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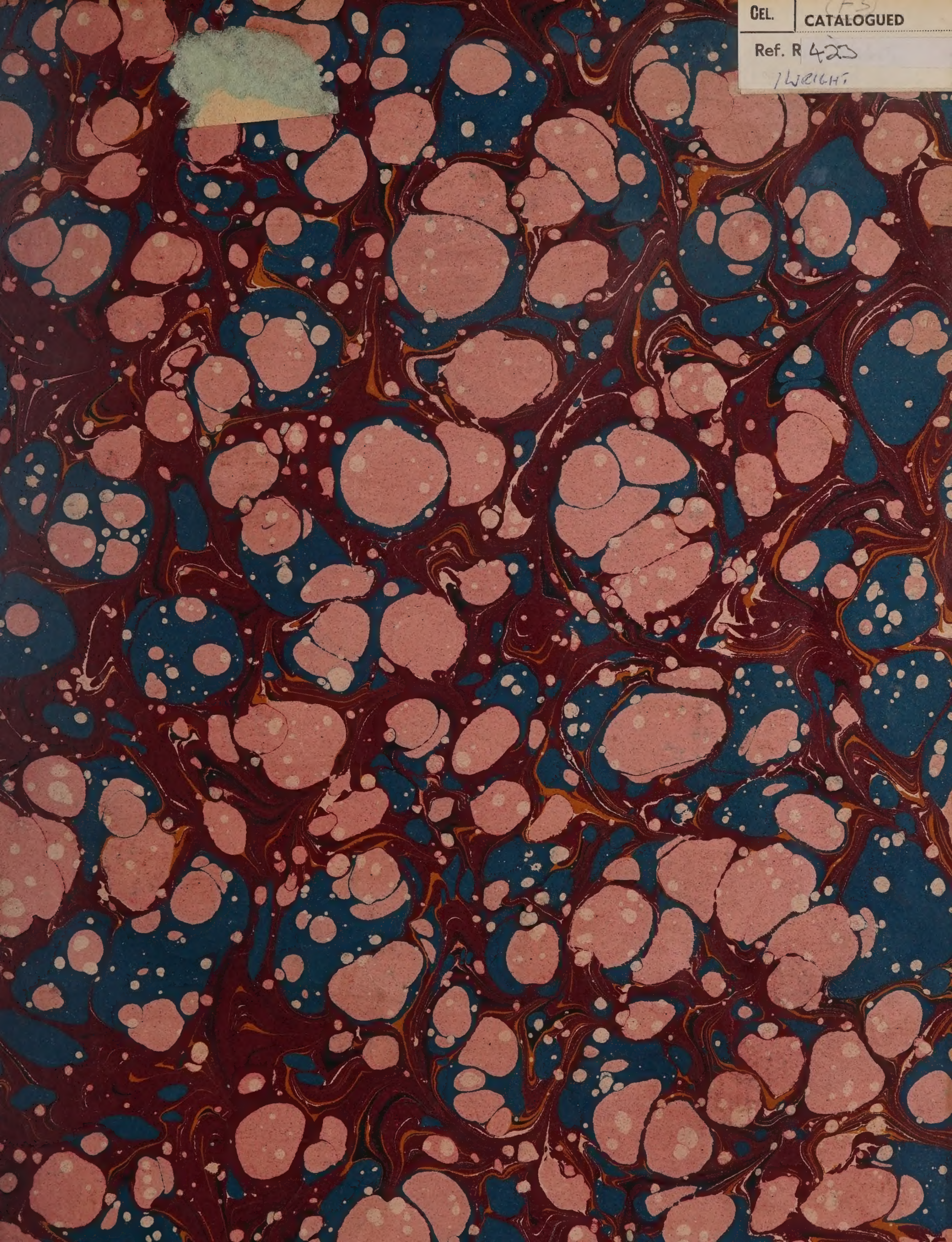

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# THE
# ENGLISH DIALECT DICTIONARY

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# ENGLISH DIALECT DICTIONARY

BEING THE

COMPLETE VOCABULARY OF ALL DIALECT WORDS STILL IN USE, OR KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN IN USE DURING THE LAST TWO HUNDRED YEARS

*FOUNDED ON THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY AND ON A LARGE AMOUNT OF MATERIAL NEVER BEFORE PRINTED*

EDITED BY

JOSEPH WRIGHT, M.A., PH.D., D.C.L., LL.D.

PROFESSOR OF COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

## **VOLUME V. R—S**

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*Where no authority is given for plant-names, the information has been obtained from A Dictionary of English Plant Names, by J. Britten and R. Holland. E. D. S., 1878–86.*

# LIST OF WORDS FOR THE PRESENT KEPT BACK

## FROM THE WANT OF FURTHER INFORMATION

**RA**, *sb.* The 4th Sunday in Lent (e.Yks.).

**RACE**, *sb.* In phr. *to draw a race*, meaning unknown (Slk.).

**RACTSOME**, *adj.* Fair, just (Ir.).

**RAISE-AN'-DWANG**, **RAISE-AN'-WAND**, or **RAISING-DWANG**, *sb.* An apparatus formerly used for bringing home a millstone from a quarry (Sc.).

**RAMBUNKSHUS** or **RAMBUNCTIOUS**, *adj.* Impudent, forward (Ir., Amer.).

**RAMMEL**, *sb.* A kind of real [*sic*] (Nhp.).

**RANCE**, *v.* Meaning unknown (Bwk.).

**RANG**, *v.* To chaff (Dur.).

**RANNOCH**, *sb.* In phr. *amongst ooze or rannoch at the lake-bottom*, meaning unknown (Knr.).

**RANNOCK-FLEUK**, *sb.* A species of flounder (Sc.).

**RANTY**, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Dev.).

**RAREE**, ? *adj.* Choice (Wxf.).

**RARNING**, *adj.* Of cloth: thin (w.Cy.).

**RATHE**, *v.* To choose (w.Yks.).

**RAUGH-MOONE** or **REDAUGHE-MOONE**, *sb.* A change in spring (Wxf.).

**RAUGHTY**, *adj.* Meaning unknown (e.Yks.).

**RAZE**, *sb.* A swinging fence set up in a watercourse to prevent the passage of cattle [? misprint for 'rave'] (Dev.).

**REACH**, *sb.* A village festival (Wil.).

**REAVE**, *sb.* A track-line on a moor (Dev.).

**RECK**, *v.* Of cattle: meaning unknown (? Cum.).

**REDIVAL**, *sb.* In phr. *a family of redivals*, meaning unknown (Lan.).

**REDLOCH**, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Edb.).

**REEK**, *sb.* In phr. *salted reek*, meaning unknown (w.Yks.).

**REFUSTICAT**, *v.* Meaning unknown (Slk.).

**REGULUS' EYE**, *phr.* Meaning unknown (Sc.).

**RELEICH**, *v.* To enlarge; to release (Sc.).

**REMMAND**, *v.* To disperse (n.Cy.).

**RENT**, *v.* To sing or recite; to play a tune (Lan.).

**REN-TEN**, *sb.* A game of marbles (Uls.).

**RESEPREEVE**, *sb.* Meaning unknown (w.Yks.).

**REVE**, *sb.* In phr. *a payment due in respect of a reve*, meaning unknown (Dev.).

**REXTER**, *sb.* A good haul of fish (Sh.I.).

**REZZLE**, *v.* To wheeze (n.Cy.).

**RHINDER**, *sb.* Meaning unknown (w.Yks.).

**RIBBLIE**, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Gall.).

**RID**, *sb.* A hollow place where anything is secreted (n.Cy.).

**RIKES**, *v.* In phr. *he rikest aff the rock*, meaning unknown (Frf.).

**RINT**, *v.* To rinse clothes (n.Cy.).

**RIPPLES**, *sb. pl.* In phr. *to dance the ripples*, meaning unknown (Per.).

**RIZZLE-RAZZLE**, *adj.* Meaning unknown (Dor.).

**ROANS**, *sb. pl.* In phr. *arge marl-pits at the roans*, meaning unknown (n.Yks.).

**ROCKIE**, *sb.* In phr. *to mind one's rockie*, meaning unknown (Nhp.).

**ROGGLE**, *v.* In phr. *not to have roggled to be a good wench*, meaning unknown (War.).

**ROOT**, *sb.* In phr. *to give old bones a root*, meaning unknown (w.Yks.).

**ROUGE**, *v.* To gnaw, devour [? misprint for 'ronge'] (Som.).

**ROUGH-BEAR**, *sb.* A coarse kind of barley (Bwk.).

**ROUNDY-POUNDY**, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Dev.).

**ROUNKE**, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Rxb.).

**ROUTOUS**, *adj.* Noisy, riotous (n.Cy.).

**ROWL**, *sb.* In phr. *a basket for a rowl*, meaning unknown (w.Yks.).

**RUFF**, *v.* To belch (Cum.).

**RUG**, *sb.* In phr. *to bear a rug and a tug*, meaning unknown (Dev.).

**RUGG**, *adv.* Meaning unknown (Lth.).

**RUGGY-DUGGY**, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Lth.).

**RUMMIN**, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Nhb.).

**RUPAD**, *sb.* A rissole (War.).

**RUTTIER**, *sb.* In phr. *to tell a person over the ruttier*, meaning unknown (Dev.).

**SADDING**, *sb.* A firing term: meaning unknown (Stf.).

**SALOPCIOUS**, *adj.* Delicious (Hmp.).

**SANCHING**, *ppl. adj.* Slanting (Nrf.).

**SAP**, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Nrf.).

**SAPPLE**, *sb.* In phr. *as thick as sapple*, meaning unknown (Nhb.).

**SARASING**, *sb.* A fussy preparation (Dev.).

**SARG**, *sb.* Lard (e.Yks.).

**SATTET**, *ppl. adj.* Quiet, settled (Lan.).

**SATTIE**, *adj.* Matted together (Nhb.).

**SAVERS**, *sb. pl.* In phr. *to cross a canal with lusty stroke and savers*, meaning unknown (Slg.).

**SAVIOURS**, *sb. pl.* In phr. *I am saviours*, a marble-playing term (Cth.).

**SCABBLING**, *ppl. adj.* In phr. *some scabbling shift to do a thing*, meaning unknown (I.Ma.).

**SCABELOGUS**, *adj.* Shabby, contemptible (Cor.).

**SCAGGLEY**, *adj.* Selfishly eager (Pem.).

**SCALES**, *sb. pl.* In phr. *scales and nobs*, meaning unknown (Ayr.).

**SCALLON**, *sb.* In phr. *to hold a liquid without risk of scallons*, meaning unknown (Frf.).

**SCAM**, *v.* In phr. *to get scammed by falling*, meaning unknown (Som.).

**SCANTLE**, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Yks.).

**SCARE**, *adv.* Scarcely (n.Yks.).

**SCARGILLED**, *ppl. adj.* Applied to sheep: meaning unknown (Lin.).

**SCARYBAEUS**, *sb.* Figwort (Wil.).

**SCATCHER**, *sb.* The oyster-catcher, *Haematopus ostralegus* (Lin.).

**SCATTED**, *pp.* With *up*: heaped up, overrun (Per.).

**SCATTERMOUCH**, *sb.* An ill-conditioned rascal (Gall.).

**SCAUSE**, *v.* To cause (Nhb.).

**SCAVVEN**, *sb.* ? A scamp (w.Yks.).

**SCHECH**, *v.* To search (Edb.).

**SCHECOJAN**, *sb.* A call; an invitation (Cor.).

**SCLATE**, *adj.* Shallow [? misprint for 'sclafe'] (Nhb.).

**SCOBS**, *sb. pl.* A species of wild trefoil (Cum.).

**SCOGGIN**, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Ir.).

**SCOMTHER**, *v.* To scorch severely [? misprint for 'scowther'] (Cum.).

**SCORPED**, *ppl. adj.* Of sheep: having double hydatids of the nose (w.Yks.).

**SCOURED**, *ppl. adj.* Applied to fruit: meaning unknown (Cor.).

**SCOWIE**, *sb.* A shower (Per.).

**SCRAWN**, *v.* To climb awkwardly; to clamber up [? misprint for 'scrawm'] (n.Cy., Lan.).

**SCRUMP**, *v.* To hurry off; to go quickly (? Edb.).

**SCUMBLE**, *v.* Meaning unknown (Yks.).

**SCYTHE**, *v.* To shoot quickly (Lnk.).

**SEATH**, *sb.* In phr. *the very pettle, riest and seath*, of a plough: meaning unknown (Slg.).

**SEDDAR**, *sb.* In phr. *strings of seddar's eggs*, meaning unknown (Ayr.).

**SEDIMATEESED**, *ppl. adj.* Meaning unknown (Sc.).

**SERE**, *v.* In phr. *to sere one's soul with fright*, meaning unknown (Sc.).

**SERT**, *v.* In phr. *to grin and sert*, meaning unknown (Lan.).

**SERVIE-BARGAIN**, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Dev.).

**SFETTLE**, *v.* To infect; to convey infection (w.Yks.).

**SHANKS**, *sb. pl.* Slates (Dur.).

**SHAP**, *sb.* In phr. *to grow at dykeside shaps*, meaning unknown (Rnf.).

**SHATTERY**, *adj.* In phr. *shattery ways*, meaning unknown (Sus.).

**SHEERWORT**, *sb.* The name of a plant: identity doubtful (Dor.).

**SHEGGAN**, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Sc.).

**SHELTA**, *sb.* Slang; patter (Lan.).

**SHERB-CORN**, *sb.* Meaning unknown (e.An.).

**SHINE**, *adv.* Entirely, utterly (Som.).

**SHINERS**, *sb. pl.* In phr. *the brazen shiners*, meaning unknown (Sh.I.).

**SHIRLING**, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Slk.).

**SHOMPOL**, *adv.* Exceedingly (Pem.).

**SHORT-CUTTER**, *sb.* Meaning unknown (War.).

**SHOWS**, *sb. pl.* Refuse and cinders [? misprint for 'scows'] (Lan.).

**SHURT**, *v.* In phr. *to walk out to shurt oneself*, meaning unknown (Nhb.).

**SIAVE**, *v.* In phr. *to siave the hay*, meaning unknown (Dor.).

**SIDDLE-SIDDLE**, *adv.* With a sidelong movement (Per.).

**SIDE-LIKE**, *adj.* Such-like [? misprint for 'sike-like'] (n.Cy.).

**SILKASIDE**, *v.* To ride aside (Lan.).

**SIMEN**, *sb.* A salmon (n.Cy.).

**SIMPLE**, *v.* In phr. *men like goats did simple on the rocks*, meaning unknown (Sc.).

**SITH**, *sb.* In phr. *Oh sith!* an exclamation of sorrow (Sc.).

**SITTIE-FITTIE**, *sb.* A sea-bird (Slk.).

**SKAIN**, *adj.* Meaning unknown (Lan.).

**SKEERISH**, *adj.* Scarce (Som.).

**SKELTERED**, *ppl. adj.* In phr. *a skeltered steep*, meaning unknown (Lth.).

**SKETTERISH**, *adj.* Unsteady (e.Yks.).

**SKIRMISH**, *v.* In phr. *to skirmish the edge of a plate*, meaning unknown (Edb.).

**SKIRRY**, *v.* Meaning unknown (n.Yks.).

**SKIVE**, *v.* In phr. *to gang skiving*, meaning unknown (Bwk.).

**SKODGER**, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Cor.).

**SKONKE**, *sb.* Part of a fishing-net (Sc.).

**SKONKLES**, *sb. pl.* In phr. *skonkles in the konker*, an obstruction of the throat (Cor.).

**SKOOPACKS**, *sb.* A sheep (Sh.I.).

**SKRUNT**, *v.* Meaning unknown (Rnf.).

**SKUTE**, *sb.* In phr. *a skute in his mother's arms*, meaning unknown (I.Ma.).

**SLADE**, *sb.*$^1$ A hill (Wor.).

**SLADE**, *sb.*$^2$ A spade used in cutting peat (Ir.).

**SLAPE-STIL**, *sb.* Smooth, well-tasted ale (Lin.).

**SLEEA**, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Yks.).

**SLIEPER**, *sb.* A sly, deceitful fellow (n.Cy.).

**SLINK**, *v.* In phr. *to slink in a person*, meaning unknown (Dev.).

**SLOUGH**, *sb.* In phr. *to wear a Hawick slough*, meaning unknown (Dmf.).

**SMARMER**, *sb.* In phr. *a pond full of fish and smarmers*, meaning unknown (? Ken.).

**SMOUKIE**, *sb.* Some kind of bird of prey (Sc.).

**SMOWE**, *v.* To stink (Sc.).

**SMUCKS**, *sb. pl.* Some kind of fuel (Sh.I.).

**SMURGE**, *v.* To sneer, jeer (Wm.).

**SNABLIN**, *adj.* Applied to a dog: meaning unknown (Yks.).

**SNAPMAKER**, *sb.* In phr. *lorimer and snapmaker*, meaning unknown (Edb.).

**SNARE**, *v.* To call in a dog [? miswritten for 'snape'] (Cum., Wm.).

**SNATTER**, *v.* Meaning unknown (Abd.).

**SNIF-NICK**, *sb.* A game (Lakel.).

**SNIP**, *sb.* In phr. *to bear a person's snips*, meaning unknown (Sc.).

**SNIPILT**, *v.* Meaning unknown (Slk.).

**SNISH**, *adj.* Quiet, silent (Nrf.).

**SNITER**, *sb.* An agricultural implement (Lei.).

**SNOOL**, *sb.* In phr. *to bang one's daddie's snool*, meaning unknown (Lnk.).

**SNOTTIES**, *sb. pl.* In phr. *pose on your snotties*, meaning unknown (Bnff.).

**SNYITHE**, *adv.* Meaning unknown (Wgt.).

**SNYST**, *sb.* In phr. *to haud one up in snysts and birsles*, meaning unknown (Sc.).

**SOAMEDY**, *adj.* So many (w.Yks.).

**SO BE 'TIN**, *phr.* Suppose (Lan.).

**SOE**, *sb.* A friend (Cor.).

**SOIL**, *v.* To smile (Ir.).

**SOKE**, *sb.* In phr. *a light soke is easily worn*, meaning unknown (Slk.).

**SOLA**, *adj.* In phr. *a sola puddy*, meaning unknown (Sc.).

**SOLE**, *sb.* In phr. *no sole sib'd*, nothing akin (Chs.).

**SOLEMNCHOLY**, *adj.* Solemn (Fif.).

**SOLOMON'S SEAL**, *phr.* The wart-plant [*sic*] (Dev.).

**SOMER**, *adj.* In phr. *a solemn somer meeting*, meaning unknown (Glo.).

**SOMPAN**, *sb.* An example (Lan.).

**SONSE**, *v.* To eat (Der.).

**SOTH**, *adj.* Applied to hay: meaning unknown (Sus.).

**SOTTE**, *sb.* A stoat (Som.).

**SOUGH**, *sb.* In phr. *to find tallow and sough and hug it to the warehouse*, meaning unknown (w.Yks.).

**SOUS-LUCAS**, *sb. pl.* Scissors (e.An.).

**SOUTHY**, *adj.* Ample, abundant [? misprint for 'fouthy'] (Cum.).

**SOVEREIGN-WOOD**, *sb.* A plant; ? the southernwood, *Artemisia Abrotanum* (Ess.).

**SOWLY**, *adj.* Hot, sultry (Oxf.).

**SPAIRKING**, *ppl. adj.* In phr. *a spairkin' goody*, meaning unknown (Dmf.).

**SPANIEL**, *sb.* A fetter for binding an animal's legs together [? misprint for 'spancel'] (? s.Cy.).

**SPATACUS**, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Sus.).

**SPELLYCOAT**, *sb.* A ghost [? misprint for 'shellycoat'] (n.Cy.).

**SPEND**, *v.* A term applied to venison (Der.).

**SPIFFINS**, *sb. pl.* In phr. *as sure as spiffins*, quite sure (Dur.).

**SPIG**, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Gall.).

**SPIGGANS**, *sb. pl.* Elves [? misprint for 'spriggans'] (Cor.).

**SPINK**, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Don.).

**SPIRNLINGS**, *sb. pl.* Small burn trout (Gall.).

**SPLETS**, *sb. pl.* In phr. *by all the witchcraft, splets, and spells*, meaning unknown (Nhb.).

**SPLORE**, *adj.* Applied to pearls: meaning unknown (Lnk.).

**SPONK**, *sb.* Fits and starts (Pem.).

**SPONSHEES**, *sb. pl.* In phr. *to make sponshees over ditches and rivers*, meaning unknown (Ir.).

**SPOOM**, *v.* Meaning unknown (s.Sc.).

**SPRAP**, *v.* To prop up, support (Shr.).

**SPRIG**, *sb.* A spot or clot of blood (Suf.).

**SPROUT**, *sb.* A struggle (War.).

**SPUNT**, *v.* To give way (w.Yks.).

**SPURTLE-GRUP**, *sb.* In phr. *to take the spurtle-grup*, of the knee: meaning unknown (Ayr.).

**SQUALLOP**, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Dev.).

**SQUILT**, *v.* In phr. *to squilt like a duck in thunder*, meaning unknown (Lan.).

**STAG**, *adj.* Applied to a penknife: meaning unknown (w.Yks.).

**STALE**, *sb.* In phr. *to rake the stale*, meaning unknown (Ir.).

**STAN'EN STROKE**, *phr.* Meaning unknown (Lnk.).

**STANG**, *sb.* A cider-making term (Dev.).

**STARTH-OWL**, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Sc.).

**STAY**, ? *adj.* Last (Hmp.).

**STCHIVEN**, *sb.* A kind of sea-wrack on which pigs are sometimes fed (n.Ir.).

**STEARY**, *sb.* In phr. *to hold like a steary*, meaning unknown (Nhb.).

**STEED**, *sb.* In phr. *to clap steeds to one's horse*, meaning unknown (Wxf.).

**STIDDLE**, *v.* To straddle (Lnk.).

**STIGGIT**, *ppl. adj.* Meaning unknown (Sh.I.).

**STILE**, *sb.* In phr. *a stubborn stile*, meaning unknown (Edb.).

**STILKY-CLOGS**, *sb. pl.* Meaning unknown (Dmf.).

**STIME**, *sb.* Work done by the piece (Wil.).

**STITCH**, *sb.* In phr. *to clink a hammer stitch*, meaning unknown (Slg.).

**STONGA**, *adj.* Of the weather: hot, clear, calm (Nrf.).

**STOOP**, *v.* In phr. *to stoop a pound of butter*, meaning unknown (Dev.).

**STORT**, *sb.* In phr. *none of thy storts*, meaning unknown (Der., War.).

**STOUGH**, *v.* In phr. *to stough together*, meaning unknown (Gall.).

**STRICKLE**, *sb.* A tool used by thatchers (Dev.).

**STRIP**, *sb.* In phr. *strip irons*, meaning unknown (Lnk.).

**STRODE**, *pret.* Threw (Dev.).

**STUE**, *v.* In phr. *to stue the corn*, meaning unknown (n.Sc.).

**STUGUE**, *sb.* In phr. *to fall in a stugue*, meaning unknown (Wxf.).

**STUGUE**, *v.* With *up*: meaning unknown (Wxf.).

**STULTITIOUS**, *adj.* Sulky, ill-tempered (Lei.).

**STYAM-NAKED**, *adj.* Destitute of covering [? misprint for 'styan-naked'] (Dur.).

**SUBSET**, *v.* To underlet (Yks.).

**SUCCUBATION** or **SUCCULATION**, *sb.* The pruning of trees (n.Cy.).

**SUCKEGGELDEST**, *adj.* In phr. *a suckeggeldest varment*, applied to a magpie (Suf.).

**SULFUR OF COLD**, *phr.* A cold that is difficult to get rid of (Cum.).

**SUMA**, *sb.* A small cup made of blue and white stoneware (Som.).

**SUMPLE**, *sb.* A fool (Edb.).

**SUPPLE**, *sb.* In phr. *as he gaed hame his supples cam' against a stane*, meaning unknown (Dmb.).

**SURCHTE**, *sb.* A piece of writing; a letter, note, bill (Wxf.).

**SUSE**, *pron.* She (Lan.).

**SUSKET**, *sb.* In phr. *a susket from the muzzle of a gun*, meaning unknown (Per.).

**SUTE**, *adj.* Cunning [? misprint for 'cute'] (Stf.).

**SWAP**, *sb.* A manufactured article of some kind (Lnk.).

**SWARTH**, *sb.* In phr. *to keep the swarth on a thing*, meaning unknown (w.Yks.).

**SWAYBLADE**, *sb.* [? Misprint for 'twayblade,' *Listera ovata*] (w.Yks.).

**SWAYGE**, *v.* To wring the hands [misprint for 'swayze'] (Cor.).

**SWIB**, *v.* and *sb.* Meaning unknown (Dur.).

**SWICKER**, *v.* Of a stream: meaning unknown (Sc.).

**SWING**, *adj.* Meaning unknown (Dev.).

**SWIRMY**, *adj.* In phr. *to be roupy and swirmy*, meaning unknown (Sus.).

# R

**R**, *sb.* Wil.$^1$ The hinder upper timber of a gate, by which it is hung to its post. See **Har(r.**

Carpenters about Marlborough usually reduce the word to a single letter in making up their accounts, as ‘To a new R to Cow-lease gate, &c.’ (s.v. Har).

**RA**, see **Rare**, *adj.*$^1$, **Row**, *sb.*$^1$

**RAA**, *v.* and *sb.* Sh.I. **1.** *v.* To shorten a rope by tying it into a knot or to a post, &c.

Shü took an’ raaed da tedder up ta da swill, *Sh. News* (June 17, 1899); Doo hed da impitence ta raa my coo’s tedder apo’ my ain girse, *ib.*; (J.S.)

**2.** *sb.* A knot tied in a rope to shorten it.

If a fisherman finds his line chafed or stranded he will tie it in the weakened part with an overhand knot. This he calls ‘putting in a raa’ on his line (J.S.).

**RAA**, see **Rae**, *sb.*$^2$, **Raw**, *adj.*, **Row**, *sb.*$^1$

**RAAB**, *sb.* Sh.I. [**rāb.**] A heavy fall or crash.

I niver kent fil I heard raab efter raab, an’ in a instant, mast an’ sail wis ower da lee side, *Sh. News* (Mar. 25, 1899); **S. & Ork.**$^1$ ‘The raab of a cliff,’ a fall of a mass of rock from the face of a cliff.

**RAAB**, *v.* Sh.I. Also in form **rab.** [**rāb, rab.**] To chatter, talk foolishly; to gossip.

Man, howld dy jaw. Tinks doo ’at A’m sic a füle as ta tak’ onny notice o’ what wir raab, *Sh. News* (Aug. 13, 1898); I faer der aye mair o’ dat confoondid nonsense raabid comin’ hame frae da hoos o’ Güd dan sood be, *ib.* (July 23, 1898).

Hence **Rabbin**, *ppl. adj.* chattering, given to talking nonsense.

Du kens he is sic a rabbin soul, nane can believe him, *ib.* (Apr. 13, 1901).

[ON. *rabba*, to babble, talk nonsense (Vigfusson).]

**RAACA**, see **Raaga.**

**RAACH**, *v.* Sh.I. To forge ahead; to sail quickly.

Bit tidy craft, baid lass an boy, Dey’ll raach ta winwird laek a joy, Wi dooble reef, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 59.

[Cp. MSwed. and Swed. dial. *raka*, to run, go quickly (Ihre, Rietz).]

**RAAD**, see **Rad**, *sb.*, *v.*

**RAAG**, *sb.* Sh.I. [**rāg.**] Prudence, economy. S. & Ork.$^1$

**RAAG**, see **Rag**, *sb.*$^1$

**RAAGA**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **raga** and in form **raaca** (Jam.). [**rā·gə.**] Wreck, ruins; refuse; drift-wood. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), (Jam.), S. & Ork.$^1$ Hence **Raaga-tree**, *sb.* a tree that has been torn up by the roots and drifted by the sea; drift-wood.

The various articles of furniture about a fisherman’s house in the olden days were made from raaga trees, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 114; Da röt o’ a ragatree, *ib.* 244; (J.S.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

[Dan. *vrag*, wreck (Larsen).]

**RAAK**, see **Rack**, *sb.*$^4$, **Rake**, *v.*$^{13}$, **Rauk.**

**RAAKE**, *v.* *Obs.* n.Lan.$^1$ To hawk and spit.

[OE. *hrǣcan*, to clear the throat, hawk, spit (B.T.).]

**RAALY, RAAMESED, RAAMEST**, see **Reawly, Ramished.**

**RAAMI**, *sb.* Sh.I. [**rā·mi.**] A ‘haaf’ term for a cat. Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 26. See **Katirams.**

**RAAMIS’D, RAA-MOUSE, RAAMSE**, see **Ramished, Rear-mouse, Ramsh**, *adj.*

**RAAN, RAAN-TREE, RAAST**, see **Ran**, *sb.*$^3$, **Rowan-tree, Reest**, *v.*$^1$

**RAATH**, *adj.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. In good condition, in good heart or wind. n.Cy. (Hall.), w.Yks.$^1$

**RAATHY**, *adj.* I.W.$^1$ [**rā·þi.**] Angry, full of wrath; a deriv. of ‘wrath.’

**RAATLE, RAAUT**, see **Rightle, Rait**, *sb.*

**RAAVE**, *sb.* Irel. [**rāv.**] The American water-weed, *Anacharis alsinastrum.* N.I.$^1$, Ant., Dwn. (B. & H.)

**RAAVY**, *adj.* w.Yks.$^3$ [**raə·vi.**] Not fresh, dissipated; half-washed, unshaven, untrimmed.

**RAAY, RAAYE, RAAZE**, see **Rye, Rath(e, Rase.**

**RAB**, *sb.* and *v.* Nhb. e.An. Cor. [**rab, ræb.**] **1.** *sb.* Broken stone in a quarry; decomposed granite used for mending roads. Nhb.$^1$, Cor.$^{12}$ **2.** A wooden beater used to ‘bray’ and incorporate the ingredients of mortar. e.An.$^{12}$ **3.** *v.* To work mortar with a wooden instrument. e.An.$^2$

[**1.** Swed. dial. *rabbe*, remnants of a stone-wall (Rietz). **2.** Cp. Fr. *rabat*, a beater, the staffe wherewith plaisterers beat their morter (Cotgr.).]

**RAB**, see **Raab**, *v.*

**RABATE**, *v.* and *sb.* n.Yks.$^4$ [**rabē·t.**] **1.** *v.* To obtain an abatement. **2.** *sb.* Return, abatement.

Thoo gav him fahve pund foor’t, an’ ’ed ti gan foor’t thisen, what rabate did ta git?

[Fr. *rabatre*, to abate, deduct (Cotgr.).]

**RABBAN**, *sb.* Cor.$^2$ [**ræ·bən.**] A mining term: a yellowish dry stone resembling ‘gossan’ (q.v.).

**RABBAS**, *sb.* Yks. [**ra·bəs.**] Coarse cloth used in packing wool for exportation.

**w.Yks.** Generally utilized as a common everyday covering for the houseplace or kitchen-floors in the homes of woollen operatives (D.L.).

**RABBET**, see **Rebbet.**

**RABBIDGE**, *sb.* Chs.$^{13}$ [**ra·bidʒ.**] A corruption of ‘rabbit.’

**RABBIE, RABBIN ’OOD**, see **Rob**, *sb.*$^1$, **Robin Hood.**

**RABBIT**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. War. Shr. Brks. Bck. Ken. Sus. I.W. Wil. Som. Dev. Also written **rabbert** n.Dev.; **rabbut** Brks.$^1$ Dev.; and in form **rappit** s.Chs.$^1$ [**ra·bit, ræ·bit, -ət.**] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Rabbit-flower,** (*a*) the yellow toad-flax, *Linaria vulgaris*; (*b*) the snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus*; (*c*) the ivy-leaved toad-flax, *L. Cymbalaria*; (*d*) the seal-flower, *Dielytra spectabilis*; (2) **-’s flower**, the foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*; (3) **-’s food**, (*a*) the wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*; (*b*) the wild chervil or cow-parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris*; (4) **-grass**, the deer’s-foot grass, *Agrostis setacea*; (5) **-kiss**, a forfeit; see below; (6) **-kissing**, the method of paying a forfeit; see (5) below; (7) **-(’s meat**, (*a*) any green herb eaten by rabbits, esp. the wild chervil, *Anthriscus sylvestris*, and the cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium*; (*b*) the red dead-nettle, *Lamium purpureum*; (*c*) see (3, *a*); (8) **-’s mouth** or **Rabbits’ mouths**, see (1, *b*); (9) **-part**, the undercut of a sirloin of beef; (10) **-spout**, (11) **-’s stop**, a small rabbit-burrow from which there is no second exit; (12) **-wings**, the fore-limbs of a cooked rabbit, esp. the shoulder-blades.

(1, *a*, *b*, *c*) **Dev.**$^4$, (B. & H.) (*d*) **Wil.**$^1$ The flowers, when pulled apart, form two little pink rabbits. (2) **Dev.** (B. & H.) (3, *a*) **Lan.** *Nature Notes*, No. 9. (*b*) **Bck.** *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 341. (4) **I.W.** (B. & H.) (5) **w.Yks.** In some games of forfeits rabbit-kisses are sometimes given as tasks to perform, and are done as follows. The kisser and the kissed are united mouth to mouth by a piece of twine of an optional length; they each have then to begin chewing their respective ends, thus drawing it into their mouths until mouths meet, when the kisser kisses (Æ.B.). (6) *ib.* (7, *a*) **e.Yks.** (B. & H.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**$^1$ You can't gether rabbit-meät wi' oot fĭndin' nettles. **War.**$^3$ The name was, however, used by War. boys for more than one plant. **Sus.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ Any green edible herb (s.v. Meat). **n.Dev.** Pickin a-rabberts' meat, mo'r, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 122. (*b*) **Shr.**$^1$ (*c*) **Dev.** (B. & H.) (8) **Ken.** (G.B.), **Ken.**$^1$ (9) **s.Dev.** I could not even eat the rabbit part, it was so tough, *Reports Provinc.* (1882) 20. (10) **War.** The fox 'was killed in a small rabbit spout,' Mordaunt & Verney *War. Hunt* (1896) II. 54. [Here they turn left-handed and run him into a rabbit-spout in the gorse, *Field* (Feb. 27, 1886) (C.D.).] (11) **Brks.**$^1$ Containing a rabbit's nest formed of her 'vleck,' and the young rabbits. (12) **n.Lin.** (M.P.)

**2.** *pl.* The snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus.*

**Wil.**$^1$ Blossoms of Snapdragon when pinched off the stem. **Dev.** (B. & H.)

**3.** *pl.* The yellow toad-flax, *Linaria vulgaris.* Dev.$^4$

**4.** *pl.* The ivy-leaved toad-flax, *L. Cymbalaria.* Dev. (B. & H.) **5.** *v.* To catch rabbits.

**w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Chs.**$^1$ 'Dhŭ laad·z bin gon ŭ)raab·itin.' The older form of the word is rappit [raap·it], still extensively used. **n.Lin.**$^1$ **Brks.**$^1$ Rabbuttin', going in pursuit of rabbits with ferrets and nets, and perhaps a gun also.

**6.** To go about.

**Dev.** Miss —— du rabbut 'bout en awl wethurz, *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 15.

**RABBIT,** *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ In *gen.* dial. use in the midl. and s. counties from Yks. and Lan. Also written **rabbat** Cor.; **rabbet** w.Yks.$^2$ Suf.$^1$ Ess. w.Som.$^1$ Dev. Cor.$^2$; **rabbut** Brks.$^1$; and in forms **rabate** Dev.; **rappit** Chs.$^{123}$ Der.$^2$ nw.Der.$^1$ [**ra·bit, ræ·bit.**] **1.** *v.* Used in expletives; see below. See **Drabbit, Od.**

**w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 20, 1896); **w.Yks.**$^1$ Od rabbit it. **Lan.** Rabbit thee, Will, but the luggage will break thy back, Roby *Trad.* (1829) II. 196, ed. 1872. **Chs.**$^{123}$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ 'I'll rabbit yo,' or 'I'll rabbit yo'r picter,' is a vague threat. **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ Rabbit you, you ohd theäf. **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^2$ **s.Wor.** 'Od rabbit it, Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 9. **Shr.**$^2$ **Brks.**$^1$ Rabbut 'e. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Suf.** Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); **Suf.**$^1$ **Ess.** Od rabbit it! I hate to see Sich trapesin' through the dart, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 52. **s.Cy.** Rabbit the child, *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. i. 125. **Sus.** Holloway. **Hmp.** (J.R.W.); **Hmp.**$^1$ Rabbit your head. **I.W.**$^1$ **Dor.** 'Od rabbit it all! never heard a word of it, Hardy *Greenwd. Tree* (1872) I. 9. **w.Som.**$^1$ (s.v. Oaths). **Dev.** Rabbit yer 'ead vuree! Darn'd ef I dawnt lerrickee ef I catchee at they maygames again, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **Cor.** But rabbet me if I can guess what they were, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (ed. 1892) 71; Ad rabbat thee, Jan, *Exhibition* (1873) 2; **Cor.**$^2$ [Rabbit the fellow, Fielding *J. Andrews* (1742) bk. III. viii.]

**2.** To be angry, take offence.

**w.Yks.**$^2$ Now, don't rabbet, man! He soon rabbets.

**3.** *sb. Obs.* A rebuff.

**Dev.** To have the rabbet, and to give the rabbet, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 353.

**4.** *pl.* Phr. *what the rabbits*, an expletive.

**Sus.**$^1$ What the rabbits! Why, it's never you out in such weather as this, surelye!

[3. Cp. Fr. *vn rabat de bride*, a job or checke which a horse gives himself with his bridle (Cotgr.).]

**RABBLACH,** *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Also in forms **rablauch, rablaugh** Ir. [**ra·bləχ.**] **1.** *sb.* Idle, incoherent talk or writing, nonsense.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Bnff.**$^1$ Ye niver hard sic a rabblach o' a speech.

**2.** A collection of people, a rabble. Uls., Ant., Dwn. (M.B.-S.) **3.** A confused mass. Bnff.$^1$ **4.** An ill-built wall or dike, &c. *ib.* **5.** A stunted tree or shrub.

The hoose is unco bare; there's only a twa 'r three rabblachs o' trees roon't, *ib.*

**6.** *v.* To rattle nonsense; with *off*: to repeat in a careless, hasty manner. *ib.* **7.** With *up*: to build in a careless, hasty manner. *ib.*

[Gael. *rapalach*, noisy; from *rapal*, noise; not a true Gaelic word, but founded on English *rabble* (Macbain).]

**RABBLE,** *sb.*$^1$ Shr. Glo. Cor. Also in form **rāble** Glo.$^1$ [**ra·bl, rā·bl.**] **1.** An iron rake for stirring and skimming off copper ore in calcination and melting. Cor.$^2$ See **Robble,** *sb.*$^1$ **2.** A road-scraper. Glo.$^1$ **3.** A rake with long teeth, used by wood-colliers in separating charcoal from the dust. Shr.$^2$

[OFr. *roable*, mod. *râble*, a coal-rake, poker (Hatzfeld).]

**RABBLE,** *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Nhp. Also written **rable** Sc. (Jam.); and in forms **raible** Abd. Ayr.; **reyble** Cum.$^4$ [**ra·bl.**] **1.** *v.* To talk or read quickly and indistinctly; to gabble; to speak confusedly.

**n.Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* **w.Sc.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** No' to raible ony mair nonsense, Service *Notandums* (1890) 7. **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^4$ **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ It was rabbled over; **n.Yks.**$^4$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ He rabbled away. **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$ **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 348. **Nhp.**$^1$

Hence **Rabbler,** *sb.* one who reads or speaks in a careless, hurried manner, a quick reader. Bnff.$^1$, w.Sc. (Jam.), n.Yks.$^2$ **2.** To make a noise as of a running stream; to babble. Also used *fig.*

**Cum.** A mistak' still grows, as it rabbles along, Dickinson *Lit. Rem.* (1888) 219; **Cum.**$^4$

**3.** To wrangle. **m.Yks.**$^1$ What are yond two rabbling about?

**4.** *Obs.* To mob; to assault in a riotous and violent manner.

**Sc.** Those who rabbled the missionary and his Protestant meeting, *Assembly Rec.* (1726) 166 (Jam.); There was once a talk of rabbling him the fifth of November before the last, because they said he kept a nunnery in his house, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxi; The magistrates thought fitt to stirre up a mob and rable them, by breaking their windows, *Culloden Papers* (1815) 336 (Jam.). **Gall.** The curate of Dalry . . . was sorely in fear of being rabbled by the Hill Folk, Crockett *Lochinvar* (1897) 409.

**5.** To work hastily and carelessly; to do anything in a confused, hasty manner. Also with *at*, *up*, or *down.*

**Bnff.**$^1$ She rabblet an' shewed the bit jacketie in o' ither. With the preposition 'up,' to build in a hurried unstable manner. With the preposition 'doon,' to throw down in a confused hasty manner. **w.Sc.** (Jam.) **w.Yks.**$^1$ Often applied to a girl who, in sewing, takes too long stitches, and does not finish her work neatly. **ne.Lan.**$^1$ In sewing, to take too long stitches, and without care to finish the work neatly.

Hence **Rabbler,** *sb.* one who works in a careless, hasty manner. Bnff.$^1$, w.Sc. (Jam.) **6.** *sb.* Confused, careless speech, rapid and incoherent reading or talking; a gabble.

**Sc.** Heaping up a rabble of the falsest calumnies that ever was put into any one discourse, Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. 172 (Jam.); A mere rabble of nonsense (Jam.). **Bnff.**$^1$ **Cum.** Fwok wad caw't a reyble, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 59; **Cum.**$^4$ (s.v. Ryble). **m.Yks.**$^1$ He made sike a rabble on it, I couldn't understand a word he said.

**7.** A wrangle, quarrel, dispute.

**m.Yks.**$^1$ Don't talk to him about it; it's sure to end in a rabble.

**8.** A hiring fair. Uls. (M.B.-S.) **9.** Careless, hurried work. Bnff.$^1$ **10.** Any kind of building falling into decay; a ruinous mass. Bnff.$^1$, w.Sc. (Jam.) **11.** One who works in a careless, hurried manner. *ib.*

[1. Du. *rabbelen*, to trifle, toy, chatter (Hexham). 5. Swed. dial. *rabbla*, to work carelessly (Rietz).]

**RABBLE,** *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^3$ Chs. Der. [**ra·bl.**] **1.** *v.* To ravel, entangle. Chs.$^{12}$, nw.Der.$^1$ Cf. **robble,** *sb.*$^3$; ? a dial. form of 'ravel.' **2.** *sb.* A tangle.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ Yoa)n got·n dhis yau·rn au·l in ŭ raab·l; ahy daayt dhŭ ky'it·lin)z bin taaw·zin aat· it, ŭr sùm·ŭt [Yo'n gotten this yorn all in a rabble; I daït the kitlin's bin tousin' at it, or summat].

**RABBLE-FISH,** *sb.* Cor. Unsaleable, inferior fish.

A fisherman recognises two general classes of fish: such as are saleable in the market, and such as by custom are not so. The latter is termed rabble-fish. . . The rabble-fish are not such as form no article of food for any one, . . but such as are perfectly wholesome, and are therefore the food of the fisherman and his family, but yet are not sufficiently esteemed to be sold in the market, *N. & Q.* (1855) 1st S. x. 419; **Cor.**$^1$ Shared by the fishermen; **Cor.**$^2$

**RABBLEMENT,** *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Yks. Glo. [**ra·blment.**] Confused, random talk; an idle, purposeless speech; chatter. See **Rabble,** *v.*$^1$

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*), **n.Yks.**$^{124}$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ A rabblement o' talk. **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 353.

**RABBLEMENT**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Nhp. Som. [**ra·blment, ræ·blmənt.**]

1. A crowd, mob, rabble; *gen.* used contemptuously.

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Abd.** The rabblement brake in upon them, Cobban *Angel* (1898) 313. **Fif.** The rabblement, with fav'ring shout, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 61, ed. 1871. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Wad ye hev onnything te de wi' sic rabblement as thor? **Dur.**$^{1}$ **Cum.**$^{1}$; **Cum.**$^{4}$ Sooa when ah hard that ah follo't t'rabblement, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 127. **n.Yks.**$^{14}$, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 9, 1885) 8; **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Lan.** Yon's nane o' your throssen-up rabblement, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 96; **Lan.**$^{1}$, **n.Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ **s.Lan.** But soon their folly they did blame, The 'rabblement' for trustin', Bamford *Rhymes* (1864) 179. **Chs.**$^{13}$, **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ Ther' was a straange rabblement o' foäks to see the wild beäst shaw. **Nhp.**$^{1}$ **w.Som.**$^{1}$ I 'sure 'ee I an't a bin in no jis rabblement's 'twas up there, no, I don't know the time when.

2. Refuse, dregs. Som. (Hall.)

[1. Still as he refused it the rabblement hooted, Shaks. *J. Caesar*, I. ii. 245.]

**RABBLE-RASH**, *sb.* Cor. [**ræ·bl-ræʃ.**] 1. A dirty, noisy mob; the rabble. Cor.$^{12}$ Cf. **ribble-rash.**

2. Rubbishy stuff. Cor.$^{2}$

**RABBLE-ROTE**, *sb.* Yks. I.W. Dev. [**ra·bl-, ræ·bl-rōt.**] A long rigmarole or roundabout story repeated by rote.

**n.Yks.**$^{12}$, **I.W.** (C.J.V.), **Dev.**$^{1}$ **n.Dev.** Chell tell a zweet rabble-rote upon thee, looks zee, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 222; Grose (1790).

**RABBLE-ROUT**, *sb.* *Obsol.* n.Yks.$^{12}$ m.Yks.$^{1}$ Also in form **rabble-router** n.Yks.$^{2}$ A confused crowd of disorderly people; the noise of such a rabble.

[There is a banning coming out against such Rabble Rout as he is (year 1659), Verney *Mem. Verney Fam.* (1894) III. 448.]

**RABBLETY**, *sb.* Lan.$^{1}$ s.Lan.$^{1}$ [**ra·blti.**] A small rabble or crowd.

**RABBLING**, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. [**ra·blin.**] 1. *ppl. adj.* Rowdy, noisy. s.Chs.$^{1}$ 2. Winding, irregular, zigzag.

**n.Cy.** (Hall.) **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ 'A long rabbling fence.' Also frequently used when describing a long village, where the houses are irregularly situated, and stand at a distance from each other. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ A lang rabblin' looän or village.

3. *sb.* A rude ejectment.

**Abd.** A series of ejectments—'rabblings' they were called—soon gave these functionaries cause to cry:—'Our ancient crown's fa'n i' the dust,' Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 114.

**RABIATOR**, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **rabiawtor**; **rubiator** (Jam.); **rubiatour.** A violent bully; a robber, spoiler, plunderer.

**Sc.** The Hieland rabiator's cum, Hislop *Anecdote* (1874) 180; Quhais presence . . . terrifiet baith thief and tratour, With all unrewlie rubiatour, Rogers *Reformers* (1874) 95. **Ayr.** An appetite in his mind as fell as the hunger of a rabiator, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xlix; 'The auld rabiawtor!' quo he, . . 'my gear is traiket, there's a wadset on my lands, and my wine-casks are dung a' to staves,' Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 258. **Rxb.** He comes out on me roaring like a rubiator (Jam.).

[Low Lat. *rabiator*, a furious man.]

**RABIE**, see **Rob**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**RABIT**, *sb.* *Obs.* Yks. A small wooden drinking-vessel.

(K.) **n.Yks.** Selling of ale in muggs. . . Strong beer in rabits and cheating penny cans, Meriton *Praise Ale* (ed. 1697) l. 9.

**RABLAUCH, RABLAUGH**, see **Rabblach.**

**RABSCALLION, RACALUS, RACAPELT**, see **Rapscallion, Reckless, Rackapelt.**

**RACATOWN**, *sb.* n.Lin.$^{1}$ A small portable apparatus used by spinners to suspend from the waist on which to wind the thread from the spool into balls or bobbins. See **Ruckatown.**

**RACCONALS**, *sb. pl.* Chs. Cowslips, *Primula veris*, and oxlips, *P. variabilis.*

**Chs.**$^{1}$ Sutton, near Frodsham. In use some forty or fifty years since, but now, I think, *obs.*; **Chs.**$^{3}$

**RACE**, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **raze** Dev. 1. *sb.* In phr. *a hen's race*, a short distance.

**Don.** Padh's sister wouldn't go a hen's race from the house, Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 205.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Race-clouts**, the iron plates on the bottom of a plough. n.Cy. (J.H.), Nhb.$^{1}$; (2) **-horse**, the insect, *Ocypus olens.* Nhp.$^{1}$ 3. A freight of water from a well. Fif. (G.W.) 4. A track.

**w.Yks.**$^{2}$ The channel or excavation in which the fly-wheel of an engine turns. **Chs.**$^{1}$ A wheel race is the place in a corn mill where the wheel turns.

5. A weaving term: see below.

**w.Yks.** The rails or space upon or over which the slide or carriage of a spinning jenny travelled (W.T.). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ In weaving, that part of the warp which lies up the race-board, over which the shuttle passes, forming, in fact, the under part of the 'bosom' (q.v.).

Hence **Race-board**, *sb.* in weaving: the board on which the shuttle passes backwards and forwards. *ib.* 6. A course in building, a groove cut in masonry.

**w.Yks.** (T.H.H.) **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 353; Us on'y want a raze or two more avore us kom to the copin' lain, *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

7. A range, series, row of anything; a string.

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ A race of pits. **Chs.**$^{1}$; **Chs.**$^{3}$ Race of onions. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1893); **Dev.**$^{1}$ And a race of rory-tory ribbons, stuff'd out leek so many pincushons, 8. **Cor.**$^{12}$ [A train of mine waggons, *Reports Mines.*]

8. A go-cart. Cor.$^{12}$ 9. *Obs.* Rennet. n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.$^{2}$, Sus. (K.) 10. *v.* In phr. *to race clock*, to work against time.

**e.Yks.**$^{1}$ Don't stop me a minnit wi' my knittin, Ah's racin clock.

11. To beat in a race.

**w.Yks.** Al bak ai kən reəs ðə (J.W.). **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ I can raace thĕ.

12. To range, string, place in a row.

**Dev.** In describing to me the method of making a 'neck' for the ceremony of 'crying the neck,' B. P. said, 'You kin then raze it roun' wai' bits o' ribbon,' meaning that ribbons could be tied around it at intervals, *Reports Provinc.* (1893); **Dev.**$^{1}$ I'll gee thee this great grammer's pin, large enew to race strawberries 'pon, 38, ed. Palmer. **Cor.**$^{1}$ Cups raced along a shelf; **Cor.**$^{2}$

13. *Obs. Fig.* To rake up old stories or grievances.

**w.Cy.** Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **n.Dev.** Racing up old stories or grievances, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 353.

Hence **Racing**, *ppl. adj.* given to raking up old stories or grievances.

**n.Dev.** And more 'an zo that tha wart a . . . racing . . . moil, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 63.

**RACE**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Wil. [**rēs.**] The heart, liver, and lights of a calf, sheep, or pig; pluck.

**Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{23}$ **Wor.** A sheep's head and race (W.C.B.). **s.Wor.**$^{1}$, **Shr.**$^{1}$, **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**$^{1}$ **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**$^{1}$

**RACE**, *sb.*$^{3}$ Nhb. Dur. Chs. War. Suf. [**rēs.**] 1. A root, esp. of ginger.

**War.** Wise *Shakespere* (1861) 156. **Suf.**$^{1}$ Race of ginger. [There I saw a cup of sack and a race of ginger, Halliwell *Rhymes* (ed. 1886) 198.]

2. *Comp.* **Race-ginger**, ginger in the root as opposed to ground ginger.

**Nhb.** Pepper race-ginger an' tar shud be used, Chater *Tyneside Ann.* (1869) 40. **Dur.**$^{1}$, **s.Chs.**$^{1}$

[A race or two of ginger, Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 50. OFr. *raïs, raïz*, a root (Burguy).]

**RACE**, *sb.*$^{4}$ Oxf. Ess. Mid. Som. [**rēs.**] A calcareous concretion.

**Oxf.** A bed of the Stonesfield slate, Woodward *Geol. Eng. and Wales* (1876) 333. **Ess.** Also applied to concretionary limestone nodules, in the blue alluvial brickearth, *ib.*; These calcareous concretions . . . occur in interrupted zones, in the brick-earth, interstratified with mammalian bones, and land and freshwater shells, Ramsay *Rock Spec.* (1862) 180. **Mid.** In the marls of Enfield-chase, Shepperton, and the counties of Herts, Essex, Surrey, and Suffolk, the calcarious matter is chalk, which has much the appearance of being about three-fourths dissolved, leaving only a kind of core, in very small pieces, seldom so large as a cubic inch, which the brickmakers about town call 'race,' Middleton *View Agric.* (1798) 311. **Som.** The soil of the churchyard at Wedmore is said to consist of 'race.' It appears to be a sort of blue lias (W.F.R.).

**RACE**, *sb.*$^{5}$ and *v.*$^{2}$ Wil. [rēs.] **1.** *sb.* A small hoe-shaped gouge used for marking timber, barrels, &c. n.Wil. (E.H.G.) Hence **Race-mark**, *sb.* the mark made by the 'race.' *ib.* **2.** *v.* To mark with a 'race' or gouge. *ib.*

[Fr. dial. *rasse*, a saw; given in Godefroy, s.v. *resse*, *raisse*, a saw-mill.]

**RACE**, *adj.* Ken. [rēs.] Level, even; only used in the *comb.* **Race measure**, see below.

**Ken.**$^{1}$; **Ken.**$^{2}$ Full measure is 21 to the score, as of corn, coals, &c.; and race measure is but 20. But it must be observed that 'full' in this case has no allusion to the number 21 which is greater than 20, but to the manner of admeasurement; as conceive, when the bushel is upheap'd 'tis full; when struck with strickle and even'd 'tis race 'measure.'.. Afterwards, they measured all by race, and allowed one at the score, as an equivalent recompence for so many full bushels.

[Fr. *mesure rase*, level measure (Cotgr.).]

**RACE, RACEN**, see **Rase, Reckan.**

**RACER**, *sb.* Sc. **1.** In phr. *a racer horse*, a racehorse.

**Gall.** Gin ye came to the pairish o' Balmaghie ye will need the legs o' a racer horse, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 117.

**2.** *Obs.* A common trull.

**w.Sc., s.Sc.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** There, racer Jess, an' twa-three whores, Are blinkan at the entry, Burns *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 9. **Kcb.** Young Andrew Mar... having little in his pow, took up wi' racer Nelly, Davidson *Seasons*, 76 (Jam.).

**RACH, RACHAN**, see **Ratch**, *sb.*$^{4}$, **Retch, Rauchan.**

**RACHE**, *v.* Chs. [rētʃ.] To smoke. Cf. **reek**, *v.*$^{1}$

**Chs.**$^{1}$; **Chs.**$^{3}$ Chimley raches.

**RACHE**, see **Reach**, *v.*$^{1}$

**RACHEL**, *adj.* Sh.I. [ra·χl.] In *comp.* **Rachel-saut**, rock-salt, salt having large grains.

A'm seen butter comin' ta da shops 'at wis haf foo o' kirn mylk an' rachel saut, *Sh. News* (July 30, 1898); Shü bröz'd a coarn o' rachel saut an' held apo' da blade o' a table knife ta Meggy, *ib.* (Apr. 8, 1899); (J.S.)

**RACHLE**, see **Rackle**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**RACHLED**, *ppl. adj.* Cai.$^{1}$ [ra·χld.] Of faces: wrinkled, worn.

**RACHLIE**, *adj.* ? *Obs.* n.Sc. (Jam.) Dirty, disorderly.

**RACHLIN**, *ppl. adj.* ? *Obs.* n.Sc. (Jam.) Unsettled, hare-brained; noisy, clamorous.

**RACK**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. Irel. Wm. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Lon. Hmp. Slang. [rak, ræk.] **1.** Of mutton: the neck or scrag.

**Abd.** He will... sit alone with his family to eat racks of mutton, Cobban *Angel* (1898) 258. **N.I.**$^{1}$ A breast of mutton. **Wm.** (A.T.) **Lan.** I bought a bough and rack of mutton, 1*s.* 8*d.*, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 46; **Lan.**$^{1}$ A saddle of mutton. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Der.**$^{1}$ *Obs.*, **Lin.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **Hmp.**$^{1}$

**2.** *pl.* The bones of a dead horse.

**Lon.** The bones (called 'racks' by the knackers) are chopped up and boiled, in order to extract the fat, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 181. **Slang.** *Dict.* (1865).

[1. OE. hreacca, *occiput*, Sweet *O. E. T.* (549).]

**RACK**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Nhb. Dur. [rak.] The brandling trout, *Salmo salar*. Also in *comp.* **Rack-rider.**

**Nhb.** Brockett *Gl.* (1846); **Nhb.**$^{1}$ In Redesdale. 'There are a good many brandling trouts or pars—called racks in this part of the country—caught in the Reed,' *Rambles in Nhb.* (1835) 131. **Dur.** Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 460.

[Swed. *vrak*, refuse (Widegren); cp. Du. *een wracken haringh*, a cast-away herring (Hexham).]

**RACK**, *sb.*$^{3}$ Cld. (Jam.) A blow. See **Racket**, *sb.*$^{1}$ **2.**

**RACK**, *sb.*$^{4}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **raak, raek** Sh.I.; **wrack** w.Yks. Dev.; and in forms **racks** Cor.; **reack** Glo.; **reck** Ir. Cor. [rak, ræk.] **1.** *sb.* A sharp, racking pain; also used *attrib.*

**Edb.** The gout fastens on their megh Wi' deadly racks, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 84. **Hdg.** Limping wi' spavie, weeds, an' racks, Lumsden *Poems* (1896) 22. **Nhb.** When the gudeman gets a rack, An's sair put to, He heaves the bogle on his back, Strang *Earth Fiend* (1892) 14. **Dev.** I feel... wracks in stumjick, Ford *Postle Farm* (1899) 222. **Cor.** If we are distracted with pain, we are 'roving,' or 'in racks' or screetches o' pain, Hammond *Parish* (1897) 339. **w.Cor.** In racks o' pain. Not a racks toothache but 'pug-pug' all day long (M.A.C.).

**2.** An open frame fixed to a wall for holding plates, dishes, &c.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Sh.I.** On the wall, and tied with a piece of boucht, hung a rack for the crockery, spoons, &c., Stewart *Tales* (1892) 39; Shü pat da wushen laem i' da raak, *Sh. News* (May 20, 1899). **Dmf.** The 'rack' above the dresser with the dishes, knives, forks, and spoons is sometimes a picture in itself, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 23. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$

**3.** An apparatus for roasting meat; a range; a kitchen fireplace; *gen.* in *pl.*

**Ayr.** Is na a' the monks... getting ready their spits and rackses, frying-pans and branders, to cook them like capons? Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) v. **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ A piece of iron to hang a spit on; **w.Yks.**$^{3}$ **Ess.** To fine him 'gin his kitchin-racks, Lore! how he 'gan to storm! Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 34; *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**$^{1}$

**4.** Part of a handloom like a ladder through which the warp passes. w.Yks. (S.P.U.) **5.** A long upright frame on which woollen cloths are stretched while drying.

**w.Som.**$^{1}$ In the West of England Rackfield is a common field name, telling of manufactures which have long disappeared. **Dev.** Disappeared with the disappearance of the woollen trade, Bowring *Lang.* (1866) I. pt. v. 15.

**6.** *pl.* Tenters. Glo.$^{1}$ **7.** A piece of wood used for the purpose of feeding a mill. Sc. (Jam.) **8.** A mining implement or table for dressing ore.

**Cor.** Be quick and turn up every reck, Tregellas *Tales* (1865) 17; *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1893) 375 *note.*

Hence **Rack-maiden**, *sb.* a girl employed at a mine to dress ore.

Ye're a rack-maiden yerself, Martha, and do work to bal, saame as I do, *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1893) 375; A mine-girl that works at a 'rack,' and who separates the particles of tin from the finely crushed ore, *ib. note.*

**9.** A comb. Also in *comp.* **Rack-comb.**

**N.I.**$^{1}$ A dressing comb. **Tyr.** A horse-comb (R.C.). **Crk.** (*ib.*)

**10.** The lower part of the door of a barn. Dor.$^{1}$ **11.** Reach, extent.

**Sh.I.** We'll no be lang comin' in spaekin raek o'm, *Sh. News* (June 8, 1901). **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ T'heeal rack on't.

**12.** A reach or straight expanse of navigable river.

**Nhb.** So called by the 'keelmen' (J.H.); The keelman's dues tiv iv'ry rack, What they sud hev for coals browt back, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 115; **Nhb.**$^{1}$ 'Bill rack,' 'Hebburn rack,' 'The Lang rack,' are reaches of the Tyne. **w.Yks.** 'Broad Rack' is the broad reach in the Calder, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); The Broad 'Rack' of the Calder, Dyer *Dial.* (1891) 67. **Lin.** We may notice the term Rack, frequently found in connection with the Trent... Marton, Carlton, and Winthorpe Rack, Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 201.

**13.** A bend in a river; see below.

**ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ Commonly applied to a bend in a river, *gen.* of no great length, which deviates almost at right angles from its general course; thus when a vessel is sailing with a fair wind up a river and comes to a rack, she cannot proceed through it under sail, but has then to be navigated by towing or other means; this is called 'leading the rack.' There are numerous racks along the Ouse, e.g. Cuddy-shaw Rack.

**14.** A shallow ford.

**Sc.** They led him through the Liddel-rack, And also through the Carlisle sands, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 52, ed. 1848. **Rxb.** A very shallow ford where the water extends to a considerable breadth before it narrows into a full stream. Applied only to a ford of this kind, in which the passenger has to take a slanting course (Jam.).

**15.** *Comp.* (1) **Rack-bone**, *obs.*, that part of the harness of a twelve-ox plough by which the first pair was connected with the bridle; (2) **-hurdles**, hurdles of substantial lathing or split wood; (3) **-lath**, a lath put obliquely across a gate to prevent it from racking; (4) **-meat**, horse provender put into racks; (5) **-pin**, a stick for twisting and tightening ropes; (6) **-pole**, roof-timber; (7) **-staff**, (8) **-stick**, see (5); (9) **-stock**, a rack; *fig.* in phr. *to tak rack-stock*, to call to account severely, to claim everything belonging to one; (10) **-yard**, a farm-yard, fold-yard.

(1) **ne.Sc.** The bridle of the plough bore the name of the Cheek lone, to which the fit-yoke was attached by the rack-baan, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 180. (2) **Brks.**$^{1}$ These are made by carpenters; there are uprights placed at such distances apart that a sheep can just put his head through to obtain the food enclosed. (3) **w.Yks.**

(T.R.E.) (4) **e.Ken.** HUNTER *Georgical Essays* (1804) V. 502. (5) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Bnff.**$^1$ **Abd.** He would stand about thirty paces from Union Bridge and throw a rack-pin clean over the Bridge, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 194; (G.W.) (6) **Wor.** (W.C.B.) (7) **Abd.** (G.W.) (8) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Abd.** (G.W.) (9) **Bnff.**$^1$ To tack our rack-stock. **w.Sc.** (JAM.) **Ayr.** Thou needest not put me on the rack-stock, as men put a malefactor, DICKSON *Writings* (1660) I. 10, ed. 1845. (10) **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 719; **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$

16. Phr. (1) *by (the) rack of (the) eye*, by the measurement or gauging of the eye alone; judging by the eye without line or rule; (2) *rack and manger*, heedless extravagance, mismanagement; plenty.

(1) **n.Yks.** Aw didn't mezzer this, aw just cut it by t'rack o' mï ee (T.K.). **w.Yks.** Ah could tell by t'rack o' my ee t'line wor'n't straight, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); (J.T.); Well, it's about two inch and a half by t'rack o't eye (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**$^{12}$ **Lan.** Aw know by th' rack o' th' ee, RIDINGS *Muse* (1853) 6. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^1$ Aw con tell by th' rack o'th' eye as stack has abeawt fower ton in it. **s.Chs.**$^1$, **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ I canna do it no better by rack of eye; **Shr.**$^2$ (2) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Cum.**$^1$ He's at rack and manger now; **Cum.**$^4$, **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ To live at rack and manger. **Nhp.**$^1$, **Suf.**$^1$, **Hmp.**$^1$

17. *v.* To stretch, strain; to wrench, dislocate, twist; to suspend.

**Rnf.** Crinolines gat thrawn and rackit Out o' a' form, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 127. **Ayr.** Their chafts like to rack wi' the gantin', SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 125. **Lth.** The destined doom that he maun dree, When racking at a gallows tree, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 18. **Edb.** Will you . . . no stap out to Tweeddale braes an' rack your leather? CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 42. **Slk.** Or how would it do to rack his neck to him? HOGG *Tales* (1838) 194, ed. 1866. **Gall.** Whan howstin made me unco' sair, When my poor breast wad rack and rair, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 18, ed. 1876. **w.Yks.** (J.T.)

Hence **Racked-comb**, *sb.* in wool-combing: a comb twisted inwards instead of being directly in front of the one fixed on the 'pad-hook' (q.v.). w.Yks. (J.T.) 18. To sway. Glo.$^1$ 19. To beat, throb, esp. with pain.

**w.Yks.** Wol monny a true, kind heart may rack, Lapt i' a tattered fushten jacket, HARTLEY *Lundun*, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 27, 1896). **Brks.**$^1$ My yead's a-rackin' zo as I can't spake to 'e.

20. To break, ruin, destroy; *gen.* with *up*; also used *fig.*

**w.Yks.** Nivver saw a place sa rackt up i me life, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Chs.**$^1$ 'Racked up,' in difficulties, sold up. **Lei.**$^1$ Whoy didn' ye get at it an' rack it oop? **War.**$^3$

21. With *up*: to choke up.

**w.Yks.**$^2$ **Chs.**$^1$ As a drain becomes choked with sediment. 'I doubt this drain 'll soon rack up.' Brick or stone pavement is said to be racked up when the joints are filled up with gravel or grout; **Chs.**$^3$ The pipe is racked up.

22. To comb the hair.

**Ir.** His face wiped . . . and his head 'racked' with the remnant of a comb, FRANCIS *Fustian* (1895) 91. **Lon.** It all sticked to my hair, and I couldn't rack right for some time, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 31, ed. 1861.

23. With *up*: to give horses their last feed and fasten them up for the night.

**Nhp.**$^1$ Have you rack'd the horse up? **Oxf.**$^1$ **Brks.** 'When I cums down to rack up,' about 8 o'clock (W.H.E.); **Brks.**$^1$ **Mid.** They must be taken into the stable, and . . . be racked up with tare hay at night, MIDDLETON *Agric.* (1798) 361. **w.Mid.** We shoots off at three o'clock, but I 'as to go and rack up at seven every evening (W.P.M.). **Sus.** We did not forget to rack Thunder up comfortably for the night, GRAY *Ribstone Pippins* (1898) 94; **Sus.**$^{12}$, **Hmp.** (W.H.E.), **Hmp.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ To fasten up a horse with a short chain so that he cannot lie down. 'I've a-rack'n up eens he can't lie down.'

Hence **Racking-up-time**, *sb.* the conclusion of the day's work for carters. Brks.$^1$ 24. To judge of, to guess. Glo. *Gl.* (1851).

**RACK**, *sb.*$^5$ and *v.*$^2$ Sc. Nhb. Cum. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. e.An. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. [rak, ræk.] 1. *sb.* A narrow track or pathway; a gap in a hedge made by deer.

**N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ 'A sheep rack,' the path made by sheep along the hillsides. **Cum.**$^4$ **Nhp.**$^1$ An obscure path or track made by deer through the thickest underwood in a forest. **w.Wor.**$^1$ A winding-path up-hill. **Shr.** I came presently to the 'rack,' that is, a dim track leading up the wild hill, WHITE *Wrekin* (1860) viii; **Shr.**$^1$ I wuz ketcht i' the snow-storm gweïn o'er the 'ill, an' missed the rack an' got maskered; **Shr.**$^2$ There is a path (or 'rack,' as the witnesses termed it) up the middle of the coppice and another 'rack' about half-way up, which runs along the side of the corn, *Shrewsbury Chron. Times* (Nov. 9, 1835). **Hrf.**$^1$ **Glo.**$^1$ A path made by hares or rabbits through standing corn. A narrow path in a wood; **Glo.**$^2$ Chiefly applied to paths made by hares. **Wil.** The track of a small animal, BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**$^1$, **w.Som.**$^1$ **nw.Dev.**$^1$ Jis' putt a thorn in thucker rack vor buck back the bullocks. [You will know if there is game by the racks in the fields, MAYER *Sptsmn's Direct.* (1845) 13.]

Hence (1) **Rack-cutting**, *sb.* the trimming of the overgrown underwood in a by-path used by gamekeepers in a wood. Nhp.$^1$; (2) **-way**, *sb.* a narrow path or opening cut through a thicket for the use of a gamekeeper; a track made by deer in a forest. *ib.* 2. A boundary.

**Wil.**$^1$ **Wil.**, **Dor.** It was from this cause that the rampart became known as the 'Carrion-tree Rack'—Rack being of course the local name for boundary, PITT-RIVERS *Excavations in Cranborne Chase*, I. i.

3. A rut in a road; the wheel-marks of a cart. Cf. **ruck**, *sb.*$^1$

**Nhb.** (J.H.), **Nhb.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^4$ **e.An.**$^1$ A cart-rack. **Suf.** (C.T.); Pd. John Hurrell for puting of stones in racks upon Ketining—£0. 0s. 3*d.*, *Litt. Cornard Highway Accts.* (1799); **Suf.**$^1$, **Ess.**$^1$

4. In curling: the course over which the stones are driven. Lnk. (JAM.) 5. *Comp.* **Rack-hurry**, the track or railway on which wagons run when unloading at a 'hurry' or wharf.

**Cum.** LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 309; Sea-nags eats cwoals out o' rack-hurreys, RITSON *Borrowdale Lett.* (1866) 3; **Cum.**$^4$

6. *v.* In hunting: to break fence, to jump over or break through a hedge.

**w.Som.**$^1$ **n.Dev.** The impression being necessarily wider on wet than on dry ground, and still larger when racking over a fence, *Rec. Staghounds*, 9, in ELWORTHY *Wd. Bk.* (1888).

[Du. *rak*, track, part, reach (of way) (CALISCH); cp. Swed. dial. *rakka*, to run, to rove (RIETZ).]

**RACK**, *sb.*$^6$ and *v.*$^3$ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Der. Lin. Nhp. Hnt. Nrf. Suf. Also written **rak** Lnk.; **wrack** Sc. n.Yks. Nrf. [rak, ræk.] 1. *sb.* Flying clouds, thin broken clouds driven by the wind; scud; driving mist.

**Sc.** My foemen are swift as the storm-driven rack, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 289; A term common in weather prognostics (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Per.** Thunner . . . is brewin' Amid yon rack, STEWART *Character* (1857) 105. **Fif.** TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 49, ed. 1871. **Ayr.** Scattered, like the wrack that drifts in the tempestuous air, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xix. **Lnk.** The driftin' rack o' laigh-hung clouds, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 102; RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) *Gl.* **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **n.Yks.** (R.H.H.), **n.Yks.**$^{14}$ **m.Yks.**$^1$ As wet as rack. **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Nrf.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 35; COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 53. **Suf.**$^1$

2. Phr. (1) *the rack of the weather*, the track in which the clouds move; (2) *the rack rides*, used of the clouds when driven by the wind.

(1) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). (2) **Dur.**$^1$ **n.Yks.** Ah think we're boun' tï hae some rain, frae t'way t'rack's ridin' (T.K.); (R.H.H.); **n.Yks.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ The rack rides o'er the sun like smoke away, And makes the sun appear the moon by day.

3. Used *fig.* of the foam of the sea.

**Ayr.** The rack an' the ride o' the restless tide, An' the splash o' the grey sea-maw, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 133.

4. Rain. Der.$^2$, nw.Der.$^1$ 5. *v.* Of the clouds: to open, clear. Also with *up.*

**Sc.** (JAM.) **Ayr.** Gif the win' hadna faun an' the clouds rackit, I could hae cram'd a kist wi' them afore dark, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 102.

[1. Cp. In rede rudede vpon rak rises þe sunne, *Gawayne* (c. 1360) 1695. 5. [I] saw the clouds rack at an unusual rate, BUNYAN *P. P.* (1678) 32.]

**RACK**, *v.*$^4$ Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **rac** Cum. Wm.; **rak** Sc. [rak.] To heed, care, mind; *gen.* in phr. *never rack* or *never ack*, never mind, never heed; a dial. form of to 'reck.'

**Sc.** What raks the feud where the friendship dow not? RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). **n.Cy.** Never ack, GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**$^1$ Ne'er ac; **N.Cy.**$^2$ Never rack you. **Nhb.**$^1$ A phrase used to anyone who has suffered injury or affliction. 'Come, my friend, never ac.' **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.** Ne'er ak, they aw gat there i' teyme, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 129; Ne'er ak! there's nae hard laws in England, Blamire *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1842) 210; **Cum.**$^{14}$ (s.v. Neer ak). **Cum.**, **Wm.** Nicolson (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. **n.Yks.** Near rack, near rack, Weese tack neay thought for that, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 105. **w.Yks.** Never ack, Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **ne.Lan.**$^1$ Never ack.

[*Rack*, *reck*, to take thought or care, Coles *Dict.* (1684).]

**RACK**, *v.*$^5$ Chs. Der. Nhp. Shr. Hrf. Hnt. [rak.] To pour off liquor from one cask into another; to decant. Also with *off*.

**Sc.** (A.W.), **Chs.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ To pour wine from a common black bottle into a decanter. We use the term whether there is any sediment or not. **Shr.**$^1$ To refine ale by drawing it off, clearing the cask of the dregs and then putting it back, sometimes with the addition of a little isinglass and loaf sugar if not deemed sufficiently clear, after which process it is closely bunged up. 'The Maister likes to rack the ale, but fur my part I think it feeds better on the crap an it'll be clier enough an' gie it time'; **Shr.**$^2$ **Shr.**, **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

[*Fralater*, to rack wine, to draw it off the lees (Cotgr.). Cp. Fr. *vin raqué*, small or coarse wine, squeezed from the marc, or dregs of the grapes.]

**RACK**, *v.*$^6$ Chs.$^3$ [rak.] To rick or stack. See **Ruck**, *sb.*$^5$

**RACK**, see **Reek**, *sb.*$^1$, **Rock**, *sb.*$^3$, **Wrack**.

**RACKABIMUS**, *sb.* Ags. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A cant term for a sudden or unexpected stroke or fall.

**RACKAD**, **RACKAN**, see **Racket**, *sb.*$^1$, **Reckan**, **Reckon**.

**RACKAPELT**, *sb.* and *adj.* Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Also written **racapelt** s.Chs.$^1$; **rakapelt** n.Yks.$^{124}$ ne.Yks.$^1$ [ra·kəpelt.] **1.** *sb.* A man of dissolute habits, a scamp; a noisy person or animal.

**n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** Ah'll skin tha wick, thoo young rackapelt, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 29. **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^2$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Ee yóost bey ŭ tae·rbl raak·ŭpelt fŭr dringk·in. **Not.**$^{13}$ **Lin.**$^1$ The rackapelt has broken a rung of the stee. **n.Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ 'He's a tiresome boy, a real rackapelt;' to a barking dog, 'You're so chappy, you rackapelt, you!'

Hence **Rackapelterly**, *adj.* noisy, riotous. n.Lin.$^1$ **2.** *adj.* Riotous, noisy. n.Lin.$^1$

**RACKATAG**, *sb.* s.Chs.$^1$ [ra·kətag.] A worthless, disreputable fellow. Cf. **rattatag**.

**RACKELERS**, **RACKEN**, see **Reckless**, **Reckan**.

**RACKEPS**, **RACKER**, see **Rackups**, **Raker**, *sb.*$^3$

**RACKET**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.* In *gen.* dial. and slang use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Aus. Also written **rackit** Sc. n.Yks.$^4$ w.Yks.; **rackut** Oxf.$^1$ Brks.$^1$; and in forms **rackad** Cai.$^1$; **rackart** Bnff.$^1$ Bch.; **wracket** War.$^2$ Shr.$^1$ [ra·kit, ræ·kit.] **1.** *sb.* A noise, disturbance, uproar; a drinking bout.

**Sc.** Wha' can that be that Leddy Penelope hauds such a racket wi'? Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) vii. **Cai.**$^1$ To kick up a rackad. **Bnff.**$^1$ **Abd.** I h'ard the racket the door made, Macdonald *Warlock* (1882) lix. **Frf.** The honeymoon over, the racket of the loom began again on Monday, Barrie *Licht* (1888) iv. **Per.** Drinkin' an' roarin', an' kickin' up rackets, Stewart *Character* (1857) 73. **Lnk.** Tae see sic droll a racket wi' the Schule Board man, Orr *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 28. **e.Lth.** Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 149. **Edb.** Swearing to myself at the racket, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 154. **Dmf.** Let temperate fouk slip by yer door But ony racket, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 23. **Gall.** A racket rase, and wha to get out soonest, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 396, ed. 1876. **Nhb.** Aw got drunk, fit, and kick'd up a racket (W.G.); **Nhb.**$^1$ **Cum.** Hae kick'd up sec a racket, Rayson *Poems* (1839) 14. **n.Yks.**$^4$, **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** This iz t'rackit, goa where ivver yo will, at hoame, or abroad, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1875) 19. **Lan.** Did you hear the racket last night? Brierley *Cotters*, xiii. **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Not.**$^1$ Don't make such a racket. **Lin.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.* **Brks.**$^1$ If 'e disturves any o' his things a 'ooll maayke a gurt rackut when a comes whoam. **Lon.** Baumann *Londinismen* (1887). **Sus.** (F.A.A.), (F.E.), **Hmp.**$^1$ **Cor.** A racket of outcries, 'Q.' *Splendid Spur* (ed. 1893) 23. **Slang.** Next day, while old Shylock was making a racket, Barham *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864) *Merchant of Venice*.

**2.** A blow, thrust; a violent stroke.

**Sc.** He gave me sic a dev'lish racket That o'er I flew, Pennecuik *Coll.* (1787) 14. **Sh.I.** I fetches da collie a racket wi' da end o' da waand, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 257. **Cai.**$^1$ Jock fired twathry rackads at him. **Bch.** Fell death wi' his lang scyth-en't spar 'S lent Will a rackart, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 10 (Jam.). **Abd.** The wabster lad bang'd to his feet, An' gae 'im a waefu' racket, Cock *Strains* (1810) II. 135. **Per.** Spence *Poems* (1898) 158. **e.An.** (Hall.)

**3.** Phr. (1) *at that racket*, under those circumstances; (2) *to stand the racket*, to bear hard usage; to bear the brunt or consequences; to take the risk of anything.

(1) **w.Yks.** Aw wodn't care for bein a Queen misen at that racket, Hartley *Grime's Visit* (1892) viii. (2) **Nhb.** Sic tussels nobbit pluck could settle, For nowse less could the racket stand, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 32. **n.Yks.** I've mended it, it will now stand the racket (I.W.). **s.Chs.**$^1$ Ahy)l stond dhŭ raak·it, iv dhŭr)z uwt sed. **War.**$^2$ If you will go to the wake after what your father said, you must stand the wracket. **Shr.**$^1$ Yo' jest do whad I tell yo, an' I'll stan' the wracket. **Hrf.**$^2$ Wool you do your work better or stand the racket? [**Aus.** It was risky, but I'd stand the racket, Boldrewood *Robbery* (1888) II. v.]

**4.** A pang, spasm.

**Edb.** With bosom rackets, bandy'd to and fro, Where shall the helpless, hopeless sinner go? Pennecuik *Helicon* (1720) 18. **w.Sus.** The old man lay in rackets of pain all night, Gordon *Vill. and Doctor* (1897) 286; You was a-lying in awful rackets of agony, *ib.* 289.

**5.** Pretence, deceit.

**Lon.** It was difficult to pall him upon any racket, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 250.

**6.** Patter.

There's another sort who carry on the crocussing business, but on a small scale; they're on the penny or twopenny racket, Mayhew *ib.* 423.

**7.** *v.* To make a noise or disturbance, to behave in a rude, noisy manner; to go about from place to place in search of pleasure. Also with *about*.

**Bnff.**$^1$ They racketit but an' ben the hoose the hail day. **w.Yks.** My thoughts went racketting like the shed When all's agate, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) 47. **Nhp.**$^1$ They're never easy only when they're racketing about. **War.**$^{23}$ **Wor.** It is said they [the Dobbies] frisk and racket about the house, Allies *Antiq. Flk. Lore* (1840) 415, ed. 1852. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Hmp.** Holloway.

Hence **Racketing**, (1) *sb.* a noise, disturbance; a blow; (2) *ppl. adj.* noisy, boisterous; profligate.

(1) **Don.** What with the wrestling and the fighting and the racketing they made, Macmanus *Chim. Corners* (1899) 29. **Suf.**$^1$ 'A gon 'em a right good racketten. **Dev.** I heard a great racketing up in the chamber overhead, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 26. (2) **w.Yks.**$^2$ **w.Som.**$^1$ Your drashin machine's a racketing old concarn, can year'n gwain a mild off. I don't know a more racketiner young fuller no place.

**RACKET**, *sb.*$^2$ Mid. Dev. [ræ·kit.] **1.** A crate; used *attrib.*

**Dev.** 'That racket thing,' which proved to be a crate filled with china, *Reports Provinc.* (1897).

**2.** Short straw that has been broken in the threshing, 'cavings.' w.Mid. (W.P.M.) Hence **Racket-basket**, *sb.* a large wicker basket used for carrying 'cavings,' &c. *ib.*

**RACKET**, *sb.*$^3$ *Obs.* Lth. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A dress frock.

[Fr. *roquet*, the same as *rochet*, a frock, loose gaberdine, . . a prelate's rochet (Cotgr.).]

**RACKET**, *sb.*$^4$ Yks. Wor. A rocket. w.Yks. (J.W.), se.Wor.$^1$ Prob. so called from association with **Racket**, *sb.*$^1$ 1.

**RACKETTING-RIDDLE**, *sb.* Sus.$^1$ A cane-bottomed sieve.

**RACKETTY**, *adj.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Eng. Also written **rackety** Dur. Lan. nw.Der.$^1$ Lon. Hmp.$^1$; **rackutty** Oxf.$^1$ [ra·k-, ræ·kəti.] **1.** Boisterous, noisy, riotous; careless, thoughtless, wild. See **Racket**, *sb.*$^1$

**Dur.** Your grandfather was a rackety lad who plagued me oft, *Longman's Mag.* (Oct. 1896) 586. **w.Yks.**$^2$ **Lan.** Doin' wi' a rackety swarm, Waugh *Tattlin' Matty*, 20; **Lan.**$^1$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Dhi sen dhŭ mes·tŭr wŭz ver·i raak·ŭti in iz yŭng dee·z. **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.* **Brks.**$^1$ Vorty years ago I minds 'un as the mwoast racketty chap in our perts. **Lon.** Baumann *Londinismen* (1887). **Hmp.**$^1$

Hence **Rackettying**, *ppl. adj.* noisy; roystering, pleasure-seeking. Lei.$^1$ **2.** Angry, annoyed.

**Wor.** I felt quite racketty when I saw the quantity of flowers that had been cut (E.S.).

3. Of a child: not properly nursed, peevish. nw.Der.$^1$, War.$^3$ See **Ricketty.**

**RACKIE, RACKIN(G**, see **Rakki(e, Reckan.**

**RACKING**, *ppl. adj.* Sc. In *comp.* (1) **Racking-pin**, a small rack-stick, or piece of wood used for tightening ropes; (2) **-wage**, too great a wage.

(1) **Per.** Donal' Mac's black paintit rung, Is made a carter's rackin'-pin, Stewart *Character* (1857) 48. **Ayr.** Our Cadger . . . cannilie shot the muckle door slot, Made a ranse o' a big racking pin, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 243. (2) **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 351.

**RACKLE**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Lan. Stf. Shr. [**ra·kl.**] **1.** *sb.* Noisy, senseless talk; a rattle of words.

**ne.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Stf.** Bargemen bin noted for words wi' a rackle, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895) 13. **Shr.**$^1$ 'Owd yore rackle, wench, theer's no sich a thing as pŭttin' a word in edgeways; **Shr.**$^2$ Haud thy rackle, lad.

**2.** A very talkative person. **Shr.**$^1$ 'Er's a despert rackle.

**3.** The clank or rattle of a chain.

**Bnff.**$^1$ A hard the rackle o' the dog's collar.

**4.** A chain. n.Sc. (Jam.) Hence **Rackler**, *sb.* a land surveyor. Abd. (*ib.*) **5.** *v.* To make a clattering noise, to rattle, clank; to shake violently.

**Bnff.**$^1$ He hid a great goud chyne an' a blaznick o' a goud seal rackling at's watch. A cam doon wee a dousht an' a pardoos, an' sair did it rackle up ma banes. It wiz nae gesty job. **Shr.**$^1$ I think a bin luggin' barley at the Bonk, I 'ear the waggins rackle.

**6.** To chain. **Bnff.**$^1$ Rackle the dog t' the aixtree o' the cairt.

**7.** To take the kinks out of 'simmons,' or rope, for the person who is winding them in a claw. Cai.$^1$

[**5.** Cp. EFries. *rakeln*, to shake, push about (Koolman).]

**RACKLE**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also in form **rachle** Gall. [**ra·kl.**] **1.** *sb.* A loose heap, esp. in phr. *a rackle of bones*, a thin, emaciated person; also used *fig.*

**Gall.** That disjaskit ill-put-thegether rachle o' banes that ye hae for guidman, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 219; It's sma' savin' o' expense to bring up a rachle o' bairns, *ib. Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 205. **Nhb.**$^1$ He's oney a rackle o' byens. **Cum.** Nut at ah mean teh strike at theh or lift a hand at sec a rackle eh beaans as thoo is, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 123; **Cum.**$^4$

**2.** *v.* To heap up loosely, to build roughly and carelessly.

**Sc.** The gled he was a wily thief, He rackled up the wa', Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 28.

[Swed. dial. *rakkel*, trash, offall; hence *rakkla*, to do something in a useless way; as, *rakkla upp a en gärdesgård*, to 'rackle up' a field-fence (Rietz).]

**RACKLE**, *adj.* and *sb.*$^3$ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Also written **rackel** Sc. (Jam.); **rakel** w.Yks.; **rakell** Chs.$^1$ [**ra·kl.**] **1.** *adj.* Rash, violent, headstrong, fearless; disorderly, riotous, unruly.

**N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.** Te guide a rackle ram-stam wife, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 11; **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$, **w.Dur.**$^1$ **Lakel.**$^2$ They're a bit rackle, an' wi' a bit o' ratchin it wad be reckless. **Cum.** (M.P.); This, ye'll say, was rackle deed, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 281; **Cum.**$^4$ 'Rackle deed' is disorderly conduct. **n.Yks.**$^{13}$ **w.Yks.** (C.W.D.); Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **Lan.** Is there ony news o' that rackle brother o' thine? Waugh *Hermit Cobbler*, iv; **Lan.**$^1$ **n.Lan.** Me mudder's rackle tung, Morris *Siege o' Brou'ton* (1876) 7; **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$

Hence **Rackleness**, *sb.* disorderly conduct. Dur.$^1$

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Rackle-handed**, *obs.*, careless, rash, precipitate; (2) **-pate**, a rash, heedless fellow.

(1) **Sc.** Ducholly is a wee thought thin-skinned in matters of military preceesion—he's ready and rackle-handed forbye, *Tournay* (1824) 13 (Jam.). **Rnf.** I suspect this will be a very rackle-handed committee, Wodrow *Corres.* (1709–31) II. 39, ed. 1843. **Dmf.** I'm just a hame-bred, rackle-handed bit thing, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 56. (2) **Cum.**$^4$ What the hangment's thoo duen here, thoo young racklepate? *W. C. T. X. Suppl.* (1895) 3, col. 2.

**3.** Strong, firm, stout.

**Sc.** Our bit curragh's no that rackle, *St. Patrick* (1819) I. 220 (Jam.). **Cld.** Esp. used of one who retains his strength long. 'He's a rackle carle at his years' (Jam.). **Rnf.** Wale for ane wi' rackle nieves, And strength to haud a pleugh, Barr *Poems* (1861) 158. **Ayr.** (J.M.) **Slk.** The rackle hand o' steelrife power, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 35, ed. 1866.

Hence **Rackleness**, *sb.* vigour and freshness in an advanced period of life. Sc. (Jam.) **4.** *sb.* A thoroughly bad man; a spendthrift. w.Yks. Willan *List Wds.* (1811). Chs.$^1$

[**1.** For every wight that hath an hous to founde Ne renneth nought the werk for to biginne With rakel hond, Chaucer *Tr. & Cr.* I. 1065–8.]

**RACKLEDOM**, *sb.* Yks. Ruin, wreck.

**n.Yks.** T'oad spot was all gone to rackledom (R.H.H.).

**RACKLEDOWN**, *adj.* Yks. [**ra·kldūn.**] Tumble-down, neglected.

**n.Yks.** Years ago 'twas a kin' o' rackledoon oăd spot; an' Ah niver heerd 'at owt hud been done to it, Linskill *Betw. Heather and N. Sea* (1884) xx.

**RACKLESOME**, *adj.* Yks. Lan. Der. Also written **rackalsum** w.Yks. [**ra·klsəm.**] Boisterous, noisy, reckless; quarrelsome, disputative.

**w.Yks.** Ah nivver knew at he wor sa rackalsum az ta need that, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1872) 56; Not used for expressing badness. 'A racklesome young dog-rogue,' Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Lan.** Hoo coom of a racklesome natterin' breed, Waugh *Owd Cronies* (1875) v; **Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$ **Der.** A racklesome natterin' creetur as ivir I seed, Ward *David Grieve* (1892) III. bk. iv. vi.

**RACKLESS**, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Dur. Yks. Lan. Also written **rakless** Sc. (Jam.) Sh.I. [**ra·kləs.**] Reckless, careless, heedless. Also used *advb.* See **Rack**, *v.*$^4$

**Sc.** A rackless hussie makes mony thieves, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 16; Rackless youth makes ruefou' eild, *ib.* No. 722; An' is your rackless master now untrue? *Shepherd's Wedding* (1789) 7; (Jam.) **Sh.I.** Dy rakless wyes 'll dü suntin ta dee yet, *Sh. News* (May 14, 1898). **Per.** With their rackless blows, Broke others' heads, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 168. **Lnk.** Scores o' ither outbye things It rackless bure awa', Lemon *St. Mungo* (1844) 51. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** He's as rackless as owght, an' doesn't care a button which end goes t'first, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 27, 1896); **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.** Honest men once ov a day, rackless rogues neaw, Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) v. **ne.Lan.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Rackless-handed**, *adj.* reckless, headstrong; (2) **Racklessly**, *adv.* recklessly.

(1) **Abd.** Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Gl.*; One who does things without regarding whether they be good or bad, we call rackless-handed, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) *Gl.* (2) **Abd.** There was a sudden fray among them, occasioned by a shot racklessly let go in the same house, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 125.

**RACKLIGENCE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Accident, chance.

**Abd.** By rackligence she wi' my lassie met, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 98, ed. 1812.

**RACKLING, RACKLISS**, see **Recklin(g, Reckless.**

**RACKMEREESLE**, *adv.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Fif. (Jam.) In a state of confusion, higgledy-piggledy.

**RACKON, RACKS**, see **Reckon, Rax**, *v.*

**RACKSENED**, *ppl. adj.* Ken.$^1$ [**ræ·ksənd.**] Overrun with; given up to. 'That oast yonder is racksened with rats.'

**RACKUPS**, *sb. pl.* Lakel. I.Ma. Also in forms **rackeps** Cum.; **rakkeps** Cum.$^{14}$; **rakkups** Cum.; **ruck-ups** Wm. [**ra·kəps.**] **1.** A game of marbles.

**Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.** It was nobbut a knockle doon at rakkups, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 2; **Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^3$ The loser has to place his knuckles on one side of a hole to be 'fired' at with the taws of the winners; **Cum.**$^4$ **Wm.** The loser in the game places a marble between his fingers below the knuckles, and the winner fires another at the marble so placed, generally hitting the loser's knuckles (W.H.H.).

**2.** *Fig.* The consequences of defeat or ill-doing.

**Cum.** Let every man stand his awn rackups, Caine *Shad. Crime* (1885) 21; **Cum.**$^3$ He mun stand his rackups. **I.Ma.** But don't think I can't stand my rackups, as the saying is, Caine *Manxman* (1894) pt. vi. xi.

**RACON**, see **Reckan.**

**RACONY**, *adj.* Hmp.$^1$ [**ræ·kəni.**] Of cloth: harsh, wiry.

**RAD**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sh. & Or.I. Also in form **raad**. Counsel, advice. See **Read**, *v.*$^2$

**Sh.I.** Through your said husband's deed, art, part, rad and counsall, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 285, ed. 1891.

Hence **Raddman**, *sb.* a councillor.

**Sh.I.** In every case of trial, as between man and man, the Foud . . . had the benefit of an assize of Raadmen, or assisting jurymen, *Sh. News* (Feb. 19, 1898); **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$

[ON. *rāð*, OE. *rǣd*, counsel, advice.]

**RAD**, *v.* Sh.I. Also in form **raad.** [rad, rād.] To arrange properly; to regulate. S. & Ork.$^{1}$

[ON. *raða*, to place in order (Vigfusson).]

**RAD**, *adj.*$^{1}$ *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Also in forms **rade, red, rede.** Afraid, apprehensive.

**Sc.** He that's rede for windlestraes should never sleep on leas, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 134; I am right rad of treasonrie, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) I. 380, ed. 1848. **Ayr.** Herrying a bike, I'm rad ye've got a stang, Burns *Fragments*, 1. **Edb.** I'm rede I tine the way, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 284. **Rxb.** That ye might saints and angels meet And no be rad, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) II. 250. **Dmf.** We'd na be rad o' scath frae wather Though snaw was wreathin', Quinn *Heather* (1863) 43.

[He girnis that I am red for byting, Dunbar *Poems* (c. 1510), ed. Small, II. 195; For rad was he neuer, *Gawayne* (c. 1360) 251. ON. *hræddr*, Dan. *ræd*, frightened, afraid (Larsen).]

**RAD**, *adj.*$^{2}$ Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. [rad.] **1.** Quick, ready, dexterous. Cf. **rade**, *adj.*

**s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Dhaat)s dhŭ raad· wee· ŭ dóo·in dhŭ job. Th' owd cat inna very rad at comin' to'at yŏ.

Hence **Radly**, *adv.* quickly. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*)

**2.** Over-elated; mad; rough.

**n.Yks.**$^{2}$ 'Either too rad or too sad,' as a variable person, over-elated or, otherwise, depressed. **m.Lan.**$^{1}$

[1. OE. *hræd*, *hræþ*, quick, swift; agile, clever (B.T.).]

**RAD**, *adj.*$^{3}$ Lan. Der. [rad.] Loosely woven, coarse, of open texture.

**Lan.**$^{1}$ **Der.** These stockings are rad! (S.O.A.); **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$

**RAD**, see **Rod.**

**RADCLIFFE**, *sb.* Lan. In phr. (1) *Radcliffe boiler-lifter.* (F.E.T.); (2) *—nipper*, names given to the inhabitants of the town of Radcliffe. *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 226.

**RADDEN-BASKET**, *sb.* w.Som.$^{1}$ nw.Dev.$^{1}$ A large basket made of coarse unpeeled willows; lit. a basket made of rods.

**RADDIS-CHIMNEY**, *sb.* Ken.$^{12}$ [ræ·dis·tʃimni.] A chimney made of rods, laths, or raddles, and covered with loam or lime.

**RADDLE**, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Der. Ken. Sus. Som. Also in form **ruddle** ne.Lan.$^{1}$ Ken.$^{12}$ [ra·dl, ræ·dl.] **1.** *sb.* Long sticks twisted between upright stakes to form a hedge. ne.Lan.$^{1}$, Ken.$^{12}$, Sus.$^{12}$ **2.** A wattle or hurdle made of rods.

**Ken.** Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Jan! the bullicks be a-brokt out agee-an in the turmuts, urn down and cut a thurn or two and put up a good raddle, eens mid stap 'em proper.

**3.** *pl.* Slight strips of wood employed in thatching barns and other buildings. Cum. *Obs.* (K.), Sus.$^{2}$ **4.** *Comb.* (1) **Raddle-and-dab, -daub,** or **-dobe,** a material, consisting of stones and wood mixed with clay, formerly used in building; (2) **-fence,** a fence made with 'raddles'; (3) **-heck,** a wattled half-door; (4) **-hedge,** see (2); (5) **-wattle,** a hurdle made of small hazel-rods interwoven.

(1) **Lan.**$^{1}$ **Chs.**$^{1}$ The old Cheshire buildings were framed with timber which formed squares. Long sticks were wound together between the timber, forming a sort of basketwork or raddle, upon which clay, and clay mixed with chopped straw, was plastered. This was the dobe, the whole forming a raddle and dobe house; **Chs.**$^{3}$, **Sus.**$^{1}$ (2) **Sus.**$^{12}$ (3) **Wm.** The girl unsneck'd the raddle-heck, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 372. (4) **Ken.**$^{12}$ (5) **Ken.** Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); **Ken.**$^{12}$

**5.** A weaving term: a piece of wood full of pegs, having a top part which 'dons' on, to hold the warp while it is wound on to the beam.

**w.Yks.** (J.M.); (D.L.); Part of hand-loom like a comb, through which the warp passes (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**$^{3}$ A 'porty' (q.v.) (and sometimes half a porty) goes through one space in a woollen warp. **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$

**6.** *v.* To intertwine, wattle, weave.

**Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 309. **w.Yks.** We just raddled a faew sticks into t'fence to keep t'beeas aht, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**$^{1}$; **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ Raddle two or three boughs into t'hedge. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Ken.**$^{1}$, **w.Som.**$^{1}$

Hence **Raddling**, *vbl. sb.* the operation of wreathing brushwood.

**w.Som.**$^{1}$ Tookt us best part of a day 'bout that there raddling, and now 'tis all a-come to doin' again.

**7.** To beat soundly with a stick; to thrash.

**Sc.** And spake o' raddling my banes, as he ca'd it, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xviii. **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Lan.** 'Neaw more sawce, mon,' cried Bess; 'or ey'n raddle thy boans again,' Ainsworth *Witches* (ed. 1849) bk. ii. v; Een raddle meh hoyd titely, sey I, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 8; **Lan.**$^{1}$ **Chs.** Aw'll raddle thi bones for thee, Clough *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 16; **Chs.**$^{13}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$

Hence (1) **Raddler**, *sb.* a hard blow; (2) **Raddling**, *sb.* a severe beating, a thrashing.

(1) **Lan.** One o'th' lads . . . gies me a raddler a top o'th' yead, *Catal. Pearson*, No. 317. (2) **n.Yks.**$^{124}$ **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ He gav him a good raddlin'. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$

**8.** To sew in a loose manner.

**Yks.** A'l just raddle 't up a bit noo, an' deu't better efter. Raddle this patch on (W.H.).

**9.** To ruffle or rub up the hair. w.Yks. Scatcherd *Hist. Morley* (1830) *Gl.*

**RADDLE**, *sb.*$^{2}$ and *v.*$^{2}$ Irel. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. War. Shr. Hrf. Oxf. Som. Also written **radle** Der.$^{1}$; and in form **roddle** Lei.$^{1}$ [ra·dl, ræ·dl.] **1.** *sb.* Red ochre or oxide of iron, used in marking sheep, colouring tiles, window-sills, &c. Cf. **red**, *sb.*$^{2}$, **rud**, *sb.*$^{1}$ **3**, **ruddle**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**Mun.** (P.W.J.), **Ker.** (A.S.-P.), **w.Yks.**$^{24}$ **Lan.** Yore jacket's as red as raddle, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 161. **Chs.**$^{1}$ **Stf.** Ray *MS. add.* (J.C.) **s.Stf.** Be sure an' rub some raddle on the treepots, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.**$^{12}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Not.**$^{1}$ **s.Not.** Where's the raddle to mark the pigs with? (J.P.K.) **Lin.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**$^{2}$, **War.**$^{3}$ **Hrf.**$^{2}$ There is a red-soiled hill near St. Michael's Tenbury, called 'The Raddle Bank.' **Oxf.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.* **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

**2.** *Obs. Comp.* **Raddle-man,** (1) a digger of, or dealer in, 'raddle'; (2) ear-cockle, a disease in wheat, due to *Vibrio tritici.*

(1) **Rut.** Ray *Prov.* (1678) 333; **Rut.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$ **War.**$^{3}$ An important tradesman when a red brick or quarry floor was never cleaned but that it was raddled as the completion of the process. (2) **Shr.** Young *Annals Agric.* (1781–1815) XXVI. 177.

**3.** Clay-galls in Keuper Sandstone basement bed. Lan., Stf. (F.R.C.) **4.** *v.* To mark or colour with 'raddle.'

**Mun.** Raddled like scabby sheep with red paint, Barry *Wizard's Knot* (1901) 74. **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ **Lan.** She 'raddled' his tiled floor, *Longman's Mag.* (July 1896) 264. **Chs.**$^{1}$ **Der.** The floor, raddled round the sides, .. was made of uneven flags, Gilchrist *Peakland Faggot* (1897) 49; **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Not.** (J.H.B.) **s.Not.** That yowe hasn't bin raddled (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ It was my husband's work to raddle the lambs. **War.**$^{2}$ It was formerly a custom in War. to raddle the kitchen-floors and the flower-pots on the window-sills. **Oxf.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.*

Hence (1) **Raddle-necked**, *adj.* having necks marked with 'raddle'; (2) **Raddlings**, *sb.*, *fig.*, money spent in bribery; the act of bribing.

(1) **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ Raddle-necked tups. (2) **Wm.** Ferguson *Northmen* (1856) 219. **Shr.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876); **Shr.**$^{1}$ This term is said to have originated in a rough custom of marking with raddle the houses of persons suspected of taking bribes for political purposes at election times. 'I spect the Rads han bin doin' a lot o' raddlin' this time, I sid two or three 'ousen raddled above a bit.' 'Aye, an' theer'd be a sight more if they wun all raddled as took bribes.' Said *apropos* to the usages which obtained at the General Election, 1880; **Shr.**$^{2}$

**5.** *Fig.* To mark, observe, watch.

**s.Not.** When 'e baowled we raddled 'im, to see as 'e didn't jett (J.P.K.).

**RADDLE**, *v.*$^{3}$ n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. [ra·dl.] **1.** To banter.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 309. **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$

**2.** To cheat. **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ She raddled him out of a shilling.

[Cp. Norw. *radda*, *radla*, to prate idly, talk nonsense (Aasen).]

**RADDLE**, *v.*$^4$ Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] To do anything to excess. (Hall.)

**RADDLE**, *v.*$^5$ s.Lan.$^1$ To do anything hastily or perfunctorily. Also with *up*. Cf. **rattle**, *v.* 6.

Raddle through thy work an' come wi' me. Aw mun raddle-up this kitchen a bit.

**RADDLE-HOLE**, *sb.* w.Yks.$^2$ A yellow nodule or flaw in a stone. Cf. **raddle**, *sb.*$^2$

**RADDLER**, *sb.* Lan. A heavy dancing-step.

A single step dance with a lot of shuffling with the feet and rolling (S.W.). **s.Lan.** When John began, up stepped Nan, And doanced a heavy raddler, Bamford *Rhymes* (1864) 144; **s.Lan.**$^1$ *Obsol.*

**RADDY**, *sb.* e.Yks.$^1$ [ra·di.] A round, soft felt hat. Also in *comp.* **Raddy-doo.**

**RADE**, *sb.* Brks. Sus. Hmp. Som. [rēd.] A detachable wooden framework affixed to the front or to the back of a cart. Cf. **rathe**, *sb.*

**Brks.** A cart when fitted with two rades can be loaded with a larger amount of hay or corn. 'Iron arm Scotch cart with rades' (W.H.E.). **Sus.**$^1$, **Hmp.** (W.H.E.), **Som.** (W.F.R.)

**RADE**, *adj.* and *adv.* Ken. Sus. Also written **raid** Ken. Sus.$^2$ [rēd.] Early, soon ripe. Cf. **rad**, *adj.*$^2$, **rath(e.**

**Ken.** (K.); Grose (1790); **Ken.**$^{12}$, **Sus.**$^2$

[OE. *hræd*, quick, hasty (B.T.).]

**RADE, RADE-GOOSE, RADGE**, see **Read**, *sb.*$^1$, **Rood-goose, Radgy.**

**RADGED**, *ppl. adj.* n.Yks.$^4$ [ra·dʒd.] Furious, mad. Cf. **radgy.**

**RADGELL**, *sb.* Cor. [ræ·dʒil.] **1.** An excavated tunnel. Cor.$^{12}$ **2.** A number of stones lying about. (J.W.)

**RADGY**, *adj.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. Not. Lin. Also in form **radge** Cum. [ra·dʒi.] **1.** Ill-tempered, angry, excited, violent, mad. A deriv. of 'rage.'

**Cum.** A radge man, Sullivan *Cum. and Wm.* (1857) 88. **w.Yks.**$^2$ **s.Not.** She nevir wor raight sharp, but now she's gone quite radgy. A don't care to hae no truck wi' him; 'e so soon gets radgy (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.** Them bairns was real radgy at the notion o' goin' to Cleethorpes (M.P.); **n.Lin.**$^1$

**2.** Lewd, wanton. Nhb.$^1$

**RADICAL**, *sb.*$^1$ and *adj.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Oxf. Brks. Ess. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Som. [ra·d-, ræ·dikl.]

**1.** *sb.* A troublesome boy; an impudent, idle, dissipated fellow; a rascal.

**Cum.** (F.G.B.), **Yks.** (C.C.R.), **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Oxf.** There's a young radical for you, trampling on the garden again (G.O.); **Oxf.**$^1$ You young Radical, you, *MS. add.* **Brks.** He be a young radical, he be (M.J.B.); **Brks.**$^1$ That little chap be a proper young Radical, a wunt do nothun' his mother tells un. **Ess.** He's a reg'lar young radical, he is, up to any mischief (F.G.B.). **Ken.**$^1$ He's a rammed young radical. **m.Sus.** He don't do no work and is a regular radical (R.B.). **Hmp.** He is a regular radical (T.L.O.D.). **w.Cy.** I'll sarve 'ee out, you young Radicals, you, Bayly *J. Merle* (1890) xx. **Wil.**$^1$ **n.Wil.** A mother will say of a troublesome boy, 'He's a reglar young radical' (E.H.G.). **Som.** (G.E.D.)

**2.** *adj.* Unsteady; disobedient; tiresome.

**Sur.**$^1$ Hem of a radical chap, he were. **Sus.**$^1$ He's that radical that I dȯant know whatever'll become an him.

**RADICAL**, *sb.*$^2$ Yks. Lan. Chs. [ra·dikl.] **1.** A favourite variety of early potato.

**s.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^1$ I have known this 'breed' for more than forty years, and I think they are still in existence.

**2.** *pl.* Mixed beans, oats, &c. in a crop. n.Yks. (I.W.), (R.B.)

**RADICLE**, *sb.* Sc. Som. Also written **radical** w.Som.$^1$ A reticule; a small covered basket. Also in *comp.* **Radicle-basket.** Prob. a corruption of 'reticule.'

**e.Fif.** Tibbie cud never gang half-a-mile frae hame wi'oot hae'ing a radicle basket on her arm, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxix. **w.Som.**$^1$ I'll let 'ee have a brood o' they chicken next time you comes along, nif you'll bring on a radical basket long way 'ee vur to put 'em in.

**RADISH-FEAST**, *sb.* Wm. Oxf. Hmp. [ra·diʃ-fīst.] A kind of banquet, at which a large quantity of radishes is consumed; see below.

**Wm.** A curious annual custom, dating from time immemorial, was celebrated at Levens Hall . . . near Kendal. . . [It is] known as the Radish-feast, . . and is attended by the mayor and corporation of Kendal and most of the gentry, . . who partake of radishes and oatbread and butter. . . Two kinds of malt liquor are provided. After the repast . . . [there are] drinking . . . and . . . athletic competitions, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 248. **Oxf.** The annual meeting for the election of Churchwardens . . . will be held in the Vestry of the Parish Church on Easter Tuesday. . . The Radish-feast will be at the New Inn, New Street, immediately after the Vestry, *ib.* (1852) 1st S. v. 610. **Hmp.** Entertainments with this name occur at Andover. . . The feast or entertainment was usually held on the day of the election of officers, and the person who supplied it was chosen by ballot, *ib.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 355.

**RADLE**, see **Raddle**, *sb.*$^2$

**RADLING**, *sb.* n.Cy. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also Som. Also written **radlin** Lan.$^1$; **raddlin** Wm. Lan.$^1$; **raddling** w.Yks.$^1$ ne.Lan.$^1$ w.Som.$^1$; and in form **raddlink** Lan. [ra·dlin.] **1.** A long stick, *gen.* of hazel, interwoven into a hedge, or put into a wall to be covered with plaster. Cf. **raddle**, *sb.*$^1$

**w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**$^4$ **Lan.** Swingin sticks or raddlins, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1746) 14; Hee'd bin oz reddy fort' a gethurt up his raddlink a meetink him, Walker *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 44, ed. 1801; **Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^{13}$, **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$

**2.** Wattling; wickerwork on which plaster is laid.

**w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **Lan.** A timber frame filled with raddlings and daub, Waugh *Life and Localities* (1855) 244; **Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **w.Som.**$^1$

**3.** *pl.* The windings of a wall. n.Cy. (P.R.), N.Cy.$^2$, w.Yks.$^1$

[Whoe by his owne confession got radlings in the grounds of Elizabeth Mosley, *Manchester Court Leet Rec.* (1626) 114.]

**RAE**, *sb.*$^1$ n.Sc. (Jam.) [rē.] An enclosure or cattle. Cf. **ree**, *sb.*$^2$ 2.

[ON. *rā*, a corner, nook (Vigfusson).]

**RAE**, *sb.*$^2$ Sh.I. Also in form **raa.** [rē.] A naut. term: a sail-yard.

I heard a crack, an' whin I luikid up wir rae wis hingin' aek a jocktaleg, *Sh. News* (Sept. 24, 1898); Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 121; Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 31; **S. & Ork.**$^1$

Hence **Raebands**, *sb. pl.* the yard-ropes of a boat.

Da wadder raebaands made up [broke] an' da sail töre, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 250.

[ON. *rā*, a sail-yard (Vigfusson).]

**RAE**, *sb.*$^3$ Irel. A rough, flat country; a moor, a mountain plain. Ant. (S.A.B.)

**RAED**, see **Raid**, *sb.*$^1$

**RAEK**, see **Rack**, *sb.*$^4$, **Rake**, *v.*$^2$, **Reach**, *v.*$^1$

**RAEL**, see **Rail**, *sb.*$^4$, **Ravel**, *v.*$^2$, **Real.**

**RAEM, RAEMIK, RAEMIKLE**, see **Ream**, *sb.*$^1$, *v.*$^3$, **Remmack, Reamicle.**

**RAEN**, *sb.* Sc. A dial. form of 'raven.'

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Gall.** Raen-nest-heugh, the steepest precipice generally among precipices, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**RAEN**, see **Rane**, *v.*, **Rean, Rawn**, *v.*

**RAENIN**, *ppl. adj.* Sc. [rē·nin.] Whimpering.

**Fif.** She tholed much from the wheengin, raenin bairn, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 17.

**RAER, RAESTY**, see **Rear**, *v.*$^2$, **Reasty.**

**RAFE**, *v.* and *sb.* Cor. Also in form **raffe** Cor.$^2$ [rēf, ræf.] **1.** *v.* To rend or tear. Cor.$^{12}$ Cf. **rave**, *v.*$^2$, **rive.**

**2.** *sb.* A tear or rent in a garment. Cor.$^1$

**RAFE**, see **Raff**, *sb.*$^3$, **Rave**, *sb.*$^1$, **Ralph.**

**RAF(F**, *sb.* Sc. Suf. [raf.] A flying shower. Ags. (Jam.) Suf. *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

**RAFF**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Nhb. Dur. Yks. Not. Lin. Som. [raf.] **1.** *sb.* A raft, rafter; timber, esp. in boards and kinds ready for use.

**N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ **Not.** By the Trent is carried—upwards—raff or Norway timber, Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 157. **Lin.** A slice from the flick that hangs from the raff, Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 348; **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Raff-merchant**, a timber-merchant; (2) **-yard**, a timber-yard.

(1) **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ (2) **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$ **n.Yks.** Tall, white hanging cranes were gleaming in the raff yards, Linskill *Haven Hill* (1886) i. **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$

3. *v.* To connect floating logs of timber by means of a line (fastened by staples driven into them) so as to render them steady for walking over.

Som. He raffs the timber for the measurers (W.F.R.).

**RAFF**, *sb.*$^2$ Ken. [ræf.] Spoil, plunder. (K.), Ken.$^1$

**RAFF**, *sb.*$^3$, *v.*$^2$ and *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **rafe** Nrf.; **reeaf** n.Yks.$^2$ [raf.] 1. *sb.* A confused heap; a medley. Cf. **raffage.**

n.Yks.$^4$ Thoo's gitten things all iv a raff.

2. A rank, rapid growth; long, coarse straws.

Bnff.$^1$ The neeps are a mere raff o' hehds. The corn cam up a great raff at first. Nhb.$^1$

Hence (1) **After-raff**, *sb.* a second mowing, *gen.* of clover; (2) **Raffy**, *adj.* of corn: coarse in texture and large in bulk; rapidly growing, rank.

(1) n.Yks.$^4$ (2) Slg. (Jam.) Nhb.$^1$ 'Lang raffy strayed yets thame.' Anything light and 'fozy' is said to be raffy.

3. Worthless stuff, refuse, lumber.

Bnff.$^1$ n.Yks.$^2$ 'Reeaf an screeaf,' the scum and scurf. w.Yks. Willan *List Wds.* (1811). ne.Lan.$^1$, Nhb.$^1$, e.An.$^1$, Cor.$^2$

4. *Comp.* **Raff-monger**, a dealer in odds and ends of wares, and lumber. m.Yks.$^1$ 5. Unsaleable fish divided amongst the fishermen. Cor.$^1$ 6. A low, disorderly person; the dregs of the populace, the 'riff-raff.'

Sc. Spend your time with Quakers, fiddlers, and such like raff, Scott *Redg.* (1824) iv. Cai.$^1$, Bnff.$^1$, Nhb. (W.G.), Nhb.$^1$, Dur.$^1$, n.Yks. (T.S.), n.Yks.$^{13}$, w.Yks.$^1$ Lin. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 264; Lin.$^1$ All the raff of the town were there. n.Lin.$^1$ He's a good for noht, a real raff. Lei.$^1$, Nhp.$^1$ War. It's poor work goin' wi' such raff, Geo. Eliot *Floss* (1860) I. 375; War.$^{23}$ Oxf. You will only find the raff there (G.O.). Nrf. Grose (1790). Lon. People . . . won't buy their 'accounts' of raff; they won't have them of any but respectable people, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 299. Sus. Holloway. Hmp.$^1$

7. A drunken carouse.

e.Yks.$^1$ Bill's been uppa raff all week, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

Hence (1) **Raffing**, *ppl. adj.* merry; ranting, drinking, carousing; (2) **Raffy**, *adj.* drunken, dissipated, wild.

(1) Sc. Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* Lnk. Ramsay *Poems* (1721) *Gl.* Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (2) Cld. (Jam.) Lakel.$^2$ When ye hear anybody sayen 'at seea an' seea's turned raffy liuk an' see if they laugh. Cum.$^4$ Wm. He's turned out idle and raffy (B.K.).

8. Idle ways; foolishness.

Cum.$^1$; Cum.$^4$ O, the fule rackle days! when in wild outwart ways, I spent time but i' daftness, wi' raff an' expense, Powley *Echoes* (1875) 149, l. 1. n.Yks.$^2$

9. Plenty, abundance; affluence; a great number.

Sc. And scaff and raff ye ay shall hae, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) II. 516. Abd. Come, lads, yer health an' raff o' siller, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 15, ed. 1873. Kcd. Slip in, my bairns, an' get a piece; At Gellan we hae raff, Grant *Lays* (1884) 23. N.Cy.$^1$ A raff of fellows. w.Yks.$^1$ He's i' girt raff; w.Yks.$^2$

Hence **Raffy**, *adj.* liberal, generous, plentiful.

Abd. (Jam.); A fortnicht o' 'er raffy keep, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xliii.

10. Phr. (1) *by raff an' reng*, by little and little, by all means; (2) *in good, bad, &c. raff*, in good, bad, &c. condition; (3) *oot o' raff*, out of order; (4) *what raff?* how are you getting on?

(1) w.Yks.$^5$ To 'furnish a house be raff an' reng,' as a maiden will do in prospect of marriage, hoarding her earnings and expending them from time to time, and stowing away the articles in the house, it may be, which she will afterwards inhabit. (2) e.Yks.$^1$ Ah's i good raff fo' walkin, *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks. Getting a hint or two that he is not in good raff, Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 315; (S.P.U.); (F.K.); w.Yks.$^2$ Your horses are in good raff. (3) n.Yks.$^2$ e.Yks.$^1$ Machine's oot o' raff, *MS. add.* (T.H.) (4) w.Yks.$^2$

11. *v.* To sweep or rake together promiscuously.

m.Yks.$^1$ Now, then, take the brush and raff them well together.

12. To abound, overflow. Lth. (Jam.) 13. *adj.* Miscellaneous, unclassified.

Nhb.$^1$ 3*d.* for every last of flax, hemp, pitch, tar, or any other goods or raff wares, rated by the last, Welford *Hist. Newcastle*, III. 175.

14. Idle, dissolute. ne.Lan.$^1$

**RAFFAGE**, *sb.* Wor. [ra·fidʒ.] Rubbish, refuse, odds and ends. Cf. **raff**, *sb.*$^3$

s.Wor. (H.K.); s.Wor.$^1$ A fishing net gets full of raffage.

**RAFFAIN**, *sb.* Cor.$^2$ 1. Refuse, rubbish. Cf. **raff**, *sb.*$^3$ 2. *Comp.* **Raffain ore**, poor ore of no value.

**RAFFALLY**, *sb.* *Obs.* Dur.$^1$ Idle, dissolute people. Cf. raff, *sb.*$^3$

**RAFFATORY, RAFFERTORY**, see **Reffatory.**

**RAFFE**, see **Rafe.**

**RAFFETY**, *adj.* Nhb.$^1$ [ra·fəti.] Irregular; applied by sinkers to stratified deposits.

**RAFFISH**, *adj.* Sc. Cum. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Slang. [ra·fiʃ.] 1. Worthless, low, of bad character. See **Raff**, *sb.*$^3$

Bnff.$^1$, Cum.$^{14}$, Not.$^1$, Lei.$^1$ Nhp.$^1$ He's a raffish-looking chap. War.$^3$ Slang. A rather raffish baritone gentleman, who wanted shearing dreadfully, and was all voice, eyes and feathers, Smedley *H. Coverdale* (1856) 255.

2. Rough; sportive.

Gall. It was more in cruel jest and with raffish laughter, than with any intent to harm me that the soldiers fired, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 19. s.Wor. They raffish kids 'll do to 'ot th' oven (H.K.).

**RAFFLE**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Lei. Nrf. Suf. Cor. [ra·fl, ræ·fl.] 1. *v.* To move about; to push; esp. to stir the blazing faggots in an oven.

Lin. Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv. Lei.$^1$ If you raffle her [a heifer] in her place, she don't seem to mind it. Suf.$^1$

Hence **Raffling-pole**, *sb.* a pole used to stir the fuel in an oven.

e.An.$^1$ Nrf., Suf. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) Suf. Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (1813).

2. To brush off ripe walnuts from a tree. Suf.$^1$

3. To entangle.

N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb. P. D. ran to clear th' anchor, 'It's raffl'd!' right loudly he roar'd, Bell *Rhymes* (1812) 8; Nhb.$^1$ Wm. That 'at knit slawest raffled tudders yarn, Southey *Doctor* (1848) 559. n.Yks.$^1$ Yon big wind, last week, 's raffled t'thack' o' t'hay-stack desper'tly; n.Yks.$^4$, e.Yks.$^1$, w.Yks.$^{25}$, n.Lan.$^1$, e.Lan.$^1$, Lin.$^1$ n.Lin.$^1$ You've raffled all that sowin'-silk, soä that noäbody can wind it.

Hence (1) **Raffled**, *ppl. adj.* knotted, in confusion; (2) **Raffled out**, *phr.* untwisted, unwound.

(1) n.Yks.$^2$ It's all a raffled hank. Lin.$^1$ n.Lin.$^1$ It was such a raffled mess that ther' wasn't a lawyer e' th' cuntry could mak' onything on it. (2) e.Yks.$^1$

4. *Fig.* To confuse, perplex; to become confused; to talk incoherently.

Nhb.$^1$ 'Twad raffle a magistrate. Cum. Ah's despert raffled i' my mahnd, Caine *Hagar* (1887) ix. n.Yks. Ah raffled him sair (T.S.); n.Yks.$^1$ He wur raffling on iv a strange way t'neeght thruff, about yah thing or anither; n.Yks.$^{24}$, m.Yks.$^1$

Hence **Raffly**, *adj.* of weakened or confused intellect, wandering.

n.Yks. He's rĕther raffly (T.S.); n.Yks.$^1$ Puir au'd chap! He's getten quiet raffly o' late. He alla's talks iv a raffly soort o' way; n.Yks.$^{24}$

5. *sb.* A pole used to stir the fuel in an oven.

Nrf., Suf. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (1813).

6. A tangle.

n.Yks.$^2$; n.Yks.$^4$ What a raffle sha's gitten t'wool inteea! w.Yks. Moast o't ships were crammed together till their riggin' look'd loike a raffle o' spoiders-webs, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) xiv. s.Not. The swath lay all of a raffle (J.P.K.). Lin.$^1$ Cor. 'Tis all a raffle o' spars and riggin' close under her side, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (ed. 1892) 52.

[1. Sw. dial. *raffla*, to rake out (Rietz); cp. Icel. *hrafla* (slang), to scrape together (Vigfusson). 4. Cp. Sw. dial. *raffla*, to talk nonsense (Rietz).]

**RAFFLE**, *sb.*$^2$, *adj.* and *v.*$^2$ Yks. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Cor. [ra·fl, ræ·fl.] 1. *sb.* Refuse, rubbish, worthless stuff.

Lei.$^1$ I ha' cut the hedge; what shall I do wi' the raffle? Nhp.$^{12}$, War.$^2$, Cor.$^{12}$

2. *Comp.* **Raffle-fish**, unsaleable fish divided amongst the fishermen. Cor.$^1$ 3. A low fellow, an idle vagabond. Nhp.$^1$ 4. A wrangle, dispute.

Not.$^2$ Th' gam' worner finished, they brok' up in a raffle.

5. *Fig.* A mistake, miscalculation. n.Yks.$^2$ 6. *adj.* Idle, foolish. n.Yks.$^4$ 7. *v.* To lead a wild, dissolute life

**n.Yks.**$^{12}$; **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ He'll raffle on whahl he'll gan thruff t'bit o' brass t'au'd chap left him. **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{15}$ **s.Not.** He ranked and raffled till he killed hissen (J.P.K.).

Hence **Raffler**, *sb.* a worthless fellow. n.Yks.$^{2}$

8. *Comb.* (1) **Raffle-cap**, (2) **-coppin**, a loose, disorderly person; (3) **-pack**, (*a*) low, disorderly, of loose habits; (*b*) see (1); (4) **-toppin(g)**, a wild, reckless, foolish person.

(1) **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.** Ey was ă raffle-cap i' daays gone by (M.P.); **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ (2) **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.); A yarnspinner's term. A coppin was a little cone of yarn wound on a tin tube; and to be raffled, was to have the yarn partly pulled off and entangled, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**$^{15}$ (3, *a*) **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ (*b*) **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ (4) **w.Yks.** Wun woddant think it, soa menny raffletoppin(g)z az thear ar ta be seen nah a days, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1867) 9; **w.Yks.**$^{2}$

**RAFFLIN(G**, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. e.An. Also written **rafling** Der.$^{1}$ [ra·flin.] 1. *ppl. adj.* Idle, worthless, dissolute, disorderly. See **Raffle**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**N.Cy.**$^{1}$ A raffling chap. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Cum.** Ferguson *Northmen* (1856) 193; **Cum.**$^{4}$ **n.Yks.**$^{1}$; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ A raffling crew; **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ Ah deean't want ti gan wi that rafflin' lot. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.**$^{12}$; **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ A drukken raffling fellah. **Der.**$^{1}$, **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Not.**$^{1}$ **s.Not.** They wor a drinking, fighting, raffling lot (J.P.K.). **Lei.**$^{1}$ He's a rafflin' bad fellow. **Nhp.**$^{12}$, **War.**$^{3}$, **e.An.**$^{1}$ **Suf.** *e.An. N. & Q.* (1866) II. 327.

2. *sb.* A disorderly person. **Cum.**$^{4}$ 'Thoo rafflin thoo.'

**RAFFLING**, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* n.Yks.$^{2}$ 1. *ppl. adj.* Perplexing, disturbing. See **Raffle**, *v.*$^{1}$ 4. 2. *sb. pl.* Entangled threads; *fig.* mistakes, miscalculations.

**RAFFY**, *adj.* w.Dur.$^{1}$ [ra·fi.] A mining term: dangerous from foul air or gas. 'The mine is varra raffy.'

**RAFLOCK**, *sb.* m.Yks.$^{1}$ [ra·flək.] A fragment.

**RAFT**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Cum. Yks. [raft.] A rafter.

**Cum.** T'main timmers of our house is pencil wood, an t'rafts is fir, Dickinson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 17. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

[MSwed. *raft* (Ihre); Dan. *raft*, a rafter.]

**RAFT**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Sh.I. [raft.] A tall, thin person. Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 49; S. & Ork.$^{1}$

[Norw. dial. *raft*, a lath, thin stick (Aasen).]

**RAFT**, *sb.*$^{3}$ Sc. Cum. Wm. Ken. Amer. [raft.] A large number or quantity; a crowd; a load.

**Ayr.** There's the weans, what a raft o' heart-breakin' wee loons Comin' prancin' and jumpin' like fifty dragoons, Aitken *Lays* (1883) 136. **Gall.** To-day the Cross Keys held a raft of drovers, Crockett *Banner* (1902) ii. **Lakel.**$^{2}$ He browt seck a raft o' hay as yan seldom sees i' yah carful. **Cum.**$^{1}$ A raft o' fwok; **Cum.**$^{4}$ A raft o' lassies donnt for nowt, bit to be seen, *W. C. T. X.* (1899) 4, col. 2. **Wm.** Let's gang fer a raft o' breckins off t'fells (B.K.). **Ken.** There was such a raft of people there (G.B.); **Ken.**$^{1}$ [**Amer.** He was a most an almighty villain, and cheated a proper raft of folks, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) *Introd.*]

**RAFT**, *sb.*$^{4}$ e.An.$^{1}$ 1. A fusty and damp smell, such as often proceeds from what has been closely shut up. Cf. **rafty**, *adj.* 2. 2. A damp mist.

**RAFT**, *v.* Sus. Hmp. Dor. Som. [ræft.] To rouse; disturb, alarm; to irritate; freq. with *up*.

**Hmp.** When a sick person is at the point of death, old nurses think it wrong to disturb the spirit of the dying by speaking to him, lest by doing so his spirit may be 'rafted,' i. e. disturbed by earthly thoughts, and so bereft of the consolation of religion (H.C.M.B.). **Dor.** I didn't want to raft her up (C.V.G.); *Gl.* (1851); **Dor.**$^{1}$ The cow's a-rafted; tiake kiare. **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

Hence **Rafty**, *adj.* ill-tempered, difficult to manage.

**Sus.** Wen de measter wur a bit rafty he cum'd in wud de hat aslew, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 338; **Sus.**$^{1}$ **Hmp.** Holloway; **Hmp.**$^{1}$

**RAFTER**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Lon. A raftsman in the timber-trade.

I now come to the timber and deal trade. The labourers connected with this portion of the trade are rafters or raftsmen, and deal or stave-porters, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 295, ed. 1861.

**RAFTER**, *v.* and *sb.*$^{2}$ Glo. Brks. Hmp. Wil. Also in form **refter** Brks.$^{1}$ Wil. [ræ·ftə(r).] 1. *v.* To plough in a particular way; see below.

**Glo.** It is either ploughed, or sometimes only half-ploughed (raftered, as it is called here), Morton *Glo. Farm* (1832) 8. **Hmp.** A sort of rest-baulk ploughing, on account of the number of flint-stones rendering it too difficult to breast-plough, Young *Annals Agric.* (1784-1815) XXIII. 357; **Hmp.**$^{1}$ **Wil.** They rafter the land, . . that is, they plough half of the land, and turn the grass side of the ploughed furrow on the land that is left unploughed, Davis *Gen. View Agric.* (1811) vii; To raise a thin slice from a narrow furrow, and lay it flat on an unploughed space, Young *ib.* XLIII. 492; **Wil.**$^{1}$ **n.Wil.** Leaving a narrow strip of ground undisturbed, and turning up a furrow on to it—on both sides—so that the result is a succession of narrow ridges (E.H.G.). **s.Wil.** Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 217.

2. *Comp.* **Rafter-ridging**, a certain mode of ploughing land; see below.

**Hmp.** The ploughman strikes out a furrow, and then returns with his plough close to the back of it, forming it into a ridge, and so goes through the whole field, forming a ridge with every turn of the plough, and leaving a furrow between, giving the ridges somewhat the appearance of rafters, whence the term, Holloway.

3. *sb.* A wide furrow in a ploughed field, formed by 'raftering.'

**Brks.**$^{1}$ A field of ploughed land is sometimes called a 'pe-us o' refters.' **Wil.** When the opportunity occurs the rafters are ploughed across and well worked by heavy harrows, *Agric. Gaz.* in *Devizes Gaz.* (Nov. 12, 1896); Slow *Gl.* (1892).

**RAFTY**, *adj.* Lin. Brks. Bdf. Hrt. Nrf. Suf. Ess. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Also in form **raughty** Suf. [ra·fti, ræ·fti.] 1. Misty, wet, cold, draughty. Cf. **raft**, *sb.*$^{4}$

**Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1884) 6th S. 246. **Hrt.** Well, missus, this be a rafty old barn (H.G.). **e.An.**$^{1}$ **Nrf.** This is a rafty morning (W.H.). **Suf.** (W.F.R.); (C.T.); Raven *Hist. Suf.* (1895) 263; **Suf.**$^{1}$ Ta fare kienda rafty this morning. **Ess.** (H.H.M.)

Hence **Raftiness**, *sb.* a kind of mist, having an unpleasant smell.

**e.An.**$^{1}$ **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 298, ed. 1849.

2. Fusty, stale; with a musty, disagreeable odour.

**e.An.**$^{1}$ A cask emptied of its contents, is apt to become rafty, if there be not sufficient access of air; and provisions, if the larder be not well ventilated. **Nrf.** (U.W.) **e.Nrf.** As corn or hay in a wet season, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Sus.** Holloway. **I.W.**$^{1}$; **I.W.**$^{2}$ That ham got a kind o' rafty smell wi' it. I can't stummick it.

Hence **Raftiness**, *sb.* fustiness, staleness. e.An.$^{1}$

3. Of eatables: rancid, tainted.

**Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 719; **Lin.**$^{1}$, **Brks.**$^{1}$ **Bdf.** Applied only to bacon, Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 141. **Hmp.**$^{1}$ **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**$^{1}$ **n.Wil.** This here bacon's rafty (E.H.G.). **Dor.** (C.W.); **Dor.**$^{1}$ Rafty biacon. **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

**RAFTY**, *adv.* Sus.$^{1}$ [ræ·fti.] Very.

**RAG**, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also written **raag** S. & Ork.$^{1}$; **ragg** Sc. Dev. [rag, ræg, w.Yks. reg.] 1. *sb.* In phr. (1) *boiled to rags*, of food: very much overdone; (2) *rags and jags*, shreds and tatters; (3) *one's rag to be up*, one's temper to be raised; (4) *to get one's rag drawn*, to lose one's temper; (5) *to get* or *have any one's rag out*, to provoke any one to anger; to enrage; (6) *to take* (*the*) *rag off* (*the edge*, to surpass, arouse admiration; (7) *there'll be rags o' the hob*, there will be a disturbance.

(1) **Sc.** (A.W.) **n.Yks.** T'beef's boiled to rags (I.W.). **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **Oxf.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.* (2) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Nhp.**$^{1}$ Well illustrated by the popular childish jingle: 'Hark! hark! the dogs do bark; The beggars are come to town, Some in rags, some in jags, And some in silken gown.' **War.**$^{3}$, **e.An.**$^{1}$ **Nrf.** Holloway. **Ess.** Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 146; **Ess.**$^{1}$, **Hmp.**$^{1}$ (3) **w.Yks.** Th' Cockney's rag wor up in a crack, Bickerdike *Beacon Alm.* (1873). (4) **w.Yks.** He's getten his rag drawn, *Hlfx. Courier* (June 12, 1897). (5) **n.Yks.** (I.W.); **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ Deean't git his rag oot. **e.Yks.** Lads can awlas get his rag oot wi shooting up passidge 'Wheah robbed Neddy?' Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 34. **w.Yks.**$^{2}$; **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ He hed awal wur regs art, 76. **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ **Oxf.** All right, old man, you needn't get your rag out (G.O.). (6) **Lan.** These three elegant flags ull teck rag off th' edge, an' ull be mich admir'd bi all them ut's i' th' love o' fine arts, *Accrington Times* (May 16, 1868). [**Amer.** Folks actilly do say I take the rag off quite, all along up and down Maine and Vermont, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 3rd S. xiv.] (7) **s.Chs.**$^{1}$

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Rag-and-chain-pump,** *obs.*, an old form of mining pump; (2) **-and-stick,** a contemptuous epithet applied to an actor; (3) **-baccy,** finely-cut tobacco; (4) **-bag,** a large bag hung up in a kitchen to receive odd cuttings of calico, &c.; (5) **-bild,** a ragged person; (6) **-chain,** a small chain; (7) **-dressing,** a copper-mining term: the separating by hand of the inferior from the richer fragments of ore; (8) **-fallow,** (9) **-fauch,** a species of fallow; (10) **-frame,** a mining term: the first frame or inclined plane over which the 'slime ore' is passed for the purpose of washing off, and separating the worthless matter from the ore; (11) **-gatherer,** a pedlar who buys rags, or takes them in exchange for pins, needles, &c.; (12) **-grinder,** a person who attends a rag-grinding machine for making shoddy, &c.; (13) **-lad,** cartilage, gristle; (14) **-mag,** a ragged beggar; a woman all in tatters; (15) **-man,** see (11); (16) **-mannert,** rude-mannered; (17) **-nails,** (*a*) large-headed nails used for bellows and cloth work; (*b*) the small pieces of skin which grow round the fingernails; (18) **-picker,** a person who sorts rags, and divides them into lots of the same quality; (19) **-pock** or **-pooak,** a bag for holding rags; (20) **-pump,** see (1); (21) **-river,** (*a*) a romper, a tom-boy; (*b*) a slang word for a draper; (22) **-rowstering,** rough games, romps, rustic play; (23) **-rowter,** (*a*) to romp, to indulge in rough play; (*b*) one who plays roughly, a romper; (24) **-rowtering,** (*a*) see (22); (*b*) romping; (25) **-sorter,** see (18); (26) **-stag,** a game played by boys; (27) **— Sunday,** the last Sunday but one preceding the holidays; (28) **-tag,** reduced to rags by drink; (29) **-tailed,** ragged; (30) **-well,** *obs.*, a certain well to which travellers resorted; see below.

(1) **Nhb.**$^1$ The ordinary form of this consists of an endless chain which in its upward movement travels in a pipe. At short intervals circular iron plates are attached and carry up a stream of water before them. 'Sometimes a bunch of rags was substituted for plates, when it took the name of the "rag-and-chain-pump,"' Galloway *Hist. Coal Mining* (1882) 55. (2) **Der.** Yo' cast yo'rsen abaat like a rag-an'-stick play-actress, Gilchrist *Peakland Faggot* (1897) 40. (3) **Nhb.**$^1$ Formerly a general term; now disused. 'We went to the grocer's to get some rag baccy,' Emery *Pitman's Ramble* (1842). (4) **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Brks.**$^1$ This 'rag-bag' is resorted to in case of a cut finger, or in any of the numerous instances where the contents are useful. (5) **S. & Ork.**$^1$ (6) **n.Lin.**$^1$ (7) **Cor.**$^3$ The term has come to be applied to all preparatory operations of ore-dressing. (8) **e.Lth.** Two different modes are followed in sowing wheat after clover; the first is called Rag-fallow, and consists in ploughing the clover down immediately after the first cutting: two furrows are generally given before the dung is applied, which is ploughed in with the third, and the wheat sown immediately after, *Agric. Surv.* 110 (Jam.). (9) **m.Lth.** Grass-land broken up in summer, after the hay is cut, and three times ploughed and dunged, *ib.* 90. (10) **Cor.**$^3$ The 'rag frames' are all self-acting, which is only the case with a portion of the succeeding frames, some of which are hand-worked. (11) **nw.Der.**$^1$ (12) **w.Yks.** (J.M.) (13) **e.Yks.** 'As teeaf as rag-lad.' The peculiar cartilage to which this is applied will split into filaments or 'tags,' Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 21; **e.Yks.**$^1$ (14) **Wil.**$^1$ (15) **nw.Der.**$^1$ (16) **Chs.**$^1$ He's a very ragmannert sort o' chap. **s.Chs.**$^1$ (17, *a*) **Stf.** Saunders *Diamonds* (1888) 6. (*b*) **Sc.** (R.P.C.), **Bnff.**$^1$ (18) **Sc.** (A.W.), **w.Yks.** (J.M.) (19) **Lnk.** Hunt through your rag-pocks for a pair o' auld shoon, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 108. **Lan.** Th' linin's hingin' aot an' danglin' off at one side, like a empty rag-pooak, *Accrington Times* (May 16, 1868). (20) **Nhb.**$^1$ *Obs.* **Cor.**$^2$ (21, *a*) **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ (*b*) **e.Yks.**$^1$ (22) **Dev.** Whot tha dowl düee mayn by awl this —— ragrowstering noise? Zit down theāse minit, an' hold yer row! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). (23, *a*) **m.Yks.**$^1$ (*b*) *ib.* (24, *a*) **n.Yks.**$^2$, **w.Som.**$^1$ **n.Dev.** Es marl who's more vor . . . rag-rowtering . . . than thee art thyzel, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 131. (*b*) **n.Yks.**$^1$ Risking the damage of clothes by rude or rough personal handling in play. (25) **w.Yks.** (J.M.); They also remove buttons, seams, patches, &c. (M.F.) (26) **w.Yks.**$^2$ (27) **Sus.** An old custom in boys' schools to wear a rag in the button-hole on a certain Sunday, *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 425. (28) **Lnk.** Tasting and tipplin' till rag tag the waur o't, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 92. (29) **Brks.** She clothed a couple o' rag-tailed wenches (W.W.S.). (30) **Nhb.**$^1$ Near Newcastle, on the road to Benton, in my younger years, I have often observed a well with rags and tattered pieces of cloth hung upon the bushes around it. It is known, I presume, still by the name of 'The Rag Well,' *Gent. Mag.* (1794) 592. **n.Yks.**$^1$ Rags from the clothes of those who received benefit were wontedly hung up in honour of, or gratitude to, the patron-saint of the well; **n.Yks.**$^2$ If the shirt or the shift thrown into the water happened to float, it intimated recovery; but if otherwise, it was a sign of death.

**3.** *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Rag-jack,** (*a*) the white goosefoot, *Chenopodium album*; (*b*) the oxlip, *Primula elatior*; (2) **-paper,** the great mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*; (3) **-rose,** see (1, *b*); (4) **-weed,** the ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea.*

(1, *a*) **Chs.**$^1$ (*b*) **sw.Lin.**$^1$ (2) **Bck.** Here too the Great Mullein is vaguely said to be 'good for colds,' and bears the names Rag-paper and Poor-man's Flannel, *Science Gossip* (1866) 83. (3) **sw.Lin.**$^1$ It's a rag-rose they've gotten in the wood. (4) **Abd.** She could fly through the drumlie sky On the stem o' the rag-weed green, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 436. **Ayr.** Tell how wi' you on ragweed nags They skim the muirs an' dizzy crags, Burns *Add. to Deil* (1785) st. 9; A whole cleckan of fairies one moonlight night 'loupin' the ragweeds' in a field, Johnston *Congalton's Legacy* (1896) 156. **Lth.** She . . . will mount a kail-runt or rag-weed, And come and see ye, Thomson *Poems* (1819) 148. **Bwk.** On auld broom-besoms, and ragweed naigs, They flew owre burns, hills, and craigs, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 59. **Ir.** 'Tis but a poor hungry bit of land, all tussocks and ragweed, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 264. **Nhp.**$^1$ **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. 47. **Suf.**$^1$

**4.** *Fig.* A strip of anything, esp. land.

**Dev.** Robert Penny a Cott and Ragg at Maudlin Millhead, in St. Sidwell's parish, *Reports Provinc.* (1895).

**5.** A low, worthless person.

**Sh.I.** Der ower mony o' dat Heelan' raags gotten mair dan dey sood among wis, *Sh. News* (May 28, 1898); A raag 'at spends ivery doit 'at he can git his fingers apon, *Sh. News* (Oct. 5, 1901); **S. & Ork.**$^1$, **Bnff.**$^1$ **Cai.** We dinna ken anything o' its faither—maist likely some playacter or ither rag, Horne *Countryside* (1896) 140.

**6.** A term of contempt for anything very lean and thin.

He's suntin ta dee ta lat da bits o' toonmills be rötid aff o' da shannel be a raag o' a grice 'at 'ill niver come til an eetim, *Sh. News* (Aug. 20, 1898); He wid a been awfu' blied til a hed wis a cut or twa o' turbit, bit dey got non, aless twa great raags, 'at weigh'd tree hunderweight atween em, *ib.* (May 18, 1901); A raag o' a coo. A raag o' a skate (J.S.).

Hence **Ragabanes,** *sb. pl.* the skeleton of a fish or animal. Sh.I. (J.S.), S. & Ork.$^1$ **7.** A slang word for the tongue. w.Yks. (J.W.), Chs.$^1$ **8.** A ragworm, mudworm.

**Dor.** Our cross-eyed gillie . . . encourages us with accounts of a beautiful lot of 'rags' that he has got over from Weymouth, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1900) 625.

**9.** Of corn: a partial winnowing. Bnff. (Jam.) Cf. **raggle,** *v.*$^1$ **3.** **10.** The aikraw, *Stictina scrobiculata.* Hrf. (B. & H.) **11.** The catkins of the hazel, *Corylus Avellana*; also in *comp.* **Hazel-rag.** Yks. (B. & H.), w.Yks.$^1$ **12.** *v.* To tear to pieces, esp. to rob a nest and destroy it. Also used *fig.*

**Chs.**$^1$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Eyŭr)z ŭ neyst fŭl ŭ bŭl-yŭngg-ŭnz; let)s raag· it. **Lin.** I'm not going to have my place ragged to pieces, Fenn *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) xiii. **War.**$^3$ Take the eggs but do not rag the nest. [**Amer.** He . . . drove the spurs right into him; . . as Bill was naked . . . he ragged him like the leaf of a book cut open with your finger, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. vi.]

**13.** In fishing: to pierce a fish with the hook. Cf. **rick,** *v.*$^2$ **3.**

Ye might raag a keelin' fir a' 'at we ken, *Sh. News* (July 21, 1900); A fisherman very occasionally will strike a fish with his hook when there is an unwillingness to swallow it, i. e. to raag a fish (J.S.).

**14.** Of fruit: to set, after the blossom has fallen. Also used of corn; see below.

**Gall.** Corn is said to be beginning to ragg when the grain-head first appears out of the shot-blade; corn first raggs which grows on the sides of rigs, by the fur brow, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Cum.** A terrible keen frost just catcht t'pears as they were raggin', and we've nowt of a crop to crack on (J.Ar.).

**15.** To put corn through the winnowing-machine for the first time. Cf. **raggle,** *v.*$^1$ **3.**

**Bnff., Cld.** (Jam.) **Gall.** When this is done it is ragged, cleaned of its rags and roughness, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**16.** Phr. *to rag and bone,* to buy rags and bones. Oxf.$^1$

**RAG,** *sb.*$^{2}$ and *v.*$^{2}$ Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. ?Dev. [rag.] **1.** *sb.* Hoar-frost, rime.

**Cum.**$^{1}$; **Cum.**$^{4}$ Theer wur quite a rag on t'tiles this mwornin. **Wm.** If it's slape it'll be t'rag on t'grund (J.M.). **Lan.**$^{1}$, **n.Lan.** (C.W.D.), **n.Lan.**$^{1}$

Hence (1) **Raggy,** *adj.* frosty, rimy; (2) **Raggy-nwos'd,** *adj.* of a sheep: having a grey face, and a lighter shade of muzzle resembling hoar-frost.

(1) **Cum.** A raggy April and a groo May Gars eydent farmers ettle out their hay, *Proverb. saying* (E.W.P.); **Cum.**$^{14}$ (2) **Cum.**$^{1}$ These are the favourite marks on the Herdwick breed of the county; **Cum.**$^{4}$

**2.** *Comp.* **Rag-rime,** a white frost.

**Lin.**$^{1}$ It is said that if there be three rag-rimes in succession it is a sure sign of rain. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ When much frozen dew hangs on the trees like white rags.

**3.** Fog, mist, accompanied by drizzling rain.

**n.Yks.**$^{2}$ **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ There war . . . a rag o' t'fells at delleet, an it looked feaful heavisome, ii. 285. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ **?Dev.** Hare sher cumes at learst; loitering-louching vrough th' rag an' reek, Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. II. v.

Hence (1) **Raggly,** *adj.* foggy; (2) **Raggy,** *adj.* misty, stormy and cold, with drizzling rain.

(1) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ A raggly moorning. (2) **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Lan.** It looks a bit rough wi' lyin' out thoose raggy neets, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 157, ed. 1879; **Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Der.** It's been nobbut raggy weather up o' the moors this winter, Ward *David Grieve* (1892) III. bk. IV. vi.

**4.** *v.* To be foggy; to rain slightly.

**n.Yks.**$^{2}$ It beeath rain'd and ragg'd. **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.* (T.H.)

[1. Dan. *rag*, sea vapour (Ferrall).]

**RAG,** *sb.*$^{3}$ n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. [rag, ræg.] **1.** Shale, or other hard rock lying in thin strata, and forming the upper bed of a quarry.

**n.Cy.** *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 250. **Cum.** (M.P.) **w.Yks.** (T.H.H.), **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Lan.** *N. & Q. ib.* **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 17, 1893); **War.**$^{123}$ **Glo.** *Prov. Geol. Assoc.* (July 1896) XIV. 8. **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.) **Dor.** Sandstone . . . from the 'rag' or upper beds of the Upper Greensand, Ramsay *Rock Spec.* (1862) 158; (C.W.) **Som.** *Prov. Geol. Assoc.*, *ib.*

Hence **Raggy,** *adj.* stony, rocky, the stones or rocks not appearing above the surface. w.Yks.$^{2}$ **2.** A large, irregular slate used in roofing. **Dev.**$^{2}$, **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$, **Cor.**$^{12}$ **3.** A whetstone. w.Yks.$^{1}$, n.Lin.$^{1}$, Nhp.$^{1}$ **4.** *Comp.* (1) **Rag-hail,** to cover a roof with large, irregular slates; (2) **-nails,** the nails which fasten the roofing-slates to the rafters; (3) **-rubber,** a whetstone made of 'rag-stone'; (4) **-stone,** (*a*) hard shaley rock forming the upper stratum in a quarry; (*b*) see (3); (5) **-wo,** a low wall constructed of 'rag-stone.'

(1) **Dev.**$^{2}$ I have thought of having my house rag hailed. (2) **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$ (3) **War.**$^{3}$ (4, *a*) **w.Yks.** *Geol. Surv. Vert. Sect. Sheet* 43. **Glo.** *Prov. Geol. Assoc.* (July 1896) XIV. 8. **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.) (*b*) **Dur.**$^{1}$ About five or six inches long, and an inch (square) in width. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **se.Wor.**$^{1}$ (5) **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ *Gen.* built up without mortar.

[No man will rough-cast a marble wall, but mud or unpolished ragg, Bp. Hall *Works*, v. 114 (Davies).]

**RAG,** *v.*$^{3}$ and *sb.*$^{4}$ In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. **1.** *v.* To teaze, worry, vex, enrage; to wrangle, dispute.

**Sc.** (A.W.), **Bnff.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Divvent rag us when aa's i' drink, or aa'll mebby hort some on ye. **Lakel.**$^{2}$ He was raggen him aboot mowen. **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ Ah did rag him aboot Polly. **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{25}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ **I.Ma.** The lil one's ragging you ter'ble, Caine *Manxman* (1894) xxxv. **Not.**$^{1}$, **Lin.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ We used to rag here a bit about it. **Oxf.** He is always ragging me about something or other (G.O.). **Cmb.** Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iii.

Hence **Raggy,** *adj.* cross, ill-tempered.

**w.Yks.** 'Aw knaw a deeal mooar abaat my husband nor what yo' do abaat yors,' said Sewzan, gettin' raggy, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1888) 35, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 4, 1896).

**2.** To reproach, scold, abuse violently.

**Abd.** She's aye naggin', raggin' at the loon, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Aug. 24, 1901). **n.Cy.** I ragg'd him for it, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Cum.**$^{1}$; **Cum.**$^{4}$ An weel he gat raggt for't amang his yalla cronies afooar t'day was oot, Sargisson *J. Scoap* (1881) 150. **Yks.** (J.W.), **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **I.Ma.** And some o' them took An ould wutch and tore her and ragged her, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 81. **Stf.** Her rags him every neet of her loif, *Knight's Quarterly Mag.* (1823) 299; **Stf.**$^{1}$ **Lin.** Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv. **Glo.**$^{12}$, **e.An.**$^{1}$ **Suf.**$^{1}$ A ragged me so. **Sus.**, **Hmp.** Holloway. **Hmp.**$^{1}$ **w.Som.**$^{1}$ I'll warn maister did rag thee down proper; and sar thee jis but right too. **Dev.**$^{1}$ Why the mother and darter rag and scan en whenever they come atwart en, 13, ed. Palmer.

Hence **Ragging** or **Raggins,** *sb.* a severe scolding; abuse.

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ He gat a rare raggin ower the job. **Yks.** (J.W.), **Stf.**$^{1}$ **Nhp.**$^{1}$ He gave him a regular good ragging. **War.**$^{3}$, **Brks.**$^{1}$ **Nrf.** I went indoors and got a nice ragging, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 276. **Hmp.**$^{1}$ Measter gied me a ragging. **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Thee't have thy raggins 'm bye, my hearty!

**3.** *sb.* In phr. *geed at 'e rag*, fluent in rough chaffing. Cai.$^{1}$ **4.** A disturbance, an uproar; a dispute, quarrel.

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ **Oxf.** Usually provoked for the sake of mischief (G.O.).

[Cp. Dan. dial. *rag*, occasion, opportunity, esp. for slander or defamation; hence, also with the sense of envy, or grudge. 'At faae rag til een,' to have a grudge against one (Molbech).]

**RAGA, RAGABASH,** see **Raaga, Ragabrash.**

**RAGABRAG,** *sb.* m.Yks.$^{1}$ **[ra·gəbrag.]** A beggarly, untidy state. Cf. **ragabrash, 2.**

**RAGABRASH,** *sb.* Sc. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Also written **raggabrash** Dur.$^{1}$ Cum.$^{14}$ Wm. w.Yks.$^{13}$; and in forms **ragabash** Sc. N.Cy.$^{1}$ n.Yks.$^{14}$ ne.Yks.$^{1}$ m.Yks.$^{1}$; **ragabus** Sc.; **raggabash** n.Yks.$^{2}$ Lan. I.Ma. **[ra·gəbraʃ, -baʃ,** w.Yks. **re·gəbreʃ.]** **1.** A low rascal, an idle vagabond; a collection of such persons. Also used *attrib.* Cf. **brash,** *sb.*$^{2}$

**Ayr.** He was gaun to the ither warl' wi sae mony rag-a-brash that he was ashamed o', Hunter *Studies* (1870) 41. **Slk.** His bit ragabash prayer, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 55, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 351. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Dur.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **Wm.** (B.K.), **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ War that 'tarnal raggabrash to come here he wad rid us, ii. 308; **w.Yks.**$^{35}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ **I.Ma.** It was degrading . . . that his son should consort with all the raggabash of the island, Caine *Deemster* (1887) 90, ed. 1889.

**2.** A beggarly, untidy state; also used *attrib.* m.Yks.$^{1}$

**3.** Nonsense.

**Lan.** Aw con see generally when a person's tryin t'stuff me wi raggabash, Staton *B. Shuttle Bowtun*, 65.

[The most unalphabetical raggabashes that ever lived, R. Junius *Sinne Stigmatized* (1639) 117 (in Todd's Johnson).]

**RAGAL,** see **Raggil.**

**RAGE,** *sb.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] A broken pan. (Hall.)

**RAGE,** *v.* Sus. [rēdʒ.] To inflame.

His arm went on ti rage and swell till it was as big round as his body, Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) v.

**RAGEL,** see **Raggil.**

**RAGEOUS,** *adj.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. [rē·dʒəs, reə·dʒəs.] Outrageous; angry, furious, violent with pain or anger.

**N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **e.Dur.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{1}$, **n.Yks.**$^{24}$ **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ That dog o' yours is rageous. **w.Yks.**$^{1}$; **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ Shoo wur fair rāageous when shoo sawah me slāaving an' tugging at it. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$

Hence **Rageousness,** *sb.* anger, fury. w.Yks.$^{5}$

[Fr. *rageux*, wanton (Cotgr.).]

**RAGGABASH, RAGGABRASH,** see **Ragabrash.**

**RAGGAL, RAGGALD,** see **Raggil, Raggelt,** *sb.*

**RAGGARD,** *sb.* and *v.* Lan. Dev. Also in form **raggart** Dev.; **raggot** Lan.$^{1}$ **[ra·gəd, -ət.]** **1.** *sb.* A wicked and abandoned wretch, a rough and ragged vagabond. Lan.$^{1}$, ne.Lan.$^{1}$ **2.** A tease; an impatient person.

**Dev.** A nurse feeding a little child, whose appetite is good, says, 'He is a proper raggart for his food,' *Reports Provinc.* (1891).

**3.** *v.* To ramble about; to live in a disorderly way. Lan.$^{1}$

**RAGGART, RAGGAZ,** see **Raggard, Raggil.**

**RAGGED,** *adj.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Shr. Glo. Bck. Ess. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Som. Dev. Also in form **raggit** Shr.$^{1}$ [ragd, ræ·gəd.] **1.** Stony, rocky, the stones or rocks not appearing above the surface. w.Yks.$^{2}$ See **Rag,** *sb.*$^{3}$ **2.** Of fruit-trees: heavily laden, weighed down with fruit. See **Rag,** *v.*$^{1}$ **14.**

**n.Yks.**$^{4}$ **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ T'berry trees is weel ragg'd ti-year. **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ That apple-three's as ragged as ivver it can hing. **Der.**$^{1}$ *Obs.*, **Lin.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ The trees doon at th' warp is ragg'd wi' apples. Oor corran'-treäs is ragg'd wi' berries. **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ The berry bushes are well ragg'd.

3. *Comb.* (1) **Ragged-hipped,** of a horse: having hair on the hips; see below; (2) —**Jack,** (*a*) a small suet-dumpling, boiled without a covering cloth; (*b*) a small shrimp; (*c*) the Ragged Robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*; (*d*) the Japanese chrysanthemum; (*e*) the curled borecole or Scotch kail; (*f*) the common ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea*; (3) —**Robin,** (*a*) a rolled jam-dumpling of which the paste is flaky, or ragged, in appearance; (*b*) the double garden variety of red campion, *Lychnis diurna*; (*c*) the herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*; (*d*) see (2, *f*); (*e*) a beggarly, discreditable person; (*f*) *pl.* the keeper's followers in the New Forest [not known to our correspondents]; (*g*) a vein of ironstone lying on the west side of Lightmoor Fault.

(1) **Glo.** Well ribbed up, he is at the same time rather ragged-hipped, indicative of strength and weight-carrying power, Gibbs *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 345, ed. 1899. (2, *a*) **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1897). (*b*) **Hmp.** (J.R.W.), **Hmp.**$^{1}$ (*c*) **Ess.**, **Ken.**$^{1}$, **Sus.**$^{1}$, **w.Som.**$^{1}$ (*d*) **Hmp.** (W.F.) (*e*) **Chs.**, **Sus.**$^{1}$, **w.Som.**$^{1}$ (*f*) **w.Yks.** (3, *a*) **Shr.**$^{1}$ 'Ere's a rar' raggit-robin, lads, to blow out all the crivices. (*b*, *c*) **Bck.** (*d*) **w.Yks.** (*e*) **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ Yer a set o' ragged-robins. (*f*) **Hmp.** (Hall.) (*g*) **Shr.**$^{1}$ So called from its ragged appearance.

**RAGGEL,** see **Raggil.**

**RAGGELT,** *sb.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Also in form **raggald** w.Yks.$^{1}$ [ra·gəlt, ra·gəld.] A person of low character, a wicked and abandoned wretch. Cf. **raggil.**

**Cum.**$^{1}$ An ill raggelt of a thing; **Cum.**$^{4}$ **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ What a brash raggald! ii. 306.

Hence **Raggaldy,** *adj.* villainous.

**w.Yks.**$^{1}$ Them raggaldy Tompainers seea beset him, ii. 307.

**RAGGELT,** *ppl. adj.* Wm. Dev. Also written **ragguled** Dev. 1. Ragged, uneven, jagged.

**Dev.** Cut off the raggeld end o'n (R.P.C.).

Hence **Raggeltly,** *adj.* ragged.

**Wm.** A heap of raggeltly bairns, Southey *Doctor* (1848) 560.

2. Sawn off. Dev. (Hall.)

**RAGGER,** *sb.* Lan. Cor. 1. A 'ragman,' collector of rags.

**Lan.** Whol e'en a ragger may be donned Wi' clooas fro' eawt his sack, Standing *Echoes* (1885) 28.

2. A copper-mining term: a man who separates the inferior or worthless material from the more valuable pieces of ore. Cor.$^{3}$

**RAGGET,** *v.* Dev. [ræ·gət.] To tear into rags; to beat about.

The win' 's raggetin' the gearden things about moas' turrible, *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

**RAGGETY,** *adj.* Sc. Irel. Dev. Ragged, untidy.

**Gall.** Fore and aft of the herd there were raggety boys holding the beasts in check, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxiii. **Ir.** Ye'd feel, clumpin' on be his side, like a quare sort o' raggety gawk, Barlow *Bogland* (1892) 114, ed. 1893. **Dev.** My smock's a-got cruel raggety, I sim, *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

**RAGGIL,** *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Also written **ragal** n.Yks.$^{14}$ m.Yks.$^{1}$; **ragel** n.Yks.$^{1}$; **raggal** n.Yks.$^{2}$ w.Yks.$^{1}$ ne.Lan.$^{1}$; **raggel** n.Yks.$^{4}$ ne.Yks.$^{1}$; **raggill** e.Yks.; **raggle** m.Yks.$^{1}$ w.Yks.$^{5}$; **ragil** n.Yks.$^{1}$ m.Yks.$^{1}$; and in form **raggaz** s.Chs.$^{1}$ [ra·gl, ra·gil.] 1. *sb.* A rascal, scoundrel, worthless vagabond; a careless or mischievous person.

**n.Yks.** There Ah fand t'oad raggil, te be seer, Brown *Yk. Minster Screen* (1833) l. 171; **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ **e.Yks.** Noo let's he' neean o' thi pawk, thoo pawky young raggill, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 77; **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{5}$

Hence **Raggily,** *adj.* rascally, unprincipled; beggarly, shabby, untidy.

**n.Yks.**$^{1}$ A ragally soort o' chap, at wad nowther wark nor want; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ A raggaly squad; **n.Yks.**$^{4}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Them Bar'l'ick foälk, they were a ragly lot (F.P.T.); **w.Yks.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$

2. *pl.* An untidy person. m.Yks.$^{1}$ 3. *v.* With *about*: to wander about; to beg.

**n.Yks.**$^{2}$ **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Dhŭr)z ŭ des·pŭrt gy'aaf·ti-lóo·kin chaap· bin raag·ŭzin ŭbuw·t; iv ahy wŭz yoa·, ahy)d tuurn dhŭ dog lóos wen ahy went bed tŭ-ney·t.

[1. Cp. EFries. *wrögel*, a quarrelsome person, common fellow, good-for-nothing vagabond (Koolman).]

**RAGGLE,** *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. [ra·gl.] 1. *v.* To ruffle; to tear the skin. Sc. (Jam.) 2. An architectural term: to jag, to make a groove in one stone for receiving another. *ib.* 3. To winnow corn partially. Bnff.$^{1}$, Cld., Gall. (Jam.) Cf. **rag,** *sb.*$^{1}$ **9.** 4. *sb.* An architectural term: a reglet. Cai.$^{1}$ 5. A partial winnowing of corn. Bnff.$^{1}$

**RAGGLE,** *v.*$^{2}$ and *sb.*$^{2}$ Bnff.$^{1}$ w.Sc. (Jam.) 1. *v.* To wrangle, bicker, dispute. Cf. **rag,** *v.*$^{3}$ 2. *sb.* A wrangle, dispute.

**RAGGLE,** *v.*$^{3}$ War. To manage, contrive to get on. Cf. **ruggle, 5.**

**War.**$^{2}$ **s.War.**$^{1}$ With a bit of coal and a loaf of bread, I can raggle along.

**RAGGLE,** see **Raggil.**

**RAGGLING,** *ppl. adj.* Shr.$^{1}$ Working roughly or unevenly.

**RAGGULED,** see **Raggelt,** *adj.*

**RAGGY,** *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. [ra·gi.] 1. *sb.* A 'ragman.'

**Sh.I.** Da raggie min live laek idder folk, an' objicks o' peety, I tink der no ta be envied, *Sh. News* (Aug. 4, 1900); **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$

2. *Comp.* **Raggie-folk,** rag-gatherers.

**Sh.I.** Yon raggie folk is most horrid for shaetry, *Sh. News* (Aug. 4, 1900).

3. *adj.* Ragged.

**Rnf.** Raggy backs, an' hungry wymes, Finlayson *Rhymes* (1815) 106. **Nhb.**$^{1}$

4. *Comp.* **Raggy-backs,** (1) long-horned Lancashire and Irish cattle. Nhb.$^{1}$; (2) *fig.* people who are not well off. *ib.*

**RAGHERY,** *sb.* Irel. Also written **ragheray.** A horse of small size.

**Ir.** There they were all in a lump, horses, mules, and ragherays, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) 63. **s.Don.** From 'Raghery,' or Rathlin Island, Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

**RAGIL,** see **Raggil.**

**RAGING MAD,** *phr.* Yks. In a very great temper.

**w.Yks.** Ommost ragin' mad, Binns *Orig.* (1889) No. i. 5; Common (J.W.).

**RAGLAR,** see **Regular.**

**RAGLAT-PLANE,** *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) A kind of plane, used by carpenters in making a groove for shelves of drawers, &c.

**RAGLER,** *sb. Obs.* Wal. An officer who collects fines, &c. s.Wal. (Hall.)

**RAGLIN(G,** *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **ragglin(g** Sc. [ra·glin.] 1. The vacant space between the top of a wall and the slates.

**Sh.I.** I creeps up ower da ragglin' an' den alang da riggin till I got ta da lum, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 256; **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$ **Per.** In loophole and raggling, and bunker and breach, Spence *Poems* (1898) 172.

2. *pl.* The slender ceiling joists of a building, which carry the lattice for plaster-work near the roof. Nhb.$^{1}$

**RAGLISH,** *adj.* Sc. Also written **ragglish.** [ra·gliʃ.] 1. Rough, boisterous; severe, harsh.

**Bch.** When raglish winds blew o'er the hill, An' stormy was the weather, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 74 (Jam.).

2. Coarse, worthless; of a worthless character. Bnff.$^{1}$, Cld. (Jam.)

**RAGONET,** *sb.* w.Som.$^{1}$ [ræ·gənət.] The Areca nut.

The vallyation of a bit o' ragonet, 'bout zo big's a [bee·un] long way zo much mort'll zoon cure they there worms.

**RAHP, RAIBLE,** see **Roup,** *v.*$^{1}$, **Rabble,** *v.*$^{1}$

**RAICHIE,** *v.* and *sb. Obs.* Cld. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] 1. *v.* To scold. 2. *sb.* The act of scolding.

**RAID,** *sb.*$^{1}$ *Obs.* Sh.I. Also written **raed** and in form **raith.** A long, narrow track of fishing-ground.

They landed from the piltik eela, intending to make an early start for the ling raiths, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 126; Certain kinds of bottom kept fish more readily than others, and these patches of ground were known by names, sometimes that of the discoverer, as 'Maan's Raith,' *ib.* 130; Not much above a century ago, the fishery for ling and cod was prosecuted much nearer shore than it is now, and fishing places, designated 'Raiths,' were pointed out by certain land-marks called 'Meiths,' so that every one knew his own 'raith,' and any undue encroachment upon it was considered no less illegal and actionable, than if it had been upon a landed inclosure, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 221, ed. 1891; As recently as 30 years ago, the mid-ground lyings or raeds, each belonged to a certain boat or skipper, and it was considered almost an act of theft—or at least aggression—for another crew to set lines on a man's lying, even although that man was ashore at the time, *Sh. News* (Oct. 21, 1899); (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**RAID**, *sb.*$^2$ Sc. (Jam.) [rēd.] A term of contempt for denoting a ridiculous enterprise or expedition.

Ye made a braw raid to the fair yesterday. Whatten a raid is this ye've ha'en?

**RAID**, **RAID-GOOSE**, see **Rade**, *adj.*, **Rood-goose**.

**RAIK**, see **Rake**, *v.*$^{13}$, *sb.*$^2$, **Reach**, *v.*$^1$

**RAIL**, *sb.*$^1$ *Obs.* Sc. Yks. Amer. Also written **rale** n.Yks.; **rayle** Amer.; and in forms **railie**, **railly** Sc.

**1.** An upper garment worn by women, a woman's jacket.

**Sc.** A sort of large petticoat, usually made of camlet, worn over the ordinary dress by ladies, when riding on horseback, and with straps over the shoulders, Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 77; A kind of half-shift, consisting of breast and sleeves, made of finer linen than that daily worn, and put on over the ordinary shift, when the person went to Kirk on Sundays, or on any other occasion of being dressed. To wear a rail was considered as a mark of wealth formerly, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); Now I'm grown a gentleman, my wife she wears a railie, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 155; Does she wear a habit or a railly? Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xii. **Per.** Perchance ye will cut my rail from me above the rail, as ye have done to others, Lawson *Bk. of Per.* (1847) 167. **Slk.** She was dressed in a plain white rail, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 103, ed. 1866. **n.Yks.** Eliz. Robinson for stealing . . . two rales (2$^d$), *Quarter Sess. Rec.* (July 1623) in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* III. 172. [**Amer.** Immoderate great rayles, *Legal Act* (1634) in *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 311.]

**2.** The upper portion of an infant's nightdress. Ayr. (Jam.)

[1. OE. *hrægel*, *hrægl*, a garment, dress, robe (B.T.).]

**RAIL**, *sb.*$^2$ w.Cy. Dev. Also in forms **real**, **re'el**, **reul**, **roil** n.Dev.; **roul** Dev.$^1$; **rowl** w.Cy. n.Dev. A country wake or 'revel,' the anniversary of the dedication of a church. See **Revel**.

**w.Cy.** Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **Dev.** Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1858) 1st S. *Gl.*; *Gent. Mag.* (1793) 1084; **Dev.**$^1$ Well but, Bet, wot'n go up to Church Town to rail an zee the wraxlin? 9. **n.Dev.** Why vor ded'st roily zo upon ma up to Challacomb Rowl? *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 2; Laist Re'el set her right, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 21; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

Hence **Rail-Sunday**, *sb.* the Sunday before the annual wake or fair.

**Dev.**$^1$ Well, I'll ne'er go to church again of a Rail Zinday, I'll be bound vor't, 8.

**RAIL**, *sb.*$^3$ n.Yks.$^2$ [rēl.] A vagrant. Cf. **raggil**.

**RAIL**, *sb.*$^4$, *adj.* and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Yks. Oxf. Brks. e.An. Also written **raail** Brks.$^1$; **rayle** e.Yks.; and in forms **rael**, **raul** Gall.; **rawel** Sc.; **real** Gall.; **reel** Sc. [rēl, reəl.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Rail-eyed**, wall-eyed; (2) **-hurdles**, hurdles made of shaved wood morticed and nailed; (3) **-tree**, *obs.*, a large beam in a cow-house, fixed about two feet above the heads of the cows, into which the upper ends of stakes are fixed; also used *attrib.*; (4) **-wand**, the railing of a stair.

(1) **Dmf.** (Jam.) (2) **Brks.**$^1$ (3) **Sc.** Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 386. **Rxb.** (Jam.) **Gall.** The one the foot of the stake rests in, is the realtree fit, the realtree head, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (4) **w.Sc.** (Jam., s.v. Raise-an'-Wand).

**2.** Phr. *to go off the rails*, to digress or wander from the point.

**Per.** I'll no say but I've gone off the rails a bittie, *Sabbath Nights* (1899) 46.

**3.** A long wooden memorial tablet in a churchyard.

**Oxf.** In the churchyard [of Bix Gibwen] are several wooden memorial boards reaching the whole length of the grave. They are not uncommon in the district, and are known locally as 'rails,' Murray *Handbk. Oxf.* (1894) 5.

**4.** *Obs.* A line or row.

**Sc.** A rail o' tackets (Jam. *Suppl.*); Syne the reel o' red-ral he sal rax on't, Waddell *Isaiah* (1879) xxxiv. 11. **Abd.** They . . . set about their heels wi' rails O' clinkin' tackets, Keith *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 5.

**5.** *adj.* Railed, fitted with a railing.

**w.Sc.** A guid rail stair (Jam. *Suppl.*).

**6.** *v.* To fit with a band, bar, or border; to enclose. Sc. (*ib.*) **7.** To set in a row.

To rail shoon to fill the soles with rows of iron nails (*ib.*).

**8.** To fish for mackerel, billet, or late with a baited hand-line.

**n.Yks.**$^1$ Using one or more artificial flies for bait. The flies are made of white feathers and are attached to a long line, which is trailed along the surface of the water by the motion of the boat in which the fisherman is seated. **Nrf.**$^1$ 311.

**9.** *Obs.* To improve in condition.

**e.Yks.** Some will perswade to rayle [the gelde sheepe] a little before they goe to field, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 84.

**RAIL**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^5$ Sc. Yks. Nrf. Dev. [rēl.] **1.** *v.* *Obs.* To rail at, abuse.

**Per.** Thou him rails where e'er thou goes, Smith *Poems* (1714) 35, ed. 1853.

**2.** To tease; to provoke to anger. Nrf. (Hall.) **3.** With *over*: to talk over, backbite. See **Roil**, *v.*$^2$

**Dev.**$^1$ Rail'd over by they that don't care what lies they tell, 14, ed. Palmer.

**4.** *sb.* A contentious person, a defamer. n.Yks.$^2$

**RAIL**, *v.*$^3$ Hrf. Wil. Dor. Som. Also in form **rally** Dor. [rēl.] To reel, stagger; to creep, crawl about; to walk slowly or feebly. A dial. form of 'reel.'

**Hrf.**$^{12}$ **Wil.**$^1$ I be that weak I can't hardly rail about. **n.Wil.** (W.C.P.), **Dor.** (A.C.), (C.V.G.), **Som.** (W.F.R.)

**RAIL**, *v.*$^4$ n.Yks.$^1$ n.Lin.$^1$ [rēl.] To tack, sew with big stitches.

**RAIL**, **RAILIE**, see **Ravel**, *v.*$^2$, **Rail**, *sb.*$^1$

**RAILLICH**, *sb.* Bnff.$^1$ A thin, worthless piece of cloth or dress.

**RAILLY**, see **Rail**, *sb.*$^1$

**RAILWAY**, *sb.* Nhb. Shr. A road fitted with wooden or iron rails on which the wheels of carts or wagons may run smoothly; a colliery road.

**Nhb.** The railways of the Newcastle collieries . . . are constructed with long pieces of wood about four inches square laid lengthway upon sleepers of wood, Marshall *Review* (1808) I. 32; **Nhb.**$^1$ They were probably invented in this district between the years 1632 and 1649, and were known in other parts of the kingdom as 'Newcastle Roads.' . . In the term railway, or, as the early writers on the subject put it, rail-way, the original name of the wooden rail is retained, Taylor *Arch. Coal Tr.* (1852) 150-80; The length of the rail-way on which the waggon runs is 864 yards, *Impartial Hist. Newc.* (1801) 610. **Shr.** Canals and Railways are closely connected with rural economics, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 220.

**RAIM**, **RAIMS**, see **Ream**, *sb.*$^1$, *v.*$^{23}$, **Rames**.

**RAIMSHOGUE**, *sb.* Irel. Also in form **ramshogue** Wxf. Foolish talk; a nonsensical story.

**Ir.** I said so many raimshogues along the road, it's got out of my head, Kennedy *Fireside Tales* (1870) 32. **Wxf.** I remember ould raimshogues of stories well enough, *ib.* *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 306; Hall *Ireland* (1841) II. 161.

**RAIMY**, *adj.* Wil.$^1$ [rē·mi.] Very thin. See **Rames**.

**RAIN**, *sb.* and *v.*$^1$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **reen** Chs.$^3$ [rēn, reən.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Rain-bat**, a small beetle; (2) **-beetle**, the shard beetle, a long-bodied beetle; (3) **-bird**, the green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*; (4) **-clock**, the common blackbeetle; a small, brightly-coloured beetle; (5) **-fowl**, see (3); (6) **-goose**, the red-throated diver, *Colymbus septentrionalis*; (7) **-knots**, a skin-disease among horses; (8) **-pie**, see (3); (9) **-sou**, the slight moaning of the wind on a cloudy day betokening rain; (10) **-tree**, an umbrella; (11) **-tub**, (12) **-water tub**, a butt for holding rain-water.

(1) **Wor.** (C.W.), **s.Wor.**$^1$ **se.Wor.**$^1$ Among children there is a saying that killing one brings rain. (2) **n.Lin.**$^1$ **Bdf.** On account of its always appearing before rain, Swainson *Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 254. (3) **w. & s.Sc.** On account of the peculiar cries which they are said to emit on the approach of rain (Jam. *Suppl.*). **n.Cy.** *Science Gossip* (1870) 212; **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$ **w.Wor.** Yer minds me o' that aecle, that rain-bird, us sid i' the ood, *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 10, 1888). **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 50. **Wil.** Thurn *Birds* (1870) 39; Swainson *Birds* (1885) 99. (4) **Wm.** (B.K.) **e.Yks.** He had picked up a 'rain-clock,' which is never killed by

children, or else it will rain, Nicholson *Flk-Lore* (1890) 136. (5) **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.** Being more loud and noisy before rain, Wallis *Hist. Nhb.* in Yarrell *Brit. Birds* (ed. 1845) II. 142; **Nhb.**$^1$ (6) **Sh.I.** The flight of the rain goose was particularly noticed. When this bird was seen flying in an inland direction the weather was likely to be favourable, but when its flight was directed towards the sea the opposite was expected. Hence—'If the rain gōse flees ta da hill, Ye can geng ta da haf whin ye will; But whin shö gengs ta da sea, Ye maun draw up yir boats an flee, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 113; By pools that are resorted to by the teal or the raingoose, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 213, ed. 1891; **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Or.I.** The rain-goose of this place . . . in flying utters a howling or croaking noise which the country people consider as an indication of rain, Barry *Hist. Or. I.* (1805) 304 (Jam.). **Cai.** Swainson *ib.* 214; **Cai.**$^1$ (7) **Cum.**$^1$ The scurf which collects in lumps among the hair in the skin of a lean outlying horse; **Cum.**$^4$ Characterized by the presence of small hard lumps beneath the skin, specially on the withers, and at the root of the tail and mane of horses in poor condition, and who have been lying out. (8) **Som.** (W.F.R.); Compton *Winscombe Sketches* (1882) 12. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (9) **n.Yks.**$^2$ It sounds like a rainsou. (10) **Sh.I.** He cam' up an' axed me If I'd buy a staff; 'Na, sir, just a raintree Fir da better half,' *Sh. News* (Sept. 3, 1898); (J.S.) (11) **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Chs.**$^1$ (12) **ne.Yks.** Holderness *Gl.* (1877). **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.*

**2.** Phr. (1) *as sure as God made rain*, very sure, certain; (2) *happy is the corpse that the rain rains on*, (3) *rain has such narrow shoulders it will get in anywhere*, proverb. sayings.

(1) **n.Lin.** (E.P.) (2) **Sc.** 'Happy is the corpse the sun shines on, But happier is the corpse the rain rains on.' Or, as it is otherwise expressed—'Happy the bride the sun shines on, And happy the corpse the rain rains on' (Jam., s.v. Marriage). **Nhb.**$^1$ (3) **Chs.**$^{13}$

**3.** *v.* In phr. (1) *to rain hatchets and duckets.* Oxf.$^1$; (2) — *pitchforks with the tines downward*, to rain very heavily. n.Lin.$^1$

**RAIN**, *v.*$^2$ Hmp. [rēn.] To peel bark. (J.R.W.), Hmp.$^1$ Cf. **rene, rind,** *sb.*$^1$ **8.** Hence **Rainer,** *sb.* one who peels bark. *ib.*

**RAIN**, see **Rean, Rane,** *sb.*$^2$

**RAINBALL**, *sb.* Wil.$^1$ [rē·nbǭl.] A rainbow.

**RAINBOW**, *sb.* Lan. Chs. Nhp.$^1$ **1.** *Obs.* In *comp.* **Rainbow-ridge,** a high-backed ridge of ground.

**Nhp.**$^1$ This term, I am informed by old agriculturists, was very common in open-field time, when the ridges were thrown up in a curved or semi-circular form. The name is still preserved in old greensward previously ploughed, where the ridges retain their primitive shape.

**2.** The hairy caterpillar of the tiger-moth.

**s.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^1$ [It] is said to portend rain when it crosses your path.

**RAINDER**, see **Render,** *v.*

**RAING**, *sb.* and *v.* Bnff.$^1$ [rēŋ.] **1.** *sb.* A circle, a circular streak.

There's blue kin' o' raings roon's een. There's a raing roon the meen.

**2.** *v.* To encircle, to streak in a circular manner.

She didna mix the blue richt, an' she raingt the claise.

**RAINGLE**, *sb.* and *v.* Wil. [rē·ŋgl.] **1.** *sb.* A dial. form of 'wrangle,' a quarrel. Slow *Gl.* (1892). **2.** *v.* To quarrel.

The eagle owls snickering and raingling, Kennard *Diogenes' Sandals* (1893) viii.

**RAINIE, RAINIEBUS**, see **Rane,** *sb.*$^2$, **Rangiebus.**

**RAINIFIED**, *ppl. adj.* Hrf. Mid. Sur. [rē·nifaid.] Inclined to rain, like rain. Also used *advb.*

**Hrf.**$^2$ It blows rainified. **w.Mid.** I'm afeard it looks rather rainified this morning (W.P.M.). **Sur.**$^1$

**RAINK**, see **Rank,** *adj.*

**RAINSHTAN**, *sb.* Yks. Also in form **raneshon.** A 'range-stone'; see below.

**w.Yks.** A flat stone at the side of the fireplace, before iron ranges were used, on which the kettle or pot used to stand (G.B.W.); An opening or aperture at the side of a range, or the space on the top of the boiler in an old-fashioned combined range with boiler at the side (J.L.); Ah plaistered it ageant' set pot an rainshtan, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1847) 5; Shoo hur sen whiteand rainshtan, Rogers *Nan Bunt* (1839) 2.

**RAIN-TREE**, see **Ran-tree.**

**RAINY**, *adj.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **raainy** Brks.$^1$ [rē·ni, reə·ni.] In *comb.* (1) **Rainy clock**(er, the ladybird, *Coccinella septempunctata*, and various kinds of beetles; (2) — **day**, a time of adversity or need, hard times; *gen.* in phr. *to lay* or *put by against a rainy day*, to save money; in *gen.* colloq. use.

(1) **Cum.**$^4$ Near Carlisle and Broughton this is used for the Lady-bird, whilst in *sw.* it evidently refers to one of the *Oniscidae*, and in the Lorton district *Carabus sp.* Superstitiously supposed to prognosticate wet weather; there is no doubt that many other 'beetles' are called by the above name, but I have not been able to ascertain which they are. 'If a rainy clocker leet on yeh as ye'r gaan oot, yeh'll hev a weet skin afwore neet.' (2) **Ayr.** I had something saved, ye ken, for a rainy day, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 177. **Lnk.** Young folk marry without a trifle laid by for a rainy day, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 73. **Lth.** [He] is no a man that'll sell his hens on a rainy day, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 293. **Rxb.** To save against a rainy day, W. Wilson *Poems* (1824) 36. **Dmf.** Ne'er let your pleasures wile ye Frae layin' by a little for a rainy day, Reid *Poems* (1894) 82. **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **w.Yks.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ He alus said, 'I'll lay by agaain a raainy daay,' an' noo, you see, he's gotten to be real well off. **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.*, **Brks.**$^1$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **w.Mid.** It's always as well to put a bit by for a rainy day (W.P.M.). **Dev.** The rainy day will come, Phillpotts *Sons of Morning* (1900) 194.

**RAIR**, see **Roar.**

**RAIRD**, *sb.* and *v.* *Obs.* Sc. Nhb. Also in forms **reard, reerd** Sc. Nhb.$^1$; **reird** Sc. **1.** *sb.* A loud noise or clamour; a riot; confusion; a sudden report.

**Sc.** Till far and near, wood, rock and cave, The thunderin' reird return, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 243; And then the reird raise, Scott *Nigel* (1822) ii; A house with a reek and a wife with a reerd will soon make a man run to the door, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 44. **Lnk.** Ramsay *Poems* (1721) *Gl.* **Edb.** Their rair'd rang rudely owr the lift, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 167. **Peb.** Behind his ears, That made them ring, a raird, Exploding downwards, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 168, ed. 1817. **Nhb.**$^1$

Hence **Reardie,** *sb.* a wild frolic, quarrel, riot. Bnff., w.Sc., Lth. (Jam.) **2.** The noise made by eructation; a backward breaking of wind.

**Sc.** He loot a great raird (Jam.). **Lnk.** Beckin she loot a fearfu' raird, That gart her think great shame, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 113.

**3.** The act of lowing or of bleating. Rxb. (Jam.) **4.** *v.* To make a loud noise; to shout, roar; to make a cracking sound.

**Fif.** The town's drum, as if for battle, Reirdin' awa wi' furious rattle, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 58. **Rnf.** Lang Mack disna ken me, an' that gars him raird, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 133. **Lnk.** Sing his praise . . . An' raird it up . . . As loud's ye can, McIndoe *Poems* (1805) 47. **Gall.** Ice is said to be rairding when it is cracking from some cause, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**5.** To make a noise by eructation; to break wind. Sc. (Jam.) **6.** Of sheep or cattle: to bleat, low. Rxb. (*ib.*)

[**1.** Throwout the wallis the reird of firis grew Ay mair and mair, Douglas *Eneados* (1513) ed. 1874, II. 109. **4.** And schot ane gone that did so rudlie trak, Quhill all the air did raird the ranebow vnder, Dunbar *Poems* (c. 1510) ed. Small, II. 260.]

**RAIRUCK**, *sb.* *Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) A small rick of corn.

**RAISE**, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. Aus. and Amer. Also written **raaze** Per. (Jam.); **raize** Sc. Cum.$^1$ e.An.$^1$; **rayse** e.Yks.; **raze** Uls. [rēz, reəz.]

**1.** *v.* In phr. (1) *to raise a summons against*, *obs.*, to issue a summons against; (2) — *one*, to raise one's wages; (3) — *one downstairs*, to get a disadvantage instead of an advantage; (4) — *Parliament*, *obs.*, to dissolve or prorogue Parliament; (5) — *peats*, to set peats into small heaps to dry; (6) — *the country*, *obs.*, to assemble the posse-comitatus; (7) — *the herring*, see below; (8) — *the place*, to make an uproar or disturbance.

(1) **Sc.** I believe this is the very lad that I raised a summons against, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) viii. (2) **n.Cy.**, **Yks.** (J.W.) **sw.Lin.**$^1$ They're going to raise him. **Dor.** I've a-sarved ye twenty-five years now, an' ye must raise me, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1898) 47. (3) **Chs.**$^{13}$ (4) **Abd.** Whereupon the king raises his parliament, without any more ado, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 212. (5) **Or.I.** After a few weeks the peats are set on end so that they may dry more thoroughly, and arranged in small heaps. This operation is known as 'raising the peats,' and is often

repeated, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 182. (6) **Abd.** Charges direct to Thomas Crombie, sheriff principal of Aberdeen, to raise the country, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 40. (7) **ne.Sc.** When the herring-fishing is not succeeding, the fishermen sometimes perform certain ceremonies to 'raise the herring.' Several years ago the following charm was enacted in Buckie:—A cooper was dressed in a flannel shirt, which was stuck all over with burs, and carried on a handbarrow in procession through the village, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 145. (8) **e.Dur.**$^1$ He's raised the place to gan there. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **War.**$^2$ **w.Wor.**$^1$ W'en 'e 'eard as Joe wuz gon', 'e rose the plaayce. **s.Wor.**$^1$ 'E's an onaccountable lungeous chap. 'E were like to raise the place becos my little wench fetched a turmit out of 'is ground. **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**$^1$

**2.** *Comp.* **Raise-net**, a particular kind of net used in fishing; also used *attrib.*

**Dmf.** 'Raise-nets,' so called from their rising and falling with the tide, are placed in situations where there is a runner or lake near the shore, with a bank or ridge of sand on the opposite side. A number of stakes of various lengths extending from near high-water-mark through the lake, in a curved direction, to the opposite bank, are driven into the beach or sand. The net is fixed on the top of the stakes by ropes, but is loose at bottom, being stretched on frames, which rise in the flood and fall of the ebb-tide or the reverse as the ground may require, *Agric. Surv.* 605 (Jam.); The fourth method is called raise-net fishing.—It is so called from the lower part of the net rising and floating upon the water with the flowing tide and setting down with the ebb. This is also called 'lake-fishing,' *Statist. Acc.* II. 16, 17 (*ib.*).

**3.** To rear, bring up; to grow, produce.

**Per.** I hae raised twal o' my ain, an' I'm granny to naar twa score, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 189, ed. 1887. **s.Sc.** How do they, . . fu' o' pride, gab owr their gear, An' what they'll raise, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 337. **Edb.** A good kail-yard raise things enow, Macneill *Bygane Times* (1811) 51. **Don.** Poor Mary had been raised up by a worldly father and mother, *Pearson's Mag.* (Mar. 1900) 311. **Nhb.** The value o' the lambs I've raised for their faither, Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 70. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ They've raised a boy at last. She's a wankle little thing, I doubt we shall never raise her. [**Amer.** I was raised where they set a good deal by Christmas, Slosson *Foxglove* (1898) 135.]

**4.** To cause to ferment, to cause bread to rise; to leaven.

**Sc.** Will ye not take a wee bit of the diet-loaf, raised wi' my ain fresh butter? Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) ii. **nw.Abd.** To raise the barm, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 34. **Gall.** To 'raise' bread is to levigate it, so as to keep it from being doughy and stiff to chew (A.W.).

**5.** To raise the pile on the surface of cloth or blankets.

**w.Yks.** Peel *Luddites* (1870) 115; (J.M.); To teaze, or raise, or pull the wool from the body of woollen goods on to the surface (S.C.H.).

**6.** To start or lead a tune, to sing.

**Sc.** In raising the psalm one day . . . his memory played him false at the critical moment, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 110. **n.Sc.** Jenkins raises . . . the drawling notes of the old tune, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 44. **Edb.** The tune sae saftly he did raise, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 48. **Bwk.** Where was it that the Psalms were raised, as gloaming shades cam' doon? Chisholm *Poems* (1879) 47. [**Amer.** I guess it would floor him to try an' raise a tune, Westcott *David Harum* (1900) xxxi.]

**7.** To rouse, awaken.

**ne.Sc.** Mary's proposal wis to gang to his hoose an' raise either him or some o' his sons, Grant *Keckleton*, 47. **Abd.** He'll gang forth and look about, An' raise the lads To yoke them to the flail, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 34, ed. 1873.

**8.** To excite, inflame, madden; to vex.

**Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* **Per.** (Jam.) **Fif.** Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 22. **Ayr.** He should been tight that daur't to raize thee Ance in a day, Burns *Farmer's Salutation*, st. 2; He tried to sowther the thing up, but they were raised, baith of them, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 110. **Lnk.** Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 95. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Nhb.**$^1$ He was that raised he wad a fair killed us if he'd getten a had on us. **Cum.**$^{14}$ [**Aus.** It was only that young whelp in the yard who raised me a bit with his cheek, Nisbet *Bail Up* (1890) viii.]

Hence **Raised** or **Raised-like**, *ppl. adj.* excited, inflamed, maddened; startled, having the appearance of mental derangement.

**Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** What on earth gars ye luik sae raist like? Macdonald *Warlock* (1882) liii. **Kcd.** His horse took fleg at a raised stot, Burness *Garron Ha'* (c. 1820) 552. **Fif.** Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 110. **Rnf.** Like a rais'd fawn, She had sped thro' the gloom, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 19. **Lnk.** Murdoch *Readings* (1895) III. 18. **Gall.** An animal looks raised when its temper is up, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824); A raised bull (A.W.). **Uls.** Razed-looking (M.B.-S.). [**Aus.** When she was a little raised-like you'd see a pink flush come on her cheeks, Boldrewood *Robbery* (1888) I. vii.]

**9.** To expectorate, to bring up phlegm.

**sw.Lin.**$^1$ He were coughing and raising all night. **e.An.**$^1$ What I raize is wonderful. **Nrf.** Lor, how I du corf; and I raise wunnerful (W.R.E.). **Suf.** I ruttle wonnerful, and raise little doddy sprigs o' blood, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

**10.** In road-making: to make it convex before applying the stones. nw.Dev.$^1$ **11.** To make additional loops in a stocking in order to fit it to the leg. w.Yks.$^1$, nw.Der.$^1$

**12.** *Obs.* To make ruts or furrows.

**e.Yks.** Hee lay strawe in the barne floore . . . to prevent the wheeles from breaking and raysing the floore, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 48.

**13.** A curling term: to move out of the way.

**Edb.** The important and scientific movements connected with guarding, inwicking, raising, and chipping the winner, Ballantine *Deanhaugh* (1869) 16.

**14.** *sb.* A cairn, tumulus; *gen.* in place-names.

**n.Cy.** Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695); **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^1$ **Cum.** In the parishes of Edenhall and Lazonby there are yet some considerable remains of stones, though many of them have been carried away, and all of them are thrown out of their ancient form and order, which still go by the name of 'raises,' Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 252; Dunmail Raise, Raise-beck, Greenfell Raise, Sod Raise, High Raise, Powley *Old Names* (1878) 19–21; **Cum.**$^{24}$ **Cum., Wm.** Dunmuil Raise is traditionally said to be reared over the grave of the last king of Cumberland. There are many of these raises in the mountainous districts, less considerable in size, but their names often occur in the boundaries of parishes (M.P.). **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**15.** *Obs.* A backward run before jumping or leaping forward.

**n.Cy.** 'To take a raise,' to run a little backward for the better advantage of leaping forward (K., s.v. Feer). **Cum.** (*ib.*, s.v. Bere).

**16.** A jest, joke, a piece of wild fun.

**Bnff.**$^1$ We hid a richt raise wee 'im aboot's gaan' hame wee's lass.

**17.** A robbery. [Not known to our correspondents.] n.Cy. (Hall.)

**RAISE**, see **Rise**, *v.*$^1$

**RAISEMENT**, *sb.* Yks. Lin. [rē·zment.] **1.** The act of raising.

**n.Yks.**$^1$ The 'raisement of a house,' or a beam, or roof.

**2.** A basis; an elevation.

**n.Yks.**$^2$ It stood upon a bit of a raisement.

**3.** An advance, increase, rise.

**n.Yks.** That the tenantry must be uneasy under a liability to continual raisement of their rents, Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 57; **n.Yks.**$^2$ 'They're boun to bring in a raisement upon us,' going to advance the public rates. **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ Ther' was a greät raisement e' prices when we'd th' Russian war agaate. This isn't the time to talk o' raisement o' rent, wi' wheät at tho'ty shillin' a quarter. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ She gets a raisement every year she stays.

**RAISER**, *sb.* Cum.$^{14}$ [rē·zər.] An addition to a bee-hive, put in beneath.

**RAISIN**, *sb.* Yks. Also written **razin** m.Yks. [rē·zin.] In *comp.* (1) **Raisin-currants**, raisins; (2) **-pie**, a pie made of raisins.

(1) **n.Yks.**$^2$ 'For 6 pd. of raysincurans, 3*s.*,' *Whitby Abbey Rolls* (1396). The term is still heard here. (2) **m.Yks.** Ah've meade six razin pies for thee—Tharr's yan fer ivvery day, Blackah *Poems* (1867) 16. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**RAISING**, *prp.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Also written **rasing** n.Cy. **1.** *prp.* In *comp.* (1) **Raising-gig**, a machine with a large roller filled with teazles; used to 'raise' the pile of cloth; (2) **-reek**, the morning fire; (3) **-shop**, the workshop where the pile of cloth is 'raised.'

(1) **w.Yks.** (S.C.H.) (2) **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) (3) **w.Yks.** Raising a blue coat piece in the raising-shop that afternoon, Peel *Luddites* (1870) 115.

**2.** *sb.* A rousing, alarm.

**Dmf.** Soon the house shall get a raising, For thy tricks, Johnstone *Poems* (1820) 112.

3. *Obs.* The noise made in crying or sobbing.

**n.Cy.** What a rasing you make (K.).

**RAISING, RAIST, RAISTY,** see **Resen, Reest,** *v.*$^1$, **Reasty.**

**RAIT,** *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Midl. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. I.W. w.Cy. Som. Also written **rate** w.Wor.$^1$; **rayte** War.$^3$; and in forms **raaut** Wor.; **raith** Hrf.$^1$ I.W.; **raowt** se.Wor.$^1$; **reate** Sc. n.Cy. Shr.; **reit** Sc. n.Cy. Shr.$^1$ w.Cy.; **ret** Midl. Lei.$^1$; **roit** Shr.$^1$ [rēt, riət, rīt.]

1. The growth of weeds in a pond or river, esp. the water crowfoot, *Ranunculus aquatilis,* and the eel-ware, *R. fluitans.*

**Midl.** Men are cutting the ret from the Trent, *B'ham Dy. Gazette* (June 30, 1899). **Lei.**$^1$ Yo mut moo the ret. **War.**$^3$ **Wor.** You must lift the nets every few hours to clear the sticks and rate from them (E.S.). **w.Wor.**$^1$ **Shr.** In Shrewsbury this term is applied by fishermen to the *Ranunculus fluitans,* which plant forms a transient but very elegant and conspicuous ornament of the river Severn during the month of June, *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 455; **Shr.**$^1$ **Hrf.** (E.S.); **Hrf.**$^1$ Weeds, sticks, straw and other rubbish in a pool or in running water. **Glo.**$^1$ The refuse brought up the Severn by the 'bore,' and deposited on the river banks is called 'rait.' Also sticks, straw, or rubbish in a pool of water. **I.W.** (C.J.V.) **w.Cy.** Sea or river weed (Hall.). **Som.** (B. & H.)

2. Any tall grass or reed growing in ponds or lakes. [Not known to our correspondents.] Sc., n.Cy. *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 323. 3. Weeds or 'squitch' after they have been harrowed or forked out and burnt. War.$^3$

4. Rubbish.

**Wor.** This raaut isn't fit for use in the yard (E.S.). **se.Wor.**$^1$

[Cp. Du. *riet,* a reede (Hexham); NFris. *reit* (Outzen).]

**RAIT,** *v.* and *adj.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. e.An. s.Cy. Also written **rate** N.Cy.$^1$ Lakel.$^2$ Cum.$^{24}$ n.Yks.$^2$ e.Yks. m.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks.$^1$ Der.$^1$ n.Lin.$^1$; and in forms **ret** s.Sc. N.I.$^1$ ne.Lan.$^1$ n.Lin.$^1$ e.An.$^1$; **roit** sw.Lin.$^1$ [rēt, reət, ret.] 1. *v.* To cause to rot or to injure by exposure.

**N.Cy.**$^1$ Quicklime rates the sods in a compost heap. Sods rate fast in that heap. **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.**$^2$; **Cum.**$^4$ When hay is exposed to bad weather and gets whitened or bleached at the top we say it is rated. **n.Yks.**$^1$ Of hay from the outside portion of the stack; of the straw of standing corn, split by the action of wind and wet. Also said of straw intended for thatching, and which has been steeped long enough to cause it to split longitudinally, and soften or become more flexile; **n.Yks.**$^{24}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** When [hay] is cocked, either wette or greene, . . sure it is to be rated, and being rated looseth both the goode smell and goode taste, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 34; Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788) II. 74. **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** (C.W.D.); **w.Yks.**$^1$ To injure cattle by exposure to rain and storms. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Der.** (W.W.S.), **n.Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ Last year's straw will be more raited.

Hence **Raity** or **Roity,** *adj.* of straw or hay: soaked and broken. sw.Lin.$^1$ 2. Of flax or hemp: to expose the stems to moisture in order by partial fermentation or rotting to facilitate the abstraction of the fibre.

**s.Sc.** The steeping [of flax] was, in some districts, called . . . retting, and was designed to take the woody core or boon from the fibre, *Scotsman* (Oct. 23, 1900). **N.I.**$^1$, **N.Cy.**$^2$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** From the 'line-pit' it [flax] is carried to the 'rating-ground.' . . Here it lies until it be sufficiently 'rated'; namely, until the more woodlike substance of the stems will separate freely from the filaments or flaxen fibres, while these remain yet untainted, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788) II. 74; **e.Yks.**$^1$ To prepare flax; to pass it through all the processes up to, but not including, spinning **Der.**$^1$ *Obs.* **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 350. **n.Lin.**$^1$ Frodingham . . . of Roberte Westabie, for rateing hempe in Skinner Beck, contrairie to paine, *Kirton-in-Lindsey Fine Roll* (1630). **e.An.**$^1$ In the fens there are two different modes of retting: dew retting, which is spreading the crop on the grass, and turning it now and then to receive the dew; and water retting, which is laying it in a pond or ditch, covered with turf. **s.Cy.** To rait flax, Holloway.

Hence (1) **Rate-pit,** *sb.* a pit in which hemp or flax is 'rated'; (2) **Rating-ground,** *sb.* a place where flax is 'rated'; (3) **Rating-pit,** *sb.*, see (1).

(1) **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 350. **n.Lin.**$^1$ Traces of these pits are to be seen at Bottesford, Holme, and many other places. (2) **e.Yks.** A piece of unbroken aftergrass where the sheaflets are untied and the flax spread thin upon the grass, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788) II. 74. (3) **e.An.**$^1$

3. Of timber: to soak in water or expose to the weather in order to season it.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790); (K.); **N.Cy.**$^2$ **m.Yks.**$^1$ Timber is rated by being exposed through all seasons. **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$

4. *adj.* Rotten. Cum. *Gl.* (1851).

[Cp. Du. *reten,* to ret, break, soak hemp (Calisch); Norw. dial. *röyta,* to make rotten (Aasen).]

**RAITCH,** see **Ratch,** *sb.*$^3$

**RAITH,** *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **reath, reth, rett.** [rēþ.] A quarter of a year.

**Sh.I.** Der dat muckle ta dü an' tink aboot at dis rett o' da year, *Sh. News* (May 14, 1898). **ne.Sc.** To increase the quantity of milk at the expense of a neighbour on the morning of the first day of each raith the dew was gathered off the pasture of his cows and the milk utensils were rinsed with it, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 193. **Cai.**$^1$ Many superstitions were connected with the first Monday of a Raith. **Abd.** Finish off with a winter reth at the Parish School, Michie *Deeside Tales* (1872) 107. **Kcd.** I do believe 'twis full a raith Ere we owercam' the blow, Grant *Lays* (1884) 22. **Edb.** You needna grudge to draw your breath Fer little mair than half a reath, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 153, ed. 1785.

[Gael. *ràith,* Ir. *ráithe,* a quarter of a year (Macbain).]

**RAITH,** see **Raid,** *sb.*$^1$, **Rait,** *sb.*, **Rath.**

**RAITORY,** *sb.* Yks. Suf. Also in form **rettory** Suf. [rē·təri.] A mill where flax is prepared for spinning. See **Rait,** *v.* **2.** **e.Yks.**$^1$, **Suf.** (W.W.S.)

**RAIVEL, RAIZE,** see **Ravel,** *sb.*$^1$, *v.*$^2$, **Raise.**

**RAK, RAKAPELT,** see **Rack,** *sb.*$^6$, *v.*$^4$, **Rackapelt.**

**RAKE,** *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **raak** Midl.; **raake** Cor.$^3$; **raik** Sc. w.Yks.; and in forms **reak** Cum.$^4$; **reakk** Cum.$^1$; **reeak** Wm. n.Yks. e.Yks.$^1$; **reyak** ne.Lan.$^1$; **riake** Dor.$^1$ [rēk, reək, riək.] 1. *v.* To clear out the ashes from a grate or fire; with *out*: to put out a fire.

**Sc.** (A.W.), **w.Yks.** (J.T.), **w.Yks.**$^1$, **s.Stf.** (G.F.L.), **War.**$^{12}$ **Shr.**$^1$ Bessy, yo' hanna raked out this grate—it's 'afe füll o' ess. **Oxf.** (G.O.) **I.W.**$^1$ Rake the vire out. Rake out the obn. **w.Som.**$^1$ 'Rake out,' to pull the fire out of the grate so as to put it out. 'Rake out the vire and let's go to bed.'

2. To turn and smooth burning seaweed in kelp-making.

**n.Sc.** When at last it [burning sea-ware] smoulders low it is 'raked' before being left to cool. One man takes a spade with a very small blade and a handle fully seven feet long, the lower half being of iron. Two other workers . . . have 'rakes.' With these 'rakes' the kelp is mixed and smoothed while the spadesman turns it up from the bottom of the pit, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1895) 37.

3. With *after*: to rake up the litter after a wagon when hay or corn is carried.

**Oxf.**$^1$ Rake arter cart, *MS. add.* **Dor.**$^1$ To riake a'ter plough. **w.Som.**$^1$ Tom 'll pitch to load, an Betty her can rake arter.

4. To collect, gather, accumulate; to heap up; also with *up.*

**Edb.** They rake the grunds o' ilka barrel, To profit by the lawen, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 157, ed. 1785. **Gall.** Endless is the farmer's toil To rake the rent frae aff the soil, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 333, ed. 1876. **n.Yks.** He's reeaked a sight o' brass togither (T.S.). **e.Yks.**$^1$ To heap up, as a measure. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **s.Stf.** (G.F.L.) **n.Lin.**$^1$ Oor squire's raak'd up a lot o' ohd-fashioned things.

Hence (1) *to rake and scrape, phr.* to collect everything one can lay one's hands on for one's own advantage, to be overgrasping and avaricious; (2) *to rake oneself together, phr.* to collect oneself.

(1) **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ (2) **Nhb.** Charlie Carr wes in a queerish sort o' mess an' raked hissel tegither is weel as he cud de, Wilkinson *Tyneside Sngstr.* (1886) 2.

5. *Comp.* (1) **Rake-ill,** a circulator of evil reports. n.Yks.$^2$; (2) **-shame,** an uncouth and wicked boy. Cor.$^3$ 6. To search carefully and minutely; to hunt about.

**Sc.** Here has he been raking every shop in Marchthorn, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xv. **Fif.** Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 53. **Rnf.** Through hell he would rake for the skin of a louse, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 60.

7. Of cockles: to dig up cockles in the sand. n.Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 185 (s.v. Glow). 8. With *up*: to collect or repeat scandal or calumnies, to recriminate; to recall old grievances.

**Sc.** (A.W.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lin.**$^1$ Don't rake up all you know of him. **n.Lin.**$^1$ She's alus raakin' up sum bad taale or anuther agaain sumbody. **Nhp.**$^1$ He raked up all he could against him. Don't rake that up again. **War.**$^3$ **Oxf.**$^1$ Thar you be, rakin' up old grievances agen, *MS. add.* **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Dev.** Whot iver is tha güde ov raking up awl 'es vaults vur? 'e's a chānged carictur, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 360.

**9.** To cover or bank up a fire with small coal, &c. so as to cause it to burn slowly and keep alight for a long time.

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **s.Don.**, **Mun.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ It is really to rake the pile of small coals forward from the step at the back of the fire, where they are usually thrown. **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** Sooa Betty reeakt fire, barrt dewer, an went ta bed, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 26. **Yks.** Called him ta ill ta rake t'fire, Eccles *Sngs.* (1862) 28. **w.Yks.** Ive raik't fire it sun, Tom Treddlehoyle *Trip ta Lunnan* (1851) 5; **w.Yks.**$^{1345}$ **Lan.**$^1$ We mun ha' this foire raked afore we goo to bed. **m.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^1$ A very general practice in old-fashioned farm-houses. There are many houses where the kitchen fire only goes out once a week that the grate may be thoroughly cleaned. In the neighbourhood of peat bogs turf hassocks are generally used for the same purpose; **Chs.**$^{23}$, **Der.**$^{12}$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Stf.** Sharp *Gl.* (1839); **Stf.**$^1$, **n.Stf.** (J.T.), **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$ **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**$^{12}$, **ne.Wor.** (J.W.P.) **Shr.**$^1$ I dunna think it tak's a bit more coal to rake the fire than light it, fur w'en it's coked it tinds direc'ly; **Shr.**$^2$ **Som.** Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869); (J.S.F.S.) **w.Som.**$^1$ Come on, rake up the vire, and let's go to bed.

Hence **Rake-fire**, *sb., fig.* one who comes to pay a visit and stays very late. Chs.$^1$ **10.** To cover over, bury; to cover over with soil seeds that have been set. Also with *up*.

**Ayr.** Worthy friends rak'd i' the mools, Burns *Add. to Toothache.* **Dmf.** A worthy old man, now 'raked i' the mools,' Cromek *Remains* (1810) 18. **n.Cy.**, **Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Daughter Margaret raked the potato beds we had set, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 107. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

**11.** To rub; to clear the eyes.

**Sc.** Running will put you in pursuit after Christ or ever other folk rake their eyes, Bruce *Lectures* (1708) 26 (Jam.). **Elg.** Rob in his chair sat rowin', winkin', Rakin', rubbin' at his wyme, Tester *Poems* (1865) 146. **Bnff.** We rake our ein, an' shake our lugs, Syne up we get an' tak' our mornin, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 178. **Abd.** Inglis, raxin', rakit up his een, *Guidman Inglismill* (1873) 29. **Frf.** His pow then wi' his nails he rakes, Morison *Poems* (1790) 18. **Edb.** At five-hour's bell scribes shaw their faces, And rake their ein, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 149, ed. 1785. **Midl.** Ye're a raakin' yer own soore spot, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 70.

**12.** To rouse, stir up; to awake; *gen.* with *up*.

**w.Som.**$^1$ To rake up the fire (depending on tone and context). **Dev.** It's not for me to go into the maidens' room and rake them out of bed at half-past three in the mornings, Baring-Gould *Spider* (1887) xxviii. **n.Dev.** Ad! thoa es rakad up and tuck en be tha collar, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 355. **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874).

**13.** To rouse, bestir oneself, to start up; also with *up* and *out*.

**I.W.** (C.J.V.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ Come, soce! do 'ee raky up a bit; why thick there job'll take a month o' Zindays like you be gwain on. I'd a-mowed half an acre o' grass, or a-do'd more'n a quarter day's work avore you be a raked out mornin-times. **Dev.** When e' zeed me a-coming 'e raked hiszel up an' sinned [*sic*] vur's life, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**$^1$ To last, up a rak'd all to wance and vetch'd a vege away to thicca ploshett, 2. **n.Dev.** And wi' the zame tha wut rakee up, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 144. **nw.Dev.**$^1$ The bullocks rak'ed up an' ream'd their-zels. I zeed the hare raky up in his sait.

**14.** Of the sea: to break on the shore with a long, grating sound. Sus.$^1$ **15.** *Obs.* Of food: to disagree with.

**Frf.** She'll bauldly tell, hame [baked] scones her stomach rakes, Morison *Poems* (1790) 191.

**16.** *Obs.* To repeat, to tell over again.

**Dur.** To rake a story (K.).

**17.** Phr. *to rake one's wind*, to tell a long story.

**Nhb.** He gat his wind raked (R.O.H.).

**18.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Rake-shank**, (2) **-stele**, **-steel**, or **-steyl**, the handle of a rake; (3) **-teeth**, teeth wide apart; (4) **-tooth'd**, having large gaps between the teeth; (5) **-turn**, (*a*) to rake tedded grass into ridges, so as to expose the underside to the sun and wind; (*b*) the ridge thus formed.

(1) **Cum.**$^{14}$ (2) **n.Cy.** Holloway. **Cum.**$^{14}$, **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.** They shall live on hard labour un spoon-meyt whod they ged as fat as rake-steyls, *Accrington Observer* (Feb. 16, 1895) 2, col. 1. **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Wil.** Their biggest bwoy . . was as lang and as lane as a rakestael, Akerman *Tales* (1853) 177. (3) **n.Cy.** (Hall.) (4) **w.Yks.**$^1$ (5 *a*, *b*) **s.Wor.**$^1$

**19.** Phr. (1) *as lean, poor*, or *thin as a rake*, very thin; (2) *rakes and roans*, an outdoor juvenile sport.

(1) **w.Yks.** As poor as a rake. As lean as a rake, *Archaic Wds.* in *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Sept. 8, 1883) 7. **Suf.**$^1$ Thin as a rake. **Sus.**$^1$ (2) **Suf.**$^1$ [A boys' game in which the younger ones are chased by the larger boys and when caught carried home pick-a-back (Hall.).]

**20.** An implement used in 'kelp-making'; see below.

**n.Sc.** Two other workers, as often women as men, have 'rakes,' implements not unlike a rough caricature of a golfer's 'iron,' but with handles as long as that of the spade. With these 'rakes' the kelp is mixed and smoothed, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1895) 37.

**21.** In dyeing: a square or oblong piece of wood with a long wooden handle fastened to its centre, used for stirring the dye-vats. w.Yks. (H.H.) **22.** An implement used in hewing coal.

**Nhb.**, **Dur.** A rake, with about 8 teeth 2 inches apart and 3 inches long, used by the hewer in working coal by separation: the shaft may be 3 feet long, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

**23.** An implement used in loading coal; see below.

**n.Stf.** An important implement for a loader, as by means of it he draws or rakes the coal into his box, a kind of large shovel-mouth with a handle at each side (J.T.).

**24.** A very lank person. **Sc.** He's a mere rake (Jam.).

**25.** *pl.* A boys' game, the same as 'Rakes and roans.' Suf.$^1$

**RAKE**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. War. Ess. Cor. Also written **raik** Sc. Bnff.$^1$ e.Lan.$^1$; **raike** Lakel.$^2$; and in forms **reak** Cum.$^4$; **reakk** Cum.$^1$ [rēk, reək, riək.] **1.** *sb.* A track, path, or course, esp. a steep and narrow one; a range or walk for cattle, sheep, &c.

**Sc.** Cattle-raik, sheep-raik, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ It pays 13*s.* 4*d.* to Mr. Forster yearly for what is call'd a rake for their cattle in Tuggle Moore, *MS. Surv.* (1724). **Dur.** Jeffrey's Rake, part of a narrow valley, Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). **Lakel.**$^1$ Applied generally to the narrow paths along which sheep are driven to the fell. . . There seems to be one or more in most of the larger valleys in Lakeland, which are spoken of as 'the rake,' just as we speak of 'the fell'; **Lakel.**$^2$ A bit of road between Shap and Penrith is so called . . . In many parts the rough paths up a steep and stony mountain's side are so named. **Cum.** On the heights they are heaviest, and sell for 1*s.* or 1*s.* 6*d.* a head dearer than those on the lower sheep rakes, Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 220; **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*; The sloping pathway formed up a stoney and precipitous mountain side from the bottom to the top (C.W.D.); **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Lan.**$^1$ A rough steep road. **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 349. **n.Lin.**$^1$ Rake of pasture, right of pasture on unenclosed land. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ Geese want a bigger rake.

**2.** *Fig.* Course.

**Lin.** Ther'll be nōa betterment, while the feäver's run it rake, *Lin. N. & Q.* (July 1890).

**3.** The direction in which the clouds are driven by the wind. Slk. (Jam.) **4.** A rut; a cart-track; a crack or crevice.

**n.Cy.** Holloway. **Cum.** The Lady's Rake is a cleft in a rock above Derwent-water by which the Countess of Derwentwater made her escape (M.P.). **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Ess.**$^1$

**5.** *pl.* Lines of white foam on lakes, often noticeable before a storm.

**Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^4$ The track of gusts of wind passing over the waters of Thirlmere, indicated by lines of white foam. . . 'A sea with crested billows and flying foam and long white rakes down the sides,' Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1866) 129.

**6.** A journey, excursion, esp. a journey to and fro to fetch anything.

**Sc.** A lang raik (Jam.). **Per.** How many thraves of wheat he could lead at one rake, and never turn a hair! Haliburton *Furth in Field* (1894) 21. **w.Sc.** Often used also to signify a journey made with the loaded cart or pair of carts which in ordinary work are usually in charge of one carter, who will say he had made so many rakes in a day, *N. & Q.* (1894) 8th S. v. 275. **Edb.** I was twa rakes for Inglis the coal man, an' three for mysel', Stevenson *Puddin* (1894) 56. **Nhb.**$^1$ He went twee rakes wi' the cairt. **Lakel.**$^2$ Thoo's as mich on as thoo can carry at yah rake. **Cum.** A rake to Hartley Burn pit, with two horses and carts, used to occupy my father's servants the greatest part of two days and nights. A rake to the lime-kilns was not so serious, and shorter rakes can be oftener repeated, as to fields (M.P.); **Cum.**$^1$ He's teànn a rake ower to Kendal; **Cum.**$^4$

**7.** A load, as much as can be carried at one journey; a large quantity.

**Sc.** He brings twa, thrie, &c. raik a day; applied to dung, coals, &c. in which carts and horses are employed. Also to the carriage of water in buckets (Jam.). **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** Mony a gweed raik o' siller has he paid for beasts, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 121. **Per.** Twa rakes frae the well (G.W.). **s.Sc.** A rake of water was of some pecuniary value, arising from the labour required in carrying it to the houses of the inhabitants, Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 249. **Rnf.** How mony rake would leave the ocean toom? Wilson *Poems* (1816) *Rab and Ringan.* **Lnk.** It drew frae Giffnock mony a rake o' stane, Ewing *Poems* (1892) 14. **Lth.** Tibbie employed herself in carrying several 'rakes' of water to be ready for a 'scouring' on the following day, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 2nd S. 17. **Edb.** *N. & Q.* (1894) 8th S. v. 209. **Gall.** Bring a rake o' water frae the burn (J.M.). **Ess.** Rake of water (S.P.H.).

**8.** *pl.* A duty exacted at a mill equal to three gowpens. Ayr. (Jam.) **9.** A train of mine-wagons. n.Cy. *Reports Inspectors.* **10.** A streak; a narrow strip of land.

**w.Yks.**$^1$; **w.Yks.**$^2$ A farmer will say 'a rake of bad land runs across that field.'

**11.** A leading vein of lead. Also in *comp.* **Rake-vein.**

**Nhb.** The three distinct species of mineral veins, viz. the rake vein, the pipe vein, and the flat or dilated vein. The rake vein (sometimes called, by naturalists, the perpendicular mineral fissure) is the most common, Forster *Strata* (ed. 1821) pt. ii. 181; **Nhb.**$^1$ In lead mining, the great or leading vein of ore, found perpendicularly, or with more or less 'hade' or slope in the rock fissure. **w.Yks.** Fault or fissure vein of lead, Baines *Yks. Past* (1870) 20. **Der.** So called from its being wider or stronger than ordinary veins or skrins; and generally runs from East to West, or upon an east and west point, and becomes the receiver or terminator of veins running upon a north and south point. It is also distinguished from a pipe by the regularity of the sides and width of the veins, and by the one being in an upright instead of a flat or casual situation as in a pipe, Mander *Miners' Gl.* (1824); If any of this nation find a rake, Or sign or leading to the same, Manlove *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 2; That species of metallic vein which lies perpendicularly between two roughs or walls of a grove and is not covered with a lid-stone, Tapping *Gl. to Manlove* (1851); **Der.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$

**12.** *Obs.* Speed; a swift pace.

**Sc.** It is said of a horse, that takes a long step or moves actively, that he has a great raik of the road (Jam.). **Abd.** Of well-drest footmen, five or six, or more, At a gueed rake were running on before, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 105, ed. 1812.

**13.** Great energy. Bnff.$^1$ **14.** A quantity of work done speedily. *ib.* **15.** A portion of work to serve for a given time or done in a given time. w.Sc. (Jam.) **16.** One who works with much fuss and effort but with little skill or care. Cai.$^1$ **17.** *Comp.* (1) **Rake-shale**, shale containing nodules of ironstone; (2) **-soil**, *obs.*, in lead-mining: barren or oreless earth; (3) **-time**, a miner's term for the time when the different sets of workmen relieve each other.

(1) **w.Yks.** *Geol. Surv. Vert. Sect. Sheet* 43. (2) **Der.** Meres, groves, rake-soil, the gange, Manlove *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 271. (3) **m.Yks.**$^1$

**18.** *v.* With *out*: of sheep: to form into single file, to form a line.

**Cum.**$^4$ **w.Yks.** Sheep are said to 'rake out' when they form into a line on being first disturbed by the shepherd, Lucas *Zoologist* (1879) 3rd S. III. 357.

**19.** To do anything with great speed or energy; to run, fly, scour.

**Sc.** He raiket on the wings o' the win', Waddell *Psalms* (1871) xviii. 29. **Bnff.**$^1$ Followed by *at* with the participial noun denoting the action or coupled with the finite verb. **Abd.** A fearsome wark-machine cam' wildly raikin' ower the plain, Shelley *Flowers* (1868) 55. **Abd., Per.** He gaed raikin' on at an awfu' ben (G.W.). **w.Sc.** (Jam.) **w.Yks.** When breath rakes thro' my mouth, *Nidderdale Alm.* (1874). **War.**$^3$ The hounds 'are raking away for Gaydon Hole,' Mordaunt & Verney *War. Hunt* (1896) II. 229.

**20.** Of a sore: to run.

**Lin.** A sore is said to rake and run, Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 349.

**21.** Of the wind: to blow gently.

**Cor.** The wind is said by sailors to rake from any given point when it blows gently so as to be known by its moving or drawing the clouds in or from that direction, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 360.

**22.** To turn to the left hand.

**Fif.** A term used with respect to the motion of cattle in husbandry. 'Haup weel, rake weel' (Jam.).

[**1.** Ryde me doun þis ilk rake, by ȝon rokke syde, *Gawayne* (c. 1360) 2144. Cp. OE. *racu*, a hollow path, bed of a stream. **18.** Cp. OE. *racian*, to take a course or direction; to run.]

**RAKE,** *v.*$^3$ and *sb.*$^3$ Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Hnt. e.An. Also written **raik** Sc. Stf.$^1$; **raike** Slk.; and in forms **raak** Sh.I. w.Yks.; **raek** Sh.I.; **reawk** Lan.$^1$ Chs.$^{13}$; **reeak** Cum. n.Yks.$^2$ **1.** *v.* To range, stray; to wander, roam, ramble; to stroll about idly; to gad about; to stay out late at night.

**Sc.** As if the very streets you raked, Wi' skin sae blae, Pennecuik *Coll.* (1787) 26. **Sh.I.** Lat's slip doon aboot wiz afore da boys raek dis lent, *Sh. News* (Sept. 3, 1898). **Per.** Drove the industrious shuttle all week, and went raking and boosing on Saturday and Sunday, Haliburton *Furth in Field* (1894) 137. **Rnf.** Come, kiss your Kate, an' rake nae mair, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 13. **Lnk.** The way you toon's bodies rake aboot through the glens and ower the hill-taps is daft-like, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xii. **Peb.** Aff ye set to raik the moors, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 124. **Slk.** She loved to raike the lanely glen, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 35. **Gall.** Tip our cat that rakes the roofs in the midnight, Crockett *A. Mark* (1899) xliii. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ As it will be rain, the cows do not rake to-day to the hills. 'She's lang legg'd and mother-like, A you hinney burd; See, she's raking up the dyke, A you a,' *Sng., A you A.* **Cum.** Reeakan an thievan about t'country, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 6; **Cum.**$^3$ We've summat else to deu here nor to ga rakin ower't fells iv a fine day, 1. **n.Yks.** Ah nivver seed nought like ye for sitting reeaking up of a night (T.S.); **n.Yks.**$^{24}$, **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** T'wahrst thing i' t'world is raakin' aht, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.**$^1$ To get together; to associate; to spend time in idle gossip in neighbours' houses. **n.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^1$ Oo's allus reawkin eawt at neets; **Chs.**$^3$, **Stf.**$^1$ **Not.** He's allus rakin about (J.H.B.); **Not.**$^1$ **Lin.** Generally, but not exclusively, of cattle. 'Boys raking about a close,' Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 349. **n.Lin.**$^1$ Of children, servants, and animals. 'Cats 'll goä fer miles at neet raakin' aboot.' **sw.Lin.**$^1$ Ducks are such things to rake away. They rake off far enough down the dykes. **Lei.**$^1$ The cow didn't eat much, for she was raking about all day. **Nhp.**$^1$; **Nhp.**$^2$ A woman described her invalid friend as 'very narvus, awlus rakin up and down the room.' **War.**$^{23}$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.**$^1$ Often applied to truant children.

**2.** *sb.* One who wanders about in an aimless manner; a lounger, an idle person. Sh.I., Cld., Rxb. (Jam.), n.Cy., Yks. (J.W.) **3.** A gossiping meeting. Chs.$^3$

[**1.** Cp. ON. *reika*, to wander, take a walk (Vigfusson).]

**RAKE,** *sb.*$^4$ Wil. [rēk.] An irregularly-built or slanting row of houses.

There'll be a rake o' houses run up along there, and another rake over there (G.E.D.).

**RAKE,** *sb.*$^5$ Lakel.$^1$ [rēk.] A name given to a sheep-dog. Cf. **ratch,** *sb.*$^4$

**RAKE, RAKEL(L,** see **Reach,** *v.*$^1$, **Reek,** *sb.*$^1$, *v.*$^3$, **Rackle,** *adj.*

**RAKER,** *sb.*$^1$ Yks. Chs. Stf. Der. Lei. War. Oxf. Brks. Som. Also in form **reeaker** n.Yks.$^2$ [rē·kə(r).] **1.** In *comp.* **Raker-after,** one who rakes up the litter behind the cart when loading hay, &c. Oxf.$^1$, Brks.$^1$, w.Som.$^1$ **2.** A salt-making term: a piece of flat iron at the end of a long handle, used for raking the salt off the fires and off the sides of the pan. Chs.$^1$ **3.** An iron-toothed instrument for collecting small coals. s.Stf. (G.F.L.) **4.** A large lump of coal put on to a fire to keep it in during the night.

**Chs.** *Chs. Sheaf* (1885) III. 206; **Chs.**$^1$, **Stf.**$^1$ **s.Stf.** (G.F.L.); *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 376. **Der.** The kitchen fire was kept in under a 'raker,' a possibility by which the coal of the Midland Counties atones for all its slowness and white ashes, Roslyn & Smith *Geo. Eliot in Der.* (1876) 20. **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^{23}$

**5.** A covetous person. n.Yks.$^2$

**RAKER,** *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also written **raiker** Sc. (Jam.); and in form **reeaker** n.Yks.$^2$ [rē·kər.] **1.** *Obs.*

The leading galloway in a train of pack-horses. See **Rake**, *sb.*$^2$ **9**.

**Nhb.**$^1$ The horse that showed the road or rake to the string that followed in single file. When the galloways were ready, they each sagaciously endeavoured to get first at the start so as to get the raker's place.

**2.** A superior person or thing; a hard worker. Cld. (Jam.), n.Yks.$^2$ See **Rake**, *v.*$^2$ **19**.

**RAKER**, *sb.*$^3$ Sc. Irel. Also in form **racker** Ir. **1.** A vagabond. See **Rake**, *v.*$^3$

**Lth.** Ye fell clooty raker! ye vile halanshaker, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 108.

**2.** A professional jester.

**Wxf.** 'Jack the Raker [Racker].' 'The Raker [Racker] made great sport for them with his songs and jokes,' *Spectator* (May 4, 1889) 606, col. 2.

**RAKI(E**, see **Rakki(e**.

**RAKIN'**, *ppl. adj.* Oxf.$^1$ [**rē·kin.**] Hungry, unsatisfied.

This baby is rakin' o' nights, *MS. add.*

**RAKING**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Yks. Chs. Midl. Lin. Lei. War. Shr. Som. Also written **rakein** w.Yks. [**rē·kin.**] **1.** The scattered corn or hay raked up in a field after the main crop is carried or 'stooked.' *Gen.* in *pl.*

**Chs.**$^1$ They usually get a good deal dirtied with the soil, and are frequently weathered. They are mostly kept by themselves, and threshed at once for hen corn or pig-meat. The scattered hay raked up after the crop is carried is also known as 'rakings.' **n.Lin.**$^1$ These rakings are not made up into sheaves, but into large bundles, which are commonly put on the top of a stack. In a wet harvest they are often much damaged, and are then made into a stack by themselves and thrashed for pig-corn. **Shr.**$^1$ We hanna much to do now, on'y a bit o' spring w'eät an' a jag or two o' rakin's to carry. **w.Som.**$^1$ Finished harvest, Mr. White?—Ees, all in to a little rakin.

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Raking-coal**, a large lump of coal used to keep in a fire during the night; (2) **-down**, a scolding, an onslaught of words; (3) **-piece**, see (1).

(1) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Ayr.** Turnin' owre the rakin' coal, I took a veezy through the hoose by the scadd o' the lowe, Service *Notandums* (1890) 19. **Lnk.** I aye pit on the raking coal Before I gang tae bed, Stewart *Twa Elders* (1886) 79. **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^{1\,2}$, **Shr.**$^2$ (2) **Midl.** He got such a terrific raking-down from Aunt that his long black shadow never darkened our doors again, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 80. (3) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*)

**3.** *pl.* Slack, coal-dust.

**w.Yks.** If they want t'rakeins fetchin in, do it, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1852) 4.

**RAKING**, *sb.*$^2$, *ppl. adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Irel. Also written **raikin(g** Sc. Bnff.$^1$ [**rē·kin.**] **1.** *sb. Obs.* A flight, clearance.

**Sc.** Such a raking was never seen, As the raking o' the Rullien Green, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 205, ed. 1848.

**2.** *ppl. adj.* In phr. *a raking pot of tea*, see below.

**Ir.** What was then termed a 'raking pot a tea,' put a finishing stroke . . . to such a revel as I never saw before. . . A raking pot of tea always wound up an Irish jollification. It consisted of a general meeting about daybreak, in the common hall, of all the 'young people' of the house—mothers and old aunts of course excluded; of a huge hot cake well buttered—strong tea—brandy, milk and nutmeg amalgamated into syllabubs—the fox-hunters' jig, thoroughly danced—a kiss all round, and a sorrowful 'good-morning,' Barrington *Sketches* (1830) I. v.

**3.** Quick, speedy; energetic, accomplishing much.

**Bnff.**$^1$ He's a raikin' servan'. He comes a raikin' speed.

**4.** *Obs.* Of clouds: gathering, scouring.

**Edb.** Raiking clouds now gather fast; And a' the lift does soon o'ercast, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 26, ed. 1801.

**5.** *adv. Obs.* Readily.

**Sc.** 'As fine as fippence, you'll give a groat raking.' A jest used upon a girl who is finely drest whereas she used to be dirty, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 18.

**RAKKI(E**, *sb.* and *v.* Sh.I. Also written **rackie**; **raki**; **rakie** S. & Ork.$^1$ [**ra·ki.**] **1.** *sb.* A yoke-shaped piece of wood or horn attached to the yard of the mainsail and fitting to the mast to facilitate the hoisting and lowering of the sail.

Henry o' Viggie wis sittin' wi' a yarkin alishen shodin' da raikie, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 242; Harl doon the raki, *Sh. News* (Dec. 3, 1898); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

Hence **Rakkie-band**, *sb.* the cord by which the 'rakkie' is fastened to the yard.

Da rakie is a' richt; but does doo see da rakkiebands? *Sh. News* (May 6, 1899); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**2.** A 'haaf' term for a dog. Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 31.

**3.** *v.* To hoist or lower a sail.

'Ye've no rakkied da sail!' 'We needna hinder time ta rakkie, he's only a braeth,' *Sh. News* (Dec. 9, 1899).

[ON. *rakki*, a dog; the ring by which the sail-yard moves round the mast (Vigfusson).]

**RAKUSSING**, *ppl. adj.* Chs. Also written **rakkusin** Chs.$^1$; and in form **rakussingk.** [**ra·kəsin.**] Noisy, boisterous, obstreperous. A dial. deriv. of 'rackle,' *adj.* (q.v.)

Thah gurt rakussingk scrag-peeäce, Clough *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 16; **Chs.**$^{1\,3}$

**RAL**, *sb.* Not. Pem. [**ral.**] In phr. (1) *to be up in the rals*, to be in a great passion; (2) *to go off with a ral like the old woman's son*, to be successful, to gain great éclat.

(1) **s.Pem.** Don' speak to him naw, å's up in the rals (W.M.M.). (2) **Not.** The tale is that an old woman had a son in the army who had gained great éclat, and had been promoted. She could not define his rank, but said it 'went off with a ral,' meaning corporal (C.B.).

**RALE**, see **Rail**, *sb.*$^1$, **Real**.

**RALLACK**, *v.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **rallak** Lakel.$^2$ Wm. w.Yks.$^1$; **rallock** Lan. [**ra·lək.**] **1.** *v.* To romp; to run after pleasure instead of attending to business. Cf. **rollick**.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Tomz ǫləs raləkin əbāt (J.W.); Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.** Thornber *Hist. Blackpl.* (1857) 109. **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**2.** With *away*: to do anything quickly. e.Yks.$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **3.** *sb.* A roving character, an idle good-for-nought.

**Wm.** He's nowt nobbut a gurt rallak (B.K.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**4.** Phr. *on t'rallak*, on the spree.

**Lakel.**$^2$ **Wm.** Thi fadder's on t'rallak (B.K.).

[**1.** Cp. Norw. dial. *ralla*, to waste time by wandering about (Aasen).]

**RALLARY**, *sb.* Yks. [**ra·ləri.**] A dial. form of 'raillery.'

**w.Yks.** He liked a bit o' rallari (B.K.); Very common (J.W.).

**RALLIACH**, *adj. Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Slightly stormy.

**Arg.** Though the nicht were makan' for a roil, Tho' ralliach were the sea, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 6.

**RALLIAGHAN**, *sb.* Irel. A raw, ungainly youth. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Cf. **rullion**, **3**.

**RALLIE, RALLION**, see **Rally**, *v.*$^{1\,2}$, **Rullion**.

**RALLOCK**, *sb.* Yks. Chs. [**ra·lək.**] **1.** Of meat: a piece. **w.Yks.** Gie us a rallock o' leean (J.H.G.).

**2.** A tattered garment; a rag.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ Stik it i dhŭ raag-baag: it)s nuwt bŭr ŭn uwd raal·ŭk.

**RALLY**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. War. Wor. Shr. e.An. Som. Dev. Aus. Also written **rallie** Sc.; **ralyie** Sc. Bnff.$^1$; and in forms **rolley** Dev.; **rolly** w.Som.$^1$ Dev.; **rullye** Sc. [**ra·li, ræ·li.**] **1.** *v.* To go quickly; to hurry on.

**e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) [**Aus.** Now, you rally the cattle well after me, . . they'll follow the old mare after a bit, Boldrewood *Robbery* (1888) I. v.]

**2.** To crowd; to make sport in a disorderly manner; to walk backwards and forwards in disorder.

**Bnff.**$^1$ A puckle o' the loons cam in aboot i' the gloamin, an' ralyiet aboot at tackie amo' the rucks for a file. They ralyiet oot an' in an' but an' ben a' day. **Cld.** (Jam.)

Hence **Rallyin'-shop**, *sb.* a rendezvous, meeting-place.

**Lan.** I geet deawn to th' owd rallyin-shop, Brierley *Adventures Blackpl.* (1881) i.

**3.** To rouse, wake a person. Som. (W.F.R.) **4.** To sift. e.An.$^1$ **5.** To crack a whip. se.Wor.$^1$ **6.** *sb.* A rush; a quick pace.

**Or.I.** Doun Paety came wi sic a rullye, He came like a gun shot! *Paety Toral* (1880) l. 75, in Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 794, 799. **e.Yks.**$^1$ If thoo's walked iv a noor, thoo's gone wiv a rally, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **Chs.**$^1$ Go quietly, dunna go i' such a rally. Th' waggon coom deawn th' broo wi' a rally.

**7.** A crowd, a great gathering.

**Bnff.**$^1$, **Cld.** (Jam.) **w.Som.**$^1$ The use of this word implies contempt. 'Who was there? well, 'twas a middlin' rolly o'm, I 'ant a zeed no jish rough lot's longful time.' 'There was a purty rolly o' vokes, sure 'nough.' **Dev.** There's a turrabul rally aw'm down there. Niver zeed za minny vokes tü a burrying avore, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); 'Twas a pretty rolly o' 'm, sure enough, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 105; **Dev.**$^1$ 16.

**8.** A coarse sieve, to sift peas or horse-beans. n.Cy. Holloway. e.An.$^1$ **9.** A projecting ledge in a wall built thicker below than above, serving the purpose of a shelf. e.An.$^{12}$ **10.** A violent, clamorous ringing of a bell.

**War.**$^3$ **Shr.**$^1$ They gidden the bell a pretty rally, as if they wun gweïn to 'ăve the 'ouse down.

**RALLY,** *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. War. Shr. Som. [ra·li, ræ·li.] **1.** *v.* To scold; to speak loud.

**S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Frf.** Sure a' your clippins I cou'd spare, Why on the Taylor rally? Morison *Poems* (1790) 85. **War.** (J.R.W.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ Her wad'n a bad sort of old ummun; but her'd a-got a bit of a tongue like—her wid rally the maaidens mind, nif there was ort amiss, an' no mistake!

**2.** *sb.* An angry scolding; wrangling.

**War.**$^3$ **Shr.**$^1$ If I could see 'er, I'd gie 'er a rally as ŏŏd pay 'er fur the new an' the owd. **w.Som.**$^1$ There was a purty rally betwixt 'em, sure 'nough; they called one tother but everthing.

**RALLY,** *adj.* Or.I. [ra·li.] Mean, unhandsome, ungenteel. S. & Ork.$^1$

**RALLY,** see **Rail,** *v.*$^3$

**RALPH,** *sb.* and *adj.* Chs. Nhp. Suf. I.W. Also in form **rafe** Suf. **1.** *sb.* A fool, a 'Johnny.' Suf. (E.G.P.) **2.** *Comp.* **Ralph-spooner,** a fool. I.W. (C.J.V.) **3.** The raven, *Corvus corax.* Chs.$^{28}$, Nhp.$^1$ (s.v. Dicky-bird.) [Swainson *Birds* (1885) 88.] **4.** *adj.* Weak, silly, foolish. [Not known to our correspondents.] Suf. (Hall.)

**RALTALLACKS,** *sb. pl.* w.Yks.$^2$ [ra·ltaləks.] Rags and tatters.

**RALYIE,** see **Rally,** *v.*$^1$

**RAM,** *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [ram, ræm.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Ram's-brose,** ? sheep's-brose [not known to our correspondents]; (2) **·(s-cat,** a tom-cat; (3) **·'s-foot root,** the herb Bennet, *Geum urbanum*; (4) **·getter,** a ram let out for breeding; (5) **·'s-horn,** a winding-net supported by stakes to enclose fish that come in with the tide; see below; (6) **·'s-horn orchis,** the green-winged orchis, *Orchis Morio*; (7) **·'s-horns,** (*a*) see (6); (*b*) the wild garlic, *Allium ursinum*; (*c*) the cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*; (8) **·horn spoon,** a spoon made of the horn of a ram; (9) **·lamb,** a male lamb; (10) **·reel,** a dance by men only; (11) **·riding,** *obs.*, a punishment, esp. inflicted on married people convicted of immorality; (12) **·skulled,** sheepish; (13) **·stag,** a wether.

(1) **Bnff.** Ouse-John . . . cramm'd his guts first wi' ram-brose, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 106. (2) **Ir.** Taking a lively ram cat out of a bag, Barrington *Sketches* (1827–30) III. xvi. **w.Som.**$^1$ **Dev.** Ef yü likes tü gie me a ram-cat I'll 'a' 'n, but I wunt 'ave a yaw-cat about tha 'ouze, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **nw.Dev.**$^1$ **Cor.** The witch was seen riding on her black ram-cat, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 326, ed. 1896; **Cor.**$^1$ Every thing is a he in Cornwall but a rams-cat, and that's a she; **Cor.**$^2$ (3) **Dev.**$^4$ (4) **Midl.** Rams to be let out again to inferior tupmen, as ramgetters, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) I. (5) **Som.** (Hall.) [**Amer.** A square box for washing fish in, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 380. **Nfld.** A wooden pound for washing fish in, Patterson *Trans. Amer. Flk-Lore Soc.* (1894).] (6) **Sus.** The 'ram's-horn' orchis, which has a twisted petal, Jefferies *Hdgrw.* (1889) 115. (7, *a*) **Sus.** In Sussex the children gather the orchis and call it 'ram's horns,' Friend *Plant Names* (1881) 11. (*b*) **Glo.**$^1$ (*c*) **Sus.** (B. & H.) (8) **Edb.** Clankit up his ram-horn spoon And stecht his muckle wame, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 37. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (9) **Sc.** *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 416. (10) **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** The chairs they coup, they hurl an' loup, A ram-reel now they're wanting, Anderson *Poems* (1813) 122 (Jam.). (11) **Cor.** 'Tis a sort of ram-ridin' done to punish en for killin' a robin, Lowry *Wreckers* (1893) 94; A din of horns, beaten kettles, and hideous yelling, broke out. . . They had seized the woman . . . and were hauling her along in a Ram Riding, 'Q.' *Noughts and Crosses* (1891) 100; **Cor.**$^1$ A rude method, once common in our villages, but now suppressed, of marking disapproval of, or holding up to infamy, any breach of connubial fidelity. A cart, in which were seated burlesque representatives of the erring pair, was drawn through the village, attended by a procession of men and boys, on donkeys, blowing horns. This custom was often the occasion of much riotous behaviour (s.v. Riding). (12) **Edb.** Soon she crackt the curn o' brains Within his ram-skulled pash, *Carlop Green* (1793) 120, ed. 1817. (13) **s.Cy.** (Hall.), **I.W.** (C.J.V.), **Dor.**$^1$

**2.** *Obs.* A headstrong fellow.

**Edb.** Tam, the ram, had cause to rue The threshing o' that day, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 40.

**3.** *v.* To butt. Cum.$^4$ **4.** Of a ewe: to come into season. *ib.*

**RAM,** *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Nhp. e.An. Som. Also in form **rom** Lan. [ram, ræm.] **1.** *v.* In *comb.* with *adv.* or *prep.*: (1) **Ram about,** to knock about, push violently; (2) **—at,** to use force; to do anything with vigour; (3) **—away,** (*a*) to work with vigour and energy; (*b*) to rush; (4) **—in,** (*a*) to crush, burst in; (*b*) see (3, *a*); (5) **—into,** see (3, *a*); (6) **—out,** to exaggerate.

(1) **Per.** Dinna ram me aboot in that gate (G.W.). **n.Lin.**$^1$ Doänt ram aboot e' that how, thoo'll be aaither laamin' thy̆ sen or else braakin' sum'at. (2) **Cum.**$^{14}$ **n.Yks.**$^4$ Ah ram'd at it, an' seean gat it deean. **n.Lin.** If you ram at it so hard you'll be dog-tired afoore it's hairf dun (M.P.). (3, *a*) **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Noo, lads; ram away, an' wa s'all seean a'e deean. **e.Yks.**$^1$ Let's ram away, an get job deean, *MS. add.* (T.H.) (*b*) **Cum.** Ramm'd away to Richard Rigg's, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 137; **Cum.**$^{14}$ (4, *a*) **Per.** Fat are ye rammin' in aboot for? (G.W.) **n.Lin.**$^1$ Me an' my̆ muther . . . went at door as if we was ready for th' 'sylum; an' my faather holla's oot, 'Hohd hard while I get her oppen or you'll be rammin' in.' (*b*) **s.Chs.**$^1$ Ée lee·d aayt ŭ)dh yil·v, ŭn raam·d in lahyk ŭ maad·mŭn. (5) **e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **Lin.** Isted i' getten on wi ther work, and rammen right strike inte it, *Lin. N. & Q.* II. 32. (6) **Nhp.**$^2$ He does ram that out finely.

**2.** Phr. *to ram a person into the guts of next week,* to 'do for' him. Per. (G.W.) **3.** To push violently; to thrust.

**Abd.** Clutchin' the scythe handle . . . he was slamin' an' ramin' at the barley, . . but never cuttin' a stalk, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Sept. 15, 1900). **Per.** Whaur are ye rammin' till? (G.W.) **Lnk.** Rammed the folk oot o' my road wi' my umbrella, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xv. **Edb.** Wi' his mouth Rammed close up to their face, *Carlop Green* (1793) 116, ed. 1817. **Gall.** Ram'd him . . . i' the auld stinking jail, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 176, ed. 1876. **Cum.** Ah bowt annuder ticket when t'crush gat by, an' ram't in till t'circus at last, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 12; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **n.Yks.**$^4$ Thoo'll 'a'e ti gan ower agaan, thoo ramm'd, 258. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**$^1$ He ramm'd agaain me as I was gooin' thriff th' door-steäd.

**4.** To use a person as a battering-ram; see below.

**w.Sc.** A rude kind of punishment known to school-boys . . . and common among masons (Jam.).

**5.** To stuff with food; also used *fig.*

**Edb.** Bletherin' gie douse fock annoy, Whan ramm'd wi' whisky, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 173. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Wm.** His ganny rams him full o' o' macks o' kell (B.K.). **w.Yks.** Food that is almost thrust down one's throat; or learning that is 'crammed,' are said to be 'rammed into one,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1896).

Hence **Ram-full,** *adj.* as full as possible.

**Lakel.**$^2$, **Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Rom-full wi a fine cauve's-yed, an a lump o' bacon, and a dozen suet puddin's, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 113. **n.Lin.** I niver seed a plaace so ram full o' pigs i' all my life, Peacock *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 112; **n.Lin.**$^1$ 'It was ram full reight slap up to th' top,' said of a cess-pool. 'That theäre tree's ram full o' apples.'

**6.** To lose by throwing a thing beyond reach. Som. (Hall.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **7.** *sb.* The keel of a boat; the bottom plank in a 'coble.' Nhb. (R.O.H.), e.An.$^1$

**RAM,** *v.*$^3$ Irel. Ken. [ram, ræm.] A euphemism for to 'damn.'

**Don.** 'Ram ye, for an ass of a goat,' Billy yells, *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1900) 606; Oh, pancakes be rammed! Macmanus *Chim. Corners* (1899) 263.

Hence **Rammed,** *ppl. adj.* 'damned.'

**Ir.** If ye have any of yer rammed impidence with me, *Cent. Mag.* (Aug. 1899) 624. **Don.** Isn't it the rammed shame for ye, ye oul' grey-headed reprobate! Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 228. **Ken.** Rammed dear, Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); **Ken.**$^{12}$

**RAM**, *adj.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Also Dor. Also written **ramme** n.Cy. [ram.] Rancid, strong-flavoured, offensive in smell or taste.

**n.Cy.** (K.); **N.Cy.**$^1$ A ram taste. **Nhb.**$^1$ Me pipe's varry ram. **Dur.**$^1$, **w.Dur.**$^1$ **Lakel.**$^1$; **Lakel.**$^2$ This meet's ram as auld tip. **Cum.**$^1$ As ram as a fox; **Cum.**$^4$ **Wm.** This beef eats varra ram, is 't bull? (B.K.) **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ This mutton's as ram as an awd fox. **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**$^1$ Her butter's yet seea ram at it's fit for nout bud liggin by tot' back end for sheep sauve, ii. 290; **w.Yks.**$^{235}$ **Lan.** Eawer Betty verra oft bi's mug butter ov a Friday, an' it's ta ram fur moi taist, Ferguson *Preston Eggsibishun* (1865) vi; **Lan.**$^1$, **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **m.Lan.**$^1$ **Lin.**$^1$ The kex is ram. **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863).

Hence (1) **Rammy**, *adj.* rancid, strong-flavoured; (2) **Rammy-hided**, *adj.* having an offensive skin.

(1) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^1$ A boar when he is killed 'tases very rammy.' **s.Chs.**$^1$ [He means that rammy mutton, which is in Turkie and Asia Minor, Burton *Anat. Mel.* (1621) 307, ed. 1836.] (2) **w.Yks.**$^2$

[Dan. *ram*, sharp, acrid, rank (Larsen).]

**RAM, RAMACK**, see **Ramson(s, Room,** *sb.*$^1$, **Rammack,** *sb.*$^1$, *v.*

**RAMACKADODGIL**, *sb.* Bnff.$^1$ Anything large.

**RAMAGIECHAN**, *sb.* *Obsol.* Sc. A large raw-boned person, speaking and acting heedlessly. Abd. (G.W.), Ags. (Jam.)

**RAMAKING**, *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* Dev. Thin, stretched out. Cf. **rames.**

**n.Dev.** Isn't he ramaking? Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 86.

**RAMARD**, see **Ramward.**

**RAMBALEUGH**, *adj.* *Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) Tempestuous; also used *fig.* of the temper.

A rambaleugh day. She has a rambaleugh temper.

**RAMBARRE**, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To stop, restrain; to repulse.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Fif.** Frae the stranghaulds to rambarre The shock o' that near-comin' war, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 165.

[Fr. *rembarrer*, to restraine, barre up; . . to repulse (Cotgr.).]

**RAMBASK**, see **Rambusk.**

**RAMBAT**, *sb.* Pem. [ra·mbat.] The game of 'fives.' s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421.

[Cp. OFr. *rambatre*, to drive into forcibly (Godefroy).]

**RAM-BAZZ**, *adv.* Sh.I. Lan. Also in form **ram-booze** Sh.I. [ra·m-baz, -būz.] Suddenly and with headlong force.

**Sh.I.** I gūde rambooze wi' a whup, richt alang da brig, and gūde fleein' heddiecra i' da burn, *Sh. News* (Aug. 20, 1898). **Lan.** He coom ram bazz wi' his yed again a pow, Waugh *Hermit Cobbler*, viii; **Lan.**$^1$

**RAMBLE**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Chs. Nhp. Shr. w.Cy. Cor. Also in forms **ramle, rammel** Cum. w.Yks.; **rammil** Per.; **rammle** s.Sc. n.Yks.$^4$ e.Yks.$^1$; **romble** s.Chs.$^1$ Shr.$^1$ [ra·m(b)l.] **1.** *v.* In phr. *to ramble the boundaries*, to go round the boundaries of a township. w.Yks. Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **2.** With *about*: to idle about; to get into mischief.

**n.Yks.**$^4$ Thoo's awlus ramm'ling about t'pleeace. **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Cum off that stee this minute; thoo's awlus ram'lin aboot an' gettin' intiv a mischeef.

**3.** To clamber, climb; freq. with *up*; to romp.

**n.Yks.**$^1$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Chs.**$^1$ Ahy)m pes·tŭrt tŭ jeth wi dheyz chil·dŭrn rom·blin on (ŭgy'en·) mi ŭn póo·in mi au·roa·dz [I'm pestert to jeth wi' theise childern romblin' on (or 'agen') me an' pooin' me aw roads].

**4.** To dance; also to reel, stagger.

**Frf.** Screw weel your pins an' banish hums, To tulloch lat us ramble Wi' vir this night, Morison *Poems* (1790) 23. **w.Cy.** (Hall.)

**5.** To talk incoherently; to wander in delirium or in one's sleep; to be restless in sleep.

**Per.** He's fractious at a time, but he never rammils, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 125. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Cum.** Steady Betsy; steady lass; stead——' 'Why, the lad's ram'lin',' Caine *Shad. Crime* (1885) 212. **w.Yks.** Ahr Arthur does ram'le a deal in his sleep, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1896). **Nhp.**$^1$ He rambles as if he were light-headed. **Shr.**$^1$ The child's bin romblin' all night—I couldna sleep for it; **Shr.**$^2$ He rambles meetily i' his yed.

**6.** With *through*: *fig.* to get through.

**w.Yks.** We can hardly rammel throo this month, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1890) 7.

**7.** *sb.* A digression in writing; a disjointed speech or tale.

**Rnf.** To return from this ramble your hint led me to, accept of my thanks, Wodrow *Corres.* (1709-31) III. 454, ed. 1843. **Cum.** We hed sartinly larn't sum'at at t'oald fellah's scheul, or ah cudn't hev ritten this lang rammel oot, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 40.

**8.** A rambling building full of strange passages and stairs.

**Cor.**$^3$ You're better to see over the house before decide. 'Tis very coosy but a rig'lar aul' ramble.

**9.** A spree; a drinking-bout.

**s.Sc.** Jock and Wat who have been on the rammle for a fortnight, Cunningham *Broomieburn* (1894) i.

**RAMBLE, RAMBLE-GARIE**, see **Rammel,** *sb.*$^2$, **Rumblegarie.**

**RAMBLER**, *sb.* Wil.$^1$ [ræ·mblə(r).] A potato left by chance in the ground which comes up again the next year.

**RAMBLIN**, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also in forms **rumblin** Sc. (Jam.); **rummlin** Sc. Nhb.$^1$ In *comp.* (1) **Ramblin-cundy,** (2) **-sire** or **-syver**, a drain or trench filled up to the surface with loose stones to admit of percolation; (3) **-stone**, a loose stone. Cf. **rammel,** *sb.*$^2$

(1) **Nhb.**$^1$ (2) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (3) **Nhb.**$^1$

**RAMBLING**, *ppl. adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Nhp. Wor. Wil. Also in forms **ramlin** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ Nhp.$^{12}$; **rammelin** Per.; **rammling** Wor.; **romblin** Chs.$^1$; **rommelin** Wil.$^{12}$; **rommlin(g** Wor. [ra·m(b)lin, ro·mlin.] **1.** In *comb.* **Rambling-sailor,** the ivy-leaved toad-flax, *Linaria Cymbalaria.* Cum., Lan. (B. & H.) **2.** Rank, straggling, overgrown, lank.

**s.Wor.** A great rommlin' pig (H.K.). **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**$^{12}$

Hence **Ramlin-lad**, *sb.* a tall, fast-growing boy. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*), N.Cy.$^1$, Nhb.$^1$ **3.** Spreading.

**n.Yks.** This is a rambling tree (I.W.).

**4.** Clumsy. **Nhp.**$^1$; **Nhp.**$^2$ He did the job after a ramlin fashion.

**5.** Loose, talkative, untrustworthy.

**Per.** A rammelin' idiot, naething else, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 324. **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.**$^1$ Never heed him; he's a ramblin' soart of a chap.

**6.** Restless. Chs.$^1$

**RAM-BOOZE**, see **Ram-bazz.**

**RAMBOUNGE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Cld. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A severe bout of labour.

**RAMBUSK**, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) Also in form **rambask** Rxb. Robust. Slk. Hence (1) **Rambaskious,** (2) **Rambaskish,** *adj.* rough, unpolished. Rxb.

**RAMBUST**, *adj.* Sc. Robust. Slk. (Jam.) Hence **Rambusteous,** *adj.* of rude, boisterous manners. Bnff.$^1$

**RAMCAGED**, *adj.* *Obs.* Shr.$^2$ Of oaks: withered, 'stag-headed.'

**RAM-CLAY**, *sb.* Yks. Tough clay; clay unmixed with sand or soil.

**n.Yks.** Three feet down it was all ram-clay (I.W.).

**RAME**, *v.*$^1$ Lin. [rēm.] To steal, rob, plunder.

(Hall.); **Lin.**$^1$ He is said to rame everything he can put his pawt on.

[Cp. Norw. dial. *rama*, to snatch, grab (Ross).]

**RAME**, *v.*$^2$ n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] To pull up. (Hall.)

**RAME**, see **Ramps, Ramson(s, Ream,** *v.*$^{23}$

**RAMENTS**, *sb. pl.* n.Yks.$^4$ [ra·ments.] Shavings, odd bits. [Lat. *ramenta*, scrapings, shavings.]

**RAMES**, *sb. pl.* Glo. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **raames** I.W.$^2$; **raims** Wil.$^1$; **raymes** Dev.; and in forms **ranes** I.W. Dev.; **reames** Dor.; **reams** Wil.$^1$ e.Som.; **riames** Dor.$^1$ [rēmz, reəmz, riəmz.]

**1.** A skeleton, carcase; the framework or ligaments of anything; remains, remnants; freq. applied to a very thin person or animal. Also used *attrib.*

**Glo.**$^{12}$ **I.W.** (C.J.V.); **I.W.**$^{2}$ He wanted to zill me a hoss. I never zid sich a wold raames in my life. We han't got nothen but a vew raames vor dinner. **Wil.**$^{1}$ He do look as thin as a raims. **Dor.** Where reämes ha such a heft, Barnes *Poems* (1863) 22; **Dor.**$^{1}$ Here be the riames of a bird. **Som.** Tha chile—a rames—a died, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) 176. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ 'Poor old rames, her's most come to a nottomy.' Also the framework of anything when the principal part is gone; as 'the rames of a gate,' a very common description of part of a broken gate. 'There wadn on'y the rames of a goose 'twixt vower o' us.' **Dev.** Why, thee'st ayte awl tha duck an' awnly layved tha raymes vur me, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); There is only the ranes of the pie left in the house, *Reports Provinc.* (1897); **Dev.**$^{1}$ 'A rames-horse,' for a horse that looks half starved. **n.Dev.** An' 's a parfick rames v'r all's sa high, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 86. **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$ **Cor.**$^{1}$ Looking like the rames of death; **Cor.**$^{2}$ The rames of a goose.

Hence **Raimsy**, *adj.* thin, long-legged. s.Wil. (G.E.D.), Som. (J.S.F.S.) **2.** The dead stalks of potatoes, and other plants.

**Glo.** The reliques of a branch after the leaves are off (H.T.E.); **Glo.**$^{12}$ **Som.** (J.S.F.S.); (W.F.R.); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** (Hall.)

[Cp. OFr. *raime*, *rame*, a branch; also branches, boughs, faggots (Godefroy). Cp. *rain*, a branch (in the same); whence the form *ranes* (*ib.*).]

**RAMFEEZLE**, *v.* Sc. [ramfī·zl.] To exhaust oneself with work, to wear oneself out; only used in *pp.* Cf. **ramfoozle.**

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Frf.** I'm fairly ramfeezl'd, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 154. **Fif.** M$^{c}$Laren *Tibbie* (1894) 37. **Ayr.** He wrocht awa till he was ramfeezled, and his waukit loofs were blistered baith, Service *Notandums* (1890) 63. **e.Lth.** I'm clean gane gyte an' ramfeezled, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 179.

Hence **Ramfeezlement**, *sb.* (1) disorder, esp. disorder occasioned by fatigue; (2) confused discourse; a violent quarrel.

(1) **Ayr.** A kin o' nettling ramfeezlement gart a' my heart whiltie-whaltie, *Edb. Mag.* (Apr. 1821) 351 (Jam.). (2) **Ayr.** (Jam.)

**RAMFOOZLE**, *v.* Sc. [ramfū·zl.] To disorder, turn topsy-turvy.

**Ayr.** They wreckit and ramfoozled the quheir, they cowpit the high altar, and brunt the tapestried arras, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 262.

**RAMGEED**, see **Ramished.**

**RAMGUNSHOCH**, *adj.* Sc. Also written **ramgunshogh.** Rugged; morose.

**Sc.** What makes you so ramgunshoch to me, and I so corcudoch? Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 348; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Abd.** (G.W.) **Ayr.** Our ramgunshoch glum gudeman, Burns *Had I the Wyte*, st. 2.

**RAMHARD, RAMIEGEISTER**, see **Ramward, Remigester.**

**RAMIFY**, *v.* Lin. [ra·mifai.] To choke; to crowd up; only used in *pp.*

**n.Lin.** When iv'ry crop o' ă farm's ramified wi' rubbish, thaay maay knaw what like man him as hes it is (M.P.); **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ Hares doän't like to be e' stan'in corn when its ramified wi' heädaaches.

**RAMIL, RAMILE**, see **Rammel**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Rammel**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**RAMILY, RAMISH**, see **Rammely, Rammish**, *v.*

**RAMISHED**, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Also written **rammisht** (Jam.); and in forms **raamesed, raamest, raamis'd** Sh.I.; **ramgeed** Edb.; **ramist** Sh.I. (Jam.); **ramjeed** Edb.; **rammaged** Gall.; **rammist** Rnf. (Jam.) [ra·miʃt.] **1.** Furious, raging, crazy; also confused or excited with drink. Cf. **rammish**, *v.*

**Sh.I.** Raamis'd föle 'at shü wis, *Sh. News* (June 1, 1901); He's a raamesed füle, *ib.* (Sept. 2, 1899). **Rnf.** (Jam.) **Edb.** Whan fock are outher late or sune Ramjee'd wi' whisky, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 172; They were baith a wee ramgeed wi' whisky, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 159. **Gall.** When a man is rammaged, that is raised, crazed, or damaged with drink, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 406, ed. 1876.

**2.** Ill-rested, sleepy because disturbed in one's sleep.

**Sh.I.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.); Holding in her lap a ramished bairn which she soothes by singing, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 180; If Girzzie waukens oot o' her first sleep in a raamest fit, *Sh. News* (July 17, 1897); **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$

**RAMISON**, see **Rammas.**

**RAM-JACK**, *sb.* Dev. [ræ·m-dʒæk.] In phr. *every ram-jack of them*, every single individual. Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 72, ed. 1853.

**RAM-JAM**, *adv.* and *v.* Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Der. [ra·m-dʒam.] **1.** *adv.* Tightly packed; full to excess; *gen.* used with *full.*

**w.Yks.** T'Mechanics' wor ram jam full to hear Stanley (Æ.B.); Yond box's ram-jam full, an' we can't get a bit o' nowght else in, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1896). **Lan.** Ram-jam full o' flutterment, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 28; **Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **I.Ma.** He said what they had arrem was ram-jam of Killey's bonds, Rydings *Tales* (1895) 77. **Der.** They've grown up soa ramjam full o' wickedness, Ward *David Grieve* (1895) I. v.

**2.** Forcibly; headlong.

**Lan.**$^{1}$ Aw geet ram-jam into th' middle, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 40, ed. 1879. **e.Lan.**$^{1}$

**3.** *v.* To crowd, pack closely together.

**s.Lan.**$^{1}$ Th' reawm were full o' folk ram-jam't loike yerrin' in a barrel.

**RAMJEED**, see **Ramished.**

**RAMJOLLOCK**, *v.* Shr.$^{2}$ To shuffle cards.

**RAMLE, RAMLIN**, see **Rammel**, *sb.*$^{24}$, **Rambling.**

**RAMMACK**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. Also written **ramack** Bnff.$^{1}$ [ra·mək.] **1.** A stick, esp. a large rugged piece of stick. Bnff.$^{1}$ **2.** A worthless article; a scrap.

**Bnff.** It's a nasty useless rammack (W.C.). **Kcd.** We've saved the hoose, . . Thare wadna been a rammack left An't hadna been for me, Grant *Lays* (1884) 30.

**RAMMACK**, *v.* and *sb.*$^{2}$ Sc. Yks. Lin. War. Hmp. Dev. Also written **ramack** Sc. (Jam.) Lin.; **rammak** e.Yks.$^{1}$ Lin. War.$^{4}$; **rammick** Dev.$^{3}$; **rammock** n.Lin.$^{1}$; **rammuck** Hmp.$^{1}$ [ra·mək, ræ·mək.] **1.** *v.* To romp; to rush about riotously; to clamber about. Cf. **rannack, 3.**

**ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ He'll be rammakin aboot up atop o' barn, or sumwheear. **Lin.** (Hall.); Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 349. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ I weän't hev them theäre pups rammockin' aboot upo' my cleän kitchen floor. **War.**$^{4}$ What a plaguy lot them boys of yourn be every night; they be a rammaking either up town or down town.

Hence (1) **Rammacks**, *sb.* a romp; a boisterous child; (2) **Rammacking**, *ppl. adj.* rambling, scrambling; (3) **Rammucky**, *adj.* dissolute, wanton, depraved.

(1) **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ Ah can't noss [nurse] thă, thou's sike a rammacks. (2) *ib.* (3) **Hmp.** A 'rammucky' character, *Cornh. Mag.* (Apr. 1893) 366; **Hmp.**$^{1}$

**2.** To turn things topsy-turvy.

**Dev.**$^{3}$ Dawntee rammick the things in that drawer, there's a gude cheel. 'Ot's rammicking about there vor?

**3.** *sb.* A large raw-boned person who speaks and acts heedlessly; a ninny, simpleton; a dissolute spendthrift; a false-hearted fellow, a backbiter, a double dealer.

**Bnff., Ags., Rnf., Ayr.** (Jam.), **n.Yks.**$^{4}$

**4.** A person who turns things topsy-turvy.

**Dev.**$^{3}$ 'Ot's düing there, y'old rammick?

**RAMMAGE**, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Of a road: rough-set.

**Abd.** He rumbl'd down a rammage glyde, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 25.

**RAMMAGE, RAMMAGED**, see **Rammish**, *v.*, **Ramished.**

**RAMMALATION-DAY**, *sb.* Yks. [raməlē·ʃən-dē.] The day, generally Rogation Monday, on which the parish boundaries are perambulated. See **Perambulation-day, Ramble**, *v.* **1.**

**e.Yks.** Rammalation Day is the day when the parish boundaries are perambulated. The ancient custom of 'beating the boundaries' is still carried out in various parts of the country. When observed locally, it is on Rogation Monday. In connection with this old practice there is generally a good deal of good-humoured horseplay, and different devices . . . are resorted to to impress the youngsters with the desired memory of the various parish boundaries, Thompson *Holderness* 33, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1896); On the Rammalation Day, some sprightly octogenarian may be tempted to beat the bounds again, Nicholson *Flk-Lore* (1890) 31; **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ At York Rammalation day is Holy Thursday.

**RAMMAN**, see **Ramming.**

**RAMMAS**, *sb.* Lan. Pem. Also in form **ramison** n.Lan.$^{1}$ [ra·məs.] A long, tedious story; small talk.

**n.Lan.**$^{1}$ He'd a girt lang ramison to tell. **s.Pem.** Dave towld us a great rammas, I'na knaw what å did'n såy all, not I (W.M.M.).

Hence **Rammasing**, *ppl. adj.* wandering; discursive. s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421.

[Cp. Dan. *ramse*, a rigmarole, words said by rote (Larsen).]

**RAMMATRACK**, *sb.* Sh.I. [Not known to our correspondents. [**ra·mətrak.**] A rabble. S. & Ork.$^1$

**RAMMEKINS**, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A dish made of eggs, cheese, and crumbs of bread mixed together. Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 56. *Gl. Sibb.* (1802) (Jam.).

[Fr. *ramequin*, 'pâtisserie faite avec du fromage' (Littré).]

**RAMMEL**, *sb.*$^1$ War. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **ramil** Dor.; **rammil** Wil.$^1$ Dor.$^1$ Dev.; and in forms **rammilk, rawmil** Dor. [ræ·ml.] **1.** New milk; cheese made from unskimmed milk. The same word as **Raw-milk**, s.v. **Raw**, *adj.* **1** (16).

**Dor.** We made all kinds of cheeses every day in the winter, 'Ramil,' and 'Na'skim,' and 'Blue Vinny,' Francis *Fiander's Widow* (1901) *Prologue*; *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 415. **Dev.** Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 72, ed. 1853.

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Rammel-cheese**, (*a*) the best kind of cheese made from unskimmed milk; (*b*) raw meal; (2) **-milk**, new milk.

(1, *a*) **War.** (J.R.W.) **Hmp.** Wise *New Forest* (1883) 285; **Hmp.**$^1$, **I.W.**$^2$ **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**$^1$ **Dor.** (W.C. c. 1750); **Dor.**$^1$ **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ Wee doa·un maek noa·un búd raam·ul chee·z yuur [We make none but raw-milk cheese here]. (*b*) **I.W.** (Hall.); **I.W.**$^1$ (2) **s.Wil.** (G.E.D.)

**RAMMEL**, *sb.*$^2$ and *adj.*$^1$ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Som. Also written **ramel** Or.I. Nhb.$^1$ nw.Der.$^1$ War.$^{12}$; **ramell** N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$; **ramile** w.Yks.$^1$; **ramle** Bnff.$^1$; **rammell** Nhb. w.Yks.$^2$ Nhp.$^1$ War.$^3$; **rammil** w.Yks.$^4$ Chs.$^1$ Der.$^2$ nw.Der.$^1$ n.Lin.$^1$ Rut.$^1$ War.; and in forms **ramble** Nhb.$^1$ Dur. w.Som.$^1$; **rommel** War. Shr.; **rommell** Nhp.$^1$ War.$^3$; **rumble** Nhb.$^1$ Dur.; **rummel** Cai.$^1$; **rummell** w.Yks.$^2$; **rummle** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.$^1$ e.Dur.$^1$ Lei.$^1$ [**ra·ml, ræ·ml.**] **1.** *sb.* Rubbish, esp. builders' rubbish; fragments of stone, &c.; lumber, refuse.

**Or.I.** Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 811. **w.Yks.**$^2$ **Chs.**$^1$ The broken bits of turf at the bottom of a stack are called rammel. **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Not.** Poor rammel (J.H.B.); Rammel may be shot here (G.H.); **Not.**$^1$ **s.Not.** Hafe we eat's noat but rammel, if we on'y knowed (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.** He'd plenty o' oud rammil fer buildin' his nest, Peacock *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 134; **n.Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ It seems nowt but old bricks and old rammel. **Rut.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.** (W.D.S.), **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**$^{123}$ **Shr.**$^2$ Nothing but rammel thrown out o' the road.

**2.** Loose, sandy, or hard, stony, barren soil; a thin stratum of shale often found just above the coal-seam.

**Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb., Dur.** At some collieries an extra allowance per score is made for hewing with ramble, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849); Soft rumble with water, *Borings* (1881) II. 14. **Cum.** The other floors were laid with blue rammel, *W. C. T.* (Sept. 8, 1900) 3, col. 5. **Chs.** Rammel . . . is usually applied to a composition of various kinds of clay, white sand, and gravel, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 70; **Chs.**$^{13}$, **s.Chs.**$^1$ **Shr.** Deep down in the hole there, you may at times get a sight of the rock, 'Rommel,' as the men call it. . . This is a mixture of clay and sandstone, Davies *Rambles Sch. Field-club* (1881) xxv; **Shr.**$^1$ Reddish earth, neither clay nor sand—not fertile. 'I wunna tak' that garden, it's all rammel.'

Hence (1) *all of a rommell, phr.* having the turf turned up, and the soil beneath loose and gravelly; (2) **Rambly-clay**, *sb.* clay mixed with gravel; (3) **Rambly-post**, (4) **Rambly-stone**, *sb.* shattered or disintegrated stone; (5) **Rammelly**, *adj.* of soil: crumbly, disintegrated, gravelly; (6) **Rammelly-soil**, *sb.* a composition of various kinds of clay, white sand, and gravel.

(1) **Nhp.**$^1$ (2, 3, 4) **Nhb.**$^1$ (5) **Nhb.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ It öönna do in 'ere, Maister, the groun's too rammelly. (6) **Chs.** Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 70.

**3.** *Comp.* (1) **Rammel-cundy**, a drain or trench filled up to the surface with loose stones to admit of percolation; (2) **-flag**, a slab of coarse slate; (3) **-slate**, a very coarse kind of slate; (4) **-stone**, a loose stone.

(1) **Nhb.**$^1$, **e.Dur.**$^1$ (2) **Cum.**$^4$ A laal low house, wid a rammel-flag flooar, or mebbe cobbles or clay, *W. C. T. X.* (1894) 18, col. 1. (3) The staircase . . . made of rammel slate slabs, *ib.* (Sept. 8, 1900) 3, col. 5; **Cum.**$^{14}$ (4) **Nhb.**$^1$ Blue clay and rumble stones one fathom, *Borings* (1881) 301.

**4.** A wall, dike, &c., hurriedly and unsubstantially built; a heap of ruins. Bnff.$^1$, Cld. (Jam.) **5.** Brushwood; a crooked, stunted branch, or a stunted, straggling tree.

**Bnff.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 544; **w.Yks.**$^{124}$ **Chs.**$^1$ Broken bits of branches used for firewood, or any other rubbishy bits. **Der.**$^1$ Small spray-wood left after the cord-wood, stakes, and all the larger stuff is taken out. Soap-boilers buy it and burn it for the ashes; **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **War.** (J.R.W.) **w.Som.**$^1$ The branch of a tree when felled. The crooked limbs, and such as are too large for faggot-wood [are] called rambles.

Hence (1) **Rammel-tree**, *sb.* a branch stripped of its bark and placed in the chimney with pot-hooks hung upon it; (2) **-wood**, *sb.* the natural forest; copse-wood.

(1) **Nhb.**$^1$ (s.v. Rannel-balk). (2) **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.** Allers and other rammell wood, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 399; **Nhb.**$^1$

**6.** *adj.* Of drains: formed of broken stones thrown in. Cai.$^1$

[**1.** Item paid, þe same tyme, to þe same Richard for ledyng away of iiij. lodes of ramell . . . iiijd., *Nott. Rec.* (1486), ed. Stevenson, III. 258. **5.** OFr. *ramaille*, 'branchages, ramée' (La Curne).]

**RAMMEL**, *sb.*$^3$ *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **ramble** (Jam.). Mixed or blended grain.

**Fif.** Blanded bear or rammel, as the country people here call it, is the produce of barley and common bear sown in a mixed state, *Statist. Acc.* XII. 531 (Jam.); Many farmers . . . still prefer for seed a mixture of bear or big and barley, in different proportions, which they call Ramble, *ib.* IX. 441.

**RAMMEL**, *sb.*$^4$ and *adj.*$^2$ Sc. Der. Also written **ramle** Bnff.$^1$ **1.** *sb.* A big-boned, scraggy animal. Cf. **rammely, 2.** **Bnff.**$^1$ He bocht, for chaipness, twa aul ramles o' yowes.

**2.** A rough person. Der.$^2$, nw.Der.$^1$ Hence **Rammelsome**, *adj.* rough, troublesome.

**e.Fif.** Man, ye're a rammelsome hallion, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vi.

**3.** *adj.* Of straw: strong and rank. n.Sc. (Jam.) Cf. **rammely, 1.**

**RAMMELIN**, see **Rambling.**

**RAMMELY**, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. War. Hrf. Glo. w.Cy. Also written **ramily** w.Cy.; **rammily** Hrf.$^1$; and in forms **rommely** War.$^2$; **rommily** Hrf.$^1$ [**ra·məli, ro·məli.**]

**1.** Tall and rank, as grass, beans, &c. Cf. **rammel**, *sb.*$^4$ **3.**

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ **War.**$^2$ A rommelly cabbage. **Hrf.**$^1$ **Glo.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1789) I; **Glo.**$^1$ **w.Cy.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

**2.** Of human beings and animals: tall, loosely made.

**Sc.** A rammely lad (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Hrf.**$^1$ A long rammily colt.

**RAMMER**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. Nhp. [**ra·mə(r.**]

**1.** *sb.* Anything very large; a huge, uncouth thing; a 'whopper.' Cf. **ramming.**

**Nhb.**$^1$ It's a rammer. **Cum.**$^{14}$, **e.Yks.**$^1$

**2.** *v.* To exaggerate. Nhp.$^2$

**RAMMER**, *sb.*$^2$ Sc. [**ra·mər.**] A knock, rap.

**Gall.** We gied a great rammer on the panels, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 396.

**RAMMERWAND**, *sb. Obs.* n.Yks.$^2$ A ramrod.

**RAMMIL, RAMMIL(K, RAMMILY**, see **Rammel**, *sb.*$^2$, **Rammel**, *sb.*$^1$, **Rammely.**

**RAMMING**, *ppl. adj.* Cum. Yks. Lin. Also written **ramman** Cum.$^{14}$; **rammen** n.Yks.$^1$ Lin.; and in form **raaming** m.Yks.$^1$ [**ra·min.**] Huge, very big; an augmentative in respect of size. Cf. **reaming.**

**Cum.** The girt ramman keale pot, *Penrith Obs.* (Mar. 29, 1887) 6, col. 1; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **n.Yks.**$^1$ Gret rammen big ans. **e.Yks.**$^1$ **m.Yks.**$^1$ A gurt râaming height. **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 349. **n.Lin.**$^1$ What a greät rammin' bairn that is o' thine. **e.Lin.** We've got many 'greet rammen things,' *Lin. N. & Q.* II. 32.

**RAMMISH**, *v.* and *adj.*$^1$ Sc. Cum. Wm. Lan. Also written **ramish** Cum.; and in forms **rammage, rammis, ramsh** Sc. (Jam.) [**ra·miʃ.**] **1.** *v.* To be driven about under the influence of any strong desire; to go about in a state approaching frenzy.

**n.Sc.** Thus one is said to rammis about like a cat, in allusion to a female cat seeking the male. One is also said to be rammissing with hunger (Jam.).

**2.** *adj.* Of strong sexual instinct. Sc. (Jam.), Wm. (B.K.)

**3.** Violent, untamed, rash; strong.

**n.Sc.** A woman of unusual strength, or masculine in her manners, is called a ramsh queyn (Jam.). **Mry.** *Surv. Gl.* (*ib.*) **Abd.** Ye're aye sae ramsh wi' fowk, Alexander *J. Gibb* (1871) xvi. **Fif.** (Jam.) **Cum.** Young Martha Todd was haister't sair By rammish Wully Barr'as, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 281; **Cum.**$^4$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**4.** Phr. *to go rammish*, to be in so violent a rage as to be slightly insane. s.Sc. (Jam.)

[Cp. EFries. *rammen*, to be in heat; said of sheep, rabbits, hares, &c. (Koolman).]

**RAMMISH**, *adj.*$^2$ n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Hrf. Dor. Som. Also in form **roamish** Hrf.$^2$ [**ra·miʃ, ræ·miʃ.**] Acrid, pungent, rank. See **Ram**, *adj.*

**N.Cy.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^1$ Butter is frequently said to be rammish. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Hrf.**$^2$ **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **w.Som.**$^1$ Thick there dog's 'ouse do smell rammish, sure 'nough, vor all I've a warsh'n an' a-clane un out proper.

**RAMMLEQUISHON**, *sb.* Rxb. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A sturdy, rattling fellow.

**RAMMY**, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. [**ra·mi.**] A spoon, esp. of horn.

**se.Sc.** He handl'd his rammy so terribly quick, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 183. **Nhb.**$^1$

**RAMNATRACK**, *sb.* Sh.I. [Not known to our correspondents.] [**ra·mnətrak.**] Ill-spun yarn. S. & Ork.$^1$

**RAMP**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Also written **wramp** N.Cy.$^1$ Cum.$^1$ [**ramp.**] **1.** *sb.* A severe wrench; a sprain.

**n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783); **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ He thout the horse'd gien hissel a ramp. **Cum.** Pretendin' some unlucky wramp or strean, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1747) 17; **Cum.**$^{14}$

**2.** *v.* To sprain; to tear violently.

**Nhb.**$^1$ Aa slip'd an' ramp'd me anclet. Aa've rampeet a' me back wi' loupin'. **Cum.**$^1$ Mary fell and ramp't her ankle to-day; **Cum.**$^4$ He ramp't his feut at t'feut-bo' laik.

[1. Cp. MLG. *ramp*, a cramp, seizure (Schiller-Lübben).]

**RAMP**, *v.*$^2$, *sb.*$^2$ and *adj.*$^1$ In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also in form **remp** Ken. [**ramp, ræmp.**]

**1.** *v.* To romp; to prance; to stamp about; to rage violently; to use violent language; of pain: to rage.

**Sc.** She rampit out, and she rampit in, She rampit but and ben, Kinloch *Ballad Bk.* (1827) 42, ed. 1868. **Bnff.**$^1$ He rampit through a' the hoose, cursin' an' swearin' like a dragoon. **Abd.** His mare was ramping and kicking, Macdonald *Lossie* (1877) lviii. **Per.** Stewart *Character* (1857) 35. **Fif.** Tennant *Anster* (1812) 92, ed. 1871. **Rnf.** McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 159. **Ayr.** The reptile, if he ramp we'll ring, Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) 202. **Lnk.** Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 76. **Lth.** Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 37. **Peb.** Round an' round the house she ramped, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 128. **Slk.** He just rampit on, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 400, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** Cromek *Remains* (1810) 88. **Kcb.** The bairnie wad tire o' his rampin' an' play, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 70. **Wm.** They can always ramp about e fine gigs, Gibson *Leg. and Notes* (1877) 68. **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** An' rattled and ramped amang men, *Spec. Dial.* 33. **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Lin.** Some beast had brok out o' Mr. Ward's crew, and there they was a-ramping about the gardin, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 31. **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Glo.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^1$ **Wil.**$^1$ My bad tooth just about ramped aal laas' night. **Som.** When my mother heard it she was fit to go mad, she went ramping all about (W.F.R.). **w.Som.**$^1$ I be rampin way the toothache. **Dev.** A man said his fellow-workman had been obliged to go home, as he was 'ramping in his head,' meaning he was suffering violent pain in his head, *Reports Provinc.* (1877). **Cor.** Th' ould lawyer ramped on 'bout t'other world, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi. [**Amer.** They [grizzlies] make a country mighty empty when they come rampin' down a grassy slope, *Cent. Mag.* (Dec. 1900) 300.]

Hence (1) **Ramper**, *sb.* a noisy, stamping fellow; one who acts violently or destructively; (2) **Ramping**, (*a*) *sb.* a crazy longing; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* romping; raging; distracted, raving; eager; (3) **Ramping-mad**, *adj.* furiously angry; (4) **Rampy**, *adj.* romping.

(1) **Cld.** (Jam.) **n.Lin.**$^1$ My faather, he coonts me a ramper in boots. That is one who wears them out very fast. (2, *a*) **Brks.**$^1$ (*b*) **Bnff.**, **Cld.** (Jam.) **Lth.** I am a rampin' rovin' loon, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 167. **Midl.** The fun was of the noisiest and most ramping kind, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 114. **Glo.**$^1$ **Brks.** *Gl.* (1852). **Wil.**$^1$ I wur in that rampin' pain, I didn't know whur to get to, **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**$^1$ Poor blid, they do zay her's rampin maze ever sinze he was a-brought home. **Dev.**$^1$ Ramping spirits. **nw.Dev.**$^1$ **Cor.**$^2$ A ramping toothache. **w.Cor.** And I drove her downright ramping mazed, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 8. (3) **Bnff.**$^1$, **Cld.** (Jam.), **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** He's rampin' mad, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1896). **Glo.**$^1$ **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **Dev.**$^1$ (4) **Nrf.** I was once leading a wicious stallion and he got a bit rampy, Emerson *Lagoons* (ed. 1896) 218.

**2.** Phr. (1) *to ramp and rave*, *rive*, or *ree*, to be mad with passion; (2) —*and rove*, to be in a state of almost unbearable pain; (3) —*one's clogs*, to stamp with one's 'clogs.'

(1) **Cum.** Gannin' rampin' and rivin' up an' down i' that fashion (J.Ar.). **n.Yks.**$^4$, **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **ne.Lan.**$^1$ (2) **Cor.**$^2$ (3) **Lnk.** Ramping his cluggs on the floor as loudly as he could, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) II. 23.

**3.** To boil vigorously.

**Sh.I.** Anderina hed da kettle rampin' ower da fire, Ollason *Mareel* (1901) 47.

**4.** To grow rapidly; of plants: to grow luxuriantly.

**n.Lin.**$^1$ Them 'sturshuns hes ramp'd up sin' I was here last. That lad o' your's ramps up finely, he'll be a man afoore you knaw wheäre you are. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ He keeps ramping on. **Nhp.** The sedge Ramping in the woodland hedge, Clare *Poems* (1820) 70. **e.An.**$^1$, **Sus.**$^1$

Hence **Ramping**, (1) *ppl. adj.* tall; quickly or luxuriantly growing; (2) *ppl. adj.* coarse, large; esp. of lace or of the pattern of a printed dress; (3) *adv.* used as an intensive.

(1) **Nhp.** Picking from the ramping grass Nameless blossoms, Clare *Village Minst.* (1821) I. 203; **Nhp.**$^1$ It is . . . used most to [*sic*] wild, luxuriant vegetable growth. **War.**$^3$ **Wil.**$^1$ A rampin' gel. (2) **Nhp.**$^1$ What ramping stuff! **War.**$^3$ (3) **Lakel.**$^2$ We'd a rampen good dinner.

**5.** With *up*: to heap up.

**n.Lin.**$^1$ John Robertes hes ramped up the roäd-much o' boäth sides th' narra' laane . . . so as it's umpossible for two things to pass in it.

**6.** To make a series of inclined drops on the upper part of a wall when it is built on sloping ground.

**ne.Yks.**$^1$ Wa mun ramp it doon a bit mair. **Lei.**$^1$ On slopes, the wall is generally ramped or ramped off at intervals. **e.An.**$^2$, **Sur.**$^1$

**7.** *sb.* A romp; a tom-boy. Also in *comp.* **Remp-scuttle.**

**Sc.** All men . . . mocked the Pucelle for a bold ramp, with a bee in her bonnet, Lang *Monk of Fife* (1896) 62. **Ken.** (K.)

**8.** Passion, anger. Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.$^1$ **9.** A rubbish-heap by the side of a quarry.

**Dev.** There is a stone strewn on the 'ramps' of Lew Slate Quarry where seven parsons met to lay the old Madame, Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) x.

**10.** An ascent in wall-coping necessitated by the sloping nature of the ground.

**N.Cy.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **s.Wor.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^2$

**11.** Phr. *to be on the ramp*, of a fence: to consist of a series of ascending palings. Sur.$^1$ **12.** *adj.* Riotous, boisterous, disorderly, violent.

**Sc.** Ride out, ride out, ye ramp rider! Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) III. 38, ed. 1848. **Fif.** Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 62. **Lnk.** Ilk ramp unruly ram, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 120, ed. 1897. **Edb.** With his fierce flaming sword, none was so ramp, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 345, ed. 1815. **Dmf.** Ye . . . scald at me say ramp and crouse, Johnstone *Poems* (1820) 133. **Gall.** A creature is ramp that is rompish inclined, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

Hence *a ramp ane*, *phr.* an outrageous lie. Cum. (J.Ar.)

[1. Whan she comth hoom, she rampeth in my face, Chaucer *Monkes T. Prol.* 3094. Du. *rampen*, to curse or to banne (Hexham). 4. Fr. *ramper*, to climbe (Cotgr.).]

**RAMP**, *sb.*$^3$ and *v.*$^3$ Suf. Wil. [**ræmp.**] **1.** *sb.* A curve. Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892); Wil.$^1$ **2.** *v. Obs.* To bend a piece of iron upwards to adapt it to the woodwork of a gate. **Suf.**$^1$ Ta oont dew sooins, yow must ramp it.

**RAMP**, *sb.*$^4$ *Obs.* Sc. A shirt.

**Rxb.** Sin' ye've gien me a harden ramp, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 326.

**RAMP**, *v.*$^4$ Yks. Not. [**ramp.**] **1.** In phr. *ramp and reave*, (1) to get by any means, fair or foul; (2) odds and ends of any kind, lumber.

(1) **w.Yks.**$^1$ Hee's ollas agait o' some brabblement, rampin an reavin at iv'ry thing, ii. 305. (2) **m.Yks.**$^1$ Go and fettle the old chamber, at the house end, and if there's any ramp-an'-rêave about, pretha let's be quit of it.

**2.** To outwit, cheat.

**s.Not.** He allus ramps at card-playin'. That's ramping, missis; it een't fair (J.P.K.).

**RAMP,** *v.*$^5$ Sc. [ramp.] Of milk: to become ropy; see below.

**n.Sc.** Milk is said to ramp, when, from some disease in the cow, it becomes ropy, and is drawn out into threads, like any glutinous substance (Jam.). **Frf.** She . . . The milk from any cow could steal, An' make whole meltits ramp, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 235.

Hence **Ramping,** *ppl. adj.* of milk: ropy.

**Edb.** Rampin' milk an' bear baps we then counted a feast, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 132.

**RAMP,** *v.*$^6$ Nhb.$^1$ [ramp.] To eat with a gnashing sound. 'He wis rampin an' eatin tormits.' Cf. **ramsh,** *v.*

**RAMP,** *adj.*$^2$ Sc. Irel. Rank, rancid, having a strong smell. Cf. **ram,** *adj.*

**Dmf.** A ramp smell (Jam.). **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Ant.** Patterson *Dial.* 23. **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

**RAMP,** see **Ramson(s.**

**RAMPADGEON,** *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. A furious, boisterous, or quarrelsome fellow.

**n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Nhb.** Not in general use (R.O.H.).

**RAMPAGE,** *v.* and *sb.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **rampaage** Brks.$^1$; **rampadge** N.Cy.$^1$; **rampadje** Lakel.$^2$; **rampauge** Sc. [ra·mpēdʒ, rampē·dʒ.] **1.** *v.* To act in a violent or riotous manner; to rage, storm, make a disturbance; to run riot, romp, frolic.

**Sc.** Sometimes heard . . . rampauging about in his room, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) v. **Bnff.**$^1$ The loons rampaget a' day i' the barn. **Ayr.** When Charlie's rampauging about the farm, Galt *Entail* (1823) viii. **Edb.** Rampauging about through the streets like plackguards, Ballantine *Deanhaugh* (1869) 46. **Dmf.** Friends fighting friends rampag'd about, A drunken thrang, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 79. **Don.** Macmanus *Chim. Corners,* 176. **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^4$, **n.Yks.**$^2$, **e.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.** Rampaging about the streets a' day, Gaskell *M. Barton* (1848) viii. **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ Oor Jim's alus rampaagin' aboot sum'ats. **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **Hrf.**$^1$, **Brks.**$^1$, **Hmp.**$^1$ **Dev.** Drü tha printed bükes they rampaged, Salmon *Ballads* (1899) 75.

**2.** *sb.* Violent, disorderly conduct; a rage, fury; riotous living, a 'spree'; *gen.* in phr. *on the rampage.*

**Bnff.**$^1$ She keepit a rampage a' day aboot the brackan o' that flat. **Ayr.** Jock M'Cartney an' Whustlin Wull on the rampauge the day again! Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 229. **Nhb.**$^1$ He turns everything topsy-turvy in his rampage. **Cum.**$^4$ A tramp on the rampage at Wigton, *C. Patr.* (May 25, 1894) 6, col. 7. **Lakel.**$^2$ Thoo needn't ta gang at it wi' seck a rampadje. **n.Yks.**$^1$ He's been on the rampāge t'heeal o' t'week. **w.Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 5, 1897). **Lan.**$^1$ Owd Ned's on the rampage again—drunk from mornin' till neet. **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$ **War.** They [the cattle] start off on the rampage, *Midl. Cy. Herald* (May 28, 1896); **War.**$^3$ **Brks.**$^1$ A be in a vrightvul rampaayge about what 'e hev a-done to 'un. **Nrf.** (E.M.) **e.Ken.** She's gone out on the rampage (G.G.). **Dev.** If Mary Bolt was to hear on it, she'd be in a dowse of a rampage, Baring-Gould *Dartmoor* (1896) 225. **Colloq.** All the various voices of Nature on the rampage, *Standard* (Oct. 11, 1889) 5, col. 2.

**RAMPAGEOUS,** *adj.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **rampagious** Nhb.$^1$ Cum.$^4$ Hrf.$^1$ Hmp.$^1$; and in forms **rampaaygious** Brks.$^1$; **rampadjus** Lakel.$^2$; **rampagerous** Sur.; **rampaginous, rampaugeous** Sc. [rampē·dʒəs.] **1.** Boisterous, noisy, disorderly; angry, furious; outrageous, obstreperous.

**Per.** He was fair rampaginous wi' his louping and dancing and singing, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 16. **Ayr.** I was juist rampaugeous aboot the broken leg, Service *Notandums* (1890) 47. **Nhb.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$, **Cum.**$^4$, **n.Yks.**$^{24}$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$ **n.Stf.** Will Maskery is the rampageousest Methodis as can be, Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* (1859) I. 84. **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ **w.Wor.** The rampageous donkey was pounded, S. Beauchamp *Grantley Grange* (1874) I. 102. **Hrf.**$^1$, **Brks.**$^1$, **Hmp.**$^1$, **w.Som.**$^1$ **Dev.** That rampageous babby wi' an appetite like a rhinoceros, Baring-Gould *Furze Bloom* (1899) 20.

**2.** Used as an intensitive.

**Sur.** That 'ere fire would have done us a lot of rampagerous damage, Son of Marshes *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 231.

**RAMPAGER,** *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also in forms **rampadger** Nhb.; **rampauger** (Jam.). A restless, romping person; one who prances about furiously; a boisterous or quarrelsome person.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** Scarcely had she got seated when another rampager in all haste came to her with a cut finger, White *Jottings* (1879) 78. **Nhb.** (R.O.H.)

**RAMPAN,** *adj.* Sc. [ra·mpən.] Of bread: see below.

**Bwk.** Rampan bread and porritch muddy, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 83; When bannocks . . . are kept too long, they contract a very peculiar taste, and on breaking through the cake or bannock, a great number of small white filaments are observed, very like the threads or lines of the gossamer spider; and when bread is in this state it is said to be rampan, *ib.* 89.

**RAMPANT,** *adj.* Hmp. Cor. [ræ·mpənt.] **1.** In *comb.* **Rampant-spar-lode,** a quartz lode. Cor.$^2$

**2.** Extremely painful, agonizing.

**Hmp.**$^1$ My poor head be so rampant.

**RAMPANTUS,** *adj.* *Obs.* Lin. Overbearing.

(Hall.); **Lin.**$^1$ You need na be so rampantus.

**RAMPART,** *sb.* Lan. Der. [ra·mpət.] **1.** A high road. Der.$^2$ 'Keep the rampart.' Cf. **ramper,** *sb.*$^1$ **3.**

**2.** The kerbstone of a footpath. s.Lan.$^1$

**RAMPAS,** see **Ramper,** *sb.*$^{12}$

**RAMPASH,** *v.* and *adv.* Yks. [ra·mpaʃ.] **1.** *v.* To set to work in a violent, energetic manner.

**w.Yks.** He rampashes at it, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1896).

**2.** *adv.* In a violent or energetic manner.

He goas at it rampash, *ib.*

**RAMPAUGER,** see **Rampager.**

**RAMPELTER,** *sb.* Cum. [ra·mpeltər.] A 'corker,' a big lie. 'That's a rampelter' (J.W.O.).

**RAMPER,** *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Yks. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. e.An. Also written **rampar** s.Don.; and in forms **rampier** Slg.; **rampire** Edb. Der.$^2$ Not. Lin.$^1$ sw.Lin.$^1$ [ra·mpə(r.] **1.** *Obs.* A rampart.

**Slg.** He marches his men all to the last Port, which is the far stronger, and hath a great rampier, Wodrow Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 208. **Edb.** A very wide and deep trench, with a rampire on its east side, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 123, ed. 1815.

**2.** An embankment, dike; the sloping side of a raised footway; a slope at the coping of a wall.

**n.Yks.**$^4$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **Lin.** Artificial banks, ramparts, or rampires, as the natives call them, White *Eng.* (1865) I. 263.

Hence **Rampered,** *adj.* of a road: having the sides pared down and suitable material laid on the middle to raise it. e.An.$^1$ **3.** A raised road through a marsh or bog; a raised footway; a high road; esp. a high road which has formed part of an old Roman road; also in *comp.* **Ramper-road, -way.**

**s.Don.** A raised road through a bog, Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **e.Yks.** Walk upo'd ramper (Miss D.). **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Not.** You follow the Ramper till you get to the lane-end, and then tak' to the right (L.C.M.); **Not.**$^1$ **Lin.**$^1$ Across the closings it is little more-na four mile, but along the ramper it is full five. The rampire is very mucky. **n.Lin.**$^1$, **e.Lin.** (G.G.W.) **sw.Lin.**$^1$ Keep along the main rampire while you come to yon trees. **Rut.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ I saw him o' the ramper. **e.An.**$^1$

Hence **Ramper-jack,** *sb.* mud scraped off roads.

**n.Lin.**$^1$ Ramper-jack was much used in former days, and is still occasionally employed as a substitute for lime-mortar, in building stone walls. 'When I laaid oot my gardin I maade a bank upo' the no'th side ageän th' wall o' ramper-jack.'

[Fr. *rempar,* a rampier, the wall of a fortress (Cotgr.).]

**RAMPER,** *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also written **rampar** Sc. (Jam.) [ra·mpər.] The lamprey, *Petromyzon marinus;* also in *comp.* **Ramper-eel.**

**Sc.** (Jam.); Quhare ramper-eels entwined, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) IV. 340, ed. 1848. **Lnk.** Wamblin' as sair as onie ramper eel, Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 8. **Dmf.** These spotted eels are called rampar eels, *Statist. Acc.* IV. 217 (Jam.). **Frm.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 41. **Nhb.**$^1$

**RAMPER,** *v.* and *adj.* Lin. Cor. [ra·mpə(r), ræ·mpə(r).] **1.** *v.* To rush about; to act violently. n.Lin.$^1$ **2.** *adj.* Playful. Cor.$^2$

**RAMPICK,** *sb.* and *adj.* Irel. Chs. Midl. Lei. War. and Amer. Also in forms **rampike** Ir. Amer.; **ranapike** War.$^{13}$; **ranpike** War.$^{123}$ Amer.; **raunpick** Lei.$^1$; **raunpike** Midl. War.$^{12}$; **reenpike** s.Chs.$^1$ [ra·mpik,

·**paik.**] **1.** *sb.* A tree beginning to decay at the top from age; a rotten branch in a tree; a young tree stripped of boughs and bark.

**Ir.** He snatched a rampike out of the gap, Kennedy *Fireside Stories* (1870) 104. **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Taak· dhaat· uwd ree·n-pahyk wom wi dhi; it)s ŭ rae·r fahy·ŭr-stik aaf·t. **War.**$^{123}$ [Amer. Trunk of a dead tree standing after the top has fallen, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 380. **Nfld.** A dead spruce or pine tree still standing, Patterson *Trans. Amer. Flk-Lore Soc.* (1894).]

Hence **Rampicked**, *ppl. adj.* of a tree, esp. an oak: beginning to die at the top. Chs.$^{123}$ Midl. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **2.** *adj.* Bare of bark or flesh. Lei.$^{1}$

[He combs and trims them with a rampicke bough, *The Affectionate Shepheard* (1594) (Hall.); The aged ranpick trunk where plowmen cast their seed, Drayton *Polyolbion* (1622) II. 205.]

**RAMPION**, *sb.* s.Chs.$^{1}$ [**ra·mpiən.**] A stick, cudgel.

Ah'll get a rampion aït o' th' hedge, an' pleach upon yŏ, if yo binna shiftin' yur hommocks.

**RAMPIRE**, see **Ramper**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**RAMPLE**, *v.* Sc. [**ra·mpl.**] To romp, scramble.

**Lnk.** Stumpin', stacher roun' the hoose, Ramplin' on my knee, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 57.

**RAMPLON**, *sb.* Ayr. (Jam.) The lamprey, *Petromyzon marinus*. Cf. **ramper**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**RAMPLOR**, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Also written **ramplour** Ayr.; and in form **rampler** Sc. (Jam.) [**ra·mplōr.**]

**1.** *sb.* A gay, roving fellow.

**Sc.** Hunters an' pipers an' ramplors an' a', Edwards *Mod. Poets*, 12th S. 215. **Ayr.** He's a mischievous clever rampler, and never devalds cracking his jokes on me, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxv.

**2.** *adj.* Roving, unsettled.

**Ayr.** John Paiks, a fine ramplour lad, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 28; The giglin hizzies and rampler lads o' the neebouring farms, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xviii. **Lnk.** (Jam.)

**RAMPLOSITY**, *sb.* Sc. [**ramplo·siti.**] A boisterousness, roving disposition.

**Ayr.** The ramplosity of my young bluid could not be altogether tamed by contact with these gentler influences, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 34.

**RAMPROW-GOOSE**, *sb.* e.An. A Yarmouth herring.

**e.An.**$^{1}$ **Nrf.** A facetious term for a herring, as being frequently eaten by the inhabitants of Ramp Row, White *Eng.* (1865) I. 133.

**RAMPS**, *sb.* Yks. Also written **rampse** e.Yks.$^{1}$ [**ramps.**] A reckless, dissipated person; a noisy, merry, boisterous fellow. e.Yks.$^{1}$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) m.Yks.$^{1}$

**RAMPS**, see **Ramson(s.**

**RAMPSE**, *v.* I.W. Som. [**ræmps.**] To climb fast, as a plant. I.W. (C.J.V.), Som. (Hall.) Cf. **ramp**, *v.*$^{2}$ **4.**

Hence **Rampsing**, *ppl. adj.* tall; awkward, ungainly.

**e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Guurt raam·seen tüe·an·dud fuul·ur [Great awkward two-handed fellow].

**RAMPSE**, see **Ramsh**, *adj.*

**RAM-RACE**, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Also written **ram-rais** Dmf. (Jam.); **-raise** n.Cy. Cum. [**ra·m-rēs.**] **1.** *sb.* The race taken by two rams before each shock in fighting; a charge at full tilt.

**Dmf.** (Jam.) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ The bull took a ram-race at the unfortunate man, *Rambles Nhb.* (1835) 218.

**2.** A short race taken to give the body greater velocity before making a leap.

**Sc.** *Edb. Review* (Apr. 1809) 145. **Cld.** (Jam.) **Slk.** They took a short race of about twelve or fourteen paces, which they denominated the 'ram-race,' and then rose from the footing-place with such a bound as if they had been going to . . . fly into the air, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 152, ed. 1866. **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Cum.** (K., s.v. Bere).

**3** A precipitous, headlong rush; also used *fig.*

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Sh.I.** Den he made a ram-race fir da door, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 257. **Ayr.** He was a wild ramplor lad, and would ne'er hae run sic ram races had he felt a right, true and faithful affection, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xcvii. **Edb.** Our bluid syne in a boilin' heat, Wi' ram-race we'll ha'e at them, Glass *Cal. Parnassus* (1812) 42.

**4.** A rough game among boys; see below.

**w.Sc.** The ram-race . . . is still practised by school-boys, in the following manner: one catches his neighbour by the neck of the jacket and breach of the trousers, and rushes him forward as fast as he can run. It is sometimes given as a punishment (Jam.).

**5.** *adj.* Headstrong, precipitate, impetuous.

**Sh.I.** Hit's hard ta say what da boys may tak' i' der heads, an' ye a' ken what a ram-race sowl Willie is, *Sh. News* (Jan. 27, 1900).

**RAM-RACKETTING**, *sb.* *Obs.* Dev. A country rout; Christmas gambols. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 355.

**RAM-RAIS(E, RAMS**, see **Ram-race, Ramson(s.**

**RAMSACK**, *v.* Lan. Dev. Also in form **-zack** Dev. **1.** To ransack, to search thoroughly. s.Lan.$^{1}$ Cf. **ramshackle**, *v.*$^{2}$ **2.** To romp; to turn topsy-turvy.

**Dev.** I'm purty near mazed, vur thews yer vokes 'ave abin ramzacking tha 'ouze awl awver awl the arternoon! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

Hence **Ramsacking**, (1) *sb.* joking, rough usage; (2) *ppl. adj.* riotous, brawling.

(1) **e.Dev.** Being ordered . . . to see to my comfort without any ramsacking or rummidge, they became wonderfully polite, Jane *Lordship* (1897) 98; All the room was filled with a mighty ramsacking, *ib.* 235. (2) Thee ramsacking rumphead of a chapeller, *ib.* 188.

**RAM-SAMMY**, *sb.* Cor. [Not known to our correspondents.] A family quarrel; a noisy gathering. *N. & Q.* (1891) 7th S. xii. 206.

**RAMSCALLION**, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Also in form **ramscullion** Sc. (Jam.) [**ramska·liən.**] An offensively dirty person; a vagrant of low, rude, worthless habits. Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.$^{1}$, n.Yks.$^{124}$, m.Yks.$^{1}$, w.Yks.$^{1}$, ne.Lan.$^{1}$

**RAM'S-CLAWS**, *sb. pl.* Wil. Dor. Som. Also written **ram's-clas** Dor.$^{1}$ [**ræ·mz-klāz, -tlāz.**] Various species of buttercup, esp. the stalks and roots of the creeping buttercup, *Ranunculus repens.*

**s.Wil.** (G.E.D.) **Dor.** When in ploughing the scions get divided, and so become buried under the turned-up furrow, it still grows in the form of a bunch of malformed leaves, which our country people call 'rams' claas,' *Field* (May 29, 1869) in (B. & H.); **Dor.**$^{1}$ **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); It goes by the name of 'Ram's-claws,' as its long trailing stems are a great annoyance to the rakers in the hay-field, *Science Gossip* (1878) 239. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ In some seasons, especially wet ones, the butter-cup attains a rank growth, and the cattle refuse to eat it, so that the meadow, if not mown for hay, becomes covered with coarse stalks without leaves, but still bearing the yellow flowers on the top—these are called 'ram's claws.'

**RAMSCOOTER**, *v.* Nhb.$^{1}$ [Not known to our correspondents.] To drench with water from a squirt or syringe.

**RAMSDEN, RAMSE**, see **Ramson(s, Ramsh**, *adj.*

**RAMSH**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **ramsch** Fif. [**ramʃ.**] **1.** *v.* To eat voraciously and noisily.

**Fif.** The hasty eater was warned not to ramsch his food, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 17; Some riv'd and ramsh'd at beefy rumps, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 52.

**2.** *sb.* A single act of masticating coarse or rank food, as raw vegetables, making a great noise the while with the teeth. Per., Fif. (Jam.)

[Cp. Norw. dial. *ramsa*, to tear and pull (Ross).]

**RAMSH**, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Also in forms **raamse** Sh.I.; **rampse** S. & Ork.$^{1}$; **ramse** Sh.I. [**ramʃ.**] Harsh to the taste; rank, foul; of spirits: strong, fiery. Cf. **ram**, *adj.*

**Sh.I.** I houp doo's no tinkin' 'at we da lasses is gaein ta drink muckle ramse whisky? *Sh. News* (Dec. 3, 1898); Hit's [whisky] dat raamse, man, hit's shürely ower strong, *ib.* (Jan. 20, 1900); **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$, **n.Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$

**RAMSH**, see **Rammish**, *v.*, **Ramson(s.**

**RAMSHACK**, *sb.* Ken. [**ræ·mʃæk.**] A good-for-nothing fellow. 'He's such a ramshack' (D.W.L.).

**RAMSHACKERING**, *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* Shr.$^{2}$ **1.** Rickety, dilapidated. **2.** Worthless, idle, unsteady.

No dependance on such a ramshackering fellow.

**RAMSHACKETTY**, *adj.* Yks. [**ra·mʃakəti.**] Worthless, unsteady, dissipated.

**w.Yks.** Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 356; (J.W.)

**RAMSHACKLE**, *adj.*, *sb.* and *v.*$^{1}$ Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. Lin. Glo. [**ra·mʃakl.**] **1.** *adj.* Disorderly, wild; of persons: unsteady, dissipated; thoughtless, inconsiderate; rude.

**Cai.**$^{1}$ **Cum.**$^{1}$ An old writer says of the Border (horse) cowpers (to use their own words), their manners are more ramshackle than the rest of the Cumbrians; **Cum.**$^{4}$ **n.Yks.**$^{1}$; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ A ramshackle, in-and-out sort of a body. **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** A pimple-nosed, ramshackle tailor, *Yks. Comic Ann.* (1890) 58, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 18, 1896). **n.Lin.**$^{1}$

**2.** *sb.* A rickety conveyance.

**Ir.** Buy me a bit av an ould ramshackle to ride behind the donkey in, Lawson *Sacrifice* (1892) 210.

**3.** A wild, idle, unsteady fellow; one on whom no dependence can be placed.

**w.Sc.** This will learn ye again, ye young ramshackle, *R. Dalton* (1823) I. 199 (Jam.). **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ He was alus a real ramshackle.

**4.** *v.* To move about noisily in a loose, disjointed fashion. Glo.$^{2}$ **5.** To behave in a dissipated, unsteady way.

**n.Yks.**$^{2}$ Going ramshackling about. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$

**RAMSHACKLE,** *v.*$^{2}$ Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Nhp. Also in forms **ramsheckle** N.Cy.$^{1}$; **ransackle** e.Yks.$^{1}$; **ranshackle** Sc. Nhb.$^{1}$; **ranshekel** Rxb. (Jam.) [ra·mʃakl.] To ransack; to search for closely.

**Sc.** They loosed the kye out, ane and a', And ranshackled the house right weel, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 4, ed. 1848. **Rxb.** I'll ranshekel the hale house till I find it (Jam.). **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Whees ramshackled a' thor, an' thraan the things tops-a-torvy? **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$

**RAMSHACKLED,** *ppl. adj.* Sc. Oxf. e.An. Hmp. I.W. Dev. Also written **ramschachled** Fif. (Jam.); **ramshakelled** Dev.; and in form **ranshackled** Hmp.

**1.** Rickety, dilapidated; loose, disjointed.

**Fif.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** Here comes lang, lingle-backit, ramshackled Bob Dragon, Service *Nòtandums* (1890) 80. **Oxf.** There was a ramshackled old table in the kitchen (G.O.). **Hmp.** Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **I.W.** I hopped o'er the fence to the ramshackled shed, Moncrieff *Dream* (1863) l. 7; **I.W.**$^{1}$; **I.W.**$^{2}$ I can't putt a hoss in sich a ramshackled wold keert. **Dev.** Whot didee gie vur thews ramshakelled old cheers? Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

**2.** Confused and obstructed in motion, action, or intention. e.An.$^{1}$

**RAMSHACKLEY,** *adj.* Dev. and Amer. Also written **ramshakley** Dev. [ræ·mʃækli.] Rickety.

**Dev.** In that ramshakley old cab'net, Phillpotts *Dartmoor* (1895) 99, ed. 1896. [**Amer.** A drug-store, an 'opera-house,' and a ramshackly 'Palace Hotel,' all of frame, *Harper's Mag.* (Jan. 1901) 233.]

**RAMSHACKLING,** *ppl. adj.* Shr.$^{2}$ [ra·mʃaklin.]

**1.** Rickety, dilapidated. 'A ramshackling oud plääce.'

**2.** Worthless, idle, unsteady.

**RAMSHANKLING,** *ppl. adj.* e.An.$^{2}$ Idle, worthless. Cf. **ramshackling, 2.** 'A ramshankling chap.'

**RAMSHECKLE, RAMSHOGUE, RAMSIES,** see **Ramshackle,** *v.*$^{2}$, **Raimshogue, Ramson(s.**

**RAMSKERIE,** *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Of the nature of a ram; restive, lustful. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 427, ed. 1876.

**RAMSON(S,** *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **ram** ne.Yks. w.Yks.$^{1}$; **rame** Pem.; **ramp** n.Yks.$^{4}$ ne.Lan.$^{1}$; **ramps** Sc. (Jam.) Ir. N.Cy.$^{1}$ Nhb. Lakel.$^{2}$ Cum.$^{14}$ Lan.$^{1}$ n.Lan.$^{1}$ ne.Lan.$^{1}$; **rams** n.Yks.$^{2}$ w.Yks.$^{1}$; **ramsden** I.W.$^{1}$; **ramsey** Nrf. Dev.$^{4}$; **ramsh** Per. (Jam.); **ramsies** Nrf. Dev.$^{4}$; **ramsy** Nrf.; **rommy, roms** w.Yks.$^{3}$ [ra·mzən(z, ramp(s.] **1.** The wild garlic, *Allium ursinum.*

**Per.** On these hills is found a mountain leek, or 'ramsh' as it is here named, wheron the goats feed, and sometimes their milk smells of it, *Trans. Antiq. Soc.* II. 70 (Jam.). **s.Sc.** Johnston *Botany* (1853) in (B. & H.). **Lth.** (Jam.) **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 351. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Ldd., Don., N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.** Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 263; **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Lakel.**$^{2}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.**$^{24}$ **ne.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 338. **w.Yks.**$^{123}$, **Lan.**$^{1}$, **n.Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Shr.**$^{1}$ **s.Pem.** On the Newback hedge yeä'l meet plenty of rame (W.M.M.). **Glo.**$^{12}$, **Nrf.**, **Hmp.**$^{1}$, **I.W.**$^{12}$ **Wil.** Jefferies *Open Air* (1885) 44. **Dor.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 45; **Dor.**$^{1}$, **Dev.**$^{4}$

Hence **Rampy,** *adj.* of milk or butter: having a strong taste of the garlic eaten by the cow. Nhb.$^{1}$, n.Yks. (E.L.)

**2.** The cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum.* Cum. **3.** The rest-harrow, *Ononis arvensis.* n.Dev. **4.** The leaves of the purple crocus, *Colchicum autumnale.* n.Yks.

**RAMSTACKER,** *sb.* and *v.* Abd. (Jam.) Also in form **ramstalker.** **1.** *sb.* A clumsy, awkward, blundering fellow. **2.** *v.* To act in a clumsy, awkward, blundering manner.

**RAMSTAGEOUS, RAMSTALKER,** see **Ramstougar, Ramstacker.**

**RAMSTAM,** *adv., adj., sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Nhp. Bdf. Also in forms **ramstram** Nhp.$^{2}$; **ram-tam** Rxb. (Jam.) [ra·mstam.] **1.** *adv.* Precipitately; with headlong speed, taking no account of obstacles; at random; rudely, in confusion.

**Sc.** To come on ram-stam (Jam.); The least we'll get if we gang ramstam in on them will be a broken head, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxviii. **Bnff.**$^{1}$ **Abd.** It disna dee to rin into things ram-stam, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Dec. 1, 1900). **Fif.** Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 93. **Rnf.** McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 124. **Ayr.** Ye maunna gang in ram-stam wi' ony sic news, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 12. **Lnk.** Owre a moss-grown stane, ram-stam, A wee drap made oor freenship safter, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 20. **e.Lth.** He had nae belief in rinnin ram-stam into agitation, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 128. **Edb.** Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 68. **Slk.** Went blind-folded and ram-stam on the wrang road, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 23. **Rxb.** (Jam.) **Gall.** But was there ever a Gordon that would not go ram-stam at the boar? Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxiv. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Dwn.** It jist ran ram-stam up against it, Lyttle *Robin Gordon*, 88. **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

**2.** *adj.* Headlong, precipitate; headstrong, impetuous, reckless.

**Sc.** Their battle-graith Up in their ram-stam hands they took, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 54. **Sh.I.** He's that ram-stam whin he gangs ta dü onything, *Sh. News* (May 21, 1898). **e.Fif.** A daft ram-stam hallokit quean, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxiv. **Rnf.** Than a' his hinneyd words, I trow, She'd sooner heard a ram-stam blether, Clark *Rhymes* (1842) 14. **Ayr.** The harum-scarum, ram-stam boys, Burns *J. Smith* (1785) st. 28. **Lth.** A gude-hearted, weel-behaved, ram-stam lot, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 157. **Gall.** I scamper along rather in the ram-stam manner, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) *Introd.* 12, ed. 1876. **N.I.**$^{1}$, **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Nhb.** A rackle ram-stam wife, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 11; **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{2}$ **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 141.

Hence **Ramstam-like,** *adv.* as with a headlong rush.

**Ayr.** The thing cam out sudden and ramstam-like, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 176.

**3.** *sb.* A giddy, forward, impetuous, reckless person.

**Ayr.** A lad of a methodical nature and no hurly-burly ramstam like yon flea-lugget Jamie, Galt *Entail* (1823) lxxvii.

**4.** The strongest home-brewed beer. Cld. (Jam.)

**5.** *v.* To walk or push forward in a headlong, rude, jostling manner.

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ Tak care; faht are ye ram-stammin' at? **Cld., Lth.** (Jam.)

**RAMSTAMPHISH,** *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Rough, blunt, unceremonious; forward and noisy.

**Ayr.** Thae ramstamphish prickmadainties . . . brag and blaw sae muckle anent themsels, *Edb. Mag.* (Apr. 1821) 351 (Jam.). **Slk.** Brought up in a ramstamphish hamely kind o' way, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 60, ed. 1866.

**RAMSTAM'RAN,** *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Rushing headlong.

**Per.** 'Twas nae ramstam'ran jade like mine Cou'd gar thy verses clink sae fine, Duff *Poems*, 73 (Jam.).

**RAMSTOUGAR,** *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in forms **ramstageous** Rxb.; **ramstougerous** Sc.; **ramstugious** Rxb. **1.** Rough and strong, boisterous in manner; quarrelsome; heedless, hare-brained; austere.

**Cld., Lth.** (Jam.) **Rxb.** Dearth, ramstugious, stern-e'ed chiel, A. Scott *Poems* (1811) 72 (*ib.*); Ay, they're a ramstougerous lot, for sure, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 47.

**2.** Of cloth, &c.: rough, coarse. Cld., Rxb. (Jam.)

**RAMSTOUGEROUS, RAMSTRAM,** see **Ramstougar, Ramstam.**

**RAMSTRANG,** *adj.* Nhb.$^{1}$ [ra·mstraŋ.] Headlong, obstinate, stiff-necked. Cf. **ramstam, 2.**

**RAMSTUGIOUS, RAMSY, RAM-TAM,** see **Ramstougar, Ramson(s, Ramstam.**

**RAMTANGLEMENT,** *sb.* *Obs.* Ayr. (Jam.) Confusion, disorder.

**RAM-TIN,** *sb.* Cor. A conglomerate variety of stream tin or pebble tin ore. Smyth *Cat. Mineral Coll.* (1864) 18.

**RAMUL,** *v.* Hmp.$^1$ [ræ·ml.] With *up*: to eat greedily.

**RAMWARD,** *adv.* Hmp. Also written **ramard** Hmp.$^1$; **ramhard**; and in form **remward** Hmp.$^1$ [ræ·məd.] To the right. Cf. **fromward.**

Wise *New Forest* (1883) 285; **Hmp.**$^1$

**RAN,** *sb.*$^1$ Wor. Hrf. I.W. Dor. Also in forms **rand, run** Dor. [ran, ræn.] **1.** A hank of string. I.W. (C.J.V.), Dor. (C.V.G.), Dor.$^1$ **2.** *Comp.* **Ran-thread,** whitish-brown pack-thread. se.Wor.$^1$, Hrf.$^2$

**RAN,** *sb.*$^2$ Ken. Sus. Also written **rann** Sus.$^1$ [ræn.] A division of a fishing-net.

**Ken.**$^1$ A Folkestone herring net, which is about thirty yards long, is made four rans deep; and there are sixty meshes to a ran. **Sus.**$^1$ Nets to be 'in deepness two ranns, every rann fifty moxes deep,' *Brighton Costumal* (1580).

**RAN,** *sb.*$^3$ Sc. Wm. Also in form **raan** Sc. Wm. [ran, rān.] The roe of a fish, esp. of a herring. Cf. **raun,** *sb.*$^1$

**Sh.I.** Oh! bairns, sic a luvly raan, *Sh. News* (June 2, 1900); **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Cai.**$^1$ The roe of the herring and other Clupeidae. **Frf.** They had herrings wi' the rans to their tea, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) xviii. **e.Lth.** Fried to a cinder when red hot Like herrin' rans, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 72. **Wm.** An unshot codfish hes maar raans in its belly, than thare be people on the face of the earth, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 85.

Hence **Raan-fleuk,** *sb.* the turbot, *Rhombus maximus.* Lth. (Jam., s.v. Rodden.) Cf. **raun,** *sb.*$^1$ **3.**

**RAN,** *sb.*$^4$ n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Force, violence. (Hall.)

**RAN,** see **Rand,** *sb.*$^1$, **Rawn,** *v.*, **Rowan,** *sb.*$^1$

**RANA, RANADAN,** see **Ranny,** *sb.*$^2$, **Ran-dan,** *sb.*$^1$

**RANALD,** *sb.* w.Wor.$^1$ [ra·nld.] A fox; a dial. form of *obs.* lit. Eng. 'reynald,' a variant of 'reynard.'

**RANAPIKE,** see **Rampick.**

**RANCE,** *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Also written **ranse.** [rans.]

**1.** *sb.* A prop; a wooden stake for fastening a door.

**Ayr.** Our Cadger . . . cannilie shut the muckle door slot, Made a ranse o' a big racking pin, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 243.

**2.** The crossbar which joins the lower part of the frame of a chair together. Ags. (Jam.) **3.** The fore-part of the roof of a bed, or the cornice of a wooden bed. Sc. (*ib.*)

**4.** *v.* To prop with stakes; to barricade a door.

**e.Lth.** The miller barred and ranc'd his door, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 89. **Bwk.** Some wicked randies ranc'd the door, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 58.

**5.** To fill completely; to choke up. Ayr. (Jam.)

[**1, 2.** Fr. *ranche*, 'pieu qui soutient les ridelles d'une charrette' (Hatzfeld).]

**RANCE,** *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ e.Lan.$^1$ [rans.] **1.** *v.* To smooth a round inner surface by boring. **2.** *sb.* A drill.

**RANCEL,** *v.* Sc. Lakel. Also written **rancil** Sh.I.; **ransel** Sh.I. Cai.$^1$; **ransell** Or.I.; **ransil(l** Sh.I.; and in forms **rencil, rensil** Lakel.$^2$ [ra·nsl.] **1.** To make a search for stolen or missing goods.

**S. & Ork.**$^1$ Also to inquire into every kind of misdemeanour. **Or.I.** To ransell, search, and seek all hous and suspectit places, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 7. **Cai.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Rancellor,** (2) **Rancelman,** *sb.*, *obs.* or *obsol.*, a kind of constable whose business it was to search for missing goods.

(1) **S. & Ork.**$^1$ (2) **Sh.I.** The foude of a district . . . was assisted in the execution of his duty by ten or twelve active officers under the name of Rancilmen, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 39, ed. 1891; **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**2.** To search for, grope; to ransack.

**Sh.I.** William ransell'd first his wan waeskit pocket an' dan da tidder ane, *Sh. News* (July 22, 1899); Shü ransill'd trow her kist, an' cam' oot wi' a white cot, *ib.* (Aug. 27, 1898). **Lakel.**$^2$ Thoo's rencilled i' iv'ry niuk an' corner i' t'hoose.

**RANCH,** *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ Nhp. e.An. [ræntʃ.] **1.** *v.* To scratch deeply and severely. Nhp.$^2$, e.An.$^1$

**2.** *sb.* A deep and severe scratch; a flesh wound. e.An.$^1$

[**1.** And ranched his hips with one continued wound, Dryden *Trans. Ovid's Metam.* i. (C.D.) **2.** *Griffade,* a ranch, or clinch with a beast's paw, Cotgr.]

**RANCH,** *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ n.Yks.$^4$ Also in form **rinch.** [ranʃ, rinʃ.] **1.** *v.* To sprain; a dial. form of 'wrench.'

**2.** *sb.* A sprain.

**RANCH,** *adj.* n.Yks.$^4$ [ranʃ.] Acid. Cf. **ramsh,** *adj.*

**RANCH,** see **Rench.**

**RANCIE,** *adj.* Fif. (Jam.) Also written **ransie.** [ra·nsi.] Of the complexion: red, sanguine. 'A ransie-luggit carle.'

**RANCY,** *adj.* Som. [ræ·nsi.] Rancid.

Take a bit of rancy bacon, rub the warts well, and bury it under the middle stone of the drashle of the stable door. The warts will then go, Raymond *No Soul* (1899) 197.

[Fr. *ranci*, musty, resty, tainted (Cotgr.).]

**RAND,** *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lin. Nhp. War. Brks. e.An. Sus. Hmp. Dev. Also in forms **ran, rane** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **rann** Yks.; **reeand** n.Yks.$^4$; **roand** Wm.; **rond** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Lin. e.An.$^1$ Nrf. Suf. [**rand, rænd.**]

**1.** A border; a strip or selvedge of cloth, list; a stripe. Cf. **rund,** *sb.*

**Sc.** When the list or selvage . . . is of medium breadth, it is a rand, ran, or rane. . . Rands . . . is the name generally given to remnants or strips of coarse cloth, carpet, &c., used for the same purpose [the uppers of light shoes] (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Abd.** They quarrelled an' fought 'mang the clippin's an' rands, The tailor insistin' the colour was blue, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 44. **Rxb.** The wool of a sheep is said to be separated into rands in smearing, that the tar may be equally spread on the skin. A streak of dirt left in anything that has been cleaned imperfectly. A stripe, of whatever breadth, of a different colour in cloth (Jam.). **Nhb.** (R.O.H.), **n.Yks.**$^4$

Hence **Randing,** *sb.* a narrow frieze running along the edge of a knife-handle. w.Yks.$^2$ **2.** Phr. *by the rands of anything*, by the circumference; also used *fig.*

**n.Yks.**$^2$ It seems also to be used to mean — as the matter winds round and comes to a close.

**3.** The unploughed edges of a field, which produce coarse grass; the grass itself. n.Yks.$^{124}$ **4.** The slip of marshy land which lies between the natural river-bank and the artificial embankment, which usually runs parallel to it.

**Lin.** In most parts of our country the rivers have their sloping shores and ronds, but here every river has its artificial banks, Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) i. **e.An.**$^{12}$ **Nrf.** The black-headed gulls whose nests will be found . . . upon the swampy 'ronds' that margin some of the Broads, Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 18. **Nrf., Suf.** A little lower down we lay to against the 'rond' or bank, and made all snug for the night, Davies *Rivers and Broads* (1882) ii.

**5.** A shoemaking term: a strip of leather securing the heel of a shoe to the sole.

**Sc.** It is possible to build a heel or stitch a ran, and let the mind wander into the infinite, Setoun *Sunshine* (1845) 249. **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Wm.** (B.K.); A par a ledder shoon wie white roands, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 21, ed. 1821. **Nhp.**$^1$ Sewn to the upper leather of a shoe, turned over and braced to the inner sole: now superseded by what is technically termed a Split-lift. **War.**$^3$, **Brks.** (W.F.R.), **e.An.**$^1$, **Suf.**$^1$ **Sus., Hmp.** Holloway.

**6.** A piece of beef; see below.

**w.Yks.** (T.K.) **Nhp.**$^1$ Cut from between the brisket and the ribs. **War.**$^3$ **e.An.**$^1$ Any fleshy piece from the edges of the larger divisions of the hind quarter, the rump, loin, or leg. **Nrf., Sus., Hmp.** Holloway. **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 355.

[OE. *rand*, brink, edge, margin, shore (B.T.); Sw. *rand*, a stripe (Serenius).]

**RAND,** *sb.*$^2$ Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) A melting, as much as may be melted at one time. 'Twa rand o' tallow.'

**RAND,** *v.*$^1$ Glo. I.W. Som. [rænd.] To go round soliciting votes, to canvass; to rant and roar like bacchanals. Cf. **rant,** *v.*$^1$

**Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 355; **Glo.**$^1$, **I.W.** (C.J.V.) **Som.** *Horae Subsecivae*, *ib.*

Hence **Randing,** *sb.* an open house at an inn, as at election time. Som. (C.W.D.)

**RAND,** *v.*$^2$ Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Also in form **rond.** To thicken, strengthen, or protect the heels of stockings by sewing or darning. Cf. **ranter,** *v.* **2.**

**RAND, RANDALE,** see **Ran,** *sb.*$^1$, **Randle,** *sb.*

**RAN-DAN**, *sb.*$^1$, *v.* and *adj.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. War. Shr. Glo. Lon. Wil. Som. Cor. Slang. Also in forms **ranadan** e.Yks.; **rang-tang** Not.; **randin** Wil.$^1$ Som.; **ran-don** Arg.; **ran-tan** Lan.$^1$ ne.Lan.$^1$ e.Lan.$^1$ s.Chs.$^1$ Der.$^2$ nw.Der.$^1$ Not.$^3$ sw.Lin.$^1$ Glo.$^1$ Slang. [**ra·n-dan, ræ·n-dæn; ra·n-tan.**] **1.** *sb.* A loud knocking; a noise, din.

**e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **Lan.**$^1$ What's yon' ran-tan at th' dur? **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Not.** A niver heard such a ran-tan in my life (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**$^1$ Sum foäks says she plaays the pianna' well, bud I call th' noise she maks a real ran-dan. **Glo.** Why do you make such a Randan? *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 355; **Glo.**$^1$

**2.** A drunken carousal or riot; unsteady, riotous conduct.

**Sc.** He was . . . fond of a ran-dan, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xv. **n.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **e.Lan.**$^1$, **Wil.**$^1$ **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

**3.** Phr. *on the ran-dan*, (1) on the carouse, drunk; (2) on 'the loose'; gadding about.

(1) **Sc.** Is the laird on the ran-dan the nicht? Tweeddale *Moff* (1896) 50. **n.Yks.**$^2$ Half drunk this morning, and intends to be upon the randan for the day. **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Lin.** He's upon the randan, Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 720. **Lon.** Young fellows, who have been out all night on the ran-dan, stealing staves and lanthorns, *Low-Life* (1764) 16. **Slang.** *Household Wds.* (1854) VIII. 75. (2) **Arg.** Her ladyship of Babylon, that's ever on the ran-don, Munro *J. Splendid* (1898) 28. **War.**$^3$ **Cor.** Always on the randan, like Cousin Ann Harry's gander, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 59.

**4.** An ill temper.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ Dhŭ mes·tür kùm i)dh aays in ŭ bit ŭv ŭ raan·taan, koz dhŭ din·ŭr wo)nŭ jùst red·i̦ tŭ ŭ min·it.

**5.** A string of words conveying no particular information; foolish talk.

**War.**$^3$ **Shr.**$^1$ I never 'eärd sich a fellow, 'e's al'ays talking some randan as yo' bin none the wiser fur.

**6.** *v.* To make a noise with rough singing, and the beating of pots and pans, at the house of a man who has beaten his wife.

**e.Yks.** Thompson *Hist. Welton* (1869) 188. **Stf.** He'd ought to be ran-dan'd out o' the town, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 262. **Der.**$^2$ **nw.Der.**$^1$ When a man has beaten his wife, it is the custom in various parts for the villagers or townspeople to shew their disapprobation of the act . . . as follows: they procure a number of old cans or pans and go round the place beating them and saying, 'Rantan A —— B ——s beaten his good woman.' **Not.**$^3$ **n.Not.** He's been leathering his wife and those lads are going to ran-tan him to-night (R.L.A.). **Lin.** As the news spreads, 'So and so threshed his wife yisterday mornin',' it is accompanied by the comment 'We must ran-tan him to-night.' In cases in which the offender is particularly obnoxious, the ran-tanning is kept up for 2 or 3 nights, *Lin. N. & Q.* II. 186; **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ They've rantanned two or three at Eagle in my days. A great disturbance was caused by a mob who were rantanning a young man. . . The front windows of his house were broken, and all kinds of old tins, kettles, &c., were beaten to make a great noise.

**7.** To upbraid severely; to beat. Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 356; Glo.$^1$ **8.** *adj.* Senseless; idle; disorderly.

**Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ I weänt hev sich ran-dan wark e' my hoose, so noo then. **War.**$^3$ **Shr.**$^1$ Sich randan talk, I conna mak' ne'ther tops nur tails on it—it far mithers me.

**RAN-DAN**, *sb.*$^2$ Chs. Der. Nhp. Hrt. e.An. [**ra·n-dan.**] The produce of a second sifting of meal; very fine bran; mill-sweepings.

**Chs.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$ **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. ii. 65. **e.An.**$^1$ **Suf.** [The donkey] stands quite as a lamb if he be given a handful of chaff or randan, Strickland *Old Friends, &c.* (1864) 325.

**RANDED**, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Nhp. Also in forms **randit** Sc. (Jam.) Cum.$^4$; **randy'd** Cum. [**ra·ndid.**] **1.** Streaked; of two colours; *gen.* applied to bacon or butter. Cf. **rand**, *sb.*$^1$, **raned.**

**Rxb.** (Jam.), **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.** A randy'd cowey, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 282; **Cum.**$^{124}$ **n.Wm.** T'bacon was nicely randed and net ower mich fat (B.K.).

**2.** Of fruit and vegetables: specked, bruised on the outer coat, but not beyond. Nhp.$^1$

[Dan. *randet*, striped, streaked (Ferrall).]

**RANDER**, *v.* and *sb.*$^1$ Sc. [**ra·ndər.**] **1.** *v.* To ramble in discourse; to talk idly. Lnk., Bwk. (Jam.)

Hence (1) **Randering**, *ppl. adj.* talkative; (2) **Randers**, *sb. pl.* idle or incoherent talk; idle rumours.

(1) **s.Sc.** I wonder what's brought the randering fool here, Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 322. (2) **Sc.** (Jam.)

**2.** *sb.* A great talker. **Rxb.** She's a perfect rander (Jam.).

[1. Cp. Du. *randen*, to dote (Hexham).]

**RANDER**, *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* Sc. Order.

**Abd.** The Squire ordain'd nae rander to be kept, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 128, ed. 1812.

**RANDER**, see **Ranter**, *v.*, **Render**, *v.*

**RANDIBEW, RANDIBO**, see **Randybow.**

**RANDIFIED**, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Scolding.

**Fif.** Andro E., after this randified speech, tried to expostulate with the enraged wifie, McLaren *Tibbie* (1894) 124.

**RANDIGAL**, *sb.* Cor. Also written **randigall** Cor.$^2$; and in form **randigale.** [**ræ·ndigl.**] **1.** A string of nonsense; a long, rambling tale.

Began a randigal about a boy, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 3; **Cor.**$^1$ It's a regular randigal of lies; **Cor.**$^2$

**2.** A concourse of people.

O'Donoghue *St. Knighton* (1864) *Gl.*

**RANDING**, *adv.* Brks. Bck. Also written **randin** Brks.$^1$ [**ræ·ndin.**] Piecemeal, in small parts. Cf. **rand**, *sb.*$^1$

**Brks.**$^1$ **Bck.** To sell an estate randing (K.).

**RANDIVOOSE**, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also written **randivooze** Cor.$^2$; and in form **randivoo** Dev.$^3$ [**ræ·ndivūz.**] A noise, an uproar; a dial. use of 'rendezvous.' Cf. **range-vouge.**

**Dev.**$^3$ What ivver be you chillern making sichee randivoo about—yer noise is 'nough to stin a body. **Cor.**$^1$ What's all the randivoose?—I can't hear myself speak; **Cor.**$^2$ A putty randivooze up there; **Cor.**$^3$

**RANDLE**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Nhp. Dor. Also in forms **randale** Sc.; **rannal** Wm.; **rannel** Sc. N.I.$^1$ N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ w.Dur.$^1$ Lakel.$^{12}$ Cum.$^{14}$ Wm.$^1$ w.Yks.$^5$ n.Lan.$^1$ ne.Lan.$^1$ I.Ma. Nhp.$^1$; **rannell** Sc.; **rannil** w.Yks.$^1$; **rannle** Sc. Dur.$^1$ Yks. n.Yks.$^3$ e.Yks.; **rantle, raunel, raunle** Sc.; **rendle** n.Yks.$^1$ Dor.; **rundle** Dor.$^1$ [**ra·n(d)l.**] In *comp.* (1) **Randle-balk**, (2) **-perch**, an iron bar or wooden beam stretched across the chimney, and from which pots, pans, &c. are hung; (3) **-tree**, (*a*) see (2); cf. **rangel-tree**; (*b*) the cross-beam in a byre to which the cows' stakes are fastened; (*c*) *fig.* a tall, thin person; (4) **-wood**, small sticks from the head of an oak-tree; ripped-off bark.

(1) **Slk.** One wished them . . . a bien rannlebauks, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 155, ed. 1866. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ Yet to be seen in old cottage chimneys. In some arrangements, a second beam or tree is placed at right angles, one end resting on the centre of the rannel-baak and the other on a stone in the gable wall. **Dur.**$^1$, **w.Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^{12}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** Fair shack'd the rannel bawk et swang The keayle pot ower the grate, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 12; **Wm.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^{1234}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^{15}$, **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$ (2) **n.Yks.**$^{12}$ (3, *a*) **Sc.** To buy an ungent to clear out auld rannell-trees, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xviii. **ne.Sc.** The hearth was raised a few inches above the level of the floor and the crook dangled over it from the rantle-tree, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 51. **Elg.** Up the cruick, and randale tree, Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 59. **Abd.** Borrow a muckle kail pot to gae o' the tither en' o' yer rantle-tree, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xl. **Kcd.** Timmer lums, An' rantle trees wi' cruiks, Grant *Lays* (1884). **Lnk.** Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 23. **Edb.** Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 85, ed. 1815. **Gall.** The fire claucht the raunle tree, and brunt the lum an' a', Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 244, ed. 1876. **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^1$ **Cum.**$^1$ T'rattans ran on t'rannel tree, *Old Sng.*; **Cum.**$^4$ **Wm.** A seaty rattencreak hung dangling fra a black randle tree, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 380. **I.Ma.** The text carved on the rannel-tree shelf, Caine *Deemster* (1887) 2, ed. 1889. (*b*) **N.I.**$^1$ (*c*) **Sc.** If ever I see that auld randle-tree of a wife again, I'll gie her something to buy tobacco, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxvi. **N.I.**$^1$ (4) **Dor.** A heap of rendlewood—as barked oak was here called, Hardy *Woodlanders* (1887) III. iv; **Dor.**$^1$

**RANDLE**, *v.* Irel. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also in forms **rannal** w.Yks.; **rannel** N.I.$^1$ Cum.$^4$ n.Yks. w.Yks.$^5$; **rannle** n.Yks.; **rondle** Lan.$^1$ Chs.$^{13}$ s.Chs.$^1$ [**ra·n(d)l.**] **1.** To punish a boy for cheating or other offences by pulling his hair or ears.

**N.I.**$^1$ **Cum.**$^4$ The offender is seized by the ear or by the back hair, whilst the following is repeated: ‘Rannel me! Rannel me! Grey goose egg, Let every man lift up a leg; By the hee, by the low, By the buttocks of a crow; Fish, cock or hen?’ If the person rannelled answered ‘hen,’ his tormentors replied ‘Rannel him agean’ and repeated the rhyme. If ‘cock’ was the reply then the other said ‘Hit him a good knock’ and did so. If ‘fish’ was the answer, the others said ‘Spit in his face.’ Another version of the rhyme is: ‘Rannel meh! Rannel meh! Barley bum; Rannel them that doesn't come; By the hee, by the low, By the buttocks of a crow, Whustle Jack an' Ah'll let thee go.’ **Wm.** (B.K.) **n.Yks.** The delinquent was rannelled to the accompaniment of a rude verse, any one not taking part being the next victim, or, failing that, any one who ‘showed ivory,’ i.e. laughed so as to show his teeth (T.K.). **w.Yks.** Scatcherd *Hist. Morley* (1830) *Gl.*; A rannel, a rannel, a barley bum, Rannel them at duzzant cum; Rannel him once, rannel twice, Rannel till he whis'les thrice. If he whis'les onny moor, Rannel till his heead's sore, Ree-raw, bottle o' straw, Whis'le, Jack, an' we'll let tha go, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 5, 1897); **w.Yks.**$^1$ The punishment . . . consists in pinching his ears, and other parts of his body, till he shall whistle, . . amid the clamours and merriment of his offended companions, accompanied all the time by the repetition of a string of nonsensical verses. . . There is a provisional clause, which exempts the juvenile offender from the operation of randling, on condition that he touch wood and whistle, before he be apprehended by the stern ministers of justice; **w.Yks.**$^5$ **Lan.** They also pull the hair upwards at the back of the head, in order to ensure them a lucky and prosperous year, Harland & Wilkinson *Leg.* (1873) 225; **Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^{13}$, **s.Chs.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$

**2.** To knock up, exhaust.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ Ahy)v lom·ŭrd dhis baas·kit ŭ bùt·ŭr tŭ Naantwey·ch ŭn baak·, ŭn it)s reg·ilŭrli ron·dlt mi ùp.

**RANDLE-PIK'D,** *adj.* Der.$^2$, nw.Der.$^1$ [**ra·nl-pikt.**] Of a tree: having the upper branches dead. Cf. **rampick.**

**RANDOM,** *sb.*, *adj.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Sus. Also written **randum** Der. [**ra·n-, ræ·ndəm.**] **1.** *sb.* Irregular stone, rubble. e.Lan.$^1$ **2.** The direction of a lead-mine.

**w.Yks.** We're following t'random now, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*

**3.** Phr. (1) *at random of the rake*, a lead-mining term: see below; (2) *on the random*, on the loose; off work; (3) *to be at random*, to be shakily loose; (4) *to go at random*, to go straight on, in a parallel course; (5) *to live at random*, to live lavishly.

(1) **Der.** Manlove *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 261; Veins that in a rake-work do not lie regularly, but are found in a dispersed state on each side of the rake, are by the miners called as ‘lying at random o' the rake,’ Mander *Miner's Gl.* (1824). (2) **Yks.** (C.C.R.) **m.Yks.**$^1$ He's on the random again. (3) **Yks.** This nail's at random here (C.C.R.). (4) A gainer way of getting there is to go at random by the river—that's more straightforward than the turnpike, *ib.* (5) **Shr.**, **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876).

**4.** *adj.* Irregular.

**Chs.**$^1$ A random wall is one built of stones of various shapes and sizes, in contradistinction to a ‘coursed’ wall, which is built of squared stones. Random flags are flags of all sizes, not ranked.

Hence **Random-walling,** *vbl. sb.* building without arranging the stones in course. n.Lin.$^1$ **5.** Idle, disorderly.

**Yks.** (C.C.R.) **m.Yks.**$^1$ To be a random day with him. **n.Lin.** The folks they hev' are a random lot, an' mak' the sarvants as bad as theirsens, Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) I. 41.

**6.** Impulsive, uncontrolled, flighty, careless.

**s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**$^1$ **Glo.** (A.B.); **Glo.**$^1$ He's a random sort of chap. **Sus.** Jenny, random no longer, married and settled, O'Reilly *Stories* (1880) I. 230.

**7.** *Comp.* (1) **Random-shot,** a wild young fellow; (2) **-splore,** a chance frolic.

(1) **s.Chs.**$^1$ Soa· Jaak· Doa·n)z bin ùp ŭfoa·r iz nùngk·lz ŭgy'en·! Wel, ée wŭz au·viz ŭ raan·dŭm-shot·. **War.**$^2$ **Shr.**$^1$ ‘'Ow's Tum ossin'—'ow's 'e gweïn on?’ ‘I dunna know, I doubt 'e's but a random-shot.’ (2) **Ayr.** Lament him a' ye rantin core, Wha dearly like a random-splore, Burns *On a Sc. Bard*, st. 2.

**8.** Applied to potatoes, &c. which grow up where no seed has intentionally been sown. se.Wor.$^1$, Hrf. (H.K.)

**9.** *v.* To be in a straight line.

**w.Yks.**$^1$ Let ya fence random wi another.

**RAN·DON,** see **Ran·dan,** *sb.*$^1$

**RANDWHANG,** *sb.* Cum.$^4$ [**ra·ndwaŋ.**] A termagant.

**RANDY,** *sb.*, *adj.*, *v.* and *adv.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [**ra·ndi, ræ·ndi.**] **1.** *sb.* A frolic; a merrymaking; a drunken carousal.

**ne.Sc.** Ye'll be layin' aside a' yer randies noo, Lewie, seein' ye'll be at the diveenity sune, Gordon *Northward Ho* (1894) 155. **Bnff.**$^1$, **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^2$ **Lin.** He was at the randy, Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 720; **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ We'd a reg'lar randy last neet. What, you've been hevin' a small-beer randy, hev you? **Nhp.**$^1$ **Oxf.** They're only having a bit of a randy (G.O.); **Oxf.**$^1$ **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**$^1$ **Dor.**$^1$ The Browns ax'd nearly al The neighbours to a randy, 207. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**$^1$ I likes a beet of a randy once a year, to Wite-suntide. **nw.Dev.**$^1$

**2.** Riotous living. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

**3.** Phr. (1) *to be on the randy*, to spend time in drinking and riot, to live in an immoral manner; (2) *to kick up a randy*, to make a great noise.

(1) **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.**$^4$ Old Tommy has been on t'gaff—Tommy's on the randy, *W. C. T. H.* (1893) 6, col. 2. **s.Chs.**$^1$ We won o' the randy thisterdee. **nw.Der.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ Bill's upo' th' randy to-daay. **Shr.**$^1$ Inna that chap come to 'is work this mornin'?—I'll be bound 'e's on the randy agen. **s.Pem.** A's on the randy now this week or so (W.M.M.). **Oxf.** Captain —— and a few of his pals were on the randy, and had a good old time (G.O.). **Wil.**$^1$ (2) **s.Chs.**$^1$ A yelping dog was said to be ‘kickin' up a randy.’

**4.** A wild, noisy, reckless person.

**ne.Sc.** Ye ken weel Lewie was ne'er a randy, Gordon *Northward Ho* (1894) 155. **N.I.**$^1$ **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Oxf.** What a randy you are getting (G.O.).

**5.** A beggar; a wandering ballad-singer; a thief.

**Abd.** For she never was sic a randy as he was, Macdonald *R. Falconer* (1868) 182. **Gall.** After the kickin' randie, Crockett *Sunbonnet* (1895) ix. **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811).

**6.** A scolding virago; a disorderly, immoral woman.

**Sc.** Let us tak nae wrong for the daft speeches of . . . a daft auld whig randy, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) viii. **Cai.**$^1$ A whore; in Cai. it has no other meaning. **Elg.** Jinny Muck's a randy, Tester *Poems* (1865) 128. **Bnff.** Taylor *Poems* (1787) 129. **Abd.** Fat are ye to dee wi' that randy o' a wife? Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xix. **Frf.** Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 101. **Per.** It's a far more fetching word than ‘cutty,’ or even than ‘randy,’ Ian Maclaren *K. Carnegie* (1896) 69. **Fif.** McLaren *Tibbie* (1894) 60. **Dmb.** Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 69. **Rnf.** His wife is an even-doun randy, And leads him the life o' a doug, Barr *Poems* (1861) 112. **Ayr.** She's just a randy, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xiv. **Lnk.** Coghill *Poems* (1890) 89. **Edb.** Married to a drucken randie that wore breeks, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xiii. **Bwk.** Some wicked randies ranc'd the door, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 58. **Slk.** Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 58. **Dmf.** They ca'd her Meg the Randie, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 87. **Gall.** Yon ill-set randy has broken my shuttle-airm wi' a stane, Crockett *A. Mark* (1899) xii. **N.I.**$^1$, **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ She's a reg'lar randy. **Cum.** And o' the randy clear the town, Rayson *Poems* (1839) 35, ed. 1858; **Cum.**$^{14}$

**7.** *adj.* Wild, unmanageable, mad, rash.

**Bnff.**$^1$ He's a randie loon; he'll gaither wit yet. **Abd.** A rambling, randy errant knight, Meston *Wks.* (1723) 6. **n.Yks.**$^4$ **Lan.** Mind yon long-horned cattle, John; they are apt to be randy, Kay-Shuttleworth *Ribblesdale* (1874) I. 21. **s.Chs.**$^1$ Ée)z ŭ ter·ŭbl raan·di fel·ŭ; yoa· nev·ŭr noa·n wen yoa· aan· im. **Nhp.**$^1$ The horse was too randy for him. **Shr.**$^1$ A despert randy chap.

**8.** Disorderly, disreputable, given to drink; wanton, lustful.

**Ayr.** A merry core O' randie gangrel bodies, Burns *Jolly Beggars* (1785) st. 1. **Gall.** Ye were na joke ava Amang yer randy lasses, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 69, ed. 1876. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^2$, **w.Yks.**$^3$, **Der.**$^2$, **Not.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ Nelson was a randy chap when he was yung, but he's a loocal-preächer noo. **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^{23}$, **Hrt.** (H.G.) **Hmp.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **I.W.**$^1$, **Wil.** (G.E.D.)

**9.** Scolding, abusive, noisy.

**Sc.** The Captain . . . could do nothing but sit stock still, trying to make out what kind of randy wife he had fallen upon, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 62. **Per.** The minister's lyin' sair sick, an' he maunna be fashed wi' a randie auld tinkler wife's daft blethers, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 189, ed. 1887. **Fif.** The randy voice of Mysie Chalmers arrested his attention, McLaren *Tibbie* (1894) 74. **Slg.** Lang randy Ann, and dandy Nan, Towers *Poems* (1885) 188. **Dmb.** Cross *Disruption* (1844) ii. **Ayr.** The randy mother talked to the poor lassie as loudly and vehemently as if she had been both deaf and sullen, Galt *Provost* (1822) ix. **Lnk.** Rodger *Poems* (1838) 42, ed. 1897. **Edb.** Smith *Habbie and Madge* (ed. 1881) 75. **Hdg.** Leading his subject fisher train, An' randy fisher women, Lumsden *Poems* (1896) 151. **Gall.** The pair of old randy wives, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) iv. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.** Gin she did get huffy an' short-tempered, she neever showed it wi' a randy tongue, Jones *Nhb.* (1871) 168. **n.Yks.**$^{24}$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Lin.** Brookes *Tracts Gl.*; **Lin.**$^1$, **Hrt.** (H.G.)

**10.** Fond of attending social gatherings.

**Wil.**$^1$ A randy sort o' a 'ooman.

**11.** *Comp.* (1) **Randy-beggar,** a beggar who extorts alms by threatening; a tinker; also used *attrib.*; (2) **-booze,** a feast, an uproarious holiday; (3) **-dandy,** a violent and vulgar quarrelsome woman; (4) **-like,** (5) **-looking,** having the appearance of a scold, or of a woman of loose habits; (6) **-rout,** an uproar; (7) **-row,** a noisy merry-making, a disturbance; (8) **-ruet,** (*a*) a blast upon a horn; (*b*) to break wind; (9) **-whang,** a termagant.

(1) **Fif.** Douglas *Poems* (1806) 121. **Rnf.** The place is oppressed with gangs of gypsies, commonly called 'randy-beggars,' because there is nobody to take the smallest account of them, *Statist. Acc.* II. 224 (Jam.). **n.Cy.** (Hall.) (2) **Nhp.**$^1$ (3) **n.Cy.** (Hall.) (4) **Sc.** A randylike woman with a basket, selling grosets, *Steamboat* (1822) 179 (Jam.). (5) **w.Sc.** Flushed, wild-eyed, a more randy-looking beggar-wife than ever, Sarah Tytler *Macdonald Lass* (1895) 129. (6) **Dor.**$^1$ A-miakèn sich a randy-rout Ya cooden hear a drum, 202. (7) **Shr.**$^1$ They bin 'ävin' a perty randy-row. **Hrf.**$^1$, **Glo.**$^1$, **I.W.** (C.J.V.) (8 *a*, *b*) **n.Lan.**$^1$ (9) **Cum.**$^1$

**12.** *v.* To frolic; to enjoy oneself; to go on the spree; to brawl.

**Bnff.**$^1$ They randiet aboot a' the forenicht i' the corn loft. **n.Cy.**, **Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Chs.**$^1$ It wùd)nŭ dóo fŭr mey tŭ goa· raan·di-in of tŭ Mau·pŭs ev·ri dee·; it noks wŭn ùp sŭ. **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **s.Pem.** (W.M.M.)

**13.** To scold.

**Edb.** Out went the woman . . . randying like a tinkler from Yetholm, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxvii.

**14.** *adv.* Madly, wildly. n.Yks.$^4$

**RANDYBOW,** *sb.* and *v.* Nhb. Chs. Dev. Also in forms **randibew** Dev.; **randibo** Nhb.$^1$ **1.** *sb.* A noise. s.Dev. (F.W.C.) See **Randivoose.** **2.** *Comp.* **Randibo-house,** a questionable house. Nhb.$^1$ **3.** *v.* To create a disturbance.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ Sich· ŭ raab·lin lot dhŭr woz dhéeŭr, raan·dibuw·in, shuw·tin, ŭn nahy·zin, ŭn ros·lin; ahy nev·ŭr seyd dhŭ lahyk.

**RANE,** *v.*$^1$, *sb.*$^1$ and *adj.* I.W. Som. Dev. Also in form **raen** Som. [rēn, reən.] **1.** *v.* To cause to crack or split; to crack, split; to overstretch cloth so that it becomes thin.

**w.Som.**$^1$ Nif that there board idn a-put away the zun'll rane it all to pieces. Thick there board-cloth was wole and sound avore her warsh'n, now he's a-raned eens he on't hardly hang together. Oak's most the wistest tim'er is, vor to rany. **nw.Dev.**$^1$

Hence **Raening,** *ppl. adj.* of cloth: thin. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **2.** *sb.* A crack in wood, or a thin over-stretched place in a piece of cloth. w.Som.$^1$ **3.** *adj.* Of linen, &c.: coarse. I.W. (C.J.V.)

**RANE,** *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ Sc. Also written **rain, rhane** Arg.; and in form **rainie.** [rēn.] **1.** *sb.* Idle, unmeaning talk frequently repeated; a frequent repetition of the same sound; a metrical jargon; a fable.

**Sc.** You're like the gowk, you have not a rain but one, Ruddiman *Introd.* (1773) (Jam.). **Per.** The man's a fule that, reason or nane, Eternal seeks in ceaseless rane, Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 64. **Lnk.** (Jam.) **Edb.** I believe nae mare nor ye do a' the daft-like ranes whilk are tauld anent kelpies and fairies, *Edb. Mag.* (Dec. 1818) 503 (Jam.).

**2.** *v.* To repeat constantly the same thing, to murmur monotonously; to rhyme.

**Ags.** (Jam.) **Arg.** O! rhane a Yolus Cronie—quick—Across this rumpled brain, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 7. **Rnf.** (Jam.)

**3.** Phr. *to rane one down*, to speak evil of one, to depreciate one's character. Cld. (Jam.)

[**1.** To reyd I begane The riotest ane ragment wyth mony rat rane, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. Small (1874) III. 147.]

**RANE,** see **Rand,** *sb.*$^1$, **Rean.**

**RANED,** *adj.* Lakel. Yks. Also in form **riand** Lakel.$^2$ [rēnd.] Streaked, of two colours. Cf. **randed.**

**Lakel.**$^2$ Riand wi' grey. **e.Yks.** This butter is very much raned (Miss A.).

**RANEGILL, RANES,** see **Rannigal, Rames.**

**RANESHON, RANG,** see **Rainshtan, Reeang.**

**RANGE,** *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. Shr. Pem. Hnt. Suf. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in forms **raunge** Lan. s.Chs.$^1$ Stf.$^1$ Der.$^2$ nw.Der.$^1$ Not.; **rawnge** Stf.; **reenge** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.$^1$; **renge** Dor.$^1$; **ronge** Chs.$^{18}$ Shr.$^1$ [rēnz, rǫnz.] **1.** *v.* To search for thoroughly.

**Bnff.**$^1$ The search accompanied with haste and noise. **Abd.** What sorrow wou'd ye now be at, Rangin' for whisky stills an' mauts? Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 25. **Frf.** Somebody that had nae legitimate business in the place had been reengin' aboot in it, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1869) 130, ed. 1889. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 225, ed. 1876.

**2.** To rush about noisily and roughly; to romp.

**Sc.** She gangs reenging through the house like a fury (Jam.). **Ayr.** He heard it reengin' in the barn like fifty heid o' nowt gane wud, Service *Notandums* (1890) 103. **s.Chs.**$^1$ Dhi wŭn rau·nzhin ŭn plee-in i dhŭ staak·-yoa rd. **nw.Der.**$^1$ **s.Not.** Them lads went raungin about the gardens and ivrywhere like wild things (J.P.K.).

Hence (1) **Ranging,** *ppl. adj.* (*a*) given to noisy working or moving. Bnff., w.Sc. (Jam.); (*b*) rough, unruly. Chs.$^{18}$; (2) **Reenger,** *sb.* one who goes about noisily. Cld. (Jam.)

**3.** To emit a clattering, ringing noise, as when pieces of crockery or metal fall; to crash.

**Cld.** (Jam.) **Lnk.** There's chappin', an' clippin', an' sawin' o' airn; Burnin', an' sotterin', reengin' an' knockin', Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 133.

**4.** To strive or reach after; to stretch over.

**Chs.**$^1$ As cattle reach over a hedge to get at something they are not intended to have. **s.Chs.**$^1$ Dhem ky'ey ŭ Aas·ŭz ky'ee·pn rau·nzhin oa·r dhŭ ej aaf·tŭr mahy bit ŭ ed·gróo. **Stf.**$^1$, **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ 'Jones's cattle bin al'ays rongin' o'er the 'edge after nettles—it's a sign the pastur' 's bar.' 'Well, let 'em ronge, it's thar own fence.'

Hence **Ronging-hook,** *sb.* a stick with a hook for pulling dead branches out of trees.

**Shr.**$^1$ Jim made me a capital rongin'-ŏŏk ŏŏth a stail of a pitchin'-pikel, an' pŭt a iron 'ŏŏk at it—it's a sight better than a 'ŏŏkit-stick.

**5.** To exercise a young horse in a ring. Cum.$^{14}$ **6.** To sift.

**Dev.** They get the grist from the mill, and range it to get out the chaff, *Reports Provinc.* (1891); Git tha zieve, Sallie, an' rānge out theāse greast, cuz us must bake tü-morrer, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) (s.v. Zieve).

**7.** To poke the fire; to clear out the bars of a grate.

**Per.** Come, reenge the ribs, an' let the heat Doun to our tingling taes, Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 59. **Cld.** (Jam.)

Hence **Ranger,** *sb.* a salt-mining term: a long poker for stirring the fires. Chs.$^1$ **8.** To agitate water, by plunging, for the purpose of driving fish from their holds. Slk. (Jam.) **9.** To storm, rage.

**Lan.** Wel yo sin, they bwoth on 'um raunged un made sich o din, Ormerod *Felley fro Rachde* (1864) v. **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421.

**10.** Phr. *to range along of a thing*, to match or correspond. Suf. (C.T.) **11.** *sb.* A thorough search; a clearing out; a stroll.

**Bnff.**$^1$ Gee the press-hehd a reenge, an' see gehn ye can get it. **Per.** I ga'e owre my wark, An' took a range doun thro' the park, Ford *Harp* (1893) 95. **Cld.** (Jam.)

**12.** A clattering noise. Cld. (Jam.) **13.** A strip of land, a border.

**Sc.** It was lice athort a' their reenge, Waddell *Psalms* (1871) cv. 31. **w.Yks.** Tak a range off' gardin for a flahr boarder, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**$^2$

**14.** A sieve.

**I.W.** (C.J.V.), **Wil.** (K.) **Dor.**$^1$ For flour or liquor to run through. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ Used for straining liquids and not for sifting dry matter. In cider making, the juice is strained through a range; so in cheese making. Many cooking recipes direct, 'Strain off through a fine range.' **Dev.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **nw.Dev.**$^1$

**15.** The shaft of a carriage. I.W. (C.J.V.), Dev. (Hall.)

**16.** Two rows of felled underwood.

**Wil.** The rows in which underwood, when felled, is laid are called 'drifts,' and two drifts are called a 'range,' Davis *Agric.* (1813); **Wil.**$^{1}$

**17.** The passage in front of the 'boosts' (q.v.) for feeding cows or depositing the hay. w.Lan. (H.M.) **18.** A high fender or fire-guard.

**sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ They ought to have ranges wi' them little bairns. He got that gret range round the fire to keep her off on it.

**19.** A shelf; a settle; the semicircular seat round the pulpit reserved for the elders or for persons bringing children to be baptized. Fif., Ayr. (Jam.) **20.** A row, rank. Bnff., w.Sc. (*ib.*) **21.** The margin of leather cut from a 'card.' w.Yks. (B.K.) **22.** *Comp.* (1) **Range-stake**, the wooden stake to which cows are tied in the 'shippon'; (2) **-wood**, felled underwood, brushwood.

(1) **Chs.**$^{1}$ 'She'd like the boose, but not the range-stake,' is a Chs. saying, the meaning of which is that a young woman who was courted liked the suitor's house and fortune, but not to be tied to him. (2) **Nhp.**$^{1}$ Includes the hazel, sallow, and all other brushwood. Small poles, or the trimmings of large ones, also bear the same name. When offered for sale they are always stacked in ranges or rows, which has probably suggested the name. Rangewood ... occurs frequently in timber advertisements in our local papers. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

**RANGE**, *v.*$^{2}$ and *sb.*$^{2}$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Also written **reinge** Sc. [rēnʒ, rīnʒ.] **1.** *v.* To clean out; to rinse.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **s.Sc.** I poured the whisky intil the lang sma bottle that the castor oil was in without rangin it oot, Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 167. **Lnk.** Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 49. **N.I.**$^{1}$, **Uls.** (M.B.-S.), **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Range oot that pot. Range yor mooth oot. **e.Dur.**$^{1}$

Hence **Ranger**, *sb.* a handful of heather tied together as a scrubber; also in *comp.* **Heather-ranger.** Ayr., Rxb. (Jam.) **2.** *sb.* A handful of heather tied together as a scrubber, with which to clean out pans, &c.

**Lth.** A heather 'range' was provided as a scrubber, but it was seldom used, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 39.

**RANGEL**, *sb.* Sc. Also written **rangle.** [ra·ŋl.] A crowd.

**Bch.** A rangel o' the common fouk, In bourachs a' stood roun, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 3. **Abd.** (G.W.) **Edb.** In rangels round before the ingle's low, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 163, ed. 1785.

**RANGELING**, *sb.* n.Lin.$^{1}$ [rē·nʒlin.] The premonitory pains of childbirth.

**RANGEL-TREE**, *sb.* Nhb.$^{1}$ [ra·ŋl-trē.] A beam of wood stretched across a kitchen chimney, from which pots, &c. are suspended. Cf. **randle**, *sb.*

**RANGER**, *sb.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A chimney-rack. (Hall.)

**RANGERS**, *sb. pl.* Ken.$^{1}$ [rē·nʒəz.] The bars with which the herring-hangs are fitted.

Upon these rangers are placed the spits upon which the herrings are hung up.

**RANGEVOUGE**, *sb.* Cor. A noise, an uproar. Cf. **randivoose.**

There's been a fine rangevouge down at the Kiddlywink (J.W.); **Cor.**$^{3}$

**RANGIEBUS**, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **range-the-bus** Abd.; **rainiebus** Bnff.$^{1}$ A game for boys; see below. Cf. **regibus.**

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ It has also the name of 'kings.' **Abd.** Sides are chosen, and a line made across the play-ground. One of the sides goes up, and the other goes down, and throws their bonnets on the ground. Then one side tries to get one of the opposite side across the line, and crown him, and one of the opposite side tries to crown him back. If another boy can catch this player before he gets near him, he is crowned also. All the time the one side is trying to take the bonnets, Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 106; Whatever game your heart could wus, Or 'Huntie,' 'Steenie,' 'Rangiebus,' Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 199; A line is drawn, say, across a field, and an equal number of boys are ranged on each side of this line. The caps of each party are scattered away at a good distance from the line, and the game is to recover the caps. The boys dodge each other for a chance to cross the line. If a boy runs and picks up a cap, although caught by a boy on the other side, he goes back to his old place by giving up the cap. If he can pick up two or more before capture, one sets him free, and the others are trophies for his side. If caught before he can pick up a cap, he is a prisoner, and can only gain his liberty when some of his own side can take a cap or two, and set him free from the spot on which he was caught by touching him (A.W.).

**RANGLE**, *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.*$^{1}$ Wor. Hrf. Glo. [ræ·ngl.]

**1.** *v.* To rankle. **s.Wor.**$^{1}$ **Hrf.**$^{2}$ My arm rangles so. **Glo.** (A.B.)

**2.** *sb.* A wound, fester, a wearisome rankling pain. Hrf.$^{2}$

**RANGLE**, *v.*$^{2}$ and *sb.*$^{2}$ n.Cy. Cum. Glo. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. [ra·ŋl, ræ·ŋ(g)l.] **1.** *v.* To entwine; to wind about.

**Cum.** Ferguson *Northmen* (1856) 193. **Glo.**$^{12}$, **I.W.** (C.J.V.), **Wil.**$^{1}$ **Dor.**$^{1}$ The pea that rangled to the oves, 133. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^{1}$

Hence **Rangling**, (1) *sb.* a winding; (2) *ppl. adj.* twining, rambling, winding; esp. of plants.

(1) **Som.** (F.A.A.) (2) **Dor.** The wall the ranglèn vine do hide, Barnes *Poems* (1863) 119. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^{1}$

**2.** *Comb.* **Rangle common**, a piece of common land over which any one may wander at will.

**Som.** Well, I don't know justly whether that is a path, it's been a rangle common ever since I can mind (W.F.R.).

**3.** *sb.* A winding.

**n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); (J.S.F.S.)

**RANG-TANG**, see **Ran-dan**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**RANGUNSHOCK**, *v.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] To roar incessantly, without alternations of quiet. (Mackay.)

**RANISH**, see **Rannish.**

**RANK**, *adj.* and *v.*$^{1}$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **raink** Wil.; **renk** w.Yks.$^{5}$; **ronk** w.Yks.$^{2}$ Chs.$^{123}$ s.Chs.$^{1}$ nw.Der.$^{1}$ Not. War.$^{23}$ Wor. Shr.$^{1}$ Hrf.$^{2}$ Glo.$^{1}$ Wil.$^{1}$ w.Som.$^{1}$; **runk** nw.Der.$^{1}$ [raŋk, roŋk.]

**1.** *adj.* Strong, great, formidable.

**Sc.** That rank rover Robene Hude, Rogers *Reformers* (1874) 103; Are ye a rank robber, Come in my bower to break? Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 89. **Ir.** May he have a dark night—a lee-shore—a rank storm, Barrington *Sketches* (1830) I. xx. **Nhb.** Archy Lang was hale and rank, the king o' laddies braw, Gilchrist *Sngs.* (1824) 6. **Chs.**$^{13}$ **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Said of a wasp's nest where the wasps are numerous and angry. **Lin.**$^{1}$

**2.** Thorough, utter, extreme.

**Rnf.** She's a rank theef, as ever lap, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 63. **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ A rank bad man; **w.Yks.**$^{45}$ **Chs.**$^{1}$ He were as ronk a dog marchant as ever lived. As ronk a wick-sond as ever aw seed; **Chs.**$^{3}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Lin.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

**3.** Wild, rugged, projecting, rough.

**Sc.** Will ye to the rank highlands, For my lands lay far frae hame? Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 114. **Nhp.**$^{1}$ Especially large, prominent teeth. 'The teeth stand rank.' **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **w.Som.**$^{1}$ A plane of which the iron projects so as to cut too thick a shaving, is said to be 'to ronk.' Stones broken too small for the traffic on a road would be described as 'not ronk enough.' A carpenter would say of a board, 'I must scrape 'm [plane] over a bit, else he'll be a little bit [tùe· raung·k].'

**4.** Close together, thick-set, numerous, common.

**n.Cy.** As corn in a field, or trees in a wood, Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **Dur.** Ther stickin' as rank ez flesh-flees on a sheep pluk, Egglestone *Betty Podkin's Visit* (1877) 4; **Dur.**$^{1}$ **Cum.** As rank as mice, *Borrowdale Lett.* in *N. Lonsdale Mag.* (Feb. 1867) 310; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** Hoo fooak cud find ther aan dewer, whaar t'hooses stead sa rank, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 32. **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **n.Yks.**$^{1}$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ You've sawn them tonnops ower rank. **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ As rank as moats i' t'sun; **w.Yks.**$^{45}$, **n.Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Sus., Hmp.** Holloway.

**5.** Ardently desirous.

**n.Lin.**$^{1}$ I was rank to goä to 'Mericay when I was a gell.

**6.** Depraved, coarse-minded, libidinous; mischievous, cunning.

**w.Yks.**$^{2}$ 'He's a ronk one.' A man said of a vicious pony, 'He's a ronk un.' **Chs.**$^{13}$ **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ 'Ey)z ŭ rongk mon tŭ déeŭl widh.' Expresses the union of cunning with depravity, and is one of the strongest terms in the dialect. **s.Stf.** Her loffed as rank as toss (T.P.). **s.Not.** Oh, the woman's a ronk un! Ivry child she's hed es bin by a different man (J.P.K.). **War.**$^{2}$ He's a ronk old rascal; **War.**$^{3}$ He's a rank old file. **Wor.** (H.K.), **Shr.**$^{1}$ **Hrf.**$^{2}$ 'E's the most unforbiddenist ronkest young dog as ever I came across.' (A father speaking of his son aged 4 years.) **Glo.**$^{1}$ Er was a ronk old bit on 'er. **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892).

Hence **Ronkish**, *adj.* precociously wanton, mischievous.

**War.**$^{3}$ He's a ronkish youth. **Shr.**$^{1}$

7. Vexed, passionate, in a temper.

Chs.$^1$ He wer rank when he seed aw th' milk knocked o'er into th' groop behind th' keaw; Chs.$^{23}$ s.Not. 'A ronk un,' a termagant (J.P.K.). Wor. Er's got a ter'ble temper, an' 's so rash and ronk like, *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 9, 1895). s.Wor. Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875).

8. Sorry. Chs. Poor thing! I'm very rank for her (E.M.G.).

9. Of a boat: top-heavy.

Sh.I. The yawl was wofully rank, *Sh. News* (Feb. 5, 1898); (*Coll.* L.L.B.); S. & Ork.$^1$

10. Phr. (1) *a bit too rank*, somewhat too strong; too much of a good thing; (2) *as rank as (the) Roodee*, very rich; (3) *rank full*, full to overflowing; (4) *—ripe*, of fruit: quite ripe; overripe; (5) *rather too rank*, see (1); (6) *shank and rank*, entirely, every bit.

(1) War.$^3$ Wor. He thought that was a little bit too ronk, *Evesham Jrn.* (Apr. 22, 1899). Wil.$^1$ Hands off! Thee bist a bit too ronk! (2) Chs.$^1$ The Roodee, the *Champ de Mars* of Chester, naturally and artificially most fertile, 444. s.Chs.$^1$ (3) Chs.$^3$ (4) Chs.$^{123}$, nw.Der.$^1$ Nhp.$^1$ The pears are rank ripe. Hnt. (T.P.F.) (5) Glo.$^1$ (6) Yks. Efter-awhile a girt drove [o' rattans] come an' she [the cat] worry'd 'em, O, an it 'am shank an' rank, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 609.

11. *v.* To lead a wildly dissipated life.

s.Not. *Gen.* used with 'raffle.' 'He ranks and raffles while his children want a mouthful o' bread' (J.P.K.).

12. To move in a boisterous manner. Dur. Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). 13. To wander. w.Yks.$^1$

**RANK**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^2$ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Chs. Dor. Som. Also in forms **renk** N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ Dur.; **ronk** Dur. w.Yks.$^1$ [raŋk, roŋk, reŋk.] 1. *sb.* A coal-mining term: a standard division of length; see below.

N.Cy.$^1$ The distance of the face of the workings from the crane, determining the wages paid to the putters. Nhb.$^1$ Sixty or eighty yards, measured off periodically by an overman. Nhb., Dur. Usually 80 yards for hand-putting, and 130 yards for pony-putting (called the first renk), upon which a standard price is paid for putting a score of coals, an increased payment per score being made for every completed 20 yards in hand, and 30 yards in pony putting, in addition to the first renk, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). e.Dur.$^1$ The distance a 'putter' puts the coal from face to flat. The first 'renk' might be 80 yards from the hewer, and as the distance increased, the putter received an additional penny for every 20 yards. This was the case formerly, but putters are paid differently now.

2. A row, all of one width.

Chs.$^1$ Rank of flag. Dor. If every man 'ud spare me a few [potatoes] like I'd get two or three ranks made up without any of ye bein' at much loss, *Cornh. Mag.* (Sept. 1900) 313. Som. 'I count she lies in our rank,' i.e. in the row of graves belonging to the family (W.F.R.).

3. *Comp.* **Ranksman**, a boat that agrees to keep company with another boat and divide the catch equally.

Sh.I. What wid ye tink o' takkin your aer . . . i' your haand, an' kjaempin' fornenst a ranksman, frae da shore ta da deep water, *Sh. News* (June 25, 1898); 'Men, I see a boat!' 'Wir ranksmen,' Paetie said, *ib.* (Sept. 10, 1898); S. & Ork.$^1$

4. *v.* To get ready; to dress. *Gen.* with *out.*

Abd. Ere onybody cud be rankit oot to gae, Willikie was in a better place, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 199; Ye'll baith rank yersels eenoo an be ready, *ib. Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxvi. Kcd. Rank out your powder and your lead, Or shortly we may a' be dead, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 100.

**RANK**, *sb.*$^2$ Sus. [ræŋk.] Smoke. Sus.$^1$ Hence **Ranky**, *adj.* smoky.

A ranky chimley, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 338.

**RANKLE**, *v.* Sh.I. [ra·ŋkl.] To move.

Shü cam introw an' rankl'd da dafficks apo' da watterbrod, *Sh. News* (Feb. 26, 1898); My auld yackles is ranklin' loose eneugh 'ithoot me makin' dem waur, *ib.* (Jan. 22, 1898).

**RANKRINGING**, *ppl. adj.* *Obsol.* Sc. Also in form **rankreengin** Abd. Wild, coarse, lawless. Cf. **rank**, *adj.* 6.

A gang of rankringing enemies of blackguard callants came bawling among us, *Steam-boat* (1822) 184 (Jam.). Abd. (G.W.)

**RANLIN-STAPS**, *sb. pl.* Cum.$^4$ [ra·nlin-staps.] Four iron loops, one on each corner of agricultural carts to fasten ropes to, when loading corn or hay.

Swang t'girt tail on't, an' skew't sell on't about till it brak t'ranlin staps an splat yan o' t'car stangs, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 262.

**RAN(N, RANNA**, see **Rand**, *sb.*, **Ranny**, *sb.*$^2$

**RANNACK**, *sb.* and *v.* Dur. Yks. Also written **rannak** n.Yks.$^2$; and in forms **rannick** Dur. Yks.; **rannock** m.Yks.$^1$ [ra·nək.] 1. *sb.* A dissolute spendthrift, a rake.

Dur., Yks. Ah'll warm tha, thou rannick (T.K.). n.Yks.$^1$; n.Yks.$^2$ He was beeath a rogue and a rannak; n.Yks.$^4$, ne.Yks.$^1$, m.Yks.$^1$

Hence **Rannaky**, *adj.* rakishly inclined. n.Yks.$^2$

2. *pl.* Half-wild, rompish sheep.

m.Yks.$^1$ The Masham breed are known as rannocks.

3. *v.* To be noisy and rough; to romp about wildly.

n.Yks.$^2$ Going rannaking about. ne.Yks.$^1$ Them bairns o' Betty Robison's is awlus rannackin' aboot t'stthreet.

**RANNAL**, see **Randle**, *sb.*, *v.*

**RANNEL**, *v.* Yks. [ra·nl.] To talk in a rambling, gossiping way.

w.Yks. Rearin' herseln agean t'deur stoop shoo rannelled on, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Oct. 24, 1896).

**RANNEL**, *adj.* and *adv.* Brks. Wil. [ræ·nl.] 1. *adj.* Ravenously hungry, voracious.

Brks. I was very rannel for my tea (W.W.S.); Brks.$^1$ Wil.$^1$ A man comes in rannel vor 's food, and plaguey little dacent vittles can a get.

2. *adv.* Eagerly.

Brks. The sheep ran into the fold quite rannel (W.W.S.).

**RANNERS**, *sb. pl.* N.I.$^1$ [ra·nərz.] Wild, indistinct dreams.

**RANNIGAL**, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Also in form **ranegill** Sc. [ra·nigl.] A masterful, turbulent person or animal.

Abd. Ony wil' ranegill or ca'd aboot neer-do-weel, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxi. Rxb. (Jam.), Cum.$^{14}$

**RANNILY**, *adv.* Nrf. [Not known to our correspondents.] Fluently, readily, without hesitation. (Hall.) Cf. **renable**.

**RANNING**, *sb.* n.Lin.$^1$ [ra·nin.] A scolding.

Oh, miss, you mun give him a good rannin'.

**RANNISH**, *adj.* n.Cy. Lin. Also written **ranish** Lin.$^1$; and in form **rennish** N.Cy.$^2$ [ra·niʃ.] Rash, giddy, rough; furious, violent.

N.Cy.$^2$ A rennish Bedlam. Lin. (J.C.W.); Brookes *Tracts Gl.*; Lin.$^1$ No wonder he struck the docket, all his schemes were ranish. n.Lin.$^1$

**RANNLE**, see **Randle**, *sb.*, *v.*

**RANNOCH**, *sb.* Sc. Bracken.

Abd., Per. 'I am going to Callander to cut the rannoch.' Very common as an element in place-names (G.W.).

[Gael. *raineach*, fern, bracken (Macleod).]

**RANNY**, *sb.* e.An. Hmp. Also in forms **rana**, **ranna** Nrf.; **reiny**, **rennie** Hmp.$^1$; **renny** Suf. [ræ·ni.] 1. The shrew-mouse, *Sorex araneus.*

e.An.$^1$ Nrf. Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) xii; *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 35. Suf. Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); (C.T.); Suf.$^1$

2. The short-tailed fieldmouse, *Mus agrestis.*

e.An.$^1$ Abounding in moist meadows. Nrf. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). Suf. (G.E.D.); *Science Gossip* (1882) 215.

3. Any long-nosed thing. Suf.$^1$ 4. *Comp.* (1) **Ranny-mouse**, var. species of the bat, *Cheiroptera*; (2) **-nose**, a nose like that of a shrew-mouse; (3) **-point**, a long, sharp point.

(1) Hmp. Wise *New Forest* (1883) 192; Hmp.$^1$ (2) Nrf. I take my old Fanny—she'd a ranna-nose. We allust call our scythes arter our wives, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 131. (3) Nrf. Yes, she aint no rana point, *ib.* 248.

**RANNY, RANPIKE, RANSACKLE**, see **Wranny, Rampick, Ramshackle**, *v.*$^2$

**RANSEL(L, RANSH, RANSHACKLE**, see **Rancel, Raunch, Ramshackle**, *v.*$^2$

**RANSOM**, *sb.* Sc. [ra·nsem.] An extravagant price or rent.

Sc. (A.W.) Cai.$^1$ To say that a thing was bought 'at a ransom' . . . means that the buyer was under some necessity to purchase, and the seller, knowing that, took advantage of it. Abd. 'Did ever ony mortal hear tell o' sic an imposition?' 'Deed, it's an awfu' ransom,' *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Oct. 20, 1900); Some said Sandy Mutch had taken the farm 'at a ransom,' Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 132. Edb. Grannie . . . sold the milk . . . at the ransom of a halfpenny the mutchkin, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) i. **Hdg.** Labour a ransom—seasons bad—The markets farcies, Lumsden *Poems* (1896) 178.

**RANSTIEST,** *adj. superl.* Chs. [**ra·nsti·ist.**] Hardest, most difficult.

**Chs.**$^1$; **Chs.**$^3$ It's the ranstiest job that au eever heard on.

**RANT,** *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Nhp. Shr. Som. Cor. [**rant, rænt.**] **1.** *v.* To frolic, romp; to sing or talk loudly; to live in a fast manner.

**Sh.I.** A rackliss, head-ower-hap deevil as ever rantit ipo da face o' da eart, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 88. **Elg.** Roarin', ragin', riftin', rantin'; Dancin' like a young dragoon, Tester *Poems* (1865) 146. **Bch.** They drink, they rant, they live sae fast, Forbes *Poems* (1785) 25. **Abd.** Sic feast, and rant, and bend the bicker, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 135. **Frf.** Wodrow Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) II. 77. **Per.** Stewart *Character* (1857) 99. **Fif.** So would I rant and sing with such a mettle, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 66, ed. 1871. **Slg.** Wi' my auld nei'bours I'll rant out the day, Muir *Poems* (1818) 64. **Dmb.** Rant awa'—laugh awa' and see hoo mony sticks o' your hoose will be standing when ye're dune, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxxix. **Rnf.** Young *Pictures* (1865) 57. **Ayr.** In her cups she would rant and sing fiercer than old Queen Elizabeth ever could do herself, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxxvi. **Lnk.** Rodger *Poems* (1838) 140, ed. 1897. **Edb.** Crawford *Poems* (1798) 46. **Peb.** Ranting round the flowing bowl, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 34. **Dmf.** Quinn *Heather* (1863) 74. **Gall.** At my leisure Ranted in my corduroys, Kerr *Maggie* (1891) 36. **Don.** The mother, sure enough, raived an' ranted all over the house about it, Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 203. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Nhb.** He closer grips his fechtin' graith, His heart is rantin', Strang *Earth Fiend* (1892) pt. ii. st. 3. **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.** Th' band wur rantin away quite merrily, *B. Shuttle Manch.* 82. **Nhp.**$^1$ **Som.** Even a woman, unless in a pashun, and then she mid holler and ranty, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 18.

Hence (1) **Ranting,** *ppl. adj.* romping, roistering; (2) **Rantingly,** *adv.* in a jovial, riotous manner; (3) **Ranting-place,** *sb.* a place for revelling; (4) **-widow,** *sb.* the willow-herb, *Epilobium angustifolium.*

(1) **Cum.**$^4$ **Yks.** If he'd no coom ye rantin' lads would happen had no tune, White *Month in Yks.* (1888) vi. (2) **Sc.** Sae dauntonly, sae wantonly, Sae rantingly gaed he, Scott *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) xii. (3) **Ayr.** It was a famous howff and ranting place for a' the witches and warlocks o' the kintra-side, Service *Notandums* (1890) 99. (4) **Chs.**$^1$ Very frequent in cottage gardens, and so called from its exuberant growth, at least so explained to me by a cottager; **Chs.**$^3$ Gerarde introduced it to Chs. from Hooke, in Yks.

**2.** To roam about, staring into shop-windows.

**w.Yks.** Come on an' let's shop-window rant, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 18, 1896).

**3.** To blow or stir up a fire; to blaze, burn fiercely.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ Oa·pn dhŭ dóoŭr ŭ)th bey·lŭr fahyŭr, Pol·i; dhŭr)z nóo yóos in it raan·tin ŭ)dhaat·nz. **Shr.** It is cold to-night, rant up the fire (K.P.).

Hence **Ranting,** *ppl. adj.* of a fire: roaring, blazing.

**Frf.** A red, rantin' fire o' dried peat or whin cowe, Watt *Sketches* (1880) 75. **Edb.** I'll see a bra' reek rising frae my lum, An' ablins think to get a rantin' blaze, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 109, ed. 1785.

**4.** *sb.* A merrymaking or pleasure-trip; a rough frolic; a drinking bout; a lively story or song; a loud noise.

**Sc.** In a drunken rant, Kirkton *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 68; A rant, man—an auld rant; . . naething like the music ye hae in your ball-houses and your play-houses in Edinbro', Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. x. **Sh.I.** Hit wisna uncommon for lasses an' lads ta be bidden frae isles ta da mainland rants, *Sh. News* (Dec. 25, 1897); **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Elg.** Tester *Poems* (1865) 78. **Abd.** To think upon the joyous games and rants o' our Gate-en', Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 192. **Kcd.** Mony a rant the Tailor tauld, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 73. **Per.** A' my rhymes an' drunken rants, Stewart *Character* (1857) lxv. **Arg.** Played a tune they call 'The Galley of the Waves,' a Stewart rant, Munro *J. Splendid* (1898) 112. **Fif.** Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 27. **Dmb.** Guid will to men was aye his rant, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 112. **Rnf.** A rant o' thun'er reelin' Sent me startl'd on my face, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 42. **Ayr.** But thee, what were our fairs and rants? Burns *Sc. Drink* (1786) st. 8. **Lnk.** At annual rants they're keen to try their stakes, Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 2. **e.Lth.** Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 113. **Edb.** McDowall *Poems* (1839) 230. **Gall.** The lark doth chant, And wi' her sang comes the cuckow And joins the rant, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 52. **Nhb.** Right weel she kens, their frolic rant, Graham *Moorland Dial.* (1826) 8; **Nhb.**$^1$ 'The Collier's Rant' is an ancient song with the 'owerword' at each verse, 'Follow the horses, Johnny, my lad, oh!' **Wm.** Ye Southerns a' that like a jaunt Amang oor hill to hev a rant, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 40. **m.Yks.**$^1$ The feast-days of Nidderdale localities are rants. **w.Yks.** The local calendar is thickly strewn with feasts, tides, rush-bearings, and 'rants,' Burnley *Sketches* (1875) 372; **w.Yks.**$^5$ 'Poor Reuben, a Christmas rant,'—title of a MS. **Lan.** We'n have a roozin' rant, Waugh *Sngs.* (1866) 63, ed. 1871. **e.Lan.**$^1$ **w.Cor.** There are plenty more queer things told about Betty . . . but they are such wild rants that one don't like to mention them now, Bottrell *Trad.* (1870) 3rd S. 170.

**5.** Phr. *on the rant,* 'on the spree.'

**Lakel.**$^2$ **w.Yks.** When he goas on t'rant he's ommost suar to pop his tooils, *Yksman.* (1880) 154; **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.** This set are John on th' rant, Donaldson *Takin' th' New Year in* (1888) 5.

**RANT,** *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Chs. War. Wil. Dor. Som. [**rant, rænt.**] **1.** *v.* To rend, pull, tear.

**Chs.**$^1$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Mùdh·ŭr, ah)v toa·rn mi aat·. Ah thuwt yŭ wùd, wen ah seyd yŭ raan·tin it of)th nee·l. **Wil.**$^1$ She 'ranted' the bosom of her print dress. **Dor.** (C.W.) **Som.** Ther wer noo fear of rantin the stuff, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 13.

**2.** A term used in the game of marbles: to steal by force. **War.**$^2$ Let's go and rant their marleys.

Hence **A-rant!** *int.* used in the game of marbles; see below.

**War.**$^3$ When playing marbles and any one comes up and steals some of them we call that 'a-rant, a-rant.' On this cry being raised the boys playing rush forward and seize the marbles.

**3.** To unduly and forcibly handle a female. War.$^2$

**4.** *sb.* A tear, a rent. Wil.$^1$

**RANT,** *v.*$^3$ and *sb.*$^3$ Yks. [**rant.**] **1.** *v.* To play at see-saw.

**w.Yks.** Come on, an' let's rant, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 18, 1896); (W.F.S.)

Hence (1) **Ranting,** (2) **Ranty,** *sb.* a see-saw.

(1) **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Courier* (June 12, 1897). (2) **w.Yks.** *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); **w.Yks.**$^2$

**2.** *sb.* A see-saw; the game of see-saw.

**w.Yks.** Mun we hev a rant? *Leeds Merc. Suppl., ib.*

**RANT,** *sb.*$^4$ Ess. [**rænt.**] A stream; a river.

**Ess.**$^1$ One day you may find snipes by the side of favourite rants and fleets in fair number, *Standard* (Dec. 26, 1874).

**RANTACKET,** *sb.* Cor.$^3$ [**ræntæ·kət.**] A noise, an uproar.

**RANT-A-COME-SCOUR,** *sb.* Dev. Also in form **ranticumscour.** **1.** A scold; a man in a violent passion.

Bowring *Lang.* (1866) I. pt. v. 36; **Dev.**$^1$ I'd a gurt meend to have up and told the passon just now raret what a rant-a-come-scour we ha had to our houze to-day, 3.

**2.** An uproar.

Now than, yŭ rascals, whot's awl this ranticumscour about? Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

**RAN-TAN,** see **Ran-dan,** *sb.*$^1$

**RANTER,** *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Der. Not. Lin. Brks. Nrf. Sus. Dev. Also in forms **ranthar** I.Ma.; **ranther** e.Yks.$^1$ [**ra·ntə(r, ræ·ntə(r).**] **1.** A Primitive Methodist, a Dissenter. Also used *attrib.* See **Rant,** *v.*$^1$

**Lnk.** Morrisonian, Methody, Ranters, Quakers . . . they're a' ready till flee at ane anither's throats, Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 111. **Nhb.** Camp meetings, Ranters, Gospel-truth, Religion, politics, and law, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 4. **e.Dur.**$^1$ **n.Yks.** Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 57; (W.H.) **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Shoo wor abaat as plain as th' gable end ov a Ranters' Chapil, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1888) 31; He diddant look unlike a ranter preicher, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1858) 44. **Lan.** We'd no moore thowts about feightin than if we'd bin at a ranter's camp meetin, Brierley *Waverlow* (1863) 37, ed. 1884. **I.Ma.** Prayin and singin, the way you know with them Ranthar fellows, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 123. **nw.Der.**$^1$, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Brks.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Bent upon attending service at the Ranters' chapel, Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 71. **w.Sus.** They Ranters makes a deal of noise and talks a deal of rubbish, Gordon *Vill. and Doctor* (1897) 105. **Dev.**$^3$ A religious sect known as Bible-Christians.

Hence **Ranterism,** *sb.* noisy preaching and praying, common among the 'Ranters.'

**Lan.** A revival o' neyse and ranterism and bosh, Ackworth *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 200.

**2.** A reveller; a noisy scold.

**Per.** SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 85. **Ayr.** Ouay! she was a terr'le ranter, Mrs. Gant, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 214. **Edb.** Rob Fergusson, auld reikie's ranter, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 13.

**RANTER,** *v.* and *sb.*$^{2}$ Sc. Cum. Yks. Lei. e.An. Also in form **rander** Or.I. (JAM.) Cai.$^{1}$ n.Yks.$^{2}$ [**ra·ntə(r, ræ·ntə(r).**] **1.** *v.* To seam up roughly, with wide stitches, to renter.

**Sc.** FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 387. **Cum.**$^{1}$, **n.Yks.**$^{2}$

**2.** To darn, esp. to thicken the heels of stockings by running them. **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$, **Or.I.** (JAM.), **Cai.**$^{1}$, **Ags.** (JAM.), **Lei.**$^{1}$ **3.** To sew up a rent, or apply a patch with invisible stitches.

**w.Yks.** (S.K.C.), **e.An.**$^{1}$ **Suf.** *e.An. N. & Q.* (1866) II. 327.

**4.** To do any kind of work in a hurried, careless manner. Bnff.$^{1}$ **5.** To attempt to reconcile assertions or propositions that are dissonant. Sc. (JAM.) **6.** To pour liquor from a large vessel into smaller ones. e.An.$^{12}$ **7.** *sb.* One who works, sings, or does anything in a careless, ill manner. Bnff.$^{1}$, Cld. (JAM.) **8.** Any piece of work badly done. Bnff.$^{1}$ **9.** A vessel to draw beer into.

**e.An.**$^{1}$ A tin or copper can, in which beer is brought from the cellar; **e.An.**$^{2}$ Not of glass. **Suf.** A sort of pitcher with a narrow neck, made of copper or other metal, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); **Suf.**$^{1}$

[Fr. *rentraire*, to lay in, or lay down, a seam; also to draw, dearn, or sow up a rent in a garment (COTGR.).]

**RANTER-GO-ROUND,** *sb.* Cor. **1.** An old-fashioned game of cards; see below.

Any number of players. First player throws a card. Next player, if he can, throws same number in any other suit. If he cannot he pays one into pool. And so on till the fourth card of equal value is thrown, on which trick is taken by its player. If player of the third has the fourth of equal value in his hand all the others pay. Holder of most tricks takes pool, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 126; **Cor.**$^{1}$ Played in divisions, marked with chalk upon a bellows or tea-tray. Now at a table, and called Miss Joan. 'Here's a card, as you may see! Here's another as good as he! Here's the best of all the three; And here's Miss Joan, come tickle me. Wee, wee'; **Cor.**$^{2}$

**2.** A merry-go-round.

Rode on the ranter-go-round (with Marjory no doubt), 'Q.' *Splendid Spur* (ed. 1893) 16; (M.A.C.)

**RANTER'S JACE,** *phr.* Cor.$^{2}$ A rambling hunt; a wild-goose chase.

**RANTICUMSCOUR,** see **Rant-a-come-scour.**

**RANTIPIKE,** *sb.* I.W. Dor. Also in form **rantispike** I.W. [**ræ·ntipaik.**] An ass.

**I.W.** Hark how the rantipikes are blaring (C.J.V.). **Dor.** *Gl.* (1851).

**RANTIPOLE,** *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Nhp. War. Shr. Glo. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Dev. Also written **rantypole** w.Yks.$^{2}$ Lan.; and in forms **rantipow** Cum.$^{14}$ Lan. Chs.$^{1}$ s.Chs.$^{1}$; **rantipowl** w.Yks.$^{3}$ e.Lan.$^{1}$; **rantypowl** w.Yks. [**ra·ntipōl, -poul.**] **1.** *sb.* A see-saw; the game of see-saw; also used *attrib.*

**w.Yks.** Just like slidin off th' end ov a ranty powl, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1884) 9; **w.Yks.**$^{23}$ **Lan.** It's a swing wi it like a rantipow, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 311. **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$

**2.** A termagant; a romping, boisterous child; a clumsy person.

**Cum.** An' thus the rantipow began, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 91; **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.**$^{4}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ Whad a great rompin', ripstitch rantipole that girld is! **Glo.**$^{1}$, **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.)

Hence **Rantipoling,** *adj.* riotous, boisterous.

**Lan.** Parson Brookes . . . thought you'd set your mind on th' lass that rantipollin lad Aspinall snapped up, BANKS *Manch. Man* (1876) xlii. **Dev.** She sends a body's heart up into their mouth with her rantipoling ways, SHARLAND *Ways Village* (1885) 87.

**3.** Phr. *rantipole riding*, a method of punishment inflicted upon a man who beats his wife.

**Stf.** At Marchington, the custom exists of having what is called a 'Rantipole Riding' for every man who beats his wife. . . The procession goes round in the evening with a cart, which serves as a stage on which the scene is acted and from which the verses are recited, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. ix. 578.

**4.** The wild carrot, *Daucus Carota.*

**Hmp.** So called from its bunch of leaves, WISE *New Forest* (1883) 285; **Hmp.**$^{1}$, **Wil.**$^{1}$, **s.Wil.** (G.E.D.)

**5.** *adj.* Wild, noisy, rough.

**Gall.** A lichtfit rantipole limmer, CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (1896) liii. **Lan.** Nathaniel wishes you to excuse a rantypole Methody pedagogue, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 234. **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Yaan·dŭr kùmz dhaat· raan·tipuw gau·bi fóo ù mahyn frŭm Raad·mŭr Greyn. **Dor.** Hymns, ballets, or rantipole rubbish, HARDY *Mayor of Casterbridge* (ed. 1895) 280.

**RANTISPIKE, RANTLE,** see **Rantipike, Randle,** *sb.*

**RANTOCK,** *sb.* Or.I. [**ra·ntok.**] The goosander, *Mergus merganser.* SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 164.

**RAN-TREE,** *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **rain-tree** Cai.$^{1}$ The beam over the fire on which pots, kettles, &c. are hung. Cai.$^{1}$, Rxb. (JAM.) Cf. **randle,** *sb.*

**RAN-TREE, RANTRY, RANTRY-TREE,** see **Rowan-tree.**

**RANTY,** *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Nhp. [**ra·nti.**] Lively, riotous, eager; wildly excited with passion, pain, anger, &c., almost mad. See **Rant,** *v.*$^{1}$

**Ayr.** I us'd to be right ranty, An' mak' the youngsters spring like bucks, FISHER *Poems* (1790) 115. **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783). **Nhb.** BROCKETT *Gl.* (1846). **Cum.**$^{4}$ **Wm.** Though t'bloodhound was ranty an growlin in t'yard, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 8. **n.Yks.**$^{1}$; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ I's ranty wi' t'teeathwark; **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ Mah wo'd, bud he was ranty! **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ He'll be ommost ranty ower them hoss's brokken knees. **w.Yks.** He wor onmost ranty, HARTLEY *Puddin* (1876) 165; **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Lan.** Lawyer Forbes got quite ranty, EAVESDROPPER *Vill. Life* (1869) 96. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Not.** He's ranty (J.H.B.). **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ Me an' mў sister was that ranty oher it, ther' wasn't noä keäpin' on us quiet. **Nhp.**$^{1}$

Hence **Ranty-mad,** *adj.* raving, noisy, boisterous.

**n.Yks.** Persons are said to be ranty-mad when they use abusive language, and lose their self-control. 'Ā declare sha's geean rantymad shootin an' geeapin aboot' (W.H.).

**RANTY,** see **Rowan-tree.**

**RANTY-TANTY,** *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. [**ra·nti-tanti.**] **1.** *sb.* A weed with a reddish leaf which grows among corn.

**Sc.** With croudy moudy they fed me, Lang kail and ranty tanty, MAIDMENT *Ballads* (1844) 13, ed. 1868. **n.Sc.** Its Eng. name I have not been able to learn (JAM.). **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Cum.** BROCKETT *Gl.* (1846).

**2.** The broad-leaved dock, *Rumex obtusifolius.*

**Ayr.** Old people still use it in spring instead of greens (JAM.).

**3.** *Obs.* A kind of beverage, distilled from heath and other vegetable substances, formerly used by the peasantry. Ayr. (*ib.*) **4.** *adj.* Very angry, in a violent passion. Cum. BROCKETT *Gl.* (1846). w.Yks.$^{1}$

**RANY,** *sb.* Cor. Also in form **renny.** [**ræ·ni, re·ni.**] A ridge of low rough rocks in the sea, covered and uncovered by the tide. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 360; **Cor.**$^{12}$

**RAOWT, RAOWY,** see **Rait,** *sb.*, **Rowy.**

**RAP,** *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. Slang. Also written **rapp** Uls. [**rap.**] **1.** A counterfeit copper coin of the nominal value of a halfpenny which was used in Ireland in the reign of George I; a counterfeit coin of any kind; also used *attrib.*; and in *comp.* **Rap-farthing, -halfpenny.**

**Sc.** A mere rap (JAM.); The morn ye'll get a note at sight, But ne'er a rap ye'll get the night, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 107. **Lnk.** Yer maister plied him wi' 't [drink] as lang's he had a rap, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 117. **Ir.** Never . . . gev a single rap to help us, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (1839) xvii. **Uls.** Not worth a rap, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–62) VII. 265. **Ant.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **Qco.** I have not a rap, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1827–32) III. xxv. **Cum.** As fer t'stays, they warn't worth t'toss up of a rap-hopenny, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 218; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **w.Yks.** I' mi' pocket aw hav'nt a rap, HARTLEY *Ditt.* (1868) 1st S. 54. **Slang.** BAUMANN *Londinismen* (1887).

**2.** A cheat, impostor; a person of bad character.

**Sc.** (JAM.) **Ir.** Did ye go to bed in yer brogues, ye rap, or was it in yer sleep ye put em on? *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) I. 139. **n.Ir.** Even Davey Roe, the rap, Laugh'd till his sides were splittin', *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 92. **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **w.Ir.** Bad luck to the rap she had to lave you, any way, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) II. 565.

**RAP,** *sb.*$^{2}$ Wil. Som. Dev. Also written **wrap** Wil.$^{1}$ [**ræp.**] **1.** A thin strip of land; the crop grown on such a strip. Cf. **rape,** *sb.*$^{2}$

**Som.** Perhaps you might find a couple of raps that would grow potatoes (W.F.R.). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ What b'ee gwain to put thick rap o' groun' to, where you had the carrots last year? There's always a covey o' birds in one or tother o' they raps o' mangle and taties. I've a got a rap o' taties over in Mr. Hosegood's field, but they baint hardly a-worth diggin'. **Dev.** A house with a long rap of garden, *Reports Provinc.* (1884).

**2.** A strip or piece cut off; esp. of cloth or wood.

**Wil.**$^{1}$ **n.Wil.** 'Ave 'ee got ar a wrap or two as 'ee can let I 'ave? (E.H.G.) **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Mus' have a rap o' cloth vor the bum cork. **Dev.** Rap o' board, *Reports Provinc.* (1884). **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$

[Cp. Norw. dial. *rep*, a strip of arable land (Aasen).]

**RAP**, *sb.*$^{3}$ Sc. In phr. *rap and stow*, root and branch. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**RAP**, *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.*$^{4}$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Amer. Also written **wrap** Sc. [rap, ræp.] **1.** *v.* In *comb.* with *prep.*: (1) **Rap away**, to swear; (2) — **off**, (*a*) to go off hastily with a noise; (*b*) to speak inconsiderately; to let out secrets; (3) — **out**, to speak angrily and quickly; to use bad language; to boast; to speak plainly; (4) — **to**, to fasten a door, &c.; (5) — **up**, to knock up; to arouse by knocking; (6) — **upon**, to knock up against; to come upon.

(1) **n.Yks.** She used to rap away (I.W.). (2, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam.); The pistols and the carabines of the troopers that rappit aff the tane after the tother as fast as hail, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxxvi. (*b*) **n.Yks.**$^{24}$ **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ Ah thowt nowt aboot it; ah just rapp'd it off. **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) (3) **Sc.** He rappit out a volley of oaths (Jam.). **Per.** Ye tak' your aith; . . Ye rap it oot to get a breath, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 90. **Fif.** Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 13. **Cum.**$^{1}$ He rap't out his ugly woaths as fast as hen could pick; **Cum.**$^{4}$ **Chs.**$^{1}$ It also rather implies that there has been a previous attempt to suppress it [bad language]. **Der.**$^{2}$ Rap out with it. **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ **Lin.**$^{1}$ They bullyragged him, and he did rap out surely. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ She's such a woman to rap out, she's as bad as a man. **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Dev.** And Albertina, 'er rapped out: 'Take no notice, indeed!' *Eng. Illus. Mag.* (June 1896) 259. (4) **Abd.** Wi' grete ado, I gat him forth, And rappit to the door, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 107. (5) **Lth.** They rappit him up and demanded anither cheerer, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 97. **Edb.** I must e'en pocket my pride and rap up the Secretar, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 122. **n.Cy.**, **Yks.** (J.W.) (6) **Lnk.** As I stept across the street I rapped upon a woman who was intently gazing up at our window, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 50.

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Rap-chafts**, in phr. *to be at rap-chafts*, to have nothing to eat; (2) **-stick**, a strop of wood or leather, used after the whetstone to sharpen a scythe.

(1) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ 'We were fairly at rapchafts.' . . The term means to rap the chafts together without any food between them. (2) **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$

**3.** Phr. (1) *to rap and swear*, to swear; (2) — *at a venture*, (*a*) to speak without consideration; (*b*) to embark upon an undertaking, to engage in a speculation; (3) — *off a thing*, to do it expeditiously; (4) — *on the knuckles*, to snub; to control sharply.

(1) **n.Yks.** She rapt an' sweerd a bit (I.W.). (2, *a*) **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ (*b*) **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.) (3) **Lth.** (Jam.) (4) **Cum.**$^{14}$

**4.** To rap at.

**Abd.** He rappit the knockers—he rang a' the bells, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 6.

**5.** To knock heavily; to strike.

**Abd.** Fancy it brave to rap heids wi' a stane, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 602. **Per.** A man that wore blinkers, And stood among stones, And rapp'd them with groans, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 160. **Fif.** Tennant *Anster Fair* (1812) 117, ed. 1871. **Lnk.** Ilk thing against whilk my head I micht rap, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 13, ed. 1897. **Edb.** Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 391, ed. 1815.

**6.** To tap.

**Slg.** He rapped his mull [snuff-box], Towers *Poems* (1885) 64. **Peb.** Its lid, . . Loud rapt, and plunged in yellow snuff, A thoomb, and fingers two, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 53, ed. 1817. **Lnk.** He rapped his snuff-mull impatiently, Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 16.

**7.** *Obs.* To knock up, to arouse by knocking.

**Fif.** Dan Andrew . . . out gaed whiddin' . . . to rap The slumb'rous Barclay frae his nap, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 46.

**8.** To fall in pattering drops, esp. of tears.

**Sc.** Thus tears are said to come rapping down when there is a flood of them (Jam.). **Abd.** Tho' o'er my chin the tears sud rap, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 143. **Fif.** Fast the tear comes rappin' down Big as a bead, Gray *Poems* (1811) 69. **Rnf.** Frae my crown The vera bluid came rappin' down, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 60.

**9.** To signal to the breaksman at a colliery; see below.

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.**, **Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **n.Stf.** This is generally done by means of a large iron hammer rapping on an iron plate fixed near the mouth of the pit. A wire extends from the end of the lever to the bottom of the shaft (J.T.).

**10.** To sound as if knocked on.

**Abd.** At nicht the doors rap, an' the windows flap, flap, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 108.

**11.** To boast, brag. I.W. (C.J.V.), Dev. (Hall.) **12.** To hazard; to attempt a thing at all risks. w.Yks.$^{1}$ **13.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Rap-tapping**, a rough amusement which consists in rousing people from sleep by a tap on their windows, and rapping their heads when they look out.

**w.Yks.** Many a 'raptappin' foray made from the old building, Binns *Vill. to Town* (1882) 44.

**14.** Phr. (1) *in a rap*, in a moment; immediately; (2) *rap and rattle*, foolish or boasting talk; (3) *to have a rap at anything*, to make an attempt, hit or miss; (4) *to play rap*, to strike smartly.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Rnf.** In a rap . . . he gat a scrap, And wrate the order, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 81. **Lth.** He sobered in a rap, M'Neill *Preston* (c. 1895) 112. **Peb.** *Lintoun Green* (1685) 33, ed. 1817. (2) **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ (3) **Nhp.**$^{1}$ I don't know whether I can do it, but I'll have a rap at it. **War.**$^{3}$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (4) **Lnk.** The Laird . . . Flourish'd freely his stick, . . An' swore he'd yet gar it owre Baldy play rap, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 91.

**15.** A smart blow.

**Sc.** He then gave the precentor a rap over the head with the butt end of his Bible, *Magopico* (ed. 1836) 27. **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Abd.** Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 106. **Kcd.** In his han' an aiken cudgel Fit to bide or gie a rap, Grant *Lays* (1884) 39. **Frf.** Sands *Poems* (1833) 126. **Per.** Her hand on her harp ready to gie the first rap, *Sabbath Nights* (1899) 27. **Fif.** Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 82. **Ayr.** Goldie *Poems* (1822) 71. **Lth.** Mony raps wi' rape and rung, We gat to mind our carritch, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 138. **Edb.** Wi' sic a rap he tumbl'd, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 165. **Peb.** *Lintoun Green* (1685) 57, ed. 1817. **Don.** Reaching a rap on the bald pate to old Pether Melly, *Harper's Mag.* (Jan. 1900) 214. **Dor.** Zome day I know theäse drunken chaps'll bring yerself and I to raps, *Eclogue* (1862) 3.

**16.** A tiff, quarrel.

**Sur.**$^{1}$ If I had just a rap with my wife, To clear the weather, what business was it of yourn?

**17.** A friendly chat. **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ Let's 'ev a pyse an' a bit o' rap.

**18.** *pl.* News, esp. in phr. *what raps.*

**Dur.**$^{1}$, **n.Yks.**$^{124}$ **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ Ah likes tĭ tak a paper, an then Ah gets tĭ knaw what raps. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** What's the raps? Was shoe pleäsed? (F.P.T.); **w.Yks.**$^{1}$; **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ What raps! what raps! to dāay, māaster; owt through Ameriker? He'll be here next week, an' then we sal knawah what raps. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Shr.** An toud 'em the raps, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883-6) vi; **Shr.**$^{1}$ Whad bin the best raps tŏërt 'Abberley?

**19.** *pl.* Sports, games, merrymakings.

**s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Wel, ŭn yi aad· gùd raap·s ŭt dhŭ Wai·ks? **War.**$^{2}$ We bin to the gipsy-party, an' 'ad sich raps. **Shr.**$^{1}$ 'I hanna sid yo' sence Stretton far; whad sort o' raps 'ad'n'ee?' 'Oh! we'd'n rar' raps—never got'n wham till break-o'-day.'

**20.** A disorderly, boasting person. w.Yks.$^{1}$

**RAP**, *v.*$^{2}$ and *sb.*$^{5}$ In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. Also written **rapp** Yks. [rap, ræp.] **1.** *v.* To exchange, barter, 'swop.'

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Yks.** *ib. MS. add.* (M.) **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Ahy mai·d im dhŭ of·ŭr tŭ raap· yaan·dŭr uwd blaak· ky'aay ŭ mahyn fŭr iz tóo-éeŭr-uwd ef·ŭr. **Nhp.**$^{1}$ **War.**$^{2}$ I'll rap my knife with [for] yōrn; **War.**$^{34}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ Ben Jones wanted to rap his owd mar' fur Preece's pony. **Shr.**, **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Glo.**$^{1}$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**$^{1}$ **s.Cy.** Holloway. **Dor.**$^{1}$ I've a-rapped awoy the hoss. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Our Jim told me how Tailder Jones should zay how he'd rap a new suit o' clothes vor two o' they there little pigs; but Jim zaid he widn rap way un, 'thout he'd let'n had a new hat 'long way 'em. **Dev.**$^{1}$, **nw.Dev**$^{1}$.

**2.** *sb.* An exchange.

**sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ He was about making a rap wi' some one. I shouldn't advise you to make a rap on it. **Nhp.**$^{1}$ Butchers frequently say to each other, 'Come, can't you and I have a rap?' **War.**$^{3}$; **War.**$^{4}$ Yer got the best of that rap, that's true and sartain. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **s.Cy.** 'Will you buy this horse of me?' 'No, I will not buy him, but I will give you a "rap" for him,' Holloway. **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Dhai-d u-gau·t-n een u raap· vur dree buun·lz u stroa· un u púch·

krauk [they obtained it in an exchange for three bundles of straw and a pitch crock]. Capical good mare her is, mind. I had her in a rap wi' George Toms vor th' old oss and dree poun'. **nw.Dev.**$^1$

**RAP**, *v.*$^3$ In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **wrap** w.Yks.$^4$ Lin.$^1$ Nhp.$^1$ **[rap, ræp.]** In phr. (1) *to rap and* (*or*) *rain, ran*, or *rein*, (2) *— and rear*, (3) *— and ree*, (4) *— and reeve*, to seize with violence; to get by any means, fair or foul; to scrape together; (5) *— and rend*, (*a*) see (4); (*b*) to snatch and tear; to waste, destroy property; (6) *— and rind*, (7) *— and run* (*for*, (8) *— and tear*, (9) *— and w*)*ring*, (10) *— and wrung*, see (4).

(1) **Lakel.**$^2$ He'd tak owt 'at he could rap-an'-rain. **Wm.** They saved o they cud rap or rain (B.K.). **w.Yks.** He'll tak all he can rap or rein on, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Sept. 14, 1889); Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Ess.** He snatches all he can rap and ran, *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 498; **Ess.**$^1$ (2) **n.Lin.**$^1$ To gather together by any means. 'He's sell'd all he can rap and rear an' slotted off to Canada.' (3) **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ They rapp'd and rẹe'd for him all they could lay their hands on. (4) **Cum.**$^4$ To rap and reeve, oft flew to arms, Stagg *Cum. Minstrel.* (5, *a*) **Sc.** Every ane o' them will maintain as mony o' his name or his clan . . . as he can rap and rend means for, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxvi. **Lan.** Holloway. **Lin.** He gets all he can rap and rend, Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 720; **Lin.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$ **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **e.An.**$^1$ **Suf.** Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); **Suf.**$^1$ 'A spend every thing 'a can rap and rend. **Ess.** To git all he cud rap an' rend, Etch keeper seem'd a strivin', Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 135. **Sus.**$^{12}$ (*b*) **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1854). **Ess.** *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 186. (6) **s.Dev., e.Cor.** (Miss D.), **Cor.**$^{12}$ (7) **Lan.** Doesn't it tak' o' aw con rap an run to feed yon three greyt pigs i' th' cot? Lahee *Sketches* (1887) 9. **Sus.**$^{12}$ **Hmp.** Holloway. **I.W.**$^2$ He spends all he can rap and run vor. (8) **Lan.** Holloway. (9) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **w.Yks.**$^2$; **w.Yks.**$^4$ He gets every thing that he can wrap and wring. **Chs.**$^{13}$ **Der.**$^2$ If I can rap an' ring money enough I'll ha' it. **nw.Der.**$^1$ He spends aw es he can rap en' ring. **Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 731. **Nhp.**$^1$ He wraps and wrings all he can. (10) **Lin.**$^1$

[Sw. *rappa*, to seize anything hastily, to snatch away (Widegren).]

**RAP**, see **Rop**(**p**.

**RAP-A-TAG**, *sb.* Chs. Der. **[ra·pətag.]** A dissipated, good-for-nothing fellow; a ne'er-do-weel.

**Chs.** Some o' th' unbreech'd rap-a-tap were bowd enough to go up stairs, Croston *Enoch Crump* (1887) 9; **Chs.**$^{13}$, **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$

**RAPE**, *sb.*$^1$ Yks. **1.** *Obs.* In *comp.* **Rape-cloth**, a large sheet on which rape is threshed.

**n.Yks.** A rape-cloth of the largest size measures twenty yards square, Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 136; Previous to the day of thrashing, a 'rape-cloth,' 'carrying-cloths,' and other necessaries are to be provided, *ib.* 156.

**2.** The charlock, *Sinapis arvensis.* n.Yks. (B. & H.)

**RAPE**, *sb.*$^2$ Sus. **[rēp.]** A division of the county comprising several hundreds.

Bailey (1721); **Sus.**$^1$ The Normans divided the county of Sussex into six rapes—Hastings, Pevensey, and Lewes, in East Sussex; Bramber, Arundel, and Chichester, in West Sussex. Each of these rapes had a castle near the coast, and an available harbour at its southern extremity, and formed what was called 'a high road to Normandy'; **Sus.**$^2$

[Cp. ON. *hreppr*, a district (Vigfusson).]

**RAPE**, *v.* and *sb.*$^3$ n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Not. Glo. e.An. I.W. Som. Dev. Also in form **rawp** s.Chs.$^1$ Not.; **repe** n.Cy. **[rēp, reəp.]** **1.** *v.* To scratch with violence.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ Óo flóo aat· im ŭz iv óo waan·tid rau·p iz ahyz aayt. **I.W.** (C.J.V.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ Hast a-got other bit o' rag in thy pocket? I've a-rape my 'and way a gurt humack, eens he do blid like a pig. **Dev.** To scratch might be the gentlest scraping, while to rape would certainly be understood to cause pain, and probably to draw blood. 'She raped her cheeks with her nails,' *Reports Provinc.* (1885).

**2.** Phr. (1) *to rape and rend*(*re*, (2) *— and scrape*, to scrape together; to get by any means in one's power.

(1) **n.Cy.** Holloway. **n.Yks.**$^2$ (2) **s.Chs.**$^1$ Ai·, Tùm·ŭs, ahy dóo wùn·dŭr aat· yŭ, rai·pin ŭn skrai·pin ŭz yoa· dùn. **s.Not.** He tries to rawp and scrawp everything. 'E raped an' scraped ivry penny 'e could for 'er (J.P.K.). **Glo.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^1$

**3.** *Fig.* With *up*: to rake up, to harp upon a grievance.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ Yi)d ŭ thuwt dhi)d ŭ let·n uwd tahymz bey; bùt dhai mŭn rai·p ŭm ùp ŭ puu·rpŭs fŭr mai·k ŭ ruw.

**4.** *sb.* A rough file, a rasp. w.Yks.$^2$

[**1.** Fr. *raper*, to rasp, or scrape hard (Cotgr.).]

**RAPE**, see **Reap, Rope**, *sb.*$^1$

**RAPID**, *adj.* Lin. Nhp. Glo. Ken. Sus. Wil. Som. Dev. **[ra·pid, ræ·pid.]** Violent; severe; esp. used of pain.

**Lin.**$^1$ The pain was so rapid she could not move. **Nhp.**$^1$ **Glo.** *N. & Q.* (1859) 2nd S. vii. 146. **Ken.**$^1$ An old woman in Eastry Union Workhouse, who was suffering from sciatica, told me that 'It was rapid in the night.' **Sus.** The pains doant seem to come quite so oudacious rapid as what they did yesterday, *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 155. **Wil.**$^1$ Rapid weather. **w.Som.**$^1$ I zim I be a little bit better s'mornin, doctor, the pain idn nothin' near so rapid 's 'twas. 'Sober! don't 'ee be so rapid way un; neef 'ee don't take care and be tender way un, you'll tear'n all to pieces.' Said of using a mowing-machine. **s.Dev.** A rapid winter (G.E.D.).

**RAPIER-DANCE**, *sb.* Yks. Also in form **raper-donce.** A dance *gen.* performed about Christmas-time; see below.

**w.Yks.** The performers are usually dressed in a white frock, or covered with a shirt, to which, as also to their hats, or paper helmets, are appended long black ribbons. They frequently go from house to house, about Christmas, and are treated with ale after their military exercise. At merry nights, and on other festive occasions, they are introduced one after another by the names and titles of heroes, from Hector and Paris, Princes of Troy, down to Guy of Warwick. A spokesman then repeats some verses in praise of each, and they begin to flourish the rapier. On a signal given, all the weapons are united, or interlaced, but soon withdrawn again, and brandished by the heroes, who exhibit a great variety of evolutions, being usually accompanied by slow music. In the last scene, the rapiers are united round the neck of a person kneeling in the centre, and when they are suddenly withdrawn, the victim falls to the ground; he is afterwards carried out, and a mock funeral is performed with pomp and solemn strains, Willan *List Wds.* (1811).

Hence **Raper-doncer**, *sb.* an actor who takes part in the dance or play. w.Yks. Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865).

**RAPLOCH**, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Also written **raplach** Sc. (Jam.); and in forms **raplack, raplock, roploch** Sc. (Jam.) **[ra·pləχ.]** **1.** *sb.* Coarse woollen cloth, homespun and undyed; a plaid or garment made from such cloth; also used *attrib.*

**Sc.** (Jam.); The rost was teugh as raploch hodin, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 176, ed. 1871. **Or.I.** Ophelias in raplochs, and Desdemonas in linsey woolsey frocks, Vedder *Sketches* (1832) 105. **Uls.** As coarse as raploch, Hume *Dial.* (1878) 27.

**2.** The skin of a hare littered in March and killed at the end of the year. Cld. (Jam.) **3.** *adj.* Homespun, homely, rough; also used *fig.*

**Fif.** Then I now, shall try now To spin some raplock rhyme, Gray *Poems* (1811) 33. **Ayr.** The Muse, . . Tho' rough an' raploch be her measure, She's seldom lazy, Burns *2nd Ep. to Davie*, st. 7. **Dmf.** Rough and raploch mountain cheer Maun please gin ye'll be mine, Reid *Poems* (1894) 134. **Kcb.** An' gayly show'd their raploch gear, An' bridles made o' rashes, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 75.

**RAPP**, see **Rop**(**p**.

**RAPPAK**, *sb.* Cum. Also written **rappuck.** **[ra·pək.]** A pet name for an unruly child.

**Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^4$ He [the dog] duz lurry them rappucks at cuh creepan aboot t'back dooar, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 144.

**RAPPAREE**, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Irel. An Irish plunderer armed with a pike; any ruffianly vagabond.

**Sc.** What has the like o' them rapparees to do at the kirk ony day put Sunday? Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xlv. **Ir.** All rapparees, well-armed and wicked, Barrington *Sketches* (1827–32) I. ii. **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–62) VII. 76. **s.Ir.** To make that old rapparee drunk, Croker *Fairy Leg.* (1862) 205.

[Ir. *rapaire*, a noisy fellow, a sloven (O'Reilly).]

**RAPPER**, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. I.Ma. Glo. I.W. w.Cy. **[ra·pə(r, ræ·pə(r).]** **1.** A door-knocker.

**Nhb.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^2$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **I.Ma.** Was she too little to reach the rapper? Brown *Doctor* (1887) 210.

**2.** Mining term: a lever used to give signals; see below; also the person, usually a boy, employed in working the lever. See **Rap**, *v.*$^1$ **9.**

**Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb., Dur.** A lever placed at the top of a shaft or inclined plane, to one end of which a hammer is attached, and to the other a line, communicating with the bottom of the shaft or incline. Its use is to give signals when everything is ready at the bottom for drawing away, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **n.Yks.** (J.J.B.)

Hence **Rapper-rope**, *sb.* a line attached to one end of the lever and communicating with the bottom of the shaft or incline. Nhb.$^1$ **3.** A downright falsehood; a great oath. Glo.$^1$, I.W. (C.J.V.), w.Cy. (Hall.) Cf. **rapping.**

**4.** A person who excels in anything.

**w.Yks.** He wor a rapper at it i' his younger days, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1881) 22; (J.W.)

[**1.** He stood with the rapper of the door suspended for a full minute in his hand, Sterne *Tristram Shandy* (ed. 1770) VI. 143.]

**RAPPERDANDY**, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. [ra·pərdandi.] The bear bilberry, *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi.*

**s.Sc., n.Cy.** Johnston *Botany* (1853) in (B. & H.). **Nhb.$^1$**

**RAPPING,** *ppl. adj.* Yks. Lan. [ra·pin.] Used of anything very large, 'whopping.' w.Yks. (J.W.), ne.Lan.$^1$ Cf. **rapper, 3.**

**RAPPIS,** *sb.* Cum. Wm. Also written **rapis** Cum. [ra·pis.] A dissolute person; a rascal.

**Cum.** *Gl.* (1852); Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 309. **Wm.** Sic rappis comonly git their due, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 73.

**RAPPIT**, see **Rabbit**, *sb.*$^1$, *v.*$^2$

**RAPPLE,** *v.*$^1$ and *sb.* Sc. Irel. [ra·pl.] **1.** *v.* To rattle; to continue rapping. Wxf.$^1$ **2.** *sb.* In phr. *rapple rat-tat*, the beat of a drum.

**Per.** An herald came forward with the rapple-rat-tat, Spence *Poems* (1898) 30.

[EFries. *rappeln*, to rattle (Koolman).]

**RAPPLE**, *v.*$^2$ Sc. Nhb. Also in form **ropple** Sc. Nhb.$^1$ [ra·pl.] With *up*: to grow quickly and rankly; used of vegetation, and also of human beings.

**Lth., Rxb.** (Jam.) **Nhb.$^1$** Hoo he's roppled up.

[EFries. *rappeln*, to hurry (Koolman).]

**RAPPLE,** *v.*$^3$ ? *Obs.* Sc. To put on clothes in haste; to wrap clothes round, to 'warple.'

**Fif.** Baith learnit and unlearnit bodies About them rapplet fast their duddies, And headlins hurryin' frae their doors, Out-ran in thousands to the scores, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 135.

**RAPPLE**, see **Ropple.**

**RAPPO,** *sb.* *Obs.* Chs. Stf. A long walking-stick carried by countrymen, reaching up to or above their heads. (K.) Cf. **repple.**

**RAPSCALLION**, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in form **rabscallion** Sc. (Jam.) Glo. [ra·pskaliən, ræp·skæliən.] A rascal; a wild, reckless fellow; a vagabond; a ne'er-do-weel; a 'lick-platter'; also used *attrib.*

**Sc.** (Jam.); What else can give him sic an earnest tesire to see this rapscallion? Scott *Midlothian* (1818) li. **Abd.** Ruddiman *Parish* (1828) 66, ed. 1889. **e.Fif.** Bessie refused to alloo such a menseless rapscallion to set anither fit in her academy, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iii. **Gall.** Once upon a day my co-rapscallion and I, questing from Bourtree Buss, entered it, *Gallovidian* (1899) I. 154. **Ir.** The dear knows what dirty ould rapscallions 'ill get the wearin' of it now, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 38. **Dwn.** (C.H.W.), **Nhb.$^1$** **Dur.** That rapscallion lass o' Robinson's, Guthrie *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 182. **Lakel.$^2$**, **Cum.$^{14}$**, **n.Yks.$^2$**, **e.Yks.$^1$**, **w.Yks.$^{125}$** **Lan.$^1$** What a rapscallion thou art! When wilt'a sattle deawn an' be quiet? **ne.Lan.$^1$**, **Der.$^2$**, **nw.Der.$^1$**, **Not.$^1$**, **n.Lin.$^1$**, **Nhp.$^1$**, **War.$^2$** **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 356. **Ess.** If the rapscallion he'd a-cotch He'd put him in a stew, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 134; **Ess.$^1$**, **Ken.** (H.M.) **Dev.$^1$** Here, you rapscallion-ragamuffin, where be you slinking to? 14. [**Amer.** Them rapscallions took in four hundred and sixty-five dollars in that three nights, *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1885) 553.]

**RAPSICAL**, *adj.* Yks. Thoughtless; funny; boisterous; esp. when slightly intoxicated.

**n.Yks.** He was a rapsical fellow (I.W.). **e.Yks.$^1$**

**RAP'T,** *ppl. adj.* Cum.$^{14}$ [Not known to our correspondents.] [rapt.] Of a sheep: ragged.

**RAPTURE**, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Also written **raptur** Ayr. [ra·ptə(r.] A fit of temper, a state of violent anger and excitement.

**Rnf.** Rack'd by woman bodie flyting Wha in raptures often flee, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 191. **Ayr.** He lap up in a raptur' and swore he wad fell us, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 205. **Lnk.** The laddies used to pit her into terrible raptures when they misca'ed her, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) 160. **Yks.** He flew into such a rapture (C.C.R.).

[Your prattling nurse Into a rapture lets her baby cry, Shaks. *Cor.* II. i. 223.]

**RAPTUROUS,** *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Outrageous.

**Slk.** This rapturous young lawyer, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 323, ed. 1866.

**RAR**, see **Rear**, *v.*$^2$

**RARE**, *adj.*$^1$ and *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Stf. Der. Lin. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Brks. e.An. Som. Dev. Also in forms **ra** Lan.; **raare** w.Yks.; **raayre, rur** Brks.$^1$ [reə(r.] **1.** *adj.* Great, grand, fine, 'good.'

**Sc.** (A.W.) **n.Yks.** Awd Dickey had a rare fire, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 40. **w.Yks.** They've gotten into a raare mess, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Lan.** Thi fayther's in a rare tanthrum this mornin', Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) i. **Der.$^2$** It's rare stuff. Hoo's a rare lass. **nw.Der.$^1$** **n.Lin.$^1$** Scotter's a rare plaace for carrots. **Wor.** Them cannons made a rare n(o)ise yesterday (H.K.). **Glo.$^1$** 'A rare piece,' said of a fine well-built girl. **Brks.$^1$** I hev got zome raayre craps o' turmuts this year. **Nrf.** Here's a rare bit of water in this deek, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 116. **Suf.** A rare bargain, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). **Som.** Rare wether, chilver, chilver hogs, *Wellington Wkly. News* (Apr. 8, 1896) 1, col. 1. **w.Som.$^1$** Yours is rare cider. Thick's a rare knife to cut. **Dev.** I'd a-sot my mind on that there bully calf, vor he were a rare un, Ford *Larramys* (1897) 7.

**2.** Phr. (1) *a rare piece of work*, a disturbance, a quarrel; (2) *in a rare pass*, in a mess; dirty; (3) *in rare blow*, in good health or spirits; (4) *in rare collar*, in a good position; (5) *in rare fettle*, in good health, having a good appetite; (6) *rare deed*, great, fine, or extraordinary doings; (7) *rare gam*, plucky, spirited; (8) *to blow a rare cheek*, to look well.

(1) **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 32. (2) **Nrf.** He got his clothes in a rare pass, *ib.* 40. (3) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 25, 1896). (4) **w.Yks.** *ib.*; He's e rare collar just nah (B.K.). (5) **w.Yks.** Ah'm i' rare fettle fer mi breykfast, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 25, 1896). (6) **w.Yks.** A! but ther's a bit o' rare deed goin' on up at yond hahse, just nah, *ib.* (7) **w.Yks.** T'oud lass is rare gam, is'nt sha? Bywater *Gossips*, 15. (8) **w.Yks.** She blows a rare cheek, I'm sure the place agrees with her (H.L.).

**3.** *adv.* Very, exceedingly.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Nhb.** He's a rare bonny lad, our Will, Lilburn *Borderer* (1896) 11. **n.Yks.** An' a rare good laff beeath him an' all t'men hed aboot it, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 88, ed. 1892. **e.Yks.$^1$** That's a rare good knife. **w.Yks.$^2$** O think it's a rare good thing at we han a National Debt. **Lan.** It's a rare good job . . . as visitin' foak . . . never see this eend o' th' teawn, Owen *Good Owd Toimes* (1870) 14. **Suf.** A rare great old sow (H.H.).

**4.** *Comb.* with *adj.* and *adv.* **Rare and good, well,** &c., very, exceedingly, good, well, &c.

**Nhb.** I'll warrant ye're rare an' hungry, Lilburn *Borderer* (1896) 321. **e.Yks.** Pahson lewkt rare an glad when he saw day-leet ageean, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 37. **w.Yks.** They wor rare an' fain to rest thersens, Hartley *Puddin* (1876) 349; Raare and weel tired, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.$^2$** He used to be rare and fond o' carrots; **w.Yks.$^5$** **Lan.** We felt rare and glad, Laycock *Sngs.* (1866) 32; It ma'es him look ra' an' queer, Mellor *Poems* (1865) 15. **m.Lan.$^1$** **n.Stf.** You've got a jest book as you're rare and proud on, Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* (1859) I. 9, Cab. ed. **n.Lin.** He cums to a stack-yard, an' seäs a man rare an' throng, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 63; **n.Lin.$^1$** When I was a bairn I was rare an' fond o' S—— bud I doänt think much to her noo. **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Cmb.$^1$** That there cut on your finger's rare and angry; you'd better put a hutkin on.

**RARE,** *adj.*$^2$ Ken. I.W. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **rear** Ken. Cor.$^2$ [reə(r).] Early; ready, prepared. Also used *advb.*

**Ken.** Grose (1790). **I.W.** (C.J.V.), **Som.** (Hall.) **Dev.** *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xi. 479; **Dev.$^1$** I zure I've a zeed en mornings rare and evelings late, 29, ed. Palmer. **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xi. 385; **Cor.$^1$** The broccolow are bra' and rare this year. We go to bed pretty rare on Sundays; **Cor.$^2$** Any eatable thing early in the season is rare.

**RARE**, see **Rear**, *v.*$^2$, *adj.*, **Roar.**

**RARELY,** *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Nhp. War. Hnt. Nrf. Suf. Also in form **rayly** Lan. [reə·(r)li.] **1.** Of degree: extremely; very; of manner: finely, excellently, very well.

**n.Sc.** The sword an the targe That hang about Charlie, They had sic a glitter And set him sae rarelie, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 86, ed. 1875. **Frf.** As lang's your threadies were nae bare, Ye craving kept out rarely, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 85. **Fif.** DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 147. **Nhb.** Ahint the bush that hauds the thrush He now can shelter rarely, *Coquetdale Sngs.* (1852) 116. **Dur.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** (J.W.); Thi barn gets on rarely. Them rewbub plants grows rarely (Æ.B.); **w.Yks.**$^1$ 'How isto, Tom?' 'Rarely, thankto'; **w.Yks.**$^5$ Ah cam off rarely at t'market yesterder. **Lan.** An' rayly th' owd lad stared when he fund ut he'd a highwayman i' th' house, BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1863) 169, ed. 1884; Awm rarely fond o' th' owd place, OWEN *Good Owd Toimes* (1870) 14. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.** (C.J.B.), **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ 'How are you getting on?' 'Rarely.' **War.**$^3$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Nrf.** I was 'rarely' pleased to see him (A.A.G.); COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 41. **Suf.** That's rarely hot, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

**2.** Phr. *rarely off*, in comfortable circumstances, well-to-do, rich.

**Wm.** They're rarely off noo wi o' t'barns at work (B.K.). **w.Yks.** Thah'rt rarely off, nowt to du but ride aht in a carriage ivvry day (Æ.B.).

**RARE-MOUSE,** see **Rear-mouse.**

**RARE OVERS,** *phr.* Irel. Nrf. Ken. Also in form **rare o's** Nrf. [rē·rōvəz.] In phr. *rare overs for meddlers*, used in addressing inquisitive persons, indicative of the wish that they will cease to ask questions. See **Layovers.**

**Ir.** This is a common saying . . . as an answer to over-curious children, but it is generally expressed as 'layovers for meddlers, and crutches for lame ducks,' *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. v. 257. **Nrf.** Rare o's for medlers, a box o' the ears for inquirers, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 33. **Ken.** *N. & Q.* (1859) 2nd S. vii. 225.

**RARRIK,** *sb.* Sh.I. [ra·rik.] A birr, rattle, bang.

Shü held him gaein' at da wa' inby da fire wi' a rarrik fil da dry clae rattl'd oot o' da wi' apo' da flör, *Sh. News* (Mar. 10, 1900).

**RARY,** *v.* Wm. [rē·ri.] To break a horse in; to tame it by not over-gentle means; to bring it on to its hind quarters by violent use of a heavy breaking-bit. (B.K.)

[A coined word; from *Rarey*, a celebrated horse-tamer.]

**RASCAD,** see **Rascot.**

**RASCAL,** *sb.* Sc. Lan. Also in form **raskill** Sc. [ra·skl.] **1.** A lean animal. ne.Lan.$^1$ **2.** A young deer. Dmf. WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899).

[**2.** So when youre hauntelere dere were all y-takyn, Was non of the rasskayle aredy full growe, *Rich. the Redeles*, II. 128-9.]

**RASCALITY,** *sb.* w.Yks.$^1$ Used *attrib.*: base, worthless, rascally.

He's a rascality dog. It's a rascality piece of business.

**RASCOT,** *sb.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Also written **raskot** Wm.; and in forms **rascad** w.Yks.$^1$ s.Not.; **raskelt** ne.Lan.$^1$ [ra·skət.] A rascal, knave.

**Cum.** *Gl.* (1851). **Wm.** Joan Scapin, a raskot et hes leevt ea varra gud pleaces, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 29, ed. 1821. **w.Yks.**$^1$ That lang-heeoded, winner-neb'd rascad Boany, ii. 298. **Lan.** Yon's that janglin rascot again, BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1863) 76, ed. 1884; Rascots i' th' ward ar' as thick as wasps in a hummo-bee neest, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Leg.* (1873) 192; **Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **s.Not.** The young rasca'd hes run off with my apple (J.P.K.).

Hence **Rascotly,** *adj.* rascally, knavish.

**Lan.** A parsil o rascotly jabbernowts, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 28.

**RASE,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Bdf. e.An. Also in forms **raaze** Sh.I.; **race** n.Yks.$^2$; **raze** Sc. Bdf. [rēs, rēz.] **1.** *v.* To abrade or cut the flesh slightly.

**Sh.I.** De're I'm raaz'd da ba' o' me haan apo' dis deevil's toarns, *Sh. News* (Feb. 18, 1899). **Bdf.** 'I razed my hand in two places.' Pronounced 'race' (J.W.B.). **e.An.**$^1$ We pronounce it as if it were 'race.'

**2.** To shave.

**Per.** Accused for breaking of the Sabbath by polling and razing of the Laird of ——, MAIDMENT *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844-5) II. 276.

**3.** To rasp, rub, scrape.

**n.Yks.**$^2$ 'Race it up,' rub it up, or rather, bruise it up.

Hence **Raced,** *ppl. adj.* of ginger: having the root scraped or bleached, powdered, grated. Cf. **race,** *sb.*$^3$

**n.Yks.**$^2$ 'Raced ginger.' We hear ginger asked for 'not in the stick, but raced.'

**4.** *sb.* A streak down the face of a horse. N.Cy.$^2$

[*Rasen*, to scrape (*Prompt.*); Fr. *raser*, to shave, sheere (COTGR.). **4.** To haue a whyte rase or ball in the foreheed, FITZHERBERT *Husb.* (1534) 64.]

**RASE,** see **Rise,** *v.*$^1$

**RASE-BRAINED,** *adj.* Chs. [rē·z-brēnd.] Impetuous, hare-brained, violent.

**Chs.**$^{123}$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Wot ŭ rai·z-brai·nd mon ée mùs bée, tŭ rahyd sich weyld os·iz!

**RASEN,** *v.* Shr.$^2$ Also in forms **resen, rosen.** [ra·zən.] To take off the skin from a person's legs by striking or kicking them. 'Rasen his shins.' Cf. **rase.**

**RASEN,** see **Resen.**

**RASH,** *adj.*, *adv.* and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. Wor. Bdf. Suf. Sus. I.W. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **rasch** Sc. (JAM.); and in forms **raysh** Nhp.$^1$; **resh** Wm. Suf.$^1$ [raʃ, ræʃ.] **1.** *adj.* Brisk, hale, hearty.

**Sc.** (JAM.) **N.Cy.**$^1$ She was very rash when I left her; but she's sair failed now. **Nhb.**$^1$ She's myest siventy, but she's the rashest i' the hoose yit. **Lakel.**$^1$; **Lakel.**$^2$ 'Hoo er ye?' 'Oh, Ah's as rash as can be.' **Cum.** I'se quite young and rash, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 91; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** (M.P.); Ah's gaily resh (B.K.).

**2.** Eager, quick, impetuous.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ **nw.Der.**$^1$ Applied to horses. **Cor.** I'm so rash that I cut myself, HAMMOND *Parish* (1897) 343.

Hence **Rashly,** *adv.* eagerly, hastily.

**Cum.**$^4$ *Obsol.* Rashly they scale the scatteran swathe, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 119. **s.Chs.**$^1$ I once heard a Wesleyan local preacher say in his sermon that 'the Egyptians were following rashly behind the Israelites.'

**3.** Impatient of restraint, hot-tempered; severely harsh.

**Not.** He's so good with young horses, he's never rash with them (L.C.M.). **s.Not.** The filly wor so rash, a niver tho't a should mester 'er (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**$^1$ His father's so rash with him. **Nhp.**$^1$ **Wor.** PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875). **Bdf.** Contains the notion of violence. 'If my father had not been so rash with me,' &c. (J.W.B.)

Hence **Rashly,** *adv.* in a severely harsh manner.

**Bdf.** They went on so rashly together (J.W.B.).

**4.** Of an oven, &c.: hot. Sus. (S.P.H.) **5.** Rough, awkward in handling.

**w.Som.**$^1$ You be to rash by half, you'll tear the cover o' un all to pieces. **Dev.** The sandpaper be hardly rash enough to get off the rist, *Reports Provinc.* (1889). **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874).

**6.** Of corn: loosened in the husk with dryness; also of vegetables and wood: crisp, fresh; brittle.

**N.Cy.**$^{12}$ **Yks.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lin.** The corn does not come very rash (R.E.C.). **n.Lin.**$^1$, **sw.Lin.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$ **Suf.**$^1$ Carrots are sometimes too resh for cattle, when just taken up, with their moisture in them. **I.W.** (C.J.V.) **Cor.**$^1$ This lettuce is very rash. The wood is rash; **Cor.**$^2$

Hence **Rash-ripe,** *adj.* of grain in the ear: overripe, so that it falls out easily. sw.Lin.$^1$ **7.** *adv.* Quickly, eagerly, hurriedly.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ We speak of a horse drawing too rash. **Sus.** Whose landlady apologised to him for the charcoal-like condition of his toast on the ground that the servant had 'cooked it too rash,' EGERTON *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 39.

**8.** In a severely harsh manner.

**Bdf.** He spoke so rash to his wife (J.W.B.).

**9.** Of a fire: fiercely, clearly.

**Sus.**$^1$ The fire burns middlin' rash (s.v. Rackon).

**10.** Roughly, awkwardly.

**w.Som.**$^1$ You'll tear the cover o' un all to pieces; he wadn a-made vor to be a-sar'd so rash.

**11.** *v.* To air or dry thoroughly; to burn in cooking.

**ne.Yks.**$^1$ Esp. of clothes by the fire. **e.Yks.** Them sheets has been well rashed (Miss A.). **Wil.** How sadly this pudding has been rashed in the oven (HALL.); **Wil.**$^1$

**12.** With *out*: *obs.*, to blab, to publish imprudently.

**Sc.** It is good that I hide myself, and not rash out all my mind . . . and testimony at once, BRUCE *Lectures* (1708) 15 (JAM.).

**RASH**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Also written **rasch.** [raʃ.] **1.** *v.* To descend heavily; to dash down; as rain: also used *fig.*

**Sc.** An' the rain raschet doun, an' the fluids cam', Henderson *S. Matt.* (1862) vii. 27. **Cai.**$^1$ Hid's rashan at 'e rain. **Gall.** Hear to the rain rashing, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**2.** To dash, rush about; to thrust.

**Fif.** At it, swap! baith horse and man, Windflaucht thegither rasch'd and ran, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 143. **s.Sc.** (Jam.) **Lnk.** I shall rash my pike through your soul, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 56, ed. 1828.

**3.** To twinge with sudden pain. S. & Ork.$^1$ **4.** *sb.* A sudden fall of rain.

**Cld., Lth.** (Jam.) **Gall.** Attended with wind, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**5.** A sudden twinge of pain.

**Sh.I.** A-ah! fir dat rashes whin I mov' me neck, *Sh. News* (July 14, 1900); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**6.** A crowd. Lnk. (Jam.)

**RASH**, *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Yks. [raʃ.] **1.** A row; a number of anything.

**s.Sc.** I was working at the loom, wi' my leather apron on, an' a rash o' loom needles in my cuff, Hogg *Winter Tales* (1820) I. 312 (Jam.).

**2.** A narrow piece of arable land left uncultivated. m.Yks.$^1$ **3.** Of meat: a slice.

**w.Yks.**$^3$ A rash of beef, a beefsteak.

**RASH**, *v.*$^3$ Lei.$^1$ [raʃ.] With *out*: to break out in a sweat; *gen.* applied to horses.

**RASH**, see **Rush**, *sb.*$^1$

**RASHEN**, *v.* Lin. [ra·ʃən.] **1.** To dry; to ripen. Cf. **rash**, *adj.*

Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 350. **Lin.**$^1$ The crumplety apples rashen earlier than the others. **n.Lin.**$^1$ The wheät rashens fast.

**2.** To air or dry clothes after they have been mangled. n.Lin.$^1$

**RASHEN**, see **Rushen.**

**RASHER**, *sb.* Glo. [ræ·ʃə(r).] A box on the ear; a slap. *Gl.* (1851); *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 356; **Glo.**$^1$

**RASHER, RASHIE, RASHIN**, see **Rush**, *sb.*$^1$, **Rushy, Rushen.**

**RASH-WHISH**, *sb.* Sc. [ra·ʃ-wiʃ.] A whizzing sound.

**Gall.** The strident rash-whish of the sharpening strake on the scythe as the mower set it with its point to the ground, Crockett *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 20.

**RASHY**, *adj.* *Obs.* Hrt. ? Sharp, cutting.

A rashy sharp gravel, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. i.

**RASING**, see **Raising.**

**RASK**, *sb.* Sh.I. A luxuriant growth of corn or grass. (J.S.) Hence **Raskit**, *adj.* of plants: of rank, rapid growth.

Can ye tell me da raison 'at ane o' wir best tattie rigs is a' raskit ta da sho [shaw]? *Sh. News* (Aug. 21, 1897); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**RASKALLION**, *sb.* *Obs.* Glo. A thorough rascal. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 356.

**RASKELT, RASKILL, RASKOT**, see **Rascot, Rascal, Rascot.**

**RASMWS**, *sb.* Cdg. [ra·sməs.] A mighty man; a dial. form and use of the proper name 'Erasmus.'

*Gen.* in a bad sense. 'He is a rasmws of a man,' *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 386.

**RASP**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Nhp. Shr. Suf. Amer. [rasp.] **1.** *v.* To rub as with a coarse file; to scrape; to make a harsh grating sound; also used *fig.*

**Bnff.**$^1$ He raspit's finger on the wa'. Dinna rasp that wye o' the fleer wee the stick. **Ayr.** Many a time . . . has his heart been raspet to the quick, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) i. **Edb.** Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 126. **Cum.** Rasp up a lal tune, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 117. **w.Yks.** (G.H.) **Lan.** He's bin raspin' her face wi' yon red beard o' his, Donaldson *Neddy's Crtshp.* (1888) 9. **s.Lan.**$^1$ Jocularly applied to a fiddler in the sense of 'to scrape.' 'Goo on, owd catgut, rasp away at it.' **Shr.**$^2$ To take off the skin from a person's legs by striking or kicking them.

Hence (1) **Raspy**, *adj.* harsh, rough; short-tempered; (2) **Raspy-white**, *adj.* of the chin: rough and white.

(1) **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** He hes a raspy voice; he talks war ner a gerse-drake, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 1, 1896). **Lan.** 'Wheer art goin'?' demanded Jabe, in his raspiest voice, Ackworth *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 37. [**Amer.** He burst into a kind of a little raspy chuckle, *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1885) 563.] (2) **Dwn.** Yer chin's a' raspy-white, Savage-Armstrong *Ballads* (1901) 61.

**2.** To beat a quick knock.

**Ayr.** He seiz'd the ring, and rasp'd the twisted rod, Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (1803) 49, ed. 1871.

**3.** To overheat. m.Yks.$^1$ Hence **Rasped**, *ppl. adj.* of cooked food: overdone.

**m.Yks.**$^1$ Bread baked too quickly is rasped.

**4.** *sb.* *Obs.* The steel of a tinder-box. Nhp.$^1$, Suf.$^1$

**5.** *Fig.* A harsh laugh.

**Nhb.** He gies a little rasp o' laughter that fair chilled me to the marrow, Pease *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 114.

**RASP**, *v.*$^2$ e.An.$^1$ Also in form **resp.** [ræsp.] To belch. [Rospynge, or bolkynge, *eructacio* (*Prompt.*).]

**RASP**, *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Also in form **rausp** N.I.$^1$ [rasp.] The raspberry, *Rubus Idaeus.*

**Sc.** There never was such a garden for rasps as your grandfather's, Keith *Lisbeth* (1894) xxiii. **Abd.** Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 197. **Slg.** How aft did I pu' The fruit of the rasp an' the brier, Muir *Poems* (1818) 90. **s.Sc.** The rose, the rasp, the trailing brier, Watson *Bards* (1859) 140. **Ayr.** Fugieing the schule to herry nests, . . or gather ear'nits or rasps in the Craw-wood, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 43. **Lth.** Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 297. **Bwk.** Calder *Poems* (1897) 120. **Dmf.** *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 113. **Gall.** Berry rasps and berry rowans, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 114, ed. 1876. **N.I.**$^1$, **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **Dur.**$^1$, **e.Dur.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^4$, **n.Yks.**$^{14}$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^{123}$ **Lan.**$^1$ Goo into th' garden an' get a twothree rasps—there's plenty on 'em ripe. **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Der.** I should like a posie or two while ye're out picking the rasps, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) iii. **Not.**$^1$, **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **e.Lin.** (G.G.W.) **sw.Lin.**$^1$ He was that mēan he sent a pound of rasps to be selled. **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$

**RASPARATED**, *ppl. adj.* Dev. [ræspərē·tid.] A corruption of 'exasperated.'

I was that rasparated, *Reports Provinc.* (1895).

**RASPBERRIES AND CREAM**, *phr.* I.W. The hemp agrimony, *Eupatorium cannabinum.* (B. & H.)

**RASPER**, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Lan. Not. Lin. War. Sur. Slang. [ra·spə(r.] **1.** One who speaks in a harsh, grating manner; an exasperating person.

**Lnk.** He is a dour body, and an awfu' rasper wi' his tongue, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) i.

**2.** An impudent, overreaching fellow; a close-fisted, economical person. Nhb.$^1$, s.Lan.$^1$ **3.** A hunting term: a difficult rough fence, a strong place in a fence.

**Nhb.** With the exception of four or five fences which were regular raspers, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) V. 165. **Not.** (J.H.B.), **War.**$^3$ **Sur.** Hoskyns *Talpa* (1852) 172, ed. 1857. **Slang.** If a man is to have a fall, let it be at least over a 'rasper,' not be thrown over a furrow, Lever *Martins* (1856) II. xxiii.

**4.** Anything specially great or very extraordinary.

**s.Not.** When a do hit yer, it'll be a rasper (J.P.K.). **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.** That hoss is ă rasper at tekkin' fencis (M.P.); **n.Lin.**$^1$ Well, this is a rasper.

**RASP-HOUSE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A prison; a house of correction.

Who shall menace him with the rasp-house? Scott *Leg. Mont.* (1818) ii; Dame Suddlechop, who ended her career in the Rasphaus (viz. Bridewell) of Amsterdam, *ib. Nigel* (1822) xxxvi.

[We went to see the Rasp-house, where the lusty knaves are compell'd to worke, and the rasping of Brasill and Logwood is very hard, Evelyn *Diary* (Aug. 19, 1641) (C.D.).]

**RASPING**, *sb.*, *ppl. adj.* and *adv.* Irel. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. War. [raspin.] **1.** *sb.* A scolding, thrashing.

**w.Yks.** Thah mun get the sen ready for a raspin, *Shevvild Ann.* (1853) 17; **w.Yks.**$^2$

**2.** *ppl. adj.* Grating, rough.

**Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Lan.** A raspin seaund, Clegg *Sketches* (1895). **War.**$^3$ She has a rasping tongue.

**3.** A hunting term: of a fence: large, difficult.

**n.Lin.** It was ă raspin' fence, bud hĕ went oher it wi'oot tuchin' on it (M.P.). **War.**$^3$ The rasping fences of Warwickshire, Mordaunt & Verney *War. Hunt* (1896) I. 30.

**4.** Large, heavy; fine, excellent.

**n.Yks.**$^4$ **s.Not.** A'll gie yer such a raspin 'it i' th' back (J.P.K.).

**5.** *adv.* Very, exceedingly.

**e.Yks.**$^1$ That's a raspin good tool. **m.Yks.**$^1$ A person excuses himself for slow walking, by saying that when he walks quickly he gets rasping hot very soon. **Not.**$^2$ He ged 'im a raspin' 'ard pūnch i' th' eye.

**RASSELL**, see **Russel(1**, *v.*

**RASSEL-THRUSH**, *sb.* Wil.$^1$ [ræ·sl-þrɐʃ.] The missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus.* (s.v. Rattle-thrush.)

**RASSLE**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.* Glo. Suf. Dor. Also written **rassel** Suf.; **rastle, wrastle** Glo.$^1$; and in form **wrestle** Dor. [ræ·sl.] **1.** *v.* Of plants: to spread at the roots and form suckers; to creep irregularly as ivy or vines.

**Glo.**$^{12}$ **Dor.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

Hence **Rastlers**, *sb. pl.* plants which run at the roots, thus forming new plants.

**Glo.** Roses will send up suckers many feet away from the parent plant, . . and this is more or less the case with almost all plants which in our country dialect are called 'rastlers,' Ellacombe *Garden* (1895) iii.

**2.** Of an eruption of measles, &c.: to spread over the face. Glo.$^1$ **3.** *sb. pl.* The rest-harrow, *Ononis arvensis.* Suf. (B. & H.)

**RASSLE**, *v.*$^2$ Suf. Ess. Ken. Also written **wrassle** Ken.; and in forms **ressell, ressle** Suf.$^1$ [ræ·sl.] **1.** To stir the embers in an oven; to rake out the ashes from a grate.

**Ess.** *Gl.* (1851); *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 186; She dent hafe rassle it, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 70; **Ess.**$^1$, **Ken.** (K.)

Hence (1) **Rassler**, (2) **Rassling-pole**, *sb.* a pole used to stir the embers about in an oven.

(1) **Ken.** (K., s.v. Wrusle). (2) **Ess.** (W.W.S.)

**2.** To brush ripe walnuts from off the tree. Suf.$^1$ Hence **Rassling-pole**, *sb.* a pole used in brushing ripe walnuts from off the tree. Suf.$^1$

**RASTY**, see **Reasty.**

**RAT**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **rot** s.Chs.$^1$ [rat, ræt.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Rat's-bane**, the chervil, *Anthriscus sylvestris*; (2) **-run**, burrowed through or riddled by rats; (3) **-tailed**, of a horse: having lost the hair of its tail; (4) **-'s-tail grass**, the common Timothy grass, *Phleum pratense*; (5) **-('s tail(s**, (*a*) the greater plantain, *Plantago major*; (*b*) the ribwort plantain, *P. lanceolata*; (*c*) see (4); (*d*) the common agrimony, *Agrimonia Eupatoria*; (6) **-weed**, an aquatic weed with a minute oval leaf that covers the surface of stagnant water [not known to our correspondents].

(1) **w.Som.**$^1$ In appearance something like hemlock—probably mistaken for it. (2) **Dev.** That stack o' whate out'n the Top Land; 'e's just rat run right through, Ford *Larramys* (1897) 99. (3) **Dor.** His black mare was rat-tailed and old, Hardy *Life's Ironies* (ed. 1896) 259. (4) **Chs.**$^{13}$ (5, *a*) **sw.Sc.** *Garden Wk.* (1896) New S. No. cxiv. 111. **Cum.** *Science Gossip* (1869) 29. **Nrf.** (*b*) **sw.Cum.** (*c*) **Chs.**$^1$ (*d*) **Dur.** (6) **Nrf.** *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 172.

**2.** Phr. (1) *rat and scat*, a contemptuous expression applied to a company or set; (2) *rats in holes*, a boys' game; see below; (3) *to have the rats*, to have the bailiffs in the house.

(1) **Shr.**$^1$ They bin a bad lot, rat an' scat. (2) **Oxf.** The players put their caps in a row against the wall, and a boy starts the game by attempting to lob a ball into one of the caps, standing at a mark a few yards away. If the ball lodges in a cap, the owner of the cap runs and gets the ball, in order that he may throw it at the other players, who run away. If he hits a boy, that boy puts a stone in his cap, and becomes server; if it is a miss, the boy who misses puts a stone in his own cap and becomes server. When three stones have been put in a boy's cap in this way, he removes his cap and is out of the game. The boy left in last has the privilege of shying the ball three times at the hands of the other players, who in turn hold their hands up against a wall to be thrown at (G.O.). (3) **s.Chs.**$^1$

**3.** *v.* In phr. *to rat it*, a slang expression for to run away quickly. Brks.$^1$

**RAT**, *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* Sc. In phr. *by rat*, by rote. See **Rat-rhyme.**

**Edb.** Converse vague unmeanin' chat, Nae frae the heart, but gabb'b by rat, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 61.

**RAT**, *sb.*$^3$ and *v.*$^2$ Sc. Cum. Also in forms **raut, rawt** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) [rat.] **1.** *sb.* A scratch.

**Sc.** A rat with a prein (Jam.); (*ib. Suppl.*)

**2.** The track of a wheel in a road, a rut. n.Sc. (*ib.*) **3.** *v.* To scratch; to make a deep impression or score upon anything. See **Rot.**

**Sc.** (Jam.); (*ib. Suppl.*) **Cum.**$^1$ To scratch glass, &c. with a point (s.v. Roke).

**RAT**, *v.*$^3$ Mid. Dor. Som. Dev. [ræt.] Used in oaths and exclamations; see below. See **Od, Rot, 2**; cf. **drat.**

**Mid.** 'Rat they women!' thought Bill to himself, Blackmore *Kit* (1890) II. viii. **w.Dor.** Rat thick there cheeld! Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). **w.Som.**$^1$ (s.v. Oaths). **Dev.** But rat it, theve net zeed a doit, Peter Pindar *Wks.* (1816) III. 375. [Rat the town, I say, Fielding *Author's Farce* (1729) Act II. sc. ii.]

**RAT**, see **Wrat.**

**RATCH**, *sb.*$^1$ Hrf. Rdn. [ratʃ.] A subsoil of clay mixed with stone or gravel. Cf. **ratchel, roach**, *sb.*$^1$

**Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876); Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Hrf.**$^1$ **Rdn.** Morgan *Wds.* (1881).

Hence **Ratchety**, *adj.* of soil: shaly, gravelly. Rdn. Morgan *Wds.* (1881).

**RATCH**, *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Also in forms **rotch** Sc. (Jam.); **rotche** S. & Ork.$^1$ n.Sc.; **rotchie** Sc. (Jam.) [ratʃ.] The little auk, *Mergulus alle.*

**Sh.I.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 219; Neill *Sh. and Or. I.* (1806) 197 (Jam.). **S. & Ork.**$^1$, **Or.I.** (Jam.), **n.Sc.** (R.H.H.) [Commonly known to English sailors and to Arctic voyagers generally as the 'Rotche,' Smith *Birds* (1887) 513; [Admiral Beechey] frequently saw a column of rotches, Beechey *Voyage of Discovery* (1818) 46.]

**RATCH**, *sb.*$^3$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also in form **raitch** n.Cy. n.Yks.$^{124}$ ne.Yks.$^1$ e.Yks. m.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks.$^1$ [ratʃ, rētʃ.] **1.** *sb.* A white mark or streak, esp. upon the face of a horse.

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Edb.** The ratch of white down his face, marred the beauty of his countenance, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1855) II. 713. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ The meer hes a white ratch doon hor fyess. **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^1$ T'yaud hed a lang raitch down its face.

**2.** *v.* To mark with lines or stripes; also used *fig.*

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*), **N.Cy.**$^1$ **m.Yks.**$^1$ I'll rai'tch thy rig if I get hold of thee!

Hence **Ratched**, *ppl. adj.* striped, spotted.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Yks.** Her bread-ratch'd feeace, *Spec. Dial.* (1839) 6. **n.Yks.** Hor breead ratch'd feeace, and tweea white hinder legs, preeave it was hor (T.S.).

**RATCH**, *sb.*$^4$, *v.*$^2$ and *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Lakel. Also written **rach** Sc. [ratʃ.] **1.** *sb.* A hound; a dog used in hunting; a thievish, greedy animal; also used *fig.* Cf. **Gabriel-ratchet.**

**Sc.** O'er highest hethery hills I'll sten With cockit gun and ratches tenty, Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) I. 224; Seven raches by her foot they ran, Aytoun *Ballads* (ed. 1861) I. 28. **Fif.** Melvill *Autobiog.* (1610) 428, ed. 1842. **Lnk.** Send for sheep off the hill and cast whole bulks of them to their hounds and ratches, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 11, ed. 1828. **Slk.** A poacher, a night-wanderer (Jam.). **n.Cy.** Generally applied to dogs when troublesome to cooks, &c. (J.L. 1783). **Lakel.**$^1$ *Gen.* applied to an old sow which is spoken of as 'the ole ratch.' Sometimes applied to a thievish person. 'She co's me "a durty ole theeven ratch,"' *Local Sng.*; **Lakel.**$^2$ A romping mischievous youth. 'Thoo's a gurt ratch.' **Cum.**$^4$

**2.** *v.* To ransack, ferret about; to sneak about like a ravenous dog; to ramble.

**Nhb.**$^1$ What are ye ratchin i' me box for? **Lakel.**$^1$ **Cum.** Yan wad ratch iv'ry neuk of ould Cummerlan', Gilpin *Ballads* (1874) 199; **Cum.**$^1$ Ratchan' about like a hungry hound; **Cum.**$^3$ Cook's house was ratch't through and through, 96.

**3.** *adj. Obs.* Loose in morals, unsteady.

**Sc.** A rach husband, as I heard tauld, Aytoun *Ballads* (ed. 1861) I. 162.

[**1.** OE. *ræcc*, a dog that hunts by scent (B.T.). **2.** Cp. MSwed. *racka*, to run about (Ihre).]

**RATCH**, *sb.*$^5$ Sc. [ratʃ.] **1.** A bar with angular teeth to prevent a loom from being reversed.

**e.Sc.** I didna hear the feet o' ye wi' 'e birrin o' 'e ratch, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) ii.

**2.** *Obs.* The lock of a musket.

**Sc.** Some had guns with rusty ratches, Colvil *Whigs Supplication* (1796) I. 105.

**RATCH**, see **Reach**, *v.*$^2$, **Retch.**

**RATCHEL**, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Der. Not. Also written **ratchal** Sc.; **ratchell** Sc. (Jam.) Der. [ra·tʃl.] A loose subsoil composed of marl or other earthy matter mixed with small stones, a kind of gravel; loose stones on the surface of the ground. Cf. **ratch**, *sb.*$^1$

**Sc.** A hard rocky crust below the soil, Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 387; The stone otherwise called Wacken-Porphyry, Headrick *View Arran* (1807) 250 (Jam.). **w.Yks.**$^2$ **Der.** Mawe *Mineralogy* (1802) *Gl.*; **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **s.Not.** The name is also given, it would seem, to the rammel or stony rubbish collected off land and to the larger stones raked aside from a gravelled path (J.P.K.).

Hence **Ratchelly**, *adj.* composed of 'ratchel,' stony, gravelly.

**w.Yks.**$^2$ Ratchelly soil is a soil containing many small stones. **s.Not** The ground wor so ratchelly wheer they sunk the well (J.P.K.).

**RATCHER**, *sb.* Lan. [ra·tʃə(r).] A rock. Davies *Races* (1856) 279; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) s.Lan.$^1$

[Cp. Fr. *rocher*, rocky, of a rock (Cotgr.).]

**RATCHET**, *sb.* Lei.$^1$ [ra·tʃit.] A rat-hole.

I stopped all the ratchets into the barn.

**RATCHET**, *v.* Lin. [ra·tʃit.] To tear, rend.

**n.Lin.** Doänt be oher hard on 'em fer ratchettin' the'r things, poor bairns (M.P.); **n.Lin.**$^1$ Thoo'll be ratchetin' thy̆ cloäs if ta duz n't cum off fra that stick-hill.

**RATCHET-BRACE**, *sb.* w.Yks.$^2$ [ra·tʃit-brēs.] A movable spanner, a tool used for turning large screws, &c.

It can be adjusted so as to fit the head of any large square-headed or angular screw.

**RATCHETTY**, *adj.* Lei. Dev. Also written **ratchety** e.Dev. [ra·tʃiti, ræ·tʃiti.] Noisy, roystering, pleasure-seeking, mischievous, 'racketty.'

**Lei.**$^1$ **e.Dev.** Up to zummat ratchety, I'll be bound he be now, Blackmore *Perlycross* (1894) xxxvi.

**RATE**, *sb.* and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Wil. [rēt.] **1.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *after the rate*, properly, well; (2) *at a rate*, to such a degree, to such an extent; (3) — *no rate*, not at all; (4) *what a rate*, how, to what a degree.

(1) **n.Wil.** I likes a thing done a bit a'ater the rate (G.E.D.). (2) **n.Wil.** He did admire them flowers at a most terrible rate. It pained I at that rate as I didn't hardly know wur I wur (E.H.G.). (3) I couldn't do wi' that at no rate (*ib.*). (4) What a rate my zide do pain I at (*ib.*).

**2.** *v.* To be priced.

**Lnk.** Come an' see how herrin's ratin' At Broomielaw, Watson *Poems* (1853) 28.

**RATE**, *v.*$^2$ Nhp. Ken. **1.** *Obs.* With *off*: to call back or take off. **Ken.** Rate off your dog (K.).

**2.** To rule, govern. **Nhp.**$^1$ The children won't be rated.

**RATE**, see **Rait**, *sb.*, *v.*, **Rat**, *sb.*$^2$, **Ratt**(**e**, **Wrat.**

**RATED**, *ppl. adj.* ne.Lan.$^1$ [rē·tid.] Careworn.

**RATH**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Pem. Also written **rathe** s.Pem.; and in form **raith** Gall. [raþ.] A circular earthwork or mound.

**Gall.** He begood tae mak' a raith roon the cairn wi' the stanes, like a wee bruch or a sheep-ree, *Gallovidian* (1901) III. 71. **Ir.** Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 16; Trees (which are usually hawthorns) in the raths, raheens, and such early structures, cannot be cut without bringing ill-luck to the occupier of the field, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1882) V. 168. **Ant.** The principal curiosities are two Raths, Hume *Dial.* (1878) 22. **Dwn.** It is a well-known belief that ill-luck awaits the man who dares to drive the plough through any rath or fairy-mound, Savage-Armstrong *Ballads* (1901) 371. **Don.** Sportive mortal-loving fairies . . . hold midnight dances on green raths, Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) *Introd.* 8. **w.Ir.** He was comin' home . . . and had to pass by a rath, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 223. **Wxf.** In the grassy circle of the old rath, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 132. **n.Yks.**$^2$ **s.Pem.** This term is peculiar to the district between Precelly Mountains and St. Bride's Bay, Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421.

[Ir. *rath*, an artificial mount or barrow (O'Reilly).]

**RATH**(**E**, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Hrf. Gmg. Pem. Glo. Brks. Hrt. e.An. Ken. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in forms **raaye** Wxf.$^1$; **rave** w.Som.$^1$ [raþ, rēð, reəð.] **1.** *adj.* and *adv.* Early, soon, quick. Cf. **rad**, *adj.*$^2$, **rade**, *adj.*

**Sc.** The credit ye did puir Steenie, wi' laying his head in a rath grave, puir fallow, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxxix; The enemie . . . not knowing which to pursue rathest, he might the better escape, *Hist. Douglas*, 28 (Jam.). **Slk.** Beginning thy rath orisons here, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 339. **Gall.** Without the young ardour of spring and the rath summer-time, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 279. **Ir.** Blackberries . . . which he had no scruples about plucking in their rathest immaturity, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 221. **Wxf.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** *Archaic Wds.* in *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 16, 1883). **Hrf.**$^1$ A rathe hatch of birds. **Gmg.** Collins *Gow. Dial.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848–50) IV. 223. **Pem.** (W.H.Y.) **s.Pem.** Rathe potatoes (W.M.M.); Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. **Glo.** The rathe is better than the late, *Legends Peas.* (1877) 103; **Glo.**$^{12}$ **Brks.** Hearne *Gl. Rob. Glo.* (1810) (s.v. Raþe). **Ken.** (K.) **Sus.** Rathe in the morning, Ray (1691); Still in use in the Weald of Sussex . . . a rathe, instead of an early spring is spoken of, *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. vii. 512; **Sus.**$^1$; **Sus.**$^2$ I got up rath this morning. **Hmp.** But they was over full rathe, they went the pace too quickly for their pockets, *From Pad to Peny*, xiii; **Hmp.**$^1$, **I.W.**$^1$, **Wil.** (K.) **Dor.** Come rathe or come late, it don't much matter, Hardy *Wess. Tales* (1888) II. 17; **Dor.**$^1$ A-worken in our little patch o' parrick, rathe ar liate, 287. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ Your taties d'always come rather'n ours. **Dev.** Ver in da marnin' I da up Za rathe as break o' day, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 43, ed. 1853; **Dev.**$^1$ A leet rather, 2. **n.Dev.** Tha cortst tha natted Yeo now-reert, or bet leetle rather, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 211. [The rathe sower ne'er borrows o' th' late, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 22.]

Hence **Rathely**, *adv.* quickly.

**Sc.** Thomas, rathely up he raise, Aytoun *Ballads* (ed. 1861) I. 29.

**2.** Of persons or animals: precocious, early in development.

**w.Som.**$^1$ Rae·udh, rae·uv. We be gwain t'ave a rave spring de year. 'Her's a rave young bitch, her is,' was said of a girl, and not intended as a compliment. 'They yeffers be rave, sure 'nough.'

**3.** Rash. Glo.$^2$ **4.** *Comb.* **Rath**(**e-ripe** or **Rather-ripe**, (1) coming early to maturity, ripening early; precocious; (2) a small kind of apple ripening early; (3) an early kind of pea; (4) one who reaches maturity at an early age.

(1) **e.An.**$^1$ **Sus.** (S.P.H.); Rathe-ripe fruit, Ray (1691); **Sus.**$^2$ **Brks.** Hearne *Gl. Rob. Glo.* (1810) (s.v. Raþe). **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. ii. 29. **Hmp.**$^1$ **Som.** Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). **w.Som.**$^1$ A girl who developed into a woman at an early age would be called rathe-ripe by elderly educated people. **n.Dev.** A rathe-ripe wench, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) *Gl.* (2) **Sus.** Pronounced as rather-ipe, a small, yellowish apple ripe about the end of June (G.A.W.); *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. vii. 512, 634; **Sus.**$^1$ Rather-ripe. **s.Hmp.** That ratheripe allays do bear, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) iv. **I.W.**$^1$, **Wil.**$^1$ **Dor.** The mellow countenances of . . . costards, stubbards, ratheripes, Hardy *Woodlanders* (1887) II. ix; Here's rath'ripes here, enuff methink, But I do like a honeypink, *Eclogue* (1842) 25; **Dor.**$^1$ **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1865); (W.F.R.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ Yellow codling with pinkish streaks. (3) **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**$^1$ (4) **I.W.**$^2$ Rathe ripes, we know, are gathered in betime, *Epitaph in Northwood Churchyard* (1670). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

[OE. *hræð*, *adj.* quick, swift; *hraðe*, *adv.* quickly, soon (B.T.).]

**RATHE**, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. Shr. Glo. Also in forms **raythe** w.Yks.; **wraith** e.Lan.$^1$ **1.** The shelving or frame fixed to the sides of a cart to increase its carrying capacity; *gen.* in *pl.* Cf. **rade**, *sb.*, **rave**, *sb.*$^1$

**w.Yks.**$^1$ **Yks.**, **Lan.** A frame extending beyond the body and wheels of a cart or waggon to enable farmers to carry hay, straw, &c. is still [1725] called rathes in some parts. 'He fetched the rathes from Milton . . . and went to Milton and buried him,' Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 54. **s.Chs.**$^1$, **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.** (W.H.S.), **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^{12}$, **Shr.**$^1$ **Glo.** Drawn up outside are numerous waggons with hurdles tied along their rathes, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) v. [The nether rathes, the over rathes, the crosse somer, Fitzherbert *Husb.* (1534) 14.]

Hence **Rathing**, *sb.* the framework round a wagon.

**Lei.**$^1$ The whole complement of such appurtenances is called the 'rathing' or 'gearing.' **Nhp.**$^{12}$

**2.** A weaver's instrument; see below.

**w.Yks.** Used by weavers when drying their warps in the open air to open out the warp in sections (D.L.). **e.Lan.**$^1$ An expanding reed used in winding warps on a weaver's beam, formerly, when worked by hand.

**RATHE**, see **Wraithe.**

**RATHER**, *adv.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Nhp. Shr. e.An. Dor. Also in forms **raither** Nhb.$^1$ Lan.$^1$ e.Lan.$^1$; **rayder** Cum.$^{14}$; **rayther** Cum.$^{14}$ Lan. Chs.$^1$; **rether** Nhb.$^1$ [rē·ðə(r.] **1.** In phr. (1) *rather of* or *if oather*, (2) *— of the ratherest*, an almost imperceptible inclination in a certain direction, a very slight difference; on the whole, of the two; (3) *— of the wettest*, very wet; (4) *— with a rather*, a faint taste or smirch of anything.

(1) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Aw took a turn thro t' New Teawn an wur rayther if oather bumfuzzled theere, Owen *Good Owd Toimes* (1870) 14; Owd Mary 'll be turn't three-score; an' I think her husban' would be raither-of-oather th' owder o' th' two, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 146, ed. 1879; **Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^1$ Aw think he rayther of oather gains strength. It's what you may caw plim, th' bant beats o' th' line; but yet it rayther of oather batters. (2) **Lin.**$^1$ I would rather of the ratherist have the reckling. **Nhp.**$^1$ In speaking of two roads which are of nearly equal length, the term 'rather of the ratherest' would be applied to either the longer, or the shorter, indifferently. When meat is slightly over, or underdone, it is said to be 'rather of the ratherest.' **Shr.**$^2$ If one road can be found a trifling space shorter than another which was previously supposed to save distance it is described as being 'rather o' th' ratherest.' **e.An.**$^1$ Chiefly applied to the insufficient dressing of meat; sometimes to one half-drunk. **Nrf.** Grose (1790). (3) **Cum.**$^{14}$ Rayder o' t'wettest. (4) **Nhb.**$^1$ It's raither wiv a raither; if onything wiv a smatch of onion aboot it.

**2.** Lately; just now. **Dor.**$^1$ He's rather a-come.

**RATHEREST**, *adv.* Sc. Yks. Much rather.

**Gall.** Gin thou'lt no fancy her, And ratherest wad ha'e Meg, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 66, ed. 1876. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**RATHERLIN(G)S**, *adv.* n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lin. [rē·ðə(r)linz.] Rather, somewhat, for the most part.

**N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ (*obs.*), **n.Yks.**$^2$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^1$; **w.Yks.**$^5$ A person is not strongly opposed to going when he had 'rāatherlins nut goa.' **n.Lin.**$^1$ I will if ta likes, but I'd raatherlins not.

**RATHERLY**, *adv.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Wm. Yks. I.Ma. Lin. Also in forms **raitherly** Cai.$^1$; **rayderly** Cum.$^4$; **retherly** N.I.$^1$ [rē·ðə(r)li.] Rather.

**Cai.**$^1$ **Slk.** Whase looks gar you ratherly incline to the ither side o' the road, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 58. **Gall.** He seldom was a bound labourer, he was ratherly what was called a jobber, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 162, ed. 1876. **N.I.**$^1$ **Ant.** I ratherly think it will do, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Cum.** Thou's far off thy bat, lass, I rayderly doubt, Dickinson *Lit. Rem.* (1888) 217; **Cum.**$^4$ **Wm.** Wud raitherly ha' been a tailor upon horseback happen, Rawnsley *Remin. Wordsworth* (1884) VI. 176. **w.Yks.**$^1$; **w.Yks.**$^5$ Rāatherly ta'en in. **I.Ma.** His deep voice that was like a mellow bell, and trembled ratherly, Caine *Manxman* (1894) pt. II. i. **Lin.**$^1$ It's ratherly raw this morning. **n.Lin.**$^1$ I'd raatherly bury all my bairns then thaay should live to graw up drunken shackbags like him.

**RATHEST**, *adj.* Sc. Wm. Yks. Also in form **raydest** Wm. [rē·ðist.] Rather, sooner. See **Rath**(e.

**Sc.** He means rathest (as I think) George, now Lord Hume, *Hist. Douglas*, 248 (Jam.). **Wm.** Ah wad raydest thoo wad gang an' see efter things thi'sel' (B.K.). **w.Yks.**$^5$ Ad rāathest goa to sleep on yuhr knee mammy.

**RATIFY**, *v.*$^1$ Sc. [ra·tifī.] To clear up, settle.

**Lnk.** Fy Maggy cry in o' John, and let's ratify't wi' the auld ruddoch, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 18.

**RATIFY**, *v.*$^2$ Lin. e.An. [rē·tifai.] **1.** To scold, to use clamorous vituperation.

**n.Lin.**$^1$ She's a straange still body; you weänt hear noā rātifyin' wheäre she is. **e.An.**$^1$

**2.** To grieve, mortify.

**w.Nrf.** An' will yer forgive me, sur? for I am downright ratified about it, Orton *Beeston Ghost* (1884) 13.

**RATIONALITY**, *sb.* Sc. Reason, sense. ? A nonce-word.

**Ayr.** When I had seen her comfortably het, and rationality coming back again, Service *Notandums* (1890) 22.

**RATIPELT**, see **Rattipelt.**

**RATLING**, *sb.* Shr. Brks. [ra·t-, ræ·tlin.] The smallest pig of a litter.

**Shr.**$^1$ William aumust al'ays buys the ratlin', 'cause 'is wife is sich a good 'and at tiddlin' 'em on. **Brks.** (W.H.Y.)

[Cp. Dan. dial. *vratling*, a sickly or small creature (Molbech).]

**RATON**, see **Ratters**, *sb.*

**RAT-RHYME**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Also in forms **rat-raim** Nhb.$^1$; **rattrum** Gall.; **rot-rime** Bnff.$^1$; **rott-rime** Sc. [ra·t-raim.] **1.** *sb.* Anything repeated by rote, a long speech or rigmarole; nonsense. Also used *advb.*

**Sc.** Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 387; Originally a rhyme or piece of poetry used in charming and killing rats. These rhymes were the merest doggerel (Jam. *Suppl.*). **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Bnff.**$^1$ A piece of literature of little meaning. **Fif.** What will a rat-ryme of words work upon an hard unrenewed heart? Row *Ch. Hist.* (1650) 404, ed. 1842. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Nhb.**$^1$

**2.** *v.* To repeat from memory without attaching any meaning to the words. Bnff.$^1$

**RATS**, *sb. pl.* Der. Nhp. Also written **ratts** Nhp.$^2$; and in form **rattens** Der.$^2$ nw.Der.$^1$ [rats.] Rags, tatters; *gen.* in phr. *all to rats.*

**Der.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Der.**$^1$ All to rats and ribbons; **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^2$

[I rattes & i clutes, *Hom.* (c. 1250) I. 277.]

**RATT, RATTAN**, see **Wrat, Ratten**, *sb.*, *v.*

**RATTAR EBB**, *phr.* Sh.I. A stream ebb. S. & Ork.$^1$

**RATTATAG**, *sb.* s.Chs.$^1$ [ra·tətag.] A ne'er-do-weel. Cf. **rackatag.**

**RATT**(**E**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **rate** Abd. A line or file of soldiers.

**Sc.** I advanced myself, . . where I found five ratt musketeers, Baillie *Lett.* (1775) II. 273 (Jam.); Lieutenant-Colonel Cottrell beset the church with some rattes of musqueteers, *ib.* 369; The soldiers of the City Guard of Edinburgh are to this day called The Town Ratts; although it would seem that the phrase is now understood as if it had been ludicrously imposed (Jam.). **Abd.** To go to Torry, with a rate of musketeers, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 161.

**RATTEN**, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Shr. Also written **raton** w.Yks.$^3$ Shr.$^1$; **rattan** Sc. Nhb.$^1$ Lakel.$^2$ Cum.$^4$ Wm. n.Yks. w.Yks.$^1$; **ratton** Sc. Nhb.$^1$ n.Yks.$^2$ m.Yks.$^1$ Lan.$^1$ e.Lan.$^1$ Der.$^1$; and in forms **rottan** Sc. Bnff.$^1$ Lan.; **rotten** Sc. Chs.$^{13}$; **rottin** Sc.; **rott'n** Lan.; **rotton** Sc. Lan.$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$ [ra tən, ro·tən.] **1.** A rat.

**Sc.** I had them a' regularly entered, first wi' rottens—then wi' stoats or weasels, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxii. **n.Sc.** Grandpère . . . listens, presumably to the 'rattons,' Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 146. **ne.Sc.** Pooshin the rottins, Green *Gordonhaven* (1887) 129. **Cai.**$^1$, **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Elg.** God rattons sends amang our sacks, Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 13. **Bnff.** Ye had sometimes tame rottens wi' ye? Smiles *Natur.* (1876) iv. **Abd.** They hed til live on dogs an' rottens, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Sept. 15, 1900). **Per.** Auld uncle rotten robs the kiln, Spence *Poems* (1898) 73. **e.Fif.** The squeakin' o' mice an' rottans i' the crap-wa', Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vii. **Dmb.** To dern like rattons in the dark, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxxiv. **Rnf.** Infesting, like rattons, our towns, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 52. **Ayr.** A ratton rattl'd up the wa', Burns *Halloween* (1785) st. 22; (F.J.C.) **Lnk.** Keekin' into corners whaur the rattan glides, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 103. **Lth.** Slee, rievin' rottens, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 106. **Edb.** We have him like a rotten in a fa', Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxv. **Slk.** Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 305. **Dmf.** Quinn *Heather* (1863) 32. **Gall.** A ratton's bite's poisonous! Crockett *Raiders* (1896) v. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ Aa's aaful flaid on a rattan. **Dur.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^4$ **Wm.** T'maester, she sed, ust ta shut rattans an rabbits, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 41. **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.), **n.Yks.**$^{1234}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** Or thoosans o' rattens an mice, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 46; **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^{12345}$ **Lan.** A hawp'oth o' grey peighs an' two young rattons, Waugh *Barrel Organ* (1867) 281; They look as hungry as two rottans, Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) 162; **Lan.**$^1$, **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^{13}$, **Der.**$^{12}$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^1$

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Ratten-bones**, rats' bones; (2) **-bread**, a poisonous paste for destroying rats; (2) **-catcher**, a rat-catcher; (4) **-dog**, a terrier used to catch rats; (5) **-fall**, a rat-trap; (6) **-flitting**, the removal of rats in a body from any place they have formerly occupied; (7) **-houkit**, dug by rats; (8) **-poison**, poison for rats; (9) **-'s rest**, a state of perpetual turmoil; (10) **-stamp**, see (5); (11) **-tailed**, of a horse: having lost the hair of its tail; (12) **-tails**, (*a*) rats' tails, long unkempt locks of hair; (*b*) the seed-stems of the greater plantain, *Plantago major*; (*c*) a variety of horse-tail, *Equisetum*; (13) **-trap**, see (5).

(1) **Lan.** He fund ratten-bones in his lobscouse, Waugh *Owd Bodle*, 250. (2) **n.Yks.**$^2$ For Sperstane and Ratonbrede, 1s. *6d.*, *Whitby Abbey Rolls* (1396). (3) **w.Yks.** Some forty years or so ago the dales district had a professional 'ratten an' mowdwarp catcher,' called Moses, *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 149; **w.Yks.**$^5$ (4) **Lan.** Aw . . . shaket misel like a rott'n dog, Brierley *Tales* (1854) 97. **s.Lan.**$^1$ (5) **Lth.** Twa gude new carts, . . Likewise a rattan fa', Thomson *Poems* (1819) 110. **Edb.** Div ye keep rotten-fa's about your premises? Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxvii. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **n.Yks.**$^2$ (6) **w.Sc.** (Jam.) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (7) **Dmf.** Through some rattan-houkit hole, Johnstone *Poems* (1820) 25. (8) **Sc.** To pas to Elgyne for bying rattoun poysonne, Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* (1829) pt. i. 195. **n.Yks.**$^2$ (9) **Rxb.** (Jam.) (10) **Cld.** (*ib.*) (11) **Wm.** (B.K.) (12, *a*) **w.Yks.** His hair hang daan like rattan tails, Preston *Poems* (1864) 10. (*b*) **Nhb.**$^1$ Much sought after by those who keep cage birds. **Cum.**$^{14}$ (*c*) **Lakel.**$^2$ (13) **Cum.**$^4$ 'At he o' that ratten-trap oot on could git, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 90. **n.Yks.**$^4$ **w.Yks.** Patience wor as snappy as a rattan trap, *Yksman.* (1878) *Xmas. No.* 9.

**3.** A person of small stature; any animal small of its kind.

**Bnff.**$^1$ Often with the idea of dark complexion and a profusion of hair.

**4.** *Fig.* A term of endearment; a sly person.

**Bnff.**$^1$ **Abd.** A gae wily rotton was our Aunty Meg, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 15.

**5.** *Obs.* A custom; see below.

**Frf.** On the causeway pushin' Fair, To birze out the Red Rotten, Morison *Poems* (1790) 12; Nae mair the Rotton's press'd, *ib.*; It was the custom in Montrose till within these few years past for travelling merchants to convene on the street or in some convenient place, the day before the fair: after arranging themselves three men deep, each exerting his whole strength by pushing against one another for the choice of their place (the weakest always got the worst). But this foolish custom is now laid aside, and in its place is substituted the drawing of tickets, *ib. note.*

[With that ran there a route of ratones at ones, *P. Plowman* (B.) *Prol.* 146. OFr. *raton.*]

**RATTEN**, *v.* Yks. Slang. Also written **rattan** w.Yks. Slang; **ratton** w.Yks.$^2$ [ra·tən.] To deprive a workman of his tools or to injure them for the purpose of stopping work.

**Yks.** They're oop te Ratt'ning again, Fetherston *T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 115. **w.Yks.** The murders which these men sometimes commit are perpetrated by a process known under the name of rattaning. The grinder in Sheffield performs his daily labour seated across a sort of wooden bench, known by the name of the Horse, the place which would be that of the lowest part of the horse's neck being the position of the grinding stone which is sent round with the greatest velocity by a mill. The stone is made steady upon its iron spindle by means of wedges so far as slightly to crack the stone. The effect is that soon after the stone is put into its full motion, it separates, the pieces flying off as though sent from the mouth of a cannon, and the unhappy workman, bending in unconsciousness over the instrument of his destruction, experiences a most horrible death, Vaughan *Age of Gt. Cities* (ed. 1843) in *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xii. 145; Mostly applied to two processes: 1. Taking away, hiding, or destroying the bands or straps which connect the grinding-stones, &c. with the machinery, and by means of which they are rapidly made to revolve on their axes. 2. Taking away the nuts or screw-bolts by which a pair of strong circular iron plates are fastened against the two sides of the stones, and which, to a great extent, prevent their breaking, *N. & Q. ib.* 191; I have been rattened; I had just put a new catgut band upon my lathe, and last night the rats have carried it off, and, I suppose, eaten it, *ib.* 192; The concealment or destruction of the 'bands' (the straps by which grindstones, &c. are turned), in order to compel some obstinate workman to conform to the 'Union' Rules, *ib.* 145; A purely Hallamshire word, though the notoriety of trades' outrages has tended to bring it into general, but inaccurate, use. Properly it does not apply to bodily injury. . . To maim a man is not to ratten him; but to take away his wheel-bands is, *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); Shoo, at t'dead haar at neet, rattand hur, be tipplin hur rain tub ovver, an spilled all hur weshin water, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1868) 43; **w.Yks.**$^2$ **Slang.** The cruel villagers 'rattan' two poor women, *Sat. Review* (1891) LXXI. 298, col. 1.

Hence **Rattener**, *sb.* one who injures or removes the tools of another.

**w.Yks.** The process of wedging the stone upon the axle or axle-tree, as it is called, by tightly driving in a number of wooden wedges, was always a source of great danger to the grinder. . . There may have been instances, as stated by Dr. Vaughan, in which these wedges have been purposely driven in tighter by ratteners during the night, but I hope and think they were of comparatively rare occurrence, *N. & Q. ib.* 191.

**RATTEN**, see **Rotten.**

**RATTEN-CROOK**, *sb.* n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Lan. Also in forms **ratten-creak** Wm.; **ratton-creak** n.Lan.$^1$ A large iron crook for suspending kettles or pots over the fire. See **Reckan.**

**N.Cy.**$^1$ **Cum.** Two large iron 'ratten-crooks' and several smaller ones for caldrons and kettles hung from the rannel balk, Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xii. **Wm.** (J.M.); A seaty ratten-creak hung dangling fra a black randletree, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 380; In the better sort of houses, there was a long crook reaching from the rannel-balk to the fire, called the ratten-crook,' *Lonsdale Mag.* (1822) III. 289; Briggs *Remains* (1825) 226. **n.Lan.**$^1$

**RATTENER**, *sb.* Yks. Also written **rattoner** n.Yks.$^2$ [ra·tənə(r).] A rat-catcher; a dog for catching rats. n.Yks.$^{24}$, ne.Yks.$^1$, w.Yks.$^5$

**RATTENS**, see **Rats.**

**RATTICK**, *v.* Nrf. [ræ·tik.] To shake, rattle.

The windows rattick, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 25.

Hence **Rattiker**, *sb.* a foot-bridge. *ib.* 28.

**RATTIPELT**, *sb.* and *v.* Lakel. Lan. Also written **ratipelt** Lakel.$^2$ [ra·tipelt.] **1.** *sb.* A rough, noisy child. ne.Lan.$^1$ **2.** *v.* To scold. Lakel.$^2$ Hence **Rattipelten,** *sb.* a scolding.

*ib.* She gave him seck a ratti-pelten fer stoppen oot.

**RATTLE**, *v.*, *sb.*$^1$ and *adj.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **rhattle** Som.; and in forms **rotle** Dor.; **rottle** s.Pem. Dor.$^1$ Som. [ra·tl, ræ·tl.] **1.** *v.* To talk volubly; to chatter, prate; to play noisily, to romp.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^1$ **Lnk.** Hear, hoo they rant, an' roar, an' rattle! Leighton in Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 239. **Edb.** Rattlin' awa' at tunes like 'Jenny dang the Weaver,' Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 309. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **n.Yks.** An' rattled an' ramped amang men, *Broad Yks.* 28. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Wor.** He's a silly fool as rattles wi'out ony rason, *Why John* (*Coll.* L.L.B.).

**2.** To pronounce the letter R with a 'burr.' Sc. *Scoticisms* (1787) 77. **3.** To make a rustling or crackling noise; of a kettle: to boil.

**Sh.I.** Da kettle is rattlin' apo' da fire, *Sh. News* (Jan. 8, 1898). **Ayr.** A ratton rattl'd up the wa', Burns *Halloween* (1785) st. 22. **Edb.** Thanks to the rattling o' the stable Rab slips awa as saft's he's able, McDowall *Poems* (1839) 88. **Som.** A vi'-pun-note, so crisp that he'll rottle twixt your vinger an' thumb, Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) vi.

**4.** To move, run, or drive quickly, esp. with much noise.

**Sh.I.** Shü fetch'd da cat a whip i' da ribs fil shü rattled up alangst da partishen, *Sh. News* (June 1, 1901). **Frf.** Owre dykes and ditches fast they rattle, Sands *Poems* (1833) 86. **w.Sc.** (Jam.) **Fif.** I was fley'd ye might be scarred Gin the bairnies came rattlin' in, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 83. **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **War.**$^3$ [The fox] rattled along, *Dy. Gazette* (Sept. 2, 1896). **Dor.** Again the train went rotlen on, Young *Rabin Hill* (1867) 4. **Som.** I zaw doctor rottle past twice in one day, Raymond *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 114. **Dev.** On they rattle 'ard as they can pelt, *Longman's Mag.* (June 1901) 151.

**5.** To hunt out of; to pursue quickly.

**War.** To see the hounds rattle him through the cover, *B'ham Dy. Mail* (Nov. 10, 1896). **Dev.** To rattle . . . every stronghold visited by the foxes, *Mem. Rev. J. Russell* (1883) 281.

**6.** To work or do anything with energy and speed. Also with *up*.

**w.Sc.** To rattle up, to knit, sew, build, &c., with energy and speed; *gen.* implying carelessness also (Jam.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** (S.W.); He pitched into um [broth] as herd as he could rattle, Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 31.

**7.** With *down*: to pull down or undo work carelessly. w.Sc. (Jam.) **8.** To strike, beat, hit; to give a blow or knock.

**Rnf.** Till I, rattlin' on the manse dyke, Nearly brak' my heid in twa, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 39. **Lth.** A' the hail pack did he lustily rattle, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 57. **Edb.** The queen will rattle your heids with that, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 51. **w.Yks.** (J.W.); **w.Yks.**$^1$ I'll rattle thee thy baan cart for the, ii. 74. **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**9.** *Comb.* (1) **Rattle-bag,** (*a*) anything that makes a rattling noise; a loud clatter; *fig.* a noisy, bustling person, one who excites alarm; (*b*) ramshackle, tumble-down, worn out; (*c*) wild, spendthrift, harum-scarum; (2) **-bagger,** a loud clatter; (3) **-bone,** see (1, *b*); (4) **-bones,** a very thin person; (5) **-brain,** (*a*) a wild, harum-scarum person, a spendthrift; (*b*) see (1, *c*); (6) **-brained,** talkative, flighty, hare-brained; (7) **-can,** a noisy child or person; a kicking cow; (8) **-cap,** a lively, thoughtless person; a chatterbox; a giddy girl, a flirt; (9) **-cum-bang,** a loud, rattling noise, a clatter; (10) **-cum-scour,** at a great rate and with much noise; (11) **-down,** see (1, *b*); (12) **-gut,** rickety, shaky, rattling; (13) **-headed,** see (6); (14) **-horn,** see (8); (15) **-mouse,** a bat; (16) **-pate,** see (8); (17) **-scaap** or **-scawp,** (18) **-scamp,** a frolicsome, mischievous person; (19) **-scull** or **-skull,** see (8); (20) **-sculled,** see (6); (21) **-shot** or **-shoot,** a shot fired as a salute; (22) **-tap,** very poor beer; (23) **-thrush,** the missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*; (24) **-toppin,** see (5, *a*); (25) **-to-tup,** see (10); (26) **-wing(s,** the golden-eyed duck, *Clangula glaucion.*

(1, *a*) **Sc.** The term seems to have originally denoted an instrument used for frightening brute animals, and especially horses in battle (Jam.); One David Mason . . . came in haste trampling upon the people to be near him. At which he said 'There comes the Devil's rattle-bag; we do not want him here.' . . At which he and his got the name of the 'devil's rattle-bag,' *Life of Peden* in Howie *Biog.* (1781) 495 (Jam.). **Lnk.** Her teeth gaed like a rattle bag till almost haf gate hame, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 37. **Dev.**$^3$ (*b*) **Dev.** I was in a rattlebag sort of a place last night, Sharland *Ways Village* (1885) 136. (*c*) **w.Som.**$^1$ Ees, I knows'n, and a purty rattle-bag osbird a is too. (2) **Dev.**$^3$ (3) **Sus.**$^1$ (4) **n.Yks.**$^4$ (5 *a*, *b*) **w.Som.**$^1$ (6) **Sc.** If guilt can be fixed on a rattle-brained ass, Maidment *Pasquils* (1868) 377. (7) **Cum.**$^4$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ (8) **n.Yks.**$^4$, **Nhp.**$^1$ (9) **Lan.** Had played rattle-cum-bang wi' th' troddles, Staton *B. Shuttle Bowtun*, 10. (10) **Dev.** Of a man riding very fast, 'A kom'd down the rawd rattle-cum-scour,' *Reports Provinc.* (1893). (11) **n.Yks.**$^4$ It's nobbut a rattle-doon spot at t'best. (12) **w.Yks.** Rayther ner risk gooin' back hoam i' sich a rattlegut machine as that, Hartley *Grimes's Trip* (1877) 13. (13) **Abd.** Keep ye your clack, ye rattle-headed ass, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 154. (14) **Wm.** He becomes a rattlehorn, leaks wild, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 457. (15) **I.W.** Something alive was brought to me wrapped up in a duster, with the enquiry whether I wanted a 'rattle-mouse.' . . I found the mysterious stranger was a Scrotine bat, *Zoologist* (1856) 1st S. XIV. 5216; **I.W.**$^2$ [*N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 251.] (16) **Sc.** A rattle-pate, as void o' sense as grace, *Shepherd's Wedding* (1789) 9. **Nhb.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$ **Brks.** Be quiet, rattlepate, Macquoid *Brks. Lady* (1879) pt. II. v. (17) **Nhb.**$^1$ He's a reg'lar rattle-scaap; he's elwis up te some trick or another. **e.Dur.**$^1$ (18) **Nhb.**$^1$ (19) **Abd.** Gin Geordy be the rattle scull I'm taul', Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 49. **Frf.** Nae critics when they ken him, Will suffer rattle-sculls to blame him, Morison *Poems* (1790) 8. **Rnf.** Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 91. **Lnk.** There's Will Graham, a rattle-skull, Wha's neither mense nor havins, Watt *Poems* (1827) 67. **Lth.** He's a rattle-skull of a laddie, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 120. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 404, ed. 1876. **s.Chs.**$^1$ Óo)z ŭ des·pŭrt raat·l-skùl; ŭr tùng goz lahyk stoa·nz in ŭ ky'aan·. (20) **Lnk.** His mither was a rattling rattle-scul'd wife, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 207. (21) **Rnf.** Now the sodger wad shoot a rattle shot Wi' their guns . . . And aye she damned the rattle shoot, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 37. (22) **Brks.**$^1$ Sometimes described as 'Taaystin' o' the water.' (23) **Wil.**$^1$ Occasionally extended to any very large Song-thrush. (24) **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ (25) **Som.** *Reports Provinc.* (1893). (26) **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 161; From noise it makes in its flight, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 46. **Ken.** The morillon or rattle-wings, Son of Marshes *Within Hour of Lond. Town* (ed. 1894) 153.

**10.** *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Rattle-bags,** (*a*) the yellow rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*; (*b*) the bladder campion, *Silene inflata*; (2) **-basket,** (*a*) see (1, *a*); (*b*) the heath, ? *Erica cinerea*; (3) **-box,** (4) **-caps,** see (1, *a*); (5) **-grass,** (*a*) see (1, *a*); (*b*) the quaking grass, *Briza media*; (6) **-Jack,** (*a*) see (1, *a*); (*b*) the bearded or Rivett's wheat, a variety of *Triticum*; (7) **-penny,** see (1, *a*); (8) **-weed,** (*a*) see (1, *b*); (*b*) the red-rattle grass, *Pedicularis palustris.*

(1 *a*, *b*) **Dev.** (2, *a*) **Wil.**$^1$ (*b*) *ib.* Heard only from one person. (3) **Ir.**, **Shr.**$^1$ (4) **Som.** Among 'em there was rhattle-caps, Leith *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 39. (5, *a*) **Ir.** **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. 95. (*b*) **I.W.** (6, *a*) **n.Lin.**$^1$ When the fruit is ripe the seeds rattle in the husky capsule, Johns *Flowers*, 466. (*b*) **Nhp.** (W.D.S.) (7) **n.Cy.** **Dor.** (C.W.), **Dor.**$^1$ (8, *a*) **Wil.**$^1$ (*b*) **Nrf.** (M.C.H.B.)

**11.** *sb.* Noise of any kind; chatter, scolding.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **se.Sc.** Weel I like to read your rattle, Ye hae sic funny chittle chattle, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 162. **n.Cy.**, **Yks.** (J.W.), **n.Glo.** (S.S.B.) **Som.** The rattle of hoofs, Raymond *Tryphena* (1895) 19. **w.Som.**$^1$ We shan't never get aneast 'em way all this yur rattle. The birds be all a-urned out way our rattle. **Dev.** Hauld thee rattle, Dan'el, Mortimer *Tales Moors* (1895) 113.

**12.** The death-rattle; also in *pl.*

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Suf.**$^1$ [**Amer.** A clammy sweat, cold feet, the hiccup, rattles, and death, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 2nd S. vi.]

**13.** One of the changes of a linnet's song.

**Lon.** It sings 'toys,' as we call them; that is, it makes sounds which we distinguish in the fancy as the . . . laugh; eege poy chowls; rattle, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 14, ed. 1861.

**14.** A quick pace, speed; impetus; a dash, a sudden smash.

**w.Sc.** The jugs cam' doun wi' a rattle (Jam.). **n.Cy.**, **Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Th' cat coom in an' settle't o' disputes, wi' a rattle, Waugh *Winter Fire*, 25. **s.Lan.**$^1$ Aw'll fot him whoam wi' a rattle. **s.Not.** He came driving round the corner with a rattle. He wants to do ivrythink such a rattle (J.P.K.). **Hrt.** I always drives a toidy rattle down them lonely hills, Geary *Rur. Life* (1899) 76.

**15.** Phr. (1) *all of a rattle*, at once; (2) *to play rattle*, *obs.*, to make a rattling noise.

(1) **Cor.** Then she dued up all of a rattle an' snorted brave, Forfar *Wizard* (1871) 38. (2) **Edb.** Till's crutch amang the stanes play'd rattle, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 98.

**16.** A giddy, hare-brained person, one who talks volubly, a chatterer; a stupid fellow. Sc. (Jam.), Nhp.$^1$, Brks.$^1$, Hnt. (T.P.F.) **17.** An instrument in weaving; see below.

**w.Yks.** A comb-like article used to arrange the warp threads evenly when laid out to dry, and of a finer character, to do the same when the threads are wound on the beam (W.T.).

**18.** The yellow rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli.*

**Wil.** Fresh seed has been sown, and 'rattles' and similar plants destructive to the hay crop, Jefferies *Hodge* (1880) II. 281. **n.Wil.** Considered a sign of bad, poor land (E.H.G.).

**19.** A blow, stroke.

**Sc.** I'll gie ye a rattle i' the lug (Jam.). **Sh.I.** He fetched me a rattle i' da sma o' da back, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 244. **Elg.** O, I got a rattle, Gordon *Poems* (1828) 219. **Lnk.** I'd gie'm a rattle, I'd break his collar-bane, Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 200. **e.Yks.**$^1$ Ah gav him a rattle ower lug [ear], *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Wi' that hoo gie mi sich a rattle on th' nob uz sent mi deawn o' my back, Ferguson *Moudywarp*, 14; Joe's mate took Harry o' Peter's a rattle o' side o' th' yed, Donaldson *Rossendel Beef-neet*, 11.

**20.** The ins and outs of anything, all the details.

**m.Yks.** O' buyin', sellin', breed, an' keep, He understands all t'rattle, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 12, 1891).

**21.** A stew consisting of potatoes, turnips, and beef, to which are sometimes added onions. Cor. (F.H.D.) **22.** *adj.* Good; excellent. s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421.

**RATTLE,** *sb.*$^2$ Ken. Sur. [ræ·tl.] In *comb.* (1) **Rattle and dab,** a name given to the plaster-work of half-timbered houses; (2) **-gate,** a hurdle or wattle; (3) **-hedge,** a dry hedge made with upright stakes and rods woven between them. Cf. **raddle,** *sb.*$^1$

(1) **Ken.**, **Sur.** So called because the mortar was smeared or dabbed on to rattle or loose stakes, Leveson-Gower *Gl.* (1876). (2) **Ken.**$^1$ (3) **Sur.**$^1$

**RATTLER,** *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Der. Nhp. War. Brks. Hnt. Sur. Som. [**ra·tlə(r, ræ·tlə(r).**] **1.** A loud, noisy, talkative person. Sc. (Jam.), Nhb.$^1$ **2.** A roysterer; a wild liver.

**w.Som.**$^1$ He's a proper rattler, 'ton't be long 'vore he've a-brought gwain hot little the poor old man lef'm.

**3.** A child's rattle. Nhb.$^1$ **4.** A noisy signal, a loud halloo.

**Sur.** Give 'em a rattler to let 'em know we are close handy, Son of Marshes *On Sur. Hills* (ed. 1894) 225.

**5.** A blow.

**Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) [I should have given him a rattler for himself, if Mrs. B. hadn't thrown herself betwixt us, Dickens *Mutual Friend* (1865) viii.]

**6.** Anything very good or large of its kind.

**e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 31. **w.Yks.** Nah, it is a rattler is this, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 1, 1896). **Brks.**$^1$ You did'nt like the whale-barrer I maayde vor 'e avoor, but I hev maayde 'e a rattler this time. **Sur.** He is a good fish; Billy calls him a rattler, Son of Marshes *On Sur. Hills* (ed. 1894) 234.

**7.** A lie, a great falsehood.

**w.Yks.** Then it's a rattler, o'll uphoud thee, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 150, ed. 1877; **w.Yks.**$^{12}$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **Brks.**$^1$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **w.Som.**$^1$ Nif that idn a rattler tell me!

**8.** A kind of coal; see below.

**Cum.**$^4$ It is hard, compact, uniform, bright, brittle, fine-grained, slightly sonorous when struck, resembling jet but not so brilliant, and when burnt leaves 39 to 56 per cent. of ash. It generally lies on the top of the seams. 'The celebrated rattler . . . commanded such a high price per ton for gas-producing. This rattler could be lighted with a match,' *W.C.T.* (Mar. 25, 1899) 2, col. 8.

Hence **Rattler-band**, *sb.* seams of coal full of 'rattler.' *ib.* **9.** A common name for a cart-horse. Brks.$^1$

**RATTLE-TRAP**, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hnt. Ken. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **rattle-trappe** Dev.; and in forms **rattle-thrap** e.Yks.$^1$; **rottle-trap** Dor.$^1$ [**ra·tl-trap, ræ·tl-træp.**] **1.** *sb.* A worn-out, rickety vehicle; anything old and dilapidated; a makeshift contrivance.

**e.Yks.**$^1$, **Brks.**$^1$, **Hmp.**$^1$ **Som.** We shall just see how his wold rattle-trap ov a mill ull goo then, Raymond *Misterton's Mistake* (1888) 314. **w.Som.**$^1$ I baint gwain in thick old rattle-trap, I'd zoonder walk by half.

**2.** *pl.* Belongings, 'traps,' movables; small odds and ends.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **e.Yks.**$^1$ Noo, then, bring your rattle-thraps here, and let's hev a leeak at em. **w.Yks.** Side thi rattletraps aht t'gate, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 1, 1896); **w.Yks.**$^1$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Yoa· mŭn gy'et yŭr raat·l-traaps tŭgy'edh·ŭr, ŭn by flit·in. **Not.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ Worthless lumber. **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ Pack up your rattle-traps. **War.**$^{23}$, **Glo.**$^1$, **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.*, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Hmp.**$^1$ Things lying about in disorder, or requiring to be packed up. **Dor.**$^1$ At Liady-Day I took my pack o' rottletraps, 56. **Som.** The 'rattle-traps' could never have fetched half the money in open sale, Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) xvi. **w.Som.**$^1$ Look sharp'n get your rattle-traps out o' the way. **Dev.** Horse trappings, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 357.

**3.** A noisy, talkative person; a lively, giddy girl. Also in *pl.* form. e.Yks.$^1$, n.Lin.$^1$, War.$^3$ **4.** A slang word for the mouth; 'jaw,' 'cheek.'

**w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Chs.**$^1$ Shut thi rattletrap. **s.Chs.**$^1$ Only used in reference to foolish utterances. Kùm, ky'ee·p dhaat· raat·l-traap ŭ dhahyn shùt [Come, keep that rattle-trap o' thine shut].

**5.** A clattering noise. Dev.$^3$ **6.** *adj.* Dilapidated, worn-out, ramshackle.

**Sc.** (A.W.), **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **ne.Ken.** Applied to an old house or cart (H.M.). **I.W.**$^1$ **Wil.** You had better put the rattletrap thing away, Jefferies *Hodge* (1880) I. 142. **w.Som.**$^1$ Purty rattle-trap concarn you've a-stick'd up agin my wall.

**RATTLEY**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Also written **rattely** Dwn. [**ra·tli.**] **1.** A child's rattle, anything that rattles.

**Lnk.** Perhaps they catch a pussey, Tie a rattley tae its tail, McLachlan *Thoughts* (1884) 24. **Dwn.** Peggy wud a had him sittin' in his creddle shakin' a wee tin rattely, Lyttle *Robin Gordon*, 25.

**2.** *Comp.* **Rattley-bags**, thunder.

**n.Cy.** Children . . . sing this couplet during a storm: 'Rowley, Rowley, Rattley-bags, Take the lasses and leave the lads,' Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) i.

**RATTLING**, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [**ra·tlin, ræ·tlin.**] **1.** *ppl. adj.* Lively, brisk, noisy; rollicking, wild.

**Elg.** Sic a roarin' rattlin' three, Met ae nicht, Tester *Poems* (1865) 146. **Abd.** As rattlin' Robbie us'd to say, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 32, ed. 1873. **Rnf.** Finlayson *Rhymes* (1815) 45. **Ayr.** Young Swinton was a fine bold rattling lad, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxxvii. **Lth.** I, a rattlin' scant o' grace, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 2. **Edb.** Forbes *Poems* (1812) 86. **Gall.** A throwgaun, rattlin', merry chiel, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 57, ed. 1897. **Cum.** Mad Nancy was a rattlin' jade, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 50. **w.Som.**$^1$ He mid do very well in thick farm, nif he wad'n so rattlin. [Tom, though an idle, thoughtless, rattling rascal, Fielding *T. Jones* (1749) bk. iv. v.]

Hence *rattlin' fou*, *phr.* boisterously drunk, noisy with drink.

**Elg.** That nicht we baith got rattlin' fou, Tester *Poems* (1865) 122.

**2.** *Comp.* **Rattling-cart**, see below.

**Wm.** 'T'rattlin' cart's nut allus easy ta throw ower,' meaning that although some women's manners and talk are doubtful their morals may be quite proper (B.K.).

**3.** Used as an intensitive: good, splendid, excellent, great. Also used *advb.* In *gen.* colloq. use.

**Ir.** Tall, rattling, strong woman, *Time* (Mar. 1889) 310. **Lns.** A rattling fine dinner we had of it, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 242. **n.Cy.**, **Yks.** (J.W.) **w.Yks.** Sutha what a rattlin' berry Ah've getten, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 1, 1896). **Lan.** We'n had a rattlin' day, Francis *Fustian* (1895) 251. **Lin.** I've done a rattling mile, Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 86. **n.Lin.**$^1$ If this fine weather ho'ds ther' 'll be sum rattlin' wheät doon by th' Trent-side. **War.**$^3$ It was rattling fun. **Hnt.** Rattling big (T.P.F.). **Lon.** It sold rattling, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 223. **Som.** Twur a rattlin zpree, Frank *Nine Days* (1879) 24. **Slang.** Never mind, rattling good song. Thank you, *Day at Eton* (1877) 153.

**4.** *sb.* A scolding. **e.An.**$^1$ I gon him a good rattling.

**RATTOCK**, *sb.* and *v.* e.An.$^1$ [**ræ·tək.**] **1.** *sb.* A great noise, racket. **2.** *v.* To make a great noise.

**RATTOCKS**, *sb. pl.* Chs. Shr. [**ra·təks.**] Very small potatoes.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ Now, Jenny, yo' gŏŏ an' pick up them rattocks o' tittoes, an' wesh 'em to bile fur the pig.

[Cp. Swed. *rata*, to reject; *rat-gods*, the refuse of goods (Widegren).]

**RATTRUM, RATTS**, see **Rat-rhyme, Rats.**

**RATY**, *adj.* Yks. Lan. [**rē·ti, reə·ti.**] **1.** Of the weather: cold, wet, stormy. Cf. **rait**, *v.*

**m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** It's cowd, raty weather, this, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 1, 1896); **w.Yks.**$^1$ ii. 289. **Lan.**$^1$ **n.Lan.** Davies *Races* (1856) 276. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$

**2.** *Fig.* Dull, listless, sleepy.

**w.Yks.** Tha looks varry raty, *Hlfx. Courier* (June 12, 1897).

**RAUCE-PAN**, *sb. Obsol.* Nrf. A gridiron. (M.C.H.B.)

**RAUCH**, see **Rawk.**

**RAUCHAN**, *sb.* Sc. Also written **rachan, raughan, raughen, rawchan.** [**rā·χən, rǭ·χən.**] A plaid; also used *attrib.*

**Sc.** (Jam., s.v. Plaid); Wraps himself round in his auld tartan rachan, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 77. **Per.** Spence *Poems* (1898) 84. **e.Fif.** Mrs. Williamson sune arrayed hersel' in her auld grey rauchan', Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii. **Ayr.** He lows'd a buckle, drew a brace, An' flang the rauchan in his face, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 190. **Lth.** Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 23. **Edb.** Had ye continued as ye began, ye wad hae riven baith their raughens, Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 30. **Peb.** Applied to the cloth of which the sailors' coats called Dreadnoughts are made (Jam.).

**RAUCHLE**, *sb.* Sc. A loose heap of stones; used *fig.* Cf. **ruckle**, *sb.*$^2$

**Lth.** The steedin' . . . is e'enow a sorry an' a fushionless rauchle, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 259.

**RAUCHT**, *ppl. adj.* Lth. (Jam.) Frosted.

**RAUCHT**, see **Reach**, *v.*$^1$, **Raught.**

**RAUCLE**, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **rauckle** Sc.; and in form **rauchel** Gall. [**rā·kl.**] **1.** *adj.* Fearless, headstrong, rash; strong and sturdy, esp. in old age. Cf. **rackle**, *adj.*

**Sc.** Some will threep wi' angry fyke She was a rauckle quene, *Ballads and Poems* (1885) 49. **Ayr.** Outspak a raucle carlin, Burns *Jolly Beggars* (1785) l. 127; The idea of clumsiness is conjoined with that of strength (Jam.). **Lnk.** Ye're a raucle dame, Still skirlin' an' birlin' Within yer cosy hame, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 74.

Hence **Raucleness**, *sb.* vigour and freshness in an advanced period of life. Sc. (Jam.) **2.** *Comb.* (1) **Raucle tongue**, a rough, vigorous, plain way of speaking; (2) **-tongued**, having a rough way of speaking.

(1) **Ayr.** Auld Scotland has a raucle tongue, Burns *Author's Earnest Cry* (1786) st. 22. **Lnk.** Wha's rauckle tongue frae morn till nicht wad like a clapper gang, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 91. (2) **Lnk.** Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 46.

**3.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *a rauchel of a fellow*, a strong, rough, fearless fellow; (2) *a raucle of a tongue*, a rough, vigorous way of speaking.

(1) **Gall.** A great long rauchel of a fellow . . . who was reckoned a fearless sort of dare-devil who cared nothing for ghosts, fairies, kelpies, broonies, *Gallovidian* (1900) II. 59. (2) **Lnk.** She had a raucle o' a tongue An' made his fashes double, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 96.

**RAUGH**, *sb.* I.W. w.Cy. [rǭf.] A tortuous course. I.W. (C.J.V.), w.Cy. (HALL.)

**RAUGH, RAUGHAN**, see **Reach**, *v.*$^1$, **Rauchan.**

**RAUGHT**, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also written **raucht** Sc. (JAM.) **1.** The act of reaching. n.Sc. (JAM.) **2.** A stroke, blow, dash.

**Bch.** Some o' the chiels might lat a raught at me, an' gi' me a clamehewit to snib me frae comin that gate agen, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 18. **w.Sc.** (JAM.)

**RAUGHT, RAUGHTY**, see **Reach**, *v.*$^1$, **Rout**, *v.*$^8$, **Rafty.**

**RAUK**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Cmb. Hmp. Som. Dev. Also written **rauck** Gall.; **rawk** w.Yks.; and in forms **raak** Cum.$^{14}$; **reawk** Lan.; **roak** Nhb.$^1$ Cum. Cmb.$^1$; **roke** Lakel.$^2$ Cum.$^{14}$ w.Yks.$^2$ m.Lan.$^1$ Cmb.$^1$ Hmp.$^1$ w.Som.$^1$ Dev.; **rokey** w.Som.$^1$; **rook** Cum.$^4$; **roque** Nhb.$^1$; **rowk** Lakel.$^2$ Cum.$^{14}$ n.Yks.$^3$; **wroke** Cum.; **wrowk** Cum.$^3$ [rǭk, rōk.] **1.** *v.* To scratch with anything pointed; to mark by scratching.

**Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Gall.** A cat raucking on a bedden, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783), **N.Cy.**$^{12}$ **Lakel.**$^2$ That barn'll roke ivvry mortal thing i' t'hoose wi' that nail if tho'll let it. **Cum.** His back roak't wi' spikes Sticking out o' t'trap-dooar, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 532; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **w.Yks.** (J.W.); **w.Yks.**$^1$ His noaz au clung wi' bloode, an his forheod rauk'd a bit. **e.Lan.**$^1$, **m.Lan.**$^1$ **Cmb.**$^1$ Don't roke your head like that—people 'ull think you've something in it.

Hence (1) **Raucked**, *ppl. adj.* marked as with a nail. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824); (2) **Raucking**, *sb.* the noise of a nail scraping on a slate. *ib.* **2.** To stir; to rake, poke about; to scrape at.

**Nhb.**$^1$ Roqueing at a mine, KELLY *Teetotallers* (1854) 19. **Lakel.**$^2$ Give ower rowken e thi teeth wi a pin. **Cum.** To wrok't fire (T.S.O.); **Cum.**$^3$ They . . . pile 'em up into t'heeaps 'at we've been wrowkin' amang, 80; **Cum.**$^4$ **Lan.** Iv awd Roddle . . . wur leyd e that greawnd id bi reawkin eawt oth mood loik e wurm e o sheawr, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 53. **Hmp.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ I never zeed eens the cow was bad, gin I come to roke her up, and then I zeed her could'n muv. Roke up the vire, I zim 'tis cold like. Take'n rokey in under the moot, th' otter 'ont never start like that there. **Dev.** Cruel cold work vor thickey gentleman, a roking about in the muck, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 505.

Hence **Roker**, *sb.* a stick or other instrument used for stirring anything.

**Hmp.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ A long-hooked iron, used to stoke furnace fires.

**3.** To search, rummage; to search out; *gen.* with *up* or *out.*

**Abd.** (JAM.) **Cum.**$^1$ Aā rowkt o' my pockets, and couldn't find ya plack; **Cum.**$^4$, **n.Yks.**$^3$

**4.** With *up*: to put in order. Abd. (JAM.) **5.** To smear.

**w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Courier* (May 22, 1897).

**6.** *sb.* A mark; a scratch.

**Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) **N.Cy.**$^2$ A rauk with a pin. **Cum.** Thuh'll just tak an rub oa them ugly rokes off my kist lid, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 57; **Cum.**$^4$ **w.Yks.** 'At drew all them rawks, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 27, 1896); **w.Yks.**$^{15}$

**7.** A flaw or defect in a piece of cloth, or in stone, metal, &c.

**w.Yks.**$^2$; **w.Yks.**$^3$ A ridge in cloth formed in the weaving. . . Also applied when the dyeing is defective, and the weft shows a different shade of colour.

Hence **Rauky**, *adj.* having flaws or defects; of stone: disfigured by iron stains or clay beds. w.Yks. (T.H.H.), w.Yks.$^2$ **8.** A thin mark; a dirty mark.

**w.Yks.** Rawks o' muck dahn't side on his faace, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); Dirty marks in linen. Term used by washerwomen (J.C.); **w.Yks.**$^5$ 'Rauks o' smook,' said of those narrow spiral columns which issue from the bowl of a tobacco-pipe.

**RAUK, RAUL**, see **Rawk, Rail**, *sb.*$^4$, **Ravel**, *v.*$^2$, **Rawl.**

**RAULLION**, see **Rullian.**

**RAUM**, *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Wor. e.An. Also written **raume** w.Yks.; **rawm** N.Cy.$^1$ e.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks.$^5$ Chs.$^{123}$ s.Chs.$^1$ Der.$^{12}$ Not.$^3$ n.Lin.$^1$ War.$^3$; **rorm** Not.; and in forms **roam** w.Yks. m.Lan.$^1$; **rom** Not.$^2$ [rǭm, rōm.] **1.** To stretch out the arms in order to reach anything; to sprawl about. Cf. **ream**, *v.*$^2$

**n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** He scrawmed an rawmed aboot i' muck, NICHOLSON *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 33; **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**$^{12}$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **m.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^1$ A bricklayer trying to reach too high to his work would be told, 'Get summat under thi feet, an' then tha con do it beawt rawmin'; **Chs.**$^{23}$ (s.v. Rame), **s.Chs.**$^1$ **Stf.** RAY (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) **Der.**$^{12}$ **Not.** Rormed out his arm (J.H.B.); **Not.**$^{12}$ **s.Not.** What are yer retchin an' rawmin' at? (J.P.K.) **Lei.**$^1$ What are ye a-raumin' affter? [said to a child stretching out its hands]. **War.**$^2$ Don't yō' raum over the table like that: ask for what yer want; **War.**$^3$ You are rawming over the table again. **Wor.** (J.R.W.), **e.An.**$^1$, **Suf.** (HALL.)

Hence **Rawming**, *ppl. adj.* stretching or reaching over awkwardly.

**Lei.**$^1$ What a rawmin' gel that is [said of a maid-servant who stretched her arms over the table for something].

**2.** Of a horse: to rear; also used of a person stamping about in violent anger.

**w.Yks.** If ya' pul't bit to tight he roams directly. Noo, mi lad, be caarful er thoo'l 'ev him roaming up (W.H.); **w.Yks.**$^5$ Went rauming abart t'house like mad! **Der.**$^2$, **Not.**$^3$

Hence (1) **Raumer**, *sb.* a horse addicted to rearing; (2) **Rawming**, *ppl. adj.* of an animal: rearing, rampant.

(1) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 1, 1896). (2) **w.Yks.** A rawming horse, a rawmin lion, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865).

**3.** To pull down roughly; to push about violently; to wrestle.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ Paa·rsn bau·ks iz woa·rdz aayt sŭ laayd sŭmtahy·mz yŭ thingk ey)d rau m dhŭ choa·rch daayn. . . 'Feightin' an' rawmin'.' **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 350. **n.Lin.**$^1$

**4.** To climb about roughly; to get over obstacles; to romp.

**w.Yks.** (R.H.R.) **s.Chs.**$^1$ To rawm over a hedge, to rawm over a ploughed field. **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$

**5.** To grow rapidly tall. Der.$^2$ Hence (1) **Raum-balk**, *sb.* an overgrown fellow; a big, ungainly horse; (2) **Rauming**, *ppl. adj.* large, extensive; esp. used of buildings; (3) **Rawmy**, *adj.* of vegetation: rank, coarse; spreading, luxuriant.

(1) **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 26, 1896). (2) **w.Yks.** A pairty gethered tagether e t'big raumin parlour, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1856) 37; **w.Yks.**$^5$ A large house, is 'a gurt rawahming plāace.' 'If it worrant sich a rawahming hoil, yuh see, we could du better.' **Der.**$^1$ A great rawming fellow. (3) **Chs.**$^1$ Applied to the sort of loose innutritious hay that grows about a hedge or under trees; or to corn that has grown rank and leafy, and becomes laid; **Chs.**$^3$, **s.Chs.**$^1$

**RAUM**, see **Ream**, *v.*$^3$

**RAUM-BALK**, *sb.* Yks. [rǭ·m-bǭk.] Intoxicating liquor. e.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 1, 1896).

**RAUMP**, see **Romp.**

**RAUN**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. e.An. Also written **rawn** Sc. (JAM.); and in forms **roan** Sc. (JAM.) n.Cy. w.Yks. n.Lin.$^1$; **rone** n.Cy. Wm. n.Lan.$^1$ ne.Lan.$^1$; **roon** Sc. (JAM.); **round** e.An.$^1$; **rowan** Sc. (JAM.) Nhb.$^1$; **rown** Gall. Nhb.$^1$ e.Dur.$^1$ ne.Yks.$^1$; **rownd** n.Yks.$^{124}$ m.Yks.$^1$ [rǭn, rōn.] **1.** The roe or spawn of a fish. Cf. **ran**, *sb.*$^3$

**Sc.** (JAM.), **Or.I.** (S.A.S.), **e.Sc.**, **w.Sc.** (J.W.M.) **Gall.** The other [herring] with rowans, the female, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 345, ed. 1876. **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **Nhb.**$^1$, **e.Dur.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**$^1$, **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 353. **n.Lin.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Rauned**, *ppl. adj.* having roe; (2) **Rauner**, *sb.* the female salmon; (3) **Rounding-time**, *sb.* spawning-time; (4) **Rowndy**, *adj.* full of roe.

(1) **Sc.** 'Raun'd to the tail,' full of fish, a common phrase with fish-women (JAM.). (2) **Lth.**, **Twd.** (*ib.*) **n.Cy.** *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. vii. 543. (3) **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 77. (4) **n.Yks.** This is a varry rowndy herrin (I.W.).

**2.** A female fish, esp. the female salmon or herring.

**Gall.** As lang's ye pay our annual fees in milts an' rowns, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 64. **n.Cy.** *N. & Q. ib.* **Wm.** (B.K.) **e.Yks.**$^1$ Melts an rauns. **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865),

3. *Obs.* The turbot, *Rhombus maximus*; also in *comp.* **Rawn-fleuk.**

**Fif.** Formerly there was a very plentiful fishing upon the coast here, consisting of cod, ling, haddock, rowan or turbot, *Statist. Acc.* IX. 337 (Jam.). **Abd., Kcd.** (Jam., s.v. Rodden-flook). **Fif., Edb.** This species is here commonly denominated the rawn-fleuk, from its being thought best for the table when in rawn or roe, Neill *Fishes* (1810) 12 (*ib.*). [Satchell (1879).]

[Rowne, of a fysche, *liquamen* (*Prompt.*). ON. *hrogn* (Vigfusson).]

**RAUN,** *sb.*$^2$ Irel. A quatrain.

**Ir.** Bein' given, wid a blessin', to the rauns, an' prayers, an' holy charms, I don't think it so good, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 338; (P.W.J.) **Wxf.** Composing one of his extraordinary rauns, Kennedy *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 284.

[Ir. *rann*, a verse, song, poem (O'Reilly).]

**RAUN,** see **Rawn,** *v.*

**RAUNCH,** *v.* and *adj.* Sc. War. Shr. Som. Dev. Also in form **ransh** Sc. (Jam.) [rǭnʃ.] **1.** *v.* To devour greedily; to munch, gnaw; to tear up. Cf. **raunge,** *v.*

**Ayr.** (Jam., s.v. Ramsh.) **War.**$^3$ **Shr.**$^1$ Said of cattle. 'They'n be glad to raunch that feg up w'en they can get nuthin' else.' **w.Som.**$^1$ **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 357. **nw.Dev.**$^1$

**2.** Phr. *to raunch and scraunch*, to snatch greedily; to grasp at.

**War.**$^3$ **Shr.**$^1$ 'Look at that ŏŏman raunchin' an' scraunchin'; 'er'll be all o'er the fild afore the others bin in at the gate:' said *apropos* of a gleaner.

**3.** *adj.* Of vegetable food: green, uncooked.

**Dev.** My husband is fond of what I call raunch things, as cucumbers, *Reports Provinc.* (1884).

**RAUND, RAUNEL,** see **Roun, Randle,** *sb.*

**RAUNGE,** *sb.* Yks. Lan. Also in form **ronge** e.Lan.$^1$ [rǭnʒ.] Wool or weft stolen by handloom weavers in process of weaving. w.Yks. (J.B.) Lan. *Burnley Express* (June 1, 1901). e.Lan.$^1$

**RAUNGE,** *v.* Sc. Lan. Som. Also in form **rounge** Sc. To devour greedily; to munch, gnaw. Cf. **raunch.**

**Sc.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 357. **Lan.** Th' lad slily popt it into his meawth, raungin away at it till hoo turnt reawnd ogen, *B. Shuttle Manch.* 41. **w.Som.**$^1$ I zeed your old dog a-raungin a bone, an' he widn let me come aneas'n.

[Fr. *ronger*, to gnaw, to eat, or wear away, to champ or chew (Cotgr.).]

**RAUNGE, RAUNPICK, RAUNPIKE,** see **Range,** *v.*$^1$, **Rampick.**

**RAUNS,** *sb. pl.* n.Sc. (Jam.) The awns of barley.

**RAUN-TREE,** see **Rowan-tree.**

**RAUP,** *sb.* and *v.* Dmf. (Jam.) **1.** *sb.* An instrument with three prongs, used for breaking potatoes. **2.** *v.* To prepare potatoes in this manner.

**RAUP,** see **Roup,** *v.*$^1$

**RAURA-PEENA,** *sb.* Yks. The last fairy seen in the parish of Saddleworth. w.Yks. *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. v. 156.

**RAUSE, RAUSP, RAUST,** see **Rise,** *v.*$^1$, **Rasp,** *sb.*$^2$, **Rost.**

**RAUT,** see **Rat,** *sb.*$^3$, **Reach,** *v.*$^1$, **Rout,** *v.*$^3$

**RAUVE, RAUX,** see **Rive,** *v.*, **Rax,** *v.*

**RAVE,** *sb.*$^1$ Midl. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Bdf. e.An. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in forms **rafe** e.An.$^1$; **reave** Lei.$^1$ Nhp.$^1$ War. Hmp.$^1$ Wil.$^1$ Dor. Som.; **reiave** Hmp.; **riave** Dor.$^1$ [rēv, reəv.] **1.** The framework attached to the sides and front of a wagon, for the purpose of extending the width; *gen.* in *pl.*; see below. Cf. **rathe.**

**Midl.** Got into the body of the wagon, which had been left empty save one truss, . . the rest of the hay being stacked on a set of 'raves' that shut us in from above, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 227. **Not.** (J.H.B.) **Lin.** The raves or shelvings are two frames of wood which are laid on the top of the waggon in such a way as to meet in the middle, and projecting on all sides beyond the body of the vehicle, enable it to carry a larger load of hay or straw: whilst the side boards are fitted in the top of the sides, in such a way that more sacks of corn can be stowed in the waggon than otherwise it would admit of (Hall.). **Rut.** A horizontal framework round the sides of a cart so as to increase its capacity (J.P.K.). **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ A six-inch wheel cart with raves was advertised for sale in the *Northampton Mercury*, 1832. **War.** (J.R.W.), **Shr.**$^1$, **Glo.**$^{12}$, **Oxf.**$^1$ **Bdf.** The raves lean over the wheels, Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 128. **Nrf.** I had got right agin the raves o' the cart and I couldn't get no fudder, Spilling *Molly Miggs* (1873) x. **Sus.**$^{12}$ **Hmp.** Wise *New Forest* (1883) 285; **Hmp.**$^1$ **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**$^1$ The flat woodwork projecting over the wheels from the side of the forward part of a waggon. **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863); **Dor.**$^1$ Merry hây-miakers da ride . . . upon the riaves, 221. **Som.** John, who was sitting on the 'reaves' of the waggon, Raymond *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 165. **w.Som.**$^1$ That part of the side of a cart or wagon which projects over the wheels. Some carts are made without raves, but when they exist, they are a fixed part of the 'body.' **Dev.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Rave-board,** one of the wing or side-boards of a wagon; also *fig.* a high shirt-collar; (2) **-cart,** a cart fitted with 'raves.'

(1) **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 84. (2) **Sus.**$^1$

**3.** A swing gate or hurdle placed across a brook to prevent cattle from going from one pasture to another.

**Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 357; I got across the rave at the brook when I saw the bull coming, *Reports Provinc.* (1891).

**4.** A bar or strip of wood across any opening.

**w.Som.**$^1$ A winder way raves to un.

**5.** Weaving term: a bar with a row of iron teeth; see below.

**w.Som.**$^1$ A long bar having a row of iron teeth projecting at right angles, used by weavers to guide and separate the threads of the warp when winding it upon the 'beam' of the loom. The object of the rave is to keep the threads even, and to make them lie on the beam at the same width as the intended piece of cloth.

**6.** The ring of twisted hazel by which hurdles are fastened to their stakes or shores.

**Wil.** The rods across (the wattle hurdle) are fixed by shackles, or raves, Kennard *Diogenes' Sandals* (1893) vi; **Wil.**$^1$

**RAVE,** *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Cum. Yks. Lin. Lei. War. Wor. Glo. Also in form **reave** Cum.$^4$ [rēv.] **1.** *v.* To speak loudly; to bawl, cry out; to make a noise.

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **n.Lin.**$^1$ He's alus raavin' and teärin' aboot sum'ats. **Lei.**$^1$ That sow's always raving and revelling so. **War.**$^3$, **se.Wor.**$^1$, **s.Wor.**$^1$, **Glo.** (A.B.)

**2.** Of wind: to make a wild, rushing sound; also used *fig.*

**Sc.** The wind's ravin in the lum-head (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Ayr.** When winds rave thro' the naked tree, Burns *W. Simpson* (1785) st. 13.

**3.** To go about hurriedly or energetically. Cum.$^4$

**4.** *sb.* A state of mad passion or fury. m.Yks.$^1$ **5.** A vague report, an uncertain rumour, a story which is not very credible.

**n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Bnff.** Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 387.

**RAVE,** *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^3$ n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lin. Also in form **raave** Lin. **1.** *v.* To pull; to tear up; to tear; to rout out, disturb.

**n.Cy.** (Hall.) **w.Yks.** Rave it off, lad. Thow's raved th' frock, lass (W.F.). **Lin.** Raäved slick thruf by the plow, Tennyson *Owd Roä* (1889). **n.Lin.**$^1$ I didn't knaw ther' was ony sacrament o' Sunda' mornin' as th' parson was fra hoäme; soä I thoht ther' was no ewse gettin' up raavin' when I didn't want. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ When one begins to rave about one always finds plenty of dirt.

**2.** To take the lamb from the ewe at birth.

**Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 351.

**3.** With *up*: to take or pull up.

**Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 351. **n.Lin.**$^1$ We mun hev' them suffs e' th' Herse-Cloäs raaved up; thaay doän't utter noä watter, raain as it maay. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ They'll have to rave up the streets again for the sewage.

**4.** *Fig.* To rake up a story against any one.

**Lin.** He raved up all he could think on, against such and such a one (Hall.). **n.Lin.**$^1$

**5.** With *out*: to clean out the end of a grip. Lin. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 351. **6.** *sb.* A routing-out; a pulling down; also trouble, confusion.

**Cum.** It's dangerous to make a rave in an old building (Hall.). **Lin.**$^1$ The Black Boy Inn fell down, and there was a great rave. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ Cleäning time maks such a rave. We've had one great rave with our drains, and don't want another.

**RAVE,** *v.*$^3$ Sc. To roam, stray.

**Dmf.** Wi' ither dogs I maunna rave, Hawkins *Poems* (1841) V. 24.

[OFr. *resver, raver, rever*, to stroll hither and thither (Godefroy).]

**RAVE,** see **Rath(e.**

**RAVEL**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also written **raivel** Sc. (Jam.) N.I.$^1$; and in forms **reavel** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **revel** Ant. [rē·vl.] **1.** *sb.* A rail; railing.

**Sc.** Took his seat in an inside stair that had what was called a 'wooden ravel,' Dickson *Auld Min.* (1892) 115. **Edb.** A cellar, upo' the high street, But ony ravel, bare, *New Year's Morning* (1792) 12.

Hence **Ravel-lock**, *sb.* ? a river lock surrounded with railings. [Not known to our correspondents.]

**Slg.** He, wi' lusty stroke, And savers crossed the auld canal Below the ravel lock, Tower *Poems* (1885) 182.

**2.** *pl.* The tops of a cart. n.Sc. (Jam.) **3.** The cross-beam in a byre to which the tops of cow-stakes are fastened; also in *comp.* **Ravel-stick, -tree.** Cf. **rail-tree,** s.v. **Rail,** *sb.*$^4$ **1** (3).

**Slk.** (Jam.), **N.I.**$^1$ **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Nhb.**$^1$

**4.** An instrument with pins in it, used by weavers for spreading out the yarn that is to be put on the beam before it is wrought.

**Lnk.** The pins are meant for extending the warp to the proper breadth (Jam.).

**5.** The rowel of a spur. Cld. (*ib.*) **6.** *v.* To fit or enclose with a railing. Sc. (*ib. Suppl.*)

**RAVEL**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Suf. Ken. Hmp. I.W. w.Cy. Also written **ravle** n.Yks.$^3$ Suf.$^1$; **ravvle** Suf.$^1$; and in forms **rael** Gall.; **raevl** Sh.I.; **rail** Per. (Jam.); **raivel** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$; **raul** Shr.$^2$ I.W. w.Cy.; **reavel** Sc. N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ Cum. Wm.; **reavil** Per.; **reavvel** Cum.$^{14}$; **reeavle** Wm.; **revel** Sc. Ir. Lei.$^1$ War.$^3$ Ken. Hmp.; **rewl, reyle** Sc. (Jam.) Cum.$^4$; **ryle** Gall. Cum.$^{14}$ [ra·vl, ræ·vl, rē·vl.] **1.** *v.* To entangle, mix confusedly; also used *fig.*

**Sc.** (Jam.); Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Frf.** *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 6; Make a clerk of him and he would only ravel the figures, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) xxix. **Per.** The gude wife reavilt a' her yarn, Ford *Harp* (1893) 157. **Rnf.** Your speeches . . . Are but silly, and ravell'd wi' cant, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 283. **Ayr.** Service *Notandums* (1890) 13. **Lnk.** The threed in Tammie's shuttle Gaed raivelling aff the pirn, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 13. **Dur.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.**$^3$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **w.Yks.**$^4$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Wor.** (J.R.W.), **Suf.**$^1$, **I.W.** (C.J.V.), **w.Cy.** (Hall.)

Hence (1) **Ravelled,** *ppl. adj.* (*a*) entangled, dishevelled; disordered, in confusion; *gen.* used *fig.* in phr. *a ravelled hank, hasp,* or *pirn,* a difficult task; (*b*) mentally confused, perplexed or in difficulties, delirious; (2) **Ravelment,** *sb.* an entanglement.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** I shall have a fine ravelled pirn to unwind, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xxiii; Ye have gotten a revel'd hesp o't, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Sh.I.** Speak her fair and canny, or we will have a ravelled hasp on the yarn windles, Scott *Pirate* (1821) v. **Abd.** She's left me with a ravel'd pirn, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 99. **Frf.** Strong evidence aboot the raivelled shelves . . . that somebody . . . had been reengin' aboot in it, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 130, ed. 1889. **Per., Fif.** (Jam.) **Edb.** Providence seems a ravel'd hasp, Pennecuik *Helicon* (1720) 26. **Ir.** The clouds were streelin' about agin' the sunsettin' like so many hanks of ravelled yarn, Barlow *Kerrigan* (1894) 133. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ Thoo's getten a ravelled hank this time. **Wm.** A reaveled skein (J.H.). **w.Yks.** (G.H.) (*b*) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Bnff.**$^1$ A'm raivelt i' the hehd. **Abd.** Am I gettin' raivelled? McKenzie *Sketches* (1874) xii. **Per.** He's ravelled, without beginning or end, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 221. **Ayr.** Broken merchants, ravelled manufacturers, and brittle bankers, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xxxv. **Lnk.** Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 16. (2) **w.Yks.** There was a thick ravelment of dead undergrowth, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) x. **War.**$^2$, **Glo.**$^{12}$

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Ravel-bread,** a kind of bread between white and brown; (2) **-coppin,** a weaving term; see below; also *fig.* a wild, reckless fellow; cf. **raffle-coppin,** s.v. **Raffle,** *sb.*$^2$ **8** (2); (3) **-paper,** whitey-brown paper..

(1) **Ken.** Bailey (1721); Holloway; **Ken.**$^{12}$ (2) **w.Yks.**$^3$ When one thread catches another and rives a deal of threads off at once, it is a 'ravel coppin.' . . If a part of the 'cop' comes off with the thread, it is said to be ravelled or snavelled, and is, in fact, spoiled. Therefore 'ravel coppin' is used as a term of reproach for a careless man. (3) **Ken.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

**3.** Phr. (1) *to ravel the clew,* to entangle a ball of worsted; also *fig.* to fail in business; (2) — *the pirns, obs.,* to throw affairs into disorder; to prove troublesome.

(1) **Cum.**$^4$ (2) **Edb.** Ye're now ane o' my hopefu'st bairns, Tho' ance ye ravell'd sair my pirns, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 164.

**4.** To pull out threads unnecessarily in hemming cloth.

**Suf.**$^1$ How you dew ravle your wark.

**5.** To wander in speech; to speak incoherently or untruthfully.

**Cai.**$^1$, **Abd.** (Jam.), **Tyr.** (M.B.-S.), **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ Ravelin an' taakin. **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** He wes reeavlan on aboot sic things, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 37.

**6.** To wander about aimlessly.

**Nhb.**$^1$ He was ravellin aboot like a drucken body. **Lei.**$^1$ To revel about the fields. **War.**$^3$

**7.** To unravel, esp. to unravel the loops in knitting; also used *fig.* and with *out.*

**Edb.** I kenna what their purpose was . . . but gif it's to be won at, I'll ravel it oot, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 111. **Gall.** She let a loop fa', an' had to ryle 't oot (J.M.); Boys rael out auld hoshens to make handbaws, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 396, ed. 1876. **Cum.** If thoo'll tak yan o' their fine clues an' hev patience to reàvell't oot for theesel', Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 192; **Cum.**$^{14}$

**8.** *sb.* A tangle; also *fig.* confusion.

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Sh.I.** Ta redd oot a raevl 'at wis fa'n in her wirsit, *Sh. News* (Dec. 23, 1899). **Frf.** Mr. Urquhart was in sic a ravel after it, Barrie *Minister* (1891) iii. **Lnk.** Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 34. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Shr.**$^2$

**9.** A loose bit of thread; ravelled thread.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Nhb.**$^1$ Stop till aa tyek that raivel off yor cwot. **Hmp.** Holloway.

**RAVELLIN(G,** *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Cum. Nhp. Oxf. e.An. Hmp. Also written **ravlin** Sc.; **ravling** Nhp.$^1$; and in forms **raeling** Gall.; **raivelin, raivlin** Sc. (Jam.); **ravelin** Sc. (Jam.); **raveling** e.An.$^{12}$ Hmp.$^1$; **reavellin** Cum. [ra·vlin, rē·vlin.] **1.** *sb.* A tangled thread; a loose, unravelled thread; also frayed or unwound textile fabric. Also used *fig.*

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** They flaffert frae bield to brae For ravelins o' hair and woo', Shelley *Flowers* (1868) 209. **Fif.** Ravellin's ornamentin' their souls and stravaigin owre their breeks, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 20. **Ayr.** 'Ony thing in my way the day, mistress? Here's black Thibbet stockin's, white Thibbet stockins.' . . . 'G' wa'! g' wa'!' quo' she, 'wi' your ravlins and dressin,' Service *Notandums* (1890) 75. **Dmf.** I buskit it trigly and cozy Wi' orra bit ravlins o' rhyme, Reid *Poems* (1894) 43. **Gall.** (J.M.); Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 396, ed. 1876. **Nhp.**$^1$ **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.*, **e.An.**$^{12}$, **Hmp.**$^1$

**2.** *adj. Fig.* Confused, wild, disordered.

**Cum.** When he gat . . . intull his reàvellin way, he oft sed, if aw t'doctors an' priests war oot o' t'country, it wad be a gay deal better for t'fwok 'at war left, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 73; **Cum.**$^4$

**RAVEN,** *sb.*$^1$ Irel. Cum. Mid. [rē·vən.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Raven-dark,** black; (2) **-'s-bill,** a T-shaped tool used by hurdle-makers; see below.

(1) **Dwn.** Her raven derk tresses, Savage-Armstrong *Ballads* (1901) 136. (2) **w.Mid.** The top of the T is furnished with a sharp blade at one end, and terminates in a small strong hook at the other. The stem is used as a handle. It is used in making the mortices in the heads of the hurdles into which the 'sloats' are fitted. 'Them two tools, the stock and the raven's bill, cawstes a pound the two. You can't get a blacksmith to make them, you has to go to a tool-smith' (W.P.M.).

**2.** The carrion crow, *Corvus corone.* Cum. (J.Ar.)

**RAVEN,** *v.* and *sb.*$^2$ Yks. Also written **ravven** n.Yks.$^2$ e.Yks.$^1$; **ravvin** w.Yks.$^5$ [ra·vən.] **1.** *v.* To wander in search of food.

**w.Yks.**$^2$ Guinea fowls are said to go ravening about for food.

**2.** To importune persistently.

**e.Yks.**$^1$ Thoo's awlas ravvenin for summat.

**3.** To abuse.

**w.Yks.**$^5$ Makkin a noise an' rav'ning abart nowt. Shoo does nowt bud ravvin at fowks if thuh sãay a word tul her.

**4.** *sb.* Prey; anything got by violence. n.Yks.$^2$

[**4.** Cp. OFr. *ravine,* rapine, plunder (Godefroy).]

**RAVERY,** *sb. Obs.* Sc. e.An. Also written **ravary** e.An.$^1$ Delirium, raving; a violent fit of passion, attended with loud vociferation.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Bnff.** Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 387. **Slg.**

Thereafter he fell into some ravery, and in some distemper left the place, Wodrow Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845-7) I. 323. **Lnk.** The raveries and blasphemies emitted by John Gib, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 348, ed. 1828. **e.An.**$^1$

**RAVING,** *sb.* Lei.$^1$ Nhp.$^{12}$ Also in form **reaving.** [rē·vin, rī·vin.] The whole complement of movable side-spars and laths attached to a cart or wagon for the purpose of increasing the width. Cf. **rave,** *sb.*$^1$

**RAVING,** *prp.* Sc. and Amer. Used *advb.* as an intensive.

**Elg.** Half o' the warl a-deein' in hunger, The ither runnin' ravin' fat, Tester *Poems* (1865) 166. [**Amer.** We'll all be raving distracted to get home, *Cent. Mag.* (Jan. 1883) 404.]

**RAVISH,** *v.* Yks. [ra·viʃ.] To use wastefully.

If a pound of soap is left out in the morning, it's ravished away by night. He ravished through all that he had (C.C.R.).

**RAW,** *sb.*$^1$ Hrf. [rǭ.] The aikraw, *Stictina scrobiculata.* (B. & H.)

**RAW,** *adj.*, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **raa** Nhb.$^1$ n.Lan.$^1$; **rawee** Dev.; **ro, roa** Nhb.$^1$; **rou** N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$; **row** Sc. Nhb.$^1$ m.Yks.$^1$; **wrawe** w.Yks. [rǭ, rā.] **1.** *adj.* Also used *advb.* In *comb.* (1) **Raw-cold,** exceedingly cold; (2) **-cream,** cream which rises naturally on the top of milk, in contradistinction to that produced by scalding; (3) **-dawd,** a luncheon 'piece'; a hunk of bread and cheese; (4) **-edge,** the severance edge of cloth; an unhemmed edge; (5) **-edged,** of cloth, &c.: not hemmed, without a selvedge; (6) **-footed,** barefooted; (7) **-gabbed,** speaking authoritatively on a subject of which one is ignorant; (8) **-gob,** an abrupt, coarse, vulgar speaker; (9) **-gobbed,** rude and coarse of speech; (10) **-gorbit,** an unfledged bird; used also of a half-grown boy; (11) **-gorlin,** (12) **-guttlin,** an unfledged bird; (13) **-head,** (*a*) a bogie used to frighten children; freq. in phr. *raw-head and bloody-bones*; (*b*) a simpleton; (*c*) see (2); (*d*) *pl.* the water crowfoot, *Ranunculus fluitans*; (14) **-lay,** grass land which has been ploughed to grow a crop; (15) **-lay oats,** oats grown on ploughed grass land; (16) **-milk,** new, unskimmed milk; cf. **rammel,** *sb.*$^1$; (17) **-nose,** of cattle: a white muzzle with the nostrils red inside; (18) **-piece shop,** the room in which goods are placed when taken from the weaver; (19) **-poot,** see (12); (20) **-pudding,** a bed of soft stone in the Swanage quarries; (21) **-ream,** see (2); (22) **-sowens,** uncooked oatmeal; 'sowens' eaten raw and unboiled; (23) **-weather,** cold, wet weather.

(1) **w.Yks.** It's reight raw-cowd this mornin', *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 8, 1896); **w.Yks.**$^5$ (2) **w.Som.**$^1$, **Dev.** (Hall.), **nw.Dev.**$^1$, **Cor.**$^{12}$ (3) **Gall.** Raw-dawds make strong lads, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 405, ed. 1876. (4) **Wm.** (B.K.) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 8, 1896). **e.Lan.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$ (5) **w.Yks.**$^1$ (6) **Sc.** Why trespass ye on the English side? Row-footed outlaws, stand! Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 56, ed. 1848. **Nhb.**$^1$ The feet being red and raw with exposure. (7) **S. & Ork.**$^1$ (8) **m.Yks.**$^1$ (9) **n.Yks.**$^{12}$ (10) **Nhb.** A yung rawgorbit iv a hawf-waxt lad aboot 17, Chater *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 12; **Nhb.**$^1$ (11) **Nhb.**$^1$ **Dur.** Blackbirds were very unpopular with boys. . . If newly-hatched birds, called 'raw-gorlins,' or unfeathered, were found, they were taken out of the nest, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 120. (12) **Lan.** That's a smart pair o' raa guttlins, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 272. (13, *a*) **m.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.**$^1$ Husht! go to sleep—raw-head an' bloody-bones'll fetch thee. **n.Lin.**$^1$ A ghost or spirit that haunts wells. **War.**$^3$ An imaginary spectre or terror, to pull naughty children playing on the edge of dangerous water into the pool; usually associated with a badly fenced or otherwise dangerous pond. 'Keep away from the marl-pit, or raw-head and bloody-bones will have you.' **e.An.**$^2$ (*b*) **Chs.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$ (*c*) **w.Som.**$^1$ An old doctor prescribed, 'a tumbler-full of raw-head every morning.' **nw.Dev.**$^1$ (*d*) **Shr.**$^1$ (14, 15) **nw.Dev.**$^1$ (16) **Dor.** *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 415. **w.Som.**$^1$ I be forced to buy a pint o' raw-milk a day. **Dev.** The Plymouth Dairy Company require fourteen gallons raw-milk delivered on Saturday mornings, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **nw.Dev.**$^1$, **s.Dev.** (G.E.D.), **Cor.**$^{12}$ (17) **ne.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 188. (18) **w.Som.**$^1$ (19) **Nhb.**$^1$ (20) **s.Dor.** (C.W.) (21) **Cor.** Hammond *Parish* (1897) 339; **Cor.**$^{12}$ (22) **Sc.** She bang'd their bellies fu' o' meat, Gruels and good raw-sowins bitter, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 13; (G.W.) **Rnf.** Sometimes for want of milk or beer, raw-sowens is used (Jam., s.v. Sowens). (23) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**2.** Uncooked, unboiled.

**n.Lan.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ Ther's sum foäks can't drink milk that's not boil'd, but I like it raw mysen best.

**3.** Of cloth, &c.: without a selvedge; unhemmed.

**n.Lin.** That taable-cloth's all raw; I mun set to an' hem it (M.P.).

**4.** Of a place: cold, bleak, and damp; of soil: clayey, cold, and watery.

**N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **n.Lan.**$^1$ **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Nhp.**$^1$ **s.Wor.** A turns up a bit raw in the bottom on it (H.K.).

**5.** Annoyed, angry, exasperated.

**w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **Glo.**$^1$ It makes me reg'lar raw. **Ken.**$^1$ **Dev.** 'Er made me that rawee I cüde 'ave hāt 'er down, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

**6.** *sb.* Undiluted whisky.

**Edb.** After swallowing a single glass of the 'raw,' Ballantine *Deanhaugh* (1869) 100.

**7.** *v.* Of cloth: to ravel out. Nhp.$^1$ **8.** Of corn: to grow soft.

**Sh.I.** When corn, dried on a kiln, is allowed to stand for some time unground, it gets soft, or is said to raw (J.S.); Nor da grain o' dry bare [bere] taen ta da mill dat's standin' rawin' an' wastin' i' da barn, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 42.

**RAW, RAWAP,** see **Row,** *sb.*$^1$, *v.*$^2$, **Roup,** *v.*$^1$

**RAWCHAN, RAWDY,** see **Rauchan, Rody.**

**RAWEL, RAWIN(G)S,** see **Rail,** *sb.*$^4$, **Rowen.**

**RAWK,** *sb.*, *v.* and *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Dur. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Rut. Nhp. Sus. Also written **rauch** Sc. (Jam.) Rut.$^1$; **rauk** Sc. (Jam.) n.Yks.$^4$ Lin. Sus.; **rork** Lin. [rǭk.] **1.** *sb.* A mist, a sea-fog. See **Roak(e.**

**n.Yks.**$^{124}$ **Nhp.**$^1$ The rawk o' the hills, and the mist o' the mountains, Like the reek o' a pot, and the smoke of a kiln, Clare *MS. Poems.*

Hence **Rawky,** *adj.* misty, foggy, damp, raw and cold.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Rnf.** Picken *Poems* (1813) *Gl.* **Ayr.** (Jam.) **n.Cy.** Rawky weather, Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **w.Dur.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **Lan.**$^1$, **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **s.Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. v. 178. **Rut.**$^1$ *Au* as in 'baulk,' *ch* as in 'chemist.' 'It's very rauchy an' cold this marning.' **Nhp.** Culled in cold and rawky hours, Clare *Remains* (1872) 227; **Nhp.**$^1$ A rawky day.

**2.** Smoke. Sus. (Hall.) **3.** *v.* To grow misty, become foggy. **n.Yks.** It is still rawking (I.W.); **n.Yks.**$^2$

**4.** *adj.* Misty, foggy. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) **5.** Hoarse. Ayr. (Jam.)

[Cp. Swed. dial. *rauk*, Swed. *rök*, smoke, mist (Rietz, s.v. *ryka*).]

**RAWK,** see **Rauk.**

**RAWL,** *v.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Stf. Shr. I.W. w.Cy. Also written **raul** Shr.$^2$ I.W. w.Cy.; **rawwl** Cum.$^{14}$; **wraul** Cum.; **wrawl** Yks. [rǭl.] **1.** To quarrel, grumble, be quarrelsome.

**Cum.** Guidman stuid wraulin at her lug, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 276; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **Lan.** A lot o' dhrunken chaps rawlin' wi one another, Brierley *Daisy Nook* (1859) 49.

**2.** To pull roughly about; to carry or draw anything heavy.

**s.Lan.**$^1$, **Stf.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ They rawlened the poor chap about an' abused 'im shameful; **Shr.**$^2$ Rauling the young homan about. **I.W.** (C.J.V.), **w.Cy.** (Hall.)

[1. With bralling fooles that wrall for euerie wrong, Firme friendship neuer can continue long, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 191.]

**RAWLER,** *sb.*$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$ Also in form **rawl.** A head-roll, a circular padded roll used on the head to balance or steady a burden.

**RAWLER,** *sb.*$^2$ Som. Also in form **roller.** A bundle of reed. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Cf. **brawler.**

**RAWLEY,** *adj.* Or.I. Ugly. (S.A.S.), S. & Ork.$^1$

**RAWLY,** *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. **1.** Unripe, immature.

**Rxb.** When I at school was but a rawly boy, A. Scott *Poems,* 156 (Jam.). **Gall.** Rawly chiel, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**2.** Of the weather: raw, damp.

**Cld., Slk.** A rawlie day (Jam.).

**RAWLY,** *adv.* s.Chs.$^1$ [rǭ·li.] Inadequately.

['Their children rawly left,' i.e. poorly provided for, Shaks. *Hen. V*, iv. i. 147.]

**RAWM**, see **Raum**, **Rawn**, *v.*, **Ream**, *v.*$^{3}$

**RAWMIL**, **RAW-MOUSE**, **RAWMP**, see **Rammel**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Rear-mouse**, **Romp**.

**RAWMY**, *adj.* Yks. Misty.

**n.Yks.** It's a rawmy mooanin (I.W.).

**RAWN**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Bnff.$^{1}$ [rǭn.] A fragment of a rainbow.

**RAWN**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Sc. A scratch or furrow; a discoloured stripe. Gall. (J.M.) Hence **Rawned**, *ppl. adj.* furrowed, striped so as to be disfigured. Cf. **raned**.

Claes a' rawned wi' blue, *ib.*

**RAWN**, *v.* Wm. Shr. Glo. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **raun** Cor.$^{12}$; and in forms **raen** Glo.; **ran** I.W. Dev.$^{1}$; **rawm** Shr.$^{1}$; **rean** w.Cy. Dor.; **rhaan** Wil. Som.; **rhan** Wil.$^{1}$ [rǭn.] To eat greedily.

**Wm.** Ferguson *Northmen* (1856) 220. **Shr.**$^{1}$ The young beäs ŏŏn rawm up all that feg w'en theer's a snow o' the ground. **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 355. **w.Cy.** (Hall.) **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**$^{1}$ **Dor.** The horses do reän in the vatches, Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Bill! cas'n ait thy mait more dacenter'n that is? why thee's rawny jist the very same's a gurt pig.

Hence (1) **Rauning**, *ppl. adj.* hungry, ravenous; (2) **Rauning-pollack**, *sb.* the coal-fish, *Merlangus carbonarius*; (3) **Raunish**, *adj.*, see (1).

(1) **Cor.**$^{1}$; **Cor.**$^{2}$ He's got a raunin appetite. (2) **Cor.** That voracious fish *Merlangus carbonarius* is called by us the rauning pollack, Couch *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 182; **Cor.**$^{1}$ (3) **I.W.** (C.J.V.) **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 356; **Dev.**$^{1}$ A was rannish vor es dinner, and eet zo skeemish that nort would please en forzooth, 12. **Cor.** I sot an ait some raunish, *T. Towser* (1873) 81; **Cor.**$^{12}$ **w.Cor.** For faather es so rawnish (M.A.C.).

**RAWN**, *adj.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] Afraid. **Hdg.** I'se warran ye're rawn for the yirdin (Jam.).

**RAWN**, see **Raun**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Rowen**.

**RAWNER**, *sb.* Shr.$^{1}$ [rǭ·nə(r).] A dead bough on a tree. Cf. **rawny**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**RAWNGE**, see **Range**, *v.*$^{1}$

**RAWNING**, *adj.* Shr.$^{1}$ [rǭ·nin.] A term applied to the movements of a big, awkward man. Cf. **rawny**, *adj.*$^{1}$

**RAWNING-KNIFE**, *sb.* w.Cy. Som. Also written **rauning-** w.Cy. [rǭ·nin-naiv.] A large knife used by butchers; a cleaver.

**w.Cy.** (Hall.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Rau·neen-nuy·v.

**RAWN-PEG**, *sb.* Shr.$^{1}$ [rǭ·n-peg.] A dead bough on a tree. Cf. **rawny**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**RAWN-TREE**, see **Rowan-tree**.

**RAWNY**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Chs. Shr. [rǭ·ni.] A dead bough on a growing tree; also in *comp.* **Rawny-bough**.

**Chs.**$^{1}$; **Chs.**$^{3}$ Chips and rawnies belong to the faller. **Shr.**$^{1}$

**RAWNY**, *adj.*$^{1}$ and *sb.*$^{2}$ Chs. Shr. Pem. [rǭ·ni.] **1.** *adj.* Of a man: big and awkward, clumsy. Cf. **rawning**.

**s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Ée)z ŭ grae·t rau·ni fel·ŭ, au· legz ŭn wing·z. **Shr.**$^{1}$

**2.** Of grass growing in moist or shady places: coarse, rank. Cf. **raum**, **5.**

**s.Pem.** Donna give that to the horse, Bill, it be too rawny, it'l gripe 'n (W.M.M.).

**3.** *sb.* A silly fellow; a fool.

**Chs.**$^{1}$ **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Dhaa grae·t rau·ni, dhey!

**RAWNY**, *adj.*$^{2}$ Nhp. e.An. Wil. Som. Also written **rawney** Wil.$^{1}$; and in forms **rowney** e.An. Wil.$^{1}$; **rowny** Wil. [rǭ·ni.] **1.** Tall, thin, and bony.

**Nhp.**$^{1}$, **Wil.**$^{1}$ **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**2.** Of cloth: thin, poor, uneven.

**e.An.** (Hall.) **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**$^{1}$

**RAWNYING**, *ppl. adj.* Nhp.$^{1}$ [rǭ·ni-in.] Tall, thin, and bony. Cf. **rawny**, *adj.*$^{2}$

**RAWP**, see **Rape**, *v.*, **Rope**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Roup**, *v.*$^{1}$

**RAWSE**, *sb.* Sus. Also in form **ross**. [rǭs, ros.] The scrapings of oak-bark, lichen, and moss. (S.P.H.)

**RAWSE**, see **Rise**, *v.*$^{1}$

**RAWSY**, *adj.* s.Chs.$^{1}$ [rǭ·si.] Of yarn, &c.: rough, coarse.

**RAWT**, see **Rat**, *sb.*$^{3}$, **Rout**, *v.*$^{3}$, **Wrat**.

**RAX**, *sb.*$^{1}$ *Obs.* Sc. An iron instrument consisting of links on which the spit was turned at the fire; an andiron.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Lnk.** It did ane good to see her stools, . . Rax, chandlers, tangs, and fire-shools, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 29. **Edb.** Like a goose, tied neck an' wing, On spit and raxes, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 17. **Bwk.** Tuo pair raxes, and tuo speets, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 64.

**RAX**, *v.* and *sb.*$^{2}$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **racks** Kcb.; **wrax** Sc. N.Cy.$^{1}$ e.Yks.$^{1}$; and in forms **raex** Sh.I.; **raux** Rxb. n.Cy.; **rex** S. & Ork.$^{1}$ N.I.$^{1}$ [raks.] **1.** *v.* To extend, stretch; esp. to stretch the limbs on waking.

**Sc.** Raw leather raxes, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 730. **Sh.I.** Ye hae ta pu' an' rex it dis wy an' dat afore ye can get it ta come in, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 247; **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$ **n.Sc.** Then he raxed ower the table braid, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) 214, ed. 1875. **ne.Sc.** Gordon *Northward Ho* (1894) 286. **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Bch.** Raxing out His gardies, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 3. **e.Sc.** Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) xi. **Abd.** Ye'll shortly see me rax my neck and craw, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 89. **Frf.** Betsy wraxed up her head, Barrie *Minister* (1891) iii. **Per.** Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 188, ed. 1887. **Fif.** Nae Tyrant e'er our purse-neck raxes, Gray *Poems* (1811) 15. **Slg.** His iron sides like clay did wrax, Galloway *Poems* (1802) 74. **se.Sc.** Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 33. **Dmb.** He raxed o'er to gie his bride a smack, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 90. **Rnf.** As guid nowt leather, As e'er was ken'd to rax a tether, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 33. **Ayr.** Ye wha leather rax an draw, Burns *Ordination* (1786) st. 1. **Lnk.** *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 47. **e.Lth.** A body shouldna rax abune his reach, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 54. **Edb.** *Complaint* (1795) 9. **Peb.** Neddy, like to fa', Rax'd out a hand, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 61, ed. 1817. **Slk.** If it should rax out its arms till they crack, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 194, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** The drowsy queen Raise rauxing, Gaunting rub'ed her een, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 109. **Dmf.** I hunkert up an' raxed ma neck ower the dyke, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 33. **Gall.** Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 100, ed. 1897. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.**$^{1}$ 'See what a way this 'll rax oot; it'll rax a yard afore it'll rive an inch.' 'They'll rax an' run up like Tommy Yarrow's breeches.'—(Hexham proverb), applied to anything very elastic. Tommy Yarrow was a celebrated maker of leather breeches, which he asserted to be capable of stretching or shrinking to meet the wearer's requirements. **Dur.**$^{1}$ **e.Dur.**$^{1}$ He raxed his-sel' oot. **w.Dur.**$^{1}$ **Cum.**$^{4}$ He rax't oot his arm and theer was nae mair on't—thus the quarrel ended. **Wm.** Gibson *Leg. and Notes* (1877) 94. **n.Yks.**$^{1}$ He rase an' raxed hissel tiv 'is full height; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ They rax thersens oot. **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Lan.** He raxes his hand across t'table, an' mutters summat, Gaskell *Sylvia* (1863) xliii. **n.Lin.** Raxin' roapes at Lincoln's all aboot thaay're good fer, Peacock *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 16; **n.Lin.**$^{1}$

Hence (1) **Raxed-neck**, *sb.* the neck of a person who has been hanged; (2) **Raxing**, (*a*) *sb.* a hanging; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* elastic, easily stretched; (3) **Raxter**, *sb.* a long walk; (4) **Raxy**, *adj.* stiff.

(1) **Sc.** Cloured crowns were plenty and raxed necks came into fashion, Scott *Redg.* (1824) xi. (2, *a*) **Sc.** The king was like to have gotten a clean coup, and that might have cost my craig a raxing, *ib. Nigel* (1822) iii; My craig'll have to thole a raxing, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xiii. (*b*) **Ayr.** Their raxin' conscience, Burns *Ep. to J. M'Math* (1785) st. 4. (3) **Sh.I.** (J.S.) (4) **e.Dur.**$^{1}$

**2.** Phr. (1) *to rax over the tether*, to go further than is allowed; (2) *— the belly-rim*, to strain so as to produce hernia; (3) *— a craig*, to hang a person; (4) *— a gowf*, to deal a buffet; (5) *— a halter*, to be hanged; (6) *— a neck*, (7) *— a thrapple*, see (3).

(1) **Sc.** Ye have broke weel in on the mailing by your feus down at the well, . . and raxed ower the tether maybe a wee bit farther than ye had ony right to do, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) x. (2) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ (3) **Lth.** Wad ye rax his craig, When our daughter is fey for a man? Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 207. **Edb.** I have that about me would gar them rax my craig for me in the end, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 34. **Kcb.** For cowards some their craigs had racks'd, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 21. (4) **Lnk.** Hae, there's a wand, rax her a gowf wi' that, Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 108; Death . . . raxed her a gowff, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 19. (5) **Sc.** When ye gang to see a man, that never did ye nae ill, raxing a halter, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) v. (6) **Slg.** We hope the Law will make a seizure An' rax their neck, Galloway *Poems* (1792) 32. (7) **Sc.** When we had a Scotch Parliament . . . (and deil rax their thrapples that reft us o't), Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xiv.

3. To reach; to reach down; to reach out for; to hand over.

**Sc.** Rax me a spaul o' that bubbly-jock, Hislop *Anecdote* (1874) 224. **Sh.I.** Rex me da sköne an' glaan, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 246. **n.Sc.** Rax me my plaid, Miller *Leg.* (ed. 1853) xxxi. **Abd.** He wadna even rax him a han', Macdonald *Malcolm* (1875) I. 105. **Kcd.** Grant *Lays* (1884) 15. **Frf.** Rax me that spune, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 40. **Fif.** Rax me my stick, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 190. **Per.** Rax a rung frae the boggars o' the hoose and reeshil his rumple wi't, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 11. **Rnf.** Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 121. **Ayr.** A box was raxt as he was bid, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 190. **Lnk.** Rodger *Poems* (1838) 54, ed. 1897. **Bwk.** Calder *Poems* (1897) 205. **Peb.** Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 126. **Slk.** Rax me ower the poker, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 156. **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 196. **Gall.** Raxing for a peat to light his pipe, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 128. **Ir.** Rax me over the one of them, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 101. **N.I.**$^1$

4. To strain; to overstrain oneself; to rack; also used *fig.*

**Sc.** He raxed himsel' liftin' a box (Jam.). **Cai.**$^1$ **Elg.** The nerve, ne'er raxt wi' witching draughts, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 118. **Bnff.**$^1$ She wiz liftin' a queed an' raxt 'ir back. **Abd.** Tak' care an' nae rax yersel ower sair, Macdonald *D. Elginbrod* (1863) I. 121. **Frf.** Oor hens jist made up their minds that it wisna worth their while to rax themsel's for eggs at tenpence a dizzen, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 139. **Per.** Nicol *Poems* (1766) 93. **Fif.** A man mith rax his een in vain Ere he could spy upon a stane An idol, heich or law, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 94. **Slg.** Towers *Poems* (1885) 68. **s.Sc.** Allan *Poems* (1887) 66. **Ayr.** I meikle fear this drainage tax My hoarded huggar sair will rax, Laing *Poems* (1894) 69. **Edb.** I was hard at it raxing my brains trying to think, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 182. **Dmf.** Ilk nerve I hae I'se rax wi' speed Tae let ye ken, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 134. **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **Lakel.**$^2$ Ah's rax'd wi' pain. **Wm.** Thoo's raxt that a bit. He raxt hissel wi russlin' (B.K.). **n.Yks.**$^1$ Ah happen'd badly an' raxed ma shackle; **n.Yks.**$^4$, **m.Yks.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Raxed**, *ppl. adj.* of a limb: wrenched; (2) **Raxer**, *sb.* something that pains; (3) **Raxing**, *ppl. adj.* of pain: racking.

(1) **Arg.** A raxed shoulder he had met with at Dunbarton, Munro *J. Splendid* (1898) 147. **n.Yks.**$^2$ (2) **m.Yks.**$^1$ A mustard-plaister is said to have been a raxer. (3) A nasty raxin' pain, *ib.*

5. To grow.

**Edb.** They'd rax fell strang upo' the simplest fare, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 161, ed. 1785.

Hence **Raxing**, *ppl. adj.* growing, increasing.

**Ayr.** Wine an' wassail, meat an' maut, In raxin' routh beside, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 284. **Lnk.** Maggie was a raxin' carlin', Stood near twa ell in her shoon, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 30.

6. *Fig.* To exaggerate.

**e.Yks.**$^1$ Ah can beleeave meeast o' what thoo's tell'd mă, bud Ah's seer thoo's wraxin noo. **n.Lan.**$^1$

7. With *out*: of the weather: to clear up. N.Cy.$^1$, Nhb.$^1$

8. *sb.* A stretch; reach; the act of stretching or reaching.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Kcd.** That night their legs had got a rax. Of dancing noo they a' were tired, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 104. **Frf.** To . . . gi'e my legs a rax, Morison *Poems* (1790) 118. **Fif.** Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 146. **Ayr.** Within rax o' the ingle-lug, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 45. **Edb.** I micht have gied his legs a rax to catch me, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 200. **Gall.** Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 98, ed. 1897.

9. A strain; a sprain; a wrench of a limb or a muscle.

**Sc.** (Jam.); Even a bit wrax or a bealin, will whiles near-hand ruin a lad, Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) xxii. **Bnff.**$^1$ He wiz liftin' a muckle stane, an' ga's back a gey sair rax. **Nhb.**$^1$ **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ Ah stauter'd an' gat a sair rax; **n.Yks.**$^4$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$

Hence **Rax-oil**, *sb.* an embrocation for sprains. n.Yks.$^2$

[1. ME. *raxen*, *rasken*, *roxen*, to stretch (Stratmann).]

**RAX**, *sb.*$^3$ Sc. Also in form **raxie-boxie**. In phr. *rax-king of Scotland*, a game; see below.

**Bnff.** The players, except one, take their stand at one side, and one stands at the other side in front of them. When all are ready, the one in front calls out 'Cock,' or 'Caron,' when all rush across to the other side, and he tries to catch one of them in crossing. The one caught helps to catch the others as they run back. Each time the players run from the one side to the other the word 'Cock,' or 'Caron,' is called out, and the change is continued till all are caught—each one as caught becoming a catcher, Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 106.

**RAXIE-BOXIE**, see **Rax**, *sb.*$^3$

**RAXON**, *v.* and *adj.* Ken. Also written **wraxen** Ken.$^1$; and in forms **rexen, rexon** Ken.$^1$; **rixon, wrexen, wrexon** Ken.$^{12}$ [ræ·ksən, re·ksən.] 1. *v.* Of plants, esp. weeds: to grow luxuriantly or coarsely. Cf. **rax**, *v.* 5.

**Ken.**$^1$; **Ken.**$^2$ A garden is wrexon'd with weeds. **ne.Ken.** This plant rexons terribly (H.M.).

2. To infect, taint with disease. Grose (1790); **Ken.**$^1$

3. *adj.* Overstrained.

Why, you see, they go to the National School all the week, and get so wraxen, that I cannot send them to the Sunday School too, *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 267.

**RAY**, *sb.*$^1$ *Obs.* Nrf. The rim or edge of a cart. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1885) 35. Cf. **rathe, rave**, *sb.*$^1$

**RAY**, *sb.*$^2$ Wm. Also written **wray**. [rē.] A corner. *Kirby Stephen Monthly Messenger* (Apr. 1891).

[ON. (*v*)*rā*, Dan. *vraa*, Swed. *vrå*, a corner, nook (Vigfusson).]

**RAY**, *sb.*$^3$ Lon. See below.

There is Dick's first trial, and you must give him a 'ray' for it, i.e. 1s. 6*d.*, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) IV. 319, ed. 1862.

**RAY**, *v.*$^1$ I.W. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **raay** I.W.$^1$; **rey** n.Dev. [rē, w.Som. **rai.**] 1. To deck out; to dress.

**I.W.**$^1$ **Dor.** (W.C. c. 1750); **Dor.**$^1$ **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ Where be you gwain then s'mornin', all a-rayed out so fine? **n.Dev.** Grose (1790).

2. To undress. **Dev.** Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 354.

[1. Rayd, or arayed wythe clothynge, *ornatus* (*Prompt.*).]

**RAY**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^4$ Yks. Lan. [rē.] 1. *v.* To defile, soil; to pollute with dung.

**w.Yks.**$^1$ It's an ill bird that rays its awn nest.

Hence **Rayed**, *ppl. adj.* defiled. *ib.* 2. *sb.* Diarrhœa.

**w.Yks.**$^1$ My cauf's seea ill it ray, at I fear it'l torfil. **ne.Lan.**$^1$

[I arraye or fyle with myer, *Je emboue* (Palsgr.); Was ever man so ray'd? Shaks. *Tam. Shrew*, iv. i. 3.]

**RAY**, see **Ree**, *v.*$^2$, *adj.*$^2$, **Rey, Rye.**

**RAYCH, RAYKE**, see **Reach**, *v.*$^1$

**RAYING-SIEVE, RAYLY**, see **Reeing-sieve, Rarely.**

**RAYME, RAYMES, RAY-MOUSE, RAYNE**, see **Ream**, *v.*$^2$, **Rames, Rear-mouse, Rean.**

**RAYRUM**, *sb.* Lan. [rē·rəm.] A corruption of 'alarum.' Staton *B. Shuttle Manch.* 10.

**RAYSH, RAYSIDENT, RAY-SIEVE**, see **Rash**, *adj.*, **Resident, Reeing-sieve.**

**RAYTE, RAYTHE**, see **Rait**, *sb.*, **Rathe.**

**RAZE, RAZIN**, see **Race**, *sb.*$^1$, **Rase, Rise**, *v.*$^1$, **Raisin.**

**RAZOR**, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Chs. Lin. e.An. Hmp. Also in forms **razzer** Chs.$^1$; **razzor** Chs.$^3$; **razzur** Chs. [rē·zə(r, ra·zə(r).] 1. In *comb.* (1) **Razor-bill**, the red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator*; (2) **-face**, a sharp-featured person; esp. one who is close-fisted and greedy; (3) **-grinder**, (*a*) the nightjar, *Caprimulgus Europaeus*; (*b*) the grass-hopper warbler, *Locustella naevia*; (4) **-ride**, to shave.

(1) **Hmp.**$^1$ (2) **Nhb.**$^1$ (3, *a*) **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** The night-hawk, or big razor-grinder, as he is more rarely called in the Broadlands, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 153; Swainson *Birds* (1885) 97. (*b*) **Nrf.** This shy, mysterious bird, the razor-grinder, as he is often called in the Broad district, is oftener heard than seen, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 50. (4) **Ayr.** Yestreen I gied my duds a dight, An' razor-rade my chin, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 142.

2. A small cop or hedge, narrow at the top; also used *attrib.*

**Chs.** They didna stop for razzur cop, Warburton *Hunting Sngs.* (1860) 95; **Chs.**$^{13}$

**RAZOR**, see **Rizzer.**

**RAZZENED**, *adj.* m.Yks.$^1$ [ra·zənd.] Of food: burnt in the oven rather than thoroughly baked.

**RAZZLE**, *v.* Yks. Lin. [ra·zl.] To warm at the fire; to cook meat so that the outside is scorched, while the inside remains raw; to dry. Cf. **rozzle, rizzle**, *v.*$^1$

**n.Yks.** (I.W.); **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ Razzle thyself. The meat was only razzl'd; **n.Yks.**$^4$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **m.Yks.**$^1$ To over-broil a portion of a joint, would be to razzle it.

Hence (1) **Razzler**, *sb.* a 'roaster,' used of a hot day; see **Corn-razzler**, s.v. **Corn**, *sb.*$^1$ 1 (27); (2) **Razzling**, (*a*) *vbl. sb.* a heating; in phr. *to get a razzling*, to get into a state of perspiration; (*b*) *vbl. sb.*, *fig.*, a beating; (*c*) *ppl. adj.* hot, scorching.

(1) **n.Yks.**$^2$ It's a regular razzler. (2, *a*) I gat a razzling, *ib.* (*b*) I'll give you all a good razzling, *ib.* (*c*) **Lin.**$^1$ I sweat like a brock, it's such a razzling day.

**RAZZOR**, *v.* Lan. Chs. Also written **razzer** Lan. Chs.; **razzur** s.Lan.$^1$; and in forms **rassar** Chs.$^3$; **rasser** Chs.$^1$ [**ra·zə(r)**, **ra·sə(r)**.] **1.** To exhaust, wear out, tire; *gen.* in *pp.*

**Chs.** 'Is Nanny any better, Jim?' 'Naw, oo's welly razzert' (C.J.B.); **Chs.**$^1$ He con go noo furr; he's rassert. **s.Chs.**$^1$ The word is specially used of two persons of unequal strength working together: the stronger razzors the weaker. 'Ahy kon·)ŭ stond Wil·yŭm moa·in aaf·tŭr mey; ey)l sóon raaz·ŭr mey.' The *pp.* (as in 'he was finely razzort') takes on a further idea or suggestion of nervous exhaustion or worry.

**2.** To vex, exasperate, enrage; *gen.* in *pp.*

**Lan.** 'Ah nevvur seed sich dunderyeds,' sed Sam, hoo wur geetin' razzer'd, *New Wkly.* (Jan. 5, 1895) 7, col. 3. **s.Lan.**$^1$ Hoo co'd me a foo' an aw geet razzur't. **Chs.**$^{13}$

**RE**, see **Rear**, *sb.*$^1$

**REA**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) An evil spirit or demon.

This word occurs in a prayer given in *Satan's Invisible World*, p. 115, as recited in the time of Popery by persons when going to bed, as a means of their being preserved from danger: 'Keep this house from the weir . . . And from a[n] ill Rea, That be the gate can gae.'

[Cp. Swed. *rå*, a fairy, fay (Widegren).]

**REAAZE**, see **Rise**, *v.*$^1$

**REACH**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [rītʃ, riətʃ, reitʃ; rīk, reik, rēk.] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense*: (1) **Rache**, (2) **Raek**, (3) **Raich**, (4) **Raik**, (5) **Rake**, (6) **Raugh**, (7) **Raych**, (8) **Rayke**, (9) **Reack**, (10) **Reak**, (11) **Reck**, (12) **Reeach**, (13) **Reeak**, (14) **Reech**, (15) **Reek**, (16) **Reich**, (17) **Reighch**, (18) **Reik**, (19) **Reike**, (20) **Reitch**, (21) **Retch**, (22) **Reych**, (23) **Reyk**, (24) **Reytch**, (25) **Rike**, (26) **Ryaak**, (27) **Ryke**.

(1) **Dev.** 'At'll never rache 'ee, Ford *Postle Farm* (1899) 107. (2) **Sh.I.** What we can raek, is a' scraepid doon, *Sh. News* (May 26, 1900). (3) **Don.** Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 72. **Lan.** A keaunter raichin', Brierley *Adventures Blackpool* (1881) 51. (4) **w.Yks.** (E.G.), **w.Yks.**$^3$ (5) **Sh.I.** Just a peerie bit farder awa den he can rake tae, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 23. **w.Yks.**$^3$ (6) **Fif.** (Jam.) (7) **Dev.** It'll be dark avaur you raych Dawlish, Norway *Parson Peter* (1900) 326. (8) **w.Yks.** Rayke me daan Mi silver-girdled horn, Senior *Smithy Rhymes* (1882) 39. (9) **w.Yks.** (D.L.) (10) **Wgt.** As far as the law can reak, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 271. **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** *Sheffield Indep.* (1874). (11) **S. & Ork.**$^1$ (12) **n.Yks.**$^4$, **e.Yks.**$^1$ (13) **w.Yks.**$^1$ (14) **Lan.** Donaldson *New Year* (1888) 12. (15) **Gall.** Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xlvi. (16) **w.Yks.**$^2$ (17) **Lan.** Where yor lad con reighch it, Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) ii. (18) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **w.Yks.** Reik me them oud stockins, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1877) 148. (19) **w.Yks.**$^2$ (20) **w.Yks.**$^5$ **Lan.** Waugh *Snowed Up*, ii. (21) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **n.Lin.**$^1$, **sw.Lin.**$^1$, **Ess.**$^1$ (22) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 5, 1896). **m.Lan.**$^1$ (23) **w.Yks.**$^2$, **e.Lan.**$^1$ (24) **e.Lan.**$^1$ (25) **Gall.** He sought for through-ban's that wad rike, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 191, ed. 1876. (26) **nw.Abd.** *Goodwife* (1867) st. 39. (27) **Ayr.** Let me ryke up to dight that tear, Burns *Jolly Beggars* (1785) l. 180.

**2.** *Preterite*: (1) **Raikit**, (2) **Raucht**, (3) **Raught**, (4) **Raut**, (5) **Reckid**, (6) **Reek'd**, (7) **Reicht**, (8) **Rekket**, (9) **Retch**, (10) **Reyched**, (11) **Roach**, (12) **Roached**, (13) **Roke**, (14) **Rokken**, (15) **Rought**, (16) **Rowt**, (17) **Wrought**.

(1) **Sh.I.** He raikit up, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 77. **Gall.** He raikit it the bread an' cheese, *Gallovidian* (1901) III. 114. (2) **Fif.** Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 93. (3) **Sc.** Now he raught the glassie lin, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 198. **Chs.**$^{13}$ **s.Stf.** Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **Shr.**$^1$, **Glo.**$^2$, **Hmp.**$^1$, **I.W.** (C.J.V.), **Wil.**$^1$ **e.Som.** 'E raught down his gun, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ He raught the poor old 'ummun's goods out o' the winder. (4) **s.Chs.**$^1$ 82. (5) **Sh.I.** I reckid da hoos, *Sh. News* (May 29, 1897). (6) **Rnf.** Gin gloamin' hours reek'd Eben's haun', Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 123. (7) **Sc.** He reicht a rysing heicht, Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) I. 123. (8) **Sh.I.** Hit's head rekket up ta da shaarlpin, Junda *Klingrahool* (1898) 5. (9) **Ess.** He retch out his hand, Jephson *Essay*, 178. (10) **Lan.** He reyched the Calder soide, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 233. (11) **Glo.**$^1$ (12) **Nhp.**$^1$ 'She roached the bacon down out of the rack.' Nearly *obs.* (13) **e.Lan.**$^1$ (14) **m.Lan.**$^1$ (15) **Lan.** She rought him t'oud cheer, Harland *Ballads* (1865) 186. **Brks.** (W.W.S.) (16) **Lan.** Hoo rowt th' eggs off th' shelf, Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 88. (17) **Chs.**$^3$, **Stf.**$^1$

**3.** *pp.*: (1) **Raught**, (2) **Raut**, (3) **Reeachen**, (4) **Reicht**, (5) **Reyked**, (6) **Right**, (7) **Rite**, (8) **Roacht**, (9) **Rocken**, (10) **Rokken**, (11) **Rote**.

(1) **Shr.**$^1$, **Glo.**$^1$ **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**$^1$ The bullicks 've a-raught in over the railin's. (2) **s.Chs.**$^1$ 82. (3) **e.Yks.**$^1$ (4) **Lan.** Th' corn had reicht its youthfu' days, Harland *Lyrics* (1866) 95. (5) **w.Yks.** When a chap's reyked his hawf century, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 12. (6) **Lan.** Tis fammin has naw right th' bothum o' the'r guts yet, Walker *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 35, ed. 1801. (7) **Chs.**$^1$ (8) **Oxf.**$^1$ (9) **w.Yks.**$^2$ (10) **w.Yks.** When thah's rokken me them pots aht off on that top shelf (B.K.). (11) **Glo.**$^1$

**II.** Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* In phr. (1) *not to stretch the arms farther than the sleeves reach*, not to attempt anything beyond one's means; (2) *to reach one's hold*, to reach for one, to give one hold of; (3) — *one's height*, to draw oneself up to one's full height, to stand erect.

(1) **w.Yks.** Don't stretch thi arms farther nor thi sleeves reyks, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887). (2) **w.Yks.** Wah, it's reyt eniff, I'll warrant, bi t'lewk on't. Reyk us hod o' sum, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 22; (J.W.) (3) **Sh.I.** I'm ta'en a keeker i' me hench An' canna reach me heicht, Ollason *Mareel* (1901) 20.

**2.** To fetch; to hand, pass. In *gen.* colloq. use.

**S. & Ork.**$^1$ Reck me the skûnie. **Rxb.** Syne frae the ambrie raught the chiel but bread an' cheese, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 195. **Gall.** Reek it down, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xlvi. **Don.** Raich him the book now, Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 72. **Cum.**$^4$ **n.Yks.**$^1$ Reach me the salt, please; **n.Yks.**$^4$ **m.Yks.**$^1$ Rêak me that flitch down. **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** An yer name al be reich't dahn to mortalatta, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 61; Rake me yond fiddle (J.T.F.); **w.Yks.**$^2$ **Lan.** Dick went in—to reech summat fro' a shelf, Donaldson *New Year* (1888) 12; Reitch his drink out as usal, Waugh *Snowed Up*, ii. **s.Stf.** He axed me an' I raught the gun wi'out thinkin', Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **s.Not.** Ah mun goo an' retch ma lad's supper out (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**$^1$ Retch me yon ferk, will ta? **sw.Lin.**$^1$ I kep' her at höem to retch and fetch for me. **Shr.**$^1$ I went to church athout my book, but Mr. Smith raught me one out o' thar pew. **Oxf.** Reach me the jug, will you? (G.O.)

**3.** With *to*: to help oneself at table.

**Nhb.** Now do as the missus bids you, and reach to, Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 25. **Dur.**$^1$ **Lakel.**$^2$ Noo reach teea, an' bide neea assin'. **Cum.**$^4$ **n.Yks.**$^1$ Now reach to an' mak' yersel agreeable; an' an ye deean't lik 't, lay back; **n.Yks.**$^4$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Noo, deean't be owre neyce; reach tul an' git agait. **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^1$ Nay, thankye, I'll reach to; **w.Yks.**$^5$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **nw.Der.**$^1$ 'Shall I help you to some of this?' 'No thank you, I'll reach-to.' **Lin.**$^1$ When I want anything to eat I will reach-to. **n.Lin.**$^1$ Noo, then, doän't be on yer manners bud reäch to.

**4.** To hold out, extend, thrust; to stretch.

**Sc.** She raught out her lily hand, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 211. **Sh.I.** He rakes his hand into a holl o' da wa', Stewart *Tales* (1892) 70. **Or.I.** A muckle selkie closs in at the rocks, rakin' his heed abeun de skreuf o' the water, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 245. **Elg.** It reaks na to the mountain-tap, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 208. **Abd.** Wattie raught his manly nive, Cock *Strains* (1810) II. 137. **Per.** In Hope to see a vehicle—syne I'm ready, rykin Oot for my fee, Ford *Harp* (1893) 348. **Fif.** Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 93. **Ayr.** Let me ryke up to dight that tear, Burns *Jolly Beggars* (1785) l. 180. **Kcb.** I'll learn them to thair brither man To reek the haun' fu' freenly, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 144. **w.Yks.** In the phraseology of the district, the township 'reyks' from Sam's Mill . . . to Paul Speak's in one direction, Cudworth *Bradford* (1876) 103; **w.Yks.**$^1$ It's parlous ommost reeakin yans hands to her, ii. 290.

**5.** To arrive.

**Sc.** The Elf-king's daughter reekit bilive, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 219. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Chs.**$^1$ Almost, if not quite, *obs.* 'If a'd had th' luck to have rite afore he went away.' **Shr.**$^1$ 'E started afore 'is Faither an' may but 'e hanna raught yet.

Hence *to reach to*, *phr.* to arrive at, reach; to go to.

**Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Shr.** When that she raught to Lord Thomas's door, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) xxxiv; **Shr.**$^1$ The poor lad were welly gone, afore the Doctor raught to 'im.

**6.** To strike, give (a blow).

**Sc.** Rogers *Reformers* (1874) 111. **Abd.** His enemy in afore him cam' . . . Raught him a rap on the forestam, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 10. **w.Sc.** He raught him a blow on the head (Jam.). **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876).

**7.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *in cry raek*, within hailing distance; (2) *to take a ryke of*, to take hold of.

(1) **Sh.I.** We fetch'd in cry raek o' da 'Nancy' efter a', *Sh. News* (Sept. 24, 1898); Dey wirna a livin' sowl in cry raek, *ib.* (July 2, 1898). (2) **Ayr.** We mak' their daddies tak' a ryke o' them, on their auld banes, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 132.

**8.** *Obs.* Attainment, width.

**Rnf.** He has been a person of the greatest reach in natural parts and good reasoning, Wodrow *Corres.* (1709–31) I. 68, ed. 1843.

**9.** The natural division into open parts of Ullswater and other lakes. Cum.$^{14}$ **10.** A creek. Ken.$^{1}$ **11.** A division of a valley made by the projection of the surrounding hills. ne.Lan.$^{1}$ **12.** A stretch of meadow land. n.Lin.$^{1}$ **13.** The right of cutting a certain quantity of grass in a meadow. *ib.* **14.** *pl.* The ridges in a field. I.W.$^{1}$ **15.** A stretch of paling. e.An.$^{1}$ **16.** Rack, driving clouds, scud. Cor.$^{3}$ **17.** The Milky Way. Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 354.

**REACH,** *v.*$^{2}$ In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **reech** Chs.$^{1}$; and in forms **raech** Sh.I.; **ratch** Wm. n.Yks. w.Yks.$^{1}$; **reak** s.Wor.; **rech** Oxf.$^{1}$; **reeach** e.Yks.$^{1}$; **retch** s.Not. s.Wor. Glo.$^{2}$ I.W.$^{1}$ [rītʃ, retʃ, ratʃ.] To vomit, to strain in the attempt to vomit.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Sh.I.** I raech'd laek a dug, *Sh. News* (Jan. 21, 1899). **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Dur.**$^{1}$ **Wm.** Ah wad varra near ratch mi heart up at thowt on't! (B.K.) **n.Yks.** There's neea harm i' ratchin (I.W.). **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** 'E'll cough, an' cough, wile it seems fair to ratch 'is inside out (F.P.T.); **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ He begins to ratch an boaken, ii. 287; **w.Yks.**$^{25}$, **Chs.**$^{1}$ **s.Not.** 'Rawm' a stronger expression than 'retch,' and often used with it as an intensive. 'What are yer retchin an' rawmin at?' Sometimes the two are used as a compound word. 'A've bin retch-an'-rawmin all day' (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **Glo.**$^{2}$ **Oxf.**$^{1}$ 'Rechin ready to bring one's 'eart up,' is the usual expression, *MS. add.* **ne.Ken.** (H.M.), **I.W.**$^{1}$

[OE. *hrǣcan*, to clear the throat, hawk, spit (B.T.).]

**REACH,** *v.*$^{3}$ Wor. Also in forms **reak, retch.** [rītʃ, retʃ, rīk.] Of pigs: to be restless, to make a noise of complaint.

Pigs does better when they be quiet than when they be allus reaching (H.K.).

**REACH,** see **Retch.**

**REACHER,** *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. In forms **reecher** Lan.; **reeker** Rxb. (Jam.) w.Yks.; **reicker, reiker, reitcher, reyker** w.Yks. **1.** In *comp.* **Reacher-in,** in weaving: the boy or girl employed to hand the weaver the warp ends to be drawn through the 'reed.' See **Reach,** *v.*$^{1}$ **II. 2.**

**w.Yks.** (J.T.); Usually a half-timer, employed to reach the weaver his warp-threads when he was drawing in his warp into new healds (D.L.); (S.K.C.)

**2.** Anything out of the common, anything extraordinary.

**Rxb.** That's a reeker (Jam.). **w.Yks.** Thah'rt a reiker throo bi me (B.K.); T'last summer wor a reeker, *Pudsey Olm.* (1894). **Lan.** Monday wur a reecher, just like bein' in a bakeheawse, *Ab-o'-th'-Yate, Oddlads* (1884) 3.

**3.** A greedy person. **w.Yks.** Shoo's a reiker is yond (B.K.).

**REACK,** see **Rack,** *sb.*$^{4}$, **Reach,** *v.*$^{1}$

**REACKON, REACON,** see **Reckon.**

**READ,** *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Chs. Der. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Mtg. Bdf. Dor. Som. Amer. Also written **reade** N.Cy.$^{1}$ Mtg.; **rede** Sc. Der.$^{2}$ nw.Der.$^{1}$ e.Som.; **reed** Sh.I. Nhb.$^{1}$ Lakel.$^{2}$ Cum.$^{14}$ nw.Der.$^{1}$ Lin.$^{1}$ Lei.$^{1}$ War.$^{28}$ Som.; and in forms **rade** Lin.$^{1}$ e.Som.; **ready** Der.$^{2}$ nw.Der.$^{1}$; **red** Nhb.$^{1}$; **reddy** Chs.$^{1}$; **reid** Sc. (Jam.) Nhp.$^{1}$; **rid** Cum.$^{4}$ Amer. [rīd.] **1.** *sb.* The fourth stomach of a ruminating animal; the maw of an animal.

**Sc.** A calf's reid (Jam.); When the stomach, intestines, or other abdominal viscera are most affected it [the inflammation] is said to be in the read or bowels, *Prize Essay Highl. Soc.* III. 363 (*ib.*). **Sh.I.** A bit of the reed, or sparl-pudding skins, besides a collop or two, *Sh. News* (Jan. 29, 1898). **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ A calf's stomach, used for rennet. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ To make rennet, for cheese-making, a calf's reed was boiled. **Lin.**$^{1}$ The maw of an animal. **Lei.**$^{1}$ The stomach of a calf, eaten as a delicate variety of tripe, or salted and dried for rennet. **Nhp.**$^{12}$ **War.**$^{2}$; **War.**$^{3}$ 'Tripe, cow-heel, and reed,' is a frequent announcement in tripe-houses, and an occasional one in country villages. 'Hard reed' is the thin portion of the stomach used to cover the pot in which the tripe is boiled. When it is merely boiled it is 'reed,' and not 'hard reed.' **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 141. **Dor.**$^{1}$ **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**2.** The uterus or fundament of a cow.

**Der.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ **Lei.**$^{1}$ A's shot his reed [he is suffering from *prolapsus recti*]. **Mtg.** Sometimes it projects externally after calving; this is called 'throwing her reāde' (E.R.M.).

Hence **Reed-shotten,** *adj.* suffering from *prolapsus recti.* Lei.$^{1}$ **3.** A kind of swelling on a cow. Lin.$^{1}$ **4.** *v.* To remove the fat from the entrails of slaughtered animals.

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ To red puddings is to take the fatty matter from the puddings or intestines used for sausages or black-puddings, &c. **Lakel.**$^{2}$ Reeden t'puddins is proper. **Cum.**$^{1}$ Butchers reed the entrails of slaughtered animals to obtain the fat; **Cum.**$^{4}$, **Chs.**$^{1}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ **Nhp.**$^{1}$ Read the innards. **Dor.**$^{1}$ **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). [**Amer.** To rid guts, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 393.]

Hence **Reedins,** *sb. pl.* the fat removed from the entrails, which is rendered into lard with the 'leaf'; the entrails. Cum.$^{4}$, Wm. (B.K.) **5.** Phr. *to ready one's rops*, a vague threat.

**Chs.**$^{1}$ Aw'll reddy his rops for him. **Der.**$^{2}$ I'll ready thy rops for thee. **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ Aw'm baun t'ready th' rops.

[Cp. OE. *rēada*, 'tolia, uel porunula,' *Voc.* (10th cent.) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 159.]

**READ,** *v.*$^{2}$ and *sb.*$^{2}$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng Also written **rede** Sc. Wxf. N.Cy.$^{1}$ Nhb.$^{1}$ Cum. Wm. n.Yks.$^{2}$ e.Yks. nw.Der.$^{1}$ Sus.; **reed** Sc. (Jam.) Glo.$^{12}$; and in forms **red** Sc. Nhb.$^{1}$ Dur.; **redd** Sc. Der. Lin. [rīd, red.] **1.** *v.* To advise, counsel; to warn.

**Sc.** I redd ye, Earnscliffe, . . let us take a cast about, Scott *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) iii. **Abd.** I rede you gang to Aberdeen, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 81. **Frf.** Flee, flee, ye vagues, I redd ye, flee, Sands *Poems* (1833) 86. **Per.** I rede ye, owre an' owre again, To tak' the use o' what's your ain, Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 14. **Dmb.** I red you, be your need whate'er it may, You'll reach no ferry-post till break of day, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 18. **s.Sc.** I wadna redd ye to interrupt us, lad, Wilson *Tales* (1836) IV. 12. **Ayr.** I rede you tent her e'e, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 106; I red ye weel, tak care o' skaith, Burns *Death and Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 9. **Lnk.** Coghill *Poems* (1890) 46. **Lth.** Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 98. **Edb.** Wife, I rede ye to be tentie, McDowall *Poems* (1830) 199. **Slk.** Sae I rede ye to haud your tongues, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 366, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** Quinn *Heather* (1863) 33. **Gall.** I rede ye tak' your warnin' noo, Crockett *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 64. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.** I rede that maid beware, Dixon *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1846) 84, ed. 1857. **Cum.** I rede ye, master, dinna gan', Burn *Ballads* (ed. 1877) 43. **Cum., Wm.** Nicolson (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. **n.Yks.**$^{2}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Der.** He is comen from farre, I redd rest him a while, Halliwell *Pal. Anthol.* (1850) 230.

Hence **Red(e,** *ppl. adj.* advised, warned; aware, certain.

**Abd.** Faith I'm red, for a' your skill, He'll leave you i' the lurch, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 30, ed. 1873. **Fif.** Sic trade Spells muckle stuff, an ye're no rede, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 123. **Rnf.** I'm redd that ye might weel be shent For thriftless hours, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 4. **Ayr.** Davie, lad, I'm red ye're glaikit, Burns *2nd Ep. to Davie*, st. 3. **Edb.** I'm rede they gie ye there a logic dose, An' gar ye teach, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 219.

**2.** To explain, solve.

**Sc.** But ye maun read my riddle, she said; And answer my questions three; And but ye read them right, she said, Gae stretch ye out and die, Scott *Minstrelsy* (ed. 1803) III. 276 (Jam.). **ne.Sc.** Mony a ane gets their dreams redd in a wye they little thocht o', Green *Gordonhaven* (1887) 51. **Lnk.** Ah! now my dream is red, Ramsay *Poems* (1800) IX. 9 (*ib.*). **Slk.** I get the maist o' my dreams redd, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 318, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** I dreamed a dreary thing, master, Whilk I am rad ye rede, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 236. **n.Ir.** There's yer dreem redd this minit, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 76. **Wm.** Floors of England, frewts o' Spain, Mixt tagidder wi' a shoor o' rain, A hardin jacket, a hempen string, If thoo'll rede that, thoo's wise as a king (B.K.). [Now rede me aright the most wonderful sight, Thou Palmer Grey, that thine eyes have seen, Barham *Ingoldsby* (1840) 65.]

**3.** To predict, foretell.

**Sc.** But and this black hour be past, I rede ye'll rue it sair, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 237. **Abd.** She's sure 'twill happen as ye read, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 122. **Ayr.** My weird will be ill to rede, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 106. **w.Som.**$^1$ Aay kn rai·d ee·z faur·teen saa·f unuuf [I can surely predict his fortune].

**4.** To suppose, imagine.

**Abd.** He's ane, I red, that ye can eithly spare, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 86; Gude wife, I reed your tale is true, An' I ne'er kent my wife's extract ere now, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 122 (Jam.); I reed 'twas they that me a-dreaming set, *ib.* 125. **Lnk.** Now's the time I red, O' moon, whan they are wont to gang to bed, Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 124.

**5.** To judge of, guess, estimate.

**w.Yks.**$^1$ **Glo.** At what price do you read this horse? Grose (1790); **Glo.**$^1$

**6.** To understand, perceive, comprehend fully; to see through; to estimate truly.

**w.Yks.** (J.W.), **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.**$^1$ Aw con read that as ne'er wur printed. 'They're seechin' summat, bith look on 'em.' 'Nay, . . aw connot read yon,' Waugh *Dulesgate* (1867) 29. **s.Lan.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ His muther duz n't knaw what he's maade on, bud I can reäd him strīght off to be noht bud an idled leein' good-for-noht. **w.Som.**$^1$ Anybody could read 'ee. Why, can zee wet 'pon the face o' un.

**7.** To be cautious, beware.

**Ayr.** Dogs wha hae a kintra's hate Sou'd redd weel wha they bark at, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 130.

**8.** Phr. (1) *to read off*, to discourse fluently; to scold, find fault with; (2) — *one one's character*, to give one a scolding, to tell plainly what is thought of one's character; (3) — *out*, (*a*) to finish reading; (*b*) to excommunicate, to turn out of a church or sect; (4) — *the cups*, to foretell by means of the grounds left in tea-cups; (5) — *the riot act*, to give emphatic or drastic orders, to tell authoritatively; to scold; to threaten to thrash a person.

(1) **n.Yks.**, **e.Yks.** Bygow, sha did rede of i style. Mihi, b't he did rede of i grand style (W.H.). (2) **Sh.I.** A'll read dem der karater, or dan my name is no Sibbie Arter, *Sh. News* (July 23, 1898). (3, *a*) **Lan.** After dutys I read out w$^t$ remained to be read in Rushworth, Newcome *Diary* (1662) in *Cheth. Soc. Publ.* (1849) XVIII. 120; Read out y$^e$ senseles poem Hudibras, *ib.* 156. (*b*) **n.Yks.** Read him out o' t'chotch (I.W.). **Cor.** He left the 'people,' that he mightn't be read out, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 104, ed. 1896. (4) **Sc.** Still practised by young females in Scotland out of frolic. . . In any of the residuum of the tea-leaves which may have subsided at the bottom of the cup of tea there is fancied to be seen representations of utensils in trade, horses, cows, coaches, houses, castles, &c., of the future husband. A piece of the woody fibre of the tea, which may be accidentally swimming in the liquid, is named a 'stranger,' and is taken out and bitten between the teeth: if found to be hard, it is a male, if soft, a female; and if large or small indicates the tallness or shortness of some person expected to visit that day at the house, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 534. **Sh.I.** Oh! Hanna, Fader bliss dee an' read wis a cup, laek a güde sowl, *Sh. News* (July 7, 1900). **Dmf.** She read me the cups but yestreen, And says, that it's sic a sure matter, Objections are no worth a preen, Johnstone *Poems* (1820) 128. **Cum.** A lucky cup; and reads it well—A courtship and a wedding, Burn *Ballads* (ed. 1877) 87. (5) **w.Yks.** If tə duz ðat əgiən, al rīd ðī t'raiət akt ən reit ən ǫəl (J.W.). **Nrf.** We shall hear when the lord come—he'll read the riot act pretty right you'll see, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 143.

**9.** To match, correspond. **Suf.** Read along of a thing (C.T.).

**10.** *sb.* Advice, counsel, warning.

**Sc.** To a red man, rede thy rede, With a brown man break thy bread, At a pale man draw thy knife, From a black man keep thy wife, Montgomerie-Fleming *Notes on Jam.* (1899). **Sh.I.** Little wisdom could we see, an little redd, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 112. **Frf.** Despise all rede, and court their dede, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 243. **Fif.** I hae na better rede to gie, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 105. **Ayr.** This reade shall guide me to the end, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 29. **Lnk.** The forward bairns, that winna hear A parent's canny redd, Watson *Poems* (1853) 30. **Gall.** She . . . rues the rede o' gamin', Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 138, ed. 1897. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ 'Short rede is good rede.' The proverb is specially associated with the death of Walcher, the first Bishop of Durham appointed by William the Conqueror. At Gateshead the bishop had met the leaders of the people, and on retiring to the church the cry was raised, 'Short rede, good rede, slay ye the bishop.' The church was thereupon set on fire, and the bishop was slain. **Dur.** *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) 97. **Glo.**$^{12}$ **Sus.** To the husbandman toiling early and late her rede goeth forth, Hoskyns *Talpa* (1852) 181, ed. 1857.

Hence (1) **Redeless**, *adj.*, *obs.*, helpless, unwilling to take advice; (2) **Redesman**, *sb.*, *obs.*, an adviser.

(1) **Yks.** *Archaic Wds.* in *Yks. Wkly. Post* (188–) No. 23. (2) **Wxf.** Hall *Ireland* (1841) II. 161.

**11.** Determination, resolve. **nw.Der.**$^1$ If he taes rede t'do it.

**12.** A reading, perusal.

**Sc.** Will ye gie me a read of that book? (Jam.) **ne.Sc.** I ha'e brought ye a read o' the [news] paper, Gordon *Northward Ho* (1894) 90.

[**1.** OE. *rǣdan*, to counsel, give advice. **10.** OE. *rǣd*, counsel, advice (B.T.).]

**READ**, see **Red**, *adj.*, **Red(d**, *v.*$^1$, *sb.*$^2$, **Ride**.

**READD, READE**, see **Red(d**, *sb.*$^2$, **Ride**.

**READE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. ? A sceptre, staff; see below.

There's an auld harper Harping to the king Wi' his sword by his side An' his sign on his reade, An' his crown on his head, Like a true king, Hogg *Jacob. Relics* (ed. 1874) I. 25.

**READER**, *sb.* Sc. Cum. **1.** A preacher who reads his sermon.

**Sc.** An old woman . . . who sat on the pulpit stairs inquired of a neighbour if she thought he was a reader. 'He canna be a reader, for he's blind,' Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 67; (A.W.)

**2.** *Obs.* An ecclesiastical official, whose duty it was to read the lessons; an unordained substitute for a minister.

**Sc.** There were, in parishes where ministers could not be procured to preach and administer the sacraments, a class of men employed in the Church under the name of 'readers,' whose office was to read the Scriptures and a liturgy of printed prayers. After the Church became more fully plenished with ministers readers were still in many places continued, Andrews *Bygone Ch. Life* (1899) 86. **Abd.** Turreff *Gleanings* (1859) 26. **Per.** Thomas Wilson . . . is accused for dispersoning of Mr. Henry Adamson, Reader, Maidment *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844–5) II. 304. **Fif.** Anent the office of Reidars, that ther is nocht sic an office in the Kirk of God, as of simple reiding; and, thairfor, all Reidars to be tryed within twa yeir, and giff they haiff nocht profited sa, as that they ar able to exhort with doctrine, to be deposit; and that nan sould be admitted, in tyme coming, to anie benefice that could do na mair bot reid, Melvill *Autobiog.* (1610) 80, ed. 1842. **Cum.**$^1$ The unordained clerical substitute, whose office ceased about 1740. 'The reader of Newlands Chapel, who was admitted to deacon's orders (among many others) without examination, was by trade a tailor, clogger, and butter-print maker'; **Cum.**$^4$ Often a small trader or artizan.

**3.** Phr. *reader of cups*, one who tells fortunes by examining the grounds at the bottom of tea-cups.

**Per.** Yer no thinkin a'm a witch, or a spaewife, or a reader o' cups, Monteath *Dunblane* (1835) 91, ed. 1887.

**READILY**, *adv.* Sc. Also in forms **readilys, readlys.** [re·dili.] **1.** Probably, very likely, naturally.

**Sc.** Sandy 'll be waitin' to gie her the news, readilys, Swan *Gates of Eden* (ed. 1895) iv; Sandy Riddell wull hae been here the day readily? *ib. Aldersyde*, ii; They are printed this day; readily ye may get them with this post, Baillie *Lett.* (1785) II. 237 (Jam.). **e.Sc.** If it was a blue envelope, it would read'lys be on business, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 181.

**2.** Be apt to.

**Sc.** One would readily imagine, *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 323.

**READINESS**, *sb.* s.Lan.$^1$ Encouragement, assistance.

He's gooin' after her, bu' hoo gi'es him no readiness.

**READING**, *sb.* and *ppl. adj.* Sc. [rī·din.] **1.** *sb.* Family worship.

**ne.Sc.** 'Tis time for the readin' noo, Gordon *Northward Ho* (1894) 131. **Abd.** (G.W.) **Lnk.** Let us fa' to the readin', to God let us pray, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 144. **Rxb.** The stranger then went to his rest, And they went to the reading, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) II. 139. **Gall.** Breakfast done, and reading bye, The men to the hill, And Kate to kye, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 67, ed. 1897; (A.W.)

**2.** *ppl. adj.* In *comb.* **Reading priest**, a minister who reads his sermon.

**Kcb.** Awa' wi' yer readin' priest, yer Latin dominies, Elder *Borgue* (1897) 30.

**READING-MADE-EASY,** *sb.* *Obsol.* Sc. Irel. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also in forms **readamadazy** Chs.$^3$; **reada-mud-easy** w.Yks.; **redemadeasy** Cum.$^4$; **readimadeasy** e.Dur.$^1$; **readimydaisy** Lan.; **readin-med-aisy** Don.; **ready-may-deazy** w.Yks.; **reeada-made-eeazy** e.Yks.$^1$; **reeadin-may-daisy** s.Lan.$^1$; **reeady-mad-eeasy** w.Yks.$^2$; **reediemadeasy** Sc.; **reedimadazy** Chs.$^1$; **reedy-made-eazy** w.Yks.; **reedy-ma-deezy** Sc.; **reedy-mud-eeasy** n.Yks.; **riddamadeasy** s.Chs.$^1$; **rīden-ma-dīsi** Wm. A child's first reading-book, an elementary primer.

**Sc.** A very responsible youth heard them their carritch, and gied them lessons in Reediemadeasy, Scott *Chron. Canongate* (1827) *Introd.* iv. **Ayr.** We first got the A B C, then the Reedy-ma-deezy, Hunter *Studies* (1870) *Pref.* **Don.** A poor ignorant shoemaker . . . slipped through me Readin'-med-aisy an' me Spellin-book, Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 103. **e.Dur.**$^1$ Only used by old people. 'How far did ye get through the readimadeasy?' **Cum.**$^4$ Small and cheap, illustrated by pictures. Such a book is no longer in use nor is the term. **Wm.** (B.K.), **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Now only used by very old folk. I remember as a youth being in a stationer's shop when an old woman came in and asked for 'A penny reada-mud-easy,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 8, 1896); T'heighist book 'at shoo hed e all hur collige wor t'reedy-made-eazy, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1847) 6, *ib.*; T'ready-may-deazy iz az far az we can boath go, *ib.* (1848) 50; The items —'Paid Wm. Brear for reading-made-easys,' 'Dr. Markham's spelling-books,' explain themselves, Cudworth *Hist. Bolton*, 282, *ib.*; **w.Yks.**$^2$ **Lan.** We wur towt eawr readimydaisy at a skoo that wur boarded, *B. Shuttle Manch.* 45. **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^{13}$, **s.Chs.**$^1$

**READLYS,** see **Readily.**

**READSHIP,** *sb.* I.W. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **redeship** n.Dev.; **reedship** Som.; and in forms **rechip, retchup** Som. [rī·dʃip.] Confidence, trust; dependence, trustworthiness, reliability. Cf. **read,** *v.*$^2$, **rightship.**

**I.W.** (C.J.V.) **Dor.**$^1$ 'You've a-put the knives across; we shall quarrel.' 'Ah der idden much readship in that.' **Som.** Naw readship in't I put, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) 157; A empty head wi' more words than readship, Raymond *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 202; There is no retchup in that child, *Gent. Mag.* (1793) 1084; A man whose word may be taken, is one in whom reedship may be placed, Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1865). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 354. **n.Dev.** Lang may their youthful redeship grow, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 116.

**READY,** *adj.*$^1$ Sc. Yks. Lon. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Cor. Also written **reddy** I.W.$^1$ [re·di.] **1.** Of food: cooked, well-done.

**e.Sus.** That mutton is not ready, Holloway. **Hmp.** (J.R.W.), **Hmp.**$^1$ **Wil.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **w.Cor.** Well ready (A.L.M.).

**2.** Quick.

**Lon.** Because he knew that he was a ready man (a quick workman), Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 333, ed. 1861.

**3.** *Comp.* **Ready-handed,** clever with the hands, quick and ready.

**Gall.** A clever, ready-handed woman, Crockett *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 108.

**4.** In immediate danger of, on the point of; in such a manner as. Also used *advb.*

**Dmf.** There's sae mony tummocks that ye knock against Ye're ready to be knocked down, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 355. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **I.W.**$^1$ She was zick, reddy to die.

**READY,** *adj.*$^2$ Ess. [re·di.] Rid, rid of. *Gl.* (1851); Ess.$^1$

**READY,** *v.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Lei. War. I.W. Also written **hreaddy** Sus.; **hready** I.W.; **reddy** Lan.$^1$ e.Lan.$^1$ I.Ma. Chs.$^1$ s.Chs.$^1$ Stf. [re·di.] **1.** To make ready, prepare; to tidy; to get ready, dress oneself; often with *up.* Cf. **red(d,** *v.*$^1$

**Ir.** Nothin' else 'ud suit them except gettin' all readied up for us to be slinkin' out in the evenin' late, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 303. **Tip.** Let me ready up the place, Kickham *Knocknagow*, 174. **w.Yks.**$^2$; **w.Yks.**$^4$ I'll ready myself. **Lan.** My wife had readyed my study whilst I was out and it was gone, Newcome *Diary* (1663) in *Cheth. Soc. Publ.* (1849) XVIII. 178; **Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Lin.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ Way'll get we weshed an' ready we-sens. **War.**$^3$

**2.** To cook, prepare food.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Lnk.** His fuel to ready it was sea-tangle and wreck, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 393, ed. 1828. **Lth.** (Jam.) **Edb.** Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 161, ed. 1785. **Gall.** The minister's meal o' meat to ready, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 143. **Sus.** The taäties hreaddied to a turn, Gray *Ribstone Pippins* (1898) 14. **I.W.**$^1$ That pork esn't readied enough; **I.W.**$^2$

**3.** To comb.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **w.Yks.**$^2$ **Lan.**$^1$ Here! tak howd o' this horn, an' ready thi yure a bit, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 168, ed. 1879. **I.Ma.** Reddyin it, just with my fingers, you know, Brown *Yarns* (1881) 127, ed. 1889. **Chs.**$^1$ Oo's reddyin her hair; **Chs.**$^{23}$, **s.Chs.**$^1$, **Stf.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Ready-comb,** (2) **Readying-comb,** *sb.* a comb.

(1) **w.Yks.**$^2$ Hung by a string or chain for family use. **Stf.**$^1$ (2) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **w.Yks.**$^2$, **Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$

**4.** To forward, assist.

**n.Cy.** I'll ready your words or message, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); (Hall.)

**5.** To correct, to set a person right who is wrong. Chs.$^3$

[**1.** What-so-euer þou be þat redies the for to lufe Gode, Hampole *Prose T.* (c. 1340) 3.]

**READYCULE,** see **Reticule.**

**REAF,** *v.* *Obs.* Glo. Of thread or yarn: to tangle. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 356.

**REAFE,** *v.* Sus.$^{12}$ [rīf.] To anticipate pleasure in, to long for the accomplishment of anything; to speak continually on the same subject.

**REAISE,** see **Rise,** *v.*$^1$

**REAK,** *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Yks. Also written **reek** n.Yks.; and in form **reik** Sc. A trick, prank; a stratagem, an artifice.

**Sc.** Mony a daft reik, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxvi; The heart of man in prayer is most bent to play reakes in wandering from God, Boyd *Last Battel* (1629) 731 (Jam.). **s.Sc.** (Jam.) **Rxb.** Life out at ilka opening keeks, Defying a' art's patching reaks, Syne wings away, A. Scott *Poems* (1805) 107 (Jam.). **n.Yks.** If I sud tell the reeks that we heve had, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 313.

[*Faire le Diable de vauvert,* to play reaks; to keep an old coyl (Cotgr.).]

**REAK,** see **Rake,** *sb.*$^2$, *v.*$^1$, **Reach,** *v.*$^{123}$, **Reek,** *sb.*$^1$

**REAL,** *adj.*, *adv.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Lin. Sus. Amer. Also written **reeal** w.Yks.; and in forms **raal** n.Sc.; **rael** Sc. Ir. I.Ma.; **rale** Sc. Lan. [riəl, rēl.] **1.** *adj.* In phr. *a real laddie boy,* a mischievous, lively boy.

**w.Yks.** Dick France wor what they call a reeal laddie boy, up to all maks o' mischief an larks, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1887) 39.

**2.** *Comb.* **Real titlark,** the tree pipit, *Anthus trivialis.*

**Sus.** The Brighton birdcatchers' name (F.E.S.); Knox *Ornith. Rambles,* 204.

**3.** Eminently good in any way; true, staunch. Sc. (Jam.)

**4.** *adv.* Very, extremely, thoroughly.

**Sc.** He's whustlin' rale weel the day, Wright *Life* (1897) 4. **n.Sc.** I'm raal gled to see ye, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 130. **Cai.**$^1$ Moses Jacob is here again, real lek himsel'. **Abd.** Janet jist traited Archie rale cruel, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Sept. 1, 1900). **Kcd.** He's rael unweel, Grant *Lays* (1884) 56. **Per.** Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 10, ed. 1887. **w.Sc.** She's a rale dacent body, Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 165, ed. 1877. **Fif.** Sir, I'm rale sorry, Heddle *Marget* (1899) 200. **Ayr.** He thocht it was to be a real enterteenin' ane, Service *Notandums* (1890) 5. **Lnk.** I've got a rale bad cauld, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 40. **Gall.** I'm rale dootfu', Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 314. **Ir.** That's rael iligant entirely, Barlow *Martin's Company* (1896) 12. **Yks.** I was real mad (C.C.R.). **Lan.** Red curtains and a Brussels carpet. Rale 'andsome, *Longman's Mag.* (Aug. 1895) 395. **I.Ma.** It isn' every fool that's fit to make a rael good lie, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 2. **n.Lin.**$^1$ Real raainy. Ther's a real hot fire gettin' ready for us. [**Amer.** I was real pleased when David said you was goin' to be here to dinner, Westcott *David Harum* (1900) xxii.]

**5.** *sb.* Reality.

**Dmf.** From the dreigh real o' wark shrinking, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 25.

**REAL,** see **Rail,** *sb.*$^{24}$, **Royal,** *adj.*

**REALLY,** *adv.* Lan. Written **raylee, rayly.** [rē·li.] In phr. *really o' me,* an exclamation.

Raylee o' me, Matty, I dunnot like takkin' it, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 144, ed. 1879; **Lan.**$^1$ **s.Lan.**$^1$ Rayly-o'-me! aw con hardly believe it.

**REAM**, *sb.*$^{1}$, *v.*$^{1}$ and *adj.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also Dev. Cor. Also written **reame** Cum.$^{4}$; **reem** Sc. (Jam.) Ant. Wxf.$^{1}$ Cor.; **reme** Sc. (Jam.); and in forms **raem** Sc.; **raim** Bnff.$^{1}$; **reeam** n.Yks.$^{2}$ w.Yks. Lan.$^{1}$ e.Lan.$^{1}$; **rhyme** Wxf.$^{1}$; **ryem** Lan. [rīm, riəm, rēm.]

**1.** *sb.* Cream.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Sh.I.** The raem o' ae coo's milk is thin, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 209. **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Abd.** Cruds and ream, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 141. **Ayr.** A bonny wee china pourie full o' thick ream, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxxxviii. **Lnk.** Quaff pure element, ah me! Without ream, sugar, and bohea, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1800) I. 132 (Jam.). **Gall.** Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 85, ed. 1897. **Wxf.**$^{1}$ 108, **n.Cy.** (K.), **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ **w.Yks.** Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1755) 544; **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ Blue milk and lopper'd ream, ii. 300. **Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Dev.** Raw cream (the name 'cream' is reserved for clotted or scalded cream) (W.L.-P.). **w.Dev.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). **Cor.** Clotted cream is called 'ream,' Hammond *Parish* (1897) 339. **e.Cor.** (G.H.)

Hence **Reamy**, *adj.* creamy.

**Abd.** Here's a bit o' reamy cakes, Macdonald *R. Falconer* (1868) 35. **Rnf.** The coggie fu' o' crummie's milk sae rich wi' reamy flakes, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 44. **Lnk.** Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 86.

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Ream-bowie**, a vessel in which cream is kept; (2) **-cheese**, cheese made of cream; (3) **-crowdy**, oatmeal mixed with cream; (4) **-dish**, see (1); (5) **-jug**, a cream-jug; (6) **-kirn**, a churn; (7) **-kit**, see (5); (8) **-milk**, unskimmed milk; (9) **-mug**, see (5); (10) **-pig**, see (1); (11) **-pot**, see (5).

(1) **ne.Sc.** The 'ream-pig' or 'ream-bowie' was never washed. Washing took away all the luck. A sixpence was always kept in it; a crooked one had most virtue. A frog was kept by some in it, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 194. **Bnff.**$^{1}$ (s.v. Paddle-doo.) (2) **n.Sc.**, **Lnk.** (Jam.) **Edb.** I hae some whauky, stout an' bauld, An' ream cheese ne'er a ha'f year auld, *Twa Cuckolds* (1796) 9. (3) **Per.** 'Ta pooter, ta sheese, and ta ream-crowdy' was the perpetual call of party after party, Monteath *Dunblane* (1835) 21, ed. 1887. (4) **Sc.** (Jam.) (5) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (6) **Bch.** As sour as ony bladoch or wigg that comes out o' the reem-kirn, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 9. (7) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **n.Yks.** Our kitling meyw'd, I meaus'd what she did aile; I trail'd her out'oth ream-kit by the taile, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 181–2. (8) **w.Yks.** (J.B.) **Lan.** *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 485. (9) **Lan.** It hit th' ryem mug at stoode o'th hob, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 43. (10) **ne.Sc.** Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 194. **Bnff.**$^{1}$ (11) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 8, 1896).

**3.** Phr. *to streak ream in one's teeth*, to flatter. Sc. Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 136. **4.** Froth upon liquids; foam.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** The nappy reeks wi' mantling ream, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 131. **Edb.** The porter, which was in prime condition, with a ream as yellow as a marigold, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxiv. **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ **Cor.** Applied to the sea, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 360.

**5.** Water lying near the surface; also in *comp.* **Ream-water.**

**Per.** The 'water' custom of Hogmanay night was to slip from the house when the clock pronounced the doom of the old year, and, pitcher in hand, make for the nearest well in time to secure, before any of your neighbours, what was variously called the 'crap,' the 'floo'er,' and the 'ream' of the water for the New Year. The custom was restricted to the women of the hamlet or homestead; in some localities only the unmarried women. The ream of the well brought good fortune for the year, Haliburton *Furth in Field* (1894) 29. **Lan.** At St. Annes the ream water is brackish, and is within a foot or two of the surface, *Manch. City News* (Nov. 23, 1895); When I came to Birkdale thirty-five years ago the ream lay so near the surface in winter that it was practically 'service water.' . . Of course, the ream does not now lie so close to the surface. It is, I am told by practical men, seldom found nearer the surface than two feet. A few weeks since a man who was digging in a cellar in Birkdale tells me that 'the ream came boiling up when he got down three feet,' *ib.* (Dec. 7, 1895).

Hence **Ream-well**, *sb.* a well of water lying near the surface.

**Lan.** This has reduced the supply of flushing water available from old watercourses and ream-wells, *Southport Visiter* (Nov. 6, 1900) 7, col. 2.

**6.** The rim or surface of anything. Cor.$^{1}$ **7.** *v.* To skim off cream; to rise as cream; also used *fig.*

**Sc.** (Jam.); On shelfs around the sheal the cogs were set; Ready to ream, and for the cheese be het, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 83, ed. 1812. **Frf.** The sap that Hawkie does afford Reams in a wooden loggie, Morison *Poems* (1790) 48. **Per.** Spence *Poems* (1898) 136. **Fif.** When the milk was drawn in the cog it was 'sie'd,' or strained, laid away in kimmins, and reamed for the churn, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 15. **Ayr.** Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 95. **Cum.**$^{4}$

Hence (1) **Reamer**, *sb.* a milk-skimmer; (2) **Reaming-calm**, *sb.* a calm with the sea smooth and oily as cream; (3) **-cap** or **-caup**, (4) **-dish**, *sb.*, see (1); (5) **Reamt-milk**, *sb.* milk from which the cream has been separated.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.), **Bnff.**$^{1}$ **Cor.**$^{1}$; **Cor.**$^{2}$ A flat, perforated, shovel-like skimmer, for removing clotted cream from 'scalded' milk. (2) **Sh.I.** We boatid in an' took da aers an' row'd fil we came oot by da Horn wi' a raemin' calm, *Sh. News* (May 4, 1901); (J.S.) (3) **Dmf.** I saw the coopers show their naps And ladles too, and reaming caps, Shennan *Tales* (1831) 32. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (4) **Sc.** (Jam.) (5) **Bnff.**$^{1}$, **Cld.** (Jam.)

**8.** To foam, froth; to bubble; to overflow; also used *fig.*

**Sc.** (Jam.); Which, in the language of the hostess, reamed (i.e. mantled) with excellent claret just drawn from the cask, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xi. **Per.** The rich brown browst that reams owre the brink of the jug in glorious foam, Haliburton *Furth in Field* (1894) 5. **Rnf.** The choicest sap That ever ream'd in glass or cap, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 22. **Ayr.** Fisher *Poems* (1790) 61. **Lnk.** Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 18. **Edb.** I' the far nook the bowie briskly reams, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 161, ed. 1785. **Dmf.** The squadrons griend for ale that reams, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 32. **Gall.** [The king's ship] was bonny as she cam', the foam reamin' white under her forefoot, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) x. **N.I.**$^{1}$ **Cum.**$^{4}$ To foam or sparkle like spring water freshly poured out. **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ It reeams well. **w.Yks.**$^{1}$

Hence (1) **Reaming**, (*a*) *ppl. adj.* foaming, frothing; also brimful, overflowing; (*b*) *sb.* a vessel full to overflowing with liquid; (2) **Reaming-full**, *adj.* full to overflowing.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** He could . . . drink a reaming coggie, Nicoll *Poems* (ed. 1843) 98. **Bnff.** Lang may ye blaw the reamin ale, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 173. **Elg.** Reaming swatts, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 237. **Abd.** Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 163. **Kcd.** Twa reamin' bowls o' toddy, Grant *Lays* (1884) 98. **Frf.** Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 94. **Per.** Here's to them a' in reaming swat, Spence *Poems* (1898) 69. **Fif.** Gray *Poems* (1811) 75. **Slg.** Galloway *Poems* (1795) 8. **s.Sc.** A fu' mug o' reaming yill, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 316. **Rnf.** The reamin' bicker, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 80. **Ayr.** The guid king payed wi' a reemin' heart Thank offerings to the Lord, Edwards *Mod. Poets*, 10th S. 123. **Lnk.** Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 25. **Lth.** Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 207. **Edb.** A reamin' cog's a wilin' rogue, Maclagan *Poems* (1851) 99. **Rxb.** Wi' reamin' bickers at his lug, W. Wilson *Poems* (1824) 41. **Dmf.** Reid *Poems* (1894) 83. **Gall.** Reamin' swatrochs of Hollands an' French brandy, lad! Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 118. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Lan.**$^{1}$ (*b*) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (2) **Sc.** It's a sore thing to see a stunkard cow kick down the pail when it's reaming fou, Scott *Redg.* (1824) ii. **Rnf.** He cam back without a plack, His noddle reamin' fu', Barr *Poems* (1861) 84. **Ayr.** A forty pint butt reaming fou, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 59. **Lnk.** My cup was ance reemin' fu', Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 105.

**9.** With *over*: to froth over; to overflow.

**Sc.** Kend, what 'tis Grief's cup to drain Whan reamin owre, Nicol *Poems* (1805) I. 87 (Jam.). **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Ayr.** Richly brown ream owre the brink In glorious faem, Burns *Sc. Drink* (1786) st. 2.

**10.** *Fig.* To buzz, to keep buzzing.

**Ayr.** 'To reem in one's noddle,' to haunt the fancy, producing disorder and unsettledness of mind (Jam.). **Kcb.** His heid reemed wi' thochts o' his dawtie, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 218.

**11.** *adj.* Still, having a smooth surface like cream.

**Sh.I.** It wis a raem calm wi' a hush an' a caa aboot da shore, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 260; (J.S.)

[1. OE. *rēam*, cream (B.T.).]

**REAM**, *v.*$^{2}$ and *sb.*$^{2}$ n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **reame** Cum.$^{4}$; **reamm** Cum.$^{1}$; **reem** Cor.$^{2}$; **rheem** Cor.$^{1}$; **rheme** Cor.; and in forms **raim** N.Cy.$^{1}$; **rame** N.Cy.$^{12}$ e.Yks.$^{1}$ ne.Lan.$^{1}$ Chs.$^{123}$ Dev. Cor.; **rayme** Dev.; **reom** Lan. [rīm, rēm.] **1.** *v.* To stretch out the arms in order to reach anything; to stretch up; to sprawl; to stretch oneself, esp. on first awakening. Cf. raum.

**N.Cy.**$^{12}$ **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ These berry-three branches is ramin all ower walk ommost. **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **Lan.**

Thornber *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 109. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^{123}$ **w.Som.**$^1$ I always likes to zee young bulliks ratch and ream theirzul well hon they gets up. **Dev.** Missus is walking in the garden to rame her legs, *Reports Provinc.* (1883) 91; **Dev.**$^1$ A ream'd es neck, 16. **nw.Dev.**$^1$, **Cor.** (J.W.), **Cor.**$^2$

**2.** To stretch, extend; to widen; to open; to be elastic; also used *fig.*

**Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ They there screws 'ont go vore I've a-reamed the holes droo the hinges. You can ream that there cloth, t'ont break same's some o' the ratted stuff they sells about. Good leather to reamy. **Dev.** Ef thee pull'th like that, thee'lt pull'n up moar-an'-mewl, an' rayme 'n tü, then 'e wunt be vit vur nort, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**$^1$ What clibby cauch iz et? a may ream et a mile, 13. **n.Dev.** Ad! chell ream my heart to tha, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 18. **nw.Dev.**$^1$ **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 360; **Cor.**$^1$ Don't ream it out of shape.

Hence **Reamer,** *sb.* an instrument used to make a hole larger. Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.$^1$

**3.** To tear, split open.

**Cor.**$^3$ She reamed her boots from toe to heel, climbing rocks.

**4.** *Fig.* To strive after; to attempt to get anything greedily; to covet.

**Cum.** Aw t'fwok i' t'warld ur reamen t'best they can to git yan abeun anudder, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 186; **Cum.**$^1$ He's olas reamman efter mair land; **Cum.**$^4$

**5.** With *up*: *obs.*, to pull up.

**Yks.** Claths ram'd up (K.).

**6.** Of bread: to become ropy or glutinous; see below.

**Som.**, **Dev.** Bread is said to ream when, made of heated or melted corn, and grown a little stale; so that if a piece of it be broken in two parts, the one draws out from the other a kind of string like the thread of a cobweb, stretching from one piece to the other, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) *Gl.*, ed. 1776.

Hence (1) **Reamed,** *ppl. adj.* of cider: become viscous; (2) **Reamy,** *adj.* of bread: filmy, stringy; of cider: viscous.

(1) **w.Som.**$^1$ 'Tis a-reamed. (2) **Dor.** I saw in a cottage . . . a very small toy-loaf hanging over the chimney-piece; . . it had been baked on Good Friday. . . If it were carefully preserved [it] would prevent the good wife's bread from being 'reamy' . . . during the whole year, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. viii. 146; What reamy cider this is (A.R.W.); **Dor.**$^1$ **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ **Dev.** Us cant drink no more ov this yer zyder, 'tez raymy, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **nw.Dev.**$^1$

**7.** *sb.* An instrument or tool used to widen a hole. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **8.** A tear, rent.

**Cor.**$^3$ You've some great ream in your coat.

[1. Cp. OE. *a-rǣman*, to raise, elevate; to raise or lift up oneself (B.T.).]

**REAM,** *v.*$^3$ and *sb.*$^3$ Sc. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. Shr. Also written **reamm** Cum.$^1$; **reem** n.Cy. Lan.; and in forms **raem** Sh.I.; **raim** Sh.I. Nhb.$^1$; **rame** Sc. (Jam.) n.Cy. e.Dur.$^1$ e.Yks.$^1$ m.Yks.$^1$ Nhp.$^2$ Shr.$^2$; **raum** n.Yks.$^{14}$ ne.Yks.$^1$ sw.Lin.$^1$; **rawm** Lin.$^1$ n.Lin.$^1$; **reeam** w.Dur.$^1$ n.Yks.$^{24}$; **rhaem, rhaim** Sc.; **rhame** Sc. Shr.$^2$; **rhume** Or.I. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **roam** n.Yks.$^1$; **r'yam** Dur.$^1$ [**rīm, riəm, rēm, rọ̄m.**] **1.** *v.* To shout, cry aloud, bawl; to weep, bewail, moan; to talk wildly; to vociferate.

**n.Sc.** (Jam.) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); (Hall.) **Dur.** (K.), **Dur.**$^1$, **w.Dur.**$^1$ **n.Yks.** Deeant reeam and shoot seea (T.S.); **n.Yks.**$^1$ Thee mun reeam intil mah lug. Ah deean't gaum thee; **n.Yks.**$^{24}$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ What's ta raumin' oot leyke that ti-deea? **e.Yks.**$^1$ He ramed oot at mă. **m.Yks.**$^1$ Goes ra'ming about like a madman. One going about a house, and singing at the top of her voice, will be desired not to ra'me in that way. 'Don't ra'me the house down!' **Lan.** Ray (1691). **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 350; **Lin.**$^1$ I can't speak no louder, unless I rawm out. **n.Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ Some does raum. **Nhp.**$^2$ Don't go to rame out like that. **Shr.**$^2$ Rẻàming enough to freeten the house.

**2.** To talk nonsense; to rave.

**Sh.I.** (J.S.) **Or.I.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Nhb.** Aw raim'd like a creetor geyn mad, Robson *Evangeline* (1870) 336. **Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^4$ Thoo reams and talks. **Nhp.**$^2$

**3.** To ask for anything fretfully and repeatedly; to cry in a whining manner; to ply one with questions; to keep on repeating the same words.

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Sh.I.** Ollason *Mareel* (1901) 28. **Edb.** A cleipy woman . . . that rhaemed away, and better rhaemed away, about the Prentice's Pillar, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxii. **Slk.** Just rhaim, rhaim, rhaiming the same thing owre again, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 188, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** I canna make top tail nor mane of the bit song you been rhaming o'er, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 124. **Nhb.**$^1$ What are ye raimin on at? **Dur.**$^1$ **e.Dur.**$^1$ He just ramed my life out for sixpence.

**4.** *sb.* A cry, esp. a reiterated cry; also repetition, reiteration. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) **5.** In phr. *to have ay ae rame*, to continue to ask for the same thing, or to make the same sound. Sc. (Jam.)

[1. OE. *hrēman* (*hrȳman*), to call, cry out; to lament, murmur. With the form **raum** (**rawm**) cp. ME. *rōmen*, to bellow, rumble.]

**REAM,** *v.*$^4$ Dor. To reek. (A.R.W.); Barnes *Gl.* (1863).

**REAM**, see **Rome,** *sb.*

**REAMER,** *sb.* Wm. Yks. Oxf. Ken. Also written **reemer** Ken.$^1$ [**rī·mə(r.**] Anything exceptionally good of its kind. Cf. **reaming.**

**Wm.** Ah've bin takkin taties up an' ther's some reamers amang 'em (B.K.). **w.Yks.** Anything unusually fine or good, or skilful, as a stroke at golf or cricket or billiards (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**$^2$ **Oxf.** My new top's a fair reamer (G.O.). **Ken.** (G.B.); **Ken.**$^1$ I wish you'd seen that catch I made forty year agoo, when we was playin' agin de Sussex party. Ah! that just was a reemer, I can tell ye!

**REAMES,** see **Rames.**

**REAMICLE,** *sb.* *Obsol.* Sh.I. Also in forms **raemikle, remikel.** A wood tub-shaped vessel for holding milk, &c. See **Ream,** *sb.*$^1$

One washing sae, one small tub, and one reamicle, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 40; Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 33; About the middle of May the wives set their kirns, milk-spans, and raemikles in the well-stripe to steep, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 139.

[Norw. *rjome-* or *rϕme-kolla*, Jakobsen *loc. cit.*]

**REAMING,** *ppl. adj.* Lakel. Yks. Lan. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Ken. Also written **reeming** Lakel.$^2$ War.$^2$ Glo.$^1$ Ken.$^1$; and in form **roymin** Lan. [**rī·min.**] Excellent, first-rate, capital; sometimes used *iron.* Also used *advb.* Cf. **reamer.**

**Lakel.**$^2$ It's bin a reemen fine day fer t'job. **w.Yks.** It wor a reamin' do, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 8, 1896); **w.Yks.**$^2$ A reaming fire. **Lan.** Roymin combinashun, Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 50. **War.**$^{23}$ **w.Wor.**$^1$ That's reamin' good aay'l, an' I dunna cahr if I 'as another glass or two. **Hrf.**$^2$ A reaming bed of onions. **Glo.**$^1$ **Oxf.** I've got a reaming good bat. That will do reaming (G.O.). **Ken.** (G.B.), **Ken.**$^1$

**REAMS,** see **Rames.**

**REAMY,** *adj.* w.Yks.$^3$ Also written **rimy.** [**rī·mi**]. Dizzy; half awake. Cf. **ream,** *v.*$^3$ **1.** Hence **Reaminess,** *sb.* dizziness.

**REAN,** *sb.* and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **reann** Cum.$^1$; **reen** Nhb.$^1$ w.Dur.$^1$ Chs.$^1$ w.Wor.$^1$ s.Wor.$^1$ Hrf.$^{12}$ Mon. Glo.$^{12}$ Som. Cor.$^2$; **reene** Nhb.$^1$; **rene** Wor. Glo.; **rheen** Gmg.; and in forms **raen** m.Yks.$^1$; **raheen** Ir.; **rain** n.Yks.$^4$ w.Yks.$^{124}$ Wor.; **rane** Lakel.$^1$ Wm. n.Yks.; **rayne** Dur.$^1$; **reang** N.Cy.$^1$; **reayne** Wm.; **reean** Dur.$^1$ Lakel.$^1$ Wm. n.Yks.$^3$ s.Lan.$^1$ Chs.$^{13}$ s.Chs.$^1$; **reend** Nhb.$^1$; **rein** N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ Dur. Lakel.$^1$ n.Yks.$^4$ ne.Yks.$^1$ Lan. Der.$^1$ Nhp.$^1$; **reind** N.Cy.$^1$; **reygne** Nhb.$^1$; **rheaan** w.Yks.; **rhind** Sc.; **rhine** Wil.$^1$ w.Som.$^1$; **rian** Lakel.$^2$; **rine** Ken.; **r'yan** n.Yks.$^3$; **ryen** Lan.$^1$; **ryn** Nhb. [**rīn, rēn, reən.**] **1.** *sb.* A balk in a field, esp. one serving as a boundary; a strip of uncultivated and overgrown ground round an arable field; a division of land.

**Ir.** Trees (which are usually hawthorns) in the raths, raheens, and such early structures, cannot be cut without bringing ill-luck to the occupier of the field, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1882) V. 168. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ Furlongs in the open field system were divided into strips, each of which was separated from its neighbouring strip by a piece of unploughed turf, called a 'balk.' But when a hillside formed part of the open field the strips were almost always made to run, not up and down the hill, but horizontally along it; and in ploughing, the custom for ages was always to turn the sod of the furrow down hill, the plough consequently returning one way idle. The result was that the strips became in time long, level terraces one above the other, and the 'baaks' or 'balks' between them grew into steep, rough banks. These banks . . . are called reens, . . and the word is often applied to the terraces themselves. **Dur.** Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870); **Dur.**$^1$ The piece of grass-land between the hedge and the part which is in tillage; the grass of which farmers usually allow cottagers to mow and make hay of. **w.Dur.**$^1$ **Lakel.**$^1$ The town fields of Coniston and Torver were divided by such reeans, and every man's division was called his reean; **Lakel.**$^2$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** Things howk'd oot o' cairns an' reaynes, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 43; (A.T.) **n.Yks.** (T.K.), **n.Yks.**$^{34}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** A heap of stones formed of the stones gathered up from a field once waste common but now reclaimed, this heap or row in many cases forming the boundary or fence of the field (C.W.D.); **w.Yks.**$^{12}$; **w.Yks.**$^4$ A line across meadows where has been formerly a hedge or a road is called the rain. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Der.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$

**2.** *Comb.* **Rean-and-ferrin,** the ridge and furrow in a field. Lan. Thornber *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 109. **3.** The last bout of 'veering' in ploughing. w.Wor.$^1$, s.Wor.$^1$

**4.** A footpath or roadway.

**Sc.** The boundaries are defined by certain poles and rhinds, or roadways through the moss, Mair *Ellon Presbytery* (1711) 420, ed. 1898. **Lan.**$^1$

**5.** A furrow or space between the ridges in a ploughed field, used for carrying off the water.

**N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ **Lan.** I sowed the last of my wheat, dressed the reins and I winnowed the beans, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 46. **e.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^{13}$, **s.Chs.** (E.F.), **s.Chs.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **Shr.**$^{12}$ **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Hrf.**$^{12}$

**6.** A large open ditch; a main artificial watercourse; a very small stream; a runnel.

**Nhb.** A lytle ryn, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 399. **Lan.**$^1$ **Mon.** Anxious to distinguish himself over the reens with the hounds, Astley *Life* (1852) ix. **Gmg.** (G.A.W.), **Glo.** (E.D.), **Glo.**$^{12}$, **Ken.** (H.K.) **Wil.** (F.M.); **Wil.**$^1$ Rhine, pronounced Reen. **Som.** It will be something . . . to have jumped the main rhine by night, Raymond *Misterton's Mistake* (1888) 146-7. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ The wide open drains are all written 'rhine' and pronounced 'ree'n.'

Hence **Rean-wawted,** *ppl. adj.* lying supine and unable to get up; see below.

**s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ The term is originally applied to a sheep which has rolled over on its back in a 'reean,' and finding that it is unable to recover itself, lies there until help arrives. A tipsy man who had fallen down and was unable to get up again would be said to be 'reean-wauted.'

**7.** A steep hillside; only used in place-names. Cor.$^{12}$

**8.** *v.* In phr. *to rean out the land*, a ploughing term: to run a furrow down the length of the field when 'starting on.' s.Wor. (H.K.) **9.** To mark out woods in 'placks.'

The placks are marked out not by an actual furrow, . . . but by cutting out a bit here and there at intervals along the boundary lines of each plack, *ib.*

**10.** Of a bit or stirrup: to be marked with rust. *ib.*

[**1.** ON. *rein*, a strip of land; cp. Du. *reen* or *reyn*, a limit or a bound (Hexham).]

**REAN, REANINS,** see **Rawn, Reen,** *v.*$^2$, **Reinies.**

**REAP,** *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **reep** Cum.$^{14}$ Wm.; and in forms **reeap** Lan.; **rep** Shr.$^1$; **rip** Sc. (Jam.) N.I.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ Lei.$^1$ Hrt. Wil.$^1$; **ripp** Sc. [rīp, riəp, rip.] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms.

**1.** *Present Tense*: (1) **Rape,** (2) **Reeap,** (3) **Reep,** (4) **Rep,** (5) **Rip,** (6) **Ripe.** [For further examples see **II** below.]

(1) **e.An.**$^1$ (2) **e.Yks.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$ (3) **nw.Der.**$^1$, **w.Cy.** (Hall.), **Dev.**$^1$, **nw.Dev.**$^1$ (4) **Ess.**$^1$ (5) **n.Yks.**$^2$, **Der.**$^2$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$ **War.**$^4$ My old man and I ull rip the nine acres. **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.* **Brks.**$^1$ To rip an' to zaw. **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.) **Nrf.** Holloway. **Ken.**$^{12}$ **Sur.** *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 222. **Sus.**$^1$, **Hmp.**$^1$, **I.W.**$^1$, **s.Wil.** (G.E.D.) **Som.** Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 105. **Dev.**$^1$ (6) **Sh.I.** Wha is ta ripe da gude o' him [it] whin we're awa? *Sh. News* (Dec. 4, 1897). **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 273.

**2.** *Preterite*: (1) **Rep,** (2) **Rept,** (3) **Rope.**

(1) **Suf.** I rep his wheat for him (C.G.B.). **Ess.** Where'er he sew, or rep, or mew, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 25; **Ess.**$^1$ [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 423.] (2) **n.Lin.**$^1$ (3) **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **Nhp.**$^2$, **Shr.**$^1$

**3.** *pp.*: (1) **Repen,** (2) **Riped,** (3) **Ripped,** (4) **Rope.**

(1) **s.Chs.**$^1$ 82. (2) **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 273. (3) **Lei.**$^1$ Way've ploughed, way've soo'n, Way've ripped, way've moo'n, *Old Harvest Sng.* **Hmp.** *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. x. 324. (4) **Shr.**$^1$

**II.** Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Reap-dole,** a gratuity given to the reapers after they have gathered the corn; (2) **-hook,** a reaping-hook, a sickle, esp. a sharpened sickle.

(1) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (2) **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.* **Brks.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf., Suf.** Sickles . . . used to be slightly toothed or ragged-edged—a sharpened sickle ought to be called a 'rape [reap] hook,' Rye *Hist. Nrf.* (1885) xv. **Sus.**$^1$ **Hmp.** A sickle for lopping trees and hedges (W.M.E.F.); **Hmp.**$^1$, **I.W.**$^1$ **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**$^1$ The 'rip-hook' is a short-handled hook without teeth, the blade bent beyond the square of the handle; used to cut to the hand a handful at a time. The old reaping-sickle was toothed or serrated. **Dor.** 'Tis wrong for women's han's to clips The zull an' reap-hook, Barnes *Poems* (ed. 1879) 62. **Som.** I handled the rip-hook and zive, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 105. **w.Som.**$^1$, **nw.Dev.**$^1$

**2.** Phr. *to reap vengeance on*, to be revenged on.

**w.Yks.** He's rêaped his vengeance on him at last (C.C.R.).

**3.** To gather up weeds, &c. under the harrow; to grub up wood, bushes, &c.

**w.Yks.** When Turner Carr was riped a few years ago there were brears, chewps, &c., Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 273. **nw.Dev.**$^1$ The harrows ha' to be empt'ed aich eend o' the viel', they reep zo.

**4.** To gather up dirt by trailing on the ground; to trail in the mud.

**w.Cy.** (Hall.) **Dev.** Their tails all reaping and their stockings in holes, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 88; The gate is reeping on the ground, *Reports Provinc.* (1884); **Dev.**$^1$ Their vly pick'd, vlimsy, skittering gowns, reeping in the mux or wagging in the weend, 9. **nw.Dev.**$^1$ Her vrock waz reepin' all alung the groun'.

**5.** *Fig.* With *up*: to recall an old grievance; to remind one of any past unpleasantness; to 'ding' a person up.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Cum.** They'd coa't em oa t'ugly neamms they could reap up, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 167; **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.**$^{234}$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^{125}$, **e.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.** My husband never hit me but once, and I reaped it up so often, he begged me to let it drop, *Sheaf* (1879) I. 271; **Chs.**$^1$, **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Lin.** To spread evil reports, Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 351; **Lin.**$^1$ They are always reaping some report about me. **n.Lin.**$^1$ He's alus reäpin' up sum'ats foul aboot sumbody. He rept up things that was past an' dun wi' afoore thoo an' me was born. **War.**$^2$ **Shr.**$^1$ Yo' nee'na reap up about the poor owd mon bein' i' jail—that's forty 'ear agŏŏ. **Nrf.** Holloway. **Hmp.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Dev.** I zay now, dawntee go ripping-up vather's vaults, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**$^1$ **n.Dev.** Tamzen and thee be olweys . . . ripping up . . . wone tether, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 311; *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 363.

**6.** *sb.* In phr. *at rip*, engaged in reaping. s.Wil. (G.E.D.) **7.** *Obs.* A reaping by gift-work. Shr.$^1$ **8.** A crop ready for reaping.

**Wil.** If they speak of a scanty crop of corn they say, 'a bad rip there,' Akerman *Spring-tide* (1850) 166.

**9.** A handful of unthreshed corn, &c.; an unbound sheaf or part of a sheaf; an ear of oats; also used of a handful of weft.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Sh.I.** Upmaks in feth! Na Arty, dat's no ae rip, afore doo brings prūf, *Sh. News* (Sept. 4, 1897); **S. & Ork.**$^1$, **Cai.**$^1$ **Elg.** The mare got a rest Wi' a rip o' a sheaf, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 25, 1898). **Abd.** We'll gie the sheep a rip o' corn the day, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 35, ed. 1873. **Slg.** Wi' sweet rips o' hay I will treat a' my wethers, Muir *Poems* (1818) 65. **Ayr.** Teats o' hay an' ripps o' corn, Burns *Death of Mailie*, l. 34. **Gall.** The rip left is then plaited, the reapers range back a few yards, and fling at it with their hooks, and he or she who flings and cuts it is accounted the cleverest in the boon or banwun, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 304, ed. 1876. **N.I.**$^1$ **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ **Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^4$ I cannot git my meer at heamm. . . Tak a reap o' cworn wi' ye An' wile her heamm, *Old Sng.* **Wm.** (B.K.) **n.Yks.** They lay the corn in 'reaps' of about half a sheaf each, Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 114. **e.Yks.** As many as they thinke sufficient for a reape, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 67. **Lan.** Wi seet to an' made a sthraw felly . . . of a piece o' faded pink calico stufft full o' hay, an a reeap o' red weft teed o' a knot for a nose, Brierley *Tales* (1854) 52. **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **Glo.**$^1$, **s.Wor.**$^1$ **Hrt.** As wheat is cut, its reaps are laid even one with another, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. i. 27. **w.Som.**$^1$

Hence **Reap-snare,** *sb.* a snare for birds, consisting of hair noozes baited with a reap of oats, set upon a pole.

**Nhp.**$^1$ **10.** A row of cut beans, peas, or of turnip cuttings; also a pea-stalk.

**Yks.** HONE *Table-bk.* (1827) I. 582. **m.Yks.**$^1$, **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Hrt.** The cuttings or rips are to be laid in rows, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1751) IV. i. 42.

**REAP**, see **Rope**, *sb.*$^1$

**REAPER**, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Chs. Lin. Nrf. Som. Also in forms **reeaper** n.Yks.; **ripper** s.Chs.$^1$ **1.** *sb.* In phr. *king of the reapers*, see below.

**Som.** In those days neighbours agreed together to help each other, and do the work first fit. They make a king of reapers whose word is law; and from farm to farm they went in turn, where they were wanted most, and every homestead found a feast, RAYMOND *No Soul* (1899) 84; The king of the reapers . . . trimmed with flowers . . . toddled up to this last bit o' wheat, and just below the ruddy ears, with a pride that made Jacob sick, he tied the straw together in a knot, *ib.* 89.

**2.** A short, strong scythe; a 'hodding-scythe' (q.v.). s.Chs.$^1$ **3.** A reaping-machine.

**n.Yks.** Them reeapers com this way, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 3. **n.Lin.**$^1$ Reäpers duz very well for corn, bud I think noht on 'em fer haay; thaay niver cuts grass cleän by grund. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ I expect they'll put in a reaper and reaper it down. **Nrf.** We are considering the advisability of buying a reaper—an expense that seems justified by our corn area, *Longman's Mag.* (May 1899) 53.

**4.** *v.* To cut with a reaping-machine.

**n.Lin.**$^1$ I doänt think much on a man that can't reäper foherteen or fifteen aacre a daay. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ Father don't believe in reapering oats or barley; he thinks they're best mown.

**REAR**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Irel. Yks. Lan. War. Dev. Also written **rere** s.Lan.$^1$; and in forms **re-** Lan.$^1$; **ree-** w.Yks.$^1$ Lan.$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$ [riə(r.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Rear-bit**, refreshment taken between breakfast and dinner; (2) **-end**, in phr. *rear-end and pue*, a name given to a cut of beef at the extreme back of the carcase; (3) **-supper**, a second supper.

(1) **Dev.** Fore-bit and breakfast, Rear-bit and dinner, Nummit and crummit, And a bit after supper, O'NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 110. (2) **Glo.** (H.S.H.) (3) **w.Yks.**$^1$ 'There, thou'll want no ree-supper, I think,' said to a person who eats heartily at the first. **Lan.** Yoad'n sure need no ree supper, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 37; **Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ [*Regoubillonner*, to make a rear supper, banquet late anights (COTGR.).]

**2.** Phr. *the rear of one's days*, the end of one's life.

**n.Ir.** Wi' notions av spendin' the rear av his days In comfort, if not jist in illegant aise, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 24.

**3.** *v.* To void excrement. War.$^3$

**REAR**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Var. dial. uses in Eng. Also written **reer** Chs.$^3$; and in forms **raer** n.Cy.; **rar** Oxf.$^1$; **rare** Chs.$^3$ Not. Nhp.$^{12}$ I.W.$^1$ Dev. [riə(r, reə(r.] **1.** *v.* In phr. (1) *to rear on end*, of a horse: to stand on the hind legs; (2) —*round at*, to spar at, as a preliminary to boxing; (3) —*the house*, to make a great outcry, rouse the house; (4) —*the weather*, to occasion surprise.

(1) **I.W.**$^1$ (2) **s.Not.** Coom an rare round at me, if yer want to faight (J.P.K.). (3) **Oxf.**$^1$ (4) **Dor.**$^1$ Is said to one who for a wonder comes into the hay field.

**2.** Of furrows: to rise up before the plough; *gen.* with *up*.

**ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Midl.** Generally owing to a bad plow, or a bad plowman, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **Nhp.**$^2$

**3.** To raise up; to prop up in a perpendicular or semi-perpendicular position.

**Cum.**$^4$ **n.Yks.**$^1$ Rear thae steean stoups oup on end an' lean 'em agin t'hoos' end. He's getten' t'farm buildings reared desper't sharp an' a'; **n.Yks.**$^4$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Ah can't rear mysen i bed. Cum here; ah can't rear this stee wi mysen. **w.Yks.** Nelly wor rear'd wi hur back ageean t'cellar door, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1849) 50. **Lan.** Wi reart th' owd lad in a corner, BRIERLEY *Day Out* (1859) 52. **s.Lan.**$^1$ Rear the umberell up i' th' corner. **Chs.**$^3$ She was rared agin the table. **s.Chs.**$^1$ **s.Not.** Rare the child up; she's ommest slipt off 'er cheer (J.P.K.). **Shr.**$^1$, **Hmp.** (H.E.), **I.W.**$^1$

**4.** To mould the crust of a pie.

**Chs.**$^1$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Ahy)v bin ŭgy'ai·t au· mau·rnin rae·rin poa·k-pahyz. **War.**$^2$ **Shr.**$^1$ I've . . . reared four an' twenty pies, besides a batch of apple-fit—an' got i' the oven.

**5.** To put the roof on a new house; to finish a building.

**w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.** Spent at rearing the Church Side, 5*s.*, BARLOW *Hist. Collector* (1853) I. 67. **I.W.**$^{12}$

**6.** To rouse up, disturb; also to behave violently or excitedly.

**Cum.** At times they'd rear, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 82; **Cum.**$^4$ Her husband was sober. He was rearing a bit, *Carlisle Patriot* (Jan. 3, 1896) 7, col. 5. **w.Som.**$^1$ Her begind to holler, her reared all the house. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1881).

**7.** To rebound as a ball. se.Wor.$^1$ **8.** To bring up phlegm; to expectorate; to vomit.

**Rut.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ The' sey a's a-gooin', poo' thing! A cain't rear nothink at all, an' it all settles of 'is loights. **Nhp.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); **Nhp.**$^1$ She rears a good deal of phlegm. **Bdf.** (J.W.B.)

**9.** With *up*: to assert oneself; to 'up and speak.'

**s.Not.** If yo talk like that he'll soon rare up an' tell yer whot he thinks on yer (J.P.K.). **Suf.** She used to rear up at my Maria (M.E.R.).

**10.** To boast.

**Cum.**$^4$ Abe . . . reart aboot his white foxhound, *W. C. T. X.* (1898) 20, col. 1.

**11.** To mock, gibe; to scold.

**Cum.**$^4$ His wife will rear, that is, call or scold her worse half 'a nasty drunken old swine,' *W. C. T. H.* (1893) 6, col. 2. **w.Som.**$^1$ He reared along the street after me. **Dev.** So-and-so has overlooked her husband; when I catch her won't I rare her for it, *Reports Provinc.* (1897); **Dev.**$^1$

**12.** *sb.* A piece of wood put beneath a hive to give the bees more room.

**Nhp.**$^1$ **Hmp.** WISE *New Forest* (1883) 185; **Hmp.**$^1$

**13.** A swing-gate over a brook to prevent cattle from straying. Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 357. **14.** A supper given to workmen engaged on a house when the roof is covered in. Lin. (W.W.S.) **15.** *pl.* The rails on the top of a cart by means of which a larger load can be carried. n.Cy. HOLLOWAY.

**REAR**, *v.*$^3$ w.Som.$^1$ [riə(r).] With *up*: cloth-making term; see below.

In the raw state, i.e. as the cloth comes from the loom, it is full of the oil used in the process of spinning the yarns. A strong alkali is freely sprinkled upon the cloth, which is then beaten up in the mill until the oil and alkali are thoroughly amalgamated, after which the cloth is allowed to lie a few hours until a slight fermentation commences; then it is washed in a machine with clean water, and the cloth is thus cleansed from the grease. The process up to the time of washing is called 'rearing up.'

**REAR**, *adj.* In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. and Amer. Also written **reer** Suf.$^1$ Hmp.$^1$ Wil.$^1$ Dor.$^1$; **reere** Nhp.$^2$; **rere** Dur.$^1$ w.Yks.$^2$ Not.$^{12}$ Lin. e.An.$^1$ Hmp.$^1$; and in forms **raayre** Brks.$^1$; **rare** w.Yks.$^2$ ne.Lan.$^1$ Not. Rut.$^1$ Nhp.$^2$ War.$^3$ Hrf.$^2$ Cmb.$^1$ Sus.$^1$ I.W.$^1$ Wil.$^1$ Dor.$^1$ w.Som.$^1$ nw.Dev.$^1$ Cor.$^{12}$ Amer.; **reear** w.Dur.$^1$ [riə(r, reə(r).]

**1.** Of meat, eggs, &c.: half-cooked, underdone.

**n.Cy.** (HALL.), **Dur.**$^1$, **e.Dur.**$^1$, **w.Dur.**$^1$ **Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^4$ Will ta hev ootside or rear? **Wm.** (J.H.), **n.Yks.**$^{14}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** Ah likes my bacon a bit rear (R.S.). **w.Yks.**$^{235}$, **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Not.** I like it rare (J.H.B.); **Not.**$^1$ Do you like your meat rere, or overdone? **Not.**$^2$ This meat is rere. **Lin.** BROOKES *Tracts Gl.* **n.Lin.**$^1$ This meät's so rear, I can't eät noän on it. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ The mëat was right down rear. **Rut.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^2$ Reer meat. **War.**$^3$ **Shr.**$^1$ I can do with beef or mutton a bit rear, but veal an' pork should be done well. **Hrf.**$^2$ **Brks.**$^1$ Ooll 'e hev a slice well done or raayre? **e.An.**$^1$ **Cmb.**$^1$ What's the matter with old ——'s oven? This meat's all rare. **Suf.**$^1$ **Ess.** The meat, 'tis nearly rear, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 69; **Ess.**$^1$ **Ken.** GROSE (1790). **Sus.**$^1$, **Hmp.** (J.R.W.), **Hmp.**$^1$, **I.W.**$^1$ **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**$^1$, **Dor.**$^1$, **Som.** (W.F.R.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ 'Tis a little beet too rare vor my aitin'. **nw.Dev.**$^1$, **Cor.**$^{12}$ [**Amer.** LONGFELLOW *Jrn.* (Apr. 4, 1861); *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. i. 484.]

**2.** Unripe. N.Cy.$^1$, n.Yks. (I.W.) **3.** Of the weather: chilly, cold, raw.

**Wm.** 'A rear morning' is one in which a hoar frost is succeeded by rain (J.H.).

[1. OE. *hrēr*, not thoroughly cooked, lightly boiled (B.T.).]

**REAR, REARD**, see **Rare**, *adj.*$^2$, **Raird.**

**REARED**, *pp.* Dev. In phr. *born and reared*, born and bred. s.Dev. (G.E.D.)

**REARER**, *sb.* Stf. [riərə(r).] A coal-mining term: a vertical seam of coal; a seam much inclined to the horizontal. n.Stf. (J.T.)

**REARIE**, *sb.* Sc. Also written **reerie** Abd.; and in form **rearum** Bnff.$^1$ A wild frolic, quarrel, riot. Cf. **raird.**

**Bnff.**$^1$ **Abd.** Aye the reerie gaed on wi' a' kin' o' orra jaw, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. **w.Sc., Lth.** (Jam.)

**REARING**, *vbl. sb.*, *sb.* and *ppl. adj.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Nhp. War. Shr. Glo. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Dev. Also written **reearan** Cum.; **reerin** Chs.$^3$ [riə·rin.] **1.** *vbl. sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Rearing-ale**, ale given to the workmen engaged on a building when the framework of the roof is completed; (2) **-bone**, the hip-bone of a pig; (3) **-calf**, a calf which is being reared; (4) **-feast**, (5) **-supper**, a feast given to the workmen when the roof of a newly-built house is put on; see **Rear**, *v.*$^2$ **5.**

(1) **Nhp.**$^1$ (2) **Hmp.** Holloway; **Hmp.**$^1$ (3) **s.Chs.**$^1$ Promising well-bred rearing heifer calf, *Auctioneer's Catalogue.* (4) **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ They reckon on having their rearing-feast next week. **War.**$^3$, **Sus.**$^1$, **Hmp.**$^1$ **I.W.**$^2$ They'll have the ruff on at Appleford to-day, you: bean't you gwyne to the rearen feeast? (5) **Wm.** (W.H.H.) **w.Yks.** The workmen usually unfurling a flag or coloured handkerchief from the roof as a gentle reminder to the owner of the building of the obligations due from him to those who have laboured at the erection, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 15, 1896); **w.Yks.**$^{45}$ **Lan.** He cannot even build a house, but there must be the 'rearing' supper, Brierley *Marlocks* (1867) 113, ed. 1884. **e.Lan.**$^1$

**2.** *sb.* A calf which is being reared. Chs.$^1$, s.Chs.$^1$

**3.** The loin of a porkling pig; the meat taken out of a flitch of bacon when the ham is left in; also in *comb.* **Rearing of pork.**

**Nhp.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ We'n ăve some curly greens ŏŏth the rearin' o' pork, an' score it fine to mak' the cracklin' crisp.

**4.** Phr. *rearing and pue*, a name given to a cut of beef at the extreme back of the carcase. Glo. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) See **Rear-end**, s.v. **Rear**, *sb.*$^1$ **1** (2). **5.** A supper given to the workmen when the roof-timbers are put on. w.Yks. (C.V.C.), s.Lan.$^1$, Chs.$^{18}$, nw.Der.$^1$ **6.** *ppl. adj.* In *comb.* **Rearing mine**, a vein of coal that runs down perpendicularly. Stf. (K.), Stf.$^1$ **7.** Excited; talking loudly and boastingly; mocking. See **Rear**, *v.*$^2$ **6.**

**Cum.** T'girt reearan feull of five minnets sen dursant git up fer t'heart on em, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 20. **n.Dev.** Go, ye rearing . . . Snibblenose, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 106.

**REAR-MOUSE**, *sb.* Der. Gmg. Glo. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **reer-mouse** Glo.$^{12}$; **rere-** Der.$^2$ nw.Der.$^1$ Gmg. Hmp.$^1$ Dor.$^1$ w.Som.$^1$ Dev.; and in forms **raa-** Wil.$^1$; **rare-** Som. Dev.$^1$; **raw-** Hmp. I.W. Wil.$^1$; **ray-** Glo. Wil.; **rye-** Glo.$^1$ Wil.$^1$; **ry-** Wil. [riə·-, reə·-meus.] A bat.

**Der.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Gmg.** Collins *Gow. Dial.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (Mar. 8, 1850) IV. 223. **Glo.** *Gl.* (1851); *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 357; **Glo.**$^{12}$ **Hmp.** Wise *New Forest* (1883) 192; **Hmp.**$^1$, **I.W.** (C.J.V.) **Wil.** (K.M.G.); Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**$^1$ **n.Wil.** What a lot o' them rāāmice thur is a vleein about (E.H.G.). **Dor.**$^1$ **Som.** And a raremouse . . . Gied I wi hes weng a smack in the fiace, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 43. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$, **Dev.** (K.), **Dev.**$^1$

[OE. *hrēre-mūs*, 'vespertilio' (B.T.).]

**REART, REARUM**, see **Right, Rearie.**

**REASE, REASH**, see **Rise**, *v.*$^1$, **Rush**, *sb.*$^1$

**REASON**, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Hrf. Also in forms **raesin** Sh.I.; **rizzen** Fif. [rī·zən, riə·zən.] **1.** In phr. (1) *just in one's reason*, greatly excited; almost out of one's senses; (2) *out of all reason*, quite absurd or incredible; (3) *out of one's reason(s*, beside oneself, out of one's senses; (4) *out of reason*, beyond a reasonable price; (5) *reason or none*, in spite of everything; used of a headstrong person; (6) *to have reason*, to be right.

(1) **Sh.I.** Come fir da Loard's sake! Mam wis juist in hir raesin whin I cam furt, *Sh. News* (July 13, 1901). (2) **Ayr.** Ye ken this is juist rideeklous, and clean oot of a' reason, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 133. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (3) **Rnf.** I'm out o' my reason, as I hae occasion, And a' for the sake o' a fause-hearted wench, Barr *Poems* (1861) 25. **Hrf.**$^2$ (4) **Abd.** And for the haddocks! Wae's my fell, They're out o' reason, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 41, ed. 1873. (5) **e.Fif.** But rizzen or nane, he held gaun ruggin' an' rivin' at the munks, Lătto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii. **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). (6) **Per.** 'There's nae man o' Belil sall sit e'y tabernacle gin I can pu' him doon.' 'An ye hae reason, Mester Prittie,' Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 149, ed. 1887.

**2.** *Obs.* Justice, right.

**Sc.** The Treasurer . . . requiring that his Grace would see justice done on him. . . The Commissioner promised him reason, Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. 71 (Jam.).

**REASON**, see **Resen.**

**REAST**, *sb.*, *v.*$^1$ and *adj.* Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Not. Lei. Nhp. Shr. Also written **reaste** e.Yks.; **reest** Nhb.$^1$ Cum.$^1$ Wm. Not. Nhp.$^2$ Shr.$^2$; and in forms **reeast** w.Dur.$^1$; **reeost** w.Yks.; **reese** e.Lan.$^1$; **reeze** n.Cy. n.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks.$^{185}$ Lei.$^1$ Nhp.$^1$; **reist** n.Yks.$^3$ [rīst, riəst; rīz.] **1.** *sb.* The outer skin of bacon which becomes rancid after long keeping; also a state of rancidity; esp. used with reference to bacon. Cf. **reasty.**

**n.Yks.**$^2$, **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^2$, **s.Lan.** (W.H.T.), **Not.** (L.C.M.) **s.Not.** There's no end o' reest on this bacon (J.P.K.). **Nhp.**$^2$, **Shr.**$^2$

**2.** Rust. w.Dur.$^1$, n.Yks.$^2$ **3.** Hoarseness. m.Yks.$^1$ **4.** *v.* To become rancid. Nhb.$^1$, Cum. (E.P.), n.Yks.$^1$, w.Yks.$^1$, e.Lan.$^1$ Hence (1) **Reasted**, *ppl. adj.* rancid; (2) **Reesting**, *sb.* rancidity.

(1) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^1$ **n.Wm.** Reested fat bacon was made into pies (B.K.). **n.Yks.**$^2$ **w.Yks.** I like a bit o' bacon when it isn't reezed, Bill Hoylus End *Poems* (1867) 78, ed. 1891; **w.Yks.**$^{135}$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$ (2) **w.Yks.**$^1$

**5.** *adj.* Of bacon: rancid.

**e.Yks.** (W.W.S.) **w.Yks.** Eawr bacon is o gone reeost, wi connut eyt it (D.L.).

[**4.** Reestyn̄, as flesche, *ranceo* (*Prompt.*). **5.** Reest, as flesche, *rancidus* (*ib.*).]

**REAST**, *v.*$^2$ Lin. To raise with a lever. Cf. **wrest.**

**n.Lin.** Tryin' to reäst a cobble-stoane oppen wi' his knife, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 64; Sutton *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**$^1$ Reäst oppen that door, th' lock's brokken. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ If we reäst it a bit, the soil will fall off.

[OE. *wrǣstan*, to twist forcibly.]

**REAST**, see **Reest**, *v.*$^{12}$

**REASTY**, *adj.* In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. Also written **reesty** n.Cy. Nhb.$^1$ e.Dur.$^1$ w.Dur.$^1$ Cum.$^4$ n.Yks.$^1$ ne.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks. Lan.$^1$ m.Lan.$^1$ Chs.$^{13}$ Not.$^{13}$ Nhp.$^1$ Oxf. Hnt. Suf.$^1$ Ken.; and in forms **raesty** w.Yks.$^3$; **raisty** w.Yks.$^3$ Not.$^1$ Lei.$^1$ Nhp.$^1$ War.$^3$ w.Wor.$^1$ se.Wor.$^1$ s.Wor.$^1$ Shr.$^1$ Hrf.$^{12}$ Glo.$^1$; **rasty** Shr.$^2$ Mtg. Glo.$^1$ e.An.$^1$ Ken.$^1$ Wil.$^1$ Som.; **reasy** Lei.$^1$ Nhp.$^1$ War.$^1$; **reeasty** n.Yks.$^4$ e.Yks.$^1$; **reezy** w.Yks. Lei.$^1$ War.$^4$ Oxf.$^1$; **reisty** Cum.$^3$ n.Yks.$^2$ s.Chs.$^1$ Stf.$^1$; **reizdy** w.Yks. [rī·sti, riə·sti, rē·sti, ræ·sti.] **1.** Rancid; esp. used of bacon which has become yellow and strong-tasting through bad curing. See **Reast**, *sb.*

**n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783), **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **e.Dur.**$^1$, **w.Dur.**$^1$ **Cum.** (E.W.P.); **Cum.**$^3$ Strang reisty bakin, 161; **Cum.**$^4$ **n.Yks.** Theease taties is reeasty [those that are new and wizened and won't skin easy, but eat badly] (I.W.); **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** It may goa maaldy or reizdy, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1862) 44; Cudworth *Horton* (1886) *Gl.*; **w.Yks.**$^2$, **Lan.** (F.R.C.), **Lan.**$^1$, **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **m.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^{13}$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Dùn yŭ kau·dhis bee·kn? It)s naas·tì, rey·sti stùf. **Stf.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Not.**$^{13}$, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **n.Lin.**$^1$, **sw.Lin.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ That 'ere ile's as raisty as raisty. **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^{1234}$, **w.Wor.**$^1$, **se.Wor.**$^1$, **s.Wor.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ It's a bad kitchen fur keepin' bacon—it al'ays gwuz raisty—the sailin's low, an' nod much ar in it; **Shr.**$^2$ **Mtg.** When salt meat is hung under sollers of a farm-house the salt hardens on the outside and by-and-by the meat becomes yellow on the surface. 'I don't like that bacon, it's rasty' (E.R.M.). **Hrf.**$^{12}$ **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 355; **Glo.**$^{12}$ **Oxf.** (G.O.); **Oxf.**$^1$ None o' my childurn can et bacon when 'tis reezy, *MS. add.* **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**$^1$, **Suf.**$^1$ **Ken.**$^1$ Spoken of butter or bacon. **e.Ken.** (G.G.), **Wil.**$^1$ **Som.** And rasty biacon and taturs, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 18. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$

Hence **Reastiness**, *sb.* rancidity. Nhp.$^1$ **2.** Rusty; discoloured; foul. Cum.$^{14}$, n.Yks. (I.W.), n.Yks.$^2$, w.Yks.$^3$, Lan.$^1$, w.Wor.$^1$, Glo.$^1$ **3.** Hoarse.

**n.Yks.** He'z rayder reeasty in hiz pipe, Castillo *Poems* (1878) 39. **m.Yks.**$^1$ **m.Lan.**$^1$ Aw con understand fook tawkin' abeawt a reesty throoat when they'n getten a bad cowd.

4. *Comb.* (1) **Reasty-cropped**, hoarse-voiced; rough of speech, surly; (2) **-throat**, a sore, rasped throat.

(1) **n.Yks.** A reeasty-cropt awd fella he was, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 11; **n.Yks.**$^{24}$ (2) **w.Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 5, 1897).

5. Bad-tempered; also gross, obscene.

**w.Yks.** It woddent pay to turn reesty, Rodger *Fireside Readings*, II. 5; **w.Yks.**$^3$ **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

[**1.** Through follie too beastlie, much bacon is reastie, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 53]

**REASY**, see **Reasty**.

**REATH**, *v.* w.Yks.$^5$ [riəð.] To writhe; lit. 'to wreathe.'

In describing the effects of a galvanic battery, the patient remarked, that it caused her to 'rēath an' dance agean.'

**REATH**, see **Raith**.

**REATHY**, *adj.* ? *Obs.* Sc. In phr. *the burial is reathy to lift*, the coffin is ready to be carried out of the house.

**ne.Sc.** At a funeral, when all was ready, or, as it was expressed, 'fin the berrial wiz reathy t'lift,' two chairs were placed in front of the door of the dwelling-house, and the coffin was tenderly borne forth, and laid upon them, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 211.

**REATHY-BREAD**, *sb.* Or.I. Bread made of the seeds of the wild mustard.

Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 794; It was often the only bread in the houses of the poor; but was mixed, when possible, with corn meal, *ib.* 800.

**REAUSE, REAUSTY**, see **Rouse**, *v.*$^1$, **Rusty**.

**REAVE**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also written **reeve** Sc. Cum.$^4$; **reve** n.Yks.$^1$; **rieve** Nhb.; and in forms **reive** Sc. Nhb.$^1$; **rief** Sc. Ir.; **rive** Sc. Cum.$^4$; *pret.* and *pp.* **reft**, *pp.* **reft, refted, riven** Sc. [rīv.] **1.** *v.* To rob, steal, plunder; to bereave of.

**Sc.** If that God give, the deil daurna reave, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 135, ed. 1881; Thou hes refted awa' my hairt, my tittie, my spoose, Robson *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iv. 9. **Mry.** Those days o' ruggin' an' reivin', Hay *Lintie* (1851) 24. **Bch.** Forbes *Dominie* (1785) 46. **Abd.** Fae the earth she's reived, fae the Heaven she's thieved, For her cauldron's deadly brew, Murray *Hamewith* (1900) 58. **Per.** Ford *Harp* (1893) 45. **e.Fif.** The haill lot o' them reivin' an' thievin' an' spulyiein', Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) i. **Slg.** Wodrow Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 362. **s.Sc.** He reaves his wife o' cash an' claes, Then takes leg-bale, an' aff he gaes, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 337. **Rnf.** Dinna gang frae me, And reave me o' thy smiles, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 172. **Ayr.** To slink thro' slaps, an' reave an' steal At stacks o' pease, or stocks o' kail, Burns *Death of Mailie*, l. 37–8. **Lnk.** He reeves the nests o' helpless birds, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 121. **Lth.** Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 127. **Edb.** Disnae need to rief and steal Frae Indian Beys, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 48. **Hdg.** Rive an' pilfer frae their hecks, Lumsden *Poems* (1896) 13. **Peb.** *Lintoun Green* (1685) 51, ed. 1817. **Slk.** Hogg *Tales* (1838) 131, ed. 1866. **Gall.** I've seen her reaved o' a' her charms, Her helpless offspring in her arms, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 98, ed. 1897. **Wgt.** O' their lives they were riven, Fraser *Poems* (1885) 43. **Ir.** We'd riefed the ould rags off him, Barlow *East unto West* (1898) 215. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.** Had marchèd far, and rangèd wide, And rievèd many a day, *Laird of Thorneyburne* (1855) 28; **Nhb.**$^1$ Our gear they'll reive it a' awaye, *Fray o' Hautwessell.* **Cum.** I've nought but sarvants riving frae me, Rayson *Poems* (1839) 7; **Cum.**$^3$ For theivin' an' reavin' 'twas war nor a fox, 158; **Cum.**$^4$, **n.Yks.**$^1$

**2.** *sb. Obs.* A robber, plunderer.

**Edb.** Gar reives Think he's prepared for them, *Carlop Green* (1793) 171, ed. 1817.

[**1.** OE. *rēafian*, to rob, plunder (B.T.).]

**REAVE**, *v.*$^2$ Nhb. Yks. Also written **reve** Nhb.$^1$ [rīv.] To turn or bend the edge of a knife. n.Yks.$^2$

Hence **Reved**, *ppl. adj.* turned at the edge. Nhb.$^1$

**REAVE**, *v.*$^3$ n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Der. e.An. Also written **reve** Wm.; and in form **reove** Wm. **1.** *Obs.* To unroof; to disturb the roof or thatch of a house; esp. used of wind.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Cum.**$^4$, **Wm.** (K.) **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

**2.** Phr. *to reave a person of bad company*, *obs.*, to break him of it. Der.$^1$ **3.** ? To destroy, erase. [Not known to our correspondents.]

**Nrf.** The inscription has long since been reaved, Cotman *Brasses*, II. 11.

[**1.** OE. *rēofan*, to break, rend, rive (B.T.).]

**REAVE**, see **Rave**, *sb.*$^1$, *v.*$^1$, **Reeve**, *v.*$^2$, **Rive**, *v.*

**REAVEL**, see **Ravel**, *sb.*$^1$, *v.*$^2$

**REAVER**, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Also written **reever** Sc. n.Cy. Cum.$^4$; **rever** Sc.; **riever** Sc. Nhb.; and in forms **raver** Wm.$^1$; **reeaver** w.Dur.$^1$; **reiffar** Sc.; **reiver** Sc. Nhb.$^1$ Cum.$^1$; **riefer** Sc. [rī·vər.] A robber, plunderer; esp. a border thief. See **Reave**, *v.*$^1$

**Sc.** Reavers should not be reevers, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 388. **Abd.** Assistance to lend To find out the reiver, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 173. **Per.** Edwards *Strathearn Lyrics* (1889) 68. **s.Sc.** Watson *Bards* (1859) 117. **Dmb.** Spare nor whip nor rein Till Crookstane, where the rievers lurk, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 66. **Rnf.** Neilson *Poems* (1877) 67. **Ayr.** The bloody toolyie settle soon, And drive the reiffars oure the Doon, Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (1816) 167, ed. 1871. **Lnk.** O ye heartless reevers! Will ye starve yer bits o' weans? Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 74. **Lth.** Yetts sae stout, That keepit midnight reivers out, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 8. **Edb.** Owr the sea Their riefers sail, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 48. **Bwk.** When Houldie and his reivers rude Hing on the gallows tree, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 22. **Slk.** Have the reavers come? Hogg *Tales* (1838) 344, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** They deem you the children of rievers, Murray *Hawick Sngs.* (1892) 21. **Dmf.** I drew frae the sheath my glaive o' weir An' strake the reaver down, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 173. **Gall.** Cattle reivers and murderers, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) 12. **n.Cy.** A Bell, usually called the Thief and Reever Bell, proclaims our two annual fairs, Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1777) 17; **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.** The Riever of Westburnflat, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) V. 359; **Nhb.**$^1$, **w.Dur.**$^1$ **Cum.** Now haud thy tongue, thou rank reiver, Gilpin *Ballads* (1874) 108; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** Ner yance been a 'rade fra the rogues or the ravers, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 7.

**REAVERIE**, *sb. Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) Robbery, spoliation.

**REAVING, REAWK**, see **Raving**, *sb.*, **Rake**, *v.*$^3$, **Rauk**.

**REAWLY**, *adj.* Lan. Also in form **raaly** e.Lan.$^1$ Sleepy; unwashed; dull, drowsy, unrefreshed.

**Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1854).

**REAWN, REAWP**, see **Roun, Roup**, *v.*$^1$

**REAWT**, *adv.* Lan. Out of doors. (Hall.), s.Lan.$^1$ An aphetic form of **Arout** (q.v.).

**REAYNE, REAZZ**, see **Rean, Rise**, *v.*$^1$

**REB**, *sb.* Sh.I. [reb.] A track of fishing-ground of considerable extent. S. & Ork.$^1$ Hence **Rebbick**, *sb.* a limited track of fishing-ground. *ib.*

**REB**, *v.* Yks. [reb.] To blow off, esp. of the wind blowing off thatch. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 15, 1896). Cf. **reave**, *v.*$^3$

**REBAGHLE**, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A reproach. Cf. **bauchle**, *sb.*$^1$ **2.**

**Abd.** Gin ye express The least rebaghle ony wise Upo' their dress, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 29.

**REBALLING**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* or *obsol.* Som. The catching of eels with earthworms attached to a ball of lead suspended by a string from a pole. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**REBAT**, *v.* Sc. To retort; a dial. form of 'rebate.'

**Abd.** Dawvid rebats an' says, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xvii.

**REBBET**, *sb.* and *v.* Dur. Cum. Yks. Wor. Also written **rebbit** n.Yks. e.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks.$^{15}$; and in forms **rabbet** Cum.$^4$; **ribbet** s.Wor.$^1$ [re·bit.] **1.** *sb.* A rivet.

**Cum.** How awa' to t'smiddy and git them rabbets clinched (J.Ar.); **Cum.**$^1$, **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **e.Yks.**$^1$ As fast as a rebbit. **w.Yks.**$^5$ Goa fotch us two brass rebbits like that. **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**$^1$

**2.** *v.* To rivet, clinch. Dur.$^1$, Cum.$^4$, n.Yks. (I.W.), e.Yks.$^1$, w.Yks.$^{15}$

**REBBIT**, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **ribbit** (Jam.); **rybat.** [re·bit, ri·bit.] A hewn or polished stone at the side of a window or door.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^1$ **Edb.** The door piece, the window rybats, were all kept as clean and bright, Ballantine *Deanhaugh* (1869) 77.

**REBECK**, *sb. Obs.* or *obsol.* Dev. The enclosed part of a barn.

**n.Dev.** I thort I glimpsed Jan slinge to tha rebeck i' the dimpse, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 121.

**REBEL**, *sb.* and *v.*$^1$ Yks. e.An. [re·bl, *v.* ribe·l.] **1.** *sb.* A disobedient person. w.Yks. (J.W.), w.Yks.$^5$ **2.** *v.* Of food: to rise in the stomach. e.An.$^2$

**REBEL**, *v.*$^{2}$ Shr. Hrf. Also written **rebble** Shr.$^{1}$ [re·bl.] A dial. form of 'revel.'

**Shr.**$^{1}$ Drinkin' an' rebblin'. **Hrf.**$^{1}$

**REBELLIOUS**, *adj.* Sus.$^{1}$ A corruption of 'bilious.'

I should be very much obliged for a few of them rebellious pills.

**REBIG**, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To rebuild. See **Big**, *v.*$^{2}$

**Abd.** To cast down such fortifications as were re-bigged, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 214 (Jam.).

**REBINE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Wxf.$^{1}$ A great stroke on man or beast.

**REBOUND**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in form **reboon(d.** [ribū·n(d.] **1.** *v.* To vomit; to be squeamish, to have an inclination to vomit.

**n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Lnk.** He . . . was suddenly seized with a bocking and rebounding, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 14. **Rxb.** Whene'er I saw't, my stomach, or my very heart just reboondit at it (Jam.).

**2.** *Fig.* To repent. Sc. (Jam.) **3.** *sb.* The sound of a shot fired.

**Abd.** As lang's Hoggie Georgie had powder to sell, Ilka minute, frae closes there was a reboun', Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 8.

**REBUNCTIOUS**, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Refractory.

**Fif.** The lasses mak' us a' a little rebunctious, *Saxon and Gael* (1820) I. 100 (Jam.).

**RECANT**, *v.* Cld. (Jam.) To revive from debility or sickness.

**RECEIPT**, *sb.* and *v.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Nhb. Slang. Also written **receit** Sc.; and in forms **recept** Sc.; **resaitt** Or.I.; **reset(t** Sc. Nhb.$^{1}$; **ressett** Abd. **1.** *sb.* Accommodation, capacity.

**Arg.** A place of some receipt, but of small strength, Maidment *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844–5) II. 77.

**2.** The harbouring or entertainment of outlaws or criminals; a shelter.

**Sc.** Fyned . . . upon pretence of harbour and resett of rebells, Kirkton *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 363. **Bnff.** Summondit for recept and consulting with witches, *Presbytery Bk.* (1631–54) 5, ed. 1843. **Abd.** Refused them help, receipt or supply, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 5. **Fif.** That they be no more a recept to enemies, Row *Ch. Hist.* (1650) 174, ed. 1842. **Slg.** Bruce *Sermons* (1631) 188, ed. 1843. **Lnk.** No persons . . . should be allowed any residence, receit, and stay within this kingdom, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 343, ed. 1828.

**3.** The receiving of stolen goods.

**Sc.** Common thieft, recept of thieft, stouth, or riefe, Skene *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 78. **Abd.** For thift and ressett of thift, Turreff *Gleanings* (1859) 174.

**4.** A receiver of stolen goods.

**Sc.** The resett is as ill as the thief, Ruddiman *Gl.* (1773) (Jam.).

**5.** *v.* To receive, welcome, give reception to.

**Abd.** How soon the table understood how the barons were receipted in Aberdeen, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1791) I. 156.

Hence **Resetter**, *sb.* one who entertains. Sc. Ruddiman *Gl.* (1773) (Jam.). **6.** To harbour or shelter an outlaw or criminal.

**Sc.** He has been resetting ane o' the Fife gentlemen that killed that auld carle of an Archbishop, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) x. **Or.I.** Ordains that none reset him in thair houses fra this furthe, Peterkin *Notes* (1822) *Append.* 34. **Abd.** Accused for receipting thir broken men, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 44. **Lnk.** None of them should offer or presume to harbour, reset, supply, or correspond with, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 68, ed. 1828. **Edb.** What like men that had reset them, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 394, ed. 1815. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ In times of Border lawlessness, fugitives were reset from the opposite side. The Border laws enact penalties for resetting.

Hence **Receipter**, *sb.* one who shelters or assists outlaws or criminals.

**Sc.** Malefactoures, and their receipters, Skene *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 68. **Bnff.** That you are thieves, and receptors of thieves, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1888) 42. **Abd.** The principal malefactor proves against the receptor for his own pardon, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 6. **Fif.** The receptors of them punished accordingly, Row *Ch. Hist.* (1650) 150, ed. 1842. **Lnk.** Vagrant and skulking persons and their resetters, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) IV. 159, ed. 1828.

**7.** To receive stolen goods.

**Abd.** Turreff *Gleanings* (1859) 251. **Per.** Invercall would not receipt A thing that's got by stealth or cheat, Smith *Poems* (1714) 21, ed. 1853. **Rnf.** Hector *Judic. Rec.* (1876) 225. **Peb.** To sorn, reeve, steal, lift, and reset, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 51, ed. 1817. **Nhb.** Having, or recetting of any of the goods and cattels named in this bill, Jones *Nhb.* (1871) 162.

Hence **Resetter**, *sb.* a receiver of stolen goods.

**Sc.** There is nae thief without a resetter, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 805. **Or.I.** To be punished as resaitters of thift, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 7. **Per.** They are resetters of that which unfaithful servants steal furth of their masters' houses, Maidment *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844–5) II. 300. **Rnf.** Hector *Judic. Rec.* (1876) 70. **Slang.** Their credit with the resetter is exhausted, *Standard* (Nov. 9, 1889) 5, col. 2.

[ME. OFr. *recet*, a receptacle, refuge, harbour; *recetten*, to take harbour, or refuge (Stratmann).]

**RECEIVE**, *v.* Sh.I. Irel. In forms **resaive**, **resave.** [risē·v.] **1.** To receive the Sacrament.

**Ir.** Phaddy and Katty were then preparing to resave, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 161.

**2.** In oaths and exclamations: to take, seize.

**Sh.I.** May I be received, my dear, as he's laek da back-paet, Ollason *Mareel* (1901) 33. **Ir.** The divle resave me . . . but that's a quare fellow, *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) I. 298. **Don.** The sorra resaive the one of them, Macmanus *Chim. Corner* (1899) 130. **w.Ir.** The divil resave the dhrop, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 99.

**RECEPT, RECH**, see **Receipt, Reach**, *v.*$^{2}$

**RECHASE**, *v.* Dor. In phr. *to chase and rechase*, to drive sheep at particular times from one pasture to another. *Gl.* (1851).

**RECHIP**, see **Readship.**

**RECK**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. *Obs.* Course, track. Cf. **rack**, *sb.*$^{5}$

**s.Sc.** A large stone on which a man is placed to observe what is called the reck of the salmon coming up, Pennant *Tour* (1769) 51, *note* (Jam.).

**RECK**, *sb.*$^{2}$ I.W. Som. [rek.] A hand-basket. I.W. (C.J.V.), Som. (Hall.)

**RECK**, *v.*$^{1}$ Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Also in form **raik** Abd. [rek.] **1.** To take heed of, care for, regard. Cf. **rack**, *v.*$^{4}$

**Fif.** They . . . naething reck that 'saultin' shower, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 171. **Rnf.** Ye wha ne'er reck'd a friend's advice, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 4. **Ayr.** And may ye better reck the rede Than ever did th' adviser! Burns *Ep. to Young Friend* (1786) st. 11. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^{2}$ (s.v. Rack). **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ What reck I for that?

**2.** Phr. *what reck(s?* what does it matter? what matter?

**Abd.** An' fat raiks? Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xii. **Ayr.** When I, what reck, did least expec' To see my lad so near me, Burns *Tither Morn*, st. 1. **Edb.** What recks tho' ye ken mood and tense? Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 192, ed. 1785.

**RECK**, *v.*$^{2}$ Sc. [rek.] To reckon, deem, think.

**Lth.** Ye wha reck our Scottish name Fit wi' the warld's first to ally, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 91. **Edb.** E'er harbour a thought o' distrust, Or reck her shepherd unkind, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 114.

**RECK**, see **Rack**, *sb.*$^{4}$, **Reach**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Reek**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Rick**, *sb.*$^{1}$, *v.*$^{2}$

**RECKAN**, *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **recan** Lan.; **recken** n.Yks.$^{3}$; **reckin** Dur.$^{1}$ w.Dur.$^{1}$ n.Yks. Lan.$^{1}$ Lin.$^{1}$ n.Lin.$^{1}$; **recking** e.Dur.$^{1}$ sw.Lin.$^{1}$; **reckon** n.Yks.$^{24}$ e.Yks.$^{1}$ m.Yks.$^{1}$ w.Yks.$^{15}$ Lin.$^{1}$; **recon** e.Yks.; and in forms **racen** Lan.; **rackan** Nhb.$^{1}$ w.Yks.$^{2}$ Lan.$^{1}$ e.Lan.$^{1}$; **racken** w.Yks. ne.Lan.$^{1}$; **rackin** Nhb.$^{1}$; **racking** n.Cy. Nhb.; **racon** Wm. Lin.; **reek-airn** n.Yks.$^{1}$; **reekin(g** N.Cy.$^{1}$; **reek-iron** n.Yks.$^{2}$ [re·kən, ra·kən.] **1.** An iron bar or hook in a chimney for suspending pots over a fire; a crane.

**N.Cy.**$^{12}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **n.Yks.**$^{1}$ An iron crane on which are suspended the pot-hooks, and which, being hinged at one end to the masonry of the chimney, will move in any direction over the fire; **n.Yks.**$^{234}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ **e.Yks.** In ye halle and butterye, . . one recon, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 172; **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.**$^{23}$; **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ More modern, 'reckons' consist of two parts,—a hook passed through the centre of the supporter at the bottom, up the perpendicular of which are holes at certain heights, to which the hook can be attached without removing the vessel in suspension. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Lin.** 3 racons, with a payre of galows of yron, *Inventory* (1534) in Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 141.

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Reckan-balk**, the bar fixed across the chimney from which the pots are suspended; (2) **-crook**, (*a*) the crane or hook from which the pots are suspended;

cf. **ratten-crook**; (*b*) a pot-hook in writing; (3) **-hook,** see (2, *a*); (4) **-perch** or **-peak,** see (1); (5) **-tooth** or **Racenteth,** see (2, *a*).

(1) **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ (2, *a*) **n.Cy.** (J.H.), **N.Cy.**$^{12}$ **Nhb.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); *Gent. Mag.* (Mar. 1794); **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Dur.** (K.); **Dur.**$^{1}$ A crook of two parts, the upper part having several holes in it, so that the vessel suspended may be raised or lowered. **e.Dur.**$^{1}$, **w.Dur.**$^{1}$ **Wm.** *Trans. Antiq. and Arch. Soc.* (1866–1895) XIII. pt. ii. 267. **n.Yks.**$^{1234}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Lan.** They have taken forth of divers families all,—the very racken crocks and pot-hooks, *Civil War Tracts* (1642–1651) in *Cheth. Soc. Publ.* (1844) No. 2, 254. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ (*b*) **n.Yks.** He's writin' reckin' creeaks (I.W.). (3) **w.Yks.** In one of these punctures or holes is fixed the reckon-hook, the reckon-hook being fixed in a bottom or top hole, according to the nearness of the fire to which it is desired to have the pan or kettle, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 15, 1896); **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ **Lan.** His eyes still intent upon the 'rack-an'-hook' hanging in the kitchen, Brierley *Marlocks* (1867) 41; **Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 720; **Lin.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ There's only that little grate, no recking-hook, nor nowt. (4) **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ (5) **Lan.** (K.)

**3.** Phr. *to ring the reckon*, a ceremony performed when any unexpected good fortune has befallen one.

**n.Yks.**$^{1}$; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ A person is told 'he may ring t'reckon,' alluding to a performance in the way of rejoicing, by tinkling upon it with the poker. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ Ringing the reckon [to proclaim good fortune], is not always figurative, but often actually done.

[**1.** Unum recawnt de catenis ferreis, *Testamenta Eboracensia* (1400) I. 268; j. rekand de ferro, *ib.* II. 194. Cp. Icel. *rekendr* (Vigfusson); OE. *racente*, a chain, fetter (B.T.).]

**RECKET,** see **Riggot,** *sb.*$^{2}$

**RECKEY,** *sb.* Yks. A child's long coat. Yks. (Hall.), ne.Yks. (R.H.H.)

**RECKIN(G,** see **Reckan.**

**RECKLESS,** *sb.* Cum. Yks. Lin. Nhp. Glo. e.An. Hmp. Som. Also written **recklas** Lin.; **reklas** Cum.$^{1}$; **reckluss** n.Yks.; and in forms **racalus** Glo.$^{1}$; **rackelers** Nhp.$^{1}$; **rackliss** w.Som.$^{1}$; **rickless** Hmp. [**re·kləs.**] The auricula, *Primula Auricula.* A corruption of 'auriculas.'

**Cum.**$^{1}$, **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **w.Yks.**$^{23}$, **Lin.** (B. & H.), **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **Glo.**$^{1}$ **e.An.** *Science Gossip* (1876) 39. **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.) **w.Som.**$^{1}$ I sim ours be the finedest sort o' racklisses any place.

**RECKLEYS,** *adv.* Nhb. Lin. Also written **rec·leys.** [**re·kliz.**] Directly, instantly. Nhb. (R.O.H.), Lin.$^{1}$

**RECKLIN,** *sb.* w.Som.$^{1}$ [**re·klin.**] A reckoning, bill, account. 'Here, missus! what's the recklin?'

**RECKLIN(G,** *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in s.Sc. and n. and midl. counties to War. Wor. Shr. Also Bdf. Hnt. and Nrf. Also written **wrecklin(g** N.Cy.$^{1}$ Nhb. Cum.$^{1}$ Wm. n.Yks.$^{14}$ ne.Yks.$^{1}$ w.Yks. ne.Lan.$^{1}$ Midl. Not.$^{2}$ Lin. War.$^{128}$ Shr.$^{1}$; and in forms **rackling** m.Yks.$^{1}$ Hnt.; **ricklin** Nhb.$^{1}$ Lan.$^{1}$ e.Lan.$^{1}$ n.Lin.$^{1}$ Shr.$^{2}$; **rickling** Gall. w.Yks. Lan. Shr.$^{1}$ Nrf.; **riglin** Lan.; **ruckling** Chs.$^{123}$ Der.$^{2}$ nw.Der.$^{1}$; **wrackling** n.Yks.$^{1}$; **wrecknel** Nhb.$^{1}$; **wregling** Sc. [**re·klin, ra·klin, ri·klin.**] The youngest or smallest of a brood or litter; *fig.* the youngest and weakest of a family, a weakling. Cf. **ritling.**

**Lnk.** What through grace he will make such a weak wregling able to endure, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) IV. 501, ed. 1828. **Gall.** (J.M.), **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783), **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.** Her ailing son—'t'wrecklin' on t'flock,' *S. Tynedale Stud.* (1896) No. vi; **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Dur.**$^{1}$, **e.Dur.**$^{1}$, **Lakel.**$^{12}$, **Cum.** (J.Ar.), **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** (C.W.D.); There is a wreckling in most families (B.K.). **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.), **n.Yks.**$^{1234}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ 'What a poor recklin thoo is!' The supernumerary of a litter of pigs, for which there is not a teat. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.); Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**$^{128}$ **Lan.** *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 75; Eawr Neddy's last i'th clatch, an a bit of a recklin, Donaldson *Neddy's Crtshp.* (1888) 4; **Lan.**$^{1}$, **n.Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{128}$, **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ **Midl.** Being a contemptible little 'wreckling' coddled into a state of craven feebleness, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 10. **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Not.**$^{2}$ **Lin.** The bairn's but a wreckling (J.C.W.); **Lin.**$^{1}$ The reckling has been ailing but it will meggar it. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ There's oftens a reckling or two in a cletch. **Rut.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$ **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**$^{128}$, **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.**$^{1}$ Not very common; **Shr.**$^{2}$ **Bdf.** (J.W.B.) **Hnt.** Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 212. **Nrf.** Brockett *Gl.* (1846) (s.v. Ritling).

**RECKLING,** *adj.* Wor. [**re·klin.**] Reckless. (W.C.B.)

**RECKLINS,** *adv.* Lin.$^{1}$ [**re·klinz.**] Directly.

I'll catch you recklins.

**RECKOMAND,** *v.* Nhp.$^{1}$ A corruption of 'reprimand.

**RECKON,** *v.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also written **rekkon** w.Yks.; and in forms **rackan** Wm.; **racken** Cum. ne.Lan.$^{1}$; **rackon** Sc. (Jam.) Cum.$^{13}$ Sur.$^{1}$ Sus.$^{1}$ n.Dev.; **rakkon** Dev.$^{3}$; **reackon** Sur.; **reacon** Lan.; **ricken** se.Wor.$^{1}$; **rickon** Oxf.$^{1}$ [**re·kən, ra·kən, ræ·kən.**] **1.** To regard, consider, esteem.

**Rnf.** Some o' them's no reckoned honest, Barr *Poems* (1861) 114. **Cum.** It was rackoned a gart thing to be furst haem fra t'kurk, Dixon *Borrowdale* (1869) 5; **Cum.**$^{3}$ 'I'll reckon thè daizter an' dafter,' says she, 'Nor iver I've reckon't thè yit,' 24. **n.Yks.** I don't reckon Yarrel Croft to be i' the Murk-Marishes township, *Good Wds.* (1884) 17. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Not.** It war reckoned a nice little town (L.C.M.). **Oxf.** (G.O.)

**2.** To think, suppose, conjecture; to imagine.

**Sc.** I reckon it will be rain to-day, *Scoticisms* (1787) 76. **n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** I reckon ye wadna care, Macdonald *Lossie* (1877) iv. **Ayr.** The miller's weel eneugh himsel', I reckon? Ochiltree *Shroud* (1897) 49. **n.Cy.** I reckon I shall, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Dur.**$^{1}$ I reckon seah. **Cum.**$^{3}$ I reckon cairns is t'genteel wūrd for t'clearin's o' t'bracken-beds, 80. **Wm.** Thoo's gittan a gae deel et thoo hessant paet for a rackan, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 16. **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ Hoo monny o'ye had ye there, reckon ye? **n.Yks.**$^{4}$, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{123}$ **Lan.** I reckon they thought me a clown, Gaskel *Comic Sngs.* (1841) 41. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{123}$ **s.Stf.** I reckon yo' thinkin' yo'm somebry, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ **Not.** I reckon we shall have a downfall soon (L.C.M.). **Lin.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ I reckon ther' 'll be foher or fīve on 'em 'e 'Mericay. **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ She reckoned she didn't know the way, I mut show her. **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{34}$, **s.War.**$^{1}$ **Wor.** He reckoned they had frightened her, *Evesham Jrn.* (Mar. 13, 1897). **se.Wor.**$^{1}$ It's time to be abed, I ricken. **Shr.**$^{12}$ **s.Oxf.** It 'ud cost us a lot, I reckon, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 60. **Brks.**$^{1}$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Suf.** That's what I reckon (C.G.B.). **Ken.**$^{1}$ 'I reckon' is an expression much used to strengthen observations and arguments. **Sur.**$^{1}$ He'll be there I rackon. **Sus.**$^{1}$ The fire burns middlin' rash; I rackon 'tis because 'tis so frosty. **I.W.**$^{1}$ **Som.** Only one o' Zachary Lavis's wethers a-coughen . . . I do reckon, Raymond *Smoke*, 7. **w.Som.**$^{1}$ I reckon taties 'll be maain scarce de year. **Dev.** Reckon I be a man o' mod'rate charges, Stooke *Not Exactly*, i; **Dev.**$^{3}$ **Cor.** They be wild as hatter-flights I reckon, Baring-Gould *Curgenven* (1893) xi. [**Amer.** Farmer.]

**3.** To expect, anticipate, count upon; to intend, predetermine.

**Dur.** Reckoned to give folks notice in the morning, Guthrie *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 55. **w.Yks.** What dees [*sic*] ta reckon ta want for her? Preston *Musins* (1875) 218. **Lan.** Yo'll ha' to give ower that mak' o' wark if yo' reckon to coom here! *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1895) 71. **Der.**$^{2}$ **Not.** They reckon to churn o' Thursdays (L.C.M.). **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ I reckon I shall hev to goā to London aboot this here business. **Dor.** I reckoned ye'd ha' helped me a bit to-night, *Cornh. Mag.* (Sept. 1900) 311.

**4.** To pretend.

**Ayr.** Gi'en to the folk, to the puir folk 'twas reckon'd, but sir, 'twas a joke, Laing *Poems* (1894) 110. **w.Yks.** 'Did he clean yon place out?' 'Nay! he reckoned to' (J.T.F.); **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ Nobbud just luke at them barns—reck'ning to be drunk! **Lan.** He reckoned to be reading a book, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 114. **n.Lin.** It reckon'd to be a red thorn when I bowt it, bud it's a double white un (M.P.).

**5.** To receive or draw wages.

**Lan.** Well thou knows, I connot go up th' town, for I ha' not reckoned yet! Gaskel *Comic Sngs.* (1841) 18. **s.Stf.** No waiting long to reckon here, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1894) 14. **War.**$^{2}$ I'll pay you when I reckon.

**6.** *Comb.* with *prep.* or *adv.*: (1) **Reckon of,** (*a*) to think of, esteem, regard; (*b*) to intend, determine; (2) **— off,** (*a*) to subtract; (*b*) see (1, *a*); (3) **— on,** (*a*) to add; (*b*) to anticipate, intend; to anticipate with pleasure, to count on; (*c*) see (1, *a*); (4) **— up,** (*a*) to calculate, estimate; (*b*) to make out, understand; to form an opinion of a person's character or circumstances; (*c*) to recognize; (*d*) to scold, rate, rebuke, chastise; (5) **— with,** to promise a beating.

(1, *a*) **Cum.**$^{1}$ I rackon nought o' sek wark. **w.Yks.** I reckon nowt o' yond (J.T.F.). (*b*) **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ He reckoned of coming home of Frida'. There was something I was reckoning of asking you. (2, *a*) **n.Yks.** He reckoned off 9*d*. (I.W.) (*b*) **Lan.** Wot dost reacon off yon man? Ackworth *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 44. (3, *a*) **n.Yks.** He reckoned on 6*d*. (I.W.) (*b*) **n.Lin.** I am reckoning o' seeing Dan, I am that (M.P.). **sw.Lin.**$^1$ When I was reckoning on leaving on 'em. (*c*) **Cum.**$^4$ **n.Yks.**$^4$ Ah reckon nowt on him. **n.Lin.** An' tells us what a deäl he'd reckoned on us, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 81. **Ken.** Alfred says he don't reckon much on it (D.W.L.). (4, *a*) **Cum.** Teaak a pen fra aback iv his lug teh racken up wid, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 12. **e.Yks.**$^1$ Reckon up thy sum, and seea what it comes teea. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**$^1$ I've reckon'd them taaties up, an' I underfind ther's been better then sixty secks an aacre. What wi' one thing an' anuther, I reckon it up it cums to a hund'rd pund. (*b*) **Cum.**$^4$ It is amusing . . . to hear the way in which they can reckon up the conduct of candidates at election time, *W. C. T.* (Mar. 23, 1901) 4, col. 8. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Not.** These taters are twice the size o' them; I can't reckon it up. Jack's got to be so humpy of late; I can't reckon him up (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**$^1$ I've reckon'd him up a long while sin', an' fun noht to speak on when I'd dun. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ I couldn't reckon up how he'd come. He says one thing and means another; you can't reckon him up. **Glo.**$^1$, **Oxf.**$^1$ **Suf.** 'E's not a bad sort, Martha, w'en 'e's reckoned up, is 'e? *Pall Mall Mag.* (Nov. 1900) 404. **w.Som.**$^1$ Didn take long vor to reckon 'ee up. (*c*) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Not.** A seemed to know his face, but a couldn't reckon him up (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**$^1$ I could not reckon him up at fo'st, but when he com gaain-hand I knew him. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ I seed him in the van, but I couldn't reckon him up. (*d*) **Cum.**$^4$, **s.Chs.**$^1$, **Glo.**$^1$ (5) **I.W.**$^1$ I'll reckon wi' thee before long.

**RECKONING,** *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. Stf. Sur. Dev. [**re·k(ə)nin.**] **1.** A balancing of accounts.

**n.Yks.** Ah sud like to hev a reckoning wi him (T.S.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**2.** The time or process of paying wages, pay-day.

**s.Stf.** He agreed to pay hauf a crown every reckonin' till he'd clear'd it off, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895).

**3.** *Comp.* **Reckoning-day,** see below.

**Nhb., Dur.** The day on which the workmen receive their pay-notes or cheques from the overman showing the amount each man, or each set of men, is entitled to receive for the fortnight, usually two days before the pay-day, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

**4.** Arithmetic. **e.Yks.**$^1$ George is beginnin tĭ lahn reckonin.

**5.** Comprehension, understanding, knowledge.

**Sur.** There's somethin' in these 'ere things, mind ye, as goes beyond our reck'nin'! Son of Marshes *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 247.

**6.** Phr. *to learn one's reckonings again*, to change one's ways.

**Dev.** Uz be vorty year together i' the parish, An' tü old tü larn our reckonings again, Salmon *Ballads* (1899) 47.

**RECKUTY,** see **Rickety.**

**RECLAIM,** *v.* Sc. [**riklē·m.**] A legal term: to appeal to a higher court against a decision.

**Sc.** Gif they reclaime to their libertie, Skene *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 19; (A.W.)

Hence (1) **Reclaiming,** *ppl. adj.* appealing against, objecting, opposing; (2) **Reclamation,** *sb.* an appeal.

(1) **Sc.** When ministers of the gospel can be forced upon reclaiming congregations, *Cracks about Kirk* (1843) I. 2. **Sh.I.** Intruding Ministers into Parishes over the bellies of a reclaiming people, Willcock *Minister* (1897) 90. **w.Sc.** He should be inducted in the face of a reclaiming congregation, Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 17, ed. 1877. **Rnf.** Against this judgment the defenders lodged a 'Reclaiming Petition,' Hector *Judic. Rec.* (1876) 264. **Wgt.** A Reclaiming Note against the Interlocutor was lodged by the defenders, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 191. (2) **Sc.** All men . . . to be subject to the judgment of the sam, in Ecclesiasticall causses, without anie reclamation or appellation to anie Judge, Melvill *Autobiog.* (1610) 111, ed. 1842.

**REC·LEYS,** see **Reckleys.**

**RECOLLECTS,** *sb. pl.* Sus.$^1$ [**re·kəlekts.**] Memory.

I quite lost my recollects, and the doctor he redeemed it was through along of the fever.

**RE·COMING,** *sb.* n.Yks.$^2$ A return.

**RECOMMEND,** *sb.* Yks. Lan. Der. Amer. A recommendation.

**w.Yks.** A getən ə rekəmend fət infōmri (J.W.). **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Der.** I giv un a recommend for Liverpool, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) xxi. [**Amer.** I took the tickets on the feller's recommend, Westcott *David Harum* (1900) xxiv.]

**RECON,** see **Reckan.**

**RECOUNTER,** *v.* n.Sc. (Jam.) A tradesman's technical term: to turn the contrary way, to reverse, invert.

**RECOVERY,** *sb.* Stf. An old pit sunk lower to get at another seam of coal.

**n.Stf.** This term is generally applied to a pit that has been abandoned for some time, and then been sunk lower to recover the coal on another seam (J.T.).

**RECRUIT,** *v.* Hrf. [**rikrū·t.**] To mend a gate. Hrf.$^2$

**RECT,** *v.* I.W.$^1$ A shortened form of 'direct.' Hence **Rectun-pooast,** *sb.* a signpost.

**RECULE,** *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To recoil, retreat, revert.

**Sc.** Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 388. **Abd.** We did not advance or recule, for want of wind, Blakhal *Breife Narr.* (1667–7) 151, ed. 1844. **Fif.** Come on, I will recule for nane, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 165.

[Fr. *reculer*, to recoyle, retire (Cotgr.).]

**RECUPERATE,** *v.* Abd. (Jam.) A legal term: to recover, regain.

**RED,** *adj.*, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **read** Sc.; **reead** e.Yks.; **reed** Sc. Wxf.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ Lakel.$^2$ Cum.$^{14}$; **reid** Sc.; **rid** Sc. I.W.$^{12}$ Dor. [**red, rīd, riəd.**] **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Red-backs,** cornbrash limestone; (2) **-cap** or **-capie dossie,** a sprite or elf supposed to haunt especially old castles or ruins; (3) **-caper,** a jocular term for rum when taken in tea; (4) **-close,** the throat, gullet; (5) **-clunch,** strata in Lightmoor Wimsey pit; (6) **-cock,** incendiary fire; (7) **-cowl,** see (2); (8) **-cross,** the fiery cross; (9) **-doup,** a bee; (10) **-drummer,** a coloured butterfly; (11) **-early,** grain that has begun to sprout in the stack; (12) **-etin, -eitin,** or **-aitin,** the name of a giant or monster; *fig.* a savage, barbarous person; (13) **-gown,** (*a*) a student of Glasgow, St. Andrews, or Aberdeen University; (*b*) the appearance a child presents shortly after its birth; (14) **-hand,** a bloody or murderous hand; *gen.* used *fig.* and *advb.*, in the very act; (15) **-handed,** (*a*) murderous, applied to one who has shed blood; (*b*) in the very act; (16) **-hay,** mow-burnt hay; (17) **-horse,** soft, ferruginous stone; (18) **-hot,** (*a*) eager, anxious, desirous; (*b*) wild, dissipated; (19) **-inkle,** common red tape; (20) **-Jack,** one of the characters taking part in the 'Plough Monday' ceremonies; (21) **-jacket,** a bug; (22) **-jhemes,** *obs.*, red rags, red clothes of little value; (23) **-keel,** a red colouring matter, a kind of red earth or oxide, 'ruddle'; (24) **-land,** (*a*) ploughed land; (*b*) a particular kind of soil; (25) **-lane,** see (4); (26) **-liner,** a mendicity officer; (27) **-loanin',** (28) **-lone,** see (4); (29) **-mad,** raging mad, distracted, insane; furious; eager; (30) **-man,** see (2); (31) **-neck,** a name given to a Roman Catholic; (32) **-poll,** a breed of cows; (33) **-port,** port wine; (34) **-rabb,** red killas (q.v.); (35) **-raddle,** red ochre used for marking sheep, &c.; a soft iron ore; (36) **-rag,** (*a*) the tongue; (*b*) the red comb of a turkey-cock; (*c*) a writ; (37) **-raw,** mow-burn in hay; (38) **-red,** see (36, *b*); (39) **-riddle,** see (35); (40) **-river,** a tin-mining term: see below; (41) **-rover,** a game similar to 'King Caesar'; (42) **-row,** (*a*) a stage in the growth of barley just before ripening; (*b*) a term applied to a sore before it begins to heal; (43) **-rud,** see (35); (44) **-ruddle** or **-roddle,** (*a*) see (35); (*b*) to clean a doorstep with clay galls; (45) **-rust,** mildew in wheat; (46) **-seuch,** the stomach; (47) **-share,** *obs.*, a measure of iron ore; (48) **-thread,** in phr. *to sew the eyes in with red thread*, to have red eyelids from weeping; (49) **-toppin,** red hair; (50) **-viper,** a serpent of a red colour, probably the *Coluber Chersea* (Linn.); (51) **-wat,** blood-stained, wet with blood; (52) **-water,** (*a*) a disease in cattle; (*b*) a disease in sheep; (*c*) a mineral spring, chalybeate water; (53) **-well,** see (52, *c*); (54) **-wind,** an easterly wind to which blight is attributed; (55) **-wood,** the reddish or dark-coloured wood found in the heart of trees; (56) **-woosted** or **-wusted,** rum; (57) **-worm,** see below [not known to our correspondents]; (58) **-wud,** see (29).

(1) **Nhp.**$^1$ (2) **Sc.** But Redcap sly unseen was by, And the ropes would neither twist nor twine, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) IV. 256, ed. 1848; A popular appellation of that class of spirits which haunt old castles. Every ruined tower in the south of Scotland is

supposed to have an inhabitant of this species, *ib.*; Challenge to Redcap. 'Redcapie-dossie, come out an ye daur, Lift the sneck and draw the bar!' This is cried by boys in at the door or windows of deserted buildings, particularly old castles and churches of terrible character. It is considered a feat of some daring, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 120. **Rxb.** Now Redcap he was there, And he was there indeed, And he was standing by Wi' his red cap on his head; And Redcap gied a yell, It was a yell indeed That the flesh 'neath my oxter grew cauld. It grew as cauld as lead, And Redcap gied a girn; It was a girn indeed That my flesh it grew mizzled for fear, And I stood like a thing that was dead, *Old Sng.* (Jam.) **Dwn.** Yer Redcaps a' hae vanished, Macananty, Macananty, Frae the hill an' frae the lea, Savage-Armstrong *Ballads* (1901) 93. **e.Lan.**$^1$ That which induces a person to run away from his work. The people say such a one 'has seen Redcap.' **Nhp.**$^2$ A wood sprite. (3) **s.Lan.**$^1$ (4) **w.Sc.** Doon the red-close (Jam.). (5) **Shr.** Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 199. (6) **Sc.** We'll see if the red cock craw not in his bonnie barn yard ae morning, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) iii. **Rxb.** Gin I wadna gae riding into England, and gar the red cock craw, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 15. (7) **Sc.** If you had challenged the existence of Redcowl in the castle of Glenstiryin, old Sir Peter Pepperbrand would have had ye out to his court-yard, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) ix. **Edb.** I like none of your . . . drawing lines with chalk round ye, before crying—'Redcowl, redcowl, come if ye daur, Lift the sneck and draw the bar,' Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vii. (8) **Per.** Let the red-cross speed thro' the glen, Ford *Harp* (1893) 341. (9) **Frf.** But leese me on the little red-doup Wha bears awa the grie, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 203. (10) **Lan.**, **Chs.** The working-men naturalists . . . make a distinction between white and coloured butterflies. They call the former 'butterflies,' the latter 'red drummers,' *Science Gossip* (1869) 164. **Chs.**$^1$ (11) **Gall.** He doubted it wad not grow, as it was a wee thing o' the red early cast, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 414, ed. 1876. (12) **Sc.** Used by nurses to frighten children (Jam.). **Fif.** The Guisians, and the rest of these monstrous Read-eattins in France, quha celebrat that bludie feast of Bartholomew in Paris, Melvill *Autobiog.* (1610) 160, ed. 1842; A Red-ettin, or giant; a fabulous Rawhead-and-bloody-bones, who conspicuously figures in Scottish legends, *ib. note*; A person of a waspish disposition (Jam., s.v. Ettyn). **Ayr.** I have been aye hyte at sic redaitins, *Edb. Mag.* (Apr. 1821) 351 (Jam.). **Ir.** I heard of the Red Etin of Ireland and the wolf of Brakelin, Buchan *Barns* (1898) 10. (13, *a*) **Edb.** Say, ye red gowns! that aften here Hae toasted cakes to Katie's beer, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 191, ed. 1785. (*b*) **Lin.**$^1$ (14) **Sc.** Gif he beis apprehended with reid hand, justice sall be done within that sunne. And gif he be taken and apprehended without reid hand, hee sall be put in prison, Skene *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 119. **Abd.** It cam o' bluid-guiltiness—for 'at had liftit the reid han' again' his neibour, Macdonald *Warlock* (1882) xxix. **Rnf.** He . . . was taken red hand with soume small goods a little from the house, Hector *Judic. Rec.* (1876) 188. **Wgt.** We'll tak' the hooss i' the flank, an' catch the twa o' them reid-hand, *Good Wds.* (1881) 407. (15, *a*) **Arg.** We want your red-handed friend Dark Neil, Munro *J. Splendid* (1898) 44. (*b*) **Per.** Within a couple of months Tam was again taken red-handed, Haliburton *Furth in Field* (1894) 86. (16) **Dev.** In distinction to green hay, or hay which has taken a moderate heat, and vinny or mouldy hay (Hall.). **w.Dev.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). (17) **w.Yks.** No commercial value. Found in the sandstone of the lower coal measures. Used in the Bradford District (W.H.V.); Stone damaged by oxide of iron (T.H.H.). (18, *a*) **e.Yks.**$^1$ Hoss is reead hot for off, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** He's reight red-hot on t'job, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 22, 1896). (*b*) **Midl.** Au'll be a red hot 'un when the ould man doys an' he comes into the property, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 70. (19) **Suf.**$^1$ (20) **Nhp.**$^1$ Two have large hunches on their backs, on which are sewed the knave of hearts; these two are called Red Jacks or Fools (s.v. Plough Monday). (21) **w.Yks.** T'bed-stocks wor tade dahn an turpintined, for thear wor sum red jackits, shoo sed, hed gottan in, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1861) 30. (22) **Wxf.**$^1$ (23) **Nhb.** She hed ower much reed keel an' chalk poothor on her jaws, Chater *Alm.* (1869). (24, *a*) **Sc.** 'There's mair whistling than red land.' Applied to those who make more noise than progress, . . or who in discoursing have more sound than sense (Jam.); There's mair whistling than red land wi' thee, my sclender chield, *Blackw. Mag.* (Jan. 1821) 400 (*ib.*); Ye'll get an acre o' gude red-land, Kinloch *Ballads* (1827) 147. **Abd.** The old Scotch proverb, 'Hantle o' whistlin an' little red lan',' Paul *Abd.* (1881) 88. **Hdg.** Ritchie *St. Baldred* (1883) 271. **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 352. **Gall.** We will never try to slim Red-land or lea, Kerr *Maggie o' the Moss* (1891) 84. **Mun.** *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 60. (*b*) **Not.** (L.C.M.) **Nhp.**$^2$ They always apply it to a sandy soil of a reddish hue, interspersed, for the most part, with pieces of sandstone, of the same colour, or somewhat deeper, Morton *Nat. Hist.* (1712) 40. **Ess.** Poor red land, which is, however, a misnomer, for very little of it has a reddish cast, at least when I saw it: it is of rather a light brown colour, when dry, Young *Agric.* (1813) I. 7. (25) **Abd.** He'd ne'er again Run, like a fox, down the red lane, Meston *Poet. Wks.* 103. **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** It's goane dahn t'red-loine, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 22, 1896). **nw.Der.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ But see! the Gin! . . Down the red lane it goes, *Lin. Herald* (July 15, 1831). **War.**$^3$ He has put all his money down the red-lane. **Brks.**$^1$, **Nrf.** (E.M.) **Suf.** I am sorry, kind sir, that your glass is no fuller. 'Tis down the red lane! 'tis down the red lane! Dixon *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (ed. 1857) 171. **w.Som.**$^1$ Purty near all his wages goes down the herd-lane. **Colloq.** (A.B.C.) (26) **Lon.** Baumann *Londinismen* (1887); What's general along with the Red Liners, as we calls the Mendicity officers, who goes about in disguise as gentlemen, to take up poor boys caught begging, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 498, ed. 1861. (27) **N.I.**$^1$ (28) **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^1$ His money's aw gone dain th' red lone. (29) **Sh.I.** Lord preserve me, is da boy red mad? Stewart *Tales* (1892) 111. **Cai.**$^1$ **Bch.** Tarras *Poems* (1804) *Gl.* (Jam.) **Dur.** (Hall.), **Dur.**, **Wm.** (K.) **Cum.** Wad mak ane reed mad only on it to think, Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) II. 476. **e.Yks.**$^1$ He'll be red-mad tĭ buy that poney. **Lan.** Aw should ha gwone redmad afore neaw, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 105. **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ (30) **Nhp.**$^2$ An elf of solitary habits residing in caves, old wells, &c. (31) **Lan.** *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xi. 98. (32) **Nrf.** A magnificent stamp of cow, . . possessing that size which many red-polls lack, *Longman's Mag.* (Jan. 1899) 237. (33) **n.Lin.**$^1$ The generation which is passing away, and their predecessors, always spoke of port wine as red port. 'One pipe of red port for mansion house vault,' *Corporation Rec.* (1803) in Tomlinson *Doncaster*, 256. (34) **Cor.**$^2$ (35) **Lan.**$^1$ **n.Lan.**$^1$ Used by builders, &c., for marking wood. **s.Lan.** The clay-galls found in building-stone from basement bed of Keuper sandstone stained red by peroxide of iron (F.R.C.); **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$ (36, *a*) **Ir.** He exhorted her to keep her red rag quiet, *Time* (Mar. 1889) 314. **s.Chs.**$^1$ **Som.** For Amelia Ann's red-rag would run nineteen to the dozen, Raymond *Tryphena* (1895) 58. **w.Som.**$^1$ Her idn much amiss, nif could on'y stop thick there herd rag. **Cant.** Your red rag will never lie still, *Life B. M. Carew* (1791) *Gl.* (*b*) **s.Chs.**$^1$ (*c*) **Chs.**$^1$ (37) **Nrf.** Mow-burn is occasioned by the hay being stack'd too soon, before its own juice is thoroughly dried, and . . . is called the Red Raw, Hilman *Tusser Redivivus* (1710). (38) **s.Chs.**$^1$ Children are wont to call to turkey cocks, 'My red-red's better than thy red-red,' supposing that this aggravates them. (39) **s.Lan.**$^1$ (40) **Cor.**$^3$ Streams of water, red with iron, and laden with a good deal of tin ore, run from the 'stamps' of the mines down the valleys to the sea. Each of them is called 'The Red River.' (41) **Lan.** Red Rover is shouted out by the catcher when players are ready to rush across, Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 107. (42, *a*) **Cum.**$^1$ When barley approaches to ripeness the grains are streaked with red, and are then said to be in the reed row, and not ripe enough to be cut. **Shr.**$^1$ Allen o' Steppiton 's cut barley afore ours is i' the red-row. **Nrf.** Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). (*b*) **Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^4$ T'collar hed mead its shoodur reed row. (43) **Nhb.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^5$ (44, *a*) **w.Yks.** (J.M.); A man drest e a white sheet, we a streeak a red ruddal all dahn t'frunt, *Pogmoor Olm.* (1891) 24, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 22, 1896). **Lan.** Hur face wur aw daubed o'er wi' red ruddle! Gaskel *Comic Sngs.* (1841) 42. (*b*) **n.Cy.** (F.R.C.) (45) **Dev.** (B. & H.) (46) **Bnff.**$^1$ (47) **Stf.** The lowest measure of iron ore about Dudley is called by some Red-share because it is so brittle, and would crack in the red heat (K.). (48) **Ir.** The two eyes sewn in wid red thread from the terrible power o' crying the' had to do, Yeats *Flk. Tales* (1888) 110. (49) **Lan.** Same as wooden-legs 'll run i' a family; or red-toppins, Dottie *Rambles* (1898) 84. (50) **Dor.** A serpent, known to the gamekeepers under the name of the Red Viper, was recently killed in Cranbourne Chase. It . . . is considered to be more poisonous than the common viper, but is fortunately very rare, *The Crypt* (1828) III. 8. (51) **Sc.** The hand of her kindred has been red-wat in the heart's blude o' my name, *Blackw. Mag.* (July 1820) 384 (Jam.). **Ayr.** Still pressing onward, red-wat-shod, Burns *To W. Simpson* (1785) st. 11. **Hdg.** In red wat death gasht grim that night, Lumsden *Poems* (1896) 238. **Dmf.** The tod . . . dighted his red-wat mou, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 235. (52, *a*) **Sc.** The murrain, or red water, is not frequent among Highland cattle except in some of the Western Isles. The animal when seized with it, loaths its food, becomes feverish, while the urine which it passes is thick, clammy and red, *Essays Highl. Soc.* II. 209 (Jam.). **ne.Sc.**

A cure for the red-water . . . was to thrust a live frog down the animal's throat. The larger and yellower the frog the more certain and speedy was the cure, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 144. **Gall.** Nowt taen to a new gang, or nowt, after a spate, are apt to take the mure-ill, or red-water, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 354, ed. 1876. **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.** Keep his wheys fra takkin' t'redwatter, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 79. **w.Yks.**$^1$; **w.Yks.**$^2$ A disease to which cattle grazing on rough, sour grass in uncultivated districts are subject. **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Bck.** The most prevalent distemper is that of making red-water, MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV. 545. **w.Som.**$^1$ Common among cattle, especially when kept on poor moorland. (*b*) **Sc.** Redwater . . . consists in an inflammation of the skin, that raises it into blisters, which contain a thin reddish and watery fluid. . . Redwater . . . seldom appears in this country and is almost never fatal, *Essays Highl. Soc.* III. 128 (JAM.). **n.Lin.**$^1$ (*c*) **Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^2$ MORTON *Nat. Hist.* (1712) 273. (53) **Nhp.**$^2$ MORTON *ib.* 273. (54) **Nhp.**$^2$ MORTON *ib.* 331. (55) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Slg.** The oaks [in the mosses] are almost entire; the white wood . . . or the outermost circles of the tree, only are decayed; whilst the red remains and is likely to remain, if not exposed, for ages, *Agric. Surv.* 40 (JAM.). (56) **Lan.** We'n some red wusted for baggin time (J.T.C.). **s.Lan.**$^1$ We'n ha' some whot ale wi' some red-woostid in't. (57) **War.** Oats are eaten by the red-worm. What they mean by this is not clear, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) IV. 154. (58) **Sc.** He's daft—clean daft—red wud, and awa wi't, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) ix. **e.Sc.** The man's red-wud, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) xix. **Abd.** Sic jades, sic jeets, will put red-wud, Wha'll beat them, ANDERSON *Poems* (ed. 1826) 73. **Frf.** Dae ye want tae drive me red-wud ravin' mad? LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 105. **Per.** She felt red-wud vexation When she saw Johnny quit his station, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 197. **e.Fif.** Hoochin' an' whistlin' juist as gin they'd been red wud, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxix. **s.Sc.** Dinna stamp, an' curse an' swear, An' rin rid wood, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 344. **Dmb.** To do baith wad be red-wud madness, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) ii. **Ayr.** A damn'd red-wud Kilburnie blastie, BURNS *Inventory* (1786) l. 23. **Lnk.** HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 46. **e.Lth.** MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 99. **Edb.** Nae ferlie, freens, ye hear me grumblin', An' een red-wud, MACLAGAN *Poems* (1851) 159. **Dmf.** THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 21. **Gall.** The raging of the red-wud Grier of Lag over all our country of Galloway, CROCKETT *Lochinvar* (1897) 23. **Lan.** Yon fellie Silas who's red wud again t'meausturs, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) I. 95.

**2.** *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Red and white dock**, *obs.*, a species of dock, *Rumex*; (2) — **archangel**, (3) — **bee-nettle**, the purple dead-nettle, *Lamium purpureum*; (4) -**berries**, the fruit of the dog-rose, *Rosa canina*; (5) -**berry laurel**, the mezereon, *Daphne Mezereum*; (6) — **bird's-eye**, (*a*) the red campion, *Lychnis diurna*; (*b*) the herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*; (7) — **Bobby's eye**, (8) -**breasts**, see (6, *b*); (9) — **butcher**, (*a*) see (6, *a*); (*b*) the early purple orchis, *Orchis mascula*; (10) -**cail**, a variety of cabbage; (11) — **Carolina**, a variety of strawberry; (12) — **clematis**, the Virginia creeper, *Ampelopsis hederacea*; (13) -**cole**, -**coal**, or -**coll**, *obs.*, the horse-radish, *Cochlearia Armoracia*; (14) — **dock**, the dead stalks and panicles of docks (*Rumex*) in winter; (15) -**eye**, a species of red sallow, *Salix rubra*; (16) — **gramfer greygles**, see (6, *a*); (17) — **granfer gregors**, see (9, *b*); (18) -**heads**, the great burnet, *Sanguisorba officinalis*; (19) — **heath**, the ling heath, *Calluna vulgaris*; (20) — **Jack**, see (6, *a*); (21) — **kex**, the hedge-parsley, *Torilis Anthriscus*; (22) — **knee(s**, the persicaria, *Polygonum Persicaria*; (23) — **knobs**, the salad burnet, *Poterium Sanguisorba*; (24) -**knot wheat**, (25) — **lammas**, varieties of wheat; (26) -**legs**, (*a*) the bistort, *Polygonum Bistorta*; (*b*) see (22); (*c*) the knot-grass, *P. aviculare*; (27) — **merry**, a red-fruited variety of the wild cherry, *Prunus avium*; (28) — **mint-drops**, see (6, *a*); (29) -**neb**, the kidney-bean potato, a variety of *Solanum tuberosum*; (30) — **petticoat**, the common poppy, *Papaver Rhoeas*; (31) -**pip**, the barberry, var. species of *Berberis*; (32) — **rag**, the poplar, *Populus*; (33) — **robin**, (*a*) see (6, *b*); (*b*) see (6, *a*); (*c*) the Orcheston grass, *Agrostis stolonifera*; (*d*) see (26, *c*); (34) — **Robin Hood**, see (6, *a*); (35) — **rocket**, the lilac variety of the winter gilliflower, *Hesperis matronalis*; (36) — **rot**, *obs.*, the sun-dew, *Drosera rotundifolia*; (37) -**roughs**, the scarlet-runner bean, *Phaseolus multiflorus*, var. *coccineus*, or French bean, *Ph. vulgaris*; (38) — **royal oak**, the cotton-tree, *Viburnum lantana*; (39) — **Sally**, the purple loosestrife, *Lythrum Salicaria*; (40) — **sauch**, see (15); (41) — **soldier(s**, see (6, *a*); (42) — **sour leek**, the sheep's sorrel, *Rumex Acetosa*; (43) -**streak**, (44) -**strokes**, a variety of apple; (45) — **tangle**, the lesser dodder, *Cuscuta Epithymum*; (46) — **thistle**, the marsh plume-thistle, *Carduus palustris*; (47) -**vine**, a variety of hop; (48) -**weed**, (*a*) various species of poppy, esp. *Papaver Rhoeas*; (*b*) see (6, *b*); (*c*) see (26, *c*); (*d*) see (22).

(1) **Hrt.** ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. i. 39. (2) **Nrf.** (3) **War.**$^3$ (4) **n.Yks.** (5) **w.Yks.** LEES *Flora* (1888) 392. (6, *a*) **s.Rdn.** (*b*) **Oxf.** (7) **Hmp.** (G.E.D.), **Wil.**$^1$ (8) **Nhp.** (9, *a*) **Chs.**$^{13}$ (*b*) **Ken.** (10) **Sc.** Now used for pickles (G.W.). **s.Sc.** A wee bit groun' To set red-cail, an' saw a lock Lintseed upon, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 324; (J.F.) (11) **Hrf.** The red Carolina, or Bath Scarlet, are preferred, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 323. (12) **Dev.**$^4$ (13) **Cld.** WEDDERBURN *Vocab.* (1673) 18 (JAM.). **n.Cy.** **Nhb.** Thys kynde groweth in Morpeth, . . and there it is called Redco, TURNER *Herbes* (1548); **Nhb.**$^1$ (14) **Wil.** In January they take two large bunches of docks, red docks they call them, JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* (1880) 60, in (B. & H.). (15) **Nhp.**$^2$ There is a superstition that a branch hung up over the hearth preserves the cattle from disease, &c. I have only met with this superstition in one instance. (16,17) **Dor.** (18) **w.Yks.** LEES *Flora* (1888) 207. (19) **Hmp.** WISE *New Forest* (1883) 285; **Hmp.**$^1$ (20) **Chs.**$^{13}$ (21) **w.Yks.** LEES *Flora* (1888) 262. (22) **Chs.** (C.J.B.), **Chs.**$^1$ (23) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) (24) **Cor.**$^2$ So called from the colour of the joints and husks. (25) **Rut.** MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV. 253. (26, *a*) **War.**$^3$, **Shr.** (*b*) **Chs.**$^{13}$ (*c*) **Nrf.**, **w.Cy.** (27) **Hmp.**$^1$ (28) **Nhb.** *Nature Notes*, No. 9. (29) **Rxb.** Various other potatoes . . . have been tried, of all of which next to the common white the one in greatest esteem is the red-neb, *Agric. Surv.* 97 (JAM.); Pink-eyes and common whites are good Aff lightish soil, And red-nebs too, the wale o' food When seasons smile, A. SCOTT *Poems* (1805) 153 (JAM.). (30) **Ken.**$^1$ (31) **Hmp.** A name descriptive of the colour and character of its berries, which were preserved in various ways, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1899) 181. (32) **Chs.**$^{13}$ (33, *a*) **s.Pem.** (W.M.M.), **Hrt.**, **Cmb.**, **Nrf.**, **n.Ess.** (*b*) **Wil.**$^1$, **Dor.**, **Dev.**$^4$ (*c*) **Sus.** YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XI. 288. (*d*) **Sus.** (34) **Wil.**$^1$ (35) **Chs.**$^1$ (36) **Edb.** PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 161, ed. 1815. **n.Cy.** COTGR. (1611); Some think it rots sheep that feed thereon; but of this be sure, if sheep feed much on the places where it grows, they will quickly run to rot, TURNER *Botanologia*, 274, in (B. & H.). (37) **Dor.** *w.Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 7, col. 2. (38) **Dur.** (I.W.) (39) **Lan.** At Southport much gathered for medicinal purposes. (40) **Rxb.** Esteemed next in value to ash, oak, and elm, and brings 1*s.* 6*d.* or 1*s.* 8*d.* [per foot], *Agric. Surv.* 120 (JAM.). (41) **n.Cy.**, **Chs.**$^1$ (42) **Ant.** (43) **Hrf.** Nature has endued some apple trees, such as the redstreak, . . with the power of maturing their fruits earlier in the season than others, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 289; Useful for cider-making, BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). [**Amer.** Newtown pippin, pear-mains, red-streaks, SLOSSON *Foxglove* (1898) 55.] (44) **Lakel.**$^2$ (45) **Nrf.** (46) **Yks.** (47) **Hrf.** The Farnham-white, the Kentish-grape, and Redvine require poles of twenty one feet, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) III. 287. (48, *a*) **Brks.**$^1$ **Bck.** Inclusive of *P. Argemone.* **Hrt.** ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. 67. **e.An.**$^1$ Any of the species of field poppy with scarlet flowers. **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 101. **Ken.**$^1$ (s.v. Red-Petticoat). **Sus.**, **Hmp.** (G.E.D.), **Hmp.**$^1$, **I.W.**$^{12}$ **Wil.** DAVIS *Agric.* (1813); **Wil.**$^1$ **Dor.** *w.Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 7, col. 2. (*b*) **Chs.**$^1$ *Science Gossip* (1877) 39. (*c*) **Dev.**$^4$ (*d*) **Chs.**

**3.** *Comb.* in names of birds: (1) **Red-breasted smew**, the smew, *Mergus albellus*; (2) -**breasted snipe**, the bar-tailed godwit, *Limosa lapponica*; (3) -**cap**, the goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans*; (4) — **craking reed wren**, the bearded titmouse, *Panurus biarmicus* [not known to our other correspondents]; (5) -**eyed poker**, the pochard, *Fuligula ferina*; (6) — **falcon**, (*a*) the merlin, *Falco aesalon*; (*b*) the female peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus*, when a year old; (7) — **fiery bang-tail**, the redstart, *Phoenicurus ruticilla*; (8) — **godwit**, the black-tailed godwit, *Limosa aegocephala*; (9) -**hawk**, (*a*) the kestrel, *Tinnunculus alaudarius*; (*b*) see (6, *a*); (10) -**head**, (11) -**head drake**, (12) -**headed poker**, see (5); (13) -**hoop** or -**whoop**, the bullfinch, *Pyrrhula Europaea*; (14) -**knot**, the knot, *Tringa canutus*, in summer plumage; (15) -**leg**, (*a*) the redshank, *Totanus calidris*; (*b*) the purple sandpiper, *Tringa striata*; (16) -**legged gull**, the black-headed gull, *Larus rudibundus*;

(17) **-legged horseman**, see (15, *a*); (18) **-legged pigeon mew**, see (16); (19) **-legged yelper**, the redshank; (20) **— linnet** or **lenart**, (*a*) the linnet, *Linota cannabina*; (*b*) the lesser redpoll, *Linota rufescens*; (*c*) see (3); (21) **— owl**, the short-eared owl, *Asio brachyotus*; (22) **— poker**, see (5); (23) **— robin**, the redbreast, *Erithacus rubecula*; (24) **— rump**, the twite, *Linota flavirostris*; (25) **-rumped thrush**, the missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*; (26) **— sandpiper**, see (14); (27) **-tail**, see (7); (28) **-thrush**, the redwing, *Turdus iliacus*; (29) **— tiercel**, the male peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus*, when a year old.

(1) **Som.** The young bird in immature plumage, SMITH *Birds* (1887) 495. (2) **Ken.** Godwits, or red-breasted snipes, as they were called by our shooters, were considered, in our immediate neighbourhood, as out of the common, SON OF MARSHES *Within an Hour of Lon.* (ed. 1894) 256. (3) **n.Cy.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 31, 1898). **Wm.** *Penrith Obs.* (May 11, 1897). **Yks.** *Gent. Mag.* (1785) 333, ed. Gomme. **n.Yks.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 58. **n.Lin.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ So designated from the bright red feathers on the forehead. 'The redcap hanging over head, In cage of wire is perch'd a-bed,' CLARE *Shep. Calendar* (1827) 6. **Shr.**$^1$ **Shr., Suf.** SWAINSON *ib.* (4) **Nrf., Suf.** (G.E.D.) (5) **Wil.** SMITH *Birds* (1887) 488. [SWAINSON *ib.* 160.] (6, *a*) **Cum.** WATSON *Nature Wdcraft.* (1890) viii. (*b*) **Wil.** The female when a yearling was termed a 'Red Falcon,' SMITH *Birds* (1887) 69. (7) **Wil.**$^1$ (8) **Ir.** SWAINSON *ib.* 199. (9, *a*) **Slg.** SWAINSON *ib.* 140. (*b*) **Cum.** The 'red hawk' is plucky beyond its size and strength, and will pull down a partridge, WATSON *Nature Wdcraft.* (1890) i. (10) **e.An.**$^1$, **Hmp.**$^1$ (11) **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 46. (12) **e.An.** (R.H.H.) **Nrf.** EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 232. **Wil.** SMITH *Birds* (1887) 488. (13) **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). **n.Wil.** Them red-hoops is terrible mischiefull birds (E.H.G.). **Dor.** SWAINSON *ib.* 67. **Som.** (HALL.) (14) **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 46. (15, *a*) **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** The rèd-leg, as the fenmen familiarly call him, is the embodiment of the spirit of the fenland, EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 297; SWAINSON *ib.* 97. **Ken.** SON OF MARSHES *Within an Hour of Lon.* (ed. 1894) 256. (*b*) **Cth.** SWAINSON *ib.* 194. (16) **Ir.** SWAINSON *ib.* 209. **Nrf.** (A.P.) (17) **Ken.** SON OF MARSHES *Within an Hour of Lon.* (ed. 1894) 256. [SMITH *Birds* (1887) 417; SWAINSON *ib.* 197.] (18) **Nrf.** SWAINSON *ib.* 209; JOHNS *Birds* (1862) 579. (19) **Ken.** SON OF MARSHES *Within an Hour of Lon.* (ed. 1894) 154. (20, *a*) **Nhb.**$^1$ (s.v. Lenard). **w.Yks.** SWAINSON *ib.* 64. **w.Wor.** Called red, brown, and grey as the year goes on, according to his varying plumage, *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 46. **Hmp.** SWAINSON *ib.* 64. **Wil.** THURN *Birds* (1870) 32. (*b*) **w.Yks.** SWAINSON *ib.* 65. (*c*) **Chs.** *Science Gossip* (1865) 36; **Chs.**$^{13}$ (21) **Dev.** SWAINSON *ib.* 129. (22) **e.An.**$^1$ (23) **w.Yks.**$^2$, **Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Dev.** (W.L.-P.) (24) **Cum.**$^4$ (25) **Nhb.**$^1$ (26) **Ir.** SWAINSON *ib.* 194. (27) **Sc.** SWAINSON *ib.* 12. **Nhb.**$^1$ **ne.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 339. **w.Yks.** SWAINSON *ib.* 12. **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Oxf.** SWAINSON *ib.* **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** SWAINSON *ib.* **Wil.** THURN *Birds* (1870) 55. **w.Som.**$^1$, **n.Dev.** (E.H.G.) (28) **Midl.** SWAINSON *ib.* 4. (29) **Wil.** SMITH *Birds* (1887) 69.

**4.** *Comb.* in names of fishes, &c.: (1) **Red-belly**, the char, *Salmo umbla*; (2) **-crab**, the crayfish, *Astacus fluviatilis*; (3) **-fin**, a species of fish not identified; (4) **-nose**, (*a*) the cockle, *Cardium rusticum*; (*b*) the *Saxicava rugosa*; (5) **-wame**, see (1).

(1) **Sth.** Loch-Borley affords in great abundance, a species of trout called Red Bellies, *Statist. Acc.* III. 579 (JAM.). [**Amer.** His seine that was jes jammed with suckers and cat and red-bellies, JOHNSTON *Old Times* (1897) 94.] [SATCHELL (1879).] (2) **Cor.** (M.D.) (3) **Cum.** Occurring in the parish of Bewcastle, HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 96. (4, *a*) **Dev.** The cottagers about Paignton well know the 'red-noses,' as they call the great cockles, and search for them at the low spring-tides, *Good Wds.* (1864) 353. (*b*) **Dev.** The fishermen . . . use them for bait, applying to them the familiar but expressive soubriquet of 'Red-noses,' *Good Wds.* (1864) 191. (5) **Inv.** This lake abounds with charr, commonly called red wames, *Statist. Acc.* VIII. 504 (JAM.).

**5.** Bloody.

**Sc.** Red vengeance is a vengeance that demands blood, MACKAY. **Slg.** New Year's din and quarrel, Base chat, red blows, and whisky snarl, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1806) 23. **Dev.** Red murder 'tis, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Feb. 1900) 158.

**6.** A term in marbles; see below.

**w.Yks.** In playing at any kind of knucking game in marbles, if one hits the taw of an opponent, such an one is said to be 'red.' After becoming 'red' in the game of 'knucks,' it is the object of the player in such a condition to 'get his hoile,' and this he attempts as his turn comes round. The opponent, in the meantime, aims at the taw of the one who is 'red,' and each time tries to hit the taw of the latter before safety is found and the game won by finding security in the 'chuck-hoile,' and if the opponent should be so successful then is 'red ta'en' out of the other, and the condition of being 'red' is thus changed from one to the other, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 22, 1896); (J.W.)

**7.** *sb.* A red herring.

**Nrf.** I throws in . . . may be a barrel of reds; they are cheap enough in Yarmouth, FORBES *Odd Fish* (1901) 91.

**8.** A particular kind of creeping wheat. [Not known to our correspondents.]

**n.Yks.** Largely cultivated by the farmers a few years ago, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 20, 1890).

**9.** *sb. pl.* Red clouds or tints in the sky.

**Dor.** Reds be out (H.J.M.); **Dor.**$^1$ The rēds da show. **Som.** I thought there would be rain, the reds were up so this morning (W.F.R.). **Dev.** The reds were out this morning, so we are sure to have rain, *Reports Provinc.* (1889).

**10.** *pl.* Blushes.

**w.Cy.** (HALL.), **Dor.**$^1$ **n.Dev.** Saw the reds fly up to her cheeks, CHANTER *Witch* (1896) 120.

**11.** *v.* To redden, become red.

**Ayr.** Nor deer, nor sheep, nor ony beast that bites the gerse will ever gang frae Eglinton to reid their well again, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 258.

**RED**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ Lan. Oxf. [red.] **1.** *sb.* Iron ore; red ochre used for marking sheep, &c. Cf. **reddle**, **rud**, *sb.*$^1$

**n.Lan.** So called in Furness, ELLWOOD (1895). **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**2.** *v.* To mark with red ochre.

**s.Oxf.** Joe, . . who might even walk with impunity over his mother's newly-redded floor in his dirty boots, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 11.

**RED**, *sb.*$^3$ *Obs.* Rxb. (JAM.) The green ooze found in the bottom of pools.

**RED**, see **Rad**, *adj.*$^1$, **Read**, *sb.*$^1$, *v.*$^2$, **Ride**, **Rood**, *sb.*$^1$

**REDANNECK**, *sb.* Cor. Also in form **redannech** Cor.$^1$ **[re·dənek.]** A species of tub-fish, *Trigla cuculus*. Cor.$^1$ (s.v. Denneck), Cor.$^2$ See **Denneck**.

**REDARGUE**, *v.* Sc. **1.** A legal term: to refute, contradict.

The libel maun be redargued by the panel proving her defences, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xii; The justices repelled the said act . . . because it was clearly redargued and convelled by the depositions of the privy councillors denying the same, KIRKTON *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 386.

**2.** To accuse, blame.

When he had redargued himself for his slothfulness, PITSCOTTIE *Chron.* (ed. 1768) 19 (JAM.).

[Fr. *redarguer*, to check, blame, reprove (COTGR.).]

**RED(D**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Der. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Nrf. ? Ken. ? s.Cy. Amer. Also written **redde** Sc.; and in forms **read** w.Yks.$^1$ ne.Lan.$^1$; **rede** Sc. n.Yks.$^2$; **reed** n.Cy. Lakel.$^2$; **reid** Sc. Nhb.$^1$ **[red, rīd.]** **1.** *v.* To set in order, arrange; to prepare; to tidy, clean up; *gen.* with *up*. Cf. **rid**, *v.*$^1$ **5.**

**Sc.** Let the house be redd up, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxvi. **Sh.I.** Shü begood ta redd up, *Sh. News* (Nov. 17, 1900). **Cai.**$^1$ **Bnff.** TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 67. **e.Sc.** She turned and began to redd up the room again, SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 172. **Abd.** He set about reddin' up the barn, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxv. **Kcd.** JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 88. **Frf.** She had redd up her house for the last time, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) xii. **Per.** Juist reddin' up aboot the doors, IAN MACLAREN *K. Carnegie* (1896) 205. **w.Sc.** CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 162. **Slg.** TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 122. **Rnf.** Wi' ilka thing about her aye rede up sae snod an' clean, CLARK *Rhymes* (1842) 29. **Ayr.** The big room wants reddin up yet, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 227. **Lnk.** NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 57. **Lth.** Just before she . . . got 'redd up' for the day, STRATHESK *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 21. **Edb.** The bit room was all redd up, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ix. **Hdg.** LUMSDEN *Poems* (1896) 12. **Bwk.** Those clarty folks can redd themselves up at times, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 80. **Rxb.** The auld carefu' body Had been astir . . . To redd the house, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) II. 141. **Dmf.** PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 21. **Gall.** I'll redd up the dairy, CROCKETT *Sunbonnet* (1895) iv. **Kcb.** I'll redd up the hoose while ye're awa', Armstrong *Kirkiebrae* (1896) 280. **Ir.** Tom's barn that was red up for us, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 106; Waiting till 'they were a bit redded up,' Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 29. **N.I.**$^1$, **Uls.** (M.B.-S.), **Dwn.** (C.H.W.) **Cav.** I won't go out till the house is redd up (M.S.M.). **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ Get the hearth red up. **n.Nhb.** At Wooler . . . children begin guisarding on Halloween night. . . One enters and recites 'Redd stocks (or sticks), redd stools, here comes in a pack of fools,' *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 215. **Dur.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^4$ **n.Yks.**$^1$ To red up t'hoos'; **n.Yks.**$^{24}$ **w.Yks.** Some stopped at the beck to redd theirselves up a bit, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) i. **Lan.** The room was redd up for the day, Fothergill *Healey* (1884) xxviii. **n.Lan.** Thou haint got redded up yet (C.W.D.). **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Der.** The kitchen was spotlessly clean, 'redded up,' Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) vi. **Nrf.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 35. **e.Ken.** (G.G.) [**Amer.** Red the ground for planting, *Dial. Notes* (1895) I. 393; Carruth *Kan. Univ. Quar.* (Oct. 1892).]

Hence **Red(d** or **Redd-up**, *ppl. adj.* tidy, neat, put in order.

**Sc.** The house is redd (Jam.). **Frf.** Within her lane dwellin', in an ill redd-up neuk, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 75. **Lnk.** She's aye sae clean, red-up, and braw, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 81; A weel redd-up housie, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 92, ed. 1897. **Nhb.** It does one's heart good to see a well redd up house, Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 71. **Lei.**$^1$

**2.** To dress or comb the hair. Cf. **rid**, *v.*$^1$ **6**.

**Sc.** His wig is no redd the day, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 55. **Sh.I.** An dan wi forrce shü redd mi head, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 27. **Or.I.** (S.A.S.), **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** Some red their hair, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 12. **Per.** Wi' Geordie I was reddin' pows, Spence *Poems* (1898) 165. **e.Fif.** My faither bolted to the ben end o' the hoose to redd his hair, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) x. **Dmb.** I should be reddin up my hair and maikin mysel' snod, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xiii. **Rnf.** Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 126. **Lnk.** Some red their hair, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 108. **Lth.** Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 40. **Dmf.** I had washed my haunds an' face, an' red my hair, Ponder *Kirkcumdoon* (1875) 17. **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783), **Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$ **n.Yks.**$^2$ Rede thy hair menseful. **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ As I was redding out my hair. **War.** (Hall.), **Shr.**$^1$ [**Amer.** To red out one's hair, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 393.]

Hence (1) **Red-comb**, *sb.* a large-toothed comb; (2) **Reddans**, *sb. pl.* combings; odds and ends left over; (3) **Redder**, (4) **Redding-comb**, *sb.*, see (1).

(1) **Dmf.** (Jam.) (2) **Bnff.**$^1$, **w.Sc.** (Jam.) (3) **Sh.I.** Takkin' da redder oot o' da drawer, *Sh. News* (Nov. 26, 1898); **S. & Ork.**$^1$, **Cai.**$^1$ (4) **Sc.** The landleddy . . . was so kind as to bring her her breakfast and a redding kame, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 245, ed. 1894. **Bnff.**$^1$ **Lth.** He also had a reddin' kame, Thomson *Poems* (1819) 110. **Edb.** Ripin' for his redding came, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 39. **Dmf.** (Jam.), **N.I.**$^1$, **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^2$ **I.Ma.** Take the redyng comb and lash your hair out, Caine *Manxman* (1894) pt. iii. xii. **Chs.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ W'y dunna yo' red yore yar, Bessy?—it looks as if it 'adna 'ad a reddin'-cŏom through it fur a month. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 393; Carruth *Kan. Univ. Quar.* (Oct. 1892).]

**3.** Phr. (1) *to redd the crap*, to scold; (2) *— the toppin*, to pull the hair.

(1) **Bnff.**$^1$ He redd's crap o' thim, fin he met in wee thim. (2) **Lakel.**$^2$ Reeden t'toppin o' yan.

**4.** To disentangle, unravel, extricate; to clear up, sort; *gen.* with *up*; also used *fig.*

**Sc.** Dogs will redd swine, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 245; Fools ravel and wise men redd, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 22, ed. 1881; Properly handled and carefully redd out his is a story that could scarcely fail to have some consequence, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xvii; Of one who has bewildered himself in an argument, or who is much puzzled in cross-examination, it is often said, 'He couldna red his feet' (Jam.). **Sh.I.** To redd oot kin ye maun be wice, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892); **S. & Ork.**$^1$ *MS. add.* **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** Ye'll redd a ravelled pirn, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 52. **Dmb.** There's plenty o' the raveled hasp McCorkle left to redd yet, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxxvii, ed. 1877. **Rnf.** Finlayson *Rhymes* (1815) 136. **Ayr.** Redde the ravelled skein wi' my leddy, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xvii. **Lnk.** They can neither bait a hook nor red a line, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 54. **e.Lth.** It was a raivelled hasp he had to redd, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 32. **Edb.** Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 391, ed. 1815. **Gall.** Silver Sand . . . took the chance o' reddin' up the loon's character on the road, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xlvi. **n.Yks.**$^2$ **m.Yks.**$^1$ Red me that out, wilt thou? **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$

**5.** To clear, clean out, open up.

**Sc.** It wad have redd the gate for my ain little bill, Scott *Nigel* (1822) iv. **ne.Sc.** A bunch of stars or bruckles to redd the tobacco pipes, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 51. **Cai.**$^1$ **Elg.** Lat Baron Bowser redd the drain, Tester *Poems* (1865) 161. **Bnff.** The fields I red Wi' chearfu' heart, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 43. **Abd.** Now and then, to red her head, She taks a pickle snuff, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 26, ed. 1873. **Per.** Clearing or 'redding out' ditches, Haliburton *Furth in Field* (1894) 107. **e.Fif.** Rob slips awa to the fire and redds the ribs, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iii. **se.Sc.** Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 172. **Rnf.** Young *Pictures* (1865) 23. **Ayr.** I'll redd room for thee, Jock, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 170. **Lnk.** Naething sairs sae weel to redd your hass Frae stoor an' san' as twa-three pints o' Bass, Coghill *Poems* (1890) 129. **Slk.** The shielings that we used to come upon have 'been a' red awa!' Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 349. **Dmf.** Reid *Poems* (1894) 87. **N.I.**$^1$ **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

Hence **Reddin**, *sb.* a clearance, riddance.

**Cai.**$^1$ A geed reddin. **w.Sc.** (Jam.)

**6.** In mining: to clear away the stones produced by blasting, falls, &c. Nhb.$^1$ Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). Hence **Redder**, *sb.* a shiftman at a colliery employed in 'redding.' *ib.* **7.** To mark out, adjust; to judge, arbitrate.

**Sc.** It was aye their sough at the redding o' the marches between them and the Establishment, *Cracks about Kirk* (1843) I. 15; Our Remonstrances, Mr. Gillespie and many others, have redd marches so well, that they have left nothing for us to do, Shield *Faithful Contendings* (1780) 70 (Jam.); To rede marches betwixt two contending parties, Ruddiman *Gl.* (1773) s.v. Mere (Jam.). **Fif.** With whome the King enterit in actioun for redding of merches, Melvill *Autobiog.* (1610) 381, ed. 1842. **Dmb.** Craw hameward, Rab, get your ain marches redd, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 69. **Rnf.** You were appointed one of three To redd, and clear, And judge a case, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 157. **Ayr.** God comes and reds the plea, Dickson *Writings* (1660) I. 5, ed. 1845. **Kcb.** Come . . . to red all their pleas, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 58. **Nhb.**$^1$ The precise boundaries of each kingdom are 'ill to reid,' *Rambles in Nhb.* (1835) 163.

**8.** To quell, subdue a fray; to compose a quarrel; to separate combatants. Cf. **rid**, *v.*$^1$ **8**.

**Sc.** To stick him under the other gentleman's arm, while he was redding the fray, Scott *Waverley* (1814) liv. **Abd.** In raisin' and in reddin' squals, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 69. **Per.** Nicol *Poems* (1766) 51. **Dmb.** Wi' soothing words soon redd the strife, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 76. **Lnk.** Auld uncle Rabby came into redd them, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 16. **Lth.** The laddies ran to him to redd ilka quarrel, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 38. **Edb.** Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 268. **Hdg.** Ritchie *St. Baldred* (1883) 157. **Dmf.** Auld wives to redd them ran between, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 70. **Ir.** We endeavoured all in our power to red them, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 68. **N.I.**$^1$, **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.** Then mighty Douglas leaped between To redd the foul debate, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 336. **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851). ? **s.Cy.** Grose (1790).

Hence (1) **Redder**, *sb.* one who endeavours to settle a dispute or to part combatants; (2) **-'s-blow**, (3) **-'s-lick**, (4) **-'s-part**, (5) **Redding-blow**, (6) **-stroke**, *sb.* a blow which falls upon one who interferes in a quarrel or tries to part combatants; (7) **Redsman**, *sb.*, see (1).

(1) **Sc.** The redder gets aye the warst lick in the fray, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) iv. **Slg.** Exercise your new office of redder and compounder, Bruce *Sermons* (1631) 19, ed. 1843. **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^2$ (2) **Sc.** Sibbald *Gl.* (1802) (Jam.). (3) **Sc.** He may come by the redder's lick, Scott *Abbot* (1820) vii; To meddle with it was but to court the redder's lick, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 51. **s.Sc.** (Jam.) (4) **Sc.** Sibbald *Gl.* (1802) (Jam.). (5) **Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); Sibbald *Gl.* (1802) (Jam.). (6) **Sc.** Beware of the redding straik, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxvii; He that meddles with tulzies comes in for the redding streak, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Sh.I.** Da fülishness o' comin' in fir da reddin' stroke, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 262. **Cai.**$^1$ **Kcd.** His neiper hands wad disagree An' the reddin-straik fa' upon Tam, Grant *Lays* (1884) 118. **Per.** She gets a clash or redding-stroke behind, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 171. **s.Sc.** It would be unseemly to be visited with the reddin' straik, Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 120. **Kcb.** I hope Jesus Christ shall give death the redding stroke, Wodrow Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 384. (7) **w.Sc.** (Jam.)

**9.** To correct, set right; to rebuke, scold; to sum up the faults of, to criticize; *gen.* with *up*.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** Their clishmaclaver neist did turn On the bridegroom an' bride . . . An' up at them they redd, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 103. **Frf.** He redd them up most mighty, Barrie *Minister* (1891) x. **Gall.** Maister Cauldsowans redd up the doom o' such, Crockett *Sunbonnet* (1895) iv. **Lan.** Hoo reddyt me snap, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 15..

**10.** *sb.* The act of setting in order, tidying, cleaning; arrangement, settlement; also in *comp.* **Red-up.**

**Sc.** He jist gangs up to the gless, looks in, gies his heid a bit redd, and then awa' he gangs to the poopit, Dickson *Kirk Beadle* (1892) 80. **w.Sc.** (Jam.) **Sh.I.** What redd can da haands o' wimmin mak' apo' da laek o' yon? *Sh. News* (May 19, 1900). **Nhb.**$^{1}$ By inversion 'a fine red up' is sometimes used to indicate a scene of disorder.

**11.** A clearance, the removal of an obstruction or annoyance; separation. w.Sc. (Jam.), n.Yks.$^{2}$ **12.** Rubbish, litter, remains.

**Sc.** I just fand a doo in the redd o' my plate! Hislop *Anecdote* (1874) 294. **Abd.** For taking away of ane gryt mydding of red, Turreff *Gleanings* (1859) 13. **Ayr.** Byde a wee, I've fan a bit doo i' the redd o' my plate, and I would like to pyke it, Service *Notandums* (1890) 30. **n.Yks.**$^{2}$

**13.** The débris or rubbish from a pit or quarry. Cf. **rid,** *sb.*$^{2}$ **2.**

**Nhb.** In clearing the 'redd' from the bank top of a quarry . . . the workmen came upon a cist-vaen, Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 6; **Nhb.**$^{1}$ A cairt load of redd.

Hence **Redsman,** *sb.* in mining: one who clears away rubbish. Lth. (Jam.) **14.** A cleaner, an instrument for cleaning or clearing out anything.

**Sc.** That will make a fine red for a pipe (Jam. *Suppl.*).

**15.** Energy, speed, ability to work; dispatch, progress. Cf. **rid,** *sb.*$^{1}$ **10.**

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Sh.I.** Sma redd wid fleein mak, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 101; **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$ To make red, to get fast on with work, *MS. add.* **Bnff.**$^{1}$ He hiz some redd fin he sets tee.

**16.** A will, testament.

**Lnk.** He thocht proper to speer Gin a redd was made out about heirin' her gear, Watson *Poems* (1853) 32.

[**1, 2.** OE. (*ge*)*rǣdan*, to arrange, direct, provide for; Hēo hire feax gerǣdde, *crines composuit.* Many of the meanings in this article are from OE. *hreddan*, to rid. See **Rid,** *v.*$^{1}$]

**RED(D,** *adj.*$^{1}$ Sc. Irel. [red.] **1.** Ready, willing, prepared.

**Sh.I.** I wis been tryin' ta mak' some redd be treshin', *Sh. News* (Nov. 26, 1898). **Abd.** Or lang she winna be sae red to lack, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 89. **Rnf.** Wi' you I'm redd to gae, Finlayson *Rhymes* (1815) 51.

**2.** Active, able to accomplish much.

**n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Bnff.**$^{1}$ He's a redd servan'.

**3.** *Comp.* (1) **Redd-hand,** a clearance; (2) **-handed,** (*a*) active, neat; (*b*) having little to do; (*c*) having little in possession.

(1) **Bnff.**$^{1}$ Got a redd-han' o' sic trooshter ass seen's possible. He keeps a redd-han' o' thim, an' wise is he. (2, *a*) **Sc.** A redd-handit cummer she was, *Glenfergus* (1820) III. 51 (Jam.). **Ags., Per., Slk.** (Jam.) (*b*) **Bnff.**$^{1}$ Fouck are braw redd-han'it aboot the yeel time. (*c*) *ib.* A'm gey redd-han'it o' nout ae noo. **w.Sc.** (Jam.)

**4.** Clear, not closed up, free from crowd.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Rnf.** A room up the stair was the reddest, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 82.

**5.** Clear, distinct, fluent.

**n.Sc.** One who delivers an accurate and distinct discourse is said to be 'redd of his tale' (Jam.). **s.Sc.** A braw redd delivery; are ye to be a minister? Wilson *Tales* (1836) IV. 83.

**6.** Having finished work. **N.I.**$^{1}$ What time will you get red?

[Cp. OE. (*ge*)*rǣde*, ready, swift, prompt (B.T.).]

**RED(D,** *sb.*$^{2}$, *v.*$^{2}$ and *adj.*$^{2}$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also in forms **read** Sc. (Jam.) Cum.$^{4}$; **readd** Cum.$^{1}$; **rede** Sc. (Jam.); **reed** Gall.; **rid** Gall. Nhb.$^{1}$ w.Yks.$^{1}$; **ride** Sc. [red, rīd.] **1.** *sb.* Spawn. Cf. **rud(d.**

**Sc.** Fish-redd, Paddock-redd (Jam.). **Rnf.** Rake the gotts frae paddock ride, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 40. **Rxb.** Wham I've ne'er seen sin' time o' redd, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 48. **Gall.** 'Puddock-reed,' the spawn or rid of frogs, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Nhb.**$^{1}$ The fish were lying on their red in the stream. 'Pud-redd,' the spawn of frogs or toads. 'Tyed-redd,' the spawn of toads.

Hence **Riddins,** *sb. pl.* spawn. Nhb.$^{1}$ **2.** A spawning-ground.

**Abd.** In the go-hairst, when the blackfish were coming on to the redds, Michie *Deeside Tales* (1872) 147. **s.Sc.** With their snouts they form a hollow in the bed of the river, generally so deep that when lying in it their backs are rather below the level of the bed. This is called the redd. When they have deposited their spawn they cover it with sand or gravel (Jam.). **Rxb.** He dreamed he was geggin' a fish off the redd, Murray *Hawick Characters* (1901) 10. **Cum.**$^{1}$; **Cum.**$^{4}$ If the trout are in low water the redds will be in the deeper parts, *W.C.T.* (May 7, 1898) 8, col. 1. **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ [Salmon and trout are commonly found on the same 'redd,' *Sat. Review* (1889) LXVII. 501; The spawning 'redds' are situated where the tributaries are clear, *Nineteenth Cent.* (Oct. 1889) 695.]

**3.** *v.* To spawn. Sc. (Jam.) **4.** *adj.* Of fish: in the spawning state.

**Sc.** Read fish (Jam.); At the time of spawning, the sides of the fish become of a very red colour, and when the spawning is over the white colour entirely disappears, . . and the sides are all streaked over with a sooty or black colour. The salmon in these states are termed in our Acts of Parliament, Red and Black Fish, *Essays Highl. Soc.* II. 364 (*ib.*). **Frm.** Red Roach, male stickleback when in bridal attire, *Science Gossip* (1882) 41.

Hence **Red-fisher,** *sb.* a salmon-fisher.

**Bwk.** Several of the inhabitants of Paxton are what is called 'Red-fishers'—that is, fishers for salmon on the Tweed, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 15.

**RED(D,** *v.*$^{3}$ Sc. Irel. e.An. Amer. Also written **redde** Sc. [red.] To rid, free; *gen.* in *pp.* See **Rid,** *v.*$^{1}$

**Sc.** Ye suld devise means to red us for aye of that wanchancie covenant, Outram *Lyrics* (1887) 8. **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Abd.** Gien he red himsel' o' a' 'at was left, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* (1879) vi. **Fif.** To be redde from the abbusars and misrewlares of the sam, Melvill *Autobiog.* (1610) 180, ed. 1842. **Rnf.** May our kintra soon get redd O' ae black cause o' shame, Young *Pictures* (1865) 122. **Edb.** *Har'st Rig* (1794) 34, ed. 1801. **n.Ir.** A wuz red o' her at last, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 19. **Don.** For gettin redd iv him, *Harper's Mag.* (Oct. 1900) 796. **e.An.** (Hall.) **Suf.**$^{1}$ I could hardly get red on em. [**Amer.** An' so git red on 'em soon, Lowell *Biglow Papers* (1848) 92.]

Hence (1) **Reddance,** (2) **Reddin(g)s** or **Reddans,** *sb.* riddance, clearance.

(1) **Abd.** A gweed reddance weel-a-wat! Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxv. (2) **Sc.** 'To hae reddins of anything,' to get clear of it. 'He scarce had reddins of the door When tangs flew past him,' *MS. Poem* (Jam.).

[OE. *hreddan*, to rid (B.T.).]

**REDD,** see **Read,** *v.*$^{2}$, **Ride.**

**REDDAND,** *sb.* Cld. (Jam.) The bend of the beam of a plough at the insertion of the coulter.

**REDDE,** see **Red(d,** *v.*$^{13}$

**REDDEN,** *v.*, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Chs. Hrf. Also in forms **hurden** Hrf.$^{2}$; **reeden** Cum.$^{184}$ [re·dən, rī·dən.] **1.** *v.* With *up*: to become red.

**Cum.**$^{3}$ How thy feace hes breeten't, Reedenin' up at t'furst fair kiss, 62. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Chs.**$^{1}$; **Chs.**$^{3}$ 'The hens begin to redden up.' It is a sign they are going to lay, when the combs get a bright colour. **s.Chs.**$^{1}$

**2.** To cause to blush.

**Lnk.** I'll redden your face, gin ye've yet ony shame, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 111, ed. 1897.

Hence **Reedent,** *ppl. adj.* red-faced. Cum.$^{14}$ **3.** To plough land; to turn land with the spade. Mun. *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 60. Cf. **red-land,** s.v. **Red,** *adj.*

**4.** *adj.* Red.

**Hrf.**$^{2}$ They always make a pitch of picking the hurden fruit.

**5.** *sb. pl.* The berries of the mountain ash, *Pyrus Aucuparia.* Nhb.$^{1}$ Cf. **roddin.**

**REDDING,** *sb.* Yks. Hrt. Som. Dev. Also written **reding** Som.; and in forms **hurdin** w.Som.$^{1}$; **reddening** w.Yks. [re·din.] Red ochre or oxide of iron. Cf. **red,** *sb.*$^{2}$, **reddle.**

**w.Yks.** Used for marking cloth (J.M.). **Hrt.** Some will mark [sheep] only with redding, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. 134. **Som.** A red bolus dug up at Bishops-Chue (K.). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Used to daub over sheep and common cheeses. **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$

**REDDING,** see **Ridding.**

**REDDLE,** *sb.* and *v.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Nhp. Oxf. Hnt. Hmp. I.W. Dor. Also in form **riddle** w.Yks.$^1$ e.Lan.$^1$ Hmp.$^1$ I.W.$^1$ [**re·dl, ri·dl.**] **1.** *sb.* Red ochre or oxide of iron, *gen.* used for marking sheep. See **Raddle,** *sb.*$^2$, **ruddle,** *sb.*$^1$

**Cum.** This is of every gradation of hardness, from the reddle, . . used by them in marking their sheep, to the hardest bloodstone, Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. *App.* 52. **w.Yks.** Used by weavers for marking the length on their warps (D.L.); **w.Yks.$^1$, ne.Lan.$^1$, e.Lan.$^1$, nw.Der.$^1$, Nhp.$^1$, Oxf.$^1$, Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Hmp.$^1$ I.W.$^1$** A composition of red ochre and tar. **Dor.** It is a general custom in this county to colour the old ewes all over with reddle, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 281.

**2.** *v.* To mark with red ochre.

**nw.Der.$^1$ Nhp.$^1$** The plough which is drawn by a number of boys with their faces blackened and reddled (s.v. Plough Monday). **Oxf.$^1$** Reddle the ship.

**REDDLE, REDDLIN,** see **Riddle,** *sb.*$^1$, *v.*$^3$, **Riddling.**

**REDDOCK,** *sb.* Dor. Dev. Also written **reddick** Dor.$^1$; and in form **ryddick** Dev. [**re·dək.**] The robin redbreast, *Erithacus rubecula.* See **Ruddock.**

**Dor.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 13; *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 45; **Dor.$^1$ Dev.** A Robin Ryddick, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 363.

**REDDY,** see **Read,** *sb.*$^1$, **Ready,** *adj.*$^1$, *v.*

**REDDYPOLE,** *sb.* Nhp. Oxf. Also written **reddipole** Nhp.$^2$; and in form **ruddy-pole** Oxf. [**re·dipōl.**] A beam or bar across a chimney, on which the pots are hung.

**Nhp.$^{12}$ Oxf.** (M.R.); **Oxf.$^1$** Uuy chuks uup dhŭ pan, un dhŭ pan·kyaik kech·iz u top u dhŭ red·ipoal.

**REDE,** *sb.*$^1$ *Obs.* Sc. A name given to a fairy being of some kind.

'The mouse and the louse, and little Rede, Were a' to mak a gruel in a lead.' The two first associates desire little Rede to go to the door and 'see what he could see.' He declares that he saw the 'gay carlin' coming . . 'to lick up the gruel.' When the party disperse . . . little Rede behind the door, and licked up a', *Gl. Compl.* 318 (Jam.).

[Cp. Icel. *hreða*, a bugbear, bogle (Vigfusson).]

**REDE,** *sb.*$^2$ Sc. A 'wraith,' the spirit of a person seen while he is alive. Brown *Dict.* (1845).

**REDE,** *adj.* Sc. Also written **reed, reid** (Jam.). [**rīd.**] **1.** Fierce, impetuous, wild; excited; drunk. Also used *advb.*

**Per.** Lease me on Robin, our rantin' rede carl, Spence *Poems* (1898) 78. **w.Sc.** (Jam.) **Gall.** The wildest fillie that ever ran rede I'se tame't, Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 82.

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Reid-hunger,** the rage of hunger. Sc. (Jam.); (2) **-hungered,** in a ravenous state from hunger. *ib.*

[Cp. Du. *wreed*, cruel, barbarous, fierce (Calisch).]

**REDE,** see **Rad,** *adj.*$^1$, **Read,** *sb.*$^1$, *v.*$^2$, **Red(d,** *v.*$^1$, *sb.*$^2$, **Reed,** *sb.*$^1$

**REDEEM,** *v.* Sus. [**ridī·m.**] To consider; to give as an opinion. See **Deem.**

So I redeem yur recollects is cum back, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 200; **Sus.$^1$**

**REDE-GOOSE, REDESHIP, REDGE, REDGER,** see **Rood-goose, Readship, Ridge, Ridger,** *sb.*$^1$

**REDICAL, REDICUE, REDICULE,** see **Reticule.**

**REDIE,** *sb.* Sc. [**re·di, rī·di.**] A red clay marble.

**Rnf.** Sic a pock o' bools he's won—Redies, jaries, marbles, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 93.

**REDIX,** *sb.* s.Wor.$^1$ [**re·diks.**] A term used in the game of marbles; see below.

When a boy has placed his marble in a certain position, and afterwards finds that another position would be more advantageous, if he can say 'No first my redix,' before anyone else says, 'First your redix,' he may make the change, but not otherwise.

**REDLINS,** *adv.* Sc. (Jam.) [**re·dlinz.**] **1.** Readily. Knr. **2.** Perhaps, probably. Fif.

**REDMENT,** *sb.* Sc. [**re·dment.**] The act of putting in order, a settlement. Cf. **red(d,** *v.*$^1$

**Sc.** A redment of affairs (Jam.). **Lth.** I . . . effected a clearance and a complete redment of the financial and professional matters within six months of the testator's decease, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 253.

**RED-PHEASANT,** *sb.* Nrf. Suf. The bearded titmouse, *Panurus biarmicus.* Nrf. (E.G.P.), Nrf., Suf. (G.E.D.) See **Reed-pheasant,** s.v. **Reed,** *sb.*$^1$ **1** (17).

**RED-SHANK,** *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Also in forms **red-shenk** w.Yks.; **reeadshank** n.Yks.; **reed-shank** Lakel.$^2$; **ridshank** Wm. [**re·d-ʃaŋk, -ʃeŋk.**] **1.** A contemptuous term for a Highlander; a bare-legged person; *gen.* in phr. *to run, be off, &c. like a red-shank*, to run as fast as possible.

**Sc.** Our old Redshank, King Achaius, who commanded but the mountains of Scotland, Kirkton *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 313; The ancient buskin was still ruder, being made of undressed deer's hide with the hair outwards; a circumstance which procured the Highlanders the well-known epithet of Redshanks, Scott *Notes to Lady of the Lake*; In bloud he made The red-shank rebells wade, Maidment *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844–5) I. 179. **Abd.** Lorn there hath none but his obedient red-shanks to think o', Cobban *Angel* (1898) 190. **N.I.$^1$** Run like a redshank. **sw.Ir.** Don't be running from us that way like a redshank, Barry *Wizard's Knot* (1901) 53. **Wm.** He . . . ran like a ridshank, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 13. **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **w.Yks.** Off it's goan agean like a red shenk, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1847) 25; **w.Yks.$^5$** Maary were off like red-shanks, 61. **Lan.** He cut like a redshank when Aw turnt up, Ackworth *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 187; They're off like red-shanks an' they come noan back to-neet, noather, Waugh *Snowed-up*, v; **Lan.$^1$** It has been commonly used in Lancashire ever since the retreat of the bare-legged Scotch rebels in 1745. **s.Lan.$^1$**

**2.** *Comb.* **Red-shank gull,** the black-headed gull, *Larus rudibundus.* Ir. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 209. **3.** A name given to various species of persicaria and allied plants, esp. *Polygonum Persicaria, P. amphibium,* and *P. hydropiper.* Also in *pl.*

**N.I.$^1$, n.Cy.** (K.), **N.Cy.$^2$, Nhb.$^1$, Lakel.$^2$, Cum.$^{14}$, n.Yks.** (I.W.), (B. & H.), **ne.Lan.$^1$, n.Lin.$^1$**

**4.** The herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum.* Also in *pl.* w.Yks.$^1$ [Lisle *Husbandry* (1757) 345.] **5.** A variety of helleborine, *Epipactis atrorubens.* w.Yks. Lees *Flora* (1888) 433. **6.** A stage in the growth of wheat before the final ripening.

**w.Yks.$^2$** When the straw is in the red-shank wheat is said to be nearly ripe. **Der.** The wheat began to change colour, or get into what is called the red shank preparative to ripening, Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XLIII. 628.

**7.** The dock after it has begun to ripen.

**Kcd.** Should dock-weeds be allowed to remain till they begin to ripen (then called red-shanks) they are not so easily pulled, *Agric. Surv.* 376 (Jam.).

**8.** A variety of onions. Lakel. (B.K.)

**REDSTAKE,** *sb.* Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also in forms **red-staiyak** ne.Lan.$^1$; **reed-stake** Dur. Chs.; **rid-steak(k** Cum.$^{14}$; **rid-steek** Wm.; **ryd-stake** Chs. [**re·d-, rī·d-stēk, -stiək.**] The stake to which cattle are bound in the stalls. See **Rud-stake.**

**Dur.** (Hall.), **Lakel.$^1$, Cum.$^{14}$ Wm.** Anudthre [cow] gat t'ringwiddy owert ridsteek, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 4. **w.Yks.** There yow see the redstake, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 31. **ne.Lan.$^1$ Chs.** An upright stake to which they tie the ox or cow in the schippen, with a sliding thramp-with (q.v.) (K.).

[OE. *wrǣd*, a band, bandage + *staca*, a stake.]

**REDSTER,** *sb.* w.Yks.$^3$ [**re·dstə(r).**] The redstart, *Ruticilla phoenicurus.*

**REDUCT,** *v.* Yks. Glo. Amer. [**ridu·kt, -dɐ·kt.**] To deduct, subtract.

**w.Yks.** Ða kən ridukt əz mitš əs tə laiks (J.W.). **Glo.$^1$** [**Amer.** Reduct my time from what I owe, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 423.]

**REDWARE,** *sb.* Sc. Also written **redwaar** Sh.I. Cai.$^1$; and in form **redwir** Sh.I. [**re·dwēr.**] **1.** Sea-girdles, sea-weeds growing in shallow water, esp. *Fucus digitatus* and *F. palmatus.*

**Sh.I.** Dy horse eat tangles an redwir till he wis at da bons o' meesery, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 17. **Or.I.** On deep shores as at the sea-holms of Auskerry, near Stronsa, and of Rousk holm, near Westra, great quantities of red-ware or sea-girdles are collected with long hooks at low water, Neill *Tour* (1806) 28, 29 (Jam.). **Cai.$^1$**

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Redware cod,** (2) **— codlin,** a species of cod, *Morrhua vulgaris*; (3) **— fishick,** the whistle-fish, *Motella vulgaris.*

(1) **Or.I.** The wrasse . . . is very often found in company with what we call the red-ware cod, Barry *Hist. Or. I.* (1805) 389 (Jam.); **S. & Ork.$^1$** (2) **Sh.I.** We might . . . get a diet o' flukes, or twa redwaar codlins oot o' da voe mooth, *Sh. News* (Apr. 22,

1899). **Cai.**$^{1}$ A small cod of brownish colour, got in shallow water where sea-weed abounds. **Fif.** Sibbald *Hist. Fif.* (1803) 123 (Jam.). (3) **Or.I.** Very often found under the stones among the sea-weed, Barry *Hist. Or. I.* (1805) 292 (Jam.); **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$

**RED-WIDDIE**, *sb.* Cum. Wm. Also in form **rid-widdy** Cum.$^{4}$ [re·d-widi.] The stake to which a cow's band is fastened. Cum.$^{4}$, Wm. (J.H.) Cf. **redstake.**

**REDWING**, *sb.* Sc. Bck. [re·dwiŋ.] In *comb.* (1) **Redwing felt**, (2) — **mavis**, the redwing, *Turdus iliacus.*

(1) **Bck.** *Nature Notes*, No. 10. (2) **Frf.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 4.

**REDWIR**, see **Redware.**

**REE**, *sb.*$^{1}$ *Obs.* Ess. Also written **rhe** Ess.$^{1}$ ? A river; a flood; esp. in phr. *all is in*, or *on, a ree*, everything is overflowed with water.

Bailey (1721); *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**$^{1}$ 58.

**REE**, *sb.*$^{2}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ Sc. Also written **reegh, reigh** (Jam.). [rī.] **1.** *sb.* An enclosed part of a river; see below; a harbour; the hinder part of a mill-dam. Cf. **reeve**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**s.Sc.** (Jam.) **Rnf.** An inclosure from a river, or the sea, of a square form open only towards the water, for the purpose of receiving small vessels (*ib.*). **Lth.** The reegh of Leith (*ib.*).

**2.** A round sheepfold; an enclosure for animals or stores, esp. for coal exposed for sale. Cf. **rae**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Rnf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 352. **Lnk.** No faur frae douce Jeems Kaye's coal ree, Coghill *Poems* (1890) 42. **Gall.** It was like an outhouse or a door of wood. . . Some shepherd's shelter about a sheep ree, left from the nights of the recent lambing time, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxvii; Like a great swine that lies all abroad in the filth of the ree, *ib.*; Sheep-ree, swine-ree (J.M.).

**3.** *Comb.* **Ree-of-snow**, a snow-wreath. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **4.** *v.* To enclose or surround with a wall of stone or turf. w.Sc., Lth. (Jam.) **5.** Of snow: to form in wreaths. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**REE**, *sb.*$^{3}$ and *adj.*$^{1}$ Sc. [rī.] **1.** *sb.* A period of stormy weather which usually occurs about Whitsuntide. See **Beltane-ree**, s.v. **Beltane, 3.**

**Sh.I.** There were certain times of the season when storms were specially expected. These were called Rees, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 116; 'Man, dis is shürely da Belton ree—.' 'Ree or no ree, I ken he [it] wis a cursid cowld aboot da time 'at da day begood to brak,' *Sh. News* (May 27, 1899); **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$

**2.** *adj.* Of the weather: windy, clear, and frosty.

**Cai.**$^{1}$ A ree caal day.

**REE**, *v.*$^{2}$ and *sb.*$^{4}$ In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **rie** n.Cy. n.Yks. e.Yks. Nhp.$^{1}$ Shr.$^{1}$; **wree** Sc. (Jam.); and in forms **array** Wil.$^{1}$; **ray** e.Cy. s.Cy. Wil.$^{1}$; **rue** I.W. w.Cy. Dev.$^{1}$; **ry** e.Yks.; **rye** Nhp.$^{1}$ War.$^{3}$ Shr.$^{2}$ Hrt. [rī, rē.] **1.** *v.* To riddle corn, beans, &c. by means of a peculiar eddying motion; to cleanse pulse from sand. Cf. **reeve**, *v.*$^{3}$

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Per.** Gae 'wa an' ree beans (G.W.). **Slg.** A farmer guid Was reein' beans, Towers *Poems* (1885) 91. **Lth.** (Jam.) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Cum.** Fwok ree's a lock wheat in a seive, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 254; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** *Trans. Antiq. and Arch. Soc.* (1866–95) XIII. pt. ii. 267. **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.**$^{12}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$ **Nhp.**$^{1}$ To cleanse corn which has been winnowed, by working it round into an eddy in a sieve, thereby bringing the chaff, and 'sids' into the centre of the sieve, that they may be readily gathered together and removed with the hand. A labourer who works it expertly is said to 'rye it up well.' **War.**$^{3}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ I can riddle an' I can rie, Toss a pancake an' rear a pie; **Shr.**$^{2}$ **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. iii. 64. **e.Cy.**, **s.Cy.** Ray (1691). **I.W.** (C.J.V.) **w.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Wil.**$^{1}$ **Dev.** Ray (1691); **Dev.**$^{1}$

Hence (1) **Reeans**, *sb. pl.* the coarser damaged beans which will not pass through the sieve; (2) **Reed**, *ppl. adj.* of corn: dressed and cleaned; (3) **Reeing-riddle**, *sb.* the sieve for 'reeing' beans, &c.; (4) **Ryinge**, *sb.* a small quantity, as much as a riddle will contain.

(1) **Per.** (G.W.) (2) **Wil.** Davis *Agric.* (1813). (3) **Per.** (G.W.) (4) **e.Yks.** We putte a ryinge . . . of barley, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 104.

**2.** *sb.* A small riddle larger than a sieve. Sc. *Gl. Sibb.* (1802) (Jam.). Lth. (Jam.) **3.** *Comp.* **Ree-ruck**, a small rick of corn, in form of a stack, put up to be easily dried.

**s.Sc.** The term is supposed to contain an allusion to the form that the coarser part of the grain assumes in the act of riddling (*ib.*).

**REE**, *adj.*$^{2}$, *sb.*$^{5}$ and *v.*$^{3}$ Sc. Irel. Yks. Also in form **ray** Sc. (Jam.) [rī, rē.] **1.** *adj.* Crazy, delirious; rude, wild; unmanageable; of a horse: restive, frolicsome.

**Sc.** To go ray [to go mad], *Gl. Sibb.* (1802) (Jam.). **Rnf.** Read, an' leugh, maist like to worry Till my pow grew haflins ree, A. Wilson *Poems* (1790) 193 (*ib.*). **Dmf.** A ree yad [a wild or high-spirited mare]; a ree chap [a wild blade] (*ib.*). **N.I.**$^{1}$ **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

**2.** Excited with drink; tipsy.

**Sc.** For many a braw balloon we see;—Until their noddle twin them ree, And kiss the causey, R. Galloway *Poems* (1788) 23 (Jam.). **Or.I.** (S.A.S.) **Abd.** Gin ance we get a wee thing ree, We're unco proud an' vain, Cock *Strains* (1810) II. 142. **Per.** Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 10. **Frf.** They . . . drank till they were ree, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 232. **Fif.** Ye get ree wi' whisky, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 73. **Rnf.** Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 124. **Ayr.** As muckle siller . . . as would hae kept ony honest man blithe and ree frae New'ersday to Hogmanae, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) v. **Lnk.** Young an' auld alike gat ree, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 72. **Lth.** Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 147. **Edb.** Tammie . . . was a whit ree with the good cheer, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xv. **Peb.** *Lintoun Green* (1685) 31, ed. 1817. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**3.** *sb.* Excitement; frenzy.

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ **Lnk.** 'In a ree,' in a state of temporary delirium; expressive of the state of one who has not slept off intoxication (Jam.).

**4.** *v.* To become excited; to get into a rage.

**Bnff.**$^{1}$, **w.Sc.** (Jam.) **Yks.** Yey lahtle ragils, Ah'll nut hev yey rampin' and reein' whiles t'squire an his lady cooms oop t'walk, Macquoid *Doris Barugh* (1877) xviii.

Hence **Reed**, *ppl. adj.* angry. w.Yks.$^{1}$

**REE**, *int.* and *v.*$^{4}$ Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Suf. Dev. Also written **re** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) n.Cy. [rī.] **1.** *int.* A call to a horse to go to the right.

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ (s.v. Heck). **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Cum.**$^{4}$ (s.v. Heck). **Yks.** (K.) **n.Yks.**$^{1}$ (s.v. Hop). **Suf.**$^{1}$ **Dev.** He soon found that some or other of the crook horses invariably crossed him on the road . . . owing to two words of the driver, namely 'gee' and 'ree,' which he took a malicious pleasure in calling out contrary to what he ought—making them go to the right when they should have gone to the left, and *vice versâ*, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. Lett. ii.

**2.** A call to a horse to go backward. n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **3.** *v.* In phr. *neither to ree nor harve*, *fig.* to turn neither one way nor the other, to prove stubborn. n.Yks.$^{2}$ Cf. *neither heck nor ree*, s.v. **Heck**, *int.* **2.**

**REE, REEA, REEAD, REEAF**, see **Rear**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Rey, Ride, Raff**, *sb.*$^{3}$

**REEAK, REEAND**, see **Rake**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Reach**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Rand**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**REEANG**, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Also written **rāng** (*pr.* reeang) n.Yks.$^{1}$; **reang** m.Yks.$^{1}$; **wreeang** n.Yks.$^{2}$ [riəŋ.] **1.** A stripe or wale on the flesh caused by blows with a whip or switch; also a dirty mark, esp. on the wrist of an imperfectly washed hand. n.Yks.$^{12}$, m.Yks.$^{1}$ Hence (1) **Reeanged**, (2) **Reeang-set**, *ppl. adj.* discoloured; striped as the flesh after sharp blows; marked by dirty fingers; (3) **Reangy**, *adj.* of the flesh: having livid spots; of dogs: mangy.

(1) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **n.Yks.**$^{12}$ Pr. reeanged, *g* hard; **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). (2) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ (3) **n.Yks.** His shoulder is reangy (I.W.); Chiefly used of dogs, as 'T'bitch were auld and reangy.' If applied to human beings it is always in contempt. *Obsol.* (R.H.H.)

**2.** Phr. *to come off in reeangs*, of the thread of a ball or clue: to come off several rounds together. n.Yks. (I.W.)

**REEAR, REEAST, REEAVLE**, see **Rear**, *adj.*, **Rest**, *v.*$^{2}$, **Ravel**, *v.*$^{2}$

**REEBEN**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **reebin** S. & Ork.$^{1}$ [rī·bin.] The narrow upper board of a boat to which the gunwale is fastened. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.$^{1}$

[Cp. Dan. *ripe*, a sheer strake (Larsen).]

**REEBLE**, *sb.* Bnff.$^{1}$ [rī·bl.] A greedy person or animal.

**REEBLE, REEBLE-RABBLE, REECE**, see **Ribble**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Ribble-rabble, Reest**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**REECH**, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Lan. Chs. War. Shr. [rītʃ.]
**1.** *sb.* Smoke; steam. See **Reek**, *sb.*$^1$

**w.Yks.** Some foaks are too greedy to live, They woldn't lose th' reech off their pobs, *Warty Rhymes* (1894) 13. **Lan.** Au con see th' reech ut th' back o' owd Juddie barn, Brierley *Daisy Nook* (1859) 28; **Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$

Hence **Reechy**, *adj.* smoky, begrimed with smoke; also dirty, unwashed.

**w.Yks.**$^2$ **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1854). **s.Chs.**$^1$ Dhŭ chim·li)z des·pürt ree·chi. **War.**$^1$; **War.**$^2$ You'll mek them clothes reechy, if you hang 'em in the kitchen. **Shr.**$^1$ Er's a grimy reechy lookin' thing, I shouldna like to ate after 'er.

**2.** *Comb.* **Reech-o'-bacco**, enough tobacco to fill a pipe; a smoke.

**Lan.** Gi's a reech o' 'bacco, an' I'll tell tho, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 122, ed. 1879. **s.Lan.**$^1$ Aw were havin' a reech o' bacca.

**3.** *v.* To smoke; to emit smoke or steam.

**Lan.** They set th' chimbley reechin again, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 2; Slapt the mon sitch a thwang at o' varra reecht agen, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 25; **Lan.**$^1$

[**1.** The kitchen malkin pins Her richest lockram 'bout her reechy neck, Shaks. *Cor.* II. i. 224.]

**REECH, REECHER**, see **Reach**, *v.*$^{12}$, **Retch, Reacher.**

**REECHNIE**, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. **1.** *adj.* Rough in appearance or manner.

**Bnff.** Formerly very common. Now nearly died out (W.A.C.).

**2.** *sb.* A person of rough, ungainly appearance or manners. Bnff.$^1$

**REECHY**, *adj.* Nhp. Shr. [rī·tʃi.] Rancid, esp. of bacon or butter.

**Nhp.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ That butter's nasty reechy stuff—I conna ate it.

**REED**, *sb.*$^1$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **rede** Dmf.; **reid** I.W. [rīd.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Reed-billy**, a bunch of straw for thatching; (2) **-bird**, the reed-warbler, *Acrocephalus streperus*; (3) **-blade**, the reedy meadow-grass, *Poa aquatica*; (4) **-bread**, a large, thin, hard, unleavened cake made of oatmeal; (5) **-broad**, a 'broad' overgrown with reeds; (6) **-bunting**, the bearded titmouse, *Panurus biarmicus*; (7) **-chucker**, see (2); (8) **-comb**, a hand-tool for combing straw for thatching; (9) **-comber**, a machine for combing straw for thatching; (10) **-cotton**, down from the seed-heads of reed; (11) **-drawer**, a person who combs straw through a frame; (12) **-drawing**, pulling rough straw through a frame which combs it out; (13) **-holder**, a thatcher's bow fastened to the roof to hold the straw; (14) **-maker**, see (9); (15) **-mote**, a single stalk of wheat-straw; (16) **-oat**, the tartary oat, *Avena orientalis*; (17) **-pheasant**, see (6); (18) **-press**, a press for holding the sheaves used in reed-drawing; (19) **-roll**, (20) **-rond**, *obs.*, a plot or thicket of reeds on a swamp or shallow part of a river; (21) **-sheaf**, a bundle of unthreshed straw, ready for thatching; (22) **-shoal**, ? a patch of weeds growing in shallow water [not known to our correspondents]; (23) **-sparrow**, (*a*) the reed-bunting, *Emberiza schoeniclus*; (*b*) the sedge-warbler, *Acrocephalus phragmitis*; (*c*) the reed-warbler, *A. streperus*; (*d*) see (6); (24) **-willy**, the willow-grass, *Polygonum amphibium*; (25) **-wren**, see (6).

(1) **I.W.** (C.J.V.), **w.Cy.** (Hall.) (2) **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 46. (3) **Nhp.**$^1$ While two young swains in love's discoursings fell, Lapping up love-knot plaits, and many a spell, With broad green reed-blades, Clare *Shep. Calendar* (1827) 147. (4) **w.Yks.**$^2$, **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ (5) **Nrf.** It had been a 'gladen-broad,' and they grow up quicker than the 'reed-broads,' Emerson *Lagoons* (ed. 1896) 221. (6) **Ess.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 31. (7) **Nrf.** Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 39. (8, 9) **nw.Dev.**$^1$ (10) **Nrf.** The whole broad was flecked with reed cotton and swans' feathers, *Fishing Gazette* (Feb. 28, 1891) 121, col. 3. (11) **Dor.** Noted reed-drawers were they, Hardy *Tess* (1891) xliii. (12) **Dor.** Oak seized the cut ends of the sheaves, as if he were going to engage in the operation of 'reed-drawing,' *ib. Madding Crowd* (1874) vi; Reed-drawing is fearful hard work, *ib. Tess* (1891) xliii. (13) **Glo.**$^1$, **w.Cy.** (Hall.) (14) **w.Som.**$^1$ A machine driven by power for straightening and preparing wheat straw for thatching, by combing out short and bruised stalks. 'Root pulper, turnip cutter, sheep troughs, pigs troughs, reed maker,' *Wellington Wkly. News* (Oct. 15, 1885). (15) **Som.** (W.F.R.), **w.Som.**$^1$ **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 277. **n.Dev.** A reed-mote 'd a-knact ma down, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 53. (16) **Chs.** Marshall *Review* (1818) II 6. (17) **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** (P.H.E.); Swainson *ib.* 31. (18) **Dor.** They reached the wheat-barn. . . One end of the long structure was full of corn; the middle was where the reed-drawing was carried on, and there had already been placed in the reed-press . . . as many sheaves of wheat as would be sufficient for the women to draw from during the day. . . Putting on their gloves all set to work in a row in front of the press, an erection formed of two posts connected by a cross-beam, under which the sheaves to be drawn were laid ears outward, the beam being pegged down by pins in the uprights, and lowered as the sheaves diminished, Hardy *Tess* (1891) xliii. (19) **e.An.**$^1$ (20) **Nrf.** Grose (1790). **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). (21) **Dor.** You can bring up some reed-sheaves to me, one by one, Hardy *Madding Crowd* (1874) xxxvii. **Som.** Wheat is seldom threshed with the straw, but the ears are cut off, and the . . . ear pitching is the provincial term for this management, and the sheaves thus prepared are called reed sheaves, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 515. (22) **Lin.** The water . . . was surrounded by a reed-shoal, Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) vi. (23, *a*) **Nhb.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 31, 1898). **Not.** Swainson *ib.* 71. **n.Lin.** (E.P.) **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 46. **Wil.** Thurn *Birds* (1870) 27. **Som.** A reed-sparrow perched upon a twig beside his hazel stick, Raymond *Good Souls* (1901) 280. (*b*) **Lin.** (G.P.), **Shr.**$^1$ (*c*) **War.**$^3$ **Shr.**$^1$ Common in the vicinity of large sheets of water, where the Reed, *Arundo Phragmites*, abounds. **Wil.** Thurn *Birds* (1870) 59. (*d*) **Nrf.** (E.G.P.) (24) **Nhb.**$^1$ It is common in cultivated fields, where it grows freely, but is never observed to flower. (25) **Nrf.** (E.G.P.)

**2.** Unthreshed straw, esp. straw prepared for thatching.

**Glo.**$^1$ **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**$^1$ Seldom used. **Dor.** The green moss wer a-spread on the thatch, That I left yollow reed, Barnes *Poems* (ed. 1869-70) 25; **Dor.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ A good lot of reed for sale, *Wellington Wkly. News* (Aug. 20, 1885). **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 358; **Dev.**$^4$, **nw.Dev.**$^1$ **Cor.**$^1$ Unbruised straw used for bedding horses; **Cor.**$^2$

Hence *to draw reed*, *phr.* to pull rough straw through a frame which combs it out. w.Dor. (C.V.G.) **3.** Part of a weaver's loom; see below.

**Dmb.** Thou has neither spool nor reed, And o' ill yarn dis never dread, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 59. **Lnk.** Loom, heddles, treadles, thrums, reeds and pirn-wheel was a' brought and set up, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 211. **Lth.** Sax reeds for harn, and four for linen, Thomson *Poems* (1819) 36. **Dmf.** Reid *Poems* (1894) 56. **Uls.** A massive wooden frame, the interior of which is twice as long [horizontally] as it is broad [perpendicularly], and the longer bars are extended at the ends, each of the four projections being pierced with a hole, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853-62) V. 98. **w.Yks.** Here an thear brocken we trellis wark a reeds and gears, Tom Treddlehoyle *Thowts, &c.* (1845) 20; This is a contrivance made by placing very thin and narrow flat pieces of metal in an upright position, with a very small opening between them, for the ends of the warp to pass through. In this way the ends are kept quite separate and thus free from entanglement. The reed is about 5 or 6 inches deep and of the same length as the width of the warp to be woven (J.T.). **Lan.** (S.W.) **s.Lan.**$^1$ The part of a loom through which the warp threads pass. Reed an' gears. **Chs.**$^1$ A frame of flattened wires for separating the threads of the warp, and for beating the weft up to the web. [*Lame*, the reed, or stay [slay] of a weavers loom (Cotgr.).]

Hence (1) **Reeding-hook**, *sb.* a hook used for drawing the warp-threads through the reed; (2) **Reedy**, *adj.* of a warp: light in weight; (3) *to take in one's reed and gears*, *phr.* to die.

(1) **s.Lan.**$^1$ (2) **w.Yks.** (S.A.B.) (3) **Lan.** He's ta'en his reed and geirs in, lang sin, Harland & Wilkinson *Leg.* (1873) 195.

**4.** In weaving: a measure of work; see below.

**Lan.** The reed was measured by the yard, the commonest counts being 2,200, 2,400, or 3,000 to the yard, i.e. 3,000 2 threads, 3 threads, or 8 threads would be respectively 6,000, 9,000, and 24,000 ends or threads to the yard. 'Chep-trip,' 'touch-and-go,' and a host of other nicknames, mean something with neither much warp nor weft, and that they have to weave a great length for very little money. They were always called 'reeds of work' (S.W.); An geet a reed o' chep-trip to whiffle, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) iii; Reeds of work, *ib.*

**5.** A wood; a woody strip of land. e.An. (Hall.), Suf.$^1$

**REED**, *sb.*$^2$ Sc. [rīd.] **1.** A cattle-yard. Cf. **ree**, *sb.*$^2$ **2.**

**Per.** Naethin' for them but an open reed, Ian Maclaren *Auld*

*Lang Syne* (1895) 14. **Fif.** Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 20. **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 352.

2. A bay, roadstead. **Or.I.** Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 803.

**REED**, *sb.*$^{3}$ Yks. Lan. Chs. [rīd.] State, condition; esp. in phr. *in poor reed.*

**w.Yks.** Ah sud caushan sum on yo ta keep aght at same reed, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1846) p. vi. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ Aw'm i' a poor reed this mornin. **Chs.**$^{1}$ 'What sort of bricks has he to sell?' 'But middling; he's in a poor reed just now.'

**REED**, *conj.* *Obs.* Sc. Lest, in case, for fear that. Cf. **rad**, *adj.*$^{1}$

**Abd.** They'd better whisht, reed I sud raise a fry, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 16, ed. 1812.

**REED**, see **Read**, *sb.*$^{1}$, *v.*$^{2}$, **Red**, *adj.*, **Red(d**, *v.*$^{1}$, *sb.*$^{2}$, **Rede**, *adj.*, **Rood**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**REEDEN**, *adj.* n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **reedan** Wm.; **wreeden** N.Cy.$^{1}$ w.Yks. ne.Lan.$^{1}$; **wridden** N.Cy.$^{1}$; **wrydden** w.Yks.; and in form **reedent** Cum.$^{14}$ [rī·dən.] Peevish, irritable, angry.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Cum.** From his notorious habit of speaking in a bitter ill-natured style, [he] was known by the sobriquet of Reeden't coward, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 41; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** She wos reedan an dud flyte an sed 'Thoo good-fer-nowt cloot-heead,' *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 6; He's sic a reeden paddok, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 16. **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **n.Lan.** She's a reeden aud woman (R.H.H.); **n.Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$

Hence (1) **Reedaness**, *sb.* a state of irritation or ill-temper; (2) **Reeden-like**, *adj.* as though irritable.

(1) **Wm.** Theears bin nowt bet reedaness, saace, fratchin, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 15. (2) Quite reeden-like, he roondt [*sic*] on me, *ib.* 13.

[Cp. Swed. *vred*, angry (Widegren).]

**REEDEN**, see **Redden**, *v.*

**REEDING-PLANE**, *sb.* Sc. A carpenter's plane, which forms three rods at once; a 'centre bead' plane, making two or more beads. (Jam.), (G.W.)

**REEDS**, *sb.* Bnff.$^{1}$ [Not known to our correspondents.] A method of catching the young of the coal-fish; see below.

It is simply done by a hand-line from a boat anchored, commonly by a stone, near the shore.

**REED-SHANK, REEDSHIP, REED-STAKE**, see **Redshank**. **Readship**, **Redstake**.

**REE-DUR**, *sb.* Der. A male yearling sheep. Addy *Sheffield Gl.* (1891). See **Dur.**

**REEF**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Der. Lin. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Also written **reefe** w.Yks.; and in forms **ref** n.Yks.; **refe, reif, rife** Sc. (Jam.); **riff** War.$^{2}$ s.Wor.$^{1}$ Shr.$^{1}$ Hrf.$^{2}$ Glo.$^{1}$ [rīf, rif.] **1.** A cutaneous eruption; the itch; the mange; a sore in the head. Cf. **rove**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Edb.** Collies, bairns, and sheep, Wi' tar and butter smears, aff cald, Lice, reef, and scabs, tae keep, *Carlop Green* (1793) 171, ed. 1817; 'Tis but ae night, We'll e'en stay, (maybe get the rife,) Till 'tis day-light, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 35, ed. 1801. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ Her hair war seea felter'd an' cotter'd wi elf locks, for want o' powin, sin shoe'd t'reef, ii. 287. **Chs.**$^{123}$, **Der.**$^{1}$ *Obs.* **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884); **Lin.**$^{1}$ Gaffer has got a bad reef. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{2}$, **s.Wor.**$^{1}$, **Shr.**$^{1}$, **Hrf.**$^{2}$, **Glo.**$^{1}$

Hence **Reefy**, *adj.* scabby, itching; of a horse: 'greasy-heeled.'

**Edb.** Wi' breeks gay an' raggit an' twa reefy hands, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 132. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **n.Yks.** I scorn thy words, thou filthy refie jade, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) 74, in (K.). **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703). **War.** (J.R.W.)

2. *Comp.* **Reef-saw**, an ointment for the itch. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*)

[Cp. OE. *hrēof*, rough, scabby, leprous (B.T.).]

**REEF**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Dor.$^{1}$ [rīf.] A broad piece.

They've mowed sich a reef o' groun' to-day.

**REEF**, *sb.*$^{3}$ N.I.$^{1}$ [rīf.] A rent, a tear.

**REEF**, *adv.* s.Chs.$^{1}$ [rīf.] 'Lief.'

Not common. Ahy)d rée·für goa· til stop ŭ)wom· [I'd reefer go till stop a-wom].

**REEFOGUE**, see **Reefouge.**

**REEFORT**, *sb.* *Obsol.* Sc. Also written **reefart**; and in forms **rifart, ryfart** (Jam.). The radish, *Raphanus sativus.*

**Sc.** (Jam.); Forbye custocks, carlings, rifarts an' syboes, Outram *Lyrics* (1887) 9. **Rnf.** Sybows, and rifarts, and carlings, That are baith sodden and raw, Sempill *Bridal*, st. 6.

Hence **Reefart-nosed**, *adj.* having a nose in colour or shape like a radish.

**Edb.** Wi's reefart-nosed, blae-cheeked wife, *Carlop Green* (1793) 128, ed. 1817.

[Fr. *raifort*, the raddish (Cotgr.).]

**REEFOUGE**, *sb.* Irel. Also written **reefogue** Wxf.

1. The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis.*

**Ir.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 29.

2. The wren, *Troglodytes parvulus.* Wxf. (J.S.)

[Ir. *reafog*, a kind of lark (O'Reilly).]

**REEFU', REEGH**, see **Rierful**, **Ree**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**REEING-SIEVE**, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Bdf. Hrt. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Also written **rieing-** Cum. Nhp.$^{1}$ Shr.$^{1}$; and in forms **ray-** Wil.$^{1}$; **rayen-** I.W. Dor.$^{1}$; **raying-** Som.; **ree-an-** Cum.$^{4}$; **reen-** w.Yks.$^{2}$ Lei.$^{1}$; **rin-** Nhp.$^{12}$ Som.; **ryeing-** War.$^{3}$; **rying-** Nhp.$^{1}$ Bdf. Hrt. A fine sieve used for riddling and cleansing corn, clover, &c. See **Ree**, *v.*$^{2}$

**Cum.** (M.P.), **Cum.**$^{14}$, **w.Yks.**$^{2}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$ **War.**$^{3}$ A skilful workman could, with a threepenny-piece placed anywhere in the corn in the ryeing sieve, 'rye' the coin into the middle of the sieve and on the top of the corn in which it had been placed. This operation often formed the subject of rural wagering. **Shr.**$^{1}$ **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 141. **Hrt.** A brass or iron bound hand-seive, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. iii. 64. **I.W.** (C.J.V.) **Wil.**$^{1}$ Used to get the dust out of horses' chaff. **Dor.** *Gl.* (1851); **Dor.**$^{1}$, **Som.** (W.F.R.)

**REEK**, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **reak** Wm. Ken.; **reik** Sc. (Jam.) e.Yks.; and in forms **rack** Nhb.; **rake** n.Ir. Dor.$^{1}$; **reck** Cum.$^{4}$; **reeak** e.Yks.$^{1}$; **rick** Cai.$^{1}$ w.Yks. m.Lan.$^{1}$; **rik** w.Yks.; *pret.* and *pp.* **ruck** Suf.$^{1}$ [rīk, riək, rik.] **1.** *sb.* Smoke. See **Reech.**

**Sc.** The reek had not as yet risen from any chimney, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 78. **Sh.I.** Sae reek wins oot, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 72. **n.Sc.** Thro' this reek and thro' this smeek, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) II. 71, ed. 1875. **ne.Sc.** He'll be drooned in reek, sune, Gordon *Northward Ho* (1894) 55. **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Kcd.** He steed until we cudna see His burly buik for reek, Grant *Lays* (1884) 29. **w.Sc.** Blaw awa' the reek frae their faces, Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 239, ed. 1877. **s.Sc.** Careless o' the reek, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 323. **Ir.** Her eyes met his through the reek and gloom, Macmanus *Silk of Kine* (1896) 237. **n.Ir.** Dael a stime Cud ye see in the kitchen for beautiful rake, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 50; **N.I.**$^{1}$ **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**$^{12}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Dur.**$^{1}$, **e.Dur.**$^{1}$, **w.Dur.**$^{1}$, **Lakel.**$^{12}$ **Cum.** T'reek ower t'hearth did puff, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 166; **Cum.**$^{4}$ **Wm.** When the dure hoppens awth seat an reek et blaw ea yer feace, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 46, ed. 1821. **s.Wm.** Pēat rēak (J.A.B.). **n.Yks.**$^{1234}$ **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ T'hoos is full o' reek. **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** I spied a breath of blue rik, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) x; **w.Yks.**$^{1345}$ 'Bacca-reek. **Lan.** (A.E.C.), **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$ (s.v. Reech), **m.Lan.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.** Wi'in sight o' his own chimler reek, Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 109; **n.Lin.**$^{1}$

Hence (1) **Reeky**, (*a*) *adj.* smoky, smoking; (*b*) *sb.* a name given to Edinburgh because of the cloud of smoke which overhangs the old town; *gen.* in phr. *auld Reekie*; (2) **Reeky-Peter**, *sb.* a 'peer-man,' a candlestick for candles of fir; (3) **Reikiness**, *sb.* smokiness.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** A reeky house and a scolding wife Will lead a man a fashious life, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 33, ed. 1881. **Sh.I.** He's [it's] a shame to see wis sittin' in a reeky süttie hole o' a hoos, *Sh. News* (Dec. 4, 1897). **Dmf.** Then as to color, it should be deep for our reeky atmosphere here, Carlyle *Lett.* (1844) in *Atlantic Monthly* (1898) 678. **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **n.Yks.**$^{12}$ **e.Yks.** A reeky chimney (Miss A.); **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ T'low, smudgy and reeky hoal o' Leeds, ii. 355. (*b*) **Sc.** Lang may Auld Reekie's lums reek rarely, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 156. **Rnf.** His merits mak auld Reekie ring, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 60. **Lnk.** Auld Reeky mourn in sable hue, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 16. **Lth.** Wi' geese an' turkies, mony ane O' Reekie's sons is steghing, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 16. **Gall.** A sleekie Young writer lad, com' frae auld Reekie, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 72. (2) **Bnff.** 'Maister's' arm-chair, with 'Reeky-Peter' for reading the 'Aberdeen Journal,' Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) *Introd.* 9. (3) **Sc.** (Jam.)

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Reek-fowl,** (2) **-hen,** *obsol.*, a hen paid as a tax; the tax itself; (3) **-penny,** *obs.*, a tax paid to the clergy on all chimneys that had fires in them; (4) **-ridden,** smoke-ridden; (5) **-shot,** of the eyes: become suddenly sore and watery without any apparent cause; (6) **-stained,** smoke-begrimed; (7) **-streak,** a faint line of smoke.

(1) **Bnff., Abd.** (Jam.) (2) **Sh.I.** (Jam.), **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Bnff., Abd.** It has been supposed that reik hen was the name of a duty originally paid . . . for the liberty of taking fuel from a moss, . . a hen being due for each chimney or reik; and thus it was equivalent to the term Hearth-money, or as it was also denominated, Peter-pence (Jam.). **Abd.** It had been the practice from time immemorial to bind every tenant to pay yearly to the laird a 'reek hen.' In former days . . . the fowl . . . had never been really exacted; it was merely a symbol of vassalage. . . But in the modernised form of lease . . . the figurative reek-hen had . . . been converted into half-a-dozen, nine, or a dozen 'properly fed fowls,' according to the size of the holding, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xix. **Bwk.** The hereditary office of forester of the forest of Coldingham still exists, and derives some trifling dues from all inhabited houses within its boundaries. . . The principal of these is called reek hens, being a yearly exaction of a hen for each chimney, *Agric. Surv.* 348 (Jam.). **Cum.**$^4$ (3) **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.** All tithes and Easter offerings (except reek penny and communicants), *Visitation of Chollerton* (1735) in *Nhb. Cy. Hist.* (1897) IV. 270; **Nhb.**$^1$, **Nhb., Dur.** (J.H.), **Dur.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^4$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ (4) **Dmf.** Far in the reek-ridden city Betimes ye may grieve, Reid *Poems* (1894) 44. (5) **Slk.** (Jam.) (6) **Sh.I.** The locker of the green chest contained certain well-kept, reek-stained coins, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 53. (7) **Nhb.** A speck seen on a mune-lit sea, A reek-streak i' the blast, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 85.

**3.** Phr. (1) *it's a sour reek*, used of a wife beating her husband; see below; (2) *not to be able to spare the reek off one's own shit*, to be very greedy and grasping; (3) *to blow one's reek*, to smoke a pipe; (4) *—gar claise gae through the reek*, see below; (5) *— raise the reek*, to fire a gun.

(1) **Sc.** 'It is a soure reek, where the good wife dings the good man.' A man . . . coming out of his house with tears on his cheeks, was ask'd the occasion; he said there was a soure reek in the house; but upon farther inquiry, it was found that his wife had beaten him, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 186. (2) **n.Yks.** (T.K.) (3) **Kcb.** Come awa into the kitchen, boy, an' blaw your reek here, Armstrong *Kirkiebrae* (1896) 89. (4) **Fif.** To pass the clothes of a new-born child through the smoke of a fire . . . meant to ward off from the infant the fatal influence of witchcraft (Jam.). (5) **Frf.** Ye'll may be raise the reek ance, Sands *Poems* (1833) 52.

**4.** A smoke; the act of smoking; a whiff of a pipe.

**Cld.** I'll hae a reek o' the pipe (Jam.). **Ayr.** We sat doon . . . to tak a reek of the pipe, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 94. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Lakel.**$^2$ We'll hev a reek o' bacca under a tree. **w.Yks.** Let us hev a reek, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 273; If aw have a rick or two, Hartley *Puddin* (1876) 111.

**5.** A smoke-like vapour; steam, fog, mist; also dust.

**Sh.I.** See da reek staandin' oot o' da grund, uncle, is dat fir ill wadder? *Sh. News* (July 7, 1900). **Per.** Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 106, ed. 1887. **Edb.** Mornin' mist or reek, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 61. **Dmf.** Reek, mist, cold, wet; the day before yesterday there was one of our completest London fogs, Carlyle *Lett.* (1837) in *Atlantic Monthly* (1898) 300; **Nhb.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** Thompson *Hist. Welton* (1869) 170. **w.Yks.**$^1$ ii. 320, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Not.** I'm all of a reek (J.H.B.). **n.Lin.**$^1$ The steam which proceeds from a brew-house or from a newly-turned manure hill. **Nhp.**$^1$ The land is all of a reek on a hot day. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**$^2$ **Nrf.** 'It's rather unhealthy morning.' 'Ay, them reeks won't hurt you,' Emerson *Marsh Leaves* (1898) 4. **Suf.** (E.G.P.), **Suf.**$^1$ **s.Cy.** Ray (1691). **Ken.** (K.); Mist or steam, whether arising from a washing shaul, or from a dung mixon (W.F.S.). **ne.Ken.** (H.M.) **Sur.**$^1$ The steam or smoke arising from wet grass, or from a heated stack. **Sus.**$^1$ **Dev.** Dang ma stears! thicker baint briss, it's a seat o' reek, Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. I. iv.

Hence **Reeky,** *adj.* steaming; foggy.

**Nhb.** Droppin' sweet frae iv'ry hair And hidden iv a reeky cloud, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 27. **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**6.** Fumes, scent, smell.

**Sc.** As for the Gregara, I never could abye the reek of them, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xi. **Dmf.** When Bruce is laid on till a trail, the verra first reek that grups his neb is what he'll haud on till, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 157. **N.I.**$^1$ The smell of peat smoke. **Nhb.** My heid that wes fair dizzy wi' the reek o' the whisky I'd taen, Pease *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 115. **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**7.** A house having a chimney.

**Sh.I.** To feed these birds [King's hawks] a hen was demanded from every house; or (as it was called) from every reek, under the name of Hawk-hens, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 134, ed. 1891; **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**8.** *Obs.* A tax paid to the vicar or rector.

**w.Yks.**$^3$ So much for reek, house custom, eggs, &c.

**9.** *Fig.* A state of hot anger; a disturbance, tumult.

**Sc.** A reek in the house (Jam.). **Lakel.** They'd a bit ov a reek ower t'dikes (B.K.). **m.Yks.**$^1$

**10.** *v.* To smoke; to emit smoke.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Cai.**$^1$ To make a signal by smoke. **Abd.** It's reekin' like onything, McKenzie *Cruisie Sketches* (1894) iii. **Lnk.** Div ye no see the lum reekin'? Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 33. **Dmf.** Reeking like a Kilogie, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 326. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ The chimley's reekin badly. **Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^1$ **Wm.** It reeks yee cannit see yan anudder, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 16. **n.Yks.**$^1$ 'He reeks like a sod-heap,' of a person smoking tobacco so vehemently that he is obscured by his own smoke; **n.Yks.**$^{24}$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Oor chimler reeks sadly. **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**$^1$ T'chimla smudges and reeks seea, ii. 285. **Lan.** The storm that mays eauwr chimley reek, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 233. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Rut.**$^1$

Hence **Reeking-house,** *sb.* an inhabited house; esp. in phr. *to keep a reeking house*, to maintain a household.

**Abd.** There was achteen reekan' houses i' the Daugh, Michie *Deeside Tales* (1872) 57. **Ayr.** They travelled all day, not venturing to approach any reeking house, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) xxii. **Lnk.** An ye keep a reeking house an a rocking cradle three eleven years as I hae done, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 228.

**11.** Phr. (1) *to gar one's rumple reek*, to thrash soundly; (2) *to let reek*, to discharge a gun; also used *fig.*

(1) **Abd., Fif.** (Jam., s.v. Reekim). (2) **n.Yks.** A oop wi' t'gun and let reek, Frank *Fishing* (1894) 28. **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.); Bi t'time he'd etten three mahthfuls he gat so mad 'at he let reek wi' it at cubbard dooar, *Pudsey Olm.* (1893) in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 29, 1896); **w.Yks.**$^5$ I lets reek intul him bud t'wife soin pāated us, 78.

**12.** To emit vapour; to steam; to perspire; to be misty.

**Sh.I.** Hit's better whaur he [it] reeks dan whaur he snaws, *Sh. News* (Aug. 14, 1897). **Fif.** Tennant *Anster* (1812) 131, ed. 1871. **Ayr.** The nappy reeks wi' mantling ream, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 131. **Rxb.** You and me . . . 'll need to haud the cuddie reekin' brawly this night, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 135. **Cum.** My bairn speaks, her blood it reeks, Burn *Poems* (1885) 245. **n.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^1$ 'It reeks and blaws,' that is, the snow is driven with such violence as to resemble smoke. **Der.**$^2$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ When fog arises the land is said to reek. **Rut.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ The kettle reeks, the water will soon boil. Wet clothes reek before a fire. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**$^2$ **Suf.** (E.G.P.); **Suf.**$^1$ How that there muckle dew reek. A ruck like a hoss. **Dor.**$^1$

**13.** With *again*: to perspire freely; of rain: to come on very heavily.

**n.Cy.** 'Dost rain?' 'Aye, it reeks again.' 'Dosta sweeat?' 'Yus, Ah fair reek again' (B.K.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.); **w.Yks.**$^1$ He sweeat while he reek'd ageean, ii. 288.

**14.** To fume; to be in a state of hot anger.

**m.Yks.**$^1$ How he does reek!

**REEK,** *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Nhb. Also in forms **reik, reyk** Sc. [rīk.] **1.** A blow.

**Sc.** *Sibb. Gl.* (1802) (Jam.). **Nhb.**$^1$ Aa fetcht him sic a reek alang the back.

**2.** Phr. *to reach a person reyks*, to smite him.

**Sc.** I' my wuth I raught yo reyks, Waddell *Isaiah* (1879) lx. 10.

**REEK,** *sb.*$^3$ Yks. [rīk.] Stock, family, lineage; always used in a bad sense. Cf. **ruck,** *sb.*$^4$ **5.**

**m.Yks.**$^1$ 'They are a bad reek.' 'Aye, and they come of a bad reek.' **w.Yks.** He comes on a bad reek, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**$^1$ They're aw of an ill reek, ii. 306.

**REEK,** *sb.*$^4$ and *v.*$^2$ Lin. [rīk.] **1.** *sb.* A pile, heap, esp. of snow; a drift. Cf. **rick,** *sb.*$^1$

(J.C.W.), **e.Lin.** (G.G.W.) **sw.Lin.**$^1$ They had to cut thruff the snow reeks in the town-street. The hounds trailed his cleān shirts into a snow reek, and there they were while the snow went.

**2.** *v.* To heap or pile up.

**sw.Lin.**$^1$ The snow was that reek'd up. It reeked the snow up strange and deep.

Hence **Reeking,** *ppl. adj.* heaped up.

What a reeking fire, *ib.*

[1. OE. *hrēac*, a heap, stack (B.T.).]

**REEK,** *sb.*$^5$ N.Cy.$^1$ [rīk.] A slang word for money.

**REEK,** *v.*$^3$ Sc. Also in forms **rake** Dmf.; **reick** Rnf.; **reik** Sc. (Jam.) [rīk.] To fit out, equip; to rig out, dress, accoutre; to make ready; *gen.* with *out* or *forth.*

**Sc.** (Jam.); Dinna ye mind, on this very floor, How we a' reek'd out, an' a' to Shirramuir? Maidment *Garland* (1824) 50, ed. 1868. **Rnf.** Some passage boats that were reicked out by way of privateers from Leith harbour, Wodrow *Corres.* (1709–31) II. 113, ed. 1843. **Ayr.** Reek ye out the pat an' spit, For the roast but an' the boil, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 131. **Edb.** Had I but siller I cou'd spare, To reek me out and pay my lare, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 20. **Dmf.** She had a lang crack wi' Mistress Rae till the lassies got themsel's rakit, Ponder *Kirkcumdoon* (1875) 17.

Hence (1) **Reekit,** *ppl. adj.* furnished with an outfit; well-dressed; (2) **Reiking,** *sb.* outfit, 'plenishing.'

(1) **s.Sc.** A weel 'reikit lass'—the meaning of which phrase is, that she had already provided what was considered a woman's part of the furnishing of a house, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 50. **Edb.** Whar aft weel reekit We met at e'en whan shops were steekit, Macneill *Bygane Times* (1811) 4. (2) **s.Sc.** Nelly . . . wad mak a better wife than ony o' thae young glaikit hizzies wha carried a' their reikin to the kirk on their back ilka Sabbath, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 50.

**REEK,** *v.*$^4$ *Obs.* n.Cy. To wear away; to waste; in phr. *the sickness reeks one.* (K.), N.Cy.$^2$

[OE. *wrecan*, to drive, press, punish (B.T.).]

**REEK,** *v.*$^5$ and *sb.*$^6$ Yks. Lan. Also in forms **reeak,** **reeok** Lan. **1.** *v.* To shout, scream, shriek.

**w.Yks.** Didn't I reek it aht, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) xix. **Lan.** Davies *Races* (1856) 238.

**2.** *sb.* A shriek; noise.

**Lan.** (J.A.P.); Seet op a greyt reeok, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 148.

**REEK,** *adj.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Windy, stormy. (Hall.)

**REEK,** see **Reach,** *v.*$^1$, **Reak, Rick,** *sb.*$^{13}$

**REEK-AIRN, REEKER,** see **Reckan, Reacher.**

**REEKIM,** *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **reekum** Bnff.$^1$; and in forms **reikim, reikum, rickam** (Jam.). [rī·kəm.]

**1.** *sb.* A smart blow; a riot, quarrel. Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.$^1$

**2.** *v.* To strike with a smart blow; to box. Bnff.$^1$

**REEKING,** see **Reckan.**

**REEL,** *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Cum. [rīl.] **1.** *sb.* A dance; see below; the music for such a dance.

**Sc.** It [the Strathspey] is divided into two sections, the first or 'reel,' consisting of eight bars; . . in doing the 'reel' part, in moving to the right, the right foot is advanced, followed closely by the left, then the left foot is brought down behind and the right raised, then two hops, concluding with the same 'setting step' as the Highland fling. Lastly, we have the Reel proper, world-famed, brisk, and lively dance. . . The tune for the Reel is quicker, and in the Reel pure and simple, the same number of bars are danced both in the reel and 'setting' parts, *Sh. News* (Mar. 2, 1901). **Cai.**$^1$ **Elg.** We've tripped through mony a queersome reel, Tester *Poems* (1865) 78. **Abd.** Beattie *Parings* (1801) 19, ed. 1873. **Kcd.** Grant *Lays* (1884) 99. **Fif.** Tennant *Anster* (1812) 130, ed. 1871. **Dmb.** The fiddles are begun to soun', For Peggie maun hae a reel, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 13. **Rnf.** Could play strathspey or reel, Young *Pictures* (1865) 14. **Ayr.** In ilka countra dance and reel, Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (1803) 14, ed. 1871. **Lnk.** Let's wi' a reel begin the glee, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 26. **Lth.** Reels are bobbit in the street, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 302. **Edb.** Caprin' through a reel Or countra dance, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 16. **Dmf.** Shennan *Tales* (1831) 39. **Cum.** 'Twas said the deil led off the reel, Burn *Ballads* (ed. 1877) 62.

**2.** Phr. *Reel of Tulloch*, see below.

**Sc.** The 'chief of Highland dances,' the Reel of Tulloch. . . In the Reel of Tulloch, after the first 'reel' part, a series of 'setting' to partners takes place as follows;—the couples 'set' four bars, then, each grasping the other by the rear part of the arm with the right hand, turn to the left in two bars, then change hands, dancing two bars the reverse way, the gentlemen meet in the centre and set as before, the partners resting, and thus alternately to the end, Forbes *Dances of Highlanders* in *Windsor Mag.* (May 1900) 748.

**3.** *v.* To dance a reel.

**Sc.** O how she danc'd! Sae trim, an' reel'd, an' set, A. Scott *Poems* (1811) 97 (Jam.). **Cai.**$^1$, **Abd.** (A.W.) **Rnf.** Come, here goes toe and heel; Noo richt and left, noo set, noo set, Reel noo, Barr *Poems* (1861) 219. **Ayr.** The nights we reel'd it in the ha', Or link'd it on the green, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 257. **Lnk.** Through ane anither we reissle an' reel, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 46. **Lth.** Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 305. **Bwk.** To reel an' swing, . . While dancin' in the barn, Calder *Poems* (1897) 93. **Dmf.** Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 64. **Gall.** He bowed—she smiled, and raise to reel, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 45, ed. 1897.

**REEL,** *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lin. Hmp. Wil. [rīl.]

**1.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *off the reel*, at rest; (2) *right off the reel*, on the spur of the moment; (3) *straight off the reel*, at once; (4) *to be off of the reel*, to be married; (5) *to run in a reel*, see below; (6) *to run off the reel*, to outstep bounds; to be beside oneself.

(1) **Sc.** Frae licht to mirk A man's brain's never aff the reel, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 74. (2) **Edb.** I had not the boldness to ask her right off the reel anent the Band, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 343. (3) **Nhb.** Awa' she nips eftor her, turns her grand right back inte the middle o' the field, an' wins straight aff the reel, Pease *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 95. (4) **Sh.I.** Geordie o' Newgird, an' Eppie o' da Punds, 'ill shurely buckle tagedder dis year. . . We a' lippen'd dem to be aff o' da reel last winter, *Sh. News* (July 29, 1899). (5) **Or.I.** May a' your hens rin in a reel . . . And every ane twal at her heel, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 171. (6) **Lnk.** He was running fair off the reel wi' pride, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) vii.

**2.** The spool of a spinning-wheel; occas. the wheel itself; also a measure of flax.

**Abd.** Auld Lucky singing, at her reel, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 131. **Per.** The lint-laden wheel, the reel, the kist, the aumrie, Sarah Tytler *Witch-wife* (1897) 47. **Ayr.** She calmly twin'd the thread o' life, An' turn'd her reel about, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 60. **n.Lin.** It'll goä thruf a rock, thruf a reel. Thruf an owd woman's spinnin'-wheel, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 118; **n.Lin.**$^1$ **Hmp.** For flax, 2 yards round, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

**3.** A frame used for yarn, tape, &c.; see below.

**w.Yks.** A frame with holes at each end, with small iron bars across to put bobbins of tape on, to facilitate the unwinding in the use of putting strings on pieces (J.M.); A machine, used for winding yarn into hanks suitable for packing and counting (F.R.); A reel for woollen yarn is a frame one yard in diameter, and is used for ascertaining how many yards of the material to be reeled goes to an ounce (J.M.).

**4.** *v.* In *comb.* with *adv.* and *prep.*: (1) **to reel on,** to rattle on; to push on rapidly; (2) **—out,** to rehearse quickly; to deduce; (3) **—up,** to double up.

(1) **Ayr.** We began at the point next us, and reel'd on till we came to the far end, Hunter *Studies* (1870) *Author's Preface.* (2) **Edb.** Much gude that would do me, a pretty story they would reel out of that, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 34. **e.Yks.** He reeled oot the rahms, An Ah'll sweear at he reeled em oot full fifty tahms, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 41. (3) **Wil.** I be reeled up with rheumatics (W.C.P.).

**5.** Phr. *more to reel on*, a larger quantity to work with.

**w.Yks.** They've mooar ta reel on ner huz (B.K.).

**6.** To wind on, or unwind, a bobbin or spool.

**Abd.** The auld gudewife the pirney reels Wi' tenty hand, Keith *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 7, ed. 1801. **Fif.** Plied the shuttle and reeled the pirns, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 9. **Slg.** He'd . . . ca' the kirn, or reel the woo', Towers *Poems* (1885) 173. **w.Yks.** (J.M.)

**REEL,** *sb.*$^3$ w.Yks.$^3$ [rīl.] A wooden framework, suspended from the ceiling, on which oatcake is hung to dry. (s.v. Creel.)

**REEL,** *sb.*$^4$ Nhp.$^1$ [rīl.] A line of feathers placed across the open ridings in a forest, to keep the deer within certain limits.

**REEL,** *v.*$^3$ and *sb.*$^5$ Sc. Pem. Dor. Also written **reil**(1 (Jam.). [rīl.] **1.** *v.* In *comb.* **Reel-about,** a lively, romping person. Cld. (Jam.) **2.** To whirl; to romp, rush; to travel, roam.

**Sc.** The change-house was jist reilin' wi' the kintra servants (Jam.). **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** The sack an' the sieve, an' a' I will leave, An' along wi' my soger reel, *Old Sng.* (Jam.) **Frf.** Briskly to the wastlin' breeze Reels round yon bonny mill, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 109. **Ayr.** Mourn . . . bitterns, till the quagmire reels, Burns *Elegy on M. Henderson*, st. 8. **Edb.** The hamely cottage, an' the canny wife, Young healthfou bairns ga'en reeling in it rife, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 282. **Dmf.** As . . . lang-lugged pussy cam' my way, The fient a whimper wad I say, But on did reel, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 71. **Dor.** Or wheedle Young Jemmy to fiddle, an' reely So brisk to an' fro in the zummer, Barnes *Poems* (1869–70) 44.

3. With *about*: to go to and fro in a rambling, noisy way. Sc. (Jam.), Cai.$^1$ 4. To roll.

Sc. Ye never saw green cheese but your e'en reel'd, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Frf.** Blobs of water grew on the panes of glass to reel heavily down them, Barrie *Licht* (1888) ii. **Ayr.** Through the windows stanes did reel Till Halket said it was the deil, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 55.

5. To knock violently; of thunder: to peal.

Sc. (A.W.) **Rnf.** A rant o' thun'er reelin' Sent me startl't on, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 42. **Ayr.** Sunket then at the door did reel, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 151. **Edb.** Learmont *Poems* (1791) 269. **e.Lth.** We were roused oot o' oor bed by An'ra Webster's wife wha cam reelin on the door, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 239. **Gall.** I hope the warl' will thee regard, And never reel ye unco hard, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 353, ed. 1876.

6. *Obs.* To contend; to wrestle.

**Edb.** Wi' rude Mars To reel, and get themselves made lame, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 23.

7. To quiz, humbug. N.I.$^1$ 8. *sb.* In phr. (1) *to be on the reel*, to have a dance; (2) —*play a person a reel*, to play him a trick, give him a scare.

(1) **s.Pem.** (W.M.M.) (2) **n.Ir.** They vowed they'd play the ghost a reel, So cleverly they'd plan it, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 10.

9. *Obs.* A confused or whirling motion, esp. used of creatures of diminutive size; also *fig.* turmoil, mental confusion.

Sc. By this time also the drones will begin to make their appearance, and your hive will be making a reel, . . once every day, which a young Bee-master is apt to take for swarming, Maxwell *Bee Master* (1747) 35 (Jam.); There may be a reel among their affections; as they receive the word with joy, as he that received the seed into stony places, Guthrie *Trial* (1755) 137 (*ib.*). **Abd.** Little foukies, clad in green and blue. . . In mony a reel they scamper'd here and there, whiles on the yerd, and whiles up in the air, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 67, ed. 1812.

10. A loud noise; a vibrating peal; a clap of thunder.

Sc. Atween bleezes o' licht comes a reel o' thunner, Waddell *Ps.* (1871) xxix. 7. **Cai.**$^1$ **Per.** Save's siccan a reel (G.W.). **Rnf.** He pou'd at the bell, an' it gae sic a reel, He thocht 'twas the deevil, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 135. **Ayr.** The puttin' cow sou'd be aye a doddy. . . Mak' na sic an awesome reel, Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (1803) 8, ed. 1871.

**REEL**, *sb.*$^6$ Irel. [rīl.] A stonebreaker's hammer, weighing about 6 lb. Uls. (M.B.-S.)

**REEL**, see **Rail**, *sb.*$^{24}$

**REELER**, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Cmb. Nrf. [rī·lə(r.] 1. A person who transfers thread from the spool to the reel; a mill operative who winds yarn. See **Reel**, *sb.*$^2$

**Cum.**$^4$ **w.Yks.** A woman from 18 to 30 years of age employed to attend to the process of reeling (F.R.). **Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$

2. A reel of sewing-cotton.

**Cmb.**$^1$ You'd better pick up them reelers off the floor, and put 'em in a box.

3. *Obs.* A slender iron pin, often having a brass head on which the bobbin was placed when the spun thread was wound off. Cum.$^{14}$ 4. The grasshopper warbler, *Locustella naevia*.

**Nrf.** From resemblance of its song to the noise of the reel used by hand-spinners of wool, and more recently to the reel used by fishermen, *Athenaeum* (Mar. 19, 1887) 387.

**REEL-FOOTED**, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Also in form **reel-fitted** Sc. N.I.$^1$ Having the feet turned inwards so that the legs are crossed in walking; club-footed.

**Cld.** Observable in some cattle (Jam.). **Ayr.** James being reel-fitted, and very anxious to have the sinnons cut, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 155. **N.I.**$^1$ **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

[Cp. Norw. dial. *rela*, to dislocate a joint (Aasen).]

**REELING**, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Also written **reiling** Sc. (Jam.) [rī·lin.] 1. *ppl. adj.* In a state of confusion; intoxicated; confused in thought and speech. Sc. (Jam.) 2. *sb.* A whirling motion made by bees; see below. Cf. **reel**, *sb.*$^5$ 9.

Sc. This reeling is occasioned by a great many of the bees flying and making a confused motion and noise in the forepart of the hive, much after the manner of gnats, when they make that motion we call midges dancing, Maxwell *Bee Master* (1747) 35 (*ib.*).

3. Confusion, esp. of ideas; a state of intoxication; turmoil, bustle. Sc., Cld. (Jam.) 4. A process in making oatcake, &c.; see below.

**w.Yks.**$^3$ The process in making oat-bread, &c. by which the cake is made round. The dofe is placed on the bakbrade in a semi-fluid state, then, by moving the board about in a peculiar manner, the cake is shaken into a rounded form.

5. A loud clattering noise. Sc. (Jam.)

**REEL-RAL(L**, *sb.*, *v.*, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Irel. and Nfld. Also written **reel-rawl** Wgt.; and in forms **ree-raw** N.I.$^1$ Wxf. Nfld. [rī·l-ral, -rā.] 1. *sb.* A state of confusion; turmoil, disturbance.

**Bnff.**$^1$ **e.Fif.** A' I cud catch was a mixed reel-rall o' words, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxv. **Gall.** If it ever gets itself finished, this paper must of necessity be a reel-rall, through-ither performance, *Gallovidian* (1899) I. 152. **Wxf.** Wouldn't the little boys and ourselves have a fine ree-raw at prison-bars at playtime, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 236. [**Nfld.** To be in a reeraw (G.P.).]

2. *v.* To move or work in a confused manner; to disarrange; to walk in an aimless, disorderly fashion.

**Bnff.**$^1$ They wir a' reel-rallin' i' the fleer. **w.Sc.** (Jam.)

3. *adj.* and *adv.* In confusion; topsy-turvy, helter-skelter.

Sc. Wi' its hooses reel-rall, keekin' oot at ilk turn, Reid *Poems* (1894) 46. **Elg.** Tester *Poems* (1865) 149. **Bnff.**$^1$ **Abd.** Fouk were na' coupit in mosses reel-rall, Milne *Sngs.* (1871) 110. **Fif.** Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 45. **Ayr.** The boiler-hoose is a'lyin' reel-rall, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 227. **Lnk.** I'm tired eneugh O' this reel-ral relation, Watson *Poems* (1853) 8. **e.Lth.** It's a reel-rall warld! Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 252. **Edb.** Up till now I had had a reel ral time of it, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 86. **Dmf.** Quinn *Heather* (1863) 131. **Wgt.** Not gran', but clean an' tidy, an' no a' reel-rawl, Fraser *Poems* (1885) 133. **N.I.**$^1$ **Ant.** Everything was lying reelral, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

**REELY**, *adj.* s.Chs.$^1$ [rī·li.] Lanky; lit. like a rail.

**REELY-MOUSE**, *sb.* Pem. A bat. See **Rear-mouse**.

**s.Pem.** The reely-mouse is flyin' about to-night (W.M.M.).

**REEM**, *sb.* Bnff.$^1$ [rīm.] A report, 'fama.'

**REEM**, *v.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] To tie fast. (Hall.)

[Cp. OE. *rēoma*, a ligament (B.T.). Du. *riem*, a strap, thong; *riemen*, to gird (Calisch).]

**REEM**, see **Ream**, *sb.*$^1$, *v.*$^{28}$

**REEMISH**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also in forms **reemis**, **reimis** (Jam.); **remish** Abd. [rī·miʃ, rī·mis.] 1. *sb.* A loud, rumbling noise, esp. the sound caused by a body falling; a weighty stroke or blow. Cf. **rumish**.

Sc., **Bnff.** (Jam.) **Bch.** She tumbled down upo' me wi' sik a reimis, that she gart my head cry knoit upo' the coach door, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 3. **Abd.** There was no accountin' for the reemish they baith h'ard, Macdonald *Warlock* (1882) xiii.

2. A disturbance, 'row'; stir, bustle.

**Abd.** The slang 'rows,' or the Scotch 'remishes' (a form of the English 'romage') would perhaps come nearest to a designation of them, consisting as they did of confused noises, rumblings, ejaculations, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xviii.

3. A thorough search, accompanied with noise.

**Bnff.**$^1$ He hid a reemish in's kist for't.

4. *v.* To make a loud, rumbling noise. Abd., Rnf. (Jam.)

5. To search thoroughly and noisily; also with *up*. Cf. **reemmage**.

**Bnff.**$^1$ He reemisht up the hail toon, bit he cudna get ony mayen o't.

**REEMLE**, *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Bnff.$^1$ [rī·ml.] 1. *v.* To give forth, or to cause in any way, a sharp, tremulous noise. ? A dial. form of 'rumble.'

Dinna reemle on the fleer. He strack the bench and gart a' the dishes reemle. He reemlet the bowie o' the fleer.

2. To roll or push forward.

He reemlet a muckle stoon roon the ootside o' the hoose.

3. *sb.* A continuous sharp, tremulous motion or sound.

4. A confused, falling mass.

The peet-stack fell a' doon in a reemle.

5. *adv.* With a sharp, tremulous sound.

It geed reemle doon the stair aff o' ae step on o' anither.

**REEMLE-RAMMLE**, *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Bnff.$^1$ [rī·ml-raml.] 1. *v.* To make a great deal of noise; to behave in a noisy, frolicking manner.

He reemle-rammlet amo' the bowies.

2. *sb.* A great noise; noisy, rollicking conduct; a noisy, rambling speech or tale. 3. *adv.* In a rude, noisy

manner; with a low, heavy sound, esp. of things jingled together in confusion.

He ran reemle-rammle through the fouck. He caed the hail concern reemle rammle thegeether.

**REEMMAGE**, *v.* Sc. Also written **reemage** Bnff. (Jam.) To search thoroughly and narrowly. ? A dial. form of 'rummage.' Bnff. (Jam.), Bnff.$^1$ Cf. **reemish, 5.**

**REEMOUS**, *sb.* Ayr. (Jam.) Also written **rheemous.** [Not known to our correspondents.] **1.** A false report. Cf. **reem**, *sb.* **2.** A clamour. Cf. **reemish.**

**REEN**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **reein.** [rīn.]

**1.** *v.* To squeak as a pig.

Dere wis . . . a brülin' an' a reenin', a screichin' an' a yellin', just most awful, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 252; **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**2.** *sb.* The sound made by a pig. Spence *Flk-Lore* (1889) 164.

**REEN**, *v.*$^2$ e.An. Also written **rean** Suf.; and in form **rein** e.An.$^1$ [rīn, rēn.] **1.** To droop the head as ripe corn.

**e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf., Suf.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Suf.** (Hall.), **Suf.**$^1$

**2.** To hold the head in a stiff and constrained position, as a horse sharply bitted.

**e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** He come right a'gin me, and reined his neck out, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 191.

[Cp. ON. *rēna*, to dwindle, to wither (Vigfusson).]

**REEN, REEND, REENE**, see **Rain**, *sb.*, **Rean.**

**REENGE**, see **Range**, *v.*$^1$, **Ringe**, *v.*$^3$

**REENPIKE, REEOST**, see **Rampick, Reast**, *sb.*

**REEP**, *sb.* Cum. Wm. Also written **reap** Wm.; and in form **rep** Cum.$^4$ [rīp.] A mark, esp. one made with the fingernails.

**Cum.**$^4$ A mark on a plank for a saw to follow. **Wm.** He drew his fingers doon mi feeace an' left a reap o' ivry nail, t'lal rascal (B.K.).

[Norw. dial. *ripa*, a streak (Aasen).]

**REEP**, see **Reap, Rip**, *v.*

**REEPAN**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A very lean person or animal; a low wretch, a 'tale pyet.' Cld. (Jam.) Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**REEPLE**, *sb.* Shr. w.Cy. [rī·pl.] A beam supported by 'sprags' placed horizontally against the 'face' of the coal to prop it. Shr.$^{12}$, w.Cy. (Hall.)

[Cp. Norw. dial. *ripel*, a stake, small bough (Aasen).]

**REE-RAW, REERD, REERIE, REER-MOUSE**, see **Reel-rall, Raird, Rearie, Rear-mouse.**

**REESE**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) Also written **reeze.** [rīz.] **1.** *v.* To blow briskly. Sc. Hence **Reesing**, *ppl. adj.* vehement, strong, forcible.

**Sc.** A reezin wund. A reezin fire.

**2.** *sb.* A puff. Bnff. Hence **Reesie**, *adj.* blowing briskly.

**Fif.** A reesie day.

**REESE**, *v.*$^2$ I.W. Cor. Also written **reeze** Cor.$^{12}$; and in form **rish** I.W.$^1$ [rīz.] Of grain: to drop out of the ear from over-ripeness. Cor. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Cor.$^{12}$ Cf. **rose**, *v.* **2.** Hence **Rishun-dry**, *adj.* of corn in the field: so dry as to be brittle. I.W.$^1$

[OE. *hrēosan*, to fall down, go to ruin (B.T.).]

**REESE**, *v.*$^3$ Wor. Also written **wrease.** [rīz.] To rope onions. s.Wor. (H.K.)

**REESE, REESH**, see **Reast**, *sb.*, **Roose, Rush**, *sb.*$^1$

**REESHLE**, *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Also written **reeshil** Sc.; and in forms **reesil** Fif.; **reesle** Sc. n.Cy.; **reestle** Sc. Nhb.$^1$; **reishil, reishle, reisle, reissil** Sc. (Jam.); **reissle, reschell, reshil, riesle** Sc. [rī·ʃl, rī·sl.]

**1.** *v.* To rustle; to make a clattering, cracking sound.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Bnff.**$^1$ **Abd.** Gar'd . . . their shin-banes reeshle i' their hose, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 92. **Frf.** A by-ordinar' storm o' hail or rain cam' reshilin' doon, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 28, ed. 1889. **w.Sc.** (Jam.) **Fif.** Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 44. **Lnk.** Through ane anither we reissle an' reel, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 46. **e.Lth.** The wind comin reishlin an skreighin ower the muirs, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 11. **Gall.** The wind shrieked and 'reesled,' Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxvi.

Hence (1) **Reeshler**, *sb.* a person who works with noise and flurry; (2) **Reeshling**, *ppl. adj.* rustling, noisy, rattling; also *fig.* forward, bustling, prompt; (3) **Reeslin-dry**, *adj.* so dry as to make a rustling sound; (4) **Reestlin'-rustlin**, *sb.* a rustling sound or movement.

(1) **Cld.** (Jam.) **Sc.** I thocht my heart would hae jumpit aff the stalk when I heard sic a reeshlin' aboot, Lawson *Sacrifice* (1892) 162. (2) **Bnff.**$^1$ He hid on a reeshlin' coat. **Abd.** The brawest an' best oot o' a' my flock Struggled lang an' sair wi' a reeshlin pock, Murray *Hamewith* (1900) 33. **Cld.** A reeshlin win' (Jam.). **Fif.** (Jam.); Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 56. (3) **Abd.** A' my doublets reeslin dry, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 5. (4) **Elg.** Meggie hears a reestlin'-rustlin' I' the bed, but held her tongue, Tester *Poems* (1865) 151.

**2.** To beat soundly; to drive with blows; to hustle.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Sh.I.** Wi mi clug-tae I reesles her [the door] clean ta da back, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 16. **Frf.** The younkers turned oot wi' oor auld pats and pans An' reeshled him oot o' the toon, Watt *Sketches* (1880) 40; Leavin' the Judeans at the ootside like to reeshil the door aff its hinges, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 126, ed. 1889. **Per.** Rax a rung frae the boggars o' the hoose and reeshil his rumple wi't, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 11. **Cld.** (Jam.) **Rnf.** If we had some mair o' them, wad we no reesle them? Fraser *Chimes* (1853) 45. **Ayr.** He reishelled the main author o' thae tricks weel, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 31. **Lnk.** Whan Scotlan' had reissl't the rascals wha meddl't her kirk an' her state, Watson *Poems* (1853) 91. **Dmf.** It would maybe be more to my liking to bonnilie reesle the limmer's riggin with a stirrup leather, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 116.

Hence **Reeshling-bland**, *sb.* a scourge.

**Sc.** Syne the Lord o' hosts sal steer again him a reestlin bland, Waddell *Isaiah* (1879) x. 22.

**3.** To shake up.

**Gall.** The claes wer'na dry but weel reesled (J.M.).

**4.** To rub.

**Nhb.**$^1$ What are ye reestlin yor back agyen the waa for?

**5.** *sb.* A rustle; a loud, clattering sound.

**Sc.** We ken by the reschell oor back's at the wa', Donald *Poems* (1867) 14. **Bnff.**$^1$ **Abd.** The verra reeshle o' the ribbons on his bonnet gars him jump, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 29, 1901). **Edb.** I'd bring ye wi' a reesle down, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 172, ed. 1785.

**6.** A resounding blow; a sharp shaking.

**Sc.** Staun aff, or I'll tak ye a riesle o'er the aul' bon't riggin' o' ye, *St. Patrick* (1819) II. 313 (Jam.). **Bnff.**$^1$ The pachtie . . . took oot's bit pursie wee a twa'r three bits o' bawbees in't, an' ga't a reeshle. **Kcd.** He took the smatchet wi' his neive A riesle on the lug, Grant *Lays* (1884) 7. **Frf.** A reeshle like thunder was heard at the door, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 52. **e.Fif.** A lood reishel at the front door, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xi. **Cld.** (Jam.) **Lnk.** I'll lend you a reestle wi' this oure your back, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 111, ed. 1897. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

**7.** A tottering ruin; a loose heap.

**Frf.** Broken down reshils o' hooses, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 2, ed. 1889.

**8.** *adv.* With a rustling, crackling sound. Bnff.$^1$

**REESHP, REESIL**, see **Risp**, *sb.*$^4$, **Reeshle.**

**REESK**, *sb.* Sc. Also written **reisk, reisque** Kcd. [rīsk.] **1.** A kind of coarse grass, growing on downs.

**Bnff.** If a field be cold and canker'd, or over-grown with reesk, year old fauch will agree best, *Agric. Surv. Append.* 59 (Jam.). **Fif.** Corn-fields . . . interspersed with heath, and, near the sea, with large tracts of ground producing a coarse kind of grass, called by the country people reesk, *Statist. Acc.* XII. 576 (*ib.*).

Hence **Reesky**, *adj.* coarse; abounding in 'reesk.'

**Sc.** Aft we've seen them fain, Dink owre the bent to the reiskie den, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 7 (*ib.*). **Abd.** (Jam.)

**2.** Waste land yielding only coarse, benty grass; a marshy place where bulrushes grow.

**n.Sc.** Reesk is still used . . . for 'rough, boggy grass pasturage,' *Gl. Surv.* (*ib.*) **Cai.**$^1$ A strip of grass between patches of cultivated ground. On this the weeds and stones used to be thrown. **Abd.** (Jam.) **Kcd.** Called Reisque or reisk; more from its natural produce, which is a mixture of poor heath and stunted coarse grasses, than from the component parts of the soil, *Agric. Surv.* 317 (*ib.*). **Ags.** (Jam.)

[Gael. *riasg*, dirk-grass, morass with sedge, land covered with sedge or dirk-grass (Macbain).]

**REESOME**, *v.* Lin.$^1$ [Not known to our correspondents.] To place peas in small heaps; to 'ted' them.

**REEST**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Nhb. Yks. Chs. Wor. Glo. Bdf. e.An. Ken. Sus. Also written **riest** e.An.$^{1}$; **wreest** Nhb.$^{1}$ Ken.; and in forms **reece** Ken.$^{1}$; **reist** s.Chs.$^{1}$ e.An.$^{1}$; **reost** Nhb.$^{1}$; **rice** ne.Yks. Bdf. Nrf.; **ris** Glo.; **rise** Sus.$^{1}$; **wrist** se.Wor.$^{1}$ Sus.$^{1}$ [rīst.] **1.** The mould-board or breast of a plough.

**Chs.** (C.J.B.), **Chs.**$^{1}$, **s.Chs.**$^{1}$, **se.Wor.**$^{1}$, **e.An.**$^{1}$ **Ken.** (Hall.); (G.B.); **Ken.**$^{1}$ A piece of wood fixed to the side of the chep. **Sus.**$^{1}$

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Reest-baulk**, to plough in a particular manner; see below; (2) **-cloot**, a thin piece of iron fastened under the lower edge of the mould-board.

(1) **ne.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) I. 288. **Glo.** It is the practice, in dry seasons, to plough one furrow and leave one, which is called risbalking, or strike balking, *ib. Review* (1818) II. 453; Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Bdf.** The furrows were rice-baulked with the $7\frac{1}{2}$ inch share, but much better with that of $8\frac{1}{4}$, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 170. **e.Nrf.** In rice-baulking, the flag . . . is always turned toward the unplowed ground, the edge of the coulter passing close to the edge of the flag last turned, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787) I. 142. (2) **Nhb.**$^{1}$

[OE. *rēost*; *sules rēost*, 'dentale' (B.T.).]

**REEST**, *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.*$^{2}$ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Hnt. e.An. Also written **reast** N.Cy.$^{1}$ Nhb.$^{1}$ n.Yks. e.Yks.$^{1}$ m.Yks.$^{1}$ w.Yks.$^{123}$ ne.Lan.$^{1}$ Not. n.Lin.$^{1}$ e.An.$^{12}$; **reist** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.$^{1}$ n.Yks.$^{124}$ ne.Yks.$^{1}$; and in forms **raast** e.An.; **raist** w.Yks.$^{3}$; **reeast** w.Yks.; **rest** e.Lan.$^{1}$ Suf.; **rist** n.Yks. [rīst.] **1.** *v.* To be restive; to refuse to go further; to throw the head back in anger; *gen.* used of a horse; also *fig.* to refuse to proceed in any undertaking; to take offence.

**Sc.** Our powny reists a bit, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xv. **Elg.** Hillocks and sheughs where a waggon might reist, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 25, 1898). **Ayr.** The beast seemed fey, for reestin' up on a suddenty, with a great snort, it plunged wildly away, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 261. **Lnk.** Some nags that reest an' winna steer A fit for either love or fear, Orr *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 46. **Lth.** He hoped they would lang pu' thegither, and never reist, but aye keep the 'croon o' the causey,' Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 294. **Edb.** Forbes *Poems* (1812) 163. **Gall.** Reesting and terror among horses are mostly but oversharpness in hearing, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxvi. **Slk.** A team of mules, that in their native obstinacy, will reest when they meet any up-hill work, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 180. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ A person, overburdened and unable to resume his journey, says, 'Ho'way gie's a han', aa've reested.' **e.Dur.**$^{1}$ **Lakel.**$^{2}$ T'nag reested wi' him an' threw him off. **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.**$^{1}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** He ollass reeasted at ivvery public haase, *Girlington Jrn. Alm.* (1875) 25; **w.Yks.**$^{1}$, **Lin.** (Hall.)

Hence (1) **Reested**, *ppl. adj.* restive; 'baulking'; also stiff, tired, unwilling to do anything; (2) **Reester**, *sb.* a restive, 'baulking' horse; also a wayward, obstinate person; (3) **Reest-horse**, *sb.* a restive horse.

(1) **Abd.** She could start reisted horses without spur or whip, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 32. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **n.Yks.**$^{1}$; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ An aud reisted horse. **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ (2) **Rnf.** Horses ye bought that would not tame, Crib-biters, reesters, blind and lame, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 76. **Ayr.** Bring back the reister wi' a yerk of Gospel grace to Thy fauld, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 21. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Courier* (June 12, 1897); **w.Yks.**$^{3}$ (3) **w.Yks.**$^{3}$

**2.** Phr. *to reest on a person*, of a horse: to prove restive, to turn upon a man.

**Sc.** I saw her reest on him ae day afore, and near hae a bite o' him, Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) xiii; She's reisted on me, Hunter *Armiger's Revenge* (1897) xi.

**3.** *sb.* Restiveness, stubbornness, obstinacy, esp. of horses. N.Cy.$^{1}$, Cum.$^{14}$, n.Yks.$^{12}$, m.Yks.$^{1}$, w.Yks.$^{1}$, e.An.$^{1}$

Hence (1) **Reastiness**, *sb.* restiveness; (2) **Reesty**, *adj.* of a horse: restive, unwilling to move; of a person: obstinate, bad-tempered; stiff; (3) **Reesty-horse**, *sb.* a restive, 'baulking' horse.

(1) **e.An.**$^{1}$ (2) **Edb.** Thou nasty negro, filthy reesty ram, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 333, ed. 1815. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Dur.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **n.Yks.** Ā nivver saw sike a reasty brute i' mi life, it'l nather gan yah way ner t'other (W.H.); (R.H.H.); **n.Yks.**$^{2}$, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Wun a me legs turnd reasty, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1863) 54; **w.Yks.**$^{12}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Not.** (L.C.M.) **s.Not.** Don't 'it 'im, or 'e'll turn reesty (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.Cy.** (Hall.), **e.An.**$^{12}$ **Suf.** Jones's . . . black mare had . . . turned up resty, Strickland *Old Friends* (1864) 69. [*Restif*, stubborn, drawing backward, that will not go forward, Cotgr.] (3) **w.Yks.**$^{3}$

**4.** Phr. *to take the reest*, to refuse to move; *gen.* of horses, but also *fig.* of a person who refuses to go through with a business, or who becomes stubborn.

**Rxb.** (Jam.) **Nhb.** It fair took the reist here, an' sma' wonder, for it's been as far as Brantham the day a'ready, Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 229; **Nhb.**$^{1}$ The cuddy's tyun the reest. **Dur.** I'm glad the drawers hev taken the reest, Guthrie *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 81. **e.Dur.**$^{1}$, **n.Yks.**$^{24}$, **e.An.**$^{1}$

**REEST**, *v.*$^{2}$ and *sb.*$^{3}$ Sc. Nhb. Also written **reast** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **reist** Sc. (Jam.) [rīst.] **1.** *v.* To smoke; to dry by the heat of the sun or fire.

**Sc.** (Jam.); Let us . . . smoke that auld devil's dam as if she were to be reested for bacon, Scott *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) ix. **Sh.I.** Fish for home consumption was seldom salted, but preserved in various ways, such as reested, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 177. **Per.** The dainty bacon hams Hang reestin' in the reek, Spence *Poems* (1898) 21. **se.Sc.** Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 106. **Lnk.** The trout it was gutted, and dried on a nail, That grannie had reested the ham on, McIndoe *Poems* (1805) 107.

Hence (1) **Reested**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) dried by smoke; (*b*) withered; shrivelled up; (2) **Reister**, *sb.* a salted and dried salmon; a kipper.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*); Such boiling of reested hams, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxvi. **Sh.I.** Pork ham, skenk houghs, an' reisted geese, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 98. **Or.I.** (S.A.S.) **n.Sc.** Reistit bufe (Jam.). **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Ayr.** Wi' reekit duds an' reestit gizz, Burns *Address to Deil* (1785) st. 17. **Lnk.** You can scarcely see the blackened roof for . . . reisted sausages, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) i. **Lth.** He ne'er wants a braxy, nor gude reestit ham, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 98. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Salted, dried, and roasted; applied to fish, particularly to herrings. (*b*) **Sc.** Wi' reekit claes, and reested guiz [wig], Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 204. **Frf.** Reistit, squalid, swarth and grim, Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820) 35, ed. 1882. **Ayr.** My heart grewed at the thocht o' ony ane o' the twa reisted auld frights, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xxvi. **Lnk.** Reestit, reekit, raggit laddies, Hamilton *Poems* (ed. 1885) 59. **Edb.** Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 238. **Slk.** Deil be in your reisted trams! Hogg *Tales* (1838) 522, ed. 1866. (2) **Sc.** Fisher lads gang out wi' lights . . . To gust the gabs of gentler wights Wi' tasty reisters, A. Scott *Poems* (1811) 5 (Jam.).

**2.** Of a well: to dry up.

**Sc.** (Jam.); There will be plenty o' broo, Sae lang as our well is na reested, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 313.

**3.** *sb.* The place where hams, fish, &c. are smoked.

**Sh.I.** He stōle me faeder's ludge ham, oot o' da reest ae day in voar, *Sh. News* (Mar. 2, 1901); Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 179. **Or.I.** Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 796.

**REEST**, see **Reast**, *sb.*, **Rest**, *v.*$^{2}$, **Roost.**

**REESTLE**, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To dry by the heat of the fire; to warm. Cf. **reest**, *v.*$^{2}$

**Gall.** Bacon, hams, and beef, which have reestled long enough in the smoke, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 34, ed. 1876.

**REESTLE, REESTY**, see **Reeshle, Reasty.**

**REET**, see **Right, Root**, *sb.*$^{1}$, *v.*$^{2}$, **Wright.**

**REETLE**, see **Rightle.**

**REETSOME**, *adj.* n.Yks.$^{2}$ [rī·tsəm.] Of the 'right' kind. 'They're o' t'reetsome soort.'

**REETWAYS**, *adv.* n.Yks.$^{2}$ [rī·twēz.] In the 'right' direction.

**REETWISE**, *adv.* and *adj.* n.Yks.$^{2}$ [rī·twaiz.] **1.** *adv.* In the 'right' direction. **2.** *adj.* Of a sound mind.

**REEVE**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Nhb. Shr. Ess. Ken. Sus. Som. Also written **reve** Ken.$^{1}$ [rīv.] A bailiff; a parish officer; an overseer.

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ The chief officer in the ancient borough of Warkworth. **Cum.**$^{4}$ The Field Reeve of Burgh Marsh, *C. Patr.* (Nov. 3, 1893) 6, col. 4. **Shr.**$^{1}$ The underground overlooker of the pits; **Shr.**$^{2}$ **Ess.** The cattle are marked by the reeves of the respective parishes, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 172. **Ken.**$^{1}$, **Sus.**$^{1}$ **Som.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 237.

**REEVE**, *sb.*$^{2}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ Sc. Also in form **riv** Bnff.$^{1}$ [rīv.] **1.** *sb.* A pen or small enclosure for cattle, pigs, or poultry; a permanent sheepfold. Cf. **ree**, *sb.*$^{2}$ 2.

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ **Abd.** They were all pulled down . . . and turned into a reeve or pinfold for James Finlay's bestial, State *Leslie of Powis*

(1805) 113 (Jam.). **Rnf.**, **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 339, 352.

**2.** *v.* To shut up in a pen or enclosure. Bnff.$^1$

**REEVE**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^3$ Stf. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Oxf. I.W. Wil. Som. Also written **reave** Wor. [rīv.] **1.** *v.* To draw into wrinkles; to pucker; to twist round; to shrivel up; to roll up the sleeves.

**Nhp.** By thy wood-side railing, reeves With antique mulleins flannel-leaves, Clare *Village Minst.* (1821) I. 114. **War.**$^2$ Don't reeve your forehead so. **Wor.** Used for drawing together a bag or any piece of fabric with a string run through a hem (W.K.C.-C.). **s.Wor.** A dress is said to be reeved when the sleeves are plaited (H.K.). **Shr.**$^1$ If yo'n reeve the skirt, I'll sew it on. **Glo.**$^1$ Don't you reeve your nose at me. **I.W.** (C.J.V.), **w.Cy.** (Hall.), **Wil.**$^1$ **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

Hence (1) *reeved up*, *phr.* crinkled, wrinkled; (2) **Reevings**, *sb. pl.* gathers; (3) **Reeving-string**, *sb.* a string put in to gather up a hem.

(1) **Glo.**$^1$ (2) **Midl.** Northall *Gl.* (1896). **Shr.**$^1$ See 'ow yore gownd's tore out o' the reevin's. (3) **War.**$^2$ **Shr.**$^1$ The reevin'-string's comen out o' the neck o' the child's pinner. **Glo.**$^1$, **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.*

**2.** To writhe. **Glo.**$^1$ It made me reeve.

**3.** Of a plough, spade, &c.: not to turn up clean. s.Wor. (H.K.) **4.** To unwind. Glo.$^1$ **5.** *sb.* A wrinkle. War. (E.A.P.) **6.** A rope of onions.

**s.Stf.** Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^{23}$

**REEVE**, *v.*$^3$ Yks. Chs. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **reive** w.Som.$^1$; **rive** Yks. Dev. [rīv.] To sift winnowed grain or seed. Cf. **ree**, *v.*$^2$

**Chs.**$^{123}$ **w.Som.**$^1$ I an't a-reived a good much o' it, not eet. **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 370. **Cor.**$^{12}$

Hence (1) **Reeving-sieve**, *sb.* a particular kind of sieve used in winnowing; (2) **Rivings**, *sb. pl.* refuse of corn.

(1) **Chs.**$^{123}$ **w.Som.**$^1$ Can take out all th' eaver out o' it way the reiving-zieve [ruy·veen·zee·v]. **Dev.** To put it drue the rīvin-zeeve, vor to take out all the eaver, *Reports Provinc.* (1881). (2) **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Courier* (June 12, 1897).

**REEVE**, *v.*$^4$ n.Yks.$^2$ [rīv.] In phr. *neither to reeve nor harve*, neither to go one way nor the other; used of a stubborn woman. Cf. **ree**, *v.*$^4$ **3.**

**REEVE**, *v.*$^5$ Bnff.$^1$ [rīv.] To burn with a strong, bright flame. 'The fire wiz reevin' up the lum.'

**REEVE**, *v.*$^6$ *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **reef**. **1.** To talk with great vivacity and incoherence. (Jam.)

**2.** To rumour.

'Tis reef'd he has a want, Hogg *Jacob. Relics* (ed. 1874) II. 24.

**REEVE**, *v.*$^7$ Cai.$^1$ [rīv.] To rivet, clinch. Cf. **riv**, **2.**

**REEVE**, *v.*$^8$ Sc. Irel. Shr. Bdf. **1.** To break; to tear; to split wood.

**Gall.** Auld Noll ruggin' an' reevin' at the hinderlands o' him, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxxii. **N.I.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^1$ **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 141.

**2.** To comb out the hair.

**Shr.**$^1$ Mind, Ruth, as yo' reeve yore yar well.

Hence **Reeving-tooth-comb**, *sb.* a comb for the hair. *ib.* (s.v. Redding-comb).

**REEVE**, see **Reave**, *v.*$^1$, **Rive**, *v.*, **Rove**, *v.*$^3$

**REEVED**, *pp.* Nhp.$^1$ [rīvd.] Of linen: streaked with dirt.

Applied only to linen. 'The gown is so reeved with dirt, it will never come clean.'

**REEVER**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. [rī·vər.] Anything large and quickly moving, as a blazing fire, a high wind, a swift boat; also a big, active person. Cf. **reeve**, *v.*$^5$

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Bnff.**$^1$ They hid on a reever o' fire it ye fan the hait o't fin ye pat yir hehd in at the door.

**REEVER**, *sb.*$^2$ w.Yks.$^3$ Also written **rever**. [rī·və(r).] A man or animal in poor condition; a lame man, horse, &c.

**REEVER**, see **Reaver**.

**REEVING**, *ppl. adj.* Sc. [rī·vin.] **1.** High, strong, powerful; of a fire: burning brightly. Cf. **reeve**, *v.*$^5$

**Sc.** If Thou send us a tearin' reevin' thunderin' storm . . . Thou'lt play the mischief wi' the aits, an' fairly spoil a', Dickson *Auld Min.* (1892) 63; (Jam.) **Bnff.**$^1$

**2.** *Comb.* **Reeving-wind**, a high wind. Sc. (Jam.) Cf. **rive**, *v.* **9.**

**REEZE**, *v.*$^1$ *Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) With *behind*: to break wind. Hence **Reezing-horse**, *sb.* a healthy horse.

**REEZE**, *v.*$^2$ Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To pull a person about roughly.

**REEZE**, see **Reast**, *sb.*, **Reese**, *v.*$^{12}$

**REEZIE**, *adj.* Sc. Also written **reesy**. [rī·zi.] Wild, frolicsome, partially intoxicated; of a horse: frisky.

**Sc.** I winder ye're no fear'd to gang oot wi' that reesy beast, Ochiltree *Redburn* (1895) v; The reezie lads set hame, Nicol *Poems* (1805) I. 58 (Jam.). **Slk.** Though love has made me something reezy, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 272. **Gall.** His cowt grew reezy, its lang tail 'Twad swash, and lugs wad birr up, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 499, ed. 1876.

**REEZLIE**, *adj.* Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Of ground: having a cold soil which produces a coarse grass.

**REEZY**, see **Reasty**.

**REFARD**, *v.* Nhb.$^1$ [rifa·rd.] To defer, put off.

Aa'd rayther refard it. Aa'll no buy yen thi day; aa'll refard it.

**REF(E**, see **Reef**, *sb.*$^1$

**REFEIR**, *sb.* Sc. In phr. *to the refeir*, in proportion.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Dmf.** The cook has as much work to the refeir as has the tablemaid, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 352.

**REFEL(L**, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To refute, repel.

**Sc.** And that a greater slander refels, If they be no knaves they're no rebels, Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (ed. 1796) II. 1412; Sic foly faill not to refell, Rogers *Reformers* (1874) 96. **Rnf.** I have endeavoured to clear our Presbyterian principles and their foundations, and refell the contrary corruptions, Wodrow *Corresp.* (1709–31) I. 245, ed. 1843.

[How he refell'd me, and how I replied, Shaks. *M. for Meas.* v. i. 94.]

**REFFATORY**, *adj.* Lin. Sus. Hmp. Also written **refatory** n.Lin.; and in forms **raffatory**, **raffertory** Lin.; **refertory** Lin.$^1$ [ri·fatəri.] A corruption of 'refractory.'

**Lin.** Brookes *Tracts Gl.*; **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ With the accent on the first syllable. 'He was wonderful reffatory, going up to the asylum.' **Sus.**, **Hmp.** Holloway.

**REFFEJ**, see **Refuge**, *sb.*$^2$

**REFFICS**, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Remains, relics. n.Cy. (Hall.), w.Yks.$^1$

**REF-HOLES**, *sb. pl.* Yks. [re·f-ōlz.] Pits, the remains of ancient British dwellings. Phillips *Rivers* (1853) 202.

[Cp. Swed. *refva*, a gap in the ground (Widegren).]

**REFRAIN**, *v.* Wor. [rifrē·n.] To refrain or abstain from.

'He refrains his fittel' [victuals], often shortened to 'frains (H.K.).

**REFRESHER**, *sb.* Sc. Wil. [rifre·ʃə(r.] Anything that refreshes one, esp. in the form of liquid refreshment.

**Cai.** I took anither refresher, an' shived it till 'e back o' 'e bed, Horne *Countryside* (1896) 158. **Frf.** Feeling in want of a refresher they drew rein at the door, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 64. **Wil.** He marches out, with his hat on one side of his head, to take another 'refresher,' Jefferies *Hodge* (1880) II. 13.

**REFT**, see **Reave**, *v.*$^1$, **Rive**, *v.*

**REFTED**, **REFTER**, see **Reave**, *v.*$^1$, **Rafter**, *v.*

**REFUGE**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Nhb. Dur. Nrf. [re·fiudʒ.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Refuge-holes**, (2) **-stalls**, coal-mining terms: holes made in the sides of inclines, &c. for the workmen to shelter in from the passing sets of trams.

(1) **Nhb.**, **Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888); **Nhb.**$^1$ (2) **Nhb.**$^1$

**2.** *v.* Of cattle: to put in a place of safety. Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 27.

**REFUGE**, *sb.*$^2$, *adj.* and *v.*$^2$ Yks. Stf. Lin. War. Wor. Glo. e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Also written **reffuge** n.Lin.$^1$; and in forms **reffej** Suf.$^1$; **reffidge** Ken.$^1$; **reffige** Suf. [re·fiudʒ, re·fidʒ.] **1.** *sb.* Refuse, worthless or inferior things; also used *fig.* ? A corruption of 'refuse.'

**n.Yks.** (I.W.), **Stf.** (F.R.C.) **Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 720; **Lin.**$^1$ Why don't you clean away all this refuge? **n.Lin.**$^1$ Commonly used of corn and potatoes. 'I'll send you sum reffuges for your hens.' 'All them that's wo'th oht's pink, it's nobbut th' reffuges an' th' Irish that's blew this time.' **War.**$^{24}$, **s.War.**$^1$, **Wor.** (H.K.), **Glo.**$^1$ **Nrf.** We have picked out all the best, sir; these here are only the refuge (W.R.E.); (C.T.) **Suf.**$^1$ Sheep picked out of a lot, when sold, as inferior. **Sur.**$^1$ It's only a parcel of old refuge. **e.Sus.** Holloway.

Hence **Refuge-basket**, *sb.* a basket for putting rubbish into.

**Ess.** I got that refuge basket for you, mum, t'other day (W.W.S.).

2. *adj.* Worthless, inferior; unsaleable.

**Ken.**[1] I sold my refuge ewes at Ashford market for thirty shillings. I never see so many reffidge taturs about as what there is this year. **Sus.**[12], **Hmp.**[1]

3. *v.* To separate the worthless or inferior portion of anything from the rest, esp. to draft out the inferior sheep from a flock. Suf. (C.T.), Suf.[1], Sus.[1]

**REFUSE**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. Rdn. Glo. Oxf. Hnt. Som. Dev. [rifiu·z.] A refusal; the option of refusing an offer.

**s.Wor.**[1] Master Willum promised me the first refuse o' that bit o' ground. **Hrf.**[2] **Rdn.** Morgan *Wds.* (1881). **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Arter you'd a gid me the refuse [rai·fūe·z] o' un, I did'n think you'd part way un, 'thout lattin me know'd it. **nw.Dev.**[1] Raifooze.

Hence **Refusal**, *sb.* the option of refusal or acceptance.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Don.** There is rumours . . . that he gave her the refusal of him a year ago, but from Mary nobody ever will be the wiser of that, Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 218. **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] I hev n't sell'd my hogs yit, but John Leigh hes gotten th' refusal on 'em. **Lei.**[1] I have the refusal of that house till to-morrow. **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[28] **Oxf.** When the house is to let you shall have the first refusal (G.O.); **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

**REG**, *sb.* Pem. Also written **rheg.** A land-flood. (W.H.Y.) **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421; (W.M.M.)

**REG**, see **Rig**, *v.*[2]

**REGAL**, *sb.* w.Cy. I.W. [rī·gl.] A groove in wood. w.Cy. (Hall.), I.W. (C.J.V.)

**REGALIS**, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **regalles.** Districts having the privileges of a 'regality' (q.v.).

Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 170; The Kingis baillie in his regalles, having lauchful power and commission granted, Skene *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 73.

**REGALITY**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. 1. A territorial jurisdiction granted by the king, the lands being given *in liberam regalitatem.*

**Sc.** The Bailie or Judge of every Regality, &c., having the privilege of criminal jurisdiction, was entitled, on finding surety for the due administration of justice, to appear at the bar of another Regality, and even at the bar of the Supreme Court, and claim the person of the pannel [prisoner], if resident within his bounds, Pitcairn *Trials* (1829) pt. i. 16; That Mak-duff and his clanne suld have the priviledge and right of regalitie, Skene *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 32; Kirkcudbright was a Burgh of Regality under The Douglas until a Charter was granted at Perth on 26th October, 1455, creating it into a Royal Burgh (*Sir H. Maxwell*). The ultimate criterion of a Royal Burgh as distinguished from a Burgh of Regality is the payment of the Burghal Ferme to the Crown by Provosts (Prepositi), and this may be accompanied by the holding of Chamberlain Eyres in the town (*Athenaeum*, Jan. 1897), Montgomerie-Fleming *Notes on Jam.* (1899).

2. Phr. *a lord of regality*, one who exercised the right of 'regality.'

**Sc.** Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 170. **Bnff.**[1] The Civil Jurisdiction of a Lord of Regality was equal to that of a Sheriff; but his Criminal Jurisdiction was much more unlimited. . . Their Jurisdictions were abolished by the 20th Geo. II. c. 50, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 23.

**REGARD**, *v.* Sc. I.Ma. Also in form **regaird** Sc. [rigā·d, Sc. rige·rd.] 1. To concern; to fall to the lot of.

**ne.Sc.** Frae this moment I double your hoosekeepin' siller, an' a' furnishin's an' outside expenses sall regaird me, Grant *Keckleton*, 74.

2. To notice.

**I.Ma.** On his back, a bundle—I didn regard what, but something white, Brown *Yarns* (1881) 64, ed. 1889.

**REGARDER**, *sb.* Hmp.[1] An officer in the New Forest whose business it is to inquire into the trespasses committed there.

**REGARDLESS**, *adj.* Sc. Also in form **regairdless.** Reckless, careless, regardless of public opinion. Also used *subst.*

**Heb.** He would have his hands filled with the wild regardless Prince, Sarah Tytler *Macdonald Lass* (1895) 114. **Per.** The 'regairdless' again, neither feared God nor regarded man, Haliburton *Furth in Field* (1894) 137. **Fif.** Ye vote for ane as is godless and regairdless, Heddle *Marget* (1899) 3. **Edb.** Living a wild, wicked, regardless life, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xiii. **Gall.** (A.W.)

**REGENT**, *sb.* and *v.* *Obs.* Sc. 1. *sb.* The title of a University professor.

**Sc.** When he was regent in St. Andrews, he was very episcopal, Kirkton *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 109. **Abd.** The principal of the King's College of Old Aberdeen, the four regents, the canonist, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 129. **Lnk.** I thought our excellent regent deserved the best of service, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 271, ed. 1828. **Edb.** Tak tent, ye Regents! then, an' hear My list o' gudely hameil gear, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 186, ed. 1785.

Hence (1) **Regency**, (2) **Regentry**, *sb.*, *obs.*, the office of a University professor or 'regent.'

(1) **Sc.** Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 143. (2) **Sc.** At sindry times sen the acceptatioune of the office of Regentrye, Pitcairn *Trials* (1829) pt. i. 19.

2. *v.* To discharge the office of a University professor.

**Sc.** Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 144. **Fif.** From Paris he past to Poicteors, whar he regented in the College of St. Marcean thrie years, Melvill *Autobiog.* (1610) 40, ed. 1842.

**REGERATOR**, **REGGIL**, see **Regrater**, **Ridgel.**

**REGIBUS**, *sb.* Abd. (Jam.) Also in form **rigibus.** A game among boys; the same as 'Rangiebus' (q.v.).

**REGISTER**, *sb.* n.Lin.[1] A registrar.

**REGISTER**, *v.* War. [re·dʒistə(r).] To repair shoes.

**War.**[3] [For why, important was his work, 'To register old shoes,' Jago *Poems* (1784) 175.]

[OF. *register*, to provide with new joists (Godefroy); hence, to repair.]

**REGISTRATE**, *v.* ? *Obs.* Sc. To register.

**Sc.** (Jam.); The bond has been registrate, Mitchell *Scotticisms* (1799) 70.

**REGNUM**, *sb.* Dur. [re·gnəm.] Part of the punishment amongst boys called 'cobbing.' See **Cob**(b, *v.*[2]

'Salt-fish, regnum, buck, or a doe?' I spare you the details of the tortures named 'salt-fish' and 'regnum,' Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) i.

**REGRATER**, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also written **regrator** Dev.; and in form **regerater** Dev.[2] [rē·grētə(r).] One who buys butter, fruit, &c. from the farmers to sell in the market.

**Dev.** These orchards are generally let out to 'regrators,' or fruit-sellers, who take possession of the trees for a season, Evans *Tavistock* (1846) 81, ed. 1875; Cartloads are taken every week from Launceston to Devonport and Plymouth by the Regraters, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 351; Pron. '*raygrater.*' Two or three used to go from Woolsery to Plymouth weekly, *Reports Provinc.* (1895); **Dev.**[2] There! the regerater's coming and my eggs are not ready. **Cor.**[3]

[Rose the regratour is hire rihte name; Heo hath holden hoxterye this elleuene wynter, *P. Plowman* (A.) v. 140. OFr. *regratier*, a huckster.]

**REGULAR**, *adj.* and *adv.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **raglar** n.Ir.; **regilar** Lan.; **reg'lar** Sc. Ir. Yks. I.Ma. Stf. Der.[2] n.Lin.[1] Oxf.[1] Brks. Ken. Dor. Dev. Cor.; **reglor** Nhb.; **reglur**, **riglar** Som.; **rigular** Amer. [re·glə(r.] 1. *adj.* In *comb.* **Regular preacher**, a travelling preacher among the Wesleyans or Primitive Methodists. n.Lin.[1]

2. Thorough, complete, real. In *gen.* colloq. use.

**Abd.** I'll cock my hat and oil my hair, And be a regular dandy, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 37. **Ayr.** White *Jottings* (1879) 76. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Nhb.** A reg'lor two-a-penny sort o' chap for a bit o' chaff, Pease *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 38. **Dur.** A reg'lar Godsend! Guthrie *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 173. **w.Yks.** Makkin' a reg'lar squeak, Binns *Orig.* (1889) No. i. 3. **s.Stf.** He was a reg'lar hond at carvin', Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895) 51. **Der.**[2] Thou'rt a reg'lar sappy. **n.Lin.**[1] It's a reg'lar shaame. **War.**[3] It's a regular downpour. **s.Oxf.** She allus were a reglar nineter, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 162. **Som.** An' one o'm that wur zot thur zeem'd jist a riglar limb, Frank *Nine Days* (1879) 19. **Dev.** She went off in a regular tantrum, Ford *Postle Farm* (1899) 263. **Cor.** 'Tis a . . . reg'lar Noah's ark o' a wall, to be sure, Phillpotts *Prophets* (1897) 206. [**Amer.** The most gullible folks on the face of the airth,—rigular soft horns, that's a fact, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xxxi.]

3. *adv.* Regularly, always; steadily.

**Dmf.** If he cam here reglar, the poachin' loons . . . wudna be here, an' wudna be at hame, Ponder *Kirkcumdoon* (1875) 29. **Ir.** I thievin' away reg'lar this two year, Barlow *Martin's Company* (1896) 121. **n.Ir.** Saint Columbkille rag'lar came here for to pray, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 14. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Nhb.** Will thoo promise to gan to chorch reg'lor, for aa hevn't seed thee theor yet? Pease *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 30. **Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** If I slept theer regilar I should try to come out, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 79. **I.Ma.** And keepin back—aw, keepin back reglar, and allis very slack, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 3. **s.Oxf.** Your money comin' in reglar, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 184. **Brks.** I go to school reg'lar and am trying to read and write a bit better, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1900) 658. **Dor.** Ye did use to go there every Sunday reg'lar, Francis *Fiander's Widow* (1901) pt. I. i. **Cor.** She . . . declared that she should 'take her death' if she 'did'n go to mittin' regular,' Pease *D. Quorm* (1877) 31.

**4.** Phr. (1) *as regular as the clock ticks*, very punctually and regularly; (2) *regular away*, very often.

(1) **Oxf.**$^{1}$ 'Er sets down to glovin' at nine o'clock in the mornin' as reglar as the clock ticks, *MS. add.* (2) **w.Yks.** Ahr Harry wor running away through t'schooil agean to-day, mother; he does it nah regular away (S.K.C.).

**5.** Quite, utterly, very.

**n.Lin.**$^{1}$ He was reg'lar black an' blew wi' feightin'. **War.**$^{3}$ He's a regular bad fellow. **Lon.** I was regular dull, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. i. **Ken.** De groun was reg'lar crup (W.F.S.). **Sur.**$^{1}$ He's regular beat. **w.Sus.** There was a chap I regular fell in love with at sight, as the saying is, Gordon *Vill. and Doctor* (1897) 156. **Som.** They'm a reglur cowardly zoort, Frank *Nine Days* (1879) 42. **Dev.** Mrs. Veale, there, is a reg'lar bad un, Baring-Gould *Spider* (1887) xxxvii. **Cor.** Mother grizzled an' worritted herself reg'lar ill, an' stopped in bed two days, Phillpotts *Prophets* (1897) 79.

**REGULATING**, *ppl. adj.* Nhb. Dur. In *comb.* (1) **Regulating door**, (2) **—scale**, coal-mining terms: a doorway with one or more sliding shutters in it, to regulate the passage of the air in a mine. See **Scale**.

(1) **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888) 66. (2) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ With two sliding lattice frames, one of which slides open past the other. . . It is also called a sliding scale and slide regulator.

**REGULATOR**, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. A coal-mining term: a doorway with two sliding lattice frames, one of which slides open past the other, so as to regulate the passage of the air. See **Scale**.

**Nhb., Dur.** It is placed in that division of air which has least distance to travel, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **Nhb.**$^{1}$

**REHEARSE**, *v.* Irel. Wor. Shr. Also written **reherse** w.Wor.$^{1}$ [ri·ə̄·s.] **1.** To repeat lessons.

**Wxf.** We are among the first comers and immediately begin to rehearse, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 2.

**2.** To leave a strong taste in the mouth; to rise on the stomach, as of food which disagrees. See **Rejoice**.

**w.Wor.**$^{1}$ Them be strong onions surelie, thaay re'erses ahl daay. **Shr.**$^{1}$ That pie wuz too good fur me, it re'earsed all day after.

**REIB, REICH, REICK, REICKER**, see **Ribe**, *sb.*, **Reach**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Reek**, *v.*$^{3}$, **Reacher**.

**REID**, *sb.* Nhp.$^{1}$ [rīd.] A rope of onions.

**REID**, see **Read**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Red**, *adj.*, **Red(d**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Rede**, *adj.*, **Reed**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Rood**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**REIF**, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **reife** Slk.; and in forms **rief, rieft** Sc. **1.** *sb.* Robbery, rapine, plunder. See **Reave**, *v.*$^{1}$

**Sc.** From the maist ancient times of record, the lawless thieves, limmers, and broken men of the Highlands, had been in fellowship together . . . for the committing of divers thefts, reifs, and herships, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xv; Donald has foughten wi' reif and roguery, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) I. 60. **Or.I.** Extortions, insolvencies, riefs, and oppressions, Peterkin *Notes* (1822) *Append.* 61. **Abd.** A time o' spulzie an' rieft, burnin' houses an' castles, Michie *Deeside Tales* (1872) 117. **Ayr.** The sleeest, paukie thief, That e'er attempted stealth or rief, Burns *Ep. to J. Smith* (1785) st. 1. **Edb.** Great geir by stouth and rief, He's filcht, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 46. **Slk.** Have ye ne'er heard i' reife or raide? Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 90. **Nhb.**$^{1}$

**2.** *adj.* Plundering, robbing.

**Ayr.** Kings and nations, swith awa! Reif randies, I disown ye, Burns *Louis, what reck I*, st. 2.

[The king gert be departit then, All haill the reif amang his men, Barbour *Bruce*, v. 118. OE. *rēaf*, spoil, booty (B.T.).]

**REIF, REIFFAR, REIGH, REIGHCH**, see **Reef**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Rife**, *sb.*, **Reaver**, **Ree**, *sb.*$^{2}$, **Reach**, *v.*$^{1}$

**REIGN**, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. e.An. Dev. Also written **rain** Suf.$^{1}$; and in form **rean** n.Yks. [rēn.] **1.** *v.* To be prevalent; of heavenly bodies: to be visible.

**Dev.** Measles be reigning at Lifton, *Reports Provinc.* (1885); Do you know, Sir, is there a comet reigning? *ib.* (1883).

**2.** Phr. (1) *to reign over*, (2) *to reign upon*, to take violent hold upon, to tyrannize.

(1) **Suf.**$^{1}$ I've got the rimmittis, and ta rain over me lamentably. (2) **e.An.**$^{1}$

**3.** *sb.* The period of a man's authority over others; the time a man rules a parish, &c.

**n.Yks.** It was deean in Robin Bell's rean (I.W.).

**REIK**, see **Reach**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Reak**, **Reek**, *sb.*$^{1\,2}$, *v.*$^{3}$

**REIKIM, REIKUM, REIL(L**, see **Reekim**, **Reel**, *v.*$^{3}$

**REILIEBOGIE**, *sb.* Sc. Confusion, a state of tumult or disorder.

**n.Sc.** It may be conjectured that the term has some affinity to the old tune called Reel o' Bogie, as perhaps referring to some irregular kind of dance (Jam.).

**REIMIS, REIN, REINCE, REIND, REINGE**, see **Reemish**, **Rean**, **Reen**, *v.*$^{2}$, **Rench**, **Rean**, **Range**, *v.*$^{2}$

**REINIES**, *sb. pl.* s.Lan.$^{1}$ Also written **rainies**; and in form **reanins**. Reins for driving.

**REINKING, REINY, REIP**, see **Rencing**, **Ranny**, **Ripe**, *v.*$^{2}$

**REIR**, *v.* ? *Obs.* n.Lan.$^{1}$ To laugh. [Fr. *rire.*]

**REIRD, REIS(E, REISH**, see **Raird**, **Rise**, *sb.*$^{2}$, **Rush**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**REISHIL, REISHLE, REISK**, see **Reeshle**, **Reesk**.

**REISKIE**, *sb.* Bnff.$^{1}$ A big person of boorish manners; *gen.* applied to a female.

**REISLE, REISQUE**, see **Reeshle**, **Reesk**.

**REISS, REISSIL, REISSLE**, see **Rise**, *sb.*$^{2}$, **Reeshle**.

**REIST**, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Cld. (Jam.) The instep of the foot.

**REIST**, *v.* Sc. To strain or sprain the wrist.

**s.Sc.** I have reisted my wrist, by using a hammer of an unusual weight (A.R.U.).

**REIST**, see **Reast**, **Reest**, *sb.*$^{1}$, *v.*$^{1\,2}$, **Rest**, *v.*$^{2}$

**REISTY, REISUM**, see **Reasty**, **Rissom**.

**REIT, REITCH, REITCHER**, see **Rait**, *sb.*, **Reach**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Reacher**.

**REITHE**, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Keen, ardent.

**Slk.** 'Is your master a religious man?' 'He's weel eneugh that way—no that very reithe on't,' Hogg *Tales* (1838) 24, ed. 1866.

Hence **Reithnes**, *sb.* eagerness, ardour. w.Sc. (Jam.)

[Cp. OE. *rēðe*, severe, stern, austere, zealous (B.T.).]

**REITLA**, see **Rightly**.

**REIVE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A name given to what is considered as an ancient Caledonian fort.

**Slg.** These mounds are perfectly circular, with regular fosses; the one is styled the Meikle Reive, in the language of the country, and is about a hundred yards in diameter, *Statist. Acc.* XV. 377 (Jam.).

**REIVE**, see **Reave**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Reeve**, *v.*$^{3}$, **Rive**, *v.*

**REIVER, REIZDY**, see **Reaver**, **Reasty**.

**REJAG**, *sb.* and *v.* Lth. (Jam.) **1.** *sb.* A repartee.

**2.** *v.* To give a smart answer, esp. as reflecting on the person to whom it is addressed.

**REJOICE**, *v.* Shr.$^{1}$ [ridʒai·s.] To rise on the stomach, as of food which disagrees. See **Rehearse, 2.**

**REJUMBLE**, *v.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Lin. **1.** *v.* Of food: to ferment, to rise in the stomach.

Vox agro Linc. usitatissima, ut It rejumbles upon my stomach, Skinner (1671); Ray (1691); Grose (1790).

**2.** *sb.* The working of the stomach.

**Lin.**$^{1}$ My stomach is all of a re-jumble.

**REKE**, see **Rick**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**REKSTER**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **rexter**. A going or procedure; a long journey or drive, esp. in connexion with driving sheep. (J.S.), (A.W.G.), S. & Ork.$^{1}$ Hence (1) **Rekster-dyke**, *sb.* a small dyke used to facilitate the driving of animals; (2) **-goe**, *sb.* a cove on the sea-shore used for catching sheep.

(1) To facilitate the driving [of sheep] small branch dykes run out in two directions from the krō. These were termed soadin or

rexter dykes, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899); Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 18. (2) In Unst (J.S.).

[ON. *rekstr*, a driving, a drove, a beaten track (Vigfusson).]

**RELEET**, *sb.* e.An. Also written **releat** Ess.$^1$; **relete** Suf. [rilī·t.] A place where different roads meet; cross-roads. See **Eleet**.

e.An.$^1$ A three-releet, a four-releet, &c. **Suf.** (C.T.) **Ess.** An' 'gin a four releet, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 6; (H.H.M.); **Ess.**$^1$

**RE·LE STOCKS**, *phr.* Yks. A boys' game; the same as 'bedstocks' (q.v.).

**w.Yks.** Known at Halifax 40 years ago. It was played exactly as described under Nhb.$^1$ (s.v. Bedstocks). That portion of the description under w.Yks.$^5$ appears to be a mix-up with Spy-o, which was a rather different game (C.C.).

**RELEVANT**, *adj.* Sc. [re·livənt.] A law term: valid; sufficient to warrant the conclusion, whether in reference to a libel or to a defence.

Mitchell *Scotticisms* (1799) 70; The court, if they find the facts libelled not relevant to infer the crime, dismiss the pannel from the bar; if they judge them relevant, they remit the pannel to the knowledge of an inquest, Erskine *Instit.* B. iv. T. 4, § 91 (Jam.).

Hence **Relevancy**, *sb.* the legal sufficiency of the facts stated, in a libel or in a defence, to infer punishment or exculpation.

Mitchell *Scotticisms* (1799) 70; The practice of the court is, and for many years has been, not to find a special relevancy as to the libel and defences, but to pronounce a general interlocutor, finding the libel relevant, Maclaurin *Crim. Cases, Introd.* 23–24 (Jam.).

**RELIEF**, *sb.* Sc. An ecclesiastical term: congregations of Presbyterians who seceded from the Scottish Established Church to escape the evils of patronage in presentation to livings, and to be free to choose their own ministers; the church of such a congregation. Also used *attrib.*

**Dmb.** Sair ye fleech'd till I turn'd the leaf And cox'd me to the auld Relief, 'Twas na the kirk that I loed best, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 106; The right hand backslidings of Burghers and Anti-Burghers, and the left hand defections of Relief schismatics, Cross *Disruption* (1844) iii. **Edb.** The town . . . has a meeting house or church of Relief, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 158, ed. 1815. **Dmf.** He was aye again the Auld Seceeders, an' the Reliefs, an' the U. P.'s, an' the Frees, Ponder *Kirkcumdoon* (1875) 4.

**RELIEVO**, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **relieve-oh** e.Yks.$^1$ [rilī·vō.] A boys' game; see below.

**e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** In Wilsden usually played on dark winter nights, those in hiding indicating their position by renewed cries of 'Leevo!' Those in hiding have not merely to be seen by the seeker, but have to be captured as well. If the cries of 'Leevo!' are not sufficiently numerous to indicate the position of the person or persons in hiding, the seeker shows his discontent by calling out, 'Awpny, awpny, hollow! If ye doan't shaht aht I weean't follow!' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 29, 1896). **s.Lan.**$^1$ **se.Lan.** A small space is called the den, in which any members of the hunted side are placed if caught, but are released if one of their comrades manages to pass uncaught through the den (C.J.B.). **Lin.** This game is played by one child trying to catch the rest. The first prisoner joins hands with the captor and helps in the pursuit, and so on till all the playmates have been taken, Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 107.

**RELIGION**, *sb.* Dor. [rili·dʒən.] In phr. *to get religion*, to be converted, to profess religion.

**Dor.** Zo thee gwoes in vor it in gallons now thee's got religion, Agnus *Jan Oxber* (1900) 317; He had 'got religion' to begin with —more religion than anybody had credited him with, *Cornh. Mag.* (Sept. 1900) 317.

**RELISH**, *v.* Sc. Yks. [re·liʃ.] To give relish to.

**Per.** They [herrings] relish fine gude claret wine, That gars oor cares stand yon', Haliburton *Furth in Field* (1894) 95. **Rnf.** Good saut herring To relish a cog of good ale, Sempill *Bridal*, st. 1. **Lth.** The good saut butter's gusty pree Will relish weel her morning's dose, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 165.

Hence (1) **Relisher**, *sb.* one that enjoys, that relishes; (2) **Relishy**, *adj.* pleasant to the taste.

(1) **Abd.** What grand advantages from reading flow, Nane, but the happy relishers, can know, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 129. (2) **Yks.** A bit o' toasted cheese is relishy, Dyke *Craiktrees* (1897) 87.

**RELLY**, *sb.* and *v.* *Obs.* Suf. **1.** *sb.* A large coarse sieve made of wood.

Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 298, ed. 1849; Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

**2.** *v.* To pass through a sieve. Rainbird *ib.*

**REM**, *sb.* Sh.I. An oar. (A.W.) See **Remmack**.

**REMAIN**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Oxf. Guer. [rimē·n.] **1.** *v.* In phr. *to remain foolish*, to be taken aback.

**Guer.** When she asked me that I did not remain foolish (G.H.G.).

**2.** *sb.* *Obs.* A posthumously published work; literary 'remains.'

**Rnf.** His Apologetical Narration, which I have a copy of; and it's a very valuable remain, Wodrow *Corres.* (1709–31) III. 170, ed. 1843.

**3.** *pl.* A name given to Northleigh Common. Oxf.$^1$

**4.** Phr. *the seven remains*, the seven villages in the Corporation of Woodstock. *ib.*

**REMAINING**, *ppl. adj.* Sc. [rimē·nin.] In *comb.* **Remaining state**, a future state.

**Rnf.** In a remainin' state, Beyond the range o' a capricious fate, When thae poor limbs are laid wi' their forebears, Finlayson *Rhymes* (1815) 28.

**REMANENT**, *adj.* and *sb.* *Obsol.* Sc. **1.** *adj.* Remaining, other.

**Sc.** This phrase is still used in petitions addressed to ecclesiastical courts. 'To the Moderator and remanent members of the Presbytery of ——' (Jam.). **Sh.I.** Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 283, ed. 1891. **Abd.** Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 295.

**2.** *sb.* Remainder.

**Abd.** The Archbishop of Glasgow, and remanent of the bishops there present, Spalding *ib.* I. 23.

**REMARK**, *sb.* Sh.I. [rima·rk.] In phr. *in remark* (*for*, remarkable (for; notable, exceptional.

He's been a saesin in remark dis ane, bit he's been dry, *Sh. News* (June 29, 1901); If he comes nae gales dis'll be a year in remark fir crops, *ib.* (Aug. 10, 1901).

**REMARKABLE**, *sb.* Sc. [rima·rkbl.] A remarkable thing or event.

**Ayr.** I will note doon a few of the uncos and remarkables which could not fail to happen, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 91; We have had twa remarkables in the toon sin' I saw you, *ib. Notandums* (1890) 119. **Lnk.** Sect. v. Of some other remarkables, and incidental matters, this year 1664, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 414, ed. 1828.

[Yet the northern parts . . . want not their remarkables, Fuller *Holy State*, bk. iii. c. 4, § 6.]

**REMARKING**, *sb.* Sc. [rima·rkin.] A remark; criticism.

**Ayr.** We'se hae fine remarkin', Burns *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 6. **Lnk.** Gang afore the minister, And thole the kirk's remarkin's, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 51.

**REMB**, *v.* Sh.I. To rave in speaking; to tell lies. S. & Ork.$^1$ Hence **Rember**, *sb.* a person who tells improbable stories. *ib.* See **Ream**, *v.*$^3$ **2.**

**REMBLE**, see **Remle**.

**REMEID**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Also written **remead** Sc. (Jam.) n.Cy. Nhb.; **remede** Sc.; **remeed** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.$^1$; **remied** Lnk. [remī·d.] **1.** *sb.* Remedy, cure; redress; relief.

**Sc.** There's remeid for a' things but stark dead, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 823. **Or.I.** For remeed of which the Presbytery appoints Mr. . . to represent the said abuse to the Magistrates of Kirkwall, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 30. **n.Sc.** For me, alas! there's nae remeid, Here comes the day that I maun die, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 43, ed. 1875. **Elg.** Tester *Poems* (1865) 95. **Abd.** Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 119. **Per.** In endless wrath without remeed or ease, Smith *Poems* (1714) 116, ed. 1853. **Fif.** He kiss'd them too . . . But what remead? Gray *Poems* (1811) 74. **Slg.** Now alas! I cannot get remede, Galloway *Poems* (ed. 1795) 34. **Dmb.** Ruin spreads without remead, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 68. **Cld.** Though our case seem lonely now, It's no without remeid, Nimmo *Sngs.* (1882) 168. **Rnf.** Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 67. **Ayr.** They were tell't to gie black 'oo' and saut as a remeid for a' diseases, Service *Notandums* (1890) 101. **Lnk.** O' her drouth sair, sair complain Without remeid, Lemon *St. Mungo* (1844) 74. **Lth.** Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 107. **Edb.** Gregory death has ta'en awa' Without remeid, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 114, ed. 1785. **Bwk.** The cow was gone without remead, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 56. **Dmf.** Yer smiles I've tint 'yont a remead, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 82. **Gall.** Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 129, ed.

1897. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.** Consigned without remead To brimstone fire, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 165; **Nhb.**$^1$ *Obs.*

**2.** Phr. *remeid of*, or *in*, *law*, *obs.*, a legal term; see below.

**Sc.** Formerly applicable to the obtaining of justice, particularly by appeal from an inferior to a superior court, when the sentence of the former was reckoned erroneous (Jam.); Soon after the Union, the phrase 'protestation for remeid of law,' seems to have fallen into disuse, Morrison *Dict.* (1824) I. 580 (*ib.*); This course came instead of an appeal to the old Scottish Parliament, or, as it was technically termed, 'a protestation for remeid in law,' Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xiv.

**3.** *v.* To remedy.

**Sc.** All makes for the ruin of this isle; and I see yet no means to remeid it, Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. 51 (Jam.).

[**1.** For to devyse Remede in this, if ther were any wyse, Chaucer *Tr. & Cr.* iv. 889. OFr. *remede*, a remedy.]

**REMEMBER,** *v.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. War. Shr. Sus. [**rime·mbə(r.**] **1.** In *comb.* **Remember me**, the germander speedwell, *Veronica Chamaedrys*. n.Yks. (B. & H.) **2.** Phr. *to remember a thing to a person*, to repay it to him; to remember it to his advantage.

**Sc.** Lend me five pund, an' I'll remember 't to you on term day (Jam. *Suppl.*).

**3.** To remind, call to remembrance; also with *on*.

**Per.** Ilk Sonday remembers us of his resurrection, whilk was upon a Sonday, Wodrow Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 98. **N.I.**$^1$ I'll call in the morning and remember you about it. **n.Cy.** If you will remember me of it, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **w.Yks.**$^1$ An ye be remembered [if you remember]. **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^1$ Remember me for t'pay yo back; win yo? **s.Chs.**$^1$ Rimem·bŭr mey on tŭ bring sŭm sai·gŭ frŭm Wich·ŭrch. **n.Lin.**$^1$ You mun remember me on to get sum on them big matches when I goäs to Brigg. **War.**$^2$ Remember me to buy the lamp-wick; **War.**$^3$ **Shr.**$^1$ Remember me to sen' down to Littlehales's fur some vinegar. **Sus.** The wife of my coachman, in Sussex, was 'remembered' by her husband that she had 'a bit of that Good Friday bun,' *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1885) VIII. 91.

[**3.** I'll not remember you of my own lord, Shaks. *Wint. T.* iii. ii. 231.]

**REMEMBERING,** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. adj.* Sc. Ken. [**rime·mbərin.**] **1.** *vbl. sb.* The practice of going round with a guy on the 5th of November.

**Ken.**$^1$ George and me went round remembering and got pretty nigh fower and threepence.

**2.** *ppl. adj.* In *comb.* **Remembering prayer**, an intercessory prayer.

**Ayr.** During the remembering prayer, Mr. Pittle put up a few words for criminals under sentence of death, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxix; The precentor rose to read the remembering prayer, *ib.* *Gilhaize* (1823) xvi.

**REMETIC,** *sb.* War. Hrf. [**rime·tik.**] An emetic; a remedy.

**War.** (Hall.); **War.**$^4$ Ate plenty of goose grass. That be the best remetic for the skin I knows on. **Hrf.**$^{12}$

Hence **Remetical-man**, *sb.* a medical man. Hrf.$^1$

**REMEVE,** *v.* *Obs.* e.An.$^1$ To remove.

**REMIED,** see **Remeid.**

**REMIGESTER,** *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **ramie-geister** Bnff.$^1$ A sharp stroke; also an injury. Bnff.$^1$, Bch. (Jam.)

**REMIKEL,** see **Reamicle.**

**REMIND,** *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To remember, keep in mind.

**Abd.** Their merry homefair I remind, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 36; Ye'll remind, He after any mode can bind, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 251.

**REMINE, REMISH, REMLANT,** see **Remmon, Reemish, Remlet.**

**REMLE,** *v.* Yks. Not. Lin. Also written **remble** Not. n.Lin.$^1$ sw.Lin.$^1$; **remmel** Lin.; **remmle** n.Yks. e.Yks.$^1$ [**re·ml.**] **1.** To remove, esp. to move with violence; to change one's residence; to set in order by removing things to their proper places. Cf. **remmon.**

**n.Yks.** (I.W.), **e.Yks.**$^1$ **Not.** Remble this table (J.H.B.). **Lin.** Skinner (1671); Ray (1691); Theer wur a boggle in it...But I stubb'd 'um oop wi' the lot, an' raäved an' rembled 'um oot, Tennyson *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 8; *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 31. **n.Lin.** Soa lad goas behind him, an' rem'les him an' chair reight ower, Peacock *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 128; **n.Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ My lass scolds me for rembling my things about.

**2.** To search. [Not known to our other correspondents.]

**Not.** He's rembling on the pit bank (J.H.B.).

**REMLET,** *sb.* Irel. Dur. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Shr. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **remlit** s.Lan.$^1$; and in forms **remlant** n.Yks.$^2$ nw.Der.$^1$; **remlin** Dur.$^1$ n.Yks.$^2$ e.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks.$^1$ e.Lan.$^1$; **remling** m.Yks.$^1$; **rimlet** Dev. [**re·mlit, -ət; re·mlənt, re·mlin.**] A remnant.

**N.I.**$^1$ **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–62). **Dur.**$^1$ **Wm.** Ther's a laal bit remlet e' t'boddum drawer thoo can hev (B.K.). **n.Yks.**$^2$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ I bought it chep, it wuz jest a bit on a remlet. **Wil.**$^1$ **Som.** Wi' remlets o' tha Saxon tongue, That to our gramfers did belong, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) 177. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ Her ax me nif I could take all the remlet, zo I zaid I wid nif her'd bate drippence a yard. **Dev.** I've picked up zom cheep rimlets tü shop; 'nuff tü make my little maid a tidy vrok or tü, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**$^1$, **Cor.**$^{12}$

[But breke as mych as þou wylle ete, The remelant to pore þou shalle lete, *Boke Curt.* (c. 1440) 51.]

**REMLIN(G,** see **Remlet.**

**REMMACK,** *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **raemik.** [**re·mək.**] An oar.

(*Coll.* L.L.B.); We manned da raemiks an' set wis till her ta andow ahead, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 248; Jakobsen *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 86; (A.W.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**REMMAN,** *v.* *Obs.* w.Yks.$^1$ To beat. Cf. **remmle.**

An I catch 'em, by jen I'll remman 'em, ii. 303.

[Cp. ON. *hremma*, to clutch (Vigfusson).]

**REMMEL, REMMLE,** see **Remle.**

**REMMLE,** *v.* m.Yks.$^1$ [**re·ml.**] To beat with a stick; *gen.* used in a playful threat. Cf. **remman.**

They want remmling well, for their own good.

**REMMON,** *v.* Yks. Glo. Also in forms **remine** Glo.; **rumman, rummen** Yks. [**re·mən.**] **1.** To remove; to transfer from one place to another; to change one's place of abode. Cf. **remle.**

**Yks.** (Hall.) **n.Yks.** Wheay has remmon'd th' side lanyels? Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 171; **n.Yks.**$^1$ Remmoning a cam; **n.Yks.**$^2$ Remmon thysel. **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Wa mun remmon it. **e.Yks.** Y'u needn't remmon; Ah can manidge, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 78; **e.Yks.**$^1$ Oh deeant remmon, Ah can sit on mangle. **m.Yks.**$^1$ The place is just as it was—thou's remmoned nought. **Glo.** Remine that jug (W.S.H.).

Hence **Remmoning-bout**, *sb.* a removal. n.Yks.$^2$

**2.** Phr. *to remmon house*, to change one's place of abode. n.Yks.$^1$

[**1.** Remown, or remevyn (remowne, remouyn, or remeuyn), *amoveo, removeo* (*Prompt.*).]

**REMNANT,** *sb.* Sc. [**re·mnənt.**] **1.** A small piece; a 'flinder.'

**Edb.** Ony other man than that de'il, Jock Gillespie, wud hae been knocket into remnants, Campbell *Deilie Jock* (1897) 337.

**2.** A feeble old creature, the wreck of a man.

**Ayr.** He pardoned, at my intercession, that daized remnant, Auldbiggings, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xxviii.

**REMOVE,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. [Yks. **rimū·v.**]

**1.** *v.* In *pass.*: to die.

**Sc.** When a person has just expired, the Scotch people commonly say, he is removed, *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 322.

**2.** To re-shoe a horse with the old shoes. Sc. (A.W.), n.Yks. (I.W.)

**3.** *sb.* An intervening degree of relationship.

**Abd.** Jedediah Groandeep, who was but ten removes from the family o' the lairds of Cleughenandoighterchylochin, Ruddiman *Sc. Parish* (1828) 37, ed. 1889.

**4.** An old horse-shoe used again; the act of re-shoeing a horse with the old shoes.

**Sc.** (A.W.), **N.I.**$^1$ **n.Yks.** One new shoe and one remove (I.W.).

**REMP,** see **Ramp,** *v.*$^2$

**REMUCE,** *adj.* *Obs.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] Cross, ill-tempered. (Hall.)

**REMWARD, REN,** see **Ramward, Rin.**

**RENABLE,** *adj.* and *adv.* Yks. Lan. Shr. e.An. Also written **rennable** e.An.$^1$; and in form **runnable** Shr.$^1$

e.An.$^1$ [re·nəbl, rɐ·nəbl.] **1.** *adj.* Loquacious; ready of speech, fluent.

**nw.Yks.** Some lassie who was bright and renable was asked to read for the amusement of the party, Sedgwick *Mem. Cowgill Chapel* (1868) 72. **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**2.** *adv.* Fluently; easily to be understood.

**Shr.**$^1$ Billy, han yo' gotten yore spellin' runnable? **e.An.**$^1$

Hence **Renably,** *adv.* smoothly; without hesitation.

**e.An.**$^1$ 'The boy reads pretty runnably.' Often 'renably' in Suf.

[A raton of renon most renable of tonge, *P. Plowman* (B.) *Prol.* 158.]

**RENAG(U)E, RENAIGE,** see **Reneague.**

**RENCH,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Brks. Hnt. I.W. Dev. and Amer. Also written **rensh** Sc. e.Yks. m.Yks.$^1$; **wrench** Nhb.$^1$ Yks. Amer.; and in forms **ranch** Dev.; **reince** Not.; **rense** ne.Lan.$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$ Chs.$^1$ Nhp.$^1$ Brks.$^1$ I.W.$^1$ Amer. [renʃ, rens.] **1.** *v.* To rinse; freq. with *out.* Cf. **rinch.**

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*), **N.I.**$^1$, **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$ **n.Yks.** Put sum watter into t'churrn an' wrench it weel oot (W.H.); **n.Yks.**$^{34}$ **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 78; **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**$^{125}$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$, **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.** (J H.B.), **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ **Shr.**$^1$ Look sharp an' pump some waiter, so as we may rench them clo'es out. **Brks.**$^1$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **I.W.**$^1$ **Dev.** Ranch out the milk-pans well, *Reports Provinc.* (1895). [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 63.]

**2.** *sb.* A rinsing. **n.Yks.**$^4$ Ah'll gie it a rench oot.

[Cp. ON. *hreinsa*, to cleanse, make clean (Vigfusson).]

**RENCHEL,** *v.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) Also written **renshel.** **1.** *v.* To beat; to thwack with a stick.

To renshel beasts wi' a rung.

**2.** *sb.* Anything tall and thin. Cf. **renky.**

He's naething but a lang renchel.

**RENCING,** *adj.* *Obs.* Wm. Also written **reinking.** Strong, great, robust. (K.) Cf. **renky, 2.**

**RENCKY,** see **Renky.**

**REND,** *v.* and *sb.* Sus. Hmp. Dev. Cor. [rend.] **1.** *v.* To strip off bark. Cf. **rene.**

**nw.Dev.**$^1$ **Cor.** The stools of coppice had sprouted; they were of some five years' growth since last 'rended' for bark, Baring-Gould *Curgenven* (1893) xiv.

Hence (1) **Rending-ire,** *sb.* a kind of chisel for stripping off bark, flat on one side and convex on the other. nw.Dev.$^1$; (2) **Rending-time,** *sb.* the early spring. *ib.*

**2.** *sb.* In phr. *rack and rend*, rack and ruin; destruction. Sus. Holloway. Hmp.$^1$

[OE. *rendan*, to tear, rend, cut (B.T.).]

**REND,** see **Rind,** *v.*$^2$

**RENDAL,** *sb.* Sc. Also in form **rennal.** [re·nl.] In phr. *rig and rendal*, a certain division of land, by which a tenant owns several discontiguous plots of land, or several tenants have different shares in one field. Cf. **rennet,** *sb.*$^2$, **run-rig,** s.v. **Run, 3** (7).

**Sh.I.** Another great improvement on the state of this country would be a better division of the small farms, which are parcelled out in discontiguous plots and run-rig, termed here rigg and rendal, *Statist. Acc.* VII. 398 (Jam.). **Cai.** A pernicious custom still too much prevails in this and other places, of possessing land in what is called rig and rennal, . . that is to say, each tenant in a particular farm or district, has a ridge alternately with his neighbours, *ib.* X. 26; **Cai.**$^1$

**RENDER,** *v.* and *sb.*$^1$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **rainder** Nhb.$^1$; **rander** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **rendher** e.Yks.$^1$; **rinder** Der.$^2$ nw.Der.$^1$ [re·ndə(r.] **1.** *v.* *Obs.* To separate; to disperse.

**n.Cy.** To render a flock of sheep (K.); **N.Cy.**$^2$ **Lan.** Wilbraham *Gl.* (1826). **Chs.**$^{23}$

**2.** To liquefy by heat; to melt any kind of fat, esp. that of a pig in the process of making lard; freq. with *down.*

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*), **Abd.** (A.W.) **Ayr.** To melt or beat butter (Jam.). **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **Lakel.**$^2$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **n.Yks.** The inner fat of the newly-slaughtered pig . . . being 'rendered' in the process of conversion into lard, Atkinson *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 118. **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** We shall never manage to get through all this fat, I shall have to render it (H.L.); **w.Yks.**$^{12345}$ **Lan.** If thou wur render't down, they would'nt get as mich fat out on tho as would grace a wheelbarrow trindle, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 221, ed. 1879; **Lan.**$^1$, **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^{123}$, **s.Chs.**$^1$ **s.Stf.** I planned to render the pig's lef down o' Monday, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Not.**$^1$, **Lin.** (J.C.W.), **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.** I can't abide bein' in-doors when thaay're renderin' fat doon (M.P.); **n.Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ It's some scraps as I'm rendering down. **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^{123}$, **Shr.**$^{12}$ **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Oxf.** (G.O.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**$^{12}$, **Suf.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Rendered-fat,** *sb.* melted fat, dripping; (2) **Renderings,** *sb. pl.* the skimming parts left after melting lard; the mass of fat thus melted down; (3) **Renderment,** *sb.*, see (1).

(1) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*), **n.Yks.**$^{12}$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ (2) **Nhb.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ (3) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*), **n.Yks.**$^{12}$, **m.Yks.**$^1$

**3.** To discharge pus. Bnff.$^1$ **4.** A plasterer's term: to plaster a wall or ceiling; to give the last coat of plaster.

**Cum.**$^1$ To make the slates adhere to the spars and laths and so prevent the wind lifting them. **Chs.**$^1$, **Der.**$^2$, **e.An.**$^1$ **Suf.** Cooper *Gl.* (1853). **Sus.**$^{12}$ **w.Som.**$^1$ To 'render, float, and finish,' in some material stated, is constantly seen in builders' specifications.

**5.** *sb.* Melted fat, dripping. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*)

**RENDER,** *sb.*$^2$ Bnff.$^1$ [re·ndər.] A rate; a degree.

She geed on at an unco render.

**RENDLE,** see **Randle,** *sb.*

**RENE,** *v.* w.Som.$^1$ [rīn.] To strip off bark; to rind. See **Rain,** *v.*$^2$, **Rend.**

I zee the deer bin here again; zee how they've a-renéd the young trees.

**RENE,** see **Rean.**

**RENEAGUE,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Glo. Wil. Som. Dev. Also written **reneage** Glo.$^2$; **reneeg** Wil.$^1$ Som.; **renege** Ir.; **renegue** Ir. Wil.$^1$; and in forms **renage** Ir. Wil.$^1$; **renague** n.Ir.; **renaige** Sc.; **reneg** Som. Dev. [renī·g, renē·g.] **1.** *v.* To refuse to follow suit at a game of cards; also *fig.* to withdraw from an engagement; to jilt; to refuse; to deny.

**Lnk.** Use[d] . . . by the colliers . . . to signify a revoke at cards, *N. & Q.* (1891) 7th S. xi. 78. **Ir.** Its use is still common in Ireland among all classes. The Englishman 'revokes' and the Irishman 'reneges' at cards, *ib.*; How shabby it would look to reneague the adventure, Kennedy *Leg. Fictions* (1866) 29. **n.Ir.** *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 85. **Ant.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Glo.**$^{12}$ **Wil.**$^1$ 'Zo cwoortin's wusser'n volly,' Zes Jess, 'an' I'll renage,' 216. **Som.** Yes, sir, that was why I did reneg, I had to go trapesing into Weston for my coal (W.F.R.). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.** Mind thee dos'n reneeg (F.T.E.). **Dev.** He reneg'd oaks laste roun', *Reports Provinc.* (1895).

**2.** *sb.* A refusal to follow suit at a game of cards.

**w.Som.** Darn'd if that idn a reneeg (F.T.E.).

[**1.** Such smiling rogues as these . . . Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks With every gale and vary of their masters, Shaks. *K. Lear*, II. ii. 84. Low Lat. *renegare.*]

**RENEGATE,** *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Nhp. [re·nəgēt.] A reprobate. N.Cy.$^1$, w.Yks. (J.W.), Nhp.$^1$ Cf. **runagate.**

[A fals knyht and a renegat, Gower *C. A.* (c. 1400) II. 1093.]

**RENG, RENGE,** see **Ring,** *sb.*$^1$, **Rung,** *sb.*$^1$, **Range,** *v.*$^1$

**RENK,** *v.* w.Yks.$^2$ [reŋk.] To reach.

**RENK,** see **Rank,** *adj.*, **Rink,** *sb.*$^1$

**RENKY,** *adj.* n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Also written **rencky** n.Yks. [re·ŋki.] **1.** Tall and too thin; lanky. Cf. **rank,** *adj.*

**n.Cy.** Increasing in growth, Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **Cum.**$^1$ **n.Yks.**$^4$ Trees when growing too close together. **ne.Yks.**$^1$

**2.** Large and well-made; athletic, muscular. Cf. **rencing, renty.**

**n.Yks.** There is a rencky cow that beats all th' rest, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 377; **n.Yks.**$^{12}$ **ne.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (ed. 1796) II. 339.

**RENLET, RENNABLE, RENNAL,** see **Rundlet, Renable, Rendal.**

**RENNET,** *sb.*$^1$ Cum. Hrt. Ken. [re·nit.] The yellow bedstraw, *Galium verum.* See **Cheese-rennet, Runnet, 2.**

**Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^4$ The infusion of the stem was used as rennet for curdling milk. **w.Cum.** From its property of coagulating milk (B. & H.). **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. **Ken.**$^1$

**RENNET,** *sb.*$^2$ ?*Obs.* Sc. In phr. *rig and rennet,* a division of land by which several tenants own different shares of land in the same field. Cf. **rendal, run-rig,** s.v. **Run, 3** (7).

**Cai.** There is an old practice, which still prevails in some places, and which is very detrimental to husbandry. It is commonly termed 'rig and rennet.' Instead of everyone having his land in one place, it is scattered here and there, several tenants having different shares in one field, or a rig apiece alternately, *Statist. Acc.* XVII. 32 (Jam.).

**RENNIE, RENNISH, RENNOCK, RENNOLDS,** see **Ranny, Rannish, Rinnick, Reynolds,** *v.*

**RENNY,** see **Rany, Ranny.**

**RENNY-REDTAIL,** *sb.* Yks. The redstart, *Ruticilla phoenicurus.* n.Yks. (I.W.)

**RENSE, RENSH, RENSIL,** see **Rench, Rancel.**

**RENT,** *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Oxf. Brks. Ken. Som. Cor. **[rent.]** **1.** *sb. Obs.* The money subscribed to carry on the battle for repeal of the Union of Eng. and Irel.; also in *comb.* **Dan's rent.**

**Don.** On one of these journeys he carried to the Counsellor his Rent, Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 175.

**2.** *pl.* House or cottage property.

**e.Yks.**$^1$ House-property of a low character, in narrow lanes or culs de sac, belonging to one proprietor, as 'Smith's rents.' **Ken.**$^1$

**3.** Phr. (1) *Castle guard rent, obs.,* a sum of money paid by the township of Royston to the custodian of Pontefract Castle; see below; (2) *damaged ground rent,* in coal-mining: double annual value for land occupied by engines, shops, railways, &c.

(1) **w.Yks.** Down to 1848 the constable, on behalf of the township, paid 1*s.* 6*d.* as 'castle guard rent' to the custodian of Pontefract Castle—the nearest big castle in the neighbourhood. In 1848 this rent was purchased or redeemed by the township for 30*s.* and 3*s.* costs, the money being paid to the Crown, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 7, 1896). (2) **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

**4.** *Comp.* (1) **Rent-boons,** *obs.,* certain payments in kind or money as rent; see below; (2) **-dues,** arrears of rent; (3) **-payers,** animals increasing in value so as to prove very profitable; (4) **-paying,** profitable, increasing in value so as to provide for the rent; (5) **-racker,** a 'rack-renter,' one who collects rents harshly.

(1) **se.Lan.** In 1780 . . . the tenants were . . . pledged to the payment of certain rent-boons, consisting of a dog and a cock, or at the landlord's option their equivalent in money, for the dog 10*s.*, for the cock 1*s.*, *Hist. Denton Chapel* in *Cheth. Soc. Pub.* (1855) XXXVII. 23. (2) **Rnf.** In cam the Laird, arm'd wi' the law, An' for his rent-dues pin'd her a', Young *Pictures* (1865) 156. (3) **w.Som.**$^1$ (4) *ib.* They can now with the greatest confidence commend the above as rent-paying animals, *Wellington Wkly. News* (Oct. 15, 1885). (5) **Sc.** Chamberlains and factors, The Lords rent-rackers and exactors, Maidment *Pasquils* (1868) 56.

**5.** *v.* With *under*: to be tenant to.

**Oxf.**$^1$ I rented under Lord —— to twenty year, *MS. add.*

Hence **Renter,** *sb.* one who pays rent.

**Lnk.** Parliamenters, A knowin' class, wha come to woo Our Lairds an' nabby renters, For polin' days, Watson *Poems* (1853) 2.

**6.** To let out for rent or hire.

**Brks.**$^1$ I rents my me-ad to a butcher.

**RENT,** *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Yks. Lan. Wor. Som. **[rent.]** **1.** *v.* To break, divide, crack, tear; also used *fig.*

**Sh.I.** Da skurm o' da egg was rentid, an' I wis tryin' ta be carefil i' da takkin' o' him oot, *Sh. News* (Apr. 30, 1898). **n.Sc.** A seditious person, who did rent the Church of Christ, and was very active to make and keep up schism, Wodrow Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) II. 341. **Per.** Ford *Harp* (1893) 62. **Lnk.** Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 155, ed. 1828. **Edb.** My poor head's just rentin', Forbes *Poems* (1812) 24. **Lan.** Rentin' o' ther clooas off ther backs wi blackberryin', Brierley *Irkdale* (1865) 7, ed. 1868. **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1854). **s.Wor.** When I waaked hup my yud ud ya-ack ready to rent (H.K.). **Som.** He thought 'the branches of his apple-tree would rent, they were so heavy' (W.F.R.).

**2.** *sb.* A narrow passage between high walls.

**e.Yks.**$^1$ She lives up rent.

**RENTAL,** *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. **1.** A kind of lease.

**Sc.** A rental is a particular species of tack, now seldom used, granted by the landlord, for a low or favourable tack-duty, to those who are either presumed to be the lineal successors to the ancient possessors of the land, or whom the proprietors design to gratify as such, Erskine *Instit.* B. ii. Tit. 6, § 37 (Jam.).

Hence **Rentaller,** *sb.* one who possesses land by rental.

**Sc.** The lessees are usually styled rentallers or kindly tenants, Erskine *Instit.* B. ii. Tit. 6, § 37 (Jam.); Proprietare, lyfe-rentar, tackesman, or rentaller, Skene *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 36. **Lnk.** That a remedy may be provided where they have tacks, or are rentallers, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 15, ed. 1828.

**2.** The annual value or rent. Cld., Dmf. (Jam.)

**RENTERFUGE,** *sb.* Suf. Also written **rentafuge.** [re·ntəfiug.] A rendezvous, esp. a place haunted by birds. Prob. a corruption of 'rendezvous.'

The buds ollus did fare to make a wonderful renterfuge of that thatch, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); (C.L.F.)

**RENTS,** *sb.pl.* Yks. **[rents.]** Used as an exclamation among boys who steal the marbles with which others are playing; see below.

**w.Yks.** *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); **w.Yks.**$^2$ When boys are playing at marbles an outsider sometimes rushes in, and crying out 'Rents' runs away with the marbles.

**RENTY,** *adj.* N.Cy.$^{12}$ Of cattle: strong, well-shaped. Cf. **renky.**

**RENYARD,** *sb.* I.W.$^{12}$ [re·njəd.] A dial. form of 'reynard,' a fox.

**RENZIE,** *v.* Or.I. [re·nzi.] To writhe with pain. (S.A.S.), S. & Ork.$^1$

**REOM, REOST, REOUSE, REP,** see **Ream,** *v.*$^2$, **Reest,** *sb.*$^1$, **Roose, Reap, Reep, Rip,** *v.*, **Rope,** *sb.*$^1$

**REPAIR,** *sb.* Sc. [ripē·r.] A concourse of people; a resorting, gathering.

**Sc.** We still say of a street, which is retired from the bustle of a town, that there is not much repair in it (Jam.). **Per.** On no wise, will I repair have here! Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 100. **Gall.** He could not abide any repair of people, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) xiv.

[And take your aventure of the repair That shal be to your hous, by-cause of me, Chaucer *C. T.* D. 1224.]

**REPE,** see **Rape,** *v.*

**REPEAL,** *v.* Irel. A corruption of 'appeal.'

**Dwn.** Yer reverence, a repeal till ye fur tae protekt me, Lyttle *Ballycuddy* (1892) 41.

**REPEAT,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. War. Shr. Oxf. Ken. [ripī·t.] **1.** *v.* Of a sum of money: to recover, repay.

**Sc.** *Scotticisms* (1787) 77; Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 391.

**2.** Of undigested food: to rise upon the stomach. Cf. **rehearse, 2, reprove.**

**War.**$^2$ I don't much care for veal: I find it repeat so. **Shr.**$^1$, **Oxf.** (E.M.W.), **Ken.** (G.B.)

**3.** *sb.* The repetition of a line in singing.

**w.Sc.** She began her complaint against what she called 'these repeats,' Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 56.

**REPECK,** *sb.* Oxf. Brks. Mid. Also in forms **ripeck** Brks.; **ripex** Mid.; **ryepeck** Oxf.; **rypeck** Brks. Mid.; **rypecks, wrypex** Mid. **[rai·pek, ri·pek.]** A long pole having a double-spiked iron point, to which a punt or barge is moored; *gen.* used in *pl.*

**Oxf.** The Gut was staked out with 'ryepecks,' placed so as to 'compel boats on the Berkshire shore to turn a corner of the same angle as the natural Oxford corner,' Sherwood *Rowing* (1900) 52. **Brks.** (W.F.R.); *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 240. **Mid.** *ib.* (1886) 7th S. ii. 168.

**REPENTANCE,** *sb.* Sc. In *comp.* (1) **Repentance-gown,** *obs.*, a gown of coarse linen worn formerly by people undergoing public penance; (2) **-stool,** *obs.*, a stool formerly in church on which offenders, enjoined to perform public penance, used to sit; see below. See **Cutty-stool.**

(1) **Sc.** The Synods specially enjoined on all parishes the procuring of a repentance-gown, Andrews *Ch. Life* (1899) 112. (2) **Sc.** The 'repentance-stool' . . . was a wooden structure formed in two tiers or steps, the lower of which, used for less heinous offences, was named the 'cockstool.' An offender, judged to perform a public penance on this stool, was first clothed in an appropriate habit, the Scottish representative of the traditional white sheet. Thus arrayed, he (or she) stood at the kirk door while the congregation assembled and during the opening prayer of the service; just before the sermon the penitent was led in by the sexton and placed, . . either upon 'the highest degree of the penitent stuill,'

or upon the 'cockstool,' where he stood barefoot and bareheaded during the discourse, in which his sins and offences were not forgotten, *ib.* 111; I never in my life sat on the repentance-stool, and consequently never committed adultery, Pitcairn *Assembly* (1766) 37. **Edb.** The black-o'-vis'd repentance stool keeps kintra chields frae muckle dole, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 53.

**REPENTING-STOOL**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A stool formerly in church, on which those enjoined to perform public penance sat during the service. See **Repentance.**

**Sc.** They gave their surplice to the English prelates, And their repenting stools to Scottish zealots, Pennecuik *Coll.* (1787) 34. **Per.** Public repentance on the repenting-stool being suspended, Lawson *Bk. of Per.* (1847) 196.

**REPITERRY**, *adj.* n.Lin.$^1$ **[ripi·təri.]** Peremptory.

Tax-getherers is straange repiterry soort o' foäks.

**REPLEAT**, *v.* *Obs.* w.Cy. To fill. Bound *Provinc.* (1876).

[OFr. *repletir*, to refill (Godefroy).]

**REPLENISH**, *v.* Sc. **[riple·niʃ.]** To refurbish, to cleanse anew. Also used *fig.*

**n.Sc.** There's a time for replenishin' your spade, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 100. **Ayr.** 'Tis your duty, remember, to give them a warning, And use every effort to replenish their name, Laing *Poems* (1894) 86.

**REPLY**, *sb.* Nhb.$^1$ **[riplai·.]** A corruption of 'supply.'

Old people talk of 'gettin in a fresh reply of coals,' or flour, &c.

**REPONE**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. **1.** *v.* A law and ecclesiastical term: to replace; to restore to a situation. See **Repose.**

**Sc.** It was required, that the ministers of Edinburgh might be reponed to their places, Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. 24 (Jam.). **Rnf.** Petitioned the magistrates that he might be reponed to his charge, Wodrow *Corres.* (1709–31) I. 219, ed. 1843.

**2.** To reply. Ayr. (Jam.) **3.** *sb.* In phr. *to mak a repone*, to give a reply. *ib.*

**REPOSE**, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To replace; to restore to a situation. See **Repone.**

**Sc.** Mr. Andrew Logie, who lately had been reposed to his ministry, being cited to answer many slanderous speeches in pulpit, not compearing—was deposed, Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. 383 (Jam.).

Hence **Reposition**, *sb.*, *obs.*, a reinstatement; a restoring to office; esp. with reference to ecclesiastical reinstatement.

**Sc.** Mr. Robert Bruce drew neer to Edinburgh, in tyme of the Assemblie. . . Commissioners for the Town of Edinburgh, made mention of his reposition, Pitcairn *Trials* (1829) pt. iv. 308. **Rnf.** The Commission-book was disapproven, . . in the matter of Mr. Russell's reposition, Wodrow *Corres.* (1709–31) III. 50, ed. 1843.

**REPOUSS**, *v.* Sc. **[ripū·s.]** To repulse; to repel.

**Sc.** Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 391. **Ayr.** (Jam.)

[Fr. *repousser*, to repulse.]

**REPPER**, *sb.* Pem. **[re·pə(r).]** The common foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea.*

**s.Pem.** There's any 'mount of reppers growin' up in the laán (W.M.M.).

**REPPET**, see **Rippet.**

**REPPLE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Chs. Stf. A long walking-staff as tall as, or taller than, the bearer. Chs. (Hall.), (K.), Stf. (K.)

**REPPLE**, see **Ripple**, *v.*

**REPPS**, *sb.* Nrf. **1.** In phr. *go to Repps*, an exclamation of contempt or disbelief.

I have often heard the expression 'Go to Repps with you' when an improbable tale has been told (M.C.H.B.).

**2.** Used as an exclamation of contempt.

Repps! now you talk about the 'Harnsee,' don't you? Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 304.

**REPROVE**, *v.* Nhb.$^1$ **[riprū·v.]** Of undigested food: to rise on the stomach; to disagree. See **Rehearse, 2, Repeat, 2.**

**REQUITANCE**, *sb.* Sc. A recompense; a requital.

**Per.** O whisky! . . Requitance for an aching brow—My curse I gie to thee! Stewart *Character* (1857) lxxvii.

**RERE, RERE-MOUSE**, see **Rear**, *adj.*, **Rear**, *sb.*$^1$, **Rear-mouse.**

**RESAITT, RESCHELL, RESEEDUARY**, see **Receipt, Reeshle, Residuary.**

**RESEMBLE**, *v.* n.Lin.$^1$ **[rize·ml.]** To compare.

He resembled him to iv'ry foul thing he could laay his tung to.

[And whereunto shall I resemble it? *Luke* xiii. 18 (A.V.).]

**RESEN**, *sb.* e.Cy. s.Cy. Ken. Also written **reson, rezen** Ken.$^2$; **rezon** Ken.$^{12}$; and in forms **raising** Ken.$^2$; **rasen** e.Cy. s.Cy.; **reason** Ken.$^2$; **resin** e.Cy. s.Cy. **[re·zən.]** A wall-plate; a piece of timber placed horizontally in or on a wall, to support the ends of girders or joists. e. & s.Cy. (K.); Ray (1691). Ken.$^{12}$ Hence (1) **Resen-beam**, (2) **Resening**, *sb.* the 'resen.' e. & s.Cy. Ray (1691); (K.)

[Cp. *nodus*, wrasan, ost, *Voc.* (8th cent.) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 34.]

**RESEN**, see **Rasen**, *v.*

**RESENT**, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To appreciate; to applaud.

**Frf.** The then Provost of Forfar did enter his protestation publickly against the same, and presently rose from the table and deserted the meeting, which this present King Charles the Second so much resented that he called for the person, and publickly spoke to his advantage, and added something to the priviledges and immunities of the place he represented, Maidment *Spottiswoode Misc.* (1844–5) I. 322.

Hence **Resentments**, *sb. pl.*, *obs.*, appreciation.

**Or.I.** I think it but a peece of common justice to let the world know the due resentments I have of your extraordinary favours, Wallace *Desc. Ork.* (1693) xvi. **Lnk.** It is recommended to him to signify to the judge the great resentments the council had of his kindness towards this kingdom, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) IV. 36, ed. 1828.

**RESERVE**, *sb.* Sc. **1.** *Obs.* A reservation.

**Rnf.** He was informed of the unsatisfactoriness of his concessions to the members of the Assembly, and the reserves that were observed in what he said, Wodrow *Corres.* (1709–31) III. 404, ed. 1843. **Lnk.** The reserve was rather to satisfy themselves, and the cruel disposition of too many of the clergy, *ib. Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 125, ed. 1828.

**2.** A tree reserved in a 'hag,' or cutting of an allotted portion of wood. Cld. (Jam.)

**RESET(T, RESH**, see **Receipt, Rash**, *adj.*

**RESH, RESHER, RESHIL**, see **Rush**, *sb.*$^1$, **Reeshle.**

**RESIDENT**, *v.* Sc. Irel. Cum. and Amer. Also in form **raysident** Ir. To reside.

**Ayr.** Bell, ye'll hae to come and resident wi' us, Galt *Entail* (1823) 7.

Hence (1) **Non-residenting**, *ppl. adj.* non-resident; (2) **Residenter**, *sb.* a resident.

(1) **Rnf.** To set up a set of non-residenting heritors in opposition to the eldership, Wodrow *Corres.* (1709–31) I. 16, ed. 1843. (2) **Sc.** Some fat bankrupt or new residenter, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xvii. **Sh.I.** Donald Cogill, residenter in Scalloway, *Sh. News* (Dec. 3, 1898). **Or.I.** All residenters within the bounds of Orknay, Peterkin *Notes* (1822) *Append.* 68. **Abd.** Waes me! the auld residenters are gane, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 5. **Frf.** Speaking like an old residenter, Tommy explained that he had brought his sister, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) xii. **Per.** Monteath *Dunblane* (1835) 67, ed. 1887. **w.Sc.** This Alister Fillyerglass . . . was a residenter in Porterbier, Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 164, ed. 1877. **e.Fif.** Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ix. **Rnf.** A fixed residenter or heritor in the parish, Wodrow *Corres.* (1709–31) II. 337, ed. 1843. **Ayr.** Some of the auld residenters dinna think that ony case can be gaun on as it should do without me, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 186. **Lnk.** Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 69. **Edb.** Liddle *Poems* (1821) 223. **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 30. **Wgt.** We have heard an old residenter remark, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 25. **n.Ir.** A wheen o' auld freens, neibours, an' raysidenturs, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 109; **N.I.**$^1$ **Cum.**$^4$ An old residenter informed us, *C. Patr.* (Jan. 20, 1899) 5, col. 3. [**Amer.** I ain't what ye might call an old residenter, Westcott *David Harum* (1900) xxxviii.]

**RESIDUARY**, *adj.* *Obsol.* Sc. Also written **reseeduary.** Applied by the members of the Free Church to those ministers of the National Church who did not secede in the Disruption of 1843. Also used *subst.*

**Per.** What would the 'Residuary' Presbytery, as you are pleased to denominate the Church of your fathers, say to that? Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 22, ed. 1887; A bonny tale the reseeduaries wad mak o't, gin it cam' to their lugs, *ib.* 172.

**RESILE**, *v.* Sc. **[rizai·l.]** **1.** To start back from, to flinch; to withdraw.

**Sc.** He mended his pen . . . and prepared to make what he called a 'sma' minute to prevent parties frae resiling,' Scott *Waverley* (1814) lxvi; He resiled, and revocked his confession, Kirkton

*Ch. Hist.* (1817) 366. **Cai.**$^1$ **Per.** Ford *Harp* (1893) 149. **Cld.** Come and make cauld care resile, Nimmo *Sngs.* (1882) 199. **Gall.** He resiled from all his promises, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) xxiv.

**2.** To beguile, deceive. Ayr. (Jam.)

[**1.** OFr. *resilir*, rétracter (La Curne).]

**RESIST**, *adj.* Yks. [**rizi·st.**] Of a dye: fast.

**w.Yks.** Bailey and Craven hez a sample ov a new resist purple, Tom Treddlehoyle *Trip ta Lunnon* (1851) 23.

**RESKORT**, *v.* Irel. A corruption of 'escort.'

**n.Ir.** They made me gie Mrs. McQueelan my erm an' reskort her up tae her sate, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 107.

**RESOLUTE**, *adj.* Cum. Lin. War. Hmp. Som. Dev. Also in forms **reslet, rezlet** Dev.$^2$ [**re·zələt, re·zlət.**]

**1.** Obstinate, strong-headed; restive; *gen.* of a child or a horse.

**Cum.** (J.Ar.) **n.Lin.**$^1$ Dick's that resolute, th' school-maaister can't larn him noht. Th' ohd hoss is very resolute. **War.** (J.R.W.) **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **Dev.**$^2$ That's a terrible rezlet boy.

**2.** Strong, active.

**Hmp.**$^1$ He is a great, resolute chap. That's a resolute dog of yourn.

**RESOLVE**, *v.* Chs. Wor. Brks. [**rizo·lv.**] **1.** To dissolve. Chs.$^1$, se.Wor.$^1$, Brks. (W.W.S.) **2.** To explain.

**Chs.**$^1$ Aw canna mak it ait, yo mun resolve it; **Chs.**$^3$

**RESP**, *adj.* Suf. [**resp.**] Of plants: fresh; full of moisture, juicy.

Carrots are too resp for cattle when just taken up with all their moisture, so green clover is too resp for them, Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 299, ed. 1849; Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

**RESP**, see **Rasp**, *v.*$^2$, **Risp**, *v.*, *sb.*$^2$

**RESP(E**, *sb.* Lin. Also in forms **resper** n.Lin.$^1$; **risp.** [**resp.**] A disease in oxen and sheep.

Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 352; Young *Ann. Agric.* (1784–1815) XX. 28; **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ The respe has also made considerable ravages, Young *Agric.* (1799) 376.

Hence (1) **Respy**, *adj.* afflicted with the 'resp'; (2) **Respy-mutton**, *sb.* the flesh of sheep having died of the 'resp.'

(1) Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 720. (2) Thompson *ib.*; **Lin.**$^1$

[Cp. Dan. *raspe*, malanders (Larsen).]

**RESPECT**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Bdf. Sur. Sus. Som. Also written **rispect** Yks.; and in form **respek** Sc. [**rispe·kt**, Sc. also **rispe·k.**] **1.** *v.* To be solicitous for; to have affection towards.

**Ayr.** Mind what I ha'e been saying, keep weel wi' her, as ye respek yoursel', Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) xvii. **Yks.** Of a woman who has lost her husband, it will be said, 'He was everything to her, she respected him so' (C.C.R.). **Bdf.** You are said to respect an old widow if you visit her now and then and give her a shilling (J.W.B.).

Hence **Respectful**, *adj.* full of regard for; careful for some other person. Bdf. (J.W.B.) **2.** To drink the health of.

**Per.** Good ale and usque ga'd about In healths, as they respected Their friends that day, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 50.

**3.** *sb.* Attachment; affection.

**Yks.** Of a pet child, it will be remarked, that the mother has 'more respect for that one than for all the rest.' 'There were great respect atween 'em,' i.e. they were greatly attached to each other (C.C.R.).

Hence **Respective**, *adj.*, *obs.*, respectful, full of regard towards.

**Kcb.** He gave his Lady . . . an honourable and ample testimony of holiness and goodness, and all respective kindness to her husband, Wodrow Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 404.

**4.** Phr. (1) *my respects*, my kind regards; a salutation; (2) *to pay respects*, (*a*) of horses: to kick up the heels; (*b*) to court, woo.

(1) **n.Yks.** Mah best rispects te ya all, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 50. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Som.** 'Here's luck!' said Ashford. 'My respects!' drank Christopher, Raymond *Sam and Sabina* (1894) x. (2, *a*) **Sur.**$^1$ I never see sich a pair o' horses, you may drive 'em as hard as you like all day, and then when you've done they pays their respects to ye. (*b*) **w.Sus.** I won't have you interfering with a young girl to whom I'm paying my respects, Gordon *Vill. and Doctor* (1897) 22.

**5.** *Obs.* A head or clause in a speech, lecture, &c.

**Lan.** Preached from Ps. 116, 15 v., and went on to the second thing under the second respect, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 101.

**RESPECTABLE**, *adj.* Oxf. Brks. Nrf. [**rispe·ktəbl.**] Applied to persons in better circumstances than the speaker; also to those belonging to the lower middle class.

**Oxf.**$^1$ 'Is she a respectable woman?' 'No, Sir, 'er ent na more ner I be; 'er 'usbun works at the same farm as mine do.' **Brks.**$^1$ **Nrf.** A parishioner of mine, in narrating to me his experience in Norwich Castle, the county jail, said, 'Lor, Sir, yow'd ha' been surprised to see what respectable people there wus there' (W.R.E.).

**RESPER**, see **Resp(e.**

**RESPITE**, *v.* Cor. [**rispai·t.**] To remit a tax.

We are constantly reading of remissions. Parson Hewgoe especially had parts of his rate 'respited,' Hammond *Parish* (1897) 81.

**RESPONSIBLE**, *adj.* Sc. Irel. [**rispo·nsibl.**] Respectable, steady; of good standing.

**Sc.** I had myself fitted out; none too fine, for I had no idea to appear like a beggar on horseback; but comely and responsible, so that the servants should respect me, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) i. **Ayr.** Responsible land-owners, bonnet-lairds, farmers, Johnston *Congalton* (1896) 103. **Gall.** Responsible, God-fearin' men, . . wi' farms weel plenished, Crockett *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 12. **Don.** *Pearson's Mag.* (Mar. 1900) 311.

**RESS**, *sb.* Sc. [**res.**] A freight of water from a well. Cf. **race**, *sb.*$^1$ **3.**

**Fif.** Gang for a ress to the well (G.W.).

**RESSELL, RESSETT, RESSUM**, see **Rassle**, *v.*$^2$, **Receipt, Rissom.**

**REST**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [**rest.**] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Rest-piece**, a piece of land that has not been ploughed for a long time; (2) **-stake**, a stake in a stall to which cattle are tied.

(1) **s.Chs.**$^1$ It)s ŭn uwd res·t-peys, dhaat· iz; it aa)nŭ bin plóod fŭr dhŭ mem·ŭri ŭ nóo liv·in mon. (2) **Cum.**$^1$

**2.** Phr. (1) *to come to a rest*, to stop payment; (2) *to take rest*, to cease; to be pacified.

(1) **w.Yks.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 210. (2) **I.Ma.** Childher, if you won't take rest and stop your quarrel, I'll thrash you both (S.M.); I am dying and could not take rest, Rydings *Tales* (1895) 54; I thought . . . it's peacefuller they'd be sure to be, and helpin each other, and takin rest, Brown *Witch* (1889) 5.

**3.** A curling term: a place where a stone should stop and rest.

**Ayr.** Johnny Gray, mak' this your rest, A good calm shot is aye the best, Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) 196.

**4.** A coal-mining term: see below.

**Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb., Dur.** An instrument used in boring for supporting the weight of the rods upon the boring box whilst screwing and unscrewing the rods, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

**5.** *v.* To sleep.

**Not.** (L.C.M.), **n.Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ He ĕats well, and rests well.

**REST**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Glo. Amer. Also in forms **reeast** e.Lan.$^1$; **reest** Sc. Cum.$^1$; **reist** Sc. n.Yks.$^2$; **riest, rist** Sc. [**rest, rīst.**] **1.** *v.* To make up a fire for the night.

**Sc.** There's truffs aneuch at the barn gale To reist a' the fires till simmer, Murray *Hamewith* (1900) 5. **Sh.I.** Some lang paets ta rest da fire wi', Stewart *Tales* (1892) 256. **ne.Sc.** The last thing done on the last day of the year was to rist the fire, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 160. **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** There's nocht ado but bar the door An' rest the fire, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 145. **Edb.** Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 165, ed. 1785.

Hence (1) **Resting-clod**, (2) **-peat**, *sb.* a peat sod for covering up the fire.

(1) **Kcd.** Pat i' the fire a risten-clod, Grant *Lays* (1884). (2) **Sh.I.** Girzzie pat up hir air o' 'oo', an' hüved da restin' paets ita da fire, *Sh. News* (May 22, 1897).

**2.** To owe; to be indebted to one.

**Sc.** 'What am I restand you?' It is to be observed, however, that our term is properly elliptical; the full phr. being to 'rest awing' (Jam.); He rests me nothing, *Scoticisms* (1787) 77. **Or.I.** The Sheriffdoms of Orkney and Zetland were, by the accounts of the Commissioners, &c. resting 22 months mentenance, Peterkin *Notes* (1822) 189. **Lnk.** Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 339, ed. 1828. **Edb.** I'm restin' you a pint o' yale, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 225, ed. 1785.

**3.** To arrest, stop; to distrain for debt.

**Sc.** He reistit his furniture (Jam.). **Cai.**$^1$ **Bnff.** Their evil pranks were the stopping or arresting ('reistin',' as it was called) of mills, horses with carts, carriages, &c., Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 149. **Abd.** Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 221. **Dmb.** I've kent a Cowal chief hang o'er his yett The chiel that gaed to 'reest his guids for debt, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 12. **Ayr.** The coal carts from the Douray Moor were often reested, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) viii. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Cum.**$^{1}$, **n.Yks.**$^{2}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$ [**Amer.** I was 'rested—'rested, mind ye, for the murder o' Noah Punk, Lloyd *Chronic Loafer* (1901) 178.]

**4.** *sb. Obs.* A remnant; a relic.

**Sc.** It's a town of Roman antiquity, of which there are yet some rests to be seen, as aqueducts, &c., Balfour *Lett.* (1700) 54 (Jam.); Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 391.

Hence **Restings**, *sb. pl.* remnants.

**Yks.** He sold restins of cloth and such like, *Yksman.* XXXVI. 667.

**5.** *Comp.* **Rest-part**, the remainder. Glo.$^{1}$

**REST**, see **Reest**, *v.*$^{1}$

**RESTIAL**, *sb. Obs.* Shr.$^{1}$ A fee for burial within the church, including the charge for tolling the bell.

**RESTIN(G-CHAIR**, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **restin-shair** Sh.I. A long wooden seat with back and arms; a settle.

**Sh.I.** 'Take a seat, my friend,' said the hermit, pointing to a settle or 'restin' chair' which stood at one side of the fireplace, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 6; Rub up da restin-shair, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 52; Berry wis coog'd him inunder da restin'-shair an' yowlin' awfil, *Sh. News* (May 28, 1898). **Ags., Per.** (Jam.)

**RESTLES**, *sb. pl.* Cum.$^{14}$ [re·stlz.] The stakes to which cattle are fastened in the stalls. Cf. **rest-stake**, s.v. Rest, *sb.*$^{1}$ **1** (2).

**RESTO**, *v.* Cum.$^{14}$ [re·stō.] A term used in the game of marbles: to change position so as to obtain a better chance of hitting an opponent's 'taw.'

**RESTORATE**, *v.* Yks. [restərē·t.] Of buildings: to restore.

**w.Yks.** Did yo ivver goa into Halifax Owd Church befooar it wor restorated? Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1887) 27, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 29, 1896); (J.W.)

**RESTRICTION**, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. [ristri·kʃən.] A coal-mining term: see below.

An arrangement or understanding among the hewers limiting their day's work to something less than a fair ordinary day's work, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

**RESTRINGENT**, *sb. Obs.* Sc. An astringent.

**Edb.** As your friends hae ta'en the sk—rs, They'll need restringents, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 183.

**RESTY**, *adj.* n.Yks.$^{2}$ [re·sti.] Quiet, full of ease.

**RESUME**, *v. Obs.* Sc. To repeat; to give a *résumé* of.

**Sc.** Touchwood gave him an account of the early loves of Clara and Tyrrel . . . which it is unnecessary to resume here, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xxxvi. **Rnf.** The Moderator answered in a long speech, which was certainly premeditated; to resume it were to wrong it, it was so well worded, Wodrow *Corres.* (1709-31) I. 214, ed. 1843.

**RESURRECTION**, *sb.* Cor.$^{1}$ In *comp.* **Resurrection-day**, Easter Sunday.

**RESURRECTOR**, *sb.* Sc. A body-snatcher, resurrectionist.

**Dmf.** He has fled his daddy's trade, Wha genuine Resurrector Was mony a day, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 187.

**RET**, *sb.* Sh.I. [ret.] A sheepfold. Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 107. Hence **Retta-dyke**, *sb.* one of the dykes or walls leading to a sheepfold.

Jakobsen *ib.* 18; Whin I cam' in skoit o' da crō, dan da foremist o' da sheep wis atween da rettadaeks, *Sh. News* (July 8, 1899).

[ON. *rētt*, fold, sheepfold (Vigfusson).]

**RET**, see **Rait**, *sb.*, *v.*, **Rat**, *sb.*$^{2}$, **Wrat.**

**RETCH**, *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **rach** Lan. Chs. nw.Der.$^{1}$; **ratch** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.$^{1}$ Nhb.$^{1}$ Lakel.$^{2}$ Cum. Wm. n.Yks.$^{2}$ e.Yks.$^{1}$ w.Yks.$^{1235}$ Lan.$^{1}$ n.Lan.$^{1}$ ne.Lan.$^{1}$ e.Lan.$^{1}$ m.Lan.$^{1}$ Chs.$^{1}$ Der.$^{2}$ nw.Der.$^{12}$ Lin.$^{1}$ n.Lin.$^{1}$ sw.Lin.$^{1}$ Hrf. Glo. Sus.$^{1}$ Hmp.$^{1}$ Dor.$^{1}$ w.Som.$^{1}$ Dev.; **reach** Suf.$^{1}$; **reech** Suf.$^{1}$; **wratch** Yks. Sus.$^{12}$; **wretch** Glo.$^{1}$ [retʃ, ratʃ, rætʃ.]

**1.** *v.* To stretch, extend; *fig.* to exaggerate; to lie; to impose upon.

**N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Lakel.**$^{2}$ He could ratch a bit. **Wm.** A wet rope won't ratch (B.K.). **w.Yks.** Dunnut wratch that tull soa far (D.L.); **w.Yks.**$^{128}$; **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ As big a roague as ivver ratch'd a roape! **Lan.** If tha gets 'owd of a tale . . . tha ratches it eawt as far as ever tha con, Wood *Hum. Sketches*, 21; You'dn rach yor singlets sum un yo' think I, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 40; **Lan.**$^{1}$, **n.Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Chs.**$^{1}$ If a cawf retches when it gets up, it doesner ail mitch. **s.Chs.**$^{1}$, **Der.**$^{12}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ **Lin.** The cord had ratched two inches, *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 89; **Lin.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ I shall hev to get theäse here boots ratch'd; thaay nip sorely. **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ Why, he's been ratching you. **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**$^{123}$ **Hrf.** Retching and yawning, Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Glo.** Commonly used amongst the poor some forty years ago, *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 415; **Glo.**$^{12}$ **Suf.**$^{1}$ If your hat be too small it will 'reech i' the wearing.' A pair of small shoes require to be 'reached.' **Ken.** (G.B.), **Sus.**$^{12}$ **Hmp.**$^{1}$ Ratch your maw. **I.W.**$^{1}$, **Dor.**$^{1}$ **Som.** *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 415. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ I always likes to zee young bulliks ratch and ream theirzul well hon they gets up. Th' old dog don't bethink to ratchy, do er?

Hence **Ratcher**, *sb.* (1) one who stretches; *fig.* one who exaggerates, a liar; (2) an exaggeration, a lie.

(1) **w.Yks.** Doan't thee believe a word he says. He's t'bigg'st ratcher Ah iver heeard, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 1, 1896). **Lan.** Theau'rt a truth-ratcher sometimes, Brierley *Fratchingtons* (1868) 9. **Dev.** Why, what a ratcher you be! *Reports Provinc.* (1889). (2) **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ **m.Lan.**$^{1}$ When yo' hear a weyver tellin' as he addles thirty bob a week, th' year reawnd, yo' may put id deawn as a ratcher. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Hrf.** That's a ratcher, Bound *Provinc.* (1876).

**2.** To stretch leather in tanning.

**Der.** When he had tanned and retched it, Jewitt *Ballads* (1867) 118; The tanner that tanned his hide, sir, I'm sure he'll never be poor, For when he had tanned and retched it It covered all Linfin Moor, *Ballad of Der. Ram*, 39, in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 415.

Hence (1) **Ratchet**, (2) **Ratching**, *ppl. adj.*, (3) **Ratchy**, *adj.* of leather: soft, supple, elastic, easily stretched.

(1) **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ Boys at Christmas sing 'We have a little pwise made of ratchet leather skin.' (2) **Yks.** A purse made of ratching leather skin, *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 178. **w.Yks.**$^{3}$ We have got a little purse Made of ratching leather skin, And we want a little money To line it well within. (3) **Lin.**$^{1}$ The strap broke; I thought it was more retchy. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$

**3.** To stretch thread, rovings, or warps.

**w.Yks.** Tha mun put more twist into t'rovings cause they're getting ratch'd (W.C.S.); (W.T.)

**4.** To tear; to pull asunder; to wrest.

**Rxb.** The jaw is said to be ratch'd when injured in the pulling of a tooth (Jam.). **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851). **Wm.** Ratch it down (B.K.). **w.Yks.** He ratched his brat, *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**$^{2}$

Hence **Ratch'd**, *ppl. adj.* ragged, in a ruinous state.

**Bwk., Rxb.** Applied to old clothes, houses, &c. When a house is despoiled of its furniture or is bare and comfortless, it is said to have a ratcht appearance (Jam.).

**5.** *Comp.* **Ratch-stake**, the stake to which a cow is tied in the shippon. Chs. (C.J.B.), Chs.$^{1}$ **6.** *sb.* The space between the healds and the back beam in a loom.

**w.Yks.** (R.H.R.); The 'ratch' of a loom, which stretches the pieces being woven (S.P.U.). **Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{1}$

**7.** A long stretch of river, a straight course of navigable river, a reach; an intermediate distance between two points.

**N.Cy.**$^{1}$ Used on the Tyne. **Nhb.** 'The Bill-ratch,' 'Hebburn-ratch,' used on the Tyne (J.H.); **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ A reach, or intermediate distance between two points, as wickets in the game of cricket. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$

**8.** The act of ploughing twice across a field. e.Yks.$^{1}$

**9.** A definite piece of earthwork set out to be done or let to a gang of 'bankers.' n.Lin.$^{1}$ Hence **Ratch-money**, *sb.*, see below.

When bankers took a drain to cut, or other work to do, they used to receive from their employer so much a day during the time the work was going on, when it was finished the sum that remained was handed over to them. This was called ratch-money. It was usually put into the hands of some publican and reserved for drink, *ib.*

**10.** Phr. (1) *to take ratch*, to reach or aim at a place from the point directed. n.Yks.$^{2}$; (2) *to work by ratch of eye*, to work without a line. Der.$^{2}$ Cf. **rack**, *sb.*$^{4}$ **16.** **11.** *adv.* In phr. *full retch*, full stretch, stretched out.

**Chs.** Lyin' full retch on the ground, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 420.

[1. OE. *reccan*, to stretch, extend (B.T.).]

**RETCH**, see **Reach**, *v.*$^{128}$

**RETCHLESS,** *adj.* *Obs.* N.Cy.$^2$ Careless. Hence **Retchlessness,** *sb.* carelessness.

[OE. *rēcan*, to care (B.T.).]

**RETCHUP, RETH,** see **Readship, Raith.**

**RETICULE,** *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Also Som. Also in forms **readycule** n.Yks.; **redical** Som.; **redicue** w.Yks. e.Lan.$^1$; **redicule** s.Lan.$^1$; **retical** Sc. Som. [re·tikl.] A covered basket. Also in *comp.* **Reticule-basket.** Cf. **radicle, ridicule,** *sb.*$^2$

**Gall.** In her wee black retical basket, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 175. **Nhb.** A 'reticule' or market basket well stuffed . . . with something or other, Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 139. **n.Yks.** Briŋ ə rədikiul wi yə wen yə kum ən A'l giyə əfiu apls (W.H.). **w.Yks.** Lap oop thi wirk, an' put it i' t'redicue (F.P.T.). **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Som.** A small basket, *gen.* with two handles and a cover (G.S.).

**RETINUE,** *sb.* Yks. [re·tiniu.] A long, tedious tale.

**w.Yks.** He'll begin a retinue that will never come to an end (C.C.R.); (J.W.)

**RETIRE,** *v.* and *adv.* Sc. Yks. Lin. [ritai·ə(r.] **1.** *v.* To take up and pay, as a bill when due.

**Sc.** I have some reason to speak, having two of his notes for £100 each, . . which he thinks nae mair of retiring than he does of paying the National Debt, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xv.

**2.** *adv.* Retired from business.

**w.Yks.** Common (J.W.). **n.Lin.**$^1$ He's a gentleman noo, he lives retire.

[**1.** If he be furnish'd with supplies for the retiring of his old wardrobe from pawn, Ben Jonson *Cynthia's Revels*, II. i.]

**RETOUR(E,** *sb.* and *v.* Sc. [ritū·r.] **1.** *sb.* A return; in a *gen.* sense.

**Abd.** Thou hes made thy retoure With greater glore then er'st befor, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 49. **Ayr.** Mr. Secretary of State wrote me back by retour of post thanking me for my zeal in the public service, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxi. **Edb.** Keep that auld carle Geddes in gude ward till my retour, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 68.

**2.** A great amount.

**Bnff.**$^1$ He's hid a gey retour o' drinkan. She ga' 'im a retour o' scaulan.

**3.** A legal return in writing, esp. as to the value of lands.

**Sc.** The common burdens were laid on not according to the retour or merk-land, Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. 370 (Jam.). **Lnk.** Neither this nor any other act of the last parliament shall prejudge any retours, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 258, ed. 1828.

**4.** *v.* To return; in a *gen.* sense. Sc. (Jam.) **5.** A law term: to make a return in writing, with respect to the service of an heir; to make a legal return of the value of lands.

**Sc.** (Jam.); Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 171. **Frf.** John, Earl of Strathmore, was retoured in the lands and barony of Auchterhouse, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 146. **Ayr.** He was retoured heir of Mongrynen, Service *Notandums* (1890) 13. **Lnk.** Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 258, ed. 1828.

[**1.** Fr. *retour*, a return.]

**RETT,** *sb.* Sh.I. [ret.] A saying, saw.

Da comin' mune is only da ane at maets da corn, da auld folk said, an' dey wir seldom wrang wi' der retts, *Sh. News* (Oct. 1, 1898).

[Cp. ON. *rētta*, to judge, give sentence (Vigfusson).]

**RETT,** see **Raith.**

**RETTICK,** *sb.* Sh.I. [re·tik.] A limited track of fishing-ground. S. & Ork.$^1$ Cf. **reb,** *sb.*

**RETTORY,** see **Raitory.**

**RETURN,** *v.* and *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Lin. Hrt. Dev. Cor. [ritə·rn, ritə̄·n.] **1.** *v.* In phr. *to return seed*, to give a crop.

**Hrt.** The weather has been so bad that my sowing will not return seed (H.G.).

**2.** *sb.* A coal-mining term: see below.

**Nhb.**$^1$ The current of air or the air course in a pit as it returns, after being conducted through the mine, to make its exit by the upcast shaft. **Dur.** (J.J.B.)

**3.** *pl.* The inferior flour returned from the sieve, after the finest has passed through.

**Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 720; **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$

**4.** *Comb.* **Return bout,** a repetition of a contest.

**Dev., Cor.** If you wish for a return bout, call at your will at Wellclose Parsonage and you'll find him ready, Baring-Gould *Cy. Life* (1890) vi.

**RETURNEY,** *sb.* Irel. [ritə·rni.] A corruption of 'attorney.'

**n.Ir.** The shapman had a returney engaged, an' the story he tell't wuz nearly eneuch tae hang me, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 31. **Dwn.** The returneys fell oot an' ca'd ither names, *ib.* *Robin Gordon*, 72.

**REUDD, REUL,** see **Ride, Rood,** *sb.*$^2$, **Rail,** *sb.*$^2$

**REUL(L,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. I.W. w.Cy. Also in forms **rool** Cum.$^2$; **ruil** Lnk. (Jam.); **rüil** Sh.I.; **rule** Sc. Cum.$^1$ Wm. I.W. w.Cy. [riul.] **1.** *v.* To behave in a rude manner, to be unruly. n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.$^2$ Cf. **roil,** *v.*$^2$ **2.** To sit in strange postures.

**Wm.** Ferguson *Northmen* (1856) 194. **I.W.** (C.J.V.), **w.Cy.** (Hall.)

**3.** *sb.* An unruly person or animal, a rude, unmannerly clown, a romp, fidget.

**Sh.I.** Ir ony idder sneakin' rüil, *Sh. News* (Sept. 11, 1897). **Lnk.** An awkward female romp (Jam.). **n.Cy.** (K.) **Cum.**$^1$ An unruly boy, colt or ox; **Cum.**$^{24}$ **Wm.** Tho gurt awkard reul, hod thi still (B.K.).

Hence **Rulie,** *adj.* turbulent; talkative.

**Per.** The meeting was a very rulie one; they were stripping aff their coats to fecht (G.W.). **Lnk.** (Jam.)

**4.** A disturbance, confusion.

**w.Yks.** What a reul's here. You make a nice reul, Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**$^4$

**REULL, REUN, REUNDE,** see **Röl, Roun, Roond.**

**REUNGE,** *v.* Cum. Wm. [riəŋg.] To rear, to plunge, as an unruly horse; ? a dial. form of 'range.'

**Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** It reung'd t'heed up an hat mi fair on t'gob (B.K.).

**REUS, REUST, REUSTY,** see **Roose, Rust,** *v.*$^2$, **Rusty.**

**REUTH,** *sb.* Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Wild mustard-seed, *Sinapis arvensis.* Cf. **reathy-bread.**

**REUTLE, REUT(T,** see **Rootle, Root,** *sb.*$^1$, *v.*$^2$

**REUVV, REUZE, REUZZ,** see **Roof, Roose, Rise,** *v.*$^1$

**REVALLY,** *sb.* Cum.$^4$ A disturbance, quarrelling.

**REVATWIRRIE,** *sb.* Sh.I. A straightened-out fish-hook.

The ground meal was sifted in sieves made of sheepskin, fastened tightly round a hoop or rim, and perforated with red-hot revàtwirries, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 174.

**REVE,** *sb.* Sus.$^1$ [rīv.] A rent or tithe.

The fishermen at Brighton are liable to pay six mackerel as reves each time they return from mackerel fishing.

**REVE,** see **Reave,** *v.*$^{12}$, **Reeve,** *sb.*$^1$

**REVEAL,** *sb.* w.Som.$^1$ An architectural term: the space which any framework, as of a door or window, is kept back from the front or face line.

The walls be that thin, the winders be a-foc'd to be a-keept out flush, idn no [rai·vae·ul] 't all. Set back the frame eens mid show a vower'n half reveal.

**REVEL,** *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Brks. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. [re·vl.] **1.** *sb.* A parish feast; a wake. Cf. **rail,** *sb.*$^2$

**Brks.**$^1$, **Hmp.**$^1$ **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); The Revel is, or was, if not invariably, held on the day of the saint to whom the Parish Church is dedicated. Very frequently it still follows the Old Style (G.E.D.); **Wil.**$^1$, **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.) **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); (W.F.R.) **w.Som.**$^1$ Nearly every village has its annual revel—a kind of feast, which is evidently the survival of the festival held on the day of the patron saint, and of the sports and pastimes of the olden time. . . At this time it is still usual to keep up the annual festivity; children and servants go home to visit parents. . . In all cases drinking was and is the chief attraction. **Dev.** Awl tha bwoys and maidens in tha parish be go tü Poughill revel, I rekkon, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) (s.v. Go); In some of the villages, even at the present time, the fairs (or, as they are generally termed in Devon, 'revels') are kept on the Sabbath, Whitcombe *Bygone Days* (1874) 40. **nw.Dev.**$^1$ **Cor.** The sermon that is spoken of by Mr. Valentine was on the general Resurrection, and was preached at the 'Revel,' Midsummer Day, Baring-Gould *Vicar* (1876) ix.

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Revel-dance,** a dance held at a 'revel'; (2) — **Sunday,** the Sunday on which the parish 'revel' is held.

(1) **Som.** She remembered how he had kissed her after the revel dance, Raymond *No Soul* (1899) 125. (2) **w.Cy.** *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 55, 190. **w.Som.**$^1$ In most cases Revel Sunday is that which follows or is nearest to the anniversary of the saint to whom the

church is dedicated, and doubtless once this was so always, but many village churches have been re-built and re-dedicated, while the date of the revel remains unchanged.

**3.** A stir; a commotion. Yks. (C.C.R.) **4.** A severe blow; often applied to a back stroke. Ags., Lth. (Jam.) **5.** *v.* To root up; to make an excited search for.

**Yks.** 'Have done revelling there!' a mother will exclaim, in the direction of a group of children, who are down on the floor, on hands and knees, in an excited search for a lost article (C.C.R.). **e.Yks.**$^1$ To grub amongst dirt, as pigs do.

**REVEL**, see **Ravel**, *sb.*$^1$, *v.*$^2$

**REVEL-TWINE**, *sb.* w.Cy. Som. A fine sort of twine. See **Heald**, *sb.*$^1$

**w.Cy.** (Hall.) **e.Som.** The same as Hevel-twine, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**REVER**, see **Reaver**, **Reever**, *sb.*$^2$

**REVERENCE**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also in forms **riverince**, **rivrance** Ir. [**re·v(ə)rəns, ri·vrəns.**] **1.** A respectful greeting.

**Sc.** I mind, Gleneira, your grandfather calling out Glenrannoch for passing him on the kirk steps without a reverence! Steel *Rowans* (1895) 201. **Per.** Allan curcuddied, Robert bow'd an' beckit, She neither took their reverence, nor rejeckit, Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 97.

**2.** Power.

**Ayr.** I am thankful that the legacy has put me out of reverence of my stipend, Galt *Legatees* (1820) viii; When your birses are up, I wouldna come in your reverence then for something, *ib. Sir A. Wylie* (1822) v.

**3.** Phr. (1) *his* or *your reverence*, a title of respect, *gen.* of a minister or priest; (2) *to be in one's reverence*, to be indebted to one.

(1) **Cai.** Kirsty's father . . . stepped forward, and gracefully bowed 'His Reverence' in, Horne *Countryside* (1896) 25. **Edb.** *Carlop Green* (1793) 117, ed. 1817. **Gall.** Although his reverence gat nae kirk, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 47, ed. 1897. **Ir.** It's his riv'rance can do it, Lever *H. Lorrequer* (1839) vi. **Uls.** There's his reverence knocking—open the door till him, wean, Hamilton *Bog* (1896) 17. **Dwn.** He wuz a' richt by the time his reverence had gied oot thè samm, Lyttle *Ballycuddy* (1892) 25. **Don.** 'Goin' to school?' 'Yis, plaise yer riverince,' Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 126. (2) **Arg.** We are much in your reverence, housewife, Munro *J. Splendid* (1898) 176.

**REVEREND**, *sb.* Lin. e.An. Dor. [**re·v(ə)rənd.**] In phr. *our* or *the Reverend*, the parish clergyman.

**n.Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ Our Reverend's a strange man for the bells. **e.An.** (W.W.S.) **Dor.** I went round to the rectory afterward, and I did thank the Reverend, Francis *Pastorals* (1901) 86.

**REVERIE**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. [**re·vəri.**] **1.** *sb.* A vague report, a rumour.

**Bnff.** Taylor *Poems* (1787) 59; **Bnff.**$^1$ There's a reverie it the doctor's gain' awa.

**2.** *v.* To report. Bnff.$^1$

**REVERSE**, *sb.* Yks. I.W. Som. Also in forms **revess** I.W.$^1$; **revesse** Som. [**rivə̄·s.**] **1.** The burthen of a song.

**I.W.** (C.J.V.), **I.W.**$^1$ **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**2.** *Comp.* **Reverse-tups**, a scissor-manufactory term: shants (q.v.) of scissors curving outwards. w.Yks. (C.V.C.)

**REVERSIBLE**, *sb.* Yks. A double cloth with a face, *gen.* made of material of better quality than the back. w.Yks. (J.M.)

**REVERT**, *v.* *Obs.* n.Sc. (Jam.) To recover from a swoon, or from sickness.

**REVE-SHAFT**, *sb.* Yks. Also written **reeve-shaft** n.Yks.$^2$ [**rī·v-ʃaft.**] The shaft of a hammer or axe; see below.

**n.Yks.**$^1$ Made thickest at the head-end, and inserted from the upper side of the axe or hammer-head, so as to be removable at pleasure; **n.Yks.**$^2$

**REVESS(E, REVETS**, see **Reverse**, **Revits**.

**REVITS**, *sb. pl.* Yks. Lan. Also written **revets** m.Lan.$^1$; **revvits** w.Yks. s.Lan.$^1$ [**re·vits.**] A slang word for money.

**Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 12, 1897). **w.Yks.** Hevvin to knock t'loom abaht for less revvits tu, *Pudsey Olm.* (1876) 18. **m.Lan.**$^1$ There's no doin' ony good neaw-a-days beawt revets. **s.Lan.**$^1$

**REVOORE**, see **Revure**.

**REVOYLT**, *adj.* Sh.I. Wild; frisky; in very high spirits. S. & Ork.$^1$

**REVURE**, *adj.* Ayr. (Jam.) Also written **revoore**. **1.** Thoughtful, dark and gloomy. **2.** Having a look of calm scorn or contempt.

**REVVLE**, *sb.* Sh.I. [**re·vl.**] A wattled fence. S. & Ork.$^1$

**REW**, *sb.* and *v.* Wor. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Som. Dev. Also written **rewe** Wor.; **roo** Dev.; **rue** Sus.$^{12}$ Hmp.$^1$ I.W.$^{12}$ Dev. [**rū, riu, w.Cy. rǖ.**] **1.** *sb.* A row; a hedgerow; a 'shaw' (q.v.). Cf. **row**, *sb.*$^1$

**s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Sur., Sus.** A hedge sufficiently wide for a man to walk up inside it beating for pheasants (H.E.M.). **Sus.** (F.E.); The paving of this road is still very perfect in some of the wooded 'rews' at Coxland, Nevill *Old Cottages* (1889) 115; **Sus.**$^{12}$ **Hmp.** Wise *New Forest* (1883) 285; **Hmp.**$^1$, **I.W.**$^{12}$ **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**2.** A hay-making term: the ridge into which grass falls when cut with a scythe; the ridge into which it is gathered with the rake. w.Som.$^1$ **3.** The shady side of a street. I.W. (C.J.V.) Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 358. **4.** *v.* A hay-making term: to rake the grass into rows; freq. with *in* or *up*.

**I.W.**$^1$ Rue the hay in and put it into pook; **I.W.**$^2$ Look sharp and finish ruein in that hay. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ 'Take'n rew it up in single strik rews,' means that each haymaker is to gather into a row just so much hay as he can draw in with one pull or movement of his rake. To rew up into 'double-strik rews' is for each person to make two pulls, and thus cover double the space, making a row twice the size.

Hence **Rewer**, *sb.* a kind of rake, having long straight teeth, for collecting hay.

**Dev.** The rewer's every bit so good's a rake, *Reports Provinc.* (1889).

**5.** To swing the scythe in mowing. nw.Dev.$^1$ **6.** To sift corn in a 'small-sieve' (q.v.) by giving the latter a peculiar rotary motion. nw.Dev.$^1$ . **7.** To swing as children do.

**Dev.** *MS. Prov.* **nw.Dev.**$^1$ The childern be rewin' down top tallat.

Hence **Rewtauter** or **Rewtratter**, *sb.* a child's swing; a cradle.

**n.Dev.** I'll warn yer vust rewtratter's gwain, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 41. **nw.Dev.**$^1$

[**1.** Sitting beside a fountain in a rew, Spenser *F. Q.* iii. vi. 17. OE. *rǣw*, a row, line (B.T.).]

**REW**, see **Roll**, *v.*, **Rue**, *v.*

**REWARD**, *v.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. [**riwā·d.**] **1.** *v.* To repay.

**Yks.** He borrowed a crown of him, but never rewarded him again (C.C.R.); (J.W.)

**2.** *sb.* *Obs.* An aspect, a look; the countenance.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **w.Yks.** 'A good reward,' a great colour or ruddiness in the face (K.).

**3.** Phr. *to stand to one's reward*, to be dependent on one. w.Yks.$^1$

**REWAYLE**, *adj.* Sc. Also in form **rewayl'd**. In phr. *rewayle draggle*, ? an untidy, slovenly person.

**Sc.** To her came a rewayl'd draggle Wha had bury'd wives anew, Train *Poet. Reveries* (1806) 64 (Jam.); I have three daughters . . . and no rewayle dragle amang them, Hislop *Anec.* (1874) 580.

**REWDEN**, *adj.* and *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* I.W. Dev. Also written **rewdon** Dev. **1.** *adj.* In phr. *rewden hat*, a straw hat; lit. a hat made of reeds.

**I.W.** (C.J.V.) **n.Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 358; Tell me 'isterday o' losing my rewden hat in the rex-bush, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 91.

**2.** *sb.* A bonnet.

**Dev.** Eh, daddy says t'ers an angle-twitch till her rewdon, Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. iv. ii.

**REWE, REWENS, REWK, REWN**, see **Rue**, *v.*, **Rowen**, **Rook**, *sb.*$^1$, **Roun**.

**REWSNS**, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* Nrf. Also written **rusns**. The narrow bands of wood running inside a boat, by which it is lifted. Nrf. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 35.

**REX, REXEN, REXEN(S, REXTER**, see **Rax**, *v.*, **Rix**, **Raxon**, **Rix**, **Rekster**.

**REY**, *adj.* Yks. Lan. Brks. Also written **ray** e.Lan.$^{1}$ Brks.$^{1}$; and in form **reea** n.Yks.$^{2}$ [rē, riə.] A dial. form of 'raw.'

**n.Yks.$^{2}$** **Lan.** Aw lookt as rey as a fleed meawse! Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 22. **e.Lan.$^{1}$** **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1854). **Brks.$^{1}$**
[OE. *hrēa*(*w*), raw (B.T.).]

**REY, REYAL, REYBLE, REYCE**, see **Ray**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Royal**, *adj.*, **Rabble**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Rise**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**REYCH, REYGNE**, see **Reach**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Rean.**

**REYK**, see **Reach**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Reek**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**REYLE**, see **Ravel**, *v.*$^{2}$, **Roil**, *v.*$^{1}$

**REYNOLDS**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Nhb. Chs. Hrt. Sus. [re·nl(d)z.] A fox; *gen.* in phr. *Mister Reynolds.*

**Nhb.** Mistor Reynolds just leapt cannily from the staithes, Rhys *Fiddler of Carne* (1896) 5. **Chs.$^{1}$**, **Hrt.** (H.G.). **Sus.$^{1}$** Reynolds come along last night.

**REYNOLDS**, *v.*, *sb.*$^{2}$ and *int.* Oxf. Also written **rennolds.** [re·nl(d)z.] **1.** *v.* A term used by boys: to maltreat, to molest.

When a boy has made himself obnoxious to his companions in any way, the other boys will say, 'Let's reynolds him,' and proceed to thump or pinch him (G.O.).

**2.** *sb.* In phr. *up with the reynolds*, a cry raised by boys to incite their companions to attack another boy. *ib.*

**3.** *int.* A cry or ejaculation used by boys on proceeding to punish another boy. *ib.*

**REYSH, REYVE, REZEN, REZLET**, see **Rush**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Rive**, *v.*, **Resen, Resolute.**

**REZOLD**, *ppl. adj.* Sh.I. Pacified, having the mind set at rest, restored to a calm state of mind. (J.S.)

**REZON**, see **Resen.**

**REZZLE**, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Also written **rezzel** n.Yks.$^{1}$ ne.Yks.$^{1}$; **rezzil** n.Yks.$^{4}$ e.Yks.$^{1}$; and in form **rizzle** n.Yks. [re·zl, re·zil.] A weazle.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **n.Yks.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 161; **n.Yks.$^{124}$**, **ne.Yks.$^{1}$** **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **e.Yks.$^{1}$** As sharp as a rezzil. **m.Yks.$^{1}$**

**REZZOR**, see **Rizzer.**

**RHAA**, *adj.* Wil.$^{1}$ [rā.] Hungry, ravenous. See **Rawn**, *v.*

**RHAAN**, see **Rawn**, *v.*

**RHAB**, *sb.* Wal. [rab.] A shaly subsoil. s.Wal. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

**RHAEM, RHAIM, RHAME**, see **Ream**, *v.*$^{3}$

**RHAN, RHANE**, see **Rawn**, *v.*, **Rane**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**RHEDAS**, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Yks.$^{2}$ A light kind of carriage; see below.

'To buy a rhedas if you please, Like what you moderns call a chaise,' Whitby song of the last century. With a leathern head, shut in front with hangings; said to have been used by the Romans.

**RHEEMOUS, RHEG**, see **Reemous, Reg.**

**RHEME, RHEMUS**, see **Ream**, *v.*$^{2}$, **Rheumatism.**

**RHEUM**, *sb.* Sc. Yks. [rium.] **1.** Matter or liquid in a swollen joint. w.Yks. (S.P.U.), (J.W.) **2.** A cold in the head.

**Yks.** I fear he hath the rheum again, overheating of himself after sungate, Blackmore *Mary Anerley* (1879) viii.

Hence **Rheumy**, *adj.* running with cold.

**w.Yks.** Wrinkled faces—rheumy een, an toothless gums have noa charms for me, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1896) 23.

**3.** *pl.* Rheumatism.

**Frf.** He screwed his mooth into a shoul when a twinge o' the rheums gaed stingin' through his banes, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 81, ed. 1889. **Per.** Granny's forgettin' her toothache an' rheums, Ford *Harp* (1893) 217. **Fif.** It was like the rheums, I suppose, and got into the joints o' her natur, Meldrum *Grey Mantle* (1896) 291.

**RHEUMATICS**, *sb. pl.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **rheumaticks** Sc. Der.$^{2}$ nw.Der.$^{1}$; **rheumattics** e.Lan.$^{1}$ Brks.$^{1}$ Sus.$^{1}$; **roomatics** Sc. Nrf.; **rumaticks** Sc.; and in form **roomytics** Ir. [rūma·tiks, riuma·tiks.] The rheumatism; rarely used in *sing.*

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Sh.I.** I tink he surely never had rheumatics, Burgess *Tang* (1898) 121. **ne.Sc.** A sair touch o' the roomatics, Gordon *Northward Ho* (1894) 81. **Frf.** Whan rheumatics had thrawn his banes, An' lang exposure made him frail, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 57. **Ayr.** Neither intemperance nor old age hae in gout or rheumatic an agony to compare wi' a weel-laid-on whack o' the tawse, Galt *Lairds* (1826) iv. **Dmf.** Catching rheumaticks in their backs, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 372. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Ir.** Her rheumatics had allowed her to hobble that far, Barlow *Martin's Company* (1896) 3. **n.Ir.** Terble bad wi' the roomytics in her legs, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 86. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Nhb.** The rheumatics is sometimes vera like tae disable me, Jones *Nhb.* (1871) 288. **Yks.** (J.W.), **e.Lan.$^{1}$** **Chs.$^{1}$** It is a very common idea amongst the country people, especially the older generation, that rheumatics and rheumatism are not quite the same disease. 'Has yo're mester getten th' rheumatiz?' 'Now, its no th' rheumatiz; its rheumatic.' **Der.$^{2}$**, **nw.Der.$^{1}$**, **Nhp.$^{1}$** **War.$^{2}$** This is distinct from 'rheumatiz.' The latter lies in a particular limb, while 'the rheumatics' is a general complaint. **s.War.$^{1}$**, **Hrf.$^{1}$** **s.Wal.** Not so much for the worth of the leg (for she often gave me trouble with rheumatics), Raine *Torn Sails* (1898) 39. **Oxf.** I've got rheumatics in my shoulder bad (G.O.). **Brks.$^{1}$** **Lon.** I often suffer from rheumatics in the head and limbs, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 361. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Nrf.** I always keeps a little for my roomatics, Forbes *Odd Fish* (1901) 56. **Suf.** He suffers as a general rule from the rheumatics and the 'browntitus,' Gurdon *Memories* (1897) 4. **Sur.$^{1}$** (s.v. Rheumatiz), **Sus.$^{1}$** **Wil.** There was much to be told about rheumatics, Tennant *Vill. Notes* (1900) 59. **Dor.** *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1898) 43. **Som.** Who'll have to pomster un up wi' his rheumatics? Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) ii. **nw.Dev.$^{1}$** A safe cure is to carry a potato in one's pocket. **Cor.** He holds it yet, now 'tis shrivelled an' crooked wi' rheumatics, Phillpotts *Lying Prophets* (1897) 242.

**RHEUMATISM**, *sb.* Var. dial. forms in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. (1) **Reumatis**, (2) **Rhemus**, (3) **Rheumateese**, (4) **Rheumaties**, (5) **Rheumatis**, (6) **Rheumatise**, (7) **Rheumatiz**, (8) **Rimmittis**, (9) **Roomatis**, (10) **Roomatism**, (11) **Rumatiz.**

(1) **Ir.** For the reumatis boiled dunderbolt is a sovereign remedy, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1883) VI. 191. (2) **w.Yks.$^{3}$** (3) **Ayr.** I'm fashed wi' a rheumateese in my arm, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xc. (4) **Ess.** Through har rheumaties so shaky, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 170. (5) **w.Yks.$^{1}$** [**Amer.** That plaguy cute rheumatis has seized my foot, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xxx.] (6) **Der.** Him as es laid up wi' rheumatise, Gilchrist *Peakland Faggot* (1897) 183. (7) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Ir.** She had middlin' good health, barrin' the rheumatiz, Barlow *Martin's Company* (1896) 8. **N.Cy.$^{1}$** **w.Yks.** Tha's getten th' rheumatiz, Sutcliffe *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 102. **Chs.$^{123}$**, **nw.Der.$^{1}$**, **Nhp.$^{1}$**, **War.$^{24}$** (s.v. Rheumatics), **s.War.$^{1}$** (s.v. Rheumatics), **Hrf.$^{1}$** **Glo.** Rheumatiz bad, or what be it? *Longman's Mag.* (Jan. 1898) 235. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Sur.$^{1}$** **Dor.** The rheumatiz so bad in her j'ints, Francis *Pastorals* (1901) 185. [**Amer.** The news got out that Ephe Garrett have the rheumatiz, Johnston *Old Times* (1897) 94.] (8) **Suf.$^{1}$** (9) **Sh.I.** Da staangs o' da roomatis 'at's gaun troo my airms is no fir naethin', *Sh. News* (Nov. 20, 1897). (10) **Sh.I.** Mam is niver bit complainin' fir da roomatism, *ib.* (June 22, 1901). (11) **Glo.** Ah, zur, I be turble bad with the rumatiz, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xii.

**RHEUMATISM-PLANT**, *sb.* Lakel. The angelica, *Archangelica officinalis.* Lakel.$^{2}$, Cum. (J.Ar.)

**RHEUMATIS'T**, *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* Sc. *Fig.* Afflicted with rheumatism or stiff joints.

**Elg.** An aiken chair baith auld and frail, And rheumatis't right lang, Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 68.

**RHIME, RHINCE, RHIND**, see **Rime**, *sb.*, **Rinse**, *v.*$^{2}$, **Rind**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**RHIND-MART**, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A whole carcase from the herd; a 'mart' of cow or ox beef.

**RHINE, RHINSE, RHINT**, see **Rean, Ronce, Roint.**

**RHINY**, *adj.* w.Som.$^{1}$ [rai·ni.] **1.** Thin; lean; hungry-looking. Cf. **rawny**, *adj.*$^{2}$

'Fat her! a rhiny old thing, her've a-zeed too may Zindays, I b'lieve; I count mid so well try to fat a yurdle.' Said of a cow.

**2.** Miserly; close-fisted; too stingy to be clean.

Proper rhiny old fuller, 'tis a waeth aiteenpence to get a shillin out o' ee.

**RHIZOME, RHODE, RHODEN, RHONE, RHONSE**, see **Rissom, Road, Roden, Rone**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Ronce.**

**RHUME**, *sb.* Som. Also written **room.** [rūm.] Scurf on the scalp of the head. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Cf. **rheum.**

**RHUME, RHUTE, RHYDDIN,** see **Ream,** *v.*$^3$, **Rute, Ridding.**

**RHYME,** *v.* Sc. Nhb. Pem. Dev. Also written **rhime** Dev. **1.** To reiterate. Cf. **ream,** *v.*$^3$ 3.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Nhb.**$^1$ He rhymed on about so and so.

**2.** To talk nonsense.

**Dev.** (Hall.); **Dev.**$^3$ You dü rhimee zo, us can't sense what you mean.

**3.** To tell lies.

**Dev.**$^3$ You can't believe a word her dü tell, her dü rhimee zo.

**4.** To compose.

**s.Pem.** He rhymed me a letter, Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421.

**RHYMELESS,** *adj.* Sc. Also written **rymeless** Abd.; and in form **rimless** Abd. (Jam.) Unreasonable; reckless, regardless.

**Bnff.**$^1$ He's a rhymeless gowk fin he aince begins. **Abd.** He's a rymeless kin' o' a breet (W.C.); (Jam.)

**RHYMING-WARE,** *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Compositions in rhyme; poetry.

**Ayr.** We'se gie ae night's discharge to care, If we forgather, And hae a swap o' rhymin'-ware Wi' ane anither, Burns *Ep. to J. Lapraik* (Apr. 1, 1785) st. 18. **Dmf.** She likit weel My rhymin' ware, Reid *Poems* (1894) 215.

**RHYND, RHYNDE,** see **Rind,** *sb.*$^2$, **Rind,** *v.*$^2$

**RHYNE,** see **Rind,** *sb.*$^2$, **Royne.**

**RIACH,** *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Dun, ill-coloured.

**Bch.** I had nae mair claise but a spraing'd faikie or a riach plaidie, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 8.

[Cp. Ir. *riachan*, anything gray (O'Reilly).]

**RIAL,** *sb.* Dor. Also written **ryall.** [rai·əl.] A bed of stone, used for kerbs, in the Swanage quarries. (C.W.)

**RIAL, RIAME(S, RIAN, RIAP,** see **Royal,** *adj.*, **Rames, Rean, Rope,** *sb.*$^1$

**RIAUVE,** *sb.* *Obs.* Mry. (Jam.) A row or file.

**RIB,** *sb.*$^1$ and *v.* Var. dial. and slang uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **ribb** n.Dev.; and in form **rieb** Sh.I. [rib.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Rib-grass,** the ribwort plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*; (2) **-lade,** the bar on the side of a wagon parallel with the lade; (3) **-roast,** *obs.*, to beat soundly; (4) **-spare,** sparerib.

(1) **Gall.** (J.M.) **Nhb.** With these some people mix rib-grass, Marshall *Review* (1818) I. 88. **Lakel.**$^2$, **Cum.**$^4$, **Yks.** **w.Yks.** After passin throo this . . . rib-grass country, ah cum wunce more ta Halifax, Tom Treddlehoyle *Trip ta Lunnan* (1851) 35. **Chs.**$^1$ **Stf.** Rib-grass is also grown in considerable quantities, Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 42. **e.An., Sus., Hmp.**$^1$ (2) **Sus.**$^1$ (3) **Suf.**$^1$ (4) **Ken.**$^{12}$

**2.** *Fig.* A wife.

**Abd.** [He] aften beats his rib to boot, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 79. **Frf.** Sands *Poems* (1833) 156. **w.Sc.** Honest Semibreve and rib took the road, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 116. **Dmb.** When his Rib heard o't twasna lang, She cam and rais'd a callashang, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 40. **Slg.** Good Daddy Adam pin'd Till Eve his rib sprung lovely to his mind, Galloway *Poems* (1806) 13. **Rnf.** Bless your kind Rib, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 156. **Lnk.** Rodger *Poems* (1838) 121, ed. 1897. **Edb.** He maun tak time to daut his Rib Till siller's rife, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 152, ed. 1785. **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **w.Yks.**$^1$ My rib's frae haam. **m.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$, **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Lin.**$^1$ **Slang.** Barrère & Leland (1890).

**3.** The bar of a grate.

**Sc.** There's a cheerie fire in the study, and I'se redd the ribs, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 179. **Heb.** Balancing her egg-pan on the ribs of the grate, Sarah Tytler *Macdonald Lass* (1895) 125. **Frf.** Roast it on the ribs of the fire, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 136. **Per.** Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 59. **e.Fif.** Rob slips awa to the fire and redds the ribs, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iii. **Ayr.** Ye wad see the ane fizz and flee away frae the ither up the lum, or out at the ribs, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xxxii. **Lnk.** Ewing *Poems* (1892) 20. **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Lakel.** A detachable portion of the fire grate which 'lets down' and forms a stand for pans, kettles, teapot, &c. 'Put thi feet on't rib an warm them' (B.K.). **w.Yks.** (G.H.); **w.Yks.**$^1$ Scale the ribs abit.

**4.** A rafter; the purlin of a building.

**n.Yks.** (I.W.) **w.Yks.** T'cupples o' wir heouse ar cedar, an wir ribs o' fir, Littledale *Crav. Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 17. **ne.Lan.**$^1$ Stout pieces of timber laid on the principals of a roof and on which the spars are fastened.

**5.** A long stick used in making hedges, &c.

**Ken.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Ken.**$^1$ About 5 ft. long and the thickness of a raddle. Ribs are done up into bundles, with two wiffs, and are used for lighting fires and making raddle-fences.

**6.** An iron bow used for gathering barley.

**n.Dev.** A ribb an' cheeşewring. That's no little, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 67.

**7.** A strip of anything.

**S. & Ork.**$^1$ A narrow strip of cloth or the like. **w.Yks.**$^5$ A slice off'n a curn tea-cāake wi a rib o' jam reight awāay darn t'middle, 84.

**8.** A seed furrow. Nhb.$^1$ **9.** A greyish limestone in the Lower Lias.

**War.** A name given by the quarrymen near Stratford-on-Avon, Phillips *Geol.* (1871) 111.

**10.** *v.* To pummel or punch in the sides. Nhb.$^1$ Hence **Ribbin,** *sb.* a beating. *ib.* **11.** To 'half-plough' land; to plough in a particular manner; see below.

**n.Sc.** It consists of turning the furrow-slices on their backs upon as much of the firm soil as they will cover. . . It is chiefly practised on land in a very foul state with the view of destroying the weeds. . . It is practised on all sorts of soils and whether of stubble or lea ground; but in Scotland is confined to the north of the Firth of Forth, where it is now abandoned on the large farms, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 183. **Fif.** The dung is then spread and the ground gets a kind of ribbing and directly after that the seed furrow, *Statist. Acc.* VIII. 513 (Jam.). **Ayr.** It . . . was sown with wheat, drilled by an operation of the plough known under the name of 'ribbing,' *Farm Reports, Kyle* (1832) 36. **Peb.** If it [the land] is clean the very old Scots practice of ribing is now beginning to be revived, *Agric. Surv.* 137 (Jam.). **Nhb.**$^1$ Ribbeet, furrowed for seed. **n.Yks.** Ploughing in small ridges and furrows for sowing some sorts of corn. 'We'll rib, an' sow this corn' (I.W.). [Moving only every alternate furrow, thus laying it with the plough upon an equal breadth of fat land, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).]

Hence (1) **Ribbing-plough,** *sb.* a plough used in 'ribbing'; (2) **Rib-ploughing,** *sb.* a particular kind of ploughing, 'ribbing.'

(1) **Nhb.** Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) V. 394; **Nhb.**$^1$ Used for 'ribbing' land for seed sowing and for working and cleaning the land amongst drill crops. **e.Dur.**$^1$ A plough without wheels. **n.Yks.** A very narrow soled plough used in the past to make ridges for seed when sown. It is now superseded by the seed drill (W.H.). (2) **Abd.** They [faughs] are broke up from grass by what is called a rib-ploughing, about mid-summer, one part of the sward being turned by the plough upon the surface of an equal portion of that which is not raised, so as to be covered with the furrow, *Agric. Surv.* 233 (Jam.).

**12.** To run a buttress or rib down a tool to give strength to the part where the greatest strain is when in use. w.Yks. (W.S.)

**RIB,** *sb.*$^2$ Irel. [**rib.**] A single hair.

Every rib of hair on his head stood up, Yeats *Flk. Tales* (1888) 19.

[Ir. *ribe*, a hair (O'Reilly).]

**RIB,** *sb.*$^3$ e.An. [**rib.**] The common watercress, *Nasturtium officinale.* (B. & H.), (Hall.)

**RIBBET, RIBBIT,** see **Rebbet, Rebbit.**

**RIBBLE,** *v.*$^1$ and *sb.* Sc. Cum. Also written **ryble** Cum.$^4$; and in form **reeble** Bnff.$^1$ **1.** *v.* To read or recite quickly, to gabble. Cf. **rabble,** *v.*$^1$ **1.**

**Sc.** He ribbled aff the prayers like a man at the heid o' a regiment, Ramsay *Remin.* (ed. 1872) 34.

Hence **Reebler,** *sb.* one who reads or speaks in a careless manner. Bnff.$^1$ **2.** To work hastily and carelessly, to do anything in a confused manner. Also with *at*, *down*, or *up*. *ib.* Cf. **rabble,** *v.*$^1$ **5.** **3.** *sb.* Careless, indistinct speech or reading. *ib.* **4.** An unlikely story. Cum.$^4$ **5.** Careless, hurried work. Bnff.$^1$ **6.** A ruinous mass. *ib.* **7.** One who works in a careless, hurried manner. *ib.*

**RIBBLE,** *v.*$^2$ Nhp. e.An. **1.** To wrinkle.

**Nhp.**$^2$ His forehead was ribbled.

**2.** To plough land in small, wavy ridges. e.An.$^1$ (s.v. Ripple). Cf. **rib,** *v.* **11, ripple,** *v.* **2.**

**RIBBLE-RABBLE,** *sb.*, *adv.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Nhp. Also written **ribble-rabbill** Fif.; and in form **reeble-**

**rabble** Bnff.$^{1}$ [**ri·bl-rabl.**] **1.** *sb.* A disorderly crowd, rabble; a great confusion.

**Bnff.**$^{1}$, **w.Sc.** (Jam.) **Fif.** A gabble O' tongues and raps upo' the tabill, Frae that wine-flister't ribble-rabbill, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 105. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Nhp.**$^{1}$ What a set of ribble-rabble there are about! [A mischievous mob of colliers, and such promiscuous ribble-rabble, Smollett *H. Clinker* (1771) 237, ed. 1800.]

Hence **Ribblie-rabblie**, *adj.* confused, disordered. Lth. (Jam.) **2.** Idle, confused talk; ribaldry. w.Yks.$^{1}$ **3.** *adv.* In great confusion. Bnff.$^{1}$, w.Sc. (Jam.) **4.** *v.* To crowd in great confusion. *ib.*

**RIBBLE-RASH**, *sb.* Dev. Cor. [**ri·bl-ræʃ.**] Rabble; low, disorderly people. s.Dev., e.Cor. (Miss D.), Cor.$^{1}$ Cf. **rabble-rash.**

**RIBBON**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Chs. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. e.An. Dev. [**ri·bən, -in.**] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Ribbon-fern**, the fern, *Pteris serrulata*; (2) **-grass**, the lady's garters, *Phalaris arundinacea variegata*; any variegated grass or plant with a ribbonlike leaf; (3) **-tree**, the birch, *Betula alba.*

(1) **Dev.**$^{4}$ (2) **Chs.**$^{1}$ **Not.**, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ **Nhp.** With marjoram knots, sweetbrier, and ribbon-grass, Clare *Shep. Calendar* (1827) 58, in Peacock *Gl.* (1889). **e.An.** (3) **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ So called because the bark of young trees can be pulled off in long ribbon-like strips.

**2.** Phr. (1) *as right as a ribbon*, all right; (2) *to be ringin' on a ribbon*, see below; (3) *to set one's ribbons for*, to set one's cap at, to try to win the attentions of.

(1) **War.**$^{2}$ (2) **Abd.** A douce parent tells a playful child, 'laddie, ye're ringin' on a ribbon.' It implies a threat = 'be quiet, else —' (G.W.). (3) **Ayr.** [She] set her ribbons for Dr. Dinwiddie's son when he came home at the vacations, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 159.

**3.** The name given to a secret society in Ireland.

**Ir.** The Ribbon Society directed its operations principally against landlords, agents, and bailiffs, *Morning Post* (Jan. 19, 1889) 2; Terms of the Ribbon pass-word, Carleton *Fardorougha* (ed. 1848) xviii.

Hence (1) **Ribbonism**, *sb.* the principles and practices of such a secret society; (2) **Ribbonman**, *sb.* a member of the Ribbon Society.

(1) **Ir.** The curse . . . of secret confederacies, and indeed of ribbonism in general, Carleton *Fardorougha* (ed. 1848) xvi; *Morning Post* (Jan. 19, 1889) 2. (2) **Ir.** He knew of no case in which an outrage was committed against a tenant by Ribbonmen, *Morning Post*, *ib.*

**RIBE**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written **rybe** Rxb. (Jam.); and in form **reib-** Slk. (*ib.*) [**raib.**] **1.** A colewort that grows tall with little or no leaf; a cabbage that does not stock properly. Rxb. (Jam.) Hence **Ribie**, *adj.* of plants: tall, with little foliage. Dmf. (*ib.*) **2.** A thin, lean person or animal; an animal in poor condition.

**Rxb.** Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 196. **Dmf.** The ribe! whatever brocht her here? Edwards *Mod. Poets*, 11th S. 182; I would not have you despair of your ribe of a boy, Carlyle *Lett.* (1820). **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

Hence (1) **Ribie** or **Reibie**, (2) **Ribish**, *adj.* tall and thin, lank, slender, spare.

(1) **Peb.**, **Slk.** (Jam.) (2) **N.I.**$^{1}$ Applied to persons, but more especially to pigs. 'They come of a ribish breed.'

[Cp. Ir. *ribe*, a flake; a ribbon; Gael. *ribe*, a clout, tatter, rag (O'Reilly, Macleod).]

**RIBLAS**, *sb.* I.Ma. [**ri·bləs.**] A vagabond.

I . . . lerrim have it in the mous an' knocked the riblas down (S.M.).

**RIC**, *int.* Shr. w.Cy. [**rik.**] A call to pigs. Also in *comp.* **Ric-sic.** Shr.$^{12}$, w.Cy. (Hall.)

**RICE**, see **Reest**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Rise**, *v.*$^{1}$, *sb.*$^{2}$

**RICEL**, *sb.* *Obs.* Suf. See below.

A vessel often mentioned in Walberswick Account-book, to be used twice a year in a ceremonial imitation of the incarnation and resurrection (W.W.S.).

[OE. *rēcels*, *rīcels*, incense; *rēcels-fæt*, a censer (B.T.).]

**RICH**, *adj.* and *v.* *Obs.* Sc. **1.** *adj.* Full.

**Fif.** Rich were their mou's o' gibe and jaip, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 168.

**2.** *v.* To become rich.

**Sc.** As the carle riches he wretches, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 48.

**RICHARD**, *sb.* Som. The cock bird in poultry. (J.S.F.S.), (F.A.A.)

**RICHMENT**, *sb.* Hmp. [**ri·tʃmənt.**] Manure; a shortened form of 'enrichment.'

**s.Hmp.** The ground haven't a had richment enow, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) vi.

**RICHT-UP**, *sb.* Ess.$^{1}$ A stone jug.

**RICK**, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **reck** w.Yks. Hrf.$^{2}$; **reek** n.Lin.$^{1}$ s.Oxf. Hmp.; **reeke** Wxf.$^{1}$; **reke** Lin.$^{1}$ [**rik, rīk.**]

**1.** *sb.* A heap or stack of hay or corn; a cock of hay. Also used *fig.* a pile. Cf. **reek**, *sb.*$^{4}$, **ruck**, *sb.*$^{5}$

**Wxf.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.**$^{1}$ A 'rick of stones.' 'Down the hill to a little rick of stones,' *Hist. Bwk. Nat. Club*, V. 255. **Cum.**$^{4}$ Corn or hay built into a long pile, whereas a stack is built in a round shape. **n.Yks.**$^{1}$ Of larger dimensions than a pike, and not necessarily circular in shape. **w.Yks.** The smallest of foot-cocks made in a hayfield (M.A.). **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{12}$, **Der.**$^{2}$, **Not.** (J.H.B.) **Lin.**$^{1}$ As the weather has been so cazzlety, set out the hay in rekes to dry. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ *Obs.* To make the Lordes hay in a reeke, Norden *Surv.* (1616) 9. **Shr.**$^{2}$ **s.Oxf.** My 'ay's all in the reeks an' thatched, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 133. **Brks.**$^{1}$ A barley-rick. **Hrt.** Corn-rick (G.H.G.). **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.) **Dor.**$^{1}$ A stack and mow, with a sharp ridge, and a pointed top.

Hence (1) **Rickest** or **Rickess**, *sb.* an enclosure for ricks, a rick-yard; (2) **Ricklet**, (3) **Rickling**, *sb.* a small rick of hay; a cock of hay in the hay-field.

(1) **Hmp.**$^{1}$ **I.W.**$^{1}$; **I.W.**$^{2}$ We must plaay in, mayet, if all this corn es to be got into rickess avore nammet time. (2) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ (3) **w.Yks.** The smallest of foot-cocks made in a hay-field (M.A.); **w.Yks.**$^{3}$ A small lump of hay raked up to dry better before being put into cock.

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Rick-barken**, (2) **-barton**, an enclosure for ricks, a fold-yard, farm-yard; (3) **-builder**, a man who builds ricks; (4) **-cloth**, a waterproof sheet temporarily placed over the top of a rick; (5) **-maker**, the man who lays the foundation and superintends the making of a rick; (6) **-mould**, a hoax; see below; (7) **-nest**, see (2); (8) **-staddle** or **-steddle**, (*a*) the foundation or support of a rick; (*b*) see (2); (9) **-stavel**, see (8, *a*); (10) **-stick**, a stick used in thatching; (11) **-thatching**, the thatching of ricks; (12) **-victuals**, hay, peas, and beans; (13) **-yard** or **Rickerd**, see (2).

(1) **Wil.**$^{1}$ (2) **Hrf.**$^{2}$, **Brks.** (W.W.S.) (3) **Oxf.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.* (4) **Brks.**$^{1}$ (5) **n.Wil.** The 'Rickmaker' used to be an important person—generally a veteran, Jefferies *Wild Life* (1879) 114. (6) **s.Wor.**$^{1}$ An imaginary implement, represented by any heavy weight in a bag, which a victim, inexperienced in hay-making, is sent to borrow, and has to carry for a long distance, with strict injunctions not to drop it. **Glo.**$^{1}$ (7) **s.Cy.** (Hall.) (8, *a*) **Stf.**, **Der.** (J.K.), **War.**$^{12}$, **Hrf.**$^{2}$ **Sus.**$^{1}$ A wooden frame placed on stones. **w.Sus.**, **Hmp.** Cooper *Gl.* (1853). **Hmp.**$^{1}$ **Wil.** Erection of stones to keep a rick out of the damp and free from mice and rats (K.M.G.). (*b*) **Sus.**$^{12}$ (9) **e.An.**$^{1}$ A frame of wood placed on stones or piers. [Worlidge *Dict.* (1681).] (10) **Oxf.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.* **Wil.**$^{1}$ In thatching, after the 'elms' are fastened down with 'spicks' or 'spars' the thatch is then lightly combed over with the 'rick-stick,' a rod with a few teeth at one end and an iron point at the other by which it can be stuck into the thatch when not in actual use. **Dor.** Where's your thatching-beetle and rick-stick and spars? Hardy *Madding Crowd* (1874) xxxvi. (11) **Gall.** A twist of rotten straw at a rick-thatching, Crockett *Lochinvar* (1897) 70. (12) **Hmp.** (J.R.W.), **Hmp.**$^{1}$ (13) **Rxb.** Fire the rick-yard, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 78. **n.Cy.**, **Yks.** (J.W.) **Oxf.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.* **Brks.**$^{1}$

**3.** A number of people living in one neighbourhood; a lot, company, band. See **Ruck.**

**w.Yks.** *Gen.* used of a bad neighbourhood. 'They're a bonny rick 'at lives by t'beck-side' (S.P.U.); Feargus O'Connor, owd Cobbett and that rick, *Yksman.* (1876) 44, col. 1.

**4.** *v.* To stack hay or straw, to build ricks.

**Edb.** Rake them together, and rick them as fast as possible, Pennecuik *Poet. Wks.* (1715) 94, ed. 1815. **Peb.** Could . . . Rick, fill, cart, spread a shairny mass, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 95, ed. 1817.

Hence **Ricking-rod**, *sb.* an iron rod used by thatchers to comb down the thatch.

**Dor.** His ricking-rod, groom, or poignard, as it was indifferently called—a long iron lance, sharp at the extremity and polished by handling, Hardy *Madding Crowd* (1874) xxxvii.

**RICK**, *sb.*$^{2}$ s.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] An ancle. (Hall.)

**RICK**, *v.*$^{2}$ and *sb.*$^{3}$ Sh.I. Not. Nhp. Oxf. Brks. Bdf. Hnt. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Aus. Also written **rik** Sh.I.; **wrick** Brks.$^{1}$ Wil.$^{1}$ w.Som.$^{1}$ [rik.] **1.** *v.* To sprain, strain, twist, wrench; also used *fig.*

**Not.** He can't go, he's ricked his back (L.C.M.); To rick one's leg in running (W.H.S.). **Nhp.**$^{12}$, **Oxf.**$^{1}$ **Brks.**$^{1}$ I ricked my thumb a liftin' a zack o' be-ans. **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 141. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Ken.** (G.B.), **Sus.** (S.P.H.) **Hmp.** 'To rick a ball' at cricket, to make it twist or turn (J.R.W.); **Hmp.**$^{1}$ He's ricked his arm. **Wil.** Ay; that [the sight of death] jest ricked me, Kennard *Diogenes' Sandals* (1893) xi; **Wil.**$^{1}$ I've bin an' wricked me ankly. **Dor.** Massy on us, Zam, I've 'a bin and ricked my eärm, Hare *Vill. Street* (1895) 64. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ I wrick my neck more sharper.

**2.** To pierce with a hook by means of a sudden jerk or pull.

**Sh.I.** A ting o' a brismik 'at Johnnie rikit be aest da Holm, *Sh. News* (Feb. 25, 1899); (J.S.); **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$

Hence **Rikker**, *sb.* a long small spar of wood such as is used for making the fish-spear called 'sticker'; a small boat-spar. S. & Ork.$^{1}$ **3.** *sb.* A sprain, strain, wrench.

**Nhp.**$^{1}$ I gen my back such a rick. **Brks.** *Gl.* (1852). **Sus.** (S.P.H.) **Hmp.**$^{1}$ I think it's a rick. **Oxf.** (G.O.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Her've a-meet way a rick in her back. [**Aus.** Harold found that he had a nasty rick in the loins, Nicols *Wild Life* (1887) I. x.]

**4.** A tug or pull; a sharp movement.

**Sh.I.** He . . . gae a bit o' a rick, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 77; Keepin' a sharp e'e on your bait, sae as ye can gie your waand a rick da minnit your bait is oot o' sicht, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 13.

[**1.** Cp. Dan. *vrikke*, to wriggle; to sprain (Larsen).]

**RICK**, *v.*$^{3}$ and *sb.*$^{4}$ Yks. Lan. Chs. Also in forms **reck** Lan.; **reek** e.Yks. Chs.$^{3}$ [**rik, rīk.**] **1.** *v.* To rattle, jingle, make a noise; to chatter.

**Lan.** They rickt like a parcel o' chens, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 36; He finished up wi sich a yeawl 'at my teeth ricked, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 38; **Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Chs.**$^{1}$ 'Oo ricks as bad as a jay' is said of a chattering or scolding woman.

Hence (1) **Ricking**, (*a*) *ppl. adj.* noisy; (*b*) *vbl. sb.* in phr. *to play ricking*, to rattle, jingle; (*c*) *sb.* a rattling, a jingling noise; *fig.* scandalous talk; (2) **Ricking-ripe**, *adj.* dead ripe.

(1, *a*) **Lan.** Wi o sooart ov o rickin consarn ut meyde o seawnd us iv summut wur beein rentud, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 29; Th' soo kept sitch o skrikin reckin din, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1740) 17. (*b*) **Lan.** If we'd hed a strang sou-west wind, this wad ha' played rickin' too, Waugh *Rambles Lake Cy.* (1861) ii. (*c*) **Lan.** Aw'd mae some rickin i' this cawve-cote, Harland & Wilkinson *Leg.* (1873) 198. **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ (2) **Chs.**$^{1}$ Applied to corn, probably because it then makes a rattling noise.

**2.** To utter the noise made by a guinea-fowl, polecat, or ferret, or by a pheasant when roosting.

**Chs.**$^{13}$ **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Hearken 'em rickin'.

**3.** To grumble, scold. Lan.$^{1}$ **4.** With *into* or *intil*: to do anything with energy, esp. to rate, scold, abuse vigorously.

**e.Yks.**$^{1}$ Didn't Ah reek intiv him? *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** Fer abaht a quarter ov an haar he ricked into me reyt an' left, *Bradford Pictorial Alm.* (1894) in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 5, 1896); Ricked intull him (J.R.).

**5.** To raffle.

**Lan.** They are rickin' for a leg o' mutton, an' aw met as weel goo an' have a shillin's worth, Wood *Hum. Sketches*, 46.

Hence **Ricking-club**, *sb.* a gambling club; see below.

**Lan.** It was not money belonging to a 'ricking club.' He knew what a 'ricking club' was, but had never had one in his shop.—Mr. Smith: The women subscribe 2*s.* 6*d.* a week to the club, and then gamble for it. Is it not a rule that the three highest and three lowest win? *Manch. Guardian* (Aug. 12, 1896).

**6.** *sb.* A noise.

**w.Yks.** Neaw childer, do mak a less o' yore rick (D.L.). **Lan.** Hoo keeps sich o' rick un o' din fur two hewrs ur moor, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 43; He knew theyrn pikes by th' rick they made i' th' cart, Brierley *Waverlow* (1863) 38, ed. 1884.

**7.** The noise made by a polecat or ferret, or by a pheasant when roosting. Chs.$^{13}$ **8.** A watchman's rattle. s.Lan.$^{1}$

[**1.** Cp. Norw. dial. *rik-sa*, *rik-ta*, to creak, make a noise (Aasen).]

**RICK, RICKAM, RICKEN**, see **Reek**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Reekim**, **Reckon**.

**RICKER**, *sb.* and *v.* Lan. Chs. Also written **rickka**, **rickker** Chs.$^{1}$ [ri·kə(r).] **1.** *sb.* In phr. *Ashton ricker*, a name applied to the inhabitants of Ashton. Lan. (F.E.T.) Cf. **rick**, *v.*$^{3}$ **2.** A rattle.

**Lan.** A small pair of red socks, and a child's 'ricker,' Brierley *Irkdale* (1865) 226, ed. 1868; (S.W.); (F.E.T.)

**3.** *v.* To rattle.

**Chs.**$^{1}$ When he 'picked th' poy up fro' th' table, and shak't it, he could hear th' app'es rickka i' th' insoide.'

**RICKET**, *sb.*$^{1}$ *Obs.* Sc. A racket, disturbance; a policeman's rattle. See **Rick**, *v.*$^{3}$

**Lth.** The rickets here an' there are heard, Sprung by drousie policemen, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 18. **Wgt.** Great an' sma', When rickets raise a hatefu' stour, Rush intae law, Fraser *Poems* (1885) 228.

**RICKET**, *sb.*$^{2}$ e.Lan.$^{1}$ A narrow gutter.

**RICKET**, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Unsteady, rickety.

**Ayr.** The ricket reeling of a crooked swagger, Burns *Ep. from Esopus*, l. 46.

**RICKET**, see **Riggot**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**RICKETED**, *ppl. adj.* Yks. [**ri·kitəd.**] Rickety, shaky, unsteady. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 5, 1896).

**RICKETS**, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* Hnt. Dev. [**ri·kits.**] A disease in sheep; the staggers.

**Hnt.** Young *Ann. Agric.* (1784–1815) XI. 33. **Dev.** *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 75.

**RICKETTY**, *sb.* N.I.$^{1}$ [**ri·kiti.**] A ratchet brace for boring metal.

**RICKETY**, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Der. Not. Nhp. War. Brks. Colloq. Also written **ricketty** Nhp.$^{1}$; **rickutty** Brks.$^{1}$; and in form **reckuty** w.Yks. [**ri·kiti.**] **1.** Weak, ill-nourished; lame, suffering from rickets.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **w.Yks.** He's a reckuty owd chap, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 5, 1896); **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ Applied to ill-fed children. **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ Applied to a child which is crippled or stiff in the joints from neglect in regard to being exercised by its nurse or parents. **Not.** (W.H.S.)

**2.** Unsteady, shaky. In *gen.* colloq. use.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **w.Yks.** This reckuty owd table 'll shutter dahn wi' all t'pots on't some day, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 5, 1896); **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ **Nhp.**$^{1}$ What a poor old ricketty table! **War.** Lamps are placed 'on . . . rickety tables,' *B'ham Dy. Post* (Mar. 14, 1896). **Brks.**$^{1}$ That ther chaair be rickutty, best hev 'un done avoor a comes right to pe-usses. **Colloq.** (A.B.C.)

**RICKETY-DICKETY**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A toy made of wood for children. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**RICKLE**, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lan. e.An. Also written **rickel** Nhb.$^{1}$ [**ri·kl.**] **1.** *sb.* A loose heap or pile; a stack. See **Rick**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Ruckle**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**Sc.** There was a rickle o' useless boxes and trunks, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) ix. **ne.Sc.** I cud weel afford to lat the auld rickles o' cottages stan' till my ain time cam', Grant *Keckleton*, 73. **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Elg.** Yer toon!—a roosty, rotten rickle, Tester *Poems* (1865) 147. **Abd.** My dwallin' is a rickle o' dry Undrest stane wa's, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 90. **Arg.** Munro *J. Splendid* (1898) 4. **Per.** Till the whole building sink into a rickle of stanes, Sarah Tytler *Witch-Wife* (1897) 207. **s.Sc.** And see naething but that rickle o' a house, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 323. **Ayr.** May Boreas never thresh your rigs, Nor kick your rickles aff their legs, Burns *Ep. to J. Lapraik* (Sept. 13, 1785) st. 2. **Lnk.** Watson *Poems* (1853) 41. **Slk.** The dyke itself a rickle o' stanes, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 3. **Rxb.** Peats or turfs put up in heaps or small stacks to prepare them for being winter provision (Jam.). **Dmf.** A great ragged rickle of peats and stones, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 259. **Gall.** A piece of bad building, a cairn of stones, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Ant.** Peats put to dry with a foundation on their ends, and others built on their sides on top of the foundation. A rickle differs from a clamp in being long and narrow instead of circular, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Nhb.**$^{1}$ A tumble-down, dilapidated house or other building is called a 'rickel of a place.' **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ A small heap of peat set to dry. **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.** (J.T.) **e.An.**$^{1}$ Scattered corn or hay collected into ranks by means of large rakes, commonly called drag-rakes.

Hence **Rickley** or **Rickly**, *adj.* loose, unstable, rickety, dilapidated.

**Cai.**$^1$ **w.Sc.** That wa's gae rickly (Jam.). **Rnf.** Few sican rickly, tum'ledoun Auld biggins, Young *Pictures* (1865) 153. **Nhb.**$^1$

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Rickle-cock**, a hay-cock made of two smaller ones; (2) **-dike**, a wall of stones.

(1) **n.Lan.** Them's rickle-cocks (F.P.T.). (2) **Sc.** 'Which way went he?' 'By the slap o' the rickle dyke,' *Donald and Flora*, 96 (Jam.). **n.Sc.** Built firmly at the bottom but having the top only the thickness of the single stones, loosely piled the one above the other (Jam.). **Inv.** The double stone walls, without lime, are not near so effectual a fence against sheep as the single stone walls provincially called Galloway or snap or rickle dykes. The larger stones are laid in the foundation, and in every opening between the top of these the next stones in respect of size are laid longitudinally across the wall and covered with a large sheaf, as a hood, tied down with two small straw ropes, *Statist. Acc.* VI. 104 *note* (*ib.*).

**3.** A low stone fence, built before a drain. Abd. (Jam.)

**4.** A very lean person or animal, a skeleton; *gen.* in phr. *a rickle of bones.*

**Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** What might hae ance Been a stout buirdly chiel—now a rickle o' banes, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 31. **Per.** Isna yer ghaist like a rickle o' banes? Monteath *Dunblane* (1835) 56. **Rnf.** Fraser *Chimes* (1853) 9. **Ayr.** A perfect rickle o' banes rowed up in a runkly skin, Service *Notandums* (1890) 110. **Lnk.** Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 142. **Slk.** What is he but a rickle o' banes? Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 82. **Gall.** The animal being always so lean, a perfect rickle o' banes, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 46, ed. 1876. **Don.** How he could sell his rickle of a pony to advantage, Macmanus *Chim. Corners* (1899) 228. **Nhb.**$^1$ A rickle o' banes.

**5.** *v.* To put into the form of stacks or ricks; to gather into a loose heap; to pile up loose matter.

**Rxb.** When are ye gaun to rickle your peats? (Jam.) **Nhb.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 5, 1896).

Hence (1) **Rickled**, *ppl. adj.* loosely built, piled loosely together; (2) **Rickler**, *sb.* a bad architect or builder; (3) **Rickling**, *sb.*, *obs.*, a method of preserving corn in stacks.

(1) **Gall.** A rickl'd rood ne'er left his han', His dykes for centuries will stan', Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 191, ed. 1876. (2) **Sc.** Mackay. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (3) **Ayr.** There is a method of preserving corn peculiar to this part of the country, called Rickling, thus performed. After the corn has stood some days in uncovered half stooks, from forty to sixty sheaves are gathered together and put up into a small stack—and so carefully that they neither lean to one side nor another; and so on till the fence be of that height which is required, *Agric. Surv.* 114 (Jam.).

**6.** With *up*: to fit up; to rearrange; to restore anything which is in a dilapidated condition. e.Yks.$^1$

**RICKLE**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Lan. **1.** *v.* To rattle, jingle; to make a noise or chatter. See **Rick**, *v.*$^3$

The 'angles' of the garden-gate squeaked, the latch rickled, Brierley *Waverlow* (1863) 76, ed. 1884; **Lan.**$^1$

**2.** To gamble; see below.

**Lan.**$^1$ Ricklin'-i'-th'-hat, shaking pence in a hat. **s.Lan.**$^1$

**3.** *sb.* A rattle, jingle.

Aw con tell him bi th' rickle of his clog buckles, Brierley *Marlocks* (1867) ii.

**RICKLESS, RICKLIN(G**, see **Reckless, Recklin(g.**

**RICKMASTER**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A corruption of 'rittmaster,' a captain of horse.

**Abd.** To furnish out through all Scotland a number of regiments of rickmasters, consisting of 100 horse to ilk regiment; . . to furnish out one rickmaster with sword, pistol, carabine, or lance, and an horse 80 pound, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 230; Monro . . . sends out rickmaster Forbes with good horsemen and 24 musketeers, *ib.* 234.

**RICKMATIC(K**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written **rik-ma-tik** n.Ir. [**ri·kmətik.**] Concern, affair; collection.

**Frf.** Brocht the hale rickmatick clatterin' down on the floor, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 10, ed. 1889. **e.Fif.** The haill rickmatic o' them cam' on some bit business or other, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxii. **Dmb.** Jamie could put his haun' on aboot the teuchest o' the hale rick-ma-tick, Strang *Lass of Lennox* (1899) 168. **Dmf.** The hale rick-ma-tick wad be for ever a' their ain, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 147. **Wgt.** The hale rick-ma-tick Here in Wigtown, Fraser *Poems* (1885) 47. **n.Ir.** The suiner the hale rick-ma-tik o' them's cleered oot the better, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 101. **Ant.** I sent off the whole rickmatic, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

**RICKON**, see **Reckon.**

**RICK-RACK**, *sb.* Lan. [**ri·k-rak.**] **1.** A rattle. See **Rick**, *v.*$^3$

He took o rickrack eawt ov his pocket, Lahee *Owd Yem*, 9; (S.W.) **s.Lan.**$^1$ [A 'rick-rack,' a child's rattle, or a school-boy's rattle, with two flat bones between the fingers, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)]

**2.** A boys' term for bones used as castanets. s.Lan.$^1$

**RICK-RACK**, *adj.* Hmp. [**ri·k-ræk.**] Of the weather: stormy, boisterous. (J.R.W.), Hmp.$^1$

**RICKY**, *adj.* e.An.$^1$ [**ri·ki.**] Masterly.

**RID**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **ridd** Ant. Der.$^1$; and in forms **hird** w.Som.$^1$; **rud** Cor; **rudd** Cum. [**rid.**] **1.** *v.* To get rid of; to remove, free from.

**Nhb.** If ye'll but rid us i' wor mayor, Oliver *Local Sngs.* (1824) 16. **Lakel.**$^2$ Ah'll rid t'shop o' thee, young man. **n.Yks.** The kestrels are ridded out of the country, Atkinson *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 332. **w.Yks.**$^1$ He wad rid us in a crack. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ **s.Wor.** The bell is ringing for ridding away the tea (H.K.). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Hmp.** I'll rid you! (G.E.D.) **w.Som.**$^1$ I've a-got to many things by half, I must hird a lot o' it.

**2.** To dispatch, discharge, accomplish; to get through work.

**Sc.** The plea, I think, shall be shortly rid, Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. 46 (Jam.). **Gall.** If we are on the way to rid an errand, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 210, ed. 1876. **n.Cy.** It rids well, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **w.Yks.** To rid work, *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); **w.Yks.**$^2$ **s.Lan.**$^1$ Aw'll rid it whoile aw'm abeawt it. **Nhp.**$^1$ When any work goes on quickly, 'it rids well,' or 'rids off.' **War.**$^3$, **s.Wor.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ Tummas is a good workman, 'e'll rid as much i' one day as some folks dun i' two. **Glo.** (A.B.) **e.An.**$^1$ To rid work. **Hmp.**$^1$ [The greatest oxen rid not most work, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 119.]

**3.** To remove, change house; to move one's goods, *gen.* in phr. *to rid house.* Also with *out* or *in.*

**Dor.** To rid house, to clear out the furniture and thoroughly clean the place (C.V.G.). **Dor.**$^1$ Riddèn house is sich a caddle, 57. **Som.** You didden think he wur ridden house, did ee? Raymond *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 9; Hird-out, hird-in, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**4.** To retch, vomit; to cough up; to expectorate; to empty.

**n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Nhb.** You'd be better if you could rid your stomach (R.O.H.). **Shr.**$^1$ I wuz coughin' an' riddin' all night. **Hrf.**$^1$ To rid the stomach; **Hrf.**$^2$ Her whossucked and ridded wonderful. **Som.** I was very rough yesterday. I kept on ridding all the while (W.F.R.).

**5.** To tidy, put in order, clean up. Cf. **red(d**, *v.*$^1$ **1.**

**n.Ir.** *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 479. **Nhb.**$^1$ Just rid up the fire-side, hinney. **w.Yks.** On Saturday all's ridded up, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882); **w.Yks.**$^1$ Rid and derse my house, ii. 355. **e.An.**$^1$ Rid up the room, or rid yourself, before the company come.

**6.** To comb the hair. Cf. **red(d**, *v.*$^1$ **2.**

**n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783), **w.Dur.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ Let me rid the child's yar (s.v. Ridding-comb).

Hence (1) **Rid-comb**, (2) **Ridding-comb**, *sb.* a comb for the hair.

(1) **Dmf.** (Jam.) (2) **w.Sc.** (Jam.), **w.Dur.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^4$ **Shr.**$^1$ Fatch the riddin'-cŏom.

**7.** To disentangle, unravel. See **Red(d**, *v.*$^1$ **4.**

**Ayr.** Ye gae him gay ill purns To rid, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 86. **Gall.** A bundle of cordage, so confusedly warped, that there is no ridding it out, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 202, ed. 1876.

**8.** To separate, to part combatants. Ant., Lan. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Cf. **red(d**, *v.*$^1$ **8.** Hence **Ridder**, *sb.*, *obs.*, one who parts combatants, a peace-maker.

**Sc.** One night all were bent to go as ridders and friends to both, Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. 381 (Jam.). **Bnff.** He . . . was a ridder only between him and John Milne, *Presbytery Bk.* (1631–54) 12, ed. 1843. **Per.** He was a ridder and intervener between them, Maidment *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844–5) II. 307.

**9.** *sb.* Riddance. w.Som.$^1$ **10.** Speed, progress, dispatch. Cf. **red(d**, *sb.*$^1$ **15.**

**n.Cy.** Make rid (J.H.). **Nhb.**$^1$ **n.Yks.**$^2$ You mak neea rid; **n.Yks.**$^3$ Thou comes neeah rid.

Hence **Riddily**, *adv.* with dispatch. n.Yks.$^2$ **11.** Refuse, remains. **n.Yks.**$^2$ Remmon t'rid on't.

**12.** *Obs.* Boughs of trees. Der.$^{1}$ **13.** *pl.* Phr. (1) *to be rids with*, to be quit of any further dealing or intercourse with; (2) *to get* (*the*) *rids of*, to get rid of.

(1) **Ant.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) (2) **Dev.** Whitewashing and such like tü get the rids of infection, *Eng. Illus. Mag.* (June 1896) 258; The men could not get rids of them, *Trans. Dev. Assoc.* (1877) IX. 100. **Cor.** I could not get the rids of 'em till ever so late, Parr *Adam and Eve* (1880) I. 248; For I do want to git ruds of her, Tregellas *Tales 'Lizbeth Jane*, 5.

[**1, 4, 8.** OE. *hreddan*, to take away, save, liberate (B.T.). **2.** We . . . Will thither straight, for willingness rids way, Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 21.]

**RID**, *v.*$^{2}$ and *sb.*$^{2}$ Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Dor. Som. Also written **ridd** e.Lan.$^{1}$; and in forms **hird** w.Som.$^{1}$; **rud** Cum.$^{14}$ [rid.] **1.** *v.* To clear away, disencumber; to remove litter; to clear land, grub up.

**Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Dur.** (J.J.B.) **Cum.**$^{1}$; **Cum.**$^{4}$ To clear away soil from the top beds of a quarry. **n.Yks.**$^{3}$ **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ It's full o' gorse, an niver been ridded. **Lan.** That all trees, underwoods, . . brooms, . . gorses, be well ridd up, and totally removed, *Norris Papers* (c. 1680–1707), in *Cheth. Soc. Publ.* (1846) No. ix. 175; **Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Chs.**$^{1}$ Applied to pulling up a hedge, or getting a tree up by the roots; **Chs.**$^{3}$ To rid gorse, to rid up roots. **s.Chs.**$^{1}$, **Der.**$^{1}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$, **s.Wor.**$^{1}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ 1621. Laid out in . . . ridding and making cleane the growndes, v$^{li}$ iiij$^{s}$ vj$^{d}$, *Bailiffs' Acc.* in Owen & Blakeway *Hist. Shrewsbury*, I. 574. **Hrf.**$^{1}$ **Glo.**$^{1}$ To clean the grass, weeds, or briars from a ditch. **Oxf.** There are constantly payments for 'ridding' or baring quarries, *Building Accounts* (1610) in Jackson *Hist. Wadham College* (1893) 39. **e.An.**$^{1}$ **Dor.**$^{1}$ 'Rid out a hedge,' to cut off unnecessary wood in laying or pleashing a hedge. **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Me an' Jim Ware 've a tookt the pond to hirdin. I reckon we can hird 'n out in 'bout a vower days, else we shan't sar our wages.

Hence (1) **Ridding**, (*a*) *vbl. sb.* tillering; (*b*) *sb.* a heap of refuse or loose stones, the waste heap of a quarry, the loose material above the stone head; (2) **Ridding-stone**, *sb.*, see (1, *b*).

(1, *a*) **Hrf.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). (*b*) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ The soil and diluvial matter on the tops of quarries is very commonly called the ridding, Hodgson *Hist. Nhb.* pt. ii. I. 94, *note.* **Dur.** (J.J.B.) (2) **Nhb.**$^{1}$

**2.** *sb.* Earth removed from the top of a quarry; the soil over the stone of a quarry; also in *comp.* **Rid-work.**

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ The soil and diluvial matter on the tops of quarries is very commonly called the rid-work, Hodgson *Hist. Nhb.* pt. ii. I. 94, *note.* **Cum.** (B.K.), (M.P.), **Hrf.**$^{1}$

[ON. (*h*)*ryðja*, to clear land, &c. (Vigfusson).]

**RID**, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. **1.** *adj.* In *comp.* **Rid-hand**, clever, ready with the hands. Cf. **red(d**, *adj.*$^{1}$ **3** (2, *a*).

**Gall.** Rid-han'd, nae wark cam wrang to me, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 26, ed. 1876.

**2.** *adv.* Readily, fluently.

**Ayr.** Ye'll speak our tauk mair rid in hell, When ye çome there, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 124.

**RID**, see **Read**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Red**, *adj.*, **Red(d**, *sb.*$^{2}$, **Ride.**

**RIDAR, RIDD**, see **Ridder**, *sb.*, **Rid**, *v.*$^{12}$

**RIDDAM**, *sb.* Dev. Cor. [ri·dəm.] Red ferruginous water or ooze from bogs, mires, &c.; scum.

**Dev.** The sweet water comes out at the well, and the riddam . . . at the alders, Baring-Gould *Spider* (1887) xvii. **nw.Dev.** I am told that this is applied to any scum on a liquid (R.P.C.); **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$ **Cor.** I seed the water running red as riddam, Baring-Gould *Rich. Cable* (1889) 315.

[Apparently for OE. *rēad ōm*, lit. red rust (B.T.).]

**RIDDAMADEASY**, see **Reading-made-easy.**

**RIDDENER**, *v.* and *sb.* Lin.$^{1}$ [ri·dənə(r).] **1.** *v.* To talk incessantly. **2.** *sb.* Volubility of speech.

**RIDDEN MEAL**, *phr.* *Obs.* Ayr. (Jam.) See below.

A phr. which is frequently met with in old valuations and similar deeds in Ayr. It occurs in an old ballad. 'Your mother's spence it pleases me, But its moichness hurts me sairly; Therefore I'll pay a ridden meal, Although I dine but sparely.' Ridden meal is now explained as denoting the money paid to an incoming tenant for getting the liberty of the farm from Martinmas to Whitsuntide. It is also said that in that part of the country 'It was a law that the outgoing tenant should leave a crop on the land for the benefit of the tenant who succeeded him, and that the consideration given for this was called ridden meal.'

**RIDDER**, *sb.* and *v.*$^{1}$ Oxf. Hrt. Mid. e.Cy. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Cor. Also written **ridar** Cor.$^{2}$; and in forms **rudder** e. & s.Cy. Hmp.$^{1}$ I.W.$^{1}$ Wil.$^{1}$ Dor. Som.; **ruddern** Dor.$^{1}$; **ruther** Dor. [ri·də(r), rɐ·də(r).] **1.** *sb.* A sieve for sifting grain, &c. Also in *comp.* **Ruddern-sieve.** Cf. **riddle**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**Oxf.** (K.) **w.Mid.** Now no longer used, but remembered by many old inhabitants. 'The oat-ridder was the largest mesh, the barley ridder came next, and the wheat ridder had the smallest' (W.P.M.). **e. & s.Cy.** Ray (1691). **Sus.**$^{1}$ An oblong coarse wire sieve used with a blower for winnowing corn, the ridder being moved to and fro on a stake in front of the blower. **Hmp.** (J.R.W.), **Hmp.**$^{1}$, **I.W.**$^{1}$ **Wil.** A sieve called a rudder, 4*d.*, *Chwardens' Acc.* (1619–20) *of S. Thomas Sarum* (1896) 309; **Wil.**$^{1}$ **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863); **Dor.**$^{1}$ **Som.** There are bean-ridders, oat —, barley —, &c., each adapted for sifting each kind of corn (W.F.R.). **Cor.**$^{2}$ [As much sib'd as sieve and ridder That grew in the same wood together, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 288; 'They said . . . the rudder would easily separate' tills and barley, Lisle *Husbandry* (1757); The widest sort of sieves for the separating the corn from the chaff, Worlidge *Dict.* (1681).]

**2.** *v.* To sift corn.

**Oxf.** To ridder wheat (K.). **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. vii. 60. **w.Mid.** The word is remembered, but the practice discontinued, owing to the introduction of machinery (W.P.M.). **Wil.**$^{1}$

[OE. *hrīdder*, a sieve; *hrīdrian*, to sift, winnow (B.T.).]

**RIDDER**, *v.*$^{2}$ *Obs.* Hrt. To clear a hedge.

When the hedge is riddered, . . that is, when all the superfluous wood . . . is taken out, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. i. 92.

**RIDDING**, *sb.* Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Chs. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Bdf. Hnt. Suf. Also written **rhyddin** w.Yks.; **riding** Nhb.$^{1}$ n.Yks.$^{4}$ ne.Yks.$^{1}$ w.Yks.$^{12}$ Lei.$^{1}$ Nhp.$^{1}$ Glo. Bdf. Suf.; and in forms **redding** Wor.; **ruddin(g** Lakel.$^{1}$ ne.Yks.$^{1}$ w.Yks. [ri·din.] **1.** A clearing, esp. an open space in a wood; a green road through a wood; freq. in place-names. See **Rid**, *v.*$^{2}$

**n.Cy.** On the outsides of the woods next to the ridings we plant evergreens, Hunter *Georgical Essays* (1803) III. 38; **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ A piece of land converted from woodland into arable. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ In place-names, as Riding (now spoken with *i* long, as in *ride*), a township in Bywell, Riding Mill. 'The Ridings in the parish of Bywell are called in the Baliol charters, "increment," a word of the same force as our modern term, intake, that is, a place taken in or inclosed from a common or lord's waste,' Hodgson *Nhb.* pt. ii. I. 94, *note.* **Lakel.**$^{1}$ **Wm.** *Kirby Stephen and Appleby Messenger* (Apr. 1891). **n.Yks.**$^{1}$ More frequently met with in local names, or in documents, than in modern expression. 'Kate Ridding,' in Skelton parish; 'Ridding Swang'; **n.Yks.**$^{34}$ **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ Fields at Linton-on-Ouse are called 'The Ruddings.' **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882); A farm or field made from a cleared common (C.W.D.); **w.Yks.**$^{12}$ **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ A common name for a field, e.g., the Fish Riddin's. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ *Obs.*, **Lei.**$^{1}$ **Nhp.**$^{1}$ It also means the divisions of a royal forest. **Wor.** Our boy chased the fox through the redding (W.C.B.). **Hrf.**$^{1}$ Ground which has been ridded of trees and bushes. **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 360. **Bdf.** The space occupied by the ridings considerably reduce the gross amount of the sales, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 463. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Suf.** Where every narrow riding, even shorn, Gives back the echo of his mellow horn, Bloomfield *Farmer's Boy* (ed. 1801) 69.

**2.** A ford. w.Yks. Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882).

[**1.** OE. *hryding*, a clearing, a patch of cleared land (B.T.).]

**RIDDING-POST**, *sb.* Yks. A post to which a cow is tied in a shed. w.Yks. (S.K.C.) Cf. **redstake.**

**RIDDLE**, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **hirdle** w.Som.$^{1}$; **reddle** ne.Lan.$^{1}$; **ruddle** Cum. e.Yks.$^{1}$ Dor. [ri·dl, ru·dl.] **1.** *sb.* A large, coarse sieve.

**Sc.** The boys caught scores of them by means of a riddle and a string, Tweeddale *Moff* (1896) 156. **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Dmb.** A wee bit east dis riddles stan', Taylor *Poems* (1827) 11. **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783). **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **e.Dur.**$^{1}$, **Lakel.**$^{2}$ **n.Yks.**$^{1}$ More especially, a frame of thin parallel iron bars arranged in close order, for sifting cinders, or like matters; **n.Yks.**$^{24}$ **e.Yks.** In the ketchenge . . . three ruddles, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 172; **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ A keaving riddle used for cleansing grain. 'As cowarse as an ass riddle,' a prov. used of coarse cloth, linen, &c. when it is very open; **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Lan.** When Ah' held th' riddle, Paul Bobbin *Sequel*

(1819) 36; DAVIES *Races* (1856) 241. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **m.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$, **Stf.**$^1$ **Der.** A coarse circular sieve of iron used by the miners in separating the small particles of ore from the spar, kelk, and other refuse substances, MANDER *Miners' Gl.* (1824); **Der.**$^1$, **Not.**$^{12}$, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Lin.** SKINNER (1671); **Lin.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **se.Wor.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^2$ **Hrf.** DUNCUMB *Hist. Hrf.* (1804–1812). **Brks.**$^1$ **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 141. **e.An.**$^1$ A corn riddle, a cinder riddle. **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 99. **Suf.**$^1$, **Sus.**$^{12}$, **I.W.**$^1$, **Wil.**$^1$ **Dor.** BARNES *Gl.* (1863). **w.Som.**$^1$ **Cor.** *Mining Terms* (1830).

Hence (1) **Riddle-turning**, *sb.*, (2) *the riddle and the shears, phr.* a mode of divination; see below; (3) *to turn the riddle with the shears, phr.* to practise such a mode of divination.

(1) **Arg.** A woman accused of 'the horrid sin of the hellish art of riddle-turning,' ANDREWS *Bygone Ch. Life* (1899) 124. (2) **Sc.** This, among the other superstitious customs common on Halloween, is also used as a mode of divination in regard to marriage. When two persons are evened or named in relation to the connubial tie, if the riddle turns round, it is concluded that they are to be united in this bond (JAM.). **Fif., Lth.** The riddle is set on its side, the points of a pair of large scissors being so fixed in it (separate from each other) that the riddle may be suspended by the hold taken of it by the scissors. One handle of the scissors is placed on the finger of one person and the other on that of another. Some words, to the same purpose with the following, are repeated: 'By St. Paul and St. Peter, did A.B. steal my yarn?' or what ever is lost. If the person mentioned be innocent the riddle remains motionless; if guilty, it immediately turns round (*ib.*). **Nhb.**$^1$ The ancient art of divination by riddle and shears—that is, attempting to discover a culprit or lover by holding a sieve in a pair of scissors or shears, muttering some mystic invocation, and watching the trembling, nodding, or turning of the sieve as the names of suspected persons are uttered, WELFORD *Hist. Newc.* II. 442. **Dur.**$^1$ A mode of divination for the discovery of theft. *Obsol.* (3) **Per.** Violet Brown . . . was accused for turning the riddle with sheers, ane point of witchcraft and devilry against God's word, LAWSON *Bk. of Per.* (1847) 191.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Riddle-bread**, (2) **-cake**, a kind of oatcake.

(1) **Wm.** (E.C.) **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**$^1$ Oat-cake riddled or shaken on a chequered board before being thrown onto the bakestone. **Lan.** Thou sends me ta t'shop a bit o' hard riddle breead, EAVESDROPPER *Vill. Life* (1869) 7. **n.Lan.**$^1$ Sour cakes made from thin dough or batter which has been allowed to stand until acetous fermentation has set in. **ne.Lan.**$^1$ (2) **n.Cy.** Thick, sour oatencakes, . . having but little leaven, and being kneaded stiffer, GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**$^2$ **Nhb.**$^1$ A leavened oatmeal cake. After rolling and shaping, it is put on a riddle and then baked on an iron girdle till [done] enough. It is hung for use on open flat rails between the beams of the house to keep it crimp and dry. **w.Yks.** LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882). **Lan.** (K.), (P.R.)

3. An iron ring used for attaching cows or horses to the posts in a cow-house or stable. **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 359. **nw.Dev.**$^1$ 4. *v.* To sift, pass through a sieve; also used *fig.*

**Bwk.** She riddled the corn, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 75. **Lth.** He fairly had riddled the puir bodies out, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 83. **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.** Efter ye ruddle aw t'caff oot o' gratis advice theear's neah grist left for t'miller, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 143. **n.Yks.**$^2$ **w.Yks.** An Irishman wor axed hah they did to mack riddles for riddlin lime an sich, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1876) 13; **w.Yks.**$^1$ I hev nout to do, but riddil ass, ii. 357. **Lan.** THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 109. **e.Lan.**$^1$, **Not.**$^2$ **s.Not.** Coom, riddle them cinders well (J.P.K.). **Lei.**$^1$ When I've paid my rent, and my frame and my carriage, I'm welly riddled. **Nhp.**$^2$ Amwust riddled. **War.**$^3$ **Brks.**$^1$ Riddle that ther barley a bit to get the dust out on't. **Wil.**$^1$ Hev'ee riddled they ashes well s'marnin'? **w.Som.**$^1$ T'on't take 'boo vive minutes vor to hirdle down they arshes.

Hence (1) **Riddlings**, (2) **Riddlin-heads**, *sb. pl.* siftings, that which has been sifted out; refuse.

(1) **Lnk.** Naething mair nor less than the riddlin's o' creation, FRASER *Whaups* (1896) xiii. **Twd.** The folk o' the fair are just a wheen scum and riddlings, BUCHAN *Burnet* (1898) 338. **Gall.** There is routh of 'riddlings' in Minnigaff, *Gallovidian* (1899) I. 152; 'The Riddlings of Creation.' 'That's it,' *ib.* **n.Yks.**$^2$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Wor.**$^1$ Large pebbles sifted out of gravel. (2) **Cai.**$^1$

5. To fill with holes; to pierce, penetrate; to mangle; also used *fig.*

**Frf.** 'Whaur has he got sic a knowledge of women!' 'He riddled them, he fair riddled them,' BARRIE *Minister* (1891) x. **w.Yks.** When the sunshine riddled it, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) 115. **Der.** They wor aw crushed, an cut about, an riddlet to bits, WARD *David Grieve* (1892) I. v.

6. To poke up a fire; to clear a grate. Also with *out.* **Cor.**$^1$ (s.v. Wriggle), **Cor.**$^2$ (s.v. Riggle).

[1. OE. *hrīddel*, a riddle, sieve (B.T.); We make a difference between a riddle and a sieve. A riddle is of an oblong figure, whereas a sieve is round; and a riddle is made of round wickers placed longways one by another, whereas a sieve is made of thin long plates, as it were woven together, so that the holes of it are four-square, RAY *s. and e.Cy. Wds.* (1691).]

**RIDDLE**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ **Ken.** [ri·dl.] 1. *sb.* A strip of wood split like a lath used to make a wall. (K.) See **Raddle**, *sb.*$^1$ Hence **Riddle-wall**, *sb.* a wall made up with split sticks worked across each other. (K.), **Ken.**$^1$

2. *v.* To build a wall of thin strips of wood plastered with loam. (K., s.v. Raddle). Hence (1) **Riddled-wall**, *sb.* a wall so made; (2) **Riddling**, *sb.* a thin piece of wood.

(1) (K.) (2) The riddlings of the wall, *ib.* (s.v. Raddle).

**RIDDLE**, *sb.*$^3$ **Dev.** [ri·dl.] An accumulation of phlegm in the throat. Cf. **rittle**.

He can't clear the riddle in his throat, *Reports Provinc.* (1882) 21.

**RIDDLE**, *v.*$^3$ **Sc. Irel. Lan. Glo.** Also in form **reddle** **Glo.** [ri·dl.] 1. To explain, solve, understand.

**Sc.** Riddle me, riddle me, rot-tot-tot, A little wee man in a red red coat, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 109. **Don.** The whole mysthery about Shamus-a-Ruadh's good fortune riddled now, *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1900) 602. **s.Lan.**$^1$ Aw conno riddle that chap, no-heaw.

2. To puzzle.

**Sc.** Now I think it will riddle him or he gets his horse ower the Border again, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xviii. **Glo.** Usses country upgrans do reddle un reg'lar, MURRAY *Nov. Note Bk.* (1887) 272–3.

[What, do you riddle me? Is she contracted? (i.e. do you understand me?), CARLELL *Deserving Favourite* (1629) (NARES).]

**RIDDLE**, see **Reddle**.

**RIDDLER**, *sb.* **Lin.**$^1$ [ri·dlə(r).] A wool-stapler.

What has the riddler offered you for the wool?

**RIDDLING**, *sb.* **n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan.** Also written **ridlin** **n.Cy. Cum.**$^{14}$ **w.Yks.**$^1$; and in forms **reddlin** **ne.Lan.**$^1$; **ruddlin** **Cum.**$^4$ [ri·dlin.] A riddle, puzzle, conundrum.

**n.Cy.** (HALL.) **Cum.** T'chap 'at cannot guess thur ruddlins, GWORDIE GREENUP *Yance a Year* (1873) 16; Ah'll set yeh a ruddlin', SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 183; **Cum.**$^1$ Come, and I'll set thee a ridlin'; **Cum.**$^4$, **n.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**RIDDLUM**, *sb.* **Sc.** Also written **riddleum**. [ri·dləm.] A riddle, conundrum.

**Sc.** Come, tell this bonny riddleum to me, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 109. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

**RIDDY**, *adj.* **Suf. Ess.** [ri·di.] Rid.

**Suf.** I got riddy on 'um (C.T.); He can't get riddy of it a'thout his pipe, *Macmillan's Mag.* (Sept. 1889) 357. **Ess.** A cold is easier got, than got riddy of (S.P.H.).

**RIDE**, *v.* and *sb.*$^1$ Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. Can. and Amer. Also written **ryde** **Sc. Dur.**$^1$ **w.Dur.**$^1$; and in form **reayde** **Wm.** [raid, Midl. roid.] I. *v.* Gram. forms. 1. *Preterite*: (1) **Raad**, (2) **Rade**, (3) **Rahde**, (4) **Raid**, (5) **Raud**, (6) **Rawd**, (7) **Rayd**, (8) **Read**, (9) **Readd**, (10) **Reade**, (11) **Red**, (12) **Redd**, (13) **Reead**, (14) **Reudd**, (15) **Rid**, (16) **Rod**, (17) **Ruid**, (18) **Rwode**, (19) **Ryad**.

(1) **w.Yks.**$^1$ He . . . raad up to me, ii. 295. (2) **Sc.** That . . . tory villain, that rade in the wicked troop of militia, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xiii. **Sh.I.** The Lord rade And the foal slade, *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iv. 500. **Gall.** I rade af on my naig, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 109, ed. 1876. **n.Yks.**$^2$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ 34, **e.Yks.**$^1$ 15, **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 38. **w.Yks.**$^3$ (3) **n.Yks.** He rahde round te mah sahde, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 60. (4) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 206. **Edb.** He . . . raid wi' them owr bogs and ditches, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 57. (5) **Dev.** A raud like the devil, NORWAY *Parson Peter* (1900) 267. (6) **Som.** JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). (7) **e.Yks.** As feyn a young chap as ivver rayd a hoss (C.F.). (8) **Cum.** I teuk t'meer an' read ower to see this coo, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 1st S. 71, ed. 1886.

(9) **Cum.**$^1$ **Wm.** Away we readd heaam, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 115, ed. 1821. (10) **Cum.** They on our shou'ders reade, Gilpin *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 207. **Wm.** T'woman reade on ya horse, Southey *Doctor* (1848) 558. (11) **S. & Ork.**$^1$, **Cai.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ (12) **Frf.** Awa the scoundrel redd, Sands *Poems* (1833) 133. (13) **Wm.** When he reead back, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 42. (14) **Cum.**$^1$ (15) **Sc.** Many of them . . . rid off to sie what we wold doe, Kirkton *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 356. **Edb.** There were three rid by, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 189. **Lan.** Mr. Aray rid home, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 6. **s.Chs.**$^1$ 82. **Der.** The sportsmen they rid at a desperate rate, Jewitt *Ballads* (1867) 135. **Shr.**$^1$ I rid the grey mar'. **Nrf.** As the good wessel . . . rid over the towerin seas, Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 117. **Ken.**$^1$, **Sur.**$^1$ [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 7.] (16) **Suf.**$^1$ A rod the hoss to dead a'most. **w.Som.**$^1$ (17) **Cum.** Away we ruid heame, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 143. (18) **Cum.**$^1$ (19) **Dur.**$^1$ **Cum.** Then post-heaste up t'doctor ryad, Gwordie Greenup *Anudder Batch* (1873) 9.

2. *Pp.*: (1) **Red**, (2) **Rid**, (3) **Ridde**, (4) **Rod**, (5) **Rode**, (6) **Rudden.**

(1) **S. & Ork.**$^1$ (2) **Cum.** Had she but rid on their rwoan'd cowt, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 1. **Lan.** Frye had rid to London, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 53. **n.Lin.**$^1$ Him an' me hes of'ens rid along this here bit o' roäd. **Dor.** I'm hag-rid all night, Francis *Fiander's Widow* (1901) pt. 1. i. **Dev.** You be proper woman rid, Ford *Larramys* (1897) 189. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 7.] (3) **Sc.** You might have ridde many miles, Kirkton *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 65. (4) **w.Som.**$^1$ **Dev.** Tidden the butter as be hag-rod, Hare *Broken Arcs* (1898) 1. (5) **Sc.** To his castle they hae rode, Kinloch *Ballads* (1827) 27. [**Amer.** He'd rode six mile, you know, *Cent. Mag.* (Mar. 1882) 765.] (6) **Cum.** Their nags rudden off three or fower mile, Richardson *Talk* (1871) 1st S. 32, ed. 1886. **m.Yks.**$^1$ 'Ruod·u'n' is sometimes heard among old people, *Introd.* 38.

II. Dial. uses. 1. *v.* In phr. (1) *to let ride*, to project or throw with force, to hurl, shoot; (2) *to ride a dead horse*, to do work without profit; see **Dead**, *adj.* **2** (10); (3) — *and tie*, a method of travelling when there is only one horse between two people; see below; (4) — *for the brose* or *kail*, a wedding custom; see below; (5) — *grub*, to take offence; to be sulky, out of humour; (6) — *loop*, *obs.*, to descend or ascend a pit-shaft by means of a chain; (7) — (*on*) *the beetle*, to walk on foot with a party on horseback; (8) — *on the riggin* or *ridge*, (*a*) to talk about continually; to put implicit trust in; (*b*) to come to the top, to succeed; (9) — *Skimmington* or *Skimmerton*, a rude custom; see below; (10) — *tail-tynt*, to stake one horse against another in a race, so that the losing horse is lost to the owner; (11) — *the bounds* or *boundaries*, to beat the bounds, to perambulate the bounds of a district on horseback; (12) — *the braes*, see (4); (13) — *the drains*, to inspect drains; (14) — *the dun horse*, to collect accounts due for payment; (15) — *the fair*, to proclaim the fair, a custom at the opening of a fair; (16) — *the fore-horse*, to take the lead; to have the upper hand; (17) — *the hāgrie*, see below; (18) — *the hatch*, a form of punishment; see below; (19) — *the marches*, see (11); (20) — *the pole*, (21) — *the stang*, a method of expressing popular disapproval and of punishment; (22) — *the* (*a*) *water on* or *with*, to trust, depend upon; *gen.* used *neg.*; (23) — *to water*, see below.; (24) — *tythe*, to ride about for the purpose of collecting tithes.

(1) **n.Yks.**$^{12}$ (2) **Nrf.** (P.H.E.) (3) **Sc.** To explain to him that we were travelling 'ride and tie,' Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xiii. **Dmb.** Though left wi' but ae spavined horse We'll ride and tie till at Dunbrittan corss, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 90. **Gall.** I suppose it will be 'ride-and-tie,' Crockett *Banner of Blue* (1902) ix. **Nhb.**$^1$ A common practice in going over the fells. One of them mounts and rides two or three miles ahead, and either tethers or 'hopples' the galloway and walks on. When the second traveller arrives at the spot he takes the horse, rides on, and passes his companion a mile or two, and ties again, and so on. **Lakel.**$^2$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^2$, **Chs.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$ **Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 720; **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **w.Som.**$^1$ **Cor.** I offered him to ride and tie, 'Q.' *Splendid Spur* (ed. 1893) 238. [**Can.** (A.B.C.) **Amer.** One vehicle is used by two sets of people, Carruth *Kan. Univ. Quar.* (1892) I.] (4) **Gall.** A ride on horseback by the wadding fowk attending a bridegroom to the bride's house; he who has the swiftest horse wins the broes, or a cog of good broth made for the occasion, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Nhb.** Another ancient marriage ceremony . . . still observed in the remote parts of Nhb. is that of riding for the kail, where the party, after kissing the bride, set off at full speed on horseback to the bridegroom's house; the winner of the race receiving the kail, or dish of spice broth, as the chief prize, Brockett *Gl.* (1846) (s.v. Bride-ale). [The ancient wedding sport known in parts of the British Islands as 'riding for the kail,' or 'for the broose,' *Cent. Mag.* (July 1885) 393.] (5) **Nhp.**$^1$ I wasn't pleased yesterday, I mean to ride grub to-day. **e.An.**$^1$ (6) **Nhb.**$^1$ The ascent and descent were formerly done by 'riding loop.' The men put one leg through a loop in the chain and held on by one hand above. (7) **Gall.** War ye at the fair, saw ye mony people, Saw ye our gude man riding on the beetle? Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (8, *a*) **Sc.** James was a faithful member of the 'Relief body,' but did not ride on the riggin of the kirk, Wright *Laird Nicoll*, 11; (A.W.) **Glo.** A man may love his house well though hee ride not upon the ridge, Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* (1066–1618) III. 30, ed. 1885. (*b*) **Lth.** He'll ride on the riggin' yet, Wee Boo Peep, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 179. (9) **n.Yks.**$^2$ It exhibited a man at one end of a long pole and a female at the other, sustained by rows of men on each side for the double weight, while she is said to have displayed a chemise by way of banner, expanded at the end of a staff, with the usual tumult on such occasions. **Hmp.** Robinson *Whitby Gl.* (1892). **Som.** 'To ride Skimmerton' is an exhibition of riding by two persons on a horse, back to back; or of several persons in a cart, having skimmers and ladles, with which they carry on a sort of warfare or gambols, designed to ridicule some one who unfortunately possesses an unfaithful wife, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) (s.v. Skimmerton). (10) **Fif.** (Jam.) (11) **Nhb.**$^1$ Still performed, but in former days attended with observances peculiar to each locality. 'Yearly in the month of May the Bounders of the said town are rode, or perambulated, by the Borough Greave and Freemen. And at such times freeholders are admitted Freemen, which is done by some of their body taking hold of the arms and legs of the persons who are to be admitted, and dashing their buttocks against certain stones in the course of riding or perambulating the said bounders,' *Case respecting Schoolhouse* (May 23, 1767). **w.Yks.** The custom of 'riding the boundary' seems to be falling into disuse now, but it is an old custom, and many in Clayton were witnesses of its observance in 1835 and 1860, Cudworth *Bradford* (1876) 105, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 5, 1896). (12) **Ayr.** Mony's the waddin' and creelin' and ridin' o' the braes I have seen, Service *Notandums* (1890) 112. (13) **n.Lin.**$^1$ The surveyor of the Court of Sewers is said to ride the drains. (14) **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.) (15) **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.** [At Avingham] in the morning a procession moves from the principal alehouse for the purpose of riding the fair, as they call it, headed by the two Northumberland pipers called the Duke of Northumberland's pipers. . . The pipers, followed by the Duke's agent, bailiff, constable, and a numerous body of farmers, principally the Duke's tenantry, proceed first through the fair, where the proclamation is read, that the fair shall last nine days, &c., and then the Duke being lord of the manor, they walk the boundary of all that is or has been common or waste land, Hone *Every-day Bk.* (1827) 1654–5; A procession starts from the village alehouse for the purpose of riding the fair, as they call it, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 199; **Nhb.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^1$ The Steward of a Court Baron, &c., attended by the tenants through the town, proclaiming the fair. (16) **Sc.** Determined to ride the fore-horse herself Meg would admit no help-mate, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) i. (17) **S. & Ork.**$^1$ The heritors of a parish are said to 'ride the hāgrie,' when examining the scattald marches. (18) **Cor.** In the district about the Land's End a custom once prevailed known as 'riding the hatch.' Persons suspected of immorality were mounted on the half-door, which was then violently rocked until they fell off. If the accused fell into the house, he was judged to be innocent; if into the street, guilty, Hammond *Parish* (1897) 268; A countryman, retailing some bit of scandal about an 'unco guid' neighbour, . . remarks, 'He ought to be made to ride the hatch.' To which his companion sarcastically replies, 'If the whole boiling of 'em were made to ride the hatch, I'll wager that more would fall outwards than inwards,' *N. & Q.* (1857) 2nd S. iv. 143; Twenty years ago 'riding the hatch' was a very familiar expression. The county at that time abounded with Dissenters, especially . . . a sect called Bryanites, and the phr. in question was applied to one of these who had been guilty of any impropriety or moral offence. . . The cottages had small extra doors or gates about three feet high called hatches. . . To the uninitiated it was supposed that the offender was placed astride one of these, which was then swung to and fro until he fell off, and by this ordeal it was determined whether he should or should not be expelled the sect. If he fell inward he was again received as a brother elect, if out-

ward he was regarded thenceforward as a heathen and an alien, *ib.* 297. (19) **Sc.** A practise retained in various boroughs, esp. at the time of public markets (Jam., s.v. March). **Rxb.** Our marches rode, our landmarks planted, Murray *Hawick Sngs.* (1892) 15. **Dmf.** Here's a grand morning for riding the marches, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 151. (20) **Ir.** An old man who marries a young girl is also made to 'ride the pole,' *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 99. (21) **Sc.** The man who beats his wife is sometimes set astride on a long pole, which is borne on the shoulders of others; in this manner he is carried about from place to place. . . A husband who was notoriously under the dominion of his wife was sometimes subjected to the same treatment. . . Frequently another was substituted who was said 'to ride the stang on such a person' (Jam., s.v. Stang); Like hen-peck'd husband, riding the stang, Meston *Poems* (1767) 147 (*ib.*). **Lnk.** Ane mounted wi' a bang . . . And rade the stang On her that day, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 128. **Bwk.** De'il ride the stang on the ill-deeded crew! Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 54. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **n.Cy.** I tinkle, O tinkle, O tang, It's not for my sake or your sake that I ride the stang, But it's for . . , Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) i; **N.Cy.¹** Inflicted upon . . . severe husbands and such persons as follow their occupations during particular festivals or holidays or at prohibited times, when there is a stand or combination among workmen. . . The ceremony is also resorted to when a woman has gained an improper ascendency over her husband. In this case, it is called 'riding the stang for a neighbour's wife' (s.v. Stang). **Nhb.** They myed me ride the stang, as suin As aw show'd fyece at wark again, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 56; **Nhb.¹** It is, in most parts, an ignominious punishment inflicted on a faithless husband. But, among the pitmen of former times, it was customary to make a man ride the stang as a triumph. The bridegroom was thus bore [*sic*] along by his fellow pitmen. **Dur.** A schoolboy's punishment. After a clamorous recitation of the culprit's misdeeds and a sound thrashing, the poor boy was finally bumped against a tombstone specially devoted to the purpose, Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) i. **n.Yks.** On Monday night the town of Northallerton was in a somewhat excited state on the announcement that the youths of the place were going to 'ride the stang' for a married man and woman, who had, it was alleged, eloped, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1883) I. 58; The ancient custom of 'riding the stang' has been revived. In the three townships of Carlton, West Scrafton, and Coldbergh, in Coverdale, three unfaithful husbands have just undergone the salutary punishment of being forcibly seated on a 'stang' (or pole) hoisted on men's shoulders, and so carried in procession through the villages to the accompaniment of hooting and jeering, *Daily Mail* (Jan. 21, 1901) 3; **n.Yks.²** A man or a boy bestrides a stang or pole which is borne on men's shoulders, and paraded in particular before the dwelling of the delinquents; the rider repeating verses applicable to the subject, amid every variety of popular din. **e.Yks.** Now public opinion is roused, and Jack must be taught that the whole community disapproves of his cruelty. . . An effigy of Jack is tied on a stang (a long pole, though most frequently a ladder), and carried by two men through the village, accompanied by a motley crowd with instruments more famed for sound than music. . . So on the grand procession sweeps, to halt before Jack's door, when, at a given signal, all instrumental music (!) is hushed, while the vocalists have their turn. With voices loud and harsh, they break out, 'Here we come wiv a ran-a-dan-dan, It's neather fo' mah cause nor thy cause that Ah ride this stang, Bud it is fo' Jack Nelson, that Roman-noased man. Come all you good people that live i' this raw, Ah'd ha'e ye tak' warnin', fo' this is oor law; If ony o' you husban's your good wahves do bang, Let 'em come to us, an' we'll rahde 'em the stang.' . . Jack's effigy is carried round the village for three successive nights, and finally burnt in a huge bonfire on the village green, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 8, 9. **w.Yks.** 'Ridin t'steng' is taking a pole and placing an effigy of an obnoxious person on it, and carrying it about by way of censuring the individual. Sometimes a living person would be carried. . . Formerly, it is said, the sinner himself was put on the stang, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Lan.** This ceremony was performed at Gorton, in the parish of Manchester, *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. v. 253. **Chs.¹** In later times a ladder was often substituted for a pole, and the culprit was represented by someone else, or even by an effigy. The custom, though dying out, is still practised; **Chs.³** (22) **Per.** He himself was not to ride the water on in respect of honesty (G.W.). **Lnk.** Ye'll likely find oot to your cost that he's no to ride the water wi', Fraser *Whaups* (1895) 172. **Nhb.¹** That chep's no ti ride the watter on. **e.Dur.¹** He's not safe to ride the water with. **Cum.¹** Some saddle horses have a propensity to lie down when crossing the water of a ford—seemingly with a view to get rid of their riders, or because they are seized with colic; and such are 'not to ride watter's on,' 67. **Wm.** 'Hoo's that stee?' 'Whia it's nowt ta ride o watter on' (B.K.). (23) **Dev.** As we approached the village [Lydford], an unusual hubbub saluted our ears. . . Men, women, and children in holiday attire, were . . . flying before the appearance of two figures, ridiculously apparelled, who were seated back to back upon a donkey, belabouring sometimes each other, sometimes the beast, and sometimes the spectators with a broom and ladle. This noisy procession proceeded with full speed to the banks of the Lyd, when the two figures leaped from their poor little steed, and began with fresh vigour to scatter dismay around. . . An old woman . . . explained to us, that a young couple had quarrelled and fought within the first year of their marriage, and that this was the mode adopted to hold their conduct in derision: the figures on the donkey represented the man and his wife: in fact, it was what in Devonshire parlance is termed 'riding to water,' Evans *Home Scenes* (1875) 121. (24) **Ken.¹²**

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Ride-horse**, a saddle-horse; (2) **-out**, a commercial traveller, an 'outride'; (3) **-the-moon**, a wild, dissipated fellow.

(1) **e.Yks.¹** Is it a ride-oss or a dhraft-oss you've bowt? **Sus.¹** (2) **Chs.¹** [He was a sort of rider, or rideout, to a linendraper in London, Fielding *Cov. Gard. Jrn.* (ed. 1784) No. 33, 10. 58.] (3) **w.Yks.** Wod he be the racketty ride-th'-moon he is if he hed to carry his life i' his hand? Sutcliffe *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 29.

**3.** To ford on horseback; to be capable of being forded on horseback.

**Abd.** They could not ride the water, it being great, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 198. **Frf.** A man . . . Raid up to tak' the ford. The haill town sware it wadna ride, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 243. **Rxb.** The water wudna ride till weel abune Westerkirk, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1891) 214.

Hence **Ridable**, *adj.*, *obs.*, fordable on horseback.

**Kcb.** Till the water fall, and the ford be ridable, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 165.

**4.** *Obs.* To ride in procession to the Parliament House; *gen.* in phr. *to ride in Parliament*, — *the Parliament.*

**Sc.** To ride the parliament (Jam.). **Abd.** The nobles all in red scarlet furred robes, as their use to ride in parliament is, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 24; The parliament was ridden again by the King and his three estates, *ib.* 27. **Per.** The bishops first rode in Parliament, Wodrow Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845-7) I. 82. **Fif.** Mr. Johne Spotiswood his son-in-law, minister at Glasgow, did ryde in Parliament as commissioner fra the Kirk, Row *Ch. Hist.* (1650) 223, ed. 1842; At Perth the Parliament did not ryde, *ib.* **Hdg.** June 28, being Fryday, the Parliament ridden the last day, Ritchie *St. Baldred* (1883) 239.

**5.** *Obs.* To ride on a plundering expedition.

**Rxb.** Others of the Scots rode into England, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 7. **N.Cy.¹** **Cum.** A saying is recorded of a mother to her son (which is become proverbial), 'Ride, Rowlie, hough's i' the pot,' that is the last piece of beef was in the pot and therefore it was high time to fetch some more, Nicolson & Burn *Hist. Antiq. Wm. Cum.* (1777) II. 466; **Cum.⁴** **Wm.** Lang sen when moss-troopers . . . oft reayde a foray, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 5.

**6.** With *off*: to separate, drive off, when on horseback.

**Nhb.** The horsemen rode off the bull, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 14.

**7.** To travel in a vehicle of any description; to drive.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **n.Yks.⁴** Ah s'all rahde back i' t'cart wi' Billy. **ne.Yks.¹** Did'st ta rahd wi t'traan? He rade in t'cart wi ma. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Ken.¹** He rid along with him in the train o' Tuesday. **Sur.¹** I got on the engine and rid about a quarter of a mile. **Wil.** *Reports Provinc.* (1881) 15. **w.Som.¹** You can jump in the train and ride so var's Norton. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1881) 15. [**Amer.** They took a kerridge from the fence An' rid me roun' to see the place, Lowell *Biglow Papers* (ed. 1866) 227.]

**8.** To convey safely in any vehicle; to go safely.

**w.Som.¹** Thick load on't never ride home; he'll turn over 'vore he've a rode half-way. **Dev.** A man, on placing a flower-pot with a plant in it in a certain position in the carriage, said, 'He'll ride there, Miss,' *Reports Provinc.* (1881) 15.

**9.** A curling term: to drive one's stone with such force as to carry before it an opponent's stone.

**Sc.** To ride full out, to carry it quite away from the possibility of winning (Jam.). **Cld.** Nimmo *Sngs.* (1882) 112. **Ayr.** A' the ports are blocked; or if ye like it better ye can ride through, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 112. **Lnk.** Dinna ride Nor sell your stane by playing wide, McIndoe *Poems* (1805) 55.

**10.** A bowling term: to bowl strongly.

**Ayr.** Mac. fiercely rode, White *Jottings* (1879) 237.

**11.** To ascend or be drawn up a pit-shaft; to descend a pit.

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ It does not apply to the reverse process. 'Ride away!' a call from the banksman to the onsetter or men working in the shaft, meaning that men can get into the cage and be drawn up. **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **Dur.** These confounded Union men have decided not to ride with the men who are not in their Union, Guthrie *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 20.

**12.** To climb.

**w.Som.**$^{1}$ Implies going where the climber is either trespassing, making mischief, or rudely and improperly climbing. 'They there factory maidens be always ridin' up 'pon thick there hedge arter the two or dree flowers.' 'What! can't make merschy 'nough else, 'thout ridin' all over the roof o' thick there linhay?'

**13.** To rise upon the stomach.

**Ken.**$^{1}$ I caan't never eat dese radishes, not with no comfort, they do ride so. **Sur.**$^{1}$ If I eats cold pork it rides so.

**14.** To be a burden to; to hang oneself upon another.

**Lan.** Hanging upon persons for liquor, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) *Gl.*; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Sus.**$^{1}$ I didn't want to ride the club, so I declared off.

**15.** To get angry when teased or jeered at.

**I.W.**$^{2}$ He got on to Tom about the wold mallard and dedn't he ride and zwear over it. **Dor.**$^{1}$ **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Dhu jaa·kaas toa·udz du uun·ee düe· ut vur tu maek me ruy·d [The jackass toads only do it to make me enraged]. Doa·n tak muuch tu mak ee· ruy·d.

**16.** *sb.* A raid, an inroad. Dur.$^{1}$, w.Dur.$^{1}$ **17.** A saddle-horse.

**e.An.**$^{1}$ **Nrf.** Grose (1790). **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

**18.** A commercial traveller. Glo.$^{1}$ **19.** A bridle-road, a green road through a wood or plantation; an avenue.

**n.Cy.** Hunter *Georgical Essays* (1803) IV. 58. **Wm.** (B.K.), **Lin.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{234}$, **s.War.**$^{1}$ **Glo.** The 'ten rides'—lengthy avenues of fine trees radiating in all directions from a central point in the middle of the park, Gibbs *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 283. **Oxf.**$^{1}$, **Brks.**$^{1}$ **Sus.**$^{1}$ *Gen.* a green way through furze or wood-land. **Hmp.**$^{1}$ **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Shan't never do nort way the rabbits here nif there idn some rides a-cut.

Hence **Rided**, *ppl. adj.* of a wood: having avenues or green roads running through it.

**War.** Coughton Park has always been well rided, Mordaunt & Verney *War. Hunt* (1896) I. 7; Chesterton Wood is beautifully rided, *ib.* 7.

**20.** A rut or wheel-mark. Sus.$^{1}$ **21.** A hard throw in bowls.

**Ayr.** What boos, what rides, what wicks, what draws! White *Jottings* (1879) 237.

**22.** The act of sailing; a passage by water.

**Sc.** A rouch ride (Jam.).

**23.** The swell or current of the sea.

**Ayr.** The rack an' the ride o' the restless tide, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 133.

**24.** The quantity of wood growing from one stub, a root-stock in coppice.

**w.Yks.** Ride of hazel, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1896). **Glo.**$^{12}$, **e.An.**$^{1}$ [Coles (1679); A ride of hazle or such like wood is a whole plump of spriggs or frith growing out of the same root, Worlidge *Dict.* (1681).]

**25.** An iron hinge on which a gate is hung; an iron hook for a hinge.

**Ken.** (G.B.); **Ken.**$^{1}$ It'm p$^{d}$ for makinge a newe doore in John Marten's house, the rydes, nayles and woork, ij$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$, *Sandwich Bk. of Orphans.* **Sur.**$^{1}$, **Sus.**$^{12}$

**RIDE**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Hmp. I.W. A small stream. Cf. **rithe**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**Hmp.** Grose (1790); *Wheeler's Hmp. Mag.* (1828) 481; **Hmp.**$^{1}$ **I.W.** (C.J.V.)

[Cp. EFries. *ride, rīde*, a small stream (Koolman).]

**RIDE**, see **Red(d**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**RIDER**, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **ryder** Nhb. Der.; and in forms **rither** Der. Cmb.; **ryther** Chs.$^{1}$ [rai·də(r.] **1.** In phr. *to look at the riders while the walkers pass by*, to aim too high and so miss everything.

**Wgt.** The anxious parent, as others in other spheres before her, had 'looked at the riders, while the walkers passed by,' *Good Wds.* (1881) 405.

**2.** *Obs.* A moss-trooper, a border raider.

**N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.** The chiefe ryders were to be there, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 196.

**3.** A performer at a circus; in *pl.* a circus company.

**w.Yks.** T'riders are comin to t'town, to-morrow (H.L.). **s.Stf.** They brought word as the riders wun comin', Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Not.**$^{1}$ **Lei.**$^{1}$ 'Ere's the roiders. **War.**$^{3}$ **w.Som.**$^{1}$ The riders be comin' next wick. **Cor.** The riders be comin' likewise, Phillpotts *Lying Prophets* (1897) 239; **Cor.**$^{23}$, **w.Cor.** (M.A.C.)

**4.** *Obsol.* A commercial traveller. Also in *comp.* **Rider-out.**

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ The term . . . before the invention of railways, journeys being formerly made on horseback. 'He got employment as a rider to a draper in the North of England,' *Monthly Chron.* (1887) I. 110. **n.Yks.**$^{2}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Traveller for a brewery (H.L.); **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ **Lan.** (S.W.); I've just been taking a rider-out to Yewdale, Westall *Old Factory* (1885) vi. **m.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Wal.** I remember being amused by the odd way in which I heard it at Coedpoeth in the middle of a Welsh sentence, 'Ydych'i yn rider-out 'rŵan?' Darlington *Gl.* (1887) (s.v. Out-rider). **Nrf.** He was a rider, his time was his own, Emerson *Marsh Leaves* (1898) 128.

**5.** A saddle-horse.

**Ken.**$^{1}$ He kips several riders. **Sus.** (S.P.H.)

**6.** A curling term: a stone played forcibly which dislodges other stones blocking the tee.

**Ayr.** This shot, in curling phrase, was a 'rider,' for it cannoned on two of the enemy's stones, and drew in softly to the tee, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 112.

**7.** A number of sheaves of corn put together.

**Chs.** Eight sheaves of corn laid together to defend them from weather (K.); **Chs.**$^{1}$ Generally made of ten sheaves; four on each side, and two 'hudders' or covering sheaves; **Chs.**$^{23}$ **Der.** Set as sheaves of corn into kivers of 12 sheaves or riders of 10, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 325. **nw.Der.**$^{1}$

**8.** A piece of wood with which a pair of harrows is connected.

**se.Wor.**$^{1}$ **Wil.** All the harrows being fastened together with a lay over, provincially a rider, *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 69.

**9.** A mining term: mineral matter protruding into a vein and dividing it, an obstruction of a vein or stratum. Cf. **horse, 12.**

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ Mineral matter of various composition, often soft clayey shale, found between the edges of strata at a hitch. Also the vein stone or 'druse,' a hard crystalline matter, found in the lode of a lead mine. 'Called a rider, perhaps, from its riding, or being suspended in the vein, or separating it longitudinally into two or more divisions,' Forster *Strata* (ed. 1821) 213. **Dur.** A mineral of inferior quality on the top of that which is being worked, and gradually taking the place of the latter (J.J.B.). **Cum.**$^{4}$ A fissure in the coal seam, filled with hard white post; they are sometimes vertical, extending for hundreds of yards, at other times they are found horizontal following the various beds. **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ Occasioned by the intrusion of heterogeneous matter disturbing the regular course of the vein, i. 234. **Der.** Soletrees, roach, and ryder, Manlove *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 258; Sometimes a rither is so thick that it parts the vein and so makes one vein two. A rither point is that point of the stone where a vein comes in or goes out of another, Tapping *Gl. to Manlove* (1851); A self rock or stone that often lies in the middle of a vein so as to cut or divide it into two branches; and wherever a vein is by such means kept or divided asunder for more than half a meer of ground, the same is then said to be driven serviceable to the miner; and note that one of such partings is to be freed for a new vein, and sometimes the vein after such a disunion shall unite again and then it is worked as the old vein, Mander *Miners' Gl.* (1824); Where wough or rider, twitch'd a leading fast, Furness *Medicus* (1836) 17. **Cmb.** (W.M.B.)

**10.** *Comp.* (1) **Rider-coal**, a stratum in coal-fields. Shr.$^{1}$ 91; (2) **-stone**, the fourth parting of the ironstone. Stf.$^{1}$

**RIDGE**, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bdf. Hrt. Mid. e.An. Ken. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Also written **wridg·** Wil.$^{1}$; and in forms **redge** Ken.; **rudge** Nhp.$^{2}$ Wor. Shr.$^{1}$ Hrf.$^{12}$ Glo.$^{1}$ Oxf. Brks.$^{1}$ Hmp. Wil.$^{1}$ Dor.$^{1}$ Som. [ridʒ, rɐdʒ.]

**1.** A strip of land thrown up by the plough or left between furrows; a 'land' (q.v.). See **Rig(g**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**n.Yks.** (I.W.); **n.Yks.**$^{1}$ Given spaces or widths, 'ridges' or stretches (s.v. Land). **Wor.** A section or rudge of land, Allies *Antiq. Flk-Lore* (1840) 404, ed. 1852. **Shr.**$^{1}$ At Chelmarsh when a man sows a 'ridge' wholly at once it is called a 'ridge at a wiff;'

but when he goes once up and once down it is a 'ridge at a bout.' **Hrf.**$^{12}$ **Glo.**$^{1}$ The aggregate of furrows between the 'reens' or water-furrows. **Hrt.** He began to plow . . . by first making a low ridge, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. i. 26. **w.Mid.** In ploughing: It is formed by first drawing two furrows in opposite directions so as to leave a wide trough, and then filling up the space by ploughing a furrow on each side of it; this is called 'laying a ridge' (W.P.M.). **Ken.** (W.F.S.), **Hmp.** (H.E.), **Wil.**$^{1}$ **Som.** We might have two or three rudges of potatoes (W.F.R.).

Hence **Ridgelet**, *sb.* a small, narrow ridge of land. n.Yks.$^{2}$ **2.** A deep wagon-rut. Nhp.$^{2}$ **3.** *Comb.* (1) **Ridge and furrow**, a term applied to land left in regular ridges divided by furrows; (2) **-band**, that part of a cart-harness which goes over the saddle on the horse's back to support the shafts; (3) **-bone**, the weather-boarding on the outside of wooden houses; (4) **-chain**, see (2); (5) **-pole** or **-pow**, the topmost piece of wood in a roof; the cross-pole that supports a stack-sheet; (6) **-rope**, (7) **-stay**, see (2); (8) **-stones**, stones laid along the roof-tree; (9) **-sty**, (10) **-tie**, see (2); (11) **-tile**, a curved tile for the ridge of a roof; (12) **-tree**, (*a*) a roof-tree; (*b*) see (2); (13) **-way**, an ancient road; (14) **-worth**, **-with**, **Ridgerth**, **Ridgeuth** or **Ridgoth**, (*a*) see (2); (*b*) a tumbril.

(1) **w.Som.**$^{1}$ The object is to assist the surface drainage. (2) **n.Cy.** Holloway. **Nhp.**$^{1}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ The strong leathern band. **Shr.**, **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **e.An.**$^{1}$, **Sus.**$^{1}$ (3) **Ken.**, **Sus.** In the Customs of Battle, presented 1564, 'the tenant may not build nor repair any Ridge-bone with timber growing upon his copyhold,' Cooper *Gl.* (1853). **Sus.**$^{1}$, **Hmp.**$^{1}$ (4) **Oxf.** (J.E.) **Brks.** Take care how you throws the rudjtin over (W.H.E.). **Hmp.** (*ib.*) (5) **Chs.**$^{1}$, **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ (6) **Lon.** A broad band of strong leather, fastened on either side of a thill, Cotgr. (1611); Baker *Gl.* (1854). (7) **Sus.**$^{1}$ **Hmp.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). (8) **w.Yks.** (J.J.B.) (9) **I.W.**$^{1}$ **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**$^{1}$ (10) **Wil.**$^{1}$, **Dor.**$^{1}$ (11) **Bdf.** (W.F.R.) (12, *a*) **w.Yks.** (J.J.B.) (*b*) **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.) (13) **Brks.** Two roads of ancient fame known . . . locally as the 'Turnpike' and the 'Ridgeway,' Hayden *Round our Vill.* (1901) 10; **Brks.**$^{1}$ Still to be traced by its banks over the Berkshire Downs. (14, *a*) **Lan.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.** (K.), **Chs.**$^{13}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$ (*b*) **e.An.**$^{1}$ One was sold in an overseers' distraint at Great Waldingfield, Suf., in 1724.

**RIDGEL**, *sb.* n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Wor. Shr. Glo. Suf. s.Cy. Also written **ridgell** w.Yks.$^{2}$; **ridgil** Chs.$^{1}$ Not.; **ridgul** s.Wor.$^{1}$; and in forms **reggil** w.Yks.; **ridgling** Glo.; **ridgillon** Suf.$^{1}$; **rigelle** e.Yks.; **riggald** n.Yks.$^{2}$ w.Yks.$^{4}$; **riggelt** N.Cy.$^{1}$ Cum.$^{14}$; **riggil** n.Yks.$^{12}$ e.Yks. Der.$^{2}$ nw.Der.$^{1}$ Shr.$^{1}$ Glo.; **riggilt** N.Cy.$^{2}$; **rigg'lt** ne.Lan.$^{1}$; **riggold** w.Yks.$^{1}$; **rigil**, **roggel** Shr.$^{2}$; **rudgel** s.Wor.$^{1}$ Glo.$^{1}$ [**ri·dʒl, ri·dʒil; ri·gil.**] **1.** A half-castrated animal; a male animal with imperfectly developed organs. Also used *attrib.* Cf. **rig**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **riggot**, *sb.*$^{2}$, **rigling**. See below.

**N.Cy.**$^{12}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **n.Yks.** A name applied to any male animal whose testicles not having come into the scrotum, are supposed to remain at the rig or back; hence the name Riggil (T.S.); **n.Yks.**$^{1}$ In t'garth ther's tweea teeaps, a clooäs teeap an' a riggil; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ **e.Yks.** One branded rigelle whye and a little black rigele stot, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 155; Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ Equally applicable to bulls and horses and to rams; **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ No persone . . . shall put any ridgell tupp upon the moore, *Holmesfield Court Roll* (1597); **w.Yks.**$^{4}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{1}$, **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Not.** (J.H.B.), **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**$^{1}$, **se.Wor.**$^{1}$, **Shr.**$^{12}$ **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 360; **Glo.**$^{1}$, **Suf.**$^{1}$, **s.Cy.** (K.)

**2.** *Fig.* A term of abuse applied to men; a sportive, mischievous lad.

**w.Yks.** *Archaic Wds.* in *Yks. Wkly. Post* (1883) No. 23; Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**$^{4}$

**3.** A waster, chiefly applied to animals. s.Wor.$^{1}$

**RIDGER**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Ken. Also in form **redger** Ken.$^{1}$ [**ri·dʒə(r), re·dʒə(r).**] That part of the harness of a cart-horse which goes over the saddle and supports the shafts of the cart, a 'back-band' (q.v.).

A flat-linked chain, which goes over the grupper-tree, is fastened permanently to the rods on one side, and hooked on at the other, and supports the rods of the cart (W.F.S.); **Ken.**$^{1}$

**RIDGER**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Glo. I.W. Dor. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **ridgiour** I.W.$^{2}$; **rudger** Dor.$^{1}$ [**ri·dʒə(r).**] **1.** A half-castrated animal; a male animal with imperfectly developed organs. Cf. **ridgel**, **riggot**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 360. **I.W.**$^{2}$, **Dor.**$^{1}$, **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$, **Cor.**$^{3}$

**2.** *Fig.* A libidinous man. Cor.$^{3}$

**RIDGET**, *sb.* Chs. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Bdf. Also written **riget** Lei.; and in form **rudget** Nhp.$^{1}$ [**ri·dʒit.**] **1.** The furrow in which turnip-seed is sown.

**Chs.** The practice . . . of sowing them on ridgets has already found its way into the county, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 151.

**2.** That part of the harness of a cart-horse which goes over the saddle to support the shafts, a 'back-band' (q.v.).

**Lei.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$, **Wor.** (H.K.) **Bdf.** *Farm Jrn.* (Sept. 29, 1829).

**RIDGIL**, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Also written **ridgell** ne.Yks. [**ri·dʒil.**] **1.** *v.* To flog, beat.

**n.Yks.** A'l ridgil tha thi rig wi' this stick if ta duzent cum here. Thoo young tástril, A'l ridgil tha proper (W.H.).

Hence **Ridgiling**, *sb.* a beating, flogging; a scolding.

**n.Yks.** A gav him a gud ridgiling mysel (W.H.). **ne.Yks.** I gave him a right down good ridgelling, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 12, 1896).

**2.** *sb.* A blow given to an animal with a club stick. n.Yks.$^{2}$

**RIDGING**, *sb.* Lan. Chs. Der. [**ri·dʒin.**] **1.** The ridge of a roof, a roof. Cf. **rigging**, *sb.*$^{1}$ **2.**

**Lan.** From the cellar to the ridging, Waugh *Dead Man's Dinner*, 336. **nw.Der.**$^{1}$

**2.** *Comp.* **Ridging-stone**, the stone capping seen upon old roofs. **Chs.**$^{1}$ Blue tiles are now used instead.

**RIDGIOUR**, **RIDGLING**, see **Ridger**, *sb.*$^{2}$, **Ridgel**.

**RIDICULE**, *sb.*$^{1}$ *Obs.* Sc. A practical joke.

**Ayr.** We had several young men of the gentle sort about the town to whom the project seemed worthy of a ridicule, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxix.

**RIDICULE**, *sb.*$^{2}$ n.Lin.$^{1}$ A reticule. Also in *comp.* **Ridicule-basket.**

[Cp. Fr. *ridicule*, for *réticule* (Littré).]

**RIDICULOUS**, *adj.* Shr. Hrf. Nrf. Nfld. [**ridi·kləs.**] Shameful, disgraceful, scandalous; also used *advb.*

**Shr.**$^{2}$, **Hrf.**$^{12}$ **Nrf.** How that their gal do go on with the min. I call it right down ridiculous (W.R.E.); I never heard of such conduct. I call it right down ridiculous, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 98. [**Nfld.** I been served most ridiculous by the poor commissioners (G.P.).]

**RIDING**, *vbl. sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Riding-clothes**, (2) **-graith**, riding habit or attire; (3) **-money**, see below; (4) **-py** or **-pie**, a loose riding-coat or frock; (5) **-rantipow**, the game of see-saw; (6) **-stockings**, boot hose; (7) **-time**, the breeding season; (8) **-wedding**, see below.

(1) **Sc.** *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 338. (2) **Ayr.** Here, farmers gash, in ridin graith, Burns *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 7. **Yks.** Roger, from the fair return'd, Appears in sight, in riding-graith adorn'd, *Spec. Dial.* (1800) 10. **n.Yks.** (T.S.) (3) **Lnk.** Paid the half of it, and fifteen pounds sterling riding money, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 79, ed. 1828; This, I think, was a sort of tax or fine paid by those on whom dragoons were quartered, toward their support (A.W.). (4) **Sc.** Himselff was clad in a ryding py of blak velvett [riding pie, ed. 1728], Pitscottie *Chron.* (ed. 1814) 90 (Jam., s.v. Py). (5) **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ (6) **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ Large worsted stockings without feet used formerly instead of gaiters. (7) **Ayr.** Warn him ay at ridin time To stay content wi' yowes at hame, Burns *Death of Mailie* (ed. 1786). **Lnk.** As outragious as ony ram at riding time, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 53. (8) **n.Nhb.** The men of the party all start off from the church-door on horse-back, galloping . . . till they reach the place where the wedding breakfast is to be held, and he who arrives first may claim a kiss of the bride. Such a wedding is called 'a riding wedding,' Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) i.

**2.** Marauding, raiding; a border raid.

**Rxb.** The Princes and Councils of both countries might disapprove of our Border riding, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 24. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$

**3.** *Obsol.* A method of expressing popular disapproval; see below. See **Ride**, *v.* **1.**

**Stf.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. ix. 578. **s.Not.**, **n.Lei.** When a husband . . . has had recourse to physical force and beaten his wife, the rustics get up what is called 'a riding.' A cart is drawn through the village, having in it two persons dressed so as to resemble the woman and her master. A dialogue representing the quarrel is carried on and a supposed representation of the beating is inflicted, *ib.* 370. **Nhp.**$^{1}$ In ridicule and reprehension of a wife who tyrannises over her husband; or of a couple, between whom there is unfortunately too much cause for jealousy. Two men, one of them in female attire, with a long basting-ladle in her hand, are drawn about in a cart, sometimes by boys, sometimes by a horse. At intervals they stop before the houses where the exhibition will be most annoying, and there, while the female belabours the man with the ladle, a conversation is carried on between them in imitation of the language used by the offending parties. **Cor.**$^{1}$ Once common in our villages, but now suppressed. A cart, in which were seated burlesque representatives of the erring pair, was drawn through the village, attended by a procession of men and boys, on donkeys, blowing horns. This custom was often the occasion of much riotous behaviour.

**RIDING, RIDJILLON**, see **Ridding, Ridgel.**

**RIDLESS**, *sb.* Wor. Shr. Also written **riddliss** se.Wor.$^{1}$ [ri·dlis.] **1.** A conundrum, riddle.

**se.Wor.**$^{1}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ We then begun to tell ridlesses, an' whad twix puzzlin' to fine 'em out, and then cryin' the weds, we gotten to three o'clock i' the mornin'.

**2.** A doggerel rhyme; an improbable story, a rigmarole.

**Shr.**$^{1}$ Whereas in chapel they had new prayers every Sunday, in church they had 'on'y the same owd ridliss o'er an' o'er agen.'

[OE. *rǣdels*, a riddle (B.T.).]

**RIDMAS(S**, *sb.* Dor. Dev. [ri·dməs.] See below.

**Dor.** Holy Cross day (C.J.V.). **Dev.** The Festum Inventionis Crucis, 3rd May, one of the half quarters, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 360; **Dev.**$^{1}$ I had'n last Ridmas, 11; I believe the first of November, *ib. Gl.*

**RIDSHANK**, see **Red-shank.**

**RIDSOME**, *adj.* Cum. Yks. Also in form **rudsom** Cum.$^{14}$ [ri·dsəm.] Ready, expert; expeditious, quickly dispatched. See **Rid**, *sb.*$^{1}$ **10.**

**Cum.**$^{14}$ **n.Yks.** It's a ridsome job (M.C.F.M.); **n.Yks.**$^{1}$; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ A varry ridsome deea. **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ That's a ridsome way o' deeahin' on't, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

**RID-STEAK(K, RID-STEEK**, see **Redstake.**

**RIDSTER**, *sb.* Yks. [ri·dstə(r).] The vertical pole to which cattle are bound in the stall. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 12, 1896). See **Redstake.**

**RID-WIDDY**, see **Red-widdie.**

**RIE**, *sb.* e.An.$^{1}$ [rai.] The raised border on the top of a stocking.

**RIE, RIEB**, see **Ree**, *v.*$^{2}$, **Rib**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**RIEF**, see **Reave**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Reif.**

**RIEFER, RIEFT**, see **Reaver, Reif.**

**RIEG**, *sb.* Sh.I. [rīg.] A strip of a different colour from the rest of the body, on an animal. S. & Ork.$^{1}$

**RIEING-SIEVE**, see **Reeing-sieve.**

**RIELY**, *sb.* Irel. Also in form **rileh.** The darnel, *Lolium temulentum.*

**Tip.** Well known in most counties in Ireland by the name of Rileh . . . for its intoxicating quality, whether taken in bread or drink (B. & H.).

**RIEN, RIEP**, see **Rive**, *v.*, **Rip**, *v.*

**RIERFUL**, *adj.* Sc. Also in form **reefu.** Roaring, loud.

**Abd.** Wi' that Rob Roy gae a rair, A rierfu' rout rais'd he, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 51; A reefu' rair (G.W.); She spy'd the thief and gae the reefu' rair, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 12, ed. 1812.

**RIESHP, RIESLE**, see **Risp**, *sb.*$^{4}$, **Reeshle.**

**RIEST, RIEVE**, see **Rest**, *v.*$^{2}$, **Reave**, *v.*$^{1}$

**RIEVER, RIFART**, see **Reaver, Reefort.**

**RIFE**, *adj.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Suf. Som. Also written **ryfe** Chs.$^{3}$ [raif.] **1.** Abundant, plentiful; rich; prodigal.

**Sc.** Their corn an' their wine war rife, Waddell *Ps.* (1871) iv. 7. **Mry.** Her beauties are rifer than mortal can number, Hay *Lintie* (1851) 48. **Abd.** For the taxes or dear meal they car't nae a fig When the siller was rife, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 2. **Kcd.** Jamie *Muse* (1844) 95. **Frf.** Wha gets the lad she loves, tho' gear's nae rife, May pass a calm, a lov'd and happy life, Morison *Poems* (1790) 130. **Dmb.** Man's estate He reached at length mid struggles rife and great, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 97. **Rnf.** Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 21. **Ayr.** Wi' beauty an' wi' barrenness This wondrous warl' is rife, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 303. **Lnk.** O' this warl's gear I never was rife, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 94. **Edb.** McDowall *Poems* (1839) 224. **Gall.** The mutchkin strap is aften toom, The siller's rife, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 36. **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783). **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.**$^{2}$, **Lan.** (S.B.), **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Suf.**$^{1}$, **Som.** (W.F.R.)

Hence *rife living*, *phr.* high living.

**Som.** Doctor do say 'tis the gout, I don't know, but 'tis from no rife living, at any rate (W.F.R.).

**2.** Prevalent, habitual; commonly known or reported.

**Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Ayr.** Thom *Amusements* (1812) 28. **Rxb.** Where mony brooding ills are rife, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 65. **Slk.** The Church doesna deserve to staun when sic atrocities are rife beneath its shelter or its shadow, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 198. **Ant.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **Lan.** (S.W.) **Chs.**$^{1}$ The news is rife; **Chs.**$^{3}$

**3.** Quick; ready; inclined to.

**Sc.** He's unco rife wi' his promises (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Abd.** Ready for ony devilry, and rife for ony splore, Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 192. **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.**$^{4}$ **n.Yks.**$^{1}$; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ Come, be rife, and let's be off; **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ He's rife for a fight. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.** (S.B.)

**RIFE**, *sb.* s.Cy. Sus. Hmp. Also written **reif** Sus. [raif.] **1.** A broad ditch. Cf. **rithe**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**Sus.** (F.E.); Jest as dey overed de rife an cum upan de brow, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 433; **Sus.**$^{1}$

**2.** A salt-water pond. s.Cy. (Hall.), Hmp. (W.W.S.)

**RIFE**, see **Reef**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**RIFF**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Yks. [rif.] A ridge.

**w.Yks.** First ower a riff, an' then inta a fur, *Pudsey Olm.* (Dec. 1883).

**RIFF**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Glo.$^{1}$ [rif.] The band of a faggot.

**RIFF**, *sb.*$^{3}$ Gmg. [rif.] An instrument for sharpening scythes. Collins *Gow. Dial.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1850) IV. 223.

**RIFF**, see **Reef**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**RIFFLE**, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Glo. e.An. Wil. Cor. [ri·fl.] **1.** *v.* To plough lightly. e.An.$^{1}$ Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 14. Hence **Riffler**, *sb.* an agricultural implement for breaking up rough land.

**Nrf.** An enemy of the plow, a friend to the scuffler, riffler, sarifier, and whiffler, Marshall *Review* (1811) III. 379.

**2.** Of the wind: to tear off the roof of a house.

**Cor.** The clay-walled cottages that were roofed with thatch had their reedy coverings 'riffled' by almost every gust, Pearce *Esther Pentreath* (1891) bk. I. iii; **Cor.**$^{1}$ The wind riffled lots of housen last night; **Cor.**$^{3}$

**3.** *sb.* A break in a roof made by a strong wind carrying away the slates or thatch. Cor.$^{1}$ **4.** A kind of whetstone; see below.

**Glo.** A short wooden dagger or rapier, which the mowers make use of to smooth the edge of their scythes, after they have used the coarse whetstone, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 361. **Wil.**$^{1}$ A knife-board on which 'callus-stone' is used. **n.Wil.** (W.C.P.)

Hence **Riffler**, *sb.* a small curved tool cut like a file at the edge. w.Yks.$^{2}$

**RIFFRAFF**, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **riff-raf** Ir.; **rif-raf** Cum. Lan.$^{1}$; **rif-raff** Sc. [ri·fraf.] **1.** Anything worthless; sweepings; offal. Cf. **raff**, *sb.*$^{3}$ **3.**

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ **Abd.** Ye dinna sham folk wi' riff-raff, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 321. **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **Cum.**$^{4}$, **w.Yks.**$^{2}$, **Lan.**$^{1}$, **n.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{1}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ Thraw that riff-raff i'to th' fire. **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Glo.** Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870).

**2.** *Fig.* A low, disreputable person; the rabble. Also used *attrib.* Cf. **raff**, *sb.*$^{3}$ **6.**

**Sc.** Feathers and pigs are no for puir riff-raff, Leighton *Wds.* (1869) 9. **Ayr.** John Knox eggit on the nowte and riff-raff o' the kintra, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 262. **Lnk.** A' the rif-raff cam' like sparrows, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 71. **Lth.** Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 51. **Edb.** All the riff-raff and latheron knaves of the Toun, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 77. **Peb.** The riff-raff on our list were enrolled, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 66. **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Nhb.** You miserable riff-raff! you scum o' creation! Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 343. **Dur.**$^{1}$, **Lakel.**$^{2}$ **Cum.** Our captain's miss has run away Wid some rif-raf, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 16; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ He'll gan wi onny sike leyke riff-raff. **w.Yks.**$^{25}$ **Lan.**$^{1}$ What a lot o' rif-raf we'n getten at this end now. **Chs.**$^{13}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Not.**$^{1}$, **Lin.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$ **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Glo.** Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870). **Oxf.** You'll only find the riff-raff there

(G.O.). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Ess.** His gab the riff-raff pleased, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 130. **Dev.**$^1$ **Cor.** All the riff-raff and sharpers, Pearse *D. Quorm* (1877) 39. **Colloq.** Living familiarly with betting men and trainers and all the riff raff of the turf, Hughes *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xxxiii. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1895) 399.]

**RIFLE**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Suf. Dev. **[rai·fl.]** **1.** *v.* In phr. *rifle the ladies' pouches*, the shepherd's purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris.* Bnff. Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 293. **2.** To knock about; to turn over; to search.

**Lan.** I began o' riflink abeawt i' th' owd book, Walker *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 31, ed. 1801. **Wor.** (H.K.)

**3.** With *out*: to drive out. s.Wor. Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875). **4.** To startle; to rouse; to irritate, vex.

**Nhp.**$^1$ It's enough to rifle the very stones. **War.**$^2$ You'll rifle my temper, if you don't give over calling names. **s.Wor.**$^1$ The youngster's got the 'iccups bad; you rifle 'im a bit. **Shr.**$^1$ **Glo.**$^1$ It rifles 'em up a bit, when some 'un abuses 'em.

Hence **Rifled**, *ppl. adj.* of the temper: vexed, irritated.

**Nhp.**$^1$ She's a poor temper, she's soon rifled. **War.**$^3$, **Glo.**$^1$

**5.** To raffle. w.Yks. (J.W.), nw.Dev.$^1$ **6.** *sb.* A bent stick on the butt of a scythe for striking the corn into rows. Cf. bail, *sb.*$^1$

**n.Yks.** (I.W.), **w.Yks.** (J.R.), **Nhp.**$^1$ **Suf.** *Garland* (1818) 348.

**RIFT**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Also in form **ruft** Sc. Cum.$^{14}$ **[rift.]** **1.** *v.* To belch; to eructate; occas. with *up*.

**Sc.** Thaye rift owt wi thair mooth, Riddell *Ps.* (1857) lix. 7. **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Abd.** The hoven monster snored, An' rifted in his dreams, Murray *Hamewith* (1900) 51. **Frf.** Spewin' reek an' riften' fire, Beattie *Arnha* (1820) 39, ed. 1882. **Per.** I can sit by a burnie an' drink till I—rift, Stewart *Character* (1857) 80. **Ayr.** The body . . . would gang rifting frae his milk and purritch at hame to his seat in the box, Service *Notandums* (1890) 71. **Lth.** Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 66. **Edb.** It was hardly down when twa O' them began to rift, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 27. **N.I.**$^1$ **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **Wm.** (B.K.), **n.Yks.**$^{1234}$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Awm allus feear'd o' suppin mich watter, it maks me rift sooa, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1895) 34; (E.G.); **w.Yks.**$^{125}$, **Lan.**$^1$, **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **m.Lan.**$^1$ **I.Ma.** A drop of punch, and shammin weak, And riftin lek, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 124. **Chs.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$, **Der.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$ **s.Not.** Parsnips allus make me rift (J.P.K.). **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **sw.Lin.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ The wind meets the cough, and I'm in great pain till I can rift it.

Hence (1) **Rifting**, *ppl. adj.* belching; (2) **Rifting-full**, *adj.* full to repletion; (3) **Rifty**, *adj.* causing eructation; belching.

(1) **Gall.** I envy not your fu' broth-pot, Your beefy, bursen, rifting lot, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 334, ed. 1876. (2) **Rnf.** Rifting fu' wi' bakes and gills, Big Connell sits, M$^c$Gilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 37. **Gall.** She keeped her [cow] ay rifting fu', Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 177, ed. 1876. **Lakel.**$^2$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$ (3) **Yks.** (K.) **n.Yks.** This is rifty meat (I.W.).

**2.** *Fig.* To come back to the memory in an unpleasant manner; to boast; to exaggerate; occas. with *up*.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^1$ **Rnf.** To unfold her bit dirlin' o' drift That hath caus'd the auld matron in rhyme for to rift, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 163. **Edb.** Some carle that's weel ken'd to rift, Declares, whan in a blasting tift, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 14, ed. 1801. **e.Yks.**$^1$ That nasty thrick o' Jack's rifts up o' mah mind yit.

Hence **Rifty**, *adj., fig.*, belching forth abuse.

**Per.** To the rifty poet of Strahardle and Glenshee, Smith *Poems* (1714) 62, ed. 1853.

**3.** *sb.* An eructation; an explosion of wind.

**Sc.** I'll hae the ruft o't the hale aifternoon, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 242. **Ayr.** Her tail did her beguile, For frae the same she loot a rift, Whilk made the gaitlings smile, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 79. **Lnk.** *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 24. **Edb.** Rifts and whoasts frae baith their ends, *Carlop Green* (1793) 172, ed. 1817. **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$ **n.Yks.**$^2$ 'Sour rifts,' acid eructations. **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**4.** *Fig.* Unrestrained talk; exaggeration.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Rnf.** An aff-loof rift we'll hae thegither 'Bout this an' that since we kent ither, Clark *Rhymes* (1842) 16. **se.Sc.** Tho' he's no up to rhymin rifts, Aiblins he has superior gifts, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 146.

[1. To ryfte, *ructare, Cath. Angl.* (1483). ON. *rypta*, to belch (Vigfusson).]

**RIFT**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Cum. Lin. **[rift.]** **1.** *sb.* A cleft in a rock; a long, deep fissure.

**Sc.** O my doo, whilk art in the rifts o' the rock, *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 14. **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Gall.** *Gallovidian* (1899) I. 154. **Cum.** (E.W.P.)

Hence (1) **Many-rifted**, *adj.* having many holes or tears; (2) **Riftless**, *adj.* without a break.

(1) **Ir.** Amongst them presently appeared Denis O'Meara's scarlet tunic, . . and Hugh M$^c$Inerney's many-rifted caubeen, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 88. (2) **Ir.** The dark riftless cloud-canopy seemed not so much to abruptly rise as to actually recoil back with a swing up from the horizon's verge, *ib. Idylls* (1892) 102.

**2.** In sheep-marking: a slit made in the ear.

**Sh.I.** 3 merks, viz. the 1st is the right lugg two rifted, is three tiped. . . The second is the right lugg shulled and a rift before ditto behind a bit before, *Sh. News* (Dec. 18, 1897).

Hence **Rifted**, *adj.* of a sheep: marked with a slit in the ear.

**Sh.I.** He had a left lug half awa behint, an' da right lug riftid, *Sh. News* (Nov. 18, 1899); **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **n.Cy.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

**3.** *Fig.* A look; appearance.

**Bnff.**$^1$ He's pitten anither rift o' the fairm sin he got it.

**4.** *v.* To plough out grass-lands. N.Cy.$^1$ **5.** Of mould: to turn up in lumps when ploughed.

**Lin.** In common use. 'Does it rift?' i.e. does the land work kindly or turn over in hard lumps (R.E.C.); (Hall.)

**RIFT**, *v.*$^3$ Cum.$^1$ Also in form **ruft**. **[rift.]** To win a trick with a trump card; to play a card of a different suit.

**RIFT**, *sb.*$^3$ Dor. **[rift.]** A rough, thorny fence.

He wants the cuttings of your hedge to make a rift with (C.V.G.).

**RIFT**, see **Rive**, *v.*

**RIFTER**, *sb.*$^1$ I.W. Dev. [Not known to our other correspondents.] **[ri·ftə(r).]** Rotten wood. I.W. (C.J.V.), Dev. (Hall.)

**RIFTER**, *sb.*$^2$ Shr. **[ri·ftə(r).]** A severe blow.

**Shr.**$^1$; **Shr.**$^2$ Deal him out a rifter.

**RIG**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Glo. e.An. Wil. Dor. Som. **[rig.]** **1.** *sb.* A half-castrated animal; a male animal with imperfectly developed organs. Cf. **ridgel**, **riggot**, *sb.*$^2$

**Cum.**$^4$ (s.v. Riggelt). **w.Yks.**$^2$ A rig horse. **Chs.**$^1$ **Not.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **n.Lin.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^1$, **Nrf.** (M.C.H.B.), **Suf.**$^1$ **Wil.**$^1$ A horse which has not been 'clean cut,' i.e. is only half gelded, owing to one of its stones never having come down. **Dor.**$^1$, **w.Som.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Rigsie**, *sb.* an imperfectly castrated ram or horse. Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 360; (2) **Rigwiddie**, *adj.* of a horse: having one of the testicles castrated. Rxb. (Jam.) **2.** *v.* To perform the act of supersaliency *only*, to back. N.Cy.$^1$

**RIG**, *sb.*$^2$ Dor.$^1$ **[rig.]** Part of a cider-making machine; in phr. *cider from the rig*, cider before it is put into the cask.

**RIG**, *sb.*$^3$ Ken.$^1$ **[rig.]** The common tope, *Galeus vulgaris.*

**RIG**, *sb.*$^4$ e.An.$^1$ [Not known to our correspondents.] The smallest kind of sea-gull.

**RIG**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^5$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **rigg** Sc. Chs.$^3$; and in form **reg** Som. **[rig.]** **1.** *v.* To climb about, esp. in playfulness or wantonness; to romp; to wriggle about; to act the wanton.

**n.Yks.**$^2$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **War.** (J.R.W.) **Bdf.** A venturous child climbing is said to be rigging (J.W.B.). **Sus.** Holloway. **Hmp.**$^1$ **I.W.**$^2$ You'll tear yer clothes all to pieces, a riggen about zo. **w.Cy.** Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**$^1$ 'To rig about' is commonly used in s.Wil. of children clambering about on wood-piles, walls, &c. **Dor.**$^1$ Goo an' rig wi' I a mile ar two, 78. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**$^1$ Her was one o' they there good-tempered ones, . . fit to riggy way anybody that comed along. **n.Dev.** And more an zo, wut coltee and riggee wi' enny Troluber, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 265. [To rigge, *lasciuire puellam*, Levins *Manip.* (1570).]

**2.** To break through a fence. s.Cy. (Hall.), I.W.$^{12}$

Hence **Riggish**, *adj.* of cattle and sheep: breaking fences and escaping.

**I.W.**$^1$; **I.W.**$^2$ That's a terbul riggish heifer o' your'n, varmer, she's vor ever gittin' over hedge into my vatches.

3. To tease, hoax; to play a trick on; to quiz; to cheat, impose upon.

**Cld.** (Jam.) **w.Yks.** O'll rig the for once, Bywater *Gossips*, 21. **s.Lan.**$^1$ **I.Ma.** The biggest chap allis rigs the rest, Caine *Deemster* (1887) 67, ed. 1889. **Chs.**$^3$ Oi thought he meant it, but he wur ony riggin, after aw. **War.** Our family's a terror for rigging (C.T.O.). **Sus.** If you be a-riggen of me out, spake the truth, Gray *Ribstone Pippins* (1898) 92. **I.W.**$^2$ I could zee he was gwine to rig the wold man out. **Dev.** We rig'd en till he was sabbidge, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 130, ed. 1871. [**Amer.** He rigged him good, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 231.]

4. *sb.* A cat that climbs after food.

**Bdf.** The cat arn't much of a rig; and I haven't got a mort for her to rig after, neither (J.W.B.).

5. A wanton woman.

**N.Cy.**$^{12}$ **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **w.Som.**$^1$ Proper rig her is, an' no mistake. **n.Dev.** *Exm. Scold.* (1746) *Gl.*, ed. 1778.

Hence **Riggish**, *adj.* wanton. ne.Lan.$^1$, I.W.$^1$ [Levins *Manip.* (1570).] 6. A frolic, game; a trick, joke; a riot, spree, debauch; a fuss.

**Sc.** Afore the Whigs began their rigs, He was anither creature, Outram *Lyrics* (1887) 98. **Abd.** Ye'll repent your riggs an' fun, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 26. **Per.** The General's dochter is cairryin' on an awfu' rig the noo at the Castle, Ian Maclaren *K. Carnegie* (1895) 345. **w.Sc.** (Jam.) **Fif.** He was the saul o' mony a rig, Gray *Poems* (1811) 71. **Lth.** (Jam.) **Nhb.** Aw's up tiv every rig, *N. Minstrel* (1806–7) pt. iv. 73. **w.Yks.** When we saw this we thowt we'd hev a rig on, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1873) 17; **w.Yks.**$^{15}$ **Lan.** Aw rambled up and down To see the rigs of this great town, *C'yman's Ramble*, st. 3, in *Catal. Pearson*, No. 317. **s.Lan.**$^1$ **I.Ma.** Draw a picthur of her! come! that's a rig! Brown *Yarns* (1881) 75, ed. 1889; Up to all sorts of rigs (S.M.). **Chs.**$^{13}$ None o' thy riggs. **s.Not.** He did play some rigs (J.P.K.). **Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ None on your rigs here! **Lei.**$^1$ Some o' his rigs an' schames. **Nhp.** The dusty miller playing many a rig, Clare *Vill. Minst.* (1821) 28; **Nhp.**$^1$ They played him a pretty rig. **War.** They couldn't stand our rig (C.T.O.); **War.**$^3$ **Glo.** Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870). **Brks.**$^1$ **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 141. **e.An.**$^1$; **e.An.**$^2$ A rum rig. **Dor.**$^1$ Ther youthful rigs a-played by we, 66. **Som.** You'll allus get tha mooast trouble and regs we thic un as goos tha last, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 119. **w.Som.**$^1$ They'd a-got a purty rig way th' old 'ummun's things; they turned over her warshin tub, and then they pushed down the butt o' bees way a long stick. **Dev.** Shouldn't wonder misself if it doan't end in a summonsing rig 'tween some of 'em, Stooke *Not Exactly*, v. **Cor.**$^{12}$ [**Amer.** He got a rig on him, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 231.]

7. Affair, narrative.

**I.Ma.** She tould him all the rig, Brown *Witch* (1889) 3; Did you hear the rig of their quarrel? (S.M.)

8. Phr. (1) *on the rig*, (*a*) having a frolic; (*b*) unsteady, wabbling; (2) *to be up to a person's rig*, to be a match for him; to perceive the aim of his designs; (3) *to carry on one's rigs*, to be up to mischief; (4) *to get one's rig*, to meet with sharp treatment; (5) *to go the rig*(*s*, 'to go the pace'; (6) *to go the rig teapot*, to keep up the game; (7) *to run a* (*one's*) *rig*, to play tricks, be up to a frolic; to run loose; see **Run, II. 2** (14, 22); (8) *to run a* (*one's*) *rig of*, or *on*, *a person*, to play a trick on him; to make game of him, banter him; (9) *to stand one's rig*, to pay one's share; (10) *to take the rig*, of cattle: to be startled and run wild, to break loose; (11) *two rigs on the beer*, well on in drinking, 'half-seas over.'

(1, *a*) **Edb.** In that champaign ye fought wi' her When on the rig, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 31. (*b*) **Glo.**$^1$ (2) **w.Yks.**$^1$ (3) **w.Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 12, 1897). **m.Lan.**$^1$ (4) **Lakel.**$^2$ He gat a gay good rig fer his craft. (5) **n.Yks.**$^2$ **w.Yks.** He duz goa the rigs, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Sept. 14, 1889). (6) **Lin.**$^1$ (7) **Slg.** Wild riggs I ran, Galloway *Poems* (1792) 74. **Don.** Willie run the same rigs he had done afore; only, if anything, he went it ten times faster and furiouser, Macmanus *Chim. Corners* (1899) 98. **Nhb.** He laugh'd and jok'd and ran the rig Just like a cairder wi' the yess, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 52. **Lakel.**$^2$, **w.Yks.**$^5$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **sw.Lin.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^{12}$ [**Amer.** It won't do to get cross when fellers are running their rigs, it only makes them wus, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 3rd S. iii.] (8) **Gall.** Lauderdale *Poems* (1796). **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **Cum.** Thou's monie a teyme run th' rig o' me, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 226; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **n.Yks.** Dun't run neea mair o' thee rigs o' me (T.S.). **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.** Tha thinks tha con run thi rigs on me, Ferguson *Preston Eggsibishun* (1865) v. **nw.Der.**$^1$ He run his rig on him. **n.Lin.**$^1$ I knaw I did it, bud doänt thoo run noän o' thў rigs upo' me. **Nhp.**$^1$ Don't run your rigs upon me. **Shr.**$^1$, **Glo.**$^1$ **Suf.** Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (1813) (s.v. Run). **Ken.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 237. (9) **Lakel.**$^2$ Sup off an ah'll stand mi rig. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (10) **w.Sc.** I'll just say she took the rig, an' got it [a broken leg] jumping the style to the stooks, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 153. (11) **Lnk.** A farmer, twa rigs on the beer, offer tae swap a weel-faur'd mere For Jock's auld nag an' ae pound clear, Orr *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 49.

**RIG,** *v.*$^3$ and *sb.*$^6$ Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Midl. Nhp. War. Shr. Hrf. Som. and Amer. Also written **rigg** Sc. w.Yks. [rig.] **1.** *v.* To dress, deck out; to fit out with clothes; to equip.

**Rnf.** Ye your strength and your substance hae war'd, To rigg her for being the dame o' a laird, Finlayson *Rhymes* (1815) 114. **Nhb.** Hizzies that rig themselves wi' ribbons and gewgaws every market-day, Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 70. **n.Yks.** Ah rigg'd mesel all i' me best, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 25; **n.Yks.**$^4$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Nhp.** His friends so poor, and clothes excessive dear, They oft were foil'd to rig him once a-year, Clare *Vill. Minst.* (1821) I. 16; **Nhp.**$^1$ I'll board him, but I can't rig him. **War.** (J.R.W.) **Shr.**, **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

Hence **Rigged**, *ppl. adj.* dressed, attired, esp. well-dressed, in one's best.

**Ayr.** Soncey faced and kintra rigget, Aitken *Lays* (1883) 42. **n.Yks.**$^4$ [**Amer.** A tidy, well-rigged nigger help opens it, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 2nd S. ii.]

2. To set up, erect, make ready; to rearrange, repair; also used *fig.* Gen. with *up*.

**Sh.I.** An rig a hedderkin-dunk, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 104. **Abd.** (W.H.), **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** A nodd squib o' brandy 'ull rigg ma up agean, Hartley *Clock Olm.* (1874) 19; The shows are being rigged up by the attendants, Fletcher *Wapentake* (1895) 141. **War.** Some sort of conveyance was rigged up, *Midl. Herald* (Dec. 31, 1896). **Oxf.** (G.O.) **w.Som.**$^1$ Tidn no gain way those here machines vor little farms, takes so long vor to rig em up as do vor to do the work arterwards.

3. With *out*: to furnish, prepare.

**Abd.** Learn you to rig out a may-fly. . . I will rig out a fishing-rod for you, Ruddiman *Parish* (1828) 68, ed. 1889. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Do ye rig folks out with graves? Roby *Trad.* (1829) II. 100, ed. 1872.

4. *sb.* Dress; equipment.

**Sh.I.** A'm i' da best rig fir meetin' ony ane da night, *Sh. News* (Feb. 11, 1899). **ne.Sc.** The style, quality, &c., of Sandie's rig, both for Sundays and for every day, were entirely under Bell's control, Green *Gordonhaven* (1887) 22. **Ayr.** I'll gang doon South . . . In fisher's rig, White *Jottings* (1879) 191. **Kcb.** I will go upstairs and change my rig, Armstrong *Kirkiebrae* (1896) 223. **Lan.** He'd nivver ha' turned out i' that rig 'less he thowt more o' comfort than appearances, Burnett *Lowrie's* (1877) xxiii. **Midl.** Whatever brought him out in a rig loike that? Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 64.

5. Order, good condition.

**Sh.I.** Pit da butt hoos in some kind o' rigg, *Sh. News* (Jan. 14, 1899).

6. *Comb.* **Rig-out**, appearance, style.

**Abd.** He was mair particular aboot the rig-oot o' his shalt an' trap than about himsel', *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Aug. 18, 1900). **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

7. Phr. *in rig*, in working order.

**Sh.I.** Mam is no able ta get da wheel in rig, An' A'm helpin' her, *Sh. News* (Nov. 13, 1897).

**RIG,** *v.*$^4$ and *sb.*$^7$ War. Wor. Shr. [rig.] **1.** *v.* To wrench, sprain, esp. of the back. Cf. **rick**, *v.*$^2$

**War.**$^3$; **War.**$^4$ Rigged yer back? Rub it well with rum and neats foot oil. **Wor.** (W.C.B.), **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ The mar' 's rigged 'er back.

2. *sb.* A sprain, esp. of the back. War.$^3$, s.Wor.$^1$, Shr.$^1$

**RIG,** *v.*$^5$ I.W.$^1$ [rig.] To mark sheep.

**RIG-A-DOON,** *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A brisk dance, often performed out of doors; also in *comp.* **Rig-a-doon-daisy.**

**Fif.** Whose bagpipe waked so hot a rigadoon from his well-managed bag, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 96, ed. 1871. **Gall.** At weddings, anciently the waddin fowk danced a great deal on the grass, before they went into barns; this fun was termed rig-adown daisy, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

[Fr. *rigaudon*, *rigodon*, an old dance for two people, with a brisk movement (Hatzfeld).]

**RIGATT, RIGELLE, RIGET**, see **Riggot**, *sb.*$^1$, **Ridgel**, **Ridget**.

**RIG(G**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Hnt. e.An. Also written **rigge** N.Cy.$^1$; **ryg** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) w.Yks. [rig.] **1.** *sb.* The back of a person or animal; the spine.

**Sh.I.** We'se gaase dem rex dir rigs, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 91. **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.** Doesn't John Mayroyd kno' a sheep ... when he sees one a fello's rig? Dalby *Mayroyd* (1888) II. 181; **Cum.**$^4$ **Wm.** Yan sets yan's rig up this cauld weather (B.K.). **n.Yks.**$^{14}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ I'll hezzle thy rig. **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^1$ He sticks up his rig like a puzzom'd rattan; **w.Yks.**$^3$; **w.Yks.**$^5$ Bensil his rig for him. **n.Lan.** I flatten'd him his rig (G.W.). **n.Lin.** If I'd wool upo' my rig, as sheep hes, Peacock *Tales* (1890) 59. **n.Lin.**$^1$ I ... fell flat o' my rig.

**2.** A ridge, esp. a long, narrow hill; a raised road. Cf. **ridge**.

**Sc.** I hae taen the bent ower the Otterscrape riggs, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xviii. **Edb.** Hills are variously named, according to their magnitude; as ... Watch, Rig, Know, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 50, ed. 1815. **Slk.** Up the rigg or down the rigg, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 396, ed. 1866. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **N.I.**$^1$, **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ In stratification a rig is the upward fold of a series of beds. **Dur.**$^1$, **w.Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^{12}$ **Cum.** Blythe as a lavrock owr the rig, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 119; **Cum.**$^1$ **Wm.** *Kirby Stephen and Appleby Messenger* (Apr. 1891). **n.Yks.**$^{123}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** The black crags upon the moor rig, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) i; **w.Yks.**$^{12345}$, **Der.**$^1$, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **n.Lin.** He seäs a man sittin' upo' rig, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 65. **Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

**3.** The space between furrows in a ploughed field; a section of a ploughed field; a measure of land; also the first furrow turned in ploughing; the drills in which potatoes, turnips, &c. are planted.

**Sc.** A measure of land extending to 240 paces by 6 paces, or 600 ft. by 15 ft., and containing 9000 sq. ft. A firlot of oats was reckoned sufficient seed for a rig (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Sh.I.** When they were delving in 'da voar rig,' Burgess *Tang* (1898) 3. **Or.I.** One man having gripped half a rig of his neighbour's land, Peterkin *Notes* (1822) App. 32. **n.Sc.** He plantit the bonnie rigs o' the Hame Fairm wi' the new fanglit Inglish rubbish, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 119. **ne.Sc.** The corn rigs are bonnie, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 133. **Cai.**$^1$ **Frf.** He dared my father to 'haud the ploo for a rigg,' Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 79. **Per.** Ilk lassie's joe her wheel has ta'en, And courting o'er the rigs they gang, Nicol *Poems* (ed. 1843) 83. **Fif.** Each rig or company or division of shearers tries to get before the others, Pryde *Queer Flk.* (1897) 168. **s.Sc.** The barley rigs now wave there unshorn, Watson *Bards* (1859) 6. **Ayr.** The two best shearers ... engaged in a reaping contest; .. the distance was a rig, one hundred and thirty-eight yards in length, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 146. **Lnk.** As soon's their vittle's aff the rig, Watson *Poems* (1853) 16. **Edb.** Forbes *Poems* (1812) 105. **Bwk.** *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 31. **Dmf.** I hae sax rigs of braid pleugh land, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 117. **Gall.** I was to give Samuel ... four rigs of potatoes, half an acre of barley, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxxv. **Ir.** As for the praties ... they're nearaways burstin the rig, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 52. **Uls.** In spading the potatoes, mowing the grass, and shearing the rig, McIlroy *Craiglinnie* (1900) 16. **n.Cy.** A ridge or elevated part in a ploughed field, upon which the sheaves of corn are arranged after being cut and bound up in harvest (Hall.). **Nhb.** An' when at last we clear'd the rigs, Oor barley wasna fit for pigs, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 291; **Nhb.**$^1$ Rigs are produced by ploughing up and down alternately. **Lakel.**$^2$, **e.Dur.**$^1$ (s.v. Riggy). **Cum.** I cud ha ... shworn my rigg or thick gurse mown, Richardson *Talk* (1871) 1st S. 29, ed. 1886; **Cum.**$^4$ **Wm.** A specified number of furrows, generally ten, constitute a rig, and are marked off from each other by a larger furrow being formed at uniform distances throughout a field (B.K.). **n.Yks.**$^{14}$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Them tonnop riggs is ower near-hand yan anuther. **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^2$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$ **Not.** A war just observing two or three rigs (L.C.M.). **Lei.**$^1$ The top of the land is called the 'rig' (s.v. Land). **Nhp.**$^1$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** The space between two double furrows, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 3; (M.C.H.B.)

Hence **Riggy**, *adj.* ridgy, as of a grass-field in furrows. e.Dur.$^1$ **4.** The highest point of a roof, stack, &c.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **n.Yks.**$^1$, **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Findin a bit ov a wake spot i t'thackt roof, throo ah crept, an goin on ta t'rig a me hands and knees crept along, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1859) 29; **w.Yks.**$^{24}$; **w.Yks.**$^5$ T'rig o' t'roof. **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.**$^2$ **n.Lin.** Jumps fra hay-stack rig upo' waggon-shaade, Peacock *Tales* (1890) 142; **n.Lin.**$^1$ It was white oher, was tiles upo' my rig. **Rut.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.** The sparrow on the cottage rig, Clare *Remains* (1873) 215; **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

**5.** The rib of a stocking. n.Yks.$^1$, e.An.$^1$ **6.** The crease where cloth is folded.

**w.Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 12, 1897); **w.Yks.**$^5$ When cloth is folded, or doubled up, and cuttled, the two extremities are called respectively the 'rig' and the 'list.' 'Thrawah that end into t'rig.'

**7.** A wheal or mark made by beating.

**Nrf.** You could see great rigs on his back (N.W.).

**8.** *Comb.* (1) **Rig-and-baulk**, a section of ploughed land with an adjoining strip of grass-land; see below; (2) **-and-fur**, **-and-furrow**, or **-and-thurrow**, (*a*) the ridge and furrow of a ploughed field; the system of thus ploughing; the whole field; also used *fig.*; (*b*) to plough in ridge and furrow; *fig.* to cause wrinkles; (*c*) the ribbing of stockings and some woollen materials; *gen.* used *attrib.*; (3) **-and-rean**, (*a*) arable land divided into portions owned by different tenants; the method of thus dividing land; (*b*) the whole field; also used *fig.*; (4) **-and-rendal** or **-and-rennet**, see (3, *a*); (5) **-and-slack**, the undulating surface of a field; (6) **-back**, the backbone; (7) **-balk**, (*a*) the ridge-beam of a roof; (*b*) the yoke from which milk-pails are hung; (8) **-bar**, see (7, *b*); (9) **-bone**, see (6); (10) **-end**, (*a*) the buttocks, end of the spine; (*b*) the end of a ridge in ploughing, or of a section apportioned to a reaper; (11) **-fast**, of a sheep: laid on its back; (12) **-fidge**, a gentle blow on the back; (13) **-fish**, the backbone of a fish; (14) **-head**, the strip of land left at the sides of a ploughed field on which the plough turns; (15) **-hold**, back-hold; (16) **-length**, the length of a ridge of ploughing; (17) **-of-the-back**, see (6); (18) **-piece**, the top of a roof, the ridge of a building; (19) **-rope**, (*a*) the chain back-band of a cart-horse; (*b*) the straw rope which goes over the ridge of a stack; (20) **-roper**, one who takes part in the ceremony of 'rig-roping' (q.v.); (21) **-roping**, see below; (22) **-stake**, see (7, *b*); (23) **-tile**, the tile on the ridge of a roof; (24) **-tree**, the highest beam in the frame of a roof; (25) **-welt**, to thrash; to throw a person upon his back; (26) **-welted** or **-weltered**, laid on the back, esp. of a sheep unable to rise; in phr. *rig-welted in bed*, confined to bed by illness; (27) **-welting**, a flogging; (28) **-widdie** or **-woodie**, (*a*) see (19, *a*); (*b*) a person of durable frame, one who can stand fatigue and ill-usage; (*c*) a wild trick, prank; (*d*) stubborn; fit for the gallows; ill-shaped, 'thrawn'; (29) **-work**, work that involves stooping; (30) **Riggs-and-shaws**, the whole estate.

(1) **Abd.** The latter [outfield] consisted of what was called rig and baulk, that is of arable ridges, between every two of which there was an interjacent space termed a baulk, which the plough never disturbed. The arable part was cropped five years in succession, and then permitted to lie in pasture for the same number of years to recruit its exhausted powers of production, Paul *Abd.* (1881) 87. **Ags.** You see a large field alternately varied with narrow stripes of corn and pasture; this ... is rig and baulk, *Edb. Mag.* (1818) 125 (Jam.). **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$ (2, *a*) **Ayr.** Nothing could surpass the regularity of his rigs and furrows, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) vii. **Lnk.** He could admire the rig an' fur of a new ploughed field, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) II. 88. **Lth.** Owre rigg an' fur we ca', we ca', Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 236. **Gall.** I wad tear the bonny face o' ye, till it is a' rig-an-furr like a new ploughed field, Crockett *A. Mark* (1899) xx. **N.I.**$^1$, **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$ **Cum.** *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 112. **Wm.** (B.K.), **n.Yks.**$^4$, **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Not.**$^1$, **ne.Lin.** (E.S.) **sw.Lin.**$^1$ He ploughed it up rig and furrow. **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ Then build thy nest, and hide it well, 'Tween rig and thurrow, Clare *Poems*. **War.**$^3$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (*b*) **Nhb.** They rig-and-fur yor bonny fyeces, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 46; **Nhb.**$^1$ (*c*) **Sc.** Busy with the 'rig and fur' of a pair of socks, Swan *Gates of Eden* (ed. 1895) vii. **Abd.** His hose wer' rig an' fur, *Guidman Inglismill* (1873) 32. **Fif.** Knitting 'rig-an'-fur' stockings, Robertson *Provost* (1890) 93. **Slg.** His stockings rig-and-fir were made, Towers *Poems* (1885) 64. **Ayr.** Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 64. **Edb.** His limbs encased in strong gray rig-and-fur hoggers, Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 21. **Bwk.** Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 109. **Slk.** Grey rig-and-fur worsteds, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 115. **Dmf.** 'Rig and fur'

galligaskins on the leg, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 66. **Gall.** Dried his rig-and-fur hose, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 101. **N.I.**$^1$ Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Dwn.** Lyttle *Robin Gordon*, 90. **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.** Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 24; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** Ah'll knit thi a pair o Sunday stockins t'rig an' fur way (B.K.). **n.Yks.**$^2$ Do you knit your stockings rig and fur? **Lei.**$^1$ Corduroy trousers, 'rig-an'-thurrow slops.' **Nhp.**$^1$ (3, *a*) **Cum.** Formerly near many of the villages there were 'Town fields' in which two or more farmers had a share; each portion thus tilled was called a Rig, and the dividing land, between about two or three feet wide, was the Reànn. Near Silloth there still exist fields cultivated under this system (E.W.P.); The long narrow fields point to the land having been in rig and reann, Ferguson *Hist. Cum.* (1890) 156; **Cum.**$^{14}$ (*b*) **Wm.** (B.K.) (4) **Sh.I.** Small farms . . . parcelled out in discontiguous plots and run-rig, termed here rigg and rendal, *Statist. Acc.* VII. 398 (Jam.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$ Rigga-rendal. **Cai.** A pernicious custom still too much prevails . . . of possessing land in what is called rig and rennal, or run-rig; that is to say each tenant in a particular farm or district, has a ridge alternately with his neighbours, *ib.* X. 26; **Cai.**$^1$ (5) **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 177. (6) **Gall.** To lay Britannia flat, On her rig back, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 62. (7, *a*) **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$ (*b*) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (8) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (9) **Sh.I.** In case doo gits dee rig-bane bẹnt, *Sh. News* (Feb. 19, 1898). **Cai.**$^1$ **e.Lth.** It was men like me wha were the rig-bane o' the Leeberal pairty, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 183. **n.Yks.**$^{12}$, **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ (10, *a*) **Sh.I.** Dey never rest lang enouch apo dir rig-ends ta draw a sillock oot o' da water, Ollason *Mareel* (1901) 61. (*b*) **Elg.** Nae a word till the rig-end Th' enliv'ning shearer gains, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 150. **Fif.** Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 14. **Slg.** Muir *Poems* (1818) 9. (11) **e.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 20, 1890). (12) **Sc.** (Jam.) (13) **S. & Ork.**$^1$ (14) **Dmf.** More at home on the Rigghead behind the plough, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 58. (15) **w.Yks.** Scatcherd *Hist. Morley* (1830). (16) **Frf.** He'll wi' ease a rigg length rin, Morison *Poems* (1790) 6. (17) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (18) **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$ (19, *a*) **Cum.** A rig-reape, braugham, pair o' heams, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 133; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** (K.) (*b*) **Lakel.**$^1$ (20) **Cum.**$^4$ The rigg-reapers pass the chain or back band of the cart-saddle through the door-sneck, *w.Cum. Times Holiday* (1893) 6, col. 2. (21) **Cum.** Some mischievous boys were brought before the county magistrate on a charge of rig-ryaping somebody's door in a lonely place. . . The harsh disturbance caused at dead of night by drawing the hard close chain backwards and forwards through the iron bow of an old-fashioned door-sneck, *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 113; **Cum.**$^4$ Rigg-roping was an attention devoted to the village lad and lass courting, *w.Cum. Times Holiday* (1893) 6, col. 2. (22) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (23) **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 177. **n.Lin.**$^1$, **sw.Lin.**$^1$ (24) **e.Yks.**$^1$ Although the rig-trees of modern buildings are merely a piece of deal, an inch thick, and about three inches broad, in all old roofs they were really trees, and, from their weight, were a source of weakness rather than strength, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**$^{23}$ **Lin.** Haäfe o' the parish runn'd oop when the rigtree was tummlin' in, Tennyson *Owd Roä* (1889). **n.Lin.**$^1$, **sw.Lin.**$^1$, **Rut.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$ (25) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 352. **n.Lin.**$^1$ (26) **Cum.** Monny a time we've been rig-welted in a puddle hoil, Dalby *Mayroyd* (1888) III. 277; **Cum.**$^4$ **Yks.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Ah seed yan o' t'gimmers rig-welted. **e.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 20, 1890). **m.Yks.**$^1$ A lad will complain to parents that he has been way-laid by a mate, and rigwelted. **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 352. **n.Lin.**$^1$ Ther's anuther sheäp deäd this mornin' thriff bein' rig-welted. **War.** (J.R.W.) (27) **n.Lin.**$^1$ (28, *a*) **Sc.** The rigwiddie in the Highlands, is . . . made of twisted twigs of oak (Jam.). **e.Fif.** A cadger bodie . . . had been at the smiddy i' the forenoon gettin 's rig-woodie mended, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ix. **Lth.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Bwk.** *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 31. (*b*) **Fif.** (Jam.) (*c*) **Sc.** There she is at the tap o' that summer-seat showin' aff some o' her rigwuddies, Lawson *Sacrifice* (1892) 42. (*d*) **n.Sc.** Faer ye gaun, ye rigwoodie carlin? Buchan *Ballads* (1828) II. 230, ed. 1875. **Abd.** A rigwoodie deil was Jean Finlater's loun, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 6. **Fif.** Rigwiddie body (Jam.). **Ayr.** Withered beldams, auld and droll, Rigwoodie hags wad spean a foal, Burns *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) l. 159–60. (29) **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.) (30) **Sc.** Till riggs and shaws were spent, Aytoun *Ballads* (ed. 1861) II. 395.

**9.** Phr. (1) *to be steel to the rig*, to be courageous; (2) *to carry one's rig*, to reap the corn on an assigned section of the harvest-field; (3) *to get one's rig up*, to get out of temper; (4) *to have another rig to hoe*, to have 'other fish to fry'; (5) *to set the rig*, to make the first furrow in ploughing; (6) *to shear one's own rig*, to do one's proper share of work; (7) *up in the rig*, hunchbacked.

(1) **w.Yks.**$^1$ (2) **Cum.** 'Dis ta expect a fella to be fat at carries his rigg o' hairst?' A question frequently put when hiring labourers at hiring fairs was 'Can ta carry thy rigg?' (E.W.P.) **Wm.** Ah'll carry mi awn rig (B.K.). (3) **w.Yks.** This last bit fair gat his rig up, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1891) 51, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 12, 1896). (4) **w.Yks.** I feared he would tell too much. . . But he had another rig to hoe, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) v. (5) **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **w.Yks.**$^2$ (6) **Lakel.**$^2$ (7) **w.Yks.** Pockard, key-leggd, up i'-t'-rig, *Yksman.* (1876) 15, col. 1; Besides bein' up i' t'rig he wor keylegged, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1873) 49.

**10.** *v.* To turn an animal over on its back.

**Yks.** Scotch cauves is bad to catch; yer mun tak' 'em by th' taïl, an' rig 'em (F.P.T.).

**11.** To ride pick-a-back. n.Cy. (Hall.) **12.** To plough, furrow; to make ridges for planting out; to plough up stubble.

**Lnk.** Her fertile braes are rigget by the ploughman lad, Watson *Poems* (1853) 82. **n.Ir.** Drain it [land] an' dig it, an' crap it, an' rig it, As deep, an' as nate as she cud, like a man, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 46. **Lakel.**$^2$, **e.Lan.**$^1$ **Not.**$^2$ To make a furrow across a field as a guide for the rest of the ploughing. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ They're beginning to rig for swedes.

**13.** To fold a piece of cloth edge to edge. w.Yks. (R.H.R.) Hence (1) **Rigger**, *sb.* a machine for doubling cloth; (2) **Rigger-up**, *sb.* a man who 'rigs' cloth.

(1) **w.Yks.** (J.M.); Baines *Yks. Past* (1870) 670. (2) **w.Yks.** (H.H.)

**14.** To ruck, rumple. Oxf. (Hall.) **15.** To beat.

**Nrf.** The master rigged him for staying away (U.W.).

[1. OE. *hrycg*, back, ridge (B.T.).]

**RIG(G**, *sb.*$^2$ Chs.$^{123}$ [rig.] A strong blast of wind, esp. in *comp.* **Michaelmas-riggs**, storms prevailing about the time of the autumnal equinox. Cf. **Michael**, *sb.*$^1$

[For neuer cowþe stynt Ðe roȝe raynande ryg [&] þe raykande waweȝ, *Cleanness* (c. 1360) 382. Cp. ON. *hregg*, storm and rain.]

**RIGG**, *sb.*$^1$ Dur. [rig.] A globule filled with water. Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1890).

**RIGG**, *sb.*$^2$ Dur. [rig.] A blush. Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1890).

**RIGG**, *adj.* *Obs.* Dor. [Not known to our correspondents.] Ravenous.

Haynes *Gl.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 45.

**RIGGA, RIGGALD**, see **Riggy, Ridgel.**

**RIGGAT(E, RIGGATT**, see **Riggot**, *sb.*$^1$

**RIGGED**, *ppl. adj.*$^1$ Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Der. e.An. [rigd, ri·gid.] **1.** Of cattle: having a white streak, or white and brown streaks, along the back. See **Rig(g**, *sb.*$^1$

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Sh.I.** He [the dog] cam' up wi' wis a riggit twayr'ld . . . an' he nippid her i da hinder legs, *Sh. News* (July 22, 1899). **Cai.**$^1$ **Ayr.** Your quey an' rigget cow, Siller *Poems* (1789) 118. **Lnk.** The muckle rigget cow, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 39. **Lth.** He takes a piece of chalk and therewith rubs over the cow's face and back, which made her baith brucket and rigget, *Lothian Tom*, 9.

**2.** Of a sheep: laid on its back and unable to rise without assistance. Cf. **rig-welted**, s.v. **Rig(g**, *sb.*$^1$ **8** (26).

**n.Cy.** (Hall.) **n.Yks.** A went ta see t'sheep an' fand twea [two] on 'em rigd (W.H.); **n.Yks.**$^1$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Sitha; ther's tweea o' t'au'd yows rigg'd yonder. **w.Yks.** He's fair rigged wi' t'rhewmatics in 'is back, joost like an owd yow (F.P.T.); **w.Yks.**$^1$, **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$

**3.** Of a stocking: ribbed. e.An.$^1$

**RIGGED**, *ppl. adj.*$^2$ Dor. [ri·gid.] Musty, stale, sour. *Gl.* (1851); (C.J.V.)

**RIGGELD**, *adj.* Nhb.$^1$ [ri·gld.] Partly dry.

**RIGGELT, RIGGEM**, see **Ridgel, Rigging**, *sb.*$^1$

**RIGGER**, *sb.* *Obs.* Shr.$^2$ Half-melted lead.

**RIGGERT**, see **Riggot**, *sb.*$^2$

**RIGGET**, *sb.* Wil.$^1$ [ri·git.] A wood-louse.

**RIGGET, RIGGIL(T**, see **Riggot**, *sb.*$^1$, **Ridgel.**

**RIGGIN**, *sb.* Sh.I. [ri·gin.] A term of reproach for a woman; a tall, ungainly woman. (J.S.), S. & Ork.$^1$

**RIGGING**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. Also written **rigin** Or.I.; **ryging** w.Yks.; and in form **riggem** Cum.$^4$ [ri·gin.] **1.** *sb.* The back, backbone; also occas. the head, skull.

**Sc.** (Jam.); The butter-box gat mony knocks, Their riggings paid for a' then, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) I. 43. **Or.I.** Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 794. **Elg.** Swith in a sleugh at a' his length He on his riggin lay, Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 87. **Abd.** Dinna be shakin' your pikestaff at me, For fear ye be dung i' the riggin' wi't, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 600. **s.Sc.** Watson *Bards* (1859) 110. **Lnk.** Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 161. **Slk.** I wad hae cockit up my tail on my rigging wi' the best o' them, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 223, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** It's a guid hot skin I'm thinking you'll have to your riggin the morn, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 116. **Kcb.** For twice ten days close to the mast Young Gibby set his riggin, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 19. **n.Cy.** He sticks up his riggin like a poisoned rattan, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 65. **Nhb.**$^1$

**2.** The ridge of the roof; the rafters forming the roof; the roof itself; also *fig.* shelter; property generally.

**Sc.** There's rigging provided for, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxi. **Sh.I.** Aff da riggin' quick as cats, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 99. **Or.I.** Peace be to this buirdly biggin' . . . From the stethe unto the riggin', Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 170. **Cai.**$^1$ The fittings on the top angle of a roof. **Bnff.** Taylor *Poems* (1787) 175. **Abd.** On the riggin', perch'd fu' proudly, Chanticleer, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 29. **Kcd.** Grant *Lays* (1884) 54. **Frf.** A quaint-lookin' biggin', wi' matted rush riggin, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 12. **Per.** An auld tattered biggin', a' bare at the riggin', Spence *Poems* (1898) 36. **Slg.** Afar aff I'll see naething mair but their riggins, Muir *Poems* (1818) 267. **se.Sc.** O' Jackie N—— 's new cot an' riggin, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 215. **Dmb.** Nae sclates are on the riggin', Taylor *Poems* (1827) 70. **Rnf.** Without a rafter or a riggin, Allan *Poems* (1836) 46. **Ayr.** Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 78. **Lnk.** Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 37. **Lth.** The high-mettled couple were not many days together under the same riggin', Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 254. **Edb.** Ruin on the riggin', Maclagan *Poems* (1851) 147. **Bwk.** Maidment *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844–5) II. 64. **Slk.** Hogg *Tales* (1838) 401, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** Oor wa's are only ae brick thick, Rent frae the riggin' doon, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 155. **Gall.** When Scotland shall again have freedom to worship under kirk-rigging or roof-tree, Crockett *Lochinvar* (1897) 139. **Kcb.** On the riggin lights, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 2. **Ir.** A large hole exactly in the middle of the 'riggin,' Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 299. **N.I.**$^1$ **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.** Deep debt o' the riggin, Powley *Echoes* (1875) 149; **Cum.**$^1$ I divvent ken my oan house, Untill I see the riggin on't. Cheese an' breed is my door-cheeks, And panceàkes is the riggin on't, *Old Sng.*; **Cum.**$^4$ **Wm.** It is on the house riggen (B.K.). **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** An' tho' we shy flahr pots or empty wer piggins Ther's nowt i' this world 'at can force yo fro t'riggins, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1876) 8; **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.** Stride-legs upo' th' riggin' o' th' chapel, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 11, ed. 1879; **Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ That theäre riggin' upo' th' coo-hoose is perishin' fast. **Nhp.**$^1$

**3.** A machine for doubling cloth. w.Yks. (J.M.)

**4.** *Comp.* (1) **Rigging-bauk**, the ridge-beam of the roof; (2) **-rope**, a shaft-chain on a cart; (3) **-stone**, the ridge-stone of the roof; a slate on a roof; (4) **-thack**, roofing thatch; (5) **-tile**, a ridge-tile; (6) **-tree**, (*a*) see (1); (*b*) in phr. *the man astride the rigging-tree*, the person who holds a mortgage on an estate.

(1) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (2) **Wm.** (E.C.) (3) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** He took down the rigging stones, corner stones with the rest, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 228. **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Nhb.** Covering . . . the house-leek on the rigging-stone, *s.Tynedale Stud.* (1896) *Robbie Armstrong*; **Nhb.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^{24}$ **Lan.** The Rigging Stones; the last named from occupying the rig or ridge of the hills, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 108. **ne.Lan.**$^1$ (4) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (5) **Nhb.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^2$ (6, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Per.** A rigging-tree on the roof, Monteath *Dunblane* (1835) 82, ed. 1887. **Fif.** The pickles . . . Are dashit round about on flicht, And up the barn fly out o' sicht, E'en to the riggen tree, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 158. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.** Lang spider webs . . . hung frae the riggan tree, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 67; **Nhb.**$^1$, **Cum.** (J.Ar.) **Wm.** Gar'd t'riggin tree an rafters shack, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 39. **n.Yks.**$^{1234}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** A piece of timber laid along the ridge of a roof to support the heads of the spars: an unnecessary piece of timber with which all old roofs are loaded, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$ (*b*) **n.Yks.**$^2$

**5.** Phr. (1) *riggem en riggem*, each one a ridge; (2) *to foul one's own rigging*, to foul one's own nest; (3) —*reesle a person's rigging*, to cudgel him soundly; (4) —*ride (on) the rigging*, to ride a hobby to death; to be always talking of one thing, esp. to be always talking of church affairs.

(1) **Cum.**$^4$ Riggem en riggem we will try, And have an eben onways race, Silpheo *Wolsty* (1881) 9. (2) **Gall.** Ye never war the bird to fyle yer ain kirk riggin, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 24. (3) **Sc.** I'll . . . tak a caber, and reesle your riggin wi't, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 496. **Dmf.** To bonnilie reesle the limmer's riggin with a stirrup leather, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 116. (4) **Sc.** Ane may lo'e the kirk well enough, yet no be aye riding on the rigging o't, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Rnf.** He was fond o' the kirk, but ne'er rade on its riggin', Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 129. **Lnk.** Though folk like land they needna ay be diggin', Nor though they like the kirk ride ay its riggin', Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 134. **e.Lth.** Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 226. **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ **n.Yks.** He can love the house weel that hes Tibb in, And nut be alwayes rideing o'th riggin, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 301–2.

**6.** *v.* To roof in, to cover with a roof.

**Gall.** Peeling heathery scraws . . . To riggin tight his simple shieling, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 5, ed. 1876; (J.M.)

[**2.** Ryggynge of howsys, *porcacio* (*Prompt.*).]

**RIGGING,** *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Sus. Also written **riging** Wm. [**ri·gin.**] Clothing, apparel. Cf. **rig,** *v.*$^3$

**Frf.** The passage being narrow, his rigging would catch in a pew as he sailed down the aisle, Barrie *Licht* (1888) iii. **Nhb.**$^1$ **Wm.** The Laydys also here apeared in their best riging, Clarke *Jrn.* (Nov. 8, 1715) in *Cheth. Soc. Publ.* (1845) V. 97. **n.Yks.**$^2$ **Sus.** Sum riggin we must get, Lower *Tom Cladpole* (1831) st. 11.

**RIGGISH,** *adj.* Dor. [**ri·giʃ.**] Sour. Barnes *Gl.* (1863). Cf. **rigged,** *adj.*$^2$

**RIGGITS,** *sb. pl.* *Obs.* Sus. A variety of ironstone. *Agric. Surv.* (1793–1813).

**RIGGLE,** *sb.* Som. [**ri·gl.**] A groove cut round some article, as a notch cut round a stick, to make a lash hold on better.

**w.Som.** Tez u tuur·ubl guurt stoa·ŭn . . . un dhur wuz u rig·l een un . . . un dhai puut u chaa·yn raewn un, un ee·ch dhu pluw u au·sez tùe un [It is a terrible great stone . . . and there was a riggle in him . . . and they put a chain around him, and hitched the plough of horses to him], Elworthy *Dial.* (1877) 98; **w.Som.**$^1$ The groove on a pulley is a riggle.

**RIGGLE,** see **Wriggle.**

**RIGGLETING,** *ppl. adj.* w.Cy. Som. Dev. [**ri·gltin.**] Twisting and turning about; playing the romp; wanton, lewd; lit. 'wriggling.'

**w.Cy.** Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **w.Som.**$^1$ I bain't no ways a frightened to hear o' it; I never didn look vor nort else, her was always one o' they there riggletin sort, and th' old umman wadn never no better. **n.Dev.** Twisting and turning, as if troubled with the gripes, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 361; A wud ha' had a coad riggleting . . . body in tha! *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 148.

**RIGGOLD,** see **Ridgel.**

**RIGGON,** *sb.* *Obs.* Yks. In *comb.* **Riggon tuppe**, a ram with irregular generative organs. See **Ridgel, Riggot,** *sb.*$^2$

**e.Yks.** Riggon tuppes are such as have one stone in the codde, and the other in the ridge of the back, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 1.

**RIGGOT,** *sb.*$^1$ n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lei. Shr. Also written **rigatt** Chs.$^{23}$ nw.Der.$^1$; **riggat** Der.$^2$; **riggate** Der.; **riggatt** n.Cy.; **rigget** Stf. Der. Lei.$^1$; **riggut** s.Chs.$^1$; **rigot** w.Yks. Shr.$^1$; **rigott** Chs.$^3$; **wriggate** w.Yks. [**ri·gət.**] A narrow channel, esp. one made by the rain; a gutter; a surface-drain; a small watercourse, stream; a spout under the eaves of a house.

**n.Cy.** (Hall.) **w.Yks.** He's cut a rigot for the rindlet to run (D.L.). **Lan.** Aw punst him into th' riggot, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 33; **Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^{123}$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Dhi bin mai·kin rig·ŭts au·l oa·r yon·dŭr med·ŭ. **Stf.**, **Der.** (J.K.), **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^1$

[Cp. OFr. *rigot* (also *rigol*), a stream (Godefroy).]

**RIGGOT,** *sb.*$^2$ n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **recket** Nhb.$^1$; **ricket** Nhb.$^1$ e.Dur.$^1$; **riggert** w.Yks.; **riggit** Nhb.$^1$ [**ri·gət.**] A half-castrated animal; a male animal with imperfectly developed organs. Cf. **ridgel, rig,** *sb.*$^1$

**N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **e.Dur.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^3$ **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882); **w.Yks.**$^1$ Equally applicable to bulls and horses as to rams. **Lan.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

**RIGGUT,** *v.* s.Chs.$^1$ [**ri·gət.**] Coïre.

[OFr. *rigoter*, caresser amoreusement une femme (Godefroy).]

**RIGGY,** *sb.* Sc. Also in form **rigga** Sh.I. [**ri·gi.**] A name given to a cow having a stripe along the back. See **Rig(g,** *sb.*$^{1}$ **1.**

**Sc.** *N. & Q.* (1857) 2nd S. iv. 154. **Sh.I.** Animals too had names, generally derived from their colour, such as . . . Rigga (having a stripe running along the back), Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 176. **n.Sc., w.Sc.** (Jam.) **Lnk.** Our meikle Riggy is sic a rumbling royte, she rins ay thro' the byre, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 9.

**RIGGY,** *adj.* Dor. [**ri·gi.**] Sour. Barnes *Gl.* (1863). Cf. rigged, *adj.*$^{2}$

**RIGHT,** *adj., adv., sb., v.* and *int.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. Amer. and Aus. Also in forms **raight** Not. n.Lin.; **reart** w.Cy. n.Dev.; **reeght** Cum.$^{3}$; **reet** N.Cy.$^{1}$ Nhb.$^{1}$ Dur. Lakel.$^{1}$ Cum.$^{14}$ Wm. n.Yks.$^{1234}$ ne.Yks.$^{1}$ e.Yks.$^{1}$ w.Yks. e.Lan.$^{1}$ s.Lan.$^{1}$ Chs.$^{123}$ Der.$^{1}$; **reight** w.Yks.$^{15}$ Chs.$^{1}$ s.Chs.$^{1}$ n.Lin.$^{1}$ Sur.; **reit** w.Yks.; **reyt** e.Yks.$^{1}$ w.Yks. e.Lan.$^{1}$; **richt** Sc. (Jam.); **roight** Chs. Wor. Suf. [**rait, rīt, reit,** Midl. **roit,** Sc. **riχt.**]

**1.** *adj.* Large, good; of the right kind.

**Ayr.** He got richt draughts o' mither wit, White *Jottings* (1879) 224. **Wmh.** It's a right yoke (W.H.P.). **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **w.Yks.** Bill's a reet un, he's gradely jannock, *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xi. 146.

**2.** Neat, properly equipped.

**Lakel.**$^{1}$ **Cum.**$^{3}$ She's smart oot o' dooars, she's tidy i' t'hoose. . . I tell her she's reeght, 38; **Cum.**$^{4}$

**3.** Thorough, complete; also genuine, true.

**Dmf.** I'll likely get a right tairging from father, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 59. **N.I.**$^{1}$ He's a right rascal. **Ant.** Patterson *Dial.* 24. **n.Yks.** He's a reet maddlin, *Why John* (*Coll.* L.L.B.). **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ What ah's tellin o' ya's reet. **w.Yks.**$^{3}$ He's a right fool. **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Óo)z ŭ reyt Staa·rki [Hoo's a reight Starkey]. **Dev.** Five black spots observed upon the roof of a right witch's mouth, Phillpotts *Sons of Morning* (1900) 30.

**4.** Sane; *gen.* used negatively; 'canny.'

**Sc.** He's quite richt now (Jam.). **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Abd.** It's plain to be seen the man's nae richt. Aither the haill thing's a delusion or else the man's nae responsible for his actions, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Oct. 20, 1900). **Fif.** She cam hame her lane, unco wae, an' has never been richt sinsyne, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 27. **Ir.** Many would tell you that 'he was'nt right,' and firmly believed that he never slept at all, Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 369. **Don.** 'He is not right.' . . Said of any one who can do things out of the common; or a knowing person who can guess at things that an ordinary mortal would never think, *Flk-Lore* (1886) IV. 363. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ Is he quite reight thinksto? **Lan.** Some foke reckon at hoo's noan reet, Brierley *Day Out* (1859) 18. **Chs.**$^{1}$ He's no' reet, poor lad. **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$, **Oxf.** (G.O.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

**5.** In good health; happy, comfortable.

**Sc.** No richt [not in good health] (Jam.). **Cai.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** I wor reight 'boon a bit, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) xviii. **Suf.** He aint right, somehow, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

**6.** Of wind: in the right direction.

**Lan.** Yo' con hear her a good half-mile when th' wind's reet, *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1901) 336.

**7.** *adj.* and *adv.* In *comb.* (1) **Right-about-turn,** a dismissal; (2) **-coloured stuff,** a slang word for money; (3) **— deer,** a deer of six years old and upwards; (4) **-end-first,** in the direct and proper manner; (5) **-endwis,** straightforward, without stopping; (6) **— fain,** delighted; (7) **-hand man,** a trusty assistant; a favourite workman; (8) **-hand side,** the right side; (9) **-hand sull,** a plough which turns the sod to the right of the ploughman; (10) **— light,** in phr. *to take in the right light to a hair,* to take a proper view of; (11) **— man,** a man who feels himself as good as others and in his right place; (12) **-minded,** sane; (13) **-nought,** a good-for-nothing; (14) **— place,** home; native place; (15) **— rail,** in phr. *to be on the right rail,* to hit the mark; to be on the right track; (16) **-recht,** to judge aright; (17) **— sharp,** quick-witted; in possession of all one's faculties; *gen.* in negative; (18) **— side,** (*a*) the side of a cake that is uppermost when first placed on the girdle; (*b*) to set in order, remedy; (*c*) to correct, esp. in a rough or offensive way; (*d*) to state and balance an account; (19) **— slap,** quite, entirely; (20) **— stunner,** anything out of the way in point of size, value, &c.; (21) **-up-eared,** prick-eared; pert, saucy; (22) **-vore bread,** bread prepared from meal from which the bran only has been extracted; (23) **— way,** in phr. *the right way of any occurrence,* the true story of it.

(1) **Dur.** Monny a blackleg got the 'reet-about-turn,' Guthrie *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 133. (2) **Nrf.** Popped some o' the right-colored stuff inte my pocket, Spilling *Giles* (1872) 6. (3) **n.Dev.** He's a right deer, I tell ye; and if I don't set him up to-morrow, I swear I'll never go hunting again, Whyte-Melville *Katerfelto* (1875) xxix. (4) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ He niver starts o' oht reight-end-fo'st. (5) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ (6) **Cum.** I's reet fain to see Your gud-like feace the same, Gilpin *Ballads* (1874) 165. **Wm.** If thoo can git me, an oor Sammy . . . ta be primrooasers, wees be reetfaen, *Gooardy Jenkins.* **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ Ise reight fane on't. (7) **Sc.** (A.W.), **Nhb.**$^{1}$ (8) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **w.Som.**$^{1}$ The right-hand-side of his head was ter'ble cut about. The right-hand-side of your foot. (9) *ib.* (10) **Lan.** For they took'n me ith' reetleet too a hure, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) Reader 10. (11) **w.Yks.** An' went to bisness loike a reight man, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) xiv. (12) **Oxf.** That his sister was not 'right-minded'—that she dreamed things, and imagined things, Blackmore *Cripps* (1876) vi. (13) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Chs.**$^{23}$ (14) **Stf., War., Wor.** His right place where he was bred and born is Birlingham (H.K.). (15) **Lnk.** Thinks I, 'deed, Mrs. Blaw-a-bit, Ye're on the richt rail noo, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 41. (16) **Sc.** Ye sat on the thron right-rechtin weel, Waddell *Ps.* (1871) ix. 4. (17) **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Not.**$^{1}$ A's not right sharp. **s.Not.** A don't think noat to what he says; 'e's not raight sharp (J.P.K.). **Lin.** (W.W.S.) **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ If thoo goäs on e' that how, foäks 'll think thoo arn't reight-sharp. **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ He's not just right-sharp. **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Cmb.**$^{1}$ Ah! they don't call him Tommy Right-sharp for nothink. (18, *a*) **ne.Sc.** The cakes, when served up, had to be laid on the trencher with what was called 'the right side' uppermost. 'The right side' was the side that was uppermost when placed first on the girdle to be baked. To have placed cakes with the wrong side uppermost before any one was accounted an insult, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 31. (*b*) **e.An.**$^{1}$ **Nrf.** Look 'ere, gents, theer's a lot as want right-sidin, Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 99. (*c*) **e.An.**$^{1}$ **Nrf.** He right-sides his boy or his dog, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 25. (*d*) **e.An.**$^{1}$ The phrase is very familiar in the mouths of those who can neither keep nor even read a written account. (19) **Nrf.** Right slap finished (E.M.). [**Amer.** If I was to run this here Yankee right slap on a rock, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xviii.] (20) **w.Yks.** Wornt them lasses reight stunners? Bickerdike *Beacon Alm.* (1874). (21) **e.An.**$^{1}$ (22) **Dev.** In local grinding there are usually two qualities of flour, called flour and meal respectively, but in grinding 'right vore' these are not separated. 'Whole meal' contains the bran as well, *Reports Provinc.* (1893). (23) **Sc.** I cannot speak with any certainty, for nobody seems to know the right way of it, Swan *Gates of Eden* (ed. 1895) xvii.

**8.** Phr. (1) *all right,* quite sober; (2) *as right as a ribbon,* (3) *— as ninepence,* quite right; (4) *— as the mail,* quite safe; (5) *right and,* very; (6) *— end of a tree,* the best of an argument or dispute; (7) *— in one's brain,* quite sane; (8) *to be born the right side of the blanket,* to be born in lawful wedlock; (9) *to be right about the inside,* to be well internally; (10) *to be right consistent to do anything,* to be quite determined to do it; (11) *to be right to be,* to be on the way to be; (12) *to know the right side of a shilling,* to know the value of money.

(1) **Abd.** I promised to gang hame for ance a' richt, *Guidman Inglismill* (1873) 37. (2) **War.**$^{2}$ (3) **Dur.** I'll be as reet as ninepence in the morn! Guthrie *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 261. (4) **Dur.** He'll be as reet as the mail, an' he'll be turnin' up in the mornin' an' jinglin' his brass in thee lap, *ib.* 248. (5) **Uls.** They were right and quarrelsome in them days, Hamilton *Bog* (1896) 63. (6) **Slg.** Revenge seiz'd my breast, I employed a lawyer; He swore that I had the right end of the tree, Galloway *Poems* (1792) 66. (7) **Sur.** Some folk say I bean't be [*sic*] quite reight i' my braän, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. x. (8) **Nhb.** Life's gey hard, even for them that's born on the right side of the blanket, Lilburn *Borderer* (1896) 301. (9) **Ayr.** There's something wrang wi' my head, and I'm no' a'thegither richt aboot the inside, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 33. (10) **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 88. (11) **Sus.** You are right to be stabbed, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 3. (12) **Abd.** He'll ken the right side o' a shillin' brawly, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 131.

**9.** *adv.* In *comb.* with *adv.* and *prep.*: (1) **Right ahead,** straight ahead; (2) **— away,** (*a*) the entire distance; (*b*) immediately; from that time forth; (*c*) even; (3) **— aways,** (*a*) see (2, *a*); (*b*) quickly; (*c*) straight; (4) **— down,** downright; in *gen.* colloq. use; (5) **— fore droo,**

straightforward through; (6) —**forenungst**, over against; (7) —**now**, just now; (8) —**off**, immediately; (9) —**on**, (*a*) straightforward; (*b*) see (8); (*c*) see (4); (*d*) positively; thoroughly; (*e*) violently; (10) —**on end**, (*a*) in a straightforward direction, straight on before one; (*b*) upright; (*c*) without intermission; without deviation; (*d*) see (8); (11) —**out**, (*a*) outright; completely; thoroughly; (*b*) in a straightforward manner, without mincing matters; (*c*) thorough; (*d*) keen, excited; also put out, vexed; (12) —**over**, immediately opposite, fronting; (13) —**so**, *obs.*, in like manner, just so; (14) —**up**, (*a*) see (10, *b*); (*b*) techy, easily offended; (*c*) anything perpendicular, esp. timber in a building or the trunk of a tree; (*d*) in phr. *to live right up*, to live on one's means without trade or profession; (15) **-up-and-down**, (*a*) open, candid; upright in conduct; (*b*) seafaring term: a calm.

(1) **w.Yks.** Sho's makin' reet ahead for t'deepest hoyle, Baring-Gould *Pennyqks.* (1890) 91. (2, *a*) **e.Yks.**$^1$ Ah went reet away there, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Chs.** I'll go roight away to Red Bank, Banks *Forbidden* (ed. 1885) xviii. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ From the Stonebow reiet-away to the Butter house. (*b*) **e.Yks.**$^1$ Docther sent sum stuff an he mended reet away, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **Dev.** Will you have your boots right away? *Reports Provinc.* (1877). [**Amer.** Reply by telegraph right away, *Helen's Babies* (1877) 8.] (*c*) **Nhb.** Led hur glean, reet away amang the steuks, Robson *Bk. Ruth* (1860) ii. 15. (3, *a*) **n.Lin.**$^1$ I went with him reight awaays theäre. (*b*) Thoo mun go reight awaays, not stop a minnit, *ib.* (*c*) It fell right-aways upov his yead and killed him, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 31. (4) **e.Yks.**$^1$ Reet-doon fond. **w.Yks.** David wor a reight daan clever chap. Tom Treddlehoyle *Fr. Exhebishan* (c. 1856). **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Yoa·)m ŭ reyt-daayn baad· ŭn [Yo'm a reight-daĭn bad 'un]. **Not.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ A roight daown bad un. **Nhp.**$^1$ **War.**$^3$; **War.**$^4$ You be a right down good one. **e.An.**$^1$ **w.Sus.** I be right down tired of this, Gordon *Vill. and Doctor* (1897) 244. **Dev.** Her was always right down glad to see ee, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 49. [**Amer.** He'll give you a rael right down genuine New England breakfast, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xviii.] (5) **Dev.**$^2$ (6) **Shr.**$^1$ (7) **Rxb.** I can put my hand on the quean right now, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 130. [**Amer.** Ef it busts inside, he'll die right now, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 373.] (8) **n.Lin.**$^1$ He sell'd up reight off an' went to New Zeäland. [**Amer.** The next coroner 'd begin right off to earn a living out of me, Max Adeler *Elbow Room* (1876) xxi.] (9, *a*) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **e.An.**$^1$ Go right on, and you cannot miss the way. (*b*) **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ **Nhp.**$^1$ He's a right on, well-meaning honest man. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**$^1$ **Suf.** Here be a right-on gentleman, Strickland *Old Friends* (1864) 8; **Suf.**$^1$ A right-on devil. **Ess.**$^1$ (*d*) **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ I'm right on determined to do it. **War.**$^3$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.**$^1$ I am right on determined. **Nrf.** Yow're right on fair, my love; there ban't no spot in ye, Gillett *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iv. 7. **Ess.** 'Tis right on plain etch chap desarves A clumsy thump himself, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 8. (*e*) **Ess.** Some wow'd right on They'd nuver sin a nicer, Clark *ib.* st. 53; **Ess.**$^1$ (10, *a*) **Nhb.**$^1$ **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ It lies afoore you reet-an-end; **n.Yks.**$^4$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^1$ Ye mun gan reight an end aboon a mile, and then turn down't looan. (*b*) **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **m.Yks.**$^1$ To lift up a loose wheel and place it right-on-end against the wall. **w.Yks.**$^1$; **w.Yks.**$^5$ Set that brush reight-on-end. **Not.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ Them wadsticks is stan'in' reight-on-end far side th' Irish hoäle. **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (*c*) **Nhb.**$^1$ **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ He's now mending of his ailment reet-an-end; **n.Yks.**$^4$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ Ah went fifteen mile reet-on-end, withoot ivver comin tu a yal-hoos. **w.Yks.**$^1$ It rained three days reight an end. (*d*) **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ **Cor.** Jimmery! to see what them varmints have done to 'en! But I'll bury what's left right on end, Phillpotts *Lying Prophets* (1897) 46. (11, *a*) **w.Yks.** It al nobbut bloind yo reit aht, *Shevvild Ann.* (1852) 8. **Not.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ A broke his thoomb roight out. **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **e.An.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ I zaid I'd warn un sound and quiet nif he'd buy un right out, but I widn part way un no other ways. (*b*) **w.Som.**$^1$ 'Twas a proper nasty trick, and zo I told'n to his face, right out. (*c*) **Cmb.** A right out gentleman (J.D.R.). (*d*) **e.An.**$^1$ He was right out about it. **Cmb.** Right out after cricket (J.D.R.). (12) **Sus.**, **Hmp.** Holloway. (13) **Abd.** John Forbes of Pitsligo . . . was continued in his office till Michaelmas 1633, and right sua Thomas Fraser of Strichen, Sheriff of Inverness, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 18. **Fif.** Richt sae the freir i' th' ether whummlet In supersault, than erthlins tummlet, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 150. (14, *a*) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Nhp.**$^1$, **Hnt** (T.P.F.) **e.An.**$^1$ Stand right up, boy! **Nrf.** The right-up love yĕ, Gillett *Sng. Sol.* (1866) i. 4. **Suf.** (C.T.); **Suf.**$^1$ More right upper, 235. **Ken.** (W.F.S.) (*b*) **e.An.** (Hall.) (*c*) **Suf.**$^1$ (*d*) **e.An.**$^1$ (15, *a*) **Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 720. **n.Lin.**$^1$ He's a reight up an' doon soort on a man wi' no screws aboot him. (*b*) **I.W.** In a dead calm the wind is said to be 'right-up-an-down,' that is no way at all (Hall.); **I.W.**$^1$

10. Straight, direct; used of place and time.

**Nhb.**$^1$ He hit him reet there. **Cum.** I's gaan reet back, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 52. **Wm.** She sat reet anenst me, Blezard *Sngs.* (1848) 17. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) [**Amer.** I'll be right back, Westcott *David Harum* (1900) xxii.]

11. Thoroughly, completely; thoroughly well; very.

**Abd.** I like Jamie Robertson richt, Greig *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 81. **se.Sc.** Witness what was done Reet far away, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 129. **Edb.** Nor dare they do't, or I'm right far mistane, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 101. **N.I.**$^1$ He's a right wee fellow. **Nhb.** He'd myek a reet good pulpit knocker, Oliver *Local Sngs.* (1824) 9. **Cum.** A reet het day it was, *Lamplugh Club* (1856) 3. **Wm.** He went reet rang in his heed (B.K.). **Yks.** She's right pretty, Dyke *Craiktrees* (1897) 76. **w.Yks.** I wor pickin an end up in a reyt bad warp, *Pudsey Olm.* (1894). **Lan.** Hoo'st don my breeches reyt, Standing *Echoes* (1885) 19. **s.Lan.**$^1$ Theaw't reet wrank. **Chs.**$^3$ I'm reet glad to see you, that I am. **w.Wor.**$^1$ **se.Wor.**$^1$ 'Er's a right good 'ŏŏman; there's no sart o' nonsense about 'er. **Hrf.**$^2$ 'Er's right ill this time. **Suf.** She fared to be roight bad, Gurdon *Memories and Fancies* (1897) 28; **Suf.**$^1$ 'Right well,' 'right hot.'

12. *sb.* In *comb.* **Right-of-way**, a cart path.

**Ess.** There is not only a footpath but a right-of-way round the field (H.H.M.).

13. Phr. (1) *by good right(s*, by right; (2) *if right had got his way*, if right had been done; (3) *in the right on it*, right; (4) *to have a right to*, to be under an obligation to; to have a duty to; (5) *to have right on it*, to be in the right; (6) *at the rights*, in the right way; (7) *rights and lefts*, shoes made with a distinction between the right foot and the left as contrasted with straight shoes; (8) *to be in one's rights*, see (5); (9) *to go to rights*, to go the nearest way; (10) *to rights*, (*a*) thoroughly; (*b*) in order.

(1) **w.Yks.**$^4$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Lin.** (R.E.C.) (2) **w.Som.**$^1$ Neef uun·ee rai·t ud u-gau·t úz wai·, uur wúd·n bee u-saar·d zoa [If only right had got his way, she would not be so ill treated]. (3) **w.Yks.** He wod'nt gooa a stride till he gat his brass an' he was e' t' reet on't (B.K.). (4) **Ir.** Had she and Hannah known of it beforehand? In that case, Francis thought, Hannah 'had a right to ha' tould him,' Barlow *Martin's Company* (1896) 90. **Uls.** He has a right to support her (M.B.-S.). **w.Yks.**$^2$; **w.Yks.**$^4$ I have no right to pay at that toll-bar. **n.Stf.** You've a right to feel that, and not to go about as . . . thoughtless, Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* (1859) I. 108, Cabinet ed. **Not.** He's a right to do something for his own sister (L.C.M.); **Not.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ She has a great right to be a good lass. **Rut.**$^1$ You've a roight to coom in proper toime. **Lei.**$^1$ Oi eent noo roights to be sarved soo. **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ **Hrf.**$^1$; **Hrf.**$^2$ Farmer A. has a right to pay his tax. **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 142. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.**$^1$ I have no right to pay so much. **Suf.** He have a right to maintain his family (C.G.B.). **Ken.**$^1$ **Sur.** He has a right to make it good, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 239. **Dev.** *ib.* 345. (5) **n.Lin.** Mr. Beulah hed raight on it when he tell'd me, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 77. (6) **Sc.** I'll marry you at the rights, if you can find it in your heart to give yourself to an honest fellow, Pitcairn *Assembly* (1766) 28. (7) **s.Lan.**$^1$ (8) **Not.** Well, he can't say owt to him, he was in his rights to do as he did (L.C.M.). (9) **Ken.**$^{12}$ (10, *a*) **Not.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ 'Did the missus blow you up, John?' 'And shay did! To roights an' all!' **Ken.**$^1$ **Som.** I do call we done that to rights, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 161. [**Aus.** We done that job to rights, Boldrewood *Robbery* (1888) II. xvii.] (*b*) **w.Wor.** Heen gotten'm ta roights now, he han, S. Beauchamp *N. Hamilton* (1875) II. 293. **Brks.**$^1$ Our house hev never a-bin to rights zence Meary went awaay.

14. *pl.* Used for *sing.*: right, justice.

**w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Not.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ Yo' een't no roights to be 'ere. **Brks.**$^1$ We shan't never get rights athout us tells 'un zackly how 'tis.

15. *pl.* Stag-hunting term: the points or projections growing from the side of both horns of a stag; see below.

**w.Som.**$^1$ Doubtless this term is derived from the fact that after four years a perfect deer should by right have the bow, bay and tray to which the name 'rights' applies; it does not apply to the 'points on top'.. 'He was killed just above Marsh Bridge early in the afternoon, a good stag with all his rights and two upon top. The other had not. A fine old stag, having four on top on each side, but lacking his bay points,' *Wellington News* (Sept. 29, 1887). **n.Dev.** To be pursuable, or warrantable, a stag . . . must be five years old, and he must bear his 'rights' (that is brow, bay and tray) and two on top, Jefferies *Red Deer* (1884) vii.

**16.** *v.* In phr. (1) *one right to have*, one ought to have; (2) *right thee*, a command to a cow to stand in a convenient position for milking; (3) *to right with a person*, to settle an account with him.

(1) **Ken.** You right to have done it (G.B.); I sed old Simon right to pay, Masters *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 79. (2) **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ Right ye, Right thee. (3) **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**17.** To put in order; to adjust; to repair; *gen.* with *up*.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Rnf.** E'en the parson's horse was frichtit for that fig're; . . But I said I'd see it richtit,—Roun' the ghaist I led the mare, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 42. **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Just reet up this place o' yors. **Dur.**$^{1}$ **Cum.** Efter a terrable scowderin an scufterin they gat oa reetit up, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 86; **Cum.**$^{1}$ **n.Yks.**$^{12}$; **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ Ah'll reet things up a bit. **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ He wants reetin up sadly. **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ Noo, Bessy, reet horse up a bit, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Ah'll see it reighted for yo', *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Oct. 31, 1896). **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ We mun hev them suffs reighted e' th' Craw-Treä cloäs, or it's to noä ewse sawin' noä wheät. **e.An.**$^{1}$ Right up the room, company is coming; **e.An.**$^{2}$ **w.Cy.** (Hall.), **Dor.** (C.W.) **n.Dev.** Hare's darning up of old blonkets and rearting tha peels, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 428.

Hence (1) **Reeted**, *ppl. adj.* in phr. *to get one's legs reeted*, to take exercise; (2) **Reeting-cruck**, *sb.* a crook or pot-hook that can be adjusted to any height; (3) *righting lawn*, *phr.* adjusting the ridges after the wheat is sown.

(1) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ (2) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ (3) **Som.** Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869).

**18.** To smooth down clothes; to prepare linen for ironing; to sort out and fold linen.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ To stretch or fold, in right order, clothes to be mangled or ironed before they are quite dry. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **n.Yks.** How comes thy clathes seay flurr'd? .. Reet um down as ta geayes, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 346-9.

**19.** To comb out and arrange the hair.

**n.Cy.** (Hall.) **n.Yks.**$^{1}$; **n.Yks.**$^{3}$ Tak thy dasher and reet thy hair out (s.v. Dasher). **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$

Hence **Righting-comb**, *sb.* a comb for the hair.

**n.Yks.**$^{1}$ Applied to a pocket-comb simply, or to the comb used by females to their long hair; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$

**20.** To correct a person; to reduce to obedience or good behaviour; to scold, chastise; also with *up*. Cum.$^{1}$, n.Yks.$^{12}$, m.Yks.$^{1}$ Hence **Reeting**, *sb.* a lecture, scolding.

**n.Yks.**$^{2}$ I gav 'em a good reeting.

**21.** *int. Obs.* A call to horses to go to the off side. Der.$^{1}$

**RIGHT**, see **Reach**, *v.*$^{1}$

**RIGHTEN**, *sb.* Cor.$^{3}$ [rai·tən.] An ember.

**RIGHTEN**, *v.* Nhb. Yks. Not. Also in forms **reeten** Nhb.$^{1}$ n.Yks.$^{2}$; **reighten** w.Yks. [rī·tən, rei·tən.] **1.** To set or make right; to put in order; also *fig.* to correct, chastise.

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ 'Reeten the claes.' Hump backs are a' reeten'd, cruick'd legs, tee, are streeten'd, Geddes *Bards of Tyne* (1849) 315. **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ **w.Yks.** Ah'll reighten theh, if teh weeant be quiet, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**$^{2}$; **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ Reighten thee hair, lass. **s.Not.** A've got the chain wrong some'ow, An' a can't righten it (J.P.K.).

Hence **Rightening-comb**, *sb.* a comb for the hair. w.Yks.$^{5}$

**2.** Phr. *to righten with a person*, to settle an account with him.

**w.Yks.** Ah'll reighten wi' yo', some o' thease days, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 19, 1896).

[To rihhtnenn þeȝȝre dede, *Ormulum* (c. 1200) 10361.]

**RIGHTEOUS**, *adj.* Wor. [roi·tʃəs.] Right; in proper condition.

**s.Wor.** I baint justly righteous in my inside, I feels very comical, Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 27.

**RIGHTFUL**, *adv.* and *sb.* War. Dev. **1.** *adv.* Rightly, properly.

**n.War.** Nobody more rightfuller, for they'd make a fine match, Geo. Eliot *S. Marner* (1861) 159, Cabinet ed.

**2.** *sb.* In phr. *one's rightful*, that which is right for one to do.

**Dev.** If a maid iddn't to knaw the difference betwix your rightful and her rightful by then, Zack *On Trial* (1899) 132.

**RIGHTIFY**, *v.* Irel. To put to rights, rectify; to correct.

**s.Ir.** I wondher any one would throw away their time sthrivin' to rightify you, Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 357.

**RIGHTLE**, *v.* n.Cy. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Rut. Bdf. Also in forms **raatle** Lin.; **reetle** n.Cy. Lakel.$^{2}$ Cum.$^{1}$ w.Yks. ne.Lan.$^{1}$; **reightle** m.Yks.$^{1}$ n.Lin.$^{1}$ [rai·tl, rī·tl, rei·tl.] To set in order, put to rights; to repair; to adapt; also used *fig.* and with *up*.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Lakel.**$^{2}$ Let's reetle t'bed up a bit. **Cum.**$^{1}$ **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ Reightle thyself up a bit. **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Not.**$^{2}$ I'll soon rightle you. **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Lin.** Just yah rāatle yon chairs (J.C.W.). **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ I doän't knaw how them foäks duz what reightles the'r hair ivery mornin'. **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ My wife's been helping on her to get things rightled a bit. **Rut.**$^{1}$ I'll take one o' thay old toobs an' rightle it oop for the children's rabbits. **Bdf.** (J.W.B.)

Hence (1) **Rightling**, *sb.* a scolding; (2) **Rightling-comb**, *sb.* a comb for dressing the hair.

(1) **Cum.**$^{1}$ (2) **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 352. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ It's omust all e' long narra' skreeds mix'd up wi' other foäks's an' looks for all th' warld like th' teeth o' a reightlin-coämb. **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ I g'ed her a rightling comb to put her hair straight.

[Cp. OE. *rihtlǣcan*, to rectify (B.T.).]

**RIGHT-LIKE**, *adj.* Sc. Yks. In forms **reet-like** n.Yks.$^{2}$; **richt-like** Bnff.$^{1}$ **1.** Apparently correct. n.Yks.$^{2}$

**2.** According to justice.

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ It's far oot our fae being richt-like, it he sud ha'e gotten a' the siller.

**3.** In good health; *gen.* used negatively. *ib.*

**RIGHTLINGS**, *adv.* Sh.I. Yks. Also written **rightlins** Sh.I.; and in form **reetlings** n.Yks.$^{2}$ By rights; justly speaking; of a certainty.

**Sh.I.** I niver ken rightlins whaar da steed [site] is ta be, *Sh. News* (Mar. 26, 1898). **n.Yks.**$^{2}$

**RIGHTLY**, *adv.* and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Stf. Lin. Oxf. and Dev. Also in forms **reightly** n.Lin.$^{1}$; **reitla** w.Yks.; **richtly** Ir.; **rightlys** Nhb. **1.** *adv.* Certainly, exactly, positively.

**Ayr.** Whether In rhyme or prose . . . Or some hotch-potch that's rightly neither, Burns *J. Lapraik* (Apr. 21, 1785) st. 7. **N.I.**$^{1}$ I know him rightly. **Nhb.** Ah canna rightlys mak' oot, Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 49. **w.Yks.** O near reitla kno'd hah they mannidg'd em, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 3; (J.W.) **s.Stf.** I ca' rightly say, *Collier's Ward*, in *Leisure Hour* (May 1884). **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ I doän't knaw reightly wheäre it is, bud I could soon find it if I was to start lookin'. **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Dev.** I don't rightly knaw as he's called anything, *Eng. Illus. Mag.* (June 1896) 256.

**2.** Thoroughly. **N.I.**$^{1}$ He got rightly frightened.

**3.** In good health.

**n.Ir.** 'Hoo's the mistress comin' on?' 'She's richtly, thank ye,' Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 81; **N.I.**$^{1}$ I'm rightly. **Uls.** Hamilton *Bog* (1896) 92.

**4.** *adj.* Real, genuine.

**s.Stf.** When I'm growed a lady I shall have rightly veils an' parasols an' crinolines (T.P.).

**RIGHTSHIP**, *sb.* Som. Justice; truth; dependence, trustworthiness. Cf. **readship**.

He spoke with firm conviction, as if the rightship of this to any English understanding must be beyond doubt, Raymond *No Soul* (1899) 15. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Nif was any rightship [rai·tshúp] in it, poor vokes widn ha to work s'hard, and they widn be so bad off nother.

**RIGIBUS, RIGIL, RIGLAN(D**, see **Regibus, Ridgel, Riglin(g.**

**RIGLET**, *sb.* Shr.$^{2}$ [ri·glit.] A small channel. Cf. **rigol**.

**RIGLIN**, see **Recklin(g.**

**RIGLIN(G**, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **riglan(d** Sc. (Jam.); **riglen** Bnff. [ri·glin.] A half-castrated animal, a male animal with imperfectly developed organs. Also used *fig.* and *attrib.* Cf. **rig**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **ridgel**.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Bnff.** A riglen, ram, an thirty yowes, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 66. **Abd.** Your father was a riglan, an' your mother was a witch, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 774, 776. **Gall.** They will recoil wi' whulting bump, E'en rigling rallions, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 191, ed. 1876; (A.W.)

**RIGMARIE**, *sb.* Sc. Also written **rigmaree** Gall. [**ri·gmərī.**] **1.** A base coin.

**Sc.** My banes were hard like a stane-dyke. No rig-marie was in my purse, Watson *Coll.* (1706) I. 14 (Jam.). **Lth.** (Jam.) **Rxb.** Wha valued not your college spither A rigmarie, Ruickbie *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 189. **Dmf.** (Jam.) **Gall.** Not worth a rigmaree (J.M.).

**2.** Any frail, thin membrane.

**Gall.** 'The rigmaree o' an ingan,' the thin membrane in the bulb of an onion. An old mason, quarrying stone, detached from a crevice a veil-like web of rootlets and held it up to his apprentice saying, 'Noo, boy, there's a rig-ma-ree' (J.M.).

**3.** A mischievous frolic, tumult, uproar. Gall. (Jam.)

**RIGMAROLE**, *sb.* m.Yks.$^{1}$ [**ri·gmərəul.**] A drunkard.

**RIGMENT**, *sb.* Lin. An arrangement, contrivance, makeshift; anything unsuitable, insufficient, or incomprehensible. See **Rig**, *v.*$^{3}$

**n.Lin.** Used more or less contemptuously. A scaffolding erected before a house which is to be repaired may be called a rigment in a depreciating mood, or the term may be used of a machine the working of which is beyond the comprehension of the person describing it. 'He's gotten a gret big telescoäpe up i' a too'er, sich'na rigment as I niver seed.' 'She was rigg'd oot i' a goon fit fer her gran'doughter, an' what'n a rigment' (M.P.); He's fit to wish he hedn't hampered his-sen wi' this here new rigment, Peacock *Tales* (1890) 63.

**RIGMUTTON**, *sb.* *Obs.* w.Cy. Dev. In *comb.* **Rig-mutton-rumpstall**, a wanton girl. See **Rig**, *v.*$^{2}$

**w.Cy.** Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **n.Dev.** Ay, ay, poor Andra Vursdon wud ha' had a rigmutton rumpstall in tha, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 146.

**RIGOL**, *sb.* Shr.$^{1}$ [**ri·gl.**] A small gutter or water-channel; a surface-drain; also a groove. Cf. **riglet.**

I've made a bit of a rigol to carry the waiter off the posy-knot. Yo'n pertended to dust this room, an' jest look at the dirt i' the rigol round the table.

[Fr. *rigole*, a trench, drain, gutter (Cotgr.).]

**RIG-RUFF**, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. A thick, dead skin covering over a scab or ulcer. (Hall.)

**RIGS**, *sb. pl.* Abd. (Jam.) A boys' game. Cf. **rangiebus, regibus.**

**RIGSBY**, *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* n.Cy. Yks. e.An. A wanton, romping, unmannerly girl; a romping child. Cf. **rig**, *v.*$^{2}$

**n.Cy.** (K.), **N.Cy.**$^{2}$ **Yks.** Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **e.An.**$^{1}$

**RIKE**, *v.* Chs. [**raik.**] To gad about gossiping. Cf. **rake**, *v.*$^{3}$ Hoo's allays rikin', *Sheaf* (1879) I. 335; **Chs.**$^{1}$

Hence **Riker**, *sb.* a gossiping woman. Chs.$^{1}$

**RIKE**, see **Reach**, *v.*$^{1}$

**RIKLINS**, *sb. pl.* S. & Ork.$^{1}$ [**ri·klinz.**] A tattered clout; an old tattered towel. *MS. add.*

**RIK-MA-TIK**, see **Rickmatick.**

**RIL**, *v.* *Obs.* Bdf. To remove anything from its place. Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 142.

**RILE**, *v.* Sc. To entangle, 'ravel.'

**Dmf.** To rile worset, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 352. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 410, ed. 1876.

**RILE, RILEY**, see **Roil**, *v.*$^{12}$, **Riely.**

**RILIN**, *sb.* I.Ma. [**rai·lin.**] In phr. *to give* (*a*) *rilin*(*s*, to cure fish slightly; see below; also used *fig.* for a scolding, beating. See **Roil**, *v.*$^{2}$ **4.**

When the fishermen catch fish they put them in a basket with some coarse salt, and give all a shake, the better to preserve them. This is called 'giving them their rilins.' 'You had better give them herring a rilin before you go on shore.' 'Hi, Tommy, your mother is going to give you your rilings, for playing truant' (S.M.).

**RILL**, *sb.* Dev. Cor. [**ril.**] **1.** A row; a drill.

**Dev.** 'The tatties 'ill ivery wan o'm be spowled. They wuz up in rills, an' now lüke zee tü 'm.' On Monday night potatoes which were up in rills looking healthy and promising were cut down by a severe frost, *W. Morning News* (May 1871); Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

**2.** The sloping part in a pile of road-stone when it is ready to be measured that the earnings of the breaker may be estimated. Cor.$^{3}$

[Cp. Wel. *rhill*, a row, trench, drill (Spurrell).]

**RILLET**, see **Rillock.**

**RILLING**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) Cai.$^{1}$ A shoe made of rough, untanned leather.

**RILLOCK**, *sb.* Yks. Der. Also in form **rillet** n.Yks.$^{2}$ [**ri·lək, -it.**] A small stream; a thread of water.

**n.Yks.**$^{2}$ **Der.** The swollen rillocks had ploughed deep ruts from wall to wall, Gilchrist *Nicholas* (1899) 27; An endless prattling of rillocks that gushed down the hill-side drowned every other sound, *ib. Peakland* (1897) 149.

**RILLY**, *sb.* *Obs.* Suf.$^{1}$ [Not known to our correspondents.] The dado of a room.

**RILLY**, *adj.* Not. [Not known to our other correspondents.] [**ri·li.**] Easily ruled or managed. (L.C.M.)

**RILLYWIG**, *sb.* e.An.$^{2}$ [**ri·liwig.**] An earwig; used also of ascarides.

**RILTS**, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* e.Cy. s.Cy. The fruit of the barberry, *Berberis vulgaris.* Ray (1691); (B. & H.)

**RIM**, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Hrt. e.An. [**rim.**] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Rim-band**, a rope which forms part of a spinning-mule; (2) **-bursin**, a rupture of the abdominal muscles, to which horses and cows are subject; (3) **-burst**, hernia; (4) **-burstenness**, the state of being under a hernia; (5) **— of the belly**, (6) **— of the body**, the peritoneum; (7) **— of the road**, the materials which form a road; see below; (8) **-raxing**, a good feed; a surfeit.

(1) **w.Yks.** (J.H.G.) (2) **s.Sc., n.Cy., Nhb.** (Jam.) **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ (3, 4) **Sc.** (Jam.) (5) **Sc.** The body . . . swells sometimes to such a degree that the peritoneum, or rim of the belly, as it is called by shepherds, gives way, *Essays Highl. Soc.* III. 363 (Jam.). **Ant.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ The rim of the belly is said to be broken when its muscles are lacerated or violently sprained. (6) **e.An.**$^{1}$ (7) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ The rim of a road, the materials which form it, and when these are worn down to the earth, then the rim of the road is said to be cut. (8) **Abd.** Ae gweed rimraxin', sure as ocht We'll hae to tak' the nicht, Williams *Fairmer's Laddies* (1900) st. 7.

**2.** A circular haze.

**Sh.I.** Da drappie in my ee Maks rims aboot da collie [lamp], Stewart *Tales* (1892) 84.

**3.** An edge. Lakel.$^{1}$ **4.** The hoop of a tub or cask; also a child's plaything. w.Yks.$^{2}$, n.Lin.$^{1}$ **5.** The rung of a ladder.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**$^{1}$

**6.** *Obs.* Of a spinning-wheel: the part that was turned round, including the edge, the spokes, and the nave.

**Cum.** I've gotten a wee bit spinning wheel; An' by the whirling rim I've found How the weary, weary warl' gaes round, Blamire *Poet. Wks.* (c. 1794) 191, ed. 1842; **Cum.**$^{14}$

**7.** The membrane enclosing the intestines. N.Cy.$^{1}$, n.Yks.$^{1}$, ne.Lan.$^{1}$, n.Lin. (M.P.) **8.** The shell of a house, building, &c.

**Ir.** Wid nought left save the rims o' four walls, Barlow *Bogland* (1892) 99, ed. 1893.

**9.** *Obs.* The middle of a hay-stack. Hrt. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. 163. **10.** *v.* To shoe a horse. Nrf. (A.G.F.)

**RIM**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Or.I. [**rim.**] A rocky bottom in the sea.

As to rocks, we have three of what we call rims, which are generally occupied by our fishermen as their best fishing grounds. . . . The rim shoals deepen from twenty to forty fathom or upwards, *Statist. Acc.* XIV. 351 (Jam.); **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$

**RIM**, *v.*$^{2}$ Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Brks. Also written **rym** Nhp.$^{1}$ War.$^{3}$ [**rim.**] **1.** To remove; to make room for; to change one's place of abode. Cf. **rime**, *v.*$^{1}$

**Nhp.**$^{1}$ Rym the chair out of the way. Rym them sheep into another field. **War.** Joe Smith has took our house so we shall be rimming amost directly, *Leamington Courier* (Mar. 13, 1897); **War.**$^{234}$ **s.War.**$^{1}$ We be a rimming on Monday. **Wor.** He is still there, if he is not rimed, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Glo.** *Gl.* (1851); **Glo.**$^{1}$, **Brks.** (W.H.Y.)

**2.** Phr. *to rim household*, to remove the furniture from one house to another. War.$^{3}$

[OE. *rȳman*, to make roomy, to clear away, to make room (B.T.).]

**RIME**, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **rhime** n.Cy.; **rhym** I.W.$^{1}$; **ryme** Dur.$^{1}$ e.Yks. [**raim.**] **1.** Hoar-frost; also in *comp.* **Rime-frost.**

**Rxb.** Nae rime this year amang the corn, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 95. **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 352. **n.Cy.** Grose

(1790). **Dur.**$^1$ **Lakel.**$^2$ Ther's a heavy rime. **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 79. **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **nw.Der.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **se.Wor.**$^1$, **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **Glo.**$^2$ **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.* **Brks.**$^1$, **Suf.** (C.T.), **Suf.**$^1$, **Ken.**$^2$

Hence **Rimy**, *adj.* frosty, white with hoar-frost.

**Wm.** The air is rimy (B.K.). **Chs.**$^1$ **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.* **Suf.**$^1$ A rimey morning.

**2.** A fog; a chill, frosty mist; a sea-mist.

**Frf.** This rime is fine for hodding in, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) xxx. **e.An.**$^1$ **Dor.** The raw rimes were not so pernicious as in the hollows, and the frosts were scarcely so severe, Hardy *Wess. Tales* (1888) I. 5.

Hence **Rimey**, *adj.* hazy; almost foggy. I.W.$^{12}$

[1. OE. *hrīm*, hoar-frost (B.T.).]

**RIME**, *v.*$^1$ Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Dor. Also in forms **rahm** n.Yks.; **rimer** Yks. **[raim.]** **1.** To enlarge a bored hole by turning round in it a tool with sharp cutting or scraping edges; also used with *out.* The same word as **Rim**, *v.*$^2$

**Nhb.**$^1$ **n.Yks.** Ah'll rahm a little piece off t'top round t'sahds o't boor'd hooal (I.W.). **w.Yks.** It nobbut wants rimering out a lile bit (W.C.S.).

Hence **Rimer**, *sb.* a tool for enlarging screw-holes, &c.; an implement for clearing the bore of gun-barrels.

**Nhb.**$^1$ **Wm.** Clean it oot wi a rimer (B.K.). **s.Yks.** (W.S.), **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Dor.**$^1$

**2.** With *up*: to heighten; to raise higher by a link or two, as with the shafts of a cart; also *fig.* to increase, mount up.

**e.Yks.**$^1$ **Lin.**$^1$ It's an easy matter to rime up an account. **n.Lin.**$^1$ You see he spent noht, an' he'd a deäl cumin' in; soä it rimed-up fast.

**RIME**, *v.*$^2$ Nhb. Stf. **[raim.]** **1.** To murmur. Nhb.$^1$ Cf. ream, *v.*$^3$ **2.** To taunt. Stf. (T.C.W.)

**RIMER**, *sb.* Nhb. Nrf. **[rai·mə(r.]** **1.** A white frost; also in *comp.* **Rimer-frost.** Cf. **rime**, *sb.*

**Nrf.** I ha' seen her white with a rimer frost, Emerson *Lagoons* (ed. 1896) 53; *ib.* 41, 42.

**2.** A thinly-sprinkled quantity, as a thin layer or patch of coal. Nhb.$^1$

**RIMER, RIMIL**, see **Rime**, *v.*$^1$, **Rumble**, *v.*

**RIMING**, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Yks. Shr. **[rai·min.]** **1.** *ppl. adj.* Drizzling; misty; 'mizzling.' Shr.$^1$ See **Rime**, *sb.* **2.** **2.** *sb.* A sprinkling, thin covering, as of snow. n.Yks.$^2$

**RIMLESS, RIMLET**, see **Rhymeless, Remlet.**

**RIMMED**, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Yks. **[rimd.]** Brimmed.

**Ayr.** A broad-rimmed beaver, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 125. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**RIMMER**, *sb.*$^1$ Cum. **[ri·mər.]** The vat or frame in which curd is set to harden for cheese.

Our cheese has filled the rimmer, Blamire *Poet. Wks.* (c. 1794) 215, ed. 1842; **Cum.**$^4$

**RIMMER**, *sb.*$^2$ Sc. The iron hoop round the upper millstone to prevent the stone breaking in two.

**Bnff.** Sometimes the rimmer itself broke when whirling rapidly. A man was killed by being so hit by a rimmer at Milton of Deskford (W.A.C.). **Kcd.** Wi' his happer clapper, merry rimmer, Ance the water's on, He hauds the milly working For meal to be a scone, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 145.

**RIMMIK**, *sb.* Sh.I. **[ri·mik.]** Noisy, good-natured mirth, boisterous glee; *fig.* a short spell of blustering weather.

I dōna laek da wadder-head. He's makin for a rimmik about da hellie (J.S.); He's comin' a rimmik o' a shooer, boys. Lat's lay wis inunder da boat an' krug, *Sh. News* (Dec. 24, 1898).

**RIMPIN**, *sb.* *Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) A lean cow; an ugly old woman.

**RIMPLE**, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. e.An. and Amer. **[ri·mpl.]** **1.** *v.* To crease, crumple. e.Yks.$^1$ Hence **Rimpled**, *ppl. adj.* puckered, rumpled.

**Ess.** *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**$^1$ [**Amer.** A heavy rimpled mass of lemon-colored hair, *Cent. Mag.* (Mar. 1885) 681.]

**2.** *sb.* A wrinkle. e.An.$^1$ **3.** A ripple on water; also the sound produced by a ripple. e.Yks.$^1$

[1. Rymplyd, *rugatus* (*Prompt.*). Du. *rimpelen*, to wrinckle or folde (Hexham). 2. Rympyl, or rymple, *ruga* (*Prompt.*).]

**RIMRACE**, *sb.* m.Yks.$^1$ **[ri·mriəs.]** A very small seam of ore, about half an inch in thickness.

**RIM-RAM**, *adv.* Lth. (Jam.) In a state of disorder.

**RIMSEY**, *adj.* Yks. **[ri·mzi.]** Lascivious.

**w.Yks.** The Rimsey Old Man, Mather *Sngs. Sheffield* (1862) *Sng.* 55.

**RIMY**, see **Reamy.**

**RIN**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Lan. Also Shr. Som. Dev. and Amer. Also written **rhin** Wxf.$^1$; **rinn** Sc. (Jam.); **ryn** Nhb.$^1$; and in form **ren** Sc. Wm. ne.Lan.$^1$ Som. Dev.; *pret.* **rin** Amer.; *pp.* **rin** Rxb. **[rin.]** **1.** *v.* To run. Cf. **run.**

**Sc.** Rin for it, Ratcliffe—the road's clear, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) vii. **ne.Sc.** Reddicy Roddichy rins on the dyke, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 81. **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** I gart 'er rin roun', Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) i. **Per.** Rin fast and rin farrer, he hauds by your side, Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 49. **w.Sc.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** Turn tail and rin awa, Burns *Laddies by the Nith* (1789) st. 1. **Lth.** Nae mair thy rosy lauchin' weans 'll rin aboot thy knee, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 46. **Rxb.** Not that she'd ever hae rin the length of this, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 129. **Dmf.** The black ane needna rin, Shennan *Tales* (1831) 44. **Wxf.**$^1$ **Nhb.** Ay, rin, Hugh Fenwick, rin! Deeth's ahint ye for sure, Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 119. **Cum.** The lasses laugh an' rin, Burn *Poems* (1885) 282. **Wm.** Than wez shown a Kemp-woo hat—'Twas ta ren for, Blezard *Sngs.* (1848) 41; Rinnan yan efter änudthre, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) 1. **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **w.Som.**$^1$ **Dev.** Now to the tavern renned 'Squire Rolle, Pindar *Royal Visit* (1795) pt. ii. st. 9. **n.Dev.** Away Dick rin'th, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 37. [**Amer.** I rin past her to get out o' Gar'ner's way, *Gent. Mag.* (Apr. 1882) 893.]

Hence (1) **Rinnan-Bill**, *sb.* a furious or mad bull; (2) **Rinner**, *sb.* (*a*) a runner; a frequenter; (*b*) a clue of yarn; (*c*) a round towel; cf. **runner, 8**; (3) **Rinning-knot**, (4) **-mink**, (5) **-noose**, *sb.* a slip-knot; (6) **Rinnins**, *sb. pl.* the drift of a remark; the main lines of anything.

(1) **w.Sc.** (Jam.) (2, *a*) **ne.Lan.**$^1$ (*b*) **S. & Ork.**$^1$ (*c*) **Dev.** Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). (3) **Sc.** (Jam.) (4) **Bnff.**$^1$ (5) **Ayr.** Nought save a rope with renning noose, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 28. (6) **Abd.** Isna that aboot the rinnins o' fat the mannie Caul's? Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii; It's weel to keep the rinnins o' the like o' that i' yer min', for my memory's nae sae gweed as it was ance, *ib. Ain Flk.* (1882) 203.

**2.** *Comb.* with *adv.* and *prep.*: (1) **to rin about**, to wander about, to go from place to place; (2) — **ahin**, (*a*) to run behind or at one's heels; to follow closely; (*b*) to fall into debt; (3) — **at**, to attack; to fall upon a person; (4) — **down with**, to pour milk down the throat of a young animal fed by hand; (5) — **on**, to push; to butt as a furious bull; (6) — **oure**, (*a*) to continue; to go on without interruption; (*b*) to overflow; to boil over; (7) — **out**, not to contain, esp. of liquids; to leak; to allow to escape; (8) — **up**, to fill, pour into.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) (2, 3) **Cld.** (*ib.*) (4) **Sh.I.** Com' an' pick apo' da kirn fil I see if I can rin doon wi' yon fraik o' a grice, *Sh. News* (May 13, 1899); He bliss me as doo's be tristy afore I rin doon wi dee agen, *ib.*; (J.S.) (5) **Cld.** (Jam.) (6, *a*) **Sc.** (*ib.*) (*b*) **w.Sc.** (*ib.*) (7) **Sc.** (*ib.*) (8) **Sh.I.** Takin' da gless an' rinnin' him [it] up ta Sibbie, *Sh. News* (Jan. 29, 1898).

**3.** *Comb.* (1) **Rin-aboot**, (*a*) a vagabond; (*b*) running about, scampering; (2) **-awa**, (*a*) runaway; (*b*) the ring-finger; (3) **-em-o'er**, a game; see below; (4) **-rig**, a wile, stratagem; a deep-laid scheme; (5) **-shackle**, a shackle which runs on the chain with which a cow is bound in the byre; (6) **-the-country**, a fugitive who has fled the country for his misdeeds; (7) **-there-out** or **-the-rout**, a homeless vagabond; a person who travels much about the country; also used *attrib.*; (8) **-wall**, a partition, a wall that divides a house from one side to the other.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** Some handy rinabout had emptied the laird's hen-bawks, *Blackw. Mag.* (May 1820) 163 (Jam.). (*b*) **Ayr.** A wee crood o' steerin', heart-breakin', fat, rin-aboot rattlin things, Aitken *Lays* (1883) 45. (2, *a*) **Frf.** The twa young folks had made a rin-awa match, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 31, ed. 1889. (*b*) **Ags.** Used in nursery rhymes (Jam., s.v. Pirliewinkie). (3) **Rxb.** One stands in the middle of a street, road, or lane, while others run across it, within a certain distance from the person so placed, and whose business it is to catch one in passing, when he is relieved, and the captive takes his place (Jam.). (4) **Ayr.** (*ib.*) (5) **Fif.** (*ib.*) (6) **Rxb.** (*ib.*) (7) **Sc.** The ne'er be in me, sir, it I think you're safe among thae Highland rintherouts, Scott *Waverley* (1814) lviii. **Abd.** Ye maun hae little to say to sic rintherout laddies, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* (1879) i. **Per.** Through a' the kintra round about He was weel kent for Rin-the-rout, Stewart *Character* (1857) 37. (8) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Kcd.** A rin' wa' sep'rate them frae ither, Burness *Garron Ha'* (c. 1820) l. 398.

**4.** Phr. (1) *to rin a spate*, of water: to be in flood; (2) —*in one's head*, (*a*) to produce a slight degree of intoxication; to render dizzy; (*b*) to awake indistinct recollections; (3) —*one down*, to depreciate one's character; (4) —*stockings*, to darn them in the heels with thread of their own quality, in order to strengthen them; (5) —*the country*, to fly the country; (6) —*the cutter*, to evade the revenue cutter; to smuggle; (7) —*the heart*, to 'cast the heart' (q.v.) as an antidote against sickness; (8) —*the rig*, to play a trick, to frolic, run wild; cf. **rig**, *v.*$^2$ **8**; (9) —*the ring*, to run in a ring; (10) —*the shore*, to patrol the shores on the look out for wreckage, &c.; (11) —*upon one*, to drip on one; (12) *to be arinned out*, to be a bankrupt.

(1) **Bwk.** Let Whitadder rin a spate, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 14. (2, *a*) **Sc.** I darna tak that wine in the forenoon, it wad rin in my head (Jam.). (*b*) (*ib.*) (3) **Cai.**$^1$ (4) **Sc.** (Jam.) (5) **w.Sc.** (*ib.*) (6) **Sc.** The term is also used to express bringing drink into a workshop, or to servants, without the knowledge of the employer: the one who does so is said to 'rin the cutter' (*ib.*). (7) **Sh.I.** 'Castin' or rinnin' da heart' and 'tiggin' da nine women's maet' were the chief applications for these complaints, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 156. (8) **Sc.** Sandy Tamson's Sunday wig left the house to rin the rig, *Heather Jock.* **Dmb.** He'll rin her a fine rig yet, I'm thinkin', Strang *Lass of Lennox* (1899) 109. **Lnk.** If we dinna rin the riggie 'Twill e'en be odd, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 57. (9) **Cum.** To rin the mystic ring, Gilpin *Ballads* (1874) 188. (10) **Gall.** There are many who make a practice indeed of 'rinning the shores' of the south of Scotland, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 456, ed. 1876. (11) **Sh.I.** Will doo tak' my skin cot apo' dee, Sibbie? Da piltiks 'ill rin apo' dee, *Sh. News* (June 30, 1900). (12) **Dev.**$^3$

**5.** Of liquid: to flow.

**w.Sc.** Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 93. **Fif.** Mak' my bluid rin cauld, McLaren *Tibbie* (1894) 107. **Ayr.** The water rins o'er the heugh, Burns *Summer's a Pleasant Time*, st. 1. **e.Lth.** Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 186. **Dmf.** Where the burnie rins shill, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 32. **Nhb.** Jed's waters rin clear, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 162. **Shr.**$^2$ If the yale woll but rin, it'll do. **Dor.**$^1$ Two tears rinn'd down Ānt's face, 117. **w.Som.**$^1$ The water rinth away to waste.

Hence **Rinner**, *sb.* a stream; a little brook.

**Sc.** Ther is ane rivir whase rinners sall mak gladsume the citie o' God, Riddell *Ps.* (1857) xlvi. 4. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**6.** To suppurate, as in a running sore; of the eyes: to water.

**Cld.** (Jam.) **Lnk.** Made mony an e'e to rin, An' mony a heart sab sair, Lemon *St. Mungo* (1844) 51. **Gall.** Should my e'en whiles rin wi' reek, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 353, ed. 1876.

Hence (1) **Rinnin-darn**, *sb.* a disease in cows in which they are severely affected with a flux. n.Sc. (Jam.); (2) **Rinning**, *sb.* a running sore, an ulcer; also the flowing of matter from a wound. w.Sc. (*ib.*) Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824); (3) **Rinnings**, *sb. pl.* scrofula. Sc. (Jam.)

**7.** Of a road: to be covered with liquid mud.

**nw.Abd.** The road's rinnin noo, leyk mortar thick, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 49.

**8.** To curdle. Sc. (Jam.) **9.** *sb.* A run; also the act of running.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Ralph meantime from the door comes with a rin, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 97, ed. 1812. **Wm.** A's varra sartan if oor aald teeap wed tak a reet good rin at em, heed brek t'woes wi his heead, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. i. 2. **Som.** We'll count On the same good ren to-morrer, Dixon *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1846) 218, ed. 1857.

**10.** A small stream; a ford where the water is shallow and ripples as it flows; a flow of water.

**Per.** They used to lie and feed in the rin o' the water, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 141. **Fif.** (Jam.), **Nhb.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ I can't abear no such rin, to the back door.

**11.** *Comb.* **Rin of water**, a waterfall, a stream. Sc. (Jam.)

[1. OE. *rinnan*, to run (B.T.).]

**RIN, RINAGATE, RINCEFADA**, see **Rind**, *v.*$^2$, **Runagate, Rinka.**

**RINCH**, *v.* Yks. Not. Also written **rinsh** Not. [rinʃ.] To rinse. Cf. **rench.**

**w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**$^2$ **s.Not.** Yer mun rinsh 'em well i' coad watter (J.P.K.).

[*Perluo, perpurgo*, to rinche faire and cleane, Duncan *Etym.* (1595); And like a glasse Did breake ith' wrenching, Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 167 (First folio).]

**RINCH**, see **Ranch**, *sb.*$^2$

**RIND**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Wor. Oxf. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Dor. Som. Cor. Also written **rhind** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Wor.; **rynd** S. & Ork.$^1$; and in forms **rine** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) n.Cy. w.Yks.$^1$ Lei.$^1$ Nhp.$^1$ Sus. I.W.$^{12}$ Dor. w.Som.$^1$; **ryne** Dor. [raind, Sc. and n.Cy. rind; rain.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Rind-bird**, the wryneck, *Jynx torquilla*; (2) **-tabberer**, the green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis.*

(1) **Sus.** The wryneck, which sings during the season of rinding in spring (S.P.H.). (2) **Lei.**$^1$ [Johns *Birds* (1862).]

**2.** The skin of an orange. n.Yks.$^2$

**3.** The bark of a tree.

**w.Yks.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$ **Wor.** Ropes made of the rhind of wych-hazle, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 359. **Oxf.**$^1$ **Hmp.**$^1$ They poles 'll do for rafters wi' the rind on. **I.W.**$^1$ **Dor.** Bore thorns wi' rind o' sheeny black, Barnes *Poems* (ed. 1869–70) 12; True love's the ivy that do twine Unwith'rèn roun' his mossy rine, *ib.* (ed. 1879) 95. **w.Som.**$^1$ **e.Cor.** 'Tis only rind; 'tis not a log (G.H.). [**Nfld.** *Trans. Amer. Flk-Lore Soc.* (1894).]

**4.** A piece cut off a board. Abd. (G.W.) **5.** The skin; the thin membrane under the skin.

**n.Cy.** Holloway. **n.Yks.**$^1$ The inner or true skin in opposition to the cuticle or scarf-skin. 'He's getten his rind rovven;' of a person who had had a bad superficial laceration. **w.Yks.**$^1$, **Lin.** (Hall.) **I.W.**$^2$ I het my leg agen that skote . . . and I zee it took a bit o' the rine off.

**6.** List or selvedge; also a wrapping of list.

**Sc.** When the list or selvage is narrow, it is generally called a rind or rine. The rhind or rind is a term in golfing applied to the wrapping of selvage on the handle of a club under the leather, which is put on in order to thicken the grip of the club (Jam. *Suppl.*).

Hence **Rind-shoon**, *sb. pl.* shoes whose uppers are made of cloth woven or plaited out of list. *ib.* **7.** A long strip of cloth, &c. S. & Ork.$^1$ **8.** *v.* To strip the rind off a tree. Cf. **rain**, *v.*$^2$

**w.Som.**$^1$ The cows 've a-rin'd they there apple trees, eens idn no rine a-lef' 'pon some o'm. [**Nfld.** *Trans. Amer. Flk-Lore Soc.* (1894).]

**9.** With *off*: to strip off one's clothes.

**I.W.**$^1$ Rine-off and fight un; **I.W.**$^2$ Wold Dick talked about rinen off and clouten on 'em.

**10.** *Obs.* To beat. Dor. (W.C. c. 1750).

**RIND**, *sb.*$^2$ and *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Also written **rhynd** Sc.; **rynd** Sc. (Jam.); and in forms **rhyne** Gall.; **rine** Dmf. N.Cy.$^1$ [rain(d.] **1.** *sb.* Hoar-frost. See **Rime**, *sb.*, **Frost-rind**, s.v. **Frost, 2** (7).

**Sc.** Mackay. **Lth., Bwk.** (Jam.) **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 352. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.** 'Mang the lang grass . . . The rind clings white and pearly, *Last o' the Season*, in *N'castle Fishers' Garl.* (1864) 299; **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$ **e.Dur.**$^1$ There's a heavy (or, thick) rind on. **n.Yks.**$^2$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ [*Bruiné*, hoary, as a thing that's covered with a misty ryne (Cotgr.).]

Hence **Rindy**, *adj.* covered with frost.

**n.Yks.**$^2$ T'land's all rindy.

**2.** *adj.* Frozen to death. n.Cy. (Hall.)

[With rindy, *adj.* compare 'hrinde bearwas' in the MS. of Bēowulf, l. 1363; where edd. have *hrīmge*, i.e. covered with hoar-frost.]

**RIND**, *v.*$^2$ Sc. n.Cy. Dur. Yks. Lin. Also Dev. Also written **rhynde** Fif.; **rynd** w.Yks.$^1$; and in forms **rend** e.Dur.$^1$ e.Yks.; **rin** Sc. (Jam.) n.Cy. Dev.$^3$; **rinn** w.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) [raind, rin(d.] **1.** To melt; to liquefy any fat substance by the heat of the fire; also used with *down*. Cf. **render**, *v.* **2.**

**Sc.** To rind butter, to rind tallow (Jam.). **Cai.**$^1$, **w.Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **e.Fif.** What's brocht ye sae early oor gait this wet mornin? like to rhynde the very creesh aff my banes! Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xvi. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**$^1$ **e.Dur.**$^1$ I rended the lard out of a pig. **e.Yks.** You are first to rende or melte your tallowe in a panne, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 30. **w.Yks.**$^1$, **Lin.** (Hall.), **Dev.**$^3$

Hence (1) **Rinded,** *ppl. adj.* melted; (2) **Rinner,** *sb.* butter melted with tar for sheep-smearing.

(1) **Sc.** Keep rinded butter in charter chests, Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (ed. 1796) I. 1504. **Sh.I.** Baiki'n bere burstin brünnies wi rindid saem i' Yüle moarnin, *Sh. News* (Jan. 14, 1899). (2) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**2.** To distil whisky. Bnff.$^1$, w.Sc. (Jam.)

**RINDEL,** *sb.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A sieve for corn. (Hall.)

**RINDER,** *sb.* and *v.* Cum. Yks. Also in form **ryner** Cum.$^4$ [rai·ndə(r.] **1.** *sb.* A tapering augur; a tool used for bevelling the sides of a round hole. Cum.$^1$, w.Yks.$^{24}$ Cf. **rime,** *v.*$^1$ **2.** *v.* To counter-sink; to let in the head of a screw. w.Yks.$^2$

**RINDER,** see **Render,** *v.*

**RINDING-BIRD,** *sb.* Sus. The wryneck, *Jynx torquilla.* See **Rind-bird,** s.v. **Rind,** *sb.*$^1$ **1** (1).

It is known as the Rinding Bird, so called from its appearance in the spring being supposed to indicate the proper time for felling the oak trees and removing the bark or rind from the trunks and branches, Smith *Birds* (1887) 257; Knox *Ornithol. Rambles* (1849) 215.

**RINDLE,** *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Shr. Also written **rindel** nw.Der.$^1$ Shr.$^1$; and in form **rinnal** Sc. [ri·n(d)l.] **1.** *sb.* A small stream or brook; a rivulet. Also used *fig.* Cf. **runnel.**

**Sc.** Girt rinnals o' water rin down mine eyne, Riddell *Ps.* (1857) cxix. 136. **Lan.** A rindle o' wetur, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 17; Sweat running down i' greight rindles, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 284; **Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$, **Stf.** (K.), **Stf.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^1$

**2.** *v.* To trickle, flow gently.

**Gall.** Now standing stagnant in pools, now rindling clear over slaty stones, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xliv. **s.Lan.**$^1$

Hence **Rindling,** *ppl. adj.* trickling.

**Lan.** The rindlin weet wur shinin, Waugh *Sngs.* (ed. 1871) 35; Deep cloughs with 'rindling brooks,' *Sat. Review* (1890) LXIX. 572, col. 2. **s.Lan.**$^1$

[1. Cp. OE. *rynel*, a stream (B.T.).]

**RINDLES,** *sb.* Lei. Shr. Also written **rindlass** Shr.$^2$; **rindless** Shr.$^1$; and in form **rindle** Lei. [ri·ndlis.] Rennet.

**Lei.** Ray (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.); **Lei.**$^1$ The chaze tas'es o' the rindles. **Shr.**$^1$ 'This rindlis dunna come well; I mus' remember to tell Rowson to send us the maw from our own cauf, then we sha'n be sure on it comin'.' It is believed that the rindless obtained from a calf whose 'nursing mother' grazes the pasture common to the dairy-stock will have a special effect on the milk of the dairy, causing it to coagulate—or 'come,' as it is termed—with almost absolute certainty; **Shr.**$^2$

[Renlys, or rendlys, for mylke, *co-agulum* (*Prompt.*).]

**RINDLET,** *sb.* Yks. Lan. [ri·ndlit.] A rivulet. See **Rindle.**

**w.Yks.** Run, little rindlet, run to the sea (D.L.). **Lan.** It's as bonny a rindlet as we con show, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 47.

**RIN(E,** *sb. Obs.* e.An. Brine. e.An.$^1$ Nrf. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

**RINE,** *v. Obs.* or *obsol.* n.Cy. Chs. Nhp. To touch.

**n.Cy.** Bailey (1721); **N.Cy.**$^2$ **Chs.** *Gough MS.*

Hence **Riner,** *sb., obs.,* a 'toucher' at the game of quoits; see below.

**Chs.** Spoken particularly in **Chs.** of the Jack and Bowl when they kiss or touch (K.); **Chs.**$^1$; **Chs.**$^2$ Used when the quoit touches the peg. A whaver is when it rests upon the peg, and hangs over, winning the cast. 'To shed riners with a whaver' is to surpass anything skilful by something still more so; **Chs.**$^3$ **Nhp.**$^1$ That's a river.

[OE. *hrīnan*, to touch (B.T.).]

**RINE, RINEGATE,** see **Rean, Rind,** *sb.*$^{12}$, **Runagate.**

**RING,** *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **reng** Som. [riŋ.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Ring-and-taw,** a game of marbles; (2) **-beetle,** a large wooden hammer with iron bands; (3) **-by-ring,** a game; see below; (4) **-clog,** a shoe with a wooden sole bound round the edges with a hoop-iron; (5) **-crib,** a coal-mining term: a crib or section of tubbing in a shaft arranged with an open top to collect falling water; (6) **-cutter,** an implement used by curlers for marking the rings; (7) **-dove,** a children's game [not known to our correspondents]; (8) **-fence,** a fence which encloses the whole of a farm; in phr. *to be in ring-fence*, of a farm or estate: to lie altogether unintersected by other property; (9) **-fenced,** surrounded by a fence; (10) **-finger,** the early purple orchis, *Orchis maculata*; (11) **-knot,** the knot at the end of a piece of sewing-cotton; (12) **-man,** the third or ring finger; (13) **-net,** a long salmon-net without any 'bosom'; see below; (14) **-shaken,** of diseased timber: having the appearance of having been struck by lightning; (15) **-stake,** (*a*) the stake to which cows in the 'shippon' are tied; (*b*) in phr. *to like the boose but not the ring-stake*, to marry for money and then to be discontented with one's lot; (16) **-tails,** small remnants of anything; confused odds and ends; also used of arrears of rent; (17) **-taw,** see (1); (18) **-tethered,** (*a*) of an animal: having a ring through the snout by way of restraint; (*b*) married; (19) **-top,** a boys' top game; (20) **-wall,** a wall that encloses a farm; (21) **-widdy,** an iron ring on a stake to which the cow-chain is attached.

(1) **Cum.** (M.P.) (2) **Hrf.**$^2$ (3) **Sur.** Here we go round by ring, by ring, As ladies do in Yorkshire; A curtsey here, a curtsey there, A curtsey to the ground, sir, *Flk-Lore Rec.* V. 86, in Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 111; Evidently a similar game to 'Ring-a-Ring o' Roses,' Gomme *ib.* (4) **ne.Lan.**$^1$ (5) **Nhb.**$^1$ (6) **Sc.** The rinks are next steppit, the ring cutter grippit, And fair bonnie circles are drawn roon the tee, *Caledonian Curling Club Ann.* (1868) 275. (7) **Cor.** She did not know their games . . . 'The Ringdove,' or 'The Robber Knight,' Baring-Gould *Curgenven* (1893) xii. (8) **Lth.** (Jam.), **w.Yks.**$^2$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$ **War.**$^3$ 'An attractive property in a ring-fence' is a frequent announcement in the advertising sheets. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (9) **Lth.** Every farmer should be . . . ring-fenced, that is, separated from his neighbours by a general enclosure, *Agric. Surv.* 272 (Jam.). **Wm., Yks.** The large allotments of great proprietors remained scarcely effectually ring-fenced, Marshall *Review* (1808) I. 356. (10) **Bck.** *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 242. **s.Bck.** (B. & H.) (11) **Dur.** Use double thread, 'n' nut ferget te put in a good ring-knot ed end, Egglestone *Betty Podkin's Lett.* (1877) 7. (12) **Cum.**$^1$ (13) **Nhb.**$^1$ It is fixed by a stone or anchor at the one extremity in the river to a post or ring on the shore. (14) **n.Yks.**$^4$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ The sweet chestnut is most often thus affected. (15, *a*) **Chs.**$^{13}$, **s.Chs.**$^1$ (*b*) **Chs.**$^3$ (16) **Rxb.** The confused odds and ends in the winding up of a multifarious concern (Jam.); In relation to drink, it is said, 'Tak aff your ring-tails, and brew again' (*ib.*). (17) **e.Yks.**$^1$ A boy's game, in which two boys place an equal number of marbles in the form of a circle, which are then shot at alternately with a marble called a taw, each boy pocketing the marbles he hits. **w.Yks.** Let lads be lads, say I, and hurrah for ringtaw, and 'owd Caarley' and 'fooit an' t'hauf' and 'French and English,' Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 109; **w.Yks.**$^2$, **Nhp.**$^1$ **War.**$^3$ Ring-taw is played by marking a large outer ring around the small ring in which the marbles to be played for are placed. Shooting at the latter from the outer ring, if a marble is struck the player may shoot again, so long as he keeps his taw from resting in the centre ring, until the marble first struck, or a nearer one, has been shot out of the larger ring. He then proceeds to shoot at the next nearest marble until he misses, when his taw becomes one of the marbles that may be shot at by the succeeding player. As in billiards, the skill of the game therefore lies in leaving your taw in a good position for your next shot, or in a position of safety as against other players. **Lon.** I've noticed them, too, playing at ring-taw, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 134, ed. 1861. (18 *a*, *b*) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (19) **w.Yks.** Ah remember laikin' at long-taw an' ring-top wi' yo' when we wor lads, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1893) 44, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 19, 1896). (20) **Wm.** (B.K.) (21) **Wm.** *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 4.

**2.** *Comb.* in names of birds: (1) **Ring-blackbird,** the ring-ouzel, *Turdus torquatus*; (2) **-dove** or **-dow,** the wood-pigeon, *Columba palumbas*; (3) **-fowl,** the reed-bunting, *Emberiza schoeniclus*; (4) **-necked loon,** the great northern diver, *Colymbus glacialis*; (5) **-tail,** the hen-harrier, *Circus cyaneus*, esp. the female bird.

(1) **Nhb.**$^1$ (2) **Nrf.** The old ring-dows soon left—they was only arter the corn lying on the land and the peas and beans, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 19. **Suf.**$^1$, **Ess.** (H.H.M.) (3) **Abd.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 71. (4) **e.Lth.**, **Crk.** *ib.* 213. (5) **e.Lth.** *ib.* 132. **Gall.** He hates the 'Blue Gled,' and also the brown female, which he calls the 'Ringtail,' Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 422. **Cum.**$^4$ He last night brought me the cock bird of the Ring Tail, Macpherson *Fauna* (1892) 203. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 46. **Sur.** A flight of harriers, male and female,—or, as the woodlanders term them, blue hawk and ringtail, Son of Marshes *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 53.

**3.** Phr. (1) *a) ring a ring of roses*, a children s game; see below; in *gen.* use; (2) *fresh from the ring*, of a woman: newly married; (3) *ringie, ringie, Red Belt*, a game; see below; (4) *rings around one*, as much as one likes; (5) *to have a ring round*, to beat about the bush, not to go straight to the point.

(1) [A ring is formed by the children joining hands. They all dance round, singing the lines. At the word 'Hasher' or 'Atcha' they all raise their hands up and down, and at 'all fall down' they sit suddenly down on the ground... The imitation of sneezing is common to all, Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 110.] **Dur.** Gomme *ib.* 109. **w.Yks.** Played more especially in Wilsden by girls. Forming a ring, they begin to gyrate, at the same time singing these words:—'Ring-a-ring o' rosies, A bottleful o' posies, Ashum! ashum! ashum!' ad lib. At each 'ashum,' the players jump upwards and throw their heads forward in imitation of one sneezing, and so the singing and concomitant action of the last line (or word) continue till one or more fall down through sheer exhaustion, when they will make a fresh start. When saying 'ashum,' the ring does not gyrate; the players come to a standstill at the word 'posies' in preparation for the jumping. Usually only very small children play this game, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 19, 1896); **w.Yks.**$^2$ **Lan.** They pause and curtsey deeply, Gomme *ib.* 110. **Crn.**, **Stf.** *ib.* **Not.** They say 'Hashem! Hashem!' and shake their heads, *ib.* **Lin.** *ib.* 108. **Shr.** A ring, moving round, till the last line, when they stand and imitate sneezing. Chorus: 'A ring, a ring o' roses, A pocketfull o' posies; One for Jack and one for Jim and one for little Moses! A-tisha! a-tisha! a-tisha!' At Edgmond... the last line runs, 'A curchey in, and a curchey out, and a curchey all together,' curtseying accordingly, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883–6) 511–2. **Nrf.** Gomme *ib.* 110. **Ess.** *ib.* 109. **Wil.** *ib.* 108. **Cor.** *ib.* 109; (M.A.C.) [A ring, a ring of rosies, A pocketful of posies, Asha! asha! We all tumble down (A.B.C.).] (2) **Som.** Hev one [a wife] fresh from the reng, and tha zweeter she es the better, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 6. (3) **Abd.** Take a small splint of wood, kindle it, and when it is burning turn it rapidly round in a circle, repeating the words—'Ringie, Ringie, Red Belt rides with the king, Nae a penny in 's purse t' buy a gold ring. Bow-ow-ow, fat dog art thou, Tam Tinker's dog, bow-ow-ow,' Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 111. (4) **Ir.** Where you can sleep rings around you, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1881) 97. (5) **Nrf.** He had a little ring round and say, 'Well bor, I aint made up my mind,' Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 197; (P.H.E.)

**4.** The remains of a prehistoric circular fort or entrenchment; a circular parterre.

**sw.Sc.**, **s.Sc.** (Jam.) **Lnk.** There are in this parish [Culter] four encampments, all of a circular figure, called rings by the common people, *Statist. Acc.* VI. 78 (*ib.*). **Edb.** On the hill above the Scrogwood, is one of those Rings, consisting of a ditch and earthen rampart, for the protection of cattle and other property, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 203, ed. 1815. **Bwk.** There are many Pictish and Scotch encampments... All of them are of a round or oval figure, and are called rings by the common people, *Statist. Acc.* I. 77 (Jam.). **Nhb.**$^1$, **Lin.** (Hall.)

**5.** A circular drive or walk. n.Lin.$^1$ **6.** A game of marbles; also in form **Ringy**.

**n.Sc.** Denominated from their drawing a ring or circle, in which the marbles are placed (Jam.). **Abd.** Hie, first wi' ye, you, at the 'bools' or the 'ring.' A ring then is made, an' oor 'lakes' are put in, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 76. **Per.** The best o' them a' was a game at the bools, The 'mug' or the ring, Edwards *Strathearn Lyrics* (1889) 34. **Fif.** The momentary slackening of a knuckle at 'ringy,' Meldrum *Grey Mantle* (1896) 190. **Rnf.** 'Ringie,' 'Scorie,' weel he plays—He's a dab to win, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 92. **Ayr.** Laing *Poems* (1894) 11. **Lth.** 'The bools' was entirely a boys' game, from the Ring, Winnie, or Funny... to 'Stappie,' 'The Shore,' and other varieties, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 33. **Crk.**, **Ker.** Played with marbles and buttons. A ring is marked out on a level, hard place, and every boy puts down a button. The buttons are lightly struck in the centre of the ring, and all play their marbles to the buttons. The nearest to them play first. The line from which they play is generally eight feet away... Any put out are kept by the boy putting them out, and if a boy strikes a button, or buttons, out, he can play on until he misses, Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 114. **w.Yks.** (J.H.T.), **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^2$, **Brks.**$^1$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

**7.** A game played at Easter; see below.

**Lan.** The Easter game of the Ring... prevails at Padiham... on the Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday in Easter week; when young people having formed themselves into a ring, tap each other repeatedly with a stick... The game of Easter ring with taps of the hand, or the dropping of a handkerchief at the foot, the writer has seen played at Easter and at Whitsuntide in many villages and hamlets round Manchester, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 234.

**8.** *Obs.* A woollen-trade term: a bone ring about two inches in diameter through which the wool was drawn by hand into an equable sliver. w.Yks. (E.W.) **9.** A mark on a cow's horns by which her age may be known.

**e.Lth.** Frae ilka horn risps aff the rings To ca' her young, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 113.

**10.** A circular spout or crib in the shaft of a coal-pit to collect the waste water.

**N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb.**, **Dur.** It may be made either of oak or metal, with a channel on its top side; the side of the pit, for a foot or two up above the crib, being bevelled or cut away to the back part of the channel, so as to allow the water to drain into it; the water is then boxed away from the ring down the pit to the standage, or elsewhere if required, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

**11.** *Obs.* The meal which in course of grinding falls round the millstone, between it and the surrounding wooden case; also in *comp.* **Ring-corn**, **-malt**, &c.

**Sc.** By decreet Arbitral, 1 firlot of corn and 1 firlot of malt, as ring-corn and ring-malt out of each plough, *Proof concerning Mill of Inveramsy* (1814) 1 (Jam.). **Lth.** (Jam.)

**12.** A row of feathers fastened at equal distances on a line of string, placed across the open ridings in a forest, to keep the deer within bounds.

**Nhp.**$^1$ This forestial and incongruous term is limited to Whittlebury Forest, and does not even extend to the forest of Rockingham.

**13.** *Obs.* A thin partition of stone found dividing layers of sand. **Nhp.**$^2$ Morton *Nat. Hist.* (1712) 129.

**14.** A row. Ken.$^1$ **15.** The hoop of iron bound round the edges of a pair of clogs. ne.Lan.$^1$ **16.** *pl.* A woman's pattens, so called from the iron rings by which they are supported. w.Yks.$^1$ **17.** Pillar-reins in a stable. Suf. (C.T.) **18.** *v.* In phr. (1) *to ring the bull*, (*a*) a taproom amusement; see below; (*b*) see below; (2) *— the mill*, *obs.*, to fill the crevices round the millstone with the first grain that is ground after the stones are picked.

(1, *a*) [An iron ring was suspended from the ceiling by a string about a yard long. In the wall was an iron hook, and the art consisted in taking hold of the ring, standing as far as possible from the wall, and swinging it on to the hook, *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xii. 477.] **Lan.** The string was generally some three yards long, *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. i. 89. **Chs.** *ib.* (*b*) **e.Dev.** Up with's coat-tails! Us'll dust his jacket. Ring the bull on 'un—one, two, dree, vour, Blackmore *Perlycross* (1894) xxxv. (2) **Sc.** The tenants ringing the mill to themselves, and carrying away the same ring with them, *Proof concerning Mill of Inveramsy* (1814) 2 (Jam.); When he ringed the mill, he took home the ring, paying the firlot of dried corn, and of malt, corresponding to his plough, *ib.* 3. **Lth.** (Jam.)

**19.** To form a ring; to surround with a ring.

**Gall.** Then roun' him ring, and prance, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 93, ed. 1897. **Som.** (Hall.)

Hence **Ringit-quoy**, *sb.* an enclosure surrounded by a wall or dike.

**Or.I.** A ringit quoy is one which has at least originally been of a circular form. But it is conjectured that it has derived its name from being surrounded on all sides by the hill-ground. Far more generally it has the form of a rounded square. The name is properly given to a piece of a common, which has been enclosed, and thus completely detached from the rest, as being fenced by a wall of turf... It is said scornfully to one who has a possession of this kind: 'You have nothing but a ringet-quoy;' as signifying that he has as it were stolen what he calls his property; that he has no right to hill pasturage in common with his neighbours, as not paying scatt for his quoy, and no right to pound the cattle which trespass on this inclosure (Jam.); 'A ringit Quoy' is a phrase quite common among the country people . . . as denoting a property having no rights beyond its dyke, Peterkin *Notes* (1822) Append. 95; **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**20.** To put a ring through the snout of a pig to prevent its routing; used also of a bull; and *fig.* to restrain.

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Sh.I.** Sibbie an' I wis come furt ta try an' ring da brüte o' a gaut, *Sh. News* (Aug. 20, 1898). **Or.I.** Thai [swine] sall be snypit and ringit in tyme of summer and winter, Peterkin *Notes* (1822) Append. 30. **Cai.**$^1$ **Ayr.** Let the viper hide his sting, The reptile, if he ramp, we'll ring, Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (1803) 202, ed. 1871. **Lnk.** The grunters were ring'd in the snout, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 149, ed. 1897. **Gall.** Ring a bull (A.W.); (J.M.) **Ir.** Screechin' she'll be like as if you was ringin' a little pig, Barlow *East unto West* (1898) 175. **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **s.Chs.**$^1$, **Not.** (J.H.B.), **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.*, **Brks.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ 'Tis time thick varth o' pigs was a-ring'd, I zee they be 'ginnin to rooty. **Cor.** Tes all for your good, like ringin' a pig, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) viii.

Hence **Ringit** or **Rung**, *ppl. adj.* of a pig: having a ring through the snout. **Sc.** Ringit sow (Jam. *Suppl.*). **n.Lin.**$^1$

**21.** Of a wheel: to put a rim round it, to 'shoe' it. Gall. (A.W.), Lan. (S.W.) **22.** Of fruit-trees: to dig round them, cutting the long roots in two and putting in manure. Oxf.$^1$

**RING**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **hring** I.W. [riŋ.] **1.** *v.* In *comb.* with *adv.* and *prep.*: (1) **to ring down**, to increase the speed of ringing preparatory to tolling the tenor bell; (2) — **home**, to ring the church bells when a parishioner brings home his bride; (3) — **in**, (*a*) see (1); (*b*) see (2); (*c*) see below.

(1) **Chs.**$^1$ Look sharp, you'n be late for church; they're ringin dain. (2) **w.Som.**$^1$ 'What be the bells gwain vor?' 'Oh, don'ee know? why they be ringin'-home the young Mr. ——.' (3, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam.) **n.Sc.** The clang of this bell, short, sharp, and clamorous in its note—the ringin'-in, as it is called—which warns me . . . to race with might and main to the door of the kirk, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 41. **Nhp.**$^1$ At the conclusion of chiming for church, during which several bells are used, a single one is rung to announce that the service is about to commence, and this is called ringing-in. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (*b*) **n.Lin.**$^1$ (*c*) A clergyman is said to 'ring himself in' when, on being inducted to a living, he receives the church key from the churchwardens, and rings a few strokes on the bell as an act of taking possession of the church, *ib.*

**2.** Phr. (1) *to ring a loud bell*, to boast; (2) — *a person out*, to toll his knell; (3) — *a person out of town*, to ring the church bells when an unpopular person leaves the place; (4) — *on a ribbon*, to make a noise; (5) — *the bees*, to call them together when swarming by means of a ringing noise as of metal instruments beaten together; (6) — *the bell*, of ducks: to bob the neck up and down in courtship; (7) — *the bottle*, or *pottle*, *bell*, see below; (8) — *the ears*, to pull them; (9) — *the pan*, see below.

(1) **Lnk.** E'en learn for mysel' For what auld Mrs. Blaw-a-bit Aye rang sae lood a bell, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 39. (2) **I.W.** I hringed 's grandfather out, and 's brothers, hringed 'em out mezelf, and terble dry work 'twas, Gray *Annesley* (1889) I. iii. (3) **n.Lin.**$^1$ When —— went awaay for good thaay was all so thankful that thaay rung him oot o' th' toon. (4) **Abd.** (G.W.) (5) **s.Chs.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Oxf.**$^1$ Unless the bees are 'rung' it is said that the owner cannot claim them if they settle on another person's premises. **Brks.**$^1$, **Wil.**$^1$ (6) **Nrf.** That same day I saw the young [swan] couple 'ringing the bell,' as the fenmen say of ducks, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 213. (7) **Bnff.** Boys, on concluding a bargain, linked the little fingers of their right hands together, shook the hands with an up and down motion, and repeated the words:—'Ring, ring the pottle bell, Gehn ye break the bargain Ye'll gang t'hell.' This ceremony was called 'ringing the pottle bell,' and to break a bargain, after being sealed in this fashion, was regarded as the height of wickedness, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 22. **Rnf.** (Jam.) (8) **nw.Der.**$^1$ (9) **e.Lan.**$^1$ A ceremony performed by lads to expose young persons who are seen courting on a Friday night. Pans are rung violently, and the names of the unwary couples, with their personal peculiarities, sung out in coarse doggerel.

**3.** To vibrate, tingle.

**Abd.** Wad gar your lugs ring like a bell Wi' perfect shame, Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 167. **n.Cy.**, **Yks.** (J.W.)

**4.** *sb.* In *comb.* **Ring o' bells**, the wild hyacinth, *Scilla nutans*.

**Lan.** From the resemblance of its flower spike to a *symphonia*, or Ring of Bells, which consisted of a number of tuned bells hung on a curved staff, to be struck with a hammer (B. & H.).

**5.** An entire peal or set of bells; also in *comb.* **Ring o' bells.**

**Not.** Every married couple who brought the ringers a large plum loaf, . . a cheese, . . and a sum of money for beer, had not only a 'ring o' bells' on the wedding morn, but also a 'ring' with their initials put up on the belfry walls, *N. & Q.* (1893) 8th S. iii. 462. **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ **Oxf.** A 'ring' of six bells hangs in the church tower of Yarnton, Stapleton *Three Parishes* (1893) 265. **w.Som.**$^1$ There idn no purtier ring o' bells no place 'n what ours be.

**6.** The striking of a clock.

**Lnk.** Be sure an' be hame by the ring o' ten, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) I. 62.

**7.** A single coin to ring or jingle on a counter; *gen.* used negatively, meaning nothing, not anything.

**Lnk.** For me, I haena got a ring, You never met a drier weaver, Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 89. **Gall.** I care na a ring. No worth a ring (J.M.). **Yks.** Not a ring (*ib.*).

**8.** A slap, cuff; a blow.

**Gall.** A ring on the side of the head, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) i.

**RING**, *v.*$^3$ Sc. [riŋ.] **1.** To reign.

**Sc.** In days when our King Robert rang, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 109, ed. 1871. **Fif.** Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 73. **Slg.** Auld Scotia held her head fu' skeigh When kings they rang in Stirling, Galloway *Poems* (1804) 47. **Ayr.** Mr. M'Clumpha dee'd, and the Rev. Mr. Curl ringed in his stead, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 24. **Lnk.** That micht do When Geordie Twa did ring, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 39, ed. 1897. **Slk.** In the city ower which Mary Stuart ance rang, and in the very shadow o' Holyrood, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 60.

Hence **Ringing**, *ppl. adj.* having much energy; domineering. Also used *advb.*

**Cai.**$^1$ A ringan deevil. **Bnff.**$^1$, **Cld.** (Jam.) **Peb.** Wha can thole a ringing devil, Ever raging air and late? Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 85.

**2.** *Comb.* with *adv.* and *prep.*: (1) **to ring about at,** to make a great noise; to behave in a commanding way; (2) — **down,** to overpower; (3) — **in**, to yield; *fig.* to be near death; (4) — **owre**, to hold in subjection.

(1) **Abd.** (G.W.) (2) **Abd.** (Jam.) (3) **Bnff.**$^1$ He bravet it aff a lang time; bit he did ring-in at the lenth. **Abd.** A person who has made a great noise in his day is said to be ringing in when on the borders of death (Jam.); The deputy is, in a manner, rung in, observed John. 'His day's darg is ower,' *Tournay* (1824) 448 (*ib.*). **Fif.** Rung in, applied to men or horses, that are so exhausted by running that they cannot contend for victory any longer (Jam.). (4) **Sc.** (Jam.)

**3.** *Obs.* Phr. *to rant and ring*, to storm about in an imperious manner.

**Ayr.** In her cups she would rant and ring fiercer than old Queen Elizabeth ever could do herself, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxxvi.

**4.** *Obs.* To urge on; to overrule.

**Elg.** The Baron's sister's rankling voice Ay rings the Baron mair, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 106.

[All men may knaw quhow popis ryngis, Sir D. Lyndesay *The Monarché*, bk. iii. l. 4499.]

**RING**, *v.*$^4$ and *sb.*$^3$ Ken. Sur. Sus. Also written **wring** Ken. [riŋ.] **1.** *v.* To blister.

**Ken.** I took it [the feather-bed] away, because he would not wring, i.e. he would not have such bad bed-sores, *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. v. 468. **Sur.** (J.D.R.) **Sus.** At last I gun te feel ya see, De haboot ring ma toe, Lower *Tom Cladpole* (1831) st. 24.

**2.** *sb.* A blister. Sur. (J.D.R.)

**RING**, *sb.*$^4$ Dur. [riŋ.] A blackguard. Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870).

**RINGALOADI**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **ringalodie**; and in form **ringlady.** [ri·ŋəlōdi.] A kettle; lit. that which hangs by the ring.

(*Coll.* L.L.B.); Repairin' da bink an sortin' da ringalodie, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 242; Tha kettle [in a fishing-lodge] was called 'de ring(a)loadi' or 'honger.' 'Ring(a)loadi' means: that which hangs by the ring, Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 30.

**RINGE**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ n.Cy. Nhp. Bdf. e.An. Ken. [rin(d)ʒ.] **1.** *sb.* A row, esp. of vegetables; a ridge; corn or hay collected in a row.

**n.Cy.** Holloway. **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** There are four 'ringes,' or rows of [beet] plants, to a 'stetch,' which is separated from the next stetch by a furrow, *Longman's Mag.* (Apr. 1899) 511. Suf. Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 298, ed. 1849; Suf.$^1$ Plant em in ringes. Ken.$^1$ A long heap in which mangolds are kept for the winter.

**2.** A stack of newly piled wood; the row in which brushwood lies before it is made up into faggots. Bdf. (J.W.B.), Ken.$^{12}$ Hence **Ringewood**, *sb.* felled underwood. See **Range**, *sb.*$^1$ **22** (2).

Nhp.$^1$ Bdf. Common ringe or range wood was here used, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 475.

**3.** The border or trimming of a cap, or any article of dress; a string of jewels.

n.Cy. Holloway. e.An.$^1$ Nrf. Yar cheeks are right fine wi' ringes o' jewiltry, Gillett *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 10.

**4.** *v.* To put up potatoes, &c. into a row.

Ken.$^1$ 'What have you got to do to-morrow?' 'I reckon I shall be ringeing wurzels.'

[**1.** OFr. *renge*, 'rang, file' (Godefroy). **4.** With many high lorer and pyn Was renged clene al that gardyn, Chaucer *R. Rose*, 1380.]

**RINGE**, *sb.*$^2$ Ken. [rin(d)ʒ.] A large tub in which to carry water.

Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); Ken.$^1$; Ken.$^2$ A large tub with two iron ears, containing 14 or 16 gallons, with which two servants fetch water from a distant place, a pole being passed through the rings or ears, which lies upon the shoulders of the bearers.

[Cp. Icel. *ringja*, a round pail (Vigfusson); Dan. *ringe*, a milk-pail (Larsen).]

**RINGE**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^3$ Yks. Also written **wringe** n.Yks.$^{14}$ ne.Yks.$^1$ [rinʒ.] **1.** *v.* To whine as a dog; to complain; to utter a sharp cry of pain.

n.Yks.$^{124}$ ne.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 339; ne.Yks.$^1$ T'pigs gans wringein aboot weeantly ti-daay. m.Yks.$^1$

**2.** Phr. (1) *to ringe and twine*, to murmur and be restless. n.Yks.$^2$; (2) — *and twist*, to complain with an expression of acute feeling in the face. m.Yks.$^1$ **3.** *sb.* A whine, a cry of pain. m.Yks.$^1$ **4.** A sprain or twist of a limb.

n.Yks.$^2$ m.Yks.$^1$ I've got a ringe in my shackle.

**RINGE**, *v.*$^3$ and *sb.*$^4$ Sc. Cum. Also written **rinje** Cum.; and in form **reenge** Sc. (Jam.) [rin(d)ʒ.] **1.** *v.* To rinse. Cf. range, *v.*$^2$

Cai.$^1$ Lth. In the wee gushing burn [barefitted lassies] ringe their siller-white claes, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 13. Cum. Ringe oot t'geggin (E.W.P.); Thay . . . rinje't em weel anunder t'pump, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 141.

Hence **Ringer**, *sb.* a whisk for cleaning pots, &c. Cld. (Jam.) **2.** *sb.* A rinse; a cleaning.

Cld. Gie the claes a ringe in cauld water (Jam.).

**3.** A small brush or broom usually made of heather, for cleaning pots, &c. Sc. (Jam.), Frf., e.Per. (W.A.C.)

Hence **Ringe-heather**, *sb.* the cross-leaved heather, *Erica Tetralix*.

Sc. It seems to receive its name from ringes being made of it (Jam.).

**RINGE**, *v.*$^4$ and *sb.*$^5$ Sc. [rindʒ.] **1.** *v.* To go about noisily. Cf. **range**, *v.*$^1$ **2**.

Rnf. While he rattles and ringes Doors dance on their hinges, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 43.

Hence **Ringer**, *sb.* one who ranges about noisily. Cld. (Jam.) **2.** *sb.* A battering or rumbling noise.

Sc. With a fell ringe I plung'd at ance . . . Down thro' a wreath of snaw up to my mouth, *Loss of Pack* (*ib.*).

**RINGEINS**, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* Yks. e.Cy. A coarse kind of flour, similar to shorts. w.Yks.$^1$, e.Cy. (Hall.)

**RINGER**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Nhb. Yks. Chs. War. [riˑŋə(r.] **1.** A crowbar.

Chs. An iron or steel lever, usually about four feet long, *Sheaf* (1879) I. 322; Chs.$^1$, s.Chs.$^1$

**2.** A quoit-playing term; see below.

Nhb.$^1$ A quoit played so as to fall with the 'hob' through it. The hob or pin is thus encircled by the quoit. 'He played ringers ivvory time.' n.Yks. That quoit's a ringer (I.W.). War.$^3$ A ringer at quoits is strictly a quoit that so falls that the peg may be seen through the ring of the quoit, but the word is also improperly used for any quoit touching the peg.

**3.** A curling term: a stone which lies within the ring that surrounds the tee. Sc. (Jam.)

**RINGER**, *sb.*$^2$ Yks. and Aus. [riˑŋə(r).] Anything superlatively good. Cf. **ringing**, *ppl. adj.* **2**.

w.Yks. Shoo's a ringer, nah, is my wife. Shoo can du owght i' t'fancy line 'at ony other woman can du if shoo wor to try. Nah, then, what's ta think to my pictur'? Isn't it a ringer? *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 19, 1896). [Aus. Crawford was now in his element, and 'ringer' of the board, Ferguson *Bush Life* (1891) xxviii.]

**RINGHAMS**, *sb. pl.* Nrf. [riˑŋəmz.] In phr. *little ringhams*, a game of marbles.

We'd go down the roads and play little ringhams, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 14.

**RINGING**, *sb.* Dev. [riˑŋ(g)in.] See below.

After this he did the 'ringing,' that is, the weaving of a strong twist round the [crab] pot at certain intervals, *Longman's Mag.* (Oct. 1897) 511.

**RINGING**, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. adj.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Cor. [riˑŋin.] **1.** *vbl. sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Ringing-day**, the 5th of November; (2) **-day fair**, a fair held at Beverley on the 5th of November; (3) **-night**, the night of the 4th of November; (4) **-supper**, a supper given by the churchwardens to the ringers on 'ringing-day.'

(1) e.Yks.$^1$ At Ottringham, . . bells are rung at intervals during the day. e.Lan.$^1$ (2) e.Yks.$^1$ (3) Cor. In many . . . parishes the bells are rung on November 4th, 'Ringing night,' *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 112. (4) e.Yks.$^1$

**2.** *ppl. adj.* Used as an intensitive. Cf. **ringer**, *sb.*$^2$

Gall. 'Ringing black frost,' a very severe frost, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). w.Yks. We'd a ringin' good do, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 19, 1896).

**RINGIT**, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Also written **ryngit**. Having a great quantity of white seen round the iris of the eye. Brown *Dict.* (1845).

**RINGLADY**, see **Ringaloadi**.

**RINGLE**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Yks. e.An. Ken. Sus. [riˑŋl.] **1.** *sb.* A little ring, esp. a ring put through the snout of a pig; a dim. of 'ring.'

e.An.$^1$ A ring as used in the nose of a bull or in snouts of swine, or any sort of iron ring used on the farm. Nrf. They inserted a staff through the 'ringle' (in plain English, the ring) in the lid of the chest. . . The 'ringle' . . . they placed on Southwold Church door, which it still serves to close, *N. & Q.* (1855) 1st S. xii. 486-487. Suf. Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 298, ed. 1849. Ess. *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 186. Ken.$^1$ An iron ring which forms the bit of a horse at plough. Sus.$^{12}$

**2.** *Comp.* **Ringle-stone**, *obs.*, the ringed plover, *Aegialitis hiaticula*. Nrf. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 182. **3.** *v.* To put a ring through a pig's snout.

e.Yks.$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.), e.An.$^1$, Suf. (H.H.), Ken. (K.), Ken.$^1$, Sus.$^{12}$ [Friend ringle thy hog, or looke for a dog, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 75.]

**RINGLE**, *sb.*$^2$ Irel. [riˑŋl.] A nickname for a tall, slender person, in poor condition. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

**RINGLE**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^3$ Sc. Dor. Cor. [riˑŋl.] **1.** *v.* To ring, tinkle.

Dor.$^1$ I heärd the glass ringle when the winder wer a-broke. Cor.$^1$ The bells are ringling all day long. I heard something ringle on the floor; Cor.$^2$

**2.** *sb.* A ringing sound.

Edb. We observed from the curious ringle, that one of the naig's foreshoon was loose, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxii.

[Dan. *ringle*, to ring, tinkle (Larsen).]

**RINGLE**, *v.*$^3$ e.Yks.$^1$ [riˑŋl.] To pull or wring the ears of a boy for a breach of good manners. Cf. **randle**, *v.*

**RINGLED**, *ppl. adj.*$^1$ Sh.I. [riˑŋld.] Ringed; marked in rings.

Dere's my blue an' rid ringl'd socks, *Sh. News* (Oct. 14, 1899).

**RINGLED**, *ppl. adj.*$^2$ *Obs.* Suf. Married. (Hall.)

**RINGLE-EYE**, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **-e'e**, **-ee** Sc. [riˑŋl-ī.] A wall-eye; used also as the name for an animal with such an eye.

Per. Drawin' a steek wi' nettled heat, Drobb'd Andro's ringle e'e, Ford *Harp* (1893) 156. Ayr. Geordie Joug wi' his ringle-ee, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xxxix. Lth. She's terrible sair pockmarkit an' she has a ringle ee, that's aye wammle-wammlin' about either it or its lid, Strathesk *More Bits* (1885) 8.

Hence **Ringle-eyed**, *adj.* wall-eyed, having too much white in the eye.

Sc. I fand him ane o' thae ringle-e'ed brutes that startle at a' the dibs and straes on the road, Hunter *J. Armiger* (1897) vi. Sh.I. Dey hed twa hogs an' a ringle-eed ram, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 244. Fif. Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 19. Gall. (A.W.), Nhb.$^1$

**RINGUM-CRAGGUM**, *adv.* Bnff.$^1$ [ri·ŋəm-kragəm.] Right through and through.

We hid fair spaill o' the hail feedle an' we geed ringum-craggum fae side t' side o't.

**RINISH**, *adj.* *Obs.* Yks. Wild, boisterous, unruly, rude. w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703).

**RINK**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Also in form **renk** Fif. [riŋk.] **1.** *sb.* A race; a course.

Sc. Blythe as ane giant is till rin his rink, Waddell *Ps.* (1871) xix. 5.

**2.** A straight line; a line or mark of division, esp. the boundary line between England and Scotland. s.Sc. (Jam.) Hence **Rink-fair**, *sb.* the public market held annually a few miles south of Jedburgh. Rxb. (*ib.*)

**3.** The course over which the stones are driven in curling.

**Frf.** The rinks [were] sweepit, the tee markit, an' a' thing made ready, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 73, ed. 1889. **s.Sc.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** Soop the rink, lads, wide enough, The hog-scores mak', and mak' ilk brough, Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (1803) 195, ed. 1871. **Lnk.** On the rink we take our stand, Each with a broom-kowe in his hand, McIndoe *Poems* (1805) 54. **Lth.** (Jam., s.v. Lead). **Edb.** Learmont *Poems* (1791) 83. **Peb.** Roaring up the rink he flies, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 38, ed. 1817. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 29, ed. 1876. **Kcb.** Their rocks they hurled up the rink, .. An' hill an' vally, dale an' doon, Rang wi' the ardent band, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 162 (Jam.). **Dwn.** We muster on Kiltonga rinks With brooms so light and handy, Lyttle *Robin Gordon*, 96.

**4.** The sets of players into which the sides are divided in 'curling' and quoit-playing.

**Sc.** The willing rink watch how each stone is sent, Fraser *Poems* (1885) 202. **Frf.** The great match . . . for a denner o' beef an' greens, four rinks a side, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 73, ed. 1889. **Per.** How many rinks have come? (G.W.) **Slg.** Fergusson *Village* (1893) 159. **Lnk.** I'm in his rink at the ice, and he was terrible pleased when my stane decided the medal in his favour, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) 149. **Lth.** 'Rinkie' was 'skip,' or the head player of a rink composed of Sir John, Matthew Riddell, and Allan Crauford, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 269.

**5.** *Comb.* (1) **Rink-room**, the arena; (2) **-'s-end**, the goal.

(1) **Fif.** The heralds had the rink-room metit, The barriers set, and lists completit, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 137. (2) **Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

**6.** Phr. (1) *to get out one's rink*, to sow one's wild oats, to lead a life of dissipation; (2) *to ken to soop the ice to any rink*, to have all one's wits about one; (3) *master of rinks*, see below.

(1) **Fif.** (Jam.) (2) **Dmb.** They who would wi' Gibbie clink or jink, Maun ken to soop the ice to any rink, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 74. (3) **Sc.** Some curling societies have an office-bearer who is called Master of rinks, it being his province to see that the course be properly swept, and that the rules of the game be observed (Jam., s.v. Lead).

**7.** A number of articles set in order; also the act of setting in order. Bnff.$^1$ **8.** *v.* To range up and down; to roam hither and thither; to climb about.

**n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** She manna thole the marriage tether, But likes to rove and rink about, Like Highland cowt amo' the heather, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 77; Cairns o' them was rinkin up upo' the dyke, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii.

**9.** Phr. *to ride and rink*, to scamper about the country on horseback. Sc. (Jam.) **10.** To arrange, set in order.

**Bnff.$^1$** Rink the dishes i' the hack.

**RINK**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ Sc. Chs. Der. [riŋk.] **1.** *sb.* A circle, ring; esp. the ring in marble-playing. Der.$^2$, nw.Der.$^1$ **2.** *Comp.* **Rink-can**, a can having a semi-circular, movable handle. nw.Der.$^1$ **3.** *pl.* A circular enclosure. Chs.$^{13}$ **4.** *v.* To encircle, surround.

**Sc.** Droves o' nowte hae rinket me roun, Waddell *Ps.* (1871) xxii. 12.

**RINK**, *sb.*$^3$ Brks.$^1$ [riŋk.] A trick, dodge.

That ther bwoy be vull o' rinks an' ther yent no gettin' upzides wi' 'un.

[OE. *wrenc*, a trick (B.T.).]

**RINK**, *v.*$^3$ and *sb.*$^4$ Sc. [riŋk.] **1.** *v.* To rattle; to move with a sharp noise.

**Bnff.$^1$** He rinkit through the hoose. **Bch.** I write ye here some hame-made ware, Thinkin' yer rinkin 'Mang knabs o' kittle lear, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 106 (Jam.).

Hence **Rinking**, *ppl. adj.* rattling, noisy.

What odds whan rinkin browsters binks Gaed daft wi' bickers, an' wi' skinks, Tarras *ib.* 12.

**2.** With *over*: to clamber over noisily.

**Bnff.$^1$** A' the loons rinkit our the dyke in amo' the carrits.

**3.** With *up*: to search in a thorough, fussy, noisy manner.

He rinkit up ilky kist an' press bit he cudna get it, *ib.*

**4.** *sb.* A rattling noise; noisy behaviour or motions.

She jist geed red-wid-mad wee ill-naitur, an' keepit a rink but an' ben the hoose, scaulin' a' bodie it leuckit at ir, *ib.*

**RINK**, *v.*$^4$ n.Lin.$^1$ [riŋk.] To pierce the dewlap of young cattle for the purpose of hindering 'black-leg.'

**RINK**, see **Wrink**.

**RINKA**, *sb.* Irel. Also in forms **rincefada, rinkafadda.** [ri·ŋkə.] The national dance of Ireland.

**Ir.** We read of a popular field-dance (Rincefada), which was performed to the music of a simple form of bagpipe, being the *finale* of all balls. When James the Second landed at Kinsale he was saluted by his friends and adherents with the 'Rincefada.'. . This dance was performed in the following manner. 'Three persons abreast, holding the ends of a white handkerchief, moved forward a few paces to the sound of slow and measured music, the rest of the dancers following in couples, holding also a white handkerchief between them. The music then changing to a quicker tune, the dance began, the performers passing successively under the handkerchief of the three in front; then, wheeling round in semicircles, they formed a variety of pleasing evolutions, interspersed with occasional *entrechats*, finally uniting and resuming their original places,' *Windsor Mag.* (May 1900) 749. **s.Ir.** Billy . . . danced the rinka at their wedding, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 97; As pretty a rinkafadda it was as ever was danced, *ib.* 216.

[Ir. *rince*, a dance; *rincefada*, the long dance (O'Reilly).]

**RINKER**, *sb.* Sc. [ri·ŋkər.] A tall, thin, long-legged horse; also a tall, raw-boned woman. Sc., Abd., Rnf. (Jam.) Cf. **rinketer**.

**RINKETER**, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **rinkarty** Sh.I. [ri·ŋkitər.] A tall, thin, long-legged horse; also a tall, raw-boned woman; a harridan.

**Sc.** It is generally conjoined with the *adj.* auld (Jam.). **Sh.I.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Per.** The daft auld rinketer, whan ance she had gotten a grip o' him, she gied a screech an' a fling, an' pu'ed him inower aside her, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 239, ed. 1887.

**RINKIN**, *sb.* Suf. [Not known to our correspondents.] A fox. (Hall.); *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 168.

**RINKLIN**, *sb.* Nhb.$^1$ [ri·ŋklin.] The last born, the youngest member of a family; used also of the youngest in a litter of pigs or in a herd of calves.

**RINLET**, *sb.* Sc. [ri·nlit.] A small stream. See **Rin, 10**.

His een are like til the een o' doos by the rinlets o' waters, Robson *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 12.

**RIN(N, RINNAGATE, RINNAL**, see **Rind**, *v.*$^2$, **Runagate, Rindle**.

**RINNICK**, *sb.* Glo.$^1$ Wil.$^1$ Also written **rinnuck**; and in forms **rennock, runnock** Glo.$^1$ [ri·nik, -ək.] The smallest pig in a litter; the youngest child of a family.

**RINSE**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Also in form **rinze** Edb. [rins.] **1.** *v.* With *down*: to wash down.

**Fif.** Rinse the mouthfuls down with flav'rous whisky punch, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 44, ed. 1871. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**2.** *sb.* A scrubber made of heather stems.

**Ayr.** Whau'll buy besoms, Whau'll buy them new? Fine heather rinses, Better never grew, Besoms for a penny, Rinses for a plack, White *Jottings* (1879) 287.

**3.** *Comp.* **Rinze-heather**, *obs.*, the cross-leaved heath, *Erica Tetralix*. Edb. Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 136, ed. 1815.

**RINSE**, *v.*$^2$ Yks. Also written **rhince**; and in forms **rounce, rownce** w.Yks.$^3$ To clean or enlarge an orifice or tube; to make round.

**w.Yks.** Referring to the increasing of the diameter of a hole by means of a special kind of borer made for such purposes, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 10, 1896); (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.$^3$** In case of a loop being enlarged to admit of a new spindle.

Hence **Rhincer**, *sb.* a borer used for such enlargement.

**w.Yks.** Get t'rhincer and rhince me that rovin', *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 10, 1896).

**RINSH, RIN-SIEVE**, see **Rinch, Reeing-sieve**.

**RINSIL,** *v.* Dur. [ri·nsil.] To thrash. Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870).

**RINZE,** see **Rinse,** *v.*$^1$

**RIOT,** *sb.* Sc. e.An. [rai·ət.] **1.** A noise; a quarrel between two people only. e.An.$^1$ **2.** Phr. *in full riot,* in full swing.

**Dmf.** The spaning of the lambs was by with, and the ewe milking in full riot, Hamilton *The Mawkin* (1898) 107.

**RIP,** *v.* and *sb.*$^1$ Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. Amer. and Aus. Also in forms **reep** Bnff.$^1$; **rep** Ken. Dev.; **riep** Sc. (Jam.) [**rip.**] **1.** *v.* To cleave; to cut; to tear; to rupture.

**Sh.I.** He . . . begood ta rip an' dell wi' da spade, *Sh. News* (Sept. 1, 1900). **Edb.** The lightning was ripping up the blackness, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 330. **Nhb.**$^1$ I' the road a styen tripp'd me—it lyem'd for it ripp'd me, Robson *Maw Wonderful Wife.* **w.Yks.** Rip it up, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 107, ed. 1877. **Lan.** An' he'd send the bailies, an' tell 'em to rip th' bed fro' under him, Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) 22. **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Wor.** (H.K.), **se.Wor.**$^1$ **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Suf.**$^1$ **Cor.** Phillpotts *Lying Prophets* (1897) 314.

Hence (1) **Ripping,** *ppl. adj.* of frost or cold: sharp, cutting; (2) **Riprended,** *ppl. adj.* of loaves: split or broken in baking; (3) **Ripstick** or **Ripstitch,** a romping, boisterous child; a harum-scarum person.

(1) **War.**$^2$ A ripping frost. **s.Wor.**$^1$, **Hrf.**$^2$, **Glo.**$^1$ (2) **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 137. **nw.Dev.**$^1$ Thuze yur boughten loaves be purty nigh always rip-rended. (3) **Lakel.**$^2$ He's a rip stick wi' shun. **w.Yks.**$^2$ **Lan.**$^1$ What a ripstitch that lad is! If aw send him out i' th' mornin' wi' his things o' reet an' tidy, he'll come back at neet like a scarecrow. **e.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$ **Der.** Let th' young ripstitch go, Ward *David Grieve* (1892) I. xi. **n.Lin.**$^1$ **War.**$^3$ 'You young ripstitch, what have you been doing now?' Most frequently employed to girls who were careless, or unusually destructive, of their clothing.

**2.** To saw or split wood with the grain.

**Brks.**$^1$ **Hmp.**$^1$ We'll just rip un down. **w.Som.**$^1$ Tak'n rip down thick there board dree inches in.

Hence (1) **Ripp'd,** (2) **Rippen'd,** *ppl. adj.* of timber: cut or sawed into smaller portions. Suf.$^1$ (s.v. Fleeches).

**3.** To strip trees of their bark.

**Brks.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ Aay-v u-bùn· aew·t t-Oa·kum, rùp·een, moo·ur-n ùz vaurt·neet. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1881) 16.

Hence (1) **Bark-ripping,** *vbl. sb.* the stripping off oak-bark for the purpose of making tan; (2) **Rip-hook,** *sb.* an implement for cutting branches off trees; (3) **Ripping-time,** *sb.* the time when the oak sap has risen, and the bark can be stripped off.

(1) **Dev.** Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). (2) **Hmp.** A laborer . . . came with a riphook and an ax, and chopped off the smothering branches, *Cent. Mag.* (Aug. 1901) 590. (3) **w.Som.**$^1$ Aay muy·n twuz jis· ubaew·t rúp·een-tuy·m. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1889).

**4.** With *down* or *out*: to take down or undo work that is insufficient, or that has been badly done.

**Sc.** To rip out a stocking (Jam. *Suppl.*).

**5.** A coal-mining term: to take down the roof of an underground road to make it higher. w.Yks. (J.P.), (S.J.C.)

**6.** To put fresh laths and tiles on to a roof; also in phr. *to new rip.*

**Ken.**$^1$ Visited and ordered the north and south side of the chancel roofs to be ripped and relaid, Shaw *Mem. Eastry* (1870) 206. **Sur.**$^1$

**7.** Of cloth, &c.: to shrink so as to tear.

**Sh.I.** Dis da trid time 'at dis ane is cloth'd my back, an' see doo mam, foo he's [it's] rippid in, aboot a knuckle an' a half, *Sh. News* (Feb. 26, 1898).

**8.** *Fig.* With *up*: to open up; to disclose.

**Sh.I.** Doo's meebie heard him tellin' a' aboot hit lang afore noo, an' if dat's da case, I needna rip hit up agen, *Sh. News* (Apr. 9, 1898). **Or.I.** (S.A.S.) **Ayr.** Having no desire to rip up old sores, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xxviii. **s.Hmp.** I likes to rip up a mystery, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) iv.

**9.** To run with great speed; to work with energy; to rush out violently; freq. with *along.*

**s.Chs.**$^1$ Óo rip·t, ŭn ahy cld [Hoo ripped, an' I held] (of a restive mare). **s.Not.** The hoss is a good un; it can rip along (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**$^1$ Noä body rips along wi' wark faster then L—— when once he's gotten started. **Lei.**$^1$ A ripped aout o' th' aouse loike smook. **War.** [The fox] ripped off across Chillington Park, *B'ham Dy. Gaz.* (Sept. 2, 1896); **War.**$^3$ **Wor.** Bunford's dog allus comes ripping out as I goes by (H.K.). **Nrf.** 'To rip and slash about,' to drive furiously, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 34. [**Aus.** He rips over to Daly's mob, borrows a horse, saddle, and bridle, Boldrewood *Robbery* (1888) II. xiii.]

**10.** To utter impetuously; to scold, chide; to be violent and noisy; to curse; *gen.* with *out.*

**Gall.** (J.M.) **Kcb.** Yellin' oot, he rip'd an' swore He'd catch the plun'erin' crew, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 43. **Cum.**$^{14}$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Un then, aftur ed ript eawt un kode Manchistur un Manchistur foak o sooarts o neames, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 55. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^{13}$, **s.Chs.**$^1$, **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Not.**$^1$ **s.Not.** He does rip out if you say a word (J.P.K.). **Lin.**$^1$ You gaw-maw, don't go ripping there. **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**$^1$, **sw.Lin.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^2$ **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **e.An.**$^1$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **I.W.** (C.J.V.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Cor.** He ripped out a horrid blasphemous curse, 'Q.' *Splendid Spur* (ed. 1893) 264.

Hence **Ripping,** *ppl. adj.* teasing. War.$^3$ **11.** Phr. (1) *a rip and tear,* a person of noisy habits who makes a great show of himself; (2) *to rip and rear,* to work hard for, to earn; (3) *—and swear,* (4) *—and tear,* to curse and swear, to behave uproariously.

(1) **Lakel.**$^2$ (2) **n.Yks.** She tak's all yan can rip and rear (T.S.). (3) **Lakel.**$^2$ (s.v. Ripper). **Cum.** At times they'd rear, an' rip an' sweer, Richardson *Talk* (1871) 82, ed. 1876. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Chs.**$^1$ We frequently speak of a man 'ripping and swearing'; **Chs.**$^3$ **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**$^1$ He ript an' swoore aboon a bit, all abootnoht. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ (4) **Cum.** T'girt fella startit noo teh rip an teear, an curse, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 20; **Cum.**$^4$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Lan.**$^1$ Hoo went rippin' an' tearin' abeawt th' heawse. **s.Chs.**$^1$ Rip·in ŭn tae·rin, kos·in ŭn swae·rin. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ He went ripping and tearing about. **Nhp.**$^1$ **War.**$^2$ Don't rip and tear about so; **War.**$^3$ **Wor.** Defendant 'went ripping and tearing about the streets,' *Evesham Jrn.* (Oct. 10, 1896). **Oxf.**$^1$ 'Tis rip and teer, rip an' teer wi' they, *MS. add.*

**12.** *sb.* A coarse-toothed handsaw, used for sawing soft wood; also in *comp.* **Half-rip.** w.Som.$^1$ **13.** A rush; a start; speed, pace.

**Sh.I.** He comes wi a rip what he's fit, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 17. **Yks.** An idia struck me i't neet, which fetch'd me aht o' bed i't mornin' wi' a rip, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) iv. **War.**$^3$ Then a rip along the London road, *B'ham Dy. Mail* (Nov. 10, 1896). **Brks.** They was going a tremendous rip (W.H.E.).

**14.** Anything worthless; rubbish; esp. of an old, broken-down horse.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Cum.**$^{14}$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Aw met as weel strike wi' a carrit as wi' an owd rip of a hommer like this, Brierley *Marlocks* (1867) vii. **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^1$ An old, lean horse would be spoken of as 'a rip of a tit.' **s.Chs.**$^1$ Come up, owd rip. **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^{23}$, **Brks.**$^1$ **w.Mid.** One might say of a mare, 'She's a vicious old rip' (W.P.M.). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**$^1$ **Ken.** A sad rep (K.). **Sus., Hmp.** Holloway. **Dev.**$^2$ What's vulgarly baptiz'd a rep, Shall in a hundred pounds be deemed dog-cheap, Peter Pindar *Wks.* (1816) I. 117.

**15.** A reckless person; a cheat; a rascal, a reprobate; in *gen.* colloq. use.

**Sc.** A slovenly dressed girl (Jam.). **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Edb.** He's . . . ane o' the biggest rips in Edinbro, Ballantine *Deanhaugh* (1869) 203. **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 352. **Gall.** A wild rip o' a fallow (J.M.). **Ir.** I'd not take all the money the rip ran away wid, Carleton *Fardorougha* (ed. 1848) xx. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **e.Dur.**$^1$ Often said of children. **Cum.**$^{14}$ **n.Yks.** T'awd rip weean't work (I.W.); **n.Yks.**$^3$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.** As mich of an owd rip as I looked I're as welcome as a better mon, Brierley *Out of Work,* ix. **m.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$ **s.Stf.** The ode rip do' care what her does, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Not.**$^1$ **Lin.**$^1$ He was a great rip. **s.Lin.** (F.H.W.), **Rut.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$ **War.**$^2$; **War.**$^3$ A tearing young rip. **Oxf.** What a young rip he is (G.O.). **Brks.**$^1$ **w.Mid.** It is sometimes applied to a very stingy person (W.P.M.). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.**$^1$ Playful; 'you young rip,' said of children. **Cmb.**$^1$ Oh! he's a reg'lar young rip—there's no holding him. **Suf.**$^1$ **Ess.** Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 131. **Sus.** Ya be an idle rip, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 251. **Hmp.**$^1$ When applied to a female a lewd, unchaste person. **I.W.**$^1$ **Som.** A vulgar, old, unchaste woman, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); (J.S.F.S.) **w.Som.**$^1$ A purty old rip her is, sure 'nough. **Dev.**

Six weeks, you young rip. . . I'll have 'e theer for six years hard labour, if lawyers can work it, *Blk. and White* (June 27, 1896) 825. **Cor.**$^{3}$ [**Amer.** He looked like the orneriest old rip that ever was, *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1885) 554.] [Hope for him, an old rip! Dickens *N. Nickleby* (1838) xli.]

**16.** A general term for a person, applied in both a good and bad sense. **Bnff.**$^{1}$ She's nae an ill reep a dehm.

Hence **Reepal**, *sb.* the augmentative of 'rip.' *ib.*

**RIP**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Lin. Hrf. Glo. Nrf. Also in forms **ripe** Glo.; **rype** Hrf.$^{2}$ [**rip.**] A whetstone or strop for sharpening a scythe; also in *comp.* **Rip-stick.** Cf. **ripple**, *sb.*$^{1}$ **10.**

**Lin.**$^{1}$ Why don't you use the rip-stick? **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$, **Hrf.**$^{2}$ **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 361. **Nrf.** Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 248.

**RIP**, *sb.*$^{3}$ n.Cy. Cum. [**rip.**] A current report; news. **n.Cy.** (K.) **Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 309; *Gl.* (1851).

**RIP**, see **Ripe**, *v.*$^{2}$

**RIPE**, *adj.* and *v.*$^{1}$ Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Not. Nhp. Wor. Hnt. Suf. Hmp. Dev. Also written **rype** Sc. Ir. Lan. [**raip.**] **1.** *adj.* Of animals: fat, opposed to 'green' (q.v.). Wor. (H.K.) **2.** Rotten; esp. of wood. Hmp. (H.C.M.B.) **3.** *Fig.* Ready, prepared; inclined to. Also in *comp.* **Ripe-ready.** Cf. **rife**, *adj.* **3.**

**w.Yks.** He's ripe-ready to fall into ony snare that's laid for him, Sutcliffe *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 126. **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Suf.**$^{1}$, **Dev.** (Hall.)

Hence **Coffin-ripe**, *adj.* on the verge of death, ready for the coffin.

**Dev.** I bain't coffin-ripe yit; no wan cud hold me for coffin-ripe, Zack *On Trial* (1899) 230.

**4.** Prevalent; abounding. Cf. **rife**, *adj.*

**Sc.**, **Ant.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Lan.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

**5.** A slang word for 'drunk.' s.Not. (J.P.K.) **6.** *v.* To ripen.

**Sc.** There's aye something . . . to ripe that I would like to see ripen, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) vi; (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Sh.I.** Hit wid only be a just punishment if He didna gie wis a' a tattie ta ripe, *Sh. News* (Oct. 16, 1897).

**RIPE**, *v.*$^{2}$ and *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written **rype** Sc. Cai.$^{1}$ Cum.$^{1}$ w.Yks.$^{1}$; and in forms **reip** Sc.; **reype** Cum.; **rip** Sc. Nhb. Dur. w.Yks.$^{3}$; **ryp** S. & Ork.$^{1}$ [**raip.**] **1.** *v.* To search; to thoroughly investigate; to rob, esp. to rifle a pocket.

**Sc.** Sir John, when he had riped the turret weel, led my gudesire into the dining-parlour, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xi. **Abd.** They micht want to rype 's pooches, Macdonald *Malcolm* (1875) III. 27. **Frf.** Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 46, ed. 1889. **Per.** Nor see them rype their pouch, While I haud oot my loof, Ford *Harp* (1893) 345. **Fif.** Pieces were exhausted, and pooches reipet for mūlins, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 11. **Slg.** Rare haud a shilling frae your pouch to rip, Galloway *Poems* (1810) 21. **Ayr.** Our bairnly recollections ryped and rummaged up wi' the canty tricks o' a Halloween, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 76. **Lnk.** They ryped the Bishop's pocket, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 51, ed. 1828. **Edb.** I never could come by it, rype her claeths as I micht, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 149. **Dmf.** Her ase heap owre they porked and ripéd, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 134. **Gall.** I ripit a' my pooches, yin after the ither, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) iii. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ He riped the nest; **N.Cy.**$^{2}$ **Nhb.** Me pockets gat ripped, an' aw heerd them nae mair, Allan *Tyneside Sngstr.* (ed. 1891) 50; **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Coroner: 'Did you take any steps to resuscitate the deceased?' Witness: 'Yes, sor, we riped 'ees pockets.' **Dur.** (K.) **Cum.** Do they rype the country with yon warrant still? Caine *Shad. Crime* (1885) 146; (M.P.); **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** He riped through an' through that hoose fer nets an' snarls but he fand nowt (B.K.); (M.P.) **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ I nivver heeard scripture seea weel ryped up afore; **w.Yks.**$^{3}$ To take a bird's nest.

Hence (1) **Ripe-pouch**, *sb.* a pickpocket; (2) **Ripe-writ**, *sb., obsol.*, a search warrant; (3) **Ripier**, *sb.* a robber; (4) **Riping-warrant**, *sb.*, see (2).

(1) **Sc.** A schoolboy's term (Jam.). (2) **Wm.** (B.K.) (3) **Dur.** (Hall.) (4) **Cum.** (E.W.P.)

**2.** To clear any small cavity of obstruction; esp. to clean out a pipe.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Sh.I.** I wis tryin' ta ripe me pipe wi' a strae. Shū wis dat wye furr'd up, *Sh. News* (Nov. 19, 1898). **Or.I.** (S.A.S.) **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$ To clear the nostrils by blowing the nose. **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Ayr.** Robin rypit the dottle oot o' his pipe, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 72. **Lnk.** I sometimes ripe oot Tammy's pipe, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xv. **Lth.** It's a wee like the 'Willie Cossar' [a large-sized pin] that Dan Corbett used to ripe his pipe wi', Strathesk *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 189. **Gall.** (J.M.), **n.Cy.** (Hall.)

Hence (1) **Riper**, *sb.* anything used for cleaning out a small hole or orifice; (2) **Ripping**, *ppl. adj.*, (3) **Rippish**, *adj.* given to cleaning out; cleanly, fastidious.

(1) **Gall.** A bennel for a pipe-ryper (J.M.). **Nhb.**$^{1}$ An iron prong used for clearing dirt and dust out of the oil-holes in machinery. (2) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) (3) **Gall.** But a new made wife, fu' o' rippish freaks, Fond o' a' things feat for the first five weeks, Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 83.

**3.** Phr. *to ripe the ribs*, to clear the ashes from between the bars of a grate.

**Sc.** (A.W.), **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Per.** Then fling on coals and ripe the ribs, Haliburton *Puir Auld Scotland* (1887) 55. **Ayr.** I rype the ribs again as I draw my cheyre to the fire, Service *Notandums* (1890) 48. **Slk.** But ripe the ribs, and gie the central coal a smash wi' the poker, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 66.

**4.** To pull stones, &c. out of ground to be ploughed; to break up rough land.

**Kcb.** Ripin' up a' the bits of green hoams, and forcing wheat to grow whar Providence never intended it, Elder *Borgue* (1897) 29. **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **Cum.**$^{4}$ **Cum.**, **Wm.** To ripe out stones of land for ploughing is a needful process (M.P.). **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) xxvii; **w.Yks.**$^{1}$

**5.** To quarry stones. Dur.$^{1}$, w.Dur.$^{1}$ **6.** *sb.* A clearing out.

**Lnk.** I then settled down, And gave the ribs a bit ripe, Ewing *Poems* (1892) 20.

[**1.** Com and rype oure howse, and then may ye se Who had hir, *Towneley Myst.* (c. 1450) 112.]

**RIPE**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Ken.$^{1}$ Sus.$^{12}$ [**raip, reip.**] A bank; the seashore.

[Whereof the principall is within a butt shoote of the right ripe of the river that there cometh downe, Leland *Itinerary* (ed. 1769) IV. 110. Lat. *ripa*, a bank.]

**RIPE, RIPECK, RIPEX**, see **Reap**, **Rip**, *sb.*$^{2}$, **Repeck.**

**RIPLE**, *v.* *Obs.* Dur. Also written **ryple.** To lie; to romance. (K.), (Hall.)

**RIPLE**, see **Ripple**, *v.*, *sb.*$^{4}$

**RIPOSTE**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. [**ripō·st.**] **1.** *sb.* A reply; a short, smart answer.

**Abd.** That saying provoked many quick thrusts, parries, and ripostes, from which preys my lord triumphantly emerged, Cobban *Angel* (1898) 269.

**2.** *v.* To reply.

**Abd.** 'Had I not taken pains with the foolish auld man,' riposted Maudlin, blushing high, 'we should yet be setting at numchance,' *ib.* 147.

[**1.** Fr. *riposte*, 'réponse prompte et vive (à une raillerie, à une attaque),' Hatzfeld.]

**RIP(P**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Dur. Mid. e.An. Suf. Ken. Sus. Hmp. [**rip.**] **1.** *sb.* *Obs.* A basket; see below.

**Ags.** Made of willow, or willow and straw, for holding eggs, spoons, &c. (Jam.) **Ken.**$^{1}$ Used in pairs and slung on each side of a horse for carrying loads, such as fish, salt, sand, &c. **Sus.** (K.)

Hence **Ripper** or **Rippier**, *sb., obs.*, one who carries fish for sale in a 'rip'; a pedlar.

**e.An.**$^{1}$, **Suf.** (P.R.) **s.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Ken.**$^{12}$ **Sus.** Ray (1691); (K.); No toll to be taken 'for any horses laden with fish, or for the horses on which the rippiers or drivers of such said horses shall ride going on or towards London, or for such said horses returning,' *Road Act* (1709) in *Arch. Coll.* (1848) 144; **Sus.**$^{12}$

**2.** A coop for poultry; also in *comp.* **Hen-rip.** w.Mid. (W.P.M.), Sus. (S.P.H.) **3.** An oval flat piece of wicker-work on which the lines are coiled. Dur. (Hall.)

**4.** *v.* To put into a coop.

**w.Mid.** If you don't rip that old hen, she'll scratch everything in the garden (W.P.M.). **Hmp.**$^{1}$

[**1.** Astirte til him with his rippe, And began the fish to kippe, *Havelok* (c. 1280) 893. ON. *hrip*, a peat-basket.]

**RIP(P, RIPPART**, see **Reap**, **Rippet.**

**RIPPER**, *sb.* Var. dial. and slang uses in Eng. **1.** A man employed to strip the bark off trees for the tanners. See **Rip**, *v.* **3.**

**Som.** Wanted at once: good rippers for coppice; day work or job work, *Wellington Wkly. News* (Apr. 29, 1896).

**2.** *Obs.* See below.

**Mon.** The rippers take the rods and draw them into wire, Ray (1691); The wire workers at Tintern who draw out the small rods through two or three holes into wire (K.).

**3.** An implement used for cutting the nails of slates.

**w.Yks.** A tool for putting under the slates to cut the nails by which the slates are fastened; generally used in repairing work. Only of service when copper nails are used (H.V.).

**4.** A crescent-shaped instrument used for trimming the edges of gutters. Shr.$^1$ **5.** A reckless fellow, a dare-devil.

**Lan.**$^1$ He's a reg'lar ripper—ready for owt i' th' way o' mischief. **s.Lan.**$^1$

**6.** A person given to violent language. s.Not. (J.P.K.) Cf. **rip**, *v.* **10.** **7.** Evil talk. Lakel.$^2$ **8.** A lie. Brks.$^1$ **9.** An extraordinary anecdote or story. *ib.* **10.** A term of admiration; anything of superior quality. In *gen.* slang use.

**n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Yks.** A gooid song, or a gooid tale, is called a ripper, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 12, 1897). **e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **Lan.** 'They say'n hoo's a good un.' 'A ripper,' Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) 265. **m.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Óo)z ŭ rip·ŭr, ŭn nóo mistai·k. **s.Stf.** My new cricket bat is a règ'lar ripper, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ Well, I will saay that mare is a real ripper. **Brks.**$^1$ **Mid.** Perhaps you have put your money on another filly. So have I; and this time it is a ripper, Blackmore *Kit* (1890) I. xv. **s.Cy.** (A.B.C.)

**RIPPER,** *v.* Chs.$^1$ [**ri·pə(r).**] To beat.

They'rn i' th' orchart when aw get roun; bur aw rippert em eawt an' smartly.

**RIPPER,** see **Reaper.**

**RIPPET,** *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. and Amer. Also written **rippit** Sc. Amer.; and in forms **reppet** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **rippart** Bnff.$^1$; **ruppit** Sc. [**ri·pit.**] **1.** *sb.* A noisy disturbance; a romp; an uproar; a quarrel.

**Sc.** It's no ae ruppit we hae thegither, Grey *Misanthrope's Heir* (1897) xxiii; (Jam. *Suppl.*) **ne.Sc.** Many a rippet she had with him on this account, Green *Gordonhaven* (1887) 23. **Bnff.**$^1$ **Abd.** Sic a rage an' a rippit I seldom hae seen, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 16. **Fif.** Garrin' him scream a hideous rippet, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 128. **Dmb.** He cannot be perswaded to risk a rippet with him, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxix. **Ayr.** [I may] tell you o' some langsyne rippits I have had wi' the randies, Service *Notandums* (1890) 48. **Lnk.** I wasna yerth'd the second day, Till I kick'd up a rippit, O! Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 21. **Slk.** Calm as the poet's cottage looks mony a rippet is there, Sir, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 115. **Dmf.** And siccan a rippet they raised, Reid *Poems* (1894) 169. **Peb.** *Lintoun Green* (1685) 27, ed. 1817. **N.I.**$^1$ **Uls.** If ye offer to stir up a rippet An' thinks that ye're imperance cows me, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–62) VI. 44. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 66.]

**2.** A disturbance of mind about anything.

**Sc.** Have your desires bounded as to the vast desire of bodily and earthly things and cares; . . take it well when God takes these things from you, . . make no rippet for them, Bruce *Lect.* (1708) 13 (Jam.).

**3.** A bitter-tempered, chattering creature. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **4.** *v.* To make an uproar; to scold; to quarrel.

**Sc.** The least haet wad hae gart her gang up and down the house rippetting and rampaging like an evil spirit, *Sc. Haggis*, 78. **Bnff.**$^1$ **Ayr.** She was for a constancy rippiting and gelling with her neebors, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 67.

[1. Thre hundreth riall tempillis ding Off riot, rippett, and of reveling, Douglas *Eneados* (1513) ed. 1874, III. 203.]

**RIPPIE,** *sb.* Bnff.$^1$ [**ri·pi.**] A kind of circular net used for catching crabs. See **Rip(p.**

**RIPPIKINS,** *sb. pl.* Sh.I. [**ri·pikinz.**] Coarse stockings of single worsted. S. & Ork.$^1$

**RIPPING-BLOCK,** *sb.* Shr. A wire-making term: one of the first series of drums on which the wire is wound. White *Wrekin* (1860) xviii.

**RIPPLE,** *v.* and *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Glo. e.An. Also written **riple** Sc. n.Cy.; **rippel** n.Cy.; **rippill** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); and in form **repple** n.Cy. ne.Lan.$^1$ [**ri·pl.**] **1.** *v.* To scratch slightly, so as just to ruffle the surface.

**Cum.**$^4$ **n.Yks.** He just rippled it (I.W.); **n.Yks.**$^{12}$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**$^1$ To scratch gently, as with a pin. **ne.Lan.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Riplets,** *sb. pl.* small waves on the water caused by a slight breeze; ripples. n.Yks.$^2$; (2) *rippled up, phr.* puckered, as the flesh round a healed wound. *ib.*; (3) **Rippling,** *sb.* a ringworm-like eruption on animals. *ib.*; (4) **Rippling-grass,** *sb.* the ribwort plantain, *Plantago lanceolata.* Lnk. (Jam.); (5) **Ripply,** *adj.* somewhat wavy; of cloth: torn, fretted. n.Yks.$^2$ **2.** To plough land in small wavy ridges; to plough by laying the land two furrows together. e.An.$^1$ **3.** To take the seed off flax; see below.

**Sc.** On being pulled the plant is deprived of its bolls or seed-capsules by rippling, which consists of drawing the stems of the plant through the teeth of an iron comb 8 inches in length set upright upon a form, across which two men sit opposite each other and ripple their handfuls alternately, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1855) II. 322; (Jam. *Suppl.*) **N.I.**$^1$, **n.Cy.** (K.), (P.R.), **N.Cy.**$^{12}$ **Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^4$ He hed oanly to ripple an' plant, to wait an' reap, *C. Pacq.* (Aug. 10, 1893) 6, col. 1. **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 353. **n.Lin.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Rippler,** *sb.* a person employed in 'rippling' flax; (2) **Rippling-comb,** *sb.* a toothed implement for 'rippling' flax; see below.

(1) **Sc.** This comb separates the seed from the lint, with much more ease to the ripplers, Maxwell *Trans.* (1743) 328 (Jam.). (2) **Sc.** A rippling kame, consisting of 12 or 14 upright steel pins in a metal frame, set in a heavy 'stock' of wood, was placed on a sheet between the two operators who drew alternately handfuls of the flax through the kaim, thus stripping off the seed-pods yielding oil (G.W.); Every thing has its time and sae has a rippling kame, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 75, ed. 1881. **Abd.** I'll sell my rock, I'll sell my reel, My ripplin' kame an' spinnin' wheel, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 189. **Frf.** A time's for a' thing we can name, An' time too for the rippling kame, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 7. **Ayr.** He clawed her wi' the ripplin' kame, Burns *Had I the Wyte*, st. 3. **Lnk.** They prapped up the bed wi' a rake and rippling kame, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 17.

**4.** To cut corn; see below.

**ne.Yks.**$^1$ Esp. beans, with a long-handled sickle, the strokes being short and quick, and the sheaf gathered into the left arm.

**5.** With *out*: to separate; to take down or undo work wrongly done. **w.Sc.** To ripple out a stocking (Jam.).

**6.** To drizzle. Sc. (Jam.) **7.** To open up; to disperse; to clear off. **Fif.** The clouds are ripplin' (Jam.).

**8.** *sb.* A slight scratch.

**Cum.**$^{14}$ **m.Yks.**$^1$ Parting a layer of dust on the floor with the point of a stick would create a ripple; or a mark across the grain of wood, as if where a saw had just grazed, would be a ripple. **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**9.** An implement having teeth like a comb, for 'rippling' flax.

**Sc.** The ripple is placed on a barn sheet, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1855) II. 322. **Bnff.** It is drawn through the iron teeth of a kind of comb named the ripple in small handfuls, *Agric. Surv.* 192 (Jam.).

**10.** *Obs.* A kind of whetstone; see below. See **Rip,** *sb.*$^2$

**Glo.** A short wooden dagger or rapier with which the mowers smooth their scythes, after they have used the coarse whetstone, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 361.

**11.** *Comp.* **Ripple-grass,** the ribwort plantain, *Plantago lanceolata.*

**Slk.** (Jam.) **Gall.** A broad-leaved herb, which labourers put on cuts, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **N.I.**$^1$, **Frm.** (B. & H.)

[1. The dewke was full of felonye And smote Guy wyth envye And repulde hys face and hys chynne And of his cheke all the skynne, *Guy of War.* (c. 1314) 9915–7. 3. The bolles of flaxe, whan they be ripeled of, must be rideled from the wedes, Fitzherbert *Husb.* (1534) 96. OHG. *rifilōn*, 'vellere, serrare.']

**RIPPLE,** *sb.*$^2$ Hrf. [**ri·pl.**] A small coppice or thicket. Bound *Provinc.* (1876); Hrf.$^1$

[Cp. Norw. dial. *ripel*, a stake, a small tree-stem (Aasen).]

**RIPPLE,** *sb.*$^3$ Sc. [**ri·pl.**] **1.** *pl.* A weakness and pain in the back; kidney trouble.

**Sc.** Priests diseased of the ripples, Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1796) I. 709. **Bnff.** It temper'd weel our mony-plies, Ca'd ripples frae our backs, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 143. **Lnk.** To prevent the ripples, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 14; Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) *Gl.*, ed. 1733. **Dmf.** I'm never the same man since the ripples took me Michaelmas was a year, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 219.

**2.** A painful illness; a deadly disease; the death-pang.

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Per.** The bridegroom winna scruple To tell his bosom friend what ail'th Him, tho' he tak' the ripple On her some day, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 50. **Ayr.** Auld Orthodoxy lang did grapple, But now she's got an unco ripple, Burns *Lett. to J. Goudie* (c. 1785) st. 3.

**RIPPLE**, *sb.*$^4$ War. Shr. Hrf. Also written **riple** Hrf.$^2$ [**ri·pl.**] **1.** *pl.* The movable rails put on the sides of a cart or wagon, when it is required to carry a more than ordinary load. War. (J.R.W.), Shr.$^{12}$, Hrf.$^1$ Cf. **dripple.**

**2.** Phr. *to have got the ripples on*, *fig.* to have had more drink than is good for one, although to be not absolutely intoxicated.

**Shr.**$^1$ Thus a wife extenuated her husband's insobriety: 'Well, 'e 'ad the ripples on,'—drunk he was not, though he had exceeded his rightful allowance.

**RIPPLING**, *ppl. adj.* Wor. Of a glass of liquid: only part full, not full to the brim. See **Ripple**, *sb.*$^4$ **2.**

Will you give me a full, not a rippling un? (H.K.)

**RIPPOCK**, *sb.* Or.I. [**ri·pək.**] The common tern, *Sterna fluviatilis.* Swainson *Birds* (1885) 203.

**RIPPON**, *sb.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] See below. See **Rip**, *sb.*$^1$ **14.**

**Lnk.** Mounted upon a horse, as poor's a rippon, Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 8.

**RIP-RAFF**, *sb.* Dev.$^1$ A base, worthless person; the rabble. Cf. **riffraff.**

**RIP-RAP**, *sb.*, *v.* and *adv.* Sc. Lan. **1.** *sb.* A worthless person. n.Lan.$^1$ Cf. **rip**, *sb.*$^1$ **15.** **2.** A firework, cracker. s.Lan.$^1$ **3.** *v.* A curling term: to drive on, striking the curling-stones on the way. Cf. **rip**, *v.* **9.**

**Lth.** Rip-rappin' on, frae random wicks, The winner gets a yether, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 275.

**4.** *adv.* With great violence. Bnff.$^1$

**RIPTORIOUS**, *adj.* Lin. [**riptō·riəs.**] Uproarious; refractory. **Lin.**$^1$ He always was a riptorious rapscallion. **n.Lin.**$^1$

**RIS, RISART**, see **Reest**, *sb.*$^1$, **Rise**, *v.*$^1$, *sb.*$^2$, **Rizzar**(d.

**RISBANK**, *sb.* Cor. A mound, bank.

**e.Cor.** An artificial bank that extends for a distance in a more or less straight line (T.C.P.); This Risbank, or mound, ranges up hill and down hill indifferently, Bond *Hist. Looe* (1823) 65.

**RISE**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **raahze** w.Yks.; **rice** Ess.$^1$ [**raiz.**] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Preterite*: (1) **Raaize**, (2) **Raas**, (3) **Raise**, (4) **Rase**, (5) **Rause**, (6) **Rauze**, (7) **Rawse**, (8) **Raze**, (9) **Reaaze**, (10) **Reaise**, (11) **Rease**, (12) **Reazz**, (13) **Reuzz**, (14) **Ris**, (15) **Risn**, (16) **Riss**, (17) **Riz**, (18) **Rosed**, (19) **Ruse**, (20) **Ruz.** [For further examples see **II** below.]

(1) **Wm.** Up as she raaize, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 367. (2) **w.Yks.**$^1$ (3) **Sc.** The lady raise up, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 105. **Sh.I.** I raise an' pat ipo me, Clark *N. Gleams* (1898) 37. **Or.I.** The water raise an' raise, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 248. **Cai.**$^1$ **Frf.** Sands *Poems* (1833) 83. **Fif.** Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 13. **Ayr.** Then Mr. David raise and spack, Wodrow Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) II. 17. **Dmf.** Soon they raise, Shennan *Tales* (1831) 38. **n.Yks.**$^2$ (4) **Abd.** Sic a hullybaloo as rase upo the corp, Macdonald *Warlock* (1882) vii. **Slk.** When the great fike rase, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 81, ed. 1866. **n.Yks.**$^{14}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ 34, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 38, **w.Yks.**$^3$ (5) **e.Dev.** Ai rause up to aup'n th' deur, Pulman *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 5. (6) **Dev.** Without the say rauze much, Norway *Parson Peter* (1900) 106. (7) **Cor.** Then I rawse for to start, *Exhibition* (1873) 5. (8) **n.Yks.** A thing raze up, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 44. **w.Yks.** Watchin t'reek as it raze, Preston *Poems* (1864) 31. (9) **Cum.** When t'sun reaaze an set, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 105. (10) **Dur.** Ah reaise up, Moore *Sng. Sol.* (1859) v. 5. (11) **Cum.**$^3$ Like a ghost reàse t'white church tooar, 74. (12, 13) **Cum.**$^1$ (14) **ne.Sc.** He ris up fae the fireside, Green *Gordonhaven* (1887) 100. **Nhb.** Nivver ris ne mair, Chatt *Poems* (1866) 87; **Nhb.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** His heead ris hawf an inch heigher, *Yksman's Comic Ann.* (1890) 43, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 26, 1896). (15) **Brks.** Vrom her zeat she risn, Hughes *Scour. White Horse* (1859) vii. (16) **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^{12}$ (17) **Lnk.** It a' riz oot o' the disputed possession, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) I. 21. **n.Ir.** Paddy riz an' went awa then, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 103. **Don.** He riz on his hind legs, *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1900) 605. **w.Ir.** Up riz a lovely lady, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 42. **Nhb.**$^1$ Aa riz aboot five i' the mornin'. **Cum.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 38. **w.Yks.** T'ghoast riz oop, Banks *Wooers* (1880) II. 4. **s.Chs.**$^1$ 83, **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Not.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^{12}$, **War.**$^3$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Nrf.** I riz up to onsneck for my beloved, Gillett *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 5. **Cor.** A summer cloud like o' the blessed riz up, Phillpotts *Lying Prophets* (1897) 53. [**Amer.** Her blood riz quick, Lowell *Biglow Papers* (1848) 10.] (18) **w.Som.**$^1$ (19) **Cum.** Fer monie a month I ruse wi' joy, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1840) *Dedication.* (20) **n.Ir.** When Barney ruz up, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 23. **Don.** Every livin' sowl present ruz to their feet, *Cent. Mag.* (Nov. 1899) 48. **Wxf.** Ruz him twenty perches over the Slaney, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 162.

**2.** *Pp.*: (1) **Reazz**, (2) **Reuzz**, (3) **Ris**, (4) **Rised**, (5) **Riss**, (6) **Riz**, (7) **Rose**, (8) **Rosed**, (9) **Ruzzen.**

(1, 2) **Cum.**$^1$ (3) **Cum.**$^4$ He's ris' in the world, Clare *Pearl*, 46. **Ir.** My heart never was more ris to God, Carleton *Fardorougha* (ed. 1848) v. **w.Yks.** Please, mum, iron has ris, *Sheffield Indep.* (1847). (4) **w.Yks.** Thy rent 'll be rised, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882). (5) **w.Yks.** Flour's riss (T.H.R.). (6) **Ir.** A frish gineration had riz, Tennyson *Tomorrow* (1885). **Cum.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^2$ The bread has riz. **s.Stf.** They sen the flour's riz again, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Not.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^{234}$, **s.War.**$^1$ **Glo.** Candles was riz, Gibbs *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 78. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**$^2$, **Suf.**$^1$, **Ken.** (W.F.S.) **Sur.** The water have riz, Son of Marshes *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 113. **Dev.** The moon had riz, Zack *On Trial* (1899) 167. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 71.] (7) **Dev.** Ef I'd a-rose up from me bed, *Longman's Mag.* (June 1901) 153. (8) **w.Som.**$^1$ (9) **Cum.**$^4$

**II.** Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* In phr. (1) *to rise a peg*, to improve in circumstances; (2) — *on clothes*, of soap: to lather well when washing clothes; (3) — *to*, to see to, attend to.

(1) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**$^1$ Very few, if any, of the breeders I have seen in this county seem, however, to be sufficiently impressed with the idea of rising a peg, Young *Agric.* (1799) 316. (2) **ne.Sc.** In washing, if the soap did not rise on the clothes there was a fey person's clothes in the tub, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 177. (3) **Sh.I.** A'm gaen ta set me ta me hap border fil I rise ta da annamils, *Sh. News* (Oct. 20, 1900).

**2.** *Comb.* **Rise-up-Jack**, conjuring, magic.

**Edb.** By their rictum tictum, rise-up-Jack slight-of-hand, hocus-pocus way, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vii.

**3.** To ascend.

**Dmf.** The horseman sat till the lad was out of sight, and then slowly rose the brae, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 74. **Hmp.**$^1$ You must turn-off afore you rise the hill.

**4.** In mining: to work above the head in the roof, to dig upwards towards the surface. Also in phr. *to rise in the back.*

**Der.** Mawe *Mineralogy* (1802). **Der.**, **Cor.** *Eng. Mining Terms* (1830). **Cor.**$^2$

**5.** Of food: to have the taste repeated in the mouth after meals; to be vomited; to 'repeat.'

**Peb.** My paritch soon will rise! *Lintoun Green* (1685) 58, ed. 1817. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **se.Wor.**$^1$, **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.*

**6.** To stand; to occur, be situated, without special arrangement or selection.

**Wm.** Thoo'll hev ta tak my pigs as they rise er thoo'll net hev them at o'. Ah'll buy thi taties an' tak 'em as they rise (B.K.). **e.Yks.** If the stookes rise thicke or rise well, i.e. if they stande thicke: for this is the usual phraise hereabouts, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 45. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**7.** To raise, cause to rise; to lift up; to rouse, stir up.

**Per.** He's the first man that rises dearth Amo' the meal, Ford *Harp* (1893) 96. **Rxb.** The frost was rising the mist from the rain-soaked bent, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 28. **Ir.** They rose a cheer. God will rise me a friend (G.M.H.). **n.Ir.** There's a guid wheen o' the prittaes tae be riz yet, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 17. **Don.** Rise up the house, till we see what can be done for 'im, *Cent. Mag.* (Oct. 1899) 956. **Wxf.** We rise a great deal of marl, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 160. **Mun.** I'll rise the place on you, Barry *Wizard's Knot* (1901) 151. **Cum.**$^{14}$ **n.Yks.**$^1$ 'There, Ah rose him agen!' of a trout. 'I rose a covey of partridges and a brace and half of hares in Longlands meadow'; **n.Yks.**$^4$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** He rose his hat (A.B.C.). **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^{23}$ **Hrf.** I only rose the potatoes last week (E.S.); **Hrf.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^2$ **Sur.**$^1$ He walked ever so far, and rose a blister on his heel. **Sus.** She had catched a hurt which had rose a hump on her back, Egerton *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 100. **s.Hmp.** He riz such a nice school, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) iv. **Dor.**$^1$ Rise Thy hangèn head an' teary eyes, 50.

**w.Som.**$^1$ I rosed a fine covey o' birds 'ez mornin'. **Dev.** If a go'th on risin' the devil in me, Norway *Parson Peter* (1900) 211. **Cor.** Kickin' the short straw out the grain, which riz a gert dust, Phillpotts *Lying Prophets* (1897) 61. [**Amer.** That riz him clean out of his chair, Westcott *David Harum* (1900) xvii.]

Hence *to rise the heart*, *phr.* to cheer, comfort, inspirit.

**Ir.** If I do but get the cup o' tay I'm contint. It rises the heart in me when I'm poorly, *Nineteenth Cent.* (July 1900) 82. **Don.** It has a yalla look about it an' a jingle would rise yer heart, *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1900) 602.

**8.** To increase in price or amount; to raise the price or wages.

**w.Yks.** Ther rent'll be ris'd, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882). **War.**$^2$ They rose the butter yesterday. **s.Oxf.** I'll rise you to £7 at the end of the first twelve months, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 89. **Dor.** Ye rose me two shillin', *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1898) 47. **Som.** I question ef thay goos the waay ta get um riz by strikin, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 75. **w.Som.**$^1$ Maister 've a-rosed me a shillin' a week.

**9.** To procure, obtain.

**Don.** Could ye rise me twenty poun'? *Pearson's Mag.* (May 1900) 479. **n.Yks.**$^1$ Ah quesshun if he'll rise so much. **w.Yks.** Ah'll bet yo' can't rise hauf-a-crahn ameng you, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 26, 1896). **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **w.Som.**$^1$ I should like to do it, oncommon, nif on'y I could rise the money. 'Raise' is unknown.

**10.** To rear, grow, bring up.

**n.Yks.** Ah'd gi'en mysel' sike trouble fer months te raahze t'things [flowers], Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 47. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**$^1$ I riss all them theäre treäs fra nuts. **Lon.** I have ris some of the largest tailed rats ever seen, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 20, ed. 1861. **s.Hmp.** It's you that . . . have riz such a nice lot of lambs, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) xxix. [**Amer.** Where was you rose? Dickens *M. Chuzzlewit* (1844) xxii.]

**11.** To kick the breech. s.Lan.$^1$ **12.** *sb.* An elevation, a steep ascent or bank.

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Lakel.**$^2$ T'rise o' t'broo. **n.Yks.**$^{14}$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Wor.** (H.K.) **Ess.** If yow loike to stup on this here rice, Yow'll see the hosses well, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 107; **Ess.**$^1$ [**Amer.** The Magraws living on the first rise beyond the river, Johnston *Old Times* (1897) 120.]

**13.** A mining term: the upward inclination of a stratum or coal-seam.

**N.Cy.**$^1$ She's a heavy rise. **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **Der.** Mander *Miner's Gl.* (1824). **Shr.** This measure (die earth) continues the same to the depth of more than one hundred yards; so far I have proved on the rise of the work, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 200.

**14.** In lead-mining: a shaft upwards from floor or level. w.Yks. (J.E.) **15.** A mist, esp. one close to the ground rising from a marsh or river.

**Brks.** Zee what a rise ther be to-night down in the Kennut Me-ads. **I.W.** (J.D.R.), **I.W.**$^1$

**16.** A practical joke, hoax, a mischievous prank.

**Cai.**$^1$ **Wgt.** Several notabilia of the Burgh were assembled to hear 'rises,' Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 274. **Lakel.**$^2$ A rise wi' yan anudder aboot mowin. **Cum.** He tel't us aw his rises ower ov a neet, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 5. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**17.** *Obs.* Vexation, 'rub.'

**Lan.** Alas! there's the rise of it,—he sees he's outdone, *Norris Papers* (c. 1680–1707) in *Cheth. Soc. Publ.* (1846) No. 9, 119.

**RISE**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **reis** Ess.; **reise** Sc. Nhb.$^1$; **reiss** Chs.; **reyce** Cum.$^4$; **rice** Sc. N.I.$^1$ N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ w.Dur.$^1$ Lakel.$^1$ Cum.$^4$ w.Yks.$^{24}$ Lan. Chs.$^{23}$ Lin. e.An.$^1$ Suf. Ess. Ken.$^{12}$ Sur. Sus.$^{12}$ Hmp. I.W.$^{12}$ Dor.; **ryce** Sc. w.Yks.; **ryse** Dur. Cum.; **ryss** Sc. (Jam.); and in forms **ris** Lakel.$^1$; **ryze** Lan.$^1$ [**rais.**] **1.** *sb.* A branch, twig; a long stick or switch.

**Sc.** This is the last reise that I'll ever cut in the bonny woods of Ellangowan, Scott *Guy M.* (1816) viii. **Or.I.** The branches of heath, juniper, &c. are called the ryss of such a plant (Jam.). **s.Sc.** Like a squirrel, swinging frae ae ryss to anither, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 322. **Rxb.** He travelled with two long sticks—rices they were called, Murray *Hawick Characters* (1901) 13. **N.I.**$^1$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Chs.**$^{23}$ **Shr.**$^1$ Yo' mun get a good lung rise as'll raich them swallows' nists, an' proke 'em down; **Shr.**$^2$ **Lon.** 'Strawberries ripe and cherries in the rise'; the rise being a twig to which the cherries were tied, as at present, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 8; In Charles Knight's London the note on the old London street cry of 'cherries in the rise' gives 'Rise = branch twig, either on the natural branch or on sticks as we still see them,' *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 496. **Ken.**$^1$ **Sus.** Applied to a straight stick round Haslemere, but used only by old people, *N. & Q. ib.* 418. **I.W.**$^1$; **I.W.**$^2$ If thee doesn't mind what thee bist up to, bwoy, thee'st get the rice. **Dor.** Haynes *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 45.

**2.** A stick used to support peas, beans, &c. w.Yks.$^{24}$, Chs. (E.F.), s.Chs.$^1$ Cf. **pea-rice**, s.v. **Pea**, *sb.*$^1$ **II. 1** (19, *b*).

**3.** The stems of peas or beans, pea-straw. Cf. **pea-rice**, s.v. **Pea**, *sb.*$^1$ **II. 1** (19, *a*).

**e.An.**$^1$ **Suf.** Olly pulled the rice, and I stripped the peas, *Macmillan's Mag.* (Sept. 1889) 360. **Ess.** They cop the rice in heaps, and give it to the horses; it makes very nice hay (S.P.H.); Pea-reis, Bean-reis (H.M.M.).

**4.** Brushwood, undergrowth, twigs or thorns used for hedging.

**Sc.** I saw him whisk away through amang the reises, Scott *Waverley* (1814) lviii; Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Abd.** (G.W.) **s.Sc.** I'll mak' a rowsin' fire o' rice, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 327. **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 352. **Kcb.** Now weir an' fence o' wattl'd rice The hained fields inclose, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 57. **Gall.** (A.W.), **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783), **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ These, when withered, are called deed-rice. When tall hedges are cut down a rice is generally run alongside. It is made from the lopped branches, and serves as a protection to the young shoots as they break forth from the old stumps. The brushwood used to bed in with stones in the weiring of rivers is called rice. **Nhb.**, **Dur.** *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 52. **Dur.** (J.H.), (K.) **w.Dur.**$^1$ **Lakel.**$^1$ A person doing anything with energy is said to be 'gaun at it leyke a man haggen rīse.' **Cum.** They stop the gaps with stake and ryse or other rough material, *Report Arbitration Case*; Gaun on like a man haggin' rice. . . Great progress made in a short time, as of one cutting down brushwood compared to that of a hewer of timber. I have heard it used in a ludicrous sense of one who causes great demolition at table, *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. ii. 71; **Cum.**$^4$ **Yks.** Now probably *obs.*, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 27, 1890). **w.Yks.** Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 544; None shall gett Ryce in Bardengill on paine of xii$^d$ a burthen, *Ilkley Manor Rolls* (36 Eliz.) in *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iii. 428; **w.Yks.**$^{124}$ **Lan.** *N. & Q. ib.* **Lin.** Ropsley Rise, as it is written, is a wood not far from Grantham, well known as Ropsley Rice to all the country round, *N. & Q. ib.* iv. 396. **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Ken.** (K.), **Ken.**$^{12}$, **Sus.**$^{12}$, **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.), **Hmp.**$^1$, **I.W.** (C.J.V.), **I.W.**$^1$ **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863).

Hence **Ryzen**, *adj.* made of brushwood, having brushwood twisted among stakes.

**Lan.** Ryzen hedge, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Lan.**$^1$ A ryzen hedge is a hedge twisted with hedge growth and stakes.

**5.** *Comp.* (1) **Rise-dike**, a hedge made of boughs and twigs; (2) **-heading**, underwood cut sufficiently young to bear winding into hedges or hurdles; (3) **-hedge**, a hedge made of stakes with dead thorns twisted among them; (4) **-knife**, a knife used for cutting hedges; (5) **-wood**, brushwood, small wood cut long for use in hedging.

(1) **n.Cy.** (K.) (2) **Sus.**$^1$ (3) **Nhb., Dur., Lan.** *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 53. (4) **Nhb.**$^1$ A light slasher with a hooked point. **w.Dur.**$^1$ A long-handled knife. (5) **Ken.** (K.)

**6.** *Obs.* Waste ground covered with coarse grass. Nhb.$^1$

**7.** *v.* To rod peas, to furnish peas with sticks.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ I wanted to rise the tother row o' pase, but I fell short o' sticks.

Hence **Riser**, *sb.* a pea-stake.

**War.** Go and top the bangles off that ere elm, they'l make you some good risers and plenty of um, *Leamington Courier* (Mar. 13, 1897); **War.**$^4$

**8.** To beat with a stick. **Shr.**$^1$ Rise 'is back.

Hence **Rising**, *sb.* a beating with a light stick.

'E gid the lad a good risin', *ib.*

**9.** Phr. *to rice the water*, to throw plants or branches of trees into a river to frighten the salmon, before using the lister.

**Slk.** The effect is that they become stupid and lie motionless (Jam.).

[1. OE. *hrīs*, a twig, branch (B.T.).]

**RISE**, see **Reest**, *sb.*$^1$

**RISEMENT**, *sb.* Yks. Som. [**rai·zment, -mənt.**] An increase, advance in price or wages.

**n.Yks.** There's a risement in t'price (I.W.). **m.Yks.**$^1$ His wages have always been the same; he's never had any of your risements. w.Som.$^1$ They've a-ros'd the bread in to Taa·nun [Taunton], but there 'ant a-bin no risement yer, not 'eet.

**RISEN-ON**, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Yks. Chs. **1.** *ppl. adj.* Of a cow: swollen from eating too much grass. w.Yks.$^2$ **2.** *sb.* A disease of cows resulting in a swelling of the body.

Chs.$^1$ A peculiar swelling of the body of a cow, caused by a cold wind blowing upon her when she has been turned out of a warm shippon in winter. Such cases are sometimes fatal; Chs.$^3$ A disease which makes cows swell and frequently die, from getting into a clover field before the dew is off, and gorging themselves.

[An other disease is called rysen uppon, Fitzherbert *Husb.* (1534) 55.]

**RISER**, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Dev. [rai·zə(r).] **1.** A kick. w.Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 12, 1897). m.Lan.$^1$, s.Lan.$^1$ **2.** The spring part of a 'springle,' or snare for birds.

nw.Dev.$^1$ The ordinary springle consists of a pliant stick, called a riser, having one end stuck in the ground and the other carrying a hair noose. The stick is bent into the form of a bow. . . In another form of springle the riser is bent back upon itself and the noose is passed through a hole in it and set by a peg (s.v. Springle).

**3.** The top of a stile.

Dev. I swore that I would slash off any hand, that was laid on the edge of the riser, Blackmore *Perlycross* (1894) xi.

**4.** In mining: a 'hitch' or 'trouble,' a dislocation of the coal-seam causing the coal to have an upward inclination. N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

**RISH, RISHEEN, RISHLE, RISHP**, see **Reese**, *v.*$^2$, **Rush**, *sb.*$^{12}$, **Rushing**, *sb.*$^2$, **Rissle**, *sb.*$^2$, **Risp**, *sb.*$^4$

**RISING**, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Var. dial. and slang uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [rai·zin.] **1.** *ppl. adj.* Approaching.

Sh.I. Da fishin' fur da risin' saison, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 64. Fif. A bit silly lass risin' seventeen, Meldrum *Grey Mantle* (1896) 25. Edb. 'Hoo auld de ye say he is?' 'Risin' sax,' Campbell *Deilie Jock* (1897) 69. n.Cy. 'What age is't?' 'Rising five come Brough Hill' (B.K.). Nhb. Selling them for dray-horses, as they were rising six, Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 79. n.Yks. A filly rising three, Atkinson *Whitby* (1894) 233. ne.Yks. Only speaking of the age of cattle. 'Rising five years old,' Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 177. w.Yks. Rising nine inches (C.F.). Slang. They'm a matter o' six foot high, the both—and risin' forty, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) iii; Horse rising·seven, and man twenty off, Hughes *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xxxiii.

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Rising-lark**, the skylark, *Alauda arvensis*; (2) **-out-day**, see below.

(1) Nhp. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 92; Nhp.$^1$ (2) Wxf.$^1$ The next Sunday or other intervening ecclesiastical festival after the marriage, which they call 'the rising out-day,' when they again assemble, 98.

**3.** *sb.* Yeast, or any substitute for yeast used to cause fermentation.

m.Yks.$^1$, e.An.$^1$ e.Cy., s.Cy. Ray (1691). s.Cy. Grose (1790). Sur.$^1$, Sus.$^1$

Hence **Rising-powder**, *sb.* baking-powder. w.Yks. (H.L.) **4.** Phr. *the rising of the lights*, a name given to a choking sensation in the throat; croup, asthma.

w.Yks. Our John's at hoäm wi' t'risin' o' the lights an's swallered a sight o' bullets but's fun' nawt to keep 'em daarn (W.F.); w.Yks.$^2$ n.Lin.$^1$ Hiccup brought on by indigestion. War. In this district [round Coventry] a sense of fulness in the throat, accompanied by oppressed breathing, arising from disordered stomach, is attributed to a 'rising of the lights,' . . and the common remedy is to take either some small gun-shots or a globule of mercury (about a quarter of an ounce) in order by their weight to keep the lights down, *N. & Q.* (1894) 8th S. vi. 516. Wor. Supposed to forebode death (H.K.). Sur. An old woman who lived at Staines about the year 1850 used to carry about her a pill-box filled with small shot, one of which she would occasionally swallow to 'keep down her lights' (W.P.M.). Cor.$^2$ [In some parts of England where I have observed it [croup] the good women call it 'the rising of the lights,' Buchan *Domestic Medicine* (ed. 1794) 557, in *N. & Q. ib.* 415.]

**5.** A small abscess or boil, a swelling. w.Cy. (Hall.), Som. (W.F.R.)

**RISK**, *sb.*$^1$ Cor.$^2$ Also in form **rusk**. [risk.] Rind or bark.

[OCor. *risc*, the bark, or rind of a tree (Williams).]

**RISK**, *v.* and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. [risk.] **1.** *v.* To make a harsh, grating sound, like the tearing of roots. Cf. **risp**, *v.*

Ayr. Till spritty knowes wad rair't and riskit, An' slypet owre, Burns *Farmer's Salutation*, st. 12. Gall. The plough rairs and risks in it when ploughing, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

Hence **Riskish**, *adj.* of land: wet and boggy. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **2.** To cut grass with a reaping-hook.

Sh.I. Lass, tak' dy huik an' geng doon i' ane o' da stanks an' risk aff a grain fir dis night, *Sh. News* (Aug. 18, 1900); (*Coll.* L.L.B.); (J.S.); S. & Ork.$^1$ To cut grass growing near a dyke with a corn hook.

Hence **Riskins**, *sb. pl.* coarse grass growing near a dike. S. & Ork.$^1$ **3.** To thrust, plunge.

Sh.I. Dy [huggie-]staff! Risk da staff intil him frae below, *Sh. News* (June 16, 1900).

**4.** *sb.* A tug, pull, jerk.

Sh.I. He gae twa or tree risks ta set in da huik, *Sh. News* (June 24, 1899).

**5.** Wet, boggy land. Cf. **reesk, 2.**

Gall. For ever frettie and repining, Like Robin o' the risk, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 213, ed. 1876.

[Cp. Norw. dial. *ryskja*, to tear, to pull up grass (Aasen).]

**RISLE**, see **Rissle**, *sb.*$^{12}$

**RISLEY**, *sb.* Lon. A feat performed by an acrobat.

Then he did the Risley business, throwing me about on his hands and feet, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 95, ed. 1861.

**RISM, RISOM(E**, see **Rissom.**

**RISP**, *v.* and *sb.*$^1$ Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Also in form **resp** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Bnff.$^1$ [risp, resp.] **1.** *v.* To grate, rub, scratch; to rub with a file; to make a harsh, grating noise. Cf. **rasp**, *v.*$^1$

Sc. Risping his teeth as he gaed, Stevenson *Weir* (1896) v; The heels risp and the seams rive, Hislop *Anecdote* (1874) 489; (Jam. *Suppl.*) Sh.I. I guid ta risp apo' da teeth o' da auld saw, *Sh. News* (May 15, 1897). Bnff.$^1$ (s.v. Rasp). Frf. Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 110. e.Fif. Sharping his gullies, and garring them risp on the glittering steel, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iv. Slg. Nor in the stable did he risp His teeth, Muir *Poems* (1818) 14. Rnf. Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 60. Lth. Frae ilka horn risps aff the rings To ca' her young, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 17. n.Cy. (Hall.) Nhb.$^1$ A broken bone is said to risp when it grates.

Hence **Rispings**, *sb. pl.* filings. Sc. Rispins o' bread (Jam.). **2.** To knock, rattle, to use the 'tirling-pin' (q.v.).

Sc. Risp at the manse door, Stevenson *Kidnapped* (1886) i.

**3.** *sb.* A whetting, the rubbing of two rough bodies together; a harsh, grating sound.

Sh.I. Fil I gie da joktaleg a risp apo' da hertstane, *Sh. News* (Jan. 13, 1900). Cai.$^1$ Bnff.$^1$ 'Risp' indicates a sharper sound than 'resp,' and 'resp' than 'rasp.' Gall. Cutting them through with a pleasant 'risp' of sound, Crockett *Lochinvar* (1897) 417.

**4.** A carpenter's file.

Sc. (Jam.) Rnf. His throat's like a risp, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 44. Lth. Preserve me, George, that's liker a 'risp' than a razor! Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 42.

**5.** A 'tirling-pin' used instead of a knocker.

Fif. Little thatched cottages, with rusty, antique risps on their doors, Grant *Six Hundred*, i.

[1. Icel. *rispa*, to scratch (Vigfusson).]

**RISP**, *sb.*$^2$ Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Also in forms **resp, rispie** Sc. (Jam.) [risp, resp.] **1.** Long, coarse grass. Also in *comp.* **Risp-grass.**

Sc. I was among the green rispies of my native fields, *Tournay* (1824) 281 (Jam.); The hay-rope was made of risp, a sort of long sword-grass that grows about marshes and the sides of lakes, *Blackw. Mag.* (Aug. 1823) 190 (*ib.*); Sibbald *Gl.* (1802) (*ib.*). n.Cy. (J.H.)

**2.** A stalk of straw or hay.

Cai.$^1$ 'E coo hisna a risp at her head.

**3.** A bulrush.

Sc. The badge of the clan Mackay, worn in the bonnet, Mackay.

**RISP**, *sb.*$^3$ e.An. [risp.] **1.** The stem of climbing plants, the runners of peas, strawberries, &c. e.An.$^1$ Suf. Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 296, ed. 1849; Suf.$^1$ **2.** The fruit-bearing stem of the raspberry, *Rubus Idaeus*. e.An.$^1$, Nrf. (B. & H.)

**RISP**, *sb.*$^4$ *Obs.* Wxf.$^1$ Also in forms **reeshp, rieshp, rishp.** A stroke. 'Fan Cournug yate a rishp,' 88.

**RISP, RISS**, see **Resp(e, Rise**, *v.*$^1$

**RISSAR, RISSEL**, see **Rizzar, Russel**, *v.*

**RISSLE**, *sb.*$^1$ Lin. Also written **risle**, **ristle** Lin.$^1$; and in form **rizzle** n.Lin.$^1$ [**ri·sl**, **ri·zl.**] **1.** A slight ridge or rising in the ground, a bank. See **Rise**, *sb.*$^1$ **12.**

**Lin.**$^1$ You cannot plough that risle. **n.Lin.** You see yon little rissle across the grass-close (M.P.); **n.Lin.**$^1$ Ther's a rizzle e' th' gress shaws wheäre th' gardin-wall ewsed to be.

**2.** A shelf or place on which to rest anything. Lin.$^1$, n.Lin.$^1$ **3.** A moulding or string-course in architecture. n.Lin. (M.P.)

**RISSLE**, *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Stf. e.An. Also written **risle** s.Stf.; **rystle** Stf.; and in form **rishle** Sc. (JAM.) [**ri·sl**, **ri·zl.**] A pliant rod or wand; a pea or bean stick. See **Rise**, *sb.*$^2$

**Sc.** Ten foot thick within the walls of cutted risles of oak, PITSCOTTIE *Chron.* (ed. 1814) 257 (JAM.). **Ayr.** (JAM.) **Stf.** *The Chronicle* (Aug. 23, 1901). **s.Stf.** PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895).

Hence **Rissling**, *vbl. sb.* the beating of walnuts from off the branches with a pole. e.An.$^1$

[ON. *hrīsla*, a twig (VIGFUSSON).]

**RISSLE**, *v.* Sh.I. [**ri·sl.**] **1.** To shiver, shudder.

Dan shü rissl'd agen wi' da tought o't, *Sh. News* (Oct. 5, 1901).

**2.** Phr. *to rissle upon one*, to make one shudder, to cause a feeling of nervous irritation.

**S. & Ork.**$^1$ It rissles upo' me ta hear dee, *MS. add.*

**RISSOL**, see **Rizzle**, *v.*$^1$

**RISSOM**, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Shr. Also written **rism** Lakel.$^2$ Cum.$^1$ w.Yks.$^3$ Chs.$^{23}$; **risom** Stf. nw.Der.$^1$ Shr.$^2$; **risome** Chs.$^{23}$; **rissum** w.Yks. Der.$^2$; **rysom** n.Cy.; and in forms **reisum**, **ressum** Sc.; **rhizome** w.Yks.; **risson** n.Cy.; **rizm** Nhb.$^1$ w.Yks.$^5$; **rizzim** Abd. (JAM.) Nhb.$^1$; **rizzom** Chs.$^1$ s.Chs.$^1$; **rizzum** w.Yks.$^2$; **ruzzom** w.Yks.$^4$ [**ri·səm**, **ri·zəm.**]

**1.** A stalk or ear of corn; a straw; a blade of grass.

**Abd.** (JAM.) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Nhb.**$^1$ 'Thor isn't a rizm on't,' there was not a blade of grass on the place. **Cum.**$^1$ Straws left on the stubbles. **w.Yks.** WATSON *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 544; **w.Yks.**$^2$ 'Rizzum of corn,' a single stalk of corn with the ear upon it; called a rizzum of straw when thrashed; **w.Yks.**$^4$, **Chs.**$^{123}$ **s.Chs.** Give the animal a few oat risms, *Chs. N. & Q.* (1883) III. 28; **s.Chs.**$^1$ **Der.**$^1$ 'Rissoms of oats,' broken sheaves, or straws with the ears. In the Peak, stalks or stems of corn with the ears intact. *Obs.*; **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$

Hence **Rismed** or **Rizzomed**, *ppl. adj.* of oats: well-headed, having full heads.

**Chs.**$^{13}$ **s.Chs.** The oats are rismed and cannot fail to yield well, *Chs. N. & Q.* (1883) III. 28; **s.Chs.**$^1$ Dheyz wùts bin wel-riz·ŭmd [Theise wuts bin well-rizzomed]. **Shr.**$^2$

**2.** An atom, particle, the smallest possible quantity.

**n.Sc.** There's no a ressum to the fore (JAM.). **Frf.** No a rissom o' tobacco! MACKENZIE *N. Pine* (1897) 47. **Dmf.** WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 352. **Lakel.**$^2$ Give us a chow o' bacca, gaffer. Ah hevn't a rism. **w.Yks.** Ah hevn't a rhizome on it left (S.K.C.); He wouldn't pay a rissum more (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**$^3$ He never had to work one rism sin'; **w.Yks.**$^5$ Couldn't du a rizm last neet ah wur so badly. **s.Chs.** We haven't a rism of bread in the house, *Chs. N. & Q.* (1883) III. 28.

**3.** *pl.* Sprigs or branches. Stf. RAY (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) Cf. **rise**, *sb.*$^2$

[**1.** As risonis (v.r. risoms) in a ranke fild quen riders it spillen, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 3060. Cp. Sw. dial. *ressma*, an ear of corn, especially of oats (RIETZ).]

**RIST**, *sb.* e.An. [**rist.**] **1.** A rising or elevation of the ground, an ascent. e.An.$^1$, Suf.$^1$ **2.** A rise in price.

**e.An.**$^1$ **Suf.**$^1$ Corn ha' got a little rist.

[ME. *rist*, rising, resurrection (STRATMANN).]

**RIST**, see **Reest**, *v.*$^1$, **Rest**, *v.*$^2$

**RISTE**, *adj.* Yks. Fierce, furious. (HALL.) Cf. **reest**, *v.*$^1$

**RISTLE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A particular kind of plough.

**Heb.** Formerly if not still used in the island of North-Uist (JAM.); They have a little plough also called Ristle, i.e. a thing that cleaves, the coulter of which is in form of a sickle, and it is drawn sometimes by one and sometimes by two horses, according as the ground is. The design of this little plough is to draw a deep line in the ground, to make it more easy for the big plough to follow, which otherwise would be much retarded by the strong roots of bent lying deep in the ground that are cut out by the little plough, MARTIN *Desc. W. Islands* (1716) 53, 54 (*ib.*).

[ON. *ristill*, a plough-share (VIGFUSSON).]

**RISTLE**, see **Rissle**, *sb.*$^1$

**RIT**, *sb.*$^1$ Chs. [**rit.**] The smallest pig of a litter; *fig.* the weakling of a family. See **Ritling**, **Rut**, *sb.*$^1$

**Chs.**$^1$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Hoo taks notice as the rit inna put upon.

**RIT**, *sb.*$^2$ Ken.$^1$ The ear of oats.

Hence **Ritted**, *ppl. adj.* of oats: having ears.

If there is a good crop, and the ears are full and large, they are said to be well ritted.

**RIT**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^3$ Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **ritt** Sc. [**rit.**] **1.** *v.* To make a slight incision or furrow; to cut a mark with a spade; to scratch, mark, score.

**Cai.**$^1$ **s.Sc.**, **Lth.** Dinna rit the table wi' that nail (JAM.). **Lth.**, **Slk.** To make a narrow longitudinal incision in the ground with a spade or other sharp instrument as a line of direction for future labour. 'You had better rit the hail length of the ditch, before ye begin.' 'An ye will rit the fale, I'll tak them up' (*ib.*). **Nhb.**$^1$ The ice is aa ritten wi' them skatin on't. **Cum.**$^1$ To cut the first line of a trench or drain with a spade; **Cum.**$^4$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**2.** To trim or pare the edge of a path, drain, &c. with a special tool for the purpose.

**Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 353. **n.Lin.**$^1$, **sw.Lin.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Ritter**, (2) **Ritting-knife**, (3) **-tool**, *sb.* a knife used for paring the edge of a path, drain, &c.

(1, 2) **Lin.** STREATFEILD *ib.* **n.Lin.**$^1$ (3) **sw.Lin.**$^1$

**3.** To cut open; to rip, slit; to plunge.

**Sc.** He ritted it through the young Col'nel, AYTOUN *Ballads* (ed. 1861) II. 111. **Sh.I.** Sibbie . . . begun ta rit up da muckle invalop wi' a hair preen, *Sh. News* (Oct. 27, 1900); Just as he rits up da fish oot flees a kittywake, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 104.

**4.** To cut a slit in a sheep's ear; *gen.* in *pp.*

**Cum.** Every shepherd's flock hes some variety in ear-marking. . . If we slit it, we say it is tritted or ritted, *Cornh. Mag.* (Oct. 1890) *On Helvellyn*, 387; **Cum.**$^4$ 'Rittit,' having a rectangular piece cut out of the whole length of a sheep's ear dividing it into two parts. Some sheep are twice ritit, when the ear is divided into three parts.

**5.** *sb.* A scratch, a slight incision.

**Sc.** FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 426. **Sh.I.** Feth, doo's gotten tree rits in place o' wan, *Sh. News* (Feb. 18, 1899). **Cai.**$^1$ **s.Sc.** A scratch made on a board (JAM.). **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 423, ed. 1876.

**6.** A sheep's ear-mark.

**Sh.I.** All his sheep had the same mark. It was—on the right ear two rits, and a bit out before; left ear, back half away, *Sh. News* (Dec. 8, 1900).

**7.** A rent, chasm, opening; a groove. Also used *fig.*

**Sh.I.** He can see the 'rit or scord' we are told that night produced, *Sh. News* (Apr. 23, 1898). **Ayr.** Ye're noo, my lad, fair i' the rit, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 227.

**8.** *Comp.* **Rit-fure**, the first furrow opened in ploughing; a furrow to run off surface-water in a ploughed field, following the natural slopes. Cai.$^1$ **9.** A cart-rut. Cum.$^{14}$, e.Yks.$^1$, w.Yks.$^1$

[**1.** For to ritte and for to flo, *Havelok* (c. 1280) 2495. Cp. ON. *rīta*, to scratch, cut (VIGFUSSON).]

**RIT**, *v.*$^2$ Ken.$^1$ [**rit.**] To dry flax or hemp. Cf. **rait**, *v.* **2.**

**RIT**, **RITE**, see **Root**, *sb.*$^1$, **Reach**, *v.*$^1$

**RITHE**, *sb.*$^1$ Sur. Sus. I.W. Also written **rythe** Sus.$^1$ [**raiþ.**] A small stream. Cf. **rife**, *sb.*

**Sur.** (K.) **Sus.** (W.W.S.); **Sus.**$^1$ Usually one occasioned by heavy showers of rain. **I.W.** (C.J.V.)

[OE. *rīþ*, 'rivus' (B.T.).]

**RITHE**, *sb.*$^2$ Yks. Shr. **1.** A twig. Shr.$^2$ (s.v. Rise). **2.** *pl.* *Obs.* The stalks of potatoes. w.Yks.$^1$

**RITHER**, *sb.* *Obs.* ne.Lan.$^1$ An instrument to nick out sods all of the same size. See **Rit**, *v.*$^1$

**RITHER**, see **Rider**.

**RITLER**, *sb.* Lin.$^1$ [**ri·tlə(r).**] A cutler.

**RITLING**, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Also written **rittlin** s.Lan.$^1$; **rittling** Chs.$^3$ Stf. [**ri·tlin.**] The youngest or smallest pig of a litter; *fig.* the weakling of a family. See **Rit**, *sb.*$^1$; cf. **recklin(g.**

**Yks.** *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1883) I. 124. **Lan.** He's twice as strong as Sankey's little ritling of a lad, GASKELL *M. Barton* (1848) viii; Well, I reckon this is th' ritlin; but never mind, ritlin often turns out best pig i' th' farth, *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 75. **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^{18}$ **Stf.** RAY (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) **nw.Der.**$^1$

**RIT-MASTER**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A captain or master of horse. Cf. **rickmaster.**

**Lnk.** Duke Hamilton was only rit-master Hamilton, as the general used to call him, Rothes was rit-master Lesly, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 81, ed. 1828.

[Cp. Du. *ritmeester*, a captain of horse (Calisch); OFr. *reitmaistre* (Godefroy).]

**RITS**, *sb. pl.* Lin. The entrails of a goose.

**n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881). **sw.Lin.**$^1$ When you are dressing the rits, you find lumps of fat, and render them down.

**RIT(T**, *v.* *Obs.* n.Cy. To swallow greedily. (K.), (Hall.)

**RIT-TIT-O**, *sb.* Nhb.$^1$ A child's game; see below.

Played by drawing a figure like an *o* on a slate and intersecting it with lines. The enclosed spaces are numbered from one upward; and the game is to touch blindfold with a pencil the highest possible figures. The winner is the player who in so many trials counts the greatest score. On each trial the following formula is repeated :—'Rit-tit-o; here we go, The jolly beggars all in a row, If I miss I pitch upon this.'

**RITTLE**, *v.* and *sb.* Dev. [**ri·tl.**] **1.** *v.* To wheeze, snore; to make a rattling noise in the throat.

**Dev.**$^1$ **n.Dev.** Whilst tha art . . . rittling a-bed, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 267. **nw.Dev.**$^1$ Twadn snorin' zackly; twaz more rittling.

**2.** *sb.* A rattling in the throat, the death-rattle. Dev.$^1$, nw.Dev.$^1$

**RITTLE-RATTLE**, *v.* I.Ma. To rattle.

All bones and string and wire and a kind of a sort of a trigger, And rittle rattle the boosely auld nigger! Brown *Doctor* (1887) 11.

**RITTOCH**, *sb.* Or.I. [**ri·tək.**] The greater tern, *Sterna fluviatilis.*

Barry *Or. I.* (1805) 303 (Jam.); Swainson *Birds* (1885) 203; **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**RITTOCKS**, *sb. pl.* Sc. [**ri·təks.**] The refuse of tallow, when it is first melted and strained. Slk. (Jam.) Dmf. Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 352.

**RIT-WEED**, *sb.* Nrf. The greater celandine, *Chelidonium majus.* (M.C.H.B.)

**RIV**, *v.* Sc. [**riv.**] **1.** To sew roughly or slightly.

**Sh.I.** We . . . rivs da sail wi' revatwirries and set it upun her, an' awa' we gaengs wi' a bit o' sheet aff, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 250; **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**2.** To rivet, clinch. Cf. **reeve**, *v.*$^7$

**Abd.** After a nail has been driven through a piece of wood, to hammer down the point sideways to fix it firmly. 'Weyt till ye riv a' the nails' (W.M.); (Jam.)

[**1.** ON. *rifa*, to tack together, sew loosely together (Vigfusson).]

**RIV**, see **Reeve**, *sb.*$^2$, **Rive**, *v.*

**RIVA**, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **rivack, rivvak** Sh.I.; **rivvoch** S. & Ork.$^1$ [**ri·və; ri·vək.**] **1.** A cleft in a rock.

**Sh.I.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.); He proceeded towards a riva, or cleft in the rock, containing a path called Erick's Steps, Scott *Pirate* (1821) vii; **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Fif.** Mark'd by the hillfort riva chair O' ancient pedigree, Allan *Cracks wi' Flutorum* (1899) 34.

**2.** A slit for air in an outhouse. Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

[Icel. *rifa*, a rift, rent, cleft, fissure (Vigfusson).]

**RIVACK, RIVAKESSIE**, see **Riva, Rivvakeyshie.**

**RIVANCE**, *sb.* Ken.$^1$ [**rei·vəns.**] Last place of abode. See **Arrivance.**

I don't justly know where his rivance is [where he came from or where he lived last].

**RIVE**, *sb.*$^1$ Yks. Also in form **rahve.** [**rāv.**] A teardrop. Prob. the same word as **Rive**, *v.*

**Yks.** [I] shed rahves ower thee, Fetherston *T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 11. **m.Yks.**$^1$

**RIVE**, *sb.*$^2$ Dor. [**raiv.**] The rank smell of a fox or badger. s.Dor. (C.W.)

**RIVE**, *v.* and *sb.*$^3$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Glo. e.An. Also written **ryve** Sc. Nhb. e.An.$^1$ [**raiv, reiv,** Yks. also **rāv.**] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms.

**1.** *Present Tense*: (1) **Rahve**, (2) **Rauve**, (3) **Reive**, (4) **Reyve**, (5) **Rhave.**

(1) **n.Yks.**$^4$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** Scrat her ees oot, Molly; or else she'll rahve thi hair, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 80. **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 38. **w.Yks.** He'll rahve it i' bits (J.T.F.). (2) **w.Yks.**$^3$ (3) **Fif.** Reivin' awa' at the hair o' the Captain's heid, M$^c$Laren *Tibbie* (1894) 32. **Edb.** Ye'll reive it a' to bits, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 221. **Ir.** I won'er, now, could I conthrive to reive the top-cape off of this? Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 62. (4) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 206. (5) **Wm.** (E.C.)

**2.** *Preterite*: (1) **Raeve**, (2) **Rahve**, (3) **Rahved**, (4) **Rauve**, (5) **Rave**, (6) **Reave**, (7) **Reeve**, (8) **Reft**, (9) **Reived**, (10) **Rieve**, (11) **Riv**, (12) **Rov**, (13) **Rove**, (14) **Ruv.**

(1) **Sh.I.** Shü raeve awa' at da cairdin, *Sh. News* (Dec. 2, 1899). (2) **n.Yks.**$^4$ He rahve it reet across. **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). (3) **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Sha ommost rahv'd t'hair frev her heead. **e.Yks.**$^1$ (4) **e.Yks.**$^1$ (5) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 206. **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^{1234}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ 35, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 38, **w.Yks.**$^{123}$ (6) **n.Sc.** Maggie reave her yellow hair, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) 249, ed. 1875. **Nhb.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^1$, **Wm.** (B.K.) **w.Yks.**$^5$ Ah . . . reave me goon, *Introd.* 11. (7) **Bch.** (Jam.) (8) **Sc.** She reft a ringlet of her hair, And gave her lover, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 20. **Ayr.** I reft at the rock I hang be, an' wou'd ha'e gi'en a warl' to been able to lift it, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 128. (9) **Nhb.** It reived ma vara heart, *S. Tynedale Studies* (1896) No. vi. (10) **Abd.** Rieve it fae the bone, Paul *Abd.* (1881) 126. (11) **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 38. **Suf.**$^1$ (12) **e.Yks.**$^1$ (13) **Nhb.** Rove my breeks, Allan *Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 90; **Nhb.**$^1$ **Cum.** Witness fell over it [a chair] and 'rove his jacket pocket,' *Carlisle Patriot* (Jan. 5, 1894) 6, col. 6. **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **w.Yks.**$^3$ **Lan.** They rove his white sheet into ribbins, Waugh *Snowed-up*, iii. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **m.Lan.**$^1$ **Not.** He rove it a two (J.H.B.). **Glo.**$^{12}$ (14) **Cum.**$^1$

**3.** *Pp.*: (1) **Ra'an**, (2) **Rave**, (3) **Reaven**, (4) **Rien**, (5) **Rift**, (6) **Riv**, (7) **Rove**, (8) **Roven**, (9) **Rovven**, (10) **Ruv**, (11) **Ruvven.**

(1) **Dmf.** (Jam.) (2) **Sh.I.** 'Da first at I saw wis Geordie apo' da kiel o' his back i' da owse room wi' da huggie-staff i' his haand.' 'Rave oot?' 'Yiss,' *Sh. News* (June 16, 1900). (3) **Cum.** (J.S.O.) (4) **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 352. (5) **Suf.**$^1$ (6) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **n.Lin.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Years ago, afore laths was riv', and sold for plasterin', Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 22. (7) **Frf.** Thy grey sark is rove up the back, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) xix. **Nhb.** Thae places has been rove sin I luik'd at the goon afore, Jones *Nhb.* (1871) 239. **s.Wor.** They posts are a bit rove (H.K.). **Dur.** *Longman's Mag.* (Oct. 1896) 577. (8) **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^1$ **Wm.** Fine goons roven, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 27. **n.Yks.**$^3$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Roven up to the grain, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 108. (9) **Cum.** Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 99; **Cum.**$^1$, **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ 35. **e.Yks.**$^1$ Ah've rovven mĭ britches. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **w.Yks.**$^5$ Rovven to bits! **n.Lan.** Rovven a't bed ta bits, R. Piketah *Forness Flk.* (1870) 13. **ne.Lan.**$^1$ (10) **Cum.**$^1$ (11) **e.Dur.**$^1$ Please sir, he's ruvven a leaf out. **Cum.** He'd . . . ruvven t'bratt off her, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 7. **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 38. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **e.Lan.**$^1$

**II.** Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* To tear forcibly; to split asunder, cleave; also used *fig.*

**Sc.** Dee'l ryve and burst him, Maidment *Pasquils* (1868) 393. **Sh.I.** Shü rave aff a peice an' pat in her mooth, *Sh. News* (May 28, 1898). **Or.I.** (S.A.S.), **Abd.** (G.W.) **Kcd.** I winna drink anither drap! My head is like to rive, Grant *Lays* (1884) 20. **se.Sc.** Rive your leaves, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) xi. **s.Sc.** Rivin their hair in agony, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 92. **Edb.** The blankets too are riven, or ill-together join'd, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 40, ed. 1801. **Ir.** If you . . . reive your ould coat-sleeve agin one of their bits of snaggilty wire, Barlow *Kerrigan* (1894) 115. **N.I.**$^1$ The sun will reeve it. **N.Cy.**$^1$ The difference between riving and splitting is, that the hands rive, a wedge splits. **Nhb.** Ryvin' oot the harts o' the sporrit-rappors, *Keelman's Ann.* (1869) 25; **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$ **e.Dur.**$^1$ Rive that handkerchief in two. **w.Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^{12}$ **Cum.** Ruvven to bits wi' t'rheumatics (J.Ar.); **Cum.**$^{134}$ **Wm.** Dule rive him for a drunken fool, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 17. **n.Yks.**$^{1234}$ **ne.Yks.** Rive it up (J.C.F.); **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^1$ Hees riven a par o' breeks ommost to fatters, ii. 288; **w.Yks.**$^{2345}$ **Lan.** Hoo're ready to rive me i' teaw, Waugh *Sngs.* (1866) 29, ed. 1871; **Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **m.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Not.** The wood worn't sawed, it were riv wi' wedges. **n.Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ When I stoop, my head feels fit to rive in two. **Glo.**$^{12}$ **Nrf.** Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 22. **Suf.** (C.T.); **Suf.**$^1$ To rive blocks of wood.

Hence (1) **Rift** or **Riven**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) torn, split, scratched; (*b*) vexed, out of temper, angry; (*c*) ill-conditioned; (2) **River**, *sb.* one who splits or tears.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** He sits fu' still that has a riven breek, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 391. **Bch.** Gat Sma' banes an' riven skin, Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 26. **Edb.** Scarted hands an' riven claes

Was a' our thanks, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 104. **Cum.** 'Reaven spokes' is the usual term for spokes that are split or torn, not sawn (J.S.O.). **Wm.** An then hissell wi' roven britches To finish off, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 43. **Lan.**$^1$ **Suf.**$^1$ Rift hurdles. (*b*) **Lan.** I'm noan rivven, I'm as happy as a cat in a tripe shop, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 237; **Lan.**$^1$, **Lin.** (Hall.) (*c*) **Lin.**$^1$ Their bunney is sadly riven. (2) **Lakel.**$^1$ **Cum.**$^4$ T'Kir'by sleeat-ryvers com' an' steeal a lot, Morris *Invas. o' U'ston* (1867) 3. **e.An.**$^1$ Those who open the gills of herring to make way for the stick or 'speet' on which they hang while being dried, White *Eng.* (1865) I. 146. **Cmb.**$^1$ You'd better go the lath-river's and get me a bundle of kindling.

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Rive-away**, a spendthrift; (2) **-brass**, a covetous person; (3) **-kite**, a ravenous feeder, an advocate for good eating; (4) **-kite Sunday**, Martinmas Sunday; see below; (5) **-rag(s**, a child that tears its clothes; a wasteful, destructive person; a headstrong, careless person; also used *attrib.*; (6) **-rallicking**, rough, wild, harum-scarum; (7) **-rat**, a careless, destructive, roystering youth; (8) **-ratch**, a boy who wears his clothes out quickly.

(1) **w.Yks.** He's a reight riveaway (J.R.). (2, 3) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (4) **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Lore* (1890) 29; **e.Yks.**$^1$ Tear-stomach-Sunday: the Sunday in Martinmas week, the holiday week with farming lads and lasses, who spend it with their parents, and on the Sunday hold high festival in the way of eating, whence the appellation. (5) **Lakel.**$^1$ **Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^4$ They tak some knittin' an' sewin' for does a family o' greet rive-rag lads, *Carlisle Pacquet* (May 25, 1893) 6, col. 2. **Wm.** (B.K.), **n.Yks.**$^2$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ A female who, sooner than mend them, rives off torn pieces from her clothes. So of his two wives, Tie-knot and Rive-rag, he liked Tie-knot best, *Old Holderness Tale.* **n.Lan.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ That gell's a reg'lar rive-rags; she can't cum back fra school but what she's sum'ats torn. (6) **w.Yks.** Just thee behave thisen, tha gurt rive-rallickin nowt, tha! Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1874) 47. (7) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 26, 1896). (8) **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.)

**3.** Phr. (1) *neither to split nor rive*, neither to split the difference in a bargain nor give back anything; (2) *to rive an animal on the tether*, to cause it to burst on the tether by giving it too much to eat; (3) —*and tear*, to behave violently; to obtain by force; (4) —*and tug*, to struggle hard; (5) —*a person's bonnet*, to excel him; (6) —*a person up*, to reprimand him severely; to 'slate' him; (7) —*at a tow rock*, to spin; (8) —*one's shirt*, to agitate oneself unnecessarily.

(1) **ne.Yks.**$^1$ (2) **Bch.** Maggie flait the haukit quey An' reeve her o' the tether, Tarras *Poems* (1804) (Jam.). (3) **Edb.** So wildly did I rive and tear my way through the living flood that surged about me, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 89. **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). (4) **Lan.** I wish I . . . could get a sup of good liquor without riving and tugging for 't, Roby *Trad.* (1829) II. 84, ed. 1872. (5) **Per.** I'm no that sure Gif mony o' the squad can rive his bonnet, Stewart *Character* (1857) 140. (6) **Abd.** He has an awfu' tongue, an' he did rive them up the richt gate, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 98. (7) **Lnk.** A wheen useless taupies that can do naething but rive at a tow rock and cut corn, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 54. (8) **e.Yks.**$^1$

**4.** To tear one's food; to eat voraciously; also in phr. *to rive and eat.*

**Sh.I.** Da fower mares stüde still an' begood ta rive i da burra, *Sh. News* (Aug. 13, 1898). **Fif.** Some riv'd and ramsh'd at beefy rumps, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 52. **Rnf.** Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 83. **N.Cy.**$^1$ Aw hae been rivin at the leg iv this aud guse for half an hour. **Nhb.**$^1$ He rives an' eats like yen famished. **Cum.** (M.P.); **Cum.**$^1$ Man, how they dud rive an' eat; **Cum.**$^4$ **Lan.** We did rive into that beef un thoose pattaytus, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 57. **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**5.** To pull with force; to pull up; to tear off.

**Sc.** Like twa cows riving at the same hay-band, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xlvii. **Sh.I.** He rives his tail furt trou da crack, Burgess *Rasmie* (1897) 16. **Fif.** Riving with his heels the soil around, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 107, ed. 1871. **Rnf.** Howbe't I gied an unco draw, An mann'd to rive mysel' awa, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 60. **Ayr.** His grasping grip's enough to rive the seven senses out o' the soul, Galt *Lairds* (1826) vi. **e.Lth.** Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 36. **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^4$ Ah rahve it up, it war dead. **w.Yks.**$^5$ He'd rive t'sod up if he could mak owt by't. **Lan.** They geet a tugboat up to rive us off, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 89.

**6.** To burst asunder.

**Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** Ye wad hae riven for laughter, Kinloch *Ballad Bk.* (1827) 68, ed. 1868. **Kcd.** My time, I think, will soon be past, My wame is like to rive, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 58. **Rnf.** There will be meal-kail and castocks, And skink to sup till ye rive, Sempill *Bridal*, st. 8. **Ayr.** I thocht they would rive themsel's wi' lauchin'! Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 233. **Lnk.** I suppit till I was like to rive o' them, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 50. **Dmf.** Ye may blaw yer bellows i' the smiddy, till ye rive in twa, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 101. **Nhb.** Enough to rive atwee the heart, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 24.

Hence (1) **Riving**, *ppl. adj.* bounteous; (2) *riving full*, *phr.* full to bursting.

(1) **Cum.** But rivin' deed was meade o' th' bread, Gilpin *Ballads* (1866) 279. (2) **Sc.** They ate an' they steght till rivan fu', Waddell *Ps.* (1871) lxxviii. 29.

**7.** To plough, esp. to plough ground that has long lain fallow, or which has never been ploughed before; also with *out* or *up*.

**Sc.** I'll hew down the aik, the beech, and the ash, An' rive ilk bonnie green, *Edb. Mag.* (July 1819) 527 (Jam.). **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** Wi' the plough to rive Farms, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 8. **s.Sc.** They hae cleared o' ilk buss, and riven wi' the pleugh, Watson *Bards* (1859) 5. **Ayr.** His braw calf-ward . . . Nae doubt they'll rive it wi' the plew, Burns *Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 23. **Bwk.** Where the sock [ploughshare] rives, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 70. **Nhb.**$^1$ **Cum.** 'Aa'll rive 't a' to ruins, but aa'll make 't pay me,' said by a man who was thought to have taken his farm too dear (M.P.). **w.Yks.** That they will not plow, grave, or rive up any part of the said land, Cudworth *Manningham*, 330.

**8.** Of clouds: to break; with *up* or *out*, of the weather: to clear up.

**Bnff.**$^1$, **Cld.** (Jam.) **Cum.**$^3$ An' t'cloods 'at darken oure us noo, May rive like yon we see, 74; **Cum.**$^4$ **n.Yks.**$^1$ Ah aims 't 'll rive out an' be a gay fine day yet.

**9.** Of the wind: to blow with violence.

**n.Yks.**$^2$ When t'wind rave sair, I was flaid o' t'staggarth an t'housin.

Hence **Riving**, *ppl. adj.* of a storm: raging, furious.

**Sh.I.** It's little a rivin' storm frichtens me, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 54.

**10.** To twist; to bend. s.Lan. Bamford *Dial.* (1854) *Gl.*

**11.** To fight; to struggle together; to romp.

**Sh.I.** He ran atweest da lasses, an' began ta rive wi' dem, *Sh. News* (July 24, 1897). **Edb.** He . . . lut them fight an' rive an' curse, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 159. **Lan.** (S.W.)

**12.** To do any kind of work with energy; to struggle on; to toil.

**Bnff.**$^1$ A got thim rivin' up the scooran o' thir blankets. They wir rivin' an' workin' at drains a' weentir. **Abd.** Row up ye'r sleeves, rive on the mair, Shelley *Flowers* (1868) 181. **Cld.** (Jam.) **Gall.** Rive on and strive on, And peck away and yisk, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 360, ed. 1876. **Lan.** Though we'n had to scrat an' rive, Bwoth neet an' morn, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 33.

Hence (1) **River**, *sb.* one who does his work with energy; (2) **Riving**, *ppl. adj.* energetic.

(1) **Bnff.**$^1$ (2) He's a rivin' servan', an' gangs through a tehr o' wark, *ib.*

**13.** To plunge forward; to roam.

**Gall.** Rivin' through yon bent and heather, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 46, ed. 1897. **n.Yks.**$^2$ Riving about.

**14.** With *off*: to run and shout. e.Yks. (G.C.) **15.** To vomit. Cum.$^{14}$, Lin. (Hall.) **16.** *sb.* A rent, tear; an opening; a scratch; also used *fig.*

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Sh.I.** Ye see . . . whaur yon rive is, *Sh. News* (Dec. 17, 1898). **Per.** Ye get a rive at the Covenants ae minute, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 210. **se.Sc.** She gied them [otters] mony a wicked rive, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 90. **Rnf.** A sharp-nos'd hard whunstane Gied you a rive, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 33. **Ayr.** No to mak' a rent and a rive o't a' thegither between us, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxxxviii. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ He's getten a big rive in his cwoat tail. **Dur.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^2$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^1$ Ye've gitten a girt rive i' your gown, ii. 85. **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**17.** A tug, pull, wrench.

**Ayr.** Sair's the rive that breaks the twist Which binds our hearts in ane, O, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 223. **Gall.** With one rive he tore it from its fastenings, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) lii.

**18.** A piece torn off; of food: a piece torn off and eaten with haste; also used *fig.*

**Sc.** Our horses got nothing but a rive o' heather, Hogg *Perils of Man* (1822) II. 246 (Jam.). **s.Sc.** Nae mair a rive o' gait, or fowl, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 351. **Dmf.** Tae see their wames stowed oot like pillows, Wi' rives o' beef, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 101. **Gall.** Blest wi' a rive o' common sense, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 39, ed. 1897.

**19.** The break of day; the dawn; also in phr. *riv o' the dim.*

**Sh.I.** Fae da dim rives till black dayset shü's yaag, yaag, yaagin', Stewart *Tales* (1892) 4; (A.W.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$ The lady hen sings to the riv.

**20.** *Fig.* A worthless lot.

**Gall.** There wasna yin o' the rive but had grippit sword at either o' the twa risin's, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxiii.

**21.** Energetic accomplishment of work; also a great deal of work done.

**Bnff.**$^1$ He hiz some rive wee's wark in compairison t' yon machtless peistin' bit bodie. **Cld.** (Jam.)

**22.** A rush of people. **n.Yks.**$^2$ They came in great rives.

**23.** Phr. *to fall in the rive*, to come to grief.

**Abd.** He was still a solvent man . . . and he pitied Mutch, 'peer stock,' who had 'fa'in' i' the rive' so undeservedly, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1822) 124.

**RIVE,** *adj.* I.W. **[raiv.]** Amorous. (C.J.V.), I.W.$^1$

**RIVE,** see **Reave,** *v.*$^1$, **Reeve,** *v.*$^3$

**RIVEL,** *v.* War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Dor. Also written **rivle** se.Wor.$^1$ **[ri·vl.]** To shrivel; to wrinkle.

**War.**$^3$, **se.Wor.**$^1$, **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**$^1$, **Glo.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Riveldy** or **Riveldry,** *adj.*, (2) **Rivelled,** *ppl. adj.* shrivelled, wrinkled.

(1) **Wor.** Stored parsnips 'go riveldry' (E.S.). **s.Wor.** (H.K.) (2) **Shr.**$^1$ Martha begins to shewn age—'er neck an' 'ands bin all rivelled an' s'runk. **Hrf.** Rivelled cheeks, Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Dor.**$^1$

[ME. *rivelen*, to wrinkle (Stratmann).]

**RIVEL-RAVEL,** *sb.* Sc. Shr. Hrf. **[ri·vl-ravl.]** Nonsense; a confused harangue; a rhapsody; also used *attrib.*

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Shr.**$^1$ Sich rivel-ravel stuff. **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876).

**RIVEN,** see **Reave,** *v.*$^1$

**RIVER,** *sb.* Irel. Brks. Suf. Hmp. Cor. **[ri·və(r.]**

**1.** In *comp.* (1) **River-pie,** the dipper, *Cinclus aquaticus*; (2) **-side,** in phr. *to go to the river-side*, to go washing.

(1) **Ir.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 30. (2) **Brks.** (M.J.B.)

**2.** Any running stream, however small.

**Suf.** We call any gutter that flows a river in Suffolk, Gurdon *Memories* (1897) 7. **Hmp.** (H.E.), **Cor.**$^1$

**RIVERINCE,** see **Reverence.**

**RIVERY,** *sb.* Irel. The darnel, *Lolium temulentum.* (B. & H.)

**RIVET(S,** *sb.* Lakel. Bdf. Hrt. e.An. Ken. **[ri·vit.]** The bearded wheat, *Triticum sativum*; also in *comp.* **Rivet-wheat.**

**Lakel.**$^2$ **Bdf.** Cone wheat, or rivets, is very little used, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 362; (J.W.B.), **Hrt.** (H.G.), **e.An.** (B. & H.), **Ken.** (P.M.) [White wheat or else red, red riuet or whight, Far passeth all other, for land that is light, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 49.]

**RIVLIN,** *sb.* Sh. & Or.I. Also written **rivleen, rivlen** Sh.I.; and in forms **rivelin** Sh.I.; **rivelling** Or.I. **[ri·vlin.]** A kind of sandal made of undressed skin with the hair outside.

**Sh.I.** I wid a gien her a hale coo's hide wi' her, altho' I'd no hed a rivelin on my fit for a twalmont, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 36; What can a pŏr body dŏ, 'At haes naethin bit rivleens or smucks, Junda *Klingrahool* (1898) 44; (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Or.I.** Instead of their feet being encased in 'rivellings' the Orcadian ploughmen now wear leather boots and shoes, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 151.

Hence (1) **Rivlined,** *adj.* shod with 'rivlins'; (2) **Rivlin-tow,** *sb.* ? the string of a 'rivlin'; (3) **-weather,** *sb.* weather in which it is suitable to wear 'rivlins.'

(1) **Sh.I.** Just then he heard the shuffling of a pair of 'rivlined' feet, Burgess *Tang* (1898) 141. (2) Füle Jeemie . . . bent forward a bit to tie his rivlin-tow, *ib. Sketches* (2nd ed.) 25. (3) **Sh.I.** I min get dis rivlins reddy ta pit apo' my feet, if he's gaen ta be ony mair rivlin wadder, *Sh. News* (Sept. 15, 1900).

[OE. *rifeling*, a kind of shoe or sandal (B.T.).]

**RIVRANCE, RIVVAK,** see **Reverence, Riva.**

**RIVVAKEYSHIE,** *sb.* Sh.I. Also in forms **rivakessie, rivvakishie.** Straw netting for carrying turf, hay, &c. See **Keshie.**

(*Coll.* L.L.B.); With a baet o' gloy or a kirvie o' floss, winding it may be simmonds or gurdastöries for his maeshies and rivakessies, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 179; Saet dee apo' yon auld rivva kishie 'at held da peerie grice (J.I.).

**RIVY-RAGS,** *sb. pl.* Cum.$^{14}$ **[rai·vi-ragz.]** A careless, headstrong person or child. See **Rive-rag(s,** s.v. **Rive,** *v.* **II. 2** (5).

**RIX,** *sb.* and *v.* Dor. Som. Dev. Also in forms **rex** w.Som.$^1$; *pl.* **rexen** Dor. w.Som.$^1$ Dev.; **rexens** Dev.$^4$; **rixen** Dev. **[riks, reks.]** **1.** *sb.* A rush.

**Dor.** (C.J.V.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ Raak·sn, vraak·sn. One of the very few words which retain the *en* plural; even this is now becoming 'improved' into *rexens.* 'Can put up a little mow and thatch 'n way rexen.' **Dev.** Bill, put tha mare in tha putt, and go down in tha meaders an' git in a güde lot ov rexens, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**$^4$ **n.Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 363.

**2.** *Comp.* **Rix-bush,** a clump of rushes.

**w.Som.**$^1$ A very old saying is: 'The Barle and the Exe do both urn out o' the same rex-bush.' **n.Dev.** Fath! tell me o' tha rex-bush, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 129; *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 363.

**3.** *v.* To entwine rushes, reeds, furze, &c. Dor.$^1$

[The same word as the second element of *ēa-rixe*, a water-rush (B.T.).]

**RIXE,** *sb.* I.W. **[riks.]** A pugilistic contest. (W.W.S.) Cf. **rixy,** *sb.*$^2$ and *adj.*$^1$ [Fr. *rixe*, a combat.]

**RIXEN,** see **Rix.**

**RIXY,** *sb.*$^1$ e.An. **[ri·ksi.]** An imperfectly castrated animal, esp. a horse.

**e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** (R.H.H.); *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 172.

**RIXY,** *sb.*$^2$ and *adj.*$^1$ w.Cy. Dev. **[ri·ksi.]** **1.** *sb. Obs.* A quarrelsome hussy. Cf. **rixe.** n.Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 363. **2.** *adj.* Wanton, lewd; also quarrelsome, carping.

**w.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Dev.** A chittering, raving, rixy, louching, haggaging moil, Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. I. i. **n.Dev.** Wey zich a . . . rixy . . . theng as thee art, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 59. **nw.Dev.**$^1$ Rixy as a ram.

**RIXY,** *sb.*$^3$ Suf. **[ri·ksi.]** The common tern, *Sterna fluviatilis.* e.Suf. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 203.

**RIXY,** *adj.*$^2$ Dev. **[ri·ksi.]** Of wood: rickety, rotten. nw.Dev. (R.P.C.)

**RIZ, RIZAR,** see **Rise,** *v.*$^1$, **Rizzar, Rizzar(d.**

**RIZLE,** *v.* Sc. **[ri·zl.]** To beat violently. See **Rissle,** *sb.*$^2$

I'll take a rung . . . and rizle your riggin' wi't, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 159, ed. 1881.

**RIZM,** see **Rissom.**

**RIZZAR,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **rizar, rizer, rizzer, rizzor**; and in form **rissar.** **[ri·zər.]** **1.** *v.* To dry in the sun, to cook by drying in the sun.

**Sc.** He rizars a reist an' he taks till he stegh, Waddell *Isaiah* (1879) xliv. 16; Some compliments upon the rizzoring of our haddocks, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xii. **Lth.** Haddies caller at last carting, Or rizzered sweet by Mrs. Martin, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 171, ed. 1856.

Hence **Rizzard-haddock** or **-haddie,** *sb.* a dried haddock.

**Sc.** *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 436; A rizzart haddie that's scouthert to a perfect cinder, Smith *Archie and Bess* (1876) 9. **Abd.** A rizzart haddie an' an egg, Macdonald *Lossie* (1877) iii. **Ayr.** Basketfu's of speldrins, rizzard haddies, and ither fish, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 88. **Edb.** After a rizzard haddo, we had a jug of toddy, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xi.

**2.** To bleach or dry clothes in the open air.

**Rxb.** Applied to clothes which have been so long exposed to the open air as to be half-dried (Jam.). **Dmf.** To bleach clothes, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899).

**3.** *sb.* A drying by means of heat, esp. that of the sun. Sc. (Jam.) **4.** A haddock dried in the sun.

**Slk.** Loaves and fishes! Rizzars! Finnans! Kipper! Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 88.

[1. Cp. Fr. *ressoré*, parched, scorched, dried or burnt up by the sun (Cotgr.).]

**RIZZAR(D**, *sb.* Sc. Also written **rizar** (Jam.); **rizzer**; and in forms **risart**, **rizzart**. [ri·zər(d.] A red currant; also in *comp.* **Rizzer-berry.**

**Sc.** *Garden Wk.* (1896) New S. No. cxiii. 100; Will feast in the heart of the ha', On sybows, and risarts and carlings, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 86, ed. 1871; Rizzarts red in clusters strive, Smith *Jenny Blair* (ed. 1871) 55; For rizar tarts. Strip ripe rizars off the stalks, *Receipts*, 19 (Jam.). **Or.I.** There are also at Scalloway some goose and rizzer-berrie bushes, Brand *Or. I.* (1701) 80 (Jam.). **Fif.** A high, flat-topped wall, clad on the sunny side with rizzars, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 12. **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 352.

**RIZZ'D**, *ppl. adj.* n.Yks.$^2$ [rizd.] Of meat: half-salted.

**RIZZER**, *sb.* e.An. Also written **rizzor** Nrf.; and in forms **razor** e.An.$^1$; **rezzor** e.An.$^2$ [ri·zə(r).] A pole used to confine faggots or splints; a hurdle-stake.

**e.An.**$^1$ A long cleft pole, used to confine the splints in a building of stud and clay; **e.An.**$^2$ A slender pole for confining faggots when used to 'set-in a par-yard,' i.e. to enclose a farm-yard. **Nrf.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Suf.** (Hall.)

**RIZZLE**, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **rissle**, **russel**, **russle**, **rustle**. A red currant. Cf. **rizzar(d.**

**Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824); (J.M.); *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 9, 1900).

Hence **Russel-bush**, *sb.* a red-currant bush.

**Kcb.** Gey rank grozet an russel-busses in ye yaird, Trotter *Gossip* (1901) 2nd S.

**RIZZLE**, *v.*$^1$ Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also in form **rissol-** Nhb.$^1$ [ri·zl.] To dry by the heat of the sun or fire, to harden by heat; to roast slightly. Cf. **razzle**, **reestle.**

**Gall.** Any thing such as straw, is said to be rizzling, when it is free of moisture, quite dry, rustling, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Nhb.**$^1$ **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851).

Hence **Rissolt**, *ppl. adj.* partly dried.

**Nhb.**$^1$ Applied to clothing or to clothes from the wash. 'Th'or not dry; but weel rissolt.' After a slight frost and wind, clothes are said to be 'gay weel rissolt.'

[Cp. Fr. *rissoler*, to frie a thing untill it be brown (Cotgr.).]

**RIZZLE**, *v.*$^2$ Glo. [ri·zl.] To creep. Cf. **rassle**, *v.*$^1$

The ivy rizzles over the roof (H.T.E.); *Gl.* (1851); **Glo.**$^1$

**RIZZLE**, **RIZZOM**, **RIZZUM**, see **Rezzle**, *sb.*, **Rissle**, *sb.*$^1$, **Rissom.**

**RJOINALIND**, *sb.* Sh.I. The contents of an open drain from a byre, a ditch containing strong manure. Cf. **runnalan.**

If da smell o' dat gutter is no laek rjoinalind, *Sh. News* (Aug. 20, 1898); (J.S.)

**RO**, *sb.* Sh.I. [rō.] **1.** A lean cow.

Okran saald da hide o' yon ro o' his 'at deed, ta Jeemson, an' he's gotten him aff apo' you an' faider, *Sh. News* (Apr. 29, 1899).

**2.** Phr. *a poor ro*, any poor animal. S. & Ork.$^1$

**RO**, **RO(A**, see **Roll**, *v.*, **Raw**, *adj.*

**ROACH**, *sb.*$^1$, *adj.* and *v.* Irel. Nhb. Chs. Stf. Der. Shr. Dor. Also written **roche** Ir. Chs.$^{123}$ s.Chs.$^1$ Stf.$^1$ Shr.$^{12}$ [rōtʃ.] **1.** *sb. Obs.* A rock; a stony hill.

**Stf.** Several mountains so named, bearing no grass, but running in bare ridges like stone walls (K.); **Stf.**$^1$

**2.** Loose, crumbling earth, much mixed with stone; refuse stone.

**Chs.**$^{123}$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ A sort of soft sandstone, much used to mend bye-roads, and the like, with. **Shr.**$^1$ It ŏŏna bring much aside o' the 'ill, theer inna much sile, an' whad is is roche; **Shr.**$^2$

Hence **Rochy**, *adj.* partaking of the nature of 'roach'; hard; gravelly.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ Said of soil that turns up in lumps; **Shr.**$^2$

**3.** The strata above a marshy deposit; also any strata superincumbent to the one about to be worked. Shr.$^2$

**4.** A bed of hard, rough stone; see below.

**Dor.** Suitable for tomb-stones, found in Swanage quarries. Also Freestone roach, 'White roach,' 'Son roach' (C.W.); Hard, somewhat siliceous and bituminous bed, but so crowded with casts of shells as to be unsuited for architectural purposes, though from its great durability it is admirably adapted for Quay walls and other uses where a smooth surface is not necessary, Damon *Geol. Weymouth* (1864) 80.

Hence **Roach-bed**, *sb.* a bed of oolitic limestone; see below.

**Dor.** This bed underlies the 'cap' and 'dirt' beds, and is the uppermost stone quarried. . . The Roach-bed is very hard, and is used for foundations of breakwaters, and in works where strength is required, but it will not bear a close even face, Ramsay *Rock Spec.* (1862) 139.

**5.** Ore found on the side of the main vein, and divided from it by rock.

**Der.** Roach, rag-pump, rider, Furness *Medicus* (1836) 33; Soletrees, roach, and ryder, Manlove *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 258.

**6.** *Comp.* **Roche-lime**, lime as it comes from the kiln after being burned but before being slaked with water.

**Ir.** Our plan was to bring a pocketful of roche lime with us, and put it into the pool, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 118. **Mun.** (P.W.J.)

**7.** Phr. *as sound as a roach*, perfectly sound. Der.$^2$

**8.** *adj.* Rough; coarse.

**s.Dor.** As applied to coarsely and luxuriantly growing vegetation, or as applied to straw or to hay when made in the field lying roughly loose (C.W.).

**9.** *v.* To roughen; to make uneven.

**Nhb.**$^1$ 'Me gear hes getten roached bi the shot' (said by a miner who was charging a hole, when the powder exploded and damaged his tools).

[**1.** And every roche out of his place sterte, Er Troilus out of Criseydes herte! Chaucer *Tr. & Cr.* III. 1497. OFr. *roche*, a rock.]

**ROACH**, *sb.*$^2$ Dev. Cor. [rōtʃ.] **1.** A tangled mass; a thickly-spotted surface.

**Dev.** The gearden's all to a roach, *Reports Provinc.* (1893). **w.Cor.** A roach of flowers is a great number in one spot (M.A.C.).

Hence **Roached**, *adj.* thickly covered.

**Dev.**$^3$ The rhododendrons be all roached with blossoms.

**2.** A rash; an eruption on the skin.

**Dev.** The poor chill's face was all to a roach, *Reports Provinc.* (1893). **Cor.**$^1$

Hence **Roached**, *ppl. adj.* covered with a 'roach.'

**Dev.**$^3$ His body is roached all over with spots.

**ROACH(ED**, see **Reach**, *v.*$^1$

**ROACHER**, *sb.* Cor. [rō·tʃə(r).] A boaster.

**w.Cor.** She was always a roacher (M.A.C.).

**ROACHES**, *sb. pl.* e.An. [rō·tʃiz.] Sweets. e.An.$^1$ Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 72.

**ROAD**, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **rhode** Lin.; **rode** Ir. Lin. Som.; and in forms **roaäd** Chs.; **rooad** n.Yks.$^{12}$ w.Yks. m.Lan.$^1$ [rōd, roəd.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Road-axe**, a piece of wood for retaining the body of a special form of 'butt' upon its frame; (2) **-axe butt**, see below; (3) **-balk**, an overgrown fellow; (4) **-bat**, a piece of wood which guides the coulter of a plough; (5) **-gang**, (6) **-gate**, a roadway; (7) **-man**, (*a*) a person in charge of the roads of a district; one employed in the making and repairing of roads; a carter who drives loads of stones for the repair of a road; (*b*) in mining: one who has charge of the ways of a mine; (8) **-money**, a rate imposed for the maintenance of roads; (9) **-proud**, see below; (10) **-reddens**, (11) **-ribbings**, (12) **-scrapings**, mud raked from the roads to the sides in cleaning; (13) **-side room**, room to pass; (14) **-stamper**, a wooden leg; (15) **-stoor**, the dust on roads.

(1) **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1893). (2) In the old form of butts, known as 'road-axe butts,' the body was quite loose upon the frame, and detachable from it, and . . . the 'tripping' was effected by means of 'trip-chains.' I believe this form is now quite obsolete, *ib.* (3) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 26, 1896). (4) **Ken.**$^1$ (5, 6) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (7, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^1$, **Bnff.**$^1$ **Per.** The very roadman's left the road, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 20; Had you liv'd lang t've felt the smarts Of rugged roadman's whips an' carts, Duff *Poems*, 58 (Jam.). **Ayr.** Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 36. **Nhb.** The cottages of roadmen and quarrymen, Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 45. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (*b*) **Lnk.** We are relaying the roads at the 'bottom,' and I promised Sleepers, the roadman, to be down again to see how they were getting on, Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 232. (8) **Wgt.** The collector of road-money sent his clerk to S. for payment of his share of that tax, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 277. (9) **Ken.**$^1$ Crops which look well from the road, but are not so good as they look, are said to be road-proud. (10, 11) **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 352. (12) **Gall.** (A.W.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Dor.** Agnus *Jan Oxber* (1900) 152. (13) **Lnk.** The deil might sook his muckle thoomb, I wadna gie him

roadside room, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 11. (14) **Lnk.** There was nothing for it but amputation and a prospective stick-leg, similar to the fou tailor's own iron-virled road-stamper, *ib. Readings* (1895) II. 128. (15) **Lnk.** Road-stoor, here and thither wafted, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 66.

**2.** A direction, way; also *fig.* method, manner.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Ir.** It's just be the road of humouring her now and agin, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 10. **N.I.**$^{1}$ What road are you going? **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ Neeabody nowt neea different neeawaays ti neeabody i'neea road, 7. **w.Yks.** They doan't boil eggs that rooad (Æ.B.); **w.Yks.**$^{3}$; **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ If thah doesn't come this rōad, I'll help thuh, sharp. **Lan.** That's allus th' road when he shows hissen, Burnett *Haworth's* (1887) xviii; The neighbours mun be stirred up some road, Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) 80. **ne.Lan.** Mak' him smart i' that road, Mather *Idylls* (1895) 79. **m.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Chs.** Hoo ... pushed her roaäd through th' folks, Clough *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 11; **Chs.**$^{1}$ That's not th' reet road for do it, come an' I'll show thee. **Not.**$^{1}$ **s.Not.** Ah can show yer a better road o' doin' it nor that (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ One mut speak when things ain't going the right road. **Lei.**$^{1}$ A child remarked of a book which a servant was pretending to read, 'Whoy, you'n got it the wroong rood oop.' **War.**$^{2}$ I'll shown'd yer th' road to plant taters; **War.**$^{3}$ 'I never 'eerd he was teetotal.' 'No, I allus thought he was t'other road.' **w.Wor.**$^{1}$ **s.Wor.**$^{1}$ Er don't know the right road to dink a babby. **se.Wor.**$^{1}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ Yo' come by, an' I'll shewn yo' the roäd. **Hrf.**$^{2}$, **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**$^{1}$

**3.** A place where a woodcock seeks its food. Der.$^{2}$, nw.Der.$^{1}$ **4.** The passage of wild-fowl. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **5.** Phr. (1) *any road*, anyhow, by any means; (2) *in one's* or *the road*, in one's way, inconvenient to one; (3) *no road*, by no means; (4) *out in the road*, out of the way; (5) *out of one's* or *the road*, (*a*) see (4); (*b*) dead; killed; (*c*) expensive, dear; (6) *to be never out of one's road*, (*a*) never to lose sight of one's own interests; (*b*) to be not easily incommoded or disappointed; (7) *to go to road*, (*a, b*) see below; (8) *to put out of the road*, (*a*) to disappoint; (*b*) to trouble; (*c*) to kill; (9) *to take the road*, to go one's way; (10) *to turn to road*, see (7, *a*).

(1) **e.Dur.**$^{1}$, **Yks.** (J.W.) (2) **Sc.** I hope I'm no in your road, says I, drawing my chair ... back, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 162, ed. 1894; Ye're like the gudeman's mother, ay in the gudewife's road. 'I wadna see you in my road.' Addressed to one who under the pretence of working is viewed as merely impeding another (Jam.). **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Frf.** She sudna be i' the sheep's road, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 24. **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **e.Dur.**$^{1}$, **Yks.** (J.W.), **Stf.** (H.K.), **Not.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$ **Wor.** It won't be in the road o' nothing (H.K.). **Glo.** Move the jug off the table, it's in the road (A.B.). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (3) **e.Dur.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Stf.** Oi canna get a rabbit for a pie, no road, wi' them young mushroomin' beggars, *Cornh. Mag.* (Jan. 1894) 41. **Shr.** They couldna get shet on 'em no rŏäd, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) vi. (4) **n.Yks.**$^{1}$ (5, *a*) **Bnff.** Just gie him something, Maggie, and get him oot o' the road, Smiles *Natur.* (1876) ii. **e.Dur.**$^{1}$, **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ **w.Yks.** Side aht o' mi rooad (Æ.B.). **Lan.** Wee'st ha ta get him aat o' th' rooad some rooad, Ackworth *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 354. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ Get oot o' th' roäd, can't you. **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$, **Not.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$, **Oxf.**$^{1}$, **Cor.**$^{3}$ (*b*) **Abd.** Na, I'll seen be deid. I thocht I wid be oot o' the road by this time, Greig *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 311. **n.Yks.**$^{4}$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (*c*) **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ I would hev boht his wool, but he ax'd that oot o' th' roäd for it that I dars n't gie him a bid. Them sheep was n't oot o' th' roäd for cost. (6, *a*) **Sc.** Happen what will, ye're never out o' your road (Jam.). **Nhp.**$^{1}$ They can't catch you at fault, you're never out of your road. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (*b*) **Sc.** (Jam.) (7, *a*) **w.Som.**$^{1}$ A very common practice among small owners, viz. to let out donkeys or cattle to browse on the roadside. Unfortunately the habit does not stop there, but is frequently followed by opening the gate of a neighbour's field after night-fall. **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$ (*b*) **Som.** Late at night or early in the morning to go out to shoot wild fowl which pass over head on the wing, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); (W.F.R.) (8, *a*) **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ He was rare an' putten oot o' th' roäd when th' letter wi' th' cheque 'e' it did n't cum. (*b*) *ib.* Thoo's as much putten oot o' th' roäd wi' that one bairn o' thine as Jim L——'s wife was when she'd twins twice within a twelvemunth. (*c*) *ib.* We've oher many cats; I shall hev sum on 'em putten oot o' th' roäd. (9) **Frf.** James his duds Reekt out frae bole, and press, and kist, To take the road amang the rest, Sands *Poems* (1833) 71. (10) **w.Som.**$^{1}$, **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$

**6.** *v.* To repair roads. n.Lin.$^{1}$ **7.** To clean out a drain, to cut and clear away the weeds in a drain or dike.

**Lin.** The Welland to be roaded, rooked, hooked, haffed, scowered and cleansed, *Order of Sewers* (1616) in Wheeler *Hist. Fens*, Append. IV. 11. **m. & s.Lin.** (E.P.) **s.Lin.** It is necessary to do this two or three times a year (A.A.).

**8.** To make a beaten track by repeated walking.

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ The fouck hae roadit a' the eyn-rig. **Cai.**$^{1}$

**9.** To force or jostle one off the road by riding or driving against him. e.An.$^{1}$ **10.** *Obs.* To run races with teams upon the road. e.An.$^{1}$ e.Nrf. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787) I. 44. **11.** To show the way.

**N.I.**$^{1}$ Who roaded you? **Chs.**$^{1}$ Aw'll road thee heaw to manage him.

**12.** To carry, convey.

**n.Yks.**$^{1}$ When Ah've ower mony coppers at yam, Ah roads it te Kester Cooper's. **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ Thou may road thysel out. [**Amer.** This colt can road you right along all day inside of five minutes, *Cent. Mag.* (Mar. 1882).]

**13.** *Fig.* To conduct a transaction; to perform a piece of work. **n.Yks.**$^{1}$; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ We maunt hae 't rooaded i' that geeat.

Hence **Roaded**, *ppl. adj.* treated; dealt with.

**n.Yks.**$^{1}$ 'Ah's badly rooaded, Ah's seear'; said by a walking postman who had one of his heels blistered and 'a tae brussen wi' t'cau'd'; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$

**14.** Of a woodcock: to seek its food. Der.$^{2}$, nw.Der.$^{1}$

Hence **Roading-time**, *sb.* the time for netting woodcocks.

**nw.Dev.** The expression 'roading-time' is supposed to mean the time when they come up along regular paths or roads from the valleys to the feeding-grounds (R.P.C.).

**15.** With *in*: of wild-fowl: to fly inland to their resting-places at night.

**Som.** They do rode into Ebden way, &c. (W.F.R.); It is used throughout the Som. coast by gunners, who wait in the marshes in the Bristol Channel, in the evening, to shoot wild fowl 'roding in' half an hour after sunset, *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xi. 188.

**16.** To go out to shoot wild-fowl as they pass overhead on the wing. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **17.** Of small birds: to run along the ground before the sportsmen, instead of taking wing. Rxb. (Jam.) **18.** Of a sporting dog: to follow game closely; to track by scent.

**Abd.** When a dog was on the track of partridges, he said it was 'roadin' fools,' Paul *Abd.* (1881) 106. **Rxb.** To follow game when running along the ground before the sportsmen (Jam.). **Wmh.** He is roding well to-day (W.M.).

**ROADED**, *ppl. adj.* Yks. Chs. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. w.Cy. Also written **roded** s.Chs.$^{1}$ War.$^{2}$ Shr.$^{2}$ w.Cy.; **rowded** Shr.$^{1}$; and in form **road** w.Yks.$^{2}$ [rō·did.] Striped; streaked, having alternate rows of fat and lean; *gen.* used of bacon. See **Rody**; cf. **row**, *v.*$^{1}$ **14**.

**w.Yks.**$^{2}$ (s.v. Roan), **Chs.**$^{1}$ **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Ahy)v got·n ŭz nahys ŭ bit ŭ roa·did bee·kn fŭr dhi brek·fŭst ŭz wuz ev·ŭr set ŭfoa·r aan·i mon. Dhaat ky'aat)s ver·i nahy·sli roa·did. **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{23}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ Axe Molly Dovas'on to cut me a nice row'ded bit o' bacon, I canna do ŏŏth it so very fat; **Shr.**$^{2}$ **w.Cy.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876).

**ROADING**, *sb.* n.Lin.$^{1}$ [rō·din.] A road; *gen.* a private road; one that runs across enclosures and is little used.

**ROADING, ROADLING**, see **Roding, Rodeling**.

**ROADY, ROAG, ROAK**, see **Rody, Rogue, Rauk**.

**ROAK(E**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Also written **roke** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) n.Cy. n.Yks.$^{1234}$ ne.Yks.$^{1}$ m.Yks.$^{1}$ w.Yks.$^{24}$ ne.Lan.$^{1}$ Der.$^{2}$ nw.Der.$^{1}$ sw.Lin.$^{1}$ e.An.$^{1}$ Cmb.$^{1}$ Nrf. Suf.$^{1}$ Sur. Sus.$^{12}$ I.W.$^{12}$ Hmp.$^{1}$ Wil.$^{1}$; and in forms **roaak** w.Yks.; **rock** Hmp.$^{1}$; **rooac** e.Yks.; **rooak** e.Yks.$^{1}$ w.Yks.$^{3}$; **rook** Sc. (Jam.) Cai.$^{1}$ N.Cy.$^{12}$ Nhb.$^{1}$ e.Dur.$^{1}$ Wm. n.Lan.$^{1}$ ne.Lan.$^{1}$; **rouk** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.$^{1}$ Nhb.$^{1}$; **rouke** Sc.; **rowk** Sc. Nhb.$^{1}$ Lakel.$^{2}$ Cum.$^{14}$ Wm. [rōk, roək, rūk.] **1.** *sb.* Fog, mist, vapour; fine rain. See **Rawk**.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Edb.** Mair scouthery like it still does look, At length comes on in mochy rook, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 27, ed. 1801. **Twd.** Rouk's snaw's wraith, Buchan *J. Burnet* (1898) 342. **Rxb.** Yon rouke that's floating by sae grey, And that deep grimness in the air, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (1871) I. 199. **Dmf.** Gloamin' had begoud to draw A rowk owre sicht and soun', Reid *Poems* (1894) 59. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Yonder's a rook on the law. **e.Dur.**$^{1}$, **Lakel.**$^{2}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **Cum.**, **Wm.** (M.P.) **n.Yks.** Lost on the moor with a dense white fog—what the Dales folk call a 'roke,' Atkinson *Moorl. Par.* (1891) 376; **n.Yks.**$^{1234}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Hutton

*Tour to Caves* (1781); Grainge *Nidderdale* (1863) 227; **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Lin.** Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv; **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ Ther's a heavy roäk cumin' in fra th' Hum'er. **sw.Lin.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^{12}$, **Cmb.**$^1$ **Nrf.** In the evening he will probably see either the roke, or an 'eyad,' rise, Rye *Hist. Nrf.* (1885) xv; (W.W.S.); (E.M.) **Suf.**$^1$, **Ken.** (W.F.S.), **Sus.**$^1$

Hence **Roaky**, *adj.* (1) damp; foggy, misty; (2) oppressed in breathing; hoarse.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Rnf.** Blae was the mornin', an' rouky an' raw, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 130. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^{12}$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$, **e.Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$, **Cum.**$^4$, **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.), **n.Yks.** (W.H.), **n.Yks.**$^{12}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^{1234}$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ **s.Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iii. 364. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ When it's so roaky, he seems to get the fog in his throat. **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 2. **e.Nrf.** (W.W.S.) **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 298, ed. 1849. **Hmp.**$^1$ (2) **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **n.Yks.** A feel rather (or varra) rooaky (W.H.). **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **n.Lin.** I am that rokey I do believe I have catch'd coud (M.P.).

2. Smoke; steam.

**e.Yks.** (C.F.) **m.Yks.**$^1$ A state of exhalation. **Lin.** 'Look! you can see the smoke rising now.' . . 'Hey! bud theer is the roke sewer enough,' Fenn *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) ix. **n.Lin.**$^1$ What a roäk yon wick-heäp maks. **e.An.**$^2$ **Nrf.** Who is this a comin' out o' the wildernese, like pillars o' roke? Gillett *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iii. 6. **Ken.** (W.F.S.), **Sus.**$^{12}$ **I.W.**$^1$ The roke vlees out o' the pot; **I.W.**$^2$, **Hmp.**$^1$, **Wil.**$^1$

Hence **Roaky**, *adj.* smoky; steamy. n.Lan.$^1$, ne.Lan.$^1$, Hmp.$^1$ 3. *v.* To be foggy; to drizzle with fine rain.

**Nhb.**$^1$ Of a continuous damp condition of the weather it is said, 'It's roukin on.' **n.Yks.**$^1$ It rokes sair on t'moor. **e.Yks.** (J.N.L.) **w.Yks.** We should 'a getten t'lot [of corn] in, but when a went t'look t'next moorning, it wor a mak' o' roaking and raining (*ib.*). **Hmp.**$^1$

Hence **Roaking**, *ppl. adj.* of mist: vaporous; not dense.

**nw.Der.**$^1$ 'A rōkin mist,' clouds or vapours moving on the summits of the hills, but not descending into the valleys as a close mist.

4. To smoke, steam; to perspire heavily.

**n.Cy.** He roked like a dunghill, Grose (1790). **m.Yks.**$^1$ He fair rokes wet [said of an animal steaming very much]. **Ess.** (W.W.S.) **Ken.** The Maxon roakes (W.F.S.). **Sur.** How a well will roke, when you open it of a frosty morning! *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1854) 84. **Hmp.**$^1$ **I.W.** The kettle rokes (J.D.R.); **I.W.**$^2$ The haayrick rokes a good deal moore than I likes.

Hence *roaking hot*, *phr.* smoking hot. Sus. (F.E.S.)

[1. Roke, myste, *nebula*; roky, or mysty, *nebulosus* (*Prompt.*).]

**ROAKED**, *ppl. adj.* Lin. [rōkt.] Heaped up; *gen.* with *up*. See **Rook**, *v.*$^2$ 5.

Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 353. **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**$^1$ He gev me good measure roäked up. **sw.Lin.**$^1$

[ON. *hroka*, to fill a vessel above the brim (Vigfusson).]

**ROAM**, see **Raum**, **Ream**, *v.*$^3$

**ROAMISH**, *adj.* Hrf.$^2$ [rō·miʃ.] Active; adventurous.

I feel much better, I feel quite roamish.

**ROAMISH**, see **Rammish**, *adj.*$^2$

**ROAN**, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Wor. Also in forms **rooan** w.Dur.$^1$ Lakel.$^2$; **roon** Wor. [rōn, roən.] 1. *adj.* Of an ox or cow: red and white, having the colours rather intermingled. n.Yks.$^1$ Hence (1) **Roand**, (2) **Roandid**, *ppl. adj.* roan-coloured; red and white, having the colours intermingled; (3) **Roany**, *adj.* streaked with grey; becoming grey-headed.

(1) **w.Dur.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** She wur a good cow; she wur a roänd un (F.P.T.). (2) **n.Yks.** He had a roandid cow (I.W.). (3) **Lakel.**$^2$ (s.v. Riand).

2. Of bacon: streaky. w.Yks.$^2$ Hence **Roany** or **Roony**, *adj.* of bacon: reddish. s.Wor. (H.K.) 3. *sb.* A roan-coloured cow. Ayr. (Jam.)

**ROAN**, see **Raun**, *sb.*$^1$, **Ron**, *v.*$^2$, **Rone**, *sb.*$^{12}$, **Rowan**, *sb.*$^1$

**ROANCE**, **ROAND**, see **Ronce**, **Rand**, *sb.*$^1$

**ROANED**, *ppl. adj.* Not. Spirited; *gen.* in phr. *good roaned*, high-spirited, of good mettle; open-hearted; energetic.

He's a good roaned un (J.H.B.). **s.Not.** He's a good roaned un; he'll stan up for hissen. She's a good roaned un; she's non afraid of a bit of work. He's a good roaned un, he treated uz well (J.P.K.).

**ROAN-TREE**, **ROAP**, see **Rowan-tree**, **Roup**, *v.*$^1$

**ROAPED**, *ppl. adj.* Lin. [rōpt.] With *up*: heaped up. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 353. n.Lin.$^1$ Cf. roaked.

**ROAPY**, *adj.* n.Lin.$^1$ [rō·pi.] Foggy, misty. Cf. **roak(e.**

**ROAPY**, see **Ropy**.

**ROAR**, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **rair** Sc. Nhb.$^1$; **rare** Sc. (Jam.); **rooar** Lakel.$^2$ Wm. n.Yks.$^2$ e.Yks.$^1$; **roor** Brks.$^1$; **rwoar** Wm. [roə(r, Sc. n.Cy. rēr.] 1. *v.* In phr. *to roar like Tregeagle*, to howl dreadfully.

**Cor.** (Tregeagle of Dozmary Pool, having in his lifetime disposed of his soul and body to the Wicked One, his Inf. Maj. amused himself by hunting him over the moors with his hell-hounds.) 'But the tay wor so hot that aw scalded my mouth, And I roared like "Tregeagle," plaise sure,' Forfar *Poems* (1885) 6.

2. To cry, weep; not necessarily accompanied by a loud noise.

**Sc.** The child roars, Mitchell *Scotticisms* (1799) 69. **Per.** Bairns wi' hunger rair, Stewart *Character* (1857) 175. **n.Ir.** Puir fellow! A thocht a peety o' him. A'm shair he was roarin', fur he put his hankerchay up tae his face, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 11. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Lakel.**$^2$ What's ta snotteren en roaren at? **Wm.** Till she grew mad an rwoard, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 8. **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.), **n.Yks.**$^2$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Thoo maun't roor i that leet. **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** It's no use roaring ower spilt milk, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Sept. 14, 1889); **w.Yks.**$^{25}$, **Not.**$^3$ **s.Not.** 'E's roarin becos 'e's lost 'is penny (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Cor.**$^2$

Hence **Roarer**, *sb.* one who weeps, sheds tears.

**w.Yks.** A, it is a roarer; it roars nearly neet an' day, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 5, 1889).

3. With *in*: to salute loudly.

**Dmf.** The latest returning plough-boy or farmer or cotter saluted her again in the evening, or as they phrased it, 'roared in on the bye-gaun,' Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 122.

4. To emit a loud cry; *gen.* used of a cow or a bird.

**Ayr.** Ye bitterns, . . Rair for his sake, Burns *Elegy on Henderson* (1790) st. 8. **Nhb.**$^1$ Of a cow it is said, 'She's rairin for her tormits.'

Hence **Roarer**, *sb.* (1) a broken-winded horse; (2) the barn-owl, *Strix flammea*; (3) a restless cow.

(1) **Sc.** According to the noise emitted by the horse; . . a trumpeter, wheezer, roarer, &c., Stephens *Farm Bk.* (1849) I. 328, ed. 1855. **Ayr.** The beast had received an injury, and was now a 'roarer,' Johnston *Congalton* (1896) 113. **Lakel.**$^2$, **n.Wm.** (B.K.), **n.Yks.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.*, **Brks.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Don't yaw ha' northin ti dew with him, master. He's a roarer, I know he is (W.R.E.). (2) **s.Sc.**, **n.Cy.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 125. (3) **Midl.** She was a roarer and a breaker of hedges, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 245.

5. To emit a loud continuous report, as of the cracking of a field of ice.

**Sc.** Till the wide crystal pavement, bending, rairs Frae shore to shore, Davidson *Seasons*, 158 (Jam.). **Gall.** While lochs wi' frost wad rair, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 352, ed. 1876.

6. A curling term: to run with too great speed.

**Ayr.** O, be cawtious, man, I beg—He's roarin' in the corner, Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (1803) 196, ed. 1871. **Lnk.** Ye're well set on, man, but ye're roaran, Whatna way's that to play a forehan'? M$^c$Indoe *Poems* (1805) 55. **Peb.** Roaring up the rink he flies, The guarded tee to clear, And win the day, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 38, ed. 1817.

Hence **Roarer**, *sb.* a curling-stone propelled with too great force. Sc. (A.W.)

7. *sb. Fig.* A loud report, as a violent eructation. Sc. (Jam.) 8. An uproar; a disturbance.

**w.Som.**$^1$ But there, we should have a purty roar sure 'nough, nif they was vor t'aim to put any tax 'pon corn or eet fat stock.

**ROARER**, *sb.*$^1$ e.An.$^1$ [rō·rə(r).] A wooden basket to carry salt herrings.

**ROARER**, *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Anything large of its kind. (Jam.) See **Rorie**, *sb.*$^1$

**ROARING**, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Yks. Der. Nhp. War. Brks. Hnt. Slang. Also in forms **roaran** Cai.$^1$; **roorin** Brks.$^1$ 1. In *comb.* (1) **Roaring buckie**, a kind of shell; see below; (2) **— fou**, noisily drunk; (3) **— game**, (4) **— play**, the game of curling.

(1) **Mry.** Waved Buccine, *Buccinum undatum*. . . This and the larger species of Fusus get the provincial name of 'roaring

buckies,' *Zoologist* (1854) XII. 4428. **e.Sc.** Two great branches of pure white coral and six large 'roaring buckies,' trophies of two voyages which Janet's husband had . . . made in his bachelor days, Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 206. **Edb.** Puir Dugald had been sooked as toom as a roarin buckie, by the lawyers defendin', Campbell *Deilie Jock* (1897) 133. (2) **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Abd.** Maist likely Willie will be roarin' fou, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 17. **Kcd.** Jamie *Muse* (1844) 76. **Frf.** Bullies an' blackguards bent on blows, A' roarin' fou', Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 86. **Per.** Spence *Poems* (1898) 78. **Lnk.** Ance I'd gang hame roarin' fu', Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 47. **Edb.** McDowall *Poems* (1839) 45. **Dmf.** He's roarin' fou and fechtin' wi' the win', Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 3. **Wgt.** Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 283. (3) **Dmf.** The winter surroundings were happily sketched, and the 'roaring game' was hit off in vigorous language, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) xxvi. **Wgt.** Given a keen frost, and kindred souls to meet, We ply the 'roaring game' with joy complete, Fraser *Poems* (1885) 200. (4) **Lnk.** The curlers ply the 'roarin' play,' And rinks are made, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 133.

**2.** Weeping. **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ A roaring youngster.

**3.** Quick, brisk; excellent, very great.

**w.Yks.**$^{1}$ **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ A roaring speed. **Nhp.**$^{1}$ A roaring trade. **War.**$^{3}$ A roaring catch, Bedford *Free Foresters* (1895) 192. **Brks.**$^{1}$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Slang.** A grazier may be losing cash, Although he drives 'a roaring trade,' Hood *My Son and Heir*, st. 19.

**ROARY**, see **Rory**, *adj.*

**ROAST**, *v.*, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Chs. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Dor. Dev. Cor. Slang. [**rōst, rost.**] **1.** *v.* To scald; to burn severely.

**Sh.I.** If a spark o' [boiling] watter, or a needle o' gruul, comes near a man ye wid tink he wis rossn, *Sh. News* (July 1, 1899).

**2.** Phr. *to roast peas*, a Hallowe'en rite; see below.

**ne.Sc.** A live coal was taken and two peas (nuts were not always to be had) were placed upon it, the one to represent the lad, the other the lass. If the two rested on the coal and burned together the young man and young woman (represented by the two peas) would become man and wife; and from the length of time the peas burned and the brightness of the flame the length and happiness of the married life were augured. If one of the peas started off from the other there would be no marriage, and through the fault of the one whom the pea that started off represented, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 85.

**3.** To joke, ridicule, 'chaff.'

**Nhp.**$^{1}$ They're always roasting him about his sly visits to a certain lady. **War.**$^{3}$ **Wor.** (E.S.); *Slang Dict.* (1865).

**4.** *ppl. adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Roast-beef clothes**, or **coat**, best clothes or coat; (2) **-beef plant**, the stinking iris, *Iris foetidissima.*

(1) **Lin.**$^{1}$ If I go to the bun-feast, I mun put on my roast-beef-coat. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ (2) **Dor.** (G.E.D.) **Dev.**, **Cor.** The smell of the bruised leaves, though very disagreeable, has been likened by many to that of roast beef.

**5.** Phr. *roast meat does cattle*, see below. See **Dow**, *v.*$^{1}$

**Chs.**$^{1}$; **Chs.**$^{3}$ Which means that in the driest season cattle (provided they are plentifully supplied with water) thrive well, as the grass, though short, is much more nutritious.

**6.** *sb.* A market-fair at which it is the custom to roast a whole ox. War.$^{3}$ Wor. *Evesham Jrn.* (Oct. 21, 1899).

**7.** Phr. *cauld roast and little sodden*, a bare larder.

**Rxb.** Is it the auld tale of cauld roast and little sodden and a toom byre? Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 54.

**8.** *Obs.* A rough jest.

**Peb.** Made him suffer many a roast, Which made him boil and bray, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 27, ed. 1817.

**ROASTED CHEESE**, *phr.* Sc. Toasted cheese. Mitchell *Scotticisms* (1799) 70.

**ROAT**, *v.* w.Yks.$^{3}$ Also written **rote**; and in form **roit.** [**rōt, roit.**] Of a wound: to fester; to swell. Cf. **beal**, *v.*$^{3}$

**ROB**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. Also in forms **rabbie, rabie** Sc.; **robbie** S. & Ork.$^{1}$ Cai.$^{1}$ [**rob.**] In *comb.* (1) **Rob-boy**, a hoyden, tomboy; (2) **-run**, diarrhœa; (3) **-run-i'-hedge**, or **-run-the-hedge**, the goosegrass or cleavers, *Galium Aparine*; (4) **-run-up-(the)-dyke**, (*a*) see (3); (*b*) the ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma.*

(1) **Cai.**$^{1}$ (2) **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$ (3) **Ayr.** The two cups of Rabbie-rinniehedge-tea which she made me drink to a scone, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 33; Montgomerie-Fleming *Notes on Jam.* (1899). (4, *a*) **Cum.** *Science Gossip* (1849) 26; **Cum.**$^{4}$ (*b*) **Cum.** (B. & H.)

**ROB**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Sc. Shr. e.An. [**rob.**] A stiff kind of preserve or jelly.

**Lnk.** From the berries [of *Ribes nigrum*, black currant] rob, jelly, wine, &c. are made, Patrick *Plants* (1831) 126. **Shr.**$^{1}$ The term seems to be restricted to black-currant jam. 'I think Missis biles 'er jam too lung, it's as 'ard as black-currant rob.' **e.An.** (Hall.)

[Fr. *rob*, the juice of black whortle berries preserved (Cotgr.).]

**ROB**, *sb.*$^{3}$ Shr.$^{1}$ [**rob.**] A tangle. See **Robble**, *sb.*$^{3}$

Of thread, twine, &c. 'All on a rob.'

**ROB**, *sb.*$^{4}$ Shr.$^{1}$ [**rob.**] A large quantity.

'Han yo' fund any?' 'Aye, robs on it.'

**ROB**, *v.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. [**rob.**] **1.** In phr. *to rob Jesus Christ of his shoe-strings*, to be very greedy and covetous. n.Yks. (T.K.) **2.** *Comp.* **Rob-mawkin**, a scarecrow; a sloven; a poor fellow who exchanges his hat or coat for that which has been used for a scarecrow. Lan.$^{1}$, s.Lan.$^{1}$ **3.** A coal-mining term: to cut away or thin the pillars.

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.**, **Dur.** The partial working of pillars in fiery collieries was commenced in the Tyne collieries below bridge in 1795. . . . The process was called 'robbing the pillars,' Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **Cum.** They were robbing; but there was one side sound, *W. C. T.* (Sept. 21, 1901) 2, col. 5; (E.W.P.) [Robbing, taking down stone where not allowed, reducing the size of pillars, *Reports Mines.*]

Hence **Robbery**, *sb.* (1) the working or removal of the pillars of coal supporting the roof. Cum.$^{4}$; (2) that district of the mine where the pillars of coal are being removed or taken away. *ib.*

**ROBALLING**, *vbl. sb.* Som. A method of catching eels.

Catching eels in the rhines by means of a bunch of worms or yeasses at the end of a long pole (W.F.R.).

**ROBBEN**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sus. [**ro·bən.**] In phr. *at a robben of a rate*, very quickly, at a great rate.

He set te fighten de French at a robben ov a rate, Lower *Tom Cladpole* (1831) 3, ed. 1872.

**ROBBER**, *sb.* Nhb. Suf. Cor. **1.** In *comp.* **Robber-knight**, the children's game of 'Three Dukes' (q.v.).

**Cor.** She did not know their games. . . 'The Ringdove,' or 'The Robber-Knight,' Baring-Gould *Curgenven* (1893) xii; **Cor.**$^{3}$ The game 'I saw three dukes a-riding' is sometimes so called.

**2.** A spike of thistledown. Nhb.$^{1}$ **3.** *pl.* A children's game. Suf.$^{1}$

**ROBBIE, ROBBINAT**, see **Rob**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Robinet.**

**ROBBING THE PARSON'S HEN-ROOST**, *phr.* Lin. A children's game; see below.

This game is played by every player except one (the questioner) choosing a word and introducing it into his phrase whenever he gives an answer. For example, X, Y, and Z have chosen the words elephant, key-hole, and mouse-trap. Questioner, 'What did you steal from the parson's hen-roost?' X. 'An elephant.' Q. 'How did you get into the hen-roost?' Y. 'Through the key-hole.' Q. 'Where did you put what was stolen?' Z. 'Into a mouse-trap.' And so on with the other players, Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 114; The players choose a name, and another player asks them questions, beginning with, 'The parson's hen-roost was robbed last night, were you there?' To all questions each player must answer by repeating his own name only: if he forgets and says 'Yes' or 'No' he has to take the questioner's place, *ib.* 115.

**ROBBLE**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Stf. Shr. w.Cy. Also written **roble** Shr.$^{2}$ [**ro·bl.**] **1.** A tool used in puddling to agitate molten liquid. s.Stf. Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). See **Rabble**, *sb.*$^{1}$ **2.** A rake or instrument used for stirring dough or oatmeal in an oven.

**Shr.**$^{2}$ Used by bakers and preparers of oatmeal, one with which bread or grain is moved and stirred in an oven. Used at a mill under the south side of the Wrekin to describe an instrument with which oats are stirred in an oven. **w.Cy.** Used for stirring dough in an oven (Hall.).

**ROBBLE**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Lei. Wor. [**ro·bl.**] **1.** Rubbish, 'rubble.' s.Wor. (H.K.) **2.** *Fig.* Frivolous nonsense, indecent levity.

**Lei.**$^{1}$ She was full of robble and vain talk.

Hence **Robbling**, *ppl. adj.* wild, reckless. s.Wor. Outis *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (1896) xvii.

**ROBBLE,** *sb.*$^{3}$ and *v.* War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. [ro·bl.] **1.** *sb.* A tangle. Cf. **rabble,** *v.*$^{2}$

**War.**$^{2}$; **War.**$^{3}$ What a robble you have got this worsted into. **w.Wor.**$^{1}$, **s.Wor.**$^{1}$, **se.Wor.**$^{1}$, **Shr.**$^{1}$ **Hrf.**$^{2}$ It was all in a robble.

**2.** *v.* To tangle, entangle. War.$^{2}$, w.Wor.$^{1}$, s.Wor.$^{1}$, se.Wor.$^{1}$, Hrf. (W.W.S.)

**ROBBLY,** *adj.* Shr.$^{2}$ [ro·bli.] Of a coal-seam: faulty.

**ROBERT,** *sb.* Dur. Sus. Dev. Also written **robbut** Sus.$^{1}$ [ro·bət.] **1.** A woman who rates her husband or who acts in a masculine manner. Dur. GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). **2.** The herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum.* Also in *comb.* **Robert's-bill.**

**Dev.** The foxglove, the robert, the gorse, and the thyme, CAPERN *Poems* (1856) 158; The yarrow and the robert's-bill, Full many more I saw, *ib. Ballads* (1858) 129.

**3.** A rabbit.

**Sus.**$^{1}$ Sometimes pronounced as broadly as 'robert.' 'Robbuts! Ah, I lay you never see such a plääce for robbuts as what ourn is!' *ib.* There warnt quite so many sparrs and greybirds and roberts (s.v. Heart). **Dev.** We Devonshire folk call a rabbit a 'Robert' as often as not, SHARLAND *Ways and Means* (1885) 86.

**ROBIN,** *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **robbin** Sc. Cum.$^{4}$ Hmp. w.Cy. [ro·bin.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Robin-a-guirra,** a gadfly; (2) **-annie-jinny-flit,** an epithet shouted after any one who is suspected of having killed a robin; (3) **-a-ree,** a game played with a lighted stick; (4) **-breestie,** the robin, *Erithacus rubecula*; (5) **-'s cushions,** the rose-gall or bedeguar; (6) — **Gray,** *obs.*, a bonnet once fashionable among ladies; (7) **-hus(s,** the small spotted dog-fish, *Scyllium canicula*; (8) **-'s pincushion,** see (5); (9) **-reddock, -riddick,** or **-ruddock,** (10) **-rook,** see (4); (11) **-round-cap,** a fairy or elf; (12) **-ruck,** see (4); (13) **-run-naked,** a game of cards: 'beggar-my-neighbour'; (14) **-run-rake,** the exhalations rising from the ground in hot weather; (15) **-'s alight,** see (3).

(1) **s.Pem.** (W.M.M.) (2) **n.Lin.** (M.P.) (3) **Gall.** In passing the brunt-stick round the ring, the following rhyme is said: 'Robin-a-Ree, ye'll no dee wi' me, Tho' I bowl ye roun' a three-times and three, O Robin-a-Ree, O Robin-a-Ree, O dinna let Robin-a-Reerie dee,' MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (4) **Gall.** The tane o' them was the Robbin Breestie, *ib.* (5) **Hnt.** *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 214. (6) **n.Cy.** (HALL.) **Nhb.** When her 'Robin Gray' she gat, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 44; **Nhb.**$^{1}$ (7) **Ken.**$^{1}$ **Sus.** *N. & Q.* (1879) 6th S. xii. 193; (F.E.S.) (8) **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **Shr.**$^{1}$ **Bck.** *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 312. (9) **Glo.** He drew it as blith as a Robin reddocke, SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1066–1618) III. 29, ed. 1885. **Sus., Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **w.Cy.** (HALL.) **Som.** Wrans an robin-riddicks Tell âll the cares o' God, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) 128. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) (10) **Ken.**$^{12}$ (11) **e.Yks.** A good-natured fellow who assists servant maids by doing their work in the early morning, NICHOLSON *Flk-Lore* (1890) 80. (12) **n.Cy.** *Science Gossip* (1866) 166; SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 13. (13) **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ (14) **Lin.** Probably a corruption of robin run rig, STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 349. (15) **Cor.**$^{1}$ Played around the fire. A piece of stick is set on fire, and whirled around rapidly in the hand of the first player, who says, 'Robin's alight, and if he go out I will saddle your back.' It is then passed to the next, who says the same thing, and so on. The person who lets the spark die out has to pay a forfeit; **Cor.**$^{2}$ **w.Cor.** *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 123.

**2.** *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Robin's eye,** (*a*) the herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*; (*b*) the red campion, *Lychnis diurna*; (*c*) the common milkwort, *Polygala vulgaris*; (*d*) the forget-me-not, *Myosotis palustris*; (2) **-('s flower,** (*a*) see (1, *a*); (*b*) see (1, *b*); (3) **-ith-hedge,** (*a*) see (1, *a*); (*b*) see (1, *b*); (4) **-redshanks,** see (1, *a*); (5) **-round-the-hedge,** the goosegrass or cleavers, *Galium Aparine*; (6) **-run-(in)-the-hedge,** or **-run-a-hedge,** (*a*) see (5); (*b*) the ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma*; (*c*) the bedstraw, *Galium verum*; (*d*) the bindweed, *Convolvulus sepium*; (*e*) the bitter-sweet nightshade, *Solanum Dulcamara*; (7) **-run-(in)-the-dyke,** (8) **-run-up-dyke,** see (5); (9) **-wood,** the ragged robin, *Lychnis Floscuculi.*

(1, *a*) **Suf.** **Wil.** *Sarum Dioc. Gazette* (Jan. 1890) 6, col. 1; **Wil.**$^{1}$, **Dev.**$^{4}$ (*b*) **Dev.**$^{4}$ (*c, d*) **Hmp.** (J.R.W.), **Hmp.**$^{1}$ (2 *a, b*) **Dev.** (3, *a*) **n.Yks.** (*b*) **Yks.**, **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ (4) **n.Yks.** (5) **Ayr.** MONTGOMERIE-FLEMING *Notes on Jam.* (1899). (6, *a*) **Sc.** MONTGOMERIE-FLEMING *ib.* **Lnk.** PATRICK *Plants* (1831) 93. **Rxb.** *Science Gossip* (1876) 39. **Dmf.** WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 305. **Gall.** His berry-bushes withered, and covered with nettles, and robin-rin-the-hedge, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 163, ed. 1876; (J.M.) **N.I.**$^{1}$ The juice of this plant is extracted and boiled with sugar, and given as a remedy in whooping-cough. **Dub.** *Science Gossip* (1849) 26. **s.Cum.**, **n.Lan.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$, **e.An.** (*b*) **Frm.**, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{1}$, **Der.**, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Lei.**, **Wor.** **Shr.** The old Ludlow custom of dining on a leg of pork stuffed with Robin-run-i'-the hedge, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) xxiii; **Shr.**$^{1}$, **Sus.** (*c*) **w.Yks.**$^{2}$, **Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ (*d*) **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{13}$, **Hmp.** (*e*) **Lan.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 164. (7) **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Lakel.**$^{2}$, **Cum.** (8) **Cum.** If yan tuk ... a robin-run-up-dike ... ta mister Bottanist, he sed, 'O yes, that's a nice spessymen,' FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 106; *Science Gossip* (1849) 26. (9) **Dev.** Perhaps a corruption of Robin 'ood, i.e. Robin Hood. 'That's Robin Wood,' *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 27.

**3.** Phr. (1) *as wet as a robin,* wet through; (2) *to know Robin from Richard,* to be sharp, clever.

(1) **Lei.**$^{1}$ It reened all the wee, an' ah'm as wet's a Robin. (2) **Som.** She's so dunch—she don't know Robin from Richard as a body may say (W.F.R.).

**4.** The red varieties of campion, *Lychnis diurna* and *L. Floscuculi.*

**I.W.** (B. & H.) **Wil.**$^{1}$ Plant-names are almost invariably used in the plural, even where only a single blossom is referred to, as, 'What is that flower in your hand, Polly?' 'That's Robins, ma'am.' **Dev.**$^{4}$, **s.Dev.** (G.E.D.)

**5.** The herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum.*

**Wil.** Occas. applied, but not often and not very correctly (G.E.D.). **Dev.**$^{4}$

**6.** The shining cranesbill, *Geranium lucidum.* Dev. (B. & H.) **7.** A small or inferior cod fish, *Morrhua vulgaris.*

**Cum.**$^{4}$ The robin is a deformed-looking fish, often taken at the end of the winter fishing, *Fauna,* 484; The small cod called robins, *Fisherman,* 4.

**8.** A hatting term: a coating of paste or pasted paper put in the angle of a hat-crown to keep it in proper shape. Chs.$^{1}$

**ROBINET,** *sb.* Yks. Der. Also written **robbinat** w.Yks.; **robinut** w.Yks.$^{2}$ [ro·binit, -ət.] **1.** The robin redbreast, *Erithacus rubecula.*

**w.Yks.** Ther bairns ar runnin' abaaht az naikt az robbinats, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1867) 51; As naked as a robinet, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Aug. 10, 1889); **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ Robinets and Jenny wrens Are God Almighty's cocks and hens; **w.Yks.**$^{3}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$

**2.** A nickname given to the inhabitants of Farnley Tyas. w.Yks.$^{3}$

[**1.** *Hec frigella,* Ae robynet, redbrest, Voc. (c. 1425) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 640.]

**ROBIN HOOD,** *phr.* Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Cmb. Mid. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in form **rabbin 'ood** w.Cy. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Robin Hood's barn,** in phr. *to go round by Robin Hood's barn,* to go a roundabout way, to go the farthest way; (2) **-'s feather,** or **fetter,** the traveller's joy, *Clematis Vitalba*; (3) **-'s hat-band,** the club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*; (4) **-'s men,** (5) **'-s sheep,** the bracken fern, *Pteris aquilina*; (6) **-)'s wind,** a wind which often accompanies a thaw.

(1) **Cmb.**$^{1}$ No, you come with me this way; it's the nearest. I'm not going round by Robin Hood's barn. **w.Mid.** I didn't know the way, so I went all round Robin Hood's barn before I got there (W.P.M.). (2) **Cum.** (B. & H.) [Travellers' Joy, or Robin Hood's Feather, which grows among ling and runs to a great length; boys often get it to tie round their hats, KNOWLSON *Cattle Doctor* (1834) 49.] (3) **Cum.**, **Yks.** (B. & H.), **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ (4, 5) **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ (6) **w.Yks.** *N. & Q.* (1891) 7th S. xi. 248. **Lan.** *ib.* (1870) 4th S. v. 58. **Chs.**$^{1}$ A cold, piercing wind from the south or south-east, which often accompanies the breaking up of a long frost. This is generally spoken of as a 'thaw wind,' .. and it is further added in explanation that 'Robin Hood could stand anything but a tho wind'; **Chs.**$^{3}$ A soft wind that brings on a thaw.

**2.** The red campion, *Lychnis diurna.*

**w.Cy.** (B. & H.) **Dor.** (G.E.D.); (C.W.); *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 45; **Dor.**$^{1}$ Wi' eltrot flow'r An' robinhoods a-drest, 121. **w.Som.**$^{1}$ **Dev.** *Science Gossip* (1873) 235.

**3.** The ragged robin, *L. Floscuculi.* Dur. (B. & H.), Dor.$^{1}$

**4.** The herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum.* Dev.$^{4}$

**ROBIN REDBREAST,** *phr.* Sh.I. Chs. Not. Nhp. Glo. Sus. Cor. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Robin Redbreast's cushion,** (2) **-'s pincushion,** the rose-gall or bedeguar.

(1) **Sus.** Hung round the patient's neck the excrescence often found upon the briar-rose, and called here in Sussex by the name of Robin Redbreast's Cushion, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1878) I. 38; The excrescence found on a briar-rose, and called Robin Redbreast's cushion, is said in Sussex to be the finest thing known for whooping-cough, BLACK *Flk-Medicine* (1883) xii; SAWYER *Nat. Hist.* (1883) 15. (2) **Glo.**$^1$

**2.** The wren, *Troglodytes parvulus.* Sh.I. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 35. **3.** A small river-fish. Not. (J.H.B.) **4.** The rose-gall or bedeguar. Chs.$^1$ **5.** The herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum.* Nhp. (B. & H.) **6.** The red campion, *Lychnis diurna.* Cor. (*ib.*)

**ROBLET,** *sb.* e.An.$^1$ [ro·blit.] A large chicken or young cock.

**ROBORATE,** *v.* Sc. [ro·bərēt.] To confirm, strengthen, corroborate; to confirm legally.

**Sc.** MONTGOMERIE-FLEMING *Notes on Jam.* (1899). **Abd.** (JAM.)

[A deriv. of Lat. *roborare*, to strengthen.]

**ROBUNKSHOUGH,** *sb.* *Obs.* Wxf.$^1$ A stout, stubborn person.

**ROBUSTIOUS,** *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. I.Ma. War. Nfld. [rōbu·stʃəs.] Robust, healthy, vigorous, violent.

**Ayr.** A smally cretur from the first, and no very robustious a' its days, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 116. **Edb.** Nature never could have intended me for . . . any robustious trade or profession whatever, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) iv. **n.Cy.** 'Get your glass filled,' . . said Mister Fostor, with robustious cheerfulness, RHYS *Fiddler of Carne* (1896) 98. **I.Ma.** A noisy, hearty, robustious creature, CAINE *Manxman* (1894) pt. III. xix. **War.**$^3$ 'A robustious horse,' a horse full of play and difficult to manage. 'The master is in a robustious temper this morning.' [**Nfld.** PATTERSON *Trans. Amer. Flk-Lore Soc.* (1894).] [When he is in his political and robustious moods, M$^c$CARTHY *Miss Misanthrope*, xxiii.]

**ROCCAS,** *sb.* Pem. Also written **rockass.** [ro·kəs.] A girl. s.Pem. (W.M.M.); LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 421.

[Cp. Wel. *rhocas*, a lad, youth (SPURRELL).]

**ROCCATEE,** *sb.* *Obs.* w.Wor.$^1$ A technical term in carpet-weaving by the handloom, see below.

When a Brussels carpet was finished, it was left on the loom until a few yards of the next piece were woven, and rolled tightly upon it, to equalise the pressure on its pile. These few yards were called a 'roccatee,' but lost the name when the first piece was taken away.

**ROCCILLO, ROCH, ROCHE,** see **Rockilo, Rough,** *adj.*$^1$, **Roach,** *sb.*$^1$

**ROCHER,** *sb.* Yks. Der. [ro·tʃə(r).] A rock, a steep rocky bank. Cf. **roach,** *sb.*$^1$ **1.**

**w.Yks.**$^2$ 'They grow out of such a rocher of stone that you would hardly thinke there were earth enough to nourish the rootes of the said trees.' 'Imprimis the Rocher (woody grounds) lying betweene the Rocher and Westnall common,' HARRISON. **nw.Der.**$^1$ A steep place adjoining a river where the earth, gravel, &c. are washed away.

[Fr. *rocher*, a rock (COTGR.).]

**ROCHET,** *sb.* Sc. Irel. Lan. Wil. Dev. Also in forms **rockat** Sc.; **rocket** Sc. s.Lan.$^1$ Wil.; **rocquet** Ant. [ro·tʃit, ro·kit.] **1.** A loose upper cloak.

**Sc.** SIBBALD *Gl.* (1802) (JAM.); At his trial, he came into the house apparrelled in a very rich suit, . . over it a scarlet rocket, KIRKTON *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 123. **s.Lan.**$^1$ An outer garment worn by country-women. **Dev.** A little blue cloth cloak (HALL.); **Dev.**$^1$ Their mothers wared . . . little baize rochets and blue aperns, 17, ed. Palmer.

**2.** A frock; female dress.

**Ant.** A child's frock, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Lan.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 238. **Dev.** Still sometimes applied to female dress, DARTNELL & GODDARD *Wds.* (1893).

**3.** A bonnet. **Wil.**$^1$ Don your rocket.

[OFr. *rochet*, *roquet*, a frock (HATZFELD).]

**ROCHING,** *ppl. adj.* Yks. Also in form **rocking** n.Yks. In *comp.* (1) **Roching-cask,** (2) **-pan,** a cask or pan used in alum-making.

(1) **n.Yks.** At Whitby the alum, after it is shotten and crystallized on the sides of the cooler, is scraped off, washed, and put into the rocking-pan and there melted. It is scooped out and conveyed by troughs into tuns (K.). (2) **w.Yks.** When of the required density, the liquor is run off from the pan to the 'roching casks'—great butts rather, big as a sugar hogshead, and taller; and in these is left to cool and crystallise after its manner, from eight to ten days, according to the season, WHITE *Month in Yks.* (1888) 120, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 3, 1896).

**ROCHLIS,** *sb.* Hrf. Pem. Also in form **rochl** s.Pem. **1.** A rattle in the throat, the death-rattle. Hrf.$^1$, s.Pem. (W.M.M.) **2.** The yellow rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli.* Hrf. (B. & H.)

[WFlem. *rochel*, rattle: den rochel in de keel hebben, to have the death-rattle in the throat (DE BO).]

**ROCK,** *v.*$^1$ Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Nhp. [**rok.**] **1.** To reel, to sway from side to side, to walk unsteadily.

**Abd.** Now the drink set some a rockin', BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 23, ed. 1873. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Nhp.** As o'er the gay pasture went rocking a clown, CLARE *Vill. Minst.* (1821) 106. **Nhp.**$^1$ He goes rocking along.

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Rock-staff,** the lever or long handle by which a blacksmith works his bellows; the cross-piece upon which the long handle is fastened; (2) **-tree,** (*a*) the large draught-bar or swingle-tree to which the smaller bars are attached when there are more horses than one; (*b*) the top part of a handloom weaver's 'lathe.'

(1) **Nhb.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^2$ (2, *a*) **Yks.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^5$ (*b*) **w.Yks.** (D.L.)

**ROCK,** *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^2$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [**rok.**] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Rock-bed,** marlstone, or the base of the Upper Lias; (2) **-bind,** argillaceous sandstone; (3) **-bones,** fossil bones; (4) **-getter,** a salt-mining term: a rock-salt miner; (5) **-getting,** the process of working out the rock-salt, either with tools or by blasting; (6) **-head,** the surface of the first bed of rock-salt; (7) **-hearted,** stony-hearted; (8) **-majock,** a kind of sweetmeat; (9) **-man,** a bird-catcher; (10) **-mine,** a rock-salt mine; (11) **— of Gibraltar,** cakes of inspissated treacle, streaked with lines of flour; (12) **-pit hole,** a pit or hole formed by the falling in of rock-salt mines; (13) **-roof,** see below; (14) **-spring,** a perennial spring having its channels or ducts in the fissures of rocks; (15) **-stick,** sweets prepared to look like sticks of rock; (16) **Rocks of Scilly,** a kind of dance.

(1) **Oxf.** In some localities in Oxfordshire, and especially at Fawler, near Stonesfield, the 'Rock bed' of the Marlstone becomes highly ferruginous, and attains a thickness of from five to eight feet, RAMSAY *Rock Spec.* (1862) 126; At Steeple Aston, locally called the 'Rock Bed' (G.O.). (2) **s.Stf.** RAMSAY *ib.* 71. (3) **Lnk.** They . . . puggy see in man quite bricht, An' in rock banes, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 77. (4, 5, 6) **Chs.**$^1$ (7) **Fif.** This rock-heartit crew o' Luther, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 103. (8) **n.Lin.**$^1$ The children were given pence to buy rockmajock, gingerbread, and nuts at the stalls which stood about the Cross-Tree, MACKINNON *Acc. of Messingham* (1825) 11. (9) **Or.I.** So named from the hazardous nature of his employment being often suspended from the top of a perpendicular rock (JAM.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$ (10) **Chs.**$^1$ (11) **Suf.**$^1$ (12) **Chs.**$^1$ Such subsidences, not always caused by the falling in of a mine, but by the pumping of brine from beneath the earth, are of common occurrence at Northwich, causing the houses in the streets to be very irregular, some leaning one way, some another. (13) **w.Yks.** Evidence of what appears to be the site of an old river is seen in the workings of the black bed (coal), where the 'iron-stone,' which lies immediately above the coal, appears to have been washed away, and a sandstone deposited in its place. This 'washout,' or what is technically known as 'rock roof,' runs in a southerly direction, CUDWORTH *Bradford* (1876) 56, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 3, 1896). (14) **Nhp.**$^2$ MORTON *Nat. Hist.* (1712) 265. (15) **w.Yks.** Rocksticks or humbugs, or summat at's nice, HARTLEY *Ditt.* (1873) 112. (16) **Lon.** Then I does the rocks of Scilly, that's when you twists your feet and bends sideways, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 203, ed. 1861.

**2.** *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Rock-brake,** the parsley fern, *Allosorus crispus*; (2) **-crop,** the biting stonecrop, *Sedum acre*; (3) **-mint,** the wood-sage, *Teucrium Scorodonia*; (4) **-plant,** see (2); (5) **-rose,** the thrift or sea-pink, *Armeria maritima*; (6) **-samphire** or **-semper,** (*a*) the samphire, *Crithmum maritimum*; (*b*) the marsh samphire, *Salicornia herbacea*; (7) **-straw,** the stone bedstraw, *Galium saxatile*; (8) **-wood,** the woodruff, *Asperula odorata.*

(1) Nhb.$^1$ (2) Cor. (3) Som. (4) Dev.$^4$ (5) Dev. (6, *a*) e.Yks.; e.Yks.$^1$ A favourite dish with those living on the banks of the Humber. (*b*) Nhb. Used for a pickle at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Wilson *Brit. Plants* (1744) in (B. & H.); Nhb.$^1$ Frequent all along the coast in damp places, and formerly sold at Newcastle and at Berwick for pickling. (7) w.Yks. Lees *Flora* (1888) 270. (8) Dev.$^4$

3. *Comb.* in names of birds and fishes: (1) **Rock-blackbird**, the ring-ouzel, *Turdus torquatus*; (2) **-cod**, the cod-fish, *Morrhua vulgaris*; (3) **-dove**, the black guillemot, *Uria grylle*; (4) **-lark**, (5) **-lintie**, the rock pipit, *Anthus obscurus*; (6) **-pigeon**, the rock dove, *Columba livia*; (7) **-plover**, the grey plover, *Squatarola helvetica*; (8) **-salmon**, the coalsay, *Merlangus carbonarius*; (9) **-starling**, see (1).

(1) Slg. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 8. (2) Sc. A species of cod found in a rocky bottom (Jam.). Nhb.$^1$ The young of the cod-fish when of a red colour; which it assumes after lying some time among weedy rocks, Johnston *Hist. Bwk. Nat. Field Club*, I. 173. (3) Ir. Swainson *ib.* 218. (4) Nhb.$^1$ (5) Abd. Swainson *ib.* 46. (6) Sc., Ir. *ib.* 168. Nhb.$^1$ (7) Wxf. Swainson *ib.* 181. (8) Nhb.$^1$ (9) Rxb. Swainson *ib.* 8.

4. Phr. *to be on the rocks*, to be hard up, to be without money.

Lnk. Fork out, for I'm fair on the rocks, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) III. 101.

5. A pile or parcel of any stone found disposed in strata. Nhp. Morton *Nat. Hist.* (1712) 265; Nhp.$^2$ 6. Argillaceous sandstone. s.Stf. Ramsay *Rock Spec.* (1862) 71. 7. The 'fur' or calcareous deposit inside a kettle. Wil.$^1$ 8. All kinds of sweetmeats, lollipops. War.$^2$ Hence (1) **Rock-man**, *sb.* an itinerant vendor of sweets. *ib.*; (2) **-shop**, *sb.* a sweet-shop. *ib.* 9. A particular kind of cheese.

Hmp. A kind of very hard cheese made from skimmed milk. In satirical allusion to its hardness it is said to be used to make pins to fasten gates (Hall.). I.W. The Isle of Wight cheese is called Isle of Wight rock, from its hardness, Holloway.

10. The rock dove, *Columba livia*. Brks.$^1$ 11. *v.* Of hard water: to form a deposit, to encrust a kettle. Som. (W.F.R.) 12. To clean a kettle from the 'fur' or calcareous deposit.

Som. Kettle wants rocking (J.S.F.S.); (F.A.A.)

**ROCK**, *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. e.An. Also in forms **rack-** Suf.; **roke** Sc. [rok.] 1. A distaff.

Sc. I judged they had other tow on their rock, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxxix; She fell asleep, and her roke took a low, *Shepherd's Wedding* (1789) 12; In *gen.* use in Sc. (J.W.) Uls. An oval framework of rods on which flax is rolled previous to being spun. The rock is attached to the wheel. 'I'll sell my rock, I'll sell my reel, I'll sell my only spinning-wheel,' *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1857) V. 95; The rock of an old spinning-wheel, McIlroy *Craiglinnie* (1900) 33. n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ To 'spin off a rock'—to finish off the quantity of material on the rock. 'Now it will be twelve o'clock And more; for I've spun off my rock,' Chicken *Collier's Wedding* (1735). Dur.$^1$ Cum. Manten Marget brunt her rock, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 22; Cum.$^4$ Wm. Here the women, young and old, employed themselves with the rock and spindle, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1822) III. 251. n.Yks. Thy rock is burnt, thy sneauskin is quite gean, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 177; n.Yks.$^2$ 'They have soon gotten their rock off,' their material used up,—that is, they have come to the end of their means. e.Yks. Obsolete, because the spinning wheel has disappeared, but very old people still remember it, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 79; e.Yks.$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) ne.Lan.$^1$, Der.$^2$, nw.Der.$^1$ s.Not. It took the form of a kind of elongated spool or bobbin inserted in an iron axis (J.P.K.). Lin. Thruff a rock, thruff a reel, thruff an old woman's spinnin' wheel, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. viii. 503; Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 721; Lin.$^1$, n.Lin.$^1$, e.An.$^1$

Hence (1) **Rocker**, *sb.* one who attends a 'rocking' (q.v.); (2) **Rocking**, (*a*) *vbl. sb.*, *obs.*, in phr. *to gang a-rocking*, to visit a neighbour's house with rock and spindle for the evening; (*b*) *sb.* a social evening, a friendly gathering of neighbours; formerly one to which the guests brought their rocks and spindles.

(1) w.Sc. He was esteemed the most acceptable rocker whose memory was most plentifully stored with such thrilling narratives, *Edb. Mag.* (Sept. 1818) 153; (Jam.) (2, *a*) Cum. Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 303. Wm. To go with rock and spindle to the neighbours' houses was a favourite pastime among our grandmothers, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1822) III. 252; To visit a neighbour's house with rock and spindle, esp. in the evening, for the purpose of spinning, as was formerly the women's custom in Westmoreland. 'We can gang a rocking every neet,' Briggs *Remains* (1825) 217. (*b*) Sc. It was the custom at rockings to entertain each other with stories of ghosts, &c., *Edb. Mag.* (Sept. 1818) 153 (Jam.). Abd. Maidens at the rockins span, Murray *Hamewith* (1900) 54. w.Sc. In many places the term is now used for a tea-visit among country people. . . . Besides tea there is a service of cheese, of bacon and beef fried, of ham and oat cakes of wheaten bread and butter covered with carraways, of a kind of plum-pudding, &c., often in succession. These are succeeded by a dram, frequently by punch during the progress of the evening, and sometimes a dance crowns the whole (Jam.). Ayr. There is another custom here . . . commonly known in the language of the country by the name of 'rocking,' that is when neighbours visit one another in pairs or three or more in company, during the moonlight of winter or spring, and spend the evening alternately in one another's houses. . . The custom seems to have risen when spinning on the rock or distaff was in use, which therefore was carried along with the visitant to a neighbour's house. The custom still prevails, though the rock is laid aside, *Statist. Acc.* VII. 612, 613 (*ib.*); A rocking when the barber was made fou', Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 188. Lnk. In the upper ward of Lnk., in the winter nights during moonlight, the servants of neighbouring farm-towns pay one another friendly visits. . . The maid servants carry their wheels with them and the men sometimes take a schank. The men of course convoy the lasses home after the rocking is over (Jam.); Gaed to rockin's wi' their dames, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 26. Lth. A gatherin' o' neebors for a night's diversion. The women brang their rocks—things for spinning woo' or lint wi', Strathesk *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 37. Edb. Happy hearts are here the nicht To haud a rantin' rockin', Maclagan *Poems* (1851) 231. Kcb. He still gaed to weddins an' rockin's, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 216.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Rock-guard**, an escort or guardian of the distaff; see below; (2) **-staff**, a distaff; *fig.* an old saying or proverb; a superstition; (3) **-stick**, a distaff.

(1) Cum. Frae house to house the rockgairds went, I' th' winter neights when t'muin did sheyne, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 64; Cum.$^1$ When the custom existed (which fell into disuse about the beginning of the present century) of the young women meeting at each other's houses on winter evenings, with their rocks and spinning wheels, the young men also went to conduct their favourites home, and to carry their wheels and rocks; hence Rock-gairds. The evenings were enlivened with song and story and other pastimes, and the party refreshed with roast potatoes and butter; Cum.$^4$ (2) e.An.$^1$ 'An old woman's rockstaff,' is a contemptuous expression for a silly superstitious fancy. Nrf. (A.C.); There is a curious rockstaff in the marshlands that a viper's slough will draw thorns from your flesh, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 396. Suf. She is so full of her old woman's rock-staffs, *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xi. 215; *ib.* (1874) 5th S. ii. 326. (3) Der. Wi' pretty braan curls, like rock-sticks, Gilchrist *Peakland* (1897) 82. Lin. Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 721. n.Lin.$^1$

[ON. *rokkr*, a distaff (Vigfusson).]

**ROCK**, *sb.*$^3$ *Obs.* Lan. A frock.

Used . . . in the neighbourhood of Manchester, Davies *Races* (1856) 238.

[OE. *rocc*, an upper garment (B.T.).]

**ROCK**, *sb.*$^4$ Som. A young hedgehog. (Hall.)

**ROCK**, *sb.*$^5$ s.Lan.$^1$ The discharge from the eyes when hardened on the eyelashes during sleep.

**ROCK, ROCKASS, ROCKAT**, see **Roak**(e, **Roccas**, **Rochet**.

**ROCKE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Wxf.$^1$ A shipwreck.

**ROCKEL**, *sb.* Bnff. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A porch or vestibule.

**ROCKEN**, see **Reach**, *v.*$^1$

**ROCKER**, *sb.*$^1$ Lan. Bdf. [ro·kə(r).] 1. The part of a power-loom to which the slay is attached. Lan. (O.S.H.) 2. A long wicker sieve used in dressing beans, &c. Bdf. Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 141.

**ROCKER**, *sb.*$^2$ Nrf. Hmp. Also in form **rockier** Hmp.$^1$ [ro·kə(r).] The rock dove, *Columba livia*.

Nrf. The 'blue rocker,' or stock-dove, is rare, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 238. Hmp. Little parties of small blue doves, which he calls rockiers, White *Selborne* (1788) 88, ed. 1853; Hmp.$^1$

**ROCKET**, *sb.*$^{1}$ N.I.$^{1}$ [**ro·kit.**] The plume of a hearse.

**ROCKET**, *sb.*$^{2}$ e.An. [**ro·kit.**] A row of holes made by dibbles, a particular portion of such rows allotted to each worker in 'dropping' corn.

**e.An.**$^{1}$ **Suf.** RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 268, ed. 1849; **Suf.**$^{1}$ In dabbing or dibbling corn each child or woman has one or two rows of holes to drop after the dabber; such portion is called the rocket of each person.

**ROCKET**, see **Rochet.**

**ROCKETY-ROW**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A game, see below. Also used *advb.*

**Abd., Twd.** Two persons stand with their backs to each other, and the one passing his arms under the shoulders of the other they alternately lift each other from the ground (JAM.). **Peb.** Wanes, Rockety-row, fast rolling steer, Like drunkards fu' o' drams, Down its green brae, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 17, ed. 1817.

**ROCKIER**, see **Rocker**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**ROCKILO**, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Also written **roccillo** w.Yks.$^{1}$ [**ro·kilō.**] A cloak. See **Rokelay.**

**w.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Lan.** Get my owd rockilo on, an' be gooin', BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1865) 254, ed. 1868.

**ROCKING**, see **Roching.**

**ROCKING-KEEL**, *sb.* Nrf. A rockered keel.

An animated conversation from which the words 'rocking-keels,' 'straight-bows,' and so on flashed forth, EMERSON *Marsh Leaves* (1898) 43.

**ROCKITE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Irel. A follower of 'Captain' Rock, the leader of a band of incendiaries.

Every night he could see houses in the distance burning round about him, the work of the incendiary Rockites, *Blackw. Mag.* (Dec. 1828) 757.

**ROCK-LATS**, *sb. pl.* e.Yks.$^{1}$ [**ro·k-lats.**] Strong laths on which the tiles or thatch rest. *MS. add.* (T.H.)

**ROCKLAY**, see **Rokelay.**

**ROCKLE**, *sb.* Ayr. (JAM.) [**ro·kl.**] A pebble. Hence **Rocklie**, *adj.* abounding with pebbles.

**ROCKLE**, see **Ruckle**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**ROCKLED**, *ppl. adj.*$^{1}$ Sus.$^{12}$ Hmp.$^{1}$ Also written **wrockled** Sus.$^{12}$ [**ro·kld.**] Wrinkled. See **Ruckle**, *v.*$^{2}$

**ROCKLED**, *ppl. adj.*$^{2}$ *Obs.* n.Cy. Of children: rash, forward. GROSE (1790).

**ROCKLEY**, see **Rokelay.**

**ROCKLY**, *sb.* Sc. A distaff. See **Rock**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**Abd.** I'll sell my rockly and my tow, WALKER *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 189.

**ROCKLY**, *adj.* Yks. [**ro·kli.**] Shaky, rocking, uneven; dilapidated.

**n.Yks.** 'A Rockly chair,' a chair set on an uneven floor, or with uneven legs, or rocking with a peculiar noise, or weak in its joints; but not having rockers on. 'He's sittin on that rockly chair' (I.W.).

**ROCKS**, see **Rox.**

**ROCKY**, *adj.*$^{1}$ and *sb.*$^{1}$ Yks. Not. [**ro·ki.**] **1.** *adj.* Drunk, intoxicated, reeling.

**w.Yks.**$^{1}$ **s.Not.** He war fine an' rocky last night after the supper (J.P.K.).

**2.** *Comp.* **Rockey-codlin**, a simpleton, a person of weak intellect. e.Yks.$^{1}$ **3.** *sb.* A simpleton, a person of weak intellect; a blundering person. e.Yks.$^{1}$, w.Yks.$^{5}$

**ROCKY**, *adj.*$^{2}$ and *sb.*$^{2}$ Sc. Cum. [**ro·ki.**] **1.** *adj.* In *comp.* **Rocky-reedtail**, the redstart, *Ruticilla phoenicurus.* Cum.$^{4}$ **2.** *sb.* The twite, *Linota flavirostris.* Frf. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 66.

**ROCQUET**, see **Rochet.**

**ROD**, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Eng. Also in form **rad** Sus.$^{1}$ [**rod.**] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Rod-fall**, a belt in a wood not belonging to the same owner as the rest of it; (2) **-hurdle,** a hurdle made of brushwood; (3) **-shaft**, the engine-shaft in a mine in which are the rods of the pumping gear; (4) **-wheel,** a large wheel used by farmers for marking off land.

(1) **Ken.**$^{1}$ About a rod deep, and felled at a different time. 'The wood belongs to Mus' Dean, but there's a rodfall joins in with Homestall.' (2) **Brks.**$^{1}$ (3) **Cor.**$^{2}$ (4) **Ken.** (D.W.L.)

**2.** Phr. (1) *rod in pickle*, (2) *— in soak*, punishment in store.

(1) **Nhp.**$^{1}$ There's a rod in pickle for you. **War.**$^{3}$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Colloq.** Sir John Nicholl Still keeps rods in pickle, Offences of this kind severely to tickle, BARHAM *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864) *Hermann.* (2) **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$

**3.** A stick used to support growing peas. n.Yks.$^{14}$ w.Yks. (W.F.S.) **4.** The shaft of a cart or wagon.

**Ken.** He was sitting on the rods (D.W.L.); **Ken.**$^{1}$ He was riding on the rods when I see'd him; **Ken.**$^{2}$, **Sur.**$^{1}$ **Sus.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Sus.**$^{1}$

Hence **Rod-horse**, *sb.* the horse between the shafts in a team of horses. Ken. (D.W.L.); Ken.$^{1}$ **5.** A crowbar, over 4 ft. in length. n.Yks. (C.V.C.) **6.** A measure of length; see below.

**Not.**$^{1}$ **Lin.** 20 ft., GRUNDY *Report Witham* (c. 1750–60). **Lei.**$^{1}$ For hedging, ditching, and draining, eight yards, and four rods make an 'acre' of thirty-two yards in length. **Ken.**$^{1}$ $16\frac{1}{2}$ ft. **Sur.**$^{1}$ $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards; always used where the same would generally be expressed in yards. 'He was about three rod from me.' **Sus.**$^{1}$ A measure of $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet, by which distance is more frequently measured than by yards.

**7.** *v.* To cut and peel osier-rods.

**sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ They kep' the childer away rodding.

**ROD**, see **Ride.**

**RÖDA**, *sb.* Sh.I. [**rœ̄·də.**] A red mare or cow. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 36. See **Rödi**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**RÖDASTAB**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **rudderstab.** **1.** Anything that is in the way, a stumbling-block; a lazy or clumsy person, who will not get out of the way.

Used in Fetlar. . . 'To stand or sit laek a rødastab,' JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 50; (J.S.)

**2.** *Obs.* A small, thick-set person, esp. a child. *ib.*

**RODD**, see **Rud(d.**

**RODDAMS**, *sb.* Nhb.$^{1}$ [**ro·dəmz.**] The turbot, *Rhombus maximus.* Cf. **rodden-fluke.**

**RODDED**, *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* Hrt. Made of rods.

Rodded hurdles made close with hazel rods, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. iv. 64.

**RODDEN**, *sb.* ne.Lan.$^{1}$ [**ro·dən.**] A rat. Cf. **ratten**, *sb.*

**RODDEN-FLUKE**, *sb.* Sc. Also written **-fleuk.** The turbot, *Rhombus maximus.* Cf. **raun**, *sb.*$^{1}$ **3**, **roddams.**

**Sc.** The halibut, a coarse dry fish, is in Scotland [*sic*] styled the Turbot, which in Scotland is called Rodden-fleuk, PINKERTON *Geog.* I. 192 (JAM.). **Kcd.** The fish commonly caught on the coast of Mearns are . . . turbot (called here rodden-fluke and bannock-fluke) and flounders, *Agric. Surv.* 415 (*ib.*).

**RODDICK**, *sb.* Som. Also in form **roddock.** [**ro·dik, -ək.**] The groove of the axle of a wheel.

**e.Som.** Off the roddocks, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**RODDIE**, see **Roddin(g.**

**RODDIKIN**, *sb.* Sc. Also written **rodikin** Hdg.; and in form **ruddikin** Sc. (JAM.) [**ro·dikin.**] The fourth stomach of a cow, sheep, or of any ruminating animal.

**Sc.** Pray, sir, allow me to help you, I shall send you a nice piece of ruddikin, *Blackw. Mag.* (1817) 302 (JAM.). **Lth.** Roasted hen, and collops plenty; And roddikins, and penches too, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 171, ed. 1856. **Hdg.** YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXVII. 69.

**RODDIN**, *sb.* Sc. Also written **rodden, roden, rodin, roddon**; and in forms **roddeen, rooden.** [**ro·din, -ən.**] **1.** The mountain ash, *Pyrus Aucuparia*, esp. the berry. Cf. **rowan**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**Sc.** The fruit thereof hangs in clusters like our Roddens, BALFOUR *Lett.* (1700) 31 (JAM.). **Cai.**$^{1}$, **Inv.** (H.E.F.), **Mry.** (B. & H.), **Bnff.** (G.W.) **Bch.** The guidman maks yoke-sticks o' rooden, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 31, ed. 1873. **Abd.** The roddens hangin' ripe and red, CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 200. **Clc.** (B. & H.)

Hence **Roddin-tree**, *sb.* a mountain ash. n.Sc. (JAM.) Sth. NICHOLSON *Golspie* (1897) 27. Abd., Clc. (B. & H.)

**2.** The red berries of the hawthorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, wild rose, *Rosa canina*, and sweet briar, *R. rubiginosa.*

**Sc.** MACKAY. **n.Sc.** I've mair need o' the roddins, Willie, That grow on yonder thorn, BUCHAN *Ballads* (ed. 1875) II. 176.

**RODDIN(G**, *sb.* and *prp.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Also in forms **rodden** N.I.$^{1}$ Ant.; **roddie** Sc. (JAM.) [**ro·din.**] **1.** *sb.* A narrow road, lane, path; a sheep-track. Also used *fig.*

**Sc.** He weises me roun intil right roddins, WADDELL *Psalms* (1871) xxiii. 3. **s.Sc.** Properly that made by the treading of sheep (JAM.). **Slk.** A deep cleuch wi' a sma' sheep rodding through the linn, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 22, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** I turned Red Rowan off the sheep-rodding, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 25.

**N.I.**$^1$ **Ant.** (M.B.-S.); Children will be told when anything like food is swallowed that it is down the rid rodden, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Cum.**$^4$ Any road leading to a village—as Silloth Roddings.

2. *prp.* Making tracks or narrow paths. Cf. **road, 8.**

**Sc.** The hares hae begun roddin the corn (Jam.).

**RODDLE, RODDOCK,** see **Roddle,** *sb.*$^2$, **Roddick.**

**RODDY,** *sb.* Lon. [ro·di.] A shortened form of 'rhododendron.'

I've bought roddies, as I calls them (rhododendrons), at 4s. a dozen, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 133.

**RÖD(E,** *sb.* and *v.* Sh.I. [rœd.] **1.** *sb.* Small rain.

A' Sunday da wadder wis noo an' sae—a kind o' wasterly röd, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 119.

**2.** Exaggerated conversation. (J.S.) **3.** *v.* Of rain: to fall finely. 'He's rødin oot o' him,' Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 41. **4.** To growl, speak low; to talk nonsense. *ib.*

**RODE,** *sb.* Cor. [rōd.] Skill, aptitude; gumption, sense.

*N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 360; **Cor.**$^1$ He hasn't the rode to do et; **Cor.**$^2$

Hence **Rodeless,** *adj.* without sense or wit; stupid, maundering; hesitating in manner. Cor.$^{12}$

**RODE, RODED,** see **Road, Rud,** *sb.*$^1$, **Rud(d, Roaded.**

**RODELING,** *ppl. adj.* Cor. Also written **roadling**; and in forms **rodling**; **roodling** Cor.$^2$; **rotling** Cor.$^1$ [rō·dlin.] Wandering in mind, delirious; maundering; hesitating in manner, helpless, tottering.

Be bedoled with the rheumatiz, roadling, or puling, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 17; You are roadling a bit, my son, Notley *Power of Hand* (1888) II. xxv; *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 360; **Cor.**$^1$ She's bin rodeling all the night; **Cor.**$^2$

**RODEN,** *sb.* Shr. Also written **rhoden** Shr.$^2$ In phr. (1) *all asiden like Martha Roden's twopenny dish,* aslant, out of the perpendicular. Shr.$^2$; (2) *forty sa' one like Roden's cowt,* applied to persons of a 'certain age' who affect youthful manners. Shr.$^{12}$ See **Forty, 2.**

**RODEN,** see **Roddin.**

**RODERICK,** *sb. Obs.* Irel. A trap used for sparrows. Glw. Macpherson *Hist. Wild-fowling* (1897) 42.

**RODEX,** *sb.* Cor.$^3$ [ro·deks.] A state of good repair.

A thing is said to be out of its rodex, when out of repair.

**RODGE,** see **Roger.**

**RODGER,** *sb.* Bnff.$^1$ [ro·dʒər.] **1.** Anything large and ugly of its kind; a big, ugly animal. **2.** A big person of rude manners.

**RODGER,** *v.* Bnff.$^1$ [ro·dʒər.] To beat with violence.

**RÖDI,** *sb.*$^1$ Sh.I. [rœ̄·di.] A red horse. Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 36. See **Röda.**

**RÖDI,** *sb.*$^2$ Sh.I. [rœ̄·di.] A large basket used for rubbing corn in. Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 32.

**RODIKIN, RODIN,** see **Roddikin, Roddin.**

**RODNER,** *sb.* Lin.$^1$ [ro·dnə(r).] Any large or good thing.

**RODNEY,** *sb., adj.* and *v.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. War. Wor. Shr. s.Wal. Cth. Glo. Also written **rodny** Chs. [ro·dni.] **1.** *sb.* An idler, loafer, one who will not work; a disreputable fellow; a vagabond.

**Yks.** How she could snape a rodney, Munby *Ann Morgan* (1896) 32. **w.Yks.** Used at Kirkby and in district. 'Yon chap's nought nobbut a rodna' (S.P.U.). **Chs.** *Sheaf* (1879) I. 271; **Chs.**$^1$ More generally a man who is notorious for any kind of 'nowtiness.' 'Oh! Lord, have mercy upon me, for Thou knows I've been a rodney.' **Stf.** To keep a boy from work till he is thirteen is to encourage idleness. In the expressive language of the district it makes 'Rodneys' of them, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 168; *ib.* 254; **Stf.**$^1$, **n.Stf.** (J.T.) **s.Stf.** He was loukin' on the bridge like any other rodney, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **War.**$^{23}$ **Wor.** He is a bit of a rodney about that part, *Evesham Jrn.* (Sept. 4, 1897); Around Evesham 'a rodney is a fellow who drinks and fights and is up to all sorts of games' (E.S.). **w.Wor.**$^1$ **s.Wal.** *N. & Q. ib.* 168; Properly an idle fellow, wandering from place to place. Then it is applied to any person as a loathsome epithet, *ib.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 156. **Cth.** *ib.* (1881) 6th S. iii. 47.

**2.** Anything useless or of inferior quality; anything of bad workmanship.

**w.Yks.** A useless, worthless horse, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 9, 1885) 8; Tha's made a rodney ov a job o' this, *ib.* (Oct. 3, 1896). **s.Chs.**$^1$ An unevenly-made marble.

**3.** A helper on canal-paths, to open locks. Stf., War., Wor., Glo. Northall *Flk. Phr.* (1894). **4.** The iron brazier used on a pit-bank to light up the surroundings. n.Stf. (J.T.) **5.** *adj.* Idle, loafing, rough; roaming.

**Lan.** They are a rodney lot, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 436. **Stf.** A great big rodney fellow, as hard as a grounsell toad, *B'ham Dy. Gazette* (Nov. 12, 1866) in *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xi. 494. **Wor.** It were some o' they rodney Pershore chaps (H.K.). **s.Wor.**$^1$ A rodney sort of a chap. **Shr.**$^1$ **Glo.**$^1$ As of a dog which will not keep at home.

**6.** Of inferior quality.

**Lan.** He wore a rodney hat, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 436. **s.Lan.**$^1$

**7.** *v.* To idle, hang about, skulk.

**w.Yks.** To spend one's time, either during working hours, or afterwards, in doing nothing except talking gossip (H.V.); Cudworth *Horton* (1866) *Gl.* **Stf.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. 77; **Stf.**$^1$

**RODRIGG,** *sb.* Cum.$^{14}$ [ro·drig.] An old road having green sidings; the green siding to a highway. Cf. **roddin(g.**

**RODSTAKE,** *sb.* nw.Der.$^1$ An upright stake to which the cattle are tied in a cow-shed. Cf. **redstake, rudstake.**

**RODY,** *adj.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Midl. Der. Nhp. Shr. Lon. Also written **roady** Lan.$^1$; and in forms **rawdy** Yks.; **rowdy** Shr.$^1$ Of bacon: streaked; having alternate layers of fat and lean. See **Roaded, Rowy.**

**n.Cy.** *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. ix. 264. **w.Yks.** Mother wants rawdy bacon, if you please (H.L.). **Lan.** (J.D.); **Lan.**$^1$ Gi' me an egg an' a collop o' roady bacon—that's the sort of a breakfast for me. **e.Lan.**$^1$ **Midl.** *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. ix. 264. **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^1$ **Lon.** *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. ix. 264.

**ROE-BRIAR,** *sb.* Som. The large dog-rose briar, *Rosa canina.* e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**ROEBUCK,** *sb.* Sc. Cum. In *comp.* **Roebuck-berry,** the stone bramble, *Rubus saxatilis.*

**Sc.** They [roes] . . . are remarkably fond of the *Rubus saxatilis,* called in the Highlands on that account Roebuck Berry, Pennant *Tour* (1769) 107 (Jam.). **Lnk.** Wild fruits are here in great abundance, such as . . . roebuck-berries and strawberries, *Statist. Acc.* XV. 25 (*ib.*); Patrick *Plants* (1831) 221. **Cum.**$^4$

**ROEN, ROET, ROEY,** see **Rund,** *sb.*, **Rowet(t, Rowy.**

**RÖFF,** see **Roof.**

**ROFFLING,** *ppl. adj.* Lei.$^1$ Nhp.$^1$ War.$^3$ [ro·flin.] Disorderly, dissolute, worthless. See **Rafflin(g.**

**ROFING,** *sb.* Nrf. A reefing on a sail, a short piece of rope fastened on to take in reefs in rough weather.

Bend them on about six rofings away from the head of the sail, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 304.

**ROFOAM,** *sb.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] The waist. (Hall.)

**ROG,** *sb.* Sh.I. A strip. S. & Ork.$^1$ Hence **Rogit,** *ppl. adj.* striped. *ib.*

**ROG,** *v.* Yks. Lan. Chs. [rog.] To shake, rattle; to stir, jumble.

**w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **Lan.** Starts a-roggin' at th' dur, Waugh *Tattlin' Matty,* 21; **Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^{13}$

[Cp. roggyn, *agito, vacillo* (*Prompt.*).]

**ROGATION-FLOWER,** *sb.* n.Cy. Wil. The milkwort, *Polygala vulgaris.*

**n.Cy.** In garlands used on these occasions, the pretty milkwort was much used, . . and obtained its old English names of Rogation Flower, Gang-flower, and Procession Flower, *Monthly Packet* (Sept. 1859) 315. **Wil.** A very early Easter and a very backward spring must combine to make 'Good Friday' and Rogation Flower fit guides to the search for early blossoms of Tuberous Moschatel and Milkwort, *Sarum Dioc. Gazette* (Jan. 1890) 6, col. 1.

**ROGER,** *sb.* Yks. Chs. Lin. Shr. Hrt. e.An. Also written **rodger** Nrf.; and in form **rodge** Nrf. [ro·dʒə(r).] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Roger-beam,** a plant-name [not identified]; (2) **-'s blast,** a sudden storm of wind, a kind of whirlwind, see below; (3) **— Cary's dinner,** a scanty dinner; (4) **-'s love,** an old ditty of the swain and ploughman.

(1) **Hrt.** Ellis *New Experiments* (1750) 43. (2) **e.An.** But when the fresh-waterman sees the waving of the reeds and sedges by the river-side, he knows a 'Roger's blast' is coming, which may hurl himself and his craft to the bottom, *e.An. N. & Q.* (1866) II. 64; **e.An.**$^1$ A sudden and local motion of the air, not otherwise

perceptible but by its whirling up the dust on a dry road in perfectly calm weather, somewhat in the manner of a waterspout. It is reckoned a sign of approaching rain. Usually now for a violent and sudden whirlwind, not uncommon in the summer on the broads; often of force enough to lift haycocks and dismast yachts. **Nrf.** A sudden squall came up, as these rodge-blasts do spring up on the Broads, Dale *Noah's Ark* (1890) i; The reedy marshes in the neighbourhood of Wroxham, Woodbastwick, Horning, and South Walsham, are sometimes swept suddenly by a sort of whirlwind which generally, although not lasting more than a quarter of an hour, does great damage, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 502; *ib.* (1880) 6th S. i. 375. **Suf.** A sort of miniature whirlwind which sometimes occurs during haysel or harvest. Catching the hay or corn up suddenly, it carries it in a spiral course to a great height in the air, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). (3) **Chs.**$^{18}$ (4) **Lin.** The sky-lark, linnet, and the thrush, With Roger's love, when making hay, Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 11.

**2.** A tricky person.

**w.Yks.** T'next customer wor a roger, *Pudsey Olm.* (1885) 19; (J.W.)

**3.** A squall, a storm, a small whirlwind. See **Roger's blast.**

**Nrf.** A sudden squall, a regular 'Roger,' . . strikes us; and heavy rain drops down from an overcast sky, Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 67; Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 12.

**4.** The paunch of a pig. s.Chs.$^1$, Shr.$^1$

**ROGERMONTADE,** *sb.* Irel. A dial. corruption of 'rodomontade.'

**w.Ir.** If you be a lover of rodomontade, or, as Paddy calls it, Rogermontade, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. xix.

**ROGEROWSE,** *adj.* *Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) Given to freedom of speech, outspoken.

**ROGGAN,** *sb.* w.Yks.$^1$ [**ro·gən.**] A rocking-stone.

**ROGGEL,** see **Ridgel.**

**ROGGER,** *v.* Chs.$^1$ [**ro·gə(r).**] To rattle violently, to jolt. See **Rog,** *v.*

What art roggerin at th' dur for, when tha knows its lockt? Aw could hear th' cart roggerin on th' causey as far off as Knowles Green.

**ROGGLE,** *v.* and *sb.* Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Der. [**ro·gl.**] **1.** *v.* To shake, jumble, rattle. See **Rog,** *v.*

**N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ **Lakel.**$^2$ Ah varra nar gat roggled ta deeth i' that shandry. **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **nw.Der.**$^1$ To shake the door late at night in order to get admittance.

**2.** *sb.* A shaking. Lakel.$^2$

**ROGIE,** *sb.* Sh.I. [**rō·gi.**] A kind of 'trow' or supernatural being. S. & Ork.$^1$

**ROGUE,** *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **roag** w.Yks. [**rōg, roəg.**] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Rogue-handled,** cheated, swindled; (2) **-house,** *obs.*, the house of correction; (3) **-money,** *obs.*, a tax for the apprehension and punishment of offenders; (4) **-'s-roost,** an accumulation of dirt and odds and ends; (5) **-stob,** *obs.*, a whipping-post; (6) **Rogues-agreed,** confederates.

(1) **Rut.**$^1$ He's either been very extravagance [*sic*], or else he's been rogue-handled, you're sure! (2) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). (3) **Sh.I.** The landholder pays one-half the cess or land-tax, and rogue-money, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 134, ed. 1891. **Nhb.**$^1$ 1631. By vertue of a warrant granted for to collect 4*d.* of ye £ for Rogue money, 01. 04. 11½, *Gateshead Church Bks.* (4) **Dev.** ''Avee sewpt out tha pilth vrom behind tha chest ov drawers, Polly?' ''Ess I 'ave, an' a purty rogue's-roost aw 't 'twuz,' Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). (5) **Nhb.**$^1$ 1634. Pd. for whipping of six rogues, 2*s.* 1636. Pd. for the scokes and a new iron to the rogue stob, 1*s.* 4*d.*, *Gateshead Church Bks.* (6) **w.Som.**$^1$ They purtend avore the jistices how they 'adn never a-zeed wan t'other avore, but lor! anybody could zee they was rogues-agreed.

**2.** Phr. *to play the rogue,* to play practical jokes, to be annoying.

**Nrf.** He's played the rogue with my cap—hidden my cap up (W.R.E.). **Suf.**$^1$

**3.** *v.* To cheat, swindle.

**Dmf.** Rogue and cheat the poor, Hawkins *Poems* (1841) V. 45. **Gall.** Yer Billie Wattie had never rogueit him oot o' Orraland and Rascarrel, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxxiii. **n.Yks.** To prevent his rogueing, upon the penalty of £10, *Quarter Sess. Rec.* (Oct. 5, 1675) in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* II. 245. **w.Yks.** (J.W.); For them 'at 'll roag to get more, *w.Yks. Alm.* (1881) 26. **Lan.** Yo'll find aw'm noane beaun to be rogued eaut o' mi fortin quietly, Clegg *David's Loom* (1896) 270. **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^1$ Dost think aw'm gooin rogue thee? **Chs.**$^3$ They rogued me out of land. **Dev.** They rogued us of all the money, *Reports Provinc.* (1882) 21.

**4.** *Fig.* To treat clothes unfairly; to tear, scratch.

**War.**$^3$ How you have rogued your clothes. Do not let the cat rogue the carpet.

**ROGUERY,** *sb.* Chs. Som. [**rō·gəri.**] **1.** Mischief, injury.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ In a passive as well as an active sense. 'Ahy seyd ŭz)dh uwd mae·r wŭz góo·in lee·m; ŭn ahy kùd·)nŭ bi ee·zi dhŭn ahy)d fùnd aayt wéeŭr dhŭ roa·gŭri woz.'

**2.** The red valerian, *Centranthus ruber.* Som. (W.F.R.)

**ROGYNG,** *sb.* *Obs.* Dor. Rogation Week.

The pleasaunt walkes and processyons in the rogyng, I should say Rogation Weeke, Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1848) I. 308.

**ROICH,** *adj.* *Obs.* Sh. & Or.I. A term applied to lands held under the Danish régime.

The haill landis callit Vthale Landis, Roich, Anying, . . and vtheris rychtis and dewteis quhatsomeuir pertening to the saidis erldome of Orknay and lordschip of Zetland, *Acts Jas. VI* (1612) 481, ed. 1814 (Jam.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$ Meaning not clear.

**ROID,** *adj.* w.Yks.$^3$ [**roid.**] Rough, stormy, fierce.

'A roid night.' 'Roid work,' a quarrel.

[Fr. *roide*, stiff, rough, fierce (Cotgr.).]

**ROID,** see **Royd,** *adj.*

**ROIDERBANKS,** *sb.* Yks. [**roi·dərbaŋks.**] One who lives extravagantly.

**n.Yks.** I aim nut to mack a roiderbanks, nor yit to be stingy (I.W.).

**ROIDY,** *adj.* Yks. Also in form **roody** w.Yks.$^1$ [**roi·di.**] Of grass, hay, or straw: rough, coarse, luxuriant.

**n.Yks.** That's a varra strang roidy crop o' wats. Yon middə [meadow] field ə yours əs grown varra roidy (W.H.); **n.Yks.**$^3$ Chiefly applied to grass or hay. **w.Yks.**$^1$ Aut average, seea cowarse an roody, ii. 289.

[Fr. *roidi*, stiffened, hardened (Cotgr.).]

**ROIL,** *v.*$^1$, *sb.*$^1$ and *adj.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **roile** Ess.$^1$ Dev.$^1$; **royl** Nhp.$^{12}$; and in forms **reyle** Cum.$^4$; **rile** in *gen.* colloq. use; **ryle** Cum.$^{14}$ Suf. Ess.$^1$ Amer. [**roil, rail.**] **1.** *v.* To stir up water or liquor and make it turbid by moving the sediment.

**N.Cy.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Sept. 8, 1883) 7. **Lin.** The beer was roiled. The horse roiled the water by walking in it, Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 721; (A.A.) **Nhp.**$^1$ How roiled the water looks. **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** He sets his springe . . . just underneath the water, having first 'riled' the water, or stirred up the dregs to foul the pure surface, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 290. **Suf.**$^1$ Don't yow rile the water. **Suf., Ess.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 353.

Hence (1) **Riled,** *ppl. adj.* of the complexion: coarsely ruddy; (2) **Roily,** *adj.* (*a*) muddy; (*b*) somewhat intoxicated.

(1) **e.An.**$^1$ (2, *a*) **Lin.**$^1$ [**Amer.** Rily water, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 241.] (*b*) **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$

**2.** Of beer: to become thick. Lin.$^1$, n.Lin.$^1$ **3.** To disturb the temper; to irritate, annoy; in *gen.* colloq. use.

**Cai.** After-mention of the combat riled 'The Surveyor,' Horne *Countryside* (1896) 173. **Lnk.** He was getting riled at him, Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 123. **n.Ir.** Those who joke, get ril'd, and curse, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 39. **Dur.** She riled him occasionally by insinuating that his profession was a piece of bluff, Guthrie *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 144. **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **Cum.**$^{14}$, **w.Yks.**$^2$ **Lan.** He seemed riled, *Widder Bagshaw's Trip* (c. 1860) 6. **e.Lan.**$^1$ **I.Ma.** She is everlastingly rilin about something or other (S.M.). **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$ **Lin.** I thowt she was nobbut a-rilin' ma then, Tennyson *Owd Roä* (1889); **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **sw.Lin.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ **w.Wor.** S. Beauchamp *Grantley* (1874) I. 76. **Oxf.**$^1$, **Brks.**$^1$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.), **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** This made me naation riled, Spilling *Giles* (1872) i. **Suf.** I . . . was as much ryled as he was, Strickland *Old Friends* (1864) 362; **Suf.**$^1$, **Ess.**$^1$ **Ken.** *Cornh. Mag.* (Jan. 1894) 64. **Sur.** Son of Marshes *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 50. **Sus.**$^2$, **Hmp.**$^1$ [**Amer.** I must say I feel ryled and kinder sore, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) *Introd.*, ed. 1887.]

**4.** To reproach; to scold, rate; to vilify; also in phr. *to roil upon a person.*

**Nhp.**$^2$ 'A's bin a roylin at me arl day. **Dev.** Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 354; **Dev.**$^1$ **n.Dev.** Ott dith et argy, Dame, to roil, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 82; Lock! Wilmot, vor why vor dedst roily zo upon ma? *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 1; *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 365.

**5.** *sb.* A quarrel; an angry disturbance.

**w.Yks.** Froons are ruffled, temper's shaddas Issuin' fra sum hidden rile, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 273.

**6.** A scold; an abusive person; esp. a woman.

**Oxf.**$^{1}$, **Dev.**$^{1}$ **n.Dev.** Tha call'st ma stertling roil now-reert, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 31.

**7.** *adj.* Muddy, full of sediment.

**e.An.** The water is too rile to drink, *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iv. 317.

**ROIL,** *v.*$^{2}$ and *sb.*$^{2}$ Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Nhp. War. Shr. Oxf. Bdf. e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. w.Cy. Dor. Also written **roile** N.Cy.$^{1}$; **royl** I.Ma. Nhp.$^{2}$ Ken.$^{1}$; **royle** n.Cy. ne.Lan.$^{1}$ w.Cy.; and in forms **rile** w.Yks.$^{2}$ War.$^{24}$ s.War.$^{1}$ Shr.$^{1}$ Oxf.$^{1}$ Sur.$^{1}$ Sus.$^{2}$ Hmp. Dor.; **ryle** Bdf. [**roil, rail.**] **1.** *v.* To be noisy, boisterous, turbulent; to romp, tumble about; to move uneasily, fidget; to climb.

**N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **n.Yks.**$^{124}$ **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ A romping child is said to 'rile about' on a sofa. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Nhp.**$^{1}$ The children are always roiling about; **Nhp.**$^{2}$, **War.**$^{2}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ I couldna 'ear the one 'afe Mr. Gilpin said—them childern wun rilin' an' wrigglin' about i' the Chancel all the wilde. **Oxf.** He roils about now terrible (G.O.); **Oxf.**$^{1}$ **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 142. **Ken.**$^{1}$ **Sur.**$^{1}$ I ain't so young as I were, and I don't care to go riling up they old hills. **Sus.**$^{2}$ **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **Dor.** BARNES *Gl.* (1863).

**2.** To disturb, disarrange.

**e.An.**$^{1}$ **Ken.**$^{1}$ He's bin up to his dorics again, cutting all manner of quillies, and royling that bed so as I never did see!

**3.** *Obs.* To perplex or fatigue. n.Cy. GROSE (1790).

**4.** To rub; to rub with salt. Cf. **rilin.**

**w.Yks.**$^{2}$ Look at thy coat; tha's been roilin agen that wall. **I.Ma.** Such as are intended for red herrings are first 'royled,' or rubbed with salt, in which they remain for two or three days, *Glover's Guide* (1870) 189.

**5.** *sb.* An active, noisy child; a big, ungainly hoyden.

**War.**$^{4}$ **s.War.**$^{1}$ What a rile you be, to be sure! **Oxf.** What a roil the young un is (G.O.). **w.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* **n.Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 365.

**6.** A disturbance, storm.

**Arg.** Though the nicht were makan' for a roil, Tho' ralliach were the sea, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 6.

**7.** *pl. Obs.* The tricks of a rude, playful boy. Yks. GROSE (1790) *Suppl.*

**ROIL,** see **Rail,** *sb.*$^{2}$

**ROILER,** *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **roylLar**; and in form **ruiller** S. & Ork.$^{1}$ A buoy. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.$^{1}$

**ROILT,** *v.* and *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **rult.** **1.** *v.* To waddle in walking, to roll from side to side. S. & Ork.$^{1}$

**2.** *sb.* A clumsy person having a rolling gait. *ib.* **3.** A jolting, hard-paced horse. *ib.*

**ROIN,** *sb.* Sc. Lei. Also written **royne** Sc. [**roin.**] A strip of cloth, a selvedge. Cf. **rind,** *sb.*$^{1}$ **6, rund,** *sb.*

**Ayr.** A mahogany cradle shod wi' roynes that it mayna waken the baby when it's rocking, GALT *Entail* (1813) xxvii.

Hence (1) **Roin-slippers,** *sb. pl.* slippers made of pieces of cloth or list; (2) **-tabberer,** *sb.* the woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis.*

(1) **Ayr.** An orthodox corn or bunion that could as little bear a touch from the royne-slippers, GALT *Legatees* (1820) vii. (2) **Lei.**$^{1}$

**ROIN,** *adj.* Sh.I. Of a sow: in heat.

Ye might better meet da warst bitin' dog i' da land is a grice, especially a roin ane, uncle, *Sh. News* (Dec. 24, 1898); (J.S.)

[Cp. Swed. dial. *rån*, in heat (RIETZ).]

**ROINT,** *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also written **roynt** n.Cy. Chs.$^{13}$; and in forms **rhint** Lan.; **runt** Chs.$^{13}$; **rynd** w.Yks.$^{4}$; **rynt** s.Lan.$^{1}$ Chs.$^{13}$ [**roint, raint.**] To stand on one side, to get out of the way; *gen.* in phr. *roint thee* or *ye.*

**n.Cy.** Roynt ta', or I'll swat thy hains out, GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Used to cows to make them give way and stand in their stalls or booyses, THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**$^{4}$; **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ When a cow presses too near the maid in milking, or when she cannot pass it with her pail, she uses this word. **Lan.** Rhint ye, Bess, a place for the gentle on the lang-settle, THORNBER *Penny Stone* (1845) 13; TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806). **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Chs.** 'Rynt you, witch,' quoth Besse Locket to her mother, RAY (1691) 200; **Chs.**$^{13}$

**ROISEBERRY,** *sb.* Nrf. The raspberry, *Rubus Idaeus.* (B. & H.)

**ROIST,** *sb.* Ken.$^{12}$ [**roist.**] A switch; brushwood before it is made up into faggots. See **Rise,** *sb.*$^{2}$

**ROIST,** *adj.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Also written **royst** Sc. Lan. [**roist.**] Wild; dissolute. n.Yks.$^{4}$ Cf. **roisterer,** s.v. **Roister, 1** (1). Hence (1) **Roysting,** *ppl. adj.* noisy; (2) **Roysty,** *adj.* rakish, wild.

(1) **Fif.** With a roysting brazen clangour dire, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 66, ed. 1871. (2) **Lan.** THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 109.

[OFr. *ruiste, ruste*, vigorous, rude, violent (GODEFROY).]

**ROISTER,** *v.*, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan.; also Ken. Dev. Cant. Also written **royster** Sc. Don. Nhb. Cum.$^{14}$ Wm. w.Yks.$^{5}$ Ken.$^{1}$ Cant.; and in forms **roster** w.Yks.; **rowster** Dev. [**roi·stə(r.**] **1.** *v.* To be noisy, turbulent, or riotous; to swagger, bully; to bluster, vociferate; to romp roughly.

**n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783). **Nhb.** I've been the last weeks drinkin' an' roysterin' wi' the deil for my marrow, PEASE *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 117. **Cum.** They royster and swatter like ought, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1875) 216; **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.** (T.S.) **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811). **Ken.** (K.); **Ken.**$^{1}$ That there old Tom-cat has been a-roysterin' all over de plaäce, same as though he was a kitten. **Dev.** Now, yü chillern, be quiet dreckly minit; yü've been rowstering about long 'nuff, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

Hence (1) **Roisterer,** *sb.* a bully; a swaggering, blustering fellow; (2) **Roistering,** *ppl. adj.*, (3) **Roistery,** *adj.* noisy, blustering, swaggering, riotous.

(1) **n.Cy.** (HALL.) [Now he is a Prince of roisterers, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xvi.] (2) **Frf.** Warned Gavinia, through the key-hole, taking her for a roystering blade, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) 204. **w.Sc.** Among the roisterin' ne'er-do-weels o' Satan's kingdom, HENDERSON *Our James* (1898) 17. **Gall.** Perhaps to get away from roystering Lidderdale of the Isle, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxxiv. **Don.** A roystering, devil-me-care stave of a song floating around, MACMANUS *Bend of Rd.* (1898) 256. **Dur.**$^{1}$ **Cum.**$^{4}$ Yeh'll oalas finnd at its thur girt roysteran fellas at's t'biggest cooarts, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 21. **Wm.** But this roysterin young tar Hedn't gone varra far, BOWNESS *Studies* (1868) 67. **n.Yks.**$^{34}$, **w.Yks.**$^{5}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ (3) **n.Yks.** He's a varry roistery chap (I.W.).

**2.** *sb.* A bully; a noisy, blustering fellow; a romp.

**Sc.** A name given by girls to a man who is fond of pulling and hawling them about, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); Somerled . . . gathered a great band of Roysters together, BUCHANAN *Hist. Sc.* I. 311 (JAM.). **Ayr.** They . . . would soon . . . become rude and godless roisters, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) iii. **n.Yks.**$^{3}$ **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Courier* (June 12, 1897). **Cant.** *Life B. M. Carew* (1791) *Gl.*

**3.** *adj.* Noisy, dissolute, riotous.

**Ayr.** Singing the roister ribaldry of camp songs, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xxii.

**ROIT,** see **Rait,** *sb.*, *v.*, **Roat, Root,** *v.*$^{2}$, **Royt(e.**

**ROITERY,** *sb.* Irel. [**roi·təri.**] A lot of useless lumber; also applied to animals.

**Ant.** A roitery o' oul kye, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

**ROKE,** *sb.* n.Cy. A vein of ore. (HALL.) See **Rake,** *sb.*$^{2}$ **11.**

**ROKE,** see **Rauk, Reach,** *v.*$^{1}$, **Roak(e, Rock,** *sb.*$^{3}$

**ROKELAY,** *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Lan. Also written **rokely** Sc.; and in forms **rocklay, rockley** Sc.; **rookly** Sc. (JAM.) [**ro·kəlē.**] A short cloak; a dial. form of 'roquelaure.'

**Sc.** The thicket gaudily arrayed In rookly green, TURNBULL *Poet. Essay* (1788) 196 (JAM.); Having, moreover, put on her clean toy, rokelay, and scarlet plaid, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xi. **Bnff.** The Queen o' May, in rocklay green, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 18. **Ags.** A reid rocklay, a scarlet cloak worn by women (JAM.). **Frf.** She hurried home with it beneath her rokelay, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) 159. **Ayr.** Maggie, my love, in her rockley o' green, BOSWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1803) 185, ed. 1871. **Lnk.** In her robe o' rokely grey, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (1895) 45. **Lth.** Their rokelies round them they were flingin', THOMSON *Poems* (1819) 120. **Edb.** Here country John . . . Rins after Meg wi' rokelay new, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 131, ed. 1785. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$

**ROKER,** *sb.* Lin. e.An. Lon. Var. species of ray-fish, esp. the thornback, *Raia clavata.*

**Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1889) 7th S. vii. 146. **e.An.**$^{1}$ A young skate. **Lon.** In quotations of wholesale prices of fish in the London market this word often occurs. It appears to be a modern trade-name, of late years getting into common use in London. . . Roker in most cases signifies thornback, but is occasionally employed to denote any species of the ray family with the exception of the skate, *N. & Q. ib.*

**ROKEY, ROKKEN**, see **Rauk, Reach**, *v.*$^1$

**RÖL**, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **reull** Sh.I.; **rool** S. & Ork.$^1$ Or.I.; **roul** Sh.I. (Jam.); **rowl** Edb.; **rül** S. & Ork.$^1$; **rüll** Sh.I. [rœl.] A colt, a young horse, a year-old pony.

**Sh.I.** Mony a pelled röl has come to be a good horse, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 215; Geng bumlin' ower da een in mires, Lek' yearald rülls, *Sh. News* (Dec. 11, 1897); (*Coll.* L.L.B.); (Jam.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Or.I.** That wad keep twa coos, an' twa mares, an' twa rools, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 163. **Edb.** Out with his lanthron seeking for a rowl whilk he had lost that very night, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 392.

**ROLICK**, *adj.* Sh.I. [Not known to our correspondents.] Ill-dressed, slovenly. (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

**ROLIE**, *adj.* Sh.I. Large, clumsy, stout; swaggering in gait.

Frequent, esp. in Unst. Applied to a boy that has grown big and stout for his years (J.S.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**ROLL**, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **rohl** n.Lin.$^1$; and in forms **rew** Or.I.; **ro** Nhb.$^1$; **row** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.$^1$ Nhb. Cum.; **rowe** Sc. Nhb.$^1$; **rowl** Ir. Wil.; **rull** Cor.$^{13}$ [roul, rou.] **1.** *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Roll-egg-day**, the Monday or Tuesday in Easter week; see below; (2) **-tobacco**, a game; see below.

(1) **n.Yks.**$^{12}$; **n.Yks.**$^4$ On Easter Monday the bairns hie themselves to some field and roll or troll their hard-boiled eggs dyed in many colours; this lasts until the egg is broken, when the youngsters feed upon the contents. Many . . . have a much speedier method of either adding to their store of food or losing their egg. . . One lad strikes his egg against that of his opponent, when one or both are broken; if only one, it is forfeited and becomes the property of the conqueror, 77. (2) **Ir.** (A.S.-P.) **w.Cor.** *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 235. [Join hands in one line, taller children at head. First child stands, others dance round till coiled in tight mass, then uncoil (M.A.C.).]

**2.** Phr. (1) *the bowls row right* or *wrong*, everything is turning out well or badly; (2) *to row a nieveful*, to turn round every cut of corn so that the stalks may be intermingled and a great part of the sheaf retained in the hand before it is laid in the band; (3) — *the bowls aright*, 'to play one's cards carefully'; (4) *to see how the bowls would row*, to see how things would turn out.

(1) **Abd.** Wi' me when bowls row wrang, My only comfort's in a sang, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887). **Dmb.** That'll come a' richt if the bools row richt, Strang *Lass of Lennox* (1899) 109. **Peb.** Nae bowls row right; I'm grieved, and sadly out of tune, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 92. **Gall.** A' the bowls now rowed square and right, The auld fouks saw their prospect bright, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 62, ed. 1897. (2) **Rxb.** (Jam.) (3) **Rnf.** I'll hae tae be circumspect now, and row my bowls richt, Fraser *Chimes* (1853) 62. (4) **e.Fif.** Neist mornin' the smith . . . an' several others . . . were at the kirk to see hoo the bools wad row. The plot turned oot a perfect success, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxiv.

**3.** To wrap up; also *fig.* to obscure.

**Sc.** She's row'd him in a cake o' lead, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 153. **Sh.I.** See if doo can fin' da ormals o' a gut flee row'd in a bit o' paper, *Sh. News* (June 18, 1898). **n.Sc.** Rowed him in his gown sleeve, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) II. 5, ed. 1875. **Abd.** Rowed in a cloutie, to preserve the glint, He had a saxpence that had shot a witch, Murray *Hamewith* (1900) 10. **Per.** Nicol *Poems* (1766) 100. **e.Fif.** Her head was rowed up in a flannel petticoat, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxvi. **Slg.** In the yierd ye man be row'd, Galloway *Poems* (1792) 43. **s.Sc.** Its head rowed up in a white clout, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 55. **Dmb.** Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 114. **Rnf.** Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 17. **Ayr.** Row'd in his plaidie, White *Jottings* (1879) 272. **Lth.** Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 214, ed. 1856. **Edb.** Row'd i' the grim shrouds, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 170. **Slk.** Rowed in their winding sheets, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 53, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** A clout to rowe the feetie o't, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 30. **Ir.** The parcels rowled up in the brown paper, Lawson *Sacrifice* (1892) 175. **Dwn.** A wee wumman rowl'd up in a cloak, Savage-Armstrong *Ballads* (1901) 52. **Nhb.**$^1$ Rowe up the web an' wap't i' pyeper. **Cum.** Row'd up in blankets, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 106. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**4.** To wind, turn, move round; with *up*: to wind up.

**Sc.** To row up a knock (Jam.). **Lth.** A clock is for keeping time if it's rowed up, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 27.

**5.** To wheel; to trundle.

**Frf.** He'll be to row the minister's luggage to the post-cart, Barry *Thrums* (1889) ii. **Edb.** Rowing girrs forms another healthy exercise to the boys of Edinburgh, *Blackw. Mag.* (Aug. 1821) 35. **Cor.**$^1$; **Cor.**$^3$ I belong rulling the stuff to the Stampses.

**6.** To put grass or barley into rows or small heaps ready for carrying; to put corn into sheaves.

**Slk.** Davie saw that one half of that crop at least was shorn during the night all standing in tight shocks, rowed and hooded, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 48, ed. 1865. **Glo.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** We went carting of barley. I liked that, for some mawthers come rolling, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 153. **Wil.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Wil.**$^1$ **Cor.** Morton *ib.*; **Cor.**$^3$

**7.** To make carded wool or cotton into a roll ready for spinning.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Cum.** [Woo'] when carded, row'd, and spun, Then the work is hofelins done, *Wool-carders' Rhyme*, in *Globe* (Apr. 21, 1890).

**8.** Of herrings: to sprinkle them with flour and salt, roll them in the mixture, and roast and bake them. n.Yks. (I.W.) **9.** To nod through drowsiness. Or.I. Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 798. **10.** With *about*: to be in an advanced state of pregnancy. Sc. (Jam.) **11.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Roll-berry**, the black briony, *Tamus communis*; (2) **-pudding**, see below.

(1) **n.Dev.** (B. & H.) (2) **w.Yks.**$^5$ The dough . . . is rolled out into an oval form, of moderate thickness, and the fruit laid on. It is then rolled up, care having been taken not to lay the fruit too near the sides for it to escape at the two ends when the paste is thus being rolled up. It is then put into the . . . bag, and the open end being sewn up, is dropped into the pan of boiling water on the fire.

**12.** Phr. *roll, egg, and salt*, see below.

**n.Yks.** (T.S.); **n.Yks.**$^2$ It is . . . the custom here to present an infant when it is first carried into a neighbour's house with 'a roll, an egg, and a bit of salt.' . . It is deemed very unlucky to the young stranger if allowed to go away without its gifts. The salt, in a paper, is usually pinned to the child's clothes.

**13.** A roll of wool; also the distaff on which the flake of wool is placed to be spun.

**Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Bnff.**$^1$ She diz naething but spin rows. **Cor.**$^1$

**14.** A roll of tobacco; in *comp.* **Bogie-roll.**

**Sh.I.** He cuttid a bit o' bogie roll ta fill his pipe, *Sh. News* (Sept. 22, 1900); Wi' a fill o' bogie rowe Firget my troubles a', Ollason *Mareel* (1901) 21.

**15.** A roller.

**Lth.** A forpit-dish, a tatie-peck, A firlot, an' a row. Twa cogs, a luggie, an' a cap, Thomson *Poems* (1819) 113. **n.Cy.** A large heavy wooden roller for breaking clods (Hall.). **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **n.Lin.**$^1$, **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.)

**16.** A circular pad worn by women who carry burdens on their heads. Dur.$^1$, n.Yks.$^{14}$, e.Yks. (R.S.), s.Not. (J.P.K.) Cf. **rawler**, *sb.*$^1$ **17.** A kind of girth put in front of a surcingle when no saddle is used. Not.$^2$

**18.** A fat, plump person. **Gall.** A fat row o' a body (J.M.).

**19.** A mining term: a depression or sag in the roof; also an alternate thinning and thickening of the coal-seam, either at the top or bottom. Nhb.$^1$ Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). w.Yks. (J.J.B.)

**ROLL**, *adj.* Yks. [rol.] Amusing, droll.

**w.Yks.** Thay wor drinkin' a healths, an tellin' roll stooaries, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1860) 41.

**ROLLER**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Glo. Nrf. Wil. Dor. Cor. Also written **rowler** Chs.$^1$; and in forms **rower** Sc.; **ruller** Cor. [rou·lə(r), Sc. rou·ər.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Rowler-coverer**, a man who covers with leather the small rollers through which cotton is drawn in a cotton-mill. w.Yks. (J.W.), Chs.$^1$ **2.** A rolling-pin.

**Abd.** Bread toasters an' girdles . . . an' cordet bread rollers, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 60. **w.Sc.** (Jam.)

**3.** A roll of carded wool ready for spinning.

**Sh.I.** Shü row'd her first rower i' da cairds afore shü laid him [it] by, *Sh. News* (Mar. 5, 1898). **Cai.**$^1$ **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 365. **Dor.**$^1$ The whinalen chaps in town Wi' backs so weak as rollers, 281; From its weakness arose the expression 'weak as a roller,' *ib. Gl.*

**4.** A long line into which hay is raked before being put into cocks.

**Glo.**$^{12}$, **Wil.**$^{1}$ **Dor.**$^{1}$ A-riakèn auver humps an' hollers, The russlèn grass up into rollers, 123.

**5.** A woman who rolls barley into ridges, or who ties wheat.

**Nrf.** We used to go a-gleaning, used to have the gleaning all over the parish then, but now no one han't the gleaning, only the rollers, as they called 'em, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 13.

**6.** A strickle for a bushel measure. Cai.$^{1}$ **7.** The cross or pivot in a blacksmith's bellows on which the handle works. Nhb.$^{1}$ **8.** A mining term: a lad employed to wheel barrows of ore to the 'kibble' (q.v.).

**Cor.** The youngsters called 'rullers' . . . wheeled the ore down to the shaft, Pearce *Esther Pentreath* (1891) bk. iv. iii.

**9.** *pl.* A closely-woven, hard-milled, white cloth formerly used for covering rollers used in the spinning of cotton. w.Yks. (W.F.) **10.** *v.* To rake hay into rows ready for cocking. Cf. **roll**, *v.* 6.

**Glo.** When the hay-making machine has done its work, the hay is hatched or rollered up, as it is called; that is, two people with rakes, and working in contrary directions, rake up the hay in continued rows from one end of the field to another, Morton *Farm* (1832) 15; **Glo.**$^{1}$, **Wil.**$^{1}$ (s.v. Hay-making).

**ROLLER**, see **Rawler**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**ROLLEY**, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lin. Nrf. Also in forms **rulley** m.Yks.$^{1}$ Nrf.; **rully** n.Yks.$^{2}$ n.Lin.$^{1}$ [**ro·li, ru·li.**]

**1.** A low wagon without sides, used for conveying heavy goods, esp. used to convey corves underground in mines; also a hand-truck.

**n.Cy.** (J.W.H.), **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.**$^{1}$ 'A railway rolley,' a large, flat, four-wheeled waggon, used for the street delivery and carriage of merchandize. 'The coal was conveyed away (from the hewers) in corves placed on trams, running on a narrow railway to the crane, where they were transferred to rolleys, and drawn by a horse to the shaft. The rolley, which is drawn by a horse, is similar in construction to the tram, but larger,' *Rambles* (1835) 41. **Nhb., Dur.** The rolley was contrived as an improvement upon the tram, upon which a single corf was placed; a horse drawing one, two, or three corves at a time, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **e.Dur.**$^{1}$ **Yks.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **n.Yks.**$^{2}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ **Nrf.** Thousands o' cabs, carts, rulleys, Spilling *Giles* (1872) vii.

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Rolley-barrow**, a wagon for carrying coal underground; (2) **-way**, a horse-road or tramway in a mine or colliery; (3) **-way man**, a man whose business it is to keep the 'rolley-way' in order.

(1) **Nhb.** He'd put or hew, an' take his turn To drive the rolley-barrow, Robson *Evangeline* (1870) 352. (2) **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). (3) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Nhb., Dur.** It is also his duty to keep away the work, and see that no time is lost in getting the full tubs to the shaft and the empty ones in-bye again, Greenwell *ib.*

**ROLLEY**, see **Rally**, *v.*$^{1}$

**ROLLICK**, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Chs. Der. Nhp. War. Shr. Hrf. Suf. Also in form **rollock** s.Chs.$^{1}$ nw.Der.$^{1}$ Nhp.$^{1}$ War.$^{3}$ Shr.$^{2}$ [**ro·lik, -ək.**] **1.** *v.* To romp about rudely; esp. used of a restless child.

**w.Yks.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ **Nhp.**$^{1}$ How you do rollock about. You're always rollocking about; you're never quiet. **War.**$^{3}$, **Hrf.**$^{1}$ **Suf.** A lot of school children rollicking all over the medder (H.O.H.).

**2.** To walk with a rolling gait. s.Chs.$^{1}$ Hence **Rollocking**, *ppl. adj.* rolling in gait; unwieldy, slatternly.

**Shr.**$^{2}$ A large rollocking woman.

**3.** *sb.* A frolic.

**w.Yks.** Well, well, there's no sich rollicks now, Sutcliffe *Moor and Fell* (1899) 331.

**ROLLICKY**, *adj.* War. Wor. Brks. e.An. Also in form **rollaky** Brks.$^{1}$; **rolleky** e.Cy. [**ro·liki, -əki.**]

**1.** Boisterous, rollicking.

**War.**$^{3}$ **Wor.** We were all a bit rollicky (E.S.). **Brks.**$^{1}$ Ther was a lot o' rollaky chaps maaykin' a nize in the strit las night zo as I cood'nt get no slape.

**2.** Rough, uneven, shaky.

**e.An.** (Hall.) **Nrf.** Applied to rough and uneven, rutty roads, or a shaky cart, or seat (M.C.H.B.).

**ROLLING**, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Also written **rowlin** Yks.; and in forms **rowan, rowin** Sc. (Jam.); **rowing** Gall. [**rou·lin**, Sc. **rou·in.**] **1.** *ppl. adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Rolling-board**, a thin board in the making-up room in which pieces of stuff are rolled; (2) — **Molly**, a somersault.

(1) **w.Yks.** (R.H.R.) (2) **w.Yks.** It's noa joak to do t' 'rowling Molly' dahn stairs, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) v.

**2.** *sb. pl.* Wool made up into long rolls, ready for spinning; a flake of wool.

**Sc.** Children are employed to lift rolls or rowans from the carding engines and unite them on the feeding-cloth, *Edb. Encycl.* VII. 286 (Jam.). **Ayr.** At hame the thrifty lasses spin Their rowans new come frae the mill, Thom *Amusements* (1812) 36. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**ROLLIPOKE**, *sb.* *Obs.* e.An.$^{1}$ A hempen cloth of very coarse texture.

**ROLLOCHING**, *adj.* Sc. Also in form **rollying** (Jam.). [**ro·ləχin.**] Free, frank, speaking one's mind without hesitation. Cf. **rollick, 1.**

**Sc.** A rollochin queyn (Jam.). **Lnk.** A daughter, called Rolloching Jenny, because she spoke thick, sax words at three times, half sense and half nonsense, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 225. **Slk.** (Jam.)

**ROLLUP**, *v.* Not. Suf. Also written **rollop** Suf. [**ro·ləp.**] To go at a great pace with much boisterous action; of vegetation: to grow apace.

**s.Not.** Look how that gell goes rolluping along! The colt went rolluping down the roäd like a mad thing. When the plants gets a start they'll soon rollup up (J.P.K.). **Suf.** There they come rolloping along [applied to the hasty, noisy approach of horsemen] (Hall.).

**ROLLY**, *v.* Wor. [**ro·li.**] To resound, re-echo.

**s.Wor.** I made the house rolly, however, when the doctor cut off my finger, Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 28.

**ROLLY, ROLLYING**, see **Rally**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Rolloching.**

**ROLY-POLY**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. e.An. Hmp. and Amer. Also written **rollie-poly** w.Sc. (Jam.); **rolli-powley** e.An.$^{2}$; **rolly-polly** w.Yks.; **roulie-poulie** w.Sc. (Jam.); **rowley-powley** Sc. N.Cy.$^{1}$ Nhb. ne.Lan.$^{1}$; **rowley-powly** Lnk.; **rowly-powly** Sc. Ir. Nhb.$^{1}$ w.Yks.$^{5}$; and in form **rowly-powl** Edb. [**rou·li-pouli.**]

**1.** *sb.* The act of rolling over and over in play; esp. in phr. *to play at roly-poly.*

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Let's laik at rolly-polly, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 3, 1896); **w.Yks.**$^{5}$

**2.** A name given to various games of chance played at fairs, &c.; see below.

**Sc.** It's a miracle she's murdered nane o' the weans, For she plays rowley-powley wi' them at my shins, Outram *Lyrics* (1887) 105. **Abd.** Thoumie, wi' his ball and bowlie, To try your luck at rowley-powley, Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 182. **w.Sc.** A game of nine-pins (Jam.). **Cld.** Rowly-powly, wild beasts, wheel o' fortune, Nimmo *Sngs.* (1882) 195. **Dmb.** The black-gang swindling core, Wi' dice and rowley-powley, 'A' prizes and nae blanks,' they roar, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 12. **Lnk.** During the fair time the whole place is covered with shows, sweetie stalls, rowley powlies, and billy fairplays, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) 11. **Edb.** Wyly wights at rowly powl, An' flingan' o' the dice, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 158, ed. 1785; The players at rowley-powley cleared an avenue for the path of the stick, thrown at pegs topped with penny-cakes of gingerbread. .. Three or four of these said cakes . . . might all be knocked off at one lucky throw, and at the trifling expence of a single penny, *Blackw. Mag.* (Nov. 1821) 393. **n.Cy.** Applied to at least two different kinds of gamblings much patronised at the fairs, feasts, and 'hoppings.' . . Number one is the familiar apparatus over which a marble finds its devious way to an indentation, and the spinner receives as many nuts as the figure painted in the cavity indicates. Number two is a wooden ball, inside of which a polygonal ball with numbered facets is 'swished' and the winning figure is that which appears uppermost when the swishing ceases, and the ball comes to the point of rest, *N. & Q.* (1893) 8th S. iv. 297; **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.** There were some rowley-powley, tetotum, dice-box, And others for liquor, were fighting game cocks, Midford *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 4; **Nhb.**$^{1}$ A game of chance played at fairs by rolling a ball, made with several numbered facets, in a bowl. The thrower of the highest number wins the prize of gingerbread or other confection stuff. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.An.**$^{2}$ **Hmp.** One pin is placed in the centre, the rest (with the exception of one called Jack) are placed in a circle round it; the Jack is placed about a foot or so from the circle in a line with one in the circle and the one in the centre. The centre one is called the King; the one between that and Jack the Queen. The King counts for 3—the Queen, 2—and each of the other pins for 1 each, except Jack. The art of the game lies in bowling down all the pins except Jack, for if Jack is bowled down, the player has just so many deducted from his former score as would have been added if he had not struck the Jack, Holloway. [**Amer.** A game played with a rubber ball and small holes dug in the ground, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 423.]

**3.** A dance.

**Ir.** The usual variety of Irish dances—the reel, jig, fling, three part reel, four part reel, rowly-powly, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 241.

**4.** *v.* To roll over and over, as children do on a slope.

**e.Dur.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Ah'll rolly-polly tha dahn t'hill, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 3, 1896).

**ROM, ROMAGE**, see **Ram**, *sb.*$^2$, **Raum**, **Rummage**.

**ROMAN**, *adj.* Yks. Lan. Lin. Dev. [rō·mən.] In *comb.* (1) **Roman Catholic Gothic**, cusped window or panel heads in the Perpendicular architecture; (2) — **jessamine**, the syringa, *Philadelphus coronarius*; (3) — **plant**, (*a*) the Good King Henry, *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*; (*b*) the sweet Cicely, *Myrrhis odorata*; (4) — **willow**, the lilac, *Syringa vulgaris*.

(1) **w.Yks.** Local term among builders and stone carvers (S.K.C.). (2) **Dev.** Miss —— gave me a piece of Roman Jessamine, *Reports Provinc.* (1884). **nw.Dev.**$^1$ (3 *a*, *b*) **n.Lan.** (B. & H.) (4) **n.Lin.**$^1$

**ROMANCE**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Wm. Yks. Chs. Der. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrt. Hnt. Ken. Cor. [rōma·ns.] **1.** *sb.* A story which is not quite true; exaggeration, disregard for truth.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ He's gotten sich a lot o' romance abaït him; yo never known haï much believe when he's towd yŏ his tale. **Shr.**$^1$ I should never 'eed whad that fellow says, 'e's full on 'is rómance.

**2.** *v.* To exaggerate; to tell an untruth; in *gen.* colloq. use.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **n.Wm.** He wad romance on fer an 'oor ov an end aboot shuttin (B.K.). **w.Yks.** Withaght romancin a bit theer wor menny a hundred bugs runnin abaght bed, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1852) 47. **Chs.**$^1$ Tak no heed o' what he sez; he's nowt bu' romancing. **s.Chs.**$^1$ Yo bin sadly too much gen to romancin'. **nw.Der.**$^1$ Tha'rt romancin' naa. **n.Lin.** They isn't scar'd o' romancin' a bit, Peacock *Tales* (1890) 11. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ He's a very blustering man, and romances a deal in his talk. **Nhp.**$^1$ He always romances, so there's no believing him. **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.**$^1$ Dunna románce, but tell me straïght forrat 'ow it 'appened,—yo' bin too fond o' románcin', theer's no knowin' w'en yo' spake the truth; **Shr.**$^2$ He's only romancing, . . dunna believe him. **Ken.**$^1$

Hence **Romancer**, *sb.* one who exaggerates.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **n.Wm.** He's a terb'le gurt romancer yance he gits on aboot bulls (B.K.). **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

**3.** To be delirious.

**Hrt.** He wur romancing half the night (H.G.).

**4.** To curse and swear.

**Cor.**$^3$ 'Tis terrible to hear un! he's always romancing! and I've never been used to listen to bad language till I came here.

**5.** To play in a foolish manner; to caper around.

**Ken.**$^1$ My son never romances with no one. **Cor.** Romancin' roun' like a passel [a lot] of boys playin' dig-in-the-back [last blow], Lowry *Wreckers* (1893) 116; **Cor.**$^3$ He came romancin' round [said of a young man much in love].

**ROMANCING**, *ppl. adj.* Wm. Yks. Lin. [rōma·nsin.] **1.** Romantic; curious; difficult to understand.

**n.Yks.** He's a romancing kind of a chap (T.S.). **e.Yks.**$^1$ He was awlas a sthrange romancin chap, was his fayther. **w.Yks.** Nah, I'm noan bahn to tell ye a long romancin' tale abaht nowt, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 1.

**2.** Given to exaggeration; untruthful.

**s.Wm.** He's a gurt romancen leer, aboot his shuttin (B.K.). **Yks.** He's o' t'romancing sort (C.C.R.). **n.Lin.** Strange and romancin' in his talk, Peacock *J. Markenfield* (1874) I. 115. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ She's a very romancing woman.

**ROMANT**, *v.* e.An. Also written **roment** e.An.$^1$; and in forms **romane** Nrf.; **romaunt** Suf. [rōmæ·nt.] To draw upon one's imagination; to raise a report or falsehood.

**e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 23; (G.E.D.) **Suf.** (Hall.)

**ROMANTIC**, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Also in form **rooamantic** Yks. **1.** *adj.* Curious, out-of-the-way, unexpected.

**Yks.** Then we went to the museum, and saw all kinds of romantic things (C.C.R.). **n.Yks.** Ya leeak az thoff yer parleyment petishin, Hed met wi' sum rooamantic opposisshin, Castillo *Poems* (1878) 51.

**2.** *sb. pl.* Romancings; exaggerated expressions.

**Lnk.** Your romantics, your airs, and your antics, Tak' truth's honest track, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 12, ed. 1897.

**ROMANTICS**, *sb. pl.* Glo.$^1$ A corruption of 'rheumatics.'

**ROMASING**, *adj.* w.Cy. Wonderful, romantic. (Hall.) Cf. **romancing, 1.**

**ROMBLE, ROMBLING, ROMBUSTICLE**, see **Ramble**, **Rumble**, *v.*, **Rambling**, **Rumbustical**.

**ROME**, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Also in form **Ream** N.Cy.$^2$ In *comp.* (1) **Rome-believer**, a Roman Catholic; (2) **-penny**, *obs.*, Peter's pence; in phr. *to reckon up all a person's Rome-pennies*, *obs.*, to tell all his faults.

(1) **Sig.** Barefut scud, like Rome-believers, For lack o' sheen, Galloway *Poems* (1792) 40. (2) **N.Cy.**$^2$

**ROME**, *v.* e.An. Of a candle: to run down wastingly in a draught; ? lit. to roam.

**e.An.**$^1$ **Suf.** Not used now, but a common word fifty years ago (H.O.H.).

**ROMMAKING**, *ppl. adj.* Nhp.$^1$ [ro·məkin.] Of finery or lace: coarse, large-patterned.

I wouldn't wear such rommaking stuff.

**ROMMEL(L**, see **Rammel**, *sb.*$^2$

**ROMMELLY**, *adj.* War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Also written **rommely** s.Wor.$^1$ Glo.$^1$ [ro·məli.] Of bacon: fat, greasy; rancid.

**War.**$^2$, **s.Wor.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ ''Ow's yore pig gettin' on, Tummas?' 'Oh! right well—'e'll mak' 30 score by Chris'mas.' 'Well, I dunna like 'em so big, the bacon ates so rommelly.' **Glo.**$^1$

**ROMMELLY**, see **Rammely**.

**ROMMIEKIL**, *adj.* and *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **romikill.** [ro·mikl.] **1.** *adj.* Romping, frolicsome. S. & Ork.$^1$

**2.** *sb.* A wild, romping girl. (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

**ROMMILY, ROMMLE, ROMMLING**, see **Rammely**, **Rumble**, *v.*, **Rambling**.

**ROMMOCK**, *v.* Nhp. War. e.An. Also written **rommak** Nhp.$^1$ War.$^3$ [ro·mək.] To romp or gambol boisterously and rudely. e.An.$^1$ Cf. **rammack**, *v.* Hence **Rommaking**, *ppl. adj.* playing rudely, romping, boisterous.

**Nhp.**$^1$ She's a rommaking, slommaking thing, And as wild as a filly let loose in the spring, Clare *Poems*. **War.**$^3$ Rommaking would imply the presence, or danger, of vulgarity in the fun, and on that account, desirable to discourage.

**ROMMY**, see **Ramson(s**.

**ROMNEY-MARSH-FLIGHTER**, *sb.* Ken. The godwit, *Limosa lapponica*.

Romney Marsh flighters, they [godwits] were styled, a name very much to the point, for at that time Romney Marsh was their abiding place, Son of Marshes *Within an Hour of Lon.* (ed. 1894) 256.

**ROMP**, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Lan. Midl. Lin. Nhp. War. Hnt. Also in forms **raump** Midl.; **rawmp** e.Lan.$^1$ [romp.] **1.** *v.* To climb, esp. to climb boisterously; to reach over in a careless manner. See **Ramp**, *v.*$^2$

**w.Yks.** Ladders for romping trees, Tom Treddlehoyle *Trip ta Lunnan* (1851) 7. **e.Lan.**$^1$, **Midl.** (E.S.)

**2.** To grow quickly, to shoot up.

**sw.Lin.**$^1$ Well, you have romped up! He has romped up a lot just lately.

**3.** With *out*: to go off at full speed.

**War.**$^3$ Lost no time in quitting, for he romped out at the top corner, *B'ham Dy. Gazette* (June 15, 1898).

**4.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *all a romps*, in a confused state. Nhp.$^2$; (2) *to have a game at romps*, to romp. Nhp.$^1$, Hnt. (T.P.F.)

**5.** A day's outing.

**w.Yks.** Hasta had thi summer's romp this year? *Shevvild Ann.* (1856) 1.

**ROMPEG**, *sb.* Shr.$^2$ [ro·mpeg.] The blighted part of a tree; the decayed top of a tree; an old stump. Cf. **rampick.**

**ROMPER**, *sb.* Yks. [roˑmpə(r).] Anything excessively big, esp. an untruth. See **Romping, 4.**

**w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 3, 1896).

**ROMPETY**, *adj.* Chs.$^{13}$ [roˑmpəti.] Of a horse: violent, restless.

**ROMPILENT**, *adj.* s.Chs.$^{1}$ [roˑmpilənt.] Of a horse: high-spirited, restless.

Dhaatˑ os iz ŭ jel tóo romˑpilŭnt; ée shŭd aa les kuurn, ŭn móoŭr tŭ dóo.

**ROMPING**, *ppl. adj.* Yks. Nhp. Cor. [roˑmpin.]

**1.** Raving, raging.

**w.Cor.** She had tic-tala-too [tic-doloreux] and was almost romping roving mad weth et; I've seen her walving [wallowing] on the ground (M.A.C.).

**2.** Of vegetable growth: wild, luxuriant. Nhp.$^{1}$ **3.** Of lace or printed materials: coarse, large-patterned. *ib.*

**4.** Big, excessive; esp. used of an untruth. w.Yks. (J.W.) Cf. **romper.**

**ROMPISH**, *adj.* Sc. Yks. [roˑmpiʃ.] Inclined to romp.

**Gall.** A creature is ramp that is rompish inclined, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 403, ed. 1876. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**ROMPSTAL**, *sb.* Shr. Som. Dev. Also in form **rumpstall** Dev. [roˑmpstl.] A rude, romping girl; a wanton. See **Rigmutton-rumpstall**, s.v. **Rigmutton.**

**Shr.**$^{1}$ 'Er's a great rompstal—more fur play than work. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Ruumˑsl. **n.Dev.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

**ROM(S**, see **Ramson(s.**

**ROMSED**, *pp.* Oxf. [romzd.] Tumbled, entangled.

These clothes are all romsed up together (M.A.R.); **Oxf.**$^{1}$

**ROMTOM**, *sb.* w.Yks.$^{2}$ [roˑmtom.] The liquor drawn off from the first mash in brewing.

**ROMYED**, *sb.* Lan. [roˑmjed.] A blockhead, lit. 'ramhead.'

Afore aw could come to mysel tother greyt starin' romyed had howd o' mi arm, LAHEE *Owd Yem*, 9. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$

**RON**, *v.*$^{1}$ Sh.I. In phr. *to ron the bee*, a game; see below.

**S. & Ork.**$^{1}$ A cazzie is unexpectedly thrown over the head of a person; the victim is then pressed down, and buckets of water thrown upon the cazzie until the person beneath is thoroughly saturated.

**RON**, *v.*$^{2}$ Sh.I. Also written **roan.** [rōn.] To plunder, rob, despoil.

Whaur da aern wis wint ta big afore, bit he left aff bekis dey wir a man 'at roan'd his nest, *Sh. News* (May 20, 1899); **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$ 'Ronin' a bird's nest.

[ON. *rān*, any unlawful seizure or holding of property; *rǣna*, to rob, plunder (VIGFUSSON).]

**RON**, see **Rone**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**RONCE**, *v.* Yks. Also in forms **rhinse, rhonse, roance, rornce.** [rons, rǭns.] To climb; to spring up. Cf. **rounce.**

**w.Yks.** They rhinse t'wall an' rive ther clo'es all to bits. He's allus rhinsin' in t'chair, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 5, 1896); *ib.* (Oct. 3); Tha'll rorve thi britches wi' rorncing them walls, *Hlfx. Courier* (June 12, 1897); He's all-us rhonsin' t'walls (C.C.); **w.Yks.**$^{1}$

**RONCLEWORT, ROND**, see **Ronklewort, Rand**, *sb.*$^{1}$, *v.*$^{2}$

**RONDLE**, *sb.* Shr.$^{2}$ [roˑndl.] In *comp.* **Rondle-coal**, a measure of coal lying contiguous to, and above, the coal-clod, chiefly valuable in manufacturing iron.

**RONDLE**, see **Randle**, *v.*

**RONE**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. Also written **rhone, roan** Sc.; and in form **ronn** Ayr. [rōn.] **1.** A spout for carrying off rain-water; an erection of wood or metal to lead water from one place to another.

**Sc.** The neb o' him rins like a rhone, OUTRAM *Lyrics* (1874) 78. **Abd.** The roads were like roans, an' the waggons they brak, WALKER *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 601. **Per.** E'en the sparrows ye watch as they fecht on the rhone, EDWARDS *Strathearn Lyrics* (1889) 116. **w.Sc.** (JAM.) **Rnf.** Frae the housetaps rushed the flood Doun thro' the roans wi' roarin' thud, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 127. **Ayr.** There being then no rouns to the houses, the rain came gushing in a spout, GALT *Provost* (1822) I. xxvii. **Slk.** You couldna hae been watter had you stood for an hour after a thunner-plump under a roan, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 152. **Gall.** (J.M.)

Hence **Roneless**, *adj.* not provided with rain-spouts.

**Fif.** To shun the drip from the roneless eaves, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 9.

**2.** A sheet of ice, esp. ice found on the road in consequence of the congelation of running water or of melted snow.

**Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** He slippit his foot on a rone i' the brae, An' crippl'd for life was Charlie Hay, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 12.

**RONE**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Also written **roan** Dmf. (JAM.) N.I.$^{1}$ Nhb.$^{1}$; and in form **ron** Gall. [rōn.]

**1.** A tangle of brushwood, thorns, &c.; a thick growth of weeds.

**Slk.** Ower rocke and ower rone, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 319. **Rxb.** The rig is in a perfect rone of weeds (JAM.). **Dmf.** The footpath . . . conducting us through a roan of stunted oak and hazel, *Blackw. Mag.* (Nov. 1820) 145 (JAM.). **Gall.** The hounds could not uncover him, so the ron was set in flames about his lugs, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 414, ed. 1876. **N.I.**$^{1}$ Hazely roans. Brackeny roans. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ A rone of whins. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Rone of thistles. Rone of whins or weeds.

**2.** A coarse substance adhering to flax, which has to be scraped off in 'heckling.' Per. (JAM.)

[**1.** He rechated, & r[ode] þurȝ roneȝ ful þyk, *Gawayne* (c. 1360) 1466.]

**RONE, RONG**, see **Raun**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Rung**, *sb.*$^{12}$

**RONGE**, *v.*$^{1}$ Shr. w.Cy. Som. [ronʒ.] To gnaw, bite at, devour.

**Shr.**$^{2}$ The ship bin ronging at the ivvy. **w.Cy.** (HALL.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

[Fr. *ronger*, to gnaw, nibble, chew (COTGR.).]

**RONGE**, *v.*$^{2}$ Hmp.$^{1}$ [ron(d)ʒ.] Of horses: to kick, to play.

**RONGE**, see **Range**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Raunge**, *sb.*

**RÖNI**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **runi** S. & Ork.$^{1}$ [rœ̄ˑni.] A heap; a cairn; a big piece of rock, a boulder.

A røni o' stanes, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 79; Dey're aye a hantle o' things ta tink o' in a hairst day 'ithoot haein' a body's byre lyin' aboot da green in a röni, *Sh. News* (Sept. 11, 1897); **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$

**RONK**, see **Rank**, *adj.*, *sb.*$^{1}$

**RONKER**, *sb.* Yks. [roˑŋkə(r).] Anything very large

**w.Yks.** Yon wart o' your 'and's a ronker (F.P.T.).

**RONKLE**, *v.* Chs. Dev. Cor. Also in form **runkle** Dev. To fester, be inflamed; also used *fig.*; a dial. form of 'rankle.'

**Chs.**$^{1}$ Aw geet a prick i' my thumb, an' it's done nowt bu' ronkle ever sin. **Dev.** 'Er'th a-pricked 'er vinger wi' a thern, an' 'tweel be zartin tŭ runkle, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **Cor.** An so et runkled en her brist, *T. Towser* (1873) 69.

**RONKLEWORT**, *sb.* Dev. Also written **roncleworth**

A medicinal plant [not identified].

They chop rue, wormwood, and ronclewort, and give them to sheep as a preventive of rot, ELLIS *Shep. Guide* (1749) 144; **Dev.**$^{3}$ Known by the farmers as a herb used as medicine for cattle.

**RONN**, see **Rone**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**RONNACHS**, *sb. pl.* Abd. (JAM.) The couch-grass, *Triticum repens.*

**RONNEL**, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Also written **ronnal** Dmf. (JAM.) [roˑnl.] A female fish, esp. the female salmon or trout. See **Raun**, *sb.*$^{1}$ **2.**

**Dmf.** They speak of the kipper and ronnal (JAM.). **Cum.** (J.D.), **Cum.**$^{4}$

**RONNET, RON-TREE**, see **Runnet, Rowan-tree.**

**ROO**, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ Sc. [rū.] **1.** *sb.* A heap, esp. a small heap of peats set on end to dry. S. & Ork.$^{1}$, Cai.$^{1}$ Cf. **roog**, *sb.*$^{1}$ **2.** *v.* To pile up in a heap. S. & Ork.$^{1}$

**ROO**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Ayr. Rnf. (JAM.) Also written **wro, wroo.** An enclosure in a grass field, in which cattle are penned up during the night. Cf. **ree**, *sb.*$^{2}$ **2.**

**ROO**, *sb.*$^{3}$ Sh.I. [rū.] Rest, stillness. S. & Ork.$^{1}$

[ON. *rō*, rest, calmness (VIGFUSSON).]

**ROO**, *v.*$^{2}$ Sh. & Or.I. Also written **rue**; and in form **row** Sh.I. (JAM.) [rū.] To pluck the wool off sheep instead of shearing them.

**Sh.I.** *Sh. News* (Aug. 14, 1897); At the same time the general rueing begins, the proprietor seizes hold of his poor sheep, and, disdaining the use of shears, tears away the wool from the struggling animal's back in the most brutal manner; and if the fleece has not begun to naturally loosen, the operation is attended with most excruciating pain, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 186, ed. 1891; **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$

Hence (1) **Rooing-day**, *sb.* the day on which sheep are 'rooed,' or shorn; (2) **-time**, *sb.* the season for 'rooing' sheep.

(1) **Or.I.** It is the rooing day when sheep are shorn, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 183. (2) **Sh.I.** Dey'll be maist apo' da sheep whin da rooin time comes, *Sh. News* (Feb. 10, 1900).

[Icel. *rýja*, prop. to pluck the wool off sheep instead of shearing them, as is still done in Icel. (Vigfusson).]

**ROO, ROOAS(E**, see **Row**, *sb.*$^1$, *v.*$^2$, **Rose**, *sb.*

**ROOBEL**, *sb.* Sh.I. [rū·bl.] A wooden vessel for holding oil, broader at the bottom than at the top. Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 34.

**ROOCK**, see **Ruck**, *v.*$^4$

**ROOD**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Cor. Also written **rude** Sc. (Jam.); and in forms **red** Sc. (Jam.); **reed** Sc.; **reid** Sc. (Jam.); **rud** Cor.$^1$ [rœ̄d, rīd, red, rɐd.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Rood-day**, (*a*) May 3, the day of the 'Invention of the Cross'; also in phr. *reed-day in barlan*; (*b*) September 14, the day of the 'Elevation of the Cross'; also in phr. *reed-day in hairst*; (2) **-eve(n**, (*a*) the eve of May 3; (*b*) the eve of September 14; (*c*) the eve of 'Beltane'; (3) **-fair**, a fair held on 'rood-day'; (4) **-locks**, a rood-loft; (5) **-'s-mass**, see (1, *b*).

(1, *a*) **n.Sc.** Some of the superstitions connected with the first of May seem to be transferred to this day. . . Great virtue is ascribed to May-dew. Some who have tender children, particularly on Rude-day, spread out a cloth to catch the dew, and wet them in it (Jam.). **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** Neist Reed-day I'm threescore and three, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 281. **Ags.** The gathering of dew on Rude-day before dawn has been reckoned an auspicious rite (Jam.). **w.Sc.** Napier *Flk-Lore* (1879) 163–4. **Lnk.** Upon the Rood day four young Bucky lasses were away early in the morning with their creels full of fish, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 235. (*b*) **Cai.**$^1$ For most of a century these words mean nothing more than the name of two country fairs. **Cld.** A day in September before which the wheat is generally sown (Jam.). **Lnk.** From this day a calculation is made as to the state of the atmosphere. . . If the deer lie down dry, and rise dry on Rude-day, there will be sax owks of dry weather (*ib.*). **Slk.** (*ib.*) **Rxb.** Rude-day is the 25th September, which corresponds with the 14th old style (*ib.*). (2, *a*) **Abd.** The mountain ash is . . . placed . . . above the doors of dwelling-houses, to which woodbine is added. A cross is also impressed, with tar, on the doors of stables and byres (*ib.*). (*b*) **Cld., Slk.** On the eve of this day . . . the hart and the hind are believed to meet for copulation. This, it is pretended, is the only night in the year on which they meet. If the evening is cold, the hart is said to cry all the ensuing day (*ib.*). (*c*) **Mry.** (*ib.*) (3) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Frf.** Lads an' lasses neat an' clean Came to the Rood Fair, Morison *Poems* (1790) 11. **Dmf.** (A.W.) (4) **Cor.**$^1$ (5) **Dmf.** (Jam.)

**2.** 'Rood-day' (q.v.).

**w.Sc.** He by lore obtained at school, Each month could count from Rood to Yule, Train *Mountain Muse* (1814) 30 (Jam.).

**ROOD**, *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Wal. Midl. Stf. Der. Lin. War. Shr. Nrf. Also in form **reudd** Cum.$^1$ [rūd.] A lineal measure; *gen.* 7 or 8 yards; see below.

**Fif.** Of fencing, 6 yards, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Dmb.** 6 yards square, *ib.* **w.Lth.** Of draining, 6 yards, *ib.* **Bwk.** Of labourers' work, 6 or 7 yards; of masonry, 6 yards square, 2 feet thick, *ib.* **Dmf.** Of draining, 19 feet, *ib.* **Wgt.** Lineal, 20 feet, *ib.* **Nhb.**$^1$ Of wall building, seven yards. **Dur.** Of wall-building, 7 yards, Morton *ib.* **Cum.**$^1$ A measure of seven yards in length. **w.Yks.**$^1$ Seven yards in length. Seven yards square. **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **e.Lan.**$^1$ Seven yards. **Chs.**$^1$ A lineal measure of eight yards. Such piece-work as hedging and ditching, draining, putting up posts and rails, &c., is done at so much per rood. Digging is done by the square rood of 64 yards. A rood of marl was formerly 64 *cubic* yards. **Wal.** Of ditching, draining, and hedging, 8 yards, Morton *ib.* **Midl.** A measure of eight yards in length; or sixty-four square yards, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **Stf.** Of hedging, 8 yards; of digging, 8 yards square, Morton *ib.* **Der.** Of bark; seems to be a pile 7 yards in length; of draining or fencing, 7 or 8 yards; of digging, 7 yards square, *ib.* **Lin.** A measure of length, by which work in drains, &c. is measured. Still used in one or two parishes in n.Lin., where it is equal to 21 feet, or 7 yards. In s.Lin. it is 20 feet (A.A.). **War.**$^2$ Eight yards lineal measure, in draining, hedging, and ditching, &c. The digging-rood, or allotment-rood, contains 64 sq. yds. **Shr.** Of hedging, 8 yards; of digging, 8 yards square, Morton *ib.* **Nrf.** 21 feet, *ib.*

**ROODEN**, see **Roddin.**

**ROODER**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **rooddir**; and in forms **roother** S. & Ork.$^1$; **rudder.** [rū·dər.] A species of shell-fish, *Lepas balanus.*

It is commonly supposed that these [cup] holes were formed for the purpose of pounding and holding rooder for soe, or lure, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 33; (*Coll.* L.L.B.); A'll shap da crab up wi' rudder, an' dat'll help wi' your soe, *Sh. News* (Oct. 6, 1900); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

Hence **Roodery**, (1) *sb.*, (*a*) a covering of 'rooder'; also a place so covered; (*b*) a wart or excrescence resembling 'rooder'; (2) *adj.* covered with 'rooder.'

(1, *a*) (Jam.) (*b*) Der [potatoes] a' cover'd wi yon black rooderi o' a skab 'at doo's seen wi' a awfil weet year, *Sh. News* (Sept. 3, 1898). (2) Like a sleepin' baukie on a rudderie skerrie, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 4; **S. & Ork.**$^1$

[Cp. ON. *hrūðr*, a crust, scab on a sore (Vigfusson).]

**ROODGER**, *sb.* Cor.$^3$ [rū·dʒə(r).] Anything large of its kind.

**ROOD-GOOSE**, *sb.* Sc. Also written **rude-** (Jam.); and in forms **rade-**, **raid-** Or.I. (Jam.); **rede-** S. & Ork.$^1$ The barnacle-goose, *Bernicla leucopsis.*

**Or.I.** (Jam.), **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Rs.** A species of geese called rood geese, which are esteemed good eating, *Statist. Acc.* I. 265 (Jam.).

**ROODHERDOO**, *sb.* e.Yks.$^1$ [rū·ðədū.] An uproar. See **Rowdy-dow.**

**ROODLING, ROODOCH, ROO-DOO**, see **Rodeling, Ruddoch, Row-dow.**

**ROOD-STAKE, ROODY**, see **Rudstake, Roidy.**

**ROODYER**, *sb.* Cor.$^3$ A wether.

**ROODYOCH**, see **Ruddoch.**

**ROOER**, *sb.* Cum. [rū·ər.] An oar; lit. a rower.

**Cum.**$^3$ 'Why do you call them rooers?' ''Coase they irr rooers.' 'They call them oars elsewhere.' 'They may co' them what they will, but if they roo wi' them they're rooers'; **Cum.**$^4$

**ROOF**, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **reuf** Nhb.$^1$ Wm.; **reuvv** Cum.$^1$; **röff** Sh.I.; **ruv** w.Som.$^1$ [rūf, riuf.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Roof-cast**, *obs.*, to erect a false roofing; (2) **-drop**, water that drips through from the roof; (3) **-raising**, a house-warming; (4) **-rock**, a salt-mining term: the upper portion of rock-salt in a working; (5) **-rotten**, the black rat, *Mus rattus*; (6) **-stone**, a coal-mining term: the stratum lying immediately above the coal; (7) **-timbers**, the rafters; (8) **-tree**, the beam which forms the angle of a roof to which the couples are joined; *fig.* house, home; in phr. *to) the roof-tree*, a toast to the prosperity of the host and his family.

(1) **w.Yks.** 1721. Aug. 9. Agreed that the body of the church exclusive of the two isles shall be roof-cast and materials provided for that purpose, *Minutes Bradford Par. Vestry Meetings.* (2) **Sh.I.** Dat wis only wa' watter, wumman. I wis meanin' rōff drap, *Sh. News* (Jan. 5, 1901). (3) **e.An.**$^1$ (4) **Chs.**$^1$ (5) **Sc.** (Jam., s.v. Rotten). (6) **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849); This roof stone contains a great number of shells, *Borings* (1878) I. 3. (7) **Arg.** The evening star peeping between the black roof-timbers, Munro *J. Splendid* (1898) 146. (8) **Sc.** We'll a' haud a ranting holiday, An' drink success to the laird's roof-tree, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 141. **n.Sc.** When a highland peasant entertains . . . it is usual . . . to drink to his roof-tree, alluding to the principal beam, which by its weight enables the roof to resist the pressure of a mountain squall, and which forms the great protection of the family within from its fury, Carr *Caledonian Sketches* (1807) 405 (Jam.). **Ags.** (*ib.*) **w.Sc.** Jist to think that a man should be insulted under his ain roof-tree, Henderson *Our James* (1898) 128. **Fif.** Meldrum *Grey Mantle* (1896) 278. **Dmb.** Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 27. **Ayr.** White *Jottings* (1879) 254. **Edb.** Love ye the roof-tree o' John Knox? Maclagan *Poems* (1851) 159. **Gall.** A homeless man, without either a roof-tree, or a reeking ingle, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 222. **Dwn.** Rested beneath his parents' roof-tree, Savage-Armstrong *Ballads* (1901) 296. **Nhb.** Sleepin' aneath his ain roof-tree at night, Jones *Nhb.* (1871) 109.

**2.** Phr. (1) *to raise the roof*, to make a great row; (2) *under the (same) roof*, living in adjoining semi-detached houses.

(1) **Oxf.** Do be quiet, or you'll raise the roof (G.O.). (2) **sw.Lin.**$^1$ They live under the roof wi' the grandmother.

3. The ceiling of a room. Sc. (Jam.), S. & Ork.$^1$ 4. The stratum immediately above a coal-seam; a salt-mining term: the top of a mine.

**Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb., Dur.** We generally have the roof (or what lies next to or upon the coal), *Compleat Collier* (1708) 10. **w.Yks.** (T.T.), **Chs.**$^1$

5. *v.* To shape the top of a hay-rick; see below.

**w.Som.**$^1$ 'How much hay is 'er a-lef to car'in? Purty near time I zim vor to begin to ruv 'm out,' i.e. to roof him [the rick]. This means to begin to contract the size of the rick so as to make it slope up in the centre and form a roof in shape. All this is conveyed in the one word to 'ruv,' as applied to a rick.

6. To get salt at the 'roof' of a mine. Chs.$^1$ 7. To unroof, esp. by the wind.

**Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.**$^1$ T'wind reùvvt our haystack. **Wm.** The wind it sood sea hoarse an wod . . . An off the timmer reuf'd the thack, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 39.

**ROOFING,** *sb.* Nrf. The ridge-cap of a thatched roof. e.Nrf. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787); (W.R.)

**ROOG,** *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Sh. & Or.I. [rūg.] 1. *sb.* A heap, pile; a bundle of anything.

**Sh.I.** She sooked da banes sae clean an' laid dem doon in a peerie roog by demsels i' da corner o' da trouch, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 244; Roogs an roogs o siller, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 39; (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

2. A big, clumsy person. Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.) 3. *v.* To pile up in a heap.

**Sh.I.** 'Dü ye roog a' your paets?' . . 'Na, we stak some tü,' *Sh. News* (July 15, 1899); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

[1. ON. *hrūga*, a heap, pile (Vigfusson).]

**ROOG,** *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Cai.$^1$ [rūg.] 1. *v.* To pull hastily or roughly. 2. *sb.* A rough or hasty pull. 3. Phr. *to get a roog of a thing*, to obtain it much under value.

**ROOGE,** *v.* Cor. Also written **rouge**. [rūdʒ.] 1. To labour hard; to lift with labour.

**w.Cor.** I've been rooging till I've hardly sprawl enough to taek me home, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 26; *ib. Gl.*

2. To handle a person roughly. Cor.$^3$ Cf. **rudge,** *v.*$^1$ 2.

**ROOINGS, ROOIS, ROOIZE,** see **Rowen, Roose.**

**ROOK,** *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Shr. Oxf. Brks. Ken. Wil. Cor. Also in form **rewk** Oxf. [ruk, rūk.] 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Rook-boy,** a boy who scares crows and rooks from the corn-fields; (2) **-hawk,** the hobby, *Falco subbuteo*; (3) **-rattle,** a rattle for scaring rooks; (4) **-scaring,** (5) **-starving,** frightening rooks away from the crops.

(1) **Ken.** (G.B.) (2) **Wil.** Smith *Birds* (1887) 72; **Wil.**$^1$ (3) **Cor.** Scattered among these were ox-bells, rook-rattles, a foghorn or two, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (ed. 1892) 163. (4) **s.Oxf.** The poor child ain't fit for sech work as that there rewk-scarin' this weather, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 20. (5) **Brks.** She could walk about an' do a little washin' or rook-starvin', *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1901) 683. **Ken.**$^1$ The boy, he's rook-starvin' down in the Dover field.

2. A disturbance, uproar, esp. in phr. *to raise a rook*; also a noisy company; a set of boisterous companions.

**w.Sc.** (Jam.) **Fif.** Dan Momus . . . Observin', butten cark or care, This rumpus and this rook, Unseen, cam fleein frae his heicht, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 155. **Lth.** (Jam.)

3. A house that is swarming with inhabitants. Lth. (Jam.) 4. A crowbar. Shr.$^2$ 5. An iron key used for winding up a kitchen grate when it is too wide. Shr.$^1$

6. *v.* To cry as a crow or raven. Sc., s.Sc. (Jam.)

Hence **Rookit,** *ppl. adj.* hoarse. Cld. (*ib.*)

**ROOK,** *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ Sc. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Also in forms **roak** ne.Lin.; **rooak** e.Yks.$^1$; **rouk** w.Yks.$^1$ n.Lin. [rūk.] 1. *sb.* A heap; a small pile; esp. of turfs, stones, &c.; also *fig.* a large quantity. Cf. **ruck,** *sb.*$^4$

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*), **n.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.** A coin that's crook Brings more t'rook, Harland & Wilkinson *Leg.* (1873) 227; **Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **m.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^3$ **n.Lin.** He does n't care two pence about the bit of a rouk o' cobble stones and sand, Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) I. 130.

2. Phr. *all of a rook*, untidily; 'all of a heap.'

**Lan.** Sittin' ov a rook . . . while we're slavin' an' moppin', we conno stond at o', Brierley *Marlocks* (1866) vii; Tumblin' 'em o' of a rook like an owd goods shop, *ib. Irkdale* (1865) 47, ed. 1868. **m.Lan.**$^1$

3. A large number; a crowd.

**Lakel.**$^2$ **Wm.** Clear oot o' t'yal rook on ye (B.K.). **w.Yks.** Aw seed a rook o' lads an' wenches at th' road end tawkin loike mad (D.L.); **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.** Wheer ther's a rook o' childer kept, Standing *Echoes* (1885) 5; A rook of the prattist teeth at ever wur pegged into a pair o' choles, Waugh *Birthplace Tim Bobbin* (1858) iii; **Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **m.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.** A rook o' ghosts dancin, Croston *Enoch Crump* (1887) 10.

4. Of clover: a cock set up to dry; of beans: four sheaves set up to dry. Yks. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). n.Yks.$^4$, ne.Yks.$^1$, m.Yks.$^1$ 5. *v.* To pile up in orderly heaps; esp. used of turfs, or of clover set up to dry; to heap up.

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **n.Yks.**$^1$ Gan an' rook thae to'v's; **n.Yks.**$^2$ To pile turves or peats on the moors to dry before they are taken home, spaces being left in the layers for admitting the air; **n.Yks.**$^4$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.), **ne.Lin.** (E.S.)

[5. Cp. ON. *hroka*, to fill a vessel above the brim (Vigfusson).]

**ROOK,** *sb.*$^3$ Nhb.$^1$ [rūk.] A ruffian. 'He was a rook.'

**ROOK,** *sb.*$^4$ *Obs.* Sc. See below.

**Edb.** The benmost part of my kist nook I'll ripe for thee, And willing ware my hindmost rook For my decree, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 149, ed. 1785.

**ROOK,** *v.*$^3$ Yks. Chs. Shr. Glo. I.W. w.Cy. [rūk, ruk.] To lie close as birds; to sit as a bird upon her eggs; to incubate; to huddle together; to crouch over; also with *together*, or *up*.

**n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ All rook'd in the hay-stack. **Chs.**$^3$ **Shr.**$^1$ They wun thick enough o' the groun' afore, an' now Jack's comen an' brought 'is wife an' two childern, so they bin farly rooked up. The fowls bin inclined to rook under the stack-frames an' wain-'us —it's a sure sign of a snow; **Shr.**$^2$ Rooking o'er the fire. **Glo.**$^1$, **I.W.** (C.J.V.), **w.Cy.** (Hall.)

[What is mankinde more un-to yow holde Than is the sheep, that rouketh in the folde? Chaucer *C. T.* a. 1308.]

**ROOK,** *v.*$^4$ *Obs.* Oxf. [Not known to our correspondents.] Of young children: to thrust the finger into the mouth. (K.)

**ROOK,** *v.*$^5$ and *sb.*$^5$ Sc. Nhb. [rūk, ruk.] 1. *v.* To moult. Cld. (Jam.) Hence **Rookit,** *ppl. adj.* of a bird: moulting; *fig.* of an article of dress: bare and scrimpy. w.Sc. (*ib.*) 2. *sb.* Moult, moulting. Cld. (*ib.*) 3. A thin, lean animal; also used *fig.* as a contemptuous epithet.

**S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Lth.** Gae wa, ye raggit rook, McNeill *Preston* (c. 1895) 75. **Nhb.** We killed a ewe; . . she was a rook, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 107.

**ROOK,** *v.*$^6$ *Obs.* Sc. Lin. 1. With *out*: to clear out, make bare.

**Fif.** Ere we sleep we shall ride by Grange, and rook out Calderwood Glen wi' a flaming lunt, Grant *Six Hundred*, ix.

2. *Obs.* To clear out a drain. Cf. **road,** 7.

**Lin.** The Welland to be roaded, rooked, hooked, haffed, scowered and cleansed, *Order of Sewers* (1616) in Wheeler *Hist. Fens Append.* IV. 11.

3. Phr. *to rook and herrie*, to plunder and despoil.

**Ayr.** She found the Manse rookit and herrit, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) vi.

4. To devour. **Per.** That rabbit has rookit a' my kail (G.W.).

5. To cut close. *ib.*

**ROOK,** see **Rauk, Roak(e.**

**ROOKEEN,** *sb.* *Obs.* Wxf.$^1$ A small handstack. See Rook, *sb.*$^2$

**ROOKERY,** *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Ken. Sus. Som. [rū·kəri.] A noisy dispute; a disturbance. See **Rook,** *sb.*$^1$ 2.

**Lth.** He'll gang and kick up a rookery (Jam.). **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 96, ed. 1876. **Ken.**$^1$ He knocked up a hem of a rookery. **Sus.** A peter-grievous wot shrapes an makes a rookery, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 338; **Sus.**$^1$ I never knew of a wedding but what the women-folks made a middlin' rookery over it. **w.Som.**$^1$ I yeard em zay, how there was a middlin' rookery [rèok·uree] in to the board 'bout stoppin' o' pay 'cause the chillern 'adn a-bin to school.

**ROOKERY,** *sb.*$^2$ Glo. Nfld. [rū·kəri.] A heap of disorder. See **Rook,** *sb.*$^2$

**Glo.**$^1$ 'Twas all of a ruck; a reg'lar rookery on't. [**Nfld.** 'In a rookery,' in a state of confusion or disturbance (G.P.).]

**ROOKERY,** *sb.*$^3$ *Obs.* Sc. Pillage, robbery. See Rook, *v.*$^6$

**Edb.** The disaster of the rookery of our hen house, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xx.

**ROOKETTY,** *adj.* Sc. Also written **rookety.** [rū·kiti.] In *comb.* (1) **Rooketty-coo,** to bill and coo; (2) **-doo,** a tame pigeon.

(1) **e.Fif.** They wad fling themsels doon beside us on the settle . . . and then wad ensue anither roon' o' rooketty-cooin', Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xi. **Ayr.** The rookety-cooin' in the stack-yaird sune cam to a heid, and ane o' the swankies bure Mally awa, my second luve, from my grup, Service *Notandums* (1890) 111; We'll . . . rooketty-coo wi' ane another like doos in a doocot, Galt *Entail* (1822) II. 129 (Jam.). (2) **s.Sc.** Ye never built a rabbit-hoose, Or fed a rookety-doo, Watson *Bards* (1859) 197.

**ROOKIT,** *sb.* Sc. A rissole. Dmf. Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 352.

**ROOKLE,** *v.* Dev. [rū·kl.] To poke about with the nose, like a pig. Also used *fig.*

**n.Dev.** What'll they say to me if I go a routing and rookling in their drains, like an old sow by the wayside? Kingsley *Two Years Ago* (1857) xiv.

**ROOKLER,** *sb.* Dev. A young pig. See **Rookle.**

**n.Dev.** Game-flavoured little rooklers, whereof many a sownder still grunted about Swinley down, Kingsley *West. Ho* (1855) 71, ed. 1889.

**ROOKLING,** *adj.* Sh.I. [Not known to our correspondents.] Wobbling, unsteady. Cf. **ruckly.**

Ta shoard aald rooklin govirmints, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 102.

**ROOKLY,** see **Rokelay.**

**ROOKY,** *adj.*$^1$ Cld. (Jam.) Hoarse.

**ROOKY,** *adj.*$^2$ Lan. [rū·ki.] Untidy, disorderly. Cf. **rook,** *sb.*$^2$ **2.**

I'm no gooin t'get it for thee an' th' house so rooky, Brierley *Fratchingtons* (1868) ii.

**ROOL,** *v.* w.Yks.$^1$ [rūl.] To ruffle; to rumple clothes by throwing them negligently about. Cf. **roolye.**

**ROOL,** see **Reul(1, Rol.**

**ROOLIE,** *adj.* Sh.I. Peaceful, still. S. & Ork.$^1$ See **Roo,** *sb.*$^3$

**ROOLYE,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written **roolie** Don.; **roolyie** Cai.$^1$ [rū·li.] **1.** *v.* To rumble; to stir things about noisily. Cai.$^1$ Cf. **rool.** Hence **Roolyin-tree,** *sb.* a stick for stirring potatoes in washing them.

**2.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Roolye-boolye,** a hurly-burly, hubbub, disturbance.

**Don.** Murroghoo-beg hears the roolie-boolie and helter-skelter, and in comes a whole rajimint of cats, Macmanus *Chim. Corners* (1899) 26; During all the time Irelan' was in a roolye-boolye over this great case, *Cent. Mag.* (Nov. 1899) 43.

**ROOM,** *sb.*$^1$, *v.* and *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Nfld. Also in forms **rahm** w.Yks.; **ram** Der.; **roum** w.Yks.$^1$; **rum** e.Yks.$^1$ [rūm, rum, w.Yks. rām, Lan. rēm.]

**1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Room-and-kitchen,** two-roomed; (2) **-end,** the end of the house in which the best room is situated; (3) **-of-water,** a flood; (4) **-stead,** *obs.*, a short length of fencing.

(1) **e.Sc.** This room-and-kitchen abode, Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 205. (2) **Sc.** Taking the lamp in her hand she went away to the room end; she shivered as she entered the close, damp-smelling place, Swan *Gates of Eden* (ed. 1895) xiv. **Bnff.** 'Watchy' travelled on foot from farm to farm, . . having the Room-end all to himself, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 112. (3) **Chs.**$^{18}$ (4) **n.Yks.** A roomstead (i.e. one post and two rails), being 1*s.* 7*d.* including carriage, Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 93.

**2.** Phr. (1) *in* (*the*) *room of,* in place of; instead of; (2) *to have room to talk,* to have a right to speak; used ironically.

(1) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Cum.**$^1$ He com in t'room of his fadder; **Cum.**$^4$ **w.Yks.** (J.W.); **w.Yks.**$^1$ I'th roum o' gangin down t'first gait, he oppen'd first yait he com at, ii. 295; **w.Yks.**$^4$ **Der.** Addy *Gl.* (1891). **Nhp.**$^1$ He went in the room of another. **Brks.**$^1$ I hawpes as e'll gie I time to myself to-morrer in room o' the awver-time as I done to-daay. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **I.W.** It's worse in the room of better (J.D.R.); **I.W.**$^1$ (2) **w.Yks.** Aye, nah, tha's some rahm to talk, hesn't ta, when tha nobbut did t'same thing thisen t'other day! *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 4, 1896).

**3.** The best sitting-room; *gen.* used with the def. art.

**ne.Sc.** At the other end is 'the room,' which in many cases is also elegantly painted or papered, and crowded with mahogany furniture, Green *Gordonhaven* (1887) 13. **Cai.** Horne *Countryside* (1896) 18. **e.Sc.** Let us begin with the 'room,' in its degree a veritable chamber of dais, Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 205. **Slk.** The Room, which then meant the only sitting apartment of the house, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 319, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 59. **e.Yks.**$^1$ Maisther gets his dinner i room. **w.Yks.** Crunch can rooam abaat booath i' th' room an th' haase place, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1887) 30. **s.Not.** She's not in the kitchen and she's not in the room; she must be upstairs (J.P.K.).

**4.** A compartment for smoking fish, in a fish-house.

**Nrf.** A room is about 4 feet wide, 16 to 20 feet long (A.P.).

**5.** A compartment of a boat; the space between the thwarts.

**Sh.I.** The boat was divided into six compartments, viz., fore-head, fore-room, mid-room, oost-room, shott, hurrik or kannie. . . The shott was double the size of a room. . . The various rooms were separated from each other by fiska brods [fish boards], Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 127. **Nrf.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 35. **Cor.** The sean is shot. It had lain a huge brown heap in its proper 'room,' or compartment of the boat, *Good Wds.* (1896) 17.

**6.** A farm; a portion of land; a possession.

**Sc.** Ev'ry pensioner a room did gain, For service done and to be done, Scott *Hist. Name Scot.* (1776) 45 (Jam.). **Sh.I.** When settlers from this country [Scotland] came into Shetland, a town was also named by them, according to their own phraseology, a room; the expression signifying a limited space inclosed from the commons for a place of abode and for culture, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 168, ed. 1891. **Per.** To reckon-up my rents an' roums I dinna need to tire my thoums, Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 59. **Lnk.** Tint all and sundry his . . . tacks, steddings, rooms, possessions, goods and gear, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 341, ed. 1828. **Edb.** They tell as how the rent O' sic a room was over-stent, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 18, ed. 1801. [**Nfld.** This word denotes the whole premises of a merchant, planter, or fisherman, Patterson *Trans. Amer. Flk-Lore Soc.* (1894).]

**7.** A quantity. Chs.$^{18}$ **8.** *Obs.* An official situation.

**Sc.** It was not their pleasure he or his colleague Mr. Rankin should bruik their rooms any longer. So programs were affixed for the provision of two vacant places in their College, Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. 85 (Jam.). **Abd.** Mr. John Spotswood, archbishop of St. Andrews, and high chancellor of Scotland, . . being chased out of his own room, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 200.

**9.** *Obs.* Place in logical sequence; place in a literary work.

**Rnf.** In the last room, That at present is the season of such a representation, Wodrow *Corres.* (1709–31) I. 581, ed. 1843. **Lnk.** Thus in the first room, our religious . . . rights . . . are laid at the king's feet, *ib. Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 311 (Jam.); The 11th Act . . . deserves a room in this collection, *ib.* I. 313.

**10.** *v.* With *down*: to extend the bottom of a bore-hole. Nhb.$^1$ **11.** *adj.* Roomy, ample; unoccupied, empty.

**Sc.** A fair fire makes a room flet, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 50. **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Abd.** When in their beds and snugly laid There's silence and a room fireside, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 142.

**ROOM,** *sb.*$^2$ Som. [rœ̄m.] Dandriff; scurf in the head.

(Hall.) **w.Som.**$^1$ I can't keep 'm clain nohow; I do warsh 'n 'most every Zadurday night, but the room [rèo·m] comth again torackly.

Hence **Roomy,** *adj.* of the head: scurfy, having dandriff.

**w.Som.**$^1$ Our Tommy 've a-got a ter'ble roomy head.

**ROOM,** *sb.*$^3$ Ken.$^1$ [rūm.] A shortened form of 'mushroom.'

**ROOM, ROOMATICS,** see **Rhume, Rheumatics.**

**ROOMLY,** *adj.* Pem. [rū·mli.] Roomy.

He've a got a noble, roomly house (E.D.).

**ROOMTH,** *sb.* Yks. Lei. Nhp. War. Oxf. Brks. [rūmþ.] A room. w.Yks.$^2$, Lei.$^1$, War.$^2$ Hence **Roomthy,** *adj.* roomy.

**Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ It's a nice roomthy house. **War.** These housen is very roomthy, *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xi. 46; **War.**$^{24}$, **s.War.**$^1$, **Oxf.**$^1$, **Brks.** (W.H.Y.)

[Whose roomth but hinders others that would grow, Drayton *Barons' Wars*, VI. 26.]

**ROON,** see **Raun,** *sb.*$^1$, **Roan, Roun, Round,** *adj.*, **Run, Rund,** *sb.*

**ROOND,** *v.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **reunde**; and in form **rund.** **1.** To make a loud, hoarse noise in coughing, as when one has a severe cold. Rxb. (Jam.) **2.** To grind, to produce a disagreeable noise as by grinding. Rxb. Sibbald *Gl.* (1802) (Jam.).

**ROOND, ROONG,** see **Rund,** *sb.*, **Rung,** *sb.*$^1$

**ROONSES**, *int.* Sc. Amer. Also in form **rowance** Amer. [rū·nziz.] A marble-playing term: the exclamation made by a player when he wishes to claim his right to shift to a better position at an equal distance from the ring.

**Abd.** (W.M.) [**Amer.** In playing marbles—seizing the moment of making a shot, to regulate the next shot by claiming or forbidding a certain indulgence if needed—the formula was 'rowance,' evidently 'allowance' for claiming, *N. & Q.* (1855) 1st S. xi. 352.]

**ROOP**, *sb.* Sc. [rūp.] In phr. *roop and stoup*, completely, entirely; cf. *stoup and roop*.

**Edb.** They were on the point of being beaten roop and stoup, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxv.

**ROOP**, see **Roup**, *v.*$^{13}$

**ROOS**, *sb.* Cai.$^{1}$ [rūs.] Fine rain usually accompanied by a high wind.

**ROOS**, see **Roose**, **Rouse**, *v.*$^{1}$

**ROOSE**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **rooze** Sc. Lan.; and in forms **reese** Sc. Bnff.$^{1}$; **reouse** N.Cy.$^{2}$; **reus** Cum.$^{1}$; **reuze** N.Cy.$^{2}$; **roois** w.Yks.$^{3}$; **rooize** w.Yks.; **roos** Ayr.; **rooyse** w.Yks.; **rose** Sh.I. n.Lin.$^{1}$; **rous** n.Cy.; **rouse** Sc. (Jam.); **ruise**, **ruiss** Edb.; **ruse** Sc. (Jam.); **rusie** Sc.; **ruz** S. & Ork.$^{1}$; **ruze** N.Cy.$^{12}$; **ruzie** Sc. [rūz, Sc. also rœ̄z, rǖz, rīz.]

**1.** *v.* To praise, extol; esp. used of exaggerated praise in which there is a suspicion of flattery.

**Sc.** Roose the fair day at e'en, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 721. **Sh.I.** Everyene roses the gyurd as he gets it, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 219; **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$, **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Bnff.**$^{1}$ That's nae worth the reesan. **Abd.** I'm taul' the prospect's sweet, And meikle rees't, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 259. **Kcd.** Whilk he'd roose for warmness, Burness *Thrummy Cap* (c. 1796) l. 20. **Frf.** Roose up auld Scotland's early days, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 162. **Per.** I right fickle was and fain, To be sae rous'd, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 104. **Fif.** Douglas *Poems* (1806) 38. **Slg.** Galloway *Poems* (1804) 54. **Cld.** Johnny to roose her an' a', Nimmo *Sngs.* (1882) 186. **Dmb.** I canna, mauna, sha'na Roose her mair, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxix. **Rnf.** Wi' flattery I'll no rouse thee, Clark *Rhymes* (1842) 23. **Ayr.** I've rus'd ye for yer head and heart, White *Jottings* (1879) 225. **Lnk.** They rees'd him that had skill, Ramsay *Poems* (1800) I. 262 (Jam.). **Lth.** Fleeched and flattered, roosed and buskit, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 152, ed. 1856. **Slk.** Whenever I roosed her, she was happy, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 187, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** I wat ye needna rooze me sae, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 72. **Dmf.** Roosin' ye in hiccuped squeels, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 83. **Gall.** Roosed the gypsie laddie, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 286, ed. 1876. **N.Cy.**$^{12}$, **Cum.**$^{34}$ **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 79. **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); (G.H.); **w.Yks.**$^{3}$ **Lan.** It 'ul do noane fur me to rooze me oan buke, Ormerod *Felley fro' Rachde* (1851) Pref. viii, ed. 1864. **e.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 354. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$

Hence (1) **Rooser**, *sb.* a boaster; one who commends himself; esp. in phr. *a great rooser was ne'er a good rider*; (2) **Roozing**, *ppl. adj.* praising, flattering.

(1) **Sc.** Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 94. **Cld.** (Jam.), **Gall.** (A.W.) (2) **Abd.** Mony a roozin' dedication, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 606.

**2.** Phr. *to roose the ford as one finds it*, to judge anything on its own merits and not from hearsay.

**Sc.** Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 720. **Sh.I.** *Sh. News* (Aug. 7, 1897). **Edb.** Ballantine *Deanhaugh* (1869) 202. **Gall.** Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 61, ed. 1897. **Cum.**$^{3}$

**3.** *sb.* Praise, commendation; a boast.

**Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Bnff.**$^{1}$ **Rnf.** 'Bout leaving the Kirk though they made a great ruse, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 162. **Gall.** There's nane . . . Wha I can every inch gae roose, But jolly Wully Gurlie, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 337, ed. 1876. **n.Cy.** (Hall.)

**4.** Phr. (1) *to drink a roose*, to drink a laudatory toast; (2) *to have a roose of*, to have a good opinion of; (3) *to make a roose of*, or — *about*, to praise; to boast of; (4) *to make a toom roose*, to make an empty boast.

(1) **Per.** King Jamie . . . drank a rouse to single jigs, Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 22. (2) **Sc.** Content! I thought ye had a better roose of yourself, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 32. **Ayr.** Rachel had aye a gude roose of hersel', Galt *Legatees* (1820) viii; The laird, poor silly carle, has an unco rouse o' his family, *ib. Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxxxix. (3) **w.Sc.** Making mair rouse about themselves than there is ony needcessity for, *Steam-boat* (1822) 337 (Jam.). **Fif.** Some made rouse o' Charlie, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 127. **Ayr.** I dinna like to make a roos o' myself, Galt *Entail* (1823) lvii. (4) **Sc.** Come fill us a cogue of swats, We'll mak na mair toom ruse, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 28, ed. 1871. **Ags.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** Ye hae made but toom roose In hunting the wicked Lieutenant, Burns *Kirk's Alarm*, st. 10.

[1. To rose hym in his rialty rych men soȝtten, *Cleanness* (c. 1360) 1371. ON. *hrōsa*, to praise; to vaunt, boast.]

**ROOSE**, see **Roost**, **Rose**, *v.*, **Rouse**, *v.*$^{123}$

**ROOSER**, *v.* Bnff.$^{1}$ [rū·zər.] To water with a watering-pot. See **Rouse**, *v.*$^{2}$

Gang an' rooser the claes o' the green.

**ROOSER**, **ROOSH**, see **Rouser**, **Rush**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**ROOSHOCH**, *adj.* Sc. [rū·ʃəχ.] Coarse; robust; *fig.* half mad.

**Ayr.** (Jam.) **Lnk.** Ilk rooshoch young birkie wad strike for the 'hail' An' gar his auld cudgel flee roun' like a flail, Edwards *Mod. Poets*, 13th S. 99.

**ROOSHTER**, *sb.* Bnff.$^{1}$ [rū·ʃtər.] A severe blow.

**ROOSIL**, *v.* Dmf. (Jam.) To beat, cudgel. Cf. **reeshle**, **2.**

**ROOSK**, *sb.* Sh.I. A luxuriant growth of hair. (J.S.) Hence **Rooskie**, *adj.* unkempt, towsy. *ib.*

**ROOSK**, *v.* S. & Ork.$^{1}$ [rūsk.] To frizzle up. Hence **Rooskit**, *ppl. adj.* of the hair: frizzled.

**ROOSKJULDID**, *ppl. adj.* Sh.I. Of corn: burned by the fire in drying.

Applied particularly to 'Burstin.' Any neglect to keep turning would tend to burn the corn, when it would be said to be 'rooskjuldid,' i.e. burned brown (J.S.).

**ROOSLE**, *v.* Chs. Wor. Hrf. Also written **roosel** Chs.$^{3}$; **roostle** Wor.; and in form **rowstle** Hrf.$^{1}$ [rū·sl.]

**1.** Of birds: to dust their feathers in dust, sand, &c., lit. to rustle. Chs.$^{13}$, Hrf.$^{12}$ **2.** To nestle, brood; to cover, as a hen over her chickens.

**s.Wor.** That hen doesn't roostle those young ducks, she only scambles [sprawls] upon them (H.K.). **Hrf.**$^{2}$

**ROOST**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Lan. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **reest** S. & Ork.$^{1}$; **roose** Som. [rūst, rœ̄st, rīst.]

**1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Roost-cock**, a cock.

**Som.** You do luke so urd as a roosecock (F.T.E.). **Dev.**$^{1}$ Their blowzy faces as rid as roost-cocks, 8; **Dev.**$^{3}$, **Cor.**$^{1}$

**2.** The inner roof of a cottage, composed of spars of wood reaching from one wall to the other; the upper part of a cow-house; a loft over a stable; a garret.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$, **n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Frf.** Frae the roost a rung she drew, Morison *Poems* (1790) 105. **Lan.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

**3.** *v.* To rest, sleep.

**Ayr.** He advised him to go to the house of a certain Widow Rippet, that let dry lodgings in the Grass-market, and roost there for that night, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) iii. **Dev.** 'Tis time to roost, I reckon, else you'll be sleepy in Church to-day, Mortimer *Tales Moors* (1895) 209.

**4.** With *in*: to mark the roosting-place of game-birds.

**w.Som.**$^{1}$ At Culmstock, a farmer said of poachers, 'Nif they can't come vor to roost [rèo·st] em in, they can't make no hand wi' the pa'tridges.'

**ROOST**, see **Roust**, *sb.*$^{1}$, *v.*$^{1}$, **Rust**, *v.*$^{2}$

**ROOSTER**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. Yks. Sur. Sus. Som. and Amer. [rū·stə(r.] **1.** A cock.

**Rxb.** Our old red rooster sprang on to the wall . . . and crowed bravely, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 139. **w.Yks.** Ah cum daan just as ah wor, i' my stockin' feet, an' flang cloaze prop at Matilda Rooster (J.T.F.). **Sur.**$^{1}$ **Sus.** (S.P.H.); **Sus.**$^{1}$ He'll be middlin' rough if he sees you a throwing at he's rooster (s.v. Rough). **Som.** (J.S.F.S.) [**Amer.** Did you ever see a rooster hatch a brood of chickens? Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xxv.]

**2.** *Comp.* **Rooster-house**, a hen-house.

**Sus.** Since ya did rob ma rooster house, Lower *Tom Cladpole* (1831) st. 133.

**ROOSTER**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Nhb.$^{1}$ [rū·stər.] A low-lying, boggy piece of land. 'Thor's a nest o' greys doon i' the rooster there.'

**ROOSTER**, *v.* s.Chs.$^{1}$ [rū·stə(r).] To stay idling indoors.

Always used with some qualifying word or phrase, like 'i' th' haïse' = in the house. 'What a red face yo'n gotten! yo'n bin roosterin' o'er th' fire.'

**ROOSTHER**, *v.* e.Yks.$^1$ [rū·sþə(r).] **1.** With *up*: to rouse up; to wake up; to incite to greater activity. *MS. add.* (T.H.) **2.** With *out*: to drive out unceremoniously; to rout. *ib.*

**ROOSTIT, ROOSTLE**, see **Rusted, Roosle.**

**ROOT**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **rute** Cum.; and in forms **reat** ne.Lan.$^1$; **reeat** n.Yks.$^2$; **reet** Abd.; **reut** Cum.$^4$; **rit** Ayr. (Jam.); **rut** Nhb.$^1$ [**rūt, ruit**, Sc. also **rīt**.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Root-bun**, firmly planted; (2) **-chains**, the main chains of a plough; (3) **-fall**, of wheat: to become loose at the root; (4) **-grown**, grown on its own root; see below; (5) **-hewn**, perverse, froward; (6) **-hod**, a hold by the roots; (7) **-hodden**, firmly fixed or planted; (8) **-of-scarcity**, the mangel-wurzel, *Beta vulgaris macrorrhiza*; (9) **-rovven**, torn up by the roots; (10) **-warted** or **-wauted**, of a tree: pulled up by the roots; (11) **-waut** or **-wout**, to pull up by the roots; (12) **-welt**, (*a*) to open the ends of sheaves of corn, and expose them to the wind; (*b*) to beat with a stick; (13) **-welted**, see (10).

(1) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (2) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (3) **Hrt.** In loose land subject in any degree to cause wheat to root-fall, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 34. (4) **Nhb.**$^1$ Applied to sticks so grown as distinguished from 'sookers.' (5) **Abd.** They're a thrawn and root-hewn cabbrach pack, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 99, ed. 1812. (6, 7) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (8) **Bdf.** Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 421. (9) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (10) **Chs.**$^{13}$, **s.Chs.**$^1$ (11) **s.Chs.**$^1$ Róot-wau·tid. **Shr.**$^1$ The wīnde's broke a lot o' trees i' the park, an' root-wouted some o' them big elms. (12, *a*) **ne.Lan.**$^1$ (*b*) **Cum.** Thou may rutewhelt them aw, Silpheo *Billy Brannan* (1885) 6; **Cum.**$^4$ More particularly with an 'ash-plant.' (13) **w.Yks.**$^1$

**2.** Phr. (1) *root and crap*, wholly, entirely, 'root and branch'; see *crap and root*, s.v. **Crap**, *sb.*$^1$ **4**; (2) — *and stump*, see (1); (3) *root nor crap*, a mystery; (4) *to have a thing at the root of one's tongue*, to have it on the tip of one's tongue.

(1) **Abd.** The thing's rotten reet an' crap, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxii. (2) **Lin.**$^1$ The poor fellow died, and they were ruined root and stump. (3) **Ayr.** (Jam.) (4) **Ayr.** I've had the thing often at the root o' my tongue afore, but I aye daunert aff or it cam' to the bit, Johnston *Congalton* (1896) 248.

**3.** Of a hedge or wall: the base.

**Lnk.** Root of a hedge by the road leading from the Farm house of Ross to the Clyde; root of a hedge at Avon Mill, Patrick *Plants* (1831) 228. **n.Yks.** T'wall reeat. T'hedge reeat (I.W.).

**4.** *pl.* Turnips, carrots, and other plants whose roots are eaten. Ken.$^2$, Dev.$^4$ **5.** *Fig.* The counterfoil of a bank or other cheque.

**Chs.**$^1$; **Chs.**$^3$ A Chester Alderman, at an audit, refused to pass some check-receipts, unless, as he said, the officers produced the 'roots.'

**6.** *v.* To uproot; *fig.* to undermine, supplant.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Nhb.**$^1$ They're on ruttin an' shawin tormits. **n.Yks.** Reeatin up all t'things, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 60. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Nhp.**$^1$ He's in high favour, but I'll root him out, if I can. **War.**$^3$ We must root out these nettles somehow.

**ROOT**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **rute** Cum.$^4$ e.Ken.; and in forms **reat** Cum.$^4$; **reeat** w.Dur.$^1$ Cum.$^1$; **reet** Cai.$^1$; **reut** Cum.$^3$; **reutt** Cum.$^1$; **roit** w.Yks.$^5$; **rooit** w.Yks.; **röt, ruit** Sh.I.; **rut** Sh.I. Nhb.$^1$ Nrf.; **rutt** S. & Ork.$^1$; **ruyt** Shr.$^2$ [**rūt, ruit, rīt, riət, rut.**] **1.** *v.* To turn up the ground with the snout, as a pig; to burrow. Cf. **rout**, *v.*$^4$

**Sh.I.** Whaar i' da name o' Guid is doo been rüittin? Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 27; I gae da gaut [hog] a clout ower da lug—he wis begun ta röt agen, *Sh. News* (Aug. 20, 1898); **S. & Ork.**$^1$, **Cai.**$^1$, **w.Dur.**$^1$ **Cum.**$^1$ Reùttan like an unrung swine; **Cum.**$^4$, **w.Yks.**$^2$ **Chs.** An easy method of preventing pigs from rooting, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 64. **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ Ring the pig, or he'll root up all the pebbles. **War.**$^3$ **s.Wor.** Niver see no pigs do no better. A's a mischieful rascal, never kips rooting about so, turning the muck all over (H.K.). **Shr.**$^2$ The pigs han ruyted up the taturs down i' the lezzer. **Nrf.** 'Rutting' like a pig in the grass, occasionally skimming a few inches of turf, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 336. **Ken.** (G.B.) **Sur.** Roll, nozzle, and root there, as in times long past, Son of Marshes *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 211. [**Amer.** Pigs a-rootin in the potatoe patches, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xxviii.]

**2.** To turn things over in search of anything; to rummage, poke about; to make litter and confusion; also used *fig.*

**Cai.**$^1$ One said of the Gas Company, ''Ey're noor bit reetan in 'e streets here an 'ere.' **Gall.** There I was rooting and exploring, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 241. **w.Ir.** She run rootin' into every corner o' the room, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 220. **Nhb.**$^1$ What are ye ruttin on amang the cinders for? **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.** Howkin an reuttin eh t'grate wid his stick, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 7; **Cum.**$^3$ You reùt t'Scriptur' through, 154. **n.Yks.** Root them stockings out of t'drawer (I.W.). **w.Yks.** If yo rooit daan a bit into yor memory yo'll remember cases similar, Hartley *Tales*, 2nd S. 99; **w.Yks.**$^{25}$ **Lan.** They'n bin a long time rootin' upstairs, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 129; **Lan.**$^1$, **m.Lan.**$^1$ **Der.** Rootin' . . . after the hens and pigs, Ward *David Grieve* (1892) bk. IV. x. **e.Ken.** They like to rute about the house (G.G.). [**Amer.** After rooting through a heap of this rubbish Joe found Brainard's letter, *Cent. Mag.* (Dec. 1900) 298.]

**3.** To meddle with; to inquire into; to pry about; *gen.* with *about* or *into*.

**w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 10, 1896). **Lan.** I've a two-thre books o' mi own—an' I root into 'em now an' then, for a bit of a leetenin', Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 211, ed. 1879. **Chs.**$^1$; **Chs.**$^3$ 'I'm not satisfied, I tell you; I mun root into it a bit more.' 'Moind thy own bizzence, moi lad, and dunna root into moine.' **s.Chs.**$^1$ Wot)s ée waan·t, róot·in in·tü ùdh·ür foa·ksiz biz·ns?

Hence **Rooting**, *ppl. adj.* meddlesome, inquisitive.

**Lan.**$^1$ He's a rootin' tootin' sort of a chap. **s.Lan.**$^1$

**4.** To 'rub along'; to struggle for a living.

**Sh.I.** Meggy promised ta come again da moarn, an' we'll juist hae ta röt awa da best wye at we can wirsels twa, *Sh. News* (Apr. 22, 1899). **w.Yks.** They managed to rooit on someway or other for a wick or two longer, an then Rufus saw at they wor fast driftin into debt, Hartley *Tales*, 2nd S. 122. **s.Lan.**$^1$ He roots hard for his bit o' scran.

**5.** To idle or lounge about.

**Lan.** What dost' keep mokin an' rootin about th' Well Lone Bridge so mich for o' neets? Brierley *Waverlow* (1863) 112, ed. 1884. **s.Chs.**$^1$ 'Yoa· bin au·viz róo·tin ŭbuw·t, bŭr ahy nev·ŭr sey yŭ raam·in in·tŭ)th wuurk.' A mother will tell her children not to 'get rootin' in her road'; and an idle person is often reproached with 'rootin' i' the haïse' or 'the ess-hole' all day long.

**6.** *sb.* In phr. *on the root*, on a foraging expedition.

**Sur.** He couldn't live nohow if he didn't go on the root now and again. Fur, fish, and feather need all look alive when Toby was on the root, Son of Marshes *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 55; When Mr. and Mrs. Otter are 'on the root' and 'sharp-set' . . . live things can look out, *ib.* 239.

[**1.** OE. *wrōtan*, to grub up; ODu. *wroeten*, to grub or root in the earth as hogs doe (Hexham).]

**ROOT**, *v.*$^3$ Som. To rot. (Hall.)

**ROOT, ROOTER, ROOTH**, see **Rout**, *v.*$^3$, **Router**, *v.*$^1$, **Rowth**, *sb.*$^1$

**ROOTHER**, *v.* e.Yks.$^1$ [**rū·þə(r).**] With *out*: to turn out; to disarrange articles during a search.

**ROOTHER**, see **Rooder.**

**ROOTLE**, *v.* Cum. Wm. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Bdf. Nrf. Ken. Also in form **reutle** Cum.$^1$ [**rū·tl.**] To turn up the ground with the snout as a pig or mole; to burrow; to make holes in the ground; *fig.* to turn things over in confusion. Cf. **root**, *v.*$^2$

**Cum.**$^1$, **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.), **Rut.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ How them children are rootling about! **War.**$^3$ **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 141. **Nrf.** A rat has been rootling in the garden, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 100. **Ken.**$^1$ The pig must be ringled, or else he'll rootle up all the bricks in the stye.

**ROOTSY**, *sb.* S. & Ork.$^1$ A red horse. See **Russie.**

**ROOTY**, *adj.* Yks. [**rui·ti.**] Having the taste of, or eating like, a root.

**w.Yks.** This salery does taste rooity, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 10, 1896).

**ROOTY**, see **Rowty.**

**ROOTY-BAKER**, *sb.* Cor.$^3$ [**rū·ti-bēkə(r).**] The swede turnip, *Brassica campestris*, var. *Rutabaga.*

**ROOTY-TOOTY**, *sb.* s.Chs.$^1$ [**rū·ti-tūti.**] A fête, festivity.

There was a rooty-tooty at Cholmondeley last Setterday, an' everybody from raïnd abowt went bu' mey.

**ROOUPY**, see **Ropy.**

**ROOVE**, *v.*$^1$ Glo. Dev. Also in form **rove** Glo.$^1$ [rūv, rōv.] To dry meat in a chimney or over a kiln. Glo.$^1$ Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 365.

**ROOVE**, *sb.* and *v.*$^2$ Sc. Nhb. Also written **ruve** (Jam.); and in forms **röv** Sh.I.; **rove** Nhb.$^1$; **rüove** Sh.I. [rūv, rōv.] **1.** *sb.* An iron rivet or washer used for riveting on to the end of a seam-nail or bolt.

**Sh.I.** Dey [boats] wir biggit wi' timmer pins, but efter dey cam hame dey were clinkit wi' seam an' rüove, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 70; Local carpenters were employed to set them [sixerns] up, or put the parts together with seam and röv, and make them ready for sea, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 125; A round bit of perforated iron is driven over the point of the nail; on this washer, called a röv, the nail is clinched (J.S.). **Nhb.**$^1$

**2.** *v.* To rivet; also used *fig.* Cf. **reeve**, *v.*$^7$

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Per.** It was ma man that stood at the back o' the auld shaird and rooved yer nail, Monteath *Dunblane* (1835) 104, ed. 1887. **Sig.** Wae worth the carpenter wha drove it An' didna wi' his hammer roove it, Muir *Poems* (1818) 25. **Ayr.** It was an airn ring rooved in a muckle stane, Service *Notandums* (1890) 64. **Lnk.** The Lord o' Heaven . . . a' your blessings roove, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) V. iii. **Edb.** Guid is roovit to nae state: It comes to us an' lea'es the great, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 58. **Gall.** My fellow went up and roov'd that nail in the other side, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**ROOYSE, ROOZE**, see **Roose**.

**ROOZE, ROOZLE**, see **Rose**, *v.*, **Rouse**, *v.*$^8$, **Rousle**.

**ROOZLES**, *sb. pl.* Stf. War. Wor. Glo. [rū·zlz.] Wretchedness of mind and body.

**Stf., War., Wor., Glo.** Northall *Flk. Phr.* (1894). **War.**$^2$ A person in this state is said to be troubled with 'the billery-ducks [? from biliary ducts] and roozles.'

**ROPE**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **raap** w.Yks.$^1$; **raep** Sh.I.; **raip** Sc. Bnff.$^1$; **rape** Sc. w.Yks.$^1$ Dev.$^1$; **reap** Cum.$^3$ n.Yks.$^2$; **reeap** n.Yks.$^2$; **rep** Ken.; **rheap** n.Yks.; **riap** Lakel.$^2$ Wm.; **ropp** Cor. [rōp, roəp, rēp, riəp.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Rope·barrel**, a mining term: a turntree for winding the ore up in small tubs; (2) **·ravel**, a handrail made of rope; (3) **·roll**, a coal-mining term: see below; (4) **·spinning**, making straw ropes by means of an apparatus called a 'wink'; (5) **·thatched**, having a thatch secured by ropes; (6) **Ropes·and·pulley·beawls**, machinery generally.

(1) **Der.** Marshall *Review* (1817) IV. 110. (2) **Ayr.** Up an old timber stair with a rope ravel, Galt *Legatees* (1820) v. (3) **Nhb.**$^1$ A drum or cylinder on which a rope is wound by a winding engine. **Nhb., Dur.** A cylinder which is fixed to the main shaft of the winding machine, upon which the ropes used in drawing coals are wound: with flat ropes, it is divided into two compartments, each a little wider than the breadth of the rope, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). (4) **nw.Dev.**$^1$ (5) **Abd.** It was a little, clay-built, 'rape-thackit' cot, in which Jock, with Eppie, his wife, and their family dwelt, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 204. (6) **s.Lan.**$^1$

**2.** Phr. (1) *by the rope*, an asseveration; (2) *he will never be quiet till he gets the rope round his neck*, of a reckless person: he will never cease to be reckless; (3) *(the) rope take you*, an imprecation: I wish you hanged; (4) *they've got the rope in the oven*, of bread: to be stringy, 'ropy'; (5) *to be*, or *hang*, *in the bell-ropes*, used of a couple during the time elapsing between the first publication of banns and the marriage; see **Hang**, *v.* **2** (8); (6) *to play the rope*, to be very angry.

(1) **w.Yks.**$^1$ (2) **Yks.** (W.H.) (3) **w.Yks.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Ken.** (K.) (4) **Oxf.**$^1$ (5) **Cum.** She's in t'bell-reàp wi' Lanty, Dickinson *Lit. Rem.* (1888) 215; *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xii. 139; **Cum.**$^3$ We're hingin' i' t'bell reàps, 39. (6) **w.Yks.**$^1$

**3.** A line of rope across a room or across the front of the fireplace.

**Sh.I.** A 'collie,' or old-fashioned Shetland oil-lamp, was swinging on the raep, Burgess *Lowra Biglan* (1896) 19; 'Here's dee a pair o' dry socks,' said Mary, pulling them down from the 'raep,' *ib. Tang* (1898) 43.

**4.** A 'fettle' (q.v.). Cai.$^1$ Hence **Roping-band**, *sb.* a rope band for carrying a basket on the shoulder, or for tying it so as to keep the contents in.

**Sh.I.** We'll need a bit o' some kind o' tow fir a raeppin' baand, *Sh. News* (June 30, 1900).

**5.** A band for a sheaf or stack of corn.

**Fif.** You maun gie me Sandy Bell To make my raip again, Sir, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 150. **Ayr.** Thack and rape secure the toil-won crap, Burns *Brigs of Ayr* (1787) l. 26. **Gall.** The crops of corn . . . should be in the stackyards under thack and rape by the second day of September, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) 11. **n.Yks.**$^2$

**6.** Any worthless piece of cloth or dress of considerable length. Bnff.$^1$ **7.** A measure; *gen.* a rood.

**Sc.** (Jam.); Ane rod, ane raip, and lineal fall of measure, are all ane, and signifies ane thing, for ilk one of them conteinis six elnes in length, Skene *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 92. **Dor.** In hedging, &c., 20 feet run of work (C.V.G.). **Som.** (W.F.R.) **w.Som.**$^1$ The common measure used in husbandry for draining or hedging; also in walling. In the former it represents 20 lineal feet, in the latter it is 20 feet by 1 foot high. 'To the Agricultural Labourer who shall best dig and lay a Rope and Half of Hedge and make up the Wood. First Prize, 10s.,' in *Particulars of Culmstock Ploughing Match* (Nov. 10, 1886). **Dev.** Of cob-work and masonry, 20 feet in length, 1 foot high, and 18 inches thick, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

**8.** A row of potatoes allowed by a farmer to be planted amongst his own, on consideration of the manure and cultivation it would have from a neighbour or a labourer.

**Yks.** A labouring man would arrange with a neighbouring farmer for a 'rope'—a single row, of his potatoe field, Kirby *Middlesbrough* (1900) 159.

**9.** A bundle of twigs laid over a watercourse, instead of a plank. Som. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 366. **10.** *v.* With *up*: to wind up into a ball; to coil.

**Sh.I.** I raepid up me line an' set her at da stoop o' da mill, *Sh. News* (June 2, 1900). **Bnff.**$^1$

**11.** To bend sheaves or stacks.

**Per.** Stacks were raipit ticht, Stewart *Character* (1857) 174. **Dmf.** Toshing up the last ricks, theekin' and raipin' them with both skill and speed, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 59.

Hence **Roping·pole**, *sb.* a long pole used in thatching stacks. nw.Dev.$^1$ **12.** To bind or lace tightly; *gen.* with *up*. **Dev.** (Hall.), **Dev.**$^1$ **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 360.

**13.** To tether a horse, &c.

**e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

**14.** To hang in threads; to be glutinous or stringy.

**N.I.**$^1$ The clay ropes off my spade like putty. **Yks.** So longe as the markinge stuffe . . . cleaveth and ropeth about the burne and botte, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 71. **n.Yks.**$^2$ To hang in strings as mucus from the noses of cattle. **s.Lan.**$^1$ Toasted cheese when pulled out is said to 'rope.'

Hence **Roped·een**, *sb. pl.* sore eyes, having rheumy matter hardened on the eyelashes. w.Sc. (Jam.) **15.** To unroll, wind out; to fray; with *off* and *out*.

**Bnff.**$^1$ Raip oot the leg o' that stockin. Hem yir nepkin or it 'ill raip oot.

**16.** To tie clumsily.

**Bnff.**$^1$ He raipit a bit thrum o' a nepkin roon's neck. **w.Sc.** (Jam.)

**17.** *Fig.* To tell a long, not over-true story; to talk for talking's sake.

**Lakel.**$^2$ Frah'den an' riapen on aboot auld times.

Hence **Ropement**, *sb.* the loose, rambling talk of a not very truthful person; foolish conversation.

**Lakel.**$^2$ **Wm.** Seck a lot o' riapment an' balderdash as yan nivver hard, did he talk (B.K.).

**ROPE**, *sb.*$^2$ Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] A dwarf. (Hall.)

**ROPE**, see **Reap**, **Rop(p**.

**ROPEARE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Wxf.$^1$ A vagrant; a brawler.

**ROPEFUL**, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) In form **raipful**. The full of a rope.

**ROPER**, *sb.* Sc. Lan. Lin. Cor. **1.** A maker of ropes, sheep-nets, &c. ne.Lan.$^1$, n.Lin.$^1$ **2.** *Comb.* (1) **Roper's news**, stale news; anything heard before; (2) **·'s ree**, a place where ropes are made, a rope-walk.

(1) **Cor.** *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) VII. 203; **Cor.**$^1$ That's Roper's news—hang the crier! **Cor.**$^2$ (2) **Rnf.** With him alone she lov'd to walk, Around the roper's-ree, M$^c$Gilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 135.

**ROPERIE**, *sb.* Sc. Also written **roperee** Cai.$^1$; and in forms **raperee**, **raperie** Rnf. (Jam.) A rope-walk, a place where ropes are made.

**Cai.**$^1$ Acc. on last syll. **Abd.** (G.W.), **Rnf.** (Jam.) **Lth.** The cooper's, the blacksmith's, the roperie, and the spinnin' mill, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 56.

Hence **Raperee-close**, *sb.* the close or entry to a rope-walk. Rnf. (Jam.)

**ROPLAW**, *sb.* *Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) A young fox.

**ROPLE, ROPLOCH**, see **Ropple, Raploch.**

**ROP(P**, *sb.* n.Cy. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lei. War. Shr. e.Cy. Hmp. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **rap** Not.; **rapp** n.Cy. Not.$^{1}$ Lei.$^{1}$; **rope** n.Cy. s.Chs.$^{1}$ War.$^{2}$ Shr.$^{12}$ e.Cy. Hmp. Dev. Cor. [rop, rōp, rap.] **1.** *pl.* Bowels, intestines; *gen.* of animals and birds.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790); (K.); **N.Cy.**$^{2}$, **Lakel.**$^{2}$ **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**$^{124}$ **Lan.** Meh bally . . . mede sich o' feerfo noise like us if they'dn bin tunnink drink int' me rops, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 17; **Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{1}$, **s.Chs.**$^{1}$, **Der.**$^{12}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Not.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{2}$, **Shr.**$^{12}$ **e.Cy.**, **s.Cy.** Prepared and cut out for black-puddings or links, Ray (1691). **Hmp.** The entrails . . . dressed like the ropes of a woodcock, White *Selborne* (1788) 275, ed. 1853. **Dev.** Woodcocks are often dress'd with the ropes in them, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 366.

**2.** A string made from the intestines of an animal; catgut.

**w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 360.

[OE. *ropp*, an intestine, the colon (B.T.).]

**ROPP**, see **Rope**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**ROPPIN**, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To wrap.

**Edb.** He came in with a shawl roppined round his neck, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ix.

**ROPPLE**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **rople** Nhb.; and in form **rapple** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb. [ro·pl, ra·pl.] **1.** *v.* To do work in a hurried and imperfect manner; esp. to intertwist threads, as in sewing.

**n.Sc.** One who spins fast and coarse, is said to rapple up the lint (Jam.). **Rxb.** To draw the edges of a hole coarsely together, as of a stocking, instead of darning it (*ib.*). **Nhb.** (W.G.)

Hence **Roppled**, *ppl. adj.* ravelled; in confusion; esp. of ropes, twine, &c.

**Nhb.** Pee Dee ran to clear the anchor, It's rappled! right loudly he roar'd (W.G.); **Nhb.**$^{1}$ That twine's getten a' roppled.

**2.** *sb.* A ravelled thread; intertwisted ropes. n.Cy. (Hall.), Nhb.$^{1}$

[Cp. EFries. *rappeln*, to hurry (Koolman).]

**ROPPLE**, see **Rapple**, *v.*$^{2}$

**ROPY**, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Suf. I.W. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **raipie, raipy** Sc. (Jam.); **rawpey** Wil.$^{1}$; **reeapy** n.Yks.$^{2}$; **roapy** s.Cy.; **rooupy** I.W.$^{1}$; **roupy** Dmf. **1.** Viscous, thick; stringy, hanging in threads; used esp. of bread or beer. Cf. **rope**, *v.* **14.**

**Cai.**$^{1}$, **n.Yks.**$^{2}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ Cheese which, when hot, will pull out to a great length is said to be ropey. **Chs.**$^{1}$ **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Poks taak· dhis bles·ŭd bred! it's roa·pi ŭgy'en·, sai·m ŭz laas· baach·. **Lin.** The last week's batch of her own made bread Was ropy, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. viii. 324; **Lin.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$, **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**$^{3}$, **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**$^{1}$, **se.Wor.**$^{1}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ Look at this bread, Dick, it'll pool into nex' wik, it's that ropy; **Shr.**$^{2}$, **Hrf.**$^{2}$, **Glo.** (A.B.) **Oxf.** Oh, this is ropy flour (G.O.); **Oxf.**$^{1}$ **Brks.**$^{1}$ Underdone pie-crust . . . is thus described. **Suf.** The beer was 'ropy'; it made long strings from the glass, Rust *Good Old Times* (1888) v. **s.Cy.** (Hall.), **I.W.**$^{1}$, **Wil.**$^{1}$ **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Can't drink it, 'tis so ropy's a thong. **Dev.** Poor ropy stuff compared to what it wor in my father's time, Zack *On Trial* (1899) 220; Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) (s.v. Raymy). **Cor.**$^{2}$

Hence **Ropiness**, *sb.* stringiness, viscousness.

**sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ It was a belief in these parts that hanging up a piece of ropy bread behind the door would keep further ropiness out of the house.

**2.** *Comp.* **Ropy-een**, sore eyes, eyes having rheumy matter hardened on the eyelashes.

**w.Sc.** (Jam.). **Dmf.** Wi' dark, bedimmed, dull roupy e'en, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 64.

**3.** Of thread or twine: very coarse and rough. Cld. (Jam.)

**ROQUE**, see **Rauk.**

**RORATORY**, *sb.* Nhp.$^{1}$ A corruption of 'oratorio.'

**RORE**, *sb.* Dur. [roər.] A sword-dancers' term; see below.

In the city of Durham . . . sword dancers may be expected in Christmas week. . . They throw themselves into the figure of a hexagon, which they call a Rore; but presently raising and drawing back their swords, they undo that figure in order to form with them a four-square Rore, that they may rebound over the head of each other, *Monthly Pkt.* (Feb. 1862) 131.

**RORIE**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. [rō·ri.] Anything large of its kind. Also in *comp.* **Rorie-boulder.** See **Roarer**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ That's a gey rorie o' a neep. **Cld.** (Jam.)

**RORIE**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Cai.$^{1}$ [rō·ri.] A cabbage-plant which runs to a stalk instead of forming a heart.

**RORM, RORNCE, RORP, RORT**, see **Raum, Ronce, Roup**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Rout**, *v.*$^{3}$

**RORY**, *adj.* Sc. Also written **roary.** [rō·ri.] **1.** Drunk, 'roaring-full' (q.v.).

**Per.** Was James a wee rory last nicht? (G.W.) **Elg.** Did he dee in a hurry? D'ye think was he rory? Tester *Poems* (1865) 141.

**2.** 'Loud,' gaudy, glaring; also used *advb.*

**Per.** Oor men's dressed in kharki, an' nae sae rory as in former wars (G.W.). **Lnk.** 'Ye maun get a braw red waistcoat wi' brass buttons on't.' 'Wad that no be ower roary, dae ye no think?' Fraser *Whaups* (1895) vii. **Lth.** Wi' a' her falderals sae gay, An' rory ribbons fleein', Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 9, l. 5.

**RORY-TORY**, *adj.* Som. Dev. Cor. [rō·ri-tōri.] **1.** Loud, noisy, stirring.

**Dev.** That wuz in his rory-tory saison, When 'er wuz but a vorty year or zo, Salmon *Ballads* (1899) 48; And if he's fractious, you'll sing to him; but none of your Rory-Tory tunes, Baring-Gould *Idylls* (1896) 18.

**2.** Gaudy, very gay, tawdry; *gen.* of colour in dress.

**w.Som.**$^{1}$ Of all the rory-tory bonnets ever you zeed, Mrs. Vickery's beat 'em all, he was all the colours o' the rainbow. **Dev.** Ef thee keeps ballyragging me, thee shetten 'ave a new rory-tory gown theäse summer, I warndee, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**$^{1}$ A race of rory-tory ribbons, stuff'd out leek so many pincushons, 8. **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$ **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). **Cor.** Whatever you can be thinkin' o' yerself to go dressin' up in that rory-tory stuff, Parr *Adam and Eve* (1880) I. 162; **Cor.**$^{1}$ I wouldn't wear such a g'eat rory-tory pattern; **Cor.**$^{2}$

**ROSADANDY**, see **Rosydendrum.**

**ROSAMUND**, *sb.* Chs.$^{13}$ [rō·zəmənd.] The wild garlic, *Allium ursinum.*

**ROSCUT**, see **Roskert.**

**ROSE**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **rooas** n.Yks.$^{2}$; **rooase** e.Yks. [rōz, roəz.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Rose-bent**, the heath-rush, *Juncus squarrosus*; (2) **-campion**, the red campion, *Lychnis diurna*; (3) **-headed**, of potatoes: see below; (4) **-kaimed**, of fowls: having a tightly-curled comb; (5) **-lenart, -linnet**, or **-lintie**, var. kinds of the linnet, *Linota*; (6) **-noble**, (*a*) the hounds-tongue, *Cynoglossum officinale*; (*b*) var. kinds of figwort, esp. the knotted figwort, *Scrophularia nodosa*; (7) **— of Sharon**, (*a*) the large-flowered St. John's wort, *Hypericum calycinum*; (*b*) a dwarf rose; (8) **— of York and Lancaster**, a variegated red and white rose, *Rosa versicolor.*

(1) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ (2) **n.Yks.** (G.M.T.) **Glo.** Ellacombe *Garden* (1895) xv. (3) **Ken.** A very middling crop [of potatoes], being curled, which we call rose-headed, Young *Ann. Agric.* (1784–1815) V. 451. (4) **n.Sc.** And he became a rose-kaim'd drake To gie the duck a dreel, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 26, ed. 1875. (5) **Sc.** The rose-linnet's thrill Overflowing with gladness, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 279. **Fif.**, **Cld.** (Jam.) **s.Sc.** *Linota rufescens*, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 65. **Dmf.** What says the sangster Rose-linnet? Cromek *Remains* (1810) 35. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ The male linnet, *Cannabina linota.* (6, *a*) **Uls.** Salutary herbs, such as rosenoble, dandelion, bok-bean, and hoarhound, McIlroy *Craiglinnie* (1900) 96. **Chs.**$^{1}$ (*b*) **Gall.** (J.M.) **Uls.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 386. **Ant.** (B. & H.) **Tyr.** *Science Gossip* (1876) 46. **Don.** *Scrophularia aquatica* (B. & H.). **Dur.** (*ib.*) (7, *a*) **Lan.** (B. & H.), **Chs.**$^{1}$, **Lin.**, **War.**, **Suf.** (B. & H.), **Dor.** (C.V.G.) (*b*) **Dev.**$^{4}$ (8) **w.Yks.**$^{2}$

**2.** A bow, in tying ribbon.

**n.Yks.**$^{2}$ **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ A tie with only one loop is a single rose; one with two loops is a double rose. 'Awlas tie thĭ ribbinds ov a rooase,' *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** Tie your laces on a rose (H.L.). **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ Doän't mak' a knot; tie it on a roäse.

**3.** A bull's eye in an old-fashioned pane of glass. n.Yks. (I.W.) **4.** A tuft of bristles on a pig. Nhb.$^{1}$ **5.** The division of the hair on horses and oxen. n.Lin.$^{1}$ **6.** Erysipelas.

**Sh.I.** Keep aboot de broos a cloot; Hit's rose, I fair, *Sh.*

*News* (Jan. 29, 1898). **ne.Sc.** GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 47. **Per.** Div ye no ken that ye've a titch o' the rose, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 233. **Fif.** COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 18. **Ir.** He . . . rubbed for the rose and king's evil, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 336. **N.I.**$^1$ **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Don.** *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 361.

**7.** Of potatoes: the crown end of the tubers. Sc. STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (1849) I. 630, ed. 1855.

**ROSE,** *v.* and *sb.*$^2$ Lin. Glo. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **roose** Dev.; **rooze** e.Som. Dev. Cor.; **rouse** Dev.; **rowse** Glo.; **ruse** Glo. Dor. w.Som.$^1$ Dev.$^1$ nw.Dev.$^1$; **ruze** Dev. [rōz, rūz, w.Som. rǖz.] **1.** *v.* To slip, fall in; to fall with a crash; *gen.* used of the fall of earth, rock, &c. Also with *away*, *down*, or *in*.

**Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 372. **Dor.** (C.V.G.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ A grave-digger would say of any unstable soil: 'Nif I wad'n to have some boards an' paus'n, he'd ruse [rùe·z] in tap o' me.' **Dev.** Hold up your mare, for just here the cliff roozed down last week, WHITCOMBE *Bygone Days* (1874) 91; Rhymes with bruising. 'The hedge-bank was rouseing away,' *Reports Provinc.* (1889); **Dev.**$^1$, **nw.Dev.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Rusement,** (2) **Ruzure,** *sb.* a landslip, a falling in of earth, &c.

(1) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ They've a-had a rusement [rùe·zmunt] sure 'nough out to Whipcott. **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 372; (R.P.C.) (2) **Dev.** (HALL.)

**2.** Of grain: to drop out of the ear from over-ripeness. See **Reese,** *v.*$^2$

**Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 372. **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); (W.F.R.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ They wuts be to ripe; I count half o'm 'll ruse out gin they be in to rick. **nw.Dev.**$^1$, **Cor.** (HALL.)

Hence **Rosed,** *ppl. adj.* of corn: beaten down by wind or rain; also with *about.* n.Lin.$^1$ **3.** *sb.* A loud fall, esp. a fall of earth, a landslip.

**w.Som.**$^1$ **nw.Dev.**$^1$ This yur ruze must ha' kom zinze laste neart.

[**1.** Cp. OE. *hrēosan*, to fall down, go to ruin (B.T.).]

**ROSE, ROSED,** see **Roose, Rise,** *v.*$^1$

**ROSEL,** *sb.* and *v.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. e.An. s.Cy. Also written **rosal** Nhb.$^1$; **rosil** Lin.$^1$ n.Lin. e.An.$^1$ Nrf. Suf. Ess. s.Cy.; **rosill** Ess.; **rossell** N.Cy.$^1$; **rossil** n.Yks.$^4$ w.Yks.$^{24}$ n.Lin.$^1$; **rozzel** Nhb.$^1$ Cum.$^{14}$; **rozzil** n.Yks.$^2$ e.Yks.$^1$; **rozzle** e.Dur.$^1$ Cum.$^3$ [**ro·zl, ro·zil.**] **1.** *sb.* Resin. Cf. **roset.**

**N.Cy.**$^1$ Rossell and pick. **Nhb.** He grund the rosel for the leetnin', An' rowl'd big boots for thun'er, ROBSON *Sngs. Tyne* (1849) 98; **Nhb.**$^1$ 1655, pd. for rosall and frankinsence for ye church, 1*s.*, *Gateshead Church Books.* **Dur.**$^1$, **e.Dur.**$^1$ **Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^3$ An' soave meàd wid rozzle an' meal boil't i' suds, 161; **Cum.**$^4$, **Wm.** (J.H.), **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^{24}$, **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.** I wad bray him as small as rosil for horse balls if he did, PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 86; **n.Lin.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^1$, **Ess.** (K.)

**2.** Soil between sand and clay, which is neither light nor heavy.

**e.Cy.** RAY (1691). **Nrf., Suf.** HOLLOWAY. **Ess.** GROSE (1790); (W.W.S.); *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**$^1$ **s.Cy.** RAY (1691).

Hence **Rosilly,** *adj.* of soil: 'rosil,' between clay and sand; also in *comp.* **Rosilly-soil.**

**e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** HOLLOWAY. **Suf.**$^1$ **Ess.** GROSE (1790); (W.W.S.); *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**$^1$ **s.Cy.** RAY (1691).

**3.** *v.* To apply resin to a fiddle-bow.

**Nhb.**$^1$ Noo fiddler, rozzel up, an' set yorsel away, man. **Cum.**$^4$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ Rozzil her, Tom; and let's hev another tune. **Lin.**$^1$

[**1.** *Rosina*, rosyle, *Voc.* (c. 1450) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 675.]

**ROSEL,** see **Rozzle.**

**ROSEMARY,** *sb.* Stf. Lin. Nrf. [rō·zmēri.] **1.** The corn sow-thistle, *Sonchus arvensis.* Lin. (B. & H.)

**2.** The sea-blite, *Suaeda maritima.*

**Nrf.** The Redshank builds its nest . . . under a shrub (popularly known on the coast of Nrf. by the name of 'Rosemary'), JOHNS *Birds* (1862) 426.

**3.** *Comp.* **Rosemary-stones,** see below.

**Stf.** Friable stones of a deep yellow colour found amongst the fattest marles about Audley and used by the painters (K.); **Stf.**$^1$

**ROSEMS,** *sb.* Yks. Stf. [rō·zəmz.] The wild garlic, *Allium ursinum.* (B. & H.) Cf. **ramson(s.**

**ROSEN,** see **Rasen.**

**ROSET,** *sb.*, *v.* and *adj.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Cum. Also written **rosit** Sc. N.I.$^1$; **rozet, rozit** Sc.; **rozzet** Sc. Cum.$^{14}$; and in form **rozad** Cai.$^1$ [**ro·zit.**] **1.** *sb.* Resin; cobbler's wax. Cf. **rosel.**

**Sc.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Cai.**$^1$ **Frf.** The spears were in many cases gully-knives, fastened to staves with twine and resin, called rozet, BARRIE *Licht* (1888) ii. **Per.** SMITH *Poems* (1714) 25, ed. 1853. **Fif.** The Sutor . . . drew his thread across the roset, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 16. **Ayr.** O for some rank, mercurial rozet, Or fell, red smeddum, BURNS *To a Louse*, st. 5. **Lnk.** Andrew's ba's o' roset roun' Upon the hemp screeds up and down, MCINDOE *Poems* (1805) 21. **Lth.** The fir-taps has rozet in them, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 139. **Edb.** I was visibly convinced by the smell of burnt roset, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vii. **n.Cy.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.), **Cum.**$^{14}$ (s.v. Rozzel).

Hence (1) **Rosetty,** *adj.* covered with resin or cobbler's wax; (2) **Rosetty-end,** *sb.* a thread-end waxed with resin.

(1) **Frf.** The old man . . . who went from door to door selling firewood, had a way of shoving doors rudely open and crying—'Ony rozetty roots?' BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) xvi; Many a strand of rosety twine, INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 95. **e.Fif.** The tooth cud be easily pu'd oot by means o' a rosety string, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxvi. **Kcb.** Thrusts his soft, white fingers into the rosetty horny palm of the shoemaker, ARMSTRONG *Kirkiebrae* (1896) 12. (2) **e.Sc.** 'It's no a thread.' . . 'It's a rosety end, an' Swankey had the makin' o't,' SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 299. **Frf.** WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) *Title.* **Slg.** A box of rozzety ends, HARVEY *Kennethcrook* (1896) 187; Put a rosetty-end between the ribs of the fire, and lit his pipe, *ib.* 229.

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Roset-end,** (2) **-end thread,** the end of a shoemaker's resined thread; (3) **-slut,** see below.

(1) **Cai.**$^1$ The part next the bristle which is cut off and reserved for small jobs. **Abd.** He had just cracked the roset-ends off his hands, MACDONALD *R. Falconer* (1868) 69. **Dmf.** Sae here and there a rozit-end Held on their locks, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 19. (2) **Frf.** Her mannie he swore by his rosit-end-thread He wad ne'er sew a shae sic a limmer to feed, JOHNSTON *Poems* (1869) 123. (3) **N.I.**$^1$ A rag dipped in resin and used as a substitute for a candle.

**3.** *v.* To rub with resin or cobbler's wax.

**Elg.** Roset weel yer fiddle bow, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 161. **Per.** He could not put a steek in a shoe or rozet a lingle, MONTEATH *Dunblane* (1835) 56, ed. 1887. **Edb.** FORBES *Poems* (1812) 76. **Slk.** Such a forenoon of cutting and sewing and puffing and roseting, HOGG *Poems* (1838) 315, ed. 1866.

**4.** *adj.* Resinous.

**Kcd.** The flame that brent within his briest . . . As fiercely as a rozet log On winter hearth did flare, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 16.

**ROSHBERRY,** *sb.* Nrf. [**ro·ʃbəri.**] A dial. form of 'raspberry.' (B. & H.)

**ROSIDANDUM,** see **Rosydendrum.**

**ROSIN,** *sb.* Irel. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Cor. Also written **rozzin** s.Lan.$^1$; and in form **rosum** Cor.$^1$ [**ro·zin.**]

**1.** In *comp.* (1) **Rosin-end,** a shoemaker's waxed thread. w.Yks.$^1$, ne.Lan.$^1$; (2) **-rose,** var. kinds of St. John's wort, *Hypericum.* Yks. (B. & H.); (3) **-slut,** a rag dipped in resin, and used for a candle. N.I.$^1$ **2.** Phr. (1) *as drunk as rosin*, very drunk; (2) *short of rosin*, short of cash.

(1) **I.Ma.** And as drunk! an' bless ye! as drunk as rosin, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 14. (2) **Cor.**$^1$

**3.** A jocular term for musicians' drink. s.Lan.$^1$

**ROSIN,** *v.* Nhb. Yks. Lan. Lin. Sus. Hmp. Also written **rossin** n.Lin.$^1$ [**ro·zin.**] **1.** To warm; to bask over a fire. Nhb.$^1$ **2.** To 'birle' out ale; to drink hard. ne.Lan.$^1$, e.Lan.$^1$ Hence **Rosinned,** *ppl. adj.* (1) flushed with drink; drunk; (2) prepared to speak or sing.

(1) **Nhb.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^1$ He war purely rosinn'd. **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Cy.** HOLLOWAY. (2) **Sus., Hmp.** HOLLOWAY.

**3.** Phr. *to rossin up with liquor*, to make drunk. n.Lin.$^1$

**ROSIN,** see **Rossen.**

**ROSING,** *sb.* w.Yks.$^2$ [**rō·zin.**] A rose-shaped ornament on the rivets of a knife-handle.

**ROSIT,** *sb.* Bnff.$^1$ A quarrel; a disturbance. Cf. **rost.**

**ROSKERT,** *adj.* Chs.$^1$ Also in form **roscut.** [**ro·skət.**] Of potatoes: scabbed and rusty.

**ROSKY,** *adj.* Oxf.$^1$ [**ro·ski.**] Husky; hoarse.

Jaa·rj, yoo bee ver·i ros·ki dhis maa·rnin [Jarge, you be very rosky this marnin'].

**ROSOCH**, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. The dung of horned cattle. Bailey (1721).

**ROSPEROUS**, *adj.* Irel. [**ro·spərəs.**] Rash and rough in behaviour. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

**ROS(S**, *sb.* Hrf. e.Cy. [**ros.**] A marsh; a morass.

Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876); Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Hrf.**$^1$

Hence **Rosland**, *sb.* heathy or moory land. e.Cy. (Hall.)

[Wel. *rhōs*, planities irrigua, Davies (1632).]

**ROSS**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **rossik**. A knot tied in a rope or line so as to include a chafed or weak spot.

See ye dere's da rossik 'at I hed ta pit i' da middle o' me secind bought, whin I cam' frae da dreggin in voar, *Sh. News* (June 24, 1899); (J.S.)

**ROSS, ROSSAL**, see **Rawse, Rossle**, *v.*

**ROSSEL**, see **Rossle**, *v.*, **Rozzle, Rozzle(s.**

**ROSSELL**, *v.* n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Also written **rossill** w.Yks.$^5$; **rozzel** Nhb.$^1$; **rozzil** m.Yks.$^1$; and in form **rostle** w.Yks. Lan. [**ro·sl.**] **1.** To ripen.

**Lan.** Davies *Races* (1856) 276; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

**2.** To wither. m.Yks.$^1$ Cf. **russel(l.** Hence **Rosselled**, *ppl. adj.* (1) overripe; decayed, half-rotten, esp. of an apple; (2) rough-coated like the skin of a russet apple.

(1) **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**$^{15}$ **ne.Lan.**$^1$ Wood in the course of decaying is said to be rosselled. (2) **n.Yks.**$^2$

**ROSSEN**, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **rosin** (Jam.). [**ro·sən.**] A bramble thicket; a clump of thorns and briars.

**Gall.** Rob Fisher took a sheer as we came down the green brae, and landed himsell in a rossen o' breers, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 264, ed. 1876; I have run barefit . . . through rossens o' whuns after burds, *ib.* 43.

Hence **Rosseny**, *adj.* abounding with brushwood.

**Gall.** What notion gard ye croak awa Sae far's the rosseny Netherlaw? (Jam.)

[Gael. *ras*, a shrub; *rasan*, brushwood (M. & D.).]

**ROSSHOLES**, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. [**ro·sōlz.**] Holes under the timbers of a boat for allowing the water to run along the keel. S. & Ork.$^1$

**ROSSIK, ROSSIL, ROSSINER**, see **Ross, Rozzle, Rozziner.**

**ROSSLE**, *v.* Yks. Lan. Glo. I.W. Also written **rossal** I.W.$^1$; **rossel** n.Yks.$^4$; **rostle** n.Yks.$^4$ Lan. ne.Lan.$^1$ [**ro·sl.**] **1.** To disturb, stir up; shake. n.Yks.$^4$, ne.Lan.$^1$

**2.** To wrestle.

**w.Yks.** Ta knaw Whot it is ta rossle an' feyt, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1874) 28. **Lan.** Boh for running, rostling, an' throwing t'stoan, he'n no match i' this keawntry, Ainsworth *Witches* (ed. 1849) *Introd.* i. **m.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Glo.** We've a-stuck to un, and we've a-rossled wi' un, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) iii. **I.W.**$^1$

**ROSSLE AND GIB**, *phr.* *Obs.* nw.Der.$^1$ [Not known to our correspondents.] An old-fashioned play or trick.

**ROST**, *sb.*, *v.* and *adj.* Stf. Der. Not. Lei. Also in form **raust** Stf.$^1$ [**rost.**] **1.** *sb.* A passion; a burst of temper. Cf. **reest**, *sb.*$^2$ **3.**

**Stf.**$^1$ **Der.**$^2$ He did it in a rost. **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.** (J.H.B.)

**2.** A hurry; a 'bustle.'

**Lei.**$^1$ Doon't ye be in sooch a rost.

Hence **Rosty**, *adj.* impatient, hasty. *ib.* **3.** *v.* To swagger. Der.$^2$, nw.Der.$^1$ **4.** *adj.* Impatient, hasty. Lei.$^1$

**ROST, ROSTER**, see **Roust**, *sb.*$^1$, **Roister.**

**ROSTLE**, see **Rossell, Rossle**, *v.*

**ROSUM, ROSWELL**, see **Rosin**, *sb.*, **Rozzle(s.**

**ROSY**, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Shr. Also written **rosey** Nhb.$^1$; **rosie** Sc.; and in forms **rooasy** m.Lan.$^1$; **rwosy** Cum.$^1$ [**rō·zi, roə·zi.**] **1.** *sb.* A rose.

**Nhb.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** What a bonny rosy tha hes i' thi coit! *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 10, 1896). **m.Lan.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Rosy-bush**, *sb.* a rose-bush; (2) **-ways**, *adv.* like roses.

(1) **Nhb.**$^1$ (2) **Gall.** Her cheeks yet blush rosieways, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 40, ed. 1876.

**2.** *adj.* Of fowls: see below.

**Shr.**$^2$ When the combs of hens look red and healthy, and they commence laying, fowls are said to be rosy.

**ROSYDENDRUM**, *sb.* Chs.$^{13}$ Also in forms **rosadandy, rosidandum** Chs.$^1$ A corruption of 'rhododendron.'

**ROT**, *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [**rot.**] **1.** With *away*: of a bodily ailment: to gradually disappear. n.Lin.$^1$ **2.** Used in oaths and imprecations.

**Edb.** Dod rot it, man! Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 394. **w.Yks.**$^1$ Rot thee. **Lan.** Rot 'em, they're aulus sleepin, Brierley *Cotters*, ix. **Chs.**$^{28}$, **Der.**$^2$ **nw.Der.**$^1$ 'Od rot it. **n.Lin.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ **e.An.**$^1$ Rot 'em and fire 'em. **Nrf.** Rot 'em for a parcel of furriners, Emerson *Lagoons* (ed. 1896) 70. **Suf.**$^1$, **w.Som.**$^1$ **Dev.** Rot 'em! There they are, strong lusty fellows, . . lying in jail, Norway *Parson Peter* (1900) 114.

**3.** To steep flax.

**s.Sc.** The steeping [of flax] was in some districts called rotting . . . and was designed to take the woody core or boon from the fibre, *Scotsman* (Oct. 23, 1900).

**4.** Of a wound: to discharge matter. Cf. **roat.**

**sw.Lin.**$^1$ It rots nicedly. It kep' running and rotting a deal.

**5.** *Comp.* (1) **Rot-goose**, the brent-goose, *Bernicla brenta*; (2) **-grass**, (*a*) the butterwort, *Pinguicula vulgaris*; (*b*) the marsh pennywort, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*; (*c*) the midge grass, *Holcus lanatus*; (3) **-gut**, inferior food or drink, esp. poor ale; also used *attrib.*; (4) **-heap**, a heap of weeds left to rot for manure; (5) **-land**, fallow land; (6) **-stone**, a soft stone used for scrubbing purposes; see **Rotten, 3** (7).

(1) **Cum.**$^4$ **Wil.** Smith *Birds* (1887). [Swainson *Birds* (1885) 149.] (2, *a*) **Nhb.**$^1$ So called because it is reckoned prejudicial to cattle. **Cum.** Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. App. 39. (*b*) **Cum.**$^4$ (*c*) **Sc.** Hardy *Bot. E. Borders*, 164, 213, in Heslop *Wds.* (1894). (3) **w.Ir.** To the divil I pitch such rot-gut, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 257. **Nhb.** (W.G.), **Lakel.**$^2$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Lin.**$^1$ Unripe fruit. 'Don't eat such rot-gut as them fallings.' **n.Lin.**$^1$ **War.**$^3$; **War.**$^4$ Now, Master George, doant yer drink that rotgut pop. **Shr.**$^2$ **Suf.**$^1$ Poor rot-gut stuff. **I.W.**$^2$ I was fool enough to git a pint or two of rot gut into me. **Wil.** Go and draw us a leetle drap more o' Willum's rot-gut, Akerman *Tales* (1853) 43. **w.Som.**$^1$ Proper rat-gut stuff, 'tis a wo'th the money to drink it. [**Amer.** Lowell *Biglow Papers* (ed. 1866) 197.] (4) **N.I.**$^1$ (5) **Dev.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). (6) **Sc.** Who was . . . burnishing his corslet with rot-stone, Scott *Leg. Mont.* (1818) vi.

**ROT, RÖT**, see **Rat**, *sb.*$^1$, **Rout**, *v.*$^8$, **Root**, *v.*$^2$

**ROTATION**, *sb.* Wor. [**rō·tēʃən.**] In phr. *in rotation*, in order.

I finds it 'ard to keep 'er in rotation, 'er won't be said (H.K.).

**ROTCH**, *sb.* Shr. Strata in Lightmoor Wimsey pit. Marshall *Review* (1817) II. 199. Cf. **roach**, *sb.*$^1$ **3.**

**ROTCH(E, ROTCHIE**, see **Ratch**, *sb.*$^2$

**ROTCOLL**, *sb.* n.Sc. (Jam.) The horse-radish, *Cochlearia Armoracia.*

**ROT(E**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Cum. Yks. [**rōt, rot.**] **1.** *sb.* A line drawn or cut along a surface; a scratch or mark made by a point. Bnff.$^1$, Cum.$^{14}$, n.Yks. Cf. **rat**, *sb.*$^3$, **rauk.**

**2.** A row. **Bnff.**$^1$ He planted sax rots o' kail.

**3.** *v.* To draw lines along a surface; to scratch with a sharp point.

**Bnff.**$^1$ Rot the grun for the kail. **s.Sc.** Fouk trusts them to bi' fu' o' gear, But rot their bouks, For monie a ane's whipt in a snare, By their fause looks, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 336. **Cum.**$^{14}$ (s.v. Roke).

**ROTE**, see **Reach**, *v.*$^1$, **Roat, Rout**, *v.*$^3$, **Rut**, *v.*$^2$

**ROTH**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sh.I. Also in form **royth.** A law term: see below.

(Jam. *Suppl.*); Their udals, at this day, are not transmitted like other lands, but with the Roth always, or Royth, and the Roet, Aynim and Saymin; that is with the very or sole right and dominion, the very or compleat propriety and demesne of the subject, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 44, ed. 1891.

Hence **Rothman**, *sb.* an 'udalman'; see below.

(Jam. *Suppl.*); The udalmen were likewise called Rothmen or Roythmen; that is, self holders, or men holding in their own right, by way of contradistinction to feudatories, who held derivatively, or by a dependance on others, Hibbert *ib.* 44.

**ROTHER**, *sb.* n.Cy. Lan. War. Wor. Hrf. Sus. [**ro·ðə(r.**] **1.** A horned beast; horned cattle.

**s.Lan.**$^1$ **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 17, 1893); **War.**$^{123}$, **Sus.**$^1$

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Rother-beast**, a horned beast; (2) **-soil**, the manure of cattle.

(1) **n.Cy.** Bailey (1721); (P.R.) (2) **n.Cy.** Holloway; Bailey (1721). **War.**, **Wor.** Wise *Shakspere* (1861) 32, 33. **Hrf.** (K.)

[ME. *rother*, ox, bovine animal (Stratmann).]

**ROTHOS**, *sb.* Ags. (JAM.) A tumult, an uproar.

**ROTLE, ROTLING, ROT-RIME**, see **Rattle**, *v.*, **Rodeling**, **Rat-rhyme.**

**ROTTACK**, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **rottick.** [**ro·tək, -ik.**] **1.** Old musty corn.

**Sc.** And now a' their gear and ald rottacks Had faun to young Hab o' the Heuch, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 293.

**2.** Anything stored up for a long time, with the idea of mustiness.

**Bnff.** He'd sic routh o' auld rotticks left by his daddy, EDWARDS *Mod. Poets*, 14th S. 164; **Bnff.**$^{1}$

**ROTTEN**, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Der. Lin. Nhp. Nrf. Also in form **ratten** Nhp.$^{2}$ [**ro·tən.**]

**1.** Rainy; saturated with rain; damp, boggy.

**Sc.** A raw, rotten fog after frost, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 145. **s.Ir.** A Saturday's rainbow is sure to be followed by a week of rotten weather, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 131. **n.Yks.** T'grund's fair rotten wi' wet (T.S.). **Nrf.** That's rotten that side, aint it? EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 118.

**2.** Used as a term of reproach.

**nw.Der.**$^{1}$ *Gen.* coupled with another word of disparagement. 'Tha rotten tooud.'

**3.** *Comb.* (1) **Rotten-egg-rift**, an unpleasant taste caused by the repetition of unwholesome food; (2) **-hood**, rotten wood, touchwood; (3) **-land**, soft peaty soil; land on which sheep suffer from the rot; (4) **-mad**, quite mad; (5) **-pudding**, a plum-pudding; (6) **-sheep**, see below; (7) **-stone**, var. kinds of soft stone; see below; (8) **-whin**, see below; (9) **-wood**, an ingredient, probably anotta, formerly used in dyeing.

(1) **Lakel.**$^{2}$ (2) **Nhp.**$^{2}$ (3) **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ (4) **Cum.** FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856) 194; **Cum.**$^{4}$ **Wm.** I wur sa rotten mad, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 42. (5) **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ (6) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ A term applied in the children's game of 'honey pots' to those who fail to stand the ordeal. (7) **w.Yks.** In its powdered state much used in the polishing of iron, BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 53, ed. 1877; **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ **Lin.** Used for scrubbing purposes (E.P.). **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ Stones of various formations go by this name, but it is most commonly applied to a soft kind of oolite. (8) **Lnk.** Whin or trap rock of a brittle or inadhesive variety, PATRICK *Plants* (1831) *Pref.* 17. (9) **s.Lan.**$^{1}$

**ROTTEN, ROTTIN**, see **Ratten**, *sb.*

**ROTTLE**, *v.* e.An.$^{1}$ Used in imprecations. (s.v. Rot.) Cf. drottle.

**ROTTLE, ROTTON, ROTT-RIME**, see **Rattle**, *v.*, **Ratten**, *sb.*, **Rat-rhyme.**

**ROU**, see **Raw**, *adj.*, **Rough**, *adj.*$^{1}$

**ROUAN**, *sb.* Cor.$^{2}$ [**rou·ən.**] A good kind of cider apple grown in the Lizard district.

**ROUCE, ROUCH**, see **Rouse**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Rough**, *adj.*

**ROUCHED**, *ppl. adj.*$^{1}$ *Obs.* Nhb. Wrinkled. (HALL.), Nhb.$^{1}$

**ROUCHED**, *ppl. adj.*$^{2}$ Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] Of beer: tart in flavour. (HALL.)

**ROUCHLE**, *v.* Sc. [**rū·χl.**] To toss about.

**Sc.** (G.W.) **Arg.** Rouchled like a shougie-shoo, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 6.

**ROUCHTON**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A strong, rough fellow.

**Gall.** Gin we hadna been a pair o' gye strang rouchtons we wad hae lain like the thick-nosed colly tyke that day, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 26, ed. 1876.

**ROUD, ROUDAS**, see **Rud(d, Rudas.**

**ROUDES(S, ROUDOCH**, see **Rudas, Ruddoch.**

**ROUEN**, *ppl. adj.* Rxb. (JAM.) Torn, riven; esp. of old pieces of stuff or of wooden dishes when split. See **Rive**, *v.*

**ROUET**, see **Rowet(t.**

**ROUG-A-RUG**, *int.* *Obs.* Sc. A fishwoman's cry.

**Edb.** Fishwives . . . skirling, 'Roug-a-rug, warstling herring,' MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vi.

**ROUGE**, see **Ruge**, *v.*$^{1}$

**ROUGH**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. A rush.

The beugh or the rough sal gang thro 't, WADDELL *Isaiah* (1879) xix. 15.

**ROUGH**, *adj.*$^{1}$, *adv.*, *sb.*$^{2}$ and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **roch** Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.$^{1}$; **rou** Dor.$^{1}$ Dev.; **rouch** Sc. (JAM.); **row** Glo.$^{1}$ I.W.$^{1}$ w.Cy. w.Som.$^{1}$ nw.Dev.$^{1}$ Cor.$^{12}$; **ruff** se.Wor.$^{1}$; **rugh** Sc. [**ruf, rɐf**, w.Cy. **rau**, Sc. **rūχ.**] **1.** *adj.* and *adv.* In *comb.* (1) **Rough band**, a serenade of discordant noises meant to express public disapproval; (2) **-bind**, a stratum in a coal-field; (3) — **cadlock**, the wild mustard, *Sinapis arvensis*; (4) — **carpenter**, a professional maker and repairer of rail-fences, &c.; (5) **-cast**, (*a*) to plaster the outside of a wall with a mixture of sand, mortar, pebbles, &c.; (*b*) *fig.* to bespatter with abuse; (*c*) a particular kind of plastering used for the outside of houses; see below; (6) — **dashle**, a coarse rough thistle, esp. the Scotch thistle, *Onopordon Acanthium*; (7) — **do**, hard luck, harsh treatment; (8) — **dog**, a rough fellow; (9) — **Epsoms**, see below; (10) **-filled**, fed on plain food; (11) — **girse**, rough benty grass, esp. the rough cocksfoot grass, *Dactylis glomerata*; (12) **-handed**, daring, violent; (13) **-hewn**, rough, ill-mannered; (14) **-hold**, sufficient roughness of the surface to keep the feet from slipping; (15) **-hound**, the lesser dog-fish, *Scyllium canicula*; (16) **-kex**, the cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium*; (17) — **leaf**, the second or true leaf of a plant, esp. of a turnip; *fig.* in phr. *to be in rough leaf*, to have made a good beginning; (18) **-living man**, a profane swearer; (19) — **meat**, cabbage and other green food; (20) — **music**, (*a*) see (1); (*b*) to treat any one to a serenade of discordant sounds; (21) **-nut**, (*a*) the Spanish chestnut, *Castanea vesca*; (*b*) to gather Spanish chestnuts; (22) — **red**, a variety of potato; (23) — **rider**, (*a*) the groom who rides a second horse for his master in the hunting-field; (*b*) a circus equestrian; (24) — **Robin**, the ragged Robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*; (25) — **rock**, see (2); (26) — **rullion**, see (8); (27) **-sorted**, (28) **-spun**, rough in manner or speech, unpolished, rude, blunt; (29) **-stalked meadow-grass**, the bird-grass, *Poa trivialis*; (30) — **tin**, large-grained tin; (31) **-tongued**, rude of speech; (32) — **waller**, one who builds rough walls without mortar; a labourer who can build stone fence walls, &c.; (33) — **weed**, the marsh woundwort, *Stachys palustris*; (34) — **wright**, an unskilled carpenter; one who has never been apprenticed to the trade.

(1) **Wil.**$^{1}$ (2) **Shr.**$^{1}$ (s.v. Coal-field). (3) **n.Cy.** (B. & H.) **Midl.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. (4) **Oxf.** (G.O.), **Wil.**$^{1}$ (5, *a*) **Ayr.** Peter was gaun to rough-cast the face o' auld Frost's hoose, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 42. **Lakel.**$^{2}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **Glo.**$^{1}$ **Sur.** Many houses are built of wood, lathed, and plastered or rough-cast, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 382. **Dor.**$^{1}$, **w.Som.**$^{1}$ **n.Dev.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) (*b*) **w.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **n.Dev.** More an zo, thee wut rowcast, nif et be thy own vauther, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 195–6. (*c*) **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **I.W.**$^{1}$ **w.Som.**$^{1}$ It is made by throwing gravel against the wet mortar and then white-washing all over. It is considered to stand wet weather better than smooth work. **Cor.**$^{1}$ (6) **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$ (7) **Brks.** Ah! poor chap, he's had rough dos (M.J.B.). (8) **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$ (9) **w.Yks.** In an outhouse, waggon-loads of 'rough Epsoms' lay in a great white heap on the black floor. This rough Epsoms, or sulphate of magnesia, is the crystals thrown down by the mother-liquor after a second boiling, WHITE *Month in Yks.* (1888) 121, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 10, 1896). (10) **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ (11) **Bnff.**$^{1}$ Pit the caar oot o' the roch girs an' nae o' the hauch. **Cum.**$^{4}$ (12) **Sc.** As Mucklebackit and his family were understood to be rough-handed, he, the declarant, had no desire to meddle or make with their affairs, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxxvii. (13) **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ (14) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ (15) **Cor.**$^{12}$ [SATCHELL (1879).] (16) **w.Yks.**$^{3}$ (17) **Wm.** T'flee'll nin bodder oor turnips, they're e rough leaf (B.K.). **Chs.**$^{1}$ **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Dhi)n got·n in·tŭ)th rùf léeŭf; dhi(n bi tléeŭr frŭm)th fley, naay. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ He is in rough-leãf now. **w.Cy.** (HALL.) **Dor.**$^{1}$ It is said to be out in rough leaf when its true leaves are out. (18) **Sc.** (JAM.) (19) **s.Dev.** When a little pig is able to shift for itself it is said to be 'old enough to eat rough meat' (G.E.D.). (20, *a*) **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ This music is sometimes played when a very unpopular person is leaving a village, or when someone very hateful is being sent to prison. A man who is known to beat his wife is sometimes serenaded with rough-music. **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$ **Oxf.** An apprentice when he is just out of his time is greeted with rough music by the workmen in some trades (G.O.). **Brks.**$^{1}$, **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.), **Hmp.**$^{1}$, **Wil.**$^{1}$ **w.Som.**$^{1}$ A common method of expressing popular displeasure towards any individuals, such as a very quarrelsome pair, a wife-beater, a cuckold, an unfaithful husband or wife, &c., is to go at night and play rough-music before the house of the offender. The players are a mob of both sexes; the instruments are tin

pots, tongs, frying-pans, whistles, and anything capable of making a din; over and above all come the jeers and cat-calls of the whole party. The noise is called rough-music. (*b*) **Sur.** Us bain't rough musicing Mother Grimby, her's done nothin'. Us is rough musicing maän Gray as lives in t' la-a-a-ne, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) III. viii. (21, *a*) **Chs.**$^{13}$ (*b*) **Chs.**$^{13}$ (22) **Lnk.** 'Early-whites' an' 'rough-reds'—oh, sae mealy! Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 157. **Som.** The sorts [potatoes] cultivated are the kidney, . . rough red, purple, and silver skin, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 519. (23, *a*) **n.Lin.**$^1$ (*b*) **w.Sc.** Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 594 (Jam. *Suppl.*). **w.Yks.** (J.T.) (24) **sw.Cum.** (B. & H.) (25) **Shr.** Strata in Lightmoor Wimsey Pit, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 199; **Shr.**$^1$ (s.v. Coal-field). (26) **e.Fif.** The Captain, . . though but a rough rullion in the main, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xvii. (27) **s.Chs.**$^1$ Aay, ée)z ŭ rùf-sau·rtid ŭn—ŭn ŭntoa·ŭrtli yuwth, iz Joa·. (28) **Sc.** A gay rough spun cout he was, and nae cannie hand for a southland valley, Hogg *Perils of Man* (1822) II. 288 (Jam.). **w.Yks.**$^1$ He's a rough spunnan. **Lan.**$^1$ He's a bit rough-spun; but he's o' reet. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$ (29) **Sus.** Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 45. (30) **Cor.**$^2$ (31) **Dev.** So much working beside the men, an' killin' fowls, an' such like, makes her rough an' rough-tongued, Phillpotts *Sons of Morning* (1900) 104. (32) **Lan.** He was a first-rate hedger and ditcher and rough-waller, Westall *Old Factory* (1885) i. (33) **N.I.**$^1$, **Ant.** (B. & H.) (34) **Cum.**$^{14}$, **Wm.** (B.K.)

**2.** *adj.* In phr. (1) *rough and clinch*, hugger-mugger; (2) — *and ready*, plentiful but roughly served; (3) — *and right*, (*a*) somewhat boorish in manners; plain in speech; (*b*) indifferently well; (*c*) entirely; (4) — *and round*, see (2); (5) — *and ugly*, all right; well in health; (6) — *end of the tongue*, abusive language, a scolding; (7) — *side downwards*, rough in manner, angry.

(1) **w.Cor.** It's rough and clinch—don't mind, do ee? (M.A.C.) (2) **Cld.** A rouch-an-ready dinner (Jam.). (3, *a*) **Bnff.**$^1$, **Abd.** (Jam.) (*b*) **Abd.** (*ib.*) (*c*) **Abd.** And tak her a' together, rough and right, She wad na been by far four feet of height, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 36, ed. 1812. **Ags.** (Jam.) (4) **Sc.** The feast was indeed such as the country itself furnished; for plenty of all the requisites for a rough and round dinner were always at Duncan of Knock's command, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xlvi. (5) **Nrf.**, **Suf.** 'How are you, bor?' 'Oh, rough and ugly' (P.H.E.). (6) **Nrf.** The carpenter, who had got the rough end of the skipper's tongue that morning, Forbes *Odd Fish* (1901) 18. (7) **n.Lin.** You're sure now Mr. Readhead wouldn't be rough side down'ards wi' naether me nor you? Peacock *M. Heron* (1872) II. 133.

**3.** Shaggy, hairy; of sheep: unshorn, unclipped.

**Sc.** A rough pile is also reckoned a desirable property in a Highland breed, Hunter *Georgical Essays* (1803) III. 351. **Abd.** Called . . . 'Roch Sanie,' from his long beard and moustache, Michie *Deeside Tales* (1872) 180. **Per.** Rouch . . . sall be your beard Until there comes a thaw, Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 58. **Cum.**, **Wm.** Rough ewe, *gen.* a ewe which has escaped shearing at 'clipping time' and runs unshorn the rest of the year. Also rough wether, &c., and the general term rough-un. 'Lait that rough-un, will ta?' (W.H.H.) **Wm.** Strayed, Rough ewe, lambed since, *Wm. Gazette* (May 26, 1900); Strayed, . . six rough sheep and one rough lamb, *ib.* (June 22, 1901) 5, col. 2.

**4.** Hoarse. Sc. (Jam.) **5.** Of the weather: rainy.

**I.W.** A rainy day would be called a rough day, without any wind or storminess (J.D.R.).

**6.** Ill-tempered, angry, difficult to please.

**Ken.**$^1$ I lay you'll find 'im pretty rough. **Sus.**$^1$ He'll be middlin' rough if he sees you a throwing at he's rooster.

**7.** Poorly, ill.

**Hmp.** I have been very rough (T.L.O.D.). **I.W.** (J.D.R.); **I.W.**$^2$ I was terbul rough for a bit. **Wil.** If anyone's bad, or rough with rheumatis or anythin' like, Swinstead *Parish on Wheels* (1897) 20; **Wil.**$^1$ He bin terr'ble rough this fortnight. **Dor.** She's cryen and just about rough arter the way you spoke to her and threatened her, Agnus *Jan Oxber* (1900) 32. **Som.** 'How are you to-day, Master Watts?' 'Rough, sir, very rough to-day' (W.F.R.).

**8.** Plentiful, well-furnished, well-off; of grass, &c.: luxuriant, full of sap; of a bone: having plenty of meat adhering to it.

**Sc.** Your belly winna let your back be rough, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 28, ed. 1881; He has a hole under his nose that will never let him be rough, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 145. **Per.** He took a gude rough glass, Monteath *Dunblane* (1835) 94, ed. 1887. **Sig.** 'Weel to dae' and 'unco rugh,' Harvey *Kennethcrook* (1896) 128. **Rnf.** We cam' frae the kintra, an' wur used wi' a rough table an' ither decencies, *Good Wds.* (1878) 243. **Ayr.** [She] came to the kirk every Sabbath with a good supply of . . . rough banes, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 22. **Lnk.** Gin onything's left wi' the Laird at the en', He maun just mak' the dredgie the rugher, Watson *Poems* (1853) 33. **Lth.** We killed a coo last week, an' we had anither dee'd, so that we hae a rough house the noo, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 278. **e.Lth.** Archie was a bien body, an' keepit a guid, rouch hoose, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 73. **Edb.** Mony a dainty rough fat bane, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 42, ed. 1801. **Gall.** I saw gran swankies o' nowt on't, feeding on rough claver fiel's, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 307, ed. 1876. **Kcb.** He's unco rouch wi' the guid red gear, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 20. **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **Nhb.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$

Hence **Roughness**, *sb.* (1) rude plenty; abundance; (2) grass left for winterage.

(1) **Sc.** There's ay a deal o' rouchness about yon house (Jam.). **Wgt.** 'Roughness' abounded on these occasions—sowens, ale, bread, and cheese, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 380. **N.I.**$^1$ There's a great roughness about his farm. Them people has a great roughness of money about them. **Uls.** To leave 'a roughness of money' (M.B.-S.). **Ant.** They hae a guid roughness, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Cum.** We've roughness amang hands, we've kye i' the byre, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 49; **Cum.**$^4$ (2) **Cum.**$^4$

**9.** *adv.* In phr. (1) *rough off the needles*, rough in manners, unfinished; (2) *to lay* or *sleep rough*, to sleep about out of doors like a vagabond; (3) *to take a thing rough*, to take it amiss.

(1) **Som.** They West-country folk they be so rough off the niddles, they do call each other 'Bet' or 'Liz' or summat —though they be christened Lizbeth sure (W.F.R.). (2) **Sc.** Job will take you to a place where you may sleep rough till he calls you, Scott *Redg.* (1824) xii. **n.Oxf.** Charged with sleeping rough in an outhouse, *Evesham Jrn.* (Jan. 26, 1901). **Wil.**$^1$ (3) **Dev.** Mortimer *Tales Moors* (1895) 127.

**10.** *sb.* In *comb.* **Rough-and-round**, rude plenty.

**Cld.** They do nae keep a genteel house, but they have ay plenty of rouch and round (Jam.).

**11.** Phr. (1) *in the rough*, in disorder; of linen: rough-washed; (2) *to make a tale out of rough*, to invent a tale without any foundation of truth.

(1) **Nhp.**$^1$ I'm sorry you've caught me so in the rough. Put those muslins by in the rough. **War.**$^3$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (2) **n.Lin.** You're ă fo'st-raate hand at makkin' taales oot 'n rough, bud you weän't git o' my blind side (M.P.).

**12.** A small wood; a rough wooded place; a moor overgrown with heather; uncultivated land; an enclosure.

**Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **se.Wor.**$^1$ Great Comberton Ruff. **Shr.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876); **Shr.**$^1$ Yo' wun nuttin' i' Wildin's rough; **Shr.**$^2$, **Ken.**$^{12}$ **Sur.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 82. **Hmp.** Philips promised to feed the horse in a 'rough' or enclosure . . . which was well fenced in, but the bank foundered and the animal got out, *Salisbury Jrn.* (Aug. 5, 1893) in Dartnell & Goddard *Wds.* (1893) (s.v. Rowless-thing). **Wil.** Snap-shooting in the 'rough' will beat crack sportsmen, Jefferies *Gamekeeper* (1878) 29, ed. 1887.

**13.** The coarser part of anything; the greater part.

**w.Sc.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** Robert Simpson has been left the rough o' the siller, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 74.

**14.** *v.* To make rough; of cloth: to comb out a nap on it.

**Som.** Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). **w.Som.**$^1$ Usually applied to the hand process. That there blanketin' idn a-rowd enough.

**15.** To preserve meat by salting it, and hanging it up to dry.

**Som.** Beef and pork used often to be 'roughed' in farm houses. Spats also are 'roughed' when they are in season. You salt them, then tek a niddle and run it through their heads, and hitch em up all along the clavvy (W.F.R.).

**16.** To do a thing roughly, or as a makeshift; *gen.* with *over*.

**e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **sw.Lin.**$^1$ I've no-but just roughed it over. Those labouring men, they rough it over anyhow. I just roughed up the cost.

**17.** To treat roughly; to ill-use.

**Wil.**$^1$ Thuck there hoss'll kick'ee, if so be as you do rough un.

**ROUGH**, *adj.*$^2$ *Obs.* Sc. Raw.

**s.Sc.** Nae mair a rive o' gait [goat], or fowl, Ha'f rough, ha'f roastit on a coal, But a guid sirloin, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 351.

**ROUGHAGE**, *sb.* Wor. Glo. [ru·fidʒ.] **1.** Rubbish, esp. the clearings of land or out of ditches. Glo.$^1$ See **Rough**, *adj.*$^1$ **2.** The small branches of a large tree. Wor. (W.C.B.)

**ROUGHED**, *adj.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] Streaked, speckled. (Hall.)

**ROUGHEL**, *sb.* *Obs.* Wxf.$^{1}$ The rough noise made when clearing the throat. Cf. **ruckle**, *v.*$^{3}$

**ROUGHEN**, *v.* Yks. [**ru·fən.**] **1.** To check looseness of the bowels by the administration or action of an astringent medicine. n.Yks.$^{12}$ **2.** To irritate, vex, ruffle.

**w.Yks.** It fair roughens me to think on't, Sutcliffe *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 296.

**ROUGHET**, *sb.* Yks. Hrf. Glo. Ken. Dev. Also written **roughett** Dev.; **roughit** Ken.$^{1}$ [**ru·fit, rɐ·fit.**] **1.** Rough, dry grass left on pasture land as winter food for cattle. Glo.$^{1}$ Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 367. Cf. **rowet(t.** **2.** A meadow overgrown with bushes, bracken, &c.; waste land. ne.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) I. 221. Hrf.$^{2}$ **3.** A small wood. Ken. (G.B.), Ken.$^{1}$ Cf. **rough**, *sb.*$^{2}$ **12.**

**ROUGHIE**, *sb.* Sc. Also written **ruffy** (Jam.). **1.** A withered bough; brushwood; dried heath. See **Rough**, *adj.*$^{1}$

**Sc.** Laying the roughies to keep the cauld wind frae you, ye desperate do-nae-good, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) liv.

**2.** A link; a torch, esp. the torch used in 'leistering' salmon; a wick clogged with tallow instead of being dipped.

**Sc.** It was lighted up wi' lamps and candles, nae doubt, and roughies, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxi; I'm weel convinced Gabriel drapped the roughies in the water on purpose, *ib.* *Guy M.* (1815) xxvi. **Cld., Twd., Slk., Gall.** (Jam.) **Kcb.** They lighted a ruffy, to enable him to read the psalm, *Statist. Acc.* IX. 328 (*ib.*).

**ROUGHIN(G**, *sb.* Nhb. e.Cy. s.Cy. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Also in form **rougin** Nhb.$^{1}$ [**ru·fin, rɐ·fin.**] The grass which comes after mowing and is frequently left for cattle to eat in the winter when it has become coarse and rough; the aftermath of hay or clover; *gen.* in *pl.* Cf. **roughet.**

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ **e.Cy., s.Cy.** Ray (1691). **Ken.** Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); **Ken.**$^{2}$, **Sus.**$^{1}$ **Hmp.** Holloway; **Hmp.**$^{1}$

**ROUGHISH**, *adj.* Sc. In *comb.* **Roughish meadow-grass**, the bird-grass, *Poa trivialis.* Bnff. Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 285.

**ROUGHLY**, *adj.* Cum. [**ru·fli.**] Rough, untidy.

It's nobbut a roughly job (E.W.P.).

**ROUGHSOME**, *adj.* Sc. Cum. Also in form **rouchsome** Sc. (Jam.) [**ru·fsəm.**] Somewhat rough; also *fig.* rude in manners, unpolished, rustic.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Slg.** The rubbish of an roughsome nature, Wodrow Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845-7) I. 265. **Rnf.** Satirical jesting, taunting or roughsome ways, Wodrow *Corres.* (1709-31) I. 502, ed. 1843. **Lnk.** We'll sprauchle yont life's roughsome way, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 59. **Cum.** Set up a roughsome shout, Gilpin *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 65.

Hence **Roughsome-like**, *adj.* rough-looking.

**Lnk.** Sic a roughsome like body I never did see, Lemon *St. Mungo* (1844) 88.

**ROUGHT**, see **Reach**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Rout**, *v.*$^{3}$

**ROUGHY**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. **1.** A coarsely made, bullying fellow. Ant. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **2.** Phr. *Auld Roughy*, a name given to the devil.

**Per.** He [Clooty] was familiarly known at Parson Leys by the appellation of 'Auld Roughy,' Monteath *Dunblane* (1835) 50, ed. 1887.

**ROUGIN**, see **Roughin(g.**

**ROUK**, *v.*$^{1}$ Yks. Der. Also written **rowk** w.Yks.$^{1}$ To wander; to stay out late at night; *gen.* with *out.* Cf. **rake**, *v.*$^{3}$

**w.Yks.**$^{1}$ Tramps an rowks about fray plaas to plaas, ii. 321. **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ He's begun o' roukin' out o' neets.

Hence **Rouktown**, *sb., obs.*, a gossiping gadabout.

**Yks.** A rouktown's seldom a good housewife at home, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 62.

**ROUK**, *v.*$^{2}$ n.Yks.$^{4}$ [**rouk.**] To snore loudly.

Ah weean't sleep wi' him na mair, he rouks warse 'an a pig.

**ROUK**, *adj.* Chs. [**rouk.**] Rich, fertile.

**Chs.**$^{1}$; **Chs.**$^{3}$ As rouk as th' Roodee, *Old Prov.*

**ROUK**, see **Roak(e**, **Rook**, *sb.*$^{2}$, **Ruck**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**ROUL**, see **Rail**, *sb.*$^{2}$, **Röl.**

**ROULIE-POULIE, ROUM**, see **Roly-poly**, **Room**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**ROUN**, *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Wm. Lan. Glo. Ken. Also written **rown** Sc.; **rowne** Ken.; and in forms **raund** Wm.; **reawn** Lan.; **reun** Ken.; **rewn** Lan.; **roon** Sc. (Jam.); **round** Sc. (Jam.) Glo.$^{12}$ Ken.; **rune** Glo.$^{12}$ Ken. [Sc. and n.Cy. **rūn(d**, Lan. **rēn**, Glo. Ken. **reun.**] **1.** To whisper.

**Sc.** Rowned intill mine ear, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 225. **Abd.** Somebody's been till Roun to ye wha Said birdies war seen till E'en whan they fa', Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* (1879) lxii. **Lnk.** He roun't in my lug 'Ou ay, may be!' Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 152. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Wm.** Let me raund it in thy ears, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 125. **Lan.** In cums Seroh's Moother, un rewns e' meh year ut hood summat to tell meh, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 33; (Hall.) **Glo.**$^{12}$, **Ken.** (K.)

**2.** To speak much and often about the same thing. Sc. (Jam.)

[1. OE. *rūnian*, to talk low, whisper, mutter (B.T.).]

**ROUNALL**, see **Roundel.**

**ROUNCE**, *v.* Yks. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. [**rauns**, w.Yks. **rāns.**] To bounce about; to flounce; to move uneasily or angrily.

**w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lei.**$^{1}$ He rounced in his chair. He sat rouncing about. **War.**$^{2}$

Hence (1) **Rouncer**, *sb.* one who is fond of climbing; used both of persons and animals; (2) **Rouncing**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) fond of climbing; (*b*) boisterous; of a fire: roaring.

(1) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 10, 1896). (2, *a*) *ib.* (*b*) **Nhp.**$^{2}$ A rouncing fire. A rouncing wind. **Shr.**$^{1}$ *Obsol.*

[Cp. Norw. dial. *runsa*, to make a noise; *runs*, a sudden movement accompanied with noise (Aasen).]

**ROUNCE**, see **Rinse**, *v.*$^{2}$, **Rownce.**

**ROUND**, *adj.*, *adv.*$^{1}$, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. Amer. and Aus. Also in forms **raand, rahnd** Yks.; **raind** Chs.$^{1}$ s.Chs.$^{1}$; **reawnd** Chs.$^{1}$; **roon** Sc. Cum.$^{4}$; **roond** Per. Nhb.$^{1}$; **roun** Sc. (Jam.) [Sc. n.Cy. **run(d, rūn(d**, w.Yks. **rānd**, Lan. **rēnd**, Midl. **round, raund**, s.Cy. **reund.**] **1.** *adj.* and *adv.* In *comb.* (1) **Round-and-square**, everywhere; (2) **-cast**, a particular throw in sowing grain; (3) **-coal**, large coal from which the smaller pieces have been separated by screening; (4) **-dock**, the common mallow, *Malva sylvestris*; (5) **-eared mutch**, a particular kind of mutch [not known to our correspondents]; (6) **-eyed**, having dark circles round the eyes; (7) **-foot**, a club-foot; (8) **-frock**, a smock-frock; a loose upper garment; occas. a surplice; (9) **-frocked**, dressed in a smock-frock; (10) **-ground**, coarsely ground; (11) **-hank**, a ring that moves about on a 'ridster'; (12) **-head**, a small pan; (13) **-hoe**, a method of hoeing; (14) **-house**, (*a*) a lock-up; a local prison; (*b*) the shed or building in which the horse-gear for driving machinery is fixed; (*c*) a part of a windmill; see below; (15) **-legs**, a bow-legged man; (16) **-meal**, coarse oatmeal; (17) **— one**, a piece of coal not quite as big as a 'coblin'; (18) **-ridge**, to raise the centre of ploughed land much higher than the furrows; (19) **— Robin**, (*a*) the red campion, *Lychnis diurna*; (*b*) the herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*; (*c*) the angler fish, *Lophius piscatorius*; (*d*) a small pancake; (20) **-rush**, a kind of sedge; (21) **-shave**, to reprimand severely, to scold, abuse; (22) **-shaving**, a sermon, discourse; (23) **-sound honesty**, the seed-vessels of the honesty, *Lunaria biennis*; (24) **-tag**, (*a*) a game; see below; (*b*) to play at the game; (25) **-tail**, to clip the dirty locks of wool off the tail and legs of sheep, previous to shearing; (26) **-tailings**, locks clipt off the tails of sheep; (27) **-tang knife**, a kind of knife; see below; (28) **-tilth**, the system of sowing land continuously without fallow; (29) **-yawing**, the system of reaping with sickles by men.

(1) **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ I sought him round an square and could nivver leet on him. (2) **N.I.**$^{1}$ He sows with a round cast. (3) **Cld.** (Jam.) **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **Cum.**$^{1}$; **Cum.**$^{4}$ 'Roon cwols,' includes the large blocks as well as the pieces as big as two fists. **w.Yks.**$^{1}$, **Der.**$^{1}$ (4) **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (5) **Ayr.** They hided their heads in round-eared bee-scap mutches, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) ix. **Edb.** Folks, in round-eared mutches or Kilmarnocks, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xix. (6) **Cor.** You'm so pasty an' round-eyed, as if you'd bin piskey-led somewheers, Phillpotts *Lying Prophets*

(1897) 120. (7) **e.Lan.**$^1$ (8) **Ken.** Cooper *Gl.* (1853). **Sur.** One day my husband went to London in his round frock, and eh, how the folks did stare at him, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 222; **Sur.**$^1$ **Sus.** Among lesser local industries . . . we may include the making of those round frocks which were the pride and glory . . . fifty years ago, Egerton *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 135; **Sus.**$^1$ A white round frock is considered mourning, and when worn under a great coat, the effect is by no means good; **Sus.**$^2$, **Hmp.**$^1$ (9) **Sur.** The round-frocked farmers pride themselves on frequenting the markets in the dress of their forefathers, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 383. (10) **Cum.** Round ground wheat bread is excellent (M.P.). (11) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 10, 1896). (12) **Cor.**$^3$ (13) **Dor.** To round-hoe potatoes. To draw the earth round the potato-plant, making a ridge and leaving a hollow between them (C.V.G.). (14, *a*) **Chs.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ **Wor.** *Evesham Jrn.* (July 17, 1897). (*b*) **w.Som.**$^1$ Few farms are without a round-house in which the horses go round and round. The outside shape of these places hardly ever corresponds to the name, hence the path of the horses must give its name to the building. (*c*) **Wil.** Some of the brick or tower mills widen gradually and evenly to the base; others widen abruptly at the lowest story, which stands out all round at the bottom of the mill and has a roof running all round too. The projection is in fact an additional passage, encircling the bottom story of the windmill. It is the round house. The round house is commonly used as a kind of store room, Ewing *Jan Windmill* (1876) iii. (15) **w.Yks.**$^2$ Round-legs to Wadsley went, With burying cakes he was sent, Mather *Sngs.* (1862) 80. (16) **Wm.** It was round meal, Southey *Terrible Knitters*, in *Spec. Dial.* (1872) 47. **Chs.**$^{13}$ (17) **Yks.** Well, bring a to-ar-three rahnd uns, Binns *Village to Town* (1882) 8. (18) **Ken.** Young *Ann. Agric.* (1784–1815) V. 107. (19, *a*) **Ken.** (B. & H.), **Dev.**$^4$ (*b*) **Dev.**$^4$ (*c*) **Cor.**$^{12}$ (*d*) **Dev.** (Hall.) (20) **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. 101. (21) **Shr.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ Her can roundshave, mind, nif her's a mind to, vor all her's so quiet lookin'. **Dev.** Darn my ole wig, ef I dawn't round-shave thee bimbye ef 'e dawnt dü thee work, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**$^1$ **n.Dev.** Than tha wut . . . roundshave enny body that deth bet zey Ay to tha, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 233. **nw.Dev.**$^1$ (22) **Dev.** In a case where so many 'passons' would be required to change the deceased's destiny as at present, one 'round-shaving' more or less would scarcely matter, Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) v. (23) **sw.Sc.** *Garden Wk.* (1896) New S. No. cxiv. 111. (24, *a*) **Nrf.** A large ring is formed two deep, with wide right and left hand intervals between each couple, and one child stands in the ring and another outside. When the play begins the child in the middle runs and places herself in front of one of the groups of two, thus forming a group of three. Thereupon the third child, that is the one standing on the outer ring, has to run and try to get a place in front of another two before the one outside the ring can catch her. Then she who is at the back of this newly formed three must be on the alert not to be caught, and must try in her turn to gain a front place. The one catching has all along to keep outside the ring, but those trying to escape her may run in and out and anywhere; whoever is caught has to take the catcher's place, Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 144. (*b*) **Dev.**$^1$ Why dostn't zee them flies—how they hays, vigger in, cross over, round tag and about they go, 38, ed. Palmer. (25) **Wil.**$^1$ (26) The locks so clipt, which are washed and dried, and usually sold at half-price, *ib.* (27) **w.Yks.** A knife with no scales, but has a handle with a hole bored up the centre. The tang is round and goes up this hole (C.V.C.). (28) **Ken.**$^1$ **e.Ken.** Used . . . to signify a certain course of crops most common there, viz. 1. beans, 2. wheat, 3. barley, Young *Ann. Agric.* (1784–1815) IV. 434. (29) **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

**2.** *adj.* Consisting of lumps, in large pieces free from dross.

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Nhb.**$^1$ If the coals be hewed or wrought pretty round, and large coals, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 38.

**3.** Bow-legged.

**w.Yks.**$^2$ He's ommast rahnd, he couldn't stop a pig in a entry.

**4.** Coarse, thick.

**Cum.** I'll want a pair of rounder knitting-needles, for this woosset (M.P.).

**5.** Full, large; abundant, plentiful.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **Cum.** (M.P.) **w.Yks.**$^1$ T'beck's feaful round.

**6.** *adv.* In phr. (1) *round and round went the gallant ship*, a game; see below; (2) *to lie round*, to lie in bed for twelve consecutive hours; 'to sleep the clock round.'

(1) **Bnff.** 'Round and round went the gallant, gallant ship, And round and round went she; Round and round went the gallant, gallant ship, Till she sank to the bottom of the sea, the sea, the sea, Till she sank to the bottom of the sea.' All go down as the ship sinks, Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 143. **Abd.** 'Three times round goes our gallant ship, And three times round went she; Three times round went our gallant ship, Then she sank to the bottom of the sea.' As the players all 'bob' down, they cry out 'the sea, the sea, the sea,' *ib.* (2) **Glo.**$^1$

**7.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *in the round*, in the immediate neighbourhood; (2) *through round and square*, everywhere, from all directions; (3) *to get on the round*, to get better in health; (4) *to take the round of the clock*, to sleep for twelve consecutive hours.

(1) **e.Fif.** A' the young fouk i' the roon' are to be at it, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ix. (2) **w.Yks.** Throo raand and square they seem'd to meet, Hartley *Ditt.* (1868) 36. (3) **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 25. (4) **w.Sc.** Sleep! he'd tak the roun o' the clock every nicht (Jam.).

**8.** An ancient stone-circle or earthen ring; also a semicircular dike or wall made of stone and 'fail,' used as a shelter for sheep.

**Rxb.** (Jam.) **Cor.** Then it was that they constructed the rounds—amongst which the Perran Round remains as a remarkable example—. . to protect their tin ground, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 275, ed. 1896; **Cor.**$^2$

**9.** A globular pebble. Dev. (Hall.) **10.** A plane for working a rounded surface, or one with a convex bottom and iron, used for working hollows or grooves.

**n.Lin.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ I got a rare set o' rouns 'n hollers, dree sizes, vor zeb'm un zixpence.

**11.** A round of beef. Sc. (A.W.), w.Yks.$^1$ **12.** A rung of a ladder.

**Nhp.**$^1$ The common mode of describing the length of a ladder is to call it 'a ladder of so many rounds.' **se.Wor.**$^1$, **Oxf.**$^1$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

**13.** The two furrows made when a piece of land is ploughed by working up one way and back another. Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 19. **14.** A turn.

**w.Sc.** Ye maun bide yer roun (Jam.).

**15.** An accustomed way.

**Abd.** Meg shaw'd them a' their different roun', Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 220.

**16.** The way a thing should go round; used *fig.*

**Per.** Let your Latin be as snug As if she kent the roond o't, For, by my faith! she'll lend a lug, An' judge ye by the soond o't, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 61.

**17.** A particular kind of bell-ringing.

**e.Dev.** A man well practised in all that pertained to bells, whether rounds, changes, eights, twelves, queens. . . Good sensible ringing, a rise and rounds with one lot of call changes, one set, and then a fall, Jane *Lordship* (1897) 143.

**18.** *pl. Obs.* The circuit made by labourers out of work when, under the old Poor Law, they were passed round from farmer to farmer; *gen.* in phr. *on the rounds*, or *to go the rounds*; see below.

**Nhp.**$^1$ **Oxf.** Efforts were made to keep the men off the rates by the system of going the 'Rounds,' that is to say, a man out of work was kept in turn by the farmers and passed on from one to another, receiving 1s. a day from the parish, Stapleton *Three Parishes* (1893) 167. **Bdf.** The increase of population has caused a deficiency of employment, which is so remarkable in some seasons, that a great proportion of the labourers 'go the rounds.' When a labourer can obtain no employment, he applies to the acting overseer, from whom he passes on to the different farmers all round the parish, being employed by each of them after the rate of one day for every £20 rent. The allowance to a labourer on the rounds is commonly 2*d.* per day below the pay of other labourers. Boys receive from 4*d.* to 6*d.* per day on the rounds, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 608.

Hence **Roundsman**, *sb.* a labourer who 'goes the rounds.'

**Nhp.**$^1$ **Oxf.** The following agreement was come to concerning the Roundsmen, at a general meeting of parishioners in 1799: 'All persons coming to the overseers to be employed by the yard-land shall take a ticket from the overseer to the employer for the payment of his or her money, and for the said persons to come at proper hours or otherwise to be paid according to their hours,' Stapleton *Three Parishes* (1893) 280. **Bdf.** It sometimes happens that farmers refuse to take in a roundsman, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 609.

**19.** A turn once up and down a ploughed field. Shr.$^1$

**20.** *v.* To turn round.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Roun' Jess—wo—still, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) viii.

**21.** To ridge up land, to trench it. Som. (W.F.R.)

**22.** With *up*: to collect together; to heap up tidily.

**n.Lin.** Round up them dead leaves (M.P.). [**Amer.** Used of children in an Indian agency school, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 393. **Aus.** I could see the cattle had been rounded up in a flat with stony ridges all round, Boldrewood *Robbery* (1888) iv.]

**23.** To endeavour to obtain information indirectly or by artifice; to get round a person.

**Nhp.**$^1$ I'll round her, and get the secret out before I've done with her. **War.**$^3$

**ROUND**, *adv.*$^2$ and *prep.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **roond** Cai.; **roun** Sc. (Jam.) [See **Round**, *adj.*] **1.** *adv.* In *comb.* (1) **Round and round**, round about. Sc. (Jam.); (2) **—by**, closer in, nearer. Cld. (*ib.*) **2.** Phr. (1) *to bring round*, to communicate painful or unpleasant intelligence; (2) *to come round*, to happen, turn out; (3) *to get round*, to recover in health; (4) *to get round with*, to complete.

(1) **Nhp.**$^1$ This accident will sadly trouble his wife, but I'll bring it round as well as I can. **War.**$^3$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (2) **Per.** I hae been thinkin', seein' hoo things hae come round, ye'll be best to tak tent o' yer bits o' dishes yersel', Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 190, ed. 1887. (3) **Rnf.** That she'll get round again, I hope, Nor at this time the bucket coup, M$^c$Gilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 193. **Edb.** It's dung me fairly down, Nor ken I, gin I'll e'er get roun', Crawford *Poems* (1798) 88. (4) **Nhp.**$^1$ When a servant has more work than usual, she will say, 'I'm afraid I sha'n't be able to get round with my work to-day;' or another servant will say, 'I must get round with my jobs before I can ask to go out.' **War.**$^3$, **Oxf.** (E.M.W.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

**3.** *prep.* In phr. (1) *round and round the village*, a game; see below; (2) *to come* or *go round a person*, to get round him by flattery or deception.

(1) [The children join hands and form a ring with one child standing outside. The ring stands perfectly still throughout this game and sings the verses. . . During the singing of the first verse the outside child dances round the ring. . . When the ring commences to sing the second verse the children hold up their arms to form arches, and the child who has been running round outside runs into the ring under one pair of joined hands, and out again under the next pair of arms, continuing this . . . until the third verse is commenced. . . At the third verse the child stops in the ring and stands facing one, whom she chooses for her lover, until the end of the verse; the chosen child then leaves the ring, followed by the first child, and they walk round the ring, or they walk away a little distance, returning at the commencement of the next verse. In [some] . . . versions the second child is chased back and caught by the first child, Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 132-3.] **Bnff.** Gomme *ib.* 125. **Abd.** *ib.* 128. **Uls.** *ib.* 129. **w.Yks.** *ib.* 124, 127, 131. **Stf.** *ib.* 122, 6, 7, 8, 9. **n.Der.** *ib.* 141. **Lin.** A child stands in the middle and points with her finger to each one she passes; finally selects one, who leaves the ring and kneels in front of the girl in the middle. At the end of the second verse the kneeling child gets up and the first child goes in and out under the arms of the players, followed by the other. At the fourth they reverse and go back under the arms in the opposite direction, finally stopping in the middle of the ring, when another child is chosen and the first one in goes out, *ib.* 133. **n.Lin.** At the words 'Stand and face your lover,' the child who has been going 'in and out' stands before the one she chooses, beckons to her and sings the next verse, *ib.* **Glo.** The children form a ring, singing, 'Round and round the valley, where we have been before,' while one child walks round the outside. Then they stand with uplifted hands, joined together, and sing, 'In and out of the windows,' *ib.* 141. **Hnt.** *ib.* 128. **Hrt.** *ib.* 126-7. **Nrf.** *ib.* 129-30. **Ken.** In the Crockham Hill version the love is measured out with a handkerchief three times, and after kneeling in the road, the chosen partner follows round the ring and reverses for the return, *ib.* 133. **Sur.** Round and round the village, Round and round the village; Round and round the village, As we have done before. In and out the windows, &c. Stand and face your lover, &c. Follow her to London, &c. Kiss her before you leave her, &c., *ib.* 122-3; In the Clapham version the two shake hands in the last verse, *ib.* 132. **Sus.** (E.M.M.) **Cor.** Gomme *ib.* 126. (2) **Cai.** I'll run 'e game wi' Nelly. I'll go roond her by hook or by crook, an' then skirl fan things is ripe, Horne *Countryside* (1896) 120. **Nhp.**$^1$ I shall come round her, if I stick to her. **War.**$^3$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

**ROUND**, see **Raun**, *sb.*$^1$, **Roun.**

**ROUND-ABOUT**, *adv.*, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Wal. Nhp. Bck. Hnt. and Amer. Also in form **raind-abait** Chs.$^1$ **1.** *adv.* In phr. *to go round-about for the next road*, to attempt a short cut and find it take longer than the ordinary way. Chs.$^1$ **2.** *adj.* Of a woman: large, fat. Hnt. (T.P.F.) **3.** *sb.* A dance; the 'Cheshire Round'; see below.

**Wal.** This is danced by two only, one of each sex; after leading off into the middle of an imaginary circle, and dancing a short time opposite to each other, the one strives by celerity of steps in the circumference of the circle to overtake and chase the other round it; the other in the meantime endeavouring to maintain an opposite situation by equal celerity in receding, Roberts *Cambrian Antiq.* in Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 122.

**4.** A circular fort or encampment.

**Sc.** Aided by his desire of showing his companion a Pict's camp, or Round-about, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) i. **Rxb.** There are a great many round-abouts in the parish [Castletown], commonly called Picts Works. They are all circular and strongly fortified by a wall, composed of large stones, *Statist. Acc.* XVI. 84 (Jam.). **Bck.** The Camp, locally the 'Roundabout,' is 140 yds. in diameter, Murray *Hndbk. Oxf.* (1894) 136.

**5.** A fireplace, in which the grate is detached from the walls, and so placed that persons may sit round it on all sides; also in *comb.* **Round-about fireside.**

**Sc.** In many instances the round-about is formed by a square projection from the gable (Jam.). **Edb.** The roundabout fireside . . . was universally in use in the kitchen; that is, a circular grate placed on the floor about the middle of the kitchen, with a frame of lath and plaster, or spars and matts, suspended over it, like an inverted funnel, for conveying the smoke; the whole family sitting round the fire within the circumference of the inverted funnel, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 83, ed. 1815.

**6.** An oatcake of circular form, pinched all round with the finger and thumb.

**Sc.** Nackets and round-abouts to your coffee and clarified whey, *Tournay* (1824) 31 (Jam.). **Ags.** (*ib.*)

**7.** The boundary-hedge of a coppice. Nhp.$^1$ **8.** A loose tailless coat; a short loose coat for farm-work.

**w.Yks.** (C.W.D.) [**Amer.** Boy's jacket reaching only to the waist, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 393.]

**9.** Circumlocution.

**Dmb.** There's nae need for makin' sae mony round-abouts and excuses, Cross *Disruption* (1844) viii.

**ROUND-AGO**, *sb.* Cor. An ancient circle of stones or earth. Cor.$^2$, w.Cor. (M.A.C.) Cf. **round**, *sb.* 8.

**ROUNDEL**, *sb.* Sc. Yks. e.An. Ken. Sus. Som. Also written **roundle** e.An.$^1$ Ken.$^1$; and in forms **rounall** Gall.; **rundall**, **rundle** e.An.$^1$ **1.** A round form or figure; anything of circular form.

**Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **n.Yks.**$^2$ A witches roundel. **e.An.**$^1$ A round field or marsh, or a field that lies round or adjoins a person's property or house. 'Johnson's rundle.' **Ken.** This term was applied to rounded garden flower-beds. 'Those laurels are too good to be at the bottom of the (back) garden.' 'Yes, I want 'em to put one in each roundel in front' (D.W.L.); **Ken.**$^1$ The part of a hop-oast where the fires are made, which is generally circular. **Sus.**$^1$

**2.** The midriff. Som. (Hall.)

**ROUNDER**, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. Nrf. Cor. **1.** A boring instrument; see below.

**Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb.**, **Dur.** An instrument used in boring resembling a bêche, but solid and well steeled at the bottom, and used for breaking off any irregularities in the hole, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

**2.** A Methodist preacher.

**e.Yks.** (C.F.) **Cor.** She used to taake tha Rounders, and gev em oal their denner, *T. Towser* (1873) 123.

**3.** *Obs.* A pauper labourer who was billeted on the different farmers of the locality. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 10, 1896). See **Round**, *sb.* 18. **4.** A turn round a frozen broad by skaters in single file.

**Nrf.** This is a good bit of ice, less go for a rounder, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 280.

**ROUNDERS**, *sb. pl.* Sc. The game of prison-base. w.Sc. (Jam.)

**ROUNDGE**, see **Rounge.**

**ROUNDING,** *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Der. Oxf. Hmp. Som. Cor. **1.** *ppl. adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Rounding preacher,** 'a preacher who is not stationary, but who goes on rounds; (2) — **system,** see below; see **Round,** *sb.* **18.**

(1) **Cor.** I've shaked 'aands with a rounding praicher, *Cornishman* (Mar. 1885). (2) **Oxf.** The 'Rounding' system probably began before the inclosure and subdivision of the common fields, because the labourers used the phrase, 'going round by the yardland.'. . The discharged labourers, upon application to the overseers of the poor, received each a ticket, billeting them upon one or other of the farmers for a number of days, . . determined by the size of the several holdings. . . At the expiration of the stipulated number of days, the farmer gave the labourer a ticket or certificate entitling him to receive pay at the hands of one of the overseers out of the . . . poor rates, *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. x. 87. **Hmp.** The surplus able-bodied labourers were billeted on the farmers and tradesmen in proportion to their several assessments, so that while a large farmer might have five or six labourers appointed to him solely, one labourer might be appointed to seven or fourteen tradesmen, serving a day each in a week or fortnight. It was done to prevent the labourers becoming chargeable to the parish funds, *ib.* 138.

**2.** Convex.

**w.Som.**$^1$ Dhik dhae·ur dae·ul dhae·ur-z un ún·sh ruw·ndeen, vèol aup· [That deal there is fully an inch convex].

**3.** *sb.* An equivocation, subterfuge, evasion; a twisting.

**Der.** (M.A.W.); Come, Roland, I'll none waste my time with such roundings, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) x.

**ROUNDLY,** *adv.* Not. Lei. Nhp. Brks. Suf. Soundly, thoroughly; in a plain, outspoken manner.

**Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ I gave it him roundly and soundly. **Brks.**$^1$ I telled 'un roundly what I thate about his doins. **Suf.**$^1$

**ROUNDY,** *adj.* and *adv.* Nhb. Dur. Lin. Yks. Som. Also in form **roondy** Nhb.$^1$ e.Yks.$^1$ **1.** *adj.* Of coal: of good size, free from small or refuse coal; in separate lumps; also used *subst.*

**Nhb.**$^1$ Coal, co-al, roondy co-al, *Street cry.* **Dur.** A load of 'lumpy' or 'roundy' was certain to be laid at an official's door, Guthrie *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 142. **n.Yks.**$^1$ Applied to the coal of the district when obtained in masses instead of in an almost pulverised state. Applied also to separate lumps or pieces. 'They're getten some gey guid coal at t'pits, noo: a'most a' roundy yans'; or 'roundy bits'; **n.Yks.**$^{24}$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$

**2.** *adv.* Round.

**Som.** The tops of the knives wer curled roundy, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 12.

**ROUNEM EN ROUNEM,** *phr.* Cum.$^4$ Round-about and round-about; lit. 'round them and round them.'

Rounem en rounem, Nick did cry; It isn't fair—I'll drop the chase, Silpheo *Wolsty Castle* (1881) 9.

**ROUNG,** see **Rung,** *sb.*$^1$

**ROUNGE,** *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Nhb. Cum. Also written **roundge** Nhb.$^1$ A great noise; also a violent push or stroke; a wrench.

**Nhb.** (Hall.), **Nhb.**$^1$ **Cum.** Wi' a rounge the yielding hinges Frae the partin' stoothens flee, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 23; **Cum.**$^4$

**ROUNGE,** see **Raunge,** *v.*

**ROUNGING,** *ppl. adj.* Nhb.$^1$ [rū·nʒin.] Big, heavy.

A great roungin fellow.

**ROUNSTOW,** *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To cut off the ears of a sheep.

**Gall.** The mark he knew his flocks by, was the mark of 'rounstowing,' that is, cutting off the ears altogether. . . He flung his marches open to his neighbour's sheep, and when they came upon his land, he 'rounstow'd' their ears, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 47–8, ed. 1876.

**ROUN-TREE,** see **Rowan-tree.**

**ROUNTY,** *adj.* I.W.$^1$ [re·unti.] Of marshes: rough.

**ROUP,** *sb.*$^1$ Bnff.$^1$ The ore-weed, *Laminaria digitata.* Hence **Roupie,** *adj.* overgrown with ore-weed.

The black eels amo' the roupie grun an' the fite eels oot by o' the clean grun'.

**ROUP,** *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. War. Oxf. Brks. Sus. Hmp. Also written **roupe** Abd. Yks.; and in forms **rahp** Yks.; **raup** Lakel.$^1$ Cum.$^4$ Lan. Lin.$^1$; **rawap** w.Yks.$^5$; **rawp** ne.Lan.$^1$ Wor.; **reawp** Lan.; **roap** Wgt.; **roop** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) N.Cy.$^{12}$ Nhb.$^1$ Dur.$^1$ e.Dur.$^1$ Lakel.$^2$ Cum.$^{14}$ Wm. n.Yks. e.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks.$^{15}$ ne.Lan.$^1$ Brks.$^1$ Hmp.$^1$; **rorp** Not. [roup, rūp, rǭp, rǫəp.] **1.** *v.* To shout, cry aloud; esp. to cry hoarsely; to croak.

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*); The corbies 'mang the rocks are roupin' Sae dull and drowsy, Nicoll *Poems* (ed. 1843) 285. **Gall.** Made him roop . . . like a hen trying to crow, Crockett *Cleg Kelly* (1896) xliv. **Nhb.** Ilka bairnie, spite o' its roupin' an' skirlin', had getten washed an' busked up, Jones *Nhb.* (1871) 115. **m.Yks.**$^1$, **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Lin.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Rouped** or **Roupit,** *ppl. adj.* hoarse; (2) *to be rouped up, phr.* to be suffering from any affection of the throat or chest which renders the voice hoarse.

(1) **Sc.** *Glasgow Herald* (Apr. 3, 1899). **Cai.**$^1$ **Fif.** Is your throat no dry an' roupit Whistlin' a' day? Douglas *Poems* (1806) 29. **Ayr.** He had lost his voice, and was now as hairse and roopit as a craw, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 41. **Lnk.** Thomson *Musings* (1881) 75. **Lth.** Ballant singers, hoarse and roopit, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 10. **Edb.** He had a voice like a roupet craw wi' the calling he had had, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 329. **Slk.** How roopit his note, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 361. **Dmf.** Ae devil roar'd till hearse and roupet, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 166. **Wgt.** Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 184. **Nhb.**$^1$ He's sair roopet. **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.**$^3$ (2) **Wm.** I am rooped up (B.K.). **n.Yks.**$^1$ Ah's jest aboot rouped oop; **n.Yks.**$^{24}$, **m.Yks.**$^1$

**2.** To sell by auction.

**Sc.** The morn's the term—the very last day they can bide in the house—a' thing's to be roupit, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xi. **Sh.I.** Wi' dis roopin o' der herrin' der no sic a chance o' gettin' twa, *Sh. News* (Aug. 13, 1898). **Or.I.** The seats were rouped at £2150 a year, Wallace *Desc. Or.* (1693) 240, ed. 1883. **Mry.** Hay *Lintie* (1851) 52. **Abd.** Hame-fairm, cairts an' cattle, will be roupit up I doot, Murray *Hamewith* (1900) 25. **Frf.** The furniture of the house was rouped, Barrie *Minister* (1891) ii. **Per.** Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 29. **Ayr.** What's come o' him sin' his land was roupit? Galt *Entail* (1823) ii. **Lnk.** They'll ha'e't though they should roup the bed whereon ye lye, Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 61. **Lth.** Though roupit were my goods and gear, Thomson *Poems* (1819) 37. **Edb.** Crawford *Poems* (1798) 115. **Slk.** The kine of Chapelthorpe will soon be rouped at the Cross of Selkirk, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 20, ed. 1866.

Hence (1) **Rouped-price,** *sb.* the price realized at an auction; (2) **Rouper,** *sb.* a person who sells his goods by auction; (3) **Rouping,** *sb.* an auction; (4) **Rouping-wife,** *sb.* a woman who buys at auctions in order to sell again.

(1) **Sh.I.** To the rouped price of the wood and sleat of the old Tolbooth, £1. 11. 6, *Sh. News* (May 29, 1897). (2) **Sc.** A rouper is pursuing his interest, when he pays a man to cry his roup, Thom *Wks.* (1799) 447 (Jam.). (3) **Sc.** After the rouping is ower, and the bills paid, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xlii. **Frf.** Then took place the rouping of seats in the parish church, Barrie *Licht* (1888) ii. **Slg.** Galloway *Poems* (1792) 51. **s.Sc.** Wherever he gaed, or to markets or roupin's, Allan *Poems* (1887) 65. **Lnk.** Watson *Poems* (1853) 4. [*Auctio*, rowping of geare, Duncan *Etym.* (1595).] (4) **Sc.** The rouping-wife or saleswoman, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) iv. **Edb.** Lord President Craigie's house [was possessed] by a rouping-wife or saleswoman of old furniture, *Statist. Acc.* VI. 583 (Jam.).

**3.** To sell up.

**Abd.** Ance he teuk a tig o' farmin'—Soon was roupit, but an' ben, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 37. **Slg.** They had nae mercy then atweel, They nearly rouped the soncy chiel, Muir *Poems* (1818) 50. **Rnf.** [You] roup'd her out, both stick and stow, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 75. **e.Lth.** He'll be roupit, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 80. **Edb.** Ballantine *Deanhaugh* (1869) 248. **Slk.** Sin he roupit out yon poor family, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 303, ed. 1866. **Gall.** Squire Kirtle . . . May roup his farmers, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 342, ed. 1876.

**4.** Phr. *to roup a person to the door*, to sell him up entirely; to turn him out of house and holding.

**Sc.** Though I should roup ye to the door, Seatoun *G. Malcolm* (1897) vi. **e.Sc.** I saw perfectly weel there was naething for't but we maun be roupit to the door, Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 14. **Rnf.** We never hear o' . . . poor folk roupit to the door To pay the needfu' laird, Barr *Poems* (1861) 62. **Lnk.** He was determined to roup them to the door, although it shouldna put a penny in his pouch, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 16.

**5.** To low as a cow. Not. (J.H.B.), Lin.$^1$ Cf. **rout,** *v.*$^3$ **1.**

**6.** *sb.* Hoarseness, huskiness; a hoarse cold; bronchitis.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Oh may the roupe ne'er roust thy weason, Beattie *Address to Ross*, in *Helenore* (ed. 1812) 3. **Edb.** To fley frae a' your craigs the roup, Wi' reeking het an' creeshy soup, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 185, ed. 1785. **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ **Lakel.**$^2$ Ah've gitten t'roop. **n.Yks.**$^{23}$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.** Davies *Races* (1856) 272; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Wor.** (J.R.W.)

Hence (1) **Roupiness**, *sb.* hoarseness; (2) **Roupy**, *adj.* hoarse; (3) **Roupy-weather**, *sb.* misty, foggy weather that makes one hoarse.

(1) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (2) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** A gloatin' roupy hoast, Murray *Hamewith* (1900) 25. **Arg.** The crows in the beech-trees complained in a rasping roupy chorus, Munro *J. Splendid* (1898) 48. **Frf.** The singin' . . . was . . . left to Geordie, . . an' even he was a hantle roupier than usual, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 195, ed. 1889. **Lnk.** The east-wind . . . put a roopie craw in his throat, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) III. 90. **e.Lth.** Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 40. **Edb.** The roupie challenge of Nicol the warder, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 260. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ Aa's that roopy aa can hardly taak. **Dur.**$^1$, **e.Dur.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^4$ **n.Yks.** (I.W.); **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ As roupy as a raven. **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Ah's that roupy whahl ah can hardlins talk. **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**$^1$ He becom . . . roopy wi' bellin an roarin, ii. 288; **w.Yks.**$^5$ 37. **Lan.** Aw'm nobbut a bit roopy, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 396. **Oxf.** What a roupy cough that child has got (G.O.). **Brks.**$^1$ I got a cawld isterdaay an' be maain roopy this marnin'. **Sus.** He cum in dat roupy an swirmy, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 389; **Sus.**$^{12}$ **Hmp.**$^1$ I be that roopy I can't zing. (3) **Gall.** Clearing the rust from the holdfasts of the iron rods and his own throat of the roopy weather at the same time, Crockett *A. Mark* (1899) x. **w.Yks.**$^5$

**7.** A sale by auction, esp. a displenishing sale; a public sale.

**Sc.** He bought them . . . at a roup of the furniture of Lord Ravenswood, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxvii. **Sh.I.** Spaekin' o' kye pits da roop i' my mind; what tought ye o' da prices da year? *Sh. News* (June 11, 1898). **Or.I.** It was customary . . . for the 'bethal' to notify any particular occurrences, such as sales, roups, public meetings, &c. on the Sabbath day, Vedder *Sketches* (1832) 109. **n.Sc.** When he died . . . there was a great roup, or auction, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 32. **ne.Sc.** (W.G.) **Frf.** Bought at the roup of an old church, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) xi. **Per.** He talked of a recent roup, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 27. **w.Sc.** Archy often acted as clerk of the roup, Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 98, ed. 1877. **Ayr.** There was a displenishing sale at Smiddy-yard—a roup it was called, Johnston *Congalton* (1896) 101. **Slk.** He sold off the stock by public roup, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 240, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** Seldom were so many roups seen in one season, Carlyle *Lett.* in *Atlantic Monthly* (1898) 306. **Gall.** He had not seen his father-in-law since the day of the roup, Crockett *Kit Kennedy* (1899) xxi. **Wgt.** Expose them to publick roap, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 34. **N.I.**$^1$, **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^4$, **n.Yks.**$^{12}$

**8.** *Comp.* (1) **Roup-bill**, a placard announcing an auction; (2) **-day**, the day of sale; (3) **-folk**, the people attending an auction; (4) **-green**, the enclosed piece of grass on which an auction is held; (5) **-roll**, a list of articles to be sold by auction.

(1) **Ayr.** Shall I reprint the roup bills o' my ryegrass parks? Service *Notandums* (1890) 5. (2) **Sh.I.** The morning of the 'roup day' found him stendin' out over the Hammers, Nicholson *Aithstin' Hedder* (1898) 9. (3) That day the 'roup folk' had something to talk about, *ib.* 12. (4) Rasmie Peterson was seen walking over the 'roup green' in the company of a lass, *ib.* (5) **Slk.** This cow . . . is valued in my roup-roll at fifteen pounds, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 300, ed. 1866.

**9.** Phr. (1) *to bring to the roup*, to bring to bankruptcy; (2) *to cry a roup*, (3) *to scry the roups*, to give notice of a sale by auction.

(1) **e.Sc.** What had brought my ne'er-do-weel o' a man to the roup but juist no kennin' his ain mind? Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 17. (2) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Abd.** Ye may command The bailiffs my effects to poind, An' cry my roup, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 27. **Dmb.** When order'd whyles to cry a roup . . . The articles he gat by rote, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 46. **Rnf.** It's sent through the place wi' the clashers, Like a roup that's been cried wi' the bell, Barr *Poems* (1861) 122. (3) **Abd.** There was a beadle in this parish . . . who used to 'scry the roups,' and make other notices in the Church-yard, Paul *Abd.* (1881) 46.

[1. OE. *hrōpan*, to cry out, shout, scream (B.T.).]

**ROUP**, *v.*$^2$ Cor.$^{12}$ To drink or gulp down liquid in a noisy manner.

**ROUP**, *v.*$^3$ Sc. Nhb. Also written **roop** Sc. [**roup, rūp.**] To plunder; to devour; to explore.

**Sc.** Gin it braird, it sall clean be roopit, Waddell *Isaiah* (1879) vi. 13. **Nhb.** Routin' an' roupin' amang their things as he had done baith times, Jones *Nhb.* (1871) 146; A' the country side was roupit an' searched for her, *ib.* 157; Many a quiet homestead has he roupit, *ib.* 158.

**ROUP**, *v.*$^4$ Bnff.$^1$ To vomit.

**ROUPY**, see **Ropy.**

**ROUSE**, *sb.*$^1$ Shr.$^1$ [**raus.**] Rubbish, esp. garden refuse—bean-tops, immature fruit, &c.

Rucks o' rouse.

**ROUSE**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Hrf. I.W. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **rowse** I.W.$^2$ Dor.$^1$ Cor.; and in forms **reause** Lan.; **roos** Sh.I.; **roose** Yks.; **rouce** n.Yks.$^2$; **rowsse** Som.; **ruise** Dev.$^1$ [Sc. **rūz**, s.Cy. **reuz.**] **1.** *v.* To stir up.

**Fif.** Jeany brawly rous'd the fire, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 102. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Wi French polish reause a stink, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 219.

**2.** To awake from sleep.

**Nhb.** It's time thou was rousin', Jones *Nhb.* (1871) 126. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**3.** To run about; to career from place to place; to be noisily busy; *gen.* with *about.*

**n.Yks.**$^{12}$ **w.Yks.** The rich may romp an' roose away, Blackah *Poems* (1867) 9. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.**$^3$

**4.** To drive away; to rout out.

**Hrf.**$^1$ The chickens were in the barn—I did rouse them out. **I.W.**$^1$ Rouse un out; **I.W.**$^2$ Goo and rowse they there fowls out o' gearden. **Dor.**$^1$ Rowse the vowls out o' giarden. **Dev.**$^1$ I . . . took the boy way me to . . . ruise away the pegs from muzzling in the corn, 18.

**5.** To turn out, or remove furniture from its accustomed place. n.Yks.$^1$ **6.** A hawking term: to shake and flutter. ne.Lan.$^1$ **7.** *sb.* A reveille.

**Arg.** Dunbarton's drums beat the reveille, the pipers arose, dropped their bonnets to the sun, and played a rouse, Munro *J. Splendid* (1898) 61.

**8.** A state of excitement; a hurry.

**Sh.I.** Boy, du wis in a roos whin du raise, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 241.

**9.** A heavy blow.

**Cor.** I fetched sich a rowse in the nuddick, Higham *Dial.* (1866) 6.

**ROUSE**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^3$ Sc. Wil. Dev. Also written **roose** Sc. (Jam.); **rouss** Dev.; **ruse** Gall. [**rūz, reuz.**]

**1.** *v.* To water, to sprinkle with water, to use a watering-pot. Cf. *to catch and rouse*, s.v. **Catch**, *v.* **II. 1** (15).

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Wil.** In the catch-meadows . . . it is necessary to make the most of the water by catching and rousing it as often as possible, Davis *Gen. View Agric.* (1811) xii; **Wil.**$^1$

Hence **Rouser**, *sb.* a watering-pot.

**Sc.**, **n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Thump upon auld tin pots, kettles, an' rousars, Robb *Poems* (1852) 55. **Gall.** (A.W.)

**2.** *sb.* A sousing.

**Dev.** I gin myself a good rouss down with plenty of warm water, Sharland *Ways Village* (1885) 136.

[Cp. Fr. *arrouser*, to besprinkle, water gently (Cotgr.).]

**ROUSE**, *v.*$^3$ Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lin. Nrf. Also in forms **roose** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.$^1$; **rooze** Nhb.$^1$ [**rūz.**] **1.** To salt fish slightly, esp. herrings.

**Sc.** Fish, which are to be cured, are first thrown together in a large quantity, with salt among them, and allowed to lie in this state for some time. This by the curers is called roosing them (Jam.). **Cai.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ Thor roosin harrin. **Lin.** Fish which are brought in on Saturday-night and cannot be cured till Monday morning are roused (S.A.B.). **Nrf.** (A.P.)

Hence **Roused**, *ppl. adj.* salted.

**Sh.I.** Two small cargoes of 'roused' herrings were sent south from Lerwick, *Sh. News* (July 22, 1899).

**2.** Phr. *to rouse with salt upon salt*, to cure fish with the finest salt. Sc. (Jam.)

**ROUSE**, *adv.* Som. Dev. [**raus, reus.**] With a crash; noisily.

**w.Som.**$^1$ We'd on'y but jist a-got down over the stairs, hon down come the roof, rouse. **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874).

**ROUSE**, see **Roose, Rose**, *v.*

**ROUSE-ABOUT**, *sb.* and *adj.* Hmp. w.Cy. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **rousabout** Cor.$^1$; **rouzabout** w.Cy. Dev.$^1$ [**reu·z-əbeut.**] **1.** *sb.* A rough, bustling person; a gadabout.

**w.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Dev.**$^1$ **n.Dev.** A rubbacrock rouzeabout . . . swashbucket, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 56. **nw.Dev.**$^1$ **Cor.**$^1$ She's a regular rousabout; **Cor.**$^2$

**2.** A variety of large peas, which from their rotundity hop about more than others. w.Cy. Grose (1790).

**3.** *adj.* Rough, bustling; also big, unwieldy.

**Hmp.**$^1$ Mrs. Jones is a rouse-about woman. **w.Cy.** (Hall.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ Used generally to give force in conjunction with 'big' or 'gurt.' 'A gurt rouse-about piece.'

**ROUSE·AWAY**, *int.* *Obs.* Sc. Haul-away! The call of a freshwater boatswain. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**ROUSEN**, *sb.* *Obs.* Dev.$^1$ A report.

**ROUSER**, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Not. War. Brks. Sus. Hmp. Som. Cor. Also in forms **rooser** Sc. e.Yks.$^1$ Not.; **roozer** N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ [**rau·zə(r)**, Sc. and n.Cy. **rū·zər**, s.Cy. **reu·zə(r).**] **1.** Anything resounding; a loud explosion.

**Brks.**$^1$ 'E must hev loaded yer gun heavy, a went aff a vrightvul rouser. **Cor.**$^2$

**2.** A hard blow. **War.**$^3$ He sauced me so I gave him a rouser.

**3.** Anything very large, esp. a big lie.

**w.Sc.** (Jam.) **Gall.** Before I had time to think of a rouser of a reply, Crockett *Bog Myrtle* (1895) 201. **Kcb.** An awfu' big red nose; . . it was a rooser, Trotter *Gossip* (1901) 2nd S. 78. **N.Cy.**$^1$ (s.v. Ruze), **Nhb.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **Not.** (J.H.B.) **Sus.**, **Hmp.** Holloway. **w.Som.**$^1$, **Cor.**$^2$

**ROUSET(T**, *sb.* Brks. [**reu·zit.**] Rank, dry grass not eaten by cattle. *Gl.* (1852); Brks.$^1$ Cf. **rowet(t**.

**ROUSING**, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **rouzen** Cum.; **rouzing** Nhp. Dev.$^1$; **rowzin** e.Yks.$^1$ Dev.$^1$; and in forms **roosan** Cum.$^1$; **roosin(g** Sc. w.Yks.$^2$ Lan.; **roozing** Nhp.; **rowsan** Rnf. [**rou·zin, rū·zin.**] **1.** *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* In *comb.* **Rousing·bell**, see below.

**Kcd.** The eight o'clock [A.M.] bell is . . . to gar the hill folk mak' theirsel ready or the Kirk win in. This is very often called the 'rousing bell,' Andrews *Bygone Ch. Life* (1899) 43.

**2.** Resounding.

**Slg.** Wi' mony a rousing smack, Buchanan *Poems* (1901) 176. **Don.** He held his cheek to her, and she gave him such a rousing smack as was echoed up on the hills, Macmanus *Chim. Corners* (1899) 195. **Brks.**$^1$ A rousin' clap of thunder.

**3.** Noisy, jovial.

**Lan.** 'Planker' would sometimes come and make a 'roosin neet on't,' before the jolly winter fire, Brierley *Waverlow* (1863) 69, ed. 1884.

**4.** Of a fire, &c.: brisk, blazing, roaring.

**Sc.** A very long fireplace, with a rousing fire, Wright *Sc. Life* (1897) 41. **e.Sc.** The kettle singing over a rousin' fire, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 31. **Rnf.** Had I our doghters at a candle They'd mak a been and rowsan tandle, Picken *Poems* (1788) 62 (Jam.). **Lnk.** Blest are they, when winter reigns, Wha hae a roosin' ingle, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 49. **Cum.** Round a rouzen fire the carles sat, Gilpin *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 204. **w.Yks.**$^1$; **w.Yks.**$^2$ A gret roosing fire. **n.Lin.**$^1$ Give him nobbut a pipe an' a glass o' gin, and set him afoore a rousin' fire. **Nhp.** Happy, blest to my desire, I may find a rouzing fire, Clare *Poems* (1820) 49; **Nhp.**$^1$ A roozing bon-fire blazed at night, Fireworks were blazing too, Clare *MS. Poems.* **War.**$^2$, **Shr.**$^2$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Dev.**$^1$ Bevore a gurt rouzing vire, enew to swelter wan, 19.

**5.** Strong; large, excessive, esp. used of a big lie. Cf. **rouser, 3.**

**w.Sc.**, **s.Sc.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** Ev'n Ministers, they hae been kenn'd . . . A rousing whid, at times, to vend, Burns *Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 1. **Lnk.** Mony makin' rousin' pays, yet rinnin' to the pawn, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 169. **Don.** He was rewarded with a rousing bowl of tea, *Cent. Mag.* (July 1901) 430. **Cum.**$^1$ It's a roosan lee at is't. **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **Shr.**$^2$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Sus.**, **Hmp.** Holloway.

**6.** *sb.* A noise, esp. noisy, intemperate mirth.

**n.Sc.** When Reedisdale and Wise William Were drinking at the wine, There fell a roosing them amang, On an unruly time, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) II. 67, ed. 1875. **Cor.** I hires sum mizzick at an oald bearne door, And hires a wond'rous rousing on the floore, *Gent. Mag.* (1762) 287.

**ROUSING**, *adj.* Dev. Rough, shaggy. (Hall.)

**ROUSLE**, *v.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Lei. Wor. w.Cy. Dev. Also written **roussil** Sc. (Jam.); **roustle** w.Cy.; and in form **roozle** s.Chs.$^1$ Lei.$^1$ [**rau·zl, rou·zl, rū·zl.**] To rouse.

**m.Yks.**$^1$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Ahy wŭz snaaw·zin ŭwee· kuw·mfŭrtùbl ŭnŭf·, wen yŭ roo·zld mi ùp. Faach· mi ŭ fyuw chaat·s, ŭn wi)n trahy ŭn róo·zl dhŭ fayh·ŭr ùp. **Lei.**$^1$ He roozled him out of his sleep. **w.Wor.**$^1$, **se.Wor.**$^1$ **s.Wor.** Ahter Gearge an' me wuz come awahy, 'e rousled up a bit (H.K.).

Hence **Rousling**, *ppl. adj.* rousing, rustling, rattling; bustling, cheerful.

**Bwk.** (Jam.) **w.Cy.** Grose (1790). **n.Dev.** Ya gurt duggle-teal'd . . . rousling blowze, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 16.

**ROUST**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Also in forms **roost**; **rost** Cai.$^1$ [**rūst, rost.**] A strong tide or current, or the turbulent part of a frith, occasioned by the meeting of rapid tides.

**Sh.I.** From Sumburgh Head we have a view of what is named the Roust—this being a term of Scandinavian origin, used to signify a strong tumultuous current, occasioned by the meeting of rapid tides, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 77, ed. 1891; (J.S.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Or.I.** Roust is a rough tide, or stormy sea, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 167. **Cai.**$^1$ **Gall.** The tide so smooth as it swept inshore after passing the oily 'bullers' of the roost, Crockett *Lochinvar* (1897) 244.

[ON. *röst*, a current, stream in the sea (Vigfusson).]

**ROUST**, *v.*$^1$ Sc. Nhp. Glo. Sur. Dev. Amer. Aus. Also in form **roost** Sur. [**raust, rūst.**] To rouse, disturb; to rout out; *gen.* with *out* or *up*.

**Sc.** It just beats me to roust the hussies from their beds before six, Steel *Rowans* (1895) 391. **Gall.** I shall not soon forget how she used to roust us out of our warm beds, *Gallovidian* (1899) I. 152. **Nhp.** (F.R.C.) **Glo.** *Gl.* (1851). **Sur.** Roost up all on you! there's a crawler handy—I hear un, Son of Marshes *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 62. **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1877) 367. [**Amer.** A nigger rousted me out this mornin', *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1885) 545. **Aus.** Some o' the others is sure to roust him out when he's properly tight, Gilchrist *Rue Bargain* (1898) 301.]

Hence **Rouster**, *sb.* (1) a great noise; a rouser. nw.Dev.$^1$; (2) a stroke, blow. Bch. (Jam.)

**ROUST**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* Sc. **1.** *v.* To roar; to bellow; to make a loud noise as on a trumpet.

**Abd.** I hear the stirkies roustin, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 34, ed. 1873. **Fif.** At's mou he had a trumpet braw Whairwi' he 'gan to roust and blaw, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 119.

**2.** *sb.* A roar, bellow; also the act of roaring or bellowing.

**n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Frf.** To ilk bellow, roust and roar, Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820) 34, ed. 1882.

[**1.** Cp. And lo, as Pharon cryis and dois rowst Wyth haltand wordis and with mekill woust, Douglas *Eneados* (1513) III. 11, ed. 1874.]

**ROUST, ROUSTLE**, see **Rust**, *v.*$^2$, **Rousle.**

**ROUSTREE**, *sb.* Abd. (Jam.) The crossbar on which a crook is hung.

**ROUSY**, *adj.* Wor. [**rau·zi.**] Noisy.

**s.Wor.** A's got a rousy cofe (H.K.).

**ROUSY·VOUNDER**, *sb.* Cor.$^3$ A scoundrel.

**ROUT**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Shr. Also written **route** n.Cy. Shr.$^1$; **rowt** Sc. [**raut, rūt.**] **1.** *sb.* A rabble, crowd; a party; an assembled company.

**Sc.** Mackay. **Bch.** A grean was heard thro' a' the rout, Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 13. **Abd.** A rout o' wild Cossacks, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 601. **Per.** Nicol *Poems* (1766) 166. **Dmb.** The Town Clerk's famous geldin' leads the rout, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 71. **Rnf.** The hail assembl'd rout, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 109. **Edb.** O' Highlanders, a fendy rout, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 7, ed. 1801. **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Shr.**$^1$ They bin 'ävin' a big route at the Squire's.

**2.** A long round of visits or calls.

**ne.Yks.**$^1$ Ah've had a reg'lar rout ti-day.

**3.** *v.* To go to parties; to make a long round of visits or calls. **Abd.** Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 85. **ne.Yks.**$^1$

[**1.** With that ran there a route of ratones at ones, *P. Plowman* (B.) *Prol.* 146.]

**ROUT**, *sb.*$^2$ Sc. ? The brent-goose, *Bernicla brenta.*

**Sth.** In all this province there is great store . . . of wildgouse, ringouse, routs, Gordon *Hist.* 3 (Jam.).

**ROUT**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^3$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **route** Dev.; **rowt** Abd. n.Yks.$^4$ e.Yks.$^1$

[raut, rout, rūt, s.Cy. reut.] **1.** *v.* In *comb.* with *adv.* and *prep.*: (1) **Rout about,** (*a*) to poke about; to search; to go from place to place turning over things; (*b*) to mix things up in a confused heap; to disturb, disarrange; to make useless bustle; (2) — **among,** to rummage among; (3) — **into,** to make a vigorous investigation; (4) — **out,** to clear out; to turn out in the act of searching for anything.

(1, *a*) **Abd.** He dis nae thing but rowt aboot in's boaratory as he ca's't, Macdonald *Warlock* (1882) xxix. **Edb.** We heard them routing about, and swearing, amongst the butts of ale, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 37. **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **Oxf.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.* (*b*) **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ **War.**$^{3}$ How you have routed these things about. (2) **Nhb.** Routin' and roupin' amang their things as he had done baith times, Jones *Nhb.* (1871) 146. **War.**$^{3}$ What have you been routing among these papers for? (3) **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ (4) **Abd.** A' the chairs an' tables thegither war bein' routit oot o' their places, Macdonald *Donal Grant* (1883) lvii. **Nhb.** The routin' oot, an' bangin', an' scrapin', an' white-washin' there's tae be, Jones *Nhb.* (1871) 83. **Nhp.**$^{1}$ We've had such a routing out. Rout out the ashes, or the fire won't burn. **War.**$^{3}$ I will rout everything out of the house but I will find it. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Ken.** (G.B.) **Sus., Hmp.** Holloway. **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Tid'n no good to zay can't vin' un. I tell 'ee I zeed'n there, an' you must rout out everything gin he's a-voun'. **Dev.**$^{3}$ **Cor.** Rout out your drawers and see if you can't find it (M.A.C.).

**2.** *Comb.* **Rout-out,** *sb.* a pie made of odds and ends; a 'Saturday pie.' Cor.$^{1}$ **3.** To overhaul; to search; to drag forth, bring to view; to clear out.

**n.Yks.**$^{2}$ We've been routing for t'year. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$ **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **Dev.** 'Er's a out-an'-out towser, 'er is! Yü niver did zee anybody rout an' lowster about 'ouze as 'er dü, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 135.

**4.** To go from place to place; to wander, stray. n.Yks.$^{124}$

**5.** To put a pounded animal into an enclosure to graze until claimed.

**Lin.** It is no uncommon thing to see advertisements beginning thus, 'Routed at ——, two pigs,' *Lin. N. & Q.* I. 189; **Lin.**$^{1}$

Hence (1) **Rout-garth,** (2) **-yard,** *sb.* a paddock, or small field in which pounded animals are placed.

(1) **Lin.** *N. & Q.* I. 190. (2) **e.Lin.** An animal impounded remained under the pinder's charge for three sunsets and three sunrisings, after which it was turned loose into a paddock known as the rout-yard, where it remained, if unclaimed, for a year and a day, when it was sold to pay expenses (G.G.W.).

**6.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *to rin the rout,* to gad or run about; (2) *to take the rout,* to take flight.

(1) **Frf.** Bairns get aff their hose an' shoon, And rin the rout a' barefoot, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 111. **Peb.** The boy . . . wad rather wie the laddies mingle, And rin the rout, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 80. (2) **Edb.** Gar your cares a' tak the rout, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 148, ed. 1785.

**ROUT,** *v.*$^{3}$ and *sb.*$^{4}$ In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **raut** n.Cy. w.Yks.$^{1}$; **route** Sc. Shr.$^{1}$; **rowt** Sc. (Jam.) N.I.$^{1}$ N.Cy.$^{12}$ Nhb.$^{1}$ Lakel.$^{1}$ Cum.$^{14}$ Wm. n.Yks.$^{24}$ e.Yks. w.Yks.$^{2}$ Lin.; **rowte** Sc.; and in forms **rawt** N.Cy.$^{2}$ w.Yks. Lan. Lin.; **root** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.$^{1}$; **rort** w.Yks.$^{5}$ Not.$^{3}$; **rot** n.Yks.; **rote** Lakel.$^{2}$ w.Yks.$^{2}$ Lan.; **rought** N.Cy.$^{1}$ [(*a*) rǭt, rǫət, rōt; (*b*) raut, Sc. rūt, s.Cy. reut.] **1.** *v.* To low loudly as cattle; to bray as a donkey; to bellow, roar; to make any loud noise.

**Sc.** Ye'll hae to rowt a wee langer afore ye get it, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 187. **Sh.I.** I hear dee Rigga; root agen, Grey Flecka, *Sh. News* (Aug. 14, 1897). **Or.I.** Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 808. **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Elg.** Ye bletherin' nowte, wha write an' rowte, Tester *Poems* (1865) 118. **Bnff.**$^{1}$ **Abd.** Cobban *Angel* (1898) 248. **Kcd.** The kye stand routing on the loan, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 85. **Frf.** His voice was like thunder when it pleased him to rowte, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 26. **Per.** The kye fell a-routin', Ford *Harp* (1893) 111. **w.Sc.** Elf bulls rowting and skoyling up and down, Napier *Flk-Lore* (1879) 22. **Fif.** Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 157. **Dmb.** To rout Like Heilan' thieves gaun hame wi' stolen nout, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 81. **Rnf.** Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 213. **Ayr.** Nae mair thou'lt rowte out-owre the dale, Because thy pasture's scanty, Burns *Ordination* (1786) st. 6. **Lnk.** Sae noo's your chance tae route an' prance, An' Beaconsfield misca', Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 60. **e.Lth.** Barking, rowting, grumphing, neighing, &c., Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 120. **Edb.** Tweed shall rin rowtin' down his banks out o'er, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 198, ed. 1785. **Bwk.** She's come hame routin', Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 44. **Peb.** Ky rout, lambs bleat, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 66, ed. 1817. **Slk.** Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 280. **Rxb.** Haliburton *Furth in Field* (1894) 186. **Gall.** Roun him the nowt did snuff and rowt, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 24, ed. 1876. **N.I.**$^{1}$ **Ant.** A wud rether hear my ain coo routin', *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **N.Cy.**$^{12}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Dur.**$^{1}$, **Lakel.**$^{12}$ **Cum.** The fwok i' swarms come rowten, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 129; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** On their making a great rowting he promised . . . to make their voices heard over hill and dale, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 214. **n.Yks.** What's t'o roting oot like that for? (W.H.); **n.Yks.**$^{14}$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ If t'brock-faced, branded stirk hedn't rauted, ii. 304; **w.Yks.**$^{235}$ **Lan.** Aw've yherd 'em rawt eawt, 'We'en getten new shirts,' Standing *Echoes* (1885) 13. **n.Lan.** (C.W.D.) **I.Ma.** Some ould granny's innards routin, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 4. **Not.** Yer'l hae ter rort aert to may im ear (J.H.B.); **Not.**$^{3}$ **Lin.** *Lin. N. & Q.* I. 189. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ Did'n yo' fother them beäs well las' night? they wun routin' till I couldna get a wink o' sleep. **Oxf.** There he is—routing and roaring all day long (G.O.). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Dev.**$^{1}$ 19.

Hence (1) **Router,** *sb.* (*a*) a cow; (*b*) a donkey; also *fig.* a noisy, blustering fellow; (2) **Routing,** *ppl. adj.* bellowing, roaring, blustering; loud-sounding.

(1, *a*) **Lnk.** Weel stockit wi' routers and grunters, A stackyard, a barn, an' a byre, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 148, ed. 1897; Squeezed was ilk rowter's toom udder, *ib.* 149. (*b*) **w.Yks.** Ah niver heeard sich a rawter as yond donkey i' all mi life, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 8, 1896); Can't you keep that 'rawter' quiet a minute? Burnley *Sketches* (1875) 271. (2) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** What a raw, routing creature is the lad of the North at that age! Cobban *Angel* (1898) 17. **Lth.** He left to them a routin' horn, Thomson *Poems* (1819) 112. **Edb.** A routing well (so called from a rumbling noise it makes) is said always to predict a storm, *Statist. Acc.* XVI. 9, in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1813) II. 264. **N.I.**$^{1}$ Routing-wheel, an eddy or whirlpool at the entrance of Strangford Lough. **Dwn.** Remarkable and dangerous eddies under Bankmore, at the entrance to Strangford Lough, named from their loud and ominous roaring sound, 'the Routing Rocks,' Savage-Armstrong *Ballads* (1901) 371. **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ A rowting cow soonest forgets its calf. **w.Yks.** Let's hae noane o' thi gurt rawtin' din, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 8, 1896).

**2.** To snore.

**Sc.** Jock, ye villain, . . are ye lying routing there, and a young gentleman seeking the way to the Place? Scott *Guy M.* (1815) i. **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{2}$ **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ They used to zay, could hear th' old Butcher Disney routy . . . 'most a quarter mild away. **Dev.** When the pain was gone she properly routed, *Reports Provinc.* (1877).

**3.** To break wind behind. Cld. (Jam.) **4.** *sb.* The prolonged roar of a cow; the bray of a donkey; any loud noise; an outcry.

**Sc.** A cursed old Peer and a Bishop, I hear, About going to hell made a rout, Maidment *Pasquils* (1868) 400. **Or.I.** A lood soond like the root o' a deean coo, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 245. **Bnff.** That he mote lear their artfu' rowt, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 106. **Bch.** The man that clips the sow, He makes a hantle rout an' din, Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 35. **Peb.** A crummie's rowt! The English call a low! *Lintoun Green* (1685) 49, ed. 1817. **Frf.** Her voice it resembles the rowte o' a coo, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 64. **se.Sc.** Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 194. **Rnf.** They mak' sic rout an' rair, Soun' thro' ilk region of the air, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 45. **Ayr.** Wi' eerie rair an' rowt Cried the wakrife spirit out, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 218. **Lnk.** Watson *Poems* (1853) 25. **Lth.** The bull rins wild amang the nowte, An' funkin daft wi' merry rowt, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 17. **Edb.** The hills in terror wou'd cry out, An' echo to thy dinsome rout [of cannon], Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 120, ed. 1785. **Nhb.** 'Bout Lunnun then div'nt ye mak sic a rout, Allan *Sngs.* (1891) 47. **Lakel.**$^{2}$ **Cum.**$^{1}$; **Cum.**$^{3}$ If wantin' t'heid, she raises sec a rout, I'd like to see what way she taks to fetch sec haybays oot, 65; **Cum.**$^{4}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** T'mule set up a tremendous rawt, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1849) 29; **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ A jackass set up sich a rote. **Lin.**$^{1}$ Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 354. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ **Nhp.**$^{2}$ There's another rout among they ship. **Shr.**$^{1}$ The ship bin makin' a pretty route.

**5.** Phr. *to keep a rowt,* to make a noise. n.Cy. (K.)

**6.** Bustle, confusion; a disturbance, commotion.

**Per.** 'Twould surely cost me many rout, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 124. **Fif.** He frae his windock keekit out To ken the reason o' the rout, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 76. **Nhp.**$^{1}$ 'They make a great rout wi' me.' If a person is needlessly annoyed or excited by any particular circumstance, it is commonly said, 'What a rout she's making over it!' 'She needn't make such a rout about such a trifle.' **Shr.**$^1$ They'd 'n a pretty route at Powtherbitch Wakes, . . . fightin' like mad. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Dev.** (Hall.)

7. Hoarseness. n.Lin.$^1$

[The (*a*) forms are from ON *rauta*, to roar (Vigfusson); and the (*b*) forms are from OE. *hrūtan*, to make a noise; to snore (B.T.).]

**ROUT**, *v.*$^4$ n.Cy. Dur. Yks. Wor. Shr. Oxf. Dor. Som. Also written **route** Shr.$^1$; **rowt** se.Wor.$^1$; **wrout** N.Cy.$^1$ w.Yks. Dor.$^1$ [raut, s.Cy. **reut.**] To burrow with the snout as a pig; to dig up potatoes with the fingers. Cf. **root**, *v.*$^2$

**N.Cy.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **se.Wor.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ Routed the 'tatoes up; **Shr.**$^2$ (s.v. Ruyt.) **Oxf.**$^1$ Rout for potatoes, *MS. add.* **Dor.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ Will! why has'n a ring'd they there pigs, eens I told thee? They'll bide an routy in thick field o' grown gin the spine's jis lig a ploughed field.

**ROUT**, *sb.*$^5$ and *v.*$^5$ *Obs.* Sc. Also written **rowt** (Jam.). **1.** *sb.* A heavy blow.

**Abd.** Auld Marin ga'e the cur a rout, And o'er him brak' the ladle, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 107. **Lnk.** I gave her such a rout over her long snout, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 98. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**2.** *v.* To beat, strike.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Whan they failed, their backs they roundly rout, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 52, ed. 1812.

[**1.** And till the first sic rowt he rocht, That ere and cheik doun in the halss He schare, Barbour *Bruce* (1375) vi. 626.]

**ROUT**, see **Rowet(t.**

**ROUTER**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ Sc. n.Cy. Yks. War. Also written **rooter** Bnff.$^1$ n.Cy. Yks.; **rowter** n.Yks.$^2$ [rū·tə(r.] **1.** *v.* To rush out with a great noise; to romp. n.Yks.$^2$, War. (J.R.W.) **2.** To turn out thoroughly; to make a search amidst a confusion of things. Cf. **rout**, *v.*$^2$

**n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ We router'd for it. **m.Yks.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Routering-bout**, *sb.* a spring-cleaning. n.Yks.$^2$; (2) **-time**, *sb.* the time of a thorough house-cleaning. n.Yks.$^{124}$, m.Yks.$^1$ **3.** To do any kind of work in a rough, hurried manner.

**Bnff.**$^1$ The taylyor rootert up's breeks in a file o' the forenicht.

Hence **Rootering**, *ppl. adj.* unskilful; boorish. *ib.*

**4.** *sb.* A rushing or confused noise as of a violent gust of wind; a commotion; a 'to do'; a rough attack.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ A street router. He jamp up iv a great router. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**$^1$

**5.** A fit of excitement; a hasty, excited movement.

**n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ She flings hersel intiv ower monny fond routers.

**6.** A search, an investigation. n.Yks.$^1$ **7.** Rude, unskilful work. Bnff.$^1$ **8.** A person of boorish manners. *ib.*

**ROUTER**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ m.Yks.$^1$ [rū·tə(r.] **1.** *v.* To talk in a loud, empty manner.

What's he standing routering there at?

**2.** *sb.* Loud, empty talk.

**ROUTH**, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Also written **rowth** Sc. (Jam.) Cum.$^{34}$; and in form **ruth** Ayr. [rūþ, rauþ.] **1.** *sb.* Plenty, abundance; occas. in *pl.*

**Sc.** A houndless hunter and a gunless gunner aye see rowth of game, Ramsay *Prov.* (1707). **Elg.** He saw a routh o' comrades auld, Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 63. **Bch.** Routh o' honour he has got, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 4. **Abd.** Routh and fouth for ever greet ye, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) ix. **Frf.** Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 192, ed. 1889. **Per.** Ye've rowth o' wirds, Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 87. **Arg.** I wish she had chosen rowth of real friends, Munro *J. Splendid* (1898) 305. **Fif.** Aye routh o' cheer, Gray *Poems* (1811) 38. **Slg.** Good routh o' bread and cheese, Galloway *Poems* (1804) 25. **s.Sc.** T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 366. **Cld.** Rowth o' gear an' lan's had she, Nimmo *Sngs.* (1882) 103. **Dmb.** O' sense a rowth ha'e you, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 38. **Rnf.** Routh o' simple fare, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 7. **Ayr.** Routh o' health, White *Jottings* (1879) 209. **Lnk.** Routh o' his aud nonsense, McIndoe *Poems* (1805) 28. **Lth.** Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 198. **Edb.** Closes and passages, of whilk there was a rowth thereabouts, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 41. **Bwk.** Calder *Poems* (1897) 118. **Peb.** Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 61. **Slk.** That hand that gave pleasures and honours and routh, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 289. **Rxb.** Here's rowth o' ware to pit in wames, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 82. **Dmf.** Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 46. **Gall.** Ay rowth to eat and drink, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 28, ed. 1876. **Kcb.** Routh o' wark, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 13. **N.I.**$^1$ **N.Cy.**$^1$ Especially of rank grass or corn. **Nhb.**$^1$ **Dur.** Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). **Cum.**$^3$ Rich fouk ha'e rowth o' frien's, 195; **Cum.**$^4$ **n.Yks.**$^2$ There's a routh on't.

Hence (1) **Routhily**, *adv.* abundantly; (2) **Routhy**, *adj.* plentiful, abundant; possessing plenty.

(1) **Sc.** Drink routhily, O my belovet, Henderson *Sng. Sol.* (1862) v. 1. (2) **Sc.** Allan's mother had been an active woman, and had left everything routhy behind her at her death, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 297, ed. 1894. **s.Sc.** Oh, where are the lads that ance reckon'd me wise, The braw routhie lads I was wont to advise? Allan *Poems* (1887) 127. **Cum.**$^4$ It was said to be a routhy time when t'pig was kilt, *Cum. Pacq.* (Dec. 14, 1893) 6, col. 1.

**2.** *adj.* Abundant, plentiful; well-supplied.

**Sc.** Iniquity sall be rowth, Henderson *St. Matt.* (1862) xxiv. 12. **Dmb.** Rowther fare, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 37. **Ayr.** She had aye a ruth and ready hand for the needful, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxxv. **Lth.** Rowth an' happy, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 153. **Edb.** Rue the day wi' wailin's rowth, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 28. **Slk.** A third wished them 'a routh aumrie,' Hogg *Tales* (1838) 155, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** Wild was the wind and routh the rain, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 5. **Dmf.** Tae keep us rowth I've meal eneuch, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 225.

Hence **Routhly**, *adv.* plentifully.

**Sc.** Thaye sall be routhlie satisfiet wi' the fatniss o' thy hous, Riddle *Psalms* (1857) xxxvi. 8. **Dmf.** Fient an icker rowthly sawn Cam' stowlins tae the sieve, Reid *Poems* (1894) 56.

**ROUTH, ROUTHEROCK**, see **Rowth**, *sb.*$^1$, **Routhurrok.**

**ROUTHLESS**, *adj.* Fif. (Jam.) Profane; applied to one who neither regards God nor man.

**ROUTHRIE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Plenty, abundance. See **Routh.**

I ne'er likit to be nippit or pinging, gie me routhrie o' a' thing, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) I. 121 (Jam.).

**ROUTHURROK**, *sb.* *Obsol.* Or.I. Also written **routherock, routheroock.** The barnacle-goose, *Bernicla leucopsis.*

Neill *Tour* (1806) 196 (Jam.); Swainson *Birds* (1885) 149; **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**ROUTLE**, *v.* Yks. [rū·tl, **rui·tl.**] With *out*: to hunt out; to rout out.

**Yks.** A misdoubt me if there were a felly there as would ha' thought o' routling out yon wasp's nest, Gaskell *Sylvia* (1863) II. ix. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**ROUTY, ROUZ-ABOUT, RÖV, ROV**, see **Rowty, Rouse-about, Roove**, *sb.*, **Rive**, *v.*

**ROVAK**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **rovack** S. & Ork.$^1$; and in form **rovi.** [ro·vək.] The tail of an animal, esp. the tail of the dog-fish; the rump; the buttocks. Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 17; S. & Ork.$^1$

[A deriv. of ON *rōfa*, a tail (Vigfusson).]

**ROVE**, *sb.*$^1$ e.An. [rōv.] A scab. e.An.$^1$ Suf. *N. & Q.* (1897) 7th S. xi. 67; Suf.$^1$ Cf. **reef**, *sb.*$^1$ Hence **Rovy**, *adj.* scabby. e.An.$^1$

[ON. *hrufa*, a crust, a scab (Vigfusson).]

**ROVE**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^1$ e.An. [rōv.] **1.** *sb.* A system of ploughing by which two furrows are made instead of four.

**e.An.**$^1$ **Suf.** Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); **Suf.**$^1$ **Ess.** Instead of an entire clean earth of four fallows, the plough goes over it, making only two; this slight kind of ploughing is sometimes . . . called a rove, Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XLV. 342.

**2.** *v.* To break and level land. Ess. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

**ROVE**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^3$ Sc. Yks. Lan. Dev. Cor. Also written **roave** Edb. [rōv, roəv.] **1.** *v.* To ramble.

**Yks.** I saw him roving down the lane (C.C.R.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**2.** To be restless.

**w.Yks.** He's better, but he's allus roving; canno' bide still a minit (A.C.).

**3.** To be delirious; to rave; to be distracted with pain.

**Sc.** (Jam.); The Trojan soon after fevered, and took the pox, in which he roved, and was very ill to guide, *Scoticisms* (1787) 120. **Edb.** I roave, all sense is gone, I'll fly away, Pennecuik *Helicon* (1720) 15. **Gall.** When one talks while sleeping he is said to be roving in his sleep, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Dev.** All night he had been rovin' with pain, *Reports Provinc.* (1885). **Cor.** If we are distracted with pain, we are 'roving,' Hammond *Parish* (1897) 339.

**4.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *on the rove*, roving, wandering; (2) *to be a rove*, to be up and stirring. See **Arove.**

(1) **Edb.** My skin was ever on the creep and my een on the rove, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 398. (2) **w.Yks.**$^1$ 'What Billy, ye're a rove soon this morning.' Cattle are also said to be all a rove when they are running about in hot weather.

**5.** A stroll, ramble; a wandering.

**Kcd.** Through yonder grove I took a rove, Amang the trees sae green, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 25. **Ayr.** The sacred lowe o' weel-plac'd love, Luxuriantly indulge it; But never tempt th' illicit rove, Tho' naething should divulge it, Burns *To Young Friend* (1786) st. 6.

**ROVE,** *v.*$^3$ and *sb.*$^4$ Sc. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Som. Also in form **reeve** Gall. [rōv, roəv.]

**1.** *v.* To twist cotton or yarn into ropy form, preparatory to spinning; to wind bobbins, &c.

**Sc.** Upon the Don is . . . a mill for teasing, carding, and roving wool, *Statist. Acc.* VI. 38 (Jam.). **Abd.** The preparation of wool by hand-cards was now laid aside; and the different manufacturers in Aberdeen sent their wool to the mills to be carded and roved, Thom *Hist. Abd.* (1811) II. 151 (*ib.*). **Edb.** A woollen manufactory was a few years ago established for carding, roving, and spinning wool, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 114, ed. 1815. **w.Yks.** (J.T.)

Hence (1) **Rover,** *sb.* a young woman employed to watch the operation of 'roving'; (2) **Roving,** *sb.* (*a*) a process in spinning; see below; (*b*) a large bobbin; see below; (3) **Roving-bobbin,** *sb.*, see (2, *b*); (4) **-box,** *sb.* a machine with which 'roving' is performed; (5) **-fetcher,** *sb.* a boy employed to carry 'rovings' from the 'roving-room' to the spinning-room; (6) **-frame,** *sb.* the frame on which yarn is 'roved'; (7) **-putter-in,** *sb.* a girl employed to put 'rovings' in position for spinning in the spinning-frame; (8) **-room,** *sb.* the room in which yarn is 'roved'; (9) **-side,** *sb.* the side of the factory on which yarn is 'roved'; (10) **Rovings,** *sb. pl.* partially-spun worsted.

(1) **w.Yks.** (F.R.) (2, *a*) **w.Yks.** (F.R.); **w.Yks.**$^3$ A process in spinning wool, by which the filaments are drawn out to much greater length than by the proper method. (*b*) **w.Yks.** The large bobbins on which the wool is spun when it gets its first series of twists from the sliver state. The central portion is a hollow tube up which the spindle passes, and at either end are flanges, or circular pieces of wood of the flange shape. In size they will range from about a foot and a half to perhaps as small as six inches, measuring lengthways, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 17, 1896); New 'rovings' (very large kind of bobbins used in the drawing department; on them is wound the wool in its first stage of manufacture from the 'top,' a lesser kind of 'roving' being used in the next stage) frequently come with the hole too small up which the spindle passes, *ib.* (Oct. 10, 1896). **Lan.** Happy Jack described the youth as a fine thread from a very coarse roving, Westall *Old Factory* (1885) xxvii. (3, 4, 5) **w.Yks.** (F.R.) (6) **ne.Lan.** Dividing his time between his roving frames and a small greasy tract, Mather *Idylls* (1895) 191. **w.Som.**$^1$ (7, 8) **w.Yks.** (F.R.) (9) **Bnff.** He was next set to attend two carding machines; and from these to the roving or spinning side, Smiles *Natur.* (1876) iii. (10) **w.Yks.** (F.R.) **s.Lan.**$^1$ Rolls or 'slivers' of wool or cotton drawn out and slightly twisted before being spun into thread or yarn. **w.Som.**$^1$ When, in the process of preparing, the long bands of combed wool are doubled and drawn into a loose kind of rope, the product is called rovings.

**2.** To twist; to fasten.

**Gall.** I . . . saw Sandy roving the spare coil of well-rope round and round his two prisoners, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxx; Half-way up the steep bank stood our little Margaret, loosely reeved to a sunken stob, *ib.* li.

**3.** To unravel; to unwind.

**w.Yks.** (J.T.), **w.Yks.**$^2$, **e.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Lan.**$^1$ That knittin' 'll no' do for me, theaw mun rove it, an' do it agen. **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ If you breek a thread, it all roves out. She roved it all out, because she'd forgotten to pearl a row. **War.**$^3$

Hence **Rovings,** *sb. pl.* ravellings; raw untwisted threads; also *fig.* remnants, last remains.

**Lan.** He was a weaver, as was evidenced by sundry rovings of black and coloured silk which adhered to different parts of his person, Brierley *Day Out* (1859) 15. **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^{23}$, **se.Wor.**$^1$, **s.Wor.** (H.K.)

**4.** *sb.* Wool thread reduced to the proper size for spinning. w.Yks. (F.R.) **5.** A twist of rope.

**Gall.** The women were not tightly tied to the posts, but attached to them with a running rove of rope, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) li.

**ROVE,** *v.*$^4$ Chs. Wor. [rōv.] To rend; to split; to tear off with violence. Cf. **reave,** *v.*$^3$

**Chs.**$^1$ It wur a rough neet; th' wind's roved aw th' thatch off. **s.Wor.** The butt is more onclined to break nor to rove. That ash-wood is apt to rove (H.K.).

**ROVE,** *v.*$^5$ Yks. [rōv.] Of a cow: to calve. n.Yks. (W.H.)

**ROVE,** see **Rive,** *v.*, **Roove,** *v.*$^1$, *sb.*

**ROVERS,** *sb. pl.* Sc. Nhb. [rōˑvərz.] In phr. (1) *all to rovers*, all in confusion; (2) *at rovers*, at random.

(1) **Nhb.**$^1$ (2) **Rnf.** We are talking at rovers, and upon we know not what, Wodrow *Corres.* (1709–31) II. 23, ed. 1843. [*A la volée*, at random, at rovers (Cotgr.).]

**ROVI,** see **Rovak.**

**ROVIESTICK,** *sb.* Sh.I. [Not known to our correspondents.] [rōˑvistik.] An awkward, poorly-dressed person. S. & Ork.$^1$

**ROVING,** *ppl. adj.*, *adv.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Nrf. Hmp. I.W. Dev. Cor. [rōˑvin, roəˑvin.] **1.** *ppl. adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Roving-Jenny,** (*a*) the ivy-leaved toad-flax, *Linaria Cymbalaria*; (*b*) the creeping saxifrage, *Saxifraga sarmentosa*; (2) **-sailor,** (*a*) see (1, *a*); (*b*) see (1, *b*); (*c*) the creeping loosestrife, *Lysimachia Nummularia.*

(1, *a*) **I.W.**, **Dev.** (*b*) **Dev.** (2, *a*) **I.W.**, **Dev.**, **Dev.**$^4$ (*b*) **Dev.**, **Dev.**$^4$ (*c*) **Hmp.** A low stone wall, over which the dainty little 'roving sailor' spread its shining trails, Gray *Heart of Storm* (1891) I. 173.

**2.** Of an unsettled nature; merry, excitable, overflowing with animal spirits.

**Sc.** O he's a ranting, roving laddie, Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 180 (Jam.). **Ayr.** Robin was a rovin' boy, Rantin' rovin', rantin' rovin', Burns *There was a Lad*, st. 2. **n.Yks.**$^4$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**3.** Of the weather: unsettled, windy, stormy.

**Bnff.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ A rovin night—said when the clouds are careering through the sky. **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ Roving weather. **Nrf.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 35.

**4.** Raving; of pain: excessive, causing one to rave.

**Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 360; **Cor.**$^2$ A roving toothache.

**5.** *adv.* In *comb.* (1) **Roving-full,** quite full, full to running over; (2) **-mad,** raving mad.

(1) **Per.** When a bool tirled oot o' oor pooch to the flure, It was put in a roond penny spunk-box secure, Till it got rovin' fu', Edwards *Strathearn Lyrics* (1889) 35. (2) **Cor.**$^{12}$

**6.** Phr. *to lie roving many a rood*, of a wounded or shot bird's plumage: to be scattered over the turnip tops. Chs.$^{13}$ **7.** *sb.* Delirium, ravings: also severe pain.

**Sc.** We run our souls out of breath, and tire them in coursing and galloping after our own night-dreams (such are the roving of our miscarrying hearts), Rutherford *Lett.* (1765) pt. I. Lett. lxxxix (Jam.). **Cor.**$^1$

**ROVLINGS,** *sb. pl.* Nhp.$^1$ [roˑvlinz.] Ravellings; raw untwisted threads drawn or fringed out of silk or cloth. Cf. **rove,** *v.*$^3$ **3.**

**ROVVEN,** see **Rive,** *v.*

**ROW,** *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **ra** Cum.; **raa** Nhb.$^1$; **raw** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb. w.Yks. n.Lin.$^1$ Cor.; **roo** Dor.$^1$ [rou, rọ̄, rā.] **1.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *a row*, set in a row; (2) *not to give the worth of a row of pins*, not to give a fig.

(1) **Dwn.** Rosy lips that, smilin', show little pearly teeth a row, Savage-Armstrong *Ballads* (1901) 144. (2) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891).

**2.** A row of houses, esp. used of a street in a pit village; a row of booths.

**Lnk.** Syne ye'll reach the clachan raw, whaur I leve mysel', Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 103. **Gall.** Down the Spottes burn street there was an auld laigh raw, Kerr *Maggie o' Moss* (1891) xxv. **Nhb.** The footpath leading fra the raw, Proudlock *Border-*

*land Muse* (1896) 341; **Nhb.**$^1$ **Dur.** Passing down the row, her passage was like a procession, Guthrie *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 43. **Cum.** Here's baby-laikins, rowth o' speyce, On sta's an' ra's extended, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 241. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**3.** A narrow passage; a covered footway.

**Chs.**$^1$ The Rows of Chester are covered footways above the lowest story and under the third story of the houses... There are also shops in the lower story, level with the street. Thus the people who walk in the rows are walking over the ceilings of the lower range of shops, and under the projecting bedrooms or sitting rooms of the upper range of shops; **Chs.**$^3$, **e.An.**$^1$

**4.** *Obs.* A ridge of ground.

**Abd.** Wha wad misca' a Gordon on the raws of Strathbogie? Ramsay *Prov.* (1737) 75, ed. 1776 (Jam.).

**5.** A hedge; a shaw. e.An.$^1$, Sus. (F.E.) **6.** A coal stratum. Stf.$^1$ **7.** Of cloth: a bar of a different shade or texture running the breadth of the material. w.Yks. (W.T.), w.Yks.$^5$ Hence **Rowed,** *adj.* of cloth: barred with uneven or differently shaded wefting. w.Yks. (W.T.) **8.** Genus, class.

**Edb.** If ye'd been o' the batch'lor row, It ne'er wad bred up sic a strow, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 31.

**9.** *v.* To set out in a row; to sow or plant in rows.

**Per.** We've raw'd oor neeps, an' made oor hey, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 46. **Slg.** Their domiciles are raw'd as neat As herrin strung upon a speet, Taylor *Poems* (1862) 156. **Lnk.** Rawed on the hob, whaur they toastit, When tatties were saxpence a peck, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 157. **Dmf.** Whar 'mang her bairns Fate's pleas'd tae raw ye, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 39. **Gall.** A farmer... Made aften sweet milk cheese, And raw'd them nicely in his deals, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 151, ed. 1876. **n.Lin.**$^1$ A deäl o' foäks raws the'r to'nups noo; when I was a bairn thaay was alust sawn broadcast.

**10.** To place or stand in a row or rank.

**Lnk.** Wi' breckans in our caps, We raw'd like sodger loons, An' cam' a' marchin' doon the glen, Lemon *St. Mungo* (1844) 49. **Cor.** There were hundreds of sodgers rawed along like onions 'pon straw, Tregellas *Tales* (1865) 34.

**11.** To rake hay into 'rollers' or 'wiales.' Dor.$^1$ **12.** To form ridges in preparing land for planting potatoes or sowing turnips. n.Yks.$^{14}$, n.Lin.$^1$ Hence *rowed up, phr.* of land: ridged or ploughed for sowing the crops. n.Yks.$^2$

**13.** To come up in rows.

**Slk.** Tell us how the lang kail thrive An' how the turnips raw, Geordie, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 363. **n.Lin.**$^1$ Oor carrots raws nistly; one can see 'em noo all th' len'th o' th' peäce.

**14.** *Obs.* Of butter: to become streaky and watery. Cf. **rowy.**

**Hrt.** Others make a strong brine and therein put pounds of fresh butter, and it will preserve them from rowing, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. 136.

**ROW,** *sb.*$^2$ Cor. [rou.] Coarse, undressed tin ore; refuse from the stamping-mills.

Go athurt the floors ovver to a laarge pile of Row, Tregellas *Tales* (1865) 94; **Cor.**$^{12}$

**ROW,** *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^3$ n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Not. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Also in forms **raw** Chs.$^{13}$; **roo** n.Yks.$^4$ [rou.]

**1.** *v.* To work hard, esp. amid confusion; to pull excessively.

**n.Yks.**$^{12}$; **n.Yks.**$^4$ If thoo'd nobbut sahd a few things by ez thoo went on thoo wadn't a' e ti roo on i' this fashion. Sha awlus 'ez ti' roo on at t'finish. **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Ah've been rowin' amang t'tonnops. **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^5$ **Chs.**$^1$ Rawing hissel to death; **Chs.**$^3$

Hence *to row and scow, phr.* to labour vigorously. n.Yks.$^{12}$

**2.** To stir, shake; to rake out, as ashes in a grate; *gen.* with *up* or *out*; *fig.* to recall past quarrels; to rake up an old quarrel.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**$^1$ Row it weel aboot. **Not.** Row it up (J.H.B.). **s.Wor.** The grains want rowing up (H.K.).

**3.** With *into*: to make a vigorous investigation. e.Yks.$^1$ **4.** With *for*: to look for. Hrf. (Hall.), Glo.$^1$ **5.** To move about uneasily. e.Yks.$^1$ **6.** *sb.* Hand-labour engaged in vigorously and with commotion. m.Yks.$^1$

**ROW,** *v.*$^3$ *Obs.* Cum. With *up*: to devour.

(Hall.); They row'd it up teane agean tudder, Nae dainties the hungry man needs, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 118.

**ROW,** see **Raw,** *adj.*, **Roll,** *v.*, **Roo,** *v.*$^2$, **Rough,** *adj.*$^1$

**ROWAN,** *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Yks. and Amer. Also in forms **ran** w.Yks.; **roan** Lnk. Ant.; **round** Ir.; **rown** Lnk. [rou·ən.] **1.** The mountain ash, *Pyrus Aucuparia*; the fruit of the mountain ash.

**Sc.** The auld Scotch minister, the minister's man, or even the elder, round each of whom there cluster as many anecdotes as rowans in the bunch, Dickson *Auld Precentor* (1894) 104. **Abd.** The rowan, the saugh, the bourtree, Greig *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 39. **Frf.** Micah Dow gave me rowans to put in my hair, Barrie *Minister* (1891) xlv. **Per.** The wind is soughin' thro' the leafless rowans, Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 15. **Ayr.** Speel the trees for rowans and geans, Service *Notandums* (1890) 52. **Lnk.** Patrick *Plants* (1831) 215. **Slk.** Two rowans twine their branches, Borland *Yarrow* (1890) 202. **Bwk.** The rowan red, an' heather, Calder *Poems* (1897) 159. **Hdg.** Lumsden *Poems* (1896) 163. **Dmf.** The red rowans were withering on their stems, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 11. **Kcb.** Elder *Borgue* (1897) 25. **Ir.** (B. & H.) **Ant.** The scarlet roan is rare, O'Neill *Glens* (1900) 2. **n.Cy.** (B. & H.), **w.Dur.**$^1$ **Cum.** He seeks the foe with rowan bough And mans each friend and neighbour, Burn *Ballads* (ed. 1877) 113. **n.Yks.** (B. & H.)

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Rowan-berry,** the fruit of the mountain ash; (2) **-berry bird,** the ring-ouzel, *Turdus torquatus*; (3) **-bush,** the mountain ash; also a twig or bough of the tree.

(1) **Frf.** A twig of rowan berries stuck carelessly into her black hair, Barrie *Minister* (1891) iv. **w.Yks.** I've consithered wot they calls t'mountin ash berries i' Dent; they calls 'em ran-berries (F.P.T.). (2) **Glw.** From its fondness for the berries of the rowan, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 8. (3) **Sc.** The bonnie rowan bush In yon lane glen, Nicoll *Poems* (ed. 1843) 141. **Lnk.** Rax yon row'n buss to me! Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 108. **Gall.** That warrior who set a rowan bush on his bare head for a helmet plume, Crockett *Sunbonnet* (1895) xviii. [**Amer.** The rowan bushes scarlet with berries, *Scribner's Mag.* (May 1880) 141.]

**ROWAN,** *sb.*$^2$ Sc. (Jam.) In phr. *to cast a rowan,* to bear an illegitimate child. Sibbald *Gl.* (1802) (Jam.).

**ROWAN, ROWANCE,** see **Raun,** *sb.*$^1$, **Rolling, Rowen, Roonses.**

**ROWAN-TREE,** *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Pem. Ken. Also in forms **raan-tree** ne.Lan.$^1$; **ran-** Sc. (Jam.) n.Cy. w.Yks.$^1$; **rantry** w.Sc. n.Yks. w.Yks.$^5$; **rantry-tree** Abd.; **ranty** N.I.$^1$; **raun-tree** Sc. (Jam.); **rawn-** Sc. (Jam.); **roan-** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.$^1$ Cum.$^{14}$ Wm. n.Yks.$^2$ w.Yks.$^1$ n.Lan.$^1$ ne.Lan.$^1$ Ken.; **ron-** s.Pem.; **roun-** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.$^1$; **rowan-try** Nhb.$^1$; **rowen-tree** Sc. Yks.; **rown-** Sc. Nhb.$^1$ Lakel.$^2$ Wm. m.Yks.$^1$; **royn-** w.Yks.$^1$; **royne-** N.Cy.$^1$ w.Yks.$^5$ [rou·ən-, rō·n-.] **1.** The mountain ash, *Pyrus Aucuparia.*

**Sc.** Sprigs of rowan-tree tied with a red thread to the cow's tail was a certain protection here [against cows being bewitched]; for 'Rowan-tree and red thread Gar the witches tyne their speed,' Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 262. **Sh.I.** A ladie found dead by a rowan tree, Doun by the green booth sidie, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 52. **n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** A good rantry-tree for to carry my tow, Ross *Wee Pickle Tow* (Jam.). **Ayr.** I kent a whittie's nest in at the root o' yon rowen tree, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 19. **Kcd.** A rantree stick Was quickly cut fae coppice thick, Grant *Lays* (1884) 103. **Frf.** Though they had used the rantree's branch, Jamie *Emigrant's Family* (1853) 40. **Per.** There's neither birk nor rowan tree Bends owre thy brink, Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 35. **w.Sc.** The jizzen-bed, wi' rantry leaves was sain'd, Napier *Flk-Lore* (1879) 30; Tak' ye a rown-tree stick in your hand, and when ony o' our gentry make their appearance, just draw a score round about ye, and daur the bauldest o' them to come within 't, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 173. **s.Sc.** Ye never made a string o' beads O' the rowan-tree berries ripe, Watson *Bards* (1859) 198. **Dmb.** Are ye afraid o' scaith? I'se gie ye a ro'an tree stick gin ye please, For it has mair virtue than a' the trees, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 56. **Rnf.** 'Thout rowan-tree nae house was safe Frae devilrie and glaumer, Barr *Poems* (1861) 49. **Lnk.** Rowan tree, which was supposed to be an infallible specific in cases of witchcraft, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 206. **Lth.** Nae rown-tree pins ye'll need at a' In carts or plows, Thomson *Poems* (1819) 147. **Edb.** Get rown-tree a little bit, An' that has made the fairies flit, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 53. **Slk.** Yon raun-tree spreading wide, Hogg *Pastorals* (1801) 26 (Jam.). **Rxb.** (Jam.) **Dmf.** The most approved charm against cantrips and spells was a branch of rowan tree plaited, and placed over the byre door, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 290. **Gall.** Peggy Little... has broke some charm wi' her rowan-tree, beetle, or kirnstaff, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 29, ed. 1876. **Ir.** *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1881) IV. 117. **N.I.**$^{1}$ **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–62) VII. 77. **Mun.** Did Joan long for that highest berry on the rowan tree which the song warned her was bitter, Barry *Wizard's Knot* (1901) 233. **n.Cy.** (B. & H.), **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Used as a preventative against witches. In every gap of their hedges a piece of it may be found, for according to old tradition where you have a stang of it nothing can trespass upon you. 'Woe to the lad Without a rowan-tree gad,' *Old saying.* **Lakel.**$^{1}$ In some places in the North of England a piece of the rowan tree was placed above the door to scare away evil influences. . . The stick for stirring the cream was frequently of the rowan tree wood, to counteract the malign spiritual influence which at times bewitched the cream so that no butter was forthcoming; **Lakel.**$^{2}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** She understood The secret charm of roantree wood, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1822) III. 253. **n.Yks.** When I was a boy and young trees were planted to form what was called a plantation, we used to look somewhere outside thereof for the Rantry, as we were told it was to keep the witches off (W.H.); **n.Yks.**$^{1}$; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ A piece is worn in the pocket to thwart the influence of the witch, as well as tied to the horns of cattle and affixed to their stalls, for 'witches have no power where there is rowantree wood.' . . Stumps of the tree are frequent in old burial places; and rustics have rowantree whip-stocks to preserve their teams from being overthrown; **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ **ne.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 340. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{15}$, **n.Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ It's all very well for you to saay you're not scar'd o' witches; what hev you hed them rowan-trees setten e' yer gardin fer I should like to knaw. **s.Pem.** Anon. (1798) (per W.M.M.). **Ken.** (G.B.)

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Rowan-tree day**, or **-witch day**, the 2nd of May; (2) **-gad**, a whipstock made of rowan-tree wood.

(1) **n.Yks.**$^{1}$ On that day even yet with some, the method of proceeding is for some member of the . . . family to go the first thing in the morning with no thought of any particular Rowan-tree . . . till some Rowan-tree is fallen in with. From this tree a sufficient supply of branches is taken, and (a different path homewards having been taken) . . . twigs are stuck over every door of every house in the homestead, and scrupulously left there till they fall out of themselves. (2) **Wm.** It's we'el for the lad, with the rowan-tree gad, For I [a witch] cannot come near him by the length of the land, *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 163. **n.Yks.**$^{1}$ Farmers used to have whip-stocks of Rown-tree wood—Rown-tree-gads they were called; . . thus supplied, they were safe against having their draught fixed, or their horses made restive by a witch.

**ROW-BERRY**, *sb.* Dev. Also written **rō-berry** Dev.$^{4}$ The fruit of the black briony, *Tamus communis. Science Gossip* (1873) 235; Dev.$^{4}$ Cf. **roll-berry**, s.v. **Roll**, *sb.* **11** (1).

**ROW-CHOW-TOBACCO**, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **Rowity-chow-o-tobacco.** w.Sc. A game; see below.

**w.Sc.** As the first syllable of each word is shouted, another hug or squeeze is given (Jam.). **Rxb.** A game in which there is a long chain of boys, who hold each other by the hands, and have one standing steadily at one of the extremities, who is called the Pin. Round him the rest coil . . . till the act of winding is completed. A clamorous noise succeeds, in which the cry of Row-chow-tobacco prevails. After giving and receiving the fraternal hug they disperse. . . This play would seem to have originated in an imitation of the process of a tobacconist in winding up his roll round a pin (*ib.*).

**ROWD, ROWDED**, see **Rud(d, Roaded.**

**ROWDLE**, *v.* Oxf. Cor. [reu·dl.] **1.** To slouch; to waddle.

**w.Cor.** So fat she can hardly rowdle down street. He rowdles in at eleven o'clock (M.A.C.).

**2.** To move gently. Oxf. (Hall.)

**ROW-DOW**, *sb.* Nhp. Also in form **roo-doo.** The sparrow, *Passer domesticus.*

Swainson *Birds* (1885) 60; **Nhp.**$^{1}$ So denominated probably from some peculiar habit of the bird, imitating the sound of a drum.

**ROWDY**, *sb.* e.Yks.$^{1}$ [rou·di.] An uproar.

**ROWDY**, see **Rody.**

**ROWDY-DOW**, *sb.* Yks. Dev. Also written **row-de-dow** Dev. A disturbance.

**e.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Dev.** I be main a-wearied wi' all thik noise an' row-de-dow, Hare *Broken Arcs* (1898) 90.

**ROWDY-DOWDY**, *sb.* and *adv.* Sc. Chs. **1.** *sb.* A merrymaking. s.Chs.$^{1}$ **2.** *adv.* With a confused noise, in great disorder.

**Elg.** Rowdy dowdy, hoxter poxter—Ower the chair they tumbled baith, Tester *Poems* (1865) 148. **Lnk.** Tongues went rowdy-dowdy, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 49.

**ROWE, ROWED**, see **Roll**, *v.*, **Rowet(t.**

**ROWELL**, *sb. Obs.* Suf. See below. Cf. **ricel.**

A vessel often mentioned in Walberswick Account-book to be used twice a year in a ceremonial imitation of the incarnation and resurrection (W.W.S.).

**ROWEN**, *sb.* Lin. Nhp. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Bdf. Hrt. Mid. e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Also written **rowan** Ess.; **rouen** Ess. Sus.; and in forms **rawings** e.An.$^{1}$; **rawins** Nrf.; **rawn** e.An.$^{1}$; **rewens** Sus.; **rooings** Hrt. Sus.; **rowans** Nrf.; **rowens** Nhp.$^{1}$ s.Wor.$^{1}$ Glo.$^{1}$ Ken.$^{1}$ Sus.$^{1}$; **rowing** Mid.; **rowings** w.Wor.$^{1}$ se.Wor.$^{1}$ Bdf. Sus.$^{2}$ Hmp.$^{1}$; **rowins** Hrf. Suf.$^{1}$ [rou·ən, -in.] **1.** The aftermath, the second crop of grass; also in *comp.* **Rowen-hay.** Cf. **roughin(g.**

**Lin.**$^{1}$ **Nhp.**$^{1}$ When the second crop of grass is eaten on the land, it is called Lattermath and Aftermath; when mown and made into hay, it is termed rowens. **Bdf.**, **Hrt.** (J.W.B.) **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. ii. 77. **Mid.** During the other months in the year they [milch cows] are fed with rowing, or second cut meadow hay and grains, Foot *Agric.* (1794) 83. **w.Mid.** I don't know what to buy to feed this aftergrass off: I suppose I shall have to make a bit of rowen of it (W.P.M.). **e.An.** Especially of sainfoin, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **e.An.**$^{1}$ **Nrf.** *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. viii. 229. **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Suf.** The grass of the preceding hay crop, or pasturage, kept from July to August, without suffering any animal to enter it, is . . . called old Rowen, Hunter *Georgical Essays* (1803–4) III. 151, in *N. & Q.* (1887) 7th S. iv. 22; 'He who cuts t'rowen cuts to ruin,' meaning that cutting the aftermath will probably destroy the value of the grass next year (R.M.B.); **Suf.**$^{1}$ **Ess.** Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XVI. 132; *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 186. **s.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Ken.**$^{1}$ The second mowing of grass; the third cut of clover. 1523—'Rec. of Cady for the rowen gras, xiiij$^{d}$,' *Accounts of St. John's Hospital, Canterbury.* **Sur.**$^{1}$ To put the cattle into the rowens is to turn them out into the fields lately mown. **Sus.** Rouen defies the season, and places the flock master on velvet, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 494; (J.W.B.); *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. viii. 229; **Sus.**$^{12}$, **Hmp.**$^{1}$

**2.** *pl.* The chaff and refuse from a threshing-machine. w.Wor.$^{1}$, se.Wor.$^{1}$, s.Wor.$^{1}$ Hrf. Ray *MS. add.* (J.C.) Glo.$^{1}$

**ROWET(T**, *sb.* Brks. Suf. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Also written **rouet** Dor.$^{1}$; and in forms **roet** Brks.; **rout**, **rowed** Suf.$^{1}$; **ruet** Brks. [rou·it.] **1.** The second crop of grass; rank, dry grass, esp. grass growing in coarse tufts among furze and brushwood; also in *comp.* **Rowet-grass.** Cf. **rowen.**

**Brks.**$^{1}$, **Suf.**$^{1}$, **Hmp.**$^{1}$, **I.W.**$^{12}$ **Wil.** Walked, mile after mile, over rowett and burnett, Kennard *Diogenes Sandals* (1893) ix; **Wil.**$^{1}$ **Dor.** *w.Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 7, col. 2; **Dor.**$^{1}$ **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

Hence **Rowetty**, *adj.* of grass: coarse and rough.

**Wil.** The body hidden by the tangled dead ferns and 'rowetty' stuff, Jefferies *Gamekeeper* (1878) 31, ed. 1887; **Wil.**$^{1}$

**2.** *Obs.* Pasture ground as distinguished from hay ground. Brks. (K.)

**ROWEY**, *adj.* Wil.$^{1}$ [rou·i.] Rough.

**ROWIN(G, ROWING(S, ROWINS**, see **Rolling, Rowen.**

**ROWK**, see **Rauk, Roak(e, Rouk**, *v.*$^{1}$

**ROWL**, *v. Obs.* Yks. To gather an armful of 'shoon' peas before they are allowed to touch the ground.

**e.Yks.** The best for those that are rowlinge, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 44.

**ROWL**, see **Rail**, *sb.*$^{2}$, **Röl, Roll**, *v.*

**ROWLESS**, *adj. Obs.* Wil. Som. Also in forms **roughleaze, roughless** Wil. In *comb.* **Rowless tenement,** or **— thing,** see below.

**Wil.** In documents of the middle of last century, relating to Deverill, such as leases of 1750–90, we frequently find such phrases as 'a rough-leaze tenement,' and 'roughless,' occurring (G.E.D.); 'A rowlease tenement, and half yarde lands, with common for two ruther beasts.' 'Any tenant being a place-holder of a row-lease tenement without a house belonging thereto,' &c. [I have elsewhere seen 'a ruinose and rollesse tenement'], *Rent Roll, time of Elizabeth*, in *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 276; **Wil.**$^{1}$ In the Diary of the Parliamentary Committee at Falstone House, S. Wilts, 1646–7, this curious phrase frequently occurs, apparently meaning waste and unprofitable land. It is once applied to a living. Several forms of it are used, as Rowlass-thing, Rowlist-thing, and Rowless-thing, *Wilts Arch. Mag.* (Nov. 1892) 343–391. **e.Som.** 'A Rowless Tenement,' an estate, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**ROWLEY-GATE,** *sb.* Nhb. [Not known to our correspondents.] A revolving gate, a turnstile.

Away aw cuts wi pith an speed, An bools reet throo a rowley gate, Allan *Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 358.

**ROWLEY-RAG,** *sb.* Stf. Basaltic rock mined at Rowley.

**s.Stf.** Theer's no stoon moor dangerous for paivin' nor rowley-rag (T.P.).

**ROW-MAN,** *sb.* *Obs.* Yks. See below. Cf. **roundsman,** s.v. **Round,** *sb.* **18.**

**e.Yks.** That description of agricultural labourers but too generally and well known by the name of 'row-men,' men who are sent by the overseers of the poor in rotation to serve masters for whom they feel no particular interest, and who in turn receive them unwillingly, give their orders to them carelessly, and find that they will come at the latest, go at the earliest hour, and study to do no work in the interval which they can avoid, *Farm Reports, Ridgemont* (1833) 152.

**ROWN,** see **Raun,** *sb.*$^1$, **Roun.**

**ROWNCE,** *sb.* Yks. I.W. Also written **rounce** I.W.$^1$; and in form **rownces** I.W. [I.W. **reuns.**] Coarse grass in pastures; also rough, briary ground.

**I.W.** The rough and briary ground on the Undercliff in the Isle of Wight, is popularly called the rownce or rownces, *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. x. 128; **I.W.$^1$**

Hence **Rowncy,** *adj.* rough, coarse. n.Yks.$^2$

**ROWNCE, ROWND,** see **Rinse,** *v.*$^2$, **Raun,** *sb.*$^1$

**ROWNE, ROWNEY,** see **Roun, Rawny,** *adj.*$^2$

**ROWN-TREE,** see **Rowan-tree.**

**ROWORGIN,** *sb.* *Obs.* Nhb. An organ. (Hall.); Nhb.$^1$

**ROWSAN, ROWSE,** see **Rousing,** *ppl. adj.*, **Rose,** *v.*, **Rouse,** *v.*$^1$

**ROWSTER, ROWSTLE,** see **Roister, Roosle.**

**ROWT,** see **Reach,** *v.*$^1$, **Rout,** *sb.*$^{15}$, *v.*$^{234}$

**ROWTH,** *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Also written **rooth** Sh.I.; **routh** S. & Ork.$^1$ Cai.$^1$; **ruth** Sh.I. [**rouþ, rūþ.**] **1.** A rowlock. Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.); (J.S.); S. & Ork.$^1$, Cai.$^1$ **2.** The act of rowing; also a long spell of rowing.

**Sh.I.** We took wir aers i' wir haands, an' niver lint fil we laid up i' Scolla's saet, an' I needna tell you, Magnus, what a rooth dat is, *Sh. News* (July 15, 1899); (J.S.); **S. & Ork.$^1$**

**ROWTH,** *sb.*$^2$ Yks. A root. (Hall.)

**ROWTH,** see **Routh,** *sb.*

**ROWTY,** *adj.* n.Cy. Yks. Also written **routy** m.Yks.$^1$; and in form **rooty** N.Cy.$^1$ Yks. [**rou·ti, rū·ti.**] **1.** Of grass or corn; rank, coarsely luxuriant; too forward. Cf. **roidy.**

**n.Cy.** (K.), **N.Cy.$^{12}$**, **Yks.** (Hall.), **n.Yks.$^{124}$**, **ne.Yks.$^1$** **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.$^1$**

**2.** Of the ground: thorny. n.Yks.$^2$

**ROWY,** *adj.* Stf. Nhp. War. Wor. Oxf. Hrt. e.An. Also in forms **raowy** se.Wor.$^1$; **roey** War.$^2$ [**rou·i.**]

**1.** Streaky; lit. in rows, esp. of bacon. Cf. **rody.**

**s.Stf.** Hauf a pound o' bacon in rashers, an' mother says it must be rowy, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **War.** (S.L.P.W.), **War.$^2$**, **se.Wor.$^1$**, **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Oxf.$^1$** You bring I a poun an a alf a rowy bacon, *MS. add.* **Hrt.** Butter made of clover . . . is apt to be rowy, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. iii. 78.

**2.** Of uneven texture.

**Nhp.$^1$** Like linen cloth which has some threads coarser and thicker than others. **e.An.$^1$**

**ROX,** *v.* and *sb.* Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. I.W. Also written **rocks** Lei.$^1$ [**roks.**] **1.** *v.* To soften; to decay. Cf. **rossell.**

**Lei.$^1$** It roxes at the end, loike [said of a gate-post]. **Nhp.$^1$** The ground begins to rox, when it begins to thaw after a frost; a cough begins to rox, when expectoration commences; fruit, when it begins to decay, is said to rox. **War.$^3$** **s.Wor.** Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 16; Certain medicines are praised as 'roxing a cough' or 'roxing the phlegm' (H.K.); **s.Wor.$^1$**, **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.$^1$**

Hence (1) **Roxed,** *ppl. adj.*, (2) **Roxy,** *adj.* soft; rotten, decayed.

(1) **s.Wor.** Apples and pears are often said to be roxed (H.K.); For sale, prime roxed turf, *Berrow's Jrn.* (Dec. 3, 1898); **s.Wor.$^1$** **se.Wor.$^1$** Of a cough, loosened after being very tight and dry. **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.$^1$**, **I.W.** (C.J.V.) (2) **Lei.$^1$** As roxy as a pear. **Nhp.$^1$** The apples are a little roxy. **War.$^{23}$**, **s.Wor.** (W.K.W.C.), (H.K.)

**2.** To collect turf in a heap, so that the vegetable matter may decay. Hrf. (W.W.S.) **3.** *sb.* Decay, rot.

**s.Wor.** A hen't no ivvergreens nar nothin', a's gone a' ov a rox like (H.K.).

**ROXELL,** *v.* I.W. Also written **roxall.** [**ro·ksl.**] To wrestle. (C.J.V.), I.W.$^2$ See **Rossle, 2.**

**ROXLE,** *v.* Sc. To grunt; to speak with a hoarse voice. (Mackay.)

**ROY,** *v.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Lakel. Yks. Lan. [**roi.**] **1.** *v.* To behave in a disorderly manner; to live extravagantly and recklessly; freq. with *away* or *on.* Cf. **royet.**

**n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Lakel.$^2$** Allus royen an drinken is t'way ta neea spot. **Cum.** This fuddlin' an' royin' whenivver we meet, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 85. **n.Yks.** 'Hee'l roy the banks noo,' referring to one who has, I suppose, had a sudden windfall, and intends spending the money with a free hand, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 20, 1890); **n.Yks.$^{12}$**; **n.Yks.$^4$** If he roys on leyke yon, he'll seean 'a'e ti spell want. **ne.Yks.$^1$** They're royin awaay; they'll seean a'e deean. **e.Yks.$^1$** He's getten his bit o' brass, he'll roy-away noo. **m.Yks.$^1$** He drinks and roys at t'end on't. **ne.Lan.$^1$**

Hence **Royously,** *adv.* extravagantly.

**n.Yks.$^4$** **ne.Yks.$^1$** They're living royously awaay.

**2.** To bluster; to domineer. w.Yks.$^1$ Hence **Royer,** *sb.* a swaggerer, boaster. *ib.* **3.** *sb.* A commotion.

**n.Yks.$^2$** A fine roy.

**ROYAL,** *adj.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **real, rial** Sc.; **reyal** I.W.$^1$; **ryal** Sc. Shr.$^1$; **ryall** Sc. (Jam.) w.Yks. [**roi·əl, rai·əl.**] **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Royal blue,** whisky; (2) — **brackens,** the flowering fern, *Osmunda regalis*; (3) — **oak,** leaves of the common oak worn on May 29; (4) — **oak day,** May 29, the commemoration of the restoration of Charles II.

(1) **Ayr.** Weel she lo'ed a kittle story Owre a wee drap royal blue, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 26. (2) **Sc.** (Jam.) (3) **Not.** Each young loyalist is armed with a nettle . . . with which . . . are coerced those . . . who are unprovided with 'royal oak.' . . Some who are unable to procure it endeavour to avoid the penalty by wearing 'dog-oak' [maple], *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. viii. 490. (4) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Not.** Those who did not conform to the usages of the 'Royal Oak day' were pelted with rotten eggs, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 382. **sw.Lin.$^1$** School children . . . have a rhyme, 'Royal Oak Day, Twenty-ninth of May, If you won't gie us haliday, We'll all run away.' **Nhp.$^1$**

**2.** Independent, 'high and mighty'; used in a bad sense.

**Shr.$^1$** 'E wuz mighty ryal, I can tell yo', w'en I toud 'im whad the Maister said.

**3.** *sb.* *Obs.* A gold coin.

**Sc.** Reals and Sovereigns were so called from the picture of the king or from other symbols of sovereignty, Ruddiman *Introd.* (1773) 132 (Jam.). **Ayr.** Royals and balance marks, half marks, thistle marks, Service *Notandums* (1890) 68. **Edb.** Other some pays ne'er a rial, Tho' shor'd and threaten'd wi' the jail, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 149.

**4.** *Obs.* Applied to certain silver coins in conjunction with the name of the reigning sovereign.

**Sc.** Mary Ryall, James Ryall (Jam.).

**5.** Three together. w.Yks. Howson *Cur. Craven* (1850) 113. **6.** *pl.* Taxes. s.Cy. (Hall.), I.W. (C.J.V.), I.W.$^1$

**ROYAL,** *v.* Cum.$^4$ [**roi·əl.**] To treat herring for the first time with brine. Cf. **roil,** *v.*$^2$ **4.**

Cwoortyards whoar these herrin' used to be royalled, *C. Pacq.* (Oct. 5, 1893) 6, col. 1.

**ROYALEESE,** *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To play the king.

**Fif.** He sat, and royalees'd there wi' jokes, and ready wit and lear, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 24.

**ROYALTY,** *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Also in form **royality** Sc. **1.** *Obs.* Territory immediately under the jurisdiction of the king, as distinguished from that to which the privileges of a 'regality' were annexed.

**Sc.** Royal palaces, though locally situated in boroughs of regality, were adjudged to be no part of the regality, but of the royalty, because they belonged not to the lord of the regality but to the King. Lands subject to the sheriff's jurisdiction are said to be of the royalty, because sheriff-courts are in the most proper King's courts, Erskine *Institute*, B. i. t. 4, § 7 (Jam.). **Lnk.** To paint the orlage often might soon burden the royalty, McIndoe *Poems* (1805) 17. **Wgt.** To take up all beggars, vagrants, strollers, and vagabonds, which appear within the royalty, and turn them forth of the liberties of the town, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 81.

**2.** A coal-mining term; see below.

**Nhb., Dur.** The minerals, with the right of working them. They belong to the owner of a freehold unless stated in the title deeds to the contrary. Beneath copyhold land the royalty is vested in the lord of the manor, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

Hence **Royalty-rent**, *sb.* a 'royalty' as rent.

**Dur.** Royalty-rents an' way-leaves an' what not, Guthrie *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 124.

**ROYAT**, see **Royet.**

**ROYD**, *sb.* Yks. Lan. **[roid.]** A clearing in a wood; a road; *gen.* in place-names.

**w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 106; Cudworth *Bradford* (1876) 242; **w.Yks.**$^2$ A somewhat common field name; **w.Yks.**$^3$ Common in names of places and families—Royds' Hall, Royd-house. **s.Lan.** Booth-royd, Dane-royd, Bamford *Dial.* (1854).

**ROYD**, *adj.* Sc. Also written **roid.** **[roid.]** Frolicsome; romping; riotous. Cf. **royet.**

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Per.** St. Giles . . . piped to the dancing of his 'royd' but faithful bairns by 'screeding them aff a loyal tune,' Haliburton *Furth in Field* (1894) 52. **w.Sc.** 'How are the bairns, my lady?' . . 'All well, and very royd, my dear,' Sarah Tytler *Macdonald Lass* (1895) 90. **Fif.** The tomboyish girl was condemned as 'roid,' Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 18.

**ROYET**, *adj.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **royat**; **royit** Bnff.$^1$; and in form **royt.** **[roi·ət, -it.]** **1.** *adj.* Mischievous, wild; disorderly, unruly; dissipated. Cf. **roy, royd**, *adj.*

**Sc.** Royet lads may make sober men, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Abd.** A roy't nickum, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) iii. **Fif.** A royat pack, Loupin' and shoutin' at his back, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 55. **Ayr.** A 'royt' urchin of four . . . was scampering about the lanes, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) i. **Edb.** Ye royit louns! just do as he'd do, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 192, ed. 1785. **s.Sc.** Mony a sober Christian an mony a roy't callant lie thegither under yon grassy divot, Wilson *Tales* (1839) 91.

Hence (1) **Royetness**, *sb.* romping, wildness. Sc. (Jam.); (2) **Royetous**, *adj.* wild; unruly. Sc. Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 395. **2.** Variable; stormy, rough; *gen.* used of wind and weather. **n.Sc.** Francisque-Michel *ib.* 300. **Bnff.**$^1$ **3.** *v.* To romp; to feast well.

**Bnff.**$^1$ **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**ROYIT, ROYL**, see **Royet, Roil**, *v.*$^{12}$

**ROYL-FITTIT**, *adj.* Lnk. (Jam.) Having the feet turned outward.

**ROYLLAR, ROYLSTON, ROYMIN**, see **Roiler, Royston, Reaming.**

**ROYNCE**, *v.* Der.$^2$ nw.Der.$^1$ **[roins.]** To jerk violently sideways.

**ROYNE**, *v.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. n.Cy. Also in form **rhyne** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) To grumble, growl; to mutter discontentedly. w.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*), N.Cy.$^1$

**ROYNE, ROYN(E-TREE, ROYNT, ROYST**, see **Roin, Rowan-tree, Roint, Roist**, *adj.*

**ROYSTER**, *sb.* *Obs.* Yks. An inventory. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 24, 1896); (Hall.)

**ROYSTER**, see **Roister.**

**ROYSTON**, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Midl. Lin. Nhp. e.An. Wil. Also in form **Roylston** Nrf. **[roi·stən.]** In *comb.* (1) **Royston crow**, (2) **—Dick**, the hooded crow, *Corvus cornix.*

(1) **Sh.I.** Plovers, Royston crows, sea-pies, or curlieus, Hibbert *Desc. Sh.I.* (1822) 275, ed. 1891. **Nhb.** (W.G.), **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ The people here think that these birds live at Royston all the year round. **Nhp.**$^1$, **e.An.** (R.H.H.) **Nrf.** A grey-breasted Roylston crow, like the mischievous thief he is, *Longman's Mag.* (Sept. 1899) 421. **Wil.** Thurn *Birds* (1870) 86. (2) **Midl.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 85. **Nhp.**$^1$

**ROYT**, see **Royet.**

**ROYT(E**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **roit** (Jam.). **[roit.]** **1.** *v.* To go from place to place without any proper business; to go about idly.

**n.Sc.** A beast that runs through the fields, instead of keeping to its pasture, is said to royt (Jam.).

**2.** To be troublesome; to cause confusion and noise; to stir up anger and strife. Cld. (*ib.*) **3.** *sb.* A forward, disorderly person; an unruly animal.

**Rnf.** A babbler (Jam.). **Lnk.** A randy royt ca'd Barmy Betty! Rodger *Poems* (1838) 42, ed. 1897. **Lth.** A term of contempt for a woman. Often conjoined with an *adj.* denoting a bad temper. 'An ill-natured roit.' Also applied to a female brute as to a cow (Jam.).

[**1.** *Roytyn*, or roylyn, or gone ydyl abowte (*Prompt.*).]

**ROYTH**, see **Roth.**

**ROYTHER**, *v.* *Obs.* Yks. To behave turbulently; to make noise and confusion. w.Yks. Willan *List Wds.* (1811). Hence **Roytherer**, *sb.* a 'roisterer,' a braggart. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 24, 1896).

**ROYTON-RANTER**, *sb.* s.Lan.$^1$ A jocular term for an inhabitant of Royton.

**ROZAD**, see **Roset.**

**ROZERED**, *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Resembling a rose.

**Abd.** Your bonny rozered cheeks, an' blinking eyn, Minds me upon a face I've sometimes seen, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 71 (Jam.) [not in (1812) edition].

**ROZET, ROZUM, ROZZEL**, see **Roset, Rozzum, Rossell.**

**ROZZEN**, *v.* War. Shr. **[ro·zən.]** With *in*: to set to work in a determined, vigorous manner.

**War.**$^3$ **Shr.**$^1$ 'E ketcht out o' the pikel an' rozzened-in than I thought 'e'd a dropt.

**ROZZIL**, see **Rossell.**

**ROZZINER**, *sb.* Yks. Also written **rossiner** w.Yks. **[ro·zinə(r).]** A wild person; one of marked character.

**w.Yks.** A', that Tom Brigg! he is a rozziner. He's goan an' tee'd a tin can to ahr dog tail (Æ.B.); Frequently applied to those who like to tell their 'mind,' or to those of unclean tongue, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 10, 1896).

**ROZZLE**, *v.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Shr. Also written **rosel** Nhb.$^1$ Dur.$^1$; **rossel** N.Cy.$^1$ e.Yks. ne.Lan.$^1$ Shr.; **rossil** n.Lin.$^1$ Shr.$^2$; **rozzel** Nhb.$^1$ Cum.$^{14}$; **rozzil** e.Yks.$^1$ **[ro·zl, ro·zil.]** **1.** To heat, warm, scorch; to bask over a fire. Cf. **razzle.**

**N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.** Then we swagger'd off to the Hauf Meun, To rozzel wor nobs wiv a glass, Midford *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 29; **Nhb.**$^1$ Howay, an' rozzel yor keslup. **Dur.**$^1$, **e.Dur.**$^1$ **Cum.**$^1$ Come in an rozzel thy shins a bit; **Cum.**$^4$ **Wm.** Thoo'll sit theer an' rozzle thi shins neea matter what happens (B.K.). **e.Yks.**$^1$ Cum tĭ fire an get weel rozzil'd afoor yĕ gan oot. **ne.Lan.**$^1$

Hence **Rozzling**, *ppl. adj.* scorching; very hot.

**Cum.**$^4$ **Wm.** It was a rozzlen het day when we went ta t'spoorts (B.K.).

**2.** To beat; to kick.

**N.Cy.**$^1$ I'll rozzle your hide for you. **Nhb.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 28; **e.Yks.**$^1$ **Shr.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876); **Shr.**$^2$ To kick or strike so as to take the skin from the legs.

**3.** To redden by drink. **N.Cy.**$^1$ He rozzled his nose.

Hence **Rozzelt**, *ppl. adj.* flushed with drink. Nhb.$^1$, ne.Lan.$^1$ **4.** Phr. *to rozzle up with liquor*, to make drunk. n.Lin.$^1$ **5.** To brighten up. e.Yks.$^1$

**ROZZLE(S**, *sb.* Sur. Sus. Also written **rossel** Sus.$^1$; and in form **roswell** Sus. **[ro·zl(z.]** A wattle fence; a stile of wickerwork; also in *comp.* **Rozzle-fence.** s.Sur. (T.T.C.), Sus. (S.P.H.), Sus.$^1$

**ROZZUM**, *sb.* Dor. Som. Also written **rozum** Dor.; and in forms **rozim** w.Som.$^1$; **rozzim** e.Som. **[ro·zəm, -im.]** **1.** A quaint saying; an old-fashioned tale; nonsense; a low proverb; obscene talk.

**Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); None o' your rozzums (W.F.R.). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ 'Come now! shut up that there. I don't 'low no rozims in my house.' Common saying among publicans.

**2.** A person with strange ideas or quaint notions.

**Dor.** Mr. Clare is . . . one of the most rebellest rozums you ever knowed, Hardy *Tess* (1891) xix.

**RROG**, *sb.* N.I.$^1$ A seaweed, the long tangle, *Chorda filum.*

**RU**, see **Rue**, *v.*

**RUB**, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. and slang uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **rube** Nhb.$^1$ [rub, ræb.] **1.** *v.* In *comb.* with *adv.* and *prep.*: (1) **Rub along**, to continue in the same state; to manage to live; to make shift; (2) — **off**, to wipe out a fault; to clear from guilt; (3) — **off of**, to rub, wipe; (4) — **on**, (*a*) see (1); (*b*) to impute, impose upon; (5) — **out of**, to rub, clear; (6) — **over**, to live without work, to tide over; (7) — **upon**, see (4, *b*).

(1) **Sc.** (A.W.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**$^1$ We shall rub along maaybe, but ther's noä munny to be maade times like theäse. **s.Hmp.** Don't be afraid, poor dear heart, he'll rub along, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) III. 38. **Dor.** I do think as I might rub along here vor a bit, *Windsor Mag.* (Feb. 1900) 387. **w.Som.**$^1$ 'Well, James, how's your wife?' 'Oh well, there, sir, her do rub 'long like.' **Colloq.** By the assistance of her daughter she was able to rub along, Besant & Rice *Mortiboy* (1872) xxi. (2) **n.Yks.** Tha try te rub aff ther an' then Wi axin' pardin, Castillo *Poems* (1878) 26. (3) **Sh.I.** Shü wrang da eend o' a tooel oot o' da daffik o' watter, an' rubbid aff o' her face, *Sh. News* (Nov. 17, 1900). (4, *a*) **Cum.** 'How's ta rubbun on?' he said by way of salute, Caine *Hagar* (1887) II. 294; **Cum.**$^1$ 'How's o' at heàmm?' 'Rubban on at t'oald bat.' **n.Yks.** I can rub on in t'poorhouse (I.W.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) [We've had four more since then, but we rubs on, Dickens *Dombey* (1848) xx.] (*b*) **n.Sc.** It offends God by rubbing a lie on him, Wodrow Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) II. 184. (5) **Sh.I.** Shü stöde afore wir bed in her inners, rubbin' oot o' her e'en, *Sh. News* (June 8, 1901); I set me up i' da bed, an' rubbid oot o' mi' een, *ib.* (Sept. 18, 1897). (6) **n.Yks.** If you can rub over till to-morrow (I.W.). (7) **Sc.** I fear it be the purpose of many to rubbe this way upon his Majesty the imputation of tyrannie, Maidment *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844–5) I. 86. **Fif.** No more nor the miscariages of a man byassed can rub justlie upon an honest man walking straightlie, Row *Ch. Hist.* (1650) 165, ed. 1842.

**2.** Phr. (1) *to rub it into*, to irritate, annoy; (2) — *one's buttons*, to challenge to a fight; (3) — *one's face with a brass candlestick*, to be brazen-faced, impudent; (4) — *one's fur the wrong way*, see (1); (5) — *shoulders*, see below; (6) — *the wrong way of the hair*, see (1).

(1) **Dev.** Dick rubs it into the bwoy, and Davey hurts him with bitter mouth-speech when he can, *Pall Mall Mag.* (June 1901) 201. (2) **Nhb.**$^1$ Among boys this is done by the challenger rubbing his hand down the waistcoat buttons of his adversary. (3) **s.Lan.**$^1$ He's rubbed his face wi' a brass candlestick, 36. (4) **Lon.** If anybody rubs my fur the wrong way I don't take long to let 'em know it, *Dy. Telegraph* (Apr. 4, 1896) 6, col. 1. (5) **ne.Sc.** Between the Sunday on which the banns were published and the day of the marriage it was customary for the young friends of both bride and bridegroom on meeting them to rub shoulders with them as if to catch the infection of marriage, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 89. (6) **Cum.**$^{14}$

**3.** *Comp.* (1) **Rub-doun**, *obs.*, a glass of whisky; (2) **-stone**, a stone used for sharpening scythes.

(1) **n.Sc.** 'A rub-doun' was the current expression at roadside inns north of the Forth for a glass of whisky (D.D.). (2) **Nhb.**$^1$ Made of fine-grained sandstone...'The loading and better disposing of sea-coals and pit coals, grindstones, rubstones, and whetstones, in and upon the river and port of Tyne,' *Charter of Elizabeth* in Welford *Hist. Newc.* III. 141. **Lin.**$^1$

**4.** To joke a person so as to make him imagine you are in possession of some information which he wishes to conceal, and of which you are really ignorant.

**Nhp.**$^1$ I rubbed him up well. **War.**$^3$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

**5.** *sb.* A soft, rough stone used for sharpening scythes. See **Rubber, 1.**

**Nrf.** Then my partner say, 'Ha! you got a good old rough rub,' Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 110; *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 172. **Suf.** (C.T.), **Suf.**$^1$

Hence **Rub-bag**, *sb.* a bag to hold the 'rub.'

**Nrf.** We took off our guddles and rub-bags, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 132.

**6.** A hint, reminder; an obscure allusion or insinuation; an indirect reproof.

**Abd.** Halket . . . couldn't refrain from giving his young associate 'a rub in the byegaun,' Greig *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 54. **Ayr.** She gied me a bit rub aboot Leezie, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 102. **Cum.**$^4$ I gev hem a rub about his tricks. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ I gave him a good rub. **War.**$^3$ **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 141. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

**7.** Phr. (1) *a different rub of the spindle*, a different matter; (2) *a rub on the green*, a golfing term; see below.

(1) **s.Lan.**$^1$ That's a different rub o' th' spindle, 21. (2) **Sc.** A favourable or unfavourable knock which one's ball may receive during the game for which no penalty is imposed and which must be submitted to (Jam. *Suppl.*).

**8.** A hard, grasping person.

**Per.** There's not a rub like him on earth, Nor yet in hell, Ford *Harp* (1893) 96.

**9.** *pl. Obs.* A complaint in sheep. See **Rubber, 7.**

**Suf.** Called by the shepherds the rubs, because of their seeming to rub themselves to death, Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXXIII. 418.

**RUBBACROCK**, *sb.* Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **rubacrock** n.Dev. [**rɐ·bəkrok.**] A dirty, filthy slattern, who looks as if the crock had left its marks all over her. See **Crock**, *sb.*$^{16}$

**Dor.** (C.J.V.) **w.Som.**$^1$ A pretty rubbacrock vor t'eat arter! why her's always so black's a chimley zweep. **n.Dev.** Whan a had, a had a rubbacrock . . . Swashbucket, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 56; *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 369.

**RUBBADGE, RUBBAGE**, see **Rubbish.**

**RUBBER**, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [ru·bə(r, rɐ·bə(r.] **1.** A rough sandstone, used for sharpening scythes. Also in *comp.* **Rubber-bat(t.** See **Rub, 5.**

**Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ The name is also given to a shoemaker's whetstone. **s.Wor.**$^1$, **se.Wor.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^{12}$, **Hrf.**$^2$, **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**$^1$, **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.* **Ken.** In some places a distinction is made, 'rubber' denoting a round stone for sharpening the scythe and 'rubber bat' a flat stone used when the metal is soft so as not to tear it (P.M.); **Ken.**$^1$ The mowers always carry one in a leathern loop attached to the back of their belts. **Sus.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Sus.**$^1$ **Dor.** Rubber-batts, Woodward *Geol. Eng. and Wales* (1876) 237.

**2.** A scrubber, brush.

**Ayr.** A' rowed up like a bundle o' heather rubbers, Ochiltree *Shroud* (1897) 332.

Hence *Rubbers and Reengers*, *phr.* a children's game.

**Ayr.** The callans are playing at . . . 'Rubbers and Reengers,' or 'Through the needle-e'e, boys!' Service *Notandums* (1890) 75.

**3.** A kitchen cloth, a duster; a table-napkin.

**n.Ir.** Barny Quinn . . . wuz wipin' his face wi' his rubber, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 90; **N.I.**$^1$ **Oxf.** Oxford Steam Laundry printed washing-book, 'Kitchen Rubbers,' with footnote: 'These include all the small household cloths' (E.M.W.).

**4.** An apron of coarse cloth. Also in *comp.* **Rubber-apron.**

**N.I.**$^1$ **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

**5.** An irritating remark, a home-thrust.

**Lan.** 'Neaw I believe yo,' I said, thinkin' I'd just slip one rubber in, *Ab-o'-th'-Yate, Oddlad* (1884) 4.

**6.** *pl.* Endless sheets of leather for rubbing material into a thread ready for spinning. Also in *comp.* **Rubber-sheets.** w.Yks. (J.M.) **7.** *pl.* A complaint in sheep. Suf. Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXXIII. 418. See **Rub, 9.**

**RUBBICH, RUBBIDGE, RUBBIGE**, see **Rubbish.**

**RUBBING**, *vbl. sb.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **rubben** I.W.$^1$ [ru·bin, rɐ·bin.]

**1.** *vbl. sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Rubbing-bottle**, a bottle of liniment or embrocation; (2) **-clout**, a duster; a towel; (3) **-out**, ink or pencil eraser; (4) **-pole**, the pole with which the ashes are stirred and dispersed over an oven; (5) **-post**, a post set up for cattle to rub themselves against; (6) **-rails**, rails fixed for sheep to rub themselves against; (7) **-stock**, see (5); (8) **-stone**, a soft stone used for scouring and whitening floors, &c.; (9) **-stoop**, see (5); also used *fig.*; (10) **-stuff**, embrocation; (11) **-stump**, a stump against which cattle are in the habit of rubbing themselves.

(1) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Nhb.** There was a deal of good to be got out of that rubbing bottle, Lilburn *Borderer* (1896) 346. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **s.Lan.**$^1$ (2) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (3) **w.Yks.** Len' us thi rubbin'-aht, wi' ta? *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 24, 1896). (4) **Nhp.**$^1$ (5) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Dor.** There was a groom behind him and another at the rubbing-post, Hardy *Laodicean* (ed. 1896) bk. i. 54. (6) **Hnt.** I have been erecting rubbing-rails in various parts, Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 441. (7) **Abd.** As . . . the rubbing-stock To the bull's neck, when folded is the flock, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 203. (8) **Nhb.**$^1$ Of various colours, used for rubbing over door-steps, window-sills, and the stone floors of kitchens. **Lakel.**$^2$ Ta wesh fleears wi' an' mack a

white border roond t'hoose. **Cum.**$^4$ I called her rubbing-stone Lizzie, *W. C. T.* (July 8, 1899) 2, col. 8. **w.Yks.**$^2$ **Lan.**$^1$ 'White sand an' rubbin'-stones for rags and bones' was the cry formerly used by men who went about the country with small carts or panniered asses, selling the sand and stones to the cottagers, or exchanging them for rags and bones. **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^1$ It is sold by rag and bone men, who bring it round in carts and exchange it for rags, bones, bottles, &c. It is generally in blocks of about three inches cube; but sometimes larger pieces are fixed at the end of a long handle, so that the person using them need not stoop. **Brks.**$^1$, **I.W.**$^1$ (9) **w.Yks.** He rested assuared 'at if ha went tut' rubbin' stoop Bummlekite wod play the varry hengment wi him, *Yks. Comet* (1844) No. iii. 34. **Lan.** Like th' rubbin-stoop i' th' middle o' th' ten acre feelt, WAUGH *Hermit Cobbler*, iii; **Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Lan.**$^1$ As dateless as a rubbin'-stoop, 1; As stiff as a rubbin'-stoop, *ib.* 4. (10) **s.Lan.**$^1$ (11) **Lan.** Till inneaw he leet thusk agen a rubbin' stump and knockt hissel dateless, BRIERLEY *DayOut* (1859) 50.

**2.** *sb. pl.* Liniment.

**Sh.I.** See if he couldna get her a grain o' rubbin's, mebbie hartshorn, wi' suntin' idder intil hit ta rub wi', *Sh. News* (July 14, 1900); A'm been at da shop for rubbins, *ib.* (June 17, 1899).

**RUBBISH**, *sb.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. [ru·biʃ, rɐ·biʃ; ru·bidʒ, rɐ·bidʒ, ru·bitʃ.]

**I.** Dial. forms: (1) **Rubbadge**, (2) **Rubbage**, (3) **Rubbich**, (4) **Rubbidge**, (5) **Rubbige**, (6) **Rubbitch**.

(1) **Sh.I.** Dey dünna believe in a lock rubbadge, *Sh. News* (Oct. 5, 1901). (2) **Slg.** Give to starvlings rubbage, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1804) 55. **Gall.** I tried to read the rubbage, CROCKETT *Banner of Blue* (1902) viii. **w.Yks.**$^2$ **I.Ma.** It's all rubbage he's telling you (S.M.). **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^4$, **Wor.** (H.K.), **Glo.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^1$, **Cmb.**$^1$, **Ken.** (G.B.) **Sus.** HOLLOWAY. **Hmp.**$^1$, **w.Som.**$^1$ [**Amer.** Some of his usual rubbage, *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1885) 560.] (3) **nw.Der.**$^1$ (4) **w.Yks.**$^{12}$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **Der.**$^2$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^{24}$, **s.War.**$^1$, **se.Wor.**$^1$, **Ken.**$^1$, **Sus.**$^1$ **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). (5) **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 138. (6) **Lan.** 'Rubbitch!' 'It is no rubbitch,' *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (May 18, 1901). **s.Lan.**$^1$ A good shuttance o' bad rubbitch, 11. **Chs.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$

**II.** Dial. uses. **1.** Weeds in a garden.

**Ken.**$^1$, **Sus.**$^1$ **Dev.** Us 'ad best ways burn up awl tha hellums and rubbage that's lying about, or tha gearden 'll be vull ov slugs come spring, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

**2.** A term of depreciation applied to persons; low, worthless people.

**w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Chs.**$^1$ They're nowt bu' rubbitch. **s.Chs.**$^1$ The little rubbitch has gone stravin' off, an' left mey aw theise pons to cleean an' put awee.

**RUBBISHING**, *ppl. adj.* Chs. Wil. Cor. Also in form **rubbitchin'** s.Chs.$^1$ Rubbishy, worthless.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ There was a mon i' the fair wi' some rubbitchin' cheise. **n.Wil.** They don't mess about planting rubbishing potatoes, JEFFERIES *Amaryllis* (1887) viii. **Cor.** A rubbishing old screen that hid the chancel, BARING-GOULD *Vicar* (1876) iii.

**RUBBISHLY**, *adj.* Yks. Lin. Nhp. Also in form **rubbidgly** w.Yks.$^1$ Nhp.$^1$ Rubbishy, worthless.

**e.Yks.** Fa fear at sum theeaves—sum law rubbishly thrash, Wad brake in tiv his hoose, NICHOLSON *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 42. **w.Yks.**$^1$ A parcel o' rubbidgly stuff. **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$

**RUBBISHY-TALK**, *sb.* Der.$^2$ nw.Der.$^1$ Loose, indecent conversation.

**RUBBITCH**, see **Rubbish**.

**RUBBLE**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. Oxf. Brks. Hnt. Suf. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Som. Dev. Also written **rubbel** Brks.; and in form **ruvvle** w.Som.$^1$ [ru·bl, rɐ·bl.] **1.** *sb.* Fragmentary pieces of stone, the waste of a quarry; the refuse of masonry; loose gravelly rubbish. Also used *attrib.*

**Sc.** I couldna hae credited that sic stane and lime, the best of ashler and rubble, could hae slipped awa like a feal dike, *Tournay* (1824) 459 (JAM.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **nw.Der.**$^1$ Rough or refuse gritstone. **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ A wall built of rough, unhewn stone is termed a rubble wall. **War.**$^2$, **Wor.** (H.K.) **Hrf.**$^1$ A mixture of stones and earth in a quarry. **Oxf.** (G.O.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Suf.**$^1$ Refuse of lime kiln. **Hmp.**$^1$ **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**$^1$ **n.Wil.** You dig rubble for various purposes, making paths, &c. (E.H.G.) **w.Som.**$^1$ The tenant of a large quarry said: 'Well, could do middlin' like by it nif twadn vor the ruvvle; there's where the money goes. 'Pon times we got to shift a hundred ton o' ruvvle 'vore can come to the rock at all.' **Dev.** BOWRING *Lang.* (1866) I. pt. v. 27; **Dev.**$^1$

**2.** A species of hard chalk.

**Brks.** *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**$^1$ **Wil.**$^1$ Used in making roadways through fields. **n.Wil.** The byroads and paths made with the chalk or 'rubble' glare in the sunlight, JEFFERIES *Wild Life* (1879) 20.

**3.** *Comp.* **Rubble-coal**, large coal. I.W.$^1$ **4.** *Fig.* Nonsense.

**w.Yks.** Feyther's liker me, and we talk a deal o' rubble, GASKELL *Sylvia* (1863) I. ii.

**5.** *v.* To remove the gravel from an underlying bed of clay or marl. Hmp. WISE *New Forest* (1883) 285. Hence **Rubblin**, *sb.* the gravel-drift over a bed of clay or marl. *ib.*

**6.** To crawl or wriggle amongst dirt and refuse.

**War.**$^2$ Don't let the child rubble among them 'ēre dusty things.

**RUBBLING**, *ppl. adj.* s.Wor.$^1$ [rɐ·blin.] Pertaining to hard work.

I don't want no more nor a rubblin' gurl for my work. I on'y wants a rubblin' place for the wench.

**RUBBLY**, *adj.* Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. [rɐ·bli.] **1.** Of soil: loose, full of broken pieces of chalk, stone, &c.

**Wil.** The upper stratum of the chalk is hard, and not soluble, and will always remain in small broken pieces in the land, making it loose, or, as it is provincially called, 'rubbly,' DAVIS *Gen. View Agric.* (1811) xii; **Wil.**$^1$ **s.Wil.** Making the land loose, or, as it is provincially called, 'rubbly,' MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 215.

**2.** Of coal: lumpy, in small lumps.

**w.Som.**$^1$ A truck o' nice ruvvly [ruub·lee, ruuv·lee] coal, idn a showl vull o' small in it. **n.Dev.** Giles, git a mite o' rubbly cawl, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 24. **Cor.**$^3$ Coal is knubbly, or rubbly, or dusty, according to the size.

**3.** Gritty, coarse in grain.

**w.Som.**$^1$ Applied to sand, earth, or powders of any kind.

**RUBIATOR, RUBIATOUR**, see **Rabiator**.

**RUBWORT**, *sb.* Chs.$^1$ [ru·bwət.] The herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum.*

**RUCK**, *sb.*$^1$ Yks. Lan. Hrf. Rdn. Brks. Suf. Ken. Som. Dev. Also in form **rouk** Rdn. [ruk, rɐk.] A rut, the track of a wheel in a road. Cf. **rack**, *sb.*$^5$ 3.

**Yks.** (H.W.), **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876); **Hrf.**$^{12}$ **Rdn.** MORGAN *Wds.* (1881). **Suf.**$^1$, **Ken.** (W.F.S.) **w.Som.**$^1$ Not used alone, but with 'wheel.' 'I zeed the stoat urn 'long the wheel-ruck.' **Dev.** Ez veet cud muv in thay thare rucks, Up tu ez ank'ls in tha mucks, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1866) 2nd S. 42.

Hence **Rucky**, *adj.* full of ruts.

**Brks.** The roads be's so rucky and shucky (W.W.S.).

**RUCK**, *sb.*$^2$ Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] A small heifer. (HALL.)

**RUCK**, *sb.*$^3$ and *v.*$^1$ Irel. n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Brks. Mid. e.An. Ken. Hmp. Sus. Wil. Amer. Also written **wruck** Brks.$^1$ e.An.$^2$ [ruk, rɐk.] **1.** *sb.* A fold, wrinkle, crease; an accumulation of wrinkles; an inequality, a ridge.

**n.Cy.** Your gown fits all in a ruck, GROSE (1790). **s.Chs.**$^1$ The gentleman noticed his hair cut aw i' rucks an' ridges, 448. **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Not.** Clothes gathered together, or creased, are said to be all in a ruck (L.C.M.); **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ Your gown sits all o' rucks; **Nhp.**$^2$, **War.**$^3$, **w.Wor.**$^1$, **se.Wor.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ The poor child's clo'es bin all in a ruck from maulin' it about; **Shr.**$^2$ **Hrf.**$^1$ Smooth linen, when tumbled, is 'all of a ruck'; **Hrf.**$^2$, **Glo.**$^{12}$ **Brks.**$^1$ Ther be a wruck in the leather o' my boot as maayde my voot zoor. **w.Mid.** I fell over a ruck in the carpet (W.P.M.). **e.An.**$^{12}$ **Cmb.**$^1$ Pull down your tidy—it's setting all in rucks. **Suf.**$^1$ A ruck in the bed. **Ken.**$^1$ **Hmp.** 'It's in rucks and heaps,' said of linen, &c. which needs smoothing out (H.C.M.B.). **Wil.**$^1$

Hence **Rucky**, *adj.* full of rucks or wrinkles. Nhp.$^1$, e.An.$^1$ **2.** Phr. *to have one's ruck up*, to be angry. Ken.$^1$

**3.** *v.* To wrinkle, crease, crumple; *gen.* with *up*.

**e.Yks.** Mah stockin had all ruckt up i mi beeat, an raised a bleb o' mi heel, NICHOLSON *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 95. **w.Yks.**$^2$ His coat rucks up. **Not.** Look at your skirt, all rucked up (L.C.M.). **Lei.**$^1$, **w.Wor.**$^1$, **se.Wor.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ Jest see 'ow yo'n rucked yore apparn; **Shr.**$^2$ Rucked her petticoats all in a ruck. **e.An.**$^1$ The sleeve of my coat rucks. **Cmb.**$^1$ Look what you're a-doing—rucking up the carpet. **Suf.** (C.T.), **Suf.**$^1$ **Ess.** Jemima, my dear, don't go out that sight, your dress's all rucked up behind, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 329. **Ken.** My collar rucks up (G.B.). **Sus.** I rucked up her sleeve so as to get a lump in the elbow (E.E.S.). **Wil.**$^1$ My shirt wur aal rucked up under my arms. [**Amer.** *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 249.]

Hence **Rucket**, *ppl. adj.* curled.

**Ir.** A low, broad man, with a rucket head and bull neck, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 106.

**4.** To chafe; to rub so as to gall or bruise the surface.

**Brks.**$^{1}$ Ther be a darn in my stockun' as hev rucked my heel vurry bad. **Wil.**$^{1}$ Thuck ther new boot hev a-rucked she's heel ter'ble bad.

**5.** With *up*: to fold up.

**Not.** They'n rucked him up (J.H.B.).

[**1.** ON. *hrukka*, a wrinkle on the skin, but also of cloth (Vigfusson).]

**RUCK**, *sb.*$^{4}$ and *v.*$^{2}$ In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [**ruk, rɐk.**] **1.** *sb.* A mass, number; a large quantity; a crowd, throng, company.

**Abd.** Out of all this worthless ruck of chaff, Cobban *Angel* (1898) 370. **Ayr.** Then comes the ruck of muirland nowte, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 181. **Rxb.** Shoving them on to gar die the whole ruck o' the men-folk, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 126. **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **Dur.**$^{1}$, **w.Dur.**$^{1}$, **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ **w.Yks.** There are rucks of them (C.V.C.); **w.Yks.**$^{1245}$ **Lan.** They hadno one amung th' ruck, Owen *Good Owd Toimes* (1870) 10; Awve compared thee, O ma love, to a ruck o' hawses i' Phayroh's chariots, Staton *Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 9; **Lan.**$^{1}$, **n.Lan.**$^{1}$ **I.Ma.** Plagued out of his life between the ruck of you, Caine *Manxman* (1894) 44. **Chs.** An uncommon ruck o' folks aw bahnd to Thrutcham, Clough *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 7; **Chs.**$^{1}$ A ruck o' brass. A ruck o' childer. **s.Chs.**$^{1}$, **Stf.**$^{1}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Not.**$^{1}$, **Lin.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ Th' whoäle ruck on 'em past here at eleven o'clock last neet. **Lei.**$^{1}$ **Nhp.**$^{1}$ I have such rucks o' errands to get through. **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 17, 1893); **War.**$^{123}$

**2.** The majority, the chief part; *gen.* used disparagingly: the 'common herd,' the general run of people. In *gen.* colloq. use.

**Rnf.** The ruck of boys chaffed and wrangled with each other, *Good Wds.* (1873) 242. **Edb.** Presently she was back in the ruck, wi' the colours sae confused, you couldna tell wheech [horse] was wheech, Campbell *Deilie Jock* (1897) 242. **Ir.** A. B. can hold his own with most in the ruck, Lever *Davenport* (1857-1859) xx. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Cum.**$^{1}$ To go with the ruck; **Cum.**$^{3}$ An keeps hisel ootside o' t'ruck at foot-bo', 54; **Cum.**$^{4}$ **Wm.** A miller, on a yallo meear, Canter't past, amang the ruck, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 41. **Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Thah tuk thi chance wi' the ruck, Banks *Manch. Man* (1876) xxii. **n.Lan.** T'main ruck o' thems sic-an-sic-like, R. Piketah *Forness Flk.* (1870) 23. **s.Stf.** I'll take my chance with the ruck, Murray *Rainbow Gold* (1886) 19. **Not.** Among the ruck (J.H.B.); **Not.**$^{2}$ I went in with the ruck. **Lei.**$^{1}$ To run in the ruck. **War.**$^{3}$ Drew away from the ruck, Mordaunt & Verney *War. Hunt* (1896) II. 133. **Mid.** She never mixes with the common ruck, Blackmore *Kit* (1890) III. xvii. **Dor.** Being higher in learning and birth than the ruck of soldiers, Hardy *Madding Crowd* (1874) xxix.

**3.** A pile, heap; a rough bundle.

**n.Yks.**$^{1}$ A carefully made heap, of no great size; of turves, stones, &c.; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ A fragmentary collection of materials. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ Usually of bean sheaves, four in number, bound together at the top. **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Lan.** O keawr'd deawn on a ruck o' stooans, Ferguson *Moudywarp's Visit*, 21. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Chs.** (E.F.); **Chs.**$^{1}$ 'Put it in a ruck.' 'The devil always tips at the biggest ruck' is a saying about Middlewich. **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Stf.** Against the end of Harborne church is a mural monument to the memory of Beata, third daughter of William Hunt, of the Ruck of Stones, in Smethwick, Shaw *Hist. Stf.* II. 125 in Northall *Wd. Bk.* (1896). **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Not.** (L.C.M.) **s.Not.** The ship got stuck fast in a snow-ruck (J.P.K.). **ne.Lin.** A ruck of cowmuck (E.S.). **Nhp.**$^{2}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ A ruck o' stwuns; **Shr.**$^{2}$ A two-year-oud balk is as good as a ruck o' muck. **Shr.**, **Hrf.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Hrf.**$^{1}$ Rucks of mawn [peat]; **Hrf.**$^{2}$ **Glo.**$^{2}$ Any accumulation. **Ken.**$^{1}$ An uneven, irregular heap.

**4.** A covey of partridges.

**Lei.**$^{1}$ **Dev.** He'd . . . call partridges to within a few yards of him, and then he'd let fly with an old flint gun into the ruck of 'em, Mortimer *Tales Moors* (1895) 265.

**5.** A family, clan. Cf. **reek**, *sb.*$^{3}$

**w.Yks.**$^{2}$ He comes on a bad ruck.

**6.** *pl.* Remains. n.Yks.$^{2}$ **7.** *Comb.* (1) **Ruck-bed**, a garden rubbish-heap; (2) **— of bricks**, (*a*) a name applied disparagingly to certain houses; (*b*) a prison.

(1) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ (2, *a*) **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ Some houses in Cold Aston are popularly known as 'the ruck o' bricks.' **War.**$^{2}$ There used to be a public-house called 'The Ruck of Bricks' in Birmingham. (*b*) **War.**$^{3}$ **w.Wor.**$^{1}$ I 'oona paay, I'll go to the ruck-o'-bricks fust. **Shr.**$^{2}$

**8.** Phr. (1) *a ruck more*, a lot more, a great many more; (2) *all in a ruck*, (3) *— of a ruck*, in a heap, in disorder or confusion; suddenly; (4) *rucks and heaps*, (*a*) untidy, topsy-turvy, in a state of confusion; (*b*) 'ducks and drakes.'

(1) **Lan.** Dudn't we goo eawt wi' a ruck mooar at Kesmus eve o' singin' carols? Staton *Rivals* (1888) 4. **Der.** Tha'll hae to feight thy wey i't wold amung a ruck moor, Robinson *Sammy Twitcher* (1870) 14; A ruck moor chaps wee him, *ib.* 18. (2) **w.Yks.** The horses came all in a ruck, *Sheffield Indep.* (1874). (3) **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Chs.** He was sitting all of a ruck (E.F.); **Chs.**$^{1}$ Oi wur struck all of a ruck, loike, for I thout oid seed a ghost! **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Wammicky—or ready to go aw of a ruck (s.v. Wammicky). **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$ **Hrf.**$^{1}$ Chickens are 'all of a ruck' when crowded under a hen. **Glo.**$^{1}$, **e.Ken.** (G.G.) (4, *a*) **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ **Chs.**$^{1}$ Wi me bein ait so mitch, missis, it's aw rucks an' yeps. **s.Chs.**$^{1}$, **Der.** (L.W.), **Not.** (J.H.B.) (*b*) **Shr.**$^{1}$ It's took me many a 'ear's 'ard work to get it together, but I doubt it'll soon be made rucks an' yeps on w'en I'm gwun.

**9.** *v.* To crowd, huddle together; to throw into confusion or disorder; to encumber; to root up; *gen.* with *up*.

**Chs.**$^{123}$ **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ A housewife will tell you she is 'rucked up' when her rooms are untidy. **s.Not.** Then the folk i' the towns are all rucked up. A tho't yer'd be all rucked up as 'twor yer wash-day (J.P.K.). **Nhp.**$^{1}$ **Hmp.** We hed a many pimroses in our lane, but cattle's rucked 'em all up (W.M.E.F.).

**10.** To attack in a body.

**Chs.**$^{1}$ They could do nowt wi' him single-handed, bu' they rucked him.

**11.** To gather together in heaps, *gen.* with *together*.

**Chs.**$^{1}$ Yo'd best ruck it. We'n getten th' hay rucked up. **Midl.** Ruck yer playthings together an' put 'em away, Northall *Wd. Bk.* (1896). **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Not.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ Jack, I want yo' i' the fallow to ruck scutch ready for burnin'.

**12.** To fall in a heap; of snow: to drift.

**n.Cy.** (K.) **s.Not.** The snow was all rucked up again the door. The snow warn't deep except where 't had rucked (J.P.K.).

Hence **Rucking**, *sb.* (*a*) a drift. s.Not. (J.P.K.); (*b*) *pl.* fleecy white clouds. *ib.* **13.** Of flowers: to shrivel, wither. Chs.$^{1}$

[**3.** ME. *rūke*, OSwed. *rūka*, a heap (Stratmann). **9.** ME. *rūken*, to crouch, huddle together (*ib.*).]

**RUCK**, *sb.*$^{5}$ and *v.*$^{3}$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Chs. [**ruk.**] **1.** *sb.* A rick or stack. Cf. **rick**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **ruck**, *sb.*$^{4}$ 3.

**Sc.** Get a bawk from the rucks, Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) ii. **Elg.** Nae raip hangs lously on the ruck, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 244. **Abd.** Twa'r three aul' rucks to thrash, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vi. **Kcd.** Bere an' aits . . . Weel haint the simmer through, Ther'out in rucks or i' the barn, Grant *Lays* (1884) 3. **Slg.** Towers *Poems* (1885) 193. **Edb.** Our rucks fu' thick are stackit i' the yard, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 110, ed. 1785. **Dmf.** Now 'twas like a ruck o' hay, Shennan *Tales* (1831) 76. **Ant.** (S.A.B.) **Nhb.** Two ruckes of herdcorne (c. 1582), Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 130; **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **w.Dur.**$^{1}$ **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Ey went für lahy imsel· daayn ŭt dhŭ end ŭ)th kuurn-rùk [He went for to lay himself down at the end o' th' corn-ruck], 102.

Hence **Ruck-head**, *sb.* the top of a rick or stack.

**Elg.** Strong on the ruck-head heard your voice, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 152.

**2.** *v.* To build in a stack, to bulk in stack. Bnff.$^{1}$, Cld. (Jam.) Hence **Rucket**, *ppl. adj.* heaped together like a hay-cock put into ricks. Ant. (S.A.B.)

**RUCK**, *v.*$^{4}$ and *sb.*$^{6}$ Lin. Also in form **roock.** [**ruk.**] **1.** *v.* To go about; to gossip.

Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ Th' wimmen could ruck aboot e' th' toon wi' it (s.v. Ruckeytoon).

**2.** To repent. [Not known to our correspondents.] (Hall.), Lin.$^{1}$ **3.** *Comp.* **Ruck-a-tongue**, (1) a chatterer, gossiper; (2) a gossip, talk; (3) a scold, a foul-mouthed person.

(1) What a pair o' ruck-a-toongues you are; just like two owd women! Fenn *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) vii. (2) She's gone to see the neighbours, and hev a bit o' ruckatongue, *ib.* xvi. (3) 'He has been insulting the Rector shamefully.' 'Ay, a roock-a-toongue!' *ib.* *Cure of Souls* (1889) 36.

**4.** *sb.* Noise, racket.

'Will they come and settle on the net, Dave?' 'Not a bird of 'em if thou keeps up that ruck,' Fenn *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) vii.

Hence **Rucking**, *adj.* of a hen: clucking, making a peculiar noise when about to sit. (Hall.), Lin.$^{1}$ **5.** A walk.

**n.Lin.**$^{1}$ A woman could go gossiping among her neighbours and take a ruck through the town (s.v. Ruckeytoon).

**6.** Phr. *on the ruck*, going about gossiping.

**Lin.**$^{1}$ She's always on the ruck.

**RUCK**, *v.*$^{5}$ n.Cy. Lin. Nhp. e.An. Som. Dev. Cor. [**ruk, rɐk.**] To stoop down, crouch; to squat; *gen.* with *down.* Cf. **ruck**, *v.*$^{2}$ **9.**

**n.Cy.** (K.), **N.Cy.**$^{2}$ **Lin.** Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv. **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **e.An.**$^{1}$, **Suf.**$^{1}$ **w.Cy.** Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Her rucked-down so low's her could, but I zeed the back o' her. **Som., Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 370. **Dev.** Ee'd . . . beynd 'es back, An ruckey down quite low, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 41; Ef yü rucky down yer nobody can't zee 'e, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**$^{12}$ **n.Dev.** But thee, thee wut ruckee . . . in the chimley coander, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 143; Rucky ta zich a thing, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 86. **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$, **Cor.**$^{3}$

[Rukkun, or cowre down, *incurvo* (*Prompt.*).]

**RUCK**, *v.*$^{6}$ Lin. Cmb. s.Afr. [**ruk.**] To strain, jerk, twist.

**n.Lin.** When he's rivin' an' ruckin' to get lowse, Peacock *Tales* (1890) 129. **Cmb.** (W.W.S.) [**s.Afr.** The animal backed and began 'rucking' at its tether, Mitford *Cape Frontier* (1891) bk. II. xviii.]

**RUCK**, see **Reek**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**RUCKATOWN**, *sb.* Lin. Also in form **ruckeytoon** n.Lin.$^{1}$ [**ruˑkətūn.**] A small portable spinning apparatus; that part of the spinning-wheel that makes the noise. Cf. **racatown, ruck**, *v.*$^{4}$

**Lin.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ A small portable apparatus used by spinners to suspend from the waist, on which to wind the thread from the spool into balls or bobbins. With this a woman could go gossiping among her neighbours.

**RUCKEE**, *v.* Dev.$^{1}$ [**rɐˑki.**] A dial. form of 'rock.'

Ruckee the cradle.

**RUCKET**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Oxf.$^{1}$ [**rɐˑkət.**] The aggregate. See **Ruck**, *sb.*$^{4}$

Dhee wul rukˑuut an ee [The wul rucket an ee].

**RUCKET**, *sb.*$^{2}$ and *v.* Lin. Oxf. Brks. Wil. Also written **ruckut** Brks.$^{1}$ [**ruˑkət, rɐˑkət.**] **1.** *sb.* A loud, confused noise. Cf. **racket**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**n.Wil.** The booing of cattle, the baaing of sheep, the neighing of horses—altogether the 'rucket' was tremendous, Jefferies *Amaryllis* (1887) 77.

**2.** One who gads about. Lin.$^{1}$, n.Lin.$^{1}$ See **Ruck**, *v.*$^{4}$

**3.** House-cleaning.

**Oxf.** We are just finishing our house rucket (A.L.M.).

**4.** Lumber, rubbish; anything that needs putting in order.

**Oxf.** I'm glad we've got rid of that rucket (M.A.R.).

**5.** *v.* To rattle. Oxf. (Hall.) **7.** To disturb by poking with a stick or other implement.

**Brks.**$^{1}$ Ther be a rat got under the boordin', len' us yer stick zo as I can ruckut 'un out on't.

Hence **Ruckuttin'**, *sb.* a noise made as by animals scratching boards.

The rats kep' I awaayke by the ruckuttin' thaay maayde in the roof, *ib.*

**RUCKETT**, *sb.* Pem. [**ruˑkit.**] A bushy clump on the bank of a river.

**s.Pem.** I could'na be quicker, I lost the moke in the rucketts (W.M.M.).

**RUCKEYTOON**, see **Ruckatown.**

**RUCKLE**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Ken. [**rɐˑkl.**] A struggle. Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); Ken.$^{12}$

**RUCKLE**, *sb.*$^{2}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ Sc. Cum. Yks. Nhp. Som. Also in form **rockle** m.Yks.$^{1}$ w.Yks. [**ruˑkl, rɐˑkl.**] **1.** *sb.* A loose heap or pile; a crowd, a great number; also used *fig.*, esp. in phr. *a ruckle of bones*, a very lean person, a skeleton. See **Rickle**, *sb.*$^{1}$; cf. **ruck**, *sb.*$^{4}$

**Sc.** A great ruckle of stones, Oliphant *Lover and Lass*, 151. **Abd.** Cobban *Angel* (1898) 399. **Per.** This auld worn-oot ruckle o' a body o' mine, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 253. **Cld.** He's just a ruckle o' auld banes noo (Jam.). **Ayr.** A ruckle of banes between the wa's of the ruin, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 263. **Edb.** Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 192. **Lnk.** Noo he was a' fa'n in an' cruppen thegither; juist a ruckle o' banes, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 192. **e.Lth.** His cairn shall be Nae feckless monumental ruckle, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 63. **Hdg.** Lumsden *Poems* (1896) 22. **Cum.**$^{14}$, **w.Yks.**$^{1}$

**2.** A small stack or pile.

**Yks.** 'A ruckle of beans,' 4 sheaves set up to dry in the field, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **n.Yks.** A 'gait' of clover, a single sheaf set up by itself to dry (I.W.). **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ A small sheaf tied or 'lanked' at the top. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ Usually of bean-sheaves, 4 in number, bound together at the top. **w.Yks.** After a time they pile them [the peats] into stacks, which are called ruckles, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 119. **Som.** A 'turf-ruckle,' the stack into which turves are put when cut (W.F.R.).

**3.** *v.* To pile up; to arrange in small stacks; see below.

**n.Yks.** When the crop [of clover] is large, a small armful is taken up by the top, which is united by a twist; three of these are placed together, leaning against each other, the end of the twisted part being placed inwards to prevent their opening. This operation is called 'ruckling,' Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 156. **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ To spread out sheaves of 'line' to dry. **e.Yks.** When the clover is heavy, and hands plentiful, the best mode of making it into hay is to gather it into sheaves soon after it is mown, twisting them together at the top, and opening them out at the bottom, in the form of a sugar-loaf, and then to place them singly along the line of the swathe. In this case, whether the weather prove favourable or otherwise, nothing more is, or can be done to them: they stand there until ready to lead to the stack, and are forked singly into the waggons. This is provincially termed 'ruckling,' *Farm Reports, Wauldby* (1833) 110. **w.Yks.** To set a crop of clover and ryegrass up on one end after being cut down. To ruckle it is to tie a band loosely round the top of it and make it stand by spreading the bottom out so that it will dry, and if it rains the water runs off it. Such work as ruckling is nearly out of date now (W.H.). **Som.** To put turf in stacks. 'Complainant, who lives at Meare, agreed to dig and ruckle defendant's turf at 7*s.* per load and cider' (W.F.R.).

**4.** To lie close together. Nhp.$^{1}$ See **Ruck**, *v.*$^{2}$ **9.**

[**1.** Norw. dial. *rukle*, a little heap of firewood (Aasen).]

**RUCKLE**, *v.*$^{2}$, *sb.*$^{3}$ and *adj.* Sh.I. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Nhp. Hrf. Dev. [**ruˑkl, rɐˑkl.**] **1.** *v.* To rumple, crease, wrinkle; to work up into wrinkles. Cf. **rockled**, *ppl. adj.*$^{1}$, **ruck**, *sb.*$^{3}$

**S. & Ork.**$^{1}$, **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Tel im naatˑ tŭ rùkˑl it ùp oaˑr ky'aarˑi-in it. **Nhp.**$^{1}$ The bandage ruckles up so, it must come off. **Hrf.**$^{1}$, **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$

Hence **Rucklety-tucklety**, *adj.* crumpled, creased; of a dress: gathered. Also used *advb.* s.Chs.$^{1}$ **2.** *sb.* A wrinkle. S. & Ork.$^{1}$ **3.** *adj.* Rough, uneven. *ib.*

**RUCKLE**, *v.*$^{3}$ and *sb.*$^{4}$ Sc. Yks. Lan. Lin. [**ruˑkl, rɐˑkl.**] **1.** *v.* To breathe with difficulty, to make a hoarse, rattling sound; to croak.

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*); The deep ruckling groans of the patient, satisfied everyone that she was breathing her last, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xxxviii. **n.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Lin.** *Gen.* used in reference to approaching death, Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 354. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$

**2.** To rattle as with the latch of a door. s.Lan.$^{1}$ **3.** *sb.* A hoarse, choking noise in the throat, a gurgling sound made in hard breathing. Lth. (Jam.), ne.Lin. (E.S.) Cf. **dead-ruckle**, s.v. **Dead**, *sb.*$^{2}$ **2** (22).

[Norw. dial. *rukla*, to make a rattling sound in the throat (Aasen).]

**RUCKLE**, *v.*$^{4}$ n.Yks.$^{2}$ [**ruˑkl.**] To assail and destroy. Hence **Ruckler**, *sb.* a rook or daw.

The 'Rucklers,' or rooks and daws that demolish the barn-thatch.

**RUCKLES**, *sb. pl.* Stf. A pondweed, ? *Polygonum amphibium.*

Hay war a capital swimmer: he could swim all ways; . . but howsomever he got tethered o' the ruckles and war drowned, *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. x. 48; *ib.* 176.

**RUCKLING**, see **Recklin(g.**

**RUCKLY**, *adj.* Sh.I. [**rɐˑkli.**] Unsteady, in a dilapidated state. S. & Ork.$^{1}$

**RUCKSEL**, *sb.* and *v.* Dev. Cor. Also written **ruxle** Dev.$^{3}$ Cor.$^{2}$; and in form **wroxle** Cor.$^{2}$ [**rɐˑksl.**] **1.** *sb.* A noise, clatter.

**Dev.**$^{3}$ The cat 'th ajumped pon tap a heap o' cloamen thengs, broked the lot and made rucksel enough to wake the dead. **Cor.** Down they vall'd wi' a rucksel that wid a woked the dead! Pasmore *Stories* (1893) 5.

2. *v.* To mix, confuse. Dev.$^{3}$ Hence **Ruxler** or **Wroxler**, *sb.* a restless, fidgety person. Cor.$^{2}$

**RUCKSES**, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Spit-stands or racks. Grose (1790).

**RUCKSEY**, *v.* Dev. Also written **rucksy.** [rɐ·ksi.] With *down*: to stoop or bend down; also used *fig.* See **Ruck**, *v.*$^{5}$

Marriages be like bwoys playin' leap-frog, wheer each lad have got to rucksey down in turn; an' so man an' wife have got to rucksey down wan to t'other, Phillpotts *Sons of Morning* (1900) 182; I'll never rucksey down to him, *ib. Striking Hours* (1901) 209.

**RUCKSEY**, *adj.* Wil.$^{1}$ [rɐ·ksi.] Muddy, dirty; untidy.

**RUCKSHIN, RUCKSHUN**, see **Ruction.**

**RUCKSTER**, *v.* *Obs.* War. Hmp. Also written **ruckstir** War. To stir about; to make a great stir; to poke the fire violently. Also with *about.* War. (Hall.) Hmp. Holloway.

**RUCK-UPS**, see **Rackups.**

**RUCKY**, *adj.* s.Lan.$^{1}$ Untidy, in disorder. See **Ruck**, *v.*$^{2}$ 9.

Yo'n foind us rayther rucky for we're cleeonin' th' heawse deawn.

**RUCT**, *v.* Nhb.$^{1}$ [rukt.] To eructate, as a cow.

**RUCTION**, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. Nfld. and Amer. Also written **ruckshin** Cum.$^{4}$; **ruckshun** Sc. [ru·k·, rɐ·kʃən.] 1. A disturbance, 'row,' riot; a quarrel; an insurrection; freq. in *pl.*

**n.Sc.** To raise a ruction (Jam.). **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Kcd.** Grant *Lays* (1884) 1. **Frf.** Twa kinds o' white, quiet-lookin' powther put into water causes the ruction that makes a fizzie drink, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 87, ed. 1889. **w.Sc.** That year o' noise and ruckshun, Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 159, ed. 1877. **Lnk.** They mak' sic a deevil's ruction, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 54. **Ir.** Then will come the sense of grievance and presently 'ructions,' *Church Times* (Oct. 4, 1889) 894, col. 1. **n.Ir.** It's talent I'm wantin' Till picture wan half av the ruction an' roar, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 56; **N.I.**$^{1}$ **Ant.** When a ruction has been 'riz,' Hume *Dial.* (1878) 23. **Don.** The waiters raised the divil of a ruction, Macmanus *Chim. Corners* (1899) 229. **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **w.Ir.** It was in the time of the 'ruction, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 171. **Crk.** There'll be ructions (R.H.C.). **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Thor's nee sittin doon i' the hoose wi' sic a ruction gan on. **Cum.** Wily wad ha . . . boddert a bit that way, if any ruction was up, Dickinson *Joe and Geol.* (1866) *Suppl.* 4; **Cum.**$^{4}$, **Yks.** (J.W.), **Lan.** (S.W.) **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ Four hundred dirty vagabonds, All ready for a ruction, *Election Sng.* (1852). **War.**$^{3}$ There were fine ructions last night. **Wor.** There have been ructions at the Cathedral town (H.K.). **Brks.**$^{1}$ **w.Cy.** There were ructions in the house when she was present, *Cornh. Mag.* (Dec. 1900) 749. **Dev.** Dyin' be 'e? Now theer'll be ructions, Ford *Postle Farm* (1899) 212. [**Nfld.** (G.P.) **Amer.** Carruth *Kan. Univ. Quar.* (Oct. 1892).]

2. *Fig.* A disturbance of the stomach, wind, vomitings. Lan. (S.W.), Brks.$^{1}$

**RÜD**, *v.* and *sb.* Sh.I. [rǖd.] 1. *v.* To talk, chatter, gossip; to rave in talking.

Old pensioners . . . rüded not badly, and by times fought over their battles again, *Sh. News* (Feb. 12, 1898); I see du hesna learned wit, But still just rüds a lok a dirt, *ib.* (Oct. 16, 1897); **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$

2. *sb.* Talk, chatter.

Gie up babblin ower yon rüd, *ib.* (Dec. 11, 1897).

[1. Norw. dial. *røda*, to prate, talk, chatter (Aasen).]

**RUD**, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Nhp. Also Hmp. I.W. w.Cy. Cor. Also written **rudd** Nhb. w.Yks.$^{4}$ Der.; and in forms **rode** N.Cy.$^{1}$; **rude** Sc. [rud, rɐd.] 1. *sb.* *Obs.* The complexion; the red colouring of the complexion.

**Abd.** Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* **s.Sc.** Yon bloomin hizzy wi the rose rude, Wilson *Tales* (1836) IV. 34. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Der.** That lady so fair and free, With rudd as red as rose in May, Jewitt *Ballads* (1867) 23.

2. The marigold, *Calendula officinalis.*

**I.W.** Among greens, small fruits, and ruds, Moncrieff *Dream* (1863) l. 23; **I.W.**$^{1}$

3. A soft red stone used for marking sheep or colouring floors, &c.; red ochre. Cf. **red**, *sb.*$^{2}$, **ruddle**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**n.Cy.** (K.), **N.Cy.**$^{12}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Dur.**$^{1}$ **Lakel.**$^{1}$ Formerly obtained chiefly from the Wasdale Screes. The smit marked upon the sheep with this rud is generally the initial letter or letters of the owner's name; **Lakel.**$^{2}$ **Cum.** Every gradation of hardness, from the reddle, called by the country people clayey iron ore, rud, and smit, and used by them for marking their sheep, to the hardest bloodstone, Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. App. 52; **Cum.**$^{1}$; **Cum.**$^{4}$ A piece of red haematite or kidney iron ore used for rubbing the doorstep or passage, so as to redden it; most of the houses are so decorated as well as the window sills and a piece of pavement in front of the doorway, and not unfrequently in fanciful patterns. A softer material is also used, and is made of plaster of Paris and whiting, coloured with Venetian red; this is made up into lumps, or rolls about the size of an ordinary sausage. **Wm.** A kind of hard red clay found by the side of various streams. 'Thy fadder hawked rud.' 'Ay! an' if thine hed hawked rud, thoo wad hev been hawkin' rud yet' (B.K.). **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**$^{45}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Lin.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$ (s.v. Reddle).

4. *Comp.* (1) **Rud-hawker**, one who hawks 'rud' from door to door; (2) **-line**, a cord dipped in 'rud' and used by sawyers; (3) **-ruddle**, (4) **-stone**, red ochre used for marking sheep.

(1) **Wm.** Was thy faddur net a rud-hawker? (B.K.) (2) **Lakel.**$^{2}$ Watch t'reet's when they're gaan ta saw a gurt tree; ye'll see them use t'rud-line. **Cum.**$^{4}$ This when stretched along a tree trunk and 'sprung,' made a red mark, rud line, on the wood, and a guide for the sawyers; white chalk is now used in preference to rud. **Wm.** Used for drawing lines on a log of timber through which it is to be sawn. The line is held tight at each end, slightly raised in the middle and suddenly released, when it leaves a mark all its length (B.K.). (3) **n.Cy.**, **Hmp.**, **w.Cy.** Holloway. (4) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$

5. *v.* To redden; to mark or stain red; to colour with 'rud.'

**Nhb.** My life blood rudds the heather brown, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 368; **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Dur.**$^{1}$, **w.Dur.**$^{1}$, **n.Yks.**$^{2}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ **Cor.**$^{1}$ Es feace all rudded and whited.

Hence **Ruddnin**, *sb.* a piece of red haematite used for reddening. Cum.$^{4}$

[1. His rode was reed, his eyen greye as goos, Chaucer *C. T.* A. 3317. OE. *rudu*, redness, redness of the cheeks.]

**RUD**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] A reed. (Hall.)

**RUD**, *v.*$^{2}$ Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] To rub, polish. (Hall.)

[Ruddon, *idem quod* Rubbyn (*Prompt.*).]

**RUD**, see **Rid**, *v.*$^{12}$, **Rood**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**RUDAS**, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **roudas, roudes(s, rudous.** [rū·dəs.] 1. *adj.* Rude, unmannerly, rough; haggard, old.

**Sc.** Ta auld rudas loon had never done Callum nae ill, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xxix; She has put it to her roudes lip, And to her roudes chin, *ib. Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 270, ed. 1848; I am better fitted to go about with rudas men than pretty ladies, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) vii. **Abd.** 'Tak ye that,' said the rudas limmer, Ruddiman *Sc. Parish* (1828) 35, ed. 1889. **Bwk.** Rudous wives, grim, gaunt, and stark, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 57.

2. *sb.* An ill-natured, ugly old woman; a strong masculine woman, a virago. Cf. **ruddoch.**

**Sc.** I followed the auld rudas through twa Courts, Scott *Redg.* (1824) xx. **Per.** The flytin' auld rudas cam but wi' a bang, Nicoll *Poems* (ed. 1843) 130. **Fif.** (Jam.) **Dmb.** What can the auld roudas want wi' me? Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxiii. **Ayr.** Ye auld rudous, what gar't ye kill my pyet? Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) ii. **Lnk.** Ye leed, auld roudes, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 85, ed. 1783. **Slk.** She has downed me, the auld roudas, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 194, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** (Jam.)

**RÜD-BARROW**, *sb.* *Obs.* e.An.$^{1}$ A wheelbarrow.

**RUD(D**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Cum. Lan. Chs. e.An. Also in forms **rodd** Slg. (Jam.); **rode** e.An.$^{1}$ Suf.; **roud** e.An.$^{1}$ Nrf.; **rowd** e.An.$^{1}$ [rud, rɐd.] 1. *sb.* Spawn. Cf. **red(d**, *sb.*$^{2}$, **paddock-rud.**

**Cai.**$^{1}$ **s.Lan.** Twod-rudd, Bamford *Dial.* (1854); **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Chs.**$^{1}$

2. Phr. *on* or *upon the rudd*, spawning, in the act of laying spawn.

**Cum.** They [salmon] will take a bait of roe, or small fish, while upon the rudd, Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 459. **Nrf.** The broadland fishes are said to be on the roud, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 82.

3. *v.* To spawn.

**s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1854). **e.An.**$^{1}$, **Nrf.** (R.H.H.), **Suf.** (Hall.)

Hence **Rudding-time,** *sb.* spawning-time.

**Slg.** The sole cause why the fish come not up in rodding-time to the Glazert, *Statist. Acc.* XV. 321 (Jam.). **e.An.**$^1$

**4.** To rut. s.Lan. Bamford *Dial.* (1854).

**RUDD,** *sb.* Chs.$^1$ [rud.] The roach-dace, *Leuciscus rutilus.*

**RUDD, RUDDEN,** see **Rud,** *sb.*$^1$, **Ride.**

**RUDDER,** *sb.*$^1$ Sc. e.An. [rɐ·də(r.] An instrument used for stirring the mash in brewing.

**w.Lth.** Ane maskeine fatt, ane taptrie and ane maskine rudder, Maidment *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844–5) I. 372. **e.An.**$^1$

**RUDDER,** *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* Som. Copulation. (Hall.)

**RUDDER,** *v.* I.W.$^2$ [rɐ·də(r).] To shake the head.

The paason ruddered his head at 'en.

**RUDDER,** see **Ridder, Rooder.**

**RUDDERISH,** *adj.* Wil. Som. Dev. [rɐ·dəriʃ.] Hasty, passionate; rude, rough.

**Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); Grose (1790); **Wil.**$^1$ **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **n.Dev.** Zum git a rudderish nudge, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 101.

**RUDDERN, RUDDERSTAB,** see **Ridder, Rödastab.**

**RUDDICK,** *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **ruddik.** A row, furrow; also used *fig.*

Hit'll be twall or we get a ruddick turned, *Sh. News* (Apr. 28, 1899); I hokid up some o' da ley möld oot o' da boddom o' da ruddik, *ib.* (Apr. 27, 1901); Ye can coont his ruddiks whin da rigs is shorn, *ib.*; A badly-knitted stocking, with its rows and stitches rough and uneven, might be termed 'a coorse ruddik' (J.S.).

**RUDDICK, RUDDIKIN, RUDDIN(G,** see **Ruddock, Roddikin, Ridding.**

**RUDDINS,** *sb. pl.* Sh.I. Very sour milk; also used *fig.*

Anything very sour would be called 'as soor as ruddins' (J.S.).

**RUDDLE,** *sb.*$^1$ and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. [ru·dl, rɐ·dl.] **1.** *sb.* A soft red stone used for marking sheep or colouring floors, &c.; red ochre. Cf. **raddle,** *sb.*$^2$, **reddle, rud,** *sb.*$^1$

**Nhb.**$^1$ **Lakel.**$^1$ Made from the red hematite found up the Wasdale Screes and elsewhere among the Cumbrian Mountains. **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.**$^{24}$ **w.Yks.** Goä git som' ruddle, Tom (W.F.); **w.Yks.**$^4$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Stf.**$^1$, **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ Red ochre, or oxide of iron, mixed with grease (s.v. Reddle). **Oxf.**$^1$, **Brks.**$^1$ **Suf.**$^1$ Mixture of red ochre and pitch. **s.Cy.** (K.) **Wil.** I'd just paint it a foine ruddle, Kennard *Diogenes' Sandals* (1893) v; Britton *Beauties* (1825). **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.)

Hence (1) **Ruddleman,** *sb.* a digger of or dealer in 'ruddle'; (2) **Ruddley,** *adj.* stained with iron rust.

(1) **Rut.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$ (2) **Hmp.**$^1$ They drain-tiles we took up was all full of ruddley stuff.

**2.** *v.* To redden; to mark or colour with ruddle.

**Lakel.**$^2$, **n.Yks.**$^2$ **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 20. **w.Yks.** Get some rud an' ruddle them tree-pots (W.F.); A young womman at duzzant ruddle hur cheeks, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1848). **n.Lin.**$^1$ I hed just ruddled gantry, an' if she did n't cum in e' her cleän white frock an' set her sen slap doon on it, wet as it was. **Nhp.** Clare *Remains* (1873) 169.

**RUDDLE,** *sb.*$^2$ Suf. Also in form **rudle** Suf.$^1$ [rɐ·dl.] A beverage; see below.

**Suf.**$^1$ Composed of warm beer and gin, with sugar, and a slice of lemon-peel. [Dog's-nose, egg-hot, ruddle, and the like are agreeable stimulants, *Sat. Review* (1889) 519, col. 1.]

**RUDDLE, RUDDLIN,** see **Raddle,** *sb.*$^1$, **Riddling.**

**RUDDOCH,** *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Also in forms **roo·doch, roodyoch, roudoch** Ayr. (Jam.) [rɐ·dəχ.] **1.** *sb.* A haggard old woman, a hag, beldame. Cf. **rudas.**

**Ayr.** We! An' wha's 'we,' ye auld ruddoch? Service *Notandums* (1890) 104. **Lnk.** Fy, Maggy, cry in John, and let's ratify't wi' the auld ruddoch, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 18.

**2.** A term of contempt for a deluded wretch. Ayr. (Jam.) **3.** A savage; a monster; a villain. *ib.* **4.** *adj.* Having a sour look or sulky appearance. *ib.*

**RUDDOCK,** *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. War. Wor. Suf. Ken. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **ruddick** Som. Dev.; **rudduck** n.Cy. Suf.$^1$; and in forms **hirddick** Som.; **ruddoch** Sc. [ru·dək, rɐ·dək.] The robin, *Erithacus rubecula.* See **Reddock.**

**Sc.** The mavis liltit frae the thorn, The ruddoch down the brae, *Edb. Mag.* (Oct. 1818) 327 (Jam.); O cheerie sings the ruddock gay Amang the leaves sae green, *Old Sng.* (*ib.*) **n.Cy.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 13; *Science Gossip* (1866) 166. **Nhb.** (R.O.H.), **n.Yks.**$^2$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c.1882). **War.**$^3$ Anderton *Lett. Cy. House* (1891) 134. **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). **Suf.**$^1$, **Ken.**$^{12}$ **Wil.**$^1$ In common use at Warminster, though unknown a few miles away. **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** Men may catch ruddicks or thrushes in pitfals, Vilvain *Theoremata Theologica* (1654) *Suppl.* fo. 230; *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 363. **Cor.** They have linnets, gold-finches, ruddocks, . . and many other common birds, Heath *Isles of Scilly and Cor.* (1750) 299; **Cor.**$^{12}$

[OE. rudduc, *rubisca*, Wright *Voc.* (ed. 1884) 131.]

**RUDDOCKS,** *sb. pl.* n.Cy. The fibrous parts of tallow which will not melt. (Hall.)

**RUDDY,** *sb.*$^1$ *Obs.* Sc. Ruddiness.

**Ayr.** The ruddy of youth had fled his cheek, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) iv.

**RUDDY,** *v.* and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. [rɐ·di.] **1.** *v.* To make a loud, reiterated noise; to roar like thunder; to rumble.

**n.Sc.** The wind is said to ruddy, when one means to express the loud irregular noise it makes, especially as striking upon any object that conveys the sound, as on a door or window (Jam.); To rumble like wind in the stomach. 'I in its wame heard Vulcan ruddy,' Beattie *Arnha* (Mackay).

Hence **Ruddying,** *sb.* a loud knocking or rapping.

**Sc.** It is said that there is a terrible ruddying at the door, when a person raps with violence and reiterated strokes as if he meant to break it open (Jam.).

**2.** *sb.* A thud; a loud, reiterated noise.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **e.Fif.** She clashed to the door wi' a ruddie that garred the haill hoose ring, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xiii.

**RUDDYPOLE,** see **Reddypole.**

**RUDE,** *adj.* Glo. Ken. [rūd, riud.] **1.** Of the weather: rough, boisterous. Glo.$^1$ **2.** Phr. *rude heart*, by heart.

**Ken.**$^1$ Lor! she didn't want no book! she knowed 'em all rude heart.

**RUDE,** see **Rood,** *sb.*$^1$, **Rud,** *sb.*$^1$

**RUDGE,** *sb.*$^1$ Cor.$^{12}$ [rɐdʒ.] A partridge.

**RUDGE,** *sb.*$^2$ Lan. [rudʒ.] Part of a snipe-trap; see below.

**n.Lan.** Of twisted horsehair, the main line or rudge being 12 yards long, Macpherson *Hist. Wild-fowling* (1897) 458; (R.H.H.)

**RUDGE,** *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^3$ Nhb. Yks. Lin. Wil. Cor. [rudʒ.] **1.** *v.* To push about.

**Nhb.** An gentle, simple, thoroughwes rudg'd, Like burdies of a feather, Robson *Sngs. of Tyne* (1849) 25; **Nhb.**$^1$

**2.** To handle a person roughly. Cor.$^3$ Cf. **rooge, 2.**

**3.** To rub against; to suffer abrasion; to graze.

**e.Yks.**$^1$ Ah've rudged skin off o' my finger ageean wall.

**4.** Of oysters in an oyster-bed: to be moved by the tide.

**Lin.** Current near Grimsby, *Lin. N. & Q.* 112; This here strong wind 'all rudge th' oysters clean out o' th' bed (E.P.).

**5.** *sb.* A skid or brake for a wagon-wheel. Wil. (K.M.G.)

[**1.** Cp. Norw. dial. *rugga*, to rock, shake, move (Aasen).]

**RUDGE,** *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^4$ Sh.I. Also written **rudg.** [rɐdʒ.] **1.** *v.* To gather together in a heap, esp. stones from off land. (J.S.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$ To gather stones, &c., in small heaps on a field, to be taken away at leisure.

**2.** *sb.* A heap of stones gathered together off land. (J.S.)

**RUDGE, RUDGEL, RUDGET,** see **Ridge, Ridgel, Ridget.**

**RUDJEN,** *v.* Ayr. (Jam.) To beat.

**RUDLY,** *v.* Cor.$^3$ To blush. Cf. **rud,** *sb.*$^1$

**RUDSOME,** *adj.* n.Yks.$^2$ [ru·dsəm.] Ruddy.

**RUDSTAKE,** *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **rood-stake** Dur.; **rud-staiyak** ne.Lan.$^1$; **-steak** Cum.$^{14}$; **-steeak** n.Yks.$^2$; **-stiak** Lakel.$^2$ [ru·d-stēk, -stiək.] A stake or pole to which an ox or cow is fastened in the cow-shed. Also used *fig.* See **Redstake.**

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Dur.** (K., s.v. Reed-stake); **Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$, **Cum.** (J.W.O.), **Cum.**$^{14}$ **n.Yks.** (I.W.); **n.Yks.**$^1$ The means of attachment being a chain, fast at one end to a ring which travels on the rud-stake, at the other to a collar strapped round the neck of the beast; **n.Yks.**$^2$ 'If it hadn't been for t'standing, I wad nivver hae been tied to t'rudsteeak,' if it had not been for the property, I would never have married him; **n.Yks.**$^4$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**RUDSTOWER,** *sb.* Cum.$^{14}$ [ru·dstouər.] A stake to which cattle are fastened in the cow-shed. Cf. **rudstake.**

**RUDY**, *adj.* Ken. Sur. Sus. [rūˑdi, riuˑdi.] Rude.

**Ken.**$^{12}$ **Sur.**$^{1}$ Almost implying wanton. **Sus.** A kit o' boys, So ragged, ruff and rudy, Lower *Tom Cladpole* (1831) st. 102; **Sus.**$^{1}$ They boys! They boys! They be so rudy.

**RUE**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Or.I. Dev. In *comb.* (1) **Rue-berry**, the fruit of the black bryony, *Tamus communis*; (2) **-fern**, (3) **leaved fern**, the wall-rue, *Asplenium Ruta-muraria*; (4) **-whitlow grass**, *obs.*, see below.

(1, 2) **Dev.** (B. & H.), **Dev.**$^{4}$ (3) **Dev.**$^{4}$ (4) **Or.I.** Sedum tridactylites tectorum B. P. paronychia folio rutaceo, Wallace *Desc. Ork.* (1693) 180, ed. 1883.

**RUE**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] A young goat. (Hall.)

**RUE**, *v.* and *sb.*$^{3}$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Suf. Also written **rew** Sc. Wm. w.Yks. n.Lan.$^{1}$; **rewe** Yks.; **ru** Cum. Lan. [rū, riu.] **1.** *v.* To regret, repent, be sorry for.

**Sc.** Better rew fit nor rew flit, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 179. **e.Sc.** I'd gar him rue the day he blinded me, Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 112. **Frf.** To publish, then, I fear he'd rue it, Morison *Poems* (1790) 5. **s.Sc.** Sore, sore you have rued, that night, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 15. **Ayr.** Just as lamely can ye mark How far perhaps they rue it, Burns *Unco Guid* (1786) st. 7. **Lnk.** She . . . greets, and crys, and sarely rues That ere she saw the fair, McIndoe *Poems* (1805) 99. **Don.** The girl who takes him, be she who she may, will have small cause to rue it, MacManus *Bend of Road* (1898) 219. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Cum.** Till beath on us ru't, Gilpin *Ballads* (1874) 80. **Wm.** If your conscience rue, co me a lear, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 254. **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ 'Better rue sell as rue keep,' rather sell with a fair offer, as in the long run overstand your market. **w.Yks.** I rew the deed, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882). **n.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Chs.**$^{1}$ A woman who married a widower with six young children said, 'On th' first day aw weshed, an' aw skriked, an' aw rued.' **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ I've never rued it but once, and that's ever sin'. I doubt he's rued for it. **Suf.**$^{1}$ You'l rue it if you due.

**2.** Phr. (1) *to rue every hair of one's head*, (2) — *one's ears off*, to repent sorely; (3) — *sair*, to feel sore, to regret seriously.

(1) **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ He's rued ivvry hair o' his head at he's left it, 49. (2) **Lan.** Sic a life . . . is enough to mak' ony woman rue her ears off that she iver gat wed, Eavesdropper *Vill. Life* (1869) 2. (3) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Oftener used in the negative. 'He nivver rued sair.'

**3.** To change one's mind, to draw back from a bargain or agreement, to go back upon one's word.

**Sc.** He answer't an' said, I winna; but afterward he rewet, an' gaed, Henderson *S. Matt.* (1862) xxi. 29. **Abd.** Aft has he promis'd that he wad be true; But now I find my lad begins to rue, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 87. **Cld.** Ye'll best rue before ye be bun', Nimmo *Sngs.* (1882) 19. **Rnf.** Dinna ye say no at nicht, And maybe rue the morn, Barr *Poems* (1861) 1. **Lth.** Jockie's I hae vowed to be, Nocht shall gar his Jenny rue, McNeill *Preston* (c. 1895) 107. **N.I.**$^{1}$ **Wm.** Ad hofe a mind ta rew an ga mi waes back, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) 34. **n.Yks.**$^{1}$ 'What's George D. not wed yet?' 'Nay. Folks says he's rued,' or 'rued on't'; **n.Yks.**$^{4}$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**4.** *Comp.* (1) **Rue-bargain**, a bargain repented of; money or compensation given to cancel a bargain or agreement; (2) **-penny**, money or compensation given to cancel a bargain or agreement; one who repents of a bargain; (3) **-pie**, in phr. *to eat rue-pie*, to repent, regret.

(1) **Sc.** It would cost him a guinea of rue-bargain, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxvii. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Cum.**$^{1}$; **Cum.**$^{4}$ Two children exchange toys; one dissatisfied with his bargain seeks to return it, is at once met by the phrase, 'penny rue bargain, cannot cowp back.' **Wm.** A sum of money used to bind a bargain with, and which is forfeited in the event of the bargain being broken or run away from (B.K.). **n.Yks.**$^{1}$; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ A scoore pund for rue-bargain; **n.Yks.**$^{4}$, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**$^{1}$; **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ He offered me five shillings and a few turnips as a rue bargain. **Lan.** It ul be too lat fur him to may a rubargin iv E nobbut onc't gets hinto th' clutches o th' owd lad, Ormerod *Felley fro Rachde* (1851) v. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ When a man withdraws his banns of marriage it is spoken of as a rue-bargain. **e.Lan.**$^{1}$ **s.Lan.** Give him a shilling or two for a rue-bargain, Bamford *Traveller* (1844) 150. **Chs.**$^{1}$, **Der.**$^{1}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Lin.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ He boht th' beäs oher dear, soä he gev him a sovran for a rew-bargain. (2) **Cum.**$^{4}$ He's a regular ruepenny. **Wm.** Sometimes used to signify the yerls when returned to the master as a token of the man's desire not to enter the service previously agreed to (B.K.). (3) **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ Them 'at's e' a horry to wed gen'lins eäts rew-pie afoore thaay've been married a year.

**5.** *Obs.* To pity, have compassion on; *gen.* with *on* or *upon.*

**Sc.** Leuk atoure till me, Lord, an' rew on me, Waddell *Psalms* (1871) xxv. 16. **Ayr.** Rue on thy despairing lover, Burns *Fair Eliza*, st. 1. **Kcb.** Till our Lord's clouds rue upon the earth, and send down a watering of rain, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 131. **Yks.** *Archaic Wds.* in *Yks. Wkly. Post* (188–) No. 23.

**6.** Of the weather, a storm, &c.: to abate.

**n.Yks.**$^{2}$ It rues nought o' what it has done.

**7.** *sb.* Regret, repentance.

**Sc.** The heart's rue for that which it had scarce possessed, and yet had lost, Keith *Lisbeth* (1894) xxii. **Abd.** She laughs at the stounds o' the hearts she wounds, For what recks the Witch o' rue? Murray *Hamewith* (1900) 59.

**8.** Phr. *to take the rue*, to regret, repent; to change one's mind, to draw back from an engagement or promise.

**Sc.** He may hae taen the rue, and kensna how to let me wot of his change of mind, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xxxviii; I own, indeed, I've ta'en the rue, My mind is fairly alter'd, *Shepherd's Wedding* (1789) 10. **Cld.** She wanted him to break the marriage, for she had ta'en the rue, Nimmo *Sngs.* (1882) 145. **Slg.** It's easy gettin' a wife, but gin ye tak' the rue ye canna get rid o' her, Fergusson *Village* (1893) 102. **Ayr.** Pledg'd the morn to be your bride—O ha'e, ha'e ye ta'en the rue? Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (1803) 5, ed. 1871. **Lnk.** I'm ready for a wife, Mag—You're no tae tak' the rue, Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 86. **Gall.** Ye see that he has ta'en the rue, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 53, ed. 1897. **n.Ir.** 'But it's no use takin' the rue now,' she said. 'I be to go through with it,' Mulholland *Ailsie's Shoe*, 246; **N.I.**$^{1}$

[**4** (3). *To eat rue-pie*, with a punning reference to the herb *rue*; very common. 'Rue [the herb], even for ruth, here shortly shall be seen,' Shaks. *Rich. II*, iii. iv. 105. **5.** Complayning 'out on me' that would not on them rew, Spenser *F. Q.* vi. viii. 20.]

**RUE, RUECH**, see **Ree**, *v.*$^{2}$, **Rew**, **Roo**, *v.*$^{2}$, **Ruith.**

**RUELBONE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Suf. The 'whirl-bone.' Suf.$^{1}$ [Bailey (1721).]

**RUELESS**, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Unregretful.

**Elg.** The goodwife's hand's in Willy's niv—They trip wi' rueless pride, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 192.

**RUELL'D**, *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* n.Yks.$^{2}$ Wrinkled.

**RUEND**, see **Rund**, *sb.*

**RUER**, *sb.* Yks. [riuˑə(r).] A woollen-trade term: the first operation in carding. w.Yks. (S.P.U.)

**RUESOM**, *adj.* *Obsol.* e.Yks.$^{1}$ Sorrowful, pitiable.

**RUET**, see **Rowet(t.**

**RUFF**, *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. [rɐf.] **1.** *v.* To beat a drum.

**Dmb.** He . . . ruff'd the drum at ilka door, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 65. **Lth.** Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 66. **Edb.** The drum ruffed, and off set four of them, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xiv.

**2.** To stamp with the feet; *gen.* in token of applause; to applaud loudly.

**Sc.** They ruffed, and for the ditty clamoured, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 104. **Frf.** Sands *Poems* (1833) 165. **w.Sc.** Great ruffing in the gallery, Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 87, ed. 1877. **Ayr.** Clapping his hands as well as he could, as in the way of ruffing or giving applause, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 182. **Lnk.** They ruff'd him up—'twas Teddy Shiel Wha to his feet did get, Coghill *Poems* (1890) 85. **e.Lth.** I wad hae thocht shame to ruff what he said aboot the kirk, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 118.

**3.** *sb.* The noise made by the beating of a drum; also used *fig.*

**Sc.** He quaked every joint of him, his teeth beat a ruff, *Magopico* (1836) 11. **Ayr.** Quicker than the drum-boy's ruff His horsehoofs clatter'd hard and tough, Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) 102.

**4.** The expression of applause by stamping the feet or clapping the hands.

**Cai.**$^{1}$ **Abd.** Anither lilt, now, worth a ruff, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 19, ed. 1873. **Per.** Spence *Poems* (1898) 81. **Lnk.** I'm hang'd but that deserves a ruff, McIndoe *Poems* (1805) 55. **e.Lth.** He said the raal nobeelity noo was the nobeelity o' labour, an' ye should ha heard the ruff he got for sayin't, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 92. **Slk.** Amaist howpin that the pit will applaud him wi' a ruff, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 65. **Dmf.** Toasts were drank Wi' ruffs and dads, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 57.

**RUFF**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ Sc. Yks. [ruf, rɐf.] **1.** *sb.* A halo round the moon, portending rain. m.Yks.$^1$ **2.** *v.* To ruffle.

**Sh.I.** Sly begood to ruff his birse an' mak fir da door, *Sh. News* (June 15, 1901); Sly stöde at me side wi' his hair ruff'd, *ib.* (July 20, 1901). **s.Sc.** (Jam.)

Hence (1) **Ruffy**, *adj.* (*a*) unkempt; (*b*) of cabbages: not properly hearted; (2) **Ruffy-headed**, *ppl. adj.* having rough, unkempt hair.

(1 *a*, *b*) **Cai.**$^1$ (2) *ib.* A ruffy headed boy.

[**2.** (1) Cp. ON. *rūfinn*, rough, uncombed (Vigfusson).]

**RUFF**, see **Rough**, *adj.*$^1$

**RUFFATORY**, *sb.* and *adj.* e.An. Hmp. **1.** *sb. Obs.* A rude, boisterous boy.

**e.An.**$^1$ One comes in with a bloody nose, a bump upon his head, or with his clothes half torn off, or dawbed by being rolled in the mire. 'Oh! cries my dame, this is that ruffatory John's doing!'

**2.** *adj.* Rude, boisterous. Hmp.$^1$

**RUFFET**, *sb.* Dor. [rɐ·fit.] The common gorse, *Ulex europaeus*. *Gl.* (1851); (B. & H.)

**RUFFINER**, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Also in form **ruffinger** ne.Lan.$^1$ [ru·finə(r.] A rough person, a ruffian.

**n.Yks.**$^2$, **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Often used as an exaggerated term of endearment to children. 'A little ruffiner, he is' (H.L.); **w.Yks.**$^{135}$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$

**RUFFINHEAD**, *sb.* Yks. [ru·finiəd.] A person with untidy hair; a rough person, a 'ruffiner.'

**w.Yks.** Ruffinheead wor t'youngest lad O' Bill o' Joe o' Sam's; A ruffinheead he wor an' all, An' knew all soarts o' gams, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 24, 1896); Common (J.W.).

**RUFFITS**, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* Lan. Handcuffs.

They put a pair of iron ruffits round my hands, *Oldham Recruit*, in *Catal. Pearson*, No. 286.

**RUFFLE**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.* Sc. [rɐ·fl.] **1.** *v.* To insult; to threaten.

**Sc.** Some of our number ruffled the great men in the open streets, call'd them cowards, Maidment *Spottiswoode Misc.* (1844–5) II. 449.

**2.** *sb.* An insurrection; a skirmish, fight.

**Lnk.** They knew well their persecutor's rage would be sharpened by this ruffle, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 70, ed. 1828. [I was able to sit my charger at the ruffle of Poictiers, Doyle *White Company* (ed. 1901) xiv.]

**RUFFLE**, *v.*$^2$ w.Yks.$^2$ [ru·fl.] To rattle; to rumble.

[Cp. Du. *roffelen*, to beat drums (Calisch).]

**RUFFLE**, *v.*$^3$ n.Yks.$^{14}$ [ru·fl.] To raise the skin slightly by abrasion.

[ON. *hrufla*, to scratch (Vigfusson).]

**RUFFLED**, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Also in forms **ruffilt** Cum.$^{14}$; **rufflet** Sc. In *comb.* (1) **Ruffled sark**, (2) **— shirt**, *obs.*, a frilled shirt.

(1) **Dmb.** On Sabbath days he dress'd in black, Wi' white ourlay and ruffl'd sark, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 47. **Ayr.** *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 93. **Lnk.** Tak' the clerk wi' ruffle't sark, Coghill *Poems* (1890) 169. **Lth.** Jockie is decked in his braw ruffled sark, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 215. **Cum.** Wi' bran new cwoat, and brave ruffl'd sark, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 2; **Cum.**$^{14}$ (2) **Yks.** A jackass lewks weel in a ruffled shirt, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Aug. 10, 1889).

**RUFFLE-TOPPIN(G**, *sb.* w.Yks.$^{28}$ [ru·fl-topin.] A rough head of hair; also a person possessing such hair. Cf. **ruffinhead**.

**RUFFLING**, *ppl. adj.* Nhp.$^1$ Idle, dissolute.

A ruffling fellow.

**RUFFS**, *sb. pl.* Cum.$^{14}$ [rufs.] Defective parts of the ears of corn; light grain and chaff boiled for cattle-food.

**RUFFY**, see **Roughie**.

**RUFT**, *sb.* Cum.$^{14}$ [ruft.] A plot of ley ground to be ploughed in the year. Cf. **rift**, *v.*$^2$ 4.

**RUFT**, see **Rift**, *v.*$^{18}$

**RUG**, *sb.*$^1$ Sh. & Or.I. [rɐg.] Small rain. S. & Ork.$^1$, Or.I. (S.A.S.) Cf. **rag**, *sb.*$^2$ 3.

[Cp. Swed. dial. *rugg*, fine rain, misty rain (Rietz).]

**RUG**, *sb.*$^2$ Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] See below.

**Abd.** If he bought any [cattle] before his home-coming, he should go three times 'woodersonis' about them, and then take three 'ruggis' off a dry hillock, and fetch home to her, Andrews *Bygone Ch. Life* (1899) 178. **Slk.** Whan the auld luckies rise i' the howe o' the night to get their rug, aff they come, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 23, ed. 1866.

**RUG**, *adj.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] Snug, warm. (Hall.)

**RUGE**, *v.*$^1$ I.W. Dev. Also written **rouge** Dev.$^3$ [rūdʒ.] **1.** To slide down a declivity. I.W. (C.J.V.), Dev.$^1$

Hence (1) **Rougey**, *adj.* steep and slippery; (2) **Rugement**, *sb.* a falling in; a bulging out.

(1) **Dev.** 'I don't like the look of that old rougey place where you have been climbing,' said he, Dawson *Hannington*, vi. (2) **Dev.**$^3$ When a wall is bulging out, or losing its perpendicular, it is said to have a rougement in it. If the inside of a cave or well gives way, one says there was a rougement in such and such a place.

**2.** To sweep quickly; to clear away by a sudden sweeping motion.

**I.W.** (C.J.V.) **Dev.**$^1$ I . . . ruged away the tea-tackle, or a woud a het all off the board and tore it all in shords, 4.

**RUGE**, *v.*$^2$ ? *Obs.* I.W. Som. To hang in folds; to wrinkle. I.W. (C.J.V.), Som. (Hall.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**RUG-FAN**, *sb.* *Obs.* Wor. An old-fashioned implement made up of a wheel and a bag, used for winnowing. (H.K.)

**RUGFUS**, *adj.* Or.I. Also in form **rugface**. [rɐ·gfəs.] Rough; rude.

Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 803; (S.A.S.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**RUG(G**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. [rug, rɐg.] **1.** *v.* To seize, pull, drag, tug, tear.

**Sc.** That hunger rugg'd at Watty's breast, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) II. 129, ed. 1871. **Sh.I.** Sibbie ruggit i' my shooder aboot sax-o'clock, *Sh. News* (Sept. 18, 1897); **S. & Ork.**$^1$ *MS. add.* **Elg.** With the banster's sell Sair rugging at the hen, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 191. **Bnff.** Rug you sae strait by the wizen, That they'll you thrapple, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 168. **Abd.** I'se rug your lugs, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) iii. **Kcd.** A wudder souter lingan ne'er Through leather tried to rug, Grant *Lays* (1884) 7. **Frf.** Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 152, ed. 1889. **Per.** Ford *Harp* (1893) 240. **e.Fif.** Gin ye had na . . . ruggit at my shawl till I thocht that ye wad hae ha'en it aff my back, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxx. **s.Sc.** I now my lane Maun rug through life wi' mony a grane, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 317. **Rnf.** Young *Pictures* (1865) 153. **Ayr.** Rugget out the evergreens and other unprofitable plants, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) vii. **Lnk.** McIndoe *Poems* (1805) 99. **e.Lth.** Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 15. **Edb.** A yellow-hair'd laddie, that was ruggin' at her coats, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 221. **Hdg.** Gin grief thy breastie rug or runch, Lumsden *Poems* (1896) 22. **Bwk.** They ruggit, and tuggit, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 134. **Peb.** *Lintoun Green* (1685) 27, ed. 1817. **Slk.** They canna rug them out again, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 21. **Rxb.** Ruickbie *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 130. **Dmf.** Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 73. **Kcb.** Aft ye rug your daddie's heid, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 143. **N.I.**$^1$ **Ant.** To pull the hair of the head roughly, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ He wis ruggin her hair. **Cum.**$^1$ Rug at it, lad; **Cum.**$^4$ **Lan.** They'll come an' rugg thee eaut o' bed, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 235.

Hence (1) **Rugging**, *ppl. adj.* of pain: dragging, gnawing; (2) *rugging at the heart*, *phr.* hunger.

(1) **Nhb.**$^1$ A ruggin pain at the stomach. (2) **n.Sc.** Having been dying at home these two years with the rugging at the heart, I advised him to get the doctor to her, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) I. 153 (Jam.).

**2.** Phr. *to rug and rive*, to pull and tear; to drag forcibly. Also used *fig.*

**Sc.** This was a job in the auld times o' rugging and riving, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxiv. **Abd.** It's jist ruggin' an' rivin' at my hert, Macdonald *R. Falconer* (1868) 82. **Per.** Bauldly may ye rug an' rive, Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 108. **e.Fif.** He held gaun ruggin' an' rivin' at the munks, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii. **Edb.** Rugging and riving about the floor, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxiii. **Rxb.** The jockies in their fury Rave an' ruggit, Murray *Hawick Sngs.* (1892) 26. **Gall.** Auld Noll ruggin' an' reevin' at the hinderlands o' him, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxxii. **Ant.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ He's been ruggin an' rahvin at it.

**3.** With *up*: to stir or rouse up by making a noise. s.Lan.$^1$

**4.** *sb.* A pull, tug; a bite; dragging power.

**Sh.I.** A'm shüre 'at der nedder da rugg or da line grip inta da men noo, dat wis i' dem o' da last generation, *Sh. News* (June 19, 1897). **Abd.** Let yer horse get a rug (G.W.). **Per.** The sairest rug o' it a' was to set him on his ain beast, *Sabbath Nights* (1899) 19. **Lnk.** A rug o' pith is what we need When need occurs, Watson *Poems* (1853) 29. **Lth.** Jeanie's kirtle . . . Gat there a sad carfuffle, An' rug, that day, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 65. **Peb.** His ears shall . . . Have cropt a shable or cutlass, For giving mine such rugs, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 161, ed. 1817.

Hence **Heart-rug**, *sb.*, *fig.* a strain or pull at the heart.

**Abd.** It's an awfu' heart-rug tae lose a bairn in this way, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Aug. 24, 1901).

**5.** *Fig.* An unfair advantage; a good bargain or investment.

**Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); Having gotten . . . a rug of the compensations, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xi. **Abd.** They agreed that the farrow cow was a great 'rug,' Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 100. **Edb.** The auld grip-gear wadna hae gien ye the wark to do unless to get a rug aff ye, Ballantine *Deanhaugh* (1869) 243.

[**1.** Do buske you and grathely hym bynde, And rugge hym in ropes, his rase till he rewe, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 279.]

**RUGGIE**, *sb.* Or.I. [rɐ·gi.] A small or an old cod. (S.A.S.), S. & Ork.$^{1}$

**RUGGLE**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Lan. Lin. War. Wor. Glo. Ken. Dev. Also written **rugl** Sc. (Jam.) S. & Ork.$^{1}$; and in form **rugla** Sh.I. [ru·gl, rɐ·gl.] **1.** *v.* To shake, pull, or tug backwards and forwards. See **Rug**(g.

**Sh.I.** (A.W.G.), **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$, **w.Sc.** (Jam.)

Hence **Ruggly**, *adj.* causing an unsteady pulling or tugging.

**w.Sc.** 'That's a ruggly kaim,' applied to a broken-toothed comb (Jam.).

**2.** To shake anything so as to make a rattling noise.

**s.Lan.**$^{1}$ Whooa's that rugglin' at th' dursneck? **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 370; **Glo.**$^{1}$

Hence *peck and ruggle*, *phr.* the game of pitch and toss. Glo. *Horae Subsecivae*, *ib.* **3.** To reel, stagger.

**Lin.** Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv; Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 354; **Lin.**$^{1}$ I saw him go ruggling down the street.

Hence **Ruggly**, *adj.* unsteady, rickety. S. & Ork.$^{1}$

**4.** With *about*: to walk or get about with difficulty.

**War.**$^{4}$ Yes, ma'am, I be better; I can ruggle about a little now. **Ken.**$^{1}$ Used by old people and invalids. 'I'm troubled to ruggle-about.'

**5.** *Fig.* To struggle, to 'rub along'; *gen.* used with *along* or *on.*

**Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 354. **War.**$^{34}$ **Wor.** She's content to ruggle on (H.K.). **w.Wor.**$^{1}$ **s.Wor.** It's hard for her to be at home, but she's content to ruggle on, Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875). **Glo.**$^{12}$

**6.** *sb.* A shake, tug, or pull backwards and forwards. Sh.I., w.Sc. (Jam.) **7.** A child's rattle. Glo.$^{12}$, Dev. (Hall.) **8.** A sheep's bell. Glo.$^{12}$

[**1.** Cp. Norw. dial. *rugla*, to shake, totter (Aasen).]

**RUGGLE OF BONES**, *phr.* N.I.$^{1}$ A thin person. See **Ruckle**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**RUGGLEY**, *adj.* Hmp.$^{1}$ [rɐ·gli.] Stained with iron rust. (s.v. Ruddley.)

**RUGGY**, *adj.*$^{1}$ Cor.$^{2}$ [rɐ·gi.] Rugged; rubbly.

**RUGGY**, *adj.*$^{2}$ Not. [ru·gi.] Mad, raging. (J.H.B.)

**RUGSAW**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) A wide-toothed saw.

**RUG-STICK**, *sb.* Hmp.$^{1}$ [rɐ·g-stik.] A bar in a chimney from which the kettle or pot hangs.

**RUID, RUIL, RUILLER**, see **Ride, Reul**(1, **Roiler.**

**RUIN**, *sb.* and *v.* Sh.I. Nhb. War. [rū·in, riu·in.]

**1.** *sb.* A coal-mining term: a part of a colliery where the coal has been exhausted and the roof has fallen in.

**Nhb.** And when life's last stook 's tyen away And nowt but wyest and ruin near, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 60.

**2.** A woodman's term; see below.

**War.**$^{1}$ Signifying a pole of four falls standing. At the first fall, it is a plant or wicket; at the second, a white pole; at the third, a black pole; and at the fourth, a ruin; **War.**$^{23}$

**3.** *v.* To soil, dirty.

**Sh.I.** Doo's ruin'd da flöre 'at I wis juist swöpped, *Sh. News* (Mar. 16, 1901).

**RUINATE**, *v.* and *adj.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **ruinaayte** Brks.$^{1}$; and in form **ruineyat** I.W.$^{1}$ [rū·inēt, riu·inēt.] **1.** *v.* To reduce to ruin, to destroy: esp. of the morals and reputation; to fall into ruin, to become decayed or dilapidated.

**Or.I.** Now I heare it is both ruinated with the weather, and not weill used be him, Peterkin *Notes* (1822) 50. **Per.** If my bounds exceeded be, Men I would ruinate, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 78. **Ir.** The smoke and dirt 'ud on'y ruinate it, Barlow *Martin's Company* (1896) 118. **N.I.**$^{1}$ **Don.** It's ruinated ye desarve to be, Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 61. **w.Ir.** Who dar' ruinate you? Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 396. **Nhb.** Jones *Nhb.* (1871) 138. **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** She went amang t'militia an' they ruinated her (B.K.). **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Lan.** Tha'll be clen ruinated afore it's finished wi', Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) xi. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ Th' taaters hes been cleän ruinaated by theäse laate-cum frosts. **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$, **w.Wor.**$^{1}$ **Brks.** The flood ruinated a smart deal o' the furnitoor, Hayden *Round our Vill.* (1901) 45; **Brks.**$^{1}$, **Suf.**$^{1}$ **Ess.** A curous oad ruinated place, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 88; *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**$^{1}$, **I.W.**$^{1}$ [**Amer.** I guess they'll ruinate the crops, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xii.]

**2.** *adj.* In ruins; overthrown.

**Frf.** Several other religious houses, all now ruinat and demolished, Maidment *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844–5) I. 319. **Cor.**$^{2}$

[**1.** I will not ruinate my father's house, Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 83. **2.** Shall loue in buildings grow so ruinate? *ib. Com. Errors*, iii. ii. 4 (ed. 1623).]

**RUINATION**, *sb.* and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **ruinaaytion** Brks.$^{1}$; **ruinashen** Sh.I. [rū·inēʃən, riu·inēʃən.] **1.** *sb.* Ruin, destruction; overthrow; esp. used of the morals.

**Sh.I.** I niver heard o' sae muckle damage an' ruinashen, *Sh. News* (Mar. 3, 1900). **Dmb.** As lang's the wrangs I had to suffer . . . were onything short of ruination, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxxiii. **Rnf.** It's nocht but dounricht ruination, Barr *Poems* (1861) 198. **Lnk.** Fashions are just Satan's wiles, And puir folks ruination, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 35. **N.I.**$^{1}$ **Don.** If her appetite wasn't within bounds, it would be as ruination to fetch her about the house, Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 209. **w.Yks.** 'Bacca is man's ruination, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (Mar. 1869). **Lan.** To give mi wife a big lump o' brass could nobbut be ruination for her, Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) xx. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Chs.**$^{1}$ Jack were the ruination o' Bill. **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ It's ruinaation to hedges to stick deäd thorns i'to th' gaps. **War.** (C.T.O.), **War.**$^{3}$, **w.Wor.**$^{1}$, **se.Wor.**$^{1}$, **Hrf.**$^{2}$, **Oxf.**$^{1}$, **Brks.**$^{1}$ **Dor.** Thee'll be the ruinaation o' that chile, Hare *Vill. Street* (1895) 142. **Som.** T'ull be the ruination o' tranteren, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 26. **w.Som.**$^{1}$ I ver'ly believe all this here artificial's ruination to the land, i.e. artificial manures. **Dev.** All a big mind turned to ruination for lack of faith, Phillpotts *Sons of Morning* (1900) 451.

**2.** *v.* To ruin. Glo.$^{1}$

**RUIND, RUISE, RUISS**, see **Rund**, *sb.*, **Rouse**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Roose.**

**RUIST**, *sb.* Sh. & Or.I. Small rain. S. & Ork.$^{1}$, Or.I. (S.A.S.)

**RUIST**, *v.* Yks. [**ruist.**] To move about in the manner of one who is in pain.

**w.Yks.** T'poor barn's ruisten abaht an' hardly knows wheer ta put itsen (B.K.).

**RUITH**, *sb.* Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Also in form **ruech.** A hill-pasture, cattle-run, summer shieling.

**RUL**, see **Rol.**

**RULE**, *sb.* and *v.*$^{1}$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [rūl, riul.] **1.** *sb.* In phr. *rule of contrary*, a girls' game, similar to 'allicomgreenyie,' q.v. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **2.** *v.* In phr. *to rule the planets*, to practise astrology. See **Planet.**

**w.Yks.** (J.W.), **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ **n.Wil.** The belief in the power of certain persons to 'rule the planets' is profound, Jefferies *Wild Life* (1879) 109.

**RULE**, *v.*$^{2}$ I.W. Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] To barter; to exchange. I.W. (C.J.V.), Dev. (Hall.)

**RULE**, *v.*$^{3}$ I.W. Som. To fall out as ripe corn. I.W. (C.J.V.), Som. (Hall.) Cf. **rose**, *v.* **2.**

**RULE**, see **Reul**(1.

**RULL, RULLEY**, see **Röl, Roll**, *v.*, **Rolley.**

**RULLION**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written **rullian** Sc. (Jam.) S. & Ork.$^{1}$; and in forms **rallion, raullion** Sc. [rɐ·liən.] **1.** A shoe made of untanned leather. Cf. **rivlin.**

**Sc.** (Jam.), **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$ **Abd.** Wi a pair of rough rullions to scuff thro' the dew, Ross *Rock and Wee Pickle* (Nimmo's ed.) 285. **Frf.** A pleasant recreation to the fashioners of brogues and rullions in their hours of relaxation, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 70.

**2.** A piece of thick, rough cloth; a rough dress. Bnff.$^{1}$

**3.** A big, coarse, and rough-looking person or animal. Fif. (Jam.) Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 191, ed. 1876. N.I.$^{1}$ Hence **Rullion-hand**, *sb.* a rude, coarse hand.

**Elg.** His rullion-hand he spread, And thumb'd, and thumb'd the dog-lug'd leaves, Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 71.

**4.** A *gen.* term of contempt or pity.

**Gall.** A grim disjasket rullion He was that day, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 94, ed. 1876.

**5.** Phr. (1) *a rough rullion*, a person who speaks his mind. Fif. (Jam.); (2) *a scabbit rullion*, a person covered with the itch. Rxb. (*ib.*) **6.** A noise; a clatter.

**Frf.** His shoon wi' tackets weel were shod, Which made a fearfu' rallion, Morison *Poems* (1790) 24.

Hence **Rullion-shout**, *sb.* a noisy, loud shout.

**Fif.** Wi' skirl, and skry, and rallion-shout, Stood thick and far the rabble-rout, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 137.

**RULLYE, RULT**, see **Rally**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Roilt.**

**RULY**, *adj.* Not. [rū·li.] Obedient, easily ruled.

I sent him away and got a man as was more ruly (L.C.M.).

[Reuly, *tranquillus*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

**RUM**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. Cum. Yks. [rum.] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Rum-barge** or **-bouge**, (2) **-booze**, warm drink of any kind; (3) **-butter**, see below; (4) **-honey**, a mixture made of rum and honey.

(1, 2) **Yks.** Grose (1790); Wright (1869). (3) **Cum.**$^{1}$ Butter and sugar run together with spices and flavoured with rum. It is eaten by wives during their confinement; and is offered to, and is expected to be partaken of by visitors. The lady who first cuts into the bowl is predicted to require a similar compliment (s.v. Run-butter); **Cum.**$^{4}$ It was customary to hide the bowl of rumbutter and allow it to be searched for by boys, who having found it and eaten its contents, made a collection of money, which was put by for the baby in whose honour the rumbutter had been made. 'Another small item of folk-lore respecting birth was that rumbutter made for a boy's birth was smittler than that made for a girl,' *w.Cum. Times Xmas.* (1893) 13, col. 1. (4) **n.Cy.** Marged was commissioned to carry a jar of rum-honey to Mistress Fostor, Rhys *Fiddler of Carne* (1896) 73; That's some rum-honey (only it's made with treacle) for what father calls your mother's 'brown kipers,' *ib.* 78.

**2.** *Obs.* Phr. *christened rum*, rum and water.

**Abd.** In a snug room they smoakin' were, O'er christen'd rum, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 41.

**RUM**, *sb.*$^{2}$ e.Yks.$^{1}$ ne.Lan.$^{1}$ [rum.] The rung of a ladder.

**RUM**, *adj.* and *sb.*$^{3}$ Sc. Yks. Not. Lei. War. Glo. Oxf. e.An. Dev. [rum, rɐm.] **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Rum duke**, a strange, unaccountable fellow; (2) **— start**, an odd occurrence; (3) **— stick**, see (1).

(1) **e.An.**$^{1}$ (2) **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ Well, that is a rum-start. **Not.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$, **Oxf.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.* (3) **w.Yks.** Tommy wor a rumstick, *Pudsey Olm.* (1894) 7, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 31, 1896). **Not.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$

**2.** Phr. *a rum un*, used *advb.*, thoroughly, completely; tremendously.

**Glo.** Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) iv; It's a rare powerful drink . . . an' will warm 'ee up a rum un', *ib.* vii. **Nrf.** He shruck a rum un (E.M.).

**3.** Ingenious, esp. in mischief or wickedness. Rxb., Gall. (Jam.) **4.** Excellent of its kind. Lth. (*ib.*) **5.** *sb.* Old-fashioned rubbish. Dev. (Hall.)

**RUM, RUMATICKS, RUMATIZ**, see **Room**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Rheumatics, Rheumatism.**

**RUMBAGO**, *sb.* Dev. A corruption of 'lumbago.'

You be peart and nimble, and I be a'most crippled with rheumatics and rumbago, Blackmore *Kit* (1890) I. viii.

**RUMBAL(L**, *sb.* *Obs.* Ken. Also in form **rumbald.** **1.** A feast made on Christmas Eve; see below.

**Ken.**$^{12}$ An odd custom used by the fishermen of Folkestone. . . They choose eight of the largest and best whitings out of every boat, when they come home from that fishery, and sell them apart from the rest; and out of this separate money is a feast made every Christmas Eve, which they call rumball. The master of each boat provides this feast for his own company, so that there are as many different entertainments as there are boats. . . Probably enough . . . this word is a corruption from 'rumwold'; and they were anciently designed as an offering for St. Rumwold, 'to whom, a chapel,' he saith, 'was once dedicated, and which stood between Folkestone and Hythe, but is long since demolished,' Harris *Hist.* 125.

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Rumbal(l-night**, Christmas Eve; (2) **-of-whitings**, a certain quantity of whitings; (3) **-whiting**, one of the whitings sold to provide the 'rumbal(l.'

(1) Hasted *Hist. Ken.* III. 380, in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1813) I. 369. (2) **Ken.**$^{2}$ (3) **Ken.**$^{12}$

**RUMBALL**, *sb.* Lan. Also in form **rumbo.** A large, round sweetmeat, a 'brandy-ball.'

I've segs o' my hont now as big as rumbo's, Brierley *Waverlow* (1863) 36, ed. 1884; (J.W.)

**RUMBALLIACH**, *adj.* *Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) **1.** Of the weather: stormy. **2.** Of a person: quarrelsome.

A rumballiach wife.

**RUMBLE**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks.; also Wil. Also in forms **rimil** Abd.; **romble, rommle** Sc. (Jam.); **rumle** Sc. (Jam.) Wm.; **rummel** Lakel.$^{2}$ Cum.$^{14}$; **rummil** Sc. (Jam.); **rummle** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.$^{1}$ N.I.$^{1}$ n.Cy. Nhb.$^{1}$ n.Yks.$^{3}$ e.Yks.$^{1}$ [ru·m(b)l, rɐ·m(b)l.] **1.** *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Rumble-buck**, a rough, riotous boy; (2) **-duster**, a rude, boisterous person; (3) **-dusty**, a reckless, careless person, a great awkward woman; (4) **-hobble**, commotion, confusion; (5) **-jumble**, jog-trot, in a rumbling, haphazard manner; (6) **-kirn**, a gully on a wild rocky shore; (7) **-skeerie** or **-skerie**, a wild, reckless romp, a madcap; (8) **-tumble**, (*a*) the rumbling sound made by rushing water; (*b*) hurried, confused, noisy.

(1) **Lakel.**$^{2}$ **Cum.** Yah rummel buck of a lad in t'gallery leaap aboot, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 184; **Cum.**$^{4}$ (2) **n.Yks.**$^{3}$, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ (3) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ (4) **Per.** (Jam.) (5) **n.Wil.** So our lives go on, rumble-jumble, like a carrier's, over ruts and stones, thumping anyhow instead of running smoothly on new-mown sward like a cricket-ball, Jefferies *Amaryllis* (1887) 72. (6) **Gall.** When the tides flow into them in a storm, they make an awful rumbling noise; in them are the surges churned, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (7) **w.Sc.** (Jam., s.v. Skeerie, Skerie.) (8, *a*) **Lth.** The far greater and grander hubbub and wild rumble-tumble of the rivulet in full spate, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 302. (*b*) **Lnk.** The rumble-tumble flittin' day, It's aye a day o' steer, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 33.

**2.** Phr. *to put a thing in one's jug and rummle it*, to give a piece of information or advice due consideration; 'to put a thing in one's pipe and smoke it.' N.I.$^{1}$ **3.** To make a noise like an angry bull.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

**4.** To shake; to stir violently; to push about.

**Sc.** When he had rumlit a full lang hour, The sorrow a scrap o' butter he gat, Aytoun *Ballads* (ed. 1861) I. 164. **Bnff.**$^{1}$ **w.Sc.** Dinna romble the tatties that way (Jam.). **Rnf.** We maun sen' for Chimley Jack, An' gin he may come, You'll be rumblt in his pock Up an doun the lum, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 119. **Ayr.** He rummled my hass, wi' a spune-shank, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 117. **N.I.**$^{1}$ I feel that rummlin' about in my inside. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

Hence (1) **Rumbled-potato**, *sb.* a mashed potato; see below; (2) **Rumbling**, *sb.* a disturbance, disorder; (3) **Rummling-kirn**, *sb.* a gully on the shore into which the tide flows with a loud noise.

(1) **Gall.** Rummled potatoes are potatoes which, after being 'beetled' or 'champit,' have milk added and the whole vigorously and continuously stirred until they form a smooth paste. A frequent supper-dish in harvest (J.M.). **Cum.** (J.Ar.), **Cum.**$^{14}$ **s.Wm.** Potatoes prepared for the table by beating up with eggs and milk (B.K.). (2) **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ (3) **Gall.** Auld Borgue I wad adore, Ay, every rummling-kirn about its shore, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 85, ed. 1876.

**5.** To beat, knock about.

**Cld.** If ye dinna gie owre your nonsense, I'll romble ye tightly (Jam.).

**6.** To rummage.

**e.Lth.** The wumman that tint the saxpence an' soupit oot her hoose . . . an' lookit under the dresser, an' ahint the beds, an' rummilt the kist, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 21. **e.Yks.**$^{1}$

7. To clear or cleanse a narrow passage by means of a rod or wire.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Fan the pipe was lichtit, an' rimilled up wi' a preen, an' he was thoroughly satisfied that it was in good goin' order, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Oct. 6, 1900). **Gall.** (A.W.)

8. *sb.* Any movement or action that causes a low, heavy, and continued sound; a stir.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Bnff.**$^1$ She ga' the taties a rummle i' the queede.

9. A large, cumbersome house, room, or piece of furniture, &c.

**Bnff.**$^1$ He lives in a great muckle rummle o' a room wee a rummle o' a press in ilky corner an' a muckle rummle o' a kist i' the side o't. **Cld.** (Jam.)

**RUMBLE**, see **Rammel**, *sb.*$^2$

**RUMBLE-DE-THUMP**, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **rummle-de-thump** Slk.; **rummle-thump** (Jam.); **rummlety-thump.** A mess of potatoes and cabbage; mashed potatoes.

**Sc.** Montgomerie-Fleming *Notes on Jam.* (1899). **Ags.** (Jam.) **Cld.** Beat potatoes (*ib.*). **Slk.** Take a peck of purtatoes, and put them into a boyne—at them with a beetle—a dab of butter—the beetle again—anither dab—then cabbage—purtato—beetle and dab—saut meanwhile—and a shake o' common pepper—feenally, cabbage and purtato through ither—pree, and you'll fin' them decent rumbledethumps, Chr. North *Noctes* in Hislop *Anecdote* (1874) 252.

**RUMBLEGARIE**, *adj.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **rumblegairie** Ayr.; and in forms **ramblegarie, rumlegarie, rummilgarie** (Jam.). **1.** *adj.* Disorderly; forward and confused in manner.

**Ayr.** The most striking likeness of an ill-deedie . . . wee rumblegairie urchin of mine, Burns *Wks.* (1800) IV. 235 (Jam.). **Lnk.** Jouk and his rumblegarie wife Drive on a drunken gaming life, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1800) II. 576 (Jam.).

2. *sb.* A rambling, roving person; a romp. s.Sc. (Jam.)

3. A forward person. Lnk. (*ib.*)

**RUMBLE-GUMPTION**, see **Rummel-gumption.**

**RUMBLER**, *sb.* Yks. [ru·mlə(r).] An octagonal box in which castings are put to be cleaned, this being effected by the revolution of the box. s.Yks. (W.S.)

**RUMBLIN**, see **Ramblin.**

**RUMBLING**, *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Hungry, having a 'growing' appetite. Cf. **rambling, 2.**

**Ayr.** Claud's a rumbling laddie and needs mair than I hae to gie him, Galt *Entail* (1823) ii.

**RUMBULLION**, *sb.* and *v.* Dev. [rəmbu·liən.] **1.** *sb.* A great tumult. (Hall.) Cf. **rumpullion.** **2.** *v.* To make an uproar.

Whot's all this rumbullioning about? Tha 'ouze is alwes in a uproar ef my back's aturned vur a minit or tü, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

**RUMBULLIOUS**, *adj.* nw.Dev.$^1$ [rəmbu·liəs.] Noisy. Cf. **rumbullion.**

**RUMBUR**, *sb.* Cum. A short run before leaping. ? A mistake for 'run-a-bur' (q.v.). *Gl.* (1851); Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 310.

**RUMBUSTICAL**, *adj.* In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. Also in form **rombusticle** Not.$^3$ [rəm-, rumbu·stikl.] **1.** Noisy, obstreperous; rude, overbearing, violent.

**N.Cy.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ A rumbustical fellow. **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.**$^{13}$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ You neäd n't be so rumbustical, you'll hev to to'n oot if we traail you wi' herses. **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ Almost restricted to rude, noisy, ungovernable children. **War.**$^{23}$ **Hrf.** Don't you be so rumbustical (W.W.S.). **Brks.**$^1$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**$^1$, **Sus.**$^2$ **Hmp.**$^1$ Used also of an unmanageable horse.

2. Eccentric. w.Yks.$^2$ **3.** Huddled together.

**n.Lin.**$^1$ All rumbustical on a heap.

**RUMBUSTIOUS**, *adj.* Irel. Stf. Der. Nrf. Ken. Cor. [rəm-, rumbu·stiəs.] **1.** Obstreperous, troublesome, cantankerous.

**Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **Stf.** Grose (1790); **Stf.**$^1$, **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Ken.** She be a bit rumbustious though a well-meanin' wench, Carr *Cottage Flk.* (1897) 42. **Cor.**$^1$ They strutted about so braave and rumbustious as lubbercocks, J. Trenoodle; **Cor.**$^2$

2. Of plants: growing rank. Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 90.

**RUMCH**, *v.* *Obs.* Wxf.$^1$ To rave; to speak at random.

Zim vartful ropeare at a rumcht ouse avar, 100.

**RUMFLE**, *v.* Ken. [rɐ·mfl.] To ruffle, rumple.

(G.B.) **ne.Ken.** 'E's rumfled 'is 'air (H.M.).

**RUMGUMPTION**, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. [rumgu·mʃən, rəmgɐ·mʃən.] Rough common sense, shrewdness. See **Gumption.**

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** They hae little rumgumption a hantle o' them, forbye't they're fear't to speak oot, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 98; Sure it wad be gryte presumption, In ane wha has sae sma' rumgumption, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 321. **Nhb.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811) (s.v. Gumption); (J.W.)

**RUMGUMPTIOUS**, *adj.* n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. e.An. Also written **rumgumshaws** w.Yks.; **rumgumshus** Nhb. Suf.$^1$; **rumgumtious** n.Cy. [rumgu·mʃəs.] **1.** Shrewd, sharp, witty. See **Rumgumption.**

**Nhb.** Aw knaw that the cockneys crack rumgumshus chimes, To myek gam of wor bur and wor 'parel, Thompson *Canny Newcastle*; **Nhb.**$^1$

2. Pompous; violent and obstinate in opinion; forward, rash; quarrelsome; boisterous.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^1$, **Suf.**$^1$

3. Queer, odd, eccentric. s.Lan.$^1$

**RUMGUNSHOCH**, *adj.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **rumgunshach.** **1.** *adj.* Of the soil: rocky, stony. Ayr. (Jam.) **2.** *Fig.* Coarse, rude, unkind.

**Sc.** What maks you sae rumgunshach and me sae curcuddoch? Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 142.

3. *sb.* A coarse, unpolished person. Ayr. (Jam.)

**RUMINAGE**, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. With *out*: to ransack, search out; to rummage.

**Edb.** Ruminaging out scraps of poem-books for headpieces to my different chapters, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) Prelim. 3.

**RUMISH**, *v.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **rummiss** (Jam.). **1.** *v.* To fall or let fall with a clattering noise. See **Reemish.**

**Ayr.** Meg rumish'd owr the spinning wheel, An' swarf'd clean a' the gither, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 151.

2. *sb.* A loud, rattling, rumbling noise.

**Cld.** Down came the wearifu' milkhouse, and the haill en' o' the byre neest it, wi' an awsome rummiss, *Edb. Mag.* (Dec. 1818) 503.

**RUMLAYER**, *sb.* n.Cy. [ru·mleər.] A man who builds common masonry with rough unhewn stones. (J.H.)

**RUMLIEGUFF**, *sb.* *Obs.* Rnf. (Jam.) A rattling, foolish fellow.

**RUMMACK**, *v.* Lakel. Wm. Lan. Also written **rummuck** ne.Lan.$^1$ [ru·mək.] **1.** To rummage; to move about things in an untidy, noisy manner.

**Lakel.**$^2$ **Wm.** What's thoo rummackin aboot efter i' t'loft? (B.K.)

2. To romp boisterously. ne.Lan.$^1$

**RUMMADUST**, *sb.* s.Chs.$^1$ [ru·mədust.] A 'row'; a 'shindy.'

Dhŭr wŭz ŭ fahyn rùm·ŭdùst ky'ik·t ùp [There was a fine rummadust kicked up].

**RUMMAGE**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. w.Cy. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **romage** Abd.; **rummish** Cum. [ru·midʒ, rɐ·midʒ.] **1.** *v.* To ransack.

**Lnk.** When earth turns toom he rummages the skies, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 182. **Cum.** We rummisht his cleease-kist, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 99. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

2. With *out*: thoroughly to overhaul or search out.

**w.Som.**$^1$ We rummaged out all the drawers. **Cor.**$^3$

3. To rage, storm, rampage.

**Ayr.** She has heard them in grips rummagin' through the room, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 50. **Rxb.** (Jam.)

4. *sb.* Litter, confusion; untidiness; also rubbish, odds and ends.

**w.Cy.** (Hall.) **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **w.Som.**$^1$ I never zeed such a rummage in all my born days. **Dev.**$^2$ The kitchen is in a proper old rummage. **nw.Dev.**$^1$ **Cor.**$^1$ A good riddance to bad rummage; **Cor.**$^2$

Hence **Rummagy**, *adj.* (1) untidy; (2) rubbishy.

(1) **Dev.** It was in such a rummagy mess, *Reports Provinc.* (1889); It was the trouble of her life that Job was rummagy and untidy, Baring-Gould *Dartmoor Idylls* (1896) 184. (2) **Dev.** 'Tis only pickin' at ol' rummagy stuff that b'ain't no use to one's in'ards like, Ford *Postle Farm* (1899) 215.

5. *Fig.* Nonsense.

**Dev.** Whot's tell up that rummage vur; larn yer büke, that's best vur thee, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Go 'long wi' yer old rummage! 'Tis the mist the chil' zeed, Ford *Postle Farm* (1899) 37.

**6.** A great noise or disturbance.

**Abd.** Up gat sic a romage i' the servan' ha', straucht aneth whaur I was lyin', Macdonald *Donal Grant* (1883) lvii. **Cld.** (Jam.)

**RUMMAN, RUMMEL(L**, see **Remmon, Rammel**, *sb.*$^2$

**RUMMEL-GUMPTION**, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Also written **rumble-gumption** Sc. (Jam.); **rumel-gumphtion** Edb.; **rumel-gumption** Sc.; **rumle-gumption** Dmb.; **rumle-gumtion** Rnf.; **rummel-gumshion** N.Cy.$^1$; **-gumshon** Ayr.; **rummil-gumption** Sc. (Jam.); **rummle-, -gumshon** Sc. [ru·ml-gumʃən.] Common sense; mental smartness. Cf. **rumgumption.**

**Sc.** Mental smartness was esteemed under the names of . . . 'smeddum' or the 'rummle-gumshon' of everyday common-sense, *Glasgow Herald* (Dec. 23, 1889). **Elg.** 'Tis sair needin' ane, loons, wi' some rumble-gumption, Tester *Poems* (1865) 138. **Frf.** That's just what I am telling you, only you hinna the rumelgumption to see it, Barrie *Minister* (1891) vii. **Per.** Ther's plenty o' cheek, and scant rummel-gumption, Ford *Harp* (1893) 335. **Dmb.** Ye think I'm scant o' rumlegumption wi' nae mair sense than a hen could haud in its steekit nieve, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxix. **Rnf.** Sae ance bereft o' rum'le gumtion, I throw'd it past my morning luncheon, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 181. **Ayr.** Altho' aiblins she be a woman of nae sma' rummelgumshon, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 28. **Lnk.** Crabbit critics wi' presumption, Tho' scant enough o' rummlegumption, Watson *Poems* (1853) 97. **Edb.** Without a spark o' rumelgumphtion, Unfit for ony usfou' function, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 142. **Slk.** Ye sude hae staid at hame . . . till ye gathered mair rumelgumption, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 622, ed. 1866. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ He hes nee rummelgumption aboot him.

**RUMMELSHACKIN**, *ppl. adj.* Bwk. (Jam.) Raw-boned, loose-jointed.

**RUMMER**, *sb.* Sc. The mat on which the 'toddy'-tumbler is placed. Montgomerie-Fleming *Notes on Jam.* (1899).

**RUMMET**, *sb.* Cor. [rɐ·mit.] Dandriff.

(Hall.); **Cor.**$^1$; **Cor.**$^2$ The child's head is full of rummet.

**RUMMIL, RUMMILGARIE**, see **Rumble**, *v.*, **Rumblegarie.**

**RUMMISH**, *adj.* Cum. Yks. Wil. Also written **rumish** Wil. [ru·miʃ, rɐ·miʃ.] Rather queer, droll. Cum.$^4$, w.Yks. (J.W.) Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892).

**RUMMISH, RUMMISS**, see **Rummage, Rumish.**

**RUMMLE**, see **Rammel**, *sb.*$^2$, **Rumble**, *v.*

**RUMMLEDETHUMP, RUMMLE-THUMP, RUMMLETY-THUMP**, see **Rumble-de-thump.**

**RUMP**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. [rump, rɐmp.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Rump-and-dozen**, a rump of beef and a dozen bottles of wine; a dinner; (2) **-and-rig**, through and through; from head to foot; (3) **-and-stump**, completely, entirely, 'root and branch.'

(1) **Sc.** I'll bet a rump and dozen . . . he has got it in his ain pocket, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxxviii. **Abd.** (G.W.) **Slk.** I know the Major is a master in the art, James; but I will back the Professor against him for a rump-and-dozen, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 48. **Ir.** I'll lay you a rump and dozen, Barrington *Sketches* (1827–30) I. xxiv. (2) **n.Yks.** They say they're Britons rump an' rig, *Sketches Broad Yks.* 54. (3) **Gall.** Up rump and stump did Auchen burn, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 499, ed. 1876. **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** Rump and stump they'd cleared the field, Whitehead *Leg.* (ed. 1896) 60. **w.Yks.**$^5$ 'Dish'd up, rump an' stump,' is said of a man who has beggared himself. **e.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Lan.**$^1$ He's etten it o up, rump and stump. **s.Chs.**$^1$ Dhi)n suwd im ùp, rùmp ŭn stùmp; ée aaz·)nŭ got·n ŭ spóon tŭ ee·t widh. **nw.Der.**$^1$ **s.Not.** He's bin sold up rump and stump (J.P.K.). **Lin.** (Hall.), **n.Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ He's clĕan done up, rump and stump, they tell me.

**2.** An ugly, rawboned animal, esp. a cow; also used contemptuously of a person.

**Bnff.**$^1$ **Fif.** Then musterin' micht for thwack and thump, He cry't, 'Have at you, Lollard rump!' Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 146.

**RUMP**, *sb.*$^2$ Wm. Yks. [rump.] **1.** The name given to the foliage of the oak about May 29.

**Wm.** (B.K.) **w.Yks.** 'Shaw thi rump!' 'Gow, he hesn't one! Shoo! Jacobite!' (M.F.); **w.Yks.**$^3$ A name given to the foliage of the oak about the 29th of May. So spoken of even when on the tree. The boys gather branches of it, and bid others display theirs—in failure of which they are beaten with the oaken boughs.

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Rump-day**, May 29, 'Royal Oak Day'; (2) **-tree**, an oak.

(1) **w.Yks.** Ah brak mi leg on Rump Day, forty-six year since (M.F.). (2) Climmin up a rump-tree (*ib.*).

**RUMP**, *sb.*$^3$ Hrf.$^2$ [rump.] A young rabbit.

**RUMP**, *sb.*$^4$ Oxf. The wild radish, *Raphanus Raphanistrum.* (B. & H.)

**RUMP**, *v.* Sc. Lakel. Chs. Not. Dev. Cor. **1.** To cut or shape an animal's tail, to dock.

**Lakel.**$^2$ **n.Wm.** A legend asserts that Satan will not entertain any horsebreaker, because on one occasion he left his imps in charge of one, and when he returned found they had all been rumped (B.K.).

**2.** To break; to cut off; to cut or bite close to the roots.

**Sc.** Mackay. **Per.** That rabbit has rumpit a' my kale. Take the scissors an' rump my head (G.W.). **s.Sc.** To rump the shaws close by the roots Away frae Jamie's tatties, Watson *Bards* (1859) 73. **Lnk.** McIndoe *Poems* (1805) 11. **Lakel.**$^2$ To snag trees er shrubs.

Hence **Rumping-shaft**, *sb.* a weaving term; see below.

**Lnk.** A rod, used when the weaver has occasion to go to the warehouse for money, before as much cloth be wrought, past the mark, as will go round the . . . beam, McIndoe *Poems* (1805) 11; May ye ne'er need the rumping-shaft, Nor forehaun money, *ib.* 12.

**3.** To smash, incapacitate, to render unfit for use; to upset, put into a state of confusion; *gen.* with *up.*

**Lnk.** Anither braggit o' his skill Hoo he could wield the mell, An' wager't like a drucken fule He'd 'rump' the squad himsel', Coghill *Poems* (1890) 86. **s.Chs.**$^1$ Ah daayt mi ky·ich·in-cheyŭrz ŭn sóon bi rùmt ùp. **Not.**$^2$ Yuv just com when wa'r'aw rumped up.

**4.** *Fig.* To deprive a person of all his property; to make bankrupt; also used with *up.*

**Per.** Ye've rumpit me the day, I havna ae saxpence left (G.W.). **Fif.** I'm quite rumped (Jam.). **s.Chs.**$^1$ Dhŭ mon ŭz kùm tŭ dhis faa·rm ŭfoa·r mey wùz rùmt up.

**5.** With *up*: to shrink up; to huddle up as with cold; *gen.* in *pp.*

**Dev.** I be zartin zomtheng's tha metter wi' old Polly. 'Er's out in tha rawd awl rumped up, lüke'th as if 'er'll die, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**$^2$ I feel rumpt right up with the cold. **nw.Dev.**$^1$ Rumped up like a toad. Rumped up like a dwindle. **Cor.**$^2$

**RUMPARD**, *adj.* Cor.$^3$ [rɐ·mpəd.] Small, puny. See **Rumpin(g.**

**RUMPED**, *ppl. adj.* Dor. Dev. [rɐ·mpid, rɐmpt.] Acrid, rancid, tainted in smell or taste.

**Dor.** (C.J.V.) **Dev.** This beer is rump'd, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 371.

**RUMPER**, *sb.* Yks. Lin. [ru·mpə(r).] A big, well-grown sheep. See **Romper.**

**w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lin.** There was some big weathers—rumpers, at fifty-two apiece, *N. & Q.* (Apr. 1892) 42.

**RUMPIN(G**, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Dev. Cor. [rɐ·mpin.] Reduced in size; small; miserable; used also as a term of contempt.

**Edb.** Whene'er a wife is lying in, The wives, for little bidding rin, . . Fu' weel they ken the cheese gets rumping, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 203. **s.Dev.** (Miss D.) **Cor.**$^1$; **Cor.**$^2$ A rumpin fellow (s.v. Jumpin).

**RUMPLE**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Nhb. [ru·mpl, rɐ·mpl.] **1.** The rump, the rump-bone; the tail.

**Sc.** You ride so near the rumple, you'll let none get on behind you [You go so sharply to work that you will let none get any advantage by you], Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 365. **Sh.I.** Da tidder wis black wi' a white bit apo' da rumple, *Sh. News* (Apr. 30, 1898). **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 79. **Frf.** Frae the roost a rung she drew, Which kiss'd my rumple wi' a yirk, Morison *Poems* (1790) 106. **Per.** Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 11. **Fif.** Douglas *Poems* (1806) 189. **Dmb.** The capering skeighish jade Made him owre the rumple fly, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 12. **Rnf.** Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 94. **Ayr.** Your rumples to the sun, Your digits diggin' in the dirt, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 310. **Lnk.** Stood stively wi' a stiff rumple, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 16. **Edb.** Turning round his rumple, Maidment *Garland* (1824) 52, ed. 1868. **Slk.** Hit him . . . a stiff lounder across the rumple, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 303, ed. 1866. **Kcb.** Rub their yeuky rumples on the turf, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 61 (Jam.). **Nhb.**$^1$

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Rumple-bone**, the rump-bone; (2) **-fyke**, a severe attack of the itch; (3) **-knot**, *obs.*, a bunch of ribbons worn at the back of the waist; (4) **-routie**, the haunch.

(1) **Sc.** She's fa'n o'er the buffet-stool And brake her rumple-bane, HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 229 (JAM.). **Abd.** 'Twas mair than rumple-bane O' mortal man Could thole, CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 247. **Nhb.**$^1$ (2) **Kcb.** In jumping o'er a dyke, man, Fell, belly-flaught, on Doctor John, Wha cur'd the rumple-fyke, man, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 91 (JAM.). (3) **Edb.** CHAMBERS *Trad.* (1825) II. 59. (4) **Sc.** I sat upon my houtie croutie, I lookit owre my rumple routie, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 185.

**RUMPLE,** *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* Som. Dev. A large debt contracted gradually; bankruptcy. Cf. **rump,** *v.* **4.**

**Som.** 'Twill come to a rumple at last, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 372. **Dev.**$^1$ **n.Dev.** Go pey tha score vor tha lecker tha hast a had zo ort in thy teening bottle. There's a rumple chun! *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 287.

**RUMPLE,** *v.* Wil.$^1$ [rɐ·mpl.] *Futuere.*

He bin rumplin' that wench o' Bill's again laas' night.

**RUMPLED,** *ppl. adj.* Sc. Glo. Hmp. w.Cy. Wil. [rɐ·mpld.] **1.** In *comb.* **Rumpled-skein,** (1) anything in confusion, esp. confused accounts; (2) a disagreement.

(1) **Glo.**$^1$, **Hmp.**$^1$, **w.Cy.** (HALL.) **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**$^1$ (2) **Hmp.**$^1$ **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**$^1$

**2.** Mentally confused.

**Arg.** Across this rumpled brain, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 7.

**RUMPLEMENT,** *sb.* Dur. Lakel. Cum. [ru·mplment.] **1.** Disorder; esp. used of clothes allowed to litter about.

**Dur.** GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). **Lakel.**$^2$ Tak thi rumplement an' side it by fer wer allus in a scrow. **Cum.**$^{14}$

**2.** Coarse material; also used *attrib.*

**Cum.** A carlin sark new, was rumplement gear To wear next a maisterman's skin, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 237; **Cum.**$^{14}$

**RUMPLESOME,** *adj.* Dev. [rɐ·mplsəm.] Disturbed.

His night's rest was rumplesome, FORD *Postle Farm* (1899) 79.

**RUMPLE-TUMPLE,** *v.* Sc. To roll.

**Lnk.** Rumple tumple doon the brae And dance the jing-go-ring, EDWARDS *Poets*, 8th S. 307.

**RUMP-NEET,** *sb.* Cum.$^{14}$ [ru·mp-nīt.] A night set apart for romping.

**RUMPS,** *sb. pl.* Cum. [rumps.] A game at marbles.

The player who had somehow failed was bound, as penalty, to close his fist and lean it on the ground resting on the knuckles, thereby exposing the back of his hand, to the wrist, as a target against which his adversary (or adversaries) had the right to 'fire' with the full strength of his marble, or their marbles as the case might be, according to rule (J.Ar.); **Cum.**$^{14}$

**RUMPSE,** *v.* Dev. [rɐmps.] To romp.

Tidden modest like vur maidens an' bwoys tü go rumpsing about zo! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 88.

**RUMPSTALL,** see **Rompstal.**

**RUMPTION,** *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Bdf. Also written **rumpshin** Cum.$^1$; **rumshun** n.Lan.$^1$; **rumtion** n.Yks.$^1$ [ru·mʃən, rɐ·mʃən.] A confused noise; a 'row,' disturbance; confusion, disorder.

**Rxb.** To kick up a rumption (JAM.). **Nhb.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^1$ **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ A row and a rumption. **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.** Ther's some sort o' rumption gooin on 'ith country, BRIERLEY *Sketches* (1842) 86. **n.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ **Bdf.** A public-house keeper declared, 'We have no rumption here' (J.W.B.).

**RUMPTIOUS,** *adj.* n.Yks.$^2$ [ru·mʃəs.] Riotous; unruly.

**RUMPTURE,** *sb.* m.Yks.$^1$ [ru·mtə(r).] A tumultuous outbreak.

**RUMPULLION,** *sb.* e.Yks.$^1$ [rumpu·liən.] A boisterous person. *MS. add.* (T.H.) Cf. **rumbullion.**

**RUMPUM-SCRUMPUM,** *sb.* Wil.$^1$ [rɐ·mpəm-skrɐm-pəm.] A rude kind of musical instrument; see below.

Made of a piece of board, with an old tin tied across it as a bridge, over which the strings are strained. It is played like a banjo, or sometimes with a sort of fiddle-bow.

**RUMPUS,** *sb.*, *adj.* and *v.* Sc. Pem. Sur. Also written **rumpuss** Pem. [rɐ·mpəs.] **1.** *sb.* The rumbling noise heard in a rabbit's or fox's burrow, when a terrier drives them out. s.Pem. (W.M.M.) **2.** *adj.* Noisy, turbulent, quarrelsome.

**Sur.** Mind 'ee has your mother, poor thing, by, when 'ee does it, for men will draw out—they be a rumpus lot, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) II. i.

**3.** *v.* To quarrel, to behave in a boisterous manner. Bnff.$^1$, Cld. (JAM.)

**RUMPY,** *sb.*$^1$ Wil. [rɐ·mpi.] The game of hockey. s.Wil. (G.E.D.)

**RUMPY,** *adj.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Lan. I.Ma. [ru·mpi, rɐ·mpi.] **1.** *adj.* Tailless.

**I.Ma.** Rumpy lies, without a tail, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 2.

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Rumpy-bum coat,** a short, tailless coat; (2) **-cat,** a Manx cat.

(1) **Ayr.** A sturdy wee dyvour wi' a bit rumpy-bum coat on, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 29. (2) **I.Ma.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. ix. 112.

**3.** *sb.* A tailless animal, esp. a Manx cat. e.Lan.$^1$ I.Ma. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. ix. 112.

**RUMPY,** *adj.*$^2$ Cor. [rɐ·mpi.] Coarse, uneven, esp. used of cotton. **Cor.**$^1$ This cotton is rumpy; **Cor.**$^2$

**RUMSEY-VOOSEY,** *v.* Wil. [rɐ·mzi-vūzi.] To keep a rendezvous.

He went a rumsey-voosing down the lane to meet his sweetheart (W.M.G.).

**RUMSHUN, RUMTION,** see **Rumption.**

**RUM-TUM,** *sb.* Oxf. A jovial party; a carousal; a questionable occupation.

The Lord only knows what a fool I be, to carry on with such rum-tums now, BLACKMORE *Cripps* (1875) liv; (M.A.R.)

**RUMTY-TUMMER,** *sb.* Oxf. A surprisingly large potato, fine large fruit, &c. (M.A.R.)

**RUN,** *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. **I.** Gram. forms. **1.** *v.* *Present Tense*: (1) **Arn,** (2) **Hirn,** (3) **Hurn,** (4) **Urn.**

(1) **m.Yks.**$^1$ (2) **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (3) **w.Som.**$^1$ Hurn cheel! and vetch the tay-run. **Dev.** Hurneth all round 'em, BLACKMORE *Christowell* (1881) ii. (4) **Som.** (W.F.R.) **w.Som.** ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 47.

**2.** *Preterite*: (1) **Hirnd,** (2) **Hurn,** (3) **Roon,** (4) **Run,** (5) **Rund,** (6) **Runned,** (7) **Urnd.**

(1) **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). (2) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (3) **Lei.**$^1$ (4) **n.Ir.** She run awa, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 23. **w.Yks.** *Yks. Mag.* (May 1873) 378, in PEACOCK *Gl.* (1889). **s.Chs.**$^1$ *Intrans.*, 83. **Lin.** Feythur run up to the farm, TENNYSON *N. Farmer, New Style* (1870) st. 14. **Ken.**$^1$ I'm glad I run agin ye. **Sur.**$^1$ [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 277.] (5) **s.Chs.**$^1$ *Trans.*, 83. **n.Lin.**$^1$ (6) **Not.** (J.H.B.) **Lin.** The laäne at the back, Wheer the poodle runn'd at tha once, TENNYSON *Spinster's Sweet-arts* (1885). **s.Wal.** *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1899) 144. **Brks.** I . . . runned and hollered, HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* (1859) vi. **Nrf.** I runned round the cart, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 147. **Som.** Your vather runned in by hizself, RAYMOND *Smoke*, 69. **Dev.** I runned for it, PHILLPOTTS *Striking Hours* (1901) 238. **Cor.** Sam'le . . . seed Zekiel coming, an' runned, QUILLER-COUCH *Spanish Maid* (1898) 144. [**Nfld.** PATTERSON *Proceed. Instit. Nova Scotia.*] (7) **w.Som.** ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 47.

**3.** *Pp.*: (1) **Hirnd,** (2) **Ron,** (3) **Rund,** (4) **Runn,** (5) **Runnd,** (6) **Runned,** (7) **U-urnd.**

(1) **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (2) **Cum.**$^3$ I'd ron me-sel varra nar oot o' wind, 12. (3) **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 38. **s.Chs.**$^1$ *Trans.*, 83. **n.Lin.**$^1$ (4) **Sh.I.** *Sh. News* (May 13, 1899). (5) **w.Yks.** That gal's husband wor runnd in last week, *Yksman.* XXXVI. 678. (6) **w.Yks.** Hes ta runned away, like? SNOWDEN *Tales Wolds* (1893) 109, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 31, 1896). **s.Chs.**$^1$, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **n.Lin.** Some sarvant lass . . . 'at's runned here, PEACOCK *J. Markenfield* (1874) I. 128. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ **Dor.** She mid . . . a-got runned over, HARE *Dinah Kellow* (1901) 30. **Som.** You'd a-runned away, RAYMOND *Smoke*, 167. **Dev.** I should have runned away, PHILLPOTTS *Sons of Morning* (1900) 272. [**Amer.** I 'llows that yonuns [*sic*] is runned away, *Scribner's Mag.* (June 1890) 717.] (7) **w.Som.** ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 47.

**II.** Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* In *comb.* with *prep.* and *adv.*: (1) **Run about,** to go anxiously in quest of; (2) — **again,** (*a*) to meet, chance upon; (*b*) to backbite, calumniate; (3) — **away,** (*a*) to become beyond control; (*b*) of grass: see below; (4) — **down,** to melt, render; (5) — **down with,** a method of feeding young pigs: to pour milk down the mouth of; (6) — **in,** (*a*) to pour in; (*b*) to assuage; (7) — **off,** (*a*) to lose flesh, to become thin or unhealthy; (*b*) to pour out; (8) — **on,** to talk of, 'drive at'; (9) — **on against,** to rail against, disparage; (10) — **out,** (*a*) to use up, come to an end; (*b*) to impoverish or exhaust land; (*c*) to leak;

(*d*) to cause to run out; (*e*) to pour into, fill up; (*f*) to be afflicted with diarrhœa; (*g*) to grow, sprout; (11) — **over**, (*a*) to bring, fetch, drive over; (*b*) to do anything hastily and carelessly; (12) — **round** or **around**, to 'keep company' with; to behave as sweethearts; (13) — **to**, (*a*) to have recourse to; (*b*) to have access to; (14) — **up**, (*a*) to shrink, contract in washing; (*b*) to run to seed; (*c*) to repudiate a contract, to break a bargain; (*d*) to rise in price; (15) — **upon**, to disgust, shame, grieve.

(1) **n.Lin.**$^1$ I've hed Shelton runnin' aboot at two or three markits to get me some seed barley, and a strange job he hed to find ony. (2, *a*) **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.* **Ken.** (G.B.) **Sur.** Then he run agin a man at the bottom of the road here, JENNINGS *Field Paths* (1884) 165; **Sur.**$^1$ **Ken.**$^1$ I'm glad I run agin ye. (*b*) **Shr.**$^2$ Her's always running again me. (3, *a*) **n.Lin.**$^1$ Said of bells rung by unskilful ringers. (*b*) *ib.* Grass is said to run away when it is under-stocked, and from not being cropped by animals much of it becomes so coarse as not to be fit for food, YOUNG *Lin. Agric.* (1799) 194. (4) **n.Glo.** I mus run that lēĕf down (S.S.B.). (5) **Sh.I.** Da grice canna be needin' mylk agen. He's no half-o'-hoor frae doo ran doon wi' him last, *Sh. News* (May 13, 1899). (6, *a*) **Sh.I.** Shü held oot da lips o' da kishie fil William ran in a skjope o' pilticks, *Sh. News* (June 30, 1900). (*b*) **n.Yks.** T'beck's run in [the brook has now less water in it] (I.W.). (7, *a*) **w.Yks.** He's run off a lot sin' he wor poorly (S.K.C.). **n.Lin.**$^1$ That bairn o' her's hes run'd off a deäl sin I seed it afore. (*b*) **Per.** Presently the tap was turned, and the Master of the Harvest ran off a glass, HALIBURTON *Furth in Field* (1894) 11. (8) **n.Yks.** Ah knaw what thou's running on (I.W.). (9) **Nhp.**$^1$ (10, *a*) **w.Yks.** It's nobbat a week sin at ah happened ta be run aght, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1846) 39. **Chs.**$^1$ Billy Green pratoes are run ait, there's none on em nai. (*b*) **n.Yks.** That farm was sair run out (I.W.); **n.Yks.**$^1$ Of land that has been badly farmed, over-cropped, and insufficiently manured. 'It's nobbut a moderate tak'. T'land's mostlings sair run oot'; **n.Yks.**$^4$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ That farm was clear run oot when he took to it, but it's e' rare condition noo. (*c*) **Sc.** The tub runs out, *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 322. **s.Don.** The kettle runs out, SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). (*d*) **s.Chs.**$^1$ Aan· yŭ· rùnd dhis baar·il aayt? (*e*) **Sh.I.** Shü blew da aes aff o' da boddam an' sides o' da taepot afore she ran oot da cups, *Sh. News* (Feb. 12, 1898). (*f*) **Midl.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **w.Som.**$^1$ Her's so poor, I be 'feard her'll urn out. I could'nt gee the birds none o' that there stuff; made 'em all urn out. (*g*) **Midl.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **Dev.** (HALL.) (11, *a*) **s.Oxf.** John 'Enery 'ud bring that calf over—run it over in the light trap, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 40. (*b*) **Suf.** I jest ran over it like, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); (F.A.A.) (12) **Cor.** The speaker, a big awkward slattern, had been long trying hard (as they knew) to get Casy to 'run around' with her, PEARCE *Esther Pentreath* (1891) bk. III. v; Han't she ben runnin' round wi' both? *ib.* bk. I. i. (13, *a*) **Fif.** Some ran to parritch, some to kail, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 52; Some ran to aiken-rungs and sticks, Some ran to pinches and to picks, *ib.* 53. (*b*) **n.Lin.**$^1$ For a servant to have everything to run to, means that access is given to all household stores; that there is no locking up. (14, *a*) **Lakel.**$^2$ Mi stockings hez run up tell I can't git mi teeas intul them. **n.Yks.** That flannin runs up wi' weshin' (I.W.). **w.Yks.** A pair a stockings at shoo caant keep e t'wesh tub, thay run up so, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1857) 18; We'd better steep this cloth afore it's made up or else it'll run up (S.K.C.). **s.Lan.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ I doänt like flannel for sheets, it runs up soä. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1891). (*b*) **s.Not.** What's made them cabbages run up so? (J.P.K.) (*c*) **n.Yks.** He ran up of his bargain (I.W.). **n.Lin.**$^1$ I once sell'd ohd Tock sum taaties, bud as I'd noht e' writin', when he seed he'd gettin 'em oher dear he run'd up. (*d*) **n.Yks.** Apples ran up tiv a shilling (I.W.). (15) **Sh.I.** Whin I was fit ta geng ta da hoos o' Güd, hit ran apo' me ta hear da wye 'at da folk wid geng on, *Sh. News* (Oct. 12, 1901).

**2.** *Phr.* (1) *to be run of* or *for*, to be run out of, to have exhausted one's stock of; (2) — *near run with*, (*a*) to be hardly able to finish in time; (*b*) to have nearly finished; (3) *to run again oneself*, to act contrary to one's own interests; (4) — *a-head*, to be delirious; (5) — *a-main*, to move by a thing's own weight; (6) — *a-muck*, to go impetuously at a thing; (7) — *a-reel*, *obs.*, to go wrong; (8) — *between one and one's wit*, to be distracted with thinking too much of a thing; (9) — *bills*, to delay the settlement of bills for a long time; (10) — *chance*, to run a hazard, to risk it; (11) — *off one's word*, to break a promise or deny a statement; (12) — *one in the head*, to occur to one; (13) — *one's own convoy*, to go one's own way, to take one's own course; (14) — *one's rig*, (*a*) to take one's own way throughout, to go through with a thing; to live fast; (*b*) to play tricks; to treat as a butt or subject for mirth, &c., to affront; *gen.* with *on*; see **Rig**, *v.*$^2$ 8; (15) — *teum*, see below; (16) — *th' cruntle*, to run foul of anything; (17) — *the cutter*, to be a confirmed tippler; (18) — *the game*, to play a trick or practical joke; (19) — *the heart*, to 'cast' (q.v.) a heart as an antidote against sickness; (20) — *the land*, see below; (21) — *the nest*, of a bird: to forsake the nest; (22) — *the rig(s* or *a rig*, (*a*) to play tricks; to ridicule, banter; to abuse, find fault with; to take a mean advantage of; to bully, use badly; *gen.* with *on*; (*b*) see (14, *a*); (23) — *thin*, (24) — *word*, to break one's word, to repudiate a bargain, to draw back from an engagement.

(1) **n.Sc.** I'm run o' snuff (JAM.). **Abd.** Some, nae doubt, will run o' clink, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 23, ed. 1873. **n.Yks.** We're near run for sugar (I.W.). (2, *a*) We're near run wiv our work (*ib.*). (*b*) (*ib.*) (3) **s.Not.** A've runned again mysen, lettin' 'im stop (J.P.K.). (4) **Ken.**$^1$ He was running-a-head all night long. (5) **Nhb.** Move with too great rapidity by its own weight (or run-a-main), MARSHALL *Review* (1818) I. 32. (6) **Nrf.** (E.M.) (7) **Nhb.**$^1$ There's nothing there cou'd run-a-reel, If Maistress Property were weel, STUART *Discourse* (1686) 25. (8) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (9) **w.Yks.** He never run bills, and didn't want trust of anybody, thank God, *Yks. Mag.* (May 1873) 378, in PEACOCK *Gl.* (1889). **n.Lin.**$^1$ (10) **n.Yks.** We'll gan and run chance (I.W.). (11) **Cum.** It's neeah use tryen teh run off thee wurd eh that way, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 49. (12) **s.Chs.**$^1$ It rùnz mée i dhŭ yed. (13) **n.Lin.**$^1$ (14, *a*) **Abd.** Montrose will run his rig, and come to an end: for his way will not do at all, COBBAN *Angel* (1898) 334. (*b*) **Ayr.** Tho' aff the line, I'll run my rig, And gi'e a heeze, for auld langsyne To Hoddom Brig, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 189. **Gall.** Gin ye run ony o' your rigs at sic a time I'll break the back o' ye! CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xiii. **Nhb.** Tho' Gurty sairly run her rig, An' shameful used her Hamany, ROBSON *Evangeline* (1870) 353. **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **w.Yks.**$^1$ (s.v. Rig), **nw.Der.**$^1$ (s.v. Rig), **n.Lin.**$^1$ (s.v. Rig), **Nhp.**$^1$ (s.v. Rig). **Ken.** Don't run your rigs on me, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 237. **Suf.** You shan't run your rig upon me, CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813). (15) **Cum.**$^4$ 'As weel sit-teum as run-teum' signifies that one had better make the best of a bad bargain and lose by it, than worry over the loss and still lose. (16) **Nhb.**$^1$ (17) **Fif.** COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 18. (18) **Cai.** If ye'll help me wi' ma fare, I'll run 'e game wi' Nelly, HORNE *Countryside* (1896) 120. (19) **Sh.I.** A'm run his heart, an' ken ye bairns, 'at I ran da bonniest hert til him 'at iver run, *Sh. News* (Oct. 5, 1901). (20) **n.Lin.**$^1$ A farmer who cross crops, or otherwise farms badly for the purpose of getting all he can out of the land in the first years of his tenancy, is said to 'run the land.' (21) *ib.* (22) **Gall.** I'll gi'e the saucy loon a whiskin', That ran the rigs sae sair on Erskine, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 99. **Don.** Willie run the same rigs he had done afore, MACMANUS *Chim. Corner* (1899) 98. **Nhb.**$^1$ **Lakel.**$^2$ Fooak 'at likes ta deea a bit o' back bitin aboot t'nebburs, and run t'rigs o' them 'at's away. **Cum.** Thou's monny a teyme run th' rig o' me, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 90; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **n.Yks.** Ah niver saw sike a woman i' my life, sha's all'as running t'rigs a sumbody (W.H.). **w.Yks.**$^5$ 'He'll run the rig wi' thuh when tuh gets hoam!' is said to a lad when punishment from his father's hands is awaiting him. 'Running the rig wi' that brēad and cheese,'—making a perceptible difference in the quantity thereof. 'Running the rig wi' that pig,'—over-running it. **n.Lin.**$^1$ (s.v. Rig), **sw.Lin.**$^1$ (s.v. Rig), **Shr.**$^1$ (s.v. Rig), **Glo.**$^1$ (s.v. Rig), **e.An.**$^{12}$ (*b*) **Gall.** If your brother runs the rig like this, you'll find yourself heir to Castle Gower some fine morning before long, CROCKETT *Banner* (1902) ii. **s.Not.** Now a've begun a'll run the rig (J.P.K.). (23) **w.Yks.** SCATCHERD *Hist. Morley* (1830) *Gl.*; **w.Yks.**$^{15}$ (24) **Som.** My mind's a-made up. I won't run word, RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) xv. **w.Som.**$^1$ I bought Farmer Snow's wheat in vower shillings a bushel, . . an' took the sample, but 'vore 'twas drashed 'twas better worth, and he urn'd-word directly. **nw.Dev.**$^1$

**3.** *Comp.* (1) **Run-about**, (*a*) vagrant, itinerant; (*b*) a vagrant, itinerant; a hawker, pedlar; (*c*) one who never works for more than a few days at one job or under one master; (2) **-a-country**, (*a*) see (1, *a*); (*b*) fugitive, absconding; (*c*) a vagrant, vagabond; an absconder; (3) **-buzz**, running with great force against anything; (4) **-devil**, an incorrigible villain, a thorough devil; (5) **-jump**, a jump preceded by a run in order to gain force and impetus ; (6) **·kick**, a kick preceded by a run ; (7) **·knot**, a slip-knot, a knot that cannot be untied ; (8) **·punce**, (9) **·purr**, see (6) ; (10) **·rig** or **·ridge**, a term applied to land belonging to different owners cultivated in alternate ridges ; see below ; also used *attrib.* and *advb.* ; cf. **run·dale, rennet**, *sb.*$^2$ ; (11) **·the·country**, see (2, *c*) ; (12) **·wull**, out of reach of the law.

(1, *a*) **e.Yks.** A hawker is a 'run-aboot man,' Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 4 ; **e.Yks.**$^1$ Ah bowt this tea-pot ov a run-aboot-man. **Ken.** He's only a run-about man (D.W.L.). **Sur.** Born in High Germany. I am not one of those runabout doctors, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 6. **Som.** You fortune-telling, thieving, runabout rogue, Raymond *No Soul* (1899) 187. (*b*) **n.Lin.**$^1$ A man who hawks matches, writing paper, clothes-pegs, and other small wares. **w.Som.**$^1$ Ted·n beet sae·um-z moo·ees u dhèo·zh yuur uur·n-ubaew·ts [It is not at all like most vagrants]. I don't never have no dailins wi' these here urn-abouts. **Dev.**$^1$ I bot en last Ridmas come twelvemonth, of a runabout, 20, ed. Palmer. (*c*) **n.Lin.**$^1$ (2, *a*) **n.Yks.**$^1$ ; **n.Yks.**$^2$ 'A run-a-country fellow,' one of great pretensions who goes from place to place announcing his wares or his nostrums,—a quack. (*b*) **n.Yks.**$^1$ Applied to one who leaves the country or district secretly to escape the payment of his debts or other obligations. (*c*) **n.Yks.**$^2$, **e.Yks.**$^1$ (3) **e.Lan.**$^1$ (4) **Ayr.** They're a' run deils an' jads thegither, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 221. **e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) (5) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 31, 1896). (6) **w.Yks.** He took what in Yorkshire is known as a 'run kick,' and knocked the top right off! Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 60. (7) **Sc.** (Jam., s.v. Rinnin-knot). **Abd.** Ye're aye warstlin' wi' run-knots an' teuch moo'fu's, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xxxiii. (8, 9) **s.Lan.**$^1$ (10) **Sc.** A separate act passed in the same session of parliament, 1695, c. 23, for dividing lands belonging to different proprietors, which lie runrig, Erskine *Instit.* B. III. t. iii. § 59 (Jam.) ; Tenant farmers who lived near each other, instead of having each his land apart had different shares in the same field or a ridge apiece alternately. . . . The runrig system ultimately proved an agricultural drawback, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 175. **Sh.I.** The ancient run-rig system is scarcely yet abolished, *Sh. News* (Mar. 19, 1898) ; Formerly, the system of run-rig—i.e. alternate ridges or patches of ground within the same enclosure, being held by different tenants, or perhaps belonging to different proprietors—was universal, Cowie *Sh.* (1871) 158 ; **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Or.I.** The system known as the 'run-rig' . . . also existed, until lately, in Orkney. Under this system the lands of the different tenants were mixed together in admirable confusion. . . The process by which the runrig lands were laid into severalty was called 'planking,' Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 148 ; This mode remains both among tenants and landholders. Many of the lands that belong to the same proprietor as well as those that are the property of different proprietors are blended together in what is called runrig, Barry *Hist. Or. I.* (1805) 352 (Jam.). **Elg.** On account of the feuds it was not deemed safe that the Gordons should have lands by themselves but should have dwellings promiscuously amongst other inhabitants, and have ridge about—alternate ridges. The clans were thus prevented burning the corn-fields, as they could not burn those of their enemies without destroying those of their friends, Hislop *Anecdote* (1874) 534. **Heb.** Pennant *Tour* (1772) 201 (Jam.). **Per.** Commons, or what was formerly known by the name of run-ridge property, *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) Append. 16. **e.Lth.** The habitations of the . . . run-rig tenants, Marshall *Review* (1818) I. 371. **Bwk.** A common field in which the different farmers had different ridges allotted to them in different years, according to the nature of their crops, *Statist. Acc.* I. 80, *note* (Jam.). **Rxb.** The lands there all lay run-rig, that when the enemies came all the neighbourhood being equally concerned might run to oppose them, *ib.* III. 217. **Ir.** When two or more persons possess a field in partnership, the tenure is denominated rundale or run rig, Mason *Paroch. Surv.* (1816) in *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 175. **N.I.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ The open field system of cultivation and tenure, before enclosures were made. **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Flt.** There are no common fields, or fields in run rig, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 166. **Nhp.** *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) Append. 16. (11) **Gall.** May the black deil tak' a' stravaigers and run-the-countries, Crockett *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 364. (12) **Gall.** A person is said to be run-wull, when run out of the reach of the law, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 415, ed. 1876.

**4.** To run away from, fly from ; to abscond.

**w.Yks.**$^2$ When a man absconds so as to avoid his creditors, he is said to run his country. **s.Lan.**$^1$ Iv tha winno wed me, aw'll run mi country. **Chs.**$^1$ 'Run one's country,' to abscond from creditors. **n.Lin.**$^1$ He didn't like th' job so he run'd it. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ She's been and runned her place. [**Amer.** He said he would run the state, if ever it got wind, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xx.]

**5.** To cause to run ; to chase, pursue.

**w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Chs.**$^1$ I'm welly runned off my legs. **Not.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ If thoo runs them ducks, I'll run thee, my lad. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ It's one body's work to run them out on the garden. It's so far off, it runs me about so. **Lei.**$^1$ [A ram] run me roight across the clus.

**6.** To race, compete with in running.

**Arg.** I can sing you, or run you, or dance you, Munro *J. Splendid* (1898) 104. **Ayr.** An' ran them till they a' did wauble Far, far behin', Burns *Farmer's New-Year Salutation*, st. 7. **n.Cy.**, **Yks.**, **Midl.** (J.W.)

**7.** To skate.

**Lin.** Old men still delight to tell how Turkey Smart skated or 'ran' his mile in two minutes two seconds, Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) vi.

**8.** To gad about, to go about for pleasure.

**Uls.** It seems to be the way with the girls now to be always running, Hamilton *Bog* (1896) 13 ; You can't expect the house to be minded if you're always running, *ib.* 14.

**9.** Of animals : to be out at pasture.

**Lan.** He had not sold my little mare but had left her at William Barton's, . . who will let her run this winter, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 79.

**10.** Of eels : to migrate to the sea.

**Nrf.** At the fall of the year, when eels are 'running,' and the eel-catchers are busy with their eel-nets, Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 102 ; Broad-nosed eels—these do not 'run,' Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 367.

Hence **Run**, *ppl. adj.* of an eel : migrated.

**Nrf.** Some aver that the conger is nothing but the 'run eel, who tarns ter conger when he get ter sea,' Emerson *ib.* 367.

**11.** To land smuggled goods.

**Abd.** The goods were provided by others than the fishermen who undertook to run them, Stoker *Watter's Mou'* (1895) 13. **Rnf.** Apprehending the parties engaged in 'running' the contraband goods, Hector *Judic. Rec.* (1876) 89. **n.Lin.**$^1$ [**Amer.** An honest feller . . . near whom you can lay aground by accident and run your goods, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 3rd S. xi.]

Hence *run goods*, *phr.* smuggled goods.

**s.Hmp.** Amyas is dead agin they 'fair traders.' . . But run goods is a great conveniency, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) vi. **Slang.** Smuggling run goods, and other frauds relative to the excise and customs, Colquhoun *Police* (1796) 288.

**12.** To leak ; to let in water.

**Sh.I.** If ye mind wir byre ran, an' we pat on a new röf ere fernyear, *Sh. News* (Mar. 17, 1900). **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **w.Yks.** This piggin runs (S.K.C.) ; Floor's in a pond as if t'peggy-tub run, Hartley *Ditties* (1868) 46. **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 27.

**13.** To melt, become liquid.

**Nhb.** The wheels and spokes were run with the intensity of the heat, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) V. 330. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**$^1$ If you put that theare glass (or lead) e' th' fire it'll run like fun. **Lei.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 27.

Hence (1) **Run-butter**, *sb.* a christening dainty ; see below ; (2) **Runny**, *adj.* inclined to liquefy.

(1) **Cum.** Fresh butter melted with brown sugar and rum, poured into china bowls, where it stiffens, and out of which it is served, especially with 'Havver breed.' After the birth of a child always brought out for the refreshment of callers (J.Ar.). (2) **Sus.** Of treacle, &c. (F.E.) ; (F.A.A.)

**14.** To cast, pour into a mould.

**n.Lin.**$^1$ I was runnin' oor beäs-wax into mohds when she com. **Lei.**$^1$ **Wor.** If you would know when we was run It was March the twenty-second 1701, *Bell Inscription, Alvechurch*, in Peacock *Gl.* (1889).

Hence **Run-metal**, *sb.* cast-iron.

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **n.Yks.** That oven shelf is run-metal (I.W.) ; **n.Yks.**$^1$, **e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.)

**15.** Of coal : to run down a shoot in coaling.

**Nhb.** Many of the waggons were filled with specimens of coal so large that they would not 'run,' but had to be hoisted by ropes out of the waggon, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) V. 127–8.

**16.** To coagulate, curdle.

**Sh.I.** I tell'd dee 'at da mylk wisna runn, *Sh. News* (May 13, 1899). **w.Yks.**$^2$ When milk is put into a saucepan over a fire and it curdles it is said to run. 'This pudding's all run ; it's all gone to whey and cruds.' [This mixture and the rest of the milk are to be run separately, Armatage *Cattle* (1882) 30.]

Hence **Run-milk**, *sb.* curdled milk.

**Sh.I.** Takkin a jar o' run mylk oot o' da fit i' da press (J.I.); (J.S.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**17.** Of land: to have a hard crust formed on the surface; to form a hard crust upon land.

**Mid.** The ground is, during the winter, dug a full spade's depth, and left rough, to prevent the tides from running it together again before it can be planted, Foot *Agric.* (1794) 74. **w.Mid.** It's a nasty unkind bit of ground; it's sure to run if you mess it about in the wet (W.P.M.).

Hence **Runny**, *adj.* of land: liable to form a hard crust on the surface.

**w.Mid.** It's a runny bit of ground, you'd better not touch it this wet weather (W.P.M.).

**18.** To thicken or strengthen the heels of stockings by darning. Cf. **rand**, *v.*$^2$

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*), **w.Yks.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ It is common to run the heels of stockings with cotton before wearing them.

**19.** To grow alike or of the same size.

**I.W.**$^1$ Theeas cabbages runs aal the seyam.

**20.** *Obs.* Of plants: to bear seeds or heads.

**Glo.** There are always some which do not run till the third year, these are called vores, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 458.

**21.** To suppose, conjecture.

**n.Cy.** (Hall.) **w.Yks.**$^1$ I run he will be disappointed.

**22.** *sb.* A smuggling voyage.

**Abd.** Keep careful watch to-night; run expected, Stoker *Watter's Mou'* (1895) 4. **Ayr.** They had . . . made a fine clean run, had got all the goods snugly stowed away, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) p. v.

**23.** A course, track, esp. the track of an animal. Also used *fig.*

**Sh.I.** Da otter ran, an' he ran, . . an' last o' a' he lost da run o'm apo da waaster saand, *Sh. News* (Apr. 6, 1901). **Lnk.** Tak life by its run, thro' its tides an' its stages, Watson *Poems* (1853) 50. **Edb.** By Gad I'll gar her keep the run, If diels waur on't, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 116. **n.Yks.** Mowdy runs; rabbit runs (I.W.). **n.Lin.**$^1$ **Brks.**$^1$ A hare's 'run.' **Wil.** Hares have their regular highways or 'runs,' Jefferies *Gamekeeper* (1878) 149, ed. 1887. **n.Wil.** Their form is usually within a few paces of a well-marked 'run,' *ib. Wild Life* (1879) 188.

**24.** A stretch of pasturage; the right of pasturing a beast in common pasture.

**Per.** The calves were doing him nae skaith Upon the swarded run, Spence *Poems* (1898) 57. **e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.)

**25.** The 'grain' of anything, the direction in which it cuts.

**Nhb.**$^1$ Ye'll he' ti cut the claith bi the run o' the stuff. **Nhp.**$^2$ The 'grain' of stone.

**26.** A small channel of water, a stream, brook, runnel; a small dike.

**Lnk.** Old run below Hamilton Bridge, Patrick *Plants* (1831) 164. **n.Cy.** *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 250. **n.Yks.** There's a run of watter in t'beck (I.W.). **n.Lin.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 84; Creeks (locally called runs and drains), Emerson *Wild Life* (1890) 125.

**27.** Heavy rolling of the waves on a shore occasioned by a breeze that has blown past, or an approaching gale.

**Sh.I.** Geng doon as far as doo can, an' whin da run gengs oot try an' get haud o' da tangle, *Sh. News* (Oct. 6, 1900); Da run aboot da shore (J.S.).

**28.** A gust of wind; a squall, blast.

**Sh.I.** Hears doo no da wind apo da hoos, ăn' da wan run is no aff fil da tidder is on? *Sh. News* (Jan. 26, 1901); Of an approaching shower we say, 'He's comin' in runs' (J.S.).

**29.** A set of tubs in a pit. **Nhb.**$^1$ Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **30.** The fall of loose ground after an excavation.

**Cor.** A run could timber, or a shaft could collar, Tregellas *Tales* (1868) 156; It has occasioned two or three rather large runs, Burrow *Mines and Miners*, 28; **Cor.**$^{23}$

**31.** Business, line of goods.

**Dmb.** The meal ye sent me wasna according to sample; . . it has done my run mair ill than it was worth, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xviii.

**32.** Copper pyrites.

**Cor.** Copper pyrites, botryoidal ('run' or 'blister ore' of the miners), Smyth *Cat. Min. Coll.* (1864) 11.

**33.** Phr. *run of the teeth* or — *of one's teeth*, free board in return for work done.

**Lakel.**$^2$ Neea wonder i' them days 'at t'skiul maister was i' foreign spots a gay deal, when he'd neea hiam ov his awn an' nobbut t'run ov his teeth i' somebody's else. **Cum.**$^4$ The mowdy catcher is now the only member of the village community who gets his meat free at the various farm-houses in the parish in return for catching the moles. **Shr.**$^2$ Such allowance as parents often make to their children when they have married prematurely and imprudently. 'Gid em the run o' their teeth.' **Cor.** We'll give 'ee the run of your teeth to-night, if you've a mind to try the power of 'em, Quiller-Couch *Spanish Maid* (1898) 89.

**RUN**, see **Ran**, *sb.*$^1$, **Rund**, *sb.*

**RUN-A-BUR**, *sb.* and *v.* Cum. Wm. Lan. Chs. Der. Also written **run-a-ber** Lan.$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$; and in forms **run-a-birra** e.Lan.$^1$; **run-baw** w.Yks.$^1$; **run-ber** Lan.$^1$; **run-berr** nw.Der.$^1$; **run-birr** e.Lan.$^1$; **runibur** Wm.; **runnanbur** Cum.$^{14}$; **runniber** Lakel.$^2$ [**ru·nəbə(r.**] **1.** *sb.* A short run taken to gain impetus for a jump, &c. Also used *attrib.* Cf. **birr.**

**Lakel.**$^2$ He tiak a runnibur punch at him an' winded him wi' 't. **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** T'goat . . . Teuk a runibur at him an tummel'd him down, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 33. **w.Yks.**$^1$ 'A run-baw jump,' a boyish game, in which a privilege is allowed to run before they jump. **Lan.** Taks a run-a-ber jump, an' springs reet through em, Brierley *Old Radical*, 13; **Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Lan.**$^1$ Run-ber-punce. **Chs.**$^1$ **nw.Der.**$^1$ A run-berr punce.

**2.** *v.* To take a short run before a jump in order to gain impetus. s.Lan.$^1$

**RUNAGATE**, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Ken. Sur. Sus. Dor. Dev. and Amer. Also written **runnagate** Sc.; and in forms **rinagate** Dev.; **rinegate** Sc. (Jam.); **rinnagate** Ayr.; **runageeat** n.Yks.; **runigate** w.Sc.; **runnigiate** Lakel.$^2$ [**ru·n-, rɐ·nəgēt, -giət.**] **1.** *sb.* A worthless person, ne'er-do-well; a vagabond, tramp; an unsettled, restless person, one who is always going about from place to place; an idler, gossip; a corruption of 'renegate' (q.v.) from association with 'run.'

**Cld.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** Get twa shillings frae that flea-luggit rinnagate, Charlie Pierston, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xii. **Lnk.** Ye gang o' toon runagates! Murdoch *Readings* (1895) II. 120. **Gall.** A' that siller dependin' on siclike waffs and runagates as Philip Stansfield, Crockett *A. Mark* (1899) xxvi. **Ir.** Out! you runagate! 'Tis but the bog beneath us! Macmanus *Silk of Kine* (1896) 138. **Nhb.** That runagate may be only some love-sick farm-servant, Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 309. **Lakel.**$^2$ A runnigiate izzant much set bi whativer's t'cause o' his runnin. **n.Yks.** You may depend on't he'l stick to nowt, he's a reguler runageeat (W.H.). **w.Yks.**$^2$, **Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^1$ In common use; **Chs.**$^3$ An idle person, who is fonder of odd jobs than regular work. **s.Chs.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Lin.**$^1$ Don't trouble about him, he's only a runagate as isn't worth his salt. **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Ken.**$^1$ **Sur.** Ay they be runagates, Jennings *Field Paths* (1884) 38; **Sur.**$^1$, **Sus.**$^1$ **Dor.** 'Tez you, Robin, as have a-brought thik there runagate, vor to inzult and ballywrag t'wold mother o' yourn! Hare *Dinah Kellow* (1901) 215. **Dev.** I niver did zee sich a rinagate, yü'm niver in 'ouze when us wants 'ee, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). [**Amer.** A woman who neglects her household affairs to go gossiping about the neighbourhood, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 393.] [A vagabond and a runagate shalt thou be in the earth, Tyndale (ed. 1578) *Gen.* iv. 12.]

**2.** *adj.* Vagabond; roving, unsettled.

**w.Sc.** Ony countenance to the runi'gate hussy they ca' society, Henderson *Our Jeames* (1898) 81. **Rnf.** Some runnagate laddie may ravish her eie, Finlayson *Rhymes* (1815) 114. **w.Yks.** That tother runagate doctor hed done greeasin ya, *Shevvild Ann.* (1852) 13. **s.Chs.**$^1$ Ée i)nŭ sich ŭ baad· laad· iv it wo)nŭ für dhem rùn·ú-git paa·rts. **n.Lin.** Many parsons does, both Church and Methody, especially these run-a-gate chaps, *Cornh. Mag.* (Jan. 1899) 82. **Sur.**$^1$ He's no good, he's one of they runagate chaps.

**RUNAWAY**, *sb.* and *adj.* Irel. Nhb. Dur. Lei. War. Glo. Oxf. e.An. I.W. [**ru·n-, rɐ·nəwē.**] **1.** *sb.* A rustic elopement.

**Ir.** Many of the young people made, on these occasions, what is called 'a runaway,' Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 349.

**2.** An open ditch; see below.

**e.An.**$^1$ At Wisby there is an open ditch across the green where the water runs across, called the runaway.

**3.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Runaway crop**, a thin or poor crop of corn or turnips; (2) —**Jack**, the ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma*; (3) —**mop**, (4) —**statutes**, a statute hiring-fair held a few weeks after the customary one; (5) —**switch**, see below.

(1) **I.W.** (HALL.) (2) **Glo.**$^1$ (3) **War.** One of this kind is held at Henley-in-Arden on the 29th of October, being also St. Luke's fair. Three others are held at Southam on the three successive Mondays after old Michaelmas-day. To these Statutes all repair who from one cause or other decline to go to their new places, together with others who had not been fortunate enough to obtain situations. Masters, however, consider it rather hazardous to hire at these Statutes as they are in danger of engaging with servants already hired, HONE *Table-bk.* (1827) 176; The runaway mop [at Stratford-on-Avon] will be held on October 22nd, *Evesham Jrn.* (Oct. 16, 1897). **Glo.**$^1$ There are three mops . . . held on the three Mondays after . . . the 28th Sept. The third is called the 'runaway' mop, because the men and girls who were hired at the previous mops come to be hired again (s.v. Mop). **Oxf.**$^1$ Said to be composed of servants who have been hired at the previous fairs and have run away from their situations. (4) **Lei.**$^1$ Yo mut ha' bin at the lasst Roonawee Statties, 303. **War.**$^3$ These were informal, or unrecognized statutes. (5) **Nhb., Dur.** A switch placed in some convenient and safe place in an incline for the purpose of throwing off the rails any tubs or wagons getting over the bank-head without the rope, NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

**RUN-BAW, RUN-BER(R, RUN-BIRR**, see **Run-a-bur.**

**RUNCH**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also written **runsh** n.Yks. e.Yks. [**runʃ, rɐnʃ.**] **1.** The wild mustard, *Sinapis arvensis*, occas. the white mustard, *S. alba.*

**Sc.** The ground, if it is much dunged, runs excessively to runches, skellochs, &c., MAXWELL *Trans.* (1743) 80 (JAM.); On ruites and runches in the field With nolt, thou nourish'd was a year, *Watson's Coll.* (1706) III. 8 (*ib.*). **Lth.** (JAM.) **Rxb.** *Science Gossip* (1876) 39. **Gall.** White roots, common among ploughed land, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **N.Cy.**$^1$; **N.Cy.**$^2$ Carlock when it is dry and withered. **Nhb.** The wheat-field where they have been pulling runches or charlock, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 35; When the 'Runch' is in bloom the appearance is called the 'Yellow Fever,' *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 336. **n.Yks.** About two tablespoonfuls of 'runch' seed, ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 346; **n.Yks.**$^1$ The jointed charlock is distinguished as 'white runch'; **n.Yks.**$^2$ In strictness, I believe that 'Runch' denotes the 'White Mustard,' *Sinapis alba*, which infests some lands, but not to the same extent as the Charlock or Brassocks; **n.Yks.**$^4$ **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**$^1$ Stoppin at whom pullin runch.

Hence (1) **Runch-balls**, *sb. pl.* the wild mustard or charlock when dried and withered; (2) **Runchie-week**, *sb.* a name given to the first week in May; (3) **Runshy**, *adj.* abounding in wild mustard.

(1) **n.Cy.** (K.); GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**$^2$, **Cum.** (B. & H.) (2) **Edb.** Nor sow their bear seed be the season wet or dry, till the first week of May be over, which they call Runchie week, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 91, ed. 1815. (3) **n.Yks.** T'barley's varry runshy (I.W.).

**2.** The wild radish, *Raphanus Raphanistrum.*

**Bnff.** GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 294. **Lth.** (JAM.) **Rxb.** *Science Gossip* (1876) 39. **Nhb.**$^1$, **Cum.** (B. & H.)

**RUNCH**, *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. [**runʃ.**] A hardy, thick-set person or animal. Cum.$^{14}$ Cf. **runt**, *sb.* Hence (1) **Runched**, *ppl. adj.* lumpy, swollen and hard; (2) **Runchy**, *adj.* (*a*) large, rawboned; (*b*) of a potato: hard, lumpy, unpleasant to the taste.

(1) **Nhb.**$^1$ (2, *a*) **Fif.** A runchie queyn (JAM.). **Nhb.**$^1$ A runchy beast. (*b*) **Ant.** A potatoe which is not mealy when boiled . . . is called runchy. 'It's as runchy as kale stock,' *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

**RUNCH**, *sb.*$^3$ *Obs.* Rxb. (JAM.) An iron instrument for wrenching or twisting nuts on screw-bolts.

**RUNCH**, *v.* and *sb.*$^4$ Sc. Glo. Also in forms **runse** Sc. (JAM.) Gall.; **runsh** Sc. (JAM.) [**rɐnʃ.**] **1.** *v.* To crunch; to grind the teeth.

**Sc.** FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 395; There sall be greetin' an' runchin' o' teeth, HENDERSON *St. Matt.* (1862) viii. 12. **Lnk.** (JAM.) **Lth.** Sic munchin'—sic runchin'—Sic slaver, an' sic chatter, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 13. **Hdg.** Gin grief thy breastie rug or runch, LUMSDEN *Poems* (1896) 22.

**2.** To eat greedily, esp. of apples. Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 357. **3.** To wrench. Gall. (J.M.) **4.** *sb.* The act of grinding with the teeth or of crunching any harsh edible substance. Sc. FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 395. Lnk. (JAM.) **5.** A bite, a piece taken out of anything with the teeth.

**w.Sc.** He took a runsh o' the turmet (JAM.).

**6.** The noise made by a sharp instrument piercing the flesh. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

**RUNCHECK, RUNCKLE**, see **Runshick, Runkle.**

**RUNCY**, *sb.* Sc. [**rɐ·nsi.**] A woman of coarse manners and doubtful character. Bnff. FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882).

**RUND**, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Also in forms **roen** Gall.; **roon, roond** Sc.; **ruend** Fif.; **ruind** Frf.; **run** Abd. N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$; **rune** Gall. [**rœ̄n(d, run, rɐn.**] A border, a strip or selvedge of cloth, list; a shred, piece. Cf. **rand**, *sb.*$^1$

**Sc.** That's no lists or tailor's runds and selvedges o' claith, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxiv; Ye sal ding them till roons, WADDELL *Psalms* (1871) ii. 9; When the list or selvage is of medium breadth it is a . . . roond or roon; and when it is of the widest make, it is a rund. . . Roonds is the name generally given to remnants or strips of coarse cloth, carpet, &c. used for [the uppers of light shoes]. Runds . . . are the strong selvages of horse-cloths, girths, &c., and are used as straps, bands, or runners (JAM. *Suppl.*, s.v. Rind). **Abd.** (G.W.); SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* **Frf.** The strips of cloth used by gardeners in nailing up wall-trees are pieces of ruind (W.A.C.). **Fif.** Odd uses were found for his [a tailor's] ruends, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 16. **Ayr.** Just like a sark, or pair o' shoon, Wore by degrees, till her last roon, BURNS *Ep. to W. Simpson* (May 1785) st. 21. **Edb.** Asking me as a favour for a yard or two of spare runds or selvages, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xx. **Gall.** My spencer, too, whilk made me jump, . . . Is by that curse . . . Torn a' in roens, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 401, ed. 1876; Strips cut along the edges of cloth by a tailor (J.M.). **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$

Hence **Rund-shoon**, *sb. pl.* shoes made of list or the selvedges of cloth.

**Frf.** (W.A.C.) **Lnk.** Made of lists plaited across each other (JAM.). **Gall.** (J.M.); MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

**RUND**, *v.* Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) [**rɐnd.**] To thicken, strengthen, or protect the heels of stockings by sewing or darning. See **Rand**, *v.*$^2$, **Ranter**, *v.* **2.**

**RUND**, see **Roond.**

**RUNDALE**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. [**rɐ·ndēl.**] The plan of working farms in partnership, the division of a farm between two persons. See **Rendal**; cf. **run-rig**, s.v. **Run, 3** (10).

**Lth.** The tenants originally possessed their lands in runridge or rundale, *Statist. Acc.* XVIII. 363 (JAM., s.v. Rendal). **n.Ir.** (JAM., s.v. Rendal); **N.I.**$^1$ **Ant.** A division of a farm between two persons so as to give each a fair share of the good and bad land. In one field A may have a plot, at one side, one in the middle, and another near the other side of the field, while B will have the intermediate plots. There are no fences between the plots, but each holds his own share permanently, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892); Anciently many farms were wrought in rundale, and one still exists in the middle division which is worked in this way. As such leases expired the landlords introduced a clause in the new leases which forbade this practice, M$^c$SKIMIN *Hist. Carrickfergus* (1823) in *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 175. **Ldd.** The custom of rundale still remains here [Maghera] and never fails to embroil those who have the misfortune to hold land in this way in endless disputes with their partners, MASON *Paroch. Surv.* (1816) in *N. & Q. ib.* **Tyr.** The custom still lingers, *N. & Q. ib.* **Don.** The custom of holding farms in rundale is alone sufficient to impede agricultural improvement, MASON *ib.* **Wxf.** There is a custom here called rundale, which is a division of their farms into spaces by balks without fences, which they take here and there exactly like the common fields of England, YOUNG *Tour* (1780) I. 173 (JAM., s.v. Rendal).

**RUNDALL, RUNDEL**, see **Roundel, Runnel(1.**

**RUNDLE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Cum. A kind of rock.

Rundle, or Melmerby Scar lime, HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. App. 49.

**RUNDLE**, see **Randle**, *sb.*, **Roundel, Runnel, Runnel(1.**

**RUNDLET**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Shr. Bck. Sus. Also in forms **renlet** N.I.$^1$; **runlet** Sc. N.I.$^1$ Shr.$^1$ Bck. [**rɐ·n(d)lit.**] **1.** A small barrel or cask; a tub.

**Sc.** Gets her claret by a runlet at a time, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) viii; Holding a gallon or two, commonly used for carrying ale or milk to the harvest people in the field, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **n.Ir.** To contain 10 or 12 gallons (M.B.-S.); **N.I.**$^1$

**w.Yks.** 1680. April 21 for a quill for th' wine rundlett £00. 00. 01, *Bradford Chwardens' Acc.* **Shr.**[1] A shallow, round tub, used for brewing purposes. 'I'm a bit doubtful o' the barm, pŭt some wort i' the runlet, an' try if it'll come.' **Bck.** You may draw it out of the runlet without bottleing it, *Corres.* (1664) in *Mem. Verney Family* (1899) IV. 79.

**2.** A small circle. Sus.[1]

[**1.** It were good to set a rundlet of verjuyce over against the sunne, BACON *Nat. Hist.* § 898. A dimin. of OFr. *rondele*, a little tun or barrel (ROQUEFORT).]

**RUNDLE-TUB**, *sb. Obs.* Stf. A 'rundlet,' a small cask for liquor.

Tow rundle tubs, *Inventory* (1625) in *N. & Q.* (1875) 5th S. iii. 67; *ib.* 114.

**RUNE**, *sb. Obs.* Cum. w.Cy. Som. **1.** A slight elevation of land forming a boundary or division. Cf. **rean, 1.**

**Cum.**[4] The land . . . lay in dales which were divided from each other by runes or slight elevations of land, *C. Patr.* (May 4, 1899) 5, col. 3.

**2.** A watercourse. w.Cy. BAILEY (1721). Som. (K.) Cf. **rean, 6.**

**RUNE**, see **Rown, Rund**, *sb.*

**RUNG**, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lin. Glo. Cmb. Suf. Som. Also in forms **rong** Suf. Som.; **roong** Sh.I.; **roung** Sc. (JAM.) [ruŋ, rɐŋ.] **1.** *sb.* A cudgel, staff, stick; a stout piece of wood.

**Sc.** Before auld age your vitals nip And lay ye twafold o'er a rung, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 76, ed. 1871. **Sh.I.** Up jimps auld Eddie, roong in haand, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 99. **ne.Sc.** (W.G.) **Frf.** Th' auld Deacon neist clapp'd his ain rung Into my neive, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 103. **Per.** To quiet her I tried wi' a gude hazel rung, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 133. **w.Sc.** When out through the moss I march hameward wi' glee; Wi' my rung in my neeve, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 257. **s.Sc.** A bit hazel rung, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 336. **Rnf.** Faith! I'll louner her wi' this rung, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 204. **Ayr.** She's just a devil wi' a rung, BURNS *Author's Cry* (1786) st. 22. **Lnk.** Death wi' his rung raxed her a yowff, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 19. **Lth.** BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 66. **Edb.** Gar ye do't, wi' hizell rung Upo' your back, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 74. **Bwk.** He was wont to belabour [her] with a stout hazel-rung! HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 100. **Peb.** *Lintoun Green* (1685) 33, ed. 1817. **Slk.** Armed with a gun, a rowan-tree rung, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 77. **Dmf.** The deil he came up wi' a good brumstane rung, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 85. **Kcb.** Up Watty Bodkin wi' a rung Cam like a lion rampin, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 79. **Gall.** E'en on en' he pais'd his rung, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 11, ed. 1876. **n.Ir.** Tatty propp'd the rung Inside the door, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 38. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** And their tight hazel rungs they tried them, GRAHAM *Moorl. Dial.* (1826) 5; **Nhb.**[1]

**2.** A bough, branch of a tree.

**Sc.** Small boughs of trees lopped off, HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Suf.** A big bough of oak (C.G.B.); Our woodmen's word for big boughs of oaks, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

**3.** A bar of wood or rail on the sides of a cart.

**Sc.** Pieces of wood about the length and thickness of a cudgel which fasten the sides of a slide-car together, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Nhb.** Drawing the rung out [of a cart], RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 253; **Nhb.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** (J.J.B.); **w.Yks.**[2] The top rail on the sides of a cart into which the staves and iron-work are inserted. It forms a sort of coping, to which the sides are fastened. **n.Lin.**[1] One of the pieces of wood at the top of a cart or waggon into which the slots fit.

Hence **Rung-cart**, *sb.* a cart whose sides are made of round pieces of wood.

**Sc.** Fit in the morning to be removed in the old man's rung-cart, MILLER *Schools* (1879) vi. **Bnff.**[1]

**4.** The bar of a gate. Cum.[4] **5.** The horizontal bar or rail of a chair; any turned or shaped stick in a frame.

**N.I.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **Glo.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Cmb.**[1] If you sit on them best chairs, keep your feet off the rungs. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] The rungs of the banister, the rungs of a chair, or chair-rungs,—the latter are the horizontal bars between the legs, and also in the back, whether vertical or otherwise,—the rungs of a plate-rack, &c.

Hence **Runged-stool**, *sb.* a stool or chair having the seat and back formed of rungs. Cai.[1]

**6.** The spoke of a wheel. Sc. (JAM.), Nhb.[1] Hence (1) **Rung-wheel**, *sb.* a wheel made with spokes which are driven by the cogs of a wheel geared into it; (2) *cog and rung gin, phr.* a gin thus worked.

(1) **Rxb.** As there are two wheels in a corn-mill which work into one another, the one which has cogs drives the other and is called the cog-wheel, the other from its having spokes or rungs is called the rung-wheel (JAM.). **Nhb.**[1] (2) **Nhb.**[1]

**7.** The stave of a tub. Cum.[1] **8.** An ugly, big-boned person or animal. Bnff.[1], Cld. (JAM.) **9.** A term of contempt for an old person, esp. an old woman.

**Abd.** She's . . . aften described as 'a din-raisin rung,' OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 163. **Lnk.** Sapless rung! the witch o' Endor Scarce wad ta'en you wi' them a', RODGER *Poems* (1838) 58, ed. 1897. **N.I.**[1] That auld rung o' mine's bravely.

**10.** *v.* To beat with a stick, to cudgel; also used *fig.*

**Sc.** By runging and spunging The leal laborious poor, AYTOUN *Ballads* (ed. 1861) II. 390. **Bnff.**[1] **Gall.** Hears't thou Mally plunging, Wi' the rung a runging? MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 228, ed. 1876.

[**1.** OE. *hrung*, a rung, staff, rod, beam, pole (B.T.).]

**RUNG**, *sb.*[2] Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Also in form **rong.** [rɐŋ.] An edge, selvedge, list.

When the list or selvage . . . is of the widest make, it is a . . . rung or rong. . . Runds, rungs, or rongs are the strong selvages of horse-cloths, girths, &c., and are used as straps, bands, or runners. For example, the slips of wood which form the bottom of a bed are attached and kept in position by rungs (s.v. Rind).

**RUNG**, *sb.*[3] Lan. In phr. *a rung of felloes*, the rim of a wheel, a ring of felloes. (S.W.) Cf. **ring**, *v.*[1] **21.**

**RUNG**, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[4] Sh.I. [rɐŋ.] **1.** *v.* To reverberate; to make a ringing sound; to play the fiddle.

Dat auld füle, William Jeemson, ta sit an' rung at da fiddle laek a young lad! *Sh. News* (Jan. 8, 1898); **S. & Ork.**[1]

**2.** *sb.* A hollow sound; a sounding blow.

I gae da harrow teeth anidder rung wi' da hammer, *Sh. News* (Apr. 8, 1899); **S. & Ork.**[1]

[Cp. Dan. *runge*, to ring (again), resound (LARSEN).]

**RUNGE**, *sb.* n.Cy. Lan. Chs. [runʒ.] A large basket or 'flasket' (q.v.), a long tub.

**n.Cy.** (P.R.), **N.Cy.**[2] **Lan.** A long tub with two handles, DAVIES *Races* (1856) 268; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **s.Lan.** PICTON *Dial.* (1865) 14. **Chs.**[1] A large tub or bucket used for drawing water or brine out of a rock-salt mine.

**RUNGE**, *v. Obs.* Sc. To rummage, search with avidity. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

**RUNGEING**, *ppl. adj.* Chs.[1] [ru·nʒin.] Savage, violent.

A sow which was so violent that a man was unable to put a ring in her nose was described as 'a great, big, rungeing thing.'

**RUNGEL**, *sb.* Lei.[1] [ru·nʒl.] A lout; a rough, stupid boy.

**RUNGELING**, *ppl. adj.* Lei.[1] [ru·nʒl·in.] Random; restive; *gen.* used of a horse.

**RUNGLE**, *sb.* Sc. Also written **rungil.** [rɐ·ŋl.] In *comp.* (1) **Rungle-pin**, see below [not known to our correspondents]; (2) **-tree**, a beam across a chimney from which pots are suspended; cf. **randle**, *sb.*

(1) **Ayr.** I'm auld an' dune and short o' win', And maist as stiff's a rungle pin, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 240. (2) **Ayr.** Willie's lum was one of an old-fashioned wideness, with a rungiltree instead of a swee, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 257.

**RUNGEOUS**, *sb. Obs.* Der.[1] Hasty with violence.

**RUNGRY**, *adj.* w.Yks.[2] [ru·ŋri.] Strong, lusty, boisterous.

**RUNGY**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **runjee.** [rɐ·nʒi.] The wild mustard, *Sinapis arvensis*. See **Runch**, *sb.*[1] **1.**

Diel eetem I ever see dem haein' bit runjee an' cockaloories, *Sh. News* (Apr. 8, 1899); **S. & Ork.**[1]

**RUNI, RUNIBUR, RUNIGATE**, see **Röni, Run-a-bur, Runagate.**

**RUNJOIST**, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A strong beam laid along the side of the roof of a house which is to be covered with thatch.

**Abd.** Strong spars, called runjoists, were laid alongside of the roof, *Agric. Surv.* 129 (JAM.).

**RUNK**, *sb.*[1] and *adj.*[1] Sc. [rɐŋk.] **1.** *sb.* A fold, plait, crease. w.Sc. (JAM.) Cf. **runkle.** **2.** An old woman, a hag; a gossip, scandal-monger. Cf. **rung**, *sb.*[1] **9, runt**, *sb.* **7.**

**Sc.** MACKAY. **Sh.I.** (A.W.), **S. & Ork.**[1], **Abd.** (G.W.)

**3.** An old lean animal. Cai.[1] **4.** A broken, twisted, and hence useless branch of a tree. S. & Ork.[1] **5.** *adj.* Wrinkled.

**Bch.** To be sae sair gnidg'd by a chanler-chaftet auld runk carlen, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 15. **Abd.** (Jam.)

**RUNK**, *v.*$^1$, *sb.*$^2$ and *adj.*$^2$ Sh.I. [rɐŋk.] **1.** *v.* Of the weather: to clear up; to have a momentary break, to dry up for a time; *gen.* with *up*.

Yon shooer is by, an' he's a kind o' runkid up, *Sh. News* (Feb. 26, 1898); (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$ It's beginning to runk.

**2.** To calm, ease, allay.

The following are the words of an ancient spell for laying the wind at sea: 'Robin cam ow'r da vaana wi' da skōna, Twaabie, toobie, keelikim, koolikim, Pattrik alanks da Robin, Gude runk da gro,' Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 22.

**3.** *sb.* A break between showers. *ib.* 119. **4.** *adj.* Of the weather: dry. S. & Ork.$^1$

**RUNK**, *v.*$^2$ Sc. [rɐŋk.] **1.** To deprive one of one's possessions.

**n.Sc.** Whether by fair or foul means; as in play, to take all one's money (Jam.).

**2.** To attack or undermine one's character, to whisper secret slanders. Sc. Mackay. Ayr. (Jam.) **3.** To satirize. Ayr. (Jam.)

**RUNK**, see **Rank**, *adj.*

**RUNKAR**, *sb.* Cai.$^1$ [rɐ·ŋkər.] The lump-fish, *Cyclopterus lumpus*.

**RUNKLE**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. e.An. Also written **runckle** Sc.; **runcle** Sc. e.An.$^2$ [ru·ŋkl, rɐ·ŋkl.] **1.** *v.* To wrinkle, crumple, crease.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Abd.** It wad only gar ye runkle yer bonny broo, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xlvi. **Ayr.** As if recollecting himself, he soon runkled it up in his hand, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) vi. **Lnk.** She'll runckle up her nose, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 93. **Edb.** His face was runkled up with a dreary shew of mirth, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 213. **Slk.** Bandsters are runkled, and lyart or gray, Borland *Yarrow* (1890) 72. **Dmf.** It's this that whitens the haffet locks, And runkles the brentest brow, Reid *Poems* (1894) 244. **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^2$

Hence **Runkly**, *adj.* wrinkled, crumpled, creased.

**Rnf.** Your runkly measl't shins, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 153, ed. 1817; He fell a prey to runkly eild, A. Wilson *Poems* (1790) 204 (Jam.). **Ayr.** A perfect rickle o' banes rowed up in runkly skin, Service *Notandums* (1890) 110. **Lnk.** A runkly skin, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 142.

**2.** *sb.* A wrinkle, crease, crumple. Cf. **runk**, *sb.*$^1$ **1.**

**Sc.** We may ken your eild by the runkles o' your horn, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Per.** Stewart *Character* (1857) 15. **Rnf.** Streek out the runkles o' your hose, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 125. **Edb.** Tho' age her sair dow'd front wi' runkles wave, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 163, ed. 1785. **Dmf.** Hoo the runkles grew on a bree sae brent, Reid *Poems* (1894) 78. **e.An.**$^2$

[**1.** To runkylle, *rugare*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483). **2.** His forhed fair, wemles to sight, widuten ani runkil sleight, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 18840.]

**RUNKLE**, see **Ronkle**.

**RUNKY**, *adj.* Cor.$^{12}$ [rɐ·ŋki.] Wheezy, hoarse.

**RUNLET**, *sb.* Yks. Der. Rut. [ru·nlit.] **1.** A small stream or water-drain, a rill, rivulet.

**m.Yks.**$^1$, **Der.**$^1$ **Rut.**$^1$ Paid Herbert for two days work at scowring Wire Lane Runlett, 20 June, 1755, 1*s.* 6*d.*, *Par. Acc.*

**2.** A funnel. m.Yks.$^1$

**RUNLET**, see **Rundlet**.

**RUNNABLE**, *adj.* Som. Dev. Also written **runable** w.Som.$^1$ [ə̄·nəbl.] A hunting term: fit for hunting.

**w.Som.**$^1$ *Gen.* used negatively. **n.Dev.** Tried for Holcombe's deer, and found him immediately, a four-year-old deer, not runable, *Rec. Staghounds*, 39, in Elworthy *Wd. Bk.* (1888); It must be a runnable stag, or warrantable, a term in its strict meaning indicating a stag of five years, with not less than two points on top at the upper end of the antler, Jefferies *Red Deer* (1884) vi.

**RUNNABLE, RUNNAGATE**, see **Renable, Runagate**.

**RUNNALAN**, *sb.* Sh.I. [rɐ·nəlan.] A drain; a kennel. S. & Ork.$^1$ Cf. **runnick**.

**RUNNEL**, *sb.* Sc. Lakel. Yks. Chs. Der. Nhp. Also written **rundle** e.Yks. Chs.$^{13}$ [ru·nl, rɐ·nl.] **1.** A small stream of water; an open drain or channel for water.

**Rxb.** It was quite dark when we crossed this little runnel, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 28. **Lakel.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^4$, **n.Yks.**$^{124}$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Perhaps only heard in the north of the North Riding. **e.Yks.** It hath formerly been severed and distinguished by a rundle, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 41; Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.* **Chs.**$^{13}$, **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^2$

**2.** A funnel for pouring liquids. n.Yks.$^{124}$, m.Yks.$^1$

[**1.** Cp. OE. *rynel*, a stream (B.T.).]

**RUNNEL(L**, *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. I.W. w.Cy. Wil. Also in forms **rundel** Shr.$^1$ w.Cy.; **rundle** Hrf.$^1$ I.W. Wil. [ru·nl, ru·ndl, rɐ·ndl.] **1.** A pollard tree, esp. a hollow one; pollard wood.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^{12}$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **Wor.** (W.K.W.C.C.), **m.Wor.** (J.C.) **Shr.**$^1$ *Obsol.* A pollard oak. These pollards are usually spoken of as 'old rundels,' because for many years oaks have not been polled, . . but it does not of necessity follow that a rundel must be 'hollow.' 'The Squire ðōnna 'äve a wuk cut fur the world—'e canna bar the sight of a rundel'; **Shr.**$^2$ **Hrf.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Hrf.**$^1$, **I.W.** (C.J.V.), **w.Cy.** (Hall.)

**2.** *Obs.* A young tree. [Not known to our correspondents.]

**Wil.** The little rundles in shrowdes which are come to their full growth which will be about eighteen yeares, Aubrey *Wilts. MS. Roy. Soc.* (Hall.)

**3.** A dwarfed, stunted person or animal.

**Shr.**$^1$ Yore new waggoner's a despert rundel, it'll be more than 'e can do to raich the 'orse's yed.

**4.** An aged person who has outlived the friends and companions of early years.

'All the owd neighbours bin gwun, an' lef' a poor rundel like me.' 'Oh! yo'n las' a good wīlde yet, Molly—rundels bin mostly 'ard,' *ib.*

[**1.** Cp. Dan. dial. *röndel*, a knotted crooked staff (Molbech).]

**RUNNER**, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [ru·nə(r, rɐ·nə(r.] **1.** A smuggler.

**n.Yks.** This rooad was meaad by gin runners (I.W.). **n.Lin.** It's thruf him I get the sherrifs fra the runners, Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 116; **n.Lin.**$^1$ New Holland, wheäre th' ferry is across Hum'er, got its naame fra th' runners runnin' in Dutch gin thereaboots e' fermer times.

**2.** *Obsol.* A policeman; a detective.

**Lan.** He's noane quite so swipper as he wur when he slipped Nadin an' his 'runners,' i' th' Hazelcloof, Brierley *Waverlow* (1863) 43, ed. 1884. **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^1$ Quite common thirty years ago; **Chs.**$^3$ The Runners want him. **s.Chs.**$^1$ **War.**$^3$ I am told . . . that in the days of the official watchmen in Birmingham there were the special officers employed as detectives, and called Runners.

**3.** The water-rail, *Rallus aquaticus*. e.An.$^1$ Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 46. **4.** The land-rail, *Crex pratensis*. Cozens-Hardy *ib.* **5.** A plant which has run to seed; a fast-grown shoot; also in *comp.* **Runner-up**.

**Lakel.**$^2$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ A turnip or mangel-wurzel which, in autumn, instead of forming a fleshy root shoots up a flowering stalk. **s.Not.** There's a many runners among my mangolds (J.P.K.).

**6.** A small channel for water; a small stream.

**Wgt.** The scavengers are particularly to keep . . . the syvors sunk, runners and iron hecks thereon always clear and clean, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 81. **N.I.**$^1$ I made runners across the pad to keep it dry. **Nhb.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.** Take the first runner you come upon for guide, *Cornh. Mag.* (Oct. 1890) 387, *Helvellyn*; **Cum.**$^1$, **Lan.** (S.W.)

**7.** An upper millstone, the stone roller of a cider-mill.

**Stf.**$^1$ **Der.** Peacock *Gl.* (1889). **se.Wor.**$^1$ **Wil.** Jefferies *Gt. Estate* (1880) 164, ed. 1881.

**8.** An endless towel on a roller.

**w.Som.**$^1$ **Cor.** The stalwart great miller . . . was busily drying his hands on the runner that hung against the wall, Pearce *Esther Pentreath* (1891) bk. I. v; **Cor.**$^2$

**9.** One of the portions into which a carcase of beef is cut.

**Sc.** The two runners with the nine-holes make good salting and boiling pieces. . . The foreparts of the runners have a piece of the shoulder-blade in them, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1855) II. 693; The slice which extends across the forepart of the carcase under the breast (Jam.).

**10.** An egg when incubation has caused the yolk to change its appearance. e.An.$^1$ **11.** *Obs.* The washer of a wheel. ne.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) I. 252. **12.** A moveable ring of wood in iron at the end of the handstaff to which the 'capling' of a flail is fastened. Som. (W.F.R.) **13.** An iron plate at the side of a fire to contract it and save fuel. e.Lan.¹ Cf. **niggard.** **14.** The waste metal attached to castings. s.Yks. (W.S.) **15.** An instrument used in boring.

**Nhb.**¹ Small braceheads called topits to which to attach the rope by a runner, for drawing the rods, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888). **Nhb., Dur.** It is attached to the rope-end and slipped over the topit for the purpose of lifting the rods, NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

**16.** *Comp.* **Runner-down,** a hatting term: a small implement with a groove by which a tight cord can be moved up and down the crown of a hat. Chs.¹

**RUNNET,** *sb.* Sc. Lei. Glo. Suf. Ken. Dev. Also in forms **ronnet** Gall.; **urnet** w.Som.¹ [ru·nit, rɐ·nit.] **1.** Rennet. Also in *comp.* **Ronnet-bags.**

**Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **Lei.**¹ **Glo.** BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870). **Suf.**¹, **w.Som.**¹ **n.Dev.** Laist Zinday wi' a drap o' runnet I jist a junket made, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 11. [WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681).]

**2.** The yellow bedstraw, *Galium verum.* Ken.¹² See **Rennet,** *sb.*¹

**RUNNIBER,** see **Run-a-bur.**

**RUNNICK,** *sb.* Sh.I. [rɐ·nik.] A drain, kennel, gutter.

Ta won till her I could 'a geen up troo a runnick, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 259; (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **S. & Ork.**¹

**RUNNIDYKE,** *sb.* Cum. [ru·nidaik.] The ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma.* (B. & H.) Cf. **Robin-run-(in)-the-dyke,** s.v. **Robin, 2** (7).

**RUNNIE,** *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **runy.** [rɐ·ni.] A hog, boar. (J.S.), (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.¹

[ON. *runi,* a wild boar (VIGFUSSON).]

**RUNNIGIATE,** see **Runagate.**

**RUNNING,** *prp., sb., ppl. adj.* and *adv.* Var. dial. uses in Sh. & Or.I. Irel. and Eng. [ru·nin, rɐ·nin.] **1.** *prp.* In *comb.* (1) **Running tabs,** the operation of harrowing a second time; (2) **-the-buck,** *obs.,* mould candles; see below; (3) **-up,** the carriage of a self-acting mule while receding.

(1) **Cor.** The ground . . . is . . . then briskly harrowed a second time with two horses, which operation (provincially running tabs) is executed with rapidity, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 543. (2) **Lon.** Tallow-chandlers who do business privately in back cellars . . . to evade the king's duty make mould candles, known by the name of Running the Buck, *Low Life* (1764) 70. (3) **w.Yks.** (J.M.)

**2.** *sb.* Skating.

**Lin.** Here some of the fastest running in the world might be seen, MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) vi.

**3.** *Obs.* A sport consisting of trials of speed, a kind of prisoner's base. Ken.¹² Cf. **stroke-bias.** **4.** Rennet.

**Nhp.**¹, **Lei.**¹ **Glo.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1789); **Glo.**¹ **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 141. **Cor.**¹²

**5.** Melted fat. Cor.² **6.** *ppl. adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Running balk,** a beam set lengthways as distinguished from a cross-beam; a balk set in the direction of a drift in a mine at its side to form a support for the cross-balks; (2) **— barrow,** an upright frame on two small wheels, used for moving sacks of corn and potatoes; (3) **— bull,** part of a harrow; see below; (4) **— calf,** a calf brought up on the cow and not artificially; (5) **— ceavvel,** a system of land ownership in some undivided common fields, by which the parcels of land annually change owners in succession; cf. **rundale;** (6) **— dog,** a roaming dog; (7) **— fitter,** a coal-fitter's outdoor clerk; (8) **— glass,** *obs.,* an hour-glass; (9) **— ground,** loose, sandy, or soft ground which falls in as fast as it is excavated; (10) **— hee loup,** a high jump preceded by a short run; (11) **— hook,** an appliance used by butchers; (12) **— moss,** the common club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum;* (13) **— tuck,** an operation in seine-fishing; (14) **— twitch,** the marsh bent-grass, *Agrostis alba;* (15) **— worm,** a gathering; (16) **— wound,** a suppurating wound, a wound discharging matter.

(1) **Nhb.**¹ **Nhb., Dur.** A running balk at each side, with balks or planks supported by them, is the common method of timbering through an old board or place where the roof has fallen so heavily as to make the entire ridding of the fall too expensive, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). (2) **s.Not.** A kind of small cratch with two small wheels instead of the second pair of handles; used to trundle along sacks of corn and other heavy weights (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**¹ (3) **Midl.** It consists of a string of iron, an inch or more in diameter, fixed on a cross-bar, in the front of the harrow, and reaching almost, but not quite, from end to end of the bar. On this string of iron, a ring, with a chain passing to the wheels, plays freely from end to end—consequently, whichever way the team turns, whether to the right or to the left, the harrow, by the point of draught being at liberty to shift from side to side, is not liable to be strained or overturned; neither is the hind horse subjected to any unnecessary exertion at the ends, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) I. 109. (4) **e.An.**¹ (5) **Cum.**¹⁴ (6) **Sh. & Or.I.** He was not what was named a running dog, whom the old acts of Orkney characterise as 'a dog that runs frae house to house, or through the country, the neighbours' sheep,' HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 184, ed. 1891. (7) **Nhb.**¹ Formerly a personage well known on the quay and river. (8) **Dev.** 1632–3. Paied for a Runninge Glasse, oo. oo. o8, *Woodbury Chwardens' Acc.* (9) **Cor.**² (10) **Nhb.**¹ (11) **Lei.**¹ It is a hook suspended from the centre of the lower spar of a square iron frame, formed to slide with a roller for its top along the upper surface and two sides of a beam. It is fixed in any particular position by two pins inserted into the beam itself through the iron framework. It is used to bear a side of beef or other large piece of meat, suspended out of the way for convenience. (12) **Cum.** (B. & H.) (13) **Cor.** They made a running tuck upon Gwithian Sands last night, TREGELLAS *Cor. Character* (ed. 1868) 13. (14) **Midl.** (B. & H.) (15) **Mth.** He cured my daughter once before this of a running worm in her leg by merely touching it with his hand, *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 257. (16) **Cor.**²

**7.** *adv.* In phr. (1) *better go twice running than once grinning,* better make two journeys in clearing anything away than to risk a breakage by overloading; (2) *not to be able to hit twice in a place once running,* to make bad shots.

(1) **Nhp.**¹ (2) **Suf.** Said of one who makes bad shots with an axe, hammer, &c., *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

**RUNNION,** *sb.* Irel. [rɐ·niən.] A small wheel for spinning or winding yarn. s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

**RUNNOCK,** see **Rinnick.**

**RUNNULUS,** *sb.* Hrf. [Not known to our correspondents.] Rennet. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876); (HALL.)

**RUNSE, RUNSH, RUNSHAG,** see **Runch,** *sb.*¹, *v.,* **Runshick.**

**RUNSHEOCH,** *sb.* Sc. [rɐ·nʃəχ.] A large, rawboned person. Cf. **runch,** *sb.*²

**e.Sc.** One servant, a coarse runsheoch like her mistress, did all the work, STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 4.

**RUNSHICK,** *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **runcheck** Or.I. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **runshag** Cai.¹; **runsic** Or.I. (JAM. *Suppl.*) [rɐ·nʃik.] **1.** The wild mustard, *Sinapis arvensis.* Cf. **runch,** *sb.*¹

**Sh.I.** Nor da kail howed dat's gaen ower wi' shickinwirt, runshick, an melda, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 42. **Or.I.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Fif.** A crettir reared on a runshick, *Poutery, Poetry* (1875) 35.

**2.** The wild radish, *Raphanus Raphanistrum.* Cai.¹

**RUNT,** *sb., adj.* and *v.*¹ In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [runt, rɐnt.] **1.** *sb.* An ox or cow of a small breed, esp. Scotch and Welsh cattle.

**Sc.** MOOR *Suf. Wds.* (1823). **N.Cy.**¹, **Nhb.**¹ **w.Yks.**¹ Three stirks an a Scotch runt torfill'd autogither, ii. 290; **w.Yks.**², **ne.Lan.**¹ **Der.** Go . . . to Mitchells, as sould me the last lot o' runts, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) xi. **Lei.**¹, **War.**³ **Suf.**¹ A small stinted hard-fed race of beasts from the highlands of Scotland, of Fifeshire and of Wales. **Ess.** Small Welsh runts and Norfolk ewes are the stock usually grazed, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 161. **s.Cy.** HOLLOWAY. **Sur.**¹ [A small breed of Welsh cattle, brought from Rhunt in Flintshire, GROSE (1790) *Suppl.*]

**2.** A steer or heifer; a young bullock.

**Lan.** (S.W.), **Der.**², **nw.Der.**¹ **Suf.** My bailiff asked me to buy 'a few huddy runts' (C.T.). [My ragged rontes all shiver and shake, SPENSER *Sh. Kal.* (1579) Feb. 5.]

**3.** A short, thick-set person; a small animal; anything stunted in growth; a dwarf.

**Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **N.I.**¹ **N.Cy.**¹ A jocular designation for a short, strong man, as 'A runt of a fellow.' **Nhb.**¹ **Dur.** GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). **Lakel.**² A lal stiff thickset chap 'at's as strang as a bull. **Cum.**¹⁴, **Wm.** (E.C.) **w.Yks.**¹ A person of a strong though low stature. **Lan.** To see whot mak ov o trick th' little runt wur gooin t'sarve um, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 45; **Lan.**¹, **ne.Lan.**¹, **s.Lan.**¹, **Lei.**¹ **Nhp.**¹ Particularly a child stunted in its growth by short food or over work. **War.**³, **Shr.**¹, **Ken.**¹ [**Amer.** Applied humorously to an undersized man or boy, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 342.]

Hence **Runted**, *ppl. adj.* stunted in growth.

**Ayr.** She was nae get o' runted rams, Burns *Mailie's Elegy*, st. 6, MS. ed. **Shr.**$^1$ The 'eifer dunna change 'er cŏoät kindly—I think 'er's runted throm bad winterin'.

**4.** The smallest pig of a litter; a small pig.

**Shr.**$^2$, **Brks.** (M.J.B.), **Ken.**$^1$ [Amer. Not used of other animals, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 342.]

**5.** A kind of pigeon. w.Yks.$^2$ **6.** An old cow or ox.

**Sc.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Talked ... of top-dressing and bottom dressing, . . and stots and runts, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xi. **n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Cai.** A cow that has given over breeding (*ib.*). **s.Sc.** Hoot, sirs, on'y the hide o' a runt, Snaith *Fierceheart* (1887) 73. **Ant.** A runt o' an oul coo, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **s.Don.** An old cow of inferior quality, Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Suf.**$^1$ An obstinate old cow.

**7.** An old person; a withered, wizened old man or woman, a hag. Cf. **runk**, *sb.*$^1$ **2.**

**Sc.** Lets herself be deaved all day with a runt of an auld wife like me, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) vii. **Bnff.** The auld runt, Wi' boilin broe, John Ploughman brunt, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 26. **e.Sc.** The auld runt o' a sister is as ill-tongued as himself, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) xxii. **Abd.** But what cud the auld runt be efter? Macdonald *Malcolm* (1875) III. 240. **Per.** Awa to bridewell or the prison Wi' sic a runt, Stewart *Character* (1857) 64. **Arg.** If I were not an old runt of a bachelor, Munro *J. Splendid* (1898) 85. **Fif.** I think the auld runt's gane wud, *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 283. **Rnf.** Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 126. **Ayr.** Nae wonder ye ne'er got a man, ye cankery runt, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) ii. **Lnk.** Come, spavied runt, McIndoe *Poems* (1805) 47. **Edb.** Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 221. **Gall.** The auld runt Babby is fell fond o' ye, Crockett *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 38. **N.I.**$^1$, **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ **n.Yks.**$^2$ 'A hard aud runt,' a hale old person. **Suf.**$^1$ An ill-conditioned woman.

**8.** A stupid fellow. N.Cy.$^1$ **9.** The stem of a plant, esp. when dry and hard; a cabbage-stalk.

**Sc.** Guid be here, Tam, sic a runt! Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) ii. **Sh.I.** Wis dere no a kail runt? Stewart *Tales* (1892) 258. **Or.I.** Thou're reekin' like a wet kail runt, *Paety Toral* (1880) l. 190, in Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 797. **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** Cobban *Angel* (1898) 190. **Fif.** More formidable swordplay was done with a kale-runt, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 12. **s.Sc.** Their smoking horns, often made of the stem or runt of a winter cabbage, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 65. **Rnf.** They gat naething for crowdy, but runts boil'd to sowdie, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 204, ed. 1817. **Ayr.** Pou't, for want o' better shift, A runt was like a sow-tail, Burns *Halloween* (1785) st. 4; Lastly, the stems, or, to give them their ordinary appellation, the runts, are placed somewhere above the head of the door; and the Christian names of the people whom chance brings into the house are, according to the priority of placing the runts, the names in question, *ib. note.* **Lnk.** Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 197. **Lth.** She . . . Will mount a kail-runt or rag-weed, And come and see ye, Thomson *Poems* (1819) 148. **Rxb.** De'il haet was left but runts an' stibble, Ruickbie *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 108. **Gall.** Some rode on ragworts, some on docks, Some lang kail runts and cabbage stocks, Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 235. **N.I.**$^1$ **Dwn.** He cum till the end o' the hedge an' had tae content himsel' wi' an auld crooked runt, Lyttle *Ballycuddy* (1892) 75. **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.** An' a wizzant kail runt will produce pickled cabbage, Robson *Sngs. of Tyne* (1849) 316; **Nhb.**$^1$ **Cum.**$^4$ Fer t'runt ov a cabbish I wadn't mind tellan ye, Burroughs *Willy Wattle* (1870) 3. **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876).

**10.** The stump of a tree, or of underwood.

**Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Shr.**$^2$ Decayed stumps of trees. **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Sur.** Stumps or bottoms of underwood that spring into fresh shoots, and swell into large knots till they are fit to be grubbed up for firewood (K.).

**11.** A short, thick stick, a 'rung'; the shaft or handle of anything.

**Gall.** He bore a strong runt, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824); A long piece of hooked iron which has one end fixed to the blade of the scythe, and the scythe's handle; so that (as mowers say) 'her runt may sleep steady i' the den,' *ib.* 240, ed. 1876; The runt must be siccard in the den, so that the blade may have a snanging sound, *ib.* 429.

**12.** The tail of an animal, esp. the upper part of it; the rump.

**Gall.** (Jam.) **Kcb.** She cock'd her gaucy runt, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 50. **n.Cy.** (Hall.)

**13.** *pl.* Healthy offspring. n.Yks.$^2$ **14.** *adj.* Dwarfish, stunted in growth, short and stout.

**Wm.** (E.C.), **e.Yks.**$^1$ [Amer. Don't stan' ther' a-gawpin like er runt pig, *Cent. Mag.* (Mar. 1885) 681.]

**15.** *v.* To grow old; to be beyond the age of fifty.

**Wgt.** Fiend a hait wad he hae o' a puir bit runting thing, gin he could do wi'oot her, *Good Wds.* (1881) 488. **n.Cy.** A woman is said to be runted when she is fifty years old; it being a question sometimes put to a son, 'Is your mother runted yet?' (Jam.)

**16.** To knock off the high stubs in woods.

**Sur.**$^1$ Runting is a fine thing for woods, depend upon it.

**17.** To grub up the roots of trees.

**Sus.**$^1$ To grub up the roots of trees by drawing them out of the ground in a way which does not much disturb the soil.

**RUNT**, *v.*$^2$ Chs.$^{13}$ [runt.] To hum, whistle.

**RUNT**, *v.*$^3$ *Obs.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] To prance, rush forth.

**Kcb.** The auld boy grunted, As frae the hills he hameward runted, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 39.

**RUNT**, *v.*$^4$ Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] To make a loud ripping sound when cut; to rend, tear.

**Lnk.** Siccan claith! hear hoo it runted! Scarcely wad the shears gae thro', Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 53.

**RUNT**, see **Roint.**

**RUNTED**, *ppl. adj.* Sc. [rɐ·ntid.] In games of marbles: having lost all one's marbles. Abd. (W.M.)

**RUNTEN**, *sb.* Suf. [rɐ·ntən.] A pig when short and fat. (H.H.) See **Runt**, *sb.* **4.**

**RUNTLING**, *sb.* Not. Lei. Shr. [ru·ntlin.] The smallest pig of a litter. Not. (W.H.S.), Lei.$^1$, Shr.$^2$ See **Runt**, *sb.* **4.**

**RUNTY**, *adj.* and *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. e.An. Dev. Amer. [ru·nti, rɐ·nti.] **1.** *adj.* Short, undersized, stunted in growth; short and thick-set. See **Runt**, *sb.* **3.**

**Nhb.**$^1$ A runty little chep. **Cum.**$^4$ The crop resulted in little hard, runty turnips, *C. Patr.* (May 13, 1893) 6, col. 4. **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ 'A strang runty lass,' like our healthy moorland maidens; **n.Yks.**$^4$, **e.Yks.**$^1$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Sha can deea ommost owt; sha's a stoot runty lass. **m.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ She's a queer runty little lass. **Suf.** A pig is 'runtie' when it is short and fat. A small round apple would also be called a 'rare little runtie one' (H.H.). **Ess.** A short runty thing (W.W.S.). **n.Dev.** Buddled in 's drink was runty Jan, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 108. [Amer. People here in London are runty, *Cent. Mag.* (Dec. 1900) 299.]

**2.** Surly, ill-tempered, disagreeable; obstinate. Also used *advb.*

**w.Yks.** An to it all, this bit of advice, for them not to turn runty, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1868) 4. **Lin.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$ **e.An.**$^1$ 'To run runty' is to take affront and resent. **Cmb.**$^1$ You'd better be civil to him, in case he turns runty. **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 5. **Suf.**$^1$ **Ess.** John's maid, too, now, hafe runty was, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 147; **Ess.**$^1$

**3.** *sb.* A dwarfish person. Nhp.$^1$ **4.** A common clay marble.

**Nhb.**$^1$ They are simply made of dried and lightly burnt clay.

**RUNY, RÜOVE, RUPPIT**, see **Runnie, Roove**, *sb.*, **Rippet.**

**RUPTION**, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. [ru·pʃən.] A commotion, disturbance, turmoil; a 'rɵw.' Nhb.$^1$ (s.v. Ruction), n.Yks. (T.S.) Cf. **rumption.**

**RUR**, see **Rare**, *adj.*$^1$

**RURALACH**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A native of a rural district. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**RURFIN**, *sb.* I.W. Som. [rə̄·fin.] A ringleader. I.W. (C.J.V.), Som. (Hall.)

**RUS**, see **Rush**, *sb.*$^1$

**RUSE**, see **Rise**, *v.*$^1$, **Roose, Rose**, *v.*, **Rouse**, *v.*$^2$

**RUSELING**, *adv.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] Sloping down. n.Dev. (Hall.) Cf. **rose**, *v.*

**RUSH**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [ruʃ, rɐʃ, reʃ, riʃ.] **I.** Dial. forms: (1) **Rash**, (2) **Rasher**, (3) **Rashor**, (4) **Reash**, (5) **Reesh**, (6) **Reish**, (7) **Resh**, (8) **Resher**, (9) **Reysh**, (10) **Rish**, (11) **Rus**, (12) **Rusher**, (13) **Rusk.** [For further examples see **II.** below.]

(1) **Sc.** Better nae ring nor the ring of a rash, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 190; Common throughout Sc. (J.W.) **Nhb.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ (2) **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$ (3) **Nhb.** Chater *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 31. (4) **n.Yks.**$^4$ (5) **n.Yks.**$^4$, **e.Lan.**$^1$ (6) **Wm.** Thear wod be lile for th' reishes to grow in, Briggs *Remains*

(1825) 138. (7) **Sc.** *Garden Wk.* (1896) No. cxv. 100. **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$, **w.Dur.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** [The housekeeper] was on maken resh cannels, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 6. **n.Yks.**$^{12}$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). (8) **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ (9) **Wm.** Clarke *T'Reysh Beearin* (1868). (10) **w.Ir.** I . . . was peepin' out iv a turf o' rishes, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 213. **Wmh.** (E.M.) **Tip.** Laid it down among the rishes, Kickham *Knocknagow*, 276. **w.Yks.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^{123}$ **Ken.**$^1$ There be lots o' rishes in them there meyshes. **Hmp.**$^1$, **w.Som.**$^1$, **Cor.**$^{12}$ (11) **Cum.**$^{14}$ (s.v. Seeve.) (12) **Nhb.**$^1$ (13) **Cum.**$^{14}$ (s.v. Seeve.)

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Rush-bearer**, one who carries rushes to the church at the 'Rush-bearing'; (2) **-bearing**, *obsol.*, (*a*) an annual ceremony of carrying rushes and garlands to the church; see below; (*b*) an offering of rushes brought to the church at the 'Rush-bearing'; (3) **-bearing Sunday**, a Sunday on which the 'Rush-bearing' is held; (4) **-bent**, a rush-stalk; (5) **-bonnet**, a cap made of rushes; (6) **-bowts**, see below; (7) **-bush**, a clump of rushes; also used *fig.*; (8) **-candle**, *obs.*, a rushlight, a candle made by dipping a rush in tallow; (9) **-cane**, a bulrush; (10) **-cap**, (*a*) see (5); (*b*) the reed-bunting, *Emberiza schoeniclus*; (*c*) the marsh titmouse, *Parus palustris*; (11) **-cart**, a cart decorated with rushes, used at the 'Rush-bearing'; see below; (12) **-dip**, see (8); (13) **-grown**, tapering like a rush; (14) **-hat**, a hat made of rushes; (15) **-mill**, a toy in the form of a mill, made of rushes; (16) **-pyddle**, a bag-net of rushes for catching fish; (17) **-rope**, rope made of rushes; (18) **-stand**, an iron stand used for holding rushlights; (19) **-tow**, see (17); (20) **-whip**, a whip made of rushes.

(1) **Wm.** Probably in former days the rush-bearers were men and women, *Graphic* (June 22, 1889) 682. (2, *a*) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Lakel.**$^1$ The annual custom in northern parishes still kept up at Ambleside and elsewhere in Wm. of collecting flowers and rushes, and walking in procession to spread them on the floor of the parish church, where they remained as a covering for the whole year. The young girls generally took a part in this. **Cum.**$^4$ 'What's rush-bearing?' 'Rush-bearing—the barn's rush-bearing—St. Peter's Day,' Caine *Hagar* (1887) III. 78. **Wm.** Grasmere Rushbearing. This annual celebration took place on Saturday. . . The garlands were not so numerous or so lavishly dressed with flowers as usual, but there were about a hundred of them, and when arranged round the churchyard wall they looked very pretty. In this position the garlands were left while the children were being regaled with tea. . . At 6.30 they were again claimed, and carried in procession round the village. . . Returning to the church the garlands were arranged round the interior, . . and the wreaths hung upon the walls. Evening service then took place, and the hymns for the rushbearers and S. Oswald used. Service over, each rushbearer received the customary present of two pennyworth of gingerbread, *Carlisle Patriot* (Aug. 17, 1888); Still continued in many churches. . . It takes place in the month of July, Wordsworth *Eccl. Sonnets* (1822) pt. iii. son. 32, *note.* **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**$^1$ On the eve of the Saint, to whom the church was dedicated, it was usual for the parishioners to carry a quantity of rushes, with which to strew the floors of the churches or chapels, which formerly were nothing but common earth. Garlands of flowers were also carried at the same time and hung up till the next yearly festival. This ancient custom is now become nearly *obs.*; **w.Yks.**$^3$ An Almondbury feast which occurs on the first Monday in August. In former times . . . a rush-cart was drawn through the town and on the cart were displayed such articles of silver as the neighbours would lend for the purpose; the cart too was attended by persons who danced as it was drawn along. The festival is still kept, but shorn of this observance. . . There was never much to do on the Monday till after the Reform Bill was passed; previously it was all on the Saturday from four till bed-time or so. **Lan.** Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 99; **Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **e.Lan.**$^1$ An annual rustic festival celebrated by sports and all the concomitants of a fair; a cart ornamentally heaped with rushes, and drawn by men gaily dressed, being the principal attraction. **s.Lan.**$^1$ An old ceremony which usually takes place concurrently with the village 'wakes' or feasts. It had its origin in the long-disused practice of strewing the floors of churches with rushes. . . In later years it became merely a secular pageant. . . The rushes are piled on a gaily-decorated cart and carried about, accompanied by a band of music, flags, and banners, and a company of morris-dancers. **Chs.** (F.R.C.); Well known at Runcorn and Warburton (W.W.S.); **Chs.**$^1$ Formerly the rushes were strewed on the floor, presumably for the purposes of warmth; but now the custom takes the form of decorating the walls of the church with flowers and rushes, and laying rushes on the graves of departed friends; hence the custom has also been called Rush-burying; **Chs.**$^3$ (*b*) **Wm.** The 'rush-bearings,' decorated with flowers, and in the shapes of shepherds' crooks or crosses, and brought into the church by a procession of children, and laid on boards along the edges of the pews, *Graphic* (June 22, 1889) 682. (3) **Lan.** Awd berrid t'wife on Friday afore Rushbearin Sundi, Scholes *Abrum o' Flup's Quortin* (1886) 4. (4) **Nhp.**$^2$ (5) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (6) **Lan.**$^1$ **s.Lan.** Rush-bowts are small bundles of the largest and most perfect rushes, bound together and cut evenly, and placed in the front and at the back of the rush-cart, so as to form a spade-shaped arch at each place (S.B.). (7) **Frf.** Frae me ye gat a fright, When a rash bush stood i' your sight, Morison *Poems* (1790) 36. **s.Sc.** Where flourished the rash-bush down i' yon howe, Watson *Bards* (1859) 6. **Ayr.** Ye, like a rash-buss, stood in sight, Wi' waving sugh, Burns *Address to Deil* (1785) st. 7. **Slk.** The prayers out among the hags and rash-bushes did me no harm, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 9, ed. 1866. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Don.** Sailors, an' for all who are at say on the ocean with no rush-bush to hould by when storms come up, Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 149. **w.Yks.**$^2$ A rabbit jumped out of a rush busk. (8) **sw.Ir.** Joan . . . spares the rush candles on us; . . . we go early to bed, Barry *Wizard's Knot* (1901) 32. **Wm.** Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 5, ed. 1896. **Dev.** He pictured her knitting placidly by the light of a rush candle, Mortimer *Tales Moors* (1895) 119. (9) **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.) (10, *a*) **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ (*b, c*) **Nhb.**$^1$ (11) **w.Yks.**$^3$ Formerly a rush cart was drawn through the town, and on the cart were displayed such articles of silver as the neighbours would lend for the purpose; the cart too was attended by persons who danced as it was drawn along. **Lan.** It was the glory of Rochdale to assemble at its rushbearing forty years ago at least eight and sometimes a dozen rush-carts, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) I. 202; **Lan.**$^1$ **s.Lan.**$^1$ The rushes, tied up in 'bolts,' are piled up on the cart, and the whole is adorned with ribbons, garlands, and glittering objects. . . It is dragged along the streets by gaily attired young men who are called 'waguers,' and pushed behind by others who are called 'thrutchers.' **Chs.**$^3$ The rush cart, most artistically and curiously filled and ornamented with rushes, and drawn by four grey horses, went the round of the parish, with a noisy attendance, like morris dancers; one man dressed up like a woman, having an immense wooden spoon. Like many other English merrymakings, it unfortunately degenerated into a noisy drinking-bout. **nw.Der.**$^1$ (12) **Ant.** Herself 'ud take the rush-dip an' light it for us all, O'Neill *Glens* (1900) 47. (13) **w.Yks.**$^1$ (14) **Ayr.** His grim rush-hat trembled in the gale, Ochiltree *Out of her Shroud* (1897) 339. (15) **n.Sc.** We saw his sheep thrang nibblin on the height, Him near the burn, wi' willow-shaded linn, Dammin' the gush, to gar his rash-mill rin, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 1 (Jam.). (16) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (17) **Lnk.** He . . . sometimes had ae gartan, a lingle or rash-rape was good enough for Sawny, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 49. (18) **Lakel.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^4$ **w.Yks.** There was formerly in use in Nidderdale a rush stand, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 27. (19) **Rnf.** The rushes preceded tow ropes, and often superseded the saddler—the 'rash towes' being used as horse harness, and applied to many other useful purposes, Hector *Judic. Records* (1876) 118. (20) **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$

**2.** The pith of a rush prepared as a wick for an oil-lamp. **Cai.**$^1$ **3.** Var. species of sedge, *Carex*. **Suf.** (B. & H.)

**4.** A list; a number made at playing at ball, &c., for another to beat; a course.

**Cor.** Satchell *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 203; **Cor.**$^1$ He's gone on another rush.

**5.** Phr. (1) *as straight as a rush*, (2) *rush straight*, very straight indeed; (3) *to begin* or *make a new rush*, to 'turn over a new leaf.'

(1) **Abd.** Sax feet but an inch, an' as straight as a rash, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 55. **Ayr.** He would keep the croon o' the causey, An' walk as straught as a rash, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 227. **Lnk.** I'm straucht as a rash, an' plump as a pea, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 172. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Nhb.** Thoo wis strite as a rashor, Chater *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 31; **Nhb.**$^1$ **Cum.** As straight as a rash, *e.Cum. News* (Feb. 18, 1888) 8; She's streyt as a resh, and as reed as a rwose, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 34. **n.Yks.** Used in walking, never in measurement. 'He went over t'field as straight as a rush' (R.H.H.). (2) **Nhb.** His breeches and his jacket clad a

body rasher stright, Gilchrist *Sngs.* (1824) 7. (3) **Cor.** I have thought that this may have been derived from a primitive way of keeping a tally, by stringing some sort of counters on a rush, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 203; **Cor.**$^{12}$

**6.** *v.* To gather rushes.

**Dev.** Don't y' go a-rushing, maids, in May. . . Don't y' go a-rushing, Or you'll get a brushing, Gather up your rushes, and go away, Baring-Gould *Dartmoor Idylls* (1896) 234.

**7.** To cover the floor with rushes.

**Lakel.**$^1$ In some parishes, rushing the church in this way was paid for, and in this [Torver] parish, in the early part of the last century, it is an annual item represented in the church accounts by one shilling a year. The object was to counteract the effect of the damp, unpaved church floor.

**8.** With *in*: to enclose with interwoven sticks.

**Cum.**$^4$ This [hold] was a space in the edge of the river, about four feet in diameter, rashed in with sticks, interwoven so as to form a sort of pannier or cage, without a bottom, and resting a little above the bed of the river, leaving sufficient space for the fish to pass in or out, *W. C. T.* (Nov. 17, 1900) 6, col. 1.

**RUSH,** *sb.*$^2$, *v.*$^2$ and *adv.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. I.W. Also in forms **rish** I.W.$^1$; **roosh** Sc. [ruʃ, rɐʃ.] **1.** *sb.* A ramble.

**n.Yks.** The trio had arranged for a good long 'rush' over the moors, Atkinson *Lost* (1870) xxii.

**2.** A push. **Nhb.**$^1$ Gi's a bit rush, will ye?

**3.** A great assembly of people; a crowd. n.Yks.$^{124}$, m.Yks.$^1$, w.Yks. (J.W.) Hence **Rushie-doucie,** *sb.* a tumultuous rush, a skirmish.

**Edb.** In the rooshie doucie the guard might have sic a to-do to save their ain skins, that I might manage to come off with mine, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 89.

**4.** A merrymaking; a feast.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ 'A grand rush,' a great feast. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**$^1$

**5.** A broil. Fif. (Jam.) **6.** A cluster of plants, growing thickly together; a small patch of underwood.

**Nhb.** Through a rush of briars and nettles, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 43; **Nhb.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^{12}$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 340.

**7.** Diarrhœa; a disease in cattle.

**Lth., Rxb.** A sort of flux . . . in sheep, when first put upon new or rank pasture (Jam.). **Nhb.** (Hall.), **Nhb.**$^1$

Hence *rush in the guts, phr.* diarrhœa.

**Lnk.** She was suddenly seiz'd wi' a rumbling in her muckle bag, what we kintry fouks ca's a rush i' the guts, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 37.

**8.** *v.* To push. **Nhb.**$^1$ Aa'll rush it up for ye.

**9.** *Comp.* **Rush-doon,** a fall of materials, an avalanche. n.Yks.$^2$

**10.** *adv.* Boldly. **I.W.**$^1$ He went rish drow the copse.

**11.** Phr. *rish to cut,* at a great rate.

*ib.* There they goos rish to cut.

**RUSH,** *sb.*$^3$ Sc. Nhb. Ken. [ruʃ, rɐʃ.] **1.** A rash, a skin eruption. Sc. (Jam.), Nhb.$^1$ Hence **Rush-fever,** *sb.* scarlet fever. Sc. (Jam.) **2.** The rash, or spotted fever. Ken.$^{12}$

**RUSHEEN,** see **Rushing,** *sb.*$^2$

**RUSHEN,** *adj.* Sc. Wil. Som. Also in forms **rashen, rashin** Sc. Made of rushes.

**n.Sc.** When rashin rinds grow gay gowd rings I will no langer tarry, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 226, ed. 1875. **Abd.** We'll rashen caps an' buckies plait, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 146. **Kcd.** She fill't the eelie lamp wi' oil, Pat in a rashen wick, Grant *Lays* (1884) 19. **n.Wil.** A rushen bottomed chair (G.E.D.); (E.H.G.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**RUSHER,** see **Rush,** *sb.*$^1$

**RUSHING,** *sb.*$^1$ Glo.$^1$ A game played with long, narrow pins.

**RUSHING,** *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* Irel. n.Cy. Yks. Also in forms **risheen, rusheen** Wxf.$^1$ A small meal between dinner and supper; a 'rear supper.'

**Wxf.**$^1$ **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781).

Hence **Rushingeare,** *sb., obs.,* one who partakes of a 'rushing.' Wxf.$^1$

**RUSHMENT,** *sb.* Dev. A fall of earth, &c. from a higher to a lower position. See **Ruge,** *v.*$^1$, **Rose,** *v.* *Reports Provinc.* (1877).

**RUSHY,** *adj.* Sc. Dur. Also in forms **rashie** Sc.; **reshy** Dur.$^1$ **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Rushy-cap,** (2) **-whip,** (3) **-wick,** a cap, whip, or wick made of rushes.

(1, 2) **Dur.**$^1$ (3) **Sc.** An' aft' he ca'd baith muir an' moss For rashie weiks, Donald *Poems* (1867) 7.

**2.** *Obs.* Thatched with rushes.

**Edb.** I sit fou cosh within my rushy cot, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 273.

**RUSK,** *v.* ? *Obs.* Fif. (Jam.) **1.** To scratch, to claw with vehemence. Cf. **risk,** *v.*

Often used with a synon. term, as 'Ruskin' and clauwin.'

**2.** To pluck roughly.

When a horse tears hay from a stack, he is said to be ruskin' at it.

**RUSK,** see **Risk,** *sb.*$^1$, **Rush,** *sb.*$^1$

**RUSKIE,** *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. [rɐˑski.] **1.** *adj.* Healthy, stout, vigorous. **Cld.** He's a ruskie fallow (Jam.).

**2.** *Fig.* Strong, of force.

**Edb.** There's nae an ill aneath the meen . . . Are ha'f sae rusky Whan fock are outher late or sune Ramjee'd wi' whisky, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 172.

**3.** *sb.* A strong person of rough manners. Bnff.$^1$

**RUSKIE,** see **Rusky.**

**RUSKINS,** *sb. pl.* War. [ruˑskinz.] A name given by the quarrymen near Stratford-on-Avon to a bed of dark, hard, stony clay in the Lower Lias. Phillips *Geol.* (1871) 110.

**RUSKY,** *sb.* Sc. Also written **ruskey, ruskie.** [rɐˑski.] **1.** A basket for holding seed during the operation of sowing.

**Sc.** The rusky . . . is usually made of twisted straw in rows above each other, fastened together by withes of willow. It is provided with a couple of handles . . . and also a rim round the bottom . . . upon which to stand, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (1849) I. 537, ed. 1855. **Per.** (Jam.) **Lth.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); My lappy fu' they often fill Wi' locks o' woo and dads o' bread, And whiles a rusky fu' o' seed, Thomson *Poems* (1810) 143.

**2.** A basket in which to keep oatmeal.

**Sc.** A circular vessel made of straw in the manner of a bee-hive; and used in the Highlands and more remote parts of Sc., Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); (Jam.)

**3.** A beehive made of straw. n.Sc. (Jam.) **4.** A hat of coarse straw worn by peasant girls. Rnf., Rxb. (*ib.*)

**RUSNS,** see **Rewsns.**

**RUSSEL,** *sb.* e.An.$^1$ [Not known to our correspondents.] A low prickly plant, bearing a blue flower.

**RUSSEL,** *v.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Lan. Lin. Also written **russle** n.Cy. Nhb.$^1$; **rustle** Nhb.$^1$ Cum.; **wrusle** n.Cy.; **wrussle** Cum.$^3$; and in form **rissel** Cum.$^1$ [ruˑsl.] **1.** To move up and down; to go backward and forward. *Obs.* n.Cy. (K.) See **Rossle.** **2.** To wrestle.

**Nhb.**$^1$, **w.Dur.**$^1$ **Cum.** And at rustlin', whilk o' them dare try him a faw? Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 61; **Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^3$ 55. **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Lin.** There's not a chap dust russel me, Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 10; **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$

Hence **Russeler,** *sb.* a wrestler. ne.Lan.$^1$ **3.** To argue. Lin.$^1$

**RUSSEL,** see **Rizzle.**

**RUSSEL(L,** *v.* Yks. Also in form **rassell** n.Yks.$^4$ [ruˑsl, raˑsl.] To wither, shrivel, wrinkle. Cf. **rossell, 2.**

**n.Yks.**$^{14}$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 340. **m.Yks.**$^1$

Hence **Russell'd,** *ppl. adj.* rough-coated like the skin of a russet apple. n.Yks.$^2$

**RUSSELL,** *sb.* Cor.$^2$ In phr. *as big as Russell's wagon,* very large.

[Russell's wagon was] a huge wagon drawn by a team of from six to ten horses, which formerly plied from Cor. to Lon.

**RUSSIA-DUCK,** *sb.* w.Yks.$^2$ [ruˑʃə-duk.] A sort of linen used for farmers' smocks.

**RUSSICK,** *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **russok.** An over-hand knot on the bight of a line, made to tie in a part likely to break. (J.S.) Cf. **raa.**

**RUSSIE,** *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **russi**; and in form **russa.** A stallion; the male of any species of animal.

Haaf-term, Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 31; **S. & Ork.**$^1$ 'Russa bairn'—a boy.

Hence **Russie-foal,** *sb.* a young stallion; a slovenly person. S. & Ork.$^1$

[ON. *hross,* a horse (Vigfusson).]

**RUSSLE,** see **Rizzle.**

**RUST**, *sb.*$^1$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [**rust, rɐst.**] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Rust-balls**, *obs.*, yellow lumps of iron ore found among chalk; (2) **-blister**, a rust spot.

(1) **Cmb.** (K.) (2) **w.Cy.** Now, then! wot do you mean spittin' about the grate and fireirons fit to cover 'em wi' rust-blisters? *Cornh. Mag.* (Dec. 1900) 749.

**2.** An impenetrable stratum of oxide of iron, pernicious to vegetation. Nhp.$^1$ **3.** A brownish blight on wheat.

**Sc.** When the fungal affections of plants are of a white colour, they are called mildew, in the agricultural sense, and when of red or brown colour they are named rust in that sense, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1851) II. 219. **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ I have heard that when the ears only turn brown, black, or white, that the wheat has the rust; but that when the straw also is affected, that it is suffering from mildew. **War.**$^3$ **Wor.** A good deal of 'rust' on the straw, *Evesham Jrn.* (Aug. 6, 1898). **Dev.** (B. & H.)

**RUST**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^2$ n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. [**rust.**] **1.** *v.* To rest.

**Cum.** Ah cannot rust till ah tell theh oa aboot it, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 5; **Cum.**$^1$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Sha nobbut rusts badly. **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lan.** Tell ma . . . whahr ta maäks the flock ta rust at nune, Phizackerley *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 7.

Hence **Rustburn**, *sb.* the rest-harrow, *Ononis arvensis*.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **n.Yks.**$^2$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

**2.** *sb.* Rest, repose.

**Cum.** Efter I'd gitten a rust, I set off ageàn an' clam away till I gat to t'tippy top, Richardson *Talk* (1871) 1st S. 110. **Cum.**$^1$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Ah can't get a bit o' rust neeaways. **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

[**1.** Cp. Du. *rusten*, to rest, repose, sleep; from *rust*, rest, repose (Calisch).]

**RUST**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^3$ Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Not. Nhp. War. Hrf. Brks. Hnt. e.An. Ken. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Also in forms **hurst** w.Som.$^1$; **reust** Wm.; **rewst** n.Cy.; **roost** Sc. Ir. Cum.$^{14}$; **roust** w.Yks.$^1$ [rust, rɐst.] **1.** *v.* To be restive or stubborn. See **Reest**, *v.*$^1$

**N.I.**$^1$ **Ant.** The horse is roosted, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

**2.** *sb.* A stubbornness in horses shown by backing and unwillingness to move forward. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Hence **Rusty**, *adj.* (1) stubborn, restive, ill-tempered, irritable; esp. used of a horse; (2) in phr. *to run rusty*, to become angry or restive; *gen.* used of a horse.

(1) **Frf.** The folk o' some places wad hae been rough an' roosty about the sell, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 157, ed. 1889. **se.Sc.** Gif ye write me, Glanton Tam, Dinna be rusty, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 16. **N.I.**$^1$ **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^4$ Tichburne reaad an fettlt t'rusty filly adoot owder sturrups or spurs, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 207. **Wm.** A gurt reusty leeum at thoo is, hod thisel whiat (B.K.). **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$, **Not.** (L.C.M.) **Nhp.**$^1$ He's turned rusty; **Nhp.**$^2$ **War.** The magistrate seemed to get a bit rusty at this at first, but by and by he took to smoilin' at the joke, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 144; **War.**$^3$, **Hrf.**$^1$, **Brks.**$^1$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Ken.** (G.B.), **Ken.**$^1$, **Sus.**$^1$, **Hmp.**$^1$, **I.W.**$^1$ **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **n.Wil.** If you beats un he'll turn rusty (E.H.G.). **Dor.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ Maister got out the wrong zide o' the bed z'mornin, didn er? I zim 'is ter'ble hursty like. (2) **Nhp.**$^1$ The horse is running rusty. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**$^1$, **I.W.**$^1$

**3.** Phr. *to take rust*, of a horse: to become restive. e.An.$^1$ (s.v. Reast).

**RUSTED**, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Yks. Also in form **roostit** Sc. **1.** *Fig.* Of hair: grizzled, turning grey.

**w.Yks.** Tha's a nice crop o' hair, just rusted wi' care, Burnley *Idonia* (1869) 184.

**2.** Parched, dry.

**Lnk.** Johnny Maut was jist the chap A roostit throat to slocken, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 69.

**RUSTIKUBUM**, *sb.* Not.$^2$ [**ru·stikubum.**] A boys' game, 'ships and sailors'; see below.

One boy is chosen to lean with his head against a wall, while another takes a run and leaps upon his back, crying 'Rustikubum, finger or thumb?' at the same time holding up a thumb or finger, the player beneath having to guess which it is. If he is correct, the player who is on his back has to take his place.

**RUSTLE**, *v.* Der. Dev. [**ru·sl, rɐ·sl.**] **1.** To disturb; to trouble.

**Der.** I'm sorry to rustle thee, mester, but I've come on this parish job, *Wkly. Tel.* (Dec. 22, 1894) 12, col. 1.

**2.** *Fig.* With *up*: to choke up.

**Dev.** His brain 'wert a' sproiled ower an' rustled up wi' unswep' cobwebs,' Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. II. iii. 146.

**RUSTLE**, see **Rizzle**, *sb.*, **Russel**, *v.*

**RUSTRING-COMB**, *sb.* Cor.$^{12}$ [**rɐ·strin-kōm.**] A dressing-comb.

**RUSTY**, *adj.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **reausty** Lan.; **reawsty** s.Lan.$^1$; **reusty** n.Cy.; **ursty** w.Som.$^1$ [ru·sti, rɐ·sti.] **1.** *adj.* In *comp.* (1) **Rusty-back**, (*a*) the scale fern, *Asplenium ceterach*; (*b*) an aged man; (2) **-bum**, a rough game played by boys; (3) **-coals**, coals discoloured by water or exposure to the air; (4) **-coat**, (*a*) a kind of apple of a russet hue; (*b*) a countrified person; (*c*) of an animal: having a rust-coloured coat; (5) **-fusty**, dirty, begrimed with dust or dirt.

(1, *a*) **Cum.**$^{14}$ (*b*) **Cum.**$^4$ (2) **n.Lin.**$^1$ At York it is called 'Ships and Sailors.' (3) **Nhb.**$^1$ (4, *a*) **Som.** (W.F.R.) (*b*) **I.W.**$^1$ (*c*) **Ken.** All at onst I be bothered if that rusty-coout ship-dog didn't roosh out at my old Chum, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1891) 83. (5) **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$

**2.** Of bacon: rancid, strong. Cf. **reasty**.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **w.Yks.** Grainge *Nidderdale* (1863) 277. **Lan.** Livin o' reausty bacon ends, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 68. **Chs.** A bit of rusty bacon (R.H.). **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **s.Wor.**$^1$, **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**$^{12}$, **Brks.**$^1$, **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.), **Wil.**$^1$ **Som.** He cured warts by burying rusty bacon under the stable door, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 207. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ [Uur·stee, emph. huur·stee.] I can't abear ursty bacon. **Cor.**$^1$ This bacon is rusty.

Hence **Rusty-rake**, *sb.* rancid bacon.

**w.Som.**$^1$ A common piece of rustic boy wit is to say to another not in the secret,—'What'll ee take? A hursty rake, A zin burnd cake, or a blackbird under the hill?' When a choice is made, the joke consists in explaining that he has chosen rancid bacon, or a dried cow-clat (cow-dung), or the devil, as the case may be.

**3.** Gross, obscene. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **4.** Of the throat: rough, hoarse.

**Bnff.** Upo' that hint I scour'd my rusty throat, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 4. **s.Lan.**$^1$ Mi throttle's as reawsty as a booanhouse durlock.

**5.** *sb.* A boys' game, the same as 'ships' (q.v.). w.Yks.$^2$

**RUSY-BOAT**, *sb.* Dev. [**rū·si-bōt.**] A swing. s.Dev. Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874).

**RUT**, *sb.*$^1$ Irel. [**rɐt.**] The smallest of a litter of pigs. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Cf. **rit**, *sb.*$^1$

**RUT**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^2$ Cor. [**rɐt.**] **1.** *v.* To rub.

**Cor.**$^3$ **w.Cor.** Bottrell *Trad.* 3rd S. *Gl.*

**2.** *sb.* Friction. *ib.*

**RUT**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^3$ Lakel.$^2$ Also in form **rote**. [**rut.**] **1.** *v.* To be able to tell every one in a herd of cattle without counting. **2.** *sb.* In phr. *by rut*, without counting.

He could tell bi rut if they war o' theer.

**RUT**, *sb.*$^4$ and *v.*$^3$ Stf. Lin. [**rut.**] **1.** *sb.* A row. Stf.$^1$ **2.** *v.* To fill in ruts. n.Lin.$^1$

**RUT**, see **Root**, *sb.*$^1$, *v.*$^2$, **Rute**.

**RUTCH**, *v.* Yks. [**rutʃ.**] To slip or slide. Cf. **ruge**, *v.*$^1$

**w.Yks.** Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 346.

**RUTE**, *v.* and *sb.* Lakel. Lan. Chs. Der. Ken. Amer. Also written **rhute** Lan.; and in forms **rut** Chs.$^{12}$ Ken.$^1$ Amer.; **ruth** Chs.$^2$ [riut, rut, rɐt.] **1.** *v. Obs.* Of a child: to cry loudly and vehemently, to bellow. Chs. Ray (1691); Chs.$^{123}$ See **Rout**, *v.*$^3$ **1.** **2.** *sb.* The bellowing of cattle at certain times of the day. Lakel.$^2$ (s.v. Rote). **3.** A hasty determination; a fit of passion.

**Lan.** Davies *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 242; I gooa eendwey with o' rute, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 7; **Lan.**$^1$ **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1854) 216. **nw.Der.**$^1$ He's gone away in a fine rute.

**4.** The dashing of the waves.

**Chs.**$^{123}$ [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 211.]

**5.** Phr. *to keep a rut*, to be meddling and doing mischief. Ken. (K.), Ken.$^1$

**RUTE, RUTH**, see **Root**, *sb.*$^1$, *v.*$^2$, **Routh**, *sb.*, **Rowth**, *sb.*$^1$; **Rute**.

**RUTHAG**, *sb.* Cai.$^1$ [**rɐ·ðəg.**] A young edible sea-crab, *Cancer pagurus*.

[Gael. *rudhag*, a crab (Macbain).]

**RUTHE**, *sb.* Cai.$^{1}$ The seeds of the spurrey, *Spergula arvensis.*

**RUTHER**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. Nhb. Nrf. [rɐ·ðə(r.] **1.** A dial. form of 'rudder.'

**Fif.** [They] sieg'd his boat frae stem to ruther, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 38. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Nrf.** Gurney *Nrf. Wds.* (1855).

**2.** *Comp.* **Ruther-staff**, a tiller. Nhb.$^{1}$

[The schip of love hath lost his rother, Gower *Conf. Amantis*, bk. II. l. 2494.]

**RUTHER**, *sb.*$^{2}$ and *v.* *Obs.* Sc. **1.** *sb.* A noise; an outcry.

**Abd.** For sic a ruther raise, tweesh riving hare, Screeding o' kurches, crying dool and care, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 22, ed. 1812.

**2.** *v.* To storm, bluster; to roar. Rnf. (Jam.)

**RUTHER**, see **Ridder.**

**RUTHERAIR**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. An uproar.

**Frf.** Raised sic a rutherair and clatter, Beattie *Arnha'* (c. 1820) 28, ed. 1882.

**RUTHIE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Abd. (Jam.) The noise occasioned in the throat or breast by oppressed respiration.

**RUTLING**, *sb.* Lei.$^{1}$ The youngest or smallest of a brood or litter. See **Ritling.**

**RUT-ROTE**, *sb.* e.Yks.$^{1}$ [ru·t-rǭt.] Speaking by rote, without knowledge of the meaning.

**RUT(T**, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. [rut.] **1.** *sb. pl.* The entrails of animals. m.Yks.$^{1}$ Cf. **ruttings.** **2.** *v.* To remove fat from animal entrails, in preparing them as gut-skins for filling with sausage-meat. **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ We're rutting puddings.

**RUTT**, see **Root**, *v.*$^{2}$

**RUTTEN**, *sb.* Yks. [ru·tən.] The stick with which batter is beaten up. (Hall.)

**RUTTERKIN**, *sb.* n.Yks.$^{4}$ [ru·tərkin.] A sly old fellow.

**RUTTING**, *sb.* n.Lin.$^{1}$ [ru·tin.] A rut.

Th' ruttin's e' Ranthrup Hill laane want pickin' in sorely.

**RUTTINGS**, *sb. pl.* Yks. [ru·tinz.] The entrails of an animal. n.Yks.$^{1}$, m.Yks.$^{1}$

**RUTTLE**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. War. Shr. e.An. Ken. Cor. Also written **rutle** Sc. (Jam.); **ruttel** Cum. [ru·tl, rɐ·tl.] **1.** *v.* To rattle, rustle. Sc. (Jam.), ne.Lan.$^{1}$, Shr.$^{1}$, Ken.$^{1}$, Cor.$^{2}$ **2.** To breathe with a rattling sound; esp. used of the breathing of dying persons.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Cum.** A wheyle sen tou was ruttelt i' t'thrwoat, But pottiker gud stuff gev the', Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 83; **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Ruttlin i my throit, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**$^{15}$, **n.Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ **Not.** It ruttles in the throat (J.H.B.); (L.C.M.) **Lin.**$^{1}$ **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ He ruttles a deal in his throat. **War.**$^{4}$, **Shr.**$^{1}$, **e.An.**$^{12}$ **Suf.** *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). **Ken.**$^{1}$ I doänt like to hear him ruttle so in his throat o' nights; I am most feared he wun't be here long. **Cor.**$^{12}$

**3.** To laugh in a suppressed way. n.Yks.$^{1}$ **4.** To snore.

**n.Yks.** He's felt amang t'ay, snoozling, an ruttling loike oor auld sue, *Leeds Merc.* (Jan. 17, 1891).

**5.** To gurgle, make a gurgling sound.

**n.Yks.**$^{2}$ To gurgle like water pressing through a pipe. **Not.** Said of a tobacco pipe when full of juice; referring to the sound made by the nicotine during smoking (W.H.S.).

**6.** *sb.* A rattling sound in the throat caused by difficulty in breathing; esp. used of a dying person.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{4}$ **n.Yks.**$^{2}$; **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ T'deeath ruttle's setten in, it'll seean be owered wiv him noo. **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.), **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ **Not.** I'd as lieve hear the death-ruttle, Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 28. **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lin.** (E.S.), **e.An.**$^{2}$

[1. Cp. Norw. dial. *rutla*, to rattle (Aasen).]

**RUVE, RUVVLE**, see **Roove**, *v.*$^{2}$, **Rubble.**

**RUX**, *sb.*$^{1}$ *Obs.* Cor.$^{2}$ A tin-mining term: grains of gold.

**RUX**, *v.*$^{1}$ I.Ma. [ruks.] **1.** To wrestle.

Where's your huggin and ruxin now? Brown *Yarns* (1881) 113, ed. 1889.

Hence **Ruxed**, *ppl. adj.* disordered.

Head thrown back, and his eyes like moons, and his hair all ruxed, *ib.* 224.

**2.** To shrug (the shoulders).

Walk a bit and rux the shoulders, *ib.* 150.

**3.** Of sobs: to pulse convulsively.

The sobs goin ruxin up her back, *ib. Doctor* (1887) 194.

**RUX**, *v.*$^{2}$ and *sb.*$^{2}$ Hmp. [rɐks.] **1.** *v.* To stir or shake. **Hmp.**$^{1}$ To rux it out.

**2.** To trample, tread upon.

When I were a gal' there was lots o' primroses in our lane, but cattle hez ruxed 'em all up b'now (W.M.E.F.).

**3.** *sb.* A crowd; a crush. 'Now for a rux' (*ib.*).

[Cp. Dan. *ruske*, to pull, shake (Larsen).]

**RUXLE**, see **Rucksel.**

**RUXT**, *v.* Cor. [rɐkst.] To move uneasily.

**w.Cor.** What's the matter with the child? she ruxts about so on her chair (M.A.C.).

**RUYLT**, *v.* and *sb.*$^{1}$ Sh.I. **1.** *v.* To roll from side to side. S. & Ork.$^{1}$ **2.** *sb.* A person who rolls from side to side in walking; a stout, clumsy person. (J.S.), S. & Ork.$^{1}$

[1. Cp. Swed. *rulta*, to waddle (Widegren).]

**RUYLT**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Sh.I. A clump of wood, a tree torn up by the roots. (J.S.)

**RUYT, RUZ**, see **Root**, *v.*$^{2}$, **Rise**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Roose.**

**RUZE, RUZIE**, see **Roose, Rose**, *v.*, **Roose.**

**RUZZER**, *sb.* *Obs.* Yks. An ear of corn. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 31, 1896). Cf. **rissom.**

**RUZZOM, RY, RYAL(L, RYALL**, see **Rissom, Ree**, *v.*$^{2}$, **Royal**, *adj.*, **Rial.**

**R'YAM, R'YAN**, see **Ream**, *v.*$^{3}$, **Rean.**

**RYBAT, RYBE, RYBLE**, see **Rebbit, Ribe, Ribble**, *v.*$^{1}$

**RYCE, RYDDICK, RYDER, RYD-STAKE**, see **Rise**, *sb.*$^{2}$, **Reddock, Rider, Redstake.**

**RYE**, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Nhp. Hrt. I.W. Wil. Also in forms **raay** I.W.$^{1}$; **ray** Sc. Nhb. Hrt. Wil. [rai.] **1.** The 'rye-grass,' *Lolium perenne.* Wil. (G.E.D.), (W.C.P.)

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Rye-craik**, the land-rail, *Crex pratensis*; (2) **-grass**, *Lolium perenne*; (3) **-kail**, rye broth; (4) **-land(s**, (*a*) a species of soil so called from its fitness for rye; (*b*) a quarryman's term for the Inferior Oolite; (*c*) a breed of sheep.

(1) **Rnf.** (Jam.); The pairtrick sung his e'ening note, The rye-craik rispt his clam'rous throat, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 229, ed. 1817. (2) **Bnff.** Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 285. **Edb.** On the introduction of sown grasses for hay, as was naturally to be expected, the same method was practised in curing ray grass as had been followed with regard to soft meadow hay, from inattention to their different textures, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 94, ed. 1815. **Nhb.** Marshall *Review* (1818) I. 38. **Hrt.** It is the opinion of some, that, where ray-grass grows some years in ground, the same will in time degenerate into a wild bennet or twitch-grass, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. pt. i. 96. **I.W.**$^{1}$ **s.Wil.** Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 223. (3) **Bwk.** The rye-kail o' Reston Gar'd a' the dougs dee, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 4. (4, *a*) **Nhp.**$^{2}$ This does away with the difficulty of accounting for the frequent recurrence of rye-hills, rye-lands, &c., as names of fields, though within the memory of the oldest inhabitant they have never been sown with that grain. (*b*) **Nhp.**$^{1}$ There is a district in Hrf. called Ryelands. (*c*) **Nhp.**$^{1}$ **Hrt.** Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 349.

**RYE, RYEING-SIEVE**, see **Ree**, *v.*$^{2}$, **Reeing-sieve.**

**RYEM, RYE-MOUSE, RYEPECK(S**, see **Ream**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Rear-mouse, Repeck.**

**RYES**, *sb. pl.* ne.Lan.$^{1}$ [raiz.] The stalks of potatoes.

**RYFART, RYG**, see **Reefort, Rig(g**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**RYLE**, *v.* Gmg. [rail.] To angle in the sea. Collins *Gow. Dial.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1850) IV. 223.

**RYLE**, see **Ravel**, *v.*$^{2}$, **Roil**, *v.*$^{12}$

**RYMELESS, RYN**, see **Rhymeless, Rean, Rin.**

**RYND**, *v.* Per. (Jam.) To get one's affairs into order.

Gie him time to rynd himsell.

**RYND, RYNE, RYNER**, see **Rind**, *sb.*$^{12}$, *v.*$^{2}$, **Roint, Rinder.**

**RYNTLE**, *v.* Yks. [rai·ntl.] To roll about in a chair in a lazy manner.

**w.Yks.** She ryntled abaht like a cah. It made me boaken ta see her (M.F.).

**RYP, RYPE**, see **Ripe**, *v.*$^{2}$, **Rip**, *sb.*$^{2}$, **Ripe**, *adj.*, *v.*$^{2}$

**RYSEL**, *sb.* Cum.$^{14}$ [Not known to our correspondents.] A rollicking child.

**RYSOM, RYSS**, see **Rissom, Rise**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**RYTHE, RYTHER**, see **Rithe**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Rider.**

**RYZE**, see **Rise**, *sb.*$^{2}$

# S

**S,** *sb.* Sc. **1.** In phr. *as plain as the letter S,* 'as plain as a pikestaff'; perfectly plain.

**Lnk.** It seems to me As plain's the letter S, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 35.

**2.** An iron hook shaped like the letter S.

**Cai.**$^1$ **Gall.** An iron hook of the shape of this letter, used by harrowers and ploughmen to join the treadwuddie to the buck in harrowing, and to the soam in ploughing, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

**SA,** see **Save, Say,** *v.*$^2$, *sb.*$^3$

**SAA, SAAFT, SAAG,** see **Sough,** *sb.*$^2$, **Soft, Sag(e.**

**SAAG,** *sb.* *Obs.* Dor. Urine. (HALL.); *Gl.* (1851).

**SAAG,** *v.* Sh.I. Of the tide: to cease to flow.

The east tide has saaged, and the lines have got the wast turnin', SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 133; By the time wir da lent o' da Aald Grund, da aest tide 'ill be saagin', *ib.* 247.

Hence **Saagin,** *sb.* a short period of still water between tides. *ib.* 120.

**SAALVACHE,** *sb.* *Obs.* Wxf.$^1$ Also in form **zalavach.** A slut, sloven. 'Go gaame abuth Forth, thou unket saalvache,' 100.

**SAAM, SAAN,** see **Saim, Sawm, Sine,** *adv.*

**SA-ANT MY BOB,** *phr.* s.Chs.$^1$ An exclamation of surprise.

**SAAS(E, SAASITER,** see **Souse,** *v.*$^2$, **Sositer.**

**SAAT,** see **Salt, Sart,** *adj.*

**SAAUGHE,** *adj.* *Obs.* Wxf.$^1$ At ease, comfortable.

Myne saaughe [very comfortable].

**SAAZ,** see **Sirs.**

**SAB,** *sb.* Uls. [sab.] A tug at a fishing-line. (M.B.-S.)

**SAB,** *v.* Sc. (JAM.) **1.** Of flooring, &c.: to subside, settle down.

**Lth.** 'How comes it that this dore does na shut sae close as it used to do.' 'It is because that part of the floor has sabbit a wee.'

**2.** Of a wooden floor: to make an elastic movement after the fall of a heavy body, or the starting of a joist. *ib.*

**SAB,** see **Sob,** *v.*$^{12}$

**SABBAGE,** *adj.* w.Som.$^1$ [sæ·bidʒ.] A dial. form of 'savage.'

Her [the cow] was that sabbage [sab·ij], I ver'ly b'leive her'd a-kill'd the boy nif I 'adn a-bin there.

**SABBLEMENT,** *sb.* Wm. [sa·blment.] Sloppy food. Cf. **sobble,** *v.*$^1$

Ther ower much sabblement mang thir te parties, GIBSON *Leg.* (1877) 69; Ther's ower mich tea an' sabblement aboot nooadays fer owt at t'dow (B.K.).

**SABELLINE,** *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Sable.

O an thae twa babes were mine, . . They should wear the silk and the sabelline, KINLOCH *Ballads* (1827) 48.

[ME., OFr. *sabeline,* sable (STRATMANN).]

**SABLE,** *v.* *Obs.* Wm. To take frequent sips.

I felt o' quite queer, An' kept sablin smo' beer, BLEZARD *Sngs.* (1848) 18.

**SABS,** *sb. pl.* Cor.$^3$ [sæbz.] Tufts of grass raked together into piles for burning in preparing ground for seed.

**SACE,** see **Sauce, Sayce.**

**SACK,** *sb.* and *v.*$^1$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written sac Yks.; and in form **zack** Brks.$^1$ [sak, sæk.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Sack-and-seam road,** *obs.,* a horse-road, esp. a road for pack-horses across a moor; (2) **-bag,** a sack; (3) **-gown,** *obs.,* the garment worn by an offender when doing public penance; (4) **-('s mouth,** in phr. *o send it in the sack('s mouth, obs.,* of a miller: to return the price of the corn by the man who delivered it; (5) **-tackle,** a hoist, lift, elevator; cf. **seck, 2** (8).

(1) **N.Cy.**$^1$ (2) **Som.** One o' Blagdon laid a mysterious sack-bag on the grass at Patty's feet while he shook hands, RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) xiii. (3) **Sc.** The Scottish representative of the traditional white sheet, which consisted of a cloak of coarse linen, known as the 'harden goun,' the 'harn goun,' or the 'sack goun,' ANDREWS *Bygone Ch. Life* (1899) 111. **Edb.** He was appointed to 'buy ane sack goun to stand in at the kirk door,' LORIMER *West Kirke* (1885) 51. (4) **Nhb.**$^1$ (5) **w.Yks.** Ther wor sactackels to save th' trouble o' climin up, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1889) 41.

**2.** Phr. (1) *cloth of sack, obs.,* sackcloth; (2) *more sacks to* or *on the mill,* a game; see below.

(1) **Fif.** Ilka monk . . . pat on claith o' sack, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 224. (2) **Oxf.** This is a rough-and-tumble boys' game, in which as many boys as possible are heaped together, one above another. As each successive boy is added to the heap the boys shout 'More sacks on the mill' (G.O.). **Brks.**$^1$ A favourite game with children at Christmas time.

**3.** A bag to contain four bushels. e.Yks. RAY (1691). w.Som.$^1$ **4.** A dry measure of varying capacity; see below.

**w.Yks.** Of potatoes, 14 pecks = $3\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **n.Wal.** Of wheat, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hobaid, to weigh 260 lb., *ib.* **Lei.**$^1$ As a measure of potatoes, &c., a sack is four bushels. **War.** Of beans and wheat, 3 bushels of 9 gallons each, MORTON *ib.* **Wor.** Of apples, 4 bushels, *ib.* **Glo.** Of potatoes, 3 bushels, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., *ib.* **Bdf.** Of corn, 5 bushels, *ib.* **Hrt.** Of ashes, 5 bushels, 4 striked, 1 heaped, *ib.* **Mid.** Horn shavings from 6*s.* to 7*s.* a sack of eight bushels, well stuffed; leather dust and shreds, 2*s.* 8*d.* a sack of five bushels, well stuffed, MIDDLETON *Agric.* (1798) 302. **Ess.** Of charcoal, 8 pecks, MORTON *ib.* **Ken.** Of apples and potatoes, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, *ib.* **Sur.** Of charcoal, 5 bushels; of oats, 4 bushels; of potatoes, 3 bushels of 60 lb. each, *ib.* **Wil.** Of beans, pease, wheat, and vetches, usually 4 bushels; of potatoes, 36 gallons, or 2 cwt., *ib.* **Dor.** Of flour and grain, 4 bushels of 9 gallons each = $4\frac{1}{2}$ Winchester bushels, *ib.* **Som.** Of potatoes, 240 lb., *ib.* **w.Som.**$^1$ A measure of four bushels. **Dev.** Of coals, $1\frac{1}{4}$ cwt., MORTON *ib.* **nw.Dev.**$^1$ A sack of oats is five bushels; but of other grain four bushels.

**5.** *Obs.* A shirt; also the garment worn by an offender when doing public penance.

**Bch.** Doin' well oursells, we canna help Tho' a' friends binna steddy; Sma' is the kin that canna spare To fill baith sack an' widdy, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 15. **Yks.** (K.)

**6.** A bottle. S. & Ork.$^1$ **7.** *Obs.* A contemptuous term for a man. Cf. **sackie, 4.**

**w.Sc.** You! ye Sessantilly sacks, what ken ye about pickin' or setting the millstane? CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 174.

**8.** *pl.* A game; see below.

**Crk.** A number of children place their closed fists on top of one another in a pile. The leader asks, pointing to the topmost fist, 'What's in that sack?' Answer, 'Potatoes,' or anything the child chooses. The leader tips it off with her finger, saying, 'Knock it away'; and so to the very undermost fist, when she asks, 'What's in this sack?' The answer must be, 'Bread and cheese'; and then the following dialogue takes place:—'Where's my share?' 'The mouse eat it.' 'Where's the mouse?' 'The cat killed it.' 'Where's the cat?' 'The dog worried it.' 'Where's the dog?' 'The cow tossed it.' 'Where's the cow?' 'The butcher killed it.' 'Where's the butcher?' 'Behind the door.' And whoever speaks the first word shall get a sound box on the ear, GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 146–7.

**9.** *v.* To put into a sack; *fig.* 'to pocket.'

**Sc.** Though I sack the salary, I'm not a man of science, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 57. **Dmf.** Ye maun sack it [the corn] up, i' the thumb o' a glove, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 119.

Hence **Sacker**, *sb.* a salt-making term: the man who holds the salt-sacks while they are being filled. Chs.$^{1}$

**10.** To shake a sack or bag in order to make the contents settle more closely.

**Chs.**$^{1}$ Salt-making term. When a sack is too full to stitch properly, the men jump it up and down, to cause the salt to settle more closely; this is called sacking. Shaking corn in a bag to make it more solid is also called sacking it.

**SACK**, *v.*$^{2}$ Irel. Slang. [sak.] To vanquish an opponent, esp. by a show of superior learning.

**Ir.** The terms of defeat or victory, according to their application, were called sacking and bogging. . . ''Twas young Brady that didn't sack him clane . . . and went nigh to bog the priest himself in Greek,' CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1836) II. 150. **N.I.**$^{1}$ [**Oxf. Slang.** One that has sacked the Christ Church boat, And distanced all the rest, *Brasenose Ale* (1846).]

**SACKEN**, see **Sacking**.

**SACKER**, *v.* Yks. [sa·kə(r).] **1.** To seem innocent when up to roguery, to tell false tales of distress. w.Yks.$^{3}$

**2.** To flatter. w.Yks. HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 342.

**SACKET**, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **sackit** Per. Nhb.$^{1}$ [sa·kit.] **1.** A small sack or bag.

**n.Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** Put in thy hand in either sacket, MESTON *Poet. Wks.* (1723) 2. **Frf.** It was a weel-filled weighty sacket, SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 102.

**2.** A short, dumpy person; a determined little fellow; also a stupid animal or person; a rascal.

**Per.** Ye needna craw, ye sneerin sackit, FERGUSSON *Vill. Poet* (1897) 155. **Frf.** If he ever comes back, the sacket, . . we'll show 'im the door gey quick, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) xxi. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ A stupid. 'Ah! ye sackit, ye—mind what yo'r deein.' Applied to a horse when he makes a stumble; or used as a reproachful term to a child.

Hence **Sackety**, *adj.* short and thick.

**Rxb.** A sackety body (JAM.).

**SACKIE**, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Cor. Also written **sackey** w.Yks.$^{5}$; and in form **zacky** Cor.$^{12}$ [sa·ki.] **1.** *adj.* Short and thick. Rxb. (JAM.) **2.** Imbecile, deficient in understanding. Cor. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 479; Cor.$^{1}$ **3.** *sb.* A short, dumpy person. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **4.** A 'soft' fellow; a dupe; a coward. w.Yks.$^{5}$, Cor.$^{12}$ Cf. **sack**, *sb.* 7.

**SACKING**, *sb.* Sc. Also written **sacken**. In *comp.* (1) **Sacking-gown**, *obs.*, (2) **-sark**, *obs.*, (3) **-weed**, *obs.*, the garb worn by an offender doing public penance.

(1) **Bch.** Our bonny clark, He'll get the dud and sacken gown, That ugly sark, FORBES *Dominie* (1785) 41. **Dmf.** Whan he set weel the sacking-gown I' the stool o' Repentance, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 28. (2) **Lnk.** Everybody looks to them, wi' their sacken sarks or gowns on them, like a piece of an auld canvass prickt about a body, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 20. (3) **Bch.** In case they wear the sacken-weed For fornication, FORBES *Dominie* (1785) 30.

**SACKLE**, *v.* Lin. [sa·kl.] To loiter, wander idly about. (HALL.), Lin.$^{1}$

**SACKLESS**, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **sacklus** m.Lan.$^{1}$; **sacless** Yks.; and in forms **sachless** Sc. (JAM.); **saickless, saikless, sakeless, seckless** Sc. [sa·kləs.] **1.** *adj.* Without blame or accusation; guiltless, innocent.

**Sc.** Whether onybody touched ye or no, I'm sure Edie's sackless, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxv; Is it sic as a saikless maid and a leal true knight may swim? AYTOUN *Ballads* (ed. 1861) II. 358. **Bch.** The life O' this poor sakeless lad, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 7. **Per.** The keepers were mista'en i' their man this time—for he was sackless, HALIBURTON *Furth in Field* (1894) 72. **Frf.** Aft put sakeless i' the wrong, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 106. **Fif.** The like before was never kent That sakeless sheets should sae be shent, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 40. **Dmb.** Ignorant bodies said they were elf-shot, But the deil and Mary ware seckless o't, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 57. **Ayr.** Visions of the unhappy, lovely, sakeless [Queen] Mary, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 94. **Lnk.** By both, the sakeless suffered, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) I. 84. **Edb.** My father would be sackless of all intent to make his market out of the misfortunes of his queen, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 62. **N.Cy.**$^{12}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Cum.** It bides like bluid of sackless man, RELPH *Misc. Poems* (1747) 4; **Cum.**$^{2}$, **Wm. & Cum.**$^{1}$ **n.Yks.** Ise sackless on't, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 523; **n.Yks.**$^{3}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{13}$ **Lan.** 'Av aw prukt yo?' sed Betty, lewkin up in iz fase quoyt sackless, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 48. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$

Hence **Sakelessly**, *adv.*, *obs.*, innocently.

**Slg.** Suffered sakelessly for his cause, WODROW Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 352.

**2.** Simple, inoffensive, harmless; trembling; bashful.

**Sc.** (JAM.) **Elg.** June's strong red beam, December's snaw, Fell saickless at thy side, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 228. **Abd.** Wi' the sakeless two, Ae night I bade the cruel place adieu, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 174. **Slk.** HOGG *Tales* (1838) 361, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** Thank ye for no ganging growling awa' wi' thae sackless coofs, *Blackw. Mag.* (May 1820) 167. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{24}$, **Wm. & Cum.**$^{1}$, **n.Yks.**$^{23}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** SCATCHERD *Hist. Morley* (1830) *Gl.*; **w.Yks.**$^{3}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$

**3.** Lacking common sense; silly; foolish; stupid; thoughtless; useless, awkward.

**Sc.** (JAM.) **Rxb.** Sackless mortal (*ib.*). **Dmf.** Sackless he sat in his elbow chair, THOM *Jock o' the Knowe* (1878) 10. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ He's a greet sackless cuddy. **Dur.**$^{1}$, **e.Dur.**$^{1}$, **w.Dur.**$^{1}$, **Lakel.**$^{2}$ **Cum.**$^{1}$; **Cum.**$^{3}$ His son com in, leuken . . . mair sackless nor iver, 29; **Cum.**$^{4}$, **Wm.** (B.K.) **n.Yks.**$^{123}$; **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ It seemed that she looked that sackless. **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ He's nobbut a poor sackless bairn. **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ A poor sackless fēal. **n.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$

**4.** Weak in mind or body; feeble, helpless; wanting in energy.

**Sc.** I am no clear to swear, . . especially against ony sackless puir young thing that's gaun through the country, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xxxii. **Abd.** The sakeless shepherds stroove wi' micht and main . . . but all in vain, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 21, ed. 1812. **Slk.** Reaving his sackless family out o' their last bit o' bread, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 300, ed. 1866. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Dur.**$^{1}$, **Lakel.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{1}$, **Wm. & Cum.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** About as starved and sackless as you: your cheeks are bloodless, BRONTË *Wuthering Hts.* (1847) xxii. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **m.Lan.**$^{1}$

**5.** Dispirited, melancholy; moping.

**n.Yks.**$^{1}$ Applied to an animal; moping, neither feeding nor taking heed of what is passing. 'What ails 't? Wheea, 't stanns sackless an' deead-headed, an' tak's tent o' nowght'; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ She leuk'd sackless and deead-heeaded, an we put her intiv a gain-hand garth te tent her. **w.Yks.** Sackless as if they'd come throo a funeral, HARTLEY *Tales*, 2nd S. 37; **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ Thou nivver sa ought look seea dash'd an sackless, ii. 304. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ **e.Lan.** *Burnley Express* (June 1, 1901).

**6.** *sb.* A weak, senseless person; a 'natural'; a helpless, clumsy fellow.

**n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Nhb.**$^{1}$ He's a greet sackless. **Cum.** He cannot deu ya thing reet, he's a complete sackless (J.Ar.). **Wm.** Thou's warce then Ralf, that garrac gammerstang; a parfect sackless, GRAHAM *Gwordy and Will* (1778) 93. **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ He's a sackless. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

[**1.** OE. *saclēas*, free from charge or accusation, guiltless, innocent.]

**SACK-WHEY**, *sb.* *Obs.* Dev. Wine-whey. (HALL.)

**SACRAMENT**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Sacrament-piece**, see below; (2) **-time**, the season at which the Sacrament is administered in the Scottish Church.

(1) **n.Yks.**$^{1}$ A half-crown taken from the oblations made at offertory, exchanged for thirty penny-pieces collected from thirty different people, widows properly, then drilled through so as to admit the passage of a ribbon, suspended on which it is to be worn round the neck as a charm against epilepsy. It has occurred to the writer once to have a formal request made to him for such a half-crown, and by one of the most respectable and well-to-do farmers in the parish; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ Thirty pence, begged of thirty 'poor widows,' are to be carried to the clergyman, and for these he is to give the applicant a half-crown piece from the Communion alms. After being 'walked with' nine times up and down the church aisle, the coin is then to be holed for suspension by a ribbon. (2) **Ayr.** The elders are bonny and angry about it, for it has long been their custom to brew a stiff gless o' toddy after their business in the manse about Sacrament-time, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 58.

**2.** An oath. N.I.$^{1}$

**SACRIFIELD-RENTS**, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* Som. Certain small rents paid by the tenants to the lord of the manor at Clinton. BAILEY (1721).

**SACRIFY**, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To consecrate.

**Fif.** Whan the great kirk was sacrify'd, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 167.

**SACRIST**, *sb.* Sc. [sa·krist.] A University term: the mace-bearer; also a kind of general servant appointed to look after the class-rooms, &c. A shortened form of 'sacristan.'

**Sc.** Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 145. **Abd.** The four regents, . . sacrist and janitor, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 127; The sacrist heads University processions, gowned and bearing the mace. In some respects he is the head-porter, and has charge of cleaning class-rooms, &c. (A.W.)

**SAD**, *adj.*, *adv.*, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in form **zad** Brks.$^1$ [sad, sæd.]

**1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Sad-bread**, bread in which there is a great deal of fat, 'fatty-cake'; (2) **-cake**, a cake made without dough; unleavened wheaten bread; 'fatty-cake'; (3) **-dumpling**, a dumpling made of water, flour, and 'shortening'; (4) **-iron**, a laundry-iron; see below; (5) **-land**, stiff, clayey soil.

(1) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 7, 1896). (2) **Cum.** Sullivan *Cum. and Wm.* (1857) 80. **e.Yks.** 'Sad keeaks' and dip form a favourite breakfast, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 79; **e.Yks.**$^1$ Generally sliced in halves, with butter between, and eaten hot. **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**$^5$ Cakes knodden with dripping, without 'rising,' and generally baked in a frying-pan over the fire. **e.Lan.**$^1$, **m.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ (3) **n.Lin.**$^1$ (4) **w.Yks.** The ordinary iron used in the laundry; as distinguished . . . from the now extinct irons made hollow for the reception of a heater, *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); **w.Yks.**$^2$, **Stf.** (Hall.), **Stf.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^{123}$, **Brks.**$^1$ (5) **Rut.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ Clay land is the toughest or most tenacious and the most dense of all our soils; on this account on the Thrapston side they call it sad-land, Morton *Nat. Hist.* (1712) 44; **Nhp.**$^2$

**2.** Phr. *sad of*, deficient in.

**w.Yks.** Waif bread is said to be sad of salt, as tea and coffee are of sugar when not sufficiently sweet, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 12, 1884) 8.

**3.** Solid, firm, close, compact, cohesive.

**Sc.** A road or footpath is said to be sad when it is beaten by the feet of passengers (Jam.). **Ayr.** (J.M.) **Dmf.** The jelly is sad enough, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 352. **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Cum.** As wet an' sad as a bag o' sand new broote out of a fish pond, *C. Pacq.* (June 29, 1893) 6, col. 2; **Cum.**$^4$ **w.Yks.**$^1$ T'hay's feaful sad ith moo. **n.Lan.**$^1$ When the flesh of a child is firm it is said to be 'as sad's a boorde.' **ne.Lan.**$^1$ Of hay when very close and firm. **s.Chs.**$^1$ I have heard an old woman say that her buttermilk was 'sad in' her can, meaning simply that the can was quite full. **Not.** (J.H.B.)

**4.** Of bread, pastry, &c.: heavy, close, sodden; of porridge: 'stodgy'; of potatoes: soapy, waxy.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **N.I.**$^1$, **N.Cy.**$^{12}$ **Nhb.**$^1$ The breed's sad as leed. **Dur.**$^1$ **Cum.**$^1$ They gev us breed as sad as bull liver; **Cum.**$^4$, **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **n.Yks.**$^{124}$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ He weean't bring t'barm: t'breead's as sad as sad ageean. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**$^1$ **m.Yks.**$^1$ As sad as a dumpling. **w.Yks.** If a womman macks sad bread, an sho duzzant say at its owin tut yist, its a wunder, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1852) 40; **w.Yks.**$^{12345}$ **Lan.** When a pudding or paste, or any mixture of a similar kind, is made too thick, not sufficiently fluid, it is spoken of as being too 'sad,' Gaskell *Dial. Lectures* (1854) 9; **Lan.**$^1$, **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **m.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Lan.**$^1$ These porritch are to' sad for my loikin'. **Chs.**$^1$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Ahy dù)nŭ lahyk dhis bau·rm; ah daayt wi)sn aa saad·bred·. **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ The grown corn makes the bread so sad. **Rut.**$^1$ Them potatoes ain't a bit sad this year: not if you eat them hot. **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^{1234}$, **s.War.**$^1$, **ne.Wor.** (J.W.P.) **Shr.**$^1$ 'Missis, yo'n mak' the loaf sad if yo' bin so rough ŏŏth it,' said a servant-girl to a lady who had taken up a loaf hot out of the oven, and hastily dropped it. **Brks.** (W.H.Y.), **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**$^1$ **Cmb.**$^1$ This here bread's as sad as lead; it ain't half soaked. **Ken.** (K.), **Sus.**$^1$ **s.Hmp.** The dough's altogether sad, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) xi. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 76.]

**5.** Of soil: stiff, heavy, clayey.

**e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 20. **Not.**$^1$, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **n.Lin.**$^1$ Land is sad when the frosts of winter have not mellowed it. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ The land's so sad wi' the heavy rain. The ground's sad undernean. **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$; **Nhp.**$^2$ A road is said to be sad, after much rain. **Bdf.** This ground is as sad as liver (J.W.B.). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

**6.** Grave, discreet.

**n.Yks.**$^2$ Too mad or too sad. **n.Lin.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^2$ *Obs.*

**7.** Of colour: dark, deep.

**n.Cy.** (Hall.) **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

**8.** Singular, remarkable, uncommon. Cf. **sod**, *adj.*$^3$

**Bnff.**$^1$ **Abd., Per.** We had a sad evening's fun. A very jocular party is called 'a sad one' (G.W.).

**9.** *adv.* In *comb.* **Sad-bad**, ill; in bad health; very bad.

**w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ Aay bee zad· bae·ud, aay shoa·r ee.

**10.** Phr. *to lie sad*, to lie flat or close to the ground. Sc. (Jam.) **11.** *Obs.* Heavily.

**Cum.** Up flew her hand to souse the cowren lad, But, ah! I thought it fell not down owr sad, Relph *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1747) 4.

**12.** *v.* To become solid; to settle down; to shake or press down.

**Sc.** The ground is said to sad, or be sadded, when the soil coheres (Jam.). **s.Sc., Lnk.** (*ib.*) **Slk.** Then the hay, sae rowed an' saddit, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 97. **Nhb.**$^1$

**13.** *Obs.* To sadden.

**Sc.** The lamentable losses, you have still by the hand of that wicked enemy . . . make clear such a measure of the wrath and desertion of God, that oftentimes sads our hearts, Baillie *Lett.* (1775) II. 100 (Jam.).

**14.** *sb.* A heavy downward, compressing movement.

**Ayr.** [He] then sat doon with a great sadd on my guid new beaver hat, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 110.

**15.** Phr. *to sit over one's sads*, to regret something; to repent. N.I.$^1$

**SADDEN**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Bdf. Nrf. [sa·dən.] **1.** *v.* To consolidate; to make firm and hard; to compress; to stamp or beat down; of bread: to make heavy; of porridge: to thicken.

**Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **n.Yks.**$^{12}$; **n.Yks.**$^4$ Sae monny fooak tramping on t'land sairly saddens it. **e.Yks.** Hee woulde have the water sattle away, and the grownd somewhat saddened, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641); **e.Yks.**$^1$ Ah'd just getten gahdin graved ower, an lads ran all ower it, an saddened it doon ageean, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **Lan.** People say of a mixture for a pudding, 'sadden' it a bit, Gaskell *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 9. **s.Lan.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **s.Not.** On light land if the soil een't sad enough, a should sadden it with a Croskill roll (J.P.K.). **Lin.** (Hall.) **sw.Lin.**$^1$ The rain has saddened down the land. **Lei.**$^1$ You should put some clee [clay] round them roses, to sadden the sile a bit. **Nhp.**$^1$ Moist land is saddened when it is too much consolidated by the treading of heavy beasts. **Bdf.** The soil below will, instead of being brought up, be trampled and saddened, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 342. **Nrf.** (J.M.)

Hence **Saddened-yeth**, *sb.* clay soil. n.Yks.$^2$ **2.** A woollen-trade term: to darken or dull the colour of the material.

**w.Yks.** Usually by treatment with metallic salts (H.H.); (S.K.C.)

**3.** *sb.* The mixture of sumac and iron used in dyeing. w.Yks. (S.K.C.)

[**1.** Saddyn, or make sadde, *solido, consolido* (*Prompt.*).]

**SADDENS**, *sb. pl.* Der.$^2$ nw.Der.$^1$ [sa·dənz.] In phr. *in good saddens*, in earnest.

**SADDING-AXE**, *sb.* Mon. [sa·din-aks.] A quarrying tool; see below.

A stone dressing tool used for bringing up rough blocks of stone to a smooth face by the process known as 'axe dressing,' Bauerman *Mining Models* (1865) 27.

**SADDLE**, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **sadle** Sc.; **saidle** Sc. Bnff.$^1$; **zaddle** I.W.$^1$ [sa·dl, sæ·dl.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Saddle-back**, (*a*) horseback; also used *advb.*; (*b*) a particular size of paper; see below; (*c*) a coal-mining term: a balk; see below; (*d*) the greater black-backed gull, *Larus marinus*; (2) **-backed**, having a low back; (3) **-backed crow**, the hooded crow, *Corvus cornix*; (4) **-bar**, the horizontal iron bar of a window; (5) **-board**, the platform at a pit-bank on which the men and tubs are landed from the cage; (6) **-gear**, saddlery; (7) **-iron**, a stirrup; (8) **-laps flaps**, the part of the saddle that hangs by the horse's side; (9) **-pow**, the pommel of a saddle; (10) **-seat**, a saddle-horse; (11) **-sick**, bruised and sore from long riding; (12) **-tore**, a saddle-bow; (13) **-to-**

side, (14) **-to-sidlins**, of riding: side-saddle as opposed to astride.

(1, *a*) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Dev.** I can trust 'ee saddle-back sooner than most folk, ZACK *On Trial* (1899) 124. (*b*) **e.Lan.**¹ The name given to paper which measures 36 inches by 45 inches. So named because country manufacturers on their journey to town used to buy this size of paper, and, throwing it over their horses' backs, sat on it as a saddle. (*c*) **Nhb.**¹ A balk or species of hitch in the coal strata; described as the roof of the seam coming down into the coal without any corresponding depression of the thill, thus causing a nip. **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (*d*) **Lan., Nrf.** From its black back, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 208. **Nrf.** A useful bird is the handsome but sluggish saddle-back, EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 140. **Cor.** RODD *Birds* (1880) 315. (2) **Sc.** (HALL.), **I.W.**¹ (3) **Sus.** HOLLOWAY. (4) **Nhp.**¹, **War.**³ (5) **Nhb.**¹ (6) **Edb.** Whupmen race an' s—r For saddle gear, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 40. (7) **Ayr.** Having a profitable traffic in saddle-irons and bridle-rings among the gallants of the court, GALT *Gilhaize* (1822) i. (8) **Lakel.**² (9) **Wm.** I gat my knees again t'saddle pow (B.K.). **ne.Lan.**¹ (10) **Per.** Farmers that hed a saddle seat, Wi' kye an' corn to sell an' eat, HALIBURTON *Dunbar* (1895) 70. (11) **Ayr.** I trow ye'll fin' this a saft easy seat—weel do I ken what it is to be saddle-sick myself, GALT *Entail* (1823) vii. **Dmf.** We had ridden ten miles, . . and were passably saddle-sick, HAMILTON *Mawkin* (1898) 149. (12) **Sc.** COLVIL *Whigs' Supplication* (ed. 1796) *Gl.* (13) **Cai.**¹ **Gall.** This [riding] she would do not 'saddle to side,' as women ride, but 'leg on every,' as the men do, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 47, ed. 1876. (14) **Bnff.**¹ He sat saidle-tae-sidlins on the dyke.

**2.** Phr. (1) *to put one to a' the seats o' the saddle*, to nonplus one; (2) *to put* or *set the saddle upon the right horse*, to fix the blame upon the true offender; (3) *to tine the saddle*, to lose the power to ride.

(1) **Sc.** Obviously borrowed from the uneasy sensations of one who feels his seat on horse-back too hard for him (JAM.). (2) **Sc.** They thought on McDonald, the lang-fingered loon, An' the saddle for ance set upon the right horse, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 203. **Ayr.** It was deemed by them a providence, as putting the saddle on the right horse, HUNTER *Stud.* (1870) 7. **Nhp.**¹, **War.**³, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (3) **Edb.** When did ye ever hear that a whang or two of hemp crippled a man for life: ye will not tine the saddle this time, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 292.

**3.** The part of the stall between the manger and the grip. **Fif.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **4.** A settle, a wooden seat; also in *comp.* **Saidle-turside.** See **Long-saddle**, s.v. **Long**, *adj.* **1** (127). Cf. **sattle**, *sb.* **9.**

**Bnff.** (JAM.) **Lnk.** She lay in the little lang sadle at the hallen end, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 29.

**SADE**, *v.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Chs. Stf. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. w.Cy. Also in form **seed** Glo.¹ [sēd, seəd.] **1.** *v.* To cloy; to satiate, surfeit.

**n.Cy.** (K.) **Chs.**¹ 'Too much puddin ud sade a dog,' is the local way of expressing the undesirability of too much, even of a good thing. **s.Chs.**¹ Ah never seed sich lads; yo conna sade 'em o' suppin'. **Stf.** (K.), **War.**²³ **Wor.** They have got saded of 'having a go' at you, *Evesham Jrn.* (Mar. 20, 1897). **s.Wor.**¹ Saded of gruel. **Shr.**¹ Dick says 'e can ate as much poncake as 'e could stick a pikel through, but 'e'll find as they'n soon sade 'im; **Shr.**² I'm wolly saded. **Hrf.** I'm quite saded of rice (W.W.S.). **Glo.**¹ (s.v. Seeted). **w.Cy.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 168.

**2.** To become weary or tired; esp. in phr. *to be sick and saded.*

**Chs.**¹ I'm quite saded out. **War.** I'm sick and saded of telling you (C.T.O.); **War.**²; **War.**³ It has been a hot walk and I am quite fagged and saded. **se.Wor.**¹ I'm sick an' saded o' my job, I caunt do 'im to me mind.

Hence **Sading**, *ppl. adj.* tiring, monotonous.

**s.Wor.** That be a sading pluck to dig (H.K.); **s.Wor.**¹ A sading job. **Glo.**¹ (s.v. Seeted.)

**3.** *sb.* A sufficiency. s.Wor. (H.K.)

[OE. *sadian*, to become satiated or weary (SWEET).]

**SADJELL**, *sb.* Sc. A lazy, unwieldy animal. Cf. **sodge.**

**Gall.** Not common (J.M.); MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

**SADLE**, see **Saddle.**

**SADLIES**, *adv.* Bnff.¹ Also in form **sodlies.** [sa·dliz.] Sadly; to a great degree.

**SADLING-STONE**, *sb.* Nhb. A whetstone. Nhb.¹ (s.v. Setting-stone.) Cf. **settling-stone.**

**SADLINS**, *adv.* Yks. [sa·dlinz.] Sadly; greatly.

**e.Yks.**¹ Ah's sadlins oot ov odher, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

**SADLY**, *adv.* Wm. Yks. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Oxf. Brks. Hnt. e.An. Sur. Also in form **zadly** Brks.¹ [sa·dli, sæ·dli.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Sadly-bad(ly**, very ill; (2) **-begaun** or **-begone**, woebegone, disappointed; also deceived, taken in; (3) **-poorly**, (4) **-surrily**, see (1).

(1) **Der.**², **nw.Der.**¹ **Lei.**¹ Generally used partly in jest. **Nhp.**¹, **War.**³, **e.An.**¹ (2) **n.Yks.**¹ The word was applied to the expression of his own feelings by an old man who had rendered a slight service to a stranger lady, had asked for a kiss in requital, and had then discovered that it was the sister of the newly-come parson of the parish:—'Ah war sadly-begawn'; **n.Yks.**²⁴, **ne.Yks.**¹, **w.Yks.**¹ (3) **e.An.**¹ (4) **Lei.**¹

**2.** Phr. (1) *sadly off*, (2) *— off on it*, (3) *— on*, (4) *— on it*, ill; in a bad way.

(1) **s.Not.** He's got a bad cough; he's sadly off (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**¹ The bairn was sadly off last week. (2) **n.Yks.**² (3) **sw.Lin.**¹ She's sadly on, poor old lass. I was sadly on, I could sca'ce trail about. (4) **e.An.**¹

**3.** Poorly, not well in health.

**Wm.** Mrs. Fountain's nobbut sadly, I unerstan, WARD *Helbeck* (1898) 395. **Nhp.**¹ I be very sadly. **War.**³ I am but sadly. **Oxf.**¹ **Brks.**¹ My awld ooman hev a-bin zadly laaytely, but be tarblish to-daay. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Nrf.** 'How is your husband to-day, Mrs. Smith?' 'Well, Sir, I am sorry to say, he hold werry sadly' (W.R.E.). **Suf.** The children being still so sadly, *Good Wds.* (1880) 76. **Sur.**¹ He's been rather sadly lately.

**SADNESS**, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Lei. War. [sa·dnəs.] **1.** Heaviness, solidity. Lei.¹, War.³ See **Sad.** **2.** Gravity, seriousness. ne.Lan.¹ **3.** Phr. *in good sadness*, in earnest.

**w.Yks.**² **s.Chs.**¹ Ah tuwd im i gùd saad·ns [Ah towd him i' good sadn'ss].

[**2.** Tell me, in sadness, who is that you love, SHAKS. *R. & J.* I. i. 205.]

**SAE, SAED**, see **Say**, *sb.*³, **Saith(e.**

**SAEDICK**, *sb.* Sh.I. [sē·dik, -ək.] A fish-hold; a place frequented by fish. S. & Ork.¹ Cf. **seat**, *sb.*¹ **5.**

**SAEG**, see **Sag**, *sb.*¹, **Sag(e, Seg**, *v.*²

**SAEL, SAELKIE**, see **Seal**, *sb.*⁴, **Sealch**, *sb.*¹

**SAEM**, see **Saim, Same**, *sb.*

**SAENG**, *sb.* Lakel.¹ [sēŋ.] A heap or bed of hay.

[Icel. *sæing, sæng*, a bed (VIGFUSSON).]

**SAER, SAET, SAETER, SAETNIN, SAF**, see **Sore, Saith(e, Setter**, *sb.*², **Setnin, Saugh, Save.**

**SAFE**, *adj.* and *adv.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Eng. Also in forms **saaf** w.Yks.¹; **saafe** Lin.; **saf** Dev.; **seaf** Cum.⁴ Wm. n.Lan.¹; **seaff** Cum.¹; **seeaf** n.Yks.²⁴; **sef** Lan.; **syaf** Dur.¹; **zaayfe** Brks.¹; **zaff** Dev. [sēf, seəf, siəf.] **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Safe-listing**, *obs.*, see below; (2) **-skirt**, *obs.*, an outer petticoat to protect the dress of a woman on horseback.

(1) **e.Lan.**¹ A thin strip of cloth formerly sewn over the edge of a woollen piece, so that after the piece was dyed the selvage, when the listing was taken off, would retain its original colour. As it used to be thought that cotton would not take the same dye as wool, this device was resorted to to convince the buyer that all the cotton the piece contained was in the selvage. (2) **Nhp.**¹ They were generally made of stuff, or what in olden time, when this habiliment was in vogue, was called tammy. Both the name and the thing have become obsolete since the disuse of pillions.

**2.** Phr. *safe enough for being*, *obs.*, certain to be.

**Cum.** He is safe enough for being hanged, GROSE (1790).

**3.** *adj.* and *adv.* Sure, certain; assuredly, for certain; in *gen.* colloq. use.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Nhb.**¹ He's safe to be there. **Dur.**¹ **Cum.**¹ It's seaff to rain o' Sunday, 'cause it rain't o' Friday; **Cum.**⁴ He's seaf to be droon't. **Wm.** Ah'll seaf enuff Catch t'aald 'un, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 46. **n.Yks.**¹; **n.Yks.**² You'll knaw 'em seeaf; **n.Yks.**⁴ Safe eneeaf he did it. **ne.Yks.**¹ **e.Yks.**¹ He's safe ti get inti some sooat o' mischief. **w.Yks.**¹ He's saaf to be hanged; **w.Yks.**² He's safe to come; **w.Yks.**⁵ **Lan.** DAVIES *Races* (1856) 238; **Lan.**¹, **n.Lan.**¹, **Chs.**¹²³, **Stf.**¹ **s.Stf.** I'm safe to strike him one o' these days, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.**², **nw.Der.**¹, **Not.**¹ **n.Lin.** It's saafe to get i'to watter an' droond itsen, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 61; **n.Lin.**¹ It's saafe to thunner. **Lei.**¹ A's seaf to coom agen. **Nhp.**¹ **War.**² I'm safe to be back to-night; **War.**³⁴ **s.War.**¹ He's safe to do it now. **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876);

**Hrf.**$^1$ **Oxf.** Now don't you go on the ice, or you'll be safe to fall in (G.O.); **Oxf.**$^1$ **Brks.**$^1$ A gun is 'zaayfe to go off' when there is no chance of it 'missing fire.' **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Sus.**$^1$ **Hmp.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 120; **Hmp.**$^1$ **I.W.**$^2$ He's safe to be there Zadderday. **n.Wil.** He's safe to gie the' some if thee axes un' (E.H.G.). **w.Som.** I be safe they on't never not be able vor to do it vor no jis money, *Athenaeum* (Feb. 26, 1898); **w.Som.**$^1$ I be saa·f 'twas he, nif I didn never zay another word; I knowd'n saa·f enough, by the gurt mop 'pon th' aid o' un. **Dev.** They be a-comed zaff'nuff, an' I wish tha Dowl'd agot um avore they thort ov focing theirzels yer, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

4. Used in various comparisons.

**Nhb.**$^1$ Safe as deeth. **Nhp.**$^1$ Safe as brandy. **w.Som.**$^1$ They'll sure to gee un a month vor't, saaf's a gun (s.v. Sure). **Dev.** Ha'th got tha Kolra safs a nit, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1866) 55; Yes'ir, I'm saved as safe as houses, Stooke *Not Exactly*, v.

5. *adv.* In phr. *to hold safe*, to hold firm.

**w.Som.**$^1$ Mind you hold zaa·f, Master Freddy, else he'll drow ee down.

**SAFE**, see **Save**.

**SAFEGUARD**, *sb.* *Obs.* Yks. Lin. w.Cy. Dev. Also in forms **segard** Dev.; **seggard** w.Cy. Dev. An outer petticoat worn by a woman to protect her dress when riding. Cf. **safe-skirt**, s.v. **Safe**, 1 (2).

**w.Yks.**$^{12}$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ **w.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Dev.**$^1$ **n.Dev.** Vustled up in an old tump . . . or an old seggard, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 108; *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 386.

[Your safe-guard, cloak, and your hood suitable, Beaum. & Fletcher *Noble Gentleman*, II. i.]

**SAFER**, *sb.* Nrf. [sē·fə(r).] A sea-voyage. See **Sea-fare**.

What sort of a safer have you made? *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 35.

**SAFE-SOWN**, *adj.* Ken. Of corn: self-sown, coming up from the previous year's crop. (G.B.), Ken.$^1$

**SAFETY**, *sb.* w.Som.$^1$ [seə·fti.] A slow-match used in blasting.

The safety widn burn vitty, and I couldn get'n to go no ways; zo I was a-fo'ced to draw the charge agee-an.

**SAF(F**, *sb.* Nhb.$^1$ [saf.] Meat from an animal that has died a natural death.

Hog-saff is mutton of this description.

**SAFF**, see **Saugh**, **Save**.

**SAFFERN**, *sb.* sw.Lin.$^1$ [sa·fən.] The common savin, *Juniperus Sabina*; also in *comp.* **Saffern-tree**.

Often given by farm servants to their horses to make their coats shine. 'I'd a mester had a Saffern tree in a pot.' 'We'd a little Saffern tree in our garden; somebody clipped it one night.'

**SAFFLE**, *adj.* Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] [sa·fl.] Dull, sad, melancholy. (Hall.), Lin.$^1$ See **Saffling**.

**SAFFLING**, *ppl. adj.* Lin.$^1$ [sa·flin.] Melancholy.

He is in a saffling way.

**SAFFRON**, *sb.* Yks. Lin. Shr. Oxf. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **saffern** Oxf.$^1$ Cor. [sa·frən, sæ·fən.] 1. In *comp.* (1) **Saffron-cake**, a cake flavoured with saffron; (2) **-pasty**, a pasty flavoured with saffron.

(1) **Cor.** The 'saffron cake,' which to 'foreigners' has a fine flavour of the drug shop, . . is prodigiously popular among the natives. So much is it prized that in former years it was constantly sent—a pinch of it—in letters to Cornishmen abroad, Hammond *Parish* (1897) 348; A slice o' saffern-cake, crowder, to stay ye, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (ed. 1892) 87. (2) **Cor.** They found a return to peace in the close contemplation of Mr. Trevennick's flagstaff and the discussion of a saffron-pasty, Phillpotts *Prophets* (1897) 92.

2. Phr. (1) *as dear as saffron*, excessively dear; (2) *as yellow as saffron*, very yellow.

(1) **n.Lin.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ 'Tis a purty little place, he'd let so dear's saffurn. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1881) 8. **Cor.** *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 110. (2) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Oxf.**$^1$ 'Er's a pretty washer, her clothes be as yalla as saffern.

3. The naked-flowered crocus, *Crocus nudiflorus*. Shr. (B. & H.) 4. The autumn crocus, *Colchicum autumnale*. *ib.*

**SAFFY**, *sb.* Wor. A simpleton. (H.K.) Cf. **softy**.

**SAFT**, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. 1. Safety. n.Cy. (Hall.) 2. Phr. *to be at saft*, to be easy and contented; to be reconciled.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781).

**SAFTICK**, *sb.* Bnff.$^1$ [sa·ftik.] The name given to the shore-crab, *Carcinas maenas*, after the shell has been cast; a deriv. of 'soft.' Cf. **softy**, 1.

**SAG**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. e.An. Som. Also written **sagg** Lei.$^1$ War.$^3$; **sagge** Frf.; and in forms **saeg**, **saig** Gall.; **zag** Glo.$^1$ [sag, sæg.]

1. *sb.* A name given to var. species of rushes, reeds, and sedges; also the water-flag, *Iris Pseud-Acorus*. Cf. **seg(g**, *sb.*$^1$

**Cai.**$^1$ **Frf.** He rashes bare, and sagges, for hair, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 239. **Gall.** (J.M.), **Lin.** (B. & H.), **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ **Wor.** He fell into the water, and 'became entangled in the sags,' *Evesham Jrn.* (July 16, 1898). **se.Wor.**$^1$, **s.Wor.**$^1$ **Glo.** Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870); **Glo.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** They say eels are hid up this weather—but these weren't. . . I think they must have worked out of the sags, Emerson *Lagoon* (ed. 1896) 118. **Som.** (B. & H.)

Hence (1) **Sag-bottomed**, *ppl. adj.* of chairs, &c.: rush-bottomed. se.Wor.$^1$; (2) **Saggy**, *adj.* sedgy, reedy. Lei.$^1$; (3) **-seated**, *ppl. adj.*, see (1). s.Wor.$^1$, Glo.$^1$ 2. *v.* To swim by the aid of bundles of reeds; see below.

**War.**$^3$ Young swimmers cut dry saggs and bind them together in a thin bundle, and use them as supports in swimming.

**SAG**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **sagg** Not.$^1$ Lei.$^1$ War.$^{13}$ Ess. Cor.$^3$; and in forms **saig** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **zag** Brks.$^1$ [sag, sæg.]

1. *v.* To bend down in the middle, as from overweight; to sink, droop, subside; to warp. Cf. **seg**, *v.*$^1$

**Cai.**$^1$, **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Lakel.**$^2$ T'furm sag'd doon at middle. **e.Dur.**$^1$, **Cum.** (E.W.P.), **Cum.**$^1$ **n.Yks.** A rope suspended at each end is sagged in the middle (T.S.); **n.Yks.**$^{134}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 79; **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^1$ T'bauk sags; **w.Yks.**$^2$ A stack is said to sag when it settles down by reason of its own weight; **w.Yks.**$^5$ A small bag of flour thrown over the shoulder, 'sags' on both sides. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$ **Not.** The gate sags (J.H.B.); **Not.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ I've no opinion o' larch gaates, thaay sag soä bad. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ Coom, yo' get off that theer yeat, or yo'll mek it sagg woose. **Nhp.**$^{12}$ **War.**$^{123}$; **War.**$^4$ Them elm-joists they do allus sag. **Wor.** The rafters of the ceiling were strong enough to withstand the strain, for although the ceiling 'sagged' a good deal it did not give way, *Evesham Jrn.* (Feb. 18, 1899). **s.Wor.**$^1$, **Hrf.**$^{12}$, **Brks.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 26. **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 298, ed. 1849; **Suf.**$^1$, **Ess.** (J.F.) **Ken.** The ground sagged (D.W.L.); **Ken.**$^{12}$, **Sur.**$^1$, **Sus.**$^1$ **Cor.** The parchment sags in wet weather, 'Q.' *Wandering Heath* (1895) 27.

Hence (1) *sagged out*, *phr.* bulging, inflated as a blown bladder; (2) **Sagger**, *sb.* a heavy tassel; (3) **Sagging**, *vbl. sb.* in phr. *to feel a sagging*, to have a sinking feeling in the stomach occasioned by hunger or indigestion; (4) **Saggy**, *adj.* hanging down with its own weight; (5) **Sagment**, *sb.* in phr. *all in a sagment*, bent, 'sagged.'

(1) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (2) **w.Yks.**$^2$ The heavy tassel which hangs amongst the lighter parts of the fringe of a cornice. (3) **ne.Ken.** (H.M.) (4) **w.Yks.**$^5$ 'A saggy body,'—a very stout person, whose flesh appears to hang. **Lei.**$^1$ That gate wants knocking up at the thimbles, it hangs so saggy. **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ (5) **Sur.**$^1$ You must take that gutter out, it's all in a sagment.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Sag-bar**, a bar in a gate or door, running diagonally from the top to the bottom, intended to hinder it from 'sagging.' n.Lin.$^1$; (2) **-kite**, an overgrown, greedy person. N.Cy.$^1$; (3) **-ledge**, a crossbar or brace to a gate, to keep the ledges from 'sagging.' e.An.$^1$ 3. Phr. *to begin to sag*, to decline in health; to begin to show signs of old age.

**e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.**, **Suf.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Suf.** Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (1813).

4. To bulge out; to be protuberant.

**Wm.** He'd summat in his pocket 'at meeade it sag oot a gay bit (B.K.). **n.Yks.**$^1$, **Not.**$^3$, **Sur.**$^1$, **Hmp.**$^1$

5. To hang to one side or unevenly.

**m.Yks.**$^1$ A full sack on the back of a horse inclines, or sags, on one side until it 'sags over.' **Not.**$^1$, **ne.Lin.** (E.S.) **n.Lin.**$^1$ Rebecca's maade my Sunda' goon to sag o' one side. **Lei.**$^1$ Yo'll hev the hee all ovver! Cain't ye say aow it saggs? **Nhp.**$^1$ A load of hay or corn that is badly put on the waggon, leaning on one side, and, as it is termed, top-heavy, is said to sag. **War.**$^3$ **Suf.** A dress sitting awry is said to 'sag all o' one side,' *e.An. Dy. Times*

(1892). **Ess.** Your gown saggs a this side (J.F.). **Sus.**$^1$ **Cor.**$^3$ This gown does not fit well, it saggs.

**6.** To cause to bend; to weigh, press, or shake down.

**Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*), **Lnk.** (JAM.) **n.Cy.** HOLLOWAY. **e.Yks.**$^1$ Them heavy sheets 'll sag cleeas-line doon ti grund. **War.**$^3$ This bag is beginning to sagg. **Suf.** (E.G.P.)

**7.** Of wind or water: to fall, subside. Ken.$^{12}$

**8.** *Fig.* To droop; to become dispirited. e.Yks.$^1$

**9.** *sb.* A subsidence.

**Der.** There was a deep sag in the seat, which, however, added to the comfort of sitting in it, CUSHING *Voe* (1888) I. ii.

[1. Saggyn, *basso* (*Prompt.*).]

**SAG**, see **Sog**, *v.*$^2$

**SAGAN**, *sb.* Sc. [sā·gən.] A devil; a corruption of 'Satan.'

**Abd.** That lassie has a Sagan o' a temper. Johnny Smith's a coorse Sagan. Ye're behavin' like a perfect Sagan (G.W.).

**SAGAN**, see **Saggon**.

**SAG(E**, *sb.* and *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also in forms **saag** w.Yks.; **sache** n.Cy.; **saeg** w.Yks.; **saghe** N.Cy.$^2$ w.Yks.$^{34}$; **sague** w.Yks.; **saig** w.Yks.$^{15}$ e.Lan.$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$ Lin.$^1$ [sēg, seəg.] **1.** *sb.* A saw.

**n.Cy.** BAILEY (1721); **N.Cy.**$^2$ **w.Yks.** This saag wants sharp'nin' (Æ.B.); (G.H.); **w.Yks.**$^{12345}$ **Lan.** *Phil. Soc. Trans.* (1858) 168. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$

**2.** Phr. *to come to a saig*, to come to a point.

**w.Yks.** If it comes to a saig ah sal play t' 'Bull Solo,' TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1847) viii; **w.Yks.**$^5$ What ah sal du, if it comes tul a saig, al be this!

**3.** *v.* To saw; to hack; to make a sawing motion as with a violin-bow.

**w.Yks.** (S.P.U.); An' I can sague a bass i' two, Or puff a bit wi' t'flute, *Yksman.* (Aug. 10, 1892), in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 4, 1896); **w.Yks.**$^2$ He's saging away with his beak; **w.Yks.**$^{35}$ **Lin.**$^1$ Take it to the mills to saig.

Hence (1) **Sager**, *sb.* a sawyer; (2) **Sagings**, *sb. pl.* sawdust.

(1) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 4, 1896); **w.Yks.**$^1$ We look for't' reets an sagers tomorn, ii. 290. (2) **w.Yks.** I wor fain o' summat at seemed made o' bran an' saagins, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1879) 11; **w.Yks.**$^{15}$, **e.Lan.**$^1$

[1. OE. *sagu*, *saga*, a saw (B.T.).]

**SAGE**, *sb.*$^1$ Cum. Chs. Der. Lin. War. Shr. [sēdʒ.] In *comb.* (1) **Sage-cheese**, cheese with the juice of sage mixed among the curd; (2) **— of Bethlehem**, the garden mint, *Mentha viridis*; (3) **— of Jerusalem**, the lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis.*

(1) **Chs.**$^1$ It gives it a peculiar green-mottled appearance, and a flavour much relished by some. Occasionally the vat is half-filled with sage cheese, and filled up with plain cheese, so that when a wedge of cheese is brought to table one half is flavoured with sage and the other not, and each person can be helped to the kind he likes best. Very few sage cheeses are now made. **Der.**$^2$ Always eaten at Christmas. **nw.Der.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ **War.** A cheese provided at an accouchement (HALL.). **Shr.**$^1$ When sage-cheese is made it is usually at the end of the dairy season; the cheese then being difficult to dry, sage is rubbed into the curd to act as a 'drier.' 'We'n rub a bit o' sage i' this crud, it'll 'elp to dry it, an' we bin all fond on a bit o' sage-cheese.' In some dairies an imitation of Cheddar cheese is sometimes made, by pounding sage leaves and adding the juice expressed from them to the customary curd. (2) **n.Lin.** (B. & H.) (3) **Cum.**$^4$

**SAGE**, *sb.*$^2$ n.Lin.$^1$ [sēdʒ.] In *comb.* (1) **Sage-woman**, a midwife; cf. Fr. *sage-femme*; (2) **Sages of the town**, *obs.*, the elders or wise persons of the town.

**SAGER**, *sb.* *Obs.* Yks. A cigar.

**w.Yks.** Gallopin through wun pickter shop to a nuther, to leet ther sagers, or see which can hev t'cork ov a ginger-beer bottle drawn t'first, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (Oct. 1848), in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 4, 1896).

[Many a sagar have little Goldy and I smoked together, COLMAN *Man of Business* (1774) iv.]

**SAGG**, *v.* e.An.$^1$ [sæg.] Of the wind: to 'sough' among the reeds.

**SAGGAR(D**, *sb.* Stf. An earthenware vessel in which pottery is enclosed for baking; a dial. form of 'safe-guard.' DICKENS *Repr. Pieces* (1858) *A Plated Article*; (HALL.), Stf.$^1$

**SAGGER**, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Chs. Also written **saggar** Dur.; **sagre** Nhb.$^1$; and in form **seggar** e.Dur.$^1$; **segger** N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ Dur. [sa·gə(r, se·gər.] Fire-clay; a soft argillaceous shale, which frequently forms the 'thill' of a seam of coal. Also in *comb.* **Sagger(s-clay**.

**N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb., Dur.** GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **Dur.** *Geol. Surv. Vert. Sect. Sheet* 43. **e.Dur.**$^1$

Hence **Sagger-yedded**, *adj.* stupid, foolish.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ Yŭ saag·üryed·id yùng pùp [Yŏ sagger-yedded young pup].

**SAGGON**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written **sagan** Uls.; **saggan** N.I.$^1$; **saggin** Don. [sa·gən.] The water-flag, *Iris Pseudacorus*; used also of var. species of reeds, sedges, and rushes. See **Sag**, *sb.*$^1$, **Seggen**.

**Lnk.** Cozie hid 'mang saggons green Whare Irvine's stream meander'd, PARKER *Misc. Poems* (1859) 33. **N.I.**$^1$, **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **Ant.** *Science Gossip* (1881) 278. **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **Don.**, **Ker.** (B. & H.)

**SAGGY**, *sb.* Cum. [sa·gi.] A game with marbles; see below.

**Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^4$ A game with marbles, in which one or more holes are made in the ground, and the marbles dribbled to the holes by the players in turns: the player who first reaches the hole, knocks away his opponent.

**SAGGYRT**, *sb.* I.Ma. A priest. (S.M.) See **Sogarth.** [Gael. and Ir. *sagart*, a priest (MACBAIN).]

**SAGHE, SAGRE**, see **Sag(e, Sagger**.

**SAGTA**, *sb.* Sh.I. A rate, pace; the slow, rolling gait peculiar to an individual. Cf. **sakta**.

I sees da man comin' at a moderate sagta, *Sh. News* (Apr. 9, 1898); Rasmie 'ill be in nae hurry; he'll jöst gaing at his ain sagta (J.S.).

**SAHL**, see **Sole**, *sb.*$^2$

**SAHLIFAHLY**, *v.* Not. [sā·lifāli.] To make flattering speeches.

**s.Not.** A don't believe in sahlifahlyin' to 'er face an' callin' on 'er behint 'er back (J.P.K.).

[From *sol-fa*, to sing the gamut. 'An alphabet or solfa,' MILTON *Areop.* (ed. Hales) 40.]

**SAHN(E, SAHSE, SAI**, see **Sine**, *adv.*, **Souse**, *v.*$^2$, **Say**, *sb.*$^5$

**SAICE, SAICK, SAID**, see **Sayce**, **Seck**, *sb.*, **Saith(e**.

**SAIDER**, *adv.* Lakel.$^2$ [sē·dər.] Rather, preferably.

I wad far saider ye wad hey nowt ta deea wid it. Yan wad far saider see yan's barns laid low ner iver think they wad come ta an end like thatn.

**SAID-FOOL**, *sb.* Sh.I. The lesser black-headed gull, *Larus fuscus.* SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 207.

**SAIDLE**, see **Saddle**.

**SAIDMENT**, *sb.* e.Yks.$^1$ [se·dment.] An evil report or statement; a deriv. of *pp.* 'said.'

The's been monny saidments aboot him, and noo the'v cum'd thrue.

**SAID-SO**, *sb.* Sc. Lan. Also written **sed-so** Lan.; and in form **said-sae** Sc. **1.** A report. See **Say-so**, s.v. **Say**, *v.*$^1$ **2** (3).

**Abd.** It's nae ca'd aboot clype nor teethless said-sae, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 157.

**2.** A statement previously made.

**Lan.** Stick to mi sed-so, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) x.

**SAIG**, *v.* Yks. Also in form **seeag**. To dawdle, to walk in a slow, aimless manner. Cf. **seagle**.

**e.Yks.** Ah met that idlebones seeaging alang as usual (R.S.).

**SAIG**, see **Sag**, *sb.*$^1$, *v.*$^2$, **Sag(e**, **Seg(g**, *sb.*$^2$

**SAIGHEAD**, *sb.* Irel. An arrow-head which is supposed to be a fairy's dart.

Grown people who suddenly get fits are supposed to be struck with a saighead, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 112.

[Ir. *saighead*, an arrow, a dart (O'REILLY).]

**SAIK**, see **Sike**, *sb.*$^1$

**SAIL**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lin. Bdf. Suf. Ken. Also written **sale** w.Yks.$^3$ Suf. [sēl, seəl.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Sail-fan**, a species of fan used in dressing corn; (2) **-fish**, the basking shark, *Squalus maximus*; (3) **-man**, the man in charge of the sail of a fishing-boat; (4) **-wound**, twisted in the manner of windmill sails.

(1) **n.Yks.** TUKE *Agric.* (1800) 37. (2) **Sc.** It is named from the large fin which it carries above water (JAM.). **Inv.** The sail-fish . . . appears on the coasts . . . early in the month of May, *Statist.*

*Acc.* XIII. 290 (*ib.*). **Arg.** The sun or sail-fish occasionally visits us, *ib.* III. 173. [Satchell (1879).] (3) **Sh.I.** Jaarm Tulloch, he wis wir sailman, *Sh. News* (May 4, 1901); (J.S.) (4) **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 144.

**2.** Phr. *in full sail*, at the height of prosperity.

**w.Yks.** When t' *Pogmoor Olmenack* wor varry young, Walter Joa wor e full sail, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1892) 22, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 14, 1896).

**3.** A cloth covering to spread over a wagon-load of corn, or an unthatched stack. Ken. (P.M.) **4.** Oilcloth. Suf. (P.H.E.) **5.** Of the wind: direction, quarter, course.

**w.Yks.** T'drains allus used to stink when t'wind wor i' one sail, an' that wor t'North, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 4, 1896); Wind's it wrang sail (E.G.); **w.Yks.**$^{3}$ What sail is the wind in?

**6.** A ride in a vehicle of any kind.

**Cai.**$^{1}$, **N.I.**$^{1}$ **Ant.** Wull ye gie me a sail in the kert? *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Ldd.** I had a sail home in Pat's cart (M.S.M.).

**7.** *v.* In phr. (1) *to sail over the wall*, of a coping-stone or row of bricks: to project beyond the rest of the wall. sw.Lin.$^{1}$; (2) — *thruff the wall*, of bricks: to get loose and project. *ib.* **8.** To ride in a vehicle. Cai.$^{1}$

**SAIL**, see **Sale**, *sb.*$^{3}$, **Seal**, *v.*$^{2}$, **Sil**, **Sile**, *v.*$^{1}$

**SAILING-JACK**, *sb.* Sh.I. The 'Blue Peter,' the flag used as a signal for sailing.

Most o' da ships hed dir sailin'-jacks flyin' at dir mastheads, Ollason *Mareel* (1901) 44.

**SAILOR**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Chs. Midl. Nhp. War. Bck. Hrt. Hnt. Hmp. [sē·lə(r.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Sailor-button(s**, (*a*) a name given to any of the campion species; (*b*) the great starwort, *Stellaria Holostea*; (2) **-'s grip**, a mode of holding hands by hooking the fingers; (3) **-'s knot**, the herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*; (4) **-lad**, a game; see below; (5) **-'s tobacco**, the mugwort, *Artemisia vulgaris*.

(1, *a*) **Hnt.** *Nature Notes*, No. 3. **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.) (*b*) **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.) (2) **N.I.**$^{1}$ (3) **Bck.** (B. & H.) (4) **Abd.** 'A sailor lad and a tailor lad, And they were baith for me: I wid raither tack the sailor lad, And lat the tailor be. What can a tailor laddie dee Bit sit and sew a cloot, When the bonnie sailor laddie Can turn the ship aboot. He can turn her east, and he can turn her west, He can turn her far awa'; He aye tells me t'keep up my hairt For the time that he's awa'. I saw 'im lower his anchor, I saw 'im as he sailed; I saw 'im cast his jacket To try and catch a whale. He skips upon the planestanes, He sails upon the sea; A fancy man wi' a curly pow Is aye the boy for me, Is aye the boy for me; A fancy man with a curly pow Is aye the boy for me. He daurna brack a biscuit, He daurna smoke a pipe; He daurna kiss a bonnie lass At ten o'clock at night. I can wash a sailor's shirt, And I can wash it clean; I can wash a sailor's shirt And bleach it on the green. Come a rinkle-tinkle, fal-a-la, fal-a-la, Aboun a man-o'-war.' A circle is formed by joining hands. They dance round and sing. Sometimes . . . two play the game by the one taking hold of the other's left hand with her right, Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 147–8. (5) **Hnt.** At Hitchin boys collect and dry it for smoking (B. & H.).

**2.** The insect, *Cantharis fusca*.

**Chs.**$^{1}$ **Midl.** *Cornh. Mag.* (1865) XII. 36, *Poetry Provinc.* **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$

**SAILZIE**, *v.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. **1.** *v.* To assail.

**Fif.** Sailzie kirk wi' weir and wraith, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 22.

**2.** *sb.* An assault.

Their hands wagg'd wapons a' kinkinds; And sic varietie o' graith, Gather't for sailzie and for skaith, *ib.* 169.

[**1.** Þai sett in a sadd sowme & sailid his kniȝtis, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 5559.]

**SAIM**, *sb.* and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **saem** Sh.I. Nhb.$^{1}$; **saime** N.Cy.$^{2}$ w.Yks.$^{3}$ Lin.$^{1}$ s.Cy. Ken.$^{1}$ Cor.; **same** Sc. (Jam.) S. & Ork.$^{1}$ Dur.$^{1}$ w.Dur.$^{1}$ Lakel.$^{2}$ Cum. Wm. e.Yks.$^{1}$ w.Yks.$^{1}$ Lin.$^{1}$; and in forms **saam** n.Yks.$^{4}$ w.Yks.$^{1}$; **sain** Lan.$^{1}$; **sane** e.Ken.; **seam** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) N.I.$^{1}$ Cum. n.Yks.$^{12}$ w.Yks.$^{124}$ Not.$^{1}$ Lin.$^{1}$ sw.Lin.$^{1}$ Rut.$^{1}$ Lei.$^{1}$ Nhp. War.$^{123}$ Bdf. Hrt. Hnt. Ken.$^{12}$; **seame** N.Cy.$^{2}$ s.Cy. Ken. Cor.; **seeam** n.Yks.$^{12}$ e.Yks.$^{1}$; **seem** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **seeyem** Nhb.$^{1}$; **seim** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Der.$^{1}$; **seym** Cor.$^{2}$ [sēm, seəm, siəm, sīm.] **1.** *sb.* Lard, esp. hog or goose lard; fat; grease; train-oil.

**Sc.** Hen saim (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Sh.I.** Baik'n bere burstin' brünnies wi' rindid saem i' Yüle moarnin', *Sh. News* (Jan. 14, 1899); **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$ The inside fat of swine, unrefined hog's-lard. **e.Fif.** The efficacy o' hartshorn and swine's seam as a cure for the rheumatics, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vi. **Cld.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** She has to hae . . . mittens on her hauns after she has creeshed them weel with saim for the hacks, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 161. **Edb.** Buttered over with swine's seam, and half wasted, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xx. **Peb.** While he kindness did affect He thickening was his saim, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 44, ed. 1817. **Gall.** (A.W.), **N.I.**$^{1}$, **N.Cy.**$^{12}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Dur.**$^{1}$, **w.Dur.**$^{12}$, **Lakel.**$^{12}$ **Cum.** Hesn't ta gitten t'sëam rendered yit? (J.Ar.); **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** Bring a pound of same from the grocer's (B.K.). **n.Yks.** The boiling down of the fat to 'saim,' Simpson *Jeanie o' Biggersdale* (1893) *Pref.* 14; **n.Yks.**$^{124}$ **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ Ah'd nowt bud a bit o' saam ti mi breead. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ Blend some soote and swine saam togither, an clap't toth' spot, ii. 304; **w.Yks.**$^{245}$, **Lan.**$^{1}$, **n.Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Der.**$^{1}$ **s.Not.** Put plenty of seam in the pan (J.P.K.). **Lin.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lin.** (E.S.) **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ I've not boht ony butter for a twel' munth, bud get a bit o' saim to my caake noo an' then. **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ **Rut.**$^{1}$ If you take out the saime, and mix it with milk, and strain it, you won't know it from milk with the cream on it. **Lei.**$^{1}$ The best lard. **Nhp.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **War.**$^{123}$ **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 144. **Hrt.** Ellis *Cy. Hswf.* (1750). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **s.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Ken.** Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); **Ken.**$^{12}$, **e.Ken.** (G.G.) **Cor.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Cor.**$^{2}$

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Saim-cake**, a cake made with lard in the dough, generally eaten hot. e.Yks.$^{1}$; (2) **-pot**, in phr. *to dip one's hand well into the saim-pot*, to make the pastry rich. *ib.* **3.** A wreath of fat in the girth behind a beast's forelegs. w.Yks.$^{1}$ **4.** *v.* In *pp.* with *up*: choked up with fat. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ He's myest seym'd up.

[ȝe ne schulen eten vleschs ne seim buten ine muchele secnesse, *Anc. Riwle* (c. 1225) 412. OE. *seime*, 'adipe,' *Cant. Ps.* lxii. 6. OFr. *sain, saim.*]

**SAIM**, see **Seam**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**SAIMED**, *ppl. adj.* Lakel. Cum. Yks. Also written **saim't** Cum.$^{4}$; **samed** Lakel.$^{2}$ n.Yks.$^{1}$ [sēmd.] Overcome with heat; overheated; inflamed.

**Lakel.**$^{2}$ **Cum.** Comes tiftan many o' couple, Hauf saim'd that day, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 128; **Cum.**$^{1}$ This is often applied to a fat horse that has been overheated and inflammation has set in; **Cum.**$^{4}$ **n.Yks.**$^{1}$ Ah'm ommost saimed.

**SAIN**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Also written **saine** Sc.; **sa'n** Abd.; **sane** Sc. (Jam.) n.Yks.$^{2}$; and in form **sen** Cai.$^{1}$ [sēn.] **1.** *v.* To cross, to make the sign of the cross.

**Sc.** Eppie sain'd hersel', Pennecuik *Coll.* (1787) 14. **Sh.I.** The woman now had power to 'sain hersel',' Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 167. **Or.I.** When the old woman heard this she immediately sained, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 201. **Abd.** I sained mysel' thrice this morning before I had seen the face o' man, or the staff o' life had passed my gizzard, Ruddiman *Sc. Parish* (1828) 37, ed. 1889. **Kcd.** Baby at this did sain hersel', Burness *Garron Ha'* (c. 1820) l. 359. **Ayr.** Ilk ane did sane themsel, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 80. **Slk.** (Jam.) **Dmf.** Come sain ye, come cross ye, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 59. **Gall.** But he . . . himself did sain, Harper *Bards* (ed. 1889) 73.

**2.** To bless.

**Sc.** God sain your ee, man, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 111, ed. 1881. **Cai.**$^{1}$ Geed sen's. **Abd.** Wi' arms outspread, Like chieftains fan they sain their men, Davidson *Poems* (1861) 12. **Frf.** My auld mither, heaven sain her, Sands *Poems* (1833) 100. **Arg.** God sain Mackay's soul! Munro *J. Splendid* (1898) 19. **Ayr.** I luckit on her bonny broo, And sain'd her wi' my blessing, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 83. **Lnk.** Twa dochters—gude sain them—are yet to the fore, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 148. **Edb.** Leave the poor man's prayer to sain his name, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 197, ed. 1785. **Gall.** Guid save us an' sain us! Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xl. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ *Obs.* **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ God sane ye!

**3.** To consecrate, hallow; to protect from the evil influences of fairies, witches, &c.

**Sc.** Saine you weill fra the Devil and the Laird's bairns, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 390. **ne.Sc.** On the birth of the child the mother and offspring were sained, a ceremony which was done in the following manner. A fir-candle was lighted and carried three times round the bed, if it was in a position to allow of this being done, and if this could not be done it was whirled three times round their heads; a bible and bread and cheese, or a bible and a biscuit, were placed under the pillow, and the words were repeated, 'May the Almichty debar a' ill fae this umman, an be aboot ir an bless ir an ir bairn,' Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 5. **Abd.** The jizzen-bed wi' rantry leaves was sain'd, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 10, ed. 1812.

4. Phr. (1) *sain the bairn*, a phr. used when a child sneezes; (2) *sain ye!* a term of reprobation, an oath; (3) *to be sained of*, to be absolved of.

(1) **Cai.**$^1$ (2) **Chs.**$^{13}$ (3) **Gall.** To tell mair lees than I am likely to be sained o' till I am a bishop an' can lee wi' a leecence, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) viii.

5. *sb.* The cross made with the knife on dough before baking. n.Yks.$^2$ 6. A blessing. n.Sc. (Jam.), n.Yks.$^2$

Hence **Sainless**, *adj.* unblessed, graceless, profane.

**Abd.** 'Tis only senseless, sa'nless sotts, As void o' gumption's Hottentots, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 323.

7. Phr. *to give one a sane across the mouth*, to strike one on the mouth. n.Yks.$^2$

[**1, 2.** OE. *segnian*, to make the sign of the cross on; to bless (B.T.).]

**SAIN, SAIND**, see **Saim, Send.**

**SAINT**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Lon. Ken. Dor. Som. Cor. Also in form **zaint** Dor. [**sēnt, seənt**; before names **sant, sənt.**] 1. In *comb.* (1) **Saint's-bell**, the small bell which is rung just before the service begins; (2) **-'s-day**, Monday, the day on which idle workmen spend their Saturday's wages in drink; (3) **-guided**, under the guidance and protection of the saints; (4) **— Monday**, see (2); in *gen.* colloq. use; (5) **— Pawsle**, see below; (6) **-protected**, see (3).

(1) **Abd.** Bells they have none, or very rare, excepting the Saint's Bell to call the presbytery or congregation together, Stuart *Eccl. Rec.* (1846) *Introd.* 67. **Ken.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Ken.**$^1$ Saint's-bell is simply the old sanctus-bell, formerly rung at the elevation of the host, and now put to a different use; **Ken.**$^2$ (2) **n.Lin.**$^1$ He's off on his Saint's Day. (3) **Cor.** She is a child of Nature: her mind is as pure as the sea. Moreover, Joan walks saint-guided, Phillpotts *Prophets* (1897) 77. (4) **Slg.** A curse attends that day we name Saint Monday, Which sets our valuebals away to pawn ay, Galloway *Poems* (1792) 74. **Not.** On Saint Monday they go pigeoning, skittling, or after some other amusement, *Good Wds.* (1865) 125. **n.Lin.**$^1$ You neäd n't expect Joä to-daay, it's Saaint Munda' wi' him ageän. **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^{23}$, **Lon.** (Hall.) **w.Som.**$^1$ 'Where are all the men?' 'Oh! they be keeping Saint Monday' [sún muun·dee]. (5) **n.Yks.** This mythical saint is a subject of constant allusion, as one having superlative qualities, but a saint whose day in the calendar never comes. Of a bright copper show-kettle, it will be said: 'Dhaats· fur· bet·'u di·h'z un· Suon·duz: its· fu Su'nt Pao·h'su'lz, un· Su'nt Pao·h'su'l ee·nz' [That's for better days than Sundays: it's for St. Pawsle's and St. Pawsle's e'ens]. One youth will say to another: 'Winz· dhoo· boon· tu don· dhi nih·' kuo·h't, Rich?' 'U Su'nt Pao·h'su'lz' ['When's thou going to don thy new coat, Rich?' 'O' St. Pawsle's'] will be the evasive answer. [Clearly a corruption of 'Saint Apostle.' The vagueness is due to the intentional refraining from mentioning which Apostle (W.W.S.)], C. C. Robinson *Gl.* (1876). (6) **Cor.** I be better off than many maidens, cause I be saint-protected like. . . . My mother was a Madern cheel; an' 'er ordained I should be tu, an' when faither was to sea, as fell out just 'pon the right day, mother took me up theer. . . From being a puny cheel I grawed a bonny wan arter dipping [in St. Madern's well], Phillpotts *Prophets* (1897) 59.

2. Used in various quasi-oaths and exclamations.

**Ir.** Saints and patience, Willie, that's a terrible hape of things, Barlow *East unto West* (1898) 198. **n.Ir.** Och, saints! but 'twis awful, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 53. **Dor.** Zaints alive! Iv I haven't got a gurt dook vor a son! *Windsor Mag.* (Apr. 1900) 604; Well, my saints and prophets! Where be gwain? Agnus *Jan Oxber* (1900) 64.

**SAINT-AGNES**, *sb.* Cor.$^2$ In *comb.* **Saint-Agnes tôtle**, a stupid old fool.

**SAINT-ANDREW**, *sb.* and *v.* Lin. Bck. Sus. Cor. Also in forms **Saint Andr** Sus.; **'T Andra** n.Lin.$^1$; **T'Andrew** Cor.$^1$; **T'Andry** Bck. 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Saint-Andrew blast**, frost and snow about Saint Andrew's day, old style; (2) **— cake**, a cake made on Saint Andrew's day; (3) **-'s dance**, Saint Vitus' dance; (4) **— fair**, a fair held on Saint Andrew's day, Nov. 30, old style, Dec. 12, new style.

(1) **n.Lin.**$^1$ (2) **Bck.** The cakes made in honour of [this day] are called 'Tandry cakes,' a curious corruption of St. Andrew, Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) 98. (3) **Cor.**$^1$ (4) **n.Lin.** Sell'd at th' 't Andra Fair, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 123; **n.Lin.**$^1$

2. *v.* In phr. *to go Saint Andring*, of bricklayers: to keep holiday on Saint Andrew's day.

**Sus.** They went in gangs to the woods, and threw sticks at hares, pheasants, and squirrels. Then all went to drink at the inns, the squirrels being carried home to be stuffed or eaten (F.W.L.).

**SAINT-ANTHONY**, *sb.* Yks. Chs. Lin. War. Wor. Glo. Som. Also in forms **Saint Ant'ny** n.Lin.$^1$; **Sant Antany** w.Yks.; **Tantiddy** s.Wor.; **Tantony** se.Wor.$^1$ w.Som.$^1$ gen.; **Tantamus** Glo.$^1$ In *comb.* (1) **Saint-Anthony's dance**, Saint Vitus' dance; (2) **-'s fire**, erysipelas.

(1) **w.Yks.** *Yksman. Comic Ann.* in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 16, 1897); (A.C.) (2) **w.Yks.** (A.C.), **Chs.**$^1$ **Lin.** A painful eruption, very hot and fiery: a species of erysipelas, Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 698. **n.Lin.**$^1$, **War.** (J.R.W.) **s.Wor.** Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 17. **se.Wor.**$^1$, **Glo.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ Tan·tuneez vuy·ur.

**SAINT-AUBYN**, *sb.* Cor.$^{13}$ In *comb.* **Saint-Aubyn's day**, the day after a feast on which the remains are eaten up.

**SAINT-CAUSLAN**, *sb.* Sc. In *comb.* **Saint-Causlan's flaw**, a snow shower in March. See **Flaw**, *sb.*$^1$ 3.

**Frf.** The parish church of Dun-Nechtan, now Dunnichen, was dedicated to St. Causlan, whose festival was held in March. Snow showers in March were locally called 'St. Causlan's flaws,' *N. & Q.* (1849) 1st S. i. 88.

**SAINT-CUTHBERT**, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. In *comb.* (1) **Saint-Cuthbert's beads**, fragments of encrinital columns; (2) **-'s duck**, the eider-duck, *Somateria mollissima*; (3) **-'s patrimony**, all the land between the Tyne and the Tees. See **Cuthbert.**

(1) **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ They are strewn along the beach by the action of the sea upon the outcrop of the stratum, in which they are plentiful, and look very like beads which have been turned in a lathe. The central hollow gives further appearance of similarity. On the north-east side of Holy Island they are picked up among the rocks, and were formerly regarded with veneration as being the handiwork of the saint. (2) **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.** From these birds breeding on the Farn islands . . . where they were the companions of the saint's solitude, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 162; **Nhb.**$^1$ **Dur.** Smith *Birds* (1887) 484. **Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 31, 1898). (3) **N.Cy.**$^1$ Said to have been conferred upon the church for the sake of St. Cuthbert.

**SAINT-GEORGE**, *sb.* Yks. Pem. 1. In *comb.* **Saint-George's duck**, the common sheldrake, *Tadorna cornuta.*

**s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. [Swainson *Birds* (1885) 154.]

2. The largest saucepan in the house.

**w.Yks.** On t'fire we'll set St. George to-neet, Senior *Smithy Rhymes* (1882) 42.

**SAINT-HILDA**, *sb.* Yks. In *comb.* **Saint-Hilda's serpent-stone**, an ammonite.

**n.Yks.** A similar story [of a saint transforming serpents into stones] is told at Whitby, where these fine fossils of the Lias are called 'St. Hilda's Serpent-stones,' *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iv. 261.

[Saint Hilda of Whitby, whose day is Nov. 18. 'Of thousand snakes, each one Was changed into a coil of stone When holy Hilda prayed,' Scott *Marmion*, c. ii. st. 13.]

**SAINT-JOHN**, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Rut. 1. In *comb.* (1) **Saint-John's hands**, the basket-fern, *Nephrodium Filix-mas*; (2) **— nut**, a double nut; see **John, 1** (16).

(1) **Rut.** (B. & H.) (2) **Per., Dmf.** (Jam., s.v. John), **N.Cy.**$^1$, **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **n.Lan.**$^1$

2. A double hazel-nut. Nhb.$^1$, ne.Lan.$^1$

**SAINT-MARY**, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Lan. 1. In *comb.* (1) **Saint-Mary's knot**, in phr. *to tie with Saint Mary's knot*, to hamstring. Sc. (Jam., s.v. Mary), Cum.$^4$; see **Mary, 2** (3); (2) **-'s nut**, a triple nut. N.Cy.$^1$, ne.Lan.$^1$ 2. A triple hazel-nut.

**Nhb.**$^1$ When any one is fortunate enough to find a St. Mary he wears it in his cap as a great prize.

**SAINT-MAWES**, *sb.* Cor. In *comb.* **Saint-Mawes' clover**, the spotted medick, *Medicago maculata.*

So called at St. Mawes, where it is very abundant (B. & H.).

**SAINT-PATRICK'S NEEDLE**, *phr.* s.Chs.$^1$ In phr. *to have gone through Saint-Patrick's needle*, to have been in the Bankruptcy Court.

**SAINT-PETER**, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Wal. War. In *comb.* (1) **Saint-Peter's bell**, the daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus*; (2) **-'s herb**, the cowslip, *Primula veris*; (3) **-'s needle**, suffering; a trial, a serious misfortune; *gen.* in phr. *to come*, or *go, through Saint-Peter's needle*; (4) **-'s wort**, (*a*) the hard-hay, *Hypericum quadrangulare*; (*b*) the sweet amber, *H. Androsaemum.*

(1) **Wal.** *Globe* (Mar. 11, 1890) 1. (2) **n.Yks.** From suggestion of bunch of keys (R.H.H.). (3) **Lan.** T'lad was i' terrible pain, for he'd just come through Saint Peter's needle his-sen, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 120; He little thought at that time that ever he'd come to be poo'd down as he has bin. .. Aye, aye; he's gone through Saint Peter's needle has owd Bill, *ib.* II. 109. **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^1$ A man who became bankrupt, and was sold up, described it as having 'gone through St. Peter's Needle.' (4, *a*) **Or.I.** WALLACE *Desc. Or. I.* (1693) 175, ed. 1883. **War.**$^3$ (*b*) **n.Yks.** (R.H.H.)

**SAINT-RATTLE-DOLL-FAIR**, *sb.* Lin. A fair held at Crowland on Shrove Tuesday.

The 'rattle' was the rattling of dice for nuts and oranges, and this species of gambling was very popular, and formed the chief attraction of the fair, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 166.

**SAINT-THOMAS**, *v.* Yks. In phr. *to go out Saint Thomasing*, to go round the farm-houses soliciting gifts on Saint Thomas' day, Dec. 21. n.Yks. ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 379. See **Thomas' gift.**

**SAINT-TIBB**, *sb.* Cor. In *comb.* **Saint-Tibb's Eve**, a day which never comes, 'the Greek Kalends.'

**Cor.**$^1$ I'll do et next St. Tibb's eve; **Cor.**$^2$

**SAIR**, *v.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. [sēr.] **1.** To serve, serve out; also *fig.* to treat; a dial. form of 'serve.' Cf. **sarrow.**

**Elg.** Rise up, ye rogue, an' sair the grog, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 115. **Abd.** I'm some tribled he sud hae saired the maister—e'en as he deservt, MACDONALD *Warlock* (1882) vi. **Frf.** Mysie sair'd them wi' the tea Frae out her muckle maskin'-pat, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 22. **w.Sc.** That sairs ye right, Peter, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 253. **Ayr.** If honest nature made you fools, What sairs your grammars? BURNS *J. Lapraik* (Apr. 1, 1785) st. 11. **Lnk.** By night or day ye'd frankly sair'd, WATT *Poems* (1827) 16. **Edb.** Your cash-bag took she for a feel, She sair'd you weel, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 29. **Slk.** The puirest herd callant, wha, ha'in nae pawrents, is glad to sair a hard master, withooten ony wage, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 49. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

Hence **Sairing**, *sb.* a serving, helping.

**Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*, s.v. Ser). **Bnff.**$^1$ The quantity of turnips, straw, or hay, &c., given to cattle at one time, as, 'The nout ha'e gotten their sairan o' neeps.' **Lth.** Watty . . . took o' brose a decent sairin, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 119.

**2.** *Comb.* **Sair-six**, a mode of farming by a rotation of six crops: two of grass, two of cereals, one of turnips, one cereal. Bnff.$^1$ **3.** To serve with.

**Fif.** Gude pease an' beans to sair the kail, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 67.

**4.** To supply with alms. **Sc.** I canna sair ye the day (JAM.).

**5.** Of clothes: to fit, to be large enough for.

The coat does na sair him (*ib.*).

**6.** To suffice, satisfy; to suffice for. See **Ill-saired**, s.v. **Ill, II. 1** (135).

**Sc.** Swearing as mony Gaelic aiths as micht ha'e saird an ordinary man for a twalmonth, *Scotch Haggis*, 93; I'm saired (JAM.). **Sh.I.** OLLASON *Mareel* (1901) 27. **Cai.**$^1$ **Bnff.** TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 55. **Abd.** A hert for the micht o' 't Wad sair for nine men, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) lxii. **Frf.** Dauvit tried nae mair experiments in galvanism. Ae dose o' it saired him, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 93, ed. 1889. **s.Sc.** Haughs set aff wi' sunny rays Did sair the turn, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 334. **Nhb.** We get claes to sair us, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 215.

Hence (1) **Sairing**, *sb.* a sufficiency, as much as satisfies one, esp. of food; also ironically, as much as one can require in the way of punishment; (2) **Sairy**, *adj.* sufficiently large.

(1) **Sc.** Hae ye got your sairing? (JAM.) **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** They'll seen get their sairin o' him, ALEXANDER *J. Gibb* (1871) xxi. **w.Sc.** I'll gi'e ye yer sairin, *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. i. 508. **Lth.** Baith beast an' bodie aye gat their full sairin', BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 36. **Edb.** BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.* (2) **w.Sc.** Is't no better to hae a sairy sautfat, than a geyzened girnal? CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 92.

**7.** With *of*: to satisfy with; to tire of.

**Abd.** They saired them o' fighting wi' very few blows, WALKER *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 328. **Fif.** Whan sair'd o' beef, they get a roast O' dainty rare sweet mutton, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 148. **Rnf.** Ye'll be kiss'd by a' ye meet. But, ablins, ye're sae ill to sair o't, Ye'll no keep in the house the mair o't, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 79. **Edb.** He peching on the cawsey lay, O' kicks and cuffs weel sair'd, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 134, ed. 1785.

**8.** With *out*: to deal out, divide. Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*, s.v. Ser).

**SAIR**, see **Savour, Sear**, *adj.*, **Sore.**

**SAIRISH**, *adj.* Nhb. Yks. **1.** Somewhat sore; also *fig.* somewhat troublesome. Nhb.$^1$ **2.** Phr. *to be sairish off on't*, to be far from well. n.Yks.$^2$

**SAIRL**, *v.* Sh.I. [Not known to our correspondents.] To whine. S. & Ork.$^1$

**SAITH(E**, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also in forms **saed, saet, said** Sh.I.; **seath** Sc. (JAM.) Nhb.$^1$; **seeth** Sc. (JAM.); **seethe** Sh.I.; **seth** Sc. (JAM.); **sethe** Or.I. (JAM.) [sēð, sēd.] The mature coal-fish, *Merlangus carbonarius*.

**Sc.** (JAM.) **Sh.I.** Shü flang da buits apo' da flüer wi' a rattle, da sam' as hit been a baand o' reestid saed, *Sh. News* (June 18, 1898); Ir ye iver tried da saets? Sae is he been a day for dem da day, *ib.* (Feb. 25, 1899); Numerous boats, fishing by means of hand-lines for seethe and cod, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 9, ed. 1891; As yellow as a claek's fit an' as aekin up as a sooked said, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 247. **Or.I.** NEILL *Tour* (1806) 209 (JAM.). **Cai.**$^1$ **Elg.** The fish commonly taken on this coast are cod, .. whiting, saiths, *Statist. Acc.* IV. 79 (JAM.). **e.Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** We catched in the tide [harbour] whiles the haddock and fluke, Wi' the seth an' the eel, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 79. **n.Abd.** (W.M.) **Frf.** Baith ling and torbet, skate and seath, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 110. **Fif.** Asellus Niger, . . our fishermen call it a Coleman's Seeth, SIBBALD *Hist. Fif.* (1803) 123 (JAM.). **Dmb.** The fish which frequent Lochlong are cod, haddocks, seath, *Statist. Acc.* III. 433 (JAM.). **Lnk.** *ib.* V. 536. **Gall.** There was nothing except lythe and saithe in the nets, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) iii. **Nhb.**$^1$ [SATCHELL (1879).]

[ON. *seiðr*, the gadus virens (VIGFUSSON).]

**SAIYER**, *sb.* Yks. A channel of water draining a mine. See **Sough**, *sb.*$^2$ **3.**

I rid on near a mile, and came to another stream, which was whitish, and tinged the stones with a red colour. They told me it was a saiyer . . . from the coal pits, SMITH *Old Yks.* (1890) in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 14, 1896).

**SAKE**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Ess. Ken. Dor. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **sack** Ess.; **sike, syek, syke** Nhb.$^1$; **zake** Dev. [sēk, seək, siək.] **1.** In phr. (1) *dear sack-alive*, an exclamation; (2) *for any sake*, by all means, on all accounts; (3) *in that sake*, in that matter or respect; (4) *sake(s alive*, (5) *dear sakes*, (6) *for all sakes*, (7) *good sakes*, (8) *my sakes*, (9) *sakes and patience*, see (1).

(1) **Ess.** Dear sackalive! she twists him round her little finger, BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* (1885) 84. (2) **Per.** For ony sake keep ae chair for sittin' on, IAN MACLAREN *K. Carnegie* (1896) 168. **Fif.** George, put that awa for ony sake, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 156. **w.Yks.** Now for ony sake, lad! . . . Ye munnot go near em, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) xii. (3) **Ken.** I'm worse off in that sake (W.F.S.). (4) **Edb.** 'Sakes alive!' muttered the man, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 126. **Ir.** Sakes alive, sure what at all ailed the misfortnit bein'? BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 69. **Nhb.**$^1$ Sikes alive! man, what's the mettor wi ye? **Ess.** Sackalive! who ever was worrited with such a set of childer? BARING-GOULD *Golden Feather* (1886) i. **Dor.** Sakes alive! how time shuts up together, doesn't it? *Harper's Mag.* (Dec. 1900) 30. **Dev.** Zakes alive! I zeed a little whippy-znappy chap about 's big as my boot, MORTIMER *W. Moors* (1895) 291. **Cor.** 'I'm going to shoot.' 'Sakes alive!' 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) vii. (5) **Nhb.** 'Dear sakes,' thinks I, 'but I didna expect tae feel anything like this,' JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 35. **Dev.** Dear sakes! be that what womenfolks look like over where you be? FORD *Postle Farm* (1899) 93. (6) **Nhb.**$^1$ (7) **e.Sc.** 'Good sakes, Jean,' SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 182. (8) **w.Yks.** Do nowt, my sakes! When my knees is dibble-doubleways wi' weariness, SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 95. (9) **Ir.** Sakes and patience, Jim! keep from under our feet, there's a good child, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 219.

**2.** *pl.* An exclamation of astonishment or anger.

**Fif.** Sakes! what's gone wi' the butter and the scones? HEDDLE *Marget* (1899) 15. **Wgt.** 'Sakes, haud your tongue, woman, canna ye? *Good Wds.* (1881) 408. **Nhb.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Sakes! but I'm bothered still about yond little Mistress Wayne, SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 49. **Dev.** Zakes, how black that vog was, MORTIMER *W. Moors* (1895) 291.

**3.** A reason, cause. Dev. (HALL.)

**SAKE**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^1$ Chs. Shr. w.Cy. [sēk.] **1.** *sb.* A land-spring; a wet spot where the water oozes out on the surface of the land; surface-water. Cf. seak.

**Chs.**$^1$ A very shallow pump-well made to collect merely the water that drains from the surface of the land is spoken of as 'only a sake,' whilst a deep well would be dignified as 'a spring.' **Shr.**$^{12}$, **w.Cy.** (HALL.)

Hence **Saky**, *adj.* of fields: having wet patches. Shr.$^{12}$

**2.** *v.* To percolate as water. Chs.$^1$

**SAKE**, *v.*$^2$ Yks. [seək.] A shortened form of 'forsake.' **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 21, 1896); (J.W.)

Hence **Sake-egg**, *sb.* an egg supposed to be laid by a bird after its nest has been disturbed, before forsaking its home. *ib.*

**SAKTA**, *int.* Sh.I. Softly, gently. JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 98; S. & Ork.$^1$ Cf. **sagta.**

[Dan. *sagte*, softly, gently (LARSEN).]

**SAL**, see **Shall.**

**SALAD**, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. and Eng. **I.** Dial. forms: (1) **Salet**, (2) **Sallat**, (3) **Sallet**, (4) **Sallit.**

(1) **War.**$^4$ (2) **War.**$^3$ Sallat was commonly in use 45 years ago. (3) **Edb.** Tell him we trysted at a sallet, And he must say the grace, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 411, ed. 1815. **w.Yks.**$^3$, **Lan.** (S.W.), **e.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$, **War.**$^2$ **s.Wor.** PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 17. **Shr.**$^1$, **Hrf.**$^2$ **Glo.** NORTHALL *Wd. Bk.* (1896). **s.Bck.** (B. & H.), **Sus.**$^1$ (4) **n.Yks.**$^2$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^{35}$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **se.Wor.**$^1$

**II.** Dial. uses. **1.** *sb.* The lettuce, *Lactuca sativa.* e.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 8, 1884); w.Yks.$^5$

**2.** The common sorrel, *Rumex Acetosa.* s.Bck. (B. & H.)

**3.** Any green vegetables. e.An.$^1$ **4.** Pickles.

**Chs.**$^1$ Sallet, is either sweet herbs, or pickled fruit, as cucumbers, samphire, elder-buds, broom-buds, &c., eaten with roasted meats, *Acad. Armory*, bk. III. iii. 84.

**5.** Phr. (1) *as fine as sallit*, trimly dressed. n.Yks.$^2$; (2) *to cut like a sallet*, of grass when mown: to be firm and good. Chs.$^1$ **6.** *v.* To beautify, lay out for display.

**n.Yks.**$^2$ They are fond of salliting themselves.

**7.** To indulge luxuriously. n.Yks. (T.S.), n.Yks.$^2$

**SALADINE**, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Chs. Also in forms **salladin** Cum.$^{14}$; **sallender** w.Yks. [sa·lədin.] The greater celandine, *Chelidonium majus.* Cum.$^{14}$ w.Yks. LEES *Flora* (1888) 131. Chs.$^{13}$

**SALAMANDER**, *sb.* Sc. Dur. Yks. Lan. Lin. [sa·ləmandə(r.] **1.** A large poker with a flat heated end, used for lighting fires.

**Abd.** Peggy appeared with a salamander, MACDONALD *R. Falconer* (1868) 99. **e.Dur.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**2.** A circular plate of iron used by cooks for browning potatoes, &c.

**w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lin.**$^1$ Hold the salamander over to brown it.

**SALARY**, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Wor. Oxf. Bck. Som. Also written **sallary** Lan.; **sallery** s.Lan.$^1$ n.Lin.$^1$; and in form **sollery** se.Wor.$^1$ [sa·l(ə)ri, sæ·ləri.] **1.** The plant celery, *Apium graveolens*; a dial. form of 'celery.' Also used *attrib.*

**e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Three or fower thumpin' sticks o' salary, *Yksman's Comic Ann.* (1891) 32, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 21, 1896); **w.Yks.**$^2$ **Lan.** Sallary sticks to show, LAYCOCK *Sngs.* (1866) 20; Art'na gooin ta set them sallery plants? ACKWORTH *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 189. **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **se.Wor.**$^1$ **Bck.** *Nature Notes*, No. 9. **w.Som.**$^1$

**2.** The common sorrel, *Rumex Acetosa.* Oxf. (B. & H.)

**SALE**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Lakel. Lan. Nhp. Also in forms **seaal**, **seal** Cum.$^4$; **seall** Cum.$^1$; **sial** Lakel.$^2$ [sēl, siəl.] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Sale-co'er**, (2) **-crier**, an auctioneer; also used *attrib.*; (3) **-drink**, the gratuitous liquor handed round at a sale; (4) **-groats**, the surplus of a farmer's own requirements left for sale; (5) **-rife**, saleable.

(1) **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.**$^1$ Within the present century it was customary for the parish clerk to announce to the congregation in the churchyard, at the service, the sales to be held shortly; and also to offer rewards for the recovery of stolen goods or stray cattle, and other notices. **Cum.**$^4$ In cums a chap wid a seaal-co-er bell iv his neif, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 120. (2) **Cum.**$^{14}$ (3) **Cum.**$^4$ It is considered mean to go only for the drink, and neither to bid nor buy. (4) **Lan.** I brought home the load of sale groats, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 83. (5) **Sc.** (JAM.)

**2.** Of a doctor: practice.

**Slk.** He wad be a wice doctor could do that, an' muckle sale he wad get, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 188, ed. 1866.

**3.** A division or 'quarter' of a wood, of which the underwood is cut down and sold.

**Nhp.** The forest underwood, through the whole sale, or part which is cut, *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 34; When underwood is sold in a large wood it is cut down in 'quarters,' or parts of the wood divided by riding, and different quarters are cut and sold different years, and the parts which are sold are called sales (C.A.M.).

**SALE**, *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* or *obsol.* Chs. Wor. Also in form **seal** w.Wor.$^1$; **seale** Chs. A stove or furnace used in salt-works.

**Chs.** The furnaces wherein they boil their salt at Nantwich (K.). **w.Wor.**$^1$ Droitwich. The stoves used to be locked by the excise-officers, and sealed until they came to open them.

**SALE**, *sb.*$^3$ Pem. Cor. Also written **sail**; and in form **seal** Cor.$^3$ [sēl, sīl.] The foundation of a rick, the bed formed for the foundation of a hay-stack. s.Pem. LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. Cor.$^3$ Cf. **sole**, *sb.*$^1$

**SALE**, see **Sail, Seal**, *sb.*$^{24}$

**SALEBROSITY**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A rough or uneven place.

His Grace here wisely brought the Doctor off salebrosities, whence all his wits could not have delivered him with his credit, BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I. 114 (JAM.).

[Yet is it not this without its thorns and salebrosity, FELTHAM, on *Eccl.* ii. 11 (TODD).]

**SALEP, SALET, SALETTING, SALIE**, see **Saloop, Salad, Sallading, Saulie.**

**SALINGE**, *v.* s.Chs.$^1$ [sa·linʒ.] To dig about the surface of ground; *fig.* to investigate, inquire.

In catching rabbits with a ferret. We often speak of salingin' a person with questions.

**SALIST**, *v.* Sh.I. [səli·st.] To desist, hold. S. & Ork.$^1$

**SALK**, *sb.* *Obs.* Yks. The swipple or shorter part of the threshing-flail with which the corn is beaten out. (K.) See **Saule.**

**SAL(L**, *int.* Sc. [sal.] An emphatic expletive.

**ne.Sc.** Sal, it may be doon the gate tae the tither place, GORDON *Northward Ho* (1894) 283. **Frf.** They limited their comments to 'Losh, Losh,' 'Ay, ay,' 'Sal, tal,' 'dagont,' BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) 74. **Per.** Broken only by an emphatic 'Sall' from Hillocks, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 9. **Slg.** She's an upsettin', prood monkey. Sal, is she, FERGUSSON *Village* (1893) 141.

**SALL**, *sb.* Wor. Anything great in size or number. Cf. **soul**, *sb.*$^2$ 'There was a sall of a lot on 'em' (H.K.).

**SALLACKING**, *prp.* Lin.$^1$ sw.Lin.$^1$ [sa·ləkin.] Walking clumsily, walking in shoes that are too large or are worn down at the heels.

**SALLADIN**, see **Saladine.**

**SALLADING**, *sb.* Irel. Yks. Lan. Glo. Also in forms **saletting** Lan.; **salletin** w.Yks. Glo. [sa·lədin, sa·litin.] Vegetables for a salad.

**Ir.** Couldn't ye keep yer fut out o' the sallading and that just sarved? *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) II. 87. **w.Yks.** Applied generally to mustard cress, lettuce, &c., eaten with bread and butter. 'Aw wish they would sell us some o' their salletin, it looks soa good' (D.L.). **Lan.** Helped me to delve the bed in the house garden for onions and saletting, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 107. **Glo.** NORTHALL *Wd. Bk.* (1896) (s.v. Sallet).

**SALLENDER, SALLER, SALLERY**, see **Saladine, Soller, Salary.**

**SALLET**, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Der. Not. Lin. Also written **sallit** nw.Der.$^1$ [sa·lit.] **1.** *sb.* A blow, esp. a blow on the head.

**w.Yks.**$^2$ **Not.** The top of it swung round and fetched him a divel of a sallet on his own head, HOOTON *Bilb. Thurland* (1836). **n.Lin.**$^1$

**2.** *v.* To give a severe thrashing.

**nw.Der.**$^1$ Mun wē sallit him wael?

**SALLET, SALLETTING, SALLIE,** see **Salad, Sallading, Saulie.**

**SALLIS,** *sb.* *Obs.* Glo. Hog's lard. Grose (1790) *Gl.* (1851); Glo.$^1$

**SALLIT,** see **Salad, Sallet.**

**SALLUP,** *sb.* Lin. Also written **sallop** Lin.$^1$ [**sa·ləp.**] A blow; see below.

**Lin.**$^1$ He'd gen him a sallop. **n.Lin.** Gies him a sallup o' th' side o' his head as sends him full len'th, Peacock *Tales* (1890) 128; **n.Lin.**$^1$ Tek care the door duz n't fetch thĕ a gret sallup oher th' heäd.

**SALLUPED,** *ppl. adj.* n.Yks.$^2$ [**sa·ləpt.**] Fluid soaked, as a sponge.

**SALLY,** *sb.*$^1$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and N.Z. [**sa·li, sæ·li.**] **1.** In phr. (1) *poor Sally is a-weeping,* (2) *pray, Sally, what are you weeping for?* children's singing games; see below; (3) *Sally come o'er us,* the cholera; (4) — *go round the moon,* a children's singing game; see below.

(1) **Wil.** Poor Sally is a weeping . . . down by the seaside. Pray tell me what you're weeping for. . . I'm weeping for my sweetheart. . . A ring o' rosies, A pocketful of posies, Isham, Isham, We all tumble down, Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 52. (2) **Dor.** Pray, Sally, what are you weeping for—weeping for—weeping for? Pray, Sally, what are you weeping for, On a bright shiny day? I am weeping for a sweetheart. . . Pray, Sally, go and get one. . . Pray, Sally, now you've got one . . . One kiss will never part you, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* III. 209, in Gomme *ib.* 48. (3) **Hrt.** She used to reckon the time as so many months or years before the 'Sally come o'er us' visited or left England. This I at last discovered was the cholera, which in 1830 visited Rickmansworth, Bagot *Links with Past* (1901) 27. (4) **Ken.** 'Sally go round the moon, Sally go round the stars, Sally go round the moon On a Sunday afternoon.' Three or more girls take hold of hands, forming a ring; as they spin round they sing the lines. They then reverse and run round in the other direction with an O! or repeat over again, Gomme *ib.* 149. **Lon.** This game is mentioned in the *Church Reformer* . . . as one being played at Hoxton, but no account of how the game is played is given, *ib.*

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Sally Hatch,** an overdressed woman; (2) — **Nixon,** sulphate of soda; (3) — **Salter, Slarter,** or **Slauter,** (4) — **Sober,** (5) — **Wallflower,** (6) — **Water**(s, **Warty,** or **Walker,** children's singing games; see below.

(1) **Dev.** 'Er's dressed tü death like Sally Hatch, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). (2) **Nhb.**$^1$ The term in alkali works for the sulphate of soda resulting from the decomposed nitrate of soda in 'nitre pots.' The name is probably a corruption of *salis natron,* an alchemist's term. (3) **w.Yks.**$^2$ A number of young men and girls form themselves into a ring, and a girl sits in the middle of the ring apparently weeping. They march round, singing—'Sally, Sally Slarter, Sitting by the water, Crying out and weeping For a young man. Rise, Sally, rise, Dry up your eyes, Turn to the east, Turn to the west, Turn to the young man That you love the best.' The disconsolate one chooses the young man she loves best, and then they sing—'So now you've got married I hope you'll enjoy Your sons and your daughters, So kiss and good-bye.' Then one of the men sits weeping in the middle of the ring and the verses are repeated, changing 'Sally' to 'Billy' or some other name, and man to girl. **Not.** Sally, Sally Slauter, Come sprinkle in your can. Why do you get married To a foolish young man? Pick the worst and pick the best, And pick the one that you love best, Gomme *ib.* **Lin.** Sally, Sally Salter, Sprinkle in some water, Knock it in a mortar, And send it in a silver saucer To — — door, *ib.* 157; In the Stixwould version, the child stands in the centre holding in her hands something resembling a saucer; she then pretends to 'knock it in a mortar,' and gives the saucer to the girl whom she chooses. This one exchanges places with her, *ib.* 167. (4) **Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^4$ Girls joining hands formed a ring, and sang the following rhyme, at the end of which they seated themselves on the ground as quickly as they could; an umpire stood in the centre of the ring to decide who was 'last down.' 'Sally, Sally Sober, fry'd in a pan, Last down's weddit, she'll suin git a man.' Another rhyme also sung in chorus was: 'With my ransum, tansum, tissy ma tee, There's nobbut ya man sall ivver kiss me.' (5) **Ken.** Sally, Sally Wallflower, Sprinkled in the pan, &c. Now you're married, &c. On the carpet you shall kneel, &c., *N. & Q.* (1875) 5th S. iii, in Gomme *ib.* 153. (6) [A ring is formed by the children joining hands. One girl kneels or sits down in the centre and covers her face with her hands as if weeping. The ring dances round and sings the words. The child in the centre rises when the command is given and chooses a boy or girl from the ring, who goes into the centre with her. These two kiss together when the words are said. The child who was first in the centre then joins the ring, the second remaining in the centre, and the game continues. All versions of this game are played in the same way, except slight variations in a few instances. Kissing does not prevail in all the versions, Gomme *ib.* 167.] **Sc.** Rise, Sally Walker, Rise if you can; Rise, Sally Walker, and follow your good man; Choose to the east, &c. Kiss, you couple, kiss and be done. A' the many hours to us a happy life, Except —, and he wants a wife. A wife shall he have, And a widower shall he be, Except —, that sits on his knee. A guid fauld hoose and a blacket fireside, Draw up your gartens and show all your bride, *ib.* 161. **Nai.** Little Sally Walker sitting in a sigh, Weeping and waiting for a young man. Come choose you east, come choose you west, The very one that you love best, *ib.* 159. **Elg.** [At Fochabers] Sally, Sally Walker, Sprinkling in a pan, Rise, Sally, rise, Sally, For a young man. Come, choose from the east, Come choose from the west, Come choose out the very one That you love best. Now there's a couple Married in joy, First a girl And then a boy. Now you're married You must obey Every word Your husband says. Take a kiss And walk away, And remember the promise You've made to-day, *ib.* 153; 'Sally, Sally Walker, sprinkling in a pan, Rye, Sally, rye, Sally, for a young man. Come, choose to the east,' &c. The choice is here made and the two stand in the centre as usual. 'Now there's a couple married in joy,' &c. **Bnff.** The form of words at Cullen is the same for the first seven lines [as at Tyrie], and then the words are:—'This young couple be married and be done. A' the men in oor toon leads a happy life, Except — and he wants a wife. A wife he shall have and a widow she shall be, Except [a girl's name] that sits on his knee, Painting her face and curling her hair, Kissing [a girl's name] at the foot o' the stair,' *ib.* 162. **Abd.** [At Tyrie] Arise, Sally Walker, arise if you can, Arise, Sally Walker, and follow your good man. Come, choose to the east, &c. [The Christian name of a girl] made a pudding so nice and sweet, [Boy's Christian name] took a knife and tasted it. Taste, love, taste, love, don't say No, The next Sunday morning To church we shall go. Clean the brazen candlesticks And clean the fireside, Draw back the curtains And lat's see the bride. A' the men in oor toon leads a happy life, Except [a boy's full name] and he wants a wife. A wife shall he hae, and a widow she shall be, For look at [a girl's full name] diddling on's knee. He paints her cheeks and he curls her hair, And he kisses the lass at the foot of the stair, *ib.* 161–2; [At Aberdeen Training College] Rise, Sally Walker, rise if you can, &c. Loving each other like sister and brother, And so they may be kissed together, Cheese and bread for gentlemen, And corn and hay for horses, A cup of tea for a' good wives And bonnie lads and lassies. When are we to meet again? And when are we to marry? Raffles up and raffles down and raffles a' a-dancin', The bonniest lassie that ever I saw Was [child in the centre] dancin', *ib.* 163; [At Fraserburgh] Little Sally Walker sitting on the sand, Crying and weeping for a young man; Rise, Sally, rise, Sally, wipe away your tears. Try for the east and try for the west, Try for the (little) very one you love best, &c., *ib.* 159. **Frf., Per.** Sally, Sally Walker sitting in the sun, Weeping and wailing for a young man, Rise, Sally, rise, and wipe away your tears, Fly to the east, fly to the west, And fly to the very one that you love best. Uncle John is very sick, He goes a courting night and day; Sword and pistol by his side, Little Sally is his bride; He takes her by the lily white hand, He leads her over the water; Now they kiss and now they clap, Mrs. Molly's daughter, *ib.* 163. **Ant.** Hie Sally Walker, hie Sally Ken, Hie Sally Walker, follow young men. Choose to the east, &c. . . . Marriage comfort and marriage joy, First a girl and then a boy. Seven years after, seven years to come, Fire on the mountain, kiss and run, *ib.* 160. **Nhb.** Sally Walker, Sally Walker, Come spring-time and love, She's lamenting, she's lamenting, All for her young man. Come choose to the east, &c., Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) 26, in Gomme *ib.* 166; Rise, Sally Walker, Rise if you can, &c., Gomme *ib.* 164. **Dur.** *ib.* 166. **e.Dur.**$^1$ The players form a ring, joining hands, and go round a girl in the middle of the ring, singing—'Rise, Sally Walker, rise if you can, Rise, Sally Walker, to follow your good man. Choose to the east, choose to the west, Choose to the bonny lad that you like best.' The girl in the middle then takes the young man of her choice, and the rest sing—'Now ye're married I wish you joy, First a girl and then a boy. Seven years over, seven years to come, Now is your time to kiss and be done.' They then kiss and go out, to give place to another couple, the game going on as before. **Cum.**$^4$ Oh, Sally Sally Waters, why do you lie mourning For sake of your young man?

Come pick one, come choose one, Come pick the very best, Those nice and fair young damsels, That lie upon your breast. (Here one is chosen.) Now Sally's got married, I hope she will enjoy A son and a daughter, A kiss and a smile. **nw.Yks.** [At Settle] Sally, Sally Walker, tinkle in a can, Rise up, Sally, and choose a young man. Look to the east, &c., Gomme *ib.* 160. **w.Yks.** [At Wakefield] A little boy or a girl personating a boy is placed in the centre of a circle of girls who sing :—'Sally Water, Sally Water, Springin' in a pan ; Cry, Sally, cry, Sally, For a young man ; Choose for the worst un, Choose for the best un, Choose for the little gell 'at you love the best.' The one in the middle then chooses one of the girls from the ring, whilst the rest sing :—'Now you're married I wish you joy, First a girl And then a boy, Seven years after Son and daughter, Pray, young couple, come kiss together.' Then the two in the centre kiss and the boy goes out to take his place in the circle, leaving the girl alone in the centre, *N. & Q.* (1875) 5th S. iii. 481 ; Sally-Warty—a children's game, joined in by both sexes, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 21, 1896) ; Sally, Sally Waters, Sprinkle in a pan, Cry, Sally, cry, Sally, For a young man. Rise up, Sally, Dry your tears, Choose the one you love the best, Sally, my dear, Gomme *ib.* 155 ; **w.Yks.**$^2$ Sally Water, Sally Water, Come sprinkle your can ; Who do you lie mourning All for a young man ? Come, choose of the wisest, Come choose of the best, Come choose of the young men The one you love best (s.v. Sally Slarter). **Lan.** Sally Waters, Sally Waters, come rise if you can, Come rise in the morning all for a young man ; Come choose, come choose, come choose if you can, Come choose a good one or let it alone. [Another version], 'Sally Waters, Sally Waters, Come rise if you can, &c. First to the east, then to the west, Then to the bonny lass that you love best. Now, Sally, you are married, I hope you'll agree. Seven years at afterwards, seven years ago, And now they are parted with a kiss and a blow.' The last two lines were supplied by a girl in a very poor district of Manchester, Gomme *ib.* 164–5. **Not.** Here sits poor Sally on the ground, Sighing and sobbing for her young man. Arise, Sally, rise and wipe your weeping eyes, And turn to the east and turn to the west, And show the little boys that you love best. A bogie in, a bogie out, A bogie in the garden, I wouldn't part with my young man For fourpence ha'penny farthing, *ib.* 165. **Lin.** Little Sally Waters, sitting in the sun, Crying and weeping for her young man. Rise, Sally, rise, wipe up your tears, Fly to the east, Fly to the west, Fly to the one that you love best, *ib.* 160. **Nhp.** Sally Water, Sally Water, Come sprinkle your fan ; Sally, Sally Waters, sprinkle in a pan, Rise, Sally, rise, Sally, for a young man, &c., *Nhp. N. & Q.* II. 104, in Gomme *ib.* 160 ; Sally, Sally Waters, Sprinkle in a pan, &c. . . . Come love one another Like sister and brother, And kiss together for joy. Clash the bells, Clash the bells, Gomme *ib.* 154 ; At the words 'clash the bells' the children dash down their joined hands to imitate ringing bells, *ib.* 167. **War.** Sally, Sally Water, Come water your can, Such a young lady before a young man. Rise, Sally Water, Don't look so sad, For you shall have a husband, good or bad. Now you're married, &c., *Nhp. N. & Q.* II. 105, in Gomme *ib.* 158. **War., Glo.** Sally Water, Sally Water, Come sprinkle your fan. Why don't you rise, Sally, And choose a young man ? Come choose of the wisest, Come choose of the best, Come choose of the young man That lies in your breast, Northall *Flk. Rhymes* (1892) 379. **Shr.** A ring, one girl kneels disconsolately in the middle. Chorus : 'Sally, Sally Water, come sprinkle your pan (or plants), For down in the meadows there lies a young man. Rise, Sally, rise (she rises), and don't you look sad, For you shall have a husband, good or bad. Choose you one, choose you two, Choose the fairest you can see !' They stand still and Sally chooses, (saying—at Market Drayton,—'The fairest one as I can see Is Jenny Wood, pray come to me !') [The game is played by girls only nowadays.] Chorus : 'Now you are married I wish you joy,' &c. (They kiss and the first girl takes a place in the ring, the second kneels down, and the chorus begins again.) Another version : played as before. Chorus : 'On the carpet you shall kneel, Where the grass grows fresh and green. Stand up, stand up, on your pretty feet, And show me the one you love so sweet.' (Sally chooses and the game continues as before.) Another version. Chorus : 'Here stands a lady on a mountain, Who she is I do not know ; All as she wants is gold and silver ; All as she wants is a nice young man. Choose you east and choose you west, Choose you the one as you love best.' (She chooses and chorus continues.) 'Now Sally's got married we wish her good joy,' &c., Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 509. **Hrf.** Sally, Sally Waters, sprinkle in the pan, Rise Sally, rise Sally, choose your young man, Choose from the east, and choose from the west, Choose the one that you love best.' Then : 'Now Sally is married we wish her good joy, First a girl, and second a boy. If it's a girl we'll give her a cat, If it's a boy we'll give him a hat. If one won't do, we'll give her two, If two won't do, we'll give her three, If three won't do, we'll give her four, If four won't do, we'll give her no more, So kiss and come away' (E.M.W.). **Oxf.** *Midl. Garner*, New S. II. 32, in Gomme *ib.* 154 ; 'Silly Sally Water' is the invariable phrase in Oxf. (G.O.) **Brks.** Gomme *ib.* 153, 155. **Bck.** Sally, Sally Walker, sprinkled in a pan ; What did she sprinkle for ? for a young man ; Sprinkle, sprinkle, daughter, and you shall have a cow ; I cannot sprinkle, mother, because I don't know how. Sprinkle, sprinkle, daughter, and you shall have a man ; I cannot sprinkle, mother, but I'll do the best I can. Pick and choose, but don't you pick me ; Pick the fairest you can see. The fairest one that I can see is —. Come to me. Now you're married I wish you much joy, &c., *Midl. Garner*, New S. II. 31, in Gomme *ib.* 158. **Lon.** Sally, Sally Water, sprinkled in a pan, &c., Gomme *ib.* 454 ; *ib.* 152. **Nrf.** Rice, Sally Water, rice if you can, Rice, Sally Water, and choose your young man. Choose to the east, choose to the west, Choose to the prettiest that you love best. Now you're married wish you good joy, &c., *ib.* 167. **Suf.** *ib.* 154. **Sur.** Sally, Sally Water, sprinkle in the pan, Is not — a nice young man ? and Is not [a girl's name] as good as he ? They shall be married if they can agree. I went to her house and I dropped a pin, I asked if Mrs. — was in. She is not within, she is not without, She is up in the garret walking about. Down she comes as white as milk, With a rose in her bosom as soft as silk; She off with her glove and showed me her ring, To-morrow, to-morrow, the wedding begins, *Flk-Lore Rec.* V. 88, in Gomme *ib.* 155. **Sus.** Gomme *ib.* 153–4. **Wil.** *ib.* 153–4. **Dor.** *Flk-Lore Jrn.* VII. 207, in Gomme *ib.* 151. **Som.** 'Sally, Sally Water, Sprinkle in the pan ; Hi ! Sally ; Ho ! Sally, Choose a young man,' &c. They stop while the one in the middle chooses and takes the chosen one into the ring. Then they join hands again and dance round, singing :—'Now you're married, &c. . . Kiss each other and come out of the water,' *N. & Q.* (1897) 8th S. i. 249. **Dev.** Henderson *Flk-Lore N. Counties*, 27, in Gomme *ib.* 152. [**N.Z.** The fame of Sally Water is world-wide ; my daughter used to play it in New Zealand twenty years ago, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 509.] [For further information see Gomme *ib.* 149–179.]

3. A hare.

**e.An.**$^1$ An old hare. **Nrf.** *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 172 ; Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 84.

Hence **Sally-hare**, *sb.* a doe hare. Hmp. (W.M.E.F.)

**SALLY**, *sb.*$^2$ Irel. Yks. I.Ma. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Rdn. Glo. Hrt. Suf. Ken. Sus. w.Cy. Wil. Also written **salley** Hrt. ; and in form **selly** n.Yks.$^{12}$ [**sa·li, sæ·li.**] **1.** A generic name for the willow or sallow, esp. *Salix Caprea* ; a willow bough. Cf. **seal**, *sb.*$^3$

**Ir.** He brought home sallies, peeled them, and shewed her how to make baskets, Kennedy *Fireside Stories* (1870) 115. **N.I.**$^1$ **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) ; *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–1862) VII. 74. **Dwn.** Drive ye the bark beneath that bending sally, Savage-Armstrong *Ballads* (1901) 159. **n.Yks.**$^1$ ; **n.Yks.**$^2$ The twig willow of the fences. 'He waxes like a selly,' shoots into height. **I.Ma.** Where the sallies was growin very thick, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 172. **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **w.Wor.**$^1$, **se.Wor.**$^1$, **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**$^1$ **se.Wor.**$^1$ The wood of the willow. **Shr.**$^1$ Applied generically to every species of Osier, and to other Salices of semi-arboreal habit. **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Hrf.** The softer woods such as ash, sallies, and alder, are regularly cut from twelve to fourteen years' growth, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 275 ; **Hrf.**$^{12}$ **Rdn.** Morgan *Wds.* (1881). **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**$^1$ **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VII. i. 93. **Suf.** (C.T.), **Ken.** (B. & H.), **Sus.**$^{12}$

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Sally-bed**, a plantation of willows ; (2) **-bud**, a bud of a willow ; (3) **-picker**, (*a*) the chiff-chaff, *Phylloscopus rufus* ; (*b*) the willow warbler, *Ph. trochilus* ; (*c*) the sedge warbler, *Acrocephalus phragmitis* ; (4) **-plantation**, see (1) ; (5) **-pole**, a pole made from the wood of the willow ; (6) **-rod**, a rod or stick of willow ; (7) **-skep**, a twig or 'wanded' basket ; (8) **-tree**, (9) **-withy**, the willow, *Salix Caprea* ; (10) **-wran**, see (3, *b*).

(1) **w.Wor.**$^1$ Grown for hop-poles, &c. **se.Wor.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^1$, **Hrf.**$^2$, **Glo.**$^1$ (2) **I.Ma.** The soft little sally buds is busted, Brown *Yarns* (1881) 232, ed. 1889 ; A willow by the water's side, with the sally-buds hanging dead from the boughs, Caine *Deemster* (1887) 212 ed. 1889. (3, *a*) **Ir.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 25. (*b*) *ib.* 26. (*c*) *ib.* 28. (4) **Ir.** We were traversing the meagre sally-plantation within a few perches of the front door, Barlow *East unto West* (1898) 285. (5) **War.** 'White and black Sally poles' for sale, *B'ham Dy. Post* (Mar. 26, 1898). (6) **Dwn.** She . . . lickit them wi' sally rods till they wur a' in walts, Lyttle *Robin Gordon*, 9. **Don.** Her mother got out a good stout sally-rod, Macmanus *Chim.*

*Corners* (1899) 57. (7) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ (8) **War.**$^{3}$, **Wor.** (W.C.B.), **w.Wor.**$^{1}$, **Shr.** (B. & H.), **Glo.**$^{1}$, **Ken.**, **Sus.**, **w.Cy.** (B. & H.) (9) **Shr.**, **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Wil.**$^{1}$ (10) **N.I.**$^{1}$

**3.** The wren, *Troglodytes parvulus.* Ir. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 35.

[And putte a saly stake in it with crafte, Palladius *Husb.* (c. 1420) xii. 139. OE. *sealh*, a willow.]

**SALLY,** *sb.*$^{3}$ Mid. [**sæ·li.**] An inferior fruit basket; perhaps so named from being made of 'sally.' See **Sally,** *sb.*$^{2}$

He used for inferior fruit . . . a cheaper and commoner form of basket, such as the dealers call 'Sallies.' These are of no especial measure, but hold on the average about half a bushel, some of them much more, and some a little less, and there is no name marked upon them, Blackmore *Kit* (1890) II. vii.

**SALLY,** *sb.*$^{4}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ Yks. Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Bdf. Dor. Dev. [**sa·li, sæ·li.**] **1.** *sb.* The lower fluffy portion of a bell-rope.

**War.**$^{3}$ The coloured woolly material woven on the rope as a rest for the hand and a guide for the eye in ringing. When the bells are set (raised) 'hand stroke' the sally is on a level, or nearly so, with the ringer. When they are set 'back stroke' the sally is raised to the top or through the belfry ceiling, part of the rope being then wound round the bell-wheel. The position of the sally is therefore an important indication to ringers of the position in which the bells had been left at the last peal, and of the care required if they had been left set, and of the delicacy required in moving them. **s.Wor.**$^{1}$ Mainly used in chiming. **se.Wor.**$^{1}$, **Hrf.**$^{2}$, **Glo.**$^{1}$ **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 142; *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 186. **Dor.** Bright red 'sallies' of woollen texture—soft to the hands and easily caught—glowed on the ropes in place of the old ragged knots, Hardy *Remedies* (1871) *Epilogue.* **e.Dev.** The tuftin being worn, she hurt a man's hands a good deal on the sally, Jane *Lordship* (1897) 66.

Hence (1) **Sally-beam,** (2) **-hole,** *sb.* a beam in the belfry of a church, through which the bell-rope passes.

(1) **Bdf.** The sally-beam is a beam at some distance from the floor, through which the bell-rope is passed to steady it. It is, I suppose, so called because the 'sally' never passes beyond it, *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 186; (J.W.B.) (2) **w.Yks.** He wor drawn up bit bell an knocked his heead again t'sally-hoil, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1851).

**2.** A term in bell-ringing; see below.

**Nhp.**$^{1}$ Sally and backstroke. **Bdf.** The word of command is often given 'set next sally' or 'change next sally,' meaning that the bells are to be rung round once and then set or changed, *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 186.

**3.** *v.* To ring bells in a particular manner, to 'set.'

**War.**$^{3}$ In the sense of sallying the bells, nearly *obs.* **Wor.** (E.S.) [As bells, Sally'd awhile, at once their pale renew, Somerville *Chace* (1735) bk. ii. l. 249–50.]

**SALLY,** *v.*$^{2}$ and *sb.*$^{5}$ Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Nhp. e.An. Sus. Also in form **saully** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) [**sa·li, sæ·li.**] **1.** *v.* To move or run from side to side; to sway a boat; see below.

**Sc.** To move or run from side to side as children do in certain games, and as workmen do on board a ship after it is launched; to rock or swing from side to side like a small boat at anchor; to rise and fall like a ship on a rough sea (Jam. *Suppl.*). **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ As is customary with the persons on board of a ship after she is launched. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ To sway a boat or ship, in play, from side to side. In a boat it is done by standing on a seat, with legs astride, and alternately resting the weight on each leg so as to sway the boat. Formerly, at the launch of a wooden ship, it was customary for the apprentices from the yard to be on deck, and, when the vessel was launched, to sally her. This was done by a rush or sally to one side, which caused a lurch. A rush back again brought her over to the other side, and this continued, the displacement of the weight on deck causing an alternate swing from side to side. **Nhp.**$^{1}$

**2.** To pitch forward. e.An.$^{1}$ **3.** Of a bird: to glide through the air on motionless wings. e.Yks.$^{1}$ **4.** With *out*: to walk with an idle, trailing gait. Lakel.$^{2}$ **5.** *sb.* A run from side to side; a rush, dash; a swaying, swinging motion; a tottering situation.

**Sc.** A continuous rising and falling, a sail in a small boat over rough water; the swinging or bounding motion of a ship at sea (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Sus.**$^{2}$

**6.** A swing for children. Nrf. *Arch.* VIII. 172. **7.** *Comp.* **Sally-oot,** an idle, aimless walk.

**Lakel.**$^{2}$ We hed a sally oot fer a change. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**SALLY-BANDS,** *sb. pl.* Yks. [**sa·li-bandz.**] Strings upon which the picking bands in a handloom are suspended. w.Yks. (W.T.)

**SALLY-BUNG,** *sb.* w.Wor.$^{1}$ A large porous bung used by cider-makers.

**SALMON,** *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **saumon, saumont, sawmon** Sc. [**sa·mən, sā·mən.**] In *comp.* (1) **Salmon-coble,** a fishing-boat for catching salmon; (2) **-coop,** see below; (3) **-fishers,** a children's singing game; (4) **-flounder,** the flounder, *Pleuronectes flesus*; (5) **-loup,** a boys' game; (6) **-pink,** a young salmon; (7) **-pit,** a particular place in a river to which the salmon resort; (8) **-raun,** the roe of salmon; (9) **-scurf,** the salmon-trout, *Salmo eriox*; (10) **-sprint,** see (6).

(1) **Ayr.** Tho' now ye dow but hoyte and hoble, An' wintle like a saumont-coble, Burns *Farmer's Salutation*, st. 7. (2) **Cum.**$^{4}$ A portion of the river is forced to flow between two walls; at the up-stream end of the passage thus formed is a grating through which the fish cannot pass; at the down-stream end are fixed wooden bars so arranged that they converge up-stream, forming a small opening through which the salmon may pass into the coops, but cannot return. The coops are generally built in sets of two or three, and would occupy the whole breadth of the stream if confined between say the bank and an island, but for the Fishery Act which obliges the owners to leave a free or Queen's gap, so that some fish at least may pass onwards. (3) [A circle is formed and the children dance round singing, Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 181.] **Sc.** Come ye by the salmon fishers? Come ye by the roperee? Saw ye my dear sailor laddie Sailing on the raging sea? Tip for gold and tip for silver, Tip for the bonnie laddie I do adore; My delight's for a sailor laddie, And shall be for evermore. Sit you down, my lovely Elsie, Take your baby on your knee; Drink your health for a jolly sailor, He will come back and marry you. He will give you beads and ear-rings, He will give you diamonds free; Sailors they are bonnie laddies, Oh, but they are neat and clean! They can kiss a bonnie lassie In the dark and A.B.C. When the sailors come home at evening They take off their tarry clothes, They put on their light blue jackets, That is the way the sailors go, *ib.* 180–1. **Elg.** Cam' ye by the salmon fishers? Cam' ye by the roperee? Saw ye a sailor laddie Waiting on the coast for me? I ken fahr I'm gyain, I ken fahs gyain wi' me; I ha'e a lad o' my ain, Ye daurna tack 'im fae me. Stockings of blue silk, Shoes of patent leather, Kid to tie them up, And gold rings on his finger. Oh for six o'clock! Oh for seven I weary! Oh for eight o'clock! And then I'll see my dearie, *ib.* 180. **Abd.** Cam' ye by the salmon fishers, Cam' ye by the roperee? Saw ye a sailor laddie Sailing on the raging sea? Oh, dear —, are ye going to marry? Yes, indeed, and that I am. Tell to me your own true lover, Tell to me your lover's name? *He's* a bonnie lad, *he's* a bonnie fellow, Oh, he's a bonnie lad, Wi' ribbons blue and yellow. . . . Did you see the ship he came in? Did you see it comin' in? Every lassie wi' her laddie, Every widow wi' her son. Mother, struck eight o'clock, Mother, may I get out? For my love is waiting For to get me out. . . Oh, dear me, I wish I had my tea, To write a letter to my love To come back and marry me, *ib.* 179–180; Before beginning they agree which of the players is to be named in the fifth line, *ib.* 181. (4) **Sc.** Arbuthnot *Peterhead*, 18 (Jam., s.v. Flook). (5) **Lnk.** Some of the old herd-boy's sports were kept up, however, such as the flauchter-spade. . . In Lanarkshire the boys know the game as the 'sawmon-loup,' Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 12. (6) **Hrf.** These are in some parts termed salmon-frog or salmon-pinks, Marshall *Review* (1818) 301. (7) **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ In the river Trent. (8) **Sc.** The water being in such rare trim for the saumon-raun, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. vi. (9) **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ (s.v. Scurf). (10) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **Yks.** *ib. MS. add.* (P.) [Satchell (1879).]

**SALMON,** see **Sammen.**

**SALOOP,** *sb.* *Obs.* Lan. War. Lon. Also in forms **saleb** Lon.; **salep** War.$^{3}$ Lon.; **salop** Lon. A beverage; see below.

**s.Lan.**$^{1}$ A warm drink which was largely sold at street-stalls in Manchester. It was made by pouring hot water on a powdered preparation of the root of the *Orchis mascula*, with the addition of sugar and milk. **War.**$^{3}$ The roots of King Fingers (*Orchis morio* and *O. mascula*) were formerly used to make a beverage called Saloop and sold in the Birmingham Market Hall. Thirty or forty years ago the sign over small shop doors 'Early Saloop' was by no means infrequent in the less important streets of Birmingham. These shops were much resorted to by workmen beginning work at an early hour. **Lon.** The greasy-looking beverage which Charles Lamb's experience of London at early morning satisfied him was of all preparations the most grateful to the stomach of the then existing climbing-boys, viz. 'Sa-loop,' Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 8; A starch procured principally from orchid tubers and was largely exported to this country from the East before the discovery of coffee. It is made up in small yellow balls, which are ground to a fine powder before being used... It ... was sold ready prepared in the early morning to the working classes of London... The term saloop was also applied to an infusion of the sassafras bark or wood... Saloop in balls is still sold in London, *N. & Q.* (1889) 7th S. vii. 35. [Salep is a preparation of the root of Orchis or Dogstones, Hunter *Georgical Essays* (1803) II. 353. The starchy roots of *Orchis morio* and *O. mascula* supplied the material for saloop, which was a kind of gruel sold at stalls and houses of refreshment, *N. & Q. ib.*]

Hence (1) **Saloop-man**, (2) **-vendor**, *sb.* a seller of 'saloop.'

(1) **Lon.** The Salop-man in Fleet-Street shuts up his gossiping Coffee-house, *Low Life* (1764) 1. (2) **Lon.** Within the last twenty years saloop vendors might have been seen plying their trade in the streets of London, *N. & Q. ib.*

**SALSUTTER**, *sb.* w.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A kind of small fish like a roach, but stouter in body. (Hall.)

**SALT**, *sb.*, *adj.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Aus. Also in forms **saat** Sc. Nhb.$^1$; **sat** Abd. Nhb.$^1$; **saut** Sc. Bnff.$^1$ N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ Wm. n.Yks.$^{24}$ ne.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks.$^1$ Lan.$^1$ ne.Lan.$^1$ e.Lan.$^1$; **sawt** Sc. m.Lan.$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$ Chs.$^1$; **soat** Nhb.$^1$ Cum.$^3$; **sote** Cum.$^4$ Wm. [solt, sǫt, sāt.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Salt-and-spooning**, going jog-trot; (2) **-backet**, a salt-box; (3) **-bed**, the place where ooze proper for the manufacture of salt collects; (4) **-cadger**, an itinerant seller of salt; (5) **-cart**, in salt-making: a small two-wheeled truck with high sides, open at one end only for convenience of discharging or 'tipping' the salt; (6) **-cat** or **-cate**, (*a*) a composition of which salt is an ingredient, used to attract pigeons; (*b*) a lump of rock-salt; (*c*) oaten bread, soaked in water with salt sprinkled upon it; (7) **-cellars**, the fossil vertebrae of *Ichthyosauri* and *Plesiosauri*; (8) **-cuddie** or **-kuddie**, see (2); (9) **-fat**, (10) **-foot**, a salt-cellar; (11) **-girnel**, see (2); (12) **-horn**, see (10); (13) **-killer**, a man employed in kiln-drying salt; (14) **-kist**, (15) **-kit**, see (2); (16) **-man**, see (4); (17) **-officer**, *obs.*, an officer whose duty it was to collect the salt-tax; (18) **-pan**, a pond for making salt; (19) **-pice**, see (2); (20) **-pie**, a salt-box; *fig.* applied to a building with a sloping roof on one side only; a lean-to; also used *attrib.*; (21) **-seller life**, an uncomfortable existence.

(1) **Nhp.**$^1$ (2) **Sc.** I spake nae mair than our salt-backit, And dought na cry, Pennecuik *Coll.* (1787) 14. **ne.Sc.** A wooden box in the shape of a house with a round hole in the exposed end; it was the 'saat backet,' Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 51. **Bnff.**$^1$, **Abd.** (G.W.), **Cld.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** Parritch-pats and auld saut-backets, Burns *Grose's Peregrinations* (1789) st. 6. **Lth.** A good saut-backet, A hammer scarce will ca' a tacket, Thomson *Poems* (1819) 36. (3) **Dmf.** By this operation the whole salt-bed, as it is technically called, is deprived of its surface, *Agric. Surv.* 527 (Jam.). (4) **w.Sc.** The Sauter or Salt-cadger, as he is called in some districts, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 89. (5) **Chs.**$^1$ They contain about five cwt. when loaded, and are handled by one man each by means of a small pair of shafts. (6, *a*) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **n.Yks.**$^2$ A mixture of salt, cummin-seed, oatmeal, and assafœtida. **m.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^1$ **Hmp.**$^1$ A mixture of coarse meal, clay and salt, with some other ingredients, placed in a dove cot to prevent the pigeons from leaving it, and to allure others. (*b*) **Hmp.** A lump of rock-salt, for cattle to lick in the field or 'barton.' It is also put into a pigeon-house for the pigeons to peck at (J.R.W.); **Hmp.**$^1$ (*c*) **s.Lan.**$^1$ (7) **Glo.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 56. (8) **Sh.I.** Shü took her krummik o' saut oot o' the saut cuddie, *Sh. News* (June 2, 1900); Articles for domestic use from a straw, such as ... saat-kuddies, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 195. (9) **Sc.** It's lyin in a neuk of our saat fat carefully preserved, Thom *Wks.* (1799) 370 (Jam.). **Cai.**$^1$ **Rnf.** Ane pair tongs, ane timber saltfat, Hector *Judic. Rec.* (1876) 155. (10) **Sc.** *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 437. **Lth.** Sauce-boats, saut-fits, oily-pigs, Thomson *Poems* (1819) 74. (11) **Fif.** The saut-girnel in the jambs, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 17. (12) **n.Yks.**$^2$ Old farmers talk of a natural horn fixed on to a stand, and used in this way in former days. (13) **Chs.**$^1$ *Sheaf*, I. 291 (s.v. Killer). (14) **Bnff.** A gude sawt kist ayont the fire, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 59. (15) **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^4$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ (16) **Bwk.** Sandy Pae, the mautman, Is drinkin' wi' the sautman, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 60. **Chs.**$^1$ These men hawk lump salt all over Cheshire in small carts. (17) **Chs.** Prior to any duty being laid on foul salt, every person wishing to use it for manure, paid a salt-officer to attend, and see it laid upon the land, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 26. (18) **Sc.** Better acquainted with salt-pannes than with salt-petre, Maidment *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844–5) I. 179; (A.W.) (19) **w.Yks.**$^2$ (20) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 8, 1884) 8; **w.Yks.**$^{13}$ **Lan.**$^1$ 'Saut-pye-biggin',' a building slated only upon one side—(of the same shape as a salt-box). **s.Lan.**$^1$ Cottages built back to back without any intervening space are termed 'sawt-pies.' **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$ **Cor.** Salt-pye roof, Whitaker *Cathedral* in *Gent. Mag.* (1880) 460. (21) **w.Yks.** When Jerry wor on t'rant shoo hed a salt seller life on it, poor lass (S.K.C.).

**2.** Phr. (1) *in salt*, pickled; *fig.* in store, laid by for future reference; (2) *not to be salt*, not to be delicate, or easily made ill; (3) *not worth salt to the poddish*, to be utterly worthless; (4) *to be neither sugar nor salt*, see (2); (5) *to cast salt on any one's tail*, to catch; to take advantage of, cajole; to get the better of; (6) *to earn salt to one's kail*, to earn one's living, to make a sufficient livelihood; (7) *to eat a peck of salt with any one*, to share many meals with any one; *fig.* to have familiar intercourse with; (8) *to eat another* (*a*) *peck of salt*, to gain additional strength or ability to accomplish anything; (9) *to get salt*, (10) *to get salt to one's kail*, (11) *to get salt to one's porridge*, see (6); (12) *to have salt to one's kail*, to have the necessaries of life; (13) *to lay salt on* or *to any one's tail*, see (5); (14) *to make salt to one's kail*, see (6); (15) *to set one up with salt*, to provide the necessaries of life for one.

(1) **Sh.I.** Sibbie haes suntin' in saut till him tü, *Sh. News* (May 29, 1897). **Ayr.** The Blair Cove and Glesco will baith o' them keep—I've laid them in saut, Service *Notandums* (1890) 48. **Cum.**$^3$ 'It's no'but Edard swine!' 'Nay, nay,' sez Edard, 'mine's i' soat,' 66. (2) **Edb.** The Highlanders ne'er mind a douk, For they're nae sawt, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 27, ed. 1801. (3) **Wm.** Thoos nit werth sote ta the poddish, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 6. (4) **e.Sc.** The head ... was neither sugar nor saut, an' wouldna melt, Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 2. **w.Yks.** Bless the bairn, shoo's noather sugar nor saut, schoo'll noan melt, Banks *Wooers* (1880) II. 7. (5) **Sc.** The most common applications are to take one unawares, to get the better of one in argument, in bargain-making, or by means of some sly underhand trick (Jam. *Suppl.*); 'You will ne'er cast salt on his tail.' That is, he has clean escaped, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 380. **Cai.**$^1$ **Ayr.** He'd ne'er cast saut apo' thy tail, Burns *Ep. to H. Parker*, l. 36; Syne, whip! his tail ye'll ne'er cast saut on, *ib. Poem on Life* (1796) st. 4. (6) **Sc.** I'm no' that auld ... but I can earn saut to my kail yet, Swan *Gates of Eden* (ed. 1895) ii. (7) **Sc.** Before ye chuse a friend eat a peck o' saut wi' him, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). (8) **Bnff.**$^1$ Y'ill need t' eat anither peck o' saut t' yir pothitch afore ye yoorn that stane, *MS. add.* **Abd.** Ye'll need to eat a few pecks o' saut afore ye're able to do this (G.W.). (9) **nw.Der.**$^1$ 'Ée win·u' gyaet s:au·tt.' Spoken of any one who has taken a job of work by contract, at which he can only earn very low wages. (10) **Sc.** I canna get salt to my kail, Pennecuik *Coll.* (1787) 26. **Abd.** To our kail we'll no get saut For want o' Royal Charlie, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 176. (11) **Nhp.**$^1$ He can hardly get salt to his porridge. **War.**$^3$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (12) **Sc.** They mak sic a din about saving, saving, that I think in a wee while they'll no leave him saut to his kail, *Petticoat Tales* (1823) II. 164 (Jam.). (13) **s.Sc.** In a fortnight's time there wasna ane amang them could lay saut on my tail, Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 276. **Kcb.** They'll never lay saut to his tail, or I'm a Dutchman, Armstrong *Kirkiebrae* (1896) 307. (14) **Sc.** (Jam.); I wad ne'er mak saut to my kail sowthering claith thegither, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 296. (15) **ne.Sc.** So high was the price of salt that the poor could not afford it; and those living on the sea coast were in the habit of using sea-water in the boiling of potatoes and such other articles of food. Hence the proverb 'to set one up wi' saut,' Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 102.

**3.** *Obs.* A salt-cellar.

**Sc.** *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 437. **Abd.** (Jam.) **Edb.** Chrystal salts, an' sugar dishes, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 20.

**4.** *Fig.* The sea.
**Ayr.** Gie me the jaup o' the dear auld saut, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 315.

**5.** Cost, penalty, smart.
**Abd.** He maun dree the saut o't On's ain expences, Cock *Strains* (1810) II. 91.

**6.** Sarcasm, pungency.
**Abd.** A wee bit luckless sa't Breeds a' her scorn, *ib.* I. 14.

**7.** *pl.* Epsom salts.
**Ayr.** A neffow of salts, and a neffow of senna, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 123. **Lnk.** There's salts or ile, whilk wull ye ha'e? Coghill *Poems* (1890) 55. **Gall.** 'Salts and senna,' the favourite purgative of a past generation (A.W.). **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.), **n.Lin.**$^1$

**8.** *pl.* Marshes near the sea, overflowed by the tides. Cf. **salting, 1.**
**Nrf.** Dead and swollen fish turned up and killed by the 'salts,' and left putrefying on the ronds, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 138. **Ken.** The marshy land in the vicinity of Pegwell Bay is called The Salts (W.F.S.); **Ken.**$^1$ **Sus.** A place thus named at Rye (W.F.S.); **Sus.**$^{12}$, **Hmp.**$^1$

**9.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Salt-bree**, salt-water; (2) **-collop**, anything not of a bulky description purchased at a high price; (3) **-eel**, a form of punishment, rope's-ending; a game among boys; (4) **-fish**, a schoolboys' method of punishment; (5) **-grass**, grass-covered flats by the sea-side; (6) **-mash**, flat pasture near the sea which is covered occasionally at very high tides; (7) **-water**, the sea-side; (8) **-water-bullock**, a jocular term for the red herring, *Clupea harengus*; (9) **-water-flook**, the dab, *Pleuronectes limanda*; (10) **-water-folk**, visitors to the sea-side; (11) **-weed**, the toad-rush, *Juncus bufonius*.
(1) **Abd.** Tho' it sae be That I may get a drookit hide Wi' her saut-bree, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 263. (2) **Nhb.**$^1$ (3) **e.An.**$^1$ **Suf.**$^1$ This is something like 'hide and find.' The name salt-eel may have been given it from one of the points of the game, which is to baste the runaway individual whom you may overtake all the way home with your handkerchief, twisted hard for that purpose. Salt-eel implies, on board ship, a rope's ending, and on shore an equivalent process. 'Yeow shall have salt-eel for supper' is an emphatic threat. (4) **Dur.** I spare you the details of the tortures named salt-fish and regnum, Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) i. (5) **Nhb.**$^1$ [**Aus.** He sat him down on the summit, amid the rough and dry salt-grass, O'Reilly *Moondyne* (1889) bk. v. ii.] (6) **w.Som.**$^1$ There are several on the shores of the Bristol Channel. (7) **Ayr.** For the complete healing of the disease we had to remove to the salt water at Irvine, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 140. **Uls.** The father sent them to the salt water times and again, Hamilton *Bog* (1896) 137. **w.Yks.**$^1$ My mam's gaan to't' saut watter. (8) **s.Lan.**$^1$ (9) **e.Sc.** Often emphatically distinguished by the fish-dealers as the salt-water fleuk, Neill *Fishes* (1810) 11 (Jam.). [Satchell (1879).] (10) **ne.Sc.** The general inhabitants of the town . . . and 'saut watter' folks from the landward region of Peatmoor, Green *Gordonhaven* (1887) 41. **Lnk.** Saut-water folks frae Glasca toun, What will they say ava? Hunter *Poems* (1884) 52. (11) **Suf.** (Hall.); (B. & H.)

**10.** Phr. *as saut as saut sel*, very salt, over-salted. n.Yks.$^2$

**11.** Costly, expensive, high in price; also used *fig.*
**Sc.** (Jam.) **n.Sc.** 'I shall make it salt to you,' i.e. I shall make you pay dear for it. 'That's the thing that makes the kail salt,' Ruddiman *Introd.* (1773) (*ib.*). **w.Sc.** His accounts were what is called 'pretty salt,' Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 64, ed. 1877. **Ayr.** 'My fee is a guinea and a half per month.' 'That is oure saut,' quoth I, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 59. **Lin.**$^1$ Meat is at a salt price.

Hence **Sautly**, *adv.* dearly, highly in price.
**Rnf.** Sautly noo the bodies pay For sic conveyances as thae On this 'bune a' days o' the year, Young *Pictures* (1865) 166.

**12.** Severe, painful.
**Sc.** It's naething but a saut sickness That's like to gar me die, *Queen's Marie* (Jam.). **Lnk.** I . . . can speak o't frae a saut personal experience, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) III. 108.

**13.** Of a bitch: *maris appetens*; occas. used *fig.*
**n.Cy.** (Hall.), **Cum.**$^4$, **n.Wm.** (B.K.), **w.Yks.**$^1$ **War.** Wise *Shakespere* (1861) 156; **War.**$^2$, **e.An.**$^1$ **Suf.**$^1$ It is applied only, I believe, to the canine species, unless in bitterness and grossness of taunt, vituperatively to a woman. [All the dogs follow the salt bitch, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 126.]

**14.** *v.* In phr. (1) *to salt any one's kail*, to scold, make things unpleasant for any one; (2) — *any one's tail*, to catch and handle any one smartly.
(1) **Elg.** Faith, weel I wat he'd saut her kail, For deil ane daur gang nigh him, Tester *Poems* (1865) 129. (2) **Elg.** I've sautit wi' vengeance the laureate's tail, *ib.* 138. **Lnk.** Saut the deil's tail an' ye dow! Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 12.

**15.** To snub, put down, check; to have revenge upon.
**Bnff.**$^1$ He played ma an ill skitt, bit a'll saut 'im for't or lang geh by. **Dmf.** Ane nicht be dearly sauted, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 188. **Don.** He was now helpin', as hard as he could, the neighbours to salt him for his suddint change, *Pearson's Mag.* (July 1900) 50. **Nrf.** It would salt the mischief-makers properly if their evil intentions turn out good after all, Forbes *Odd Fish* (1901) 116.

**16.** To bribe.
**w.Yks.** It used to be a very common thing in Wakefield to 'salt' the electors, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Aug. 22, 1896).

**17.** To heighten in price; also used *fig.*
**Sc.** I'll saut it for you (Jam.).

**18.** A dyeing term: see below.
**w.Yks.** When the material in the dyebath does not match the pattern, a little more colouring matter is added in small portions at a time. This is called salting (H.H.).

**SALTED**, *ppl. adj.* Dev. In phr. *salted sense*, sound common sense.
I'd warn 'e to fill her mind wi' gude salted sense, Phillpotts *Sons of Morning* (1900) 219.

**SALTER**, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Wor. Dev. Also in forms **saulter** Wor.; **sauter** Sc. Nhb.$^1$ n.Yks.$^2$; **zalter** nw.Dev.$^1$ [so·ltə(r, sǭ·tər, sā·tər.] **1.** A maker of salt; a salt-worker.
**Sc.** There is a place near that moss—called the Salter-hirst, where people believe that salters dwelt, which is an indication that the sea has been where the moss is now, Maxwell *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 77 (Jam.); If sae mickle as a collier or a salter make a moonlight flitting, ye will cleek him by the back-spaul in a minute of time, Scott *Redg.* (1824) vii. **Nhb.**$^1$ **Wor.** 'I asked a saulter,' says Leland, 'how many furnaces they had in all the three springes,' White *Wrekin* (1860) xxxii.

**2.** One who sells or trades in salt.
**w.Sc.** Previous to the reduction of the duty on salt, those who prosecuted the sale of it as an exclusive business required to be possessed of considerable capital, and the sauter was a man of some consequence, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 89. **n.Yks.**$^2$ The itinerating vendor of salt, carried in horse-panniers, who of yore called at farm-houses with his material in 'bacon-time.' He also dealt in curative preparations for the stables. Of a person uncouth in manner and mind, it used to be said, 'He's as coarse as an old salter.'

**3.** One who salts fish.
**Sh.I.** When all the fish are split and washed, they are allowed to drain; after which comes the salter, who places at the bottom of a large wooden vat a stratum of salt, and over it one of the fish with the skin-side undermost, until the chest is filled with alternating layers, and above all are laid heavy stones to keep the fish under the pickle, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 229, ed. 1891. **Per.** Years seven among the salters and the fishers, Smith *Poems* (1714) 12, ed. 1853.

**4.** A large stone or earthenware trough used in salting bacon, &c. nw.Dev.$^1$ **5.** *Fig.* A shrew, a sharp-tongued person.
**Abd.** Ye'll maybe fin' 't she's a sauter, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) iii.

**SALTERN**, *sb.* Wor. Ken. Hmp. **1.** *Obs.* A salt-factory for obtaining salt from sea-water.
**Wor.** Salterns were granted to some of the powerful barons of the West, White *Wrekin* (1860) xxxii. **Hmp.** Rowlandson [in 1782] made a drawing of the interior of a 'saltern' at Lymington, *Graphic* (1891) *Summer No.* 16.

**2.** *pl.* Marshy places near the sea which are overflowed by the tide. Ken.$^1$ See **Salting, 1.**

[OE. *sealt-ærn*, a place where salt is prepared (B.T.).]

**SALTING**, *sb.* and *ppl. adj.* Nhb. Wm. e.An. Ken Dev. Also in forms **sattin** Nhb.$^1$; **sotin** Wm. [so·ltin.] **1.** *sb.* Land liable to be flooded by the sea, meadows occasionally covered by salt-water; a strip of land running between the sea-wall and the tide; *gen.* in *pl.*
**e.An.**$^{12}$ **Nrf.** I was lying in some warm bents on a salting, Emerson *Marsh Leaves* (1898) 85. **Ken.**$^1$ Salt marshes on the sea-side of the sea-walls; generally rich alluvial land, but too

much cut up by grips to be of much use for grazing. **Dev.** An extent of unembanked saltings, or mudbanks open to the sea, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 568.

**2.** A sprinkling.

**Nhb.**$^1$ Of a field that has been thinly strewn with lime or manure, where an insufficient quantity has been used for its requirement, it is said to 'hev only getten a sattin.'

**3.** *ppl. adj.* Of a bitch: *maris appetens.* Wm. (B.K.)

**SALTLESS**, *adj.* Sc. Also in form **sautless**. **1.** Senseless, without wit.

**Slg.** A bit sautless sentimental song, Galloway *Poems* (1810) 4.

**2.** Disappointing.

**Sc.** I have had saltless luck, *Blackw. Mag.* (May 1820) 159 (Jam.).

**SALTREE**, *sb.* Dev. Also in form **zaltree** nw.Dev.$^1$ [sæ·ltrī.] A pole to which cattle are tied in a cow-house. Cf. **seal**, *v.*$^2$, **sole**, *sb.*$^2$

**n.Dev.** Saltrees an' whink vrom Varmer Dyer, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 71. **nw.Dev.**$^1$

[From OE. *sāl*, a rope (B.T.), and *tree*.]

**SALT-WAGER**, *sb.* *Obs.* Suf. A salvager; one employed on the sea-coast by the lord of a manor to see to his rights of salvage, wreck, or waif. (Hall.)

**SALTY**, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Hrf. Also in forms **sautie** Sc.; **sauty** Sc. Lan.; **sawty** Sc. [so·lti, sǭ·ti, sā·ti.] **1.** *adj.* Salt, tasting of salt.

**Arg.** Land that, . . by the feel of the shoe-sole, must be velvet-piled with salty grass, Munro *J. Splendid* (1898) 206. **Ayr.** Alas! that e'er a bonie face Should draw a sauty tear, Burns *Ruined Maid's Lament.* **Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** O'er th' Sauty Lune, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 337. **s.Not.** This bread's a bit salty (J.P.K.). **Hrf.**$^1$

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Salty-bannock**, a special kind of bannock baked on Shrove Tuesday; (2) **-cat**, oatcake toasted, dipped in water, and sprinkled with salt.

(1) **Sc.** Much resembling pancakes but generally made of oatmeal, . . are largely consumed on Shrove Tuesday or Fastern's E'en, *N. & Q.* (1855) 1st S. xi. 245. **ne.Sc.** The evening's amusements were concluded by the baking of the same ingredients into a cake of much thicker consistency than the others, which went by the name of the sautie bannock, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 165. (2) **Lan.** O' special days they'd traycle-cake, Small drink, and salty-cat, Standing *Echoes* (1885) 28.

**3.** *Fig.* Clever, tasteful. **Lan.** A fine sauty alto singer (J.T.C.).

**4.** *Obs.* Of a bitch: *maris appetens.* Der.$^1$ **5.** *sb.* The dab, *Pleuronectes limanda.*

**e.Sc.** Neill *Fishes* (1810) 11 (Jam.). **Rnf., Edb.** (Jam.)

**SALVAGE**, *adj.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Irel. **1.** *adj* Savage, barbarous.

**Sc.** I could not speak a syllable of their salvage gibberish, Scott *Leg. Mont.* (1818) x. **Ir.** With thy salvage language, singing chants to Satan, Macmanus *Silk of Kine* (1896) 86.

**2.** *sb.* A savage, barbarian.

**Sc.** A band of half salvages, Scott *Leg. Mont.* (1818) iii.

[1. Ther mai no world be so salvage, Which mihte it take and don aweie, Gower *C. A.* (c. 1400) IV. 2262. OFr. *salvage*, savage.]

**SALVE**, *sb.* and *v.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Also in forms **sauve** Lakel.$^2$ Cum. n.Yks.$^{14}$ e.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks.$^1$ s.Chs.$^1$ Lin.; **soave** Cum.$^3$ n.Yks.; **sove** Wm. e.Lan.$^1$ [sāv, sǭv, sǫəv.] **1.** *sb.* Flattery, cajolery.

**w.Yks.** Put plenty o' sauve on him an' tha'll get owght aht on him 'at iver tha wants to, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 21, 1896); (J.W.) **n.Lin.**$^1$ Noo noän o' yer salve; if yĕ want onything speäk it oot plaain an' hev dun wi' it.

**2.** *v.* To smear or daub sheep or hogs.

**Cum.** The practice is to fodder the sheep with hay in the winter, and to salve them, as the term is, about the middle of October, Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) II. 182; She wad ha . . . clip't a sheep oot o' t'whicks, or soav't yan as weel as enny man, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 156. **Wm.** Hed cleaned a shuppen, foddered beease, Ur helped wi' soving t'hogs, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 37. **n.Yks.** The time was autumn when the sheep were brought from the moors to be soaved. The manner was as follows. The wool parted by the fingers and thumbs the whole length of the animal and a thin layer of salve (composed of tar and tallow) spread along the parting, then another parting about two inches apart all over the animal. That was the manner of soaving sheep. It is now generally superseded by dipping (W.H.); **n.Yks.**$^{14}$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** When sheep are salved, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) iii; **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.** He would linger three or four days to help to salve the sheep, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 79. **e.Lan.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Salving**, *sb.* the operation of smearing sheep; (2) **Salving-time**, *sb.* the time when the operation of salving was performed, autumn.

(1) **Cum.** We bring them off the fells, for dipping and sauving in October, *Cornh. Mag.* (Oct. 1890) 385. **n.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.** An operation to prevent ticks and scab. 'They rub tar and butter in sheep at Lancashire, which they call salving,' Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XVII. 42. (2) **Cum.**$^3$ I've nit sea offen hed a harder darrak efter t'sheep, outher at clippin time or soavin time, 3. **n.Yks.** (W.H.)

**3.** To cajole, flatter; to take in by fair speech, to cozen.

**Lakel.**$^2$ He gat sauv'd wi' a wife. **n.Yks.**$^4$ Thoo mun sauve him ower byv talking neycely. **w.Yks.** Whot gooid dus it dew . . ., lettin ivvery body knaw 'at ye've gotten weel sauved? Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1874) 23; **w.Yks.**$^2$, **s.Chs.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$ **Lin.** Don't salve me, Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 721; **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.** He needn't to cum sauvin' efter mĕ, fer I weän't niver gie in to him (M.P.). **Lei.**$^1$ A keam saa'vin' oop to me. **War.**$^3$

**4.** To flog. e.Yks.$^1$ Hence **Sauvin**, *sb.* a flogging, chastisement. e.Yks.$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.)

**SALVY**, *adj.* Lakel. Yks. Chs. Ken. Also written **salvey** Ken.$^1$; **sauvy** Lakel.$^2$ Wm. s.Chs.$^1$; **sawvy** w.Yks. [sā·vi, sǭ·vi, sǫə·vi.] **1.** Greasy, oily, soapy; of the complexion: pale, sickly.

**Lakel.**$^2$ Potatoes that are wattery an' sad. **Wm.** He leuks sauvy. These taties is sauvy (B.K.). **w.Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 12, 1897). **s.Chs.**$^1$ **Ken.** (G.B.); **Ken.**$^1$ Spoken of potatoes that are not floury.

**2.** Unctuous of speech and manner; ingratiating, wheedling.

**w.Yks.** A salvy individual is one who strives to ingratiate himself into another's favours by subtle blandishments, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 21, 1896). **s.Chs.**$^1$

**SALY**, see **Saulie**.

**SAM**, *sb.*$^1$ Som. Dev. Also written **zam** and in form **zammy** Som. In phr. *'pon my Sam*, an expletive.

**Som.** Or 'pon my Zam! oi really think as Zal'd a zot on moine, Frank *Nine Days* (1879) 12; We zeed the drum buoys' practiss an' thuc Carp'ral 'pon me Zammy, *ib.* 39. **Dev.** 'Pon my Sam, he lies that heavy on the gorge o' me, Zack *On Trial* (1899) 220.

**SAM**, *adj.*, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^1$ Nhp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **zam** Wil.$^1$ Som. Dev.$^{12}$ nw.Dev.$^1$ Cor.$^{12}$ [sæm, zæm.] **1.** *adj.* Half or imperfectly done; half-heated; esp. used of food. Cor.$^{12}$ Cf. **sammy**, *adj.*$^2$

Hence (1) **Azam**, *adv.*, (2) **Sam-ope**, *adj.*, *obs.*, of a door: half open, ajar; (3) **-oven**, *sb.* a lukewarm oven; (4) **-sawed** or **-zawed**, (5) **-sawdered** or **-zoddered**, (6) **-sawdled**, *ppl. adj.* half-done, sodden; overdone; half-warm; *gen.* used of meat; (7) **-sod(den** or **-zod(den**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) see (6); (*b*) *fig.* stupid, 'half-baked'; (8) **-soddling**, *ppl. adj.* of food: over-cooked; (9) **-zawey**, *adj.* of food: lukewarm; neither hot nor cold; (10) **-zoaky**, *adj.* of food: sodden; (11) **-zody**, *adj.*, (12) **-zoed**, *ppl. adj.* sodden, soft, damp, wet; also used *fig.* stupid, 'soft'; (13) **-zruddled**, *ppl. adj.* of food: boiled to rags.

(1) **Cor.**$^1$ (2) **Dev.** The door was sam-ope, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 377. (3) **Cor.**$^1$; **Cor.**$^2$ Tell the baker to bake the biskeys in the sam oven. (4) **Dev.** I bant agwaine tū ayte this mayte, I'm blamed ef I dü; tidden 'a'f cüked, 'tez beastly zamzawd trade, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**$^1$; **Dev.**$^2$ The tay 'th been stoodlin' there 'vor it's all zam-zaw'd. **nw.Dev.**$^1$ **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). **Cor.** If it [supper] 's put back now 'twill all be samsawed and not worth eatin', Parr *Adam and Eve* (1880) I. 188. (5) **Cor.** I ha'ant got a bit o' dennar fit to ait; sometimes tes samsawderd, *T. Towser* (1873) 143; **Cor.**$^2$ (6) **Cor.** O'Donoghue *St. Knighton* (1864) *Gl.* (7, *a*) **Wil.**$^1$ Long-heated over a slow fire, and so half spoilt. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dor.** *Gl.* (1851). **Dev.**$^1$, **Cor.**$^{12}$ (*b*) **Cor.** I'm afeard you'm o' no account, . . sam-sodden, if I may say so. . . . Put in wi' the bread, an' took out wi' the cakes, 'Q.' *Noughts and Crosses* (1891) 97. (8) **Cor.**$^3$ (9) **Dev.** A person going home to dinner an hour late asked if his dinner was ready, and his servant replied, 'Yes, sir, and zam-zawey too,' *Reports Provinc.* (1891). (10) **Som.** I d' zim tis turrabel zamzoakey zoart o' stuff

(F.T.E.). (11) **Dev.** A stupid zam-zody nincumpoop, *Reports Provinc.* (1889). (12) **Som.** A zamzoed ole feller (F.T.E.). (13) **Cor.** (J.W.)

**2.** Moist, in a state of perspiration. Nhp.$^1$ (s.v. Sammy).

**3.** *sb.* A state of perspiration.

They're all of a sam, *ib.*

**4.** *v.* To heat anything for some time over the fire, without letting it come to the boil.

**Wil.**$^1$ **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); (J.S.F.S.); (W.F.R.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

[1. (7, *a*) OE. *sām-soden*, half-cooked (B.T.).]

**SAM**, *v.*$^2$ War.$^3$ With *up*: to pay up.

**SAM**, see **Same**, *adj.*

**SAMBLANGE**, *sb.* Der.$^2$ nw.Der.$^1$ [**sa·mblan(d)ʒ.**] A mixture. See **Blange**, *v.*$^1$

**SAMBORD**, *sb.* Sh.I. The end of the 'haaf-lines' attached to the buoy-rope. S. & Ork.$^1$

**SAMCAST**, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Nhp. Lei. [**sa·mkast.**] **1.** A ploughing term: two or more ridges ploughed so as to form one; lit. a throwing together; also used *attrib.*

**n.Cy.** (J.H.), **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ A samcast is about six yards wide. **Dur.**$^1$, **w.Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.**$^{124}$ **Wm.** A method of ploughing land into large ridges of ten times 'about' instead of the ordinary six times 'about.' 'He's laid gatelan' oot i' sam-casts, he'll be garn ta sow it doon' (B.K.). **m.Yks.**$^1$ 'I am bown to plough in samcast.' Evidently ploughed as if for sowing wheat, the 'waterfurrows' taking winter water off, but in 'stirring' fallow in summer sixteen or twenty yards or four lands can be ploughed together. In samcast the land or ridge is 'gathered,' not 'thrown out,' or else there would be a water-furrow in the middle or top of the ridge (C.C.R.). **Nhp.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$

**2.** A haymaking term: see below.

**Lakel.**$^2$ In haymaking a sam cast is the same as a 'plat'—a quantity raked lightly together and left to dry.

**SAMCLOTH**, *sb.* Chs. Der. Shr. [**sa·mkləþ.**] A sampler; ? a shortened form of 'sampler-cloth.' Cf. **sampleth.**

**Chs.** (C.J.B.), **Chs.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^1$ *Obsol.*

**SAM-DINGLE**, *sb.* s.Chs.$^1$ [**sa·m-diŋgl.**] A contemptuous term for a fool, a simpleton. Cf. **sammy**, *sb.*$^1$

**SAME**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **saem**; and in forms **seam**; **semm** S. & Ork.$^1$ [**sēm.**] A nail used by boat-carpenters; a nail of which the point is to be riveted.

I laid da harrow up alang da gavil o' da hoose, an' gadderin' me up twa auld saem an' me centre-bit an' gemlit, I made fir in, *Sh. News* (Apr. 8, 1899); Local carpenters were employed to . . . put the parts together with seam and röv, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 125; **S. & Ork.**$^1$

Hence **Same-kluv**, *sb.* an iron tool used for driving the rivet on the nail.

See ye da saemkluv 'at William is been wirkin' wi'? *Sh. News* (Dec. 17, 1898); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**SAME**, *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **sam** Sh.I. Cai.$^1$; **seame** Lan.; **seeam** n.Yks.; **zame** Dor. Dev. [**sēm, seəm.**] In phr. (1) *just the very same as*, exactly as; (2) *same as*, (*a*) used to express slight indefiniteness; see below; (*b*) as if; (3) *—as the fellow said*, see below; (4) *—for that*, all the same, notwithstanding; (5) *—purpose*, on purpose, in order that; (6) *—time*, see (3); (7) *the) same as*, like; just as; (8) *the same as could be*, just the same as; in the manner of; (9) *the same as if*, just as if; (10) *the same of*, the same as; (11) *the same's she*, she is the very person.

(1) **w.Som.**$^1$ Hon her zeed the bullick nif her didn hurn jis the very same's off th' old fuller 'd a-bin arter her. (2, *a*) **n.Ess.** A common interpolation. 'I should have sent it down, same as to-morrow,' Forby *Gl.* (1830). (*b*) **Dor.** There be no call to go screechen up and down, zame as you be heathens, *Windsor Mag.* (Mar. 1900) 414. (3) **w.Som.**$^1$ A very frequent expression is 'Sae·um-z dhu fuul·ur zaed·' [Just as the man said]. No person in particular is referred to—indeed the whole sentence is redundant. (4) **s.Lan.**$^1$ (5) **w.Som.**$^1$ Now didn I mind thee o' it, same purpose, thee shoulds'n vorget it? They be a-come in all the way vrom Winsford, same purpose, vor to zee maister, and now he's ago to Taan'un. (6) **Dev.** *Longman's Mag.* (June 1901) 151. (7) **Sh.I.** He took ower da hill, da same as da Ill-Helt, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 112. **n.Yks.** He did seeam as ah did (I.W.). **w.Yks.** Tha can nobbut grunt an growl same as t'Wibsey fowk, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887). **Lan.** Seame as aw larnt at skoo, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 3. **w.Som.**$^1$ 'Zo you've a-voun' yer 'ook then, an 'ee?' 'Ees.' 'How did 'ee vin' un?' 'Same's he was a-lost—same's th'old Tucker voun 'is ha'penny, s'now—all to a heap.' **Dev.** Keep your rosettes. 'Tis your gert store o' money winned 'em—same as bullock, not farmer, gets the ribbons at Christmas fair, Phillpotts *Sons of Morning* (1900) 187. **Cor.**$^3$ (8) **Sh.I.** In an instant shü wis up agen, laek a fiend, tarin' an' peckin' at Aandrew's een da sam as could be, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 69. (9) **w.Yks.**$^1$ Tha lewks at thi mother t'same's if tha knew, Binns *Orig.* (1889) No. i. 2. (10) **N.I.**$^1$ Can you give me a knife the same of that? (11) **Cai.**$^1$

**SAME, SAMEL**, see **Saim, Sammel.**

**SAME-LIKE**, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **saame-** n.Lin.$^1$; and in form **seeam-** n.Yks.$^2$ e.Yks.$^1$ **1.** *adj.* Similar; also used *subst.*

**Bch.** Some spunkies or some same-like ills Fast after him they leggit, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 70 (Jam.). **n.Yks.**$^2$ It's t'seeam-like ower ageean. **e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **s.Lan.**$^1$

**2.** *adv.* In like manner; similarly.

**e.Yks.**$^1$ He sahv'd him seeamlike, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ Beäns was real bad, an' saamelike was oäts an' barley.

**SAMELY**, *adj.* *Obs.* Nhp. Similar; monotonous.

Oh samely naked leas, so bleak, so strange, Clare *Village Minst.* (1821) I. 58; Delights with samely and continued joy, *ib.* II. 208; **Nhp.**$^2$

**SAMEN**, *adj.* Sc. Also written **samin**, **samine.** Same; also used *subst.* with *def. art.*

**Sc.** Skene *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 2. **Sh.I.** Willcock *Sh. Minister* (1897) 39. **Inv.** Still used both colloquially and in legal documents (H.E.F.). **w.Sc.** I had made up my mind to appear in the samen dress as that in whilk I had the honour to visit his late gracious majesty, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 275. **Rnf.** Thousands are o' the samen mind, Finlayson *Rhymes* (1815) 95. **Wgt.** They both of them confessed the samine, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 105.

['And in the samyn tym,' i.e. in the same time, Barbour *Bruce* (1375) I. 252.]

**SAMER**, *sb.* Sus. An outside brick in a kiln which crumbles away, from being insufficiently burned. (F.E.S.) See **Sammel, 2, Sammen, 2.**

**SAM(M**, *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.* n.Cy. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Wor. Also written **samme** N.Cy.$^2$ w.Yks.$^4$ [**sam.**] **1.** *v.* To gather or scrape together; to collect; pick up; *gen.* used with *together* or *up.*

**Wm.** (B.K.), **n.Yks.**$^4$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Noo ah mun away an' git them things sam'd up. **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** You'd better sam all them pots up an' git wesh'd up (W.H.); He sammed up a stone, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1847); **w.Yks.**$^{12345}$ **Lan.** Aw'd to sheaut at him to sam em together a bit, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 314. **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **e.Lan.** He samm'd um up aw in a rook, Wilkinson *Spenser* (1867). **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Der.**$^1$ Of company. 'It will be late before they are samm'd.' **nw.Der.**$^1$ Sam up thy̆ traps an' let's goo whuum. **w.Wor.**$^1$

Hence **Sammer**, *sb.* one who gathers up or collects. w.Yks.$^5$ **2.** *Fig.* With *together*: to pull oneself together; to collect one's thoughts.

**w.Yks.** It gives him a chonce o' sammin' hissen together like, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 12; Then he samd hissen together an tried to climb aght, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1890) 29.

**3.** To pack carelessly or closely.

**n.Yks.**$^4$ Sam 'em in onnyhoo. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **n.Lan.** We hed to sam t'sheep up to git em o' i' fauds (G.W.).

**4.** With *together*: to club together. Der.$^2$, nw.Der.$^1$

**5.** To act with energy.

**w.Yks.** Am bān tə sam in tə mi wāk (J.W.). **n.Lin.**$^1$ 'Noo then, sam into it;' that is, get on with your work as fast as you can. 'Sam off with you.'

**6.** *Fig.* To inculcate; to instil.

**e.Yks.**$^1$ Ah couldn't sam it intiv him neeah-hoo.

**7.** With *up*: to finish. Der.$^2$ **8.** With *up*: to add up quickly; to amount to.

**Lin.** She sam'd it up i' noä time. It sams up to a deäl when they reckon all th' oot payments (M.G.W.P.).

**9.** To cause to coagulate; to make to curdle.

**N.Cy.**$^2$ To samme milk. **n.Yks.**$^{124}$ **e.Yks.** 'When do you sam?' when do you set your milk? or, when do you make cheese?

Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ That butter does not sam together in the churn.

Hence **Sam-milk**, *sb.* butter in the churn, after the milk breaks into butter. w.Yks.$^{4}$ **10.** To compress or knead together. n.Yks.$^{2}$ **11.** To form into fruit or into a heart; used of flowers and cabbages, &c.

**w.Yks.** We use it . . . of cabbages when they begin to form tightly into their well-known globular mass. 'Them cabbiges is sammin' weel.' 'They doan't frame to sam a bit,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 21, 1896).

**12.** Of broth, &c.: to skim; to put in thickening. n.Cy. Grose (1790). Der.$^{1}$ *Obs.* Hence **Samming** or **Samning**, *sb.* thickening for porridge. w.Yks.$^{2}$, Der.$^{2}$, nw.Der.$^{1}$

**13.** Phr. (1) *sam up one*, pick up one, the name of the fourth side of a 'long Lawrence' (q.v.); (2) *to sam hold*, to seize, take hold of.

(1) **w.Yks.**$^{3}$ (s.v. Long larence). (2) **w.Yks.** (W.H.); They samm'd howd o' me to help me, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) iv; Sam od on it fo mə (J.W.). **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ 'Sam hohd on him.' A form of encouragement given to dogs in the sport of ratcatching.

**14.** *sb.* Power to knead together; see below.

**w.Yks.**$^{2}$ A woman said she had no sam in her mouth [not enough power to chew her food].

**15.** *adv.* With great force or violence; confusedly, in a disorderly manner.

**Lan.** Another porter, gooin sam ogen Sayroh's bonnet wi th' eend uv a big box he had on his shilders, Staton *B. Shuttle Manch.* 18; (S.W.) **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$

[**1.** OE. *samnian*, to collect; to assemble (B.T.).]

**SAMMARON**, *sb.* *Obs.* Yks. A cloth of a texture between linen and hemp; used *attrib.*

**n.Yks.** Thy sammaron web . . . is stown, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 189.

**SAMMEL**, *sb.* and *adj.* n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. e.An. Sus. Also written **samel** n.Cy. w.Yks. ne.Lan.$^{1}$ Sus.; **sammil** Cum.$^{2}$ [**sa·ml.**] **1.** *sb.* Sandy gravel; loamy gravel used for 'puddling.' See **Sammen.**

**n.Cy.** Mixed with lime for mortar, Grose (1790). **Lakel.**$^{1\,2}$, **Cum.**$^{2\,4}$, **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.) **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 275. **n.Lan.** Gravelly yellow clay (C.W.D.). **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$

**2.** An outside brick in a kiln insufficiently burned; also in *comp.* **Sammel-brick.** e.An.$^{1}$, Sus. (F.E.S.) **3.** *adj.* Gritty. n.Cy. Grose (1790).

**SAMMEN**, *sb.* Yks. e.An. Also written **salmon** w.Yks. Nrf. Suf. [**sa·mən.**] **1.** A mass of conglomerate gravel. See **Sammel.**

**w.Yks.** The well-diggers came upon a salmon at 25 feet, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 275.

**2.** *Comp.* **Sammen-bricks**, bricks soft and crumbling from being insufficiently burned.

**e.An.**$^{1}$ They are commonly understood to be salmon bricks, and to be so called, because, from lying near the outsides of the kiln, they get more smoke than heat, and assume a reddish hue, supposed to be something like that of the flesh of the salmon. **Nrf., Suf.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

**SAMMENTRAW**, *adj.* *Obs.* Nhb. Tall and slender. White *Nhb. and Border* (1859) 240.

**SAMMER**, *sb.* and *adj.* Yks. [**sa·mər.**] **1.** *sb.* Anything large of its kind. See **Sammin.**

**n.Yks.** (I.W.) **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ Sitha! yon's a sammer.

**2.** *adj.* Larger than usual. n.Yks.$^{4}$

**SAMMER**, *v.* *Obs.* Fif. (Jam.) Also in form **sawmer.** To agree, adjust, assort, match.

**SAMMIN**, *adj.* Yks. [**sa·min.**] Very great. See **Sammer.**

**n.Yks.** It was a greeat sammin steean (I.W.).

**SAMMODITHEE**, *phr.* *Obs.* e.An. Also in form **sammodithu.** 'The same unto thee'; a form of reply to a salutation or toast.

**e.An.**$^{1}$; **e.An.**$^{2}$ I poured out two glasses of ale, one of which I took for myself, and handed the other to . . . Peter Pike. . . 'A health to you, Peter,' said I. 'Sammodithee,' replied he. . . 'Good evening,' said to a ploughman . . . or a boatman, . . brought out, more frequently than any other expression, 'Sammodithee, Sir!' **Nrf.** T. Browne *Tract* viii (c. 1680) in *Wks.*, ed. Wilkins, III. 233; Ray (1691). **Suf.** (K.)

**SAMMUCK**, *v.* e.An. [**sæ·mək.**] To stroll in an aimless manner. Cf. **sannock.**

**e.An.**$^{1}$ **Nrf.** He's a sammucking alonger his mawther, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 24.

**SAMMY**, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *adj.*$^{1}$ In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Eng. Also in forms **seymie** Lakel.$^{1\,2}$ Cum.$^{4}$; **zammy** Wil.$^{1}$ [**sa·mi, sæ·mi.**] **1.** *sb.* A simpleton; a fool.

**Lakel.**$^{1}$ Any ill-natured, twisted fellow; **Lakel.**$^{2}$ **Cum.**$^{4}$ An effeminate weakling; also a woman who affects an extravagant delicacy of refinement, and has a whining lachrymose manner. **w.Yks.**$^{3}$; **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ T'biggest Sammy ah ivver seed i' my life! **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{2}$ **Shr.** You great Sammy, Bound *Provinc.* (1876); **Shr.**$^{2}$ **Oxf.** 'The man must have been a sammy.' Also applied as a nickname for a lunatic (G.O.). **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**$^{1}$ **e.Dev.** Simple Sammy, as we called Mr. Pote, the new pastor, Jane *Lordship* (1897) 165.

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Sammy Billy**, (2) — **Codlin**, (3) — **Dawkin**, (4) — **Dingle**, (5) **-head**, (6) — **noddy**, (7) — **suck-egg**, a simpleton; a foolish, stupid person.

(1) **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ (2) **e.Yks.** What a hawvy-gawvy Sammy-Codlin sooat ov a chap oor Jack is, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 90; **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ (3) **Cor.**$^{1}$ You are a regular Sammy Dawkin, can't scull a boat (a Padstow proverb); **Cor.**$^{2}$ (4) **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ (5) **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ (6) **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ (7) **War.**$^{2}$

**3.** A term of endearment, a favourite. Nhp.$^{1}$ **4.** *adj.* Untidy in dress; slovenly in gait. Cum.$^{4}$

**SAMMY**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Yks. [**sa·mi.**] A term used in the game of leap-frog: an advantage; something to boot; see below.

**w.Yks.**$^{2}$ A line is drawn on the ground from which the leap is made. When a boy wishes to go within the line he asks for some sammy; **w.Yks.**$^{4}$ A short stride in the game of leap-frog.

**SAMMY**, *adj.*$^{2}$ Rut. Nhp. War. Shr. Bdf. Nrf. Suf. w.Cy. Wil. Amer. Also in form **zammy** w.Cy. Wil.$^{1}$ [**sa·mi, sæ·mi.**] **1.** Of bread: clammy; close, heavy. War.$^{3}$, Shr.$^{1\,2}$ Cf. **sam**, *adj.* **1.** **2.** Watery, moist, sodden; in a state of perspiration; soft.

**Rut.**$^{1}$ The hay is sammy. **Nhp.**$^{1}$ 'My hands are quite sammy,' or, 'in a sammy sweat.' Corn that is soft and will not grind freely is said to be sammy. **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 142; A damp sweat is called 'a sammy sweat.' When bricks or stones which should be firm and hard are of a crumbling and brittle texture they are called sammy (J.W.B.). **Nrf., Suf.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **w.Cy.** She learned that cabbage must gallop and puddings must not 'go zammy,' Bayly *J. Merle* (1890) xix. [**Amer.** Leather soaked till soft enough to make into soles is sammy, *Dial. Notes* (1895) I. 393.]

**3.** Of tea: half-cold, insipid. Wil.$^{1}$

**SAMP**, *v.*$^{1}$ Cor. [**sæmp.**] To fill up a glass of grog when partially full with more spirits and water. w.Cor. (M.A.C.)

**SAMP**, *v.*$^{2}$ e.An.$^{1}$ [**sæmp.**] To lull; used of the wind or the sea.

[Cp. Norw. dial. *sampa*, to be sluggish, to dawdle (Ross).]

**SAMPER**, *sb.* I.W.$^{1\,2}$ Also written **sampur** I.W.$^{2}$ [**sæ·mpə(r).**] Samphire.

[Sampier herbe, Baret (1580); *herbe de S. Pierre*, sampire (Cotgr.).]

**SAMPHIRE**, *sb.* n.Cy. Lin. The glasswort, *Salicornia herbacea.*

**n.Cy.** *Sunday Chron.* (Feb. 19, 1899). **Lin.** The glasswort, here known as Samphire, begins to grow, Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) viii.

**SAMPION**, *sb.* Chs. The glasswort, *Salicornia herbacea.* (B. & H.)

**SAMPLARS**, *sb. pl.* War. Oxf. Also written **samplers** War. [**sæ·mplə̄z.**] Young trees left in woods for timber. War. (J.R.W.), Oxf. (K.)

**SAMPLE**, *sb.* and *v.* Nrf. Cor. Also in form **saample** Nrf. [**sæ·mpl.**] **1.** *sb.* A portion.

**Nrf.** He managed to eat a little saample for his breakfast, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 41.

**2.** *v.* A mining term: to test the worth of ores. Cor.$^{2}$

Hence **Sampler**, *sb.* one who tests the worth of mineral ores. *ib.*

**SAMPLE**, *adj.* Dev. Cor. [**sæ·mpl.**] Soft, supple, flexible. s.Dev. (Miss D.), Cor.$^{1\,2}$

**SAMPLETER**, *sb.* War.$^4$ [sa·mplitə(r).] A sampler.
I began my sampleter to-day.

**SAMPLETH**, *sb.* n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also written **sampluth** n.Yks. [sa·mpləþ.] A sampler; a dial. form of 'sam-cloth' or 'sampler-cloth.'

**N.Cy.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$ **Cum.** Sin I furst workt a sampleth at Biddy Forsythes, I ne'er seed the marrow ov Matthew Macree, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 60. **n.Yks.** She worked a sampluth when she was ten years old (I.W.). **n.Lan.**$^1$

**SAMPSON**, see **Samson**.

**SAMPSOUS**, *adj.* Der. Also in form **samptious** Der.$^2$ nw.Der.$^2$ [sa·msəs, sa·mʃəs.] **1.** Looking healthy. Der.$^2$, nw.Der.$^1$ **2.** Lucky, fortunate.

I'll be sampsous to escape your displeasure, Cushing *Voe* (1888) I. ix; **Der.**$^2$

**SAMSON**, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Cor. Also written **sampson** w.Yks.$^{12}$ s.Lan.$^1$ Cor.$^{12}$ [sa·msən.] **1.** An adept.

**ne.Sc.** Neither her faither nor her mither are Samsons at learnin', Grant *Keckleton*, 127.

**2.** A beverage.

**w.Yks.**$^2$ I am told that sampson is a medley of eggs, milk, &c. **s.Lan.**$^1$ A non-intoxicating drink formerly very popular with Temperance people. It was composed of a decoction of Irish Moss, treacle, and hops, fermented and bottled in stone bottles. It was an excellent tonic. **Cor.** 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xiv; **Cor.**$^1$ A drink made of brandy, cider, sugar, and a little water; **Cor.**$^2$

Hence *Samson with his hair on*, *phr.*, see below.

**Cor.** 'What, or who, is Samson?' 'Samson is brandy and cider and sugar.' 'With his hair on?' . . 'That means more brandy. Samson was double as strong, you know, with his hair on,' 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xiv; **Cor.**$^1$

**3.** A kind of trap; see below.

**w.Yks.** Any kind of trap made of a large flat stone or the like, which has one end lifted above ground by means of sticks, three in all; when in position the latter are like the figure 4, and on the stick that is placed parallel to the ground is placed the bait; a peck at the bait makes the sticks fly loose and the flag to fall upon the animal underneath. They are commonly used by gamekeepers for catching poaching cats, and householders use them for catching rats and mice, an oven tin being frequently used in place of a thin stone flag for trapping the latter kind of vermin, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 9, 1897).

**4.** *Fig.* The fist.

**w.Yks.** If ta does that ageean Ah'll let sampson fall on to tha, *ib.*

**5.** *Comb.* (1) **Samson cloth**, a hatting term; see below; (2) — **Peckett**, a term indicative of a person of great consequence; (3) **-'s posts**, (4) **-trap**, a mousetrap; see below.

(1) **Chs.**$^1$ A coarse cloth used in the early stage of felting. (2) **w.Yks.**$^2$ Thah thinks tha'rt Sampson Peckett, does ta? (3) **w.Yks.**$^1$ The superstructure is supported by posts, these being undermined, the little animal, like his proto-type, is crushed to death by the ruins. (4) **w.Yks.**$^2$, **Chs.**$^1$

**SAN**, see **Sand**, **Soon**, *adv.*

**SANCE-BELL**, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Lin.$^1$ The sanctus bell, a bell rung during mass.

Sometimes it was a small bell which hung in a little cote, that stood on the ridge of the roof, between the nave and the choir of the church; at others it was a handbell.

[Surgeons and syringes, ring out your sance-bells, Beaum. & Fletcher *A Mad Lover*, I. i.]

**SANCOME**, *sb.* Yks. Also in form **sank-holme** w.Yks.$^2$ [sa·ŋkəm.] A quagmire, bog; a flat, spongy piece of ground. Cf. **sanky**.

**w.Yks.** Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 356; **w.Yks.**$^{24}$

**SANCOMMY**, *sb.* *Obs.* Yks. Bog land. See **Sancome**. w.Yks. Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 356.

**SANCTE-COT**, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Yks.$^2$ A turret upon a church roof for the 'sacring' or sanctus bell, formerly rung at the elevation of the Host.

Cots remain at Hackness and at Seamer in this vicinity. At the latter place, the cot some years ago retained the bell.

**SANCTUARY**, *sb.*$^1$ Nrf. Consecrated ground in a churchyard.

A clergyman of a rural parish in Nrf. said: 'If I were on any occasion to urge a parishioner to inter a deceased relative on the north side of the church, he would answer me with some expression of surprise, if not of offence, at the proposal, "No, sir, it is not in the sanctuary,"' Glyde *Garland* (1872) i.

**SANCTUARY**, *sb.*$^2$ Yks. Lan. Chs. War. Shr. [sa·ŋktiuəri.] **1.** The common centaury, *Erythraea Centaurium*; a corruption of 'centaury.' w.Yks., Lan. (B. & H.), s.Lan.$^1$, Chs.$^{13}$, War.$^3$, Shr.$^1$ **2.** The red bartsia, *Bartsia Odontites*. Chs. (B. & H.)

**SAND**, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **saan** Sc. (Jam.); **saand** Sh.I.; **san'** Cai.$^1$; **sond** s.Lan.$^1$ Chs.$^1$ s.Chs.$^1$; **zan, zand** Som. [sand, sænd.]

**1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Sand-batch**, accumulations of sandy gravel and drift in the bed of a river; (2) **-bats**, concretionary sandstone or sandy limestone in the lowest beds of the oolite; (3) **-beater**, see below; (4) **-bed** or **-bed of drink**, *fig.* an inveterate drunkard; (5) **-brayer**, see (3); (6) **-bunker**, a small well-fenced sand-pit; (7) **-burrs**, see (2); (8) **-corn**, a grain of sand; (9) **-cransh**, a water-merged gravel-bed; (10) **-galls**, see below; (11) **-gate city**, a burlesque term for Sandgate, the eastern suburb of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; (12) **-gate heat**, a tobacco-pipe lighted by being thrust into the fire till it is nearly red-hot; (13) **-gate rattle**, a dance-step; (14) **-gate ringer**, see (12); (15) **-gravel**, *obs.*, see below; (16) **-horn**, *obs.*, a horn in which mowers carried the fine sand used for renewing their 'strickles'; (17) **-jumper**, a sand-hopper, a beach-flea; (18) **-kep**, a wall of sand built on the beach by children, to withstand the incoming tide; (19) **-knocker**, a sand-grinder; see below; (20) **-lamp**, a primitive kind of lamp; (21) **-lews**, a recess formed to receive sand, to prevent it from being blown away; (22) **-louper**, see (17); (23) **-mouch**, to gather sand; (24) **-pot**, a bed of wet sand lying amongst the subsoil; a quicksand; (25) **-rat**, a jocular term for a moulder in an iron-foundry; (26) **-scale**, a salt-making term: a thin hard scale that forms over the fires; (27) **-sill**, a perforated tin box used to contain sand for sanding floors, &c.; (28) **-stone**, a stone used for pounding or crushing sandstone; (29) **-stone brayer**, an itinerant vendor of powdered sandstone for scouring floors, &c.; (30) **-streek**, the lowest stretch of planking or garboard strake next the keel of a vessel; (31) **-tines**, the sand-leek, *Allium Scorodoprasum*; (32) **-tot**, a sand-hill; (33) **-warped**, silted up or choked with sand; (34) **-wath**, a crossing through a beck; (35) **-weed**, the common spurrey, *Spergula arvensis*; (36) **-yept**, heaped with sand.

(1) **Som.** (W.F.R.) (2) **Som.** Woodward *Geol. Eng. and Wales* (1876) 169. (3) **Nhb.**$^1$ A heavy stone or flat iron for pounding the soft sandstone used in scouring and colouring door-steps. (4) **Sc.** That sandbed, old MacTurk, upon whom whole hogsheads make no impression, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xxiii. **Fif.** To be a sandbed o' drink accompanied the capacity for frequent boozin', Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 18. **Lnk.** Your douse folk ca' me a tipplin' auld sot, . . . a sandbed, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 55, ed. 1897. (5) **Nhb.**$^1$ (6) **Sc.** Cowering in a sand-bunker on the links, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xi. **s.Sc.** (Jam.) (7) **Som.** Woodward *Geol. Eng. and Wales* (1876) 169. (8) **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ 'It isn't worth a sand-coorn,' it is valueless. (9) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (10) **e.An.**$^1$ Veins of sand in a stiff soil, through which water is drained off, and oozes at soft places on the surface (s.v. Gall). **Nrf., Suf.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (11) **N.Cy.**$^1$ (12) **Nhb.**$^1$ A tobacco pipe lighted by being thrust in the fire till it is nearly red-hot. (13) **N.Cy.**$^1$ A quick and violent beating of the toes on the floor. **Nhb.**$^1$ (14) **Nhb.**$^1$ (15) **Glo.** A duty paid to the Lord of the Manor of Rodely by his tenants, for liberty to dig up sand for their use, Bailey (1721). (16) **Cum.**$^4$ **Wm.** Reach us t'sand-horn (B.K.). (17) **Sc.** (G.W.) **Gall.** There are no . . . pools to dabble your feet in there, excepting salt-water ones out among the dulse and the sand-jumpers, Crockett *Anna Mark* (1899) xviii; (J.M.) (18) **Arg.** Our childish wanderings on the shore making sand-keps and stone houses, Munro *J. Splendid* (1898) 31. (19) **Lan.** There is a race of hereditary sand-sellers or 'sond-knockers' in Smallbridge; . . who live by crushing sandstone rock, for sale in . . . Rochdale and the villages about it. This sand is used for strewing upon the flagged house-floor, when the floor has been clean washed, Waugh *Life and Localities* (1855) 130; **Lan.**$^1$ This occupation was formerly much more common in Lan. than now, sand being more frequently used, not only for the purpose of cleaning, but as a kind of ornament, and to preserve cleanliness. **s.Lan.**$^1$ (20) **Lakel.**$^2$ Melted

fat an' sand put in a pot an' a lump o' rag stuck in fer a week, an' that's a sand lamp. (21) **nw.Dev.**$^1$ (22) **Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^1$ **Fif.** Sibbald *Hist. Fif.* (1803) 133 (Jam.). **n.Yks.**$^2$ (23) **w.Yks.**$^2$ He's gone sand-mouching. (24) **Chs.**$^1$ Sand pots are very troublesome to drainers; for when a drain crosses one, the wet sand is sure to run into the drain, which not only impedes the work but frequently causes the sides of the drain to fall in; **Chs.**$^3$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ *Gen.* occurring between two beds of clay. (25) **s.Lan.**$^1$ [They] use sand for the moulds in which they make castings. (26) **Chs.**$^1$ (27) **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.) (28) **n.Yks.** (T.S.) (29) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (30) **Nhb.**$^1$ (31) **w.Yks.** Lees *Flora* (1888) 445. (32) **Som.** I've hir'd 'twar handy ta tha zea, Not vur vrom whaur tha zantots be, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) 133; (J.S.F.S.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (33) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (34) **Lakel.**$^2$ (35) **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 101. **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). (36) **Lan.** This sunken sond-yept coast, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 444.

**2.** *Comb.* in bird-names: (1) **Sand-back**, (*a*) the chimney swallow, *Hirundo rustica*; (*b*) the sand-martin, *H. riparia*; (2) **-cock**, the redshank, *Totanus calidris*; (3) **-digger**, see (1, *b*); (4) **-lairag**, the common sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucus*; (5) **-lark**, (*a*) see (4); (*b*) the meadow pipit, *Anthus pratensis*; (*c*) the sanderling, *Calidris arenaria*; (*d*) the ringed plover, *Aegialitis hiaticula*; (*e*) the dunlin, *Tringa alpina*; (6) **-linnet**, see (5, *c*); (7) **-loo**, see (5, *d*); (8) **-mouse**, see (5, *e*); (9) **-oven**, see (1, *b*); (10) **-pecker**, (11) **-pie**, see (4); (12) **-pigeon**, the stock-dove, *Columba oenas*; (13) **-runner**, see (5, *d*); (14) **-scrawler**, see (1, *b*); (15) **-snipe**, see (4); (16) **-swallow**, see (1, *b*); (17) **-tripper**, see (4); (18) **-wigeon**, the gadwall, *Anas strepera*.

(1, *a*) **Nhb.**$^1$ (*b*) **Frf.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 57. (2) **Ken.** Son of Marshes *Within an Hour of Lon.* (ed. 1894) 256. (3) **War.**$^3$ (4) **Cai.**$^1$ The name is also applied to other species. (5, *a*) **Sc., Ir.** Swainson *ib.* 196. (*b*) **e.Dur.**$^1$ (*c*) **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 48. (*d*) **Or.I.** (Jam.) **Ken.** Son of Marshes *Annals Fishing Vill.* (ed. 1892) 93. **Cor.** Rodd *Birds* (1880) 315. (*e*) **Cor.** *ib.* (6) **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 48. (7) **Sh.I.** (Jam.) (8) **Wm.** Swainson *ib.* 194. (9) **e.An.**$^2$, **Nrf.** (E.G.P.) (10) **Dev.** (W.L.-P.) (11) **Lan.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 164; (G.E.D.) (12) **n.Lin.** (E.P.) (13) **Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 31, 1898). (14) **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ (15) **Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 31, 1898). **w.Yks.** Swainson *ib.* 196. (16) **Nhb.** (W.G.), **n.Yks.** (W.F.), **n.Lin.**$^1$ (17) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (18) **Ess.** Swainson *ib.* 157.

**3.** *Comb.* in fish-names: (1) **Sand-dabber**, the sand-dab, *Pleuronectes limanda*; (2) **-fleuk**, the smear-dab, *P. microcephalus*; (3) **-launce**, *Ammodytes lancea*; (4) **-rate**, the ray, *Raia clavata*; (5) **-screiter**, *obs.*, ? the rough dab, *Hippoglossoides limandoides*; (6) **-smelt**, *Atherina presbyter*.

(1) **Nhb.** I' the Ouseburn i' maw time aw've kopped heaps o' fish. Byeth eels and sand-dabbers, &c., Harbottle *Fishin' Club* (1883). (2) **s.Sc.** (Jam.) [Satchell (1879).] (3) **Nrf.** A larger sand-launce . . . varied the catches, *E. Evng. News* (Aug. 3, 1889) 3, col. 1. **Dev.** A sand-launce . . . endeavouring to make its way down to the rippling edge of the wave, *Good Wds.* (1864) 358. [Satchell (1879).] (4) **Ken.**$^1$ (5) **Sus.** What manner of fish that is you call Sandscreiter I know not, Ray *Corres.* (1677) 95. (6) **Sus.** The Brighton name (F.E.S.); Yarrell *Brit. Fishes*, 230. [Satchell (1879).]

**4.** A stratum of soft sandstone; see below.

**Nhb., Dur.** Freq. met with in sinking through the lower new red sandstone of which it is a member. When it contains water to any large amount it wastes or falls away to a soft loose quicksand, and sometimes presents difficulties in sinking through it almost insurmountable, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

**5.** A patch of fishing-ground having a sandy bottom.

**Sh.I.** Settin' wiz ta da aers we row'd i' da saand o' Ronis Voe, an' set an' bail'd, *Sh. News* (Dec. 9, 1899); (J.S.)

**6.** *v.* In phr. *to sand for a wedding*, see below.

**Chs.** It is still customary to adorn the ground in the precincts of the doorway of the house of the bride with tasteful devices formed of fine dry sand let fall from the fingers as the moving hand of the artist traces out the design, *Co-operative News* (Aug. 3, 1901) 934; **Chs.**$^1$ Orig. peculiar to Knutsford, but now extended to a few of the neighbouring villages. On the occasion of a marriage the friends of the bride and bridegroom put sand before their doors in patterns, the most approved pattern being like scale armour. Mottoes are also written in sand, one of the most popular being 'Long may they live and happy may they be; Blest with contentment to all eternity.' The sanding extends about halfway across the streets from each house, and if the bride and bridegroom are favourites, or are people of distinction, almost the whole town is thus sanded. . . The patterns are made by trickling the sand through a large funnel, occasionally sands of various colours being used. The origin of this custom is veiled in obscurity.

**7.** To nonplus.

**Sc.** But since I see ye're sae bigotted, And to religion so devoted, Although wi' scripture I could sand ye, I'll e'en just la'e ye as I fand ye, Duff *Poems*, 111 (Jam.).

**8.** *Obs. Fig.* To strike on the sand; to run ashore.

**Kcb.** I am sanded, and my love is sanded, and I find not how to bring it on float again, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 217.

**SAND**, see **Sant**.

**SAND-BLIND**, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Lan. Not. I.W. Also in forms **saan-blin** Sc. (Jam.); **san-blin** Sc.; **saun-blin** Sc.; **sond-blint** Lan.; **zand-blind** I.W.$^1$ [Sc. san(d)-blin(d.] Half-blind; near- or weak-sighted. Also used *fig.*

**Sc.** Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.*; It denotes that weakness of sight which generally accompanies a very fair complexion (Jam.). **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** Turreff *Gleanings* (1859) 72. **Rnf.** The sand-blind rabble Seldom use the beam and scales, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 45. **Ayr.** Some folk are san' blin', Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 223. **Lnk.** San'-blin' as I am on the amenities o' married life in general, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) III. 13. **Lth.** All true love's not sand blind, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 102. **Slk.** Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 76. **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ **Lan.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Not.** Whoever has not observed this is nut-deaf and sand-blind, Hooton *Bilb. Thurland* (1836). **I.W.**$^1$

[Sande blynde, *luscus*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

**SANDED**, *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Also in form **sandeet** Nhb.$^1$ Dim of sight, short-sighted.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$

**SANDERLING**, *sb.* Dev. Cor. **1.** The dunlin, *Tringa alpina*.

**Dev.** *Zoologist* (1854) XII. 4255. **Cor.** *ib.*; Rodd *Birds* (1880) 315.

**2.** The ringed plover, *Aegialitis hiaticula*. Cor. Rodd *ib.*

**SANDER(S**, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Cor. In phr. *little Alice Sander(s* or *little Polly Sander(s*, a children's game; see below. Cf. **Sally Water(s**, s.v. **Sally**, *sb.*$^1$ **2** (6).

**w.Yks.** Little Alice Sander Sat upon a cinder, Weeping and crying for her young man. Rise up, Alice, dry your tears, Choose the one that you love best, Alice, my dear. Now they have got married I hope they will joy. Seven years afterwards, seven years ago, Now is the time to kiss and go [at Earl's Heaton], Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 161. **Lan.** [At Liverpool] Little Polly Sanders sits on the sand, Weeping and crying for her young man; Rise up, Polly, wipe your tears, Pick the one you love so sweet. Now Polly's got married we hope she'll have joy For ever and ever, a girl or a boy. If one won't do she must have two, So I pray you, young damsels, to kiss two and two, *ib.* **w.Cor.** Little Sally Sander Sitting in the sander, Weeping and crying for her young man. Rise, Sally, rise, And wipe away your tears. Choose to the east, Choose to the west, And choose to the very one that you love best. Now you're married we wish you joy, First a girl and then a boy, Twelve months after son and daughter, All join hands and kiss together, *ib.* 159–60. [A ring is formed by the children joining hands. One girl kneels or sits down in the centre, and covers her face with her hands as if weeping. The ring dances round and sings the words. The child in the centre rises when the command is given, and chooses a boy or girl from the ring, who goes into the centre with her. These two kiss together when the words are said. The child who was first in the centre then joins the ring, the second remaining in the centre, and the game continues. In the Earl's Heaton game the child who kneels in the centre also pretends to weep, and dries her tears before choosing a partner, *ib.* 167.]

**SANDLE**, *sb.* Sc. Also written **sandel** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); and in forms **sandil** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **sandling** Frf.; **sannal** Cai.$^1$ [sa·n(d)l.] **1.** The sand-eel, *Ammodytes tobianus*.

**Cai.**$^1$ **Frf.** Down by the Watermou' to wade, An' howk for sandlings side by side Wi' nimble hand, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 90. **Lnk.** They can neither bait a hook nor red a line, hook sandles nor gather periwinkles, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 54.

**2.** The smelt, *Osmerus eperlanus*. w.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*)

[Sandel, or sandelynge, fysche, *Anguilla arenalis* (*Prompt.*).]

**SANDLING**, *sb.* Suf. A tract of sandy ground; also used *attrib.*

The title Sandling being given to the country south of the line of Woodbridge and Orford, where a large extent of poor and even blowing sands is found, MARSHALL *Review* (1811) III. 408; The sandlings, . . that is the triangle of country formed by the three points of Woodbridge, Bawdsey Cliff, and Orford, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) II. 123; The sandling farmers, *ib.* 124.

**SANDLING**, see **Sandle.**

**SANDRACH**, *sb. Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) The food provided for young bees, before they are able to leave their cells.

The Sandrach, or Bee-bread, which is a yellow substance, with which some of the cells will be full, MAXWELL *Bee-master* (1747) 113.

[Fr. *sandarache,* the best red arsenic or orpine (COTGR.). From Gk. *σανδαράκη*, red sulphuret of arsenic, also bee-bread (LIDDELL & SCOTT).]

**SANDY**, *adj.* and *sb.*$^1$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **sanny, sawnie** Sc. [saˑndi, sæˑndi.]

**1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Sandy-giddack,** the sand-eel, *Ammodytes tobianus*; (2) **-grey-russet**, a dirty, ugly colour; (3) **-head,** (4) **-headed poker,** the pochard, *Fuligula ferina*; (5) **-larrick or -laverock,** the ringed plover, *Aegialitis hiaticula*; (6) **-loo,** see (5); (7) **-pate**, a person having light or red hair; (8) **-powed**, sandy-haired; (9) **-swallow**, the sand-martin, *Hirundo riparia.*

(1) **S. & Ork.**$^1$ (2) **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (3) **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 46. (4) **Nrf.** *ib.*; EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 232. (5) **Sh.I.** As light as if it had been a sandie-laverock, SCOTT *Pirate* (1821) xi. **Sh. & Or.I.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 182. **Edb.** Neither goose nor sandy lavrock, nor whaup shall e'er gae free, MAIDMENT *Garland* (1824) 51, ed. 1868. (6) **S. & Ork.**$^1$ (7) **w.Yks.**$^1$ (8) **Cum.**$^4$ That she should have fallen in love with a sandy-powed bumbling fellow like that, LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1866) II. 137 (s.v. Powe). (9) **Slg., Rxb.** SWAINSON *ib.* 56.

**2.** *sb.* The common sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucus.* Abd. SWAINSON *ib.* 196. **3.** The meadow pipit, *Anthus pratensis.* Nhb.$^1$ **4.** The sanderling, *Calidris arenaria.*

**Nhb.**$^1$ In Holy Island.

**5.** The sand-eel, *Ammodytes tobianus.* Cf. **sandle.**

**Gall.** Nae Sillar sawnies on the Borness shore Can sparkle like the e'en dang Hackston owre, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 85, ed. 1876.

**SANDY**, *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Slang. Also written **Sandie**; and in forms **Sannie, Sawney.** [saˑn(d)i.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Sandy Campbell**, a pig; (2) **— Fry**, the devil.

(1) **Abd., Kcd.** (A.W.) **s.Sc.** The pig . . . while assuming a douce obesity was familiarly addressed as . . . 'Sandy Cam'l,' a name widely spread over the Lowlands, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 15. (2) **Dmb.** Sandie Fry had got his sooty finger in the pie, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 90.

**2.** A nickname for a Scotchman; also used *attrib.* In *gen.* colloq. use.

**Sc.** The abbreviation of Alexander. Hence the English seem to have formed their ludicrous national designation of Sawney for a Scotchman (JAM.). **Per.** Mr. Wallowby had come in a mood of bland condescension to . . . amuse his superior mind with Sawney at his devotions, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 55, ed. 1887. **Slang.** *Slang Dict.* (1865).

**3.** Phr. *auld Sannie*, a nickname for the devil.

**Abd.** (G.W.) **w.Sc.** What will auld Sanny think o' losing sic a rich morsel? HENDERSON *Our Jeames* (1898) 50.

**SANDY-MILL**, *sb. Obs.* Sc. In phr. *to big a sandy-mill*, to be in a state of intimacy.

**Sc.** Unless you my advice fulfil We'll never big a sandy-mill, WILSON *Sngs.* (1788) 70 (JAM.); This refers to the custom of children building houses in the sand for sport (JAM.). **Lth.** (*ib.*)

**SANE**, see **Saim, Sain, Send.**

**SANFOIN**, *sb.* Bck. The black medick, *Medicago lupulina.* n.Bck. (B. & H.)

**SANG**, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also in form **zang** Cor.$^{12}$ [sæŋ, zæŋ.] A handful of ears of corn; a small sheaf. Cf. **songle.**

**Dev.**$^1$ How glad es used to be if es cou'd pick up a sang o' corn for Gonmer's hen, 51, ed. Palmer. **Cor.** About as much as the hand can grasp, with the stalks interwoven together; made by gleaners from the straws collected by them after the field has been cleared of the harvest, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 479; **Cor.**$^{12}$

**SANG**, see **Singe,** *v.*$^1$, **Song.**

**SANGING-EATHER**, *sb. Obs.* N.Cy.$^1$ The large dragon-fly, *Aeshna grandis.*

**SANGLE**, *sb.* I.W.$^1$ [sæˑŋgl.] A drunken bout.

**SANGOW**, see **Songle.**

**SANG(S**, *int.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Lan. Lin. Glo. Also in form **song** Glo.$^1$ [saŋ(z.] **1.** An oath, expletive; lit. 'blood.'

**Abd.** But sang! thought I, I'll slack a button If ye were scowder'd, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 4; Sang, I dinna ken, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 151. **n.Ir.** Sang, a wud like to ken some o' them, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 11. **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$

**2.** Phr. (1) *by my sang*, (2) *by sang*, (3) *my sang(s*, (4) *'pon my sang(s*, petty oaths; (5) *sang is 't, obs.*, indeed it is.

(1) **Sh.I.** Bi mi sang! I tink dat did him, BURGESS *Tang* (1898) 31. **Cai.**$^1$ **Elg.** My thochts, by my sang, mem, Were wi' Calcraft the hangman, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 141. **Abd.** By my sang, there were patriots staunch i' the Green, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 4. **Ayr.** For by my sang we'll tak' nae ither, LAING *Poems* (1894) 61. **Edb.** M$^c$DOWALL *Poems* (1839) 36. **N.Cy.**$^1$ *Gen.* implying a threat. (2) **Nhb.**$^1$ (3) **Frf.** My sang, but I felt richt funny, JOHNSTON *Poems* (1869) 176. **e.Fif.** Gin I were you, my sang but I wad lat him fin' the wecht o' my cudgel, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) v. **Slg.** My sang, wha kens, he yet may wear A ribbon, star, and garter, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 161. **Dmb.** SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 92. **Lnk.** There's that menseless whaup girnin' in at the window, my sang, Jamie, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) i. **Lth.** My sang, Tammas, but ye've played yer cairds weel, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 258. **Dmf.** My sang, ye weel deserve a thackin', QUINN *Heather* (1863) 22. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.** My sangs, but she's the very lass for you! GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 201; **Nhb.**$^1$ **Dur.** Ther's nee fear o' that, my sangs, EGGLESTONE *Betty Podkin's Lett.* (1877) 7. **Cum.** That will she, my sang! but won't she! ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 600. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ **Glo.**$^1$ 'My song!' is a frequent exclamation in the Forest of Dean. (4) **Cai.**$^1$, **N.I.**$^1$ (5) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790).

[Cp. Fr. (Argot) bon sang de bon Dieu! (DELESALLE).]

**SANJAM**, *sb.* Chs. Also written **Sanjem** Chs.$^1$ [saˑndʒəm.] **1.** An early variety of apple supposed to be ripe on St. James's day (July 25). Chs.$^1$

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Sanjem-apple**, a 'sanjam'; (2) **-fair,** a fair held at Altrincham on St. James's day; (3) **-pear,** the green Chiswell pear, usually ripe on St. James's day.

(1) *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 174. (2) **Chs.**$^{13}$ (3) **Chs.**$^1$ I have never heard this pear so called; **Chs.**$^{23}$

**SANK,** *sb.* Cum.$^{24}$ [saŋk.] A quantity; a collection of things, as of potatoes.

[Norw. dial. *sank*, a collection (Ross).]

**SANK,** *v. Obs.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] To perform menial offices in the servants' hall of a large family.

Applied to such menial offices as attending to the fire, or laying the cloth, . . when the men-servants took it in turn to sank, *N. & Q.* (1855) 1st S. xi. 342.

Hence **Sankey-chamber,** *sb.* a servants' hall. *ib.*

**SANKERS,** *int.* Nhb.$^1$ [saˑŋkərz.] Used as a mild oath. Cf. **sang(s.**

**SANKERS,** *sb. pl.* Wil.$^1$ [sæˑŋkəz.] Stockings without feet. Cf. **sinkers, shankers.**

Zo off a zoon tuk aal claus, Vrom sankers up ta zmock, 216.

**SANK-HOLME**, see **Sancome.**

**SANK-WORK,** *sb.* Lon. The making of soldiers' clothes.

We do not find women . . . employed, as at Millbank, in 'sank' work for the more competitive of the army clothiers, MAYHEW *Prisons of London* (1862) 476; BAUMANN *Londinismen* (1887).

**SANKY,** *adj.* Yks. [saˑŋki.] Boggy, spongy. Cf. **sancome.**

**w.Yks.** HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 356; **w.Yks.**$^2$ A soft sanky place.

**SANKY-CART,** *sb.* Der.$^2$ nw.Der.$^1$ A cart that overhangs the horse's flanks.

**SANNA, SANNAL, SANNIE,** see **Sanny, Sandle, Sandy,** *sb.*$^2$

**SANNIES,** *sb. pl.* Irel. Also in form **saunnies.** [saˑniz.] In phr. *by* or *upon my sannies*, a mild oath.

An' upon my saunnies it 'ud be a charity, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (1839) vii; By my sannies, Nancy, as to market-making, they may all throw their caps at you, *ib. Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 8. **N.I.**$^1$

[Cp. Norw. dial. *sann*, truth; in the interjectional phrase *mi sann*, (on) my truth (AASEN).]

**SANNOCK**, *v.* and *sb.* Shr. e.An. Also in forms **sannick, sannik** e.An.$^1$ Nrf.; **sannyk** Nrf.; **sawneyk** Suf.$^1$; **sonnock** Shr.$^1$ [**sæ·nək, -ik.**] **1.** *v.* To loiter; to idle. Cf. **sammuck, sarnick.**

**Shr.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** GURNEY *Nrf. Wds.* (1855); The children keeps a sannicking about (M.C.H.B.). **Suf.** A child sent with a message is told not to sannick along (H.H.); **Suf.**$^1$ Heow yeow dew go sawneyken about.

**2.** To stagger or fall from excessive weakness, &c. e.An.$^1$ Cf. **sanny, 2.** **3.** To utter a whining, wailing cry; to cry bitterly. e.Cy. (HALL.), e.An.$^1$ Cf. **sanny, 1.** Hence **Sannocking,** *ppl. adj.* (1) fretful, peevish, whining. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 62; (2) silly, foolish. *ib.* 54. **4.** *sb.* A fanciful, dainty person; one who is slow and undecided, or namby-pamby. Nrf. (M.C.H.B.) **5.** Fancy. e.An.$^1$

[Cp. ON. *seinka*, to delay, slacken (VIGFUSSON); Dan. *sen*, slow, tardy, slack, dilatory (LARSEN); OE. *ā-sānian*, to languish (B.T.). But the vowel-shortening causes a difficulty.]

**SANNOCK-GARNER,** *sb.* Sc. A familiar name for the devil. Lnk. GRAHAM *Coll. Writings* (1883) *Gl.*

**SANNY,** *v.* e.An.$^1$ Also in form **sanna.** [**sæ·ni.**] **1.** To utter a whining, wailing cry without apparent cause. Cf. **sannock, 3.** **2.** To fall or stagger, as from weakness.

He sannied a little on one side, fell down, and died immediately.

**SANNY,** see **Sandy,** *adj.*

**SANNYING,** *ppl. adj.* Nrf. [**sæ·ni-in.**] Of the wind: lasting, lingering. Cf. **sannock.**

A pining, sannying wind, GURNEY *Nrf. Wds.* (1855).

**SANSHACH,** *adj.* Sc. Also written **sanshagh** (JAM.); and in forms **sanshauch** (JAM.); **sansheuch, sanshuch** (JAM.). [**sa·nʃəχ.**] **1.** Wily, crafty. Bch. (JAM.) **2.** Sarcastically clever. Mry. *Agric. Surv. Gl.* (JAM.) **3.** Proud, distant; disdainful; snappish, saucy.

**Abd.** Dinna be sae sanshach Dawvid, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xli.

**4.** Precise, pettish, peevish.

**Abd.** Jean Futtrit was aye a pernickitty, sansheuch kin' o' deemie in 'er nain wye, *ib. Ain Flk.* (1882) 179. **Rnf.** (JAM.)

**SANSIE,** see **Sonsy,** *adj.*$^1$

**SANT,** *v.* Sc. Nhb. Also in forms **sand; saunt** Sc. Nhb. [**sant, sānt.**] To disappear, vanish; to be lost.

**Sc.** Neither sae sinfu' as to sink, nor sae haly as to saunt, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). **s.Sc.** Wi' that the de'il an' the uncanny things saunted, CUNNINGHAM *Broomieburn* (1894) viii. **Slk.** What's come o' my hare now? Is she santit? HOGG *Tales* (1838) 70, ed. 1866; I think he be sandit in the yird, *ib.* 305; It's santed, but it will maybe cast up again. To vanish downwards at once without noise. It is applied to spectres as well as to material objects (JAM.). **Nhb.** It came to a bush o' seggs, Where it sauntit an' never was mair seen, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 138.

**SANTER,** *v.* and *sb.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **sannter** Cum.; **santre** Wm.; and in form **sonter** w.Yks. [**sa·ntə(r, so·ntə(r).**] **1.** *v.* To walk slowly; a dial. form of 'saunter.'

**Cum.**$^3$ Sannter Bella! Bliss the', sannter, Thu'll be seun aneuf at heàm, 60; **Cum.**$^4$, **n.Yks.**$^4$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **n.Lan.**$^1$

Hence (1) *a sontring body, phr.* a person who wastes his time in loitering about. w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); (2) **Santerment,** *sb.* trifling employment. Cum.$^{14}$ **2.** *sb.* An adventure; an idle tale; *gen.* in phr. *an auld wife('s santer.* See **Aunter,** *sb.*

**Lakel.**$^2$, **Cum.**$^4$ (s.v. Aunter). **Wm.** CLARKE *Spec. Dial.* (1865) 10. **n.Wm.** T'ghost teeals aboot Crosby Ho 'er nowt but auld wife santers (B.K.).

**SANVEELTING,** *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **sanveiltre.** A disease of horses occasioned by their swallowing sand with their food, causing them to writhe and roll about. S. & Ork.$^1$

**SAP,** *sb.*$^1$, *v.* and *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **sape** Som.; **zap** Brks.$^1$; **zape** w.Som.$^1$ nw.Dev.$^1$ [**sap, sæp;** w.Cy. also **zēp, zeəp.**] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Sap-spale,** the soft layer of wood between the bark and the heart of a tree; (2) **-tree,** (*a*) the sycamore, *Acer Pseudo-platanus*; (*b*) the mountain ash, *Pyrus Aucuparia*; (3) **-wet,** drenched, wet through; (4) **-whistle,** a whistle made from a green twig of a tree, esp. of the willow or sycamore.

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.) (2, *a*) **Lakel.**$^2$, **Cum.**$^4$ (*b*) **n.Yks.**$^{14}$ (3) **w.Yks.**$^5$ (4) **Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **w.Yks.**$^1$, **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$

**2.** The sap wood, or layer of soft timber between the bark and heart of a tree.

**Chs.**$^1$ It is an old and common saying amongst joiners that 'Sap and heart are the best of the wood,' meaning that all parts of the timber are useful for some purpose or other. **s.Chs.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Brks.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^2$ **Nrf.** I noticed that the wood was as hard as iron, and that there was very little or practically no 'sap,' . . which is useless for most purposes, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1898). **w.Som.**$^1$, **nw.Dev.**$^1$

**3.** Liquid of any sort, esp. milk or beer, taken with solid food.

**Sc.** (JAM.) **Frf.** The sap that Hawkie does afford Reams in a wooden loggie, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 48. **Per.** It should be premised that Jockie preferred milk for sap, HALIBURTON *Fields* (1890) 105. **Fif.** TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 188. **s.Sc.** Hunger's guid kitchen, they say, an' that's no ill sap, for it was drawn frae the cow yestreen, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 96. **Lth.** Nae saps ava like his could cheer, And warm oor heart, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 142. **Peb.** Her paritch cap . . . a pint that ha'ds O' sat meal stirred wi' sap, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 87, ed. 1817. **w.Yks.** If they can't get drunk we ther total sap they may be o'ther brussen or poisn'd, *Shevvild Ann.* (1854) 6; **w.Yks.**$^2$ O'd rather a popt em for sum sap.

Hence **Sap-money,** *sb.* an allowance made to servants for purchasing liquor, &c.

**Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** The hoose and the yaird, wi's bow [boll] an' sap money, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 50.

**4.** Juice, gravy.

**Edb.** Whan tobacco's cheap [he] but chews, Swallows the sap, *Carlop Green* (1793) 118, ed. 1817. **Som.** (W.F.R.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1793). [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 423.]

**5.** A quarry term: quarry damp; used of stones.

**w.Yks.** Stones are full o' sap when they're fust getten (A.C.).

**6.** The sycamore, *Acer Pseudo-platanus.* Lakel.$^2$

**7.** Var. species of the plane, *Platanus.*

**Wm.** Fill esp and sap and keep it dry, GIBSON *Leg. and Notes* (1877) 50.

**8.** The mountain ash, *Pyrus Aucuparia.*

**w.Yks.** Boy's rhyme when taking off the bark of a twig of mountain ash to make a whistle: 'Sip Sap: Doff off thy black cap And don on thy white one' (J.J.B.).

**9.** *Fig.* Sorrow; tears provoked by vexation or affliction. Dmf. (JAM.) **10.** *v.* To saturate; to drench; to moisten.

**Edb.** My Grannie . . . at fourscore did sap her clay Wi' cogs o' brose, McDOWALL *Poems* (1839) 118. **Wm.** Sap it weel wi oil (B.K.). **Yks.** I got sapped through (C.C.R.). **w.Yks.**$^{15}$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **e.Sus.** HOLLOWAY.

**11.** To flow.

**s.Sc.** O north win', blaw on til my gairdin, that the spices may sap oot, ROBSON *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iv. 16.

**12.** *adj.* Wet, rainy. Cum.$^{14}$

**SAP,** *sb.*$^2$ Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **sape** Dev.$^3$ Cor.$^{12}$; **zape** Cor.$^2$ [**sap, sæp;** w.Cy. also **zēp, zeəp.**] **1.** A simpleton, blockhead, fool. Prob. the same word as **Sap,** *sb.*$^1$

**Sc.** He maun be a saft sap, wi' a head nae better than a fozy turnip, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xiv. **s.Sc.** (JAM.), **e.Yks.**$^1$ **s.Not.** Well, yer wor a sap to tell 'im what y'ad fun (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Cor.**$^{12}$

Hence (1) **Sapless,** *adj.* foolish, silly, witless; (2) **Sappy,** (*a*) *adj.*, see (1); (*b*) *sb.* a fool; a blockhead; (3) **-crust,** *sb.*, (4) **-head,** *sb.*, see (2, *b*); (5) **-headed,** *adj.*, see (1).

(1) **Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ (2, *a*) **e.Yks.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^{23}$, **Not.**$^1$ **s.Not.** E's more nor a little sappy (J.P.K.). **Nhp.**$^1$ (s.v. Sap). **War.** What a sappy lot of kids they are! (C.T.O.); **War.**$^2$, **se.Wor.**$^1$, **Suf.**$^1$, **Dev.**$^3$ [**Amer.** Talkin cute looks knavish, but talkin soft looks sappy, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 3rd S. v.] (*b*) **e.Yks.**$^1$ **n.Lan.** Theau couldno ha' begun at th' top, an' cleeant deawn, couldta, sappy? BRIERLEY *Fratchingtons* (1868) 262, ed. 1885. **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$ **Der.**$^2$ Thou'rt a reg'lar sappy. **nw.Der.**$^1$, **War.**$^2$ **Dor.** Why was I such a sappy as not to hurry here the first day I set foot on shore? *Harper's Mag.* (Dec. 1900) 29. **s.Dev.** (Miss D.),

**Cor.**$^{12}$, **e.Cor.** (Miss D.) (3) **Sc.** Montgomerie-Fleming *Notes on Jam.* (1899). (4) **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ (5) **Abd.** Ye sappy-heided sheepie's hert, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Jan. 27, 1900).

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Sap-head**, a simpleton, blockhead, fool; (2) **-headed**, foolish, stupid; (3) **-scaup**, (4) **-skull** or **Saps-skull**, (5) **-toppin**, see (1).

(1) **Lakel.**$^{2}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **n.Yks.**$^{2}$, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Jimmy Shaw hed started to blush at her—a gurt saphead, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (*Xmas No.* 1895) 1; **w.Yks.**$^{1}$, **Lan.**$^{1}$, **n.Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **Ken.** (K.) (2) **s.Not.** She is a sap-'eaded wench; she'll nevir be fit to go frum 'ome (J.P.K.). [**Amer.** Of all the sap-headed milksops, *Harper's Mag.* (Jan. 1902) 266.] (3) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ (4) **Edb.** Ye poor saps-skull! Learmont *Poems* (1791) 217. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Lakel.**$^{2}$ **Cum.** What the dickars is teh stannen glooaran theer at, like a girt sapskull, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 225; **Cum.**$^{4}$, **n.Yks.**$^{23}$, **w.Yks.**$^{1}$, **Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{23}$, **Lin.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **Suf.**$^{1}$ **Sus.**, **Hmp.** Holloway. (5) **m.Yks.**$^{1}$

**SAP**, *sb.*$^{3}$ I.Ma. [sap.] A wisp of hay or straw.

I went to the cowhus to gib a sap to the cows, Rydings *Tales* (1895) 109; When you are in the cowhouse, throw a sap to the cows; they've had nothing to eat since morning (S.M.).

**SAP**, *sb.*$^{4}$ Lan. [sap.] An apple. (B. & H. *App.*), Lan.$^{1}$, s.Lan.$^{1}$

**SAP, SAPE, SAPEY**, see **Sope**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Sap**, *sb.*$^{12}$, **Sappy**.

**SAPID**, *adj.* Lei. War. [sē·pid, sī·pid.] Of meat: high, tainted. Cf. **sappy, 4**.

**Lei.**$^{1}$ It smells woose nur any seapid mate. **War.**$^{3}$

**SAPLESS**, *adj.* Sc. [sa·pləs.] Of the weather: without rain or moisture, dry.

**Lth.** May sapless sped, but left behin' A faultless braird, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 163.

**SAP(P**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Ken. [sap, sæp.] **1.** *sb.* A bunch, a cluster, esp. a kind of bait used in eel-fishing, consisting of a number of worms strung on woollen yarn into a cluster. w.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) **2.** *v.* To catch eels.

**w.Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Ken.** Sapping, or bobbing for eels with worsted and lob worms, is carried on to a considerable extent on the Stour, *Fishing Gaz.* (Aug. 31, 1889) 126, col. 1; (G.B.); **Ken.**$^{1}$

Hence **Sapper**, *sb.* one who 'bobs' for eels. Ken. *Fishing Gaz.* (Aug. 31, 1889) 126, col. 1.

**SAPPED**, *ppl. adj.* Not.$^{2}$ [sapt.] Of cattle: distended by overfeeding, and stoppage of the bowels.

That biəst is sapped; she's had ower much cake.

**SAPPIL**, *v.* Yks. [sa·pil.] To punish by beating. w.Yks. (S.P.U.), (J.W.)

**SAPPLE**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. [sa·pl.] **1.** *sb. pl.* Soap-suds, foam-bubbles.

**Dmb.** She ... wiped the sapples roughly from her sturdy arms, Strang *Lass of Lennox* (1899) 103. **Ayr.** Bessie jawed a cuitty-boyneful of sapples on her neebor, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 68. **Lnk.** Sapples o' the sea-bree Stickin' in her hair, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 164.

**2.** *v.* In phr. *to sapple claes*, to steep or soak clothes in soapy water. Sc. (Jam.) **3.** To dip; to soak.

**Ant.** Sapple the fadge in the gravy, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892); Patterson *Dial.* (1878) 23.

**SAP(PY**, *adj.* Wm. [sa·pi.] Of a sheep: struck by the maggot-fly. (B.K.)

**SAPPY**, *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **sapey** War. Hrf. Som.; **sapy** Lei.$^{1}$ Nhp.$^{1}$ War.$^{23}$ w.Wor.$^{1}$ s.Wor.$^{1}$ se.Wor.$^{1}$ Shr.$^{12}$ Glo.$^{1}$ Hnt. e.An.$^{12}$; **zappy** Brks.$^{1}$ [sa·pi, sæ·pi, sē·pi.] **1.** Saturated with moisture, moist, sodden; wet, rainy. See **Sap**, *adj.* **12**.

**e.Sc.** It's out an' out sappy the nicht, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) ii. **w.Sc.** The weather was a thought sappy, Sarah Tytler *Macdonald Lass* (1895) 119. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ The grund's varry sappy. **Cum.** It's cold and sappy, Caine *Shad. Crime* (1885) 151; **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.**$^{34}$ **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ A sappy neet. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Not.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$ **w.Wor.**$^{1}$ This 'ere size is that sapy, t'ant no sart o' use. **s.Wor.** Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875). **se.Wor.**$^{1}$ This piece o' thunk is as saft and sapy. **Glo.**$^{1}$

**2.** Juicy, full of gravy; savoury.

**Elg.** His lifted arm a system stout Or sappy haggies bled, Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 66. **Abd.** The white and sappy neepies—they were as sweet as ony nit, Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 191. **e.Lth.** I'll sune hae to stay my stamack wi' sappy meat, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 251. **Dmf.** The sappy pudding, or the butter cake, Johnstone *Poems* (1820) 114. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 84, ed. 1876. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**3.** Oily. n.Yks.$^{3}$ **4.** Of meat: moist, slimy, flabby, beginning to grow putrid.

**Not.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$ **War.** It [frozen lamb] was sapey, flaccid, fairly tender, but decidedly tasteless, *Midl. Herald* (Dec. 10, 1896); **War.**$^{23}$, **s.Wor.**$^{1}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ This close, muggy weather the mate gets sapy direc'ly; **Shr.**$^{2}$ **Hrf.** The turkey was 'sapey' when it arrived (E.M.W.). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**$^{12}$

**5.** Apt to rot; inferior in quality generally. Not.$^{1}$, Lei.$^{1}$

**6.** Of timber: having much of the soft layer of wood which lies between the heart and the bark. se.Wor.$^{1}$

**7.** Addicted to drinking; made cheerful by drinking, lively.

**Sc.** Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 181; 'He's a braw sappy lad; he'll no rise soon.' Applied to those who sit long, who moisten themselves well (Jam.). **Ayr.** Mony a sooh and sappy night they had wi' ane anither, Galt *Lairds* (1826) iii. **Slk.** A little inn ... where he had many a sappy night, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 170, ed. 1866. **Nhb.** Set in for sappy drinkin', Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 81; **Nhb.**$^{1}$ 'A sappy crack,' a gossiping talk over a glass.

**8.** Smart, compact, clever.

**Ess.**$^{1}$ A sappy mare, a sappy cow.

**9.** Lusty, thick-set.

**Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ **Brks.**$^{1}$ A be grawed a gurt zappy chap, an' I should'nt hardly ha' knawed un agin.

**10.** Heavy.

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ Also used to describe the sudden thump in a fall. 'By gosh! aa got a sappy tummel.' **n.Yks.** It's a sappy weight (I.W.); **n.Yks.**$^{34}$ **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ What a sappy weight that bayn's getten to be.

**11.** Pleasing; sweet; esp. of kisses.

**Sc.** Thou hes a wyfe both blythe and sappie, Maidment *Pasquils* (1868) 409. **Abd.** They didna miss To gi'e ilka dainty dame A sappy kiss, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 213. **Rnf.** Gied the jad' a kiss fu' sappy, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 3. **Ayr.** The birkies would beg Your braw sappy lips for to pree, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 248. **Lth.** Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 18. **Edb.** Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 131, ed. 1785. **Nhb.** A sappy kiss in the gloamin', Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 262.

**12.** Fat, plump; also used *fig.*

**Sc.** Applied to a woman (Jam.). **Ayr.** Byde till the eggs were clockit, and the 'earocks of some sonsy and sappy size, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 133.

**13.** Pallid, sickly, faint. e.An.$^{12}$ **14.** *Fig.* Niggardly.

**Ant.** Applied derisively ... to one who had made a mean present. 'Heth a tell you you were gye an' sappy,' *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

**SAR**, see **Sarrow, Savour**.

**SARACEN**, *sb.* Cor. [sæ·rəsin.] A foreigner, any one not British-born.

I have often heard in the mining villages ... any one not British born, designated as 'a Saracen,' Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 347, ed. 1896; **Cor.**$^{2}$

**SARAH**, *sb.* e.An. Hmp. [sē·rə.] **1.** In phr. *poor Sarah's a-weeping*, a children's singing game; the same as *poor Mary sits a-weeping* (q.v.).

**Hmp.** Poor Sarah's a-weeping, A-weeping, a-weeping; Oh, what is she a-weeping for, a-weeping for, a-weeping for? I'm weeping for a sweetheart, a sweetheart, a sweetheart, I'm weeping for a sweetheart This bright summer day. Oh, she shall have a sweetheart, A sweetheart, a sweetheart; Oh, she shall have a sweetheart This bright summer day. Go to church, loves, Go to church, loves. Say your prayers, loves, Say your prayers, loves. Kiss your lovers, Kiss your lovers; Rise up and choose your love, Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 52–3.

**2.** A marsh hare which is preserved for coursing. See **Old Sarah**, s.v. **Old, 1** (114).

**Nrf.** Presently I see'd a hare close to me. I started old Sarah ... and away go the dorgs, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 220. **Ess.**$^{1}$ Marsh hares are known in Essex by the familiar and tender name of Sarah, *Standard* (Dec. 26, 1874).

**SARBIT**, *int.* *Obs.* Sc. An exclamation.

O sarbit, says the Lady Maisery, That ever the like me befa', Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) II. 272.

**SARBOT**, *sb.* War. Also written **sarbut**. [sā·bət.] A fictitious personage; see below. See **Old Sarbot**, s.v. **Old, 1** (115).

These men [secret confederates of the police] are called noses, touts, sarbuts, or something else, *B'ham Dy. Mail* (Aug. 5, 1897); **War.**$^{3}$ Sarbot was far more frequently quoted 10 years ago or more, as an authority for a statement for which no other authority could be given, than he now is. The police officer who takes action 'from information received' is frequently indebted to Sarbot for his information. A more concise definition of Old Sarbot would perhaps be 'Brookes of Sheffield.'

**SARCH**, see **Searce.**

**SARCLE**, *v.* Hrf.$^2$ [sā·kl.] To weed corn-fields.
[Fr. *sarcler*, to grub, or dig up weeds (Cotgr.).]

**SAR-CLOTH**, *sb.* Shr.$^1$ Also in form **shar-cloth.** A plaster; a dial. form of *obs.* lit. E. 'cerecloth.'

'Is back keeps despert bad, an' 'e's wore a sar-cloth all winter.

**SARD**, *v.* *Obs.* Not. *Futuere.*

Go teach your grandam to sard (Hall.).

**SARE**, see **Savour, Sear,** *adj.*

**SARED**, *ppl. adj.* Yks. In *comp.* (1) **Sared-heading,** (2) **-list,** woollen-trade terms; see below.

**w.Yks.** Terms used for those portions of a piece of cloth which have been kept from contact with the dye, by means of webbing sewn very closely to the portions required undyed. This gives the appearance of having been dyed before manufacturing (H.H.).

**SARFIT**, *sb.* *Obs.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] A table-cloth. (Hall.)

**SARK**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also ? Sus. Also written **sahk** e.Yks.; and in form **shark** Dmf. [sark, sāk.] **1.** A shirt; a chemise; occas. a nightdress. Also used *attrib.*

**Sc.** Near is the kirtle, but nearer is the sark, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 666. **Sh.I.** Here's luck, lasses, an' if ye weet your sark sleeves da night, I houp ye'll be plaes'd wi' da likeness o' da laads 'at comes an' turns dem, *Sh. News* (Dec. 10, 1898). **Or.I.** Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 794. **n.Sc.** Syne aff ye'll tak' my bluidy sark, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 20, ed. 1875. **ne.Sc.** Stitchin' up sodgers' sarks, torn in the battles, Grant *Keckleton*, 64. **Cai.**$^1$ **se.Sc.** Ye'll ask yon man i' Haly Sark, I mean the priest, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 158. **s.Sc.** Strippit to the breeks an' sark, Watson *Bards* (1859) 72. **Dmf.** Bits o' shark sleeves, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 136. **N.I.**$^1$ **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–62). **N.Cy.**$^{12}$ **Nhb.** A neckless sark, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 11; **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$, **e.Dur.**$^1$, **w.Dur.**$^1$ **Lakel.**$^1$; **Lakel.**$^2$ Ye cannot tak t'sark off a niak't fellow's back. **Cum.**$^{134}$ **Wm.** They packt up yaa sark, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 114, ed. 1821. **n.Yks.**$^1$ Stripped tiv his sark-sleeves; **n.Yks.**$^{234}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** An thraws a reead ton-ower atop ov her sahk, Lancaster *April Feeal Day*, in Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 45; **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^1$ I maad my sark as wit as drip, ii. 295; **w.Yks.**$^{34}$; **w.Yks.**$^5$ More frequently one belonging to a child. **Lan.** Unto my sark I'm dripping weet, Harland *Lyrics* (1866) 128; **Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **? Sus.** And simple maidens have confessed in my hearing to their having . . . just before midnight, washed their sarks, and hung them out to dry, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1878) I. 33.

Hence (1) **Sarked,** *ppl. adj.* (*a*) dressed in, or furnished with, a shirt; (*b*) of a roof, &c.: covered with thin boards; see below; (2) **Sarken,** *adj.* belonging to a shirt; (3) **Sarkful,** *sb.* (*a*) a shirtful; (*b*) in phr. *a sarkful of sore bones*, the effect of fatigue or severe bodily exertion; a severe beating; (4) **Sarkless,** *adj.* without a shirt; also *fig.* poverty-stricken.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** How she was sarked, foul fa them that speers, *Shepherd's Wedding* (1789) 12. **Abd.** Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) I. 223. **Per.** There I was neither clad nor sarkit, Spence *Poems* (1898) 166. **Fif.** I shall hae you shod and sarkit, Ere the snawy days come on, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 84. **Ayr.** Half-mad, half-fed, half-sarkit, Burns *Vision*, I. st. 5. **Lnk.** Trimly shod an' sarket, Watson *Poems* (1853) 3. **Kcb.** On's back a coat o' hame-made claith, And underneath well sarket, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 15. (*b*) **Sc.** The roofs are sarked, i.e. covered with inch-and-half deal, sawed into three planks, and then nailed to the joists on which the slates are pinned, Pennant *Tour* (1769) 147 (Jam.). **Cai.**$^1$ (2) **Lnk.** There Venus dipped, wi' lauchin' glee, The sarken sleeve o' Poesy, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 43. (3, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam.) (*b*) **Sc.** If ye say no, ye shall hae the best sarkfu' o' sair banes that ever ye had in your life, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xlv. **Cai.**$^1$ **Ayr.** A sarkfu' o' sair banes for the sins of ilka meenont of the day, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 21. **Lnk.** I've sent the chiel hame wi' a sarkfu' o' sair banes, I'm thinkin'! Murdoch *Readings* (1895) I. 128. **Lth.** Mony's the nicht I brocht a sark-fu' o' sair banes hame wi' me, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 11. **Nhb.** A sark full of sair banes, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 265. (4) **Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^1$ **Per.** E'en Ben-y-gloe has gi'en the burns his snaw—Sarkless he stands in naked majesty, Stewart *Character* (1857) 128. **Edb.** To pack Your a' upon a sarkless soldier's back, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 181, ed. 1785. **Dmf.** See yer sides sae thin and sarkless, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 240. **Gall.** Sarkless randy hizzies, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 266, ed. 1876. **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **n.Yks.**$^{12}$, **Lan.**$^1$

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Sark-alane,** *obs.*, wearing nothing but a shirt; (2) **-neck,** the collar or neck-band of a shirt; (3) **— of God,** *obs.*, a surplice; (4) **-tail,** the skirt or lower part of a shirt or dress.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Edb.** Auld Sconet comes in sark-a-lane, Beseeching for a dram o' gin, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 35, ed. 1801. (2) **Sc.** After a' the sark-neck's blacken'd, Hislop *Anecdote* (1874) 223. **Abd.** Stiff sark-necks up to thine ears, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 98. **Ayr.** There's some sark-necks I wad draw tight, Burns *Author's Cry* (1786) st. 10. **Cum.** Wi' sark-neck stuck abuin his lugs, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 87. (3) **Sc.** Jenny shall wear the hood, Jocky the sark of God, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 152, ed. 1848. (4) **Sc.** He was wrap'd in his mother's sark-tail. The Scots have a superstitious custom of receiving a child, when it comes into the world, in its mother's shift, if a male; believing that this usage will make him well-beloved among women, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 139. **Cai.**$^1$ **Kcd.** Him by the sark-tail John did haud, Burness *Thrummy Cap* (c. 1796) l. 247. **s.Sc.** His sark tail too, a part on't, Scorn'd within his breeks to stay, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 358. **Lnk.** Aye waff, waff his sark-tail gaed, like some new steering-gear, Orr *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 28. **Bwk.** Holding up her 'sark-tail,' filled with the naig's corn, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 81. **Gall.** Some fought like Highlanders in their sark-tail, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) xv. **Nhb.**$^1$

**3.** Phr. *to have no more sark than will cover one's back*, to have no superfluity of means. n.Yks.$^2$ **4.** A cloth bandage to protect a sore finger, made like a glove, and tied with strings round the wrist. Cum.$^4$ **5.** The membrane, a membraneous covering. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 9, 1897); (W.A.S.) Hence **Foal-sark,** *sb.* (1) the membraneous covering in which a foal is born; (2) blistered feet.

(1) **w.Yks.** It is much valued after it is dried as a remedy for sores and places where the skin has been taken off (W.A.S.). (2) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 9, 1897).

[1. OE. *serce, syrce*, ON. *serkr*, a shirt (Vigfusson).]

**SARK**, *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* Yks. A porridge pot. (Hall.)

**SARKIN(G**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. [sa·rkin.] **1.** Coarse linen shirting; also used *attrib.* See **Sark,** *sb.*$^1$

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** To search the country for hides, gray cloaths, and sarking cloaths, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 289. **Ayr.** It was intended for sarking to ourselves, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) iv. **Lnk.** The lasses . . . Bleacht lang wabs o' sarkin' as white as a swan, Watson *Poems* (1853) 31. **Dmf.** Wi' twal' pun' Scots in sarking to ware, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 95. **N.I.**$^1$ **Cum.** Sarkin' linen, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 142.

**2.** The covering of wood above the rafters immediately under the slates.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^1$ **Ayr.** I told them of the sarking of the roof, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xxvii. **N.I.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ The slates are laid over the sarkin.

**SARKIT**, *sb.* Sc. [sa·rkit.] A kind of short shirt or blouse.

**Sc.** At that time men cou'd gang to market, Wi' plaiding hose, and straiken sarket, Galloway *Poems* (1778) 111 (Jam., s.v. Gash). **Bnff.**$^1$

**SARN**, *sb.* Shr. Brks. Hmp. [sān.] A culvert; a pavement; stepping-stones. Shr.$^1$ Brks., Hmp. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

[Cp. Wel. *sarn*, 'pauimentum' (Davies) (1632).]

**SARN**, *v.* Chs. War. Shr. e.An. Also in form **cern** e.An.$^1$ [sān.] Used imprecatively; a shortened dial. form of 'concern.' See **Concern, 9.**

**s.Chs.**$^1$ Sarn it. Sarn yo. **War.** (J.R.W.) **Shr.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876); **Shr.**$^1$ Sarn it wunst! I've talked to 'im solid an' sairious, an' I've plagued 'im, but it's no use; **Shr.**$^2$ **e.An.**$^1$ Sarn your bones, I'll ge yow a flogging.

**SARNICK**, *sb.* Suf. [Not known to our correspondents.] A small quantity. (Hall.)

**SARNICK**, *v.* and *adj.* e.An. [sā·nik.] **1.** *v.* To saunter. Cf. **sannock, 1.**

**Suf.** (S.J.); Lor, boy, how you sarnick about (M.E.R.).

**2.** *adj.* Inanimate. e.An. (Hall.)

**SARPLER**, *sb.* *Obs.* Glo. Also in form **sarpelere** Glo.$^{1}$ **1.** A coarse pack-cloth made of hemp.

Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 377; **Glo.**$^{1}$

**2.** A weight of wool: 252lb. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 377.

[**1.** ME. *sarpelere*, OFr. *serpeliere*, woolpack, bag (Stratmann). **2.** *Sarplar of wool*, otherwise called a pocket, is half a sack; a sack, eighty tod; a tod, two stone; and a stone, fourteen pound. This in Scotland is called *Serpliathe*; and contains eighty stone, Blount (1681).]

**SARR, SARRAH**, see **Sarrow, Sirrah.**

**SARRANT**, *sb.* *Obs.* Der. Som. A servant. Der.$^{1}$ Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). See **Sarrow.**

**SARRAT**, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Wm. The dyer's broom, *Genista tinctoria.*

The Kendal green was produced from a plant . . . provincially known as woodas or sarrat, *Worthies of Wm.* I. 32.

**SARREE**, see **Sirrah.**

**SARROW**, *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **saar** Wxf.$^{1}$; **sar** Wxf.$^{1}$ Nhb. Dur. Cum. w.Yks.$^{3}$ Oxf.$^{1}$ Brks. Hmp.$^{1}$ I.W.$^{12}$ Wil.$^{1}$ Dor.$^{1}$ w.Som.$^{1}$ Dev.; **sarr** Cum.$^{14}$ Wil. Som.; **sarra** N.Cy.$^{1}$ Nhb.$^{1}$ Lakel.$^{2}$ Cum.$^{134}$ Wm. n.Yks.$^{123}$ ne.Yks.$^{1}$ m.Yks.$^{1}$ w.Yks.$^{15}$ Lan.$^{1}$ n.Lan.$^{1}$ ne.Lan.$^{1}$ n.Lin.$^{1}$; **sarrah** w.Yks.; **sarry** w.Yks.$^{3}$; **serra** Cum.$^{14}$; **zar** Wxf.$^{1}$ Brks.$^{1}$ Dev.; **zor** Wil.; *pret.* **zar** Wxf.$^{1}$ [sa·rə, sa·ri, sā(r.] **1.** To serve. Cf. sair.

**Wxf.**$^{1}$ Goude usquebaugh ee-sarith uth in cooanes, 94. **n.Cy.** It will sarra me well enough (J.H.). **Nhb.** I've sarrit my king seven years, Midford *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 10; **Nhb.**$^{1}$ When aa sarra'd me time. **Dur.**$^{1}$, **w.Dur.**$^{1}$ **Lakel.**$^{2}$ We co'ed at t'Ludge an' nowt wad sarra, but what we mud stop an' hev oor dinner wi' them. **Cum.** Lang she sarrit for a wife, A white-feaced struttin' weaver, Rayson *Poems* (1839) 51; **Cum.**$^{134}$ **Wm.** Aye sarras o' fwok just alike, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 9. **n.Yks.** Your belly sarraes an ill master now, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 58; **n.Yks.**$^{23}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ It sarras for nout bud a mackshift, ii. 286; **w.Yks.**$^{3}$; **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ It ud a sarrad thuh reight, *Introd.* 11. **Lan.**$^{1}$, **n.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Der.**$^{1}$ **Oxf.**$^{1}$ I shall sar ee bwuth alike, *MS. add.* **Brks.** To sar' all man-kind zo, Hughes *Scour. White Horse* (1859) vii; **Brks.**$^{1}$, **Hmp.**$^{1}$ **I.W.**$^{1}$ That sar'd un jest right; **I.W.**$^{2}$ **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**$^{1}$ **Dor.**$^{1}$ Tha got a-playèn blineman's buff, An' sard the maidens pirty rough, 163. **Som.** T'ull sar 'ee well-right if thee vather do catch thee, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 166. **w.Som.**$^{1}$ I sar'd my pirntice to Mr. So-and-So. **Dev.** I bant agwaine tü be sārd like that, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 54. **n.Dev.** Zarreth to kip us all vrom crosses, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 50.

Hence **Zorren**, *sb.* a serving. Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892).

**2.** Phr. *to sar a minute*, to take a minute.

**Wil.**$^{1}$ 'Twon't sar a minute to do't.

**3.** To supply, esp. to supply an animal with food; to give alms.

**Wxf.**$^{1}$ Be the cows a-zard? **n.Cy.** Bonny lass, canny lass, will ta be mine? Thou'se neither wesh dishes, nor sarra the swine, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 53. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Dur.** Ah've leev'd noo aboot fifty years, . . en sarr'd t'swine, Egglestone *Betty Podkin's Visit to Auckland* (1877) 3. **Cum.**$^{4}$ **Wm.** Them . . . 'll nobbut be middinly sarrad, *Quarterly Rev.* (1847) CXXII. 379. **s.Wm.** Thou shall beg . . . mappen they'll sarra us, Southey *Doctor* (ed. 1848) 559. **n.Yks.**$^{1}$; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ I cannot sarra what she wants. Haes thoo gitten t'pigs sarrow'd? **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ Gang and sarra t'pigs. **Lan.**$^{1}$ I've a lile pig, an' I went out yā day to sarra it, Barber *Forness Flk.* (1870) 60. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ Hes ta sarra'd th' kye? **Oxf.**$^{1}$ **Brks.**$^{1}$ I mus' zar the pegs avoor I do's my rackin' up. **Hmp.**$^{1}$ **I.W.**$^{2}$ I was gwine to ax ye if ye wouldn't mind sarren my pig at dinner-time. **Wil.**$^{1}$ Sar the pegs, wull 'ee. **Dor.**$^{1}$ The ca'ves did bliary to be sar'd, 251. **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ You mus'n hinder Will gin he've a-sar'd the things. **Dev.** Twis gude vur ta zee iv'ry wan who'd a wish Sar'd out way a girt piece a cake an a dish, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1865) 30. **n.Dev.** And to zar tha ilt and the barra, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 409.

Hence (1) **Sarrowing-calf**, *sb.* a young calf fed upon milk from the pail; (2) **Sarrowings** or **Zorrens**, *sb. pl.* (*a*) swillings or slops for the pig-trough; (*b*) the quantity of milk yielded by one cow.

(1) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ (2, *a*) **n.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ Pig-sarrowings. **Wil.**$^{1}$ (*b*) **m.Yks.**$^{1}$

**4.** *Comb.* **Sar-hod**, to supply a builder with mortar on a hod. Oxf.$^{1}$ *MS. add.* **5.** To satisfy; to suffice.

**Cum.** Will sarra us aw at dinner, Blamire *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1842) 215; Nĕa! Nĕa! I'se not that pertickler, owt'll sarra for me! (J.Ar.); **Cum.**$^{4}$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$

**6.** To earn; lit. 'to serve for.'

**Wil.**$^{1}$ **w.Dor.** He'd try to sar a penny by holding a hoss (C.V.G.). **Som.** I can sar but zixpence a day, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ I an't a-sar'd but dree days an' a quarter's wages since a vortnight avore Christmas, and I 'sure 'ee I be ter'ble 'ard a-drov'd, an' I do behope you'll please to 'low me something. **Dev.** ''Ow much düee sār a week tü tatty-diggin'?' 'Aw! awnly teyn shillen,' Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **n.Dev.** What have I done to 'sar such bliss? Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 132.

**7.** With *out*: to divide into.

**Dev.** Thare wis ole men, an yung men, an zom awmin lads, I shude think about aighty, sar'd out in dree squads, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1865) 44.

[The same word as lit. E. 'serve.']

**SARRY, SARS**, see **Sarrow, Sirs.**

**SARSAY**, *sb.* Suf. In phr. *lork a sarsay*, a corruption of 'Lord ha' mercy.'

But lork o sarsay! my Bet she was that masterful, Fison *Merry Suf.* (1899) 59.

**SARSE**, see **Searce.**

**SARSEN**, *sb.* War. Brks. Wil. Also in forms **sarsden** Brks.; **sassen** Wil. [sā·sən.] A boulder-stone; also in *comp.* **Sarsen-stone**; a dial. form of 'Saracen.'

**War.**$^{3}$ I have heard the Rollright Stones called Sarsen stones. **Brks., Wil.** The Sarsden stones, or grey wethers, as the country people call them, are irregularly scattered over the Wiltshire and Berkshire downs, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 63. **Wil.** The large stones at the Grey Weathers on Marlborough Downs of which Stonehenge is said to have been built, Allies *Antiq. Flk-Lore* (1840) 128, ed. 1852; There is a curious notion . . . that this stone ought not to be used for building purposes, as 'it grows,' and so will soon pull down any building. . . Another idea is that it is porous, but the truth is that no stone is less porous than sarsen-stone; but, as it is always cold, the surface is generally damp, which has led people to call it porous, *N. & Q.* (1880) 4th S. i. 523. **n.Wil.** All the megalithic monuments of Wiltshire (except the smaller stones of Stonehenge) are composed of Sarsens (E.H.G.). [Here lies a 'sarsen-stone,' hard as iron, about a foot thick, Jefferies *Gamekeeper* (1878) 167.]

**SARSHEN**, see **Soshen, Soshing.**

**SARS-O-MINE**, *int.* *Obsol.* Suf. Also in form **sars-o-mind.** An exclamation, esp. of grief.

'Sars-o-mine!' ejaculated Anne, turning pale, Strickland *Old Friends* (1864) 354; Sars-a-mind, how you scared me (H.H.); *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); Raven *Hist. Suf.* (1895) 263.

**SART**, *adj.* and *adv.*$^{1}$ Nhp. Glo. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **saat** Nhp.$^{2}$ Wil.$^{1}$ Dev.; and in forms **sate** Dor.$^{1}$; **zaad** Wil.$^{1}$; **zaat** Glo. Hmp.$^{1}$ Wil.$^{12}$; **zacht** Glo.$^{1}$; **zaht** w.Som.$^{1}$; **zart** w.Som.$^{1}$ Dev.$^{2}$ nw.Dev.$^{1}$; **zat** Glo.$^{1}$ w.Cy. Som.; **zate** Glo.$^{1}$ Wil.$^{1}$ Dor. Som.; ? **zath** Glo.$^{1}$ [sāt, zāt.] **1.** *adj.* A dial. form of 'soft.' Cf. **lart.**

**Nhp.**$^{2}$ **Glo.** Zaat cheese, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 471; **Glo.**$^{1}$, **Hmp.**$^{1}$ **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**$^{1}$ (s.v. S.) **Dor.** *Gl.* (1851). **Som.** Tha nawtes [notes] of the zongs, to be shower, war zât anow, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) 127. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 471; **Dev.**$^{12}$ **n.Dev.** Jist when 'e sem 'e've schuled ther hart, An' a' yer awn's a-gettin' sart, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 34. **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$

Hence **Sartly**, *adv.* softly.

**Dev.** To patch along zartly, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 317.

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Sart-a-baked**, soft or dough-baked; used *fig.* of a foolish, imbecile person; (2) **-and-fair** or **Zaten fare**, (*a*) soft-witted, idiotic; (*b*) a foolish, weak person; one easily imposed upon; (3) **-bread**, soft, heavy, sticky bread; bread that has not risen properly; (4) **-headed toad**, a term of contempt; (5) **-poll**, see (2, *b*).

(1) **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Saar·t u-bae·ukud. **n.Dev.** Ee es net so sart a-baked nether, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 472. (2, *a*) **w.Cy.** (Hall.) **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **n.Dev.** A . . . zlottering zart-and-vair yheat-stool, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 54. (*b*) **Som.** A man, a little zâtenfare, Got up his verdi ta declare, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) 138. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 471. (3) **Nhp.**$^{2}$ **Wil.**$^{1}$ Soft, sweet puddingy bread, which pulls apart in ropes or strings, made from 'grown-out' wheat. (4) **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 142. (5) **Wil.**$^{1}$ This term used to be commonly applied about Aldbourne to an utterly

good-for-nothing fellow, but is gradually dying out now. **Dor.** We must be satepoles to believe all that aer stuff, Young *Rabin Hill* (1867) 6; **Dor.**$^1$ 'E cal'd em all 'Satepolls' an' 'gakeys,' girt an small, 166.

**3.** Foolish, imbecile, daft.

**w.Som.**$^1$ Poor soul! her can't help o'ut, her's a bit zaht, you know. **Dev.** Thay've allways bin considered rather zart and niver had enny henergy, *n.Dev. Jrn.* (July 30, 1885) 6, col. 5. **nw.Dev.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Zahty-poll**, *sb.* a stupid, silly, half-imbecile person; (2) **Zately,** *adj.* indolent, idle; (3) **Zathy,** *adj.* simple, foolish.

(1) **w.Som.**$^1$ Art-n thee a purty zahty-poll now, vor to bring the zive 'thout other whetstone? (2) **Dor.** (Hall.) (3) **Glo.**$^1$

**4.** *adv.* Softly. Dev.$^1$

**SART,** *sb.* and *adv.*$^2$ *Obs.* Yks. Lan. **1.** *sb.* In phr. *by my sart*, upon my word. n.Yks.$^2$ Cf. **sartly.** **2.** *adv.* Certainly. ne.Lan.$^1$

[Cp. So hy ben delited in that art That wery ne ben hy neuere, cert, *K. Alis.* (c. 1300) 5803. OFr. *cert, adj.* and *adv.*]

**SARTAIN,** *adv., adj.* and *sb.* Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. War. Oxf. Ken. Som. Dev. Also written **sartan** n.Lin.$^1$; **sarten** Cum.$^{14}$ w.Yks.; **sartin** Nhb. n.Yks. s.Lan.$^1$ Chs.$^{13}$ Lin.$^1$ Ken.$^1$ w.Som.$^1$; **sart'n** Oxf.$^1$; and in forms **sarn** Lin.$^1$ n.Lin.$^1$; **zartain** Dev. [**sa·rtən, sā·tən, -in.**] **1.** *adv.* In phr. *sartain sure*, quite sure. Cf. *certain sure*, s.v. **Certain.**

**Dwn.** Fifty year or mair Afore the mill wuz burnt, A'm sartain sure, Savage-Armstrong *Ballads* (1901) 192. **Nhb.**$^1$ Aa's sartin seer. **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **n.Yks.**$^2$ **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (1884). **Lan.** One's sartin sewer, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 78. **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^1$; **Chs.**$^3$ Oim sartin sure oim reet. **Lin.** Sartin-sewer I beä; thot a weänt niver give it to Joänes, Tennyson *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 15; **Lin.**$^1$ I'm sarn-sure he'll come. **n.Lin.**$^1$ I'm sartan-sewer I did n't saay noht o' soort. **War.**$^4$ I be sartain sure that I be right! **Oxf.**$^1$ Uuy bee saa·rtn shoo·ŭr dhuuy best Sundi bon-uuts kwuuyt intuuy·rli spwuuy·lt [I be sart'n sure thy best Sunday bonnut's quite intirely spwīlt]. **w.Som.**$^1$ Art sartin sure o' it? **Dev.** I thought 'ee'd gone for zartain zure, Ford *Postle Farm* (1899) 98.

**2.** *adj.* Stern, severe; steadfast.

**Ken.**$^1$ He knowed there was something up, he did look that sartin at me.

**3.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *at a sartain*, in the same state; (2) *down to the sarten*, of a tumour or swelling: restored to the original form.

(1) **w.Yks.**$^1$ Hee's hurt his leg and it keeps mitch at a sartain, ii. 97. (2) **Cum.**$^{14}$

**'S-ARTERNOON,** *phr.* w.Som.$^1$ A contracted form of 'this afternoon.'

'Yoo·ur bùz·gee-z u-dùe·d—dhu bwuwy ad·-n zaa·rturnèo·n.' This form is generally used with a past construction.

**SARTIES,** see **Certes.**

**SARTINLIES,** *adv.* Dur. A dial. form of 'certainly.'

'Sartinlies! Sartinlies!' responded her neighbour, Guthrie *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 104.

**SARTINT,** *adj.* Irel. [**sa·rtint.**] A dial. form of 'certain.'

**Don.** He had a mortial good case, an' was sartint to win it, *Cent. Mag.* (Nov. 1899) 41; May I niver ait the bread iv corn, if I amnt sartint iv what I say, *Pearson's Mag.* (July 1900) 50.

Hence **Sartintly,** *adv.* certainly.

**Don.** The remainder of the house said, 'Sartintly, Sartintly' to the Masther's request, Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 241.

**SARTINY,** *adv.* Lan. Ess. Also written **sarteny** Ess.$^1$ [**sā·təni.**] A dial. form of 'certainly.'

**Lan.** 'Sartiny,' said 'Owd England,' Waugh *Rambles Lake Cy.* (1861) ii. **Ess.** (W.W.S.), **Ess.**$^1$

**SARTLY,** *adv.* Yks. Lan. [**sā·tli.**] Certainly, surely. Cf. **sart,** *sb.*

**n.Yks.** Sartly, man, ye knaw Roseberry (T.S.). **n.Lan.** He sartly was a sairy object, Gibson *Flk. Sp.* (1869) 86.

**SARUMS,** *sb. pl.* Yks. [**sē̃·rəmz.**] Scissor-shanks of a peculiar shape. w.Yks. (C.V.C.)

**SARVATORY,** *sb.* I.Ma. [**sā·vət(ə)ri.**] A corruption of 'conservatory.'

Into the Sarvatory . . . A sort of a cess They're keepin feerins there, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 54.

**SARVE, SARVOR, SARY,** see **Serve,** *v.*$^1$, **Server, Sorry.**

**SASHMAREE,** *sb.* *Obs.* n.Yks.$^2$ An ancient female conspicuous for the quaintness of her finery.

**SASIN,** *sb.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] A reaping-hook. (Hall.)

**SASS,** see **Soss,** *sb.*

**SASSIFRAX,** *sb.* Som. The meadow saxifrage, *Saxifraga granulata.* (B. & H.)

**SASSINGER,** see **Sausinger.**

**SASSLE,** *adj.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] Sleepy, drowsy. (Hall.)

**SASTER,** *sb.* Sc. [**sa·stər.**] A kind of pudding.

**Lth., Rxb.** Composed of meal and minced meat, or of minced hearts and kidneys salted, put into a bag or tripe. Hence the prov. 'Ye are as stiff as a strappit saster,' i.e. a crammed pudding (Jam.). **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 352.

**SAT,** *sb.* w.Yks.$^5$ See below. Cf. **set,** *sb.* **38.**

This word is used by children. When a show-paper, called a 'Pin-a-sight,' has been made by one of them, the privilege of having a look at it being in exchange for a pin, he or she goes about making aware of the possession by the cry, 'A pin a sight, a sat a sight, A pin to look in.'

**SAT,** see **Salt.**

**SATAN,** *sb.* Sh.I. Yks. Lan. Sus. Also in forms **saathin, saatin** Sh.I. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Satan's cherries,** the deadly nightshade, *Atropa Belladonna*; (2) **-'s horse,** the wire-worm; (3) **-'s snuff-box,** the puff-ball, *Lycoperdon Bovista.*

(1) **n.Yks.** (R.H.H.) (2) **Lan.** (B.K.) (3) **Sus.** There are several varieties of toad-stools and puff-balls. The latter are known among shepherds as 'Satan's snuff-boxes,' Lower *S. Downs* (1854) 154.

**2.** Phr. *one to Satan*, devil a one; used as an expletive.

**Sh.I.** Fir my pairt, ane ta Saathin o' der letters I wid hae stikkid apon a aanimil, *Sh. News* (Aug. 26, 1899); Wan ta Saatin o' dat men sood cut sautwatter wi' me anidder simmer, *ib.* (June 9, 1900).

**SAT-BED,** *sb.* Dor. A 'best quality' stone in Swanage quarries; also 'Pond and undersat stone' in the Downs' vein. (C.W.)

**SATCHEL-BAGGIE,** *sb.* Sc. [**sa·tʃl-bagi.**] A wallet.

**Dmf.** I heard the bit boddy slingin' on his satchel-baggie, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 33.

**SATE,** *v.* Chs. War. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Also in form **seet** Glo.$^1$ [**sēt.**] To cloy; to satiate. Chs.$^1$ Cf. **sade.**

Hence **Sated,** *ppl. adj.* cloyed, tired.

**War.**$^4$ **s.War.**$^1$ I must go to work agin to-morrow, be it how it 'ooll. I be quite sated wi' being in the house. **Glo.**$^1$ I be pretty near seeted on 'em. **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.*, **Brks.** (W.H.Y.)

**SATE,** see **Sart,** *adj.*, **Set,** *sb.*

**SATERICALS,** *sb. pl.* *Obs.* Sc. Satire.

**Ayr.** Ye'll no mak your plack a bawbee in striving wi' me in satericals, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xiv.

**SATIN,** *sb.* Yks. Chs. Lin. Nhp. Wil. Som. [**sa·tin, sæ·tin.**] **1.** *pl.* A rag-trade term: the clippings of the cloth used in making the tops of ladies' boots. w.Yks. (M.F.) **2.** A satin-moth. Som. Compton *Winscombe Sketches* (1882) 140. **3.** *Comp.* (1) **Satin-flower,** the honesty, *Lunaria biennis*; (2) **-grebe,** the great-crested grebe, *Podiceps cristatus*; (3) **-leaves,** see (1).

(1) **n.Lin., Nhp.** (B. & H.) (2) **Wil.** Sometimes it is called the 'Satin Grebe' from the delicate silvery whiteness and shining silky appearance of the under-surface of the body, Smith *Birds* (1887) 500. (3) **Chs.** (B. & H.)

**SATISFICE,** *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Also written **satisfise** e.Dur.$^1$; **satisfyse** Cum.$^1$; and in forms **seteesfise** Dur.; **settisfise** Nhb. [**sa·tisfais, -faiz.**] To satisfy; a contamination of 'satisfy' with 'suffice.'

**Sc.** (Jam.); 'They fill corn sacks,' prov. spoken to children when they say they are not full; a word that the Scots cannot endure, but would rather [they should say] they are not satisfic'd, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 325. **Nhb.** Eftor she wis settisfis'd, Robson *Bk. Ruth* (1860) ii. 18. **Dur.** The toon doctor . . . was easy seteesfised in the way o' pay, Guthrie *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 257. **e.Dur.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^1$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**SATISFIED,** *ppl. adj.* n.Yks.$^4$ Certain, sure.

Ah war'nt satisfied aboot it.

**SATPOKE**, *sb.* Nhb.$^1$ [sa·tpōk.] A glove in which the thumb only stands out, the rest of the hand and fingers being contained in a single undivided 'poke' or bag.

**SATTER**, *sb.* Nhb.$^1$ [sa·tər.] A child's term used to express derision; see below.

A turkey-cock is teased and irritated by the whistling and shouting of boys, who repeat: 'Bubbly Jock, Bubbly Jock, Bubbly Jock the satter. Yor faithor's deed, yor mother's deed; ye canna flee nae fawthor.'

**SATTERAL**, *adj.* Bnff.$^1$ [sa·tərəl.] Short-tempered, tart.

**SATTERED**, *ppl. adj.* Sur.$^1$ Sus.$^1$ [sæ·təd.] Thoroughly soaked; a dial. form of 'saturate.'

**SATTLE**, *v.*$^1$ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Also written **satle** Lan.; **sattal** Yks. [sa·tl.] **1.** To determine a quarrel; to reduce to silence, esp. by force; to put an end to. Cf. **sattle**, *v.*$^2$, **settle**.

**Bnff.**$^1$ **Nhb.** He'll suen sattle obstropolous Billy, Oliver *Local Sngs.* (1824) 12. **Cum.** To threaten to sattle an adversary meant to knock him down. 'I'll sattle tha!' (M.P.) **e.Yks.** Ah can sattle a dog and cat wivoot thah help, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 35. **w.Yks.** Well, we'll sattle him, only how! *Jabez Oliphant* (1870) bk. v. iii; (J.W.) **Lan.** We thought we'd sattle't their dodgin', Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) xv; To sattle a man by argument (S.W.).

Hence **Sattler**, *sb.* that which determines a quarrel, or brings a person to silence.

**Bnff.**$^1$ I ga' 'im a sattler at the ootset, an' we hid nae mair din wee 'im. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** That doo o' Joe's at Blackpoo's bin a sattlur fur a bit, Ferguson *Moudywarp's Visit*, 4. **s.Lan.**$^1$ That's a sattler.

**2.** To fix, arrange, settle, decide.

**Abd.** Weel . . . that sattles 't, Macdonald *D. Elginbrod* (1863) I. 147. **Dur.**$^1$, **w.Dur.**$^1$ **Cum.** Awhile their gleesome ranting sattles, Graham *Pastoral Dialogue* (1778) 16, ed. 1826; (E.W.P.) **n.Yks.**$^2$ **w.Yks.** An' so it wor sattled, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 116; (J.W.) **Lan.** (S.W.) **ne.Lan.** See her, an' get th' job sattled, Mather *Idylls* (1895) 319. **e.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Not.** Coom, a want to sattle wi' yer (J.P.K.).

**3.** To discharge a debt; to pay a bill or wages; to receipt a bill.

**Cum.** (M.P.) **n.Yks.**$^1$ Gan an' pay John Lewis' bill, an' mahnd an' git him to sattle't (s.v. Settle). **w.Yks.** 'Get that account sattled,' receipt that account in writing, because I am about to pay it (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.** (S.W.); Did our John sattle wi' you chaps for killin' th' pigs? Waugh *Tufts* (ed. Milner) II. 103. **Not.**$^1$, **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ Oor maaster's niver ready wi' his munny to sattle wi' us on a Setterda' neet. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ I'll tak' the bill in and sattle it.

Hence (1) **Sattling-day**, (2) **Sattling-time**, *sb.* the day or time when agreements are settled, or debts paid.

(1) **Not.**$^1$ It'll soon be sattling dee wi' 'im. (2) **n.Lin.** Soä when sattlin'-time cums, . . man's as ready as owt, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 68.

**4.** To induct a minister into a charge.

**Abd.** Twa hunner and sixty-one protested against his being sattl't, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vii.

**5.** Phr. (1) *to be sattled*, to be satisfied or content about a matter; (2) *to sattle one's hash* or *the hash of it*, to completely discomfort, to 'do for.'

(1) **n.Yks.**$^1$ Weel, it'll ha'e to be sae, Ah aims; but Ah's not sattled about 't. (2) **n.Yks.**$^4$ If sha sez owt ti me, Ah'll seean sattle her hash. **w.Yks.** Aw'll sooin sattle that it hash, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1887) 31; *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 29, 1884).

[The same word as OE. *sahtlian*, to reconcile, make peace; but partly confused in meanings with OE. *setlan*, to fix, settle.]

**SATTLE**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Also written **satle, sattel** Yks. [sa·tl.] **1.** *v.* To sit down; to seat oneself; freq. used with *down*. Cf. **sattle**, *v.*$^1$; and see **Settle**.

**Nhb.**$^1$ Dinna gan stravaigin aboot; come an' sattle. **e.Yks.**$^1$ Sattle thisen doon, an rist a bit, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Sattl't mysel into th' cheer, Clegg *Th' Derby* (1890) 24; **Lan.**$^1$

**2.** To settle down; to feel at home in a new place.

**n.Yks.** A servant can't sattle (I.W.); **n.Yks.**$^4$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Wa've gotten t'new pig, an' it's sattled as neyce as can be. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Not.** My daughter didn't feel as she could sattle, and so she come home at her month's end (L.C.M.). **n.Lin.**$^1$ A servant says she or he can't sattle. Boys and girls at 'boärdin' school' frequently complain that they can't sattle. **sw.Lin.**$^1$

Hence **Sattlement**, *sb.* a settling down, settlement.

**w.Yks.**$^1$ It wad greave me saarly to see . . . Boany git a sattlement amang us, ii. 308. **n.Lin.**$^1$

**3.** To fall, subside; to hang down, 'sag.'

**Cum.** That stack's sattled sair (M.P.). **Yks.** (Hall.) **w.Yks.**$^1$ There's a girt sattlin ith' grund. **nw.Der.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ That muck-hill's sattled a good bit sin Sunda'. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ The stacks are beginning to sattle.

Hence **Sattlins**, *sb. pl.* (1) dregs, sediment; (2) *fig.* in phr. *to take good sattlins*, to make oneself easy.

(1) **e.Yks.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ (2) **e.Yks.**$^1$ Thoo taks good sattlins.

**4.** Of bellringers: to lower a peal of bells after a full ringing.

**w.Yks.** It's church time, 'they're sattlin t'bells,' Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**$^{25}$

**5.** *Fig.* To quiet, soothe, pacify.

**n.Yks.** Sattle thyself (I.W.). **w.Yks.** Just to sattle her I went upstairs wi' her, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1877) 5. **Lan.** Oh, aw never can sattle this heart o' mine, Harland *Lyrics* (1866) 108.

**6.** To reduce, as rent or wages; to fall in price.

**n.Yks.**$^1$ Corn's sattled a vast sen last market. Ah's quit at May-day gin he weeant sattle me a bit. Wi' sikan a rent, Ah can't frame t'mak' e'en a scrat for a livin' (s.v. Settle). **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Barley sattled a bit t'last Settherda. **e.Yks.**$^1$ Breead's sattl'd a haup'ny, that's yan [one] good thing. **w.Yks.**$^{125}$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ Red wheät was up to tho'ty-eäght a fo'tneet sin, bud it's sattlin' ageän noo.

**7.** To arrange, put in order.

**n.Yks.** An' sattled their bags wi' a length o' band, Munby *Verses* (1865) 62.

**8.** To grow thin, fall away in flesh.

**e.Yks.** Sheepe will sattle and goe backe . . . and after that . . . they will amend again, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 12.

Hence *to sattle in one's clothes*, *phr.* to become thinner. w.Yks.$^3$ **9.** *sb.* A wooden seat like a sofa; a settle. Cf. **saddle, 4.**

**Nhb.**$^1$ **Cum.** These were formerly oak-carved and dated. Beneath the seat was a box for convenience (M.P.). **n.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 275. **n.Lin.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Sattle-chair**, *sb.* a kind of long chair freq. found in farm-kitchens; (2) **-stone**, *sb.* a stone at the fire-side, used as a seat.

(1) **Gall.** The sattle chair, for seat or bed, Wi' forms and tables scoured weel, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 123, ed. 1897; The article is in almost every farm cottage in Gall. where there are children (A.W.). (2) **Gall.** Sitting on the sattle-stane at the ingle-cheek taking a blaw o' the pipe, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**10.** A passage-way behind the cows in a byre.

**Per.** Where there are two rows of cows in a byre, the sattle is between the urine channels. It is about 3 feet wide (G.W.).

Hence **Sattle-stone**, *sb.* a stone at the edge of a gutter in a cow-house. w.Yks.$^1$

[The same word in form as **Sattle**, *v.*$^1$ **3.** Cp. Saggynge or Satlynge, *Bassacio* (*Prompt.*); When it sattles or sadly discendis, *York Plays* (c. 1440) 328.]

**SATURDAY**, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **Setterday** Sc. In *comb.* (1) **Saturday night**, weekly pay, wages, money for marketing; (2) **— night's pepper**, the sun-spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*; (3) **— pie**, a pie made of odds and ends, a 'rout-out' (q.v.); (4) **-'s bairn**, a child born on Saturday; (5) **-'s halfpenny**, a halfpenny given to a child every Saturday as pocket-money; (6) **-'s pepper**, see (2); (7) **-'s slop**, *obs.*, see below.

(1) **War.**$^2$ Have you drawed your Saturday-night? **Oxf.** He's out of work, so they won't have much of a Saturday-night (G.O.). **Sur.**$^1$ He's troubled to find work for his men this weather, and they all expect their Saturday night. (2) **Wil.**$^1$ (3) **Cor.**$^1$ (s.v. Rout-out). (4) **Sc.** Saturday's bairn maun work for its living, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 250. (5) **Frf.** It no' bein' the day on which they got their Saturday's ha'penny, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 156, ed. 1889. (6) **Wil.**$^1$ (7) **Sc.** Setterdayis slop is ane space of time, within quhilk it is nocht leasum to take salmonde fish; that is, fra the time of even-sang after noone on Setterday, untill the rising of the sunne on Mononday, Skene *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 131. **Nhb.**$^1$ Printed 'Saturday's-stop.'

**SAUBY-DAUBY,** *sb.* s.Chs.$^{1}$ Unctuousness, cajolery.

**SAUCE,** *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also written **sause** e.Lan.$^{1}$; and in forms **saace** Wm. w.Yks.$^{1}$ Suf.$^{1}$ Hmp.$^{1}$ I.W.$^{1}$ Wil.; **saas** Cum.$^{14}$ Ess.; **sace** Dor.; **sarce** n.Cy. Bdf. Ess.$^{1}$ w.Som.$^{1}$; **sarse** Cum. Amer.; **sase** Wm.; **sass** Sh.I. w.Som.$^{1}$ Dev. Amer.; **soace** Cum.; **soase** Cum.$^{3}$; **sooas** e.Yks.$^{1}$; **sose** Cum.$^{14}$; **zaace** Brks.$^{1}$ Sus. [sǭs, sǫəs, sās.] **1.** *sb.* Vegetables, esp. green vegetables eaten with meat.

**N.Cy.$^{1}$** **w.Yks.** Piper *Dial. Sheffield* (1824) 22; **w.Yks.$^{4}$, War., Wor.** (R.B.), **Shr.$^{1}$** **Bdf.** The potatoe, being probably the cheapest, is also the principal vegetable used for sauce, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 76; A person going to cut a cabbage is said to be 'going arter some sarce' (J.W.B.). **Hrt.** (H.G.), **e.An.$^{1}$, Nrf.** (G.E.D.) **Suf.** What a nice lot of sauce you have got in your garden (M.E.R.); **Suf.$^{1}$** Turnips or cabbage is 'saace to biel'd beef.' **Ess.** We ain't gut no saas (W.W.S.); **Ess.$^{1}$, Sur.$^{1}$** **Sur., Sus.** (R.B.) **Hmp.** I am taking home some sauce (*ib.*). **Sus.$^{1}$** Generally used of cabbages. 'I reckon I shäàn't have no sass at all this year.'

**2.** Melted butter. w.Yks.$^{1}$ **3.** Phr. *to serve the same sauce*, to treat in the same fashion. nw.Der.$^{1}$ **4.** *Fig.* Impertinence, impudence; saucy, insolent language. In *gen.* colloq. use.

**Sh.I.** Gie less o' dirty sass, An' doose de sail, *Sh. News* (Mar. 12, 1898). **Dur.$^{1}$** **Cum.** Ah couldn't gah by t'smiddy . . . but they gemmeh soace, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 9; **Cum.$^{14}$** **Wm.** Neeabody ad bi em, an gemma a gae bit a saace ower fer nowt, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 6. **n.Yks.$^{4}$** **ne.Yks.$^{1}$** T'lad gav him nowt bud sauce. **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.$^{1}$, Lan.$^{1}$, s.Lan.$^{1}$, nw.Der.$^{1}$** **s.Not.** Non o' yer sauce, yer hignorant young beggar (J.P.K.). **Lin.$^{1}$, n.Lin.$^{1}$, Lei.$^{1}$, Nhp.$^{1}$, War.$^{2}$** **Oxf.** Don't let's have any more of your sauce (G.O.). **Brks.$^{1}$, Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.$^{1}$, Suf.$^{1}$, Ken.$^{1}$** **Sus.** Holloway. **Hmp.$^{1}$** **Wil.** They'd disagree, Prapps gie ess saace and imperdence, Slow *Rhymes* (1889) 88. **Dor.** 'Ithout Tom's teachèn o'm zome sa'ce, Barnes *Poems* (ed. 1879) 82. **w.Som.$^{1}$** **e.Dev.** Being humble and giving me no sauce save once, Jane *Lordship* (1897) 134. **Cor.** I'd have 'ee in the duckin-stool for your sauce! 'Q.' *Ship of Stars* (1899) 68. [**Amer.** Hosy woodn't take none o' his sarse, Lowell *Biglow Papers* (1848) 43.]

**5.** A scolding; blame, recrimination, abuse.

**w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Lan.$^{1}$** **s.Chs.$^{1}$** Wen ahy)v dùn mi best, ahy gy'et nuwt bŭ sau·s. **Lei.$^{1}$**

**6.** Talk, conversation.

**n.Yks.** A-ah met yer maister and had a bit of să·us with him (G.W.W.).

**7.** Vanity, pride, display.

**s.Sc.** Lust, self an' sauce, gae han' in han', T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 335. **Lnk.** Ten sacks will not haud his sauce tho' a peashap wad haud his siller, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 154. **Edb.** How they prance away, Wi' pride an' sauce, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 41.

**8.** *Comp.* (1) **Sauce-box,** (*a*) the mouth; (*b*) an impudent, saucy person, a pert child; (2) **-croon,** a ridiculous or grotesque object.

(1, *a*) **n.Lin.$^{1}$** (*b*) **Dur.$^{1}$, e.Yks.$^{1}$** **w.Yks.** Shut up, sauce-box (H.L.). **s.Lan.$^{1}$, Lin.$^{1}$, n.Lin.$^{1}$, Nhp.$^{1}$, War.$^{3}$, Brks.$^{1}$** **Suf.** Quietly threaten the sauce-box with a smack, Betham-Edwards *Lord of Harvest* (1899) 173. **I.W.$^{1}$** **Dev.** Thickee 'Liza James is a dashus young sassbox: dawntee 'a' nort tü zay tü' 'er, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). (2) **e.Yks.$^{1}$** Did ivver onnybody see sike a sooas croon as she's meead of hersen?

**9.** *v.* To be impertinent to; to answer impudently.

**Cum.$^{14}$** An' we hed sarsed her, I believe she'd a fairly brayed us to deeth, Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) II. 214. **n.Yks.$^{4}$** Sha sauced ma back agaain leyke all that. **ne.Yks.$^{1}$** Sha sauced her missis. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Thy toime fur saucin' thy betters is past an gone, Burnett *Lowrie's* (1877) xx. **Der.$^{2}$, Not.$^{1}$** **s.Not.** If I catch yer, I'll larn yer to sauce me (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.$^{1}$** It looks so bad when girls sauces their mothers. **Lei.$^{1}$** I didn' sauce her—I on'y called her a old beast. **Nhp.$^{1}$, War.$^{3}$** **Glo.** They only got 'sauced' for their pains, *Evesham Jrn.* (Dec. 5, 1896). **Oxf.** Don't sauce me, you young vagabond (G.O.). **Bdf.** (J.W.B.) **e.An.$^{1}$** The impudent boy sauced at his master. **Sus.** Thee girt good-vor-nothen, a zaäcin of thee Grammer, Gray *Ribstone Pippins* (1898) 141. **n.Wil.** Doant thee saace I! (E.H.G.) **Som.** D'ye think I haven't enough to worry me without you're saucin me at home? Palmer *Mr. Trueman* (1895) 100. **w.Som.$^{1}$** 'Tidn no good to zay nort to em; they 'ont on'y saa·s anybody. **Colloq.** Don't sauce me, Dickens *Mutual Friend* (1865) bk. I. vii. [**Amer.** The king sassed back, as much as was safe for him, *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1885) 563.]

**10.** To scold, find fault with; to abuse.

**n.Cy.** If I wed tha will ta sarce ma? Wilson *Bacca Queen* (1901) 205. **Cum.** T'tudder coh within me reach an began teh soace meh, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 31; **Cum.$^{3}$** T'oald fwoke soas't her neet an' day, 69; **Cum.$^{4}$** **Wm.** Sheed tell em a lot a lees to git off being sased for spillin t'cofe an stuff, Taylor *Sketches* (1882) 5. **w.Yks.** (J.R.), **w.Yks.$^{12}$** **Lan.** Yo dunnot need to sauce me so mich, Waugh *Tattlin' Matty*, 25; **Lan.$^{1}$** Hoo'll sauce thi weel for that, owd lad. **e.Lan.$^{1}$, s.Lan.$^{1}$** **s.Chs.$^{1}$** Dhŭ mis·iz)l sau·s mi yed of, iv ahy aa)nŭ mi wuurk dùn ŭfoa·r nóon. **nw.Der.$^{1}$** **Hrf.$^{1}$** He sauced me shocking; **Hrf.$^{2}$** **Bdf.** He sarced me all the way, a did (J.W.B.).

**11.** To garnish, adorn. Dev. (Hall.)

**SAUCEPAN,** *sb.* Irel. Yks. Lin. Hmp. Aus. **1.** A small vessel for holding melted butter, &c. w.Yks.$^{1}$

**2.** *pl.* The vertebrae of fish.

**n.Lin.$^{1}$** So called from the dish-like cavities on either side.

**3.** *Comp.* **Saucepan-stones,** fossil vertebrae found in Lias gravel. *ib.* **4.** Phr. (1) *saucepan with a broken handle*, a name given to the Pleiades; (2) *to have the saucepan on the fire*, to be ready for a scolding match; (3) *to knock saucepans out of any one*, to give any one a bad time.

(1) **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.) (2) **w.Yks.$^{1}$** (3) **Ir.** She said she'd knock saucepans out of her for thryin' to do her that bad turn, Barlow *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 108. [**Aus.** He'll begin to knock saucepans out of all the boys between here and Weddin Mountain, Boldrewood *Robbery* (1888) II. vii.]

**SAUCER,** *sb.* Cum. Yks. Nhp. Oxf. Sus. Hmp. Som. Dev. Also in forms **sacer** Sus. Hmp. Som.; **sasser** Dev. [sǭ·sə(r, sā·sə(r).] In *comp.* (1) **Saucer-eyed,** having large, full eyes; (2) **-eyes** or **-een,** large full eyes; a person with large eyes.

(1) **Nhp.$^{1}$** **w.Som.$^{1}$** Saa·sur-uy·d. (2) **Cum.** A boggle's been seen wi' twee heads, . . Wi' girt saucer e'en, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 8; **Cum.$^{14}$, w.Yks.$^{1}$, Oxf.** (G.O.) **Sus., Hmp.** Holloway. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). **Dev.** Bowring *Lang.* (1866) I. pt. v. 36.

**SAUCER-MEAT,** *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **sasser-** S. & Ork.$^{1}$ Sausages.

Dried saucer-meet an' sparls, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 98; **S. & Ork.$^{1}$**

**SAUCH,** see **Saugh, Sough,** *sb.$^{1}$*

**SAUCHEN, SAUCHT,** see **Saughen, Saught.**

**SAUCY,** *adj.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. e.An. Ken. I.W. w.Cy. Dev. Also in forms **saacy** I.W.$^{1}$; **sarcy** Ken.; **socy** w.Yks.$^{3}$ [sǭ·si, sǫə·si, sā·si.] **1.** In *comb.* **Saucy Alice,** the spotted persicaria, *Polygonum Persicaria.* Nrf. (B. & H.) **2.** Full of spirits, lively, skittish.

**e.An.$^{1}$** That bull is regular saucie this morning. **I.W.$^{1}$** Applied to a horse. 'He was so saucy we was forced to put un to plough.'

**3.** Disdainful, scornful. Also used *advb.*

**Abd.** It's nae to ilka chiel she'll gi'e her niece, There's few wad think her sic a saucy piece, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 117. **Frf.** Had ye drest like a clark aye in a clean sark, I vow I wad ne'er been sae saucy, Johnston *Poems* (1869) 183. **Per.** *Sabbath Nights* (1899) 70. **Fif.** Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 14. **Rnf.** She was a saucy queen To lichtly him an' his gran' offers, Clark *Rhymes* (1842) 14. **Ayr.** They gang as saucy by poor folk As I wad by a stinkan brock, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 91–2. **Lnk.** The saucy policeman, wha paces the street, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 108. **Edb.** Coofs strut fine an' think they'r clever, Wi' saucy face, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 64.

**4.** Proud, vain, conceited.

**Edb.** Merlin laid Auld Reikie's causey, And made her o' his wark right saucy, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 173, ed. 1785. **Dmf.** Wi' feet, hands, waist, neck, hair, an' facie . . . O' whilk a princess might be saucy, Did she possess them, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 126.

**5.** *Obs.* Independent, self-reliant.

**w.Yks.** Thah 't rather saucy o daht e thi oud age, *Shevvild Ann.* (1856) 1.

**6.** Dainty, fastidious as to food.

**Cum.$^{1}$, e.Yks.$^{1}$, w.Yks.** (J.W.), **s.Lan.$^{1}$, Chs.$^{1}$** **s.Chs.$^{1}$** Ey)z ver·i sau·si oa·r iz mee·t. **nw.Der.$^{1}$, Not.** (J.P.K.) **s.Not.** Eat what's on your plate, and don't be so saucy (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.$^{1}$**

They've got too saucy to ëat bacon. **w.Ken.** You're that sarcy 'bout your wittles I woänt gie ye any pudden next toime (W.F.S.).

Hence **Saucy-hungry**, *adj.* not hungry enough to eat plain food, but requiring the palate to be tempted. Chs.$^1$

**7.** Improper; indecent.

**Ken.** It was rather a saucy song, ye know (D.W.L.).

**8.** Slippery, difficult for walking.

**Yks.** It's a fine daay, but it's saucy walkin' [on a slippery, icy day] (F.P.T.). **w.Yks.**$^3$ Said of the streets, &c. when covered with ice, but not when slippery with dirt. **Lei.**$^1$ It's saucy walking to-day, miss.

**9.** Of the weather: brilliant, fine. w.Yks. (S.P.U.)

**10.** Dirty, untidy. w.Cy. (Hall.), Dev. (G.E.D.), (J.D.P.)

**SAUD, SAUER**, see **Sod**, *sb.*$^1$, **Sour.**

**SAUF**, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Also in form **saugh.** Fallow. Bailey (1721). Hence **Sauf-year**, *sb.*, see below.

A small tax . . . is still paid . . . by the townships on the north side of the vale and within the lathe or wapentake of Pickering, for horsemen and hounds kept for the purpose of driving off the deer of the forest of Pickering from the cornfields which bordered upon it. When that field of a given township which lay next the forest was fallow, no tax was due from it that year: and though this forest has long been thrown open or disforested, and the common fields now inclosed, the 'sauf year' (calculating every third year) is still exempt from this imposition, Grose (1790) (s.v. Horsam).

**SAUF**, *adj.* Yks. [sǭf.] Sallow, bilious-looking, yellow.

**n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ A sickly sauf leuk.

**SAUF**, *conj.* Wil. [sǭf.] As if. Cf. **s'off.**

Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**$^1$ Looks sauf 'twur gwain to rain.

**SAUF**, see **Saugh, Save.**

**SAUFEY-MONEY**, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Nhb. Also in form **saufey** Nhb. Blackmail levied by Border raiders.

**N.Cy.**$^1$ Protection money formerly paid by many of the inhabitants of Nhb. and Dur. to marauders in consideration of their not stealing their cattle. **Nhb.** Gin we bring them to bay Nae 'saufey' we'll pay, Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 193; **Nhb.**$^1$ Levied by the rievers of Tyndale and Redesdale.

**SAUFF**, see **Save.**

**SAUFFLING**, *adj.* w.Yks.$^2$ [sǭ·flin.] Foolish, weak.

A soft, sauffling fellow.

**SAUFY**, *adj.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Of land: wet, soft, spongy. n.Cy. Grose (1790). n.Yks.$^2$ e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). Cf. **sough**, *sb.*$^2$ 4.

**SAUGE**, *sb.* w.Yks.$^3$ [sǭdʒ.] The plant sage, *Salvia officinalis.* [ME., OFr. *sauge*, sage (Stratmann).]

**SAUGH**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. e.An. Also written **sauch** Sc.; **sawgh** Lan.$^1$; and in forms **saf** Nhb.$^1$; **saff** w.Dur.$^1$ Cum.$^{14}$; **sauf** N.Cy.$^2$ Nhb.$^1$ e.Yks. w.Yks.$^1$; **sauve** Dur.$^1$; **sawg** w.Yks.$^4$; **sough** w.Yks.$^3$ [sǭf; Sc. sauχ, sāχ, sǭχ.] **1.** Var. species of sallow or willow, esp. *Salix Caprea* and *S. alba*; the wood of the willow. Also used *attrib.*

**Sc.** Siller saughs wi' downie buds, Adorn the banks, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) I. 84. **Cai.**$^1$ **Elg.** As soople as a saugh, Tester *Poems* (1865) 105. **e.Sc.** I sat doon for a meenit beside the auld sauch, Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 282. **s.Sc.** The Teviot, gentle river, Glides among the saughs and slaes, Watson *Bards* (1859) 120. **Ayr.** Nae whip nor spur, but just a wattle O' saugh or hazel, Burns *Farmer's Salutation*, st. 10; (F.J.C.) **Dmf.** A wooden dish, hooped with saugh, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 144. **Kcb.** I brewed and sell'd yill at the saugh ligget, Elder *Borgue* (1897) 31. **N.I.**$^1$, **n.Cy.** (K.), **N.Cy.**$^{12}$ **Nhb.** The bud's on the saugh and bonny birk tree, Charnley *Fishers' Garland* (1823) 5; **Nhb.**$^1$ The *Salix cinerea* is known as the grey saugh. **Dur.**$^1$, **w.Dur.**$^1$, **Cum.** (J.Ar.), **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.**$^2$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** (C.W.D.), **w.Yks.**$^{1234}$ **Lan.** Aw flaskert tilli geet howd ov a sawgh, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 21; **Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^1$ Now quite *obs.*; **Chs.**$^{23}$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **e.An.** (B. & H.)

Hence **Saughy**, *adj.* (1) abounding in willows; (2) made of willow, willow.

(1) **Sc.** Deep down in the sauchie glen o' Trows, *Edb. Mag.* (Oct. 1818) 328 (Jam.). **Cld.** A sauchie brae; a sauchie bank (Jam.). **Nhb.**$^1$ (2) **Sc.** She might have twisted him like a sauchie bough in her tender fingers, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 47.

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Saugh-beck**, a willow stream; (2) **-bush**, a willow; (3) **-creel**, a basket made of willow; (4) **-tree**, a willow-tree; (5) **-wand**, a willow wand, osier.

(1) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (2) **Bwk.** Grey saugh bushes, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 3. **Gall.** In the heart of a saugh-bush, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xx. (3) **Gall.** To mak beeskeps, and wattle saugh-creels, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 25, ed. 1876. (4) **Sc.** There is an auld saugh tree that's maist blawn down, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxii. **Arg.** With not even a saugh-tree to give the illusion of a shelter, Munro *J. Splendid* (1898) 163. **Ayr.** Do you see that saugh-tree at the corner o' the avenue? Galt *Lairds* (1826) xxxiii. **Dmf.** Mak's a' the sauch trees shiver white, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 101. **Gall.** Silvery saugh-trees quiver whaur a burnie whimples by, Irving *Lays* (1872) 90. **Kcb.** Saugh trees blossom on ilk burn brae, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 10. **Nhb.** The glossy palm gilds the saugh tree, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 183; **Nhb.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ (5) **Sc.** He was as feckless as a saugh wand on Monday, *Cracks about Kirk* (1843) II. 2. **ne.Sc.** With such slender-looking materials as a wooden plough and graith made of sauch waans, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 180. **Ayr.** It's dreedfu' wat; ay! it's fa'en' e'enoo juist like saugh wauns, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 212. **Gall.** The lads are making baskets of the long saugh wands, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 252.

[OE. *sealh*, willow (B.T.).]

**SAUGH**, see **Sauf**, *sb.*, **Sough**, *sb.*$^1$

**SAUGHE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. The sum given in name of salvage.

An old term in the Border Laws (Jam.); Deliverance shall be made of Double and Saughe of all attemptats committed since the said 20th day of September, according to the articles and agreement heretofore taken for both the realms, *Indent.* in Keith *Hist.* (1734) *Append.* 95 (*ib.*).

**SAUGHEN**, *adj.*, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **sauchen** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.$^1$; **saughin** Abd. **1.** *adj.* Belonging to the willow, made of willow. See **Saugh.**

**Abd.** Yon bonny sauchen-shade, Whare she first made his heart fu' glad, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 260. **Lnk.** The gowden catkins frae the saughen bush, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 123.

**2.** *Comp.* **Saughen-tree**, the willow, *Salix Caprea* and *S. alba.*

**Abd.** By the auld sauchen tree at the crook o' the burn, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 127. **Frf.** The saughen tree's shade That grows in her kailyard, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 75. **Per.** This clear-springing-fountain, Sweet as it rows by this lang sauchen-tree, *Donald and Flora*, 121 (Jam.)

**3.** *Fig.* Soft, weak, wanting in energy. Cf. **saughran.**

**n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** A sauchin, slivery slype, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 2; But d'ye think a saughin block, The like o' me, Can furnish out a decent stock O' poetrie? *ib.* 43.

Hence **Sauchen-toup**, *sb.* a simpleton, one who is easily imposed upon. Rnf. (Jam.) **4.** Of a sour, stubborn disposition; unsociable.

**Bnff.**$^1$ **Abd.** He was aye a sauchen, saurless breet, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxviii.

**5.** *sb.* A willow.

**Abd.** A strain frae Strachan Will mak' a man o' stiffest stock As swack's a saughen, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 425.

**6.** *v.* To make supple or pliant. Rxb. (Jam.)

**SAUGHRAN**, *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **saughrin.** Lifeless, inactive, sauntering.

**Sc.** And just a set of saughrin chields wha mak the siller maist, Wilson *Poems* (1822) 100. **Rnf.** Picken *Poems* (1788) *Gl.*; (Jam.)

**SAUGHT**, *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Also written **saucht.** Peace, quiet, ease.

**Sc.** Better saught wi' little aught nor care wi' many a cow, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 166; O gin . . . I in the mools at saught were laid, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 207. **Abd.** For as her mind began to be at saught, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 33, ed. 1812; But what was that to peace and saught at hame, *ib.* 36. **e.Frf.** We'll surely get saucht now (W.A.C.).

[Betere weore sæhte þene swulc vnisibbe, Laȝamon (c. 1205) 9844.]

**SAUL**, see **Sell**, *v.*, **Soul**, *sb.*$^1$, **Sowl**, *v.*$^1$

**SAULE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Yks. The swipple or shorter part of the threshing-flail with which the corn is beaten out. (K.) Cf. **salk.**

**SAULIE**, *sb.* Sc. Also written **saullie, sawlie**; and in forms **salie** (Jam.); **sallie**; **saly** (Jam.). [sǭ·li.] **1.** A funeral mute, a hired mourner.

**Sc.** The funeral pomp set forth; saulies with their batons, and gumphions of tarnished white crape, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xxxvii; (JAM.) **Slg.** When hearses came into fashion people of distinction were conveyed therein and were preceded by saulies, hired men in skull caps and carrying batons covered with crape, DRYSDALE *Old Faces* (1898) 47. **Ayr.** We all went like sawlies, GALT *Legatees* (1820) v; If that man was half as big as he thinks himself, he wud let oot for a saullie, JOHNSTON *Congalton* (1896) 13. **Lnk.** His entire gait and manner seemed such as would have been most becoming in a well-paid sallie, ROY *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 128. **Edb.** How come mankind, whan lacking woe, In Saulie's face their hearts to show? FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 208, ed. 1785.

**2.** A black plume.

**Gall.** The hungry days o' drillin', Of marchin', haltin', floggin', wheelin', Bow down his feathery brain o' sallies, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 83, ed. 1897.

**SAULLY**, see **Sally**, *v.*²

**SAULT**, *v.* Yks. I.W. Also in form **saut** Yks. An aphetic form of 'assault.'

**Yks.** Thaye war sea sauted wyth thys sewe, *Felon Sewe* (t. Hen. VII) Fitte i. st. 9. *Obs.* **I.W.**¹

**SAULT, SAULTER**, see **Sout(t**, *sb.*, **Salter.**

**SAUM**, *sb.* and *v.* sw.Lin.¹ [sǭm.] **1.** *sb.* A singing noise. 'I've always a nasty saum in my head.'

**2.** *v.* To make a singing noise. 'It's fit to saum your head off.'

**SAUMAS**, see **Soulmass.**

**SAUMERS**, *sb.* Cum. Also in form **somers.** [Not known to our other correspondents.] [sǭ·mərz.] A mixture of various kinds.

'I gave him a' maks o' saumers,' describing remedies of various sorts given to a sick horse (W.K.).

**SAUMON(T**, see **Salmon.**

**SAUMPY**, *adj.* Lin. Also written **sawmpy** Lin.¹ [sǭ·mpi.] Weak-minded, foolish. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 721; Lin.¹ Cf. **sumph.**

**SAUN-BLIN, SAUNNIES, SAUNSEY, SAUNT**, see **Sand-blind, Sannies, Sonsy**, *adj.*¹, **Sant.**

**SAUNTER**, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Shr. w.Cy. [sǭ·ntə(r.] **1.** *v.* In *comp.* (1) **Saunter-poke**, one of slow habits. n.Yks.²; (2) **-wheel**, a wheel which works faceways from a spur-wheel. Shr.², w.Cy. (HALL.) **2.** *sb.* An idle tale, an old wife's tale. Yks. (C.C.R.), n.Yks.² (s.v. Babbles). Cf. **santer.**

**SAUP**, see **Sope**, *sb.*¹

**SAUR**, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Also written **sawr** w.Yks.; and in forms **soe** Chs.¹; **soar** w.Yks.²; **sor, sore** w.Yks.; **sower** w.Yks.³ [sǫə(r, soə(r).] **1.** Liquid manure, the drainage of a cow-house; dirt, black mud, soil.

**n.Cy.** HOLLOWAY. **w.Yks.** You mun goo an' cart soar te-morrer (F.P.T.); A well-known agricultural term (A.C.); **w.Yks.**¹²; **w.Yks.**³ The black matter which accumulates in a hole where refuse water is thrown. **Chs.** *Sheaf* (1879) I. 322; **Chs.**¹

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Saur-cart**, a cart in which manure is taken out to the fields; (2) **-hole**, a ditch, sewer, cesspool; a muddy place; also used *fig.*; (3) **-pool**, a dirty puddle; (4) **-water**, water from a cesspool.

(1) **w.Yks.** Tommy went by early wi' t'soar-cart (F.P.T.). (2) It stinks wahrse ner a sawr hoil, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 29, 1884) 8; **w.Yks.**²³ (3) **n.Cy.** (K.); GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**² (4) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 16, 1897).

[Cp. ON. *saurr*, dirt, excrements (VIGFUSSON).]

**SAUR, SAURIN**, see **Savour, Souring.**

**SAUSAGE-HIDES**, *sb. pl.* e.An.² The prepared entrails or skins in which sausages are made.

**SAUSE**, see **Souse**, *v.*²

**SAUSINGER**, *sb.* Dur. Yks. Lan. Chs. Glo. Som. Also in forms **sassinger** w.Som.¹; **sossenger** w.Dur.¹ Chs.¹; **sossinge** s.Lan.¹; **sossinger** m.Lan.¹ Som. [so·sindʒə(r.] A sausage.

**w.Dur.**¹ **e.Yks.** Matty was fillin Sum sausingers oot o' sum pigs they'd been killin, NICHOLSON *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 45; **e.Yks.**¹, **m.Lan.**¹, **s.Lan.**¹, **Chs.**¹ **Glo.** Thur's sum good poork sausingers at sixpence, GIBBS *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 92. **Som.** Avoid poork pies . . . and sossingers, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 38. **w.Som.**¹ Saas·injur. Very com.

**SAUT**, see **Salt, Sault, Sauter.**

**SAUTER**, *v.* Yks. Lan. Also written **sawter** s.Lan.¹; and in forms **saut** m.Yks.¹; **sauther** e.Yks. [sǭ·tə(r).] **1.** To saunter, walk leisurely, loiter. m.Yks.¹, e.Lan.¹, s.Lan.¹ **2.** *Comp.* **Sauther-poke**, a loiterer, procrastinator. e.Yks.¹ *MS. add.* (T.H.)

**SAUTER**, see **Salter.**

**SAUVE**, *v.* Lin. [sǭv.] With *about*: to go about in an idle, foolish manner.

**n.Lin.** He's alus sauvin' aboot wi' books an' kelter i'steäd o' lookin' efter his business (M.P.); **n.Lin.**¹ She went sauvin' aboot e' noä-how, e'steäd o' helpin' me to wesh up th' teä-things.

**SAUVE, SAUZE**, see **Salve, Saugh, Souse**, *v.*¹

**SAVAGE**, *adj.*, *sb.* and *v.* Sh.I. Yks. Chs. Der. War. Also written **savaage** Sh.I. [sa·vidʒ.] **1.** *adj.* Keen, eager.

**Yks.** If it had been so, I should have been savager about beginning (C.C.R.). **w.Yks.** They'd have been a deal savager about beginning if they'd expected a storm of rain (E.L.).

Hence **Savagely**, *adv.* eagerly, heartily; copiously.

**Der.** Sup savagely, man, theer's plenty more [ale], GILCHRIST *Peakland* (1897) 91.

**2.** Of land: rough, hard, difficult to work. w.Yks.²

**3.** Rank-growing; luxuriant.

**Chs.**¹ Often applied to the dark green colour which indicates a luxuriant growth in plants. Thus wheat or other plants are often said to be 'of a good savage colour.'

**4.** *sb.* A young animal troublesome to rear.

**Sh.I.** A'm gaein ta try da savaage wi dis. I widna care if he did wance begin ta suttle i' da pan, *Sh. News* (May 13, 1899).

**5.** *v.* To attack savagely.

**War.** The larger fish attacked and 'savaged the fish in trouble,' *B'ham Dy. Post* (Aug. 11, 1897).

**SAVATION**, *sb.* Lan. Chs. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Also written **saveation** s.Lan.¹ [sē·vēʃən, sēvē·ʃən.] A saving; economy; protection from injury.

**Lan.** Besoide the saveation o' their shoon, *Sngs. of Wilsons* (1865) 64. **s.Lan.**¹ Ther's no save-ation i' that. **Chs.**¹ 'Then you wear the breeches, Mrs. Powell?' 'Oh ay,' said she, 'they're a great savation to my legs.' **s.Chs.**¹ Ahy tuwd yŭ dhŭr wŭz nóo sai··vai·shŭn i bahy·in sich puws. Taak· yŭr top-kóoŭt ŭlŭngg· wi yŭ; it)l bey ŭ sai··vai·shŭn tŭ yŭr bes klóoŭz. **Not.**¹, **Lei.**¹ **Nhp.**¹ You may go that road, but there's no great savation in it. **War.**² There's no savation in buying cheap meat; **War.**³ **w.Wor.**¹ Them saowing-machines is a girt savation o' time. **Shr.**¹ I like a good wide apparn to come round yo'—it's a great savation to yore gownd. I dunna think theer's much savation in burnin' ŏŏd.

[And for the savacion of my maisters horse, I made my fellowe to ryde a wey with the ij horses, *Paston Letters* (1465) I. 132 (Arber's reprints).]

**SAVE**, *v.*, *sb.* and *prep.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **sa** Shr.¹ Hrf.²; **saf, safe** Sc.; **saff** Sc. (JAM.); **sauf(f** Sc.; **seav** Cum.⁴ n.Lan.¹; **seavv** Cum.¹; **seeave** n.Yks.²; **seyav** I.W.¹; **zaayve** Brks.¹ [sēv, seəv, siəv.] **1.** *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Save-all**, (*a*) a large pinafore with sleeves, an overall; (*b*) a contrivance for burning the ends of candles; (*c*) a pan or box for storing candle-ends; (*d*) a money-box; (*e*) a niggardly person; (*f*) an ill-conditioned sheep kept to live on fallows; (*g*) a game; see below; (2) **-brass**, see (1, *e*); (3) **-guard**, a wardrobe; (4) **-licks**, the canker of the dog-rose; (5) **-penny**, see (1, *e*); also used *attrib.*; (6) **-scran**, one whose greediness grudges others their food; (7) **-whallops**, see (4).

(1, *a*) **Cor.**¹² **Colloq.** The black alpaca monstrosity . . . denominated a save-all, FOTHERGILL *Leverhouse* (1888) iv. (*b*) **Cum.**¹ **nw.Der.**¹ A small article placed on the top of a candlestick, in which to burn the ends of candles (or, contrived to make the ends of candles useful). **Nhp.**¹ A false socket in a candlestick for elevating the end of a candle, and thereby burning it to the last. **Shr.**² A small tin candlestick which is used solely for the purpose of consuming the old ends of candles. **Brks.**¹ A piece of marble or crockery, shaped like a candle, with a pin to stick candle ends on, to burn them out. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Dev.** *MS. Gl.* (HALL.) (*c*) **Brks.**¹ A tin box nailed up in a kitchen for short candle-ends to be put into, so as to be used for greasing boots, &c. **I.W.**¹ (*d*) **Lakel.**², **n.Lan.**¹, **m.Lan.**¹ **Shr.**¹; **Shr.**² An earthen bottle with slits at the sides, destined to receive all the savings of children. (*e*) **Cum.**¹⁴ **Dev.** *MS. Gl.* (HALL.) [GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)] (*f*) **Ess.** YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XVIII. 411. (*g*) **Lon.**

Two sides are chosen in this game. An even number of boys, say eight on each side. Half of these run out of the line and are chased by half of the boys from the other side. If two out of four get 'home' to door or lamp-post, they save all the prisoners which have been made; if two out of four are caught before the others get 'home' the side catching them beats, Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 182. (2) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (3) **Dev.** (Hall.) (4) **N.Cy.**$^1$ Placed by boys in their coat-cuffs, as a charm to prevent a flogging. **n.Yks.**$^1$ The notion connected with the name is that carrying one of the objects denoted is a safeguard against a caning from the master; **n.Yks.**$^4$, **Nhp.**$^1$ (5) **n.Yks.**$^2$ 'Seeave-penny wark,' the art of the barterer who beats down the price. (6, 7) *ib.*

**2.** Phr. (1) *Gude save us*, (2) *Lord save us*, (3) *save me*, (4) — *us* (*all*, exclamations of surprise, fear, &c.; (5) *to save a cork*, to invite a neighbour to drink of one's beer when a cask is to be bottled, to save corks; (6) — *a rake*, said of one who has failed in his endeavour; (7) — *one's bacon*, to escape, save oneself; to save one's reputation; (8) — *oneself*, to spare oneself trouble, to look after oneself; (9) — *the law*, to preserve the letter of the law, to keep up the appearance of the law.

(1) **Cld.** (Jam.) **Slk.** Gude sauff us, man, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 344, ed. 1866. (2) **Ayr.** Wi' deils, they say, Lord save's! colleagin, Burns *Grose's Peregrinations* (1789) st. 3. (3) **Kcd.** But, safe me! I maun haud my tongue, Grant *Lays* (1884) 14. (4) **Frf.** Save's a', sirrs, but the Unich's in an angry mood the day, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 28. **s.Sc.** Save us a'! I mind syne he was a barefooted laddie, Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 163. **Rnf.** Saf's! man, that's true, says Jock frae Crail, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 92. **Lnk.** Sauf us! but she's ill to please, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 30. **Kcb.** Save us, hae ye a farm for bairns? Armstrong *Kirkiebrae* (1896) 234. **Ir.** Save us and keep us! where am I? Lover *Handy Andy* (1842) v. (5) **Dor.** (W.C. c. 1750); (A.C.) (6) **Cum.**$^4$ He might hev' seaved hissel a rake, *C. Patr.* (Feb. 14, 1896) 7, col. 3. (7) **Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^4$ He left his cwoat i' rags in' t'dyke, An nobbut seavt his bacon. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Dev.**$^3$ 'E wuz pulled drü by the skin ov es teeth and jist managed to save his bacon. (8) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Not.** Ah mun save mysen; nubbudy else does (J.P.K.). (9) **Ir.** The executioner had given a slight cut on each limb, just to save the law, Barrington *Sketches* (1830) I. viii.

**3.** To house or carry hay, corn, &c. Dev. (Hall.), s.Dev. (G.E.D.) **4.** To build a turf-stack.

**Ir.** A turf-stack . . . when newly 'saved,' and therefore at its largest, looks like a solidified shadow of the little house, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 8.

**5.** *sb.* A piece of economy, a saving; thrift.

**n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ 'Yah seeave's neea seeave,' a saving in one thing only is no saving at all. **w.Yks.** Ah'll see if Ah cannot hev a save some'at aht o' mi wage next wik, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 23, 1897).

**6.** *prep.* Except; used with certain numerals; see below.

**Shr.**$^1$ In some some localities—e.g. Shrewsbury, Pulverbatch, and Worthen—19, 29, 39, &c. are expressed by 'twenty sa' one,' 'thirty sa' one,' 'forty sa' one,' &c.: a method of numeration limited to the number next below the multiples of ten. *Obsol.*, *Introd.* xlv. **Hrf.**$^2$ Thirty sa one.

**SAVENDIE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **sauvendie.** Knowledge, sagacity. Cf. **savey.**

**Sc.** Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 301. **Ayr.** Your ellwand would hae been jimp measure to the sauvendie o' his books and Latin taliations, Galt *Entail* (1823) xxxi.

[From Fr. *savant*, knowing, with E. suffix *-y* (F. *-ie*).]

**SAVENDLE**, see **Sevendle.**

**SAVER**, *sb.* Chs. Som. [sē·və(r), seə·və(r).] **1.** The sides of a cart, removable at pleasure; lit. that which saves. Chs.$^{13}$ **2.** A flat iron placed on the hearth to keep the hot embers and ashes from falling into the dripping-pan.

**w.Som.**$^1$ About two feet long by 3 in. wide, having little scrolls or feet at each end, by which it stands upright on its edge. . . It also prevents the fire from injuring the dripping-pan; hence its name. A saver is to be found wherever cooking is done with a wood fire.

**SAVER**, see **Savour.**

**SAVERNEY**, *sb.* Nhb.$^1$ [sa·vərni.] Saffron.

As yalla as a saverney.

[Cp. Fr. *saffrané*, coloured with saffron (Cotgr.).]

**SAVEY**, *v.*, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Slang. Aus. and Amer. Also written **saavie** Sh.I.; **savie** Sc. (Jam.); **savvy** Sh.I. Slang. Amer. [sa·vi.] **1.** *v.* To understand, perceive, know.

**Slang.** Do you savey that? *Slang Dict.* (1865); Baumann *Londinismen* (1887). [**Aus.** Now do you savey? Boldrewood *Colon. Reformer* (1890) I. vi. **Amer.** There are a whole lot o' things about you I don't savvy, *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1901) 613; From Spanish *sabe.* Used chiefly at close of sentence or explanation, like 'See?' or 'Do you see?' Carruth *Kan. Univ. Quar.* (Oct. 1892).]

**2.** *sb.* Knowledge, common sense, perception.

**Sh.I.** He hadna da savvy ta tak da hint, Ollason *Mareel* (1901) 29; I hae nae saavie fir him [I am unfavourably impressed regarding him] (J.S.). **Lth.** (Jam.) **Slang.** That fellow has plenty of savey, *Slang Dict.* (1865). [**Aus.** If George had had the savey to . . . say he'd met a nice girl or two in the back country, Boldrewood *Robbery* (1888) I. xv. **Amer.** He didn't seem to have any savey, Carruth *ib.*]

**3.** *adj.* Wise, sagacious, experienced. Sc. Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 301. Lth. (Jam.)

**SAVIN**, *sb.* Sus. The sea wormwood, *Artemisia maritima.* (B. & H.)

[Cp. OE. *safine* (B.T.); from Lat. *sabīna.* Sabina is called . . . in englishe sauyne, Turner *Herbes* (1548) 69.]

**SAVING**, *sb.*, *prep.* and *conj.* Sc. Irel. Also in form **sevin'** n.Ir. [sē·vin.] **1.** *sb.* The Savings Bank.

**Kcb.** Ilka braw bawbee he gets He pops it in the 'Savin',' Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 142.

**2.** *prep.* In phr. *saving your presence*, an expression of apology, 'with all due respect to you.'

**e.Sc.** That's havers, minister, savin' your presence, Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 239. **Abd.** Savin' yer presence, sir, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) iv. **n.Ir.** An'—sevin' your presence—he went down below, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 23; **N.I.**$^1$ But, savin' your presence, the smell was that bad.

**3.** *conj.* ? *Obs.* Except.

**Lnk.** Savin' that nae public place Seldom or ever sees my face, Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 44.

**SAVIOUR**, *sb.* Sus. In *comb.* **Saviour's blanket**, the woolly woundwort, *Stachys lanata.* Friend *Plant-names* (1882) 10; (B. & H.)

**SAVOUR**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Shr. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **saavour** Cor.; **sair** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **sar, sare, saur** Sc.; **saver** w.Yks.; **savver** Cum.$^{14}$ w.Yks.$^1$ ne.Lan.$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$ Chs.$^1$ Der.$^2$ nw.Der.$^1$ Shr.$^{12}$; **savvor** Cum.$^1$ w.Yks.; **savvour** s.Chs.$^1$; **savvur** Lan.; **sawr** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.$^1$; **zaver** Dev. [sē·və(r, sa·və(r.] **1.** *sb.* A taste, flavour, or smell; a bad smell.

**Cld.** A stench (Jam.). **Slk.** I fand a saur of reek an' brimstane about him, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 521, ed. 1866. **Cum.**$^{14}$, **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Lan.**$^1$ It's getten a good savver. **Dev.** Becuz uv tha zaver uv thy gude hointmints, Baird *Sng. Sol.* (1869) i. 3. **Cor.** Bowring *Lang.* (1866) I. pt. v. 21.

Hence **Savourless**, *adj.* tasteless, insipid.

**Mry.** (Jam.) **Bch.** The text fulfil, Which bids cast out the sareless saut On the dunghill, Forbes *Dominie* (1785) 42. **Abd.** Indeed this were a sareless feast, To tak in earnest what ane speaks in jest, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 114, ed. 1812.

**2.** A small quantity or morsel of food. Also used *fig.*

**Cld.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** Some sa'r o' comfort still at last, Burns *My Wife She Dang Me*, st. 3. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Lan.**$^1$ Aw just geet a savver on it an' that were o. **s.Chs.**$^1$ Dhŭr)z nor ŭ saav·ŭr on it left. **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ Theer inna-d-a savver on it lef'; **Shr.**$^2$ There innod a savver i' th' jug. Thee shalt nod hav' a savver.

**3.** Meat or fish eaten as a relish.

**Cor.**$^1$ I allus like a savour for breakfast.

**4.** *Fig.* Wit, spirit, pluck. Cld. (Jam.) Hence **Savourless**, *adj.* spiritless, listless, indifferent, wanting in wit or pluck.

**Elg.** They care na sair The sunshine or the show'r. Sa'rless athort the rigs they spread, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 150. **Bnff.**$^1$ She's a sawrless bit lassie yon; she jist leuks like Wattie t' the worm. **Abd.** He was aye a sauchen saurless breet, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxviii. **Cld.** (Jam.) **Cum.** There I sat . . . and heard that old savverless loon spit his spite at my lass, Caine *Shad. Crime* (1885) 9.

**5.** Unction.

**Sc.** Used esp. with respect to preaching the Gospel (Jam.).

Hence **Savoury**, *adj.* possessing unction. *ib.* 6. A disgust.

**Bnff.**$^1$ He got a sawr wee that, an' geed awa. **Cld.** (Jam.)

7. A gentle breeze.

**sw.Sc.** A term used on the Frith of Clyde (Jam.).

8. *v.* To taste, smell, be appetizing.

**Sc.** It is kindly that the pock sare of the herring, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 502; Your fat yow; it weel will saur wi' the gude brown yill, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) II. 169; Sairing like a brock (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Rnf.** Mony a rantin' feast, weel stor'd, Saurs sweetly on the rustic board, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 80. **Ayr.** The pock maun aye saur o' the saut, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 124. **Rxb.** A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 213. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Aw thowt it wur noan us weel savvurt us it met o bin, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 36; For Truth is truth tho't savours like a pun, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) *Reader* 5. **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^1$ There's summat good i' th' oon, it savvers weel. **s.Chs.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Saurin**, *sb.* the smallest quantity or portion of anything; a taste; (2) **Savvor't**, *ppl. adj.* in phr. *old savvor't*, having an old taste or smell.

(1) **Cld.** (Jam.) (2) **Cum.**$^1$ It teàsts oald savvor't.

9. *Obs.* With *out*: to scent out, smell out.

**Lnk.** That with sic speed Could sa'r Sculduddry out like John, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 22.

10. To taste, touch, eat.

**w.Cor.** As for his dennar he never savoured it (M.A.C.).

11. To relish, like.

**w.Yks.** Ah nivver cud saver him 'at efter that (B.K.); **w.Yks.**$^3$ 'He does not savour me.' A sick person does not savour his food. **Chs.**$^1$

[8. Cp. Thou shalt drinken of another tonne . . . shal savoure wors than ale, Chaucer *C. T.* d. 170.]

**SAVOURY-DUCK**, *sb.* Yks. Lan. War. Also in form **savvery-duck** s.Lan.$^1$ A kind of rissole, a 'faggot' (q.v.); a saveloy.

**w.Yks.** (J.W.), **s.Lan.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ **nw.War.** A small, highly-seasoned baked cake of liver, lights, &c. from a pig, covered with portions of the kell of the animal, Northall *Flk. Phr.* (1894).

**SAVVY**, see **Savey**.

**SAVVY-DAY**, *sb.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A mining term: pay-day. *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. ii. 149.

**SAW**, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **so** n.Yks.; **zaa** Wil.; **zaw** w.Som.$^1$ nw.Dev.$^1$ [sǭ, sǭə.] 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Saw-bill**, (*a*) the goosander, *Mergus merganser*; (*b*) the red-breasted merganser, *M. serrator*; (*c*) the smew, *M. albellus*; (2) **-bill wigeon**, see (1, *b*); (3) **-billed duck**, (*a*) see (1, *a*); (*b*) see (1, *b*); (*c*) see (1, *c*); (4) **-box**, a handle fastened on to a pit-saw for the use of the sawyer; (5) **-carve**, a nick made in wood by a saw; (6) **-com(e**, **-coom**, or **-cum**, sawdust; (7) **-doctor**, a workman who repairs and sharpens saws; (8) **-dust**, *fig.* nonsense; (9) **-filer**, (10) **-finch**, (11) **-fitch**, the larger titmouse, *Parus major*; (12) **-gate**, the cut of a saw, the slit made by the passage of a saw through the wood; (13) **-horse**, a frame or scaffold for sawing wood upon; (14) **-mull**, see (6); (15) **-neb**, (*a*) see (1, *a*); (*b*) see (1, *b*); (16) **-pit**, see (13); (17) **-sharpener**, see (11); (18) **-web**, to beat with the flat side of a saw; (19) **-whetter**, (*a*) see (11); (*b*) the marsh titmouse, *Parus palustris*.

(1, *a*) **Slg.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 163. **Nhb.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^4$ **Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 31, 1898). **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 47. (*b*) **Abd.**, **Slg.**, **Glw.** Swainson *ib.* 164. **Cum.**$^4$ **Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 31, 1898). **e.Yks.** (R.H.H.) **Midl.** They . . . visit the Thames, where they are called Sawbills, Yarrell *Hist. Brit. Birds* (ed. 1845) III. 390. **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 47. (*c*) **Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 31, 1898). (2) **Glw.** Swainson *ib.* 164. (3 *a, b, c*) **Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 31, 1898). (4) **se.Wor.**$^1$ A block of wood having two handles, which is fixed on to the lower end of a pit-saw, and by which the pit sawyer holds and guides his end of the saw. **w.Som.**$^1$ 'Where's Joe?' 'He've a-split the zaa·bauks 'n he's a-foced t'urn 'ome arter another.' **nw.Dev.**$^1$ (5) **e.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 23, 1897). (6) **Lakel.**$^2$, **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ (7) **N.I.**$^1$ (8) **Glo.** They talk about the tithes falling on the landlord, but it's all sawdust, Gissing *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. vi. (9) **Chs.** *Sheaf* (1879) I. 322; **Chs.**$^1$ (10, 11) **Chs.**$^{13}$ (12) **Lakel.**$^2$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **w.Yks.** Thin.—Them at can goa throo a saw-gate, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (Sept. 1867); (S.K.C.) **Chs.**$^{13}$ (13) **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^4$ The arrangement of two tressels upon which the wood to be sawn is rested. **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Extemporised frame for sawing, raised on tressels, instead of a saw-pit. **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 48.] (14) **n.Cy.** (J.H.) (15 *a*, *b*) **Abd.** Swainson *ib.* 163. (16) **Wm.** Tak it on t'saw-pit (B.K.). (17) **Rxb.** Swainson *ib.* 33. **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). **Nrf.** They are sometimes called 'saw-sharpeners' in the building season, from the well-known and peculiar grating noise made by the cock, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 63. (18) **w.Yks.** Hunter *Hallamshire* (1875) 220. (19, *a*) **Chs.**$^1$ (*b*) **Stf.** Swainson *ib.* 33.

2. *pl.* A name given to the fossil fin-spines found in beds of lias. **Dor.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 116.

3. *v.* A quarrying term: see below.

**Chs.**$^1$ A term used in the New Red Sandstone quarries about Runcorn, Halton, Daresbury, and elsewhere. The process consists in cutting, by means of pick-axes, a deep, narrow groove behind a block of stone. When deep enough, the stone is detached from its bed by means of wedges. The usual price for sawing is about 1½*d.* per square foot.

**SAW**, **SAWCE**, see **Sow**, *v.*$^2$, **Souse**, *v.*$^2$

**SAWDER**, *sb.* and *v.* Irel. Yks. Der. War. Slang. Also written **sawdher** Ir. [sǭ·ðə(r).] 1. *sb.* Flattery, soft speaking, 'blarney'; *gen.* in phr. *soft sawder*; a dial. form of 'solder.'

**Yks.** The fellows came round with their soft sawder and turned her head, *Yksman.* (Oct. 20, 1894). **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ **Slang.** His soft sawder to a priggish metaphysical baby must have been the best fun in the world, Yonge *Hopes* (1883) xx; Barrère & Leland (1890).

2. *v.* With *up*: to flatter, cajole.

**w.Ir.** His vagabone mother sawdhered him up afther a manner, Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 561.

**SAWEN**, *sb.* Cor.$^2$ Also in form **zawn**. [sǭ·ən.] A hole in a cliff through which the sea passes, a cave where the tide flows in.

[OCor. *sawan*, a hole in the cliff through which the sea passeth (Williams).]

**SAWER**, *sb.* w.Yks. (J.W.) n.Lin.$^1$ Glo.$^1$ [sǭ·ə(r).] A sawyer.

[A sawer, *serrator*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

**SAWF**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A prognostication. Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 426.

**SAWFLY**, *adv.* Yks. Lan. [sǭ·fli.] Carefully, tenderly; ? a dial. form of 'safely.'

**w.Yks.**$^2$ **s.Lan.**$^1$ Theaw mun goo sawfly; it's rayther boggy abeawt here.

**SAWG(H**, **SAWHL**, see **Saugh**, **Sole**, *sb.*$^2$

**SAWINS**, *sb. pl.* Sc. (Jam.) Sawdust.

**SAWISTER**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **sawistar** (Jam.). A sawyer.

**Abd.** A sawister was conwikit be ane assyse for the slauchter of John Tawis, Turreff *Gleanings* (1859) 20; *Abd. Reg.* (Jam.)

**SAWK**, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also in forms **sawkey** Dev.$^3$; **zawk** Dev. Cor.$^2$; **zawker** Cor.$^2$ [sǭk, zǭk.] 1. A timid, nervous person.

**Dev.** What a sawk thee'rt! Pull yerzel tügether. Thee'rt no pearter than a gladdie, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**$^3$

2. A silly person.

**Dev.** I cal'th 'e a proper zawk, I dü; 'e dawnt knaw great A vrom a 'oss's 'ead, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **Cor.**$^2$

Hence (1) **Zawkemin**, (2) **Zawkin**, *adj.* stupid, thick-headed. Cor.$^2$

**SAWL**, see **Soul**, *sb.*$^1$, **Sowl(e**.

**SAWLE**, **SAWLIE**, see **Sole**, *sb.*$^2$, **Saulie**.

**SAWM**, *v.* Yks. Not. I.W. Also in forms **saam** I.W.$^1$; **zaamer** I.W.$^2$ [sǭm, sām.] 1. To walk lazily; to idle about, to loiter.

**s.Not.** Don't be sawmin about theer (J.P.K.). **I.W.**$^1$ Come, put on; don't be saamun about aal day; **I.W.**$^2$ A zaamered down along about dree o'clock.

2. To swing the arms in walking.

**n.Yks.**$^2$ Here he comes sawming alang.

**SAWMAS**, **SAWMER**, see **Soulmass**, **Sammer**, *v.*

**SAWMIL**, *sb.* Chs.$^1$ [sǭ·mil.] A great clumsy fellow.

**SAWNEY**, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *adj.*$^{1}$ In *gen.* dial. and slang use in Irel. and Eng. Also written **sauny** N.I.$^{1}$; and in forms **zaaney, zauney** Brks.$^{1}$ [sǭ·ni, sǫə·ni.] **1.** *sb.* A fool, simpleton; a soft, good-natured fellow.

**Lakel.**$^{2}$, **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.), **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** O mean its existence, sawney, *Shevvild Ann.* (1854) 3; **w.Yks.**$^{2}$, **Chs.**$^{1}$ **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Dhaa gree·t sau·ni, dhey! **s.Stf.** The great sawney seed 'em tak' the boat an' never interfered, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.**$^{2}$, **Not.**$^{13}$, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Lin.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**$^{3}$ **Shr.**, **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Brks.**$^{1}$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**$^{1}$, **Nrf.** (E.M.), **Suf.**$^{1}$, **Ken.**, **Sus.** (F.A.A.), **Hmp.**$^{1}$ **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **Cor.** Time—ye sawny! 'Q.' *Three Ships* (ed. 1892) 15. **Slang.** 'What sort of fellow is he?' 'A regular sawney, good-humoured enough, but weak as water,' Edna Lyall *Donovan* (1882) 287, ed. 1887.

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Sawney-boos.** n.Lin.$^{1}$; (2) **-box.** Der.$^{2}$, nw.Der.$^{1}$; (3) **-gawney.** Lei.$^{1}$, War.$^{3}$; (4) **-go-softly,** a soft fellow, a simpleton. N.I.$^{1}$ **3.** Mild weather. e.Yks. (W.W.S.) **4.** Liquor.

**Yks.** A man is said to have got a 'sup of Sawney' when a little fuddled, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

**5.** *adj.* Stupid, foolish, weak.

**s.Not.** Look wheer y'er gooin, yer gret sawny fool (J.P.K.). **Ken.** *N. & Q.* (1894) 8th S. v. 356.

**SAWNEY**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Stf.$^{1}$ [sǭ·ni.] A windlass by which coal, &c. is drawn from the pit, a winding engine. Hence **Sawney-tenters,** *sb. pl.* the men who work the windlass of a coal-pit.

**SAWNEY**, *adj.*$^{2}$ n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Lucky. Grose (1790) *Suppl.*; (Hall.)

**SAWNEY, SAWNEYK, SAWNIE,** see **Sandy,** *sb.*$^{2}$, **Sannock, Sandy,** *adj.*

**SAWNUPS,** *sb.* Oxf.$^{1}$ 104. [sǭ·nəps.] A stupid person.

**SAWP, SAWR,** see **Sope,** *sb.*$^{1}$, **Saur, Savour, Sour.**

**SAW(S,** *int.* Nhb. Yks. [sǭ(z.] For shame; lit. 'save' (q.v.).

**Nhb.** O saws! that faith my Muirland brains Can never mind, Graham *Moorland Dial.* (1826) 12. **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ Saw, saw, lads! Ah'll tell t'maasther o' ya.

**SAWSE,** see **Souse,** *v.*$^{2}$

**SAWSTIC(K,** *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **sawstock.** A log of rough-hewn timber.

Yon boy o' dine wis yellin' aboot wid, an' I tought dey'd been a sawstick com', *Sh. News* (Mar. 18, 1899); Deil hair I care, if dy back wis as lang as a forty-fit sawstic, *ib.* (May 15, 1897); (J.S.)

**SAWTER,** see **Sauter.**

**SAWTH,** *sb.* Shr.$^{1}$ [sǭþ.] Sawdust.

**SAWW,** *sb.* Cum. [sǭu.] A violent yet sluggish kind of ache or pain.

Such as follows a blow upon the head, or is felt in the fingers when brought to a fire in the severe frost, Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 310; **Cum.**$^{4}$ A violent pain in the bowels.

**SAWWER,** see **Sour.**

**SAWYER,** *sb.* Irel. Nrf. Amer. [sǭ·jə(r.] **1.** The merganser, *Mergus serrator.*

**Nrf.** The merganser (called locally the 'sawyer') is, however, more sociable, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 237.

**2.** A fallen tree, floating down stream; also use *fig.*

**Ir.** There was a 'snag'—a 'sawyer' that rippled the dimpling course of his true love, *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) I. 24. [**Amer.** The river was full of shoals, and mud-banks, 'snags,' 'cottonheads,' and 'sawyers,' *Standard* (Aug. 27, 1888).]

**SAWZLE,** see **Sossle.**

**SAX,** *sb.* and *v.* Sh.I. Lin. Brks. w.Cy. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **sex** Brks.; w.Som.$^{1}$ Dev.; **zex** nw.Dev.$^{1}$ [saks, seks.] **1.** *sb.* A knife.

**Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 355; **Lin.**$^{1}$, **w.Cy.** (K.)

**2.** A slater's tool; see below.

**Brks.** (W.F.R.) **w.Som.**$^{1}$ It is a kind of straight chopper, with a bill or point projecting from the back for 'holing' the slates. **Dev.** I say, Bill, pass me up my sex, willy? *Reports Prov.* (1889). **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$ **e.Dev.** Pulman *Sketches* (1842) *Gl.* **Cor.** You think . . . that a woman's soul is to be tinkered with a slater's sax, Baring-Gould *Gaverocks* (1887) x. **e.Cor.** (M.A.C.)

**3.** *v.* To scarify with a razor or other sharp instrument.

**Sh.I.** The spot thus marked was saxed or scarified so as to bleed, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 160; **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$

[OE. *seax,* a knife, dagger (B.T.).]

**SAXEREEN, SAXERN, SAXHERRIN,** see **Sixareen.**

**SAXIE,** *sb.* Sh.I. [sa·ksi.] Cracks in the feet occasioned by exposure to alternate wet and dryness. S.&Ork.$^{1}$

**SAXON,** *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. In *comb.* **Saxon shilling,** a shilling of English money.

**n.Sc.** A shilling sterling is by the Highlanders termed a Saxon shilling, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) I. 3 (Jam.).

**SAXON,** *sb.*$^{2}$ Yks. Lan. Lin. and Amer. [sa·ksən.] A dial. form of 'sexton.'

**n.Yks.** (I.W.), **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ 'Towd saxon . . . went to croak 'Āamen' . . . at t'church, 65. **Lan.** Th' saxon had fund it i' th' vestry, Brierley *Waverlow* (1863) 22, ed. 1884. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Lin.** My fathers was saxons to t'owd chutch, Fenn *Cure of Souls* (1889) 7. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 211.]

**SAY,** *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.*$^{1}$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Aus. *Pp.* **sayn** w.Yks.$^{5}$ [sē, seə.] **1.** *v.* In *comb.* with *adv.* and *prep.*: (1) **to say again,** to find fault with; to disapprove of; (2) — **awa',** (*a*) to go on with what one is saying; (*b*) to say grace; hence to begin to eat; to 'fall to'; (3) — **for,** to vouch for; to say; (4) — **out,** to speak; (5) — **up,** to speak up.

(1) **Ayr.** I wouldna say again' a body o' men takin pikes an' guns, and maybe gieing a bit roar or twa owre the hill just to fricht the government, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 43. (2, *a*) **Rnf.** Weel, jist say awa, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 51. (*b*) **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Abd.** Now say awa', and fa' to it, It's just in season, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 40, ed. 1873. **Per.** Say awa, guidman (Jam.). **Ayr.** Noo say awa tae yoursels, like guid callan's, an' fa' tae, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 226. (3) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Cum.**$^{4}$ 'They knew your business.' 'I cannot say for that,' *w.Cum. Times* (Jan. 28, 1899) 3, col. 2. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Wil.** 'For' is commonly added at the end of a sentence to 'said.' I do not think it goes with the present tense at all. 'This here yent the same as you said for' (E.H.G.). (4) **w.Yks.** A good thumpin if we sen out, Bywater *Gossips*, 22. (5) **n.Yks.** He didn't say 't up, bud we heeard weel eneeaf (I.W.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Say-awa'** or **Seawa,** (*a*) loquacity; 'the gift of the gab'; (*b*) a discourse, narrative; (2) **-nay,** (*a*) a refusal; (*b*) the lamprey, *Petromyzon marinus*; (3) **-so** or **Sesso,** (*a*) a report or assertion of doubtful veracity; (*b*) a merely nominal advantage; (*c*) in phr. *for the say-so of a thing,* as a matter of form; (*d*) in phr. *upon one's say-so,* upon one's word; (4) **-well,** the use of good and edifying words.

(1, *a*) **Bnff.**$^{1}$ (*b*) **Abd.** 'Twould be owre lang a seawa To tell a' said and done, Anderson *Poems* (1813) 85 (Jam.). (2, *a*) **Nhp.**$^{1}$ You must stay now you're come, I'll have no say-nay (s.v. No Say-nay). (*b*) **Lan.** (Hall.) [Satchell (1879).] (3, *a*) **Not.** Maybe it's ony a sesso (L.C.M.). **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ Thaay tell'd me 'at thaay reckon'd I look'd real well e' it, bud mebbe it was nobbud a saay-soä to pleäse mĕ. **Nhp.**$^{12}$ A mere say-so. **War.**$^{2}$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (*b*) **Hrf.**$^{1}$ (*c*) **War.**$^{2}$ I agreed with him, just for the say-so of the thing; **War.**$^{3}$ I'll have a crust and glass of ale with you for the say-so of the thing. **Oxf.** (G.O.); **Oxf.**$^{1}$ I went jest for the say-so a tha thing, but I didn't keer about it, *MS. add.* (*d*) **s.Stf.** 'Well, upon my sayso!' said Isaiah. 'You're a-beginning to take away your elders' characters,' Murray *John Vale* (1890) ix. (4) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ Say-weel is good, but deea-weel is better.

**3.** Phr. (1) *ne say,* an exclamation; (2) *not to say,* not altogether; (3) *'tidn to say,* it is not so much; (4) *to give one something to say,* to propose a toast; (5) *to say a piece,* to repeat a piece of poetry; (6) — *little,* to keep quiet; (7) — *nay,* to refuse, forbid; to deny; (8) — *nowt,* to prove nothing; (9) — *one's fortune,* to tell one's fortune; (10) — *oneself out,* to decline absolutely; (11) — *swear,* to use bad language, to be thoroughly exasperated; (12) — *wrong,* (*a*) to contradict, to tell a person he is wrong; (*b*) to speak evil of; (13) *well said* or — *saidst,* well done; (14) *what are you saying to it?* how are you getting on?

(1) **Nhb.** Ne say! Eh! thou's a Tartar, Nell! Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 48. (2) **s.Wor.** I baint well, not to say well (H.K.). **Dor.** Tidden not to zay your zort, missus, Hare *Vill. Street* (1895) 270. (3) **w.Som.**$^{1}$ 'Tidn to zay anybody do lost their things hon they do lend it, but 'tis the urnin about arter it, 'cause vokes that do borry things don't never bring it back. (4) **Ken.** (Hall.), **Ken.**$^{1}$ (5) **Sc.** (A.W.) **w.Yks.** Most barns does when they're sayin pieces, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 16, 1896). (6) **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ (7) **Dur.**$^{1}$ **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ When thă cum beggin fo' Sunda Skeeal yan can't say em nay, *MS.*

*add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ **e.An.**$^{1}$; **e.An.**$^{2}$ Don't say-me-nay. (8) **n.Yks.** That sez nowt (I.W.). (9) **s.Wal.** Yo' shall say my fortune; here be sixpence, an' doant yo' say no stories, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1899) 145. (10) **Cum.** They preezt me varra hard teh try just anudder ghem, bit he fairly sed hissel oot, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 25; **Cum.**$^{4}$ (11) **Ken.**$^{1}$ Take care or I shall say swear. If you go on, I shall say swear. (12, *a*) **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ Hoo has o her own road, he never says wrank to her. (*b*) **Kcd.** I maunna say the carlie wrang, He's lost the vital spark, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 11. (13) **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Well zaidst, Bill! nif as'n a made a rare good job o' it! Well zaid, soce! I didn reckon you'd a-finish'd the field not eet's hour and more! (14) **Sc.** 'Weel Jeames, and what are you sayin' to it now?' 'Me? I'm just aye daunderin' hame!' *Good Wds.* (1883) 516.

**4.** To advise, direct; to check, control, command; to pacify, silence; *gen.* in *pass.*

**Ir.** It would be wiser for you to be sed by the Magraths, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 195. **N.I.**$^{1}$ Now be said by me. **Uls.** She won't be said by me, HAMILTON *Bog* (1896) 20. **Don.** I'll not be sayed by you, father, nor any wan else; I'm a chile no longer, *Harper's Mag.* (Oct. 1900) 793. **Wxf.** And all because he would not be said or led by them that had a right to know better, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 46. **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **Dur.**$^{1}$, **Lakel.**$^{2}$ **Cum.**$^{1}$ I couldn't say him, for he wad n't be said. Be sed, barns; **Cum.**$^{4}$ **Wm.** He could say them wi a word (B.K.). **n.Yks.**$^{1}$ Wheea, an he wean't be said, he mun gan's ain gate, an' lig on's bed as he mak's 't; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ You can soon say him; **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ Ther's neea saying onny o' Martha's bairns. **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ When Bess gets stahtid scawdin you can't say her, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** He's said wi a word, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ T'lad'l nut be said; **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ Now be said; **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ Wi' tuh be sayn be muh then, ur wi' tuh go on just i' thee awan owd way? **Lan.** I begged an' prayed on yo . . . but you winnot be said, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 2, ed. 1879; **Lan.**$^{1}$ Be said, wilto, or aw'll knock thi deawn, tha young whelp! **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ He's verra wilfle, he'll net be said. **e.Lan.**$^{1}$ **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ Be said bi me, wench, an' ha nowt t' do wi' him. **Chs.**$^{1}$ Will nothing say the? **s.Stf.** I wish you'd be said, I told you to be quiet, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **s.Not.** A told 'im not to ovver an' ovver again, but 'e wouldn't be said (J.P.K.). **Nhp.**$^{1}$ 'Won't you be said?' is a common appeal to an unruly or disobedient child who will not listen to remonstrance or authority. **War.**$^{23}$ **s.Wor.** I never had a better dog for being said (H.K.). **Glo.** How tiresome you are, child! you wont be said (A.B.); **Glo.**$^{1}$ Er 'oodnt be zed. **Oxf.**$^{1}$ Why can't ee be said, *MS. add.* **w.Som.**$^{1}$ 'Twadn no use to try to do nort way 'er—'er wid'n be a-zaid, her wid do eens her was a-minded. **Dev.** Aviçe were a spirritty maid then and her wouldn't be said by Dicky Hale's grandmother, NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 24. **n.Dev.** Ya won't be a zed, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 536. [**Aus.** If you'll be said by me, you'll buy the cows, BOLDREWOOD *Colon. Reformer* (1890) II. 173.]

**5.** Used elliptically for 'to say so.'

**Not.**$^{1}$ **Lei.**$^{1}$ 'But ye mut!' 'Mut oi? Ew says?' 'Whoy, hoy dew!' **War.**$^{3}$

**6.** Used elliptically for 'what do you say?'

**n.Yks.**$^{2}$ Said ye? **War.** (A.B.C.) **Suf.** The usual embarrassed query of a . . . peasant when he fancies his ears deceive him, 'Say, Sir?' STRICKLAND *Old Friends* (1864) 337. **Wil.** GROSE (1790). **Som.** Say, sir, *Gent. Mag.* (1793) 1084.

**7.** *sb.* A speech; a remark; a thing to say.

**Sc.** I kenn'd her meet wi' kindly say, A lov'd, a lowly name, THOM *Rhymes* (1844) 58. **Sh.I.** Less, he's a puir say, but he's da trüth, *Sh. News* (July 23, 1898). **Slk.** Ae wee say that chanced to pass 'Tween his auld wife an' only lass, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 373. **Cum.** Blenkinsop regrets his say, That told his selfishness, BURN *Ballads* (ed. 1877) 20.

**8.** A saying; a proverb; a prediction.

**Sh.I.** Dat was juist a ill-toughtid say, *Sh. News* (Oct. 14, 1899). **Abd.** I never had meikle faith in spaemen, or their says, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 124. **Nhb.** Honesty's th' best iv policy, as the say rins, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 216. **Cum.**$^{4}$ He would give him one when he got a nanny-goat. It was just a say, *w.Cum. Times* (Apr. 8, 1899) 2, col. 4. **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ It's an ould said say . . . at a cobbler's wife's ollas warst shod, ii. 326.

**9.** An opinion; the right to express one's opinion.

**Sc.** If twa folk war disputin' aboot a march dyke, it's surely richt that the ae man should hae as muckle say aboot it as the tither, *Cracks about Kirk* (1843) I. 9. **Frf.** A' that heard the story had their ain say aboot it, and ilka ane's say was different frae anither, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 10, ed. 1889. **nw.Der.**$^{1}$

**10.** Authority, influence, voice.

**Sc.** He had a great say in the parish, *Magopico* (ed. 1836) 12. **Per.** The Regality Bailie, who had 'a' the say' about that place in those days, MONTEATH *Dunblane* (1835) 26, ed. 1887. **Ayr.** It was they and they alone wha had the say in the parish, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 14. **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **Dur.**$^{1}$ **Cum.** He'd the say ower it all, CAINE *Shad. Crime* (1885) 103; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ T'parson ez t'maist say ov onnybody. **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ He's girt say amang 'em; **w.Yks.**$^{4}$ He has a great say over him. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ Heez girt say i' t'parish.

**11.** Manner of speaking.

**Cum.** We hed . . . actors frae Lunnon 'At hed sec a canny an' bonny like say, GILPIN *Ballads* (1874) 160.

**12.** A card-playing term: a call.

**Cum.**$^{4}$ It was my say for Harry, for Ah held two trumps, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 28.

**SAY,** *v.*$^{2}$ and *sb.*$^{2}$ Sc. n.Cy. Glo. e.An. s.Cy. Ken. w.Cy. Dor. Dev. Also written **sa** Glo. Dev.; **sey** Sc. (JAM.) n.Cy.; and in form **za** w.Cy. **1.** *v.* To assay, try; to test, prove; to taste; an aphetic form of 'assay.'

**Sc.** That lord a worthy wight was ay When faes his courage sey'd, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 228, ed. 1871. **Elg.** He seys his arm, he seys his blade, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 101. **Bnff.** Quo' rich auld Rob, I'll sey the Gimmer, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 59. **Bch.** Ere I him to my shoulder got, My back-bane-links were sey'd, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 28. **Per.** Uprise and sey' thy wonted pow'rs, HALIBURTON *Dunbar* (1895) 74. **Dmb.** Come, my muse, and sey your skill, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 97. **Rnf.** If he sey to speak, how few, O' any kind, he can command, FINLAYSON *Rhymes* (1815) 106. **Lnk.** He had used a' his birr . . . to sey his ability, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 225. **Edb.** Let us sey to join the splore, McDOWALL *Poems* (1839) 218. **Hdg.** I'm clear an' free To sey the promise gien to thee, LUMSDEN *Poems* (1896) 62. **Slk.** Sey your leal auld mother's skeel, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 57. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Glo.** To sa a hen whither she be ready to lay an egg, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 377. **Nrf.**, **Suf.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Suf.** Say of it, RAY (1691). **s.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Ken.**$^{1}$; **Ken.**$^{2}$ 'When a hog has once say'd a garden, he will hardly be kept from it.' 'To say and weigh an horse to the road' is to use a young horse to it. **w.Cy.** (HALL.) **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 377.

**2.** *sb.* An assay; an attempt; a trial piece of work.

**Sc.** I shall make a sey to do it (JAM.). **Abd.** Breeches, The prentice-sey of taylor trade, MESTON *Poet. Wks.* (1723) 9. **Dor.**$^{1}$

**3.** A sample; a taste.

**e.An.**$^{1}$ Now the sheep have got a say of this grass, they cannot keep out of it. **Suf.** Cattle that have broken into a piece of corn, and can scarcely afterwards be kept out of it, are said to have gotten a say of it, CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); **Suf.**$^{1}$, **Ken.** (K.)

**4.** *Comp.* (1) **Say-hand,** *obs.*, an assay, trial; (2) **-piece,** *obs.*, a trial piece of work, a first attempt at anything; (3) **-shot,** an opportunity given in a game to regain by one stroke all that one has previously lost.

(1) **Rnf.** There was a soldier buried in the High Church-yard with the English service. This is the first say-hand, WODROW *Corres.* (1709–31) I. 362, ed. 1843. (2) **Abd.** I think it natural enough, In simple tale, and Norland sough; With something of the comic vis, And for a say-piece, not amiss, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 341. **Edb.** Whase pencil wrought its freaks at will On thee, the sey-piece o' her skill, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 141, ed. 1785. (3) **Fif.** (JAM.)

**SAY,** *sb.*$^{3}$ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Also written **sa** Dur.; **sae** Sc. (JAM.) S. & Ork.$^{1}$; **saye, sey** Sc. (JAM.); and in form **sea** Nhb.$^{1}$ [sē.] **1.** A bucket; a vessel having two ears, a milk-pail; a tub. See **Soa.**

**Sc.** FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 52. **Sh.I.** Da dug is geen cully fir boilly i' da saye o' watter, *Sh. News* (Nov. 24, 1900); She . . . set every tub an' sey 'at she could fin, as weel as da muckle kettle an' muckle pot, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 247; **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$ **Or.I.**, **n.Sc.** (JAM.), **Cai.**$^{1}$, **Inv.**, **Ayr.**, **Dmf.** (JAM.) **Gall.** A shallow tub, used in cheese-making, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Dur.** *Obs.*, RAINE *Charters, &c. Finchale* (1837) 118.

**2.** *Comp.* **Sae-tree,** a pail-pole.

**Or.I.** Sae is a pail or bucket, and tree the pole by which it was carried, a large pail by two persons, but two small ones, one at each end of the pole, by one person passing the pole over one shoulder like the water carriers of Venice, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 799; An' wippin' her boots tae the sae-tree She rakid it up the lum, *ib.* 793. **Cai.**$^{1}$

**SAY**, *sb.*$^{4}$ *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Yks. Suf. Sus. Also written **saye** Sus.$^{1}$; **sey** Sc. (Jam.) A woollen cloth, a kind of serge.

**Sc.** A woollen cloth formerly made by families for their own use (Jam.); And ye's get a green sey apron, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 84, ed. 1871. **Abd.** Tell me the difference atween A rogue clad in silk and a rascal in sey, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 46. **w.Yks.** The descriptions of worsted stuffs made included shalloons, tammies, everlastings, calimancoes, moreens, says, serges, &c., Cudworth *Bradford* (1876) 123. **Suf.** At Sudbury they have a manufacture of says, Marshall *Review* (1811) III. 411. **Sus.** (M.B.-S.), **Sus.**$^{1}$

[ME. *saie*, serge, OFr. *saie* (Stratmann).]

**SAY**, *sb.*$^{5}$ and *v.*$^{3}$ Yks. Lan. Also written **sai** e.Lan.$^{1}$ [sē, seə.] **1.** *sb.* A saw. e.Lan.$^{1}$ **2.** *v.* To saw. w.Yks.$^{2}$

**SAY**, see **Set**, *v.*, **Sie**.

**SAYAR**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A poet.

**Fif.** Ilk comic scene of ilka age, Glean'd out of ilka sayar's page, Frae him wha sang how mouse and frog Waged bluidy bruilzie i' their bog, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 17.

**SAYBEE**, see **Sybo**.

**SAYCE**, *sb.* e.An. Also written **sace**, **saice** Nrf. [sēs.] A row or layer, esp. of bricks.

**e.An.**$^{1}$ **Nrf.** First I put a saice of bullises, and then a saice of sugar (J.W.); (M.C.H.B.); (G.E.D.)

**SAYER**, *sb.* Cum. In phr. *sayer nay*, a person who refuses.

I was allus a varra bad sayer nay, Richardson *Talk*, 2nd S. (1876) 5.

**SAYLCH**, see **Sealch**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**SAYLY**, *adj.* *Obsol.* Shr.$^{1}$ Thin, flimsy.

This new flannin's sad sayly [sai·li'] stuff, they dunna make nuthin' as good as it used to be.

**SAYMIN**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sh.I. A law term; see below.

Their udals, at this day, are not transmitted like other lands, but with the Roth always, or Royth, and the Roet, Aynim and Saymin; that is, with the very or sole right and dominion, the very or compleat propriety and demesne of the subject, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 44, ed. 1891.

**SAYNDICK**, see **Soyndick**.

**'SBLID**, *int.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Lan. Chs. An oath; a contraction of 'by his blood.' s.Lan. Bamford *Dial.* (1854). Chs.$^{128}$

**SCAA**, *sb.* I.Ma. [skā.] A shade; a shadow; used *fig.* of a thin, miserable-looking person.

She looks no better till a scaa, she's that thin. You wouldn know him, he's a perfec' scaa (S.M.).

[Cp. Gael. *sgàth*, Ir. *scath* (pron. *skaah*), a shade, shadow (Macbain).]

**SCAAD**, **SCAAT**, see **Scold**, **Scaut**.

**SCAB**, *sb.* and *v.*$^{1}$ Dur. Lakel. Yks. Hrt. [skab.]

**1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Scab-Andrew**, a worthless fellow. n.Yks.$^{3}$; (2) **-gowks**, the early purple orchis, *Orchis maculata*. Dur. (B. & H.) **2.** Phr. *scab light o' ye*, an imprecation. n.Yks.$^{2}$ **3.** A disease in turnips. Hrt. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. iii. 27. **4.** *Fig.* A grievance.

**Lakel.** Ther was an auld scab atween them ower t'dikes (B.K.).

**5.** *v.* In phr. *go scab*, an imprecation. n.Yks. (I.W.) Cf. **skeb**, *v.*

**SCAB**, *v.*$^{2}$ Lakel. Lan. [skab.] To break large stones. Lakel.$^{2}$ Hence **Scabbings**, *sb. pl.* chippings of stone. ne.Lan.$^{1}$

**SCABBARD**, *sb.* Nhb. [ska·bərd.] Very thin pieces of wood; a dial. form of 'scale-board.'

Mr. Emery of Newcastle is the possessor of a very old screw printing press. In explaining its former use he told me his father had to pack it with 'scabbard,' to give the necessary spring when the pressure was applied. The scabbard consisted of wood sliced like veneer (R.O.H.).

**SCABBED**, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Cum. Not. Also written **scab't** Cum.$^{14}$ [skabd, Sc. also **ska·bit**.] **1.** In *comb.* **Scabbed-esh**, an ash-tree having a cancerous bark. Cum.$^{14}$

**2.** Of vegetation: thin, growing only in patches; of land: having a thin, bare, gravelly soil interspersed with rocks, &c.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Dmb.** Your twa three miles o' scabbit bent, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 63.

**3.** *Fig.* Mean, paltry, worthless; ill-looking, shabby.

**Elg.** Ye're but a crabbit, scabbit lot, Tester *Poems* (1865) 147. **Edb.** For our sma' wage, O wha wad bide, For scabbit auchtpence! Woe betide That we shu'd shear, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 40, ed. 1801. **s.Not.** Them peas looks a poor scabbed lot. It's a poor scabbed house (J.P.K.).

**SCABBER**, *sb.* Wor. [skæ·bə(r).] A lout; an idle fellow. s.Wor. (H.K.)

**SCABBIT-HOLE**, *sb.* Yks. A hole in a barn for ventilation. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 30, 1897); (M.F.)

**SCABBLE**, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To scold; ? a dial. form of 'squabble.'

**Bch.** To gar me rise in sic a teen An' pit my tongue a-scabblin, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 69 (Jam.).

**SCABBLE-AND-GOW**, *sb.* Cor. Tumultuous talking, as amongst angry women. O'Donoghue *St. Knighton* (1864) *Gl.* See **Scavel-an'-gow**.

**SCABBLE-OUT**, *sb.* Wor. An idle, drunken scamp.

**s.Wor.** A riglar scabble-out (H.K.).

**SCABBLER**, *sb.* Nhb.$^{1}$ [ska·blər.] A hammer with a chisel point let in at either end, used for dressing stone. Cf. **scab**, *v.*$^{2}$

**SCABBLINS**, *sb. pl.* s.Chs.$^{1}$ [skja·blinz.] The remnant of hay left on the ground after the cocks have been loaded. 'Ahy shŭl léeŭv yoa· tŭ bringg· dhŭ sky'aab·linz.'

**SCABBY**, *adj.* Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Lon. Dev. Also written **scabie**, **scaby** N.Cy.$^{1}$ [ska·bi, skæ·bi.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Scabby-hands**, the pig-nut, *Bunium flexuosum*; (2) **-head**, the hedge-parsley, *Torilis Anthriscus*. (1) **Cum.** (B. & H.) (2) **Chs.**$^{1}$

**2.** Of the roof of a coal-mine: rough, uneven, having the coal adhering to it instead of parting freely from the stone at the top.

**Nhb.** But oftener far we had te tew On wi' a nasty scabby reuf, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 33; **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.**, **Dur.** A seam of coal is said to have a claggy top when it adheres to the roof, and is with difficulty separated. It most frequently occurs when the roof is post or sandstone rock, and is uneven or scabby, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888) (s.v. Claggy). **w.Yks.** Scabby top (S.J.C.).

**3.** *Fig.* Dirty, shabby; worthless; mean, stingy.

**N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.**$^{1}$ A scabby fellow. **Lakel.** Noo that's what yan wad co' rayder scabby. They sarra'd him a scabby turn ower t'toonlands (B.K.). **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Not.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$ **Lon.** I was the scabby sheep of the family, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 99, ed. 1861. **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$ A scabby trick.

**SCABBY**, *sb.* Lakel. **1.** A boys' game similar to hockey. Lakel.$^{2}$ Cf. **scabskew**.

**2.** A game played with hazel-nuts; see below.

**Wm.** Played by drilling a hole through two hazel-nuts, and attaching them to separate strings and then endeavouring to smash the shells by striking them together (B.K.).

**SCABBY-GULLION**, *sb.* Cor.$^{12}$ Also in form **scably-gulyun**. A stew of hashed meat and potatoes.

**SCABLY-HANDS**, *sb.* Cum.$^{14}$ Also written **scabley-** Cum.$^{1}$ [ska·bli-an(d)z.] The plant of the pig-nut, *Bunium flexuosum*. Cf. **scabby-hands**, s.v. **Scabby**, *adj.* **1** (1).

**SCABRIL**, *sb.* Chs.$^{13}$ Also written **scaybril** Chs.$^{1}$ [skē·bril.] The field scabious, *Scabiosa arvensis*.

**SCABSKEW**, *sb.* Cum.$^{14}$ Also in forms **cabsha**, **scabsha** Cum.$^{4}$ [ska·bskiu.] The game of hockey; also the curved stick used in the game.

**SCAD**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. Also written **scadd**; and in forms **scade**; **scaud**, **scawd** (Jam.). [skad, skād.] **1.** Any colour slightly or obliquely seen as by reflection; the reflection itself; a faint gleam.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Elg.** The scad o' the moon wanders wild thro' the tempest, Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 243. **w.Sc.** There's a scaud in the sky (Jam.). **Ayr.** I took a veezy through the hoose by the scadd o' the lowe, Service *Notandums* (1890) 18. **Lnk.** The purple scad o' heather blooms Fell on the e'e for acres roun', Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 184, ed. 1885. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**2.** The variegated scum of mineral water. Sc. (Jam.)

**SCAD**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Lin. Ken. Sus. Also written **skad** Ken.$^{1}$ [skad, skæd.] A wild plum, esp. the fruit of the bullace, *Prunus insititia*.

**Lin.**$^{1}$ A winter plum. **Ken.**$^{1}$ A small black plum, between a damson and a sloe; a bastard damson, which grows wild in the hedges. The taste of it is so very harsh that few, except children, can eat it raw, nor even when boiled up with sugar; **Ken.**$^2$ **Sus.**$^1$ She was climmin' up after some scads (s.v. Scraze); **Sus.**$^2$

Hence **Scad-tree,** *sb.* a bullace- or plum-tree. Lin., Ken., Sus. (B. & H.)

**SCAD,** *sb.*$^3$ Som. Dev. [skæd.] A sudden and brief shower of rain. Cf. **scat,** *sb.*$^2$ **1,** **scud,** *sb.*$^1$ **11.**

**Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ 'Do you think it will rain, Will?' 'There'll be a bit of a scad, I count, zir.' **Dev.** 'It is raining much?' 'Only a bit of a scad, sir, it'll clear off soon,' *Dev. Alps,* 40. **s.Dev.** A frisky scad, Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874).

Hence **Scaddy,** *adj.* of the weather: showery. w.Som.$^1$

**SCAD,** *sb.*$^4$ Sh.I. Also written **skad, skaad.** **[skad.]** A hurry, bustle; agitation, fluster.

Dey 'at wir in a scad ta get sheep an' lambs wi' muckle tails is finin' da frost o' hit noo, *Sh. News* (Aug. 14, 1897); I wis in a skad fir faer 'at I wis sleepid ower lang, *ib.* (Mar. 26, 1898); What's doo in sic a skaad for? Loard bliss me as der plenty o' time, *ib.* (Apr. 21, 1900).

**SCAD,** *sb.*$^5$ Sc. Som. **[skad, skæd.]** **1.** The fry of salmon. Cf. **shad-salmon.**

**w.Som.**$^1$ You on't do nort way the trout, the river's so vull o' scad.

**2.** The ray, *Raia alba.* Sc. (C.D.)

**SCAD,** *sb.*$^6$ Dev. **[skæd.]** A slab of peat; a tuft of grass.

The peat fire, which he mended with a huge 'scad' or two from the corner, Phillpotts *Sons of Morning* (1900) 91; 'Vather, he turned up the scads.' . . It was not for some time that Father made out 'twas tufts of grass she meant, Peard *Mother Molly* (1889) 35.

**SCAD,** *v.* Bnff.$^1$ **[skad.]** To soil by frequent use, to fade; used esp. of dress. Cf. **scathe.**

**SCAD,** see **Scald,** *v., ppl. adj.*

**SCADDAW,** *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also written **scaddow, skaddow** (Jam.). The same word as 'shadow.'

**Lnk.** The eerie scaddows o' the aiks Fell black ower the skinklan grun', *Edb. Mag.* (Sept. 1818) 153 (Jam.). **Slk.** The lang black scaddaws had an eiry look, Hogg *Brownie of Bodsbeck* (1818) I. 140 (*ib.*).

**SCADDEM,** *sb.* Rxb. (Jam.) **[ska·dəm.]** An incompetent smith; ? lit. 'scald them.' 'He's naething but a scaddem.'

**SCADDER,** *sb.* Som. **[skæ·də(r).]** A brief shower of rain. (W.F.R.) See **Scad,** *sb.*$^3$

**SCADDERIZ'D,** *ppl. adj.* ? *Obs.* Inv. (Jam.) Also written **skadderiz'd.** Of persons: dry, withered.

**SCADDLE,** *adj., sb.* and *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Der. Not. Ken. Sur. Sus. Also written **skaddle** w.Yks.$^1$ Ken.$^2$ Sus.$^2$; and in forms **scardle** w.Yks.$^2$; **sceddle** Ken.$^1$; **skeddal** Sus. **[ska·dl, skæ·dl.]** **1.** *adj.* Wild, mischievous, unsteady; thievish, esp. used of a cat or dog.

**w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 275. **Ken.** A skaddle cat, boy, &c., Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); **Ken.**$^1$ Spoken of a dog that worries sheep; of a cat that poaches; of a cow that breaks the fences; and of a boy that is generally thievish, inclined to pilfer, mischievous and troublesome. **Sus.** *Monthly Pkt.* (1874) 180. **Ken.**$^2$, **Sur.**$^1$ **Sus.** Ray (1691); **Sus.**$^{12}$

**2.** Timid, easily frightened; of horses: nervous, skittish, wild. Cf. **scattle.**

**N.Cy.**$^{12}$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^1$ His skaddle tit . . . teuk boggle, ii. 303; **w.Yks.**$^2$; **w.Yks.**$^5$ He's a scaddle horse to ride. **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Not.** A little bit of a pale scaddle thing like yo? Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 278. **s.Not.** The poor scaddle thing! she dussn't goo out in the dark (J.P.K.). **Sus.** Tom he luk'd hem scaddle, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 339; (F.W.L.)

**3.** Of a cow: having short horns. Der.$^1$ **4.** *sb.* Confusion; mischief. n.Cy. (Hall.) **5.** *v.* To scare, frighten.

**w.Yks.** *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); **w.Yks.**$^3$ **Der.**$^1$ Tha aren't scaddled surely. **Not.** Cursham *Norman Abbey,* I. 20.

**6.** To run off in a fright.

**Not.** Just as a high-mettled filly is timorsome, that'll scaddle away from a leaf, Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 218. **s.Not.** A'll soon mek them children scaddle, when ah coom (J.P.K.).

**7.** To dare one to do anything. w.Yks.$^2$

[**1.** Quen he sckonfet & skerrid all þa skathill fendis, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 4802; Skadylle; ubi wylde, *Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

**SCADE,** *sb., v.* and *adj.* Sc. Ken. Sus. Also written **skade** Sus.$^2$; **skaed** S. & Ork.$^1$ [skēd.] **1.** *sb.* Hurt, damage, harm, mischief. Cf. **scathe.**

**Sh.I.** Skaed never made a man rich, but it should mak' 'im wise, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 214; **S. & Ork.**$^1$, **Sus.**$^{12}$

Hence **Skaedless,** *adj.* unharmed.

**Sh.I.** We hae ta tank da Loard 'at we're skaedless, *Sh. News* (Mar. 3, 1900).

**2.** *v.* To hurt, injure. S. & Ork.$^1$ **3.** *adj. Obs.* Ravenous, devouring. **Ken.** Dogs are said to be scade (K.).

**SCADE,** see **Scad,** *sb.*$^1$

**SCADGAN,** *sb.* Cor.$^3$ [skæ·dʒən.] A tramp; a disreputable-looking fellow.

**SCADLY,** *adj.* Pem. Also written **skadley.** **[ska·dli.]** Greedy, greedy of; destructive.

**s.Pem.** Skadley herring [a man's nick-name], Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421; Now then, don' be too scadly, owld man (W.M.M.).

**SCADYIN,** *sb.* Irel. Also in forms **sciadin, skeedyin.** A very small potato; *fig.* anything very small and insignificant. Cf. **scradyin.**

**Don.** He happened to throw up five or six sciadins o' praties in the mud, an' they grew up the next year, Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 47. **n.Ir.** As for a candle They nivir could handle The divil a skeedyin at night, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 7; (A.J.I.)

**SCAFE,** *adj., sb.*$^1$ and *v.* n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lin. Also written **scaif** Cum.$^4$ Lin.; **skafe** n.Yks.$^{12}$ Lin.; **skaif** Cum.$^2$ [skēf.] **1.** *adj.* Wild, rude; awkward; esp. used of boys; full of fear. N.Cy.$^2$, Cum.$^{24}$ Lin. (Hall.); Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 355. **2.** *sb.* A wild, thoughtless person, esp. a boy or young man; a rascal; a lazy ne'er-do-weel.

**n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ A thoughtless young scafe. **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 355. **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881).

**3.** *v.* To lead a roving, vagabond life.

**Lin.** An't ye ashamed of yesen, scafing up and down about the country? (Hall.); **Lin.**$^1$

**SCAFE,** *sb.*$^2$ n.Yks.$^2$ Also written **skafe.** An arrow-shaft.

**SCAFE,** see **Scaife, Skeaf.**

**SCAFF,** *sb.*$^1$ and *v.* Sc. Also written **skaff** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.$^1$; and in form **scauff.** [skaf.] **1.** *sb.* Food, provisions of any kind; also used *fig.*

**Sc.** Fine scaff [excellent provisions] (Jam.). **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Abd.** We'll ripe the pouch and see what scaff is there, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 81, ed. 1812. **Fif.** Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 115.

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Scaff-and-raff,** *obs.,* (*a*) abundant provisions; see **Raff,** *sb.*$^3$ **9**; (*b*) the dregs of the populace; the 'riff-raff'; see **Raff,** *sb.*$^3$ **6**; (2) **-raff,** *obs.,* see (1, *b*).

(1, *a*) **Sc.** Scaff and raff ye ay shall hae, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) II. 516. (*b*) **Sc.** It's a shame her father's daughter should keep company wi' a' that scauff and raff, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) ii. (2) We wadna turn back, no for half a dozen o' yon scaff-raff, *ib. Guy M.* (1815) xxv.

**3.** Anything collected by dishonourable or importunate begging. Cai.$^1$ **4.** The act of going about in an idle, frolicsome manner; esp. in phr. *out on the scaff.*

**Bnff.**$^1$ The loons are oot o' the skaff through the toon. **Cld.** (Jam.)

**5.** A person who habitually wanders about idly. Bnff.$^1$, Cld. (Jam.) **6.** *Obs.* Diversion, merriment. Sc. Sibbald *Gl.* (1802) (Jam.). **7.** *v.* To provide food; to devise means for obtaining food; to sponge; to collect by dishonourable means. Sc. (Jam.) Hence **Scaffing,** *sb., obs.,* food of any kind; abundant provision.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Fif.** He, in his glad heart, fa's a-lauffin' And blesses Neptune for sic skaffin', Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 138.

**8.** To eat greedily. S. & Ork.$^1$ Cf. **scoff,** *v.* **9.** To wander about in an idle manner. Bnff.$^1$

**SCAFF,** *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* Sc. A heavy but brief shower of rain. **Gall.** A baul scaff o' a shower, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

Hence **Scaffy,** *adj.* of a shower of rain: heavy, but soon over. w.Sc. (Jam.) Gall. Mactaggart *ib.*

**SCAFFIE,** *sb.* Sc. [ska·fi.] A scavenger.

**Sc.** Scaffies and leeries crackin like peaguns to yen anither, Smith *Archie and Bess* (1876) 25. **Cai.**$^1$ **Gall.** Did you hear what Jess Loan, the scaffie's wife, said to him? Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 401.

**SCAFFLE,** *sb.* Suf. Ess. Also written **skafell** Suf.; **skaffel** Suf.$^{1}$ [**skæ·fl.**] A kind of spade; see below.

**Suf.** A small spade or scupett used in draining, and in out-hauling or feying narrow-bottomed ditches, Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 299, ed. 1849; A spade commonly used, somewhat of the shape of a stable shovel, but narrower, and turned up at the edges very slightly (C.G.B.); **Suf.**$^{1}$ **Ess.** A furrow scaffle is used for making the surface drains in a ploughed field (H.H.M.).

[Sharpe cutting spade, for the deuiding of mow, With skuppat and skauel, that marsh men alow, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 38.]

**SCAFFLE,** *v.*$^{1}$ Lin. Cor. [**ska·fl, skæ·fl.**] **1.** To equivocate. Cf. **caffle,** *v.*$^{1}$ 2.

**Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 355. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ What do you scaffle e' that how for; if you must lee why doän't you tell a good thumper an' hev dun wi' it.

**2.** To change one's mind, to go back from a promise or bargain; to decline a contest. Cor.$^{3}$ Cf. **caffle,** *v.*$^{1}$ 4.

**SCAFFLE,** *v.*$^{2}$ Yks. Der. Also Som. [**ska·fl.**] **1.** To scramble. Der.$^{2}$, nw.Der.$^{1}$, Som. (Hall.) **2.** To work hard for a livelihood. w.Yks.$^{1}$

**SCAFFLING,** *sb.*$^{1}$ Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also written **scafling** Der.; and in form **scavvlin'** s.Lan.$^{1}$ [**ska·flin.**] A dial. form of 'scaffolding.'

**w.Yks.** (J.W.), **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{1}$ **Der.** Scaffoldings, poles and boards, used by the miners for roofing in the mines, where gates or ways are cut, Mander *Miner's Gl.* (1824). **n.Der.** Some puncheons and scaflings gave way, and th' roof fell in, Hall *Hathersage* (1896) iv. **nw.Der.**$^{1}$

**SCAFFLING,** *sb.*$^{2}$ Chs.$^{13}$ [**ska·flin.**] An eel.

[*Pimperneau,* a scaffling, grig (Cotgr.).]

**SCAFFLINGS,** *sb. pl.* Chs. Der. Also written **scaflings** Der. **1.** Chippings of stone. Chs.$^{1}$ **2.** *Obs.* In lead-mining: that which comes off from the ore when dressing it. Der. Mander *Miner's Gl.* (1824).

**SCAFFOLD,** *sb.* Nhb.$^{1}$ A coal-mining term: the platform at the top of a winning.

**SCAFFY,** *adj.* Nhb. [**ska·fi.**] Irregular in character; see below.

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ Applied to a deposit of clay, as 'raffety' is applied to a deposit of stone, and suggesting worthless or refuse stuff. 'Blue scaffy clay,' *Borings* (1881) 219.

**SCAG,** *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **skag** Sh.I. [**skag.**] **1.** *sb.* Putrid fish, esp. herrings.

**Sh.I.** A lot o' soor yoags an' ill-washin scags, i' da shot o' his boat, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 14. **Bnff.**$^{1}$

**2.** *v.* To render putrid by exposure to the sun and air; also used *fig.*

**Sc.** A scaggit haddock (Jam.). **n.Sc.** (*ib.*) **Cai.**$^{1}$ A dress becomes scagged by the carelessness or untidiness of the wearer. **Mry.** *Gl. Surv.* (Jam.)

[2. Cp. Gael. *sgag,* to cause to split or crack, as from heat (M. & D.).]

**SCAG,** see **Skag.**

**SCAGE,** *v.* and *sb.*$^{1}$ Yks. Also written **skage, skaige.** [**skēdʒ, skeədʒ.**] **1.** *v.* To throw stones, pelt; to strike with a stick; see below.

**w.Yks.** (R.H.R.); More particularly applied to throwing stones, although we could scage with muck or rotten eggs, &c. (C.C.); The term relates to throwing a stone, only one kind of a stone being possible of use for this particular kind of play—namely, a thin flat one. The real 'scaging' can only be done on water, and consists in so throwing the thin flat stone upon the surface of the water that after its first touching the surface it bounds off again and yet again, each bound taking it farther from the thrower, until at last its force is spent, and down it sinks. 'Watch me scage this stoane,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 23, 1897); **w.Yks.**$^{3}$ To strike with a switch, or throw stones at a bird or birds' eggs, blindfold. If done with open eyes, the eggs, &c. were concealed in sand.

Hence **Scaging,** *sb.* a beating.

**w.Yks.** We'll give 'em a scaging, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 30, 1897).

**2.** To run violently; to hasten; to 'pelt.'

**w.Yks.** When he saw me he skaged away (J.H.G.).

**3.** To win. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 30, 1897).

**4.** *sb.* A throw.

All reight, an' then I'll hev a skage, *ib.* (Aug. 14, 1897).

**SCAGE,** *sb.*$^{2}$ *Obs.* Yks. Also written **skage.** A wool or clothes wringer; see below. Also in *comp.* **Scage-hooks.**

**w.Yks.** (S.P.U.); The wooden frame containing the wool-hooks. The four arms or spokes by which the movable hook was turned. These moved in a vertical plane, and to prevent recoil, a ratchet wheel and paul were fixed on the inside (J.T.).

**SCAGGED,** *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* Glo. Shaggy, hairy. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 378. Cf. **scaggy.**

**SCAGGLE,** *v.* Lei.$^{1}$ [**ska·gl.**] To choke, strangle, suffocate.

**SCAGGLE,** *adj.* *Obs.* w.Yks.$^{1}$ [Not known to our correspondents.] Timid.

**SCAGGY,** *adj.* ? *Obs.* Glo. Shaggy, hairy. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 378; Glo.$^{1}$ Cf. **scagged.**

**SCAGMAGLY,** *adj.* Lin.$^{1}$ Worthless. Cf. **cag-mag,** *sb.*$^{2}$ 3.

**SCAHLMY, SCAHM,** see **Scaumy, Skime,** *v.*$^{1}$

**SCAIF,** *adj.* Cum. [Not known to our correspondents.] Distant, scattered abroad. Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 310.

**SCAIF,** see **Scafe,** *adj.*

**SCAIFE,** *sb.* Yks. Lin. Hnt. e.An. Also written **scafe** w.Yks.$^{2}$; and in forms **skeef** ne.Yks.$^{1}$; **skief** Yks. n.Lin.$^{1}$; **skife** e.An.$^{1}$ [**skēf, skīf.**] **1.** A thin iron wheel, sharp at the circumference, fitted on to some ploughs instead of a coulter.

**Yks.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 359. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ The use of skiefs is almost entirely confined to warp land, as they cannot be employed where there are stones. **Hnt.** Instead of a foot or wheel to support the beam of the plough they use what is called a scaife, Marshall *Review* (1811) III. 210.

**2.** In *comp.* (1) **Scaife-nail,** a long nail, having its head formed to fit the holes in the plat of a plough, which it fastens firmly to the breast. e.An.$^{1}$; (2) **-plough,** a plough fitted with a 'scaife.' n.Lin.$^{1}$

**SCAIFE, SCAIGH,** see **Skeaf, Skaigh.**

**SCAILIE, SCAIL(L,** see **Skelly,** *v.*, **Scale,** *sb.*$^{4}$

**SCAINGE,** *v.* Lakel. Wm. Also written **scainje** Lakel.$^{2}$ [**skēn(d)ʒ.**] To obtain anything by long and serious effort; *gen.* used in a bad sense.

**Lakel.**$^{2}$ He scainjed aboot amang his relations tell he rais'd t'wind. **Wm.** He managed to scainge t'bit o' money together, efter a gay bit o' bother (B.K.).

**SCAIR, SCAIRN,** see **Scare,** *v.*$^{3}$, **Scarn.**

**SCAIRT,** see **Scart,** *v.*, *ppl. adj.*, **Skirt,** *v.*$^{2}$

**SCAIRY,** *sb.* Sc. Also in form **skerry.** A shadow, reflection; *fig.* a metaphor.

**Dmf.** Oh! sir, St. John's account o' her maun be a scairy, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 353.

[Cp. EFries. *schadde,* commonly *scharde* or *scharre,* a shadow (Koolman).]

**SCAIT, SCAITAL-CAT,** see **Scate, Scattle-cat.**

**SCAITCH,** *v.* Cum.$^{14}$ Also written **skaitch** Cum.$^{1}$ [**skētʃ.**] To beat or thrash with a stick or rod.

**SCAITH(E, SCAL,** see **Scathe, Scald,** *v.*, **Scall,** *sb.*$^{1}$

**SCALBERT,** *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A low-minded, evil-living person; also used *attrib.*

**Gall.** The scalbert's days war run, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 176, ed. 1876; Scalbert bodies limping spruce, *ib.* 246.

**SCALCH,** *sb.* Sc. Also in form **skalk.** A morning drink.

Some excellent brandy was served round immediately, according to the custom of the Highlands, where a dram is generally taken every day. They call it a 'scalch,' Boswell *Tour to Hebrides* (1773) V. 166, ed. Birkbeck Hill; No man is so abstemious as to refuse the morning dram, which they call a 'skalk,' Johnson *Wks.* IX. 51, in Boswell *ib. note.*

[Gael. *sgailc,* a good or full draught of any liquid; a bumper of any spirituous liquor taken before breakfast among Highlanders (M. & D.).]

**SCALD,** *sb.*$^{1}$ Cmb. The greater dodder, *Cuscuta europaea.*

[So called] it may be presumed on account of the scalded appearance which it gives to the bean-crops, *Phyt.* I. 1140, O. S., in (B. & H.).

**SCALD,** *v.* and *sb.*$^{2}$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **skald** Dev.; and in forms **scaad** Cai.$^{1}$;

**scaal** Cor.; **scad** Sc. Bnff.$^{1}$ N.Cy.$^{1}$ Nhb.$^{1}$ Dur.$^{1}$ Der.$^{2}$ nw.Der.$^{1}$; **scal** Som. Dev. Cor.$^{23}$; **scall** w.Som.$^{1}$; **scalley** Cor.$^{3}$; **scaud** Sc. N.I.$^{1}$ w.Yks.$^{1}$ s.Chs.$^{1}$; **scaul** Wxf.$^{1}$; **scawd** Sc. (Jam.) Lakel.$^{2}$ Cum. Lan. Chs.$^{1}$; **scoad** s.Lan.$^{1}$; **skad** Sc. (Jam.); **skaude** Sc. (Jam.); *pp.* **scadden** Nhb.$^{1}$; **scaden** Der.$^{2}$ nw.Der.$^{1}$; **scalt** e.An.$^{2}$; **scout** Lin.$^{1}$ [skold, skād, skǭd.]

**1.** *v.* In *comp.* **Scald-lips**, a thin kind of broth; see below.

**Sc.** Haliburton *Furth in Field* (1894) 102; Singed sheep's head, and a haggies and scadlips, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 86, ed. 1871. **n.Sc.** Broth, containing a very small portion of barley, and on this account more apt to burn the lips (Jam.).

**2.** Phr. (1) *as ill scalded as burnt*, out of the frying-pan into the fire; (2) *scald hot*, scalding hot, burning hot; (3) *to scald one's lips in other folk's kail*, to interfere in other people's business, to one's own hurt; see **Kale, 5** (8); (4) *— with cold water*, to throw cold water over.

(1) **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ (2) **Wxf.**$^{1}$ Scaul hoate. **Dev.** Hur voun thare wis zummat scal hot to hur caf, N. Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 1st S. 52, ed. 1858. (3) **Sc.** Never scaud your lips in ither folk's kail, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 174. **Ayr.** Dinna scaud thy lips in other folk's kail, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) cii. (4) **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ Hoo scoaded him wi' cowd wayter.

**3.** To dip a pig, when killed, into hot water, so that the hair and outer skin may be easily removed.

**N.I.**$^{1}$ It's sae het it wud scaud a pig. **w.Yks.** (H.L.) **Lan.** It tak's five or six gallons to scawd a pig, Westall *Birch Dene* (1889) II. 146. **Chs.**$^{1}$ 'He'd drink as mitch ale as would scawd a pig' is a sort of proverbial phrase applied to great topers. **Lin.**$^{1}$ Have you scout the pig? **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ You've shed as many tears oher that theäre lad as wo'd ha' scalded a pig. **w.Som.**$^{1}$ When pigs are killed, as soon as dead they are put into a 'trendle' of hot water, by which all bristles and the outer cuticle are made to come off readily on being scraped.

**4.** To pour boiling water on malt in brewing. w.Yks. (H.L.) **5.** To make hot; to heat to the boiling point; to boil partially; to half cook.

**Sc.** To heat by fire, without allowing the liquid absolutely to boil (Jam.). **Sh.I.** (J.S.) **Cai.**$^{1}$ To scaad fy, to heat whey to the boiling point, when the curd has been removed, otherwise it would quickly become sour. **s.Sc.** Sowens, Marion had been scaudin, Was then set down, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 341. **Rxb.** (Jam.) **Cum.** As I was powen pezz to scawd ae night, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1747) 95. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Nhp.**$^{1}$ 'Scald the onions before you chop them.' Milk is scalded in hot weather to prevent its becoming sour. **War.**$^{3}$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

Hence (1) **Scalded-ale**, (2) **-beer**, *sb.* a drink made of hot beer or ale with the addition of a little meal; (3) **-cream** or **Scald-cream**, *sb.* clotted cream; (4) **-peas**, *sb. pl.* boiled peas; see below; (5) **-whey**, *sb.* a dish made by boiling whey; see below; (6) **-wine**, *sb.* mulled wine; (7) **Scalding**, *sb.* the quantity scalded or to be scalded; (8) *scalding of peas*, *phr.* a custom; see below; (9) **Scald-milk**, *sb.* skimmed milk, milk from which the clotted cream has been removed.

(1, 2) **Rxb.** Nearly of the consistence of gruel (Jam.). (3) **Som.** The colour o' scald cream, Raymond *Tryphena* (1895) 282. **Dev.** That luxury, our scalded or clouted cream, Vancouver *Gen. View Agric.* 331, in Pengelly *Verbal Pron.* (1875) 135. **n.Dev.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Cor.**$^{12}$ Pron. 'scaal'd cream.' (4) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Scadded peas . . . were formerly eaten out of a large bowl, and the one who obtained the last pea was supposed to be first married. (5) **Rxb.** A dish used in the houses of farmers made by boiling whey on a slow fire, by which a great part of it coagulates into a curdy substance (Jam.). (6) **Sc.** Some of us had brandy toddy, ither scaudit wine, *Sc. Haggis*, 160. (7) **w.Sc.** That's a big scaudin o' milk ye hae (Jam.). (8) **n.Cy.** A custom of boiling the common grey-peas in the shell, and eating them with butter and salt. A bean, shell and all, is put into one of the pea-pods; whosoever gets this bean is to be first married, Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Dur.**$^{1}$ Grey peas are boiled in the pods, then strained in a sieve, and placed (in the sieve) on the table, with a saucer containing butter in the centre. Salt is sprinkled on them, and each person standing round dips his peas in the saucer. **Cum.** A scawdin o' pez, they set up in a swill, . . Now colourt wid pepper, an hanfels ov saut, In basons ov butter they thrust, min; Sweet-hearters are serous, an wheyles they leyke fun, They peltet ilk udder wi' swads, min, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 96. **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ **w.Yks.**$^{1}$; **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ Field peas in their shells over which hot water was thrown. (9) **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Skau·l múlk. **Cor.** The scaal milk, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 20; **Cor.**$^{12}$

**6.** To burn, scorch; to be inflamed.

**Sc.** When any part of the body is galled and inflamed in consequence of heat it is said to skad (Jam.). **Sh.I.** Sathan 'll get his ain some day, an' he'll get dem, an' he'll scaud dem, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 42. **Ayr.** Sca'din's no a canny thing: but dae awa' wi' the [hell] fire, and what's to become o' us? Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 100. **e.An.**$^{1}$; **e.An.**$^{2}$ If yow howd that peaper tow ni the far, yow'l scald it. There, only look! 'tis quite scalt! **Som.** Used of the sun (W.F.R.). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ 'I . . . valled all along 'pon tap o' the bond, an' scall my arm eens I an't a-tich a stroke o' work's dree wiks.' Fire *scalds*, water *burns*. 'How the zun scallus.' 'Sure to rain when the zun do scally same's this yur is.' **Dev.** Jane Brook's babby 'ath a-valled intü tha vire an' scald 'iszel, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) (s.v. Valled). **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$

Hence **Scaudie**, *adj.* burning, causing a tingling sensation.

**Per.** Sair jogged wi' thorns and nettles scaudie, Spence *Poems* (1898) 72.

**7.** Of vegetables: to be frozen during the night, and then thawed in the sun. Cf. **boil**, *v.* **4**.

**s.Not.** Being in a soft flabby condition as if partly cooked (J.P.K.).

**8.** *Fig.* To trouble, pain, vex; to disgust; esp. in phr. *to scald the heart.*

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ **Abd.** Wi' naething i' my pooer but to scaud the hert o' her, Macdonald *Lossie* (1877) iii. **Ayr.** This scalded heart I hae gotten frae that auld sharling-gabbit hielander, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) i. **Ir.** He had her heart-scalded and torminted, Barlow *East unto West* (1898) 239. **N.I.**$^{1}$ He's heart scalded with her.

**9.** *sb.* Anything which scalds, as a flash or 'jawp' from boiling water. w.Sc. (Jam.) **10.** Any hot drink, esp. tea.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Gall.** Na, na, we had nae jabblin thing like scaud ava to sipple wi', Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 27, ed. 1876. **Wgt.** Doucely noo they sit them doon An' sip the wee drap scad, Fraser *Poems* (1885) 154. **Lakel.**$^{2}$ Co' thi way in ta thi scawd. **Chs.**$^{1}$ Wilt have a cup o' scawd? **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ 'Come, owd wench, get me some scaud to warm my inside a bit.' In the absence of any defining word, tea would be meant.

**11.** A burn, scorch; a galled or inflamed part of the body.

**Sc.** Brunt bairns dreed the fire. I ance got a scad, Tweeddale *Moff* (1896) 218. **Cld.** (Jam.) **Dev.** Tam's naw et wadd'n quite za zmal, Ez nat ta tul a bite vrim scal, N. Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1866) 2nd S. 43; Exceptin tha scal in hur caf, *ib.* (ed. 1865) 48. **Cor.** Charm for a scal: . . to be said three times: 'There was three angels come from the west,—The wan brot fiar, and the other brot frost, And the other brot the book of Jesus Christ. In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost,' Pearse *D. Quorm* (1877) 16.

**12.** *Fig.* Trouble, vexation, injury; a disgust; esp. in phr. *a heart scald.*

**Sc.** (G.W.) **Sh.I.** Lit her come, I'll gie her a scaud, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 44. **Bnff.**$^{1}$ He got the scad wee railway shares. He winna files fingers wee them agehn. **Rnf.** We thought it little scaith to drown Their heart-scaud wi' a hair o' brown, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 127. **N.I.**$^{1}$

**13.** A patch of land more liable to be scorched or burnt by the sun than the remainder; the highest part of a hilly field.

**e.An.**$^{1}$ A patch in a field of barley, scorched and withered by the sun, in a hot dry season, and on a light soil. **Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787); Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 28. **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 298, ed. 1849.

Hence **Scaldy**, *adj.* of land: easily affected by drought.

**Nrf.** Forty-four coombs of oats . . . not a bad return from this scaldy soil, *Longman's Mag.* (Aug. 1899) 350.

**14.** A multitude; a great number; a good deal; 'the whole boiling.'

**Nhp.**$^{1}$ Used opprobriously. 'The whole scald of them.' **e.An.**$^{1}$ A collection of something paltry and insignificant. 'I found the whole scald on 'em'; perhaps of boys robbing an orchard. **Cor.** So we're hedged in with scals of danger, Thomas *Flooding of Wheal Owles* (1893); **Cor.**$^{3}$ 'Some scal of people here to-day, edn' there?' Potato diggers are heard to say, in a good season, they digged a 'scalley' of the tubers; and washerwomen assert they 'habben had such a scalley of cloes to wash fur a long time.'

**15.** Attendance at a meeting, &c.

**Suf.** A cottage prayer meeting had been arranged, and one of the earlier attendants remarked, 'Ta fare as though we should have a slow "scald" to-night.' He meant to imply a sparse attendance, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

**SCALD,** *ppl. adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. e.An. Hrt. Som. Dev. Also in forms **scaad** Cai.$^1$; **sca'd** Sc.; **scalt** e.An.$^{12}$; **sca't** Sc.; **scaud** Sc. S. & Ork.$^1$ n.Yks.$^{124}$ m.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks.$^1$ ne.Lan.$^1$; **scaut** Sc. (Jam.); **scawd** Sc. (Jam.) n.Cy. s.Lan.$^1$ nw.Der.$^1$; **scaw't** Sc.; **scode** s.Lan.; **skaad** Sh.I.; **skode** s.Lan. [**skold, skād, skǭd.**]

1. Scabbed, scurfy, affected with eczema or ringworm. See **Scall,** *sb.*$^1$

**Sc.** A sca'd man's head is soon broken, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 24; Tarbane hills and sca't yauds, Easter Whitburn's assy pets, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 246. **Sh.I.** Shü wis dat wye skaa'd 'at her head wis as bare is da back o' my haand, *Sh. News* (Apr. 1, 1899). **Abd.** The carlie's head 'twas scaw't, Upo' the crown he got a skib, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 6. **Per.** A skrankie puggie face an' scaud ee, Stewart *Character* (1857) 64. **Rnf.** Having many carbuncles on the face (Jam.). **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **w.Yks.** A scald 'ead is sooin brocken, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 20, 1889); **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1854); **s.Lan.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^{12}$, **Suf.**$^1$

2. *Comp.* (1) **Scald-berry,** the fruit of the blackberry, *Rubus fruticosus*; (2) **-head,** (*a*) a scrofulous disease of the head, eczema, ringworm; (*b*) the common houndstongue, *Cynoglossum officinale*; (3) **-man's-head,** the shell of the sea-urchin, *Echinus esculentus*.

(1) **Lnk.** Patrick *Plants* (1831) 220. **Hrt.** Ellis *Cy. Hswf.* (1750) 246. (2, *a*) **S. & Ork.**$^1$ A scrofulous disease which causes the hair to fall off. **Cum.**$^{24}$ **n.Yks.**$^4$ Applied both to dandruff and ringworm. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **w.Som.**$^1$ **Dev.** When the teeth of it were breeding it got a proper scald head, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 86. (*b*) **Suf.** (B. & H.) (3) **Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^1$

3. Used *subst.* in phr. *scaud lit on't,* an imprecation. n.Yks.$^{12}$, m.Yks.$^1$

[1. *Glabrosus,* scalled, *Voc.* (c. 1450) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 586.]

**SCALD,** see **Scold.**

**SCALDACHAN,** *sb.* Sc. An unfeathered nestling. Cf. **scaldy, 2.**

**Arg.** Like a sparrow's scaldachan I'm gosping night and day! Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 7.

**SCALD-CROW,** *sb.* Irel. Also in forms **scall-** Mun.; **scalte-croow, scaulte-crouw** Wxf.$^1$ 1. The carrion crow, *Corvus corone.*

**Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **Wxf.**$^1$ A scalte croowe coome an taak aam awye, 108.

2. The hooded crow, *C. cornix.*

**Ir.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 86. **w.Ir.** That one is for that poor scaldcrow there, Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 545. **s.Ir.** (J.S.) **Mun.** The wings of a scall-crow seemed to beat upon Edmund's temples, Barry *Wizard's Knot* (1901) 39.

**SCALD-DUCK,** see **Scale-duck.**

**SCALDED-APPLE,** *sb.* Shr.$^1$ The red campion, *Lychnis diurna.*

**SCALDER,** *sb.*$^1$ Bnff.$^1$ N.I.$^1$ Also in form **sculder** N.I.$^1$ A jelly-fish.

**SCALDER,** *v.* and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Lakel. Yks. Also in forms **scauder** n.Yks.$^2$; **scawder** Lakel.$^2$ Cum.; **scawlder** Lakel.$^2$ 1. *v.* To scald; to blister the skin by heat or friction. [**skā·dər, skǭ·də(r.**] Cf. **scowder,** *v.*$^2$ 6.

**Cum.** I dung owre the knop and scawder'd my fit, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 45. **m.Yks.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Scaldered,** *ppl. adj.* blistered, sore, chafed; having the surface peel or come off in scales; (2) **Scalderings,** *sb. pl.* nodules of partly-burnt limestone.

(1) **Lakel.**$^2$ **n.Yks.**$^1$ As, parts of the human body under the influence of leprosy or similar affections, . . or as stones that have been burned, metal that has become superficially oxidised, &c.; **n.Yks.**$^2$ Irritated, as with excoriations or 'scauds' on the feet; **n.Yks.**$^4$ Children's heads are often said to be scaldered when suffering from dandruff. **ne.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 341. (2) **n.Yks.**$^1$ Not having been sufficiently burnt to become lime, but yet so far subjected to the influence of heat that, when exposed to the weather, the surface-coat scales or parts from the mass; **n.Yks.**$^{24}$ **ne.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 341.

2. *sb.* A sore or 'angry' place.

**Per.** For to besmear this stinking scalder, Smith *Poems* (1714) 28, ed. 1853. **Cum.**$^1$ The skin frayed with heat and friction during violent exercise (s.v. Skoder). **m.Yks.**$^1$

**SCALDING,** *ppl. adj.* Oxf. [Not known to our correspondents.] Partial. (Hall.)

**SCALDRICKS,** *sb. pl. Obs.* Sc. Also in form **skaldocks.** The wild mustard, *Sinapis arvensis.* Cf. **skellock.**

**Sc.** *Rapistrum arvorum,* Wedderburn *Voc.* (1673) 18 (Jam.). **Lth.** The long-continued use of the town has filled the soil full of every kind of annual weed, particularly . . . wild mustard, here called scaldricks, *Statist. Acc.* I. 217 (Jam.).

**SCALDRUM DODGE,** *phr.* Lon. See below.

A 'school of shallow coves'; that is, men who go about half-naked, telling frightful tales about ship-wrecks, hair-breadth escapes from houses on fire, and such like aqueous and igneous calamities. By these Peter was initiated into the 'scaldrum dodge,' or the art of burning the body with a mixture of acids and gunpowder, so as to suit the hues and complexions of the accident to be deplored, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 244.

**SCALDY,** *sb.* Sh.I. Irel. Oxf. Also in form **skalley** Oxf.$^1$ 1. *Obsol.* The bare top of the head. Sh.I. Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 15. Hence **Skallyet,** *sb.* a hen wanting the top feathers. *ib.* 2. An unfledged bird, a fledgeling. Also in *comp.* **Skalley-baulcher** or **-baulchin.** Uls. (M.B.-S.), Oxf.$^1$ Cf. **scaldachan.**

[Cp. ON. *skalli,* a baldhead (Vigfusson).]

**SCAL(E,** *sb.* Cor. Also in form **scall** Cor.$^3$ [**skēl, skāl.**] Loose ground about a mine; an overhanging piece of ground; an earth-slide in an excavation.

**Cor.**$^1$ It sometimes does great injury by falling down and stopping the shaft of a mine; **Cor.**$^{23}$

**SCALE,** *sb.*$^1$ Cum. Wm. Also in forms **skeal** Cum.$^4$; **skeall** Cum.$^1$; **skell** Cum. [**skēl, skiəl.**] A temporary hut or shelter, a wooden shed. Cf. **skeeling.**

**Lakel.**$^1$ Used of wooden huts put up as a temporary protection for turf, which are called 'peat scales.' Also frequently found in place-names, as The Scales, Nether Scales, Scaleby. **Cum.** Those slight temporary huts, made in general of turf or sods, and which in the mountainous districts of this county and in Scotland, are called Beelds, Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) II. 303; **Cum.**$^{14}$; The booths constructed for the watchers of cattle in summer were Skells or Scales, Clark *Lakes* (1787) 30. **Wm.** *Kirby Stephen Messenger* (Apr. 1891).

[ON. *skāli,* a hut, or shed put up for temporary use (Vigfusson).]

**SCALE,** *sb.*$^2$ Yks. Som. Cor. Also in form **skeeal** n.Yks. [**skēl, skiəl.**] 1. *Obs.* A drinking-cup, a bowl.

**n.Yks.** Keeping an alehouse and selling ale in scales and pottes not sealed, *Quarter Sess. Rec.* (Apr. 4, 1616) in *N.R. Rec. Soc.* (1884) II. 118. **Som.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 168; (Hall.)

2. *Comp.* (1) **Scale-bawks,** the bar of a balance; (2) **-dish,** a tin implement with a short wooden handle used for filling a scale.

(1) **n.Yks.** Hod t'skeealbawks, while I weigh t'butter (I.W.). (2) **w.Yks.**$^1$

3. *pl.* A fish-market.

**Cor.** Near the strand on the Lansallos side are the 'fish scales' or market, Quiller-Couch *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 33.

[1. ON. *skāl,* a bowl (Vigfusson).]

**SCALE,** *sb.*$^3$ Sc. Yks. Also written **skale** Sc. [**skēl.**] 1. In *comp.* **Scale-stair(s,** a straight or square staircase in opposition to a spiral one.

**Edb.** A Frenchman lodging wi' Lucky Leathertongue ower in the scale stairs, Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 308; Hislop *Anecdote* (1874) 335; Arnot *Hist. Edb.* (1779) 246 *note* (Jam.).

2. *pl. Obs.* A flight of steps.

**n.Yks.** The said bridge, the jewells (jowells) scales or any part thereof, *Quarter Sess. Rec.* (Jan. 11, 1658) in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* VI. 16.

3. A hill of steep ascent. w.Yks.$^1$

**SCALE,** *sb.*$^4$ and *v.*$^1$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **scaayle** Brks.$^1$; **scail** Sc. Cum.; **scaill** Or.I.; **skail** Sc. n.Cy. Nhb.$^1$ Cum. e.Yks.$^1$ Lan.$^1$ e.Lan.$^1$; **skaill** Sc.; **skale** Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Wm. n.Yks. Nhp.$^2$ Glo.$^2$; and in forms **sceal, scyle** Dur.; **skael** Sh.I.; **skeal** Cum.; **skeeal** n.Yks.$^2$; **skeillie** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **skel** Sc. n.Cy. n.Yks.$^{124}$ ne.Yks.$^1$ Lan.$^1$; **skell** Sc. w.Yks.$^1$; **skeyl-** n.Cy. e.Yks.; **skial** Lakel.$^2$; **skile** Cld. (Jam.) n.Cy. Nhp.$^2$; **skjael** Sh.I.; **skyel** Nhb.$^1$; **skyle** Sc. [**skēl, skeəl, skiəl, skel.**] 1. *sb.* Incrustations formed in the pan during the process of salt-making.

**Chs.** It is found that a hard crust or 'scale' has formed at the bottom of magnesium chloride and gypsum white as snow, but so hard that it has to be removed with hammer and chisel, *Cornh. Mag.* (Sept. 1892) 264; **Chs.**$^1$ Incrustations of dirt or lime on the pan bottoms.

**2.** *Obs.* The outermost cut of a piece of timber with the bark or rind on.

**Dev.** Not thick enough to be considered as planks, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 378; *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 168.

**3.** The ivory, horn, or other covering of the handle of a knife. w.Yks. (C.V.C.) Hence **Scale-tang-knife**, *sb.* a knife with a flat 'tang' (q.v.).

The edges of the tang are visible all round; it is covered on each side with scales (*ib.*).

**4.** Finely-laminated shale; pieces of shale found in inferior coal.

**w.Yks.** Pieces of shale, useless for fuel, found amongst coal; these are supposed to be picked out, but very often get overlooked. 'I say, guv'nor, them last coils wor more nor half scales' (H.L.); *Geol. Surv. Vert. Sect.*, Sheet 43; **w.Yks.**$^5$ That kind of coal which cakes, and burns white, produces 'scales.'

Hence **Scaling**, *ppl. adj.* resembling shale.

**Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb., Dur.** Grey scaling post, *Borings* (1881) II. 131.

**5.** A dispersion, scattering, distribution.

**Sc.** The skail of the kirk (Jam.). **e.Fif.** On the previous Sabbath at the skail o' the kirk, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xi. **Cld.** (Jam.) **Cum.** They wad mak a bonnie scail o' thur scrafflen things, Richardson *Talk* (1871) 1st S. 59, ed. 1886; **Cum.**$^4$

**6.** A dispersal of the ventilating current in a mine.

**Nhb.**$^1$ The dispersal of the ventilating current by its escape through the crevices in doors or brattice or a scale of air, a portion abstracted from the main current and allowed to escape through a door or stopping for the purpose of ventilating a waggon or rolley way, &c. **Nhb., Dur.** The leakage of air through doors or brattice, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **Cum.**$^4$

**7.** The sound of waves breaking upon the shore; a hurricane, a scattering wind or storm.

**Sc.** Like a hurl o' hail, like the swirl o' a skail, Waddell *Isaiah* (1879) xxviii. **Or.I.** A clashing sound such as that caused by the sea breaking upon the beach, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 167. **Rnf.** Waves dashing down wi' blatt'rin skyle, A. Wilson *Poems* (1790) 87 (Jam.).

**8.** *Obs.* Anything that has been scattered or separated from its fellows.

**Fif.** Within the yetts, that stood unlockit To catch the skails, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 160.

**9.** A thin shallow vessel used for skimming milk; an iron slice for skimming grease off broth.

**Sc.** Sibbald *Gl.* (1802) (Jam.); (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Slk., Peb.** Generally reaming-skale (Jam.). **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **Glo.**$^2$

**10.** A wooden shovel with three flat points at the bottom, used for scattering mole-hills. Nhb.$^1$ **11.** *v.* To strip off; to peel; to take off the surface coating. n.Cy. (J.L. 1783), Brks.$^1$ Hence **Scaling**, *sb.* the outer boards cut from a tree-trunk. Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1889). **12.** To extract the fibre from hemp. Som. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **13.** To plough with a shallow furrow; *gen.* with *in.* e.An.$^1$ Nrf. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

**14.** To graze. **s.Chs.**$^1$ 'It just scaled my hair,' of a missile.

**15.** In salt-making: to allow salt scale to form.

**Chs.**$^1$ When a man allows salt scales to form on the fireplates, he is said to 'scale his pon.' The result of scaling is the burning through of the plates.

**16.** To skim milk. War.$^3$

**17.** To separate, divide; to shed. N.Cy.$^1$, Dur. (K.) Hence (1) **Scale-beast,** (2) **-board,** (3) **-boose,** *sb.* a wooden partition between cattle-stalls.

(1) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). (2) **Lakel.**$^2$, **Cum.** (E.W.P.) (3) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **w.Yks.** (S.O.A.), **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.**$^1$ A passage by the side of a cattle stall, made so that a man can get to the fodder-rack in front of the cattle. **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**18.** To rip a seam; to tear.

**Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** Her gartens tint, her shoon a' skelt and torn, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 28, ed. 1812.

**19.** To dismiss; to disperse a gathering of people; esp. in phr. *to scale the bike.* Cf. **bike,** *sb.*$^1$ 3.

**Sc.** If they refuse to skaill their gadderings and convocation, Skene *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 113. **Per.** Patie's waukened wi' a kick, An' skells the meetin', Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 11. **Ayr.** Asked him tae skyle the schule, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 222. **e.Lth.** He was michty weel pleased to skail the byke, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 29. **Edb.** Stick baith the sermon an' the tune, An' skale the kirk, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 43. **Gall.** To scail the kivvan, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Nhb.** Deil scale the byke frae Redless Syke, *Coquetdale Sngs.* (1852) 109.

**20.** To scatter, spread about, diffuse; to waste, lavish.

**Sc.** Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Or.I.** (S.A.S.), **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** Used of dry substances only (Jam.). **Frf.** All the love I had for him was skailed forever that night, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 113. **Ayr.** It has skail't the daunert wits o' the master, Galt *Lairds* (1826) i. **Lnk.** The mere liftin' o' a spectral han' against the can'le licht winna fail to skail the beagles, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) II. 17. **Gall.** Sune skail't the cairn tae the four wuns o' heaven, *Gallovidian* (1901) III. 73. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Cum.**$^4$ Amang them rush't a hungry pike, Aw t'swarm like deid leaves scaling, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 26. **Wm.** Many a prank she oft-times plays To skale the rich man's coin, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 24. **n.Yks.** (H.M.), **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Scalement** or **Skailamint**, *sb.* a scattering, dispersion; (2) **Skailer**, *sb.* one who scatters or disperses.

(1) **Sh.I.** Fader send a skailamint o' som' kind among da baand! *Sh. News* (May 13, 1899). **s.Sc.** Otherwise, or I embrace, There's be a skailment, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 341. **Slk.** (Jam.) (2) **Cld.** (Jam.)

**21.** *Fig.* To divulge. w.Yks.$^1$ **22.** To spread hay or manure over a field.

**Gall.** What can a learned man ken aboot skailin middens? Crockett *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 221. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Nhb.**$^1$ Manure is dropped on land from a cart in isolated little heaps which are subsequently scaled, that is, scattered evenly over the surface. **Lakel.**$^1$ Scaling hay; **Lakel.**$^2$, **Dur.**$^1$ **Cum.** What dud she deu bit . . . skail oot ivvery haycock in t'field, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 156; **Cum.**$^1$, **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.) **n.Yks.** 'What hez thoo been deuin ta-day?' 'Wi 'ave been skaling' (W.H.); **n.Yks.**$^1$ Gan an' scale t'mannur i' t'meadow; **n.Yks.**$^{24}$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ 'Where is your mother?' 'Scaalin at Robert Smith's.' **e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Scaler**, (2) **Scaling-fork**, *sb.* an implement used for spreading manure.

(1) **n.Yks.** A tool with a shaft 4 or 5 feet long, to which was fixed the head set with four strong wood teeth obliquely. With this tool persons sent to skale would strike cooclaps or horseclaps, and thus spread them about (W.H.). (2) **Dur.**$^1$ A fork made of wood, having four grains or teeth.

**23.** To scatter or level mole-hills.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Nhb.**$^1$ The cast-up earth being scattered broadcast. The latter requirement occurs as a clause in certain farm leases. 'They are also required to scale, mole, and dress the Cow Hill,' Mackenzie *Hist. Newc.* 713. **Dur., Yks.** (K.) **n.Yks.**$^1$ Scaling t'moudie-hills. **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 275; **w.Yks.**$^1$

**24.** *Obs.* To dress ground by raking or hoeing. n.Cy. Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **25.** To spill, upset; to overflow.

**Sc.** An old sack is ay skailing, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 51; It wantit little till it would be skailin' ower the tap on's, Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) xxxiv. **Cai.**$^1$ **Frf.** It's a small offence to skail on a clarty floor, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 441. **Ayr.** Then glaiket things may scale their tea Upon oor Sunday braws, Laing *Poems* (1894) 17. **Edb.** Scores of folks driving about with pitcherfuls of water, and scaling half of it on one another and the causey, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xix. **Nhb.**$^1$ An aad poke is aye scalin. **e.Yks.**$^1$ Tak that pancheon o' milk intĭ dairy, an mind thoo disn't skail neean on it.

**26.** Of a gun: to discharge it. Sc. (Jam.) **27.** To dissipate; to cause to be dispersed or absorbed; to ward off; used esp. of swellings or of milk in the breast.

**Lakel.**$^2$ Scale t'milk i' a sair breest. **Cum.** To scale a swelling by poultices or fomentations (M.P.). **n.Yks.**$^1$ My doughter's getten a sauv frav o'er t'moor, an' its nighhand scaled t'swellin' awa'. T'bairn's dead, an' they're on wi' scaling t'mother's milk awa'; **n.Yks.**$^4$ **ne.Yks.** He tried to scale it off with medecine (J.C.F.). **w.Yks.** To scale is to absorb, as where humour is taken up. The word is in vogue among nurses, Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 355.

**28.** To stir, poke, rake out a fire; to clear away the ashes.

**n.Cy.** Scale the oven, Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **w.Yks.** If tha cannot scale th' foir baght makkin that din let it alooan, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1892) 31; **w.Yks.**$^1$ Scale the bars. **Lan.** The youth with the poker commenced 'scaling' the fire, Brierley *Marlocks* (1867) i; **Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$, **Stf.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$ *Obsol.*

Hence **Scaling-rod**, *sb.* a long pole with which the hot embers in a brick oven are stirred about and spread. sw.Lin.$^1$ **29.** To beat. w.Yks.$^1$ **30.** Of a meeting, congregation, &c. of people: to disperse, separate.

**Sc.** She came hame afore the kirk scaled, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 67. **Cai.**$^1$ **Sh.I.** The minister wound up at length and the kirk skailed, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 19. **Or.I.** When the kirk skails, Vedder *Sketches* (1832) 109. **Abd.** Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 220. **Frf.** The skule had skailed and the master had locked up, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 115. **Per.** [She] gaed creepin' hame afore the kirk wad skell, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 59, ed. 1887. **Ayr.** Her leddyship . . . gaed linkin aff, when the kirk skyled, Service *Notandums* (1890) 11. **Gall.** As the mourners skailed slowly away, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 178. **Wgt.** The services were over and the people scaling, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 302. **Ant.** To have an interval. 'The scholars are scaled,' *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.** To watch 't'schule skale,' *s.Tynedale Stud.* (1896) *Tibbie Tamson*; **Nhb.**$^1$ **Lakel.**$^1$ The clouds are said to scale when they disperse. **Dur.** The Church 'scaled' at twelve, *Longman's Mag.* (Oct. 1896) 579; The people are said to be scyling out of town, when the Assizes are over (K.). **Cum.**$^4$, **n.Yks.**$^2$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.)

Hence **Skailing-time**, *sb.* the time for dismissal or dispersion, the hour when a school, congregation, &c. breaks up.

**Sc.** An fegs, he wad say aft the skailin'-time blessing, Allan *Lilts* (1874) 434.

**31.** To depart from a place; to go off, retreat; *fig.* to retract one's word; to draw back.

**Sc.** Applied to the sailing of vessels (Jam.); As they were skailing from the cottage, Stevenson *Weir* (1896) v. **Sh.I.** Doo needna skail de ta da back o' da door, *Sh. News* (Jan. 29, 1898). **Nhp.**$^2$ You arn't goin to skile off that bargin. The keeper's comin, skale off.

**32.** To cross, pass over.

**Sc.** Mony a boat skail'd the ferry, Mony a boat, mony a ship, Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 103 (Jam.).

**33.** To jut outwards.

**Sc.** To prevent the siles from being pressed down by the superincumbent load which would soon make the walls skail (Jam., s.v. Sile).

**34.** With *off*: of the sides of workings in coal or iron mines: to fall in. Glo.$^1$ (s.v. Scowles). **35.** *Comp.* (1) **Scale-away**, a disorder; a whitlow; a rash in children; (2) **-break**, (*a*) a sudden scattering or dispersion, the noise or commotion made by a dispersing crowd; (*b*) to scatter, disperse; (3) **-dish**, a thin shallow vessel used for skimming milk; (4) **-set**, to separate, scatter, disperse; (5) **-water**, water that is let off by a sluice before it reaches the mill; (6) **-wind**, a scattering wind, a hurricane; used *fig.*

(1) **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ (2, *a*) **Nhb.**$^1$ Thor wis a bonny scalebreak amang them when the soulgers cam. (*b*) **Cum.** (E.W.P.) (3) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*), **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ **Cum.** Every kind of dish likewise which is thin at the margin is a scale dish, Clark *Lakes* (1787) 30; **Cum.**$^4$, **n.Yks.**$^{124}$ **Nhp.**$^1$ Not in general use. **War.**$^3$ (4) **Sh.I.** He 'ill hae da hauf o' da caa skailset, *Sh. News* (July 24, 1897); Som' ane grippin' der aalilambs to roo, skjaelset dem frae der midders, *ib.* (July 8, 1899); Isna [has not] Patie skaelsaet wir twa lambs wi' yon whalp o' his? *ib.* (Jan. 15, 1898). (5) **Rxb.** Being in too great quantity for the proper motion of the mill (Jam.). (6) **Sc.** Beware of the next blast that is to blow, it will make a skealwind among you, Bruce *Sermons* (1709) 13 (Jam.); Waddell *Isaiah* (1879) xxviii, *marginal note.*

**36.** Phr. (1) *to scale a rig*, to plough ground so as to make it fall away from the crown of the ridge; (2) — (*a*) *house*, *obs.*, to give up housekeeping; to empty, dismantle a house.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) (2) **Sc.** 'A bread house skailed never.' Spoken when we have bread and perhaps want something finer, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 20; Causit the said Patrik to skaill his house and family thairof, Pitcairn *Trials* (1829) pt. i. 13.

**SCALE**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^5$ Nhp. Glo. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Som. Dev. Also written **skaail** I.W.$^1$; **skail** Glo. Wil. Som.; and in forms **skeel** Dev.; **skill** Som. [**skēl.**] **1.** *v.* To throw at, pelt; to throw stones at. Cf. **squail.**

**Nhp.**$^1$ A market-woman said she 'should have no plums left, for the boys were allus scaling at 'em.' **Glo.** Cock skailing, commonly on Shrove Tide, at Exeter at Xtmass. Also skailing apples and walnuts from the tree, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 392. **Hmp.**$^1$ **I.W.**$^1$ Let's skaail that dog; **I.W.**$^2$ They bwoys be out there scalen the apple trees. **Wil.**, **Som.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 392.

**2.** *sb.* A stick loaded with lead thrown at squirrels in order to kill them.

**Hmp.** Twenty or thirty men and boys form themselves into a company, and armed with leaded sticks called scales, go out into the forest, Heath *Eng. Peas.* (1893) 141; A perforated iron ball on the end of a stick (H.E.); Wise *New Forest* (1883) 182; **Hmp.**$^1$ Distinguished from a snog, which is only weighted with wood.

**3.** *pl.* The game of 'skittles'; ninepins.

**Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 238; **Dev.**$^1$

**SCALE**, *v.*$^3$ *Obs.* Dor. To change. *Gl.* (1851); (Hall.)

**SCALEBRICK**, *sb.* Dur. [Not known to our correspondents.] A wild prank.

Help'n' yan Brutus i' some ov his scalebricks, Egglestone *Betty Podkins' Lett.* (1877) 8.

**SCALE-DRAKE**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also written **skail-draik** Sc. (Jam.) [**skē·l-drēk.**] The common sheldrake, *Tadorna cornuta.* Cf. **skeldrake.**

**Sh.I.** Neill *Tour* (1806) 195, 196 (Jam.). **Or.I.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 153. **N.I.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$

**SCALE-DUCK**, *sb.* Irel. Yks. Also in form **scald-duck** w.Yks. **1.** The common sheldrake, *Tadorna cornuta.* w.Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 31, 1898). Cf. **skelduck.** **2.** The red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator.* Dwn. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 164.

**SCALE-FIRE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Der.$^1$ A corruption of 'scathefire'; a house or town on fire.

**SCALERAKER**, *sb.* *Obs.* Nhb. Cum. Also in form **skeldraker** Nhb. Cum.$^4$ A town scavenger.

**Nhb.** Within the towne of Hexham ther hath bene by auncient custome a toll . . . taken . . . in consideracion of clensinge and keepinge of the streetes cleane by the skeldraker, who is bounde therby to keepe the markett place cleane, and every yeere to pave C yardes of casway, &c., *Surv. Hexham* (1608), in *New Co. Hist. Nhb.* (1896) III. 104; Whereas there is a company of poore people within this towne called sckalerakers or scavengers who once every week sweep & make clean the markett place, pave and repair severall causeys and laines in & about this towne, for which time out of mind they have had & taken the tolle corn in kind, *Hexham Manor Rolls* (1680), *ib.* 281. **Cum.**$^4$ The town's scavenger appointed by the Borough Bailiff of Cockermouth, who was nominated by the Lord of the Manor.

**SCALF**, *sb.* Irel. [**skalf.**] A small splinter. Ant. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) See **Skelf.**

**SCALIE**, see **Skelly**, *v.*

**SCAL(L**, *v.* Sc. A dial. form of 'scold'; to abuse; also with *at.*

**Dmf.** I'm sure that ye a' got a part o't, And needna scall oft sae at me, Johnstone *Poems* (1820) 127. **Gall.** That's what they ca' me yet, 'Cept when ill-tongued loons hae scal'd me, Kerr *Maggie o' Moss* (1891) 75.

**SCALL**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **scaw** Sc. Lakel.$^2$ Cum. Wm.; **ska** Sh.I.; **skoe** s.Lan. [**skol, skā, skǭ.**] A scab, blister; a skin-sore; the itch, scrofula. See **Scald**, *ppl. adj.*

**Sc.** (Jam.); Ramsay *Remin.* (ed. 1892) 115. **Sh.I.** They that gae wi' the ska' 'ill get wi' the scabbart, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 228. **Ayr.** Brimstone and butter was at that time the great medium for curin' the scaw, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 190. **Cum.**, **Wm.** Nicolson (1677), in *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. **n.Yks.**$^2$, **s.Lan.** (S.B.)

Hence **Scaw-head**, *sb.* a scrofulous disease, eczema. Lakel.$^2$

[*Glabra*, a scalle, *Voc.* (c. 1450) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 586.]

**SCALL**, *sb.*$^2$ ? *Obs.* n.Yks.$^2$ An iron cinder found amongst charcoal; see below.

Iron cinders found with charcoal in these parts, where it would seem the Romans, and in after times the monks, had their smelting-places. When remelted, the scalls are stated to afford a large proportion of metal.

**SCALL**, see **Scald**, *v.*, **Scal(e**.

**SCALLAG**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **skallag**. A kind of bond-servant who carried kelp and did all the hard work.

**Heb.** A term used in Long Island. 'The scallag, whether male or female, is a poor being who for mere subsistence becomes a predial slave to another. . . Five days in the week he works for his master: the sixth is allowed to himself for the cultivation of some scrap of land on the edge of some moss or moor,' Buchanan *Travels* (1793) 7 (Jam.).

[Gael. *sgalag*, a servant, husbandman, rustic (Macbain).]

**SCALLAGE**, **SCALL-CROW**, see **Scallenge**, **Scald-crow**.

**SCALLENGE**, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Hrf. w.Cy. Also written **skallenge**, **skallynge** Hrf.$^2$; and in forms **scallage** Hrf.$^1$ w.Cy.; **skallage** Hrf.$^2$ **1.** A lych-gate, a detached covered porch at the entrance of a churchyard. Hrf.$^{12}$, w.Cy. (Hall.) **2.** *Comp.* **Skallenge-block**, a horse-block. Hrf.$^2$

**SCALLET(T**, *sb.* Wil. Som. Also written **scallot** Wil.$^1$ [**skæ·lit**, **-ət.**] A bed of freestone.

**Wil.$^1$** Quarrymen's term for one of the upper beds of the Portland series—a fine white stone. **Som.** A stone bed in the Box Freestone Quarries, Winwood *Excur.* in *Geol. Assoc. Proc.* (July 1896) XIV. viii. 350.

**SCALLEY**, see **Scald**, *v.*

**SCALLIBRAT**, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Also written **scally-brat** e.Yks. [**ska·librat.**] **1.** *sb.* A passionate, noisy child; a young vixen; a scold, virago.

**n.Yks.$^{124}$**, **ne.Yks.$^1$** **e.Yks.** They're two reglar scally-brats, an went at it hoothoo-an-noothoo, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 95; **e.Yks.$^1$**, **m.Yks.$^1$**

**2.** *v.* To scold; to use loud and vituperative language.

**ne.Yks.$^1$** Ah scallibrats 'em i t'stthreet. **e.Yks.$^1$**

**SCALLION**, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **skallion** Lan.; and in forms **scellion** Amer.; **scullion** Cor.$^2$ Amer.; **skellion** Cmb.$^1$ [**ska·liən**, **skæ·liən.**] **1.** The shallot, *Allium ascalonicum*; a young onion, *A. cepa*; an onion with a small or undeveloped bulb; the shoots of old onions planted a second year.

**Don.** An onion that has not bulbed in proper form (B. & H.). **Nhb.$^1$**, **Dur.$^1$** **e.Dur.$^1$** A favourite dish is scallion and lettuce. **Lakel.$^2$**, **Cum.$^1$**, **n.Yks.$^3$** **w.Yks.** (D.L.); **w.Yks.$^1$** None are so denominated except those with thick necks, which are generally selected for present use. **Lan.** A bunch o' skallions fasten'd beheend for a tail, *Accrington Observer* (Feb. 2, 1895); **Lan.$^1$**, **s.Lan.$^1$** **Nhp.$^1$** The chittings or shoots of onions in the second year. **War.$^2$**, **Shr.$^1$** **Shr.**, **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Brks.** Old onions planted the next year (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **Brks.$^1$**, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.$^1$** An onion sprouting in the second year to bear seed; or the new bulbs which are sometimes produced from the old one in that renewed growth. **Cmb.$^1$** These skellions are too fur gone—chuck 'em on the muck-heap. **Suf.** *Science Gossip* (1883) 113; **Suf.$^1$** **Ken.$^1$** The poor and weakly plants in an onion bed, which are thinned out to make room for the growth of better ones. **Cor.$^2$** [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 59, 424.]

**2.** The leek, *Allium Porrum.*

**Rxb.** (Jam.) **n.Yks.$^2$** 'As ram as a scallion,' said of a person of disagreeable contact; **n.Yks.$^3$**, **m.Yks.$^1$**, **Suf.** (B. & H.), **Cor.$^2$** [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 59.]

[Ac ich haue porett-plontes · perselye and scalones, *P. Plowman* (c.) ix. 310. OFr. *eschalogne.*]

**SCALLION-GATE**, *sb.* Rdn. A lych-gate. Morgan *Wds.* (1881). Cf. **scallenge**.

**SCALLIONS**, *sb. pl.* N.Cy.$^1$ [**ska·liənz.**] A boys' name for a good drubbing.

**SCALLOP**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Yks. Der. Shr. Hrf. w.Cy. Som. Also in form **scollop** e.Yks.$^1$ Der.$^2$ nw.Der.$^1$ Shr. Hrf. w.Cy. Som. [**ska·ləp**, **sko·ləp.**] **1.** *sb.* An indentation; a notch.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **nw.Der.$^1$** Applied to the indentations in female dresses many years ago. 'A frock with scollops.' **Som.** Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869).

**2.** The fluted part of a glass. Der.$^2$ **3.** A small riven or torn piece. Shr., Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **4.** *v.* To notch, indent. nw.Der.$^1$, w.Cy. (Hall.) Som. Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). **5.** To scoop out; to make hollow. e.Yks.$^1$, w.Yks. (J.W.)

**SCALLOP**, *sb.*$^2$ Som. Cor. Also in form **scollop** Som. Cor.$^{12}$ [**skæ·ləp**, **sko·ləp.**] **1.** *pl.* The residue after lard is melted out.

**Som.** The stringy part of the fat which cannot be resolved into lard (W.F.R.); The residue of flick when cut in small pieces, baked, and the gravy drained off, Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **Cor.$^{12}$**

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Scallop-cakes**, a dainty made by frying 'scallops.' Som. (W.F.R.); (2) **-fat**, the residue left after lard is melted out. Cor.$^2$

**SCALLOP**, *v.*$^2$ N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ [**ska·ləp.**] To work coal in a mine entirely by hand without the use of gunpowder.

**SCALLOP**, see **Scollop**.

**SCALLOP(S**, *sb.* Wm. Yks. Lan. [**ska·ləp(s.**] An awkward girl; an untidy, romping girl; a tomboy.

**Wm.** Many a gurt scallop turns out weel (B.K.). **w.Yks.$^1$** I'd been reedin an kemmin our Sal, idle scallops, ii. 286. **ne.Lan.$^1$**

**SCALLOT**, see **Scallet(t**.

**SCALLYART**, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) A blow or stroke.

**Sc.** I'll gie you sic a scallyart, as 'll gar a' your scaup skirl (s.v. Scaup). **Lnk.**, **w.Lth.**

**SCALP**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Nhp. e.An. Ken. Also in forms **scaap** Cai.$^1$; **scap** Sc. Cum.$^{14}$; **scaulp** Nrf.; **scaup** Sc. Bnff.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ n.Yks.$^{124}$ ne.Yks.$^1$ e.Yks.$^1$ m.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks.$^{15}$ ne.Lan.$^1$ n.Lin.$^1$ Nrf.; **scawip** Sc. (Jam.); **scawp** Sc. (Jam.) Ant. n.Yks.$^3$ s.Lan.$^1$ Lin.; **scoap** Cum.$^4$; **scope** Cum.$^{14}$ Wm. & Cum.$^1$ w.Yks. Der.$^2$ nw.Der.$^1$; **skaap** S. & Ork.$^1$; **skop** w.Yks. [**skalp**, **skāp**, **skǫp**, **skōp.**] **1.** *sb.* The head, skull; *gen.* used contemptuously.

**Sc.** I'll gie you sic a scallyart as 'll gar a' your scaup skirl (Jam.); And sconce my scap and shanks frae rain, Aytoun *Ballads* (ed. 1861) II. 385. **Gall.** A bare scalp, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Nhb.** A dandy yung buck got a rap on the scaup, Allan *Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 487. **Cum.$^4$** An teaak em a fluet wih t'left ower t'side iv his scoap, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 20. **Wm. & Cum.$^1$** I'd jaup This whart o' yell about your scope, 177. **n.Yks.$^1$**; **n.Yks.$^2$** Deeant splet scaups about it; **n.Yks.$^4$** **ne.Yks.$^1$** *Gen.* used in anger. 'Ah'll brek thi scaup if thoo deean't mahnd.' **e.Yks.$^1$** He fell off stee an Ah thowt he'd brokken his scaup. **w.Yks.** (J.C.W.); Ah hit him fair on t'scope (C.W.D.); **w.Yks.$^1$** **Lan.** Slapt o sort of o wither meazzilt feas't mon, sitch o thwang oth' scawp, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1808) 34; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **ne.Lan.$^1$**, **s.Lan.$^1$**, **Der.$^2$**, **nw.Der.$^1$**, **n.Lin.$^1$**

Hence (1) **Scalp-house**, *sb.* a charnel-house or crypt; (2) **-splitten**, *ppl. adj.* having a broken head; (3) **-splitting**, *sb.* a fight; (4) **Scawpy**, *adj.* bald, without hair on the head.

(1) **Lin.** She and other girls used to go and peep into the 'scawp-house' . . . belonging to Grantham Church, and that every time they did so they threw therein a pin, *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 44. (2) **n.Yks.$^2$** He com heeam scaup-spletten. (3) *ib.* (4) **Ant.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

**2.** Phr. *the scope of the neck*, the back of the neck, the 'scruff' of the neck. Der.$^2$, nw.Der.$^1$ **3.** The rind or refuse of a turnip left by sheep in a field.

**Nhp.$^1$** A boy is often directed to 'go and pick up the scalps the sheep have left'; **Nhp.$^2$**

**4.** A bare dry piece of stony ground; thin soil barely covering the rock beneath.

**Sc.** A small bare knoll, Sibbald *Gl.* (1802) (Jam.). **Cai.$^1$** **Bnff.$^1$** There's a lot o' thin scaups o' laan on that fairin. **Abd.** I ees't to think Skellach Brae a weirdless scaup, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 16. **Gall.** Out on the grey-green scalp of Pentland, Crockett *Banner of Blue* (1902) x. **Nhb.$^1$** **n.Yks.$^1$** The bare unproductive spots, on a hill-side for instance, where the rock shews its head, to the exclusion of any presence of soil, and consequently of vegetation; **n.Yks.$^4$**, **m.Yks.$^1$** **w.Yks.$^1$**; **w.Yks.$^5$** A bare place in a pasture-field. **ne.Lan.$^1$**

Hence (1) **Scalpy**, *adj.* bare, barren, rocky, thinly covered with soil; (2) **Scaup-stones**, *sb. pl.* stony surfaces where the soil barely covers the rock.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Cum.$^{14}$** **n.Yks.** Those is scawpy fields (I.W.); **n.Yks.$^{123}$**, **m.Yks.$^1$**, **w.Yks.$^{15}$**, **ne.Lan.$^1$** **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 145. **n.Lin.$^1$** All cliff-land hes n't the like goodness in it; sum's so near the rock it's scalpy, an', in a way o' speäkin', good to noht. (2) **n.Yks.$^2$**

**5.** A bank of sand or mud left uncovered by the sea at low tide, esp. an oyster or mussel-bed.

**Sc.** An oyster scaup (Jam.). **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Fif.** On the south side of this part of the Tay, there is a scalp of a small kind of mussels, *Statist. Acc.* VIII. 461 (Jam.); The rush of billowy foam to hide the mussel scaups and lagoons, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 9. **Ir.** Regarding the natural scalps of the Irish Seas, the same story of enormously diminished supplies falls to be recorded, *Standard* (Dec. 26, 1890) 6, col. 4. **Nhb.**$^1$ Esp. applied to bare oozy flats, suitable for the growth of mussels and oysters. A thin fossiliferous bed composed chiefly of shells. The flat shore between Low Lights and Tynemouth is called the Mussel Scalp. An oyster scaup has been formed of late years in Budle-Slake, near Belford. The Scappy, at Holy Island, was at one time an oyster ground. 'The ship called the John and Margaret, . . now lying upon the Scalp against Mr. Jennison's Key, North Shields,' *Newc. Courant* (Sept. 1, 1722). **Lin.** Boston Scalp. . . Oysters were formerly found on the Scalp-sand, Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 721; **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ A flat-topped rock in the Humber, between Whitton and the Trent Falls, is called the Scaup or Scaups. It is only visible at the very lowest tides. **Nrf.** Munford *Local Names* (1870) 181. **Ken.** (H.M.)

**6.** *Comp.* **Scaup-poker**, the scaup, *Fuligula marila.* Nrf. Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 232. **7.** *pl.* Stones on a beach, esp. at Hunstanton. e.An.$^1$ **8.** *v.* To pare off the surface of the soil; to cut turf.

**Sh.I.** By the ruinous process of 'scalping,' or removing the turf of the commons for manuring the farms, great tracts of country have been laid bare, Cowie *Sh.* (1871) 158; **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**9.** To scrape.

**Dmf.** I ken yer scap'd clean bare, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 44.

**10.** To beat about the head; to flog. e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 28; e.Yks.$^1$ **11.** To check. e.Yks.$^1$

**12.** To grow weary; to become dispirited. *ib.*

**SCALPEEN**, *sb.* Irel. A pickled mackerel.

**s.Ir.** He determined upon a cargo of scalpeens, Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 288.

**SCALPIONS**, *sb. pl.* Cor.$^{12}$ **[skæ·lpiənz.]** Salt dried fish, *gen.* whiting.

**SCALT, SCALTE-CROOW**, see **Scald**, *v.*, *ppl. adj.*, **Scald-crow.**

**SCALTEEN**, *sb.* Irel. **[skaltī·n.]** **1.** Whisky boiled with sugar and butter. s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

**2.** Burnt whisky. Mun. *ib.*

[Cp. *sgallta*, *ppl. adj.* burnt, scalded (O'Reilly).]

**SCALVA**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **skalva** S. & Ork.$^1$ *MS. add.*; and in form **skalv(e** S. & Ork.$^1$ **[ska·lv(ə.]**

**1.** Snow in broad flakes, wet snow; heaps of snow.

He's a tickness o' scalva 'at's no moderate, *Sh. News* (Feb. 26, 1898); (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**2.** The straw netting used to hold fishing-lines.

I . . . mended the gurdastörie o' my skalve, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 239; **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**SCALY**, *adj.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also written **skaillie, skailly** Sc.; **skailyie** n.Sc. (Jam.); and in forms **skeelie** Lth.; **skeillie** Sc. (Jam.); **skelly** Sc. (Jam.) Cum.$^4$ w.Yks.$^2$ Lin.$^1$; **skilly, skyllie** Sc. **[skē·li.]**

**1.** *adj.* Gravelly, slaty, stony; resembling or full of shale.

**Nhb.**$^1$ A scaly parting in a stratum is a band of shale-like material, and is distinguished from a 'shivery' parting. **w.Yks.** Ah reckon nowght o' them mak' o' coils; they're as scaly as owght, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 30, 1897); **w.Yks.**$^2$

**2.** Thin, slender; light. Cum.$^4$, Lin.$^1$, Oxf. (G.O.)

**3.** Miserly, stingy, mean; thievish, dishonest, tricky.

**Cum.**$^4$, **Not.**$^1$ **s.Not.** 'E thinks much of a penny, 'e's that scaly (J.P.K.). **Lin.**$^1$ He's a very scaly fellow. **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Lon.** They find the 'ladies' their hardest or 'scaliest' customers, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 81. **Ess.** *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 186; **Ess.**$^1$, **Sur.**$^1$, **Sus.**$^{12}$, **Hmp.**$^1$, **Dor.**$^1$ **Cor.**$^1$ A regular scaly old fellow; **Cor.**$^3$ [**Amer.** A scaly trick, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 393; Tricky, dishonest, *ib.* 423.]

**4.** Grumpy, ill-tempered. Cor.$^2$ **5.** *sb.* Blue slate; a slate-pencil made of blue slate; also used *attrib.*

**n.Sc.** Used for covering houses. Skaillie being confined to blue slates, while the flat stones commonly used instead of them are called brown sklates (Jam.). **Abd.** A bit sclattie an' skaillie, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) ix. **Frf.** Wull ye niffer a bit o' skyllie for twa bools? Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 111. **Per.** Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 753. **Lth.** Had taken it to sharpen their slate-pencil, or 'skeelie,' as they call it, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 40.

Hence (1) **Skaillie-brod** or **-burd**, *sb.* a writing-slate. Sc. (Jam.); (2) **-pen**, *sb.* a slate-pencil. *ib.* **6.** A mineral found in the slates and coal-slates, and probably the same as 'Black Jack'. Cum.$^4$ **7.** A tall, thinly-made animal or person. *ib.* **8.** A mean, stingy fellow. Suf.$^1$

**SCAM**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Also written **skam** Sc. S. & Ork.$^1$; and in forms **scaam** Cai.$^1$; **scame** Sc. (Jam.) N.I.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ Dur. **[skam, skēm.]** **1.** *sb.* A spot, mark, stain; a blemish.

**Sh.I.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.), **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ Constantly used as a term for the impurities in rocks and minerals. **Nhb., Dur.** Soft white frost with grey scames, *Borings* (1881) II. 46.

Hence (1) **Scamy**, *adj.* (*a*) stained, blotched, having patchy marks; (*b*) *fig.* used as a term of abuse; (2) **Scamy-post**, *sb.* soft, short, jointy freestone in thin layers, much mixed with mica.

(1, *a*) **Nhb.**$^1$ A dog which has the hair off in patches, or a sheep which has lost patches of its wool, is called scamy. Paper having portions of the surface abraded is also called scamy. . . Coal also is called scamy when it presents the appearance of impurities, such as deposits of lime or other matter, intermixed with its texture. Or, again, shale that shows intercalations of other substances in a patchy form is called scamy metal to distinguish it from a stratum having a homogeneous character. (*b*) *ib.* Ye scamy beggar. (2) **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

**2.** *v.* To stain, discolour; to bespatter.

**N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ Th' bairn spilt the tye on the tyebelclaith an' scam'd it a'.

**3.** To singe, scorch. Cf. **scaum**, *sb.*$^2$

**Sc.** Donald *Poems* (1867) 10. **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** A fiery cross of timber, whereof every point was scamed and burnt with fire, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 216. **Frf.** His waistcoat was sair scammit, an' the twa doonmaist panels o' the door were charred hauf through, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 88, ed. 1889. **N.I.**$^1$, **Ant.** (S.A.B.)

**SCAM**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ Sh.I. Also written **scamb** S. & Ork.$^1$ **[skam.]** **1.** *sb.* A flaw, crack; injury. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.$^1$ **2.** *v.* To crack; to injure. S. & Ork.$^1$

**SCAM**, *v.*$^3$ Cor.$^{12}$ **[skæm.]** Of a shoe: to twist it out of shape by wearing wrongly; to tread down.

**SCAMB**, see **Scam**, *sb.*$^2$

**SCAMBLE**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Lan. Lin. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Brks. Mid. Suf. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Also written **skamble** Sc. (Jam.); and in forms **scammel** Dev.; **scammell** Nhb.; **scammil** Dev.; **scammle** Nhb.$^1$; **skamle** Sc. (Jam.); **skammel** Dev. **[ska·m(b)l, skæ·m(b)l.]**

**1.** *v.* To shamble, walk awkwardly; to run hastily and irregularly.

**War.**$^2$, **Brks.**$^1$ **Dev.** Düee walk vittee and not skammelee along zo, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 378.

**2.** To ramble, roam up and down.

**Brks.** While vools goes scamblin' vur and nigh, We bides at whoam, my dog and I, *Gaarge Ridler's Oven*, in Hughes *Scour. White Horse* (1859). **Hmp.**$^1$

**3.** To scramble, sprawl, roll awkwardly about.

**Nhb.**$^1$, **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ I'll not hev you bairns scamblin' aboot among th' chech-bells, I can tell yĕ; you'll be killin' yer sens. **Wor.** That hen doesn't roostle [nestle, brood] those young ducks, she only scambles them (H.K.). **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876); **Hrf.**$^1$ **Brks.** You had best try an' scamble through the water afoor 'tis too late, Hayden *Round our Vill.* (1901) 42. **Dev.** Wen a gurt black bittle a trapsin aun, Ha tuk an scammil'd pin tap uv ez tayl, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1866) 2nd S. 5.

**4.** Of a horse: to struggle on the ground.

**Hmp.** I went to get the horse up and he scambled an' got I down agen the straw reek (W.H.E.). **Dev.** Jist as us wuz agwaine along Yeoford lane, Brownie put a vüte 'pon a stone, and skammelēd a güddish bit, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) (s.v. Valled-vore).

**5.** To trample upon; to break down; to litter about, make untidy. Also used with *about.*

**w.Mid.** Now, then, don't scamble that straw about now I've put it up together (W.P.M.). **Sus.**$^1$ **Hmp.** Of straw, hay, corn, &c. 'Look where they've scambled it about' (W.H.E.); **Hmp.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ Art'n thee a tidy fuller now, to scam'le about the straw like that is? **Dev.** They pegs have abin in an' skammelled awl awver my flower-nat, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 79.

**6.** To scatter.

**Nhb.**$^1$ At weddings it is customary to scammle money after leaving the church.

Hence **Scambling**, *ppl. adj.* scattered, irregular.

**Dev.** Speaking of some young pheasants, a gamekeeper . . . said, 'There wad'n on'y two or dree scamlin ones down thick way,' *Reports Provinc.* (1891).

**7.** To push, shove.

**Wor.** Doan't scamble th' 'osses ower the plough, Outis *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* **Brks.** I'd put up a boord in front of the coob to shun dogs and foxes an' sich-like, but he'd manage to scamble it away, Hayden *Round our Vill.* (1901) 120.

**8.** To crumble, as a bank. Hmp.$^1$ **9.** *Fig.* To scrape up, collect.

**Brks.** One way an' another I scambled it [money] up an' guv it to the club man, but . . . 'twurnt a mossel o' use, Hayden *Round our Vill.* (1901) 176.

Hence **Scambler**, *sb.* one who goes about among his friends in order to scrape up a meal; a meal-time visitor.

**Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); It is well ken'd your father's son was never a scambler, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 274.

**10.** With *along*: to manage; to 'get on.'

**Brks.** How do 'ee manage to scamble along wi'out Kizzy? Hayden *Round our Vill.* (1901) 254.

**11.** Of work: to do carelessly and hurriedly. s.Lan.$^1$, w.Mid. (W.P.M.) Hence **Scambling**, (1) *ppl. adj.* hasty, careless; makeshift; untidy; (2) *sb.* an irregular meal.

(1) **Lan.** Your scamblin' sham-smart ways, Waugh *Tufts*, 1st S. 206. **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Lin.** You've made a scambling dinner, I fear, Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 721. **War.**$^2$ **s.Wor.**$^1$ 'E made a scambling job of it. **Glo.**$^1$, **Wil.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ Well! thee's a-made a purty scam'lin' consarn o' it, sure 'nough; 'tis nort but a lick an' a dab. I never didn zee a more scam'liner job in all my born days. **Dev.** A scambling dinner, consisting of what could be picked up on a sudden, in a scramble, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) (2) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**12.** *sb.* Anything done irregularly; a mess; a litter.

**Suf.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ Take care how you do do it, not to make a scam'le all over the place.

[**6.** And somewhat to scamble for hog and for hen, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 112. **7.** England now is left To tug and scamble, Shaks. *K. John*, iv. iii. 145.]

**SCAMBLED**, *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* w.Cy. Defeated in an intent. Grose (1790).

**SCAME**, see **Scam**, *sb.*$^1$

**SCAMEL(L**, *sb.* e.An. Also written **scammel(l** Nrf. [**skæ·ml.**] The bar-tailed godwit, *Limosa lapponica.* e.An.$^1$ Nrf. (R.H.H.); Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 49.

**SCAMMEL(L**, see **Scamel(l**, **Scamble.**

**SCAMMER**, *v.* Yks. Lan. [**ska·mə(r).**] **1.** To climb, scramble.

**Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 12, 1897). **Lan.** Hoo scammert on o fours to th' steps o' th' van, Ferguson *Moudywarp's Visit*, 17. **e.Lan.** *Burnley Express* (June 1, 1901). **m.Lan.**$^1$ Aw think childer's olez scammerin'—'speshly lads; iv they're nod scammerin' up a wo' they're scammerin' up th' troff. **s.Lan.**$^1$

**2.** To scamper, run quickly.

**s.Lan.**$^1$ Neaw, childer, scammer off t'skoo.

**SCAMMISH**, *adj.* Dor. Som. [**skæ·miʃ.**] Rough, awkward, untidy. Cf. **chammish.**

**Dor.** How can 'e be zo scammish—a letten of un vall? (H.J.M.); **Dor.**$^1$ **Som.** A 'scammish' handwriting. A 'scammish' looking fellow (W.F.R.).

**SCAMMLE**, see **Scamble.**

**SCAMP**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ Sc. War. Wor. Glo. **1.** *v.* To wander about idly, to roam.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Bnff.**$^1$ Twa ill-leukin' gaabrils o' chiels hae been scampin' aboot through the queentry for a day or twa. **War.**$^3$ To go scamping about the country, to wander about without any visible means of support.

**2.** With *off*: to hurry off.

**Cld.** Ye rogues o' low and high degree, Scamp off wi' fear and quakin', Nimmo *Sngs.* (1882) 170.

**3.** To run away from, leave.

**Glo.** Defendant said he would not pay the fine—he would sooner 'scamp' the country, *Evesham Jrn.* (May 13, 1899).

**4.** To play mischievous tricks. Bnff.$^1$, Cld. (Jam.)

**5.** *sb.* Idle wandering. Bnff.$^1$

**SCAMP**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Lon. Ken. Som. Cor. Also written **skamp** Not. [**skamp, skæmp.**] **1.** *v.* To do work badly, inefficiently, or with bad materials; to shirk work.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** She did not know that the prisoner was scamping his classes while in Glasgow, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 103. **Dmf.** Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 57. **n.Yks.**$^{14}$, **w.Yks.**$^2$, **Chs.**$^{13}$, **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Not.**$^1$, **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ I doän't want to hev oht to do wi' him ageän, he scamps his work scan'lus. **Lon.** The scavaging work, moreover, was 'scamped,' Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 222, ed. 1861. **e.Ken.** He has scamped the job and the thing is all to pieces (G.G.). **w.Som.**$^1$ I never didn zee no job, nit so bad a-scamped in all my born days. **Cor.**$^2$

Hence (1) **Scamper**, *sb.* a jerry-builder; (2) **Scamping**, *ppl. adj.*, (3) **Scampy**, *adj.* badly or inefficiently done.

(1) **Lon.** To a notorious 'scamper,' he one morning sent three cart-loads of 'mac' at 1s. a load, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 199, ed. 1861. (2) **w.Som.**$^1$ I calls it a proper scampin' job, an' avore I'd pick anybody's pocket like that, I zoonder starve. (3) **w.Yks.** It's a scampy job, yond, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 30, 1897).

**2.** *sb.* Work done in a hurried, lazy manner. Bnff., Cld. (Jam.)

**SCAMP**, *sb.*$^3$ e.An.$^1$ [**skæmp.**] The scalp or head.

**SCAMPERIL**, *sb.* m.Yks.$^1$ [**ska·mpəril.**] A mischievous child.

**SCAMPO**, *v.* s.Lan.$^1$ A dial. form of 'scamper'; to run quickly.

**SCAN**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.* Lakel. Yks. Not. [**skan.**] **1.** *v.* To look; to peep.

**Lakel.**$^2$ Ah scan'd ower mi shooder ta see if they war behint, an' theer they war. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**2.** To look with disgust or disdain.

**Wm.** To a surly or annoyed person it would be said, 'Thoo's neea 'casion ta scan ower thi ee'broos like that' (B.K.).

**3.** To squint. Cf. **sken.**

**Not.** Lord, how that girl scans (L.C.M.).

**4.** *sb.* Scorn, disrespect.

**Wm.** A lazy life brings scant or scan, Gibson *Leg. and Notes* (1877) 50; (B.K.)

**SCAN**, *v.*$^2$ *Obs.* Dev.$^1$ To scoff; to scold.

Why the mother and darter rag and scan en, whenever they come atwart en, 13, ed. Palmer; To be his drudge, to be hounded and scan'd like a dog, *ib.* 45.

**SCANCE**, *v.*$^1$, *sb.*$^1$ and *adj.* Sc. Wm. Also written **scanse** Cai.$^1$; **skance** (Jam.); **skans** S. & Ork.$^1$ [**skans.**] **1.** *v.* To reflect on, consider.

**Sc.** (Jam.); I cannot tell you how to scance On a' that's past, Pennecuik *Coll.* (1787) 13.

**2.** To glance at, to scan; esp. to look contemptuously.

**Abd.** (Jam.) **Per.** Scancin' at my tuscan bonnet, that was gien me by my ain gudeman the year he married, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 113, ed. 1887. **Wm.** (B.K.)

**3.** To give a slight account of.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Fif.** 'Bout France syne [he] did skance syne, An' warn'd them ane an' a' T'oppose ay sic foes ay, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 133.

**4.** To make trial of, to put to the test.

**Bch.** On they bang wi' cuttie-haste, To scance their fortune fair, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 64 (Jam.).

**5.** To reproach; to make censorious reflections on anything.

**Sc.** But war ye me, your heart wad scance ye, In spite o' Pleasure's necromancy, Nicol *Poems* (1805) I. 182 (Jam.).

**6.** With *at*: to conjecture, to form a hasty judgment concerning a thing. Sc. (Jam.) **7.** *sb.* A glance; a quick look; a cursory inspection or calculation; a hasty survey in the mind.

**Sc.** Let's get a skance o't (G.W.); 'I gave it a scance,' I ran over it hastily (Jam.). **Abd.** They took a skance of what was going on, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xi.

**8.** Blame, reproach, scandal. S. & Ork.$^1$ Hence *to cast a scanse on one*, *phr.* to make one an object of reproach. Cai.$^1$

**9.** *adj.* Proud, haughty, disdainful; distant in manner.

**Wm.** What's ta seea scance aboot, thoo's boorn but thoo's nut berried? (B.K.)

**SCANCE,** *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Also written **scanse, skance, skanse.** [**skans.**] **1.** *v.* To glitter, shine; to make a great show.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Bnff.** Thro' a' the lan' that New-Year's day Like ours there was nae scansin, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 143. **Rnf.** In silk an' sattin ilk ane scances, An' gauze beside, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 123. **Edb.** Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 206, ed. 1785.

Hence (1) **Scancer,** *sb.* a showy person; (2) **Scansing,** *ppl. adj.* good-looking, bouncing.

(1) **Cld.** (Jam.) (2) **Per.** A scansin' queyn (*ib.*).

**2.** To make an ostentatious display in conversation; to exaggerate.

**n.Sc.** He's skancin (Jam.). **Frf.** I sadly dread ye're scancin, Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820) 30, ed. 1882.

Hence **Scancer,** *sb.* an exaggerator in conversation. Cld., Rnf. (Jam.) **3.** *sb.* A gleam; a light.

**Sc.** A red scance o' light, *St. Patrick* (1819) 168 (Jam.); Till glow'r on the skance o' the Lord, an' till spier in his ain halie hame, Waddell *Psalms* (1871) xxvii. 4.

**SCANCHUS,** *sb.* Irel. A story, chat, discussion. Ant. (S.A.B.) See **Shanacus.**

**SCANCLISHIN,** *sb.* w.Lth. (Jam.) **1.** Scanty increase. **2.** A small remainder.

**SCANDAL,** *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Nhp. Suf. Sur. Cor. [**ska·ndl, skæ·ndl.**] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Scandal-broth,** a sarcastic term for tea; (2) **-crack,** a chat involving the repetition of scandal; (3) **-jobber,** a scandal-monger; (4) **-potion,** see (1).

(1) **w.Yks.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **Suf.**$^1$ (2) **Lnk.** Gif I but held wi' a neebor wife The wee'st scandal-crack, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 42. (3) **Lnk.** To list the ill-tongued scandal jobber, *ib.* 45. (4) **Ayr.** Whyles owre the wee bit cup an' plaitie, They sip the scandal potion pretty, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 223.

**2.** *v.* To talk scandal of; to blacken one's character; to spread a false report maliciously.

**Sur.**$^1$ Speaking of a neighbour who has been spreading a false report, a woman said, 'She's scandaled it everywhere.' **w.Cor.** Why are you scandalling me? (M.A.C.)

**SCANDALIZE,** *v.*$^1$ Sc. Yks. Cor. Also in form **scandaleese** Sc. [**ska·ndlaiz, -īz.**] To spread scandal about any one; to talk scandal.

**Fif.** Low-born smaik, to scandaleese his betters! Pryde *Queer Flk.* (1897) 55. **Lnk.** She wasna gien to scandalise, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 34. **Yks.** Plaintiff also said, 'I will scandalise you girls in this town till you won't get another stitch,' *Ripon Chron.* (May 16, 1889). **Cor.** They don't scandalize him yet, Hardy *Blue Eyes* (ed. 1895) 8.

[Fr. *Scandalizer*, to slander, defame (Cotgr.).]

**SCANDALIZE,** *v.*$^2$ e.An. Ken. Cor. [**skæ·ndlaiz.**] In phr. *to scandalize a sail*, see below.

**e.An.**$^1$ A wherry is said to have her sail scandalized when it is half lowered, so as not to catch the wind; a slovenly way of getting out of reefing. **Ken.** If it is wished to reduce the way of a fore-and-aft craft suddenly—as on entering a harbour, or if caught in a squall—the peak haliards are rapidly eased off, and the topping lifts hauled till the boom touches the peak of the gaff. Of course, sail is thus shortened in the most rapid way, *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xii. 204. **Cor.** In common use among Cornish sailors fully forty years ago, *ib.* 260. [This is somewhat of a local term, Anstead *Sea Terms* (1898).]

**SCANDALOUS,** *adj.* and *adv.* I.Ma. Glo. Brks. Som. Also in form **skeändalous** Glo. [**ska·ndələs,** w.Som. **skæ·nləs.**] **1.** *adj.* Used to express disapprobation.

**Glo.**$^1$ **Brks.**$^1$ Ut be scandalous work to hev to dig up ground as be zo stwuney.

**2.** Filthy, befouled.

**w.Som.**$^1$ Th' 'ouse was scan'lous; he wad'n fit vor a pig, let 'lone a kirstin. I saw a wagon I had lent, being used for a filthy purpose, and on remonstrating with the borrower, he said, 'He shan't be a-zen 'ome scan'lus.'

**3.** *adv.* Very much, excessively.

**I.Ma.** Uplifted scandalous, and settin their face like a flint, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 67. **Glo.** When I do lift me yand to me yead, . . it do hurt I most skeändalous, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xii.

**SCANDERLING,** *sb.* Chs. Dev. Cor. [**ska·n-, skæ·ndəlin.**] **1.** The summer-snipe, *Totanus hypoleucus.*

**Chs.** A scanderling—or 'summer-snipe,' as he is called—came to prod into the soft mud with his long bill, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Sept. 1901) 140.

**2.** The ringed plover, *Charadrius hiaticula.* Dev., Cor. *Zoologist* (1854) XII. 4255.

**SCANDERT,** *sb.* Wor. Also in form **scandret.** [Not known to our correspondents.] **1.** Drunkenness. w.Wor.$^1$ **2.** A drunkard. (Hall.)

**SCANGE,** *v.* Cum. [**skan(d)ʒ.**] To roam about; ? a corruption of 'scavenge.' Cf. **scounge, scunge.**

He scanges aboot like a hungry hoond (J.D.).

**SCANGLED,** *ppl. adj.* Wor. [**skæ·ŋgld.**] Sprawling; lying about on the ground. (H.K.)

**SCANNACH,** *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To gleam, shine.

An' see, Leddy Rosybell, how beautiful the sun is scannachin' on the water, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) II. 99 (Jam.).

**SCANSE,** *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To climb.

**Per.** His pious soul did Jacob's ladder scanse, Because above he had's Inheritance, Smith *Poems* (1714) 112, ed. 1853.

**SCANSE,** see **Scance,** *v.*$^{12}$

**SCANSED,** *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* Cld. (Jam.) Having the appearance of, seeming; used in *comb.* with *adv.* **ill-scansed,** &c. 'He's an ill-scansed laddie.'

**SCANT,** *adj., adv., sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Glo. Oxf. Hnt. e.An. Ken. Dev. Also written **skant** Sc. (Jam.) Ken. [**skant, skænt.**] **1.** *adj.* Narrow. e.An.$^1$ **2.** Scarce, rare; few, little.

**Sc.** Food was scant in Orleans, Lang *Monk of Fife* (1876) 120. **Rnf.** Thanks be unto Jacob's God, My comforts are nae scant, Young *Pictures* (1865) 23. **Ayr.** Coaches were scant, wi' their cattle a-cantrin', Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (1803) 15, ed. 1871. **Lnk.** The water is no sae scant, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 60. **n.Ir.** His oats were so scant He saw nothin' afore him but hunger and want, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 24. **Mun.** Lean cattle, scant milk, Barry *Wizard's Knot* (1901) 324. **Nhb.** If men and lads be varry scant, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 9. **n.Yks.**$^2$ 'Here's scant deed,' or 'scant wark,' slow business proceedings; dull times. **w.Yks.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Scantish,** *adj.* scarce; (2) **Scantity,** *sb.* a scarcity; (3) **Scantling,** *adj.* small, very scanty; (4) **Scantlins,** *adv.* scarcely; (5) **Scantly,** (*a*) *adj.*, see (1); (*b*) *adv.*, see (4).

(1) **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Cum.**$^1$ It's a mak of scantish; **Cum.**$^4$ **w.Yks.**$^1$ I sa vara few, I think they're mack a scantish to-year, ii. 304. **nw.Der.**$^1$ (2) **Glo.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^1$ (3) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) (4) **Fif.** Three minutes' time was scantlins past, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 165. **Edb.** You'll scantlins fin' a hungry mon, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 117, ed. 1785. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) (5, *a*) **Cum.**$^{14}$ (*b*) **Sc.** It was scantly possible for me to prove that the other had insulted me and my country, Lang *Monk of Fife* (1876) 81. **Abd.** The smith had scantly wrought ae heat Whan in came Sandy Soutter, Cock *Strains* (1810) II. 118. **Rnf.** Scantly had the name been beukit, Floods o' lichtnin' fill't the hoose, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 38. **N.Cy.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$

**3.** Lacking in, deficient, needy.

**Bnff.** Scant o' cash ay sin' my birth, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 8. **Abd.** They war some scant o' strae, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xi. **Dmb.** Ye think I am scant o' rumlegumption, wi' nae mair sense than a hen could haud in its steekit nieve, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxix. **Ayr.** As scant o' grace as a gaberlunzie, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) viii. **Wgt.** I doot ye'd think me scant o' mense, Fraser *Poems* (1885) 199. **n.Cy.** We are rather scant of it at present, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Yks.** It was scant of a pound in weight (C.C.R.). **n.Yks.**$^1$ 'Scant o' wind,' out of breath; **n.Yks.**$^2$ Scant o' brass. **w.Yks.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^1$ **Dev.** To them it had a scant look, the fields being divided by low stone walls instead of luxuriant hedges, Ford *Postle Farm* (1899) 5.

Hence (1) **Scantish,** *adj.* deficient, limited; (2) **Scantity,** *sb.* insufficiency; (3) **Scantly,** *adj.*, see (1); (4) **Scant-o'-grace,** *sb.* a graceless fellow; a good-for-nought.

(1) **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.**$^2$, **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ I'd a scantish pattern for my gown, or I should have made it fuller. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (2) **e.An.**$^1$ She has but a poor scantity to live on. (3) **Cum.**$^{14}$ (4) **Sc.** (Jam.); I ken'd that scant-o'-grace weel eneugh, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxviii. **Per.** Hold thy peace, Thou varlet, thou vile scant o' grace, Spence *Poems* (1898) 29. **Cum.** One of the race was such a scant-o'-grace, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 167.

**4.** Poor, badly off.

**Edb.** Then thou may live in case thou please, . . Though thou be scant, To win thy meat, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 389, ed. 1815; BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 425.

**5.** Sparing, parsimonious.

**Rnf.** I am aye hearty, I hate to be scrimpit or scant, *Rnf. Harp* (1819) 72. **Ayr.** Tell her no to be scant or scrimpit, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) l.

**6.** *adv.* Scarcely.

**Sc.** I count it hardly decent—scant decent! STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xxii. **Rnf.** Ye ken ye've been scant ower the lugs yet wi' mine [my head], NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 54. **Lei.**$^1$ Ah cain't git noo slape scant. **War.**$^3$ **s.Oxf.** Two little windows, with diamond panes, gave scant enough light, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 9. **Suf.**$^1$ I scant know him. **Ken.** I shall skant do that (K.).

**7.** *sb.* Scantiness, scarcity, lack.

**Frf.** There'll be nae scant o' cash whar onything concerns you, lass, MACKENZIE *N. Pine* (1897) 241. **Nhb.**$^1$ **Lan.** Wel but, aw sed, ther's no scant uv uther maks o stuf, ORMEROD *Felley fro Rachde* (1851) v. **Suf.**$^1$

**8.** Poverty.

**Sc.** (JAM.) **Ayr.** Neither scaith nor scant will be alloo't to come near the bairn, GALT *Entail* (1823) i. **Nhb.** Afore ye're fit to fight yor way Through scant and want and misery, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 49; **Nhb.**$^1$ **Wm.** A lazy life brings scant or scan, GIBSON *Leg. and Notes* (1877) 50. **n.Yks.**$^2$ **s.Lan.**$^1$ We ne'er know'd scant or want, 23.

**9.** *v.* To stint; to be insufficiently supplied.

**Cum.** They wadna see him scanted, BLAMIRE *Poet. Wks.* (c. 1794) 216, ed. 1842; **Cum.**$^4$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Suf.**$^1$ He should not be scanted of pocket money.

**SCANT**, *sb.*$^2$ w.Yks. (H.V.) In *comp.* (1) **Scant-bachelor**, a quarry term: a stone slate 26 inches long; (2) **-farewell**, a stone slate about 11 inches long; (3) **-long-beck**, a stone slate 23 inches long; (4) **-long-schurin**, a stone slate 17 inches long; (5) **-short-beck**, a stone slate 20 inches long; (6) **-short-schurin**, a stone slate 14 inches long; (7) **-wibitt**, a stone slate 29 inches long.

[Norw. dial. *skant*, a piece measured off, a certain portion (AASEN).]

**SCANT**, *v.*$^2$ Wor. [**skænt.**] To cant. s.Wor. PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 16.

**SCANT**, *v.*$^3$ Dev. [**skænt.**] To rove; to race about.

She had a great objection to stranger-folk 'gwain ragging an' scanting rowze th' darn,' she said wrathfully; as her new mistress ran breathlessly over the house, MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. I. i.

Hence **Scanterer**, *sb.* a roving bullock. *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 166.

**SCANTACK**, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Also written **skantack** (JAM.). A fishing-line set with hooks for night-fishing in a river, lake, or pond.

**Mry.** (JAM.); Ilka camstarical chap Would draw out anither man's scantack, Wi' the prongs o' a stollen paparap, HAY *Lintie* (1851) 24.

**SCANTILY**, *adv.* Sc. Scarcely.

**Ayr.** The dawn had scantily broke when Edie and John were up, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 140.

**SCANTLE**, *sb.* Dev. Cor. [**skæ·ntl.**] A very small irregular roofing-slate; also in *comp.* **Scantle-slate.**

**nw.Dev.**$^1$ Hung to laths by wooden pins and pointed inside the roof with mortar. **Cor.**$^1$ Too small to make 'size slate.'

**SCANTLING**, *sb.* Sc. Not. Lei. I.W. [**ska·ntlin.**]

**1.** The juncture of a wall with the roof of a house. Cld. (JAM.) **2.** *pl.* Hazel chips from the stakes used in making wicker hurdles.

**I.W.** Put a handful of scantlings on the fire (F.H.W.).

**3.** Phr. *much of a scantling*, 'much of a muchness,' little difference between. Not.$^1$, Lei.$^1$

**SCANTLING-LINE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A fishing-line fixed to the bank of a stream and left all night.

**s.Sc.** I waded to set my little scantling-line for the trouts an' the eels, WILSON *Tales* (1836) IV. 44.

**SCANTWAYS**, *adv.* I.W. Obliquely. (J.D.R.)

**SCAP, SCAPAR**, see **Scalp, Scape**, *v.*$^1$, **Scaper.**

**SCAP(E**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **skaip, skape.** A bee-hive. See **Skep, 7.**

**Sc.** (JAM.); Bees hummin' and fleein' aboot and doin' little wark, and makin' nae kame in their ain skaip just afore castin', *Cracks about Kirk* (1843) I. 2; FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 433. **Frf.** The scape rows out upon the bent Wi' twenty pints o' hinny in't, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 85. **Fif.** They gie their sma' wings sudden claps, And hurry hamewarts to their scaps, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 98. **Edb.** Thir, alas! are antrin fock That lade their scape wi' winter stock, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 136, ed. 1785.

**SCAPE**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. I.W. Also in forms **scap** w.Yks.$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$ n.Lin.$^1$; **sceape** Cum.; **skeeap** e.Yks.$^1$ I.W.$^1$; **skep** Sc. [**skēp, skiəp.**] **1.** *v.* An aphetic form of 'escape.'

**Rnf.** See I nae better? What o' that? An' skep na free—I'm but a Rat, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 67. **Cum.** To sceape a guid thrashing, They slip'd through the crowd, RAYSON *Misc. Poems* (1858) 23. **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **I.W.**$^1$

Hence **Scape-(the)-gallows**, *sb.* a term of reproach for a thoroughly bad fellow.

**Twd.** They were all 'scape-the-gallows,' every one, but gallant fellows in their way, BUCHAN *J. Burnet* (1898) 272. **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.** I ne'er yerd ony mon e'er hoppun his meuth, ut ewer [*sic*] speyk one farrently wort o' that scap-gallos, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 36. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **I.W.**$^1$

**2.** *sb.* An escape.

**n.Lin.**$^1$ I'd a straange narra' scap once o' bein' runn'd oher at Frodingham Staation.

Hence **Scapes-o'-death**, *sb.* a term of derision for a sour, disagreeable person.

**w.Yks.** Nah then, owd Scapes-o'-deeath, hah does that sewt tha? (B.K.)

**3.** *Obs.* Phr. *scape and rake*, escape and range.

**Cum.** Sheep in the parish of Melmerby—'about 2,500, besides near half that number that have scape and rake from Ousby and Gamblesby,' HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 220.

**SCAPE**, *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Sus. Hmp. [**skēp.**] A landscape; a portion of ground.

**Rxb.** A fine daggin rain settled in . . . shutting out the hills from right and left, and shortening the scape before us, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 215. **Sus.** During the ten years I have lived hard by the Downs, I have never seen a single dotterel on their scapes, much less a trip of them, WARTER *Paroch. Fragments* (1853) 362. **Hmp.** Ray mentions those scapes in his 'Wisdom of God in the Works of Creation,' WHITE *Selborne* (1788) 120, ed. 1853.

**SCAPE**, *sb.*$^3$ and *v.*$^2$ Ess. [**skēp.**] **1.** *sb.* The shell of a walnut. *Arch. Trans.* (1863) II. 186; (W.W.S.)

**2.** *v.* To shell: used of walnuts, &c. *ib.*

**SCAPE**, *int.* and *v.*$^3$ Nrf. Sur. Som. [**skēp.**] **1.** *int.* Used to express the cry of a snipe.

**Sur.** You might be within a few yards of half a dozen of the birds without perceiving one, until they sprang up, shouting 'Scape, scape,' at their very loudest, and twisting like corkscrews, SON OF MARSHES *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 268. **Som.** He longed to hear the sharp 'scape, scape,' which is such pretty music to the sportsman, RAYMOND *Misterton's Mistake* (1888) iv.

**2.** *v.* Of a snipe: to cry.

**Nrf.** A snipe flew up scaping, EMERSON *Marsh Leaves* (1895) 34, ed. 1898.

**SCAPEN**, *v.* Yks. [**skē·pən.**] With *off*: to scamper, flee. n.Yks. (T.S.), n.Yks.$^2$ Cf. **scaper.**

**SCAPER**, *v.* Yks. Lon. Also written **scapar** Lon. [**skē·pə(r).**] To run off quickly, to scamper. Cf. **scapen.**

**e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **Lon.** Questra homa a vardring the slum, scapar it, 'Orderly'—there's some one a looking at the slum. Be off quickly, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 47, ed. 1861.

**SCAR**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Shr. Hrf. Hmp. Also written **scaar** Wm.; **scarr** s.Lan.$^1$; **scarre** N.Cy.$^2$; **skaar** Lan.; **skar** Sc. (JAM.); and in forms **scaur** Sc. (JAM.) N.I.$^1$ Nhb. n.Yks. Lan. Chs.; **scour** Not.; **scower** Cum.$^4$; **skair, skare** Sc. (JAM.); **skear** n.Cy. Nhb.$^1$ Wm.; **skeear** ne.Lan.$^1$; **skeer** Nhb.$^1$ Cum.$^4$ Wm. Lan.$^1$ nw.Der.$^1$ Hmp.$^1$; **sker** Cum.$^4$ Shr.$^1$; **skerr** Nhb.$^1$ [**skar, skā(r.**] **1.** A bare place on a hillside; a precipice; a cliff; a steep, bare bank; the ridge of a hill; also used *fig.*

**Sc.** The peer lass clodded hersell o'er the scaur, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxix. **e.Sc.** STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 135. **Frf.** Ilk rib sae bare, a skelvy skair, LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 239. **s.Sc.** By bank and by scaur, onward roar! ALLAN *Poems* (1887) 3. **N.I.**$^1$, **N.Cy.**$^2$ **Nhb.** The scaurs an' cleughs on Rimside Fell, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 85; **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^{12}$, **Cum.**$^{24}$ **Wm.** He tummalt doon t'scaar et tudthre side, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 11. **n.Yks.** Two girls sat down on the Scaur, Linskill *Haven Hill* (1886) xiii; **n.Yks.**$^{14}$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.**$^{124}$ **Lan.** They gazed at the scars which they had climbed, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) III. 220. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{13}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ Right a-top o' the sker. **Hrf.**$^{1}$

Hence (1) **Scarry**, *adj.* bare, rocky; full of precipices; (2) **Scaured**, *ppl. adj.* bare, precipitous.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Lnk.** He socht us out some mossy neuk Upon the scaurie hill, Lemon *St. Mungo* (1844) 49. **Bwk.** An' foxgloves reared their purple bells Beside the scaurie brae, Calder *Poems* (1897) 91. **n.Yks.** That beck is varry scarry (I.W.). **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Lan.** Low, by Ribble's scaury side, Harland *Lyrics* (1866) 86. (2) **e.Lth.** Laws . . . their sheer, scaured, rocky . . . faces turned . . . southwards, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 223.

**2.** A ridge of rocks; a bed of rough gravel or stones; esp. a rocky place on which cockles or mussels abound; a spit of sand running into a lake; hard surface on land.

**Sc.** (Jam.), (A.W.), **N.I.**$^{1}$, **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Cum.**$^{1}$ Beds of rough gravel and stones such as exist on the shores of the Solway, are called scars; **Cum.**$^{4}$ **Wm.** I doant like cocklin, an gang toth skeer I'll nit, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 16; A mussel skear (T.C.). **n.Yks.**$^{1}$; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ The dark beach of lias or alum rock at Whitby, yielding the fossil remains for which the place is so famous. **Lan.** Yā chap hed bin a bit off tul a girt skaar to lait mussels, R. Piketah *Forness Flk.* (1870) 36; **Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Chs.** 'The cockle-scaur,' the bed of the young of cockles, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Sept. 1901) 137. **Not.** The fish are on the scour (J.H.B.). **Hmp.**$^{1}$

**3.** *pl.* Rocks through which there is an opening. Cf. **skerry**, *sb.*$^{1}$ **1.**

**Sc.** Some rocks on our coast are thus denominated which have such an aperture that a ship may sail through it (Jam.).

**4.** *Comp.* (1) **Scar-beck**, a rock-bound stream; (2) **-dale**, a valley surrounded by bare dark rocks; (3) **-dogger**, a globular concretion occurring in the Lias shales and used in the manufacture of Roman cement; see **Dogger**, *sb.*$^{1}$ **2**; (4) **-pap**, a sea anemone; (5) **-well**, a well on a hillside.

(1) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ (2) A scar-deeal soort of a spot, *ib.* (3) **n.Yks.**$^{1}$; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ As hard as a scar-dogger. (4) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ Nipple-shaped, adhering to the scar. (5) **Nhb.** A pitcher of water from the scaur-well, Jones *Nhb.* (1871) 127.

[ON. *sker*, a skerry, an isolated rock in the sea (Vigfusson).]

**SCAR**, *v.*$^{1}$, *sb.*$^{2}$ and *adj.*$^{1}$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Wor. Shr. Glo. Hmp. Also written **scaar** Wm. w.Yks.; **skaar** Wm. n.Lan.$^{1}$; **skar** Sc. (Jam.) Lakel.$^{2}$ Cum. ne.Lan.$^{1}$; and in form **scaur** Sc. (Jam.) Ir. **[skar, skā(r.]** **1.** *v.* A dial. form of 'scare.'

**Sc.** (Jam.); It wad hae ta'en a hantle o' them to scaur Andrew Fairservice, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xiv. **w.Sc.** Scaur-craw (Jam.). **se.Sc.** To scar the craws, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 43. **Ayr.** She tried to scaur me, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 104. **n.Ir.** A got that scaured fur fear o' loasin mysel', Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 9. **Dwn.** The Deed Can ha'nt an' scaur the leevin', Savage-Armstrong *Ballads* (1901) 188. **Nhb.** Hang up her head to scar the craws, Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 253. **Cum.**$^{1}$ **Wm.** It hed geen me a scaarin, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 9. **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ I gat a sair scaring. **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Ah wor scaard at shood cum throo t'chamber floor, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1861) 31; **w.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ **Not.** Don't be scarred; he wain't hutt thee, Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 79; **Not.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ **e.Lin.** They'd scar her soon in fits, Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 52. **Wor.** (W.W.), **Shr.**$^{1}$, **Glo.**$^{1}$, **Hmp.**$^{1}$

Hence **Scar-bug**, *sb.* a supernatural appearance. n.Cy. *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 78. **2.** To take fright.

**Sc.** It's the wanton steed that scaurs at the windle-strae, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xxviii. **Per.** At Midmar he will not scar, Smith *Poems* (1714) 176, ed. 1853.

Hence (1) **Scar-gait**, *adj.* of a horse: easily frightened; (2) **Scarry**, *adj.* easily frightened.

(1) **Rnf.** (Jam.) (2) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ That's a scarry horse o' yors. **n.Yks.** These beasts is varry scarry (I.W.).

**3.** *sb.* A fright; a panic; an object of alarm.

**Per.** Some bluidy doings in some Highland scaur, Nicoll *Poems* (ed. 1843) 92. **Dmb.** Doc Davie's no to kill wi' coup or scaur, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 2. **Edb.** Owr the fear o' death loup bangin' An' hell's hot scar, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 53. **Dwn.** A niver got sic a scaur in a' my life, Lyttle *Robin Gordon*, 41. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ It put such on [of] a scar' on them that they never dared go again. **n.Lan.**$^{1}$

**4.** *adj.* Scared, timid, shy; wild; sour-looking.

**Sc.** The horse being scar, he twice threw him off, Fountainhall *Decisions* (c. 1700) I. 59, ed. 1759 (Jam.). **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$ **Cld.** To enter the novice both curious and scaur, Nimmo *Sngs.* (1882) 183. **Ayr.** Thou's neither lag nor lame, Nor blate nor scaur, Burns *Add. to Deil* (1785) st. 3. **Lth.** Staggers hame in braid daylight, Bleerit and scaur, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 68. **Lakel.**$^{2}$ Thoo needn't to liuk see skar at yan. **Cum.** What mead ta luik sea skar and seem sea bleate? Graham *Gwordy* (1778) l. 79; **Cum.**$^{124}$ **Wm.** He nivver fand neeabody at wes skaar on't, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) 11. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$

[**1.** Our Talbot, to the French so terrible in war That with his very name their babes they us'd to scar, Drayton *Polyolb.* song xviii.]

**SCAR**, *v.*$^{2}$ n.Lin.$^{1}$ **[skā(r).]** To cut deep horizontal and perpendicular nicks, crossing each other in the skin of the chine of a pig.

**SCAR**, *sb.*$^{3}$ n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. **[skar.]** A hard cinder; a piece of furnace slag, &c.

**N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Nhb., Dur.** Vitreous matter which collects on the bars and sides of furnaces, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

**SCAR**, *adj.*$^{2}$ Sus. **[skā(r).]** Open, exposed.

(Hall.); **Sus.**$^{1}$ Our house lays quite scar to the sea.

**SCAR**, see **Scare**, *sb.*$^{2}$, **Scart**, *v.*

**SCARAGRICE**, *sb.* Lan. **[skē·rəgrais.]** The water-rail, *Rallus aquaticus*; used also of anything very wild or timid. *Science Gossip* (1882) XVIII. 164.

**SCARBER**, *v.* s.Lan.$^{1}$ **[skā·bə(r).]** To scramble; to scamper off in a hurried manner.

Aw mun scarber off toart whoam, it's gettin' lat'.

**SCARBOROUH**, *sb.* Yks. Nrf. In *comb.* (1) **Scarborough-row**, see below; (2) **— warning**, no warning at all.

(1) **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ When sufficiently used tea-leaves have more water added to them, it is a humorous proceeding to give a shaking to the tea-pot, which action is called a Scarbro'-row; an allusion, it may be supposed, to the exigencies associated with the lodging-houses there. (2) **Yks.** *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1878) 169–70. **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ 'If you do that again I will give you Scarborough warning,'—that is, no warning at all, but a sudden surprise. The origin of the saying rests on the statement, that in 1557 Thomas Stafford entered and took possession of Scarborough Castle before the townsmen were aware of his approach. **w.Yks.** Scarborough warning, set a cow to catch a hare, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 20, 1889). **Nrf.** Tha wind wos werry moderate, but that shifted an' come round strong from the norrawest, an' hove her ashore; 'twos a Scarboro' warnin', Emerson *Wild Life* (1890) 8.

**SCARCE**, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Dev. **1.** In phr. *to keep scarce of a person*, to keep away from him.

**Dev.** That'll teach 'ee to kep' scarce o' me, I reckon, Ford *Postle Farm* (1899) 129.

**2.** Sparing. ne.Lan.$^{1}$ **3.** With *of*: short of.

**Sc.** I am scarce of fodder, *Scoticisms* (1787) 81. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**SCARCEHEED**, *sb.* w.Som.$^{1}$ **[skiə·sīd.]** Scarcity, want.

I count there'll be a scarceheed [skee·usee·d] o' taties 'vore the winter's over; volks do zay eens they be keepin' shockin' bad about.

**SCARCELIN(G)S**, *adv.* Yks. Lin. Also written **scacelin(g)s** n.Yks.$^{4}$ **[skeə·slinz.]** Scarcely.

**n.Yks.** We are scacelins riddy yit (I.W.); **n.Yks.**$^{24}$ **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ There was ower mitch fo' yan, an scarcelins aneeaf fo' tweea, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ I hed n't scarcelins getten to th' corner afoore I seed him off into th' Cross-Keäs.

**SCARCEMENT**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **scarsement** (Jam.). **1.** The row of stones which separates the slates of two adjoining roofs. Sc. (Jam.) **2.** The edge of a ditch where thorns are to be planted; the part which projects when a dike is suddenly contracted; a ledge among rocks.

**Gall.** For a dyke of sixty inches, there [? where] the stones are of a moderate size, twenty-eight inches is a proper width at the grass, leaving a scarcement of two inches on each side when the first row of stones is laid, *Agric. Surv.* 85 (Jam.); On scarcements build sea-fowl, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**SCARCEN**, *v.* Irel. **[skē·rsən.]** To render scarce; to lessen the number.

**n.Ir.** He knew that the haythen . . . Wid bother him less if he scarcened the trout, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 14.

**SCARCE-THURSDAY,** *sb.* Rxb. The name given to a fair held at Melrose on Maundy Thursday. (Jam., s.v. Skeir.) See **Skirisfurisday.**

**SCARCEY,** *adj.* Ken.$^{12}$ Sus.$^{1}$ Hmp.$^{1}$ Also written **scarcy** Hmp.$^{1}$ [**skeə·si.**] Scarce.

**SCARCIFY,** *v.* s.Lan.$^{1}$ [**skeə·sifai.**] Used *reflex.*: to absent oneself, 'to make oneself scarce.'

Aw think aw'll scarcify misel'.

**SCARD,** *sb.* n.Cy. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Also written **scarrd** n.Cy.; and in forms **scar** Lakel.$^{2}$ w.Yks. Lan.; **scarr** n.Cy. [**skād, skā(r.**] A broken piece of pottery or any brittle substance. Cf. **shard.**

**n.Cy.** (K.), **Lakel.**$^{2}$ **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Courier* (June 19, 1897); Willan *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Lan.** Holloway.

[Cp. Dan. *skaar, potteskaar*, shard (Rosing).]

**SCARDLE,** see **Scaddle.**

**SCARDOODLE,** *sb.* Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] A small open jam-tart. n.Yks. *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 28.

**SCARDY,** *sb.* w.Yks.$^{2}$ [**skā·di.**] A child's name for a coward.

Eh, thah art a scardy, daren't thah go dahn t'lane by thysen?

**SCARE,** *v.*$^{1}$, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *adj.*$^{1}$ Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Yks. Midl. e.An. Dor. Dev. Also written **skair** Sc. (Jam.) w.Yks.; **skaire** N.Cy.$^{1}$; **skare** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.$^{1}$ w.Yks. ne.Lan.$^{1}$ [**skēr, skeə(r.**] **1.** *v.* In *comp.* **Scare-bairn,** an ugly visage; a mask. n.Yks.$^{2}$ **2.** Phr. (1) *to scare a job*, to get the greater part of a piece of work finished; (2) — *out of mind*, to terrify greatly.

(1) **Ess.**$^{1}$ 64. (2) **Dev.** One would have faced an' skeered th' devil away: th' other was scared-out-o'-mind at sight o' a cat even, Madox-Brown *Yeth-hounds* (1876) 256.

**3.** To frighten off; to drive away.

**e.Lth.** Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 35. **n.Ir.** They got what scared hunger, and more to be shure, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 6. **w.Yks., Midl.** (J.W.) **Ess.** To scare the buds (W.W.S.).

**4.** *Obs.* To take fright.

**n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Edb.** A'body at the kirk will skair, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 173, ed. 1785.

**5.** With *up*: to seek out, hunt up a person or thing. Suf. (H.O.H.) **6.** *sb.* A fright; an uproar, disturbance; an ugly person.

**Sc., n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** But O the skair I got into the pool! I thought my heart had couped frae its hool, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 45, ed. 1812. **Lth.** They're ghosts an' scares awa' frae hame, As sune's they meet North Berwick Nell, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 61. **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ In a country inn, near Sheffield, is a room called the scare-room, which is the scene of an occasional row.

**7.** *Comp.* **Scare-boggart,** a bogey.

**w.Yks.** A useful scare-boggart for the mothers, this pipe-smoking hag [Churn-milk Peg]. . . In Craven the children were awed into good behaviour by threats of Peg the ruthless, Sutcliffe *Moor and Fell* (1899) 265.

**8.** Phr. (1) *to get the scare of a person*, (2) *to put the scare upon a person*, to frighten him into doing what one will. e.An. (Hall.) **9.** A cur to drive away pigs or poultry. e.An.$^{1}$ **10.** *adj.* Easily frightened, timid; wild; shy, affectedly modest.

**Sc.** Bessie look'd mim and scare, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 295. **n.Sc.** A skair horse (Jam.). **e.Fif.** But noo I am douce-dowie, dweeble an' skair, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxi. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$

Hence (1) **Skair-like,** *adj.*, (2) **-looking,** *ppl. adj.* having a wild or frightened appearance. Bnff.$^{1}$, Cld. (Jam.)

[**10.** ON. *skjarr*, shy, timid (Vigfusson).]

**SCARE,** *sb.*$^{2}$ and *v.*$^{2}$ n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. Also in form **scar** Nhb.$^{1}$ [**skēr.**] **1.** *sb.* A coal-mining term: a thin patch of mineral or rock interstratified with a thicker bed; *fig.* the condition of anything irregularly marked.

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Nhb., Dur.** Into grey metal with scares of coal, *Borings* (1881) II. 14.

Hence **Scarey,** *adj.* containing thin layers of mineral or rock; streaky, smeary.

**N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Nhb., Dur.** Blue and grey scarey metal stone, *Borings* (1881) II. 228.

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Scare-of-brass,** a patch of iron pyrites. Nhb.$^{1}$; (2) **-of-metal,** a patch of shale. *ib.* **3.** *v.* To interstratify; *gen.* used in *pp.*

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ Courses of sand sometimes scared with coal. Thill scared with black stone. Leaf clay scared with sand. **Nhb., Dur.** Strong grey metal scared with post, *Borings* (1881) II. 6.

Hence **Scared,** *ppl. adj.* of badly-washed clothes: marked with dirt. Nhb.$^{1}$

**SCARE,** *v.*$^{3}$ and *sb.*$^{3}$ Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Also written **scair** Cai.$^{1}$; **skair** Sc. (Jam.); **skare** Sc. (Jam.) S. & Ork.$^{1}$ n.Yks.$^{14}$ ne.Yks.$^{1}$; and in forms **scaerd, skaird, skjaard** Sh.I. [**skēr, skeə(r.**] **1.** *v.* To fasten two pieces of wood together; to splice; also with *on.*

**Sh.I.** Daa's pairt o'm widna be fir üse ta skaird a byre couple, *Sh. News* (Mar. 17, 1900); *ib.* (Oct. 1, 1898); **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$, **Cai.**$^{1}$ **w.Sc.** To unite two pieces of wood by fitting them to each other, and then overlapping them, as in a fishing-rod (Jam.). **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **n.Yks.**$^{1}$ To apply and fix one piece of wood to another (as in piecing or mending the broken bar of a gate) by the process of splicing, or removing obliquely portions of each of the two ends to be laid in apposition, so that when applied to each other there shall be no increase of thickness at the junction; **n.Yks.**$^{4}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$

**2.** *sb.* A splice; a joint in carpentry; each piece or the fitted end of each piece joined by 'scaring'; one of the parts of a fishing-rod; the joint shown in consequence of imperfect welding in a forged piece of iron.

**Sc.** The narrow part of the head of a golf-club by which the head is glued to the handle (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Sh.I.** I wis sittin' ipun a stane at da end o' da hoose, pittin' on a scaerd ipun a piltick-waand, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 107. **n.Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^{1}$, **w.Sc., s.Sc.** (Jam.), **Nhb.**$^{1}$

Hence (1) **Hand-skair,** *sb.* the lowest part of a fishing-rod; (2) **Head-skair,** *sb.* the highest part of a fishing-rod; (3) **Skair-taft,** *sb.* the aftermost thwart but one in a boat.

(1, 2) **n.Sc.** (Jam.) (3) **Sh.I.** He took Hackie aff o' da skair taft, and laid him i' da shott, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 224, ed. 1891; **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$

[**1.** Icel. *skara*, to clinch the planks of a boat, so that the lower edge of every plank overlaps the upper edge of the plank below it (Vigfusson).]

**SCARE,** *sb.*$^{4}$ *Obs.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] See below.

**Slk.** 'See, whaten white scares are yon?' 'Some exhalation of the morning,' Hogg *Tales* (1838) 221, ed. 1866.

**SCARE,** *v.*$^{4}$ nw.Dev.$^{1}$ [**skeə(r).**] To slide on the ice. Cf. **skir(r,** *v.* **4.**

**SCARE,** *v.*$^{5}$ Suf. [Not known to our correspondents.] To spend, consume. (Hall.)

**SCARE,** *adj.*$^{2}$ e.An.$^{1}$ [**skeə(r).**] Of a person: lean and scraggy; of apparel: scant, flimsy.

**SCARE,** see **Skair.**

**SCARE-DEVIL,** *sb.* Wil. Som. Dev. Also in forms **skeer-, skir-** Wil.$^{1}$ Som. Dev. [**skeə·-, skiə·-devl.**] The swift, *Cypselus apus.* See **Skir.**

**Wil.**$^{1}$ **Som.** The black-feather'd 'scare-devils,' Leith *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 96. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ **Dev.** From its impetuous flight and its dark colour, which give it an uncanny appearance, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 95. **n.Dev.** Tha flaw blawed to tha tallet A skirdevil, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 125.

**SCAREFUL(L,** *adj.* Ken.$^{12}$ [**skeə·fl.**] Terrifying, frightful.

**SCARF,** *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ Sc. [**skarf.**] **1.** *sb.* In phr. *to beat the scarf*, to strike the arms vigorously across the chest to promote warmth.

**Sh.I.** Be dis time I hed ta baet da scarf as weel as Sibbie, *Sh. News* (Feb. 9, 1901); **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$

**2.** *v.* *Obs.* To wrap, envelop.

**Fif.** A treacherous sack to scarf his body in, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 77, ed. 1871. **Ayr.** Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 163.

**SCARF,** *sb.*$^{2}$ Sc. Cum. Sus. [**skarf.**] **1.** The cormorant, *Phalacrocorax carbo*; also the shag, *P. graculus.* Cf. **scart,** *sb.*$^{2}$

**Sh.I.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 143; Burnt as black as ony scarf, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 74; **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$ **Or.I.** Burrough-ducks, dunters, terns, scarfs, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 22. **Cai.** In the summer months, the swarms of scarfs . . . that come to hatch in the rocks . . . are prodigious, *Statist. Acc.* VIII. 159 (Jam.); **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Cum.** Hutchinson *Hist.* (1794) I. 455; **Cum.**$^{4}$ **Sus.** The skin of a great bird, which he that gave it me called a scarfe, Ray *Corres.* (1674) 33.

**2.** Phr. (1) *great scarf*, the cormorant; (2) *laal* —, the shag. (1) **Or.I.** Barry *Hist. Ork.* (1805) 300 (Jam.). (2) **Cum.**$^{4}$

[ON. *skarfr*, properly the green cormorant, *Pelicanus graculus* (Vigfusson).]

**SCARF**, *v.*$^{2}$ Sh.I. To overlap two pieces of wood. (J.S.) Cf. scare, *v.*$^{3}$

**SCARGIVENET**, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) Also in forms **skair-gifnock, skerriegifnot, skirgiffin.** A slang word for a girl from twelve to fourteen years of age; a half-grown woman. w.Sc., Ayr., Lnk.

**SCARIFIER**, *sb.* Yks. Lin. Dev. Also in forms **skerrifier** w.Yks.; **skerryflier** Dev. An instrument for rooting up weeds between rows, a horse-hoe.

**w.Yks.** (W.H.), **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ **n.Dev.** A seedlip, scuffle, skerryflier, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 71. **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$

**SCARIFY**, *v.* Lakel. Lan. Hrf. Nrf. Dev. Also in form **scarrify** Nrf. [**skē·ri-, ska·rifai.**] To scare, terrify.

**Lakel.**$^{2}$ Ah was fair scarified when t'nag ran away. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Hrf.**$^{1}$ **Nrf.** It will be more likely to scarrify 'er if I tells 'er nigh twelve o'clock, Forbes *Odd Fish* (1901) 149. **Dev.** Vine rider! Scarify mos' volks to death, 'er wüd, I reckon, Ford *Larramys* (1897) 231.

**SCARIGE**, *v.* Wil. [**skæ·ridʒ.**] To clear off the last apples left on the trees after the apple-harvest has been gathered in. s.Wil. (G.E.D.)

**SCARISH**, *adj.* Irel. Written **skarish.** [**ska·riʃ.**] Timid.

**n.Ir.** Be he niver so narvish, or skarish, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 68.

**SCARL**, *sb.* Dur. Hmp. Also written **scarle** Dur. [**skāl.**] **1.** In *comp.* **Scarl-corn**, corn not large enough to sell for grinding, separated in the dressing from the larger grains. Hmp. (H.E.) **2.** *pl.* Refuse of iron. Dur. *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 256. Cf. **scowle**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**SCARLET**, *adj.* Nhp. Glo. Oxf. Bck. Hnt. Suf. Dev. [**skā·lit.**] In *comb.* (1) **Scarlet-cup**, the blood-cups, *Peziza coccinea*; (2) — **lightning**, (*a*) the common rose campion, *Lychnis Chalcedonica*; (*b*) the redspur valerian, *Centranthus ruber.*

(1) **Dev.** (2, *a*) **Nhp.**, **Glo.**$^{1}$, **Oxf.**, **s.Bck.**, **Suf.**, **Dev.**$^{4}$ (*b*) **Hnt.** *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 68.

**SCARLY**, *adj.* Pem. [**skā·li.**] Boisterous, windy, threatening rain.

**s.Pem.** The weather is awful scarly to-dåy (W.M.M.).

**SCARM, SCARMISH**, see **Skime**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Skirmish**, *v.*$^{1}$

**SCARN**, *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **skarn** N.Cy.$^{2}$ Nhb.$^{1}$ Lakel.$^{12}$ Cum.$^{13}$ n.Yks.$^{2}$ Lan.$^{1}$; and in forms **scairn** Cum.$^{4}$; **scorn** e.Yks.$^{1}$; **skairn** Cum.$^{1}$ [**skarn, skern.**] Dung, esp. cow-dung. See **Cow-skarn**; cf. sharn.

**N.Cy.**$^{12}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Lakel.**$^{12}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **Wm.** (B.K.), **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ Quite obsolete except in a boys' rhyme, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ My kneeaves au deet wi' scarn, ii. 292. **Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$

Hence (1) **Scarn-bee**, *sb.* a beetle; (2) **Scarny**, (*a*) *adj.* dungy; (*b*) *sb.* a cow-man; (3) **Scarny-houghs**, *sb.* a dirty drab.

(1) **N.Cy.**$^{12}$, **Wm.** (Hall.) (2, *a*) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ A hungry dog will eat a skarny pudding, *Prov.* (*b*) **Wm.** A scarney like thee, Blezard *Sngs.* (1848) 34. (3) **Wm.**, **Yks.** (K., s.v. Houghs).

[ON. *skarn*, dung (Vigfusson).]

**SCARNOCH**, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) Also written **skarnoch.** **1.** A number, multitude.

**Ayr.** A skarnoch o' words.

**2.** A noisy tumult. Lnk.

**SCARNOGHIN**, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Ayr. (Jam.) A great noise. See **Scarnoch, 2.**

**SCARP**, *sb.* and *v.* Nhb. Cum. [**skarp.**] **1.** *sb.* A bare piece of ground. Nhb.$^{1}$ **2.** *v.* To scrape; to make a scraping noise.

**Cum.** I'll twang and scarp An' tune my ill-faur'd rustic harp, Dickinson *Lit. Rem.* (1888) 158.

**SCARPED**, *ppl. adj.*$^{1}$ Lin. [**skāpt.**] Dried up; parched, as the skin in fever.

Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv; **Lin.**$^{1}$ The land is very scarped.

**SCARPED**, *ppl. adj.*$^{2}$ n.Lin.$^{1}$ [**skāpt.**] A carpenter's term: spliced.

**SCAR(R**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **scaar**; **skaar** S. & Ork.$^{1}$ [**skār.**] A small quantity; a morsel; a particle.

He can't touch a scaar of dram without Kirstie gettin' into a taerincy, Burgess *Lowra Biglan* (1896) 54; I wid fain believe 'at da Almichty 'll fin some scarr o' guid i' da warst o' wis, Clark *N. Gleams* (1898) 16; **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$

**SCAR(R, SCARRD**, see **Scard.**

**SCARROW**, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.* Sc. Also written **skarrow.** [**ska·rō.**] **1.** *sb.* Faint light, esp. reflected light.

**Gall.** We were now near enough to see that this was not fire, but . . . the 'skarrow' or reflection of the fiery heart of the mountain thrown upward on the great hooded column of smoke, Crockett *A. Mark* (1899) xlix. **Kcb.** He stalks the bent wi' scarrow o' the moon To tend his fleecy care, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 7.

**2.** A shadow.

**Slk.** (Jam.) **Gall.** The scarrow o' a hill, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**3.** *v.* To emit a faint light; to shine through clouds.

**Rxb.** (Jam.) **Dmf.** A strong moon was scarrowing through the clouds, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 203. **Gall.** (Jam.)

[Cp. ON. *skǣra*, twilight (Vigfusson); Swed. dial. *skära*, a clear spot in a clouded sky (Rietz).]

**SCARROW**, *sb.*$^{2}$ *Obsol.* Lakel.$^{1}$ Cum.$^{4}$ A name applied *gen.* to any small fish.

**SCARRY-WHIFF**, *adv.* Som. Also written **scary-whiff.** One-sided, askew. Cf. **skew-whiff.**

Bound *Provinc.* (1876) (s.v. Scew-whiff); (Hall.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**SCARSEMENT**, see **Sarcement.**

**SCART**, *v.* and *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also written **skart** Sc. (Jam.) S. & Ork.$^{1}$; and in forms **scairt** Sc.; **scar** Nhb.$^{1}$ [**skart.**] **1.** *v.* To scratch; to strike a match; the same word as 'scrat' (q.v.).

**Sc.** (Jam.); Byting and scarting is Scots' folks wooing, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 207. **Dmb.** She has . . . sent him away with a flea in his lug that will make him scart for a while, Cross *Disruption* (1844) viii. **Bwk.** Calder *Poems* (1897) 66. **Rxb.** So he scarts a spunk, Dibdin *Border Life* (1897) 58. **N.I.**$^{1}$, **Uls.** (M.B.-S.), **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **n.Yks.**$^{1}$ 'Ah got me scart oop;' spoken by an infirm old woman, who could not rise from her bed without a 'clawing' use of her hands.

**2.** Phr. (1) *to gar*, or *make, a person scart where it is not yeucky*, to beat soundly; (2) *to loot and scart*, to 'bow and scrape'; (3) *to scart a grey pow*, to grow old; (4) — *one's buttons*, to challenge to a fight. Cf. **rub, 2** (2).

(1) **Ayr.** We made Stair scart for the rest o' that day where it was na juist yeucky, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 32. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ (2) **Rnf.** A coof, a slave, to loot an' scairt To ane an' a', Edwards *Mod. Poets*, 5th S. 400. (3) **Ayr.** There's ane o' the twasome will never scart a grey pow, Service *Notandums* (1890) 41. (4) **Lth.**, **Rxb.** To draw one's hand down the breast of another, so as to touch the buttons with one's nails; a mode of challenging to battle among boys (Jam.).

**3.** To scrape; to clean any vessel with a spoon; to scrape together money or other possessions; to lead a laborious, industrious life.

**Sc.** Scart the cogue wad sup mair, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737) 61 (Jam.). **Ayr.** A spirit of scarting and haining that I never could abide, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 25. **Slk.** Where he had been leevin, puir fallow, on some moothfu's o' tangle, scarted off the sluddery stanes, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 79. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Nhb.** The biggest farm you could take with a' yer nippin' an' scartin', Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 26. **Cum.**$^{14}$ (s.v. Scrat).

Hence **Scart-the-bowl**, *sb.* a niggardly person.

**Rnf.** You're a perfect skinflint, and a puir scart-the-bowl, Barr *Poems* (1861) 46.

**4.** To make a scraping or rasping noise.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **e.Sc.** Here's me has skarted on the fiddle a' my days, Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 158.

**5.** To write, esp. to write indistinctly; to make any kind of mark on paper; to draw; to sculpture.

**Sc.** (Jam.); What use has my father for a whin bits o' scarted paper? Scott *Waverley* (1814) lxv. **Ayr.** I ken he scarts the paper a wee himsel', Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 165. **e.Lth.** I scarted doun my cross whaur I had aye been used to pit it, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 221. **Nhb.**$^1$

**6.** To scatter. Sc. (Jam.) **7.** With *on*: to scratch the surface merely; used *fig.* of finicking or superficial work, as distinguished from real labour. Nhb.$^1$ Hence **Scarter,** *sb.* one who is not working in earnest.

**Nhb.** Thou naws, i' my hoggars and drawers, Aw'm nyen o' your scarters and clawers, Bell *Rhymes* (1812) 26.

**8.** *sb.* A scratch; a scratching; the itch.

**Sc.** (Jam.); They that bourd with cats maun count upo' scarts, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Sh.I.** Mony a scart an batter, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 27; **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Abd.** (W.M.) **Ayr.** Pate Brogildy ... got aff with a few scarts, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 139. **Gall.** A gash wi' them was but a scart, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 248, ed. 1876. **Nhb.** It gae'd its pow a scart, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 125. **Cum.**$^{14}$ (s.v. Scrat), **n.Yks.**$^2$

**9.** *Comb.* **Scart-free,** (1) safe and sound, uninjured; cf. **hale-scart,** s.v. Hale, *adj.* 1 (4); (2) free of expense.

(1) **Sc.** One is said to have come aff scart-free, who has returned safe from a broil, or battle, or any dangerous situation (Jam.). **Edb.** But all was skin-whole, and scart-free, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vii. **Rxb.** It'll need to be something abune by-ordinar to bring you off scart-free, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 209. (2) **Rnf.** The Queen sends her subjects to Queensland scart free, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 18.

**10.** Phr. *a scart of a person's fist,* a letter from him. Sc. (A.W.) **11.** A stroke of a pen; a scrap of writing.

. **Sc.** (Jam.); But draps of blude and scarts of ink in respec of fitting discharge of our duty, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) ix. **e.Sc.** A bit scart o' the pen now and then, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) ii. **Lnk.** Rodger *Poems* (1838) 78, ed. 1897. **n.Yks.**$^2$

**12.** The smallest quantity of anything; a puny or meagre-looking person.

**Sc.** A puny child is called a weary scart (Jam.); I haena buried a livin' soul for the last six weeks, binna a scart o' a bairn, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 96.

**13.** A saving, industrious person; a niggard; a villain; a fool.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Per.** He's a puir scart wha sets himsel' wi' care To gather gear his sordid lifetime thro', Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 17. **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **Cum.**$^{14}$ (s.v. Scrat).

**14.** A scraping or rasping sound. Cld. (Jam.)

**SCART,** *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Irel. Cum. Lan. Also written **skart** Sc. (Jam.) N.I.$^1$; and in form **scaurt** Gall. **[skart.]** The cormorant, *Phalacrocorax carbo*; also the shag, *P. graculus.* Cf. scarf, *sb.*$^2$

**Sc.** (Jam.); Skirling that gate like an auld skart before a flaw o' weather, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) viii. **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Or.I.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 142-3. **Abd.** Skirlin' as loud as a scart in a fog, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 13. **Edb.** Gin ye winna len' me your wife, I'll ha'd me wi' a scart, Maidment *Garland* (1824) 51, ed. 1868. **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 352. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Wgt.** (J.M.) **n.Ir.** Swainson *ib.* 142; **N.I.**$^1$, **Uls.** (M.B.-S.), **Cum.**$^4$ **Lan.** Swainson *ib.*

**SCART,** *sb.*$^3$ Sc. Cum. **[skart.]** A hermaphrodite, esp. a female hermaphrodite sheep. Sc. (Jam., s.v. Scarcht), Cum.$^{14}$ (s.v. Scrat). Cf. **scrat,** *sb.*$^2$ **3.**

**SCART,** *ppl. adj.* Sc. Lakel. Yks. Ess. Dev. and Amer. Also in forms **scairt** Sc. Amer.; **skairt** Sc. Ess. **[skeət, skert.]** Frightened, scared. See **Scar,** *v.*$^1$

**Abd.** Peter gya a kin' o' a skair't glent, Alexander *J. Gibb* (1871) xlvi. **Dmf.** He's that scairt with the glint of your bonnie blue een that he doesna rightly ken what he's saying, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 236. **Lakel.**$^2$ Wey man ye needn't be see scart. **n.Yks.**$^4$ **Ess.** Skairt to death (W.W.S.). **Dev.** What makes 'ee zo scart? Zack *On Trial* (1899) 229. [**Amer.** I was kind o' scairt the hull time, Westcott *David Harum* (1900) xix.]

**SCARTER,** *sb.* *Obs.* Lin.$^1$ A cow's teat.

**SCARTH,** *sb.* Wm. Lan. ? Dev. Also in form **skart** Dev. A place cut off; a cliff; a rock, esp. a rock bare of vegetation. Cf. scar, *sb.*$^1$ 1.

**Wm.** *Kirby Stephen Messenger* (Apr. 1891). **ne.Lan.**$^1$ ? **Dev.** They maun be a-zitting up atop o' th' gurt vramp shaken skart i' th' yavil yonder, Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. iv. iii.

[Cp. ON. *skarð,* a notch; an empty open space; a mountain pass (Vigfusson).]

**SCARTLE,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **skartle. [ska·rtl.]** **1.** *v.* To scrape together by taking many little strokes; *fig.* to collect money by long and continuous small savings. See **Scart,** *v.* **3.**

**Cld., Rxb.** I'll buy 't as soon as I hae scartled thegither as mony bawbees (Jam.).

**2.** To scatter.

**Ayr.** Auld Habkin o' the Pethfit ... scartled a wheen scadded pennies on the street at his dochter's waddin', Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 27.

**3.** *sb.* An iron instrument for raking out a byre.

**Sc.** Meg, muckin at Geordie's byre, .. Ilk daud of the scartle struck fire, Nicol *Poems* (1805) II. 156 (Jam.). **Twd.** (*ib.*) **Rxb.** The grape and the skartle he froze in the stank, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (1871) II. 202.

**SCARTLY,** *adj.* Cum.$^3$ **[ska·rtli.]** Frightened, wild, shy. 'He ol'a's hed a wild scār'tly leeuk,' 112.

**SCARVISH,** *adj.* *Obs.* Dev. Bright, clear. (Hall.) Cf. scarvy.

**SCARVY,** *v.* Pem. Also written **skarvey. [skā·vi.]** Of the weather: to clear.

**s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421; 'Twonna scarvy to-night, I med as well go first as last (W.M.M.).

**SCARY,** *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. and Amer. Also written **scarey** Sc.; **skary** Cum.$^{14}$ **[skē·ri, ska·ri.]**

**1.** Timid, easily frightened.

**Nhb.** The scary trout glides swiftly out, to seek for shelter ain, *Coquet Dale Sngs.* (1852) 104. **Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^4$ A bonny filly but rayder skairy. **Wm.** He stood nin cow'd nor scary, Sewart *Rhymes* (1869) 62. **e.Yks.**$^1$ [**Amer.** I got scarier and shakier, till I was just going to break down, Slosson *Foxglove* (1898) 148.]

**2.** Terrifying.

**w.Sc.** A flash in the pan is a very scarey thing, when the muzzle of the gun is pointed at you, and you don't know whether it is loaded or not, Henderson *Our Jeames* (1898) 99. [**Amer.** All of a sudden she bulged out big and scary, *Cent. Mag.* (Dec. 1884) 269.]

**SCARY-WHIFF,** see **Scarry-whiff.**

**SCASH,** *v., sb., adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Also in form **scass** (Jam.). **[skaʃ.]** **1.** *v.* *Obs.* To beat, batter; to crush or press roughly or carelessly; to wrangle.

**Abd.** But fan anes folk begin to scash, I'm fear'd for harm, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 43. **Cld.** (Jam.)

**2.** To twist, turn awry; to tread on the side of one's foot; to turn one's toes outward; to walk in a silly, affected way; to be careless about one's dress.

**Bnff.** (Jam.); **Bnff.**$^1$ The bairn's feet are beginnin' t'scash.

**3.** *sb.* A blow; a thump. Cld. (Jam.) **4.** A twist, wrench; a turning to one side.

**Bnff.**$^1$ He ga' 's fit a scash, an' caed himsel' oot o' the queet.

**5.** *adj.* Twisted, turned to one side. Bnff. (Jam.) Hence (1) **Scash-foot,** *sb.* a foot with the toes turned outward. *ib.* (2) **Scash-footed,** *adj.* having the toes turned outward. Bnff.$^1$; (3) **Scash-mouthed,** *adj.* having the mouth awry. Bnff.$^1$, Cld. (Jam.) **6.** *adv.* In a twisted manner; with a waddling, shuffling gait. Bnff.$^1$

[Fr. *escacher,* to squash, beat, batter, or crush (Cotgr.).]

**SCASHIE,** *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **skashie. [ska·ʃi.]** **1.** *sb.* A squabble. Abd. (Jam.) **2.** *v.* To wrangle, squabble. See **Scash, 1.**

**Abd.** Aboot the pay we needna skashie, Ae ten poun' note I've come to pass ye, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Sept. 15, 1898).

**SCASHLE,** *v., sb.* and *adv.* Sc. Also written **skashle** (Jam.). **[ska·ʃl.]** **1.** *v.* To quarrel, squabble, wrangle. Abd. (Jam.) See **Scash.** **2.** To twist, turn away; to tread on the side of one's feet; to turn one's toes outward; to walk in a waddling, shuffling manner; to be careless about one's dress. Cf. **scushle, 1.**

**n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Bnff.**$^1$ The mannie geed scaschlin' up the lane.

**3.** *sb.* A squabble, wrangle; a scuffle. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*), Abd. (Jam.) **4.** A twist, wrench; a turning to one side; the act of walking with a waddling, shuffling gait; the noise made by shuffling the feet along the ground. Bnff.$^1$ **5.** *adv.* In a waddling, shuffling manner. Bnff.$^1$

**SCASS,** see **Scash.**

**SCAT,** *v.*$^1$, *sb.*$^1$ and *adv.* Sc. Wor. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. and Amer. Also written **scatt, skat** Dev. Cor. **[skat, skæt.]** **1.** *v.* To scatter; to fling or throw down; to bespatter.

**w.Som.**$^1$ How thick there pony do scat the mud; he purty near scat me all over comin' home from Taan'un. **Dev.**$^1$ A slat and scat the things about as thof the godger was in an, 4; **Dev.**$^2$ He scat it out of his hand that vicious. **nw.Dev.**$^1$ **w.Cor.** Scat down the cat or sh'll squab you and scud your tea (M.A.C.).

**2.** Phr. (1) *to scat abroad*, (*a*) to break to pieces; to break up, dissolve; (*b*) to become bankrupt; (*c*) to open, enlarge; (2) — *a person mazzling*, to give him a blow which will render him senseless; (3) — *up and go home*, to break up a meeting.

(1, *a*) **Dev.** When the club scat abroad, a lot o' members went out of it, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 106. **nw.Dev.**$^1$ The box was all scat abroad avore us got'n. **Cor.**$^2$ Tes oal scat abroad. (*b*) **Dev.** Bamby he skat abraud an had to layve the place, *n.Dev. Jrn.* (Aug. 20, 1885) 6, col. 3. **Cor.** Hammond *Parish* (1897) 337. (*c*) **Cor.**$^1$ The rose has scat abroad. (2) **Cor.** (J.W.) (3) **Cor.**$^1$

**3.** To break to pieces; to burst, split open; to smash; to slap, beat.

**Wor.** (M.A.R.), **Wil.**$^1$ **Dev.**$^1$; **Dev.**$^2$ Will you scat this stick, please? **nw.Dev.**$^1$ Her 'th a bin an' scat the putcher. **Cor.** He've been skeered and his mind is skat to bits, Pearce *Esther Pentreath* (1891) 41. **Cor.**$^1$ I'll scat your'chacks; **Cor.**$^{23}$ [**Amer.** I wasn't in fir givin' him the credit. I scatted the whole plan, Lloyd *Chronic Loafer* (1901) 41.]

Hence (1) **Scat-off**, *sb.* a blow, slap; (2) **-to**, *sb.* a fight, quarrel; (3) *scat in jowds*, *phr.* broken to bits.

(1) **Cor.** Changed from a scat off to aw hug-up, *Cornishman* (Nov. 1888). (2) **Cor.**$^1$ They had a little scat-to; **Cor.**$^2$ (3) **Cor.** Hammond *Parish* (1897) 337.

**4.** A mason's term: to rough-cast. nw.Dev.$^1$ **5.** To fail; to become bankrupt; to collapse.

**Dev.** (W.H.Y.) **n.Dev.**$^1$ 'Twan't be lung, I rack'n, 'vore a scat'th, jidgin by his gwuins-on. **Cor.** Pay for the denners, must us? why we shall be scat, you, *Tales, Zebedee Jacka*, 26; **Cor.**$^{12}$

Hence (1) **Scat**, *ppl. adj.* of a mine: unworked; (2) **Scat-merchant**, *sb.* a merchant who has failed in business.

(1) **Cor.** Not far from De la Bole is a silver-lead mine, which has remained for some time unworked or 'scat,' *Science Gossip* (1882) 131; Scat bal, a mine that is shut up because it has ceased to pay (M.A.C.). (2) **Cor.**$^{12}$

**6.** *sb.* Anything burst or broken open; the sound of a rent; the sharp sound as of a bullet.

**Gall.** Followed by the 'scat' of a bullet against the rock, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 294. **Cor.**$^2$

**7.** A blow, buffet; the stroke given by a mass of water.

**Dev.** I'll hāt thickee ole bull-baggar a skāt in tha 'ead ef 'er cometh yer again, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 56. **nw.Dev.**$^1$ I'll gee ee a scat in the chacks, eef thee disn hoal' thee băl. **Cor.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 379; **Cor.**$^2$ I'll giv' ee a scat in the faace; **Cor.**$^3$ Give en a scat in the chacks.

**8.** A boys' game; see below.

**Cor.** A paper-knife, or thin piece of wood, is placed by one player on his open palm. Another takes it up quickly, and tries to 'scat' his opponent's hand before he can draw it away. Sometimes a feint of taking the paper-knife is made three or four times before it is really done. When the 'scat' is given, the 'scatter' in his turn rests the knife on his palm, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* V. 50, in Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 182; **Cor.**$^1$

Hence **Scatter**, *sb.* the person who has to give the blow in the game of 'scat.' *Flk-Lore Jrn. ib.* **9.** The spike and scape of the ribwort plantain, *Plantaga lanceolata*; also used *fig.*

**n.Dev.** The only person in the world who cares a scat about me, Chanter *Witch* (1896) 82.

Hence **Scat-Tommy**, *sb.* (1) the spike and scape of the ribwort plantain; (2) a game played with ribwort plantains; see below.

(1) **Cor.**$^3$ (2) Each player has an alternate blow at the other's Tommy, the game being won by the player who knocks off the greatest number of heads, *ib.*

**10.** Phr. *to go to scat and burst*, to go to pieces. Cor. (F.R.C.) **11.** *adv.* Flat, 'plump.'

**Dev.** 'Er 'itched 'er vūte in a gert stone, an' valled vore skāt in tha rawd, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 141; Scat upon the planchin' (W.H.).

**12.** Phr. (1) *scat bang*, with the sound of a heavy fall; (2) *to go scat*, (*a*) to fall down; to break in pieces; (*b*) to become bankrupt.

(1) **Dev.** An vaur ha zed another wurd, Scat bang down tap tha vuz ha yer'd, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 1st S. 75, ed. 1858. (2, *a*) **Cor.** Broken eggs. . . Ruth was sore distressed at their 'going scatt' on the floor, Baring-Gould *Gaverocks* (1887) xxxiii. **n.Dev.** I've trad upon a patch, I'm veared a shall go scat, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 29. (*b*) **Dev.** Bant the firm Maister Adam Barlow gits 'is inkum from gone skat, an' ruined 'un? Stooke *Not Exactly*, x. **Cor.**$^3$ John Smith is gone scat they tell me.

**SCAT**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ Nhp. Hmp. w.Cy. Dor. Dev. Cor. Also written **scatt** w.Cy. Dor.; **skat** Nhp.$^2$; **skatt** w.Cy. Dev.$^1$ [**skæt.**] **1.** *sb.* A sudden, passing shower of rain. Cf. **scad**, *sb.*$^3$, **scud**, *sb.*$^1$ **11.**

**Nhp.**$^2$ **w.Cy.** Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **w.Dor.** Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). **Dev.** 'Twas a squally evening,. with a fine rain coming now and then in what we call a scat, just driving up suddenly and passing away with the wind before it has done much worse than sprinkle, but leaving a promise of more behind, Peard *Mother Molly* (1889) 96; **Dev.**$^1$ When Haldown has a hat, Let Kentowne beware a skatt, 79. **nw.Dev.**$^1$ **Cor.** A scat of heavy rain on a squall of wind shut out the harbour for a time, Phillpotts *Prophets* (1897) 187.

Hence **Scatty**, *adj.* of the weather: showery.

**s.Cy.** (Hall.) **w.Cy.** Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 378; **Dev.**$^1$ **n.Dev.** Or whan snewth . . . or doveth or in scatty weather, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 125.

**2.** *v.* To rain hard.

**Hmp.** It 'scats' against the window, Holloway.

**SCAT**, *sb.*$^3$ Dev. Cor. [**skæt.**] A spell of weather; a bout, turn.

**w.Cy.** (Hall.) **Dev.** Cashionally 'e does a scat to gardenin', Stooke *Not Exactly*, i. **Cor.**$^1$ A scat of fine weather; **Cor.**$^2$ A scat of frost.

**SCAT**, *ppl. adj.* Ess. [**skæt.**] Scared. Cf. **scart**, *ppl. adj.*

'My goodness! wos-a-matter, John?' Cried Mary, who was scat, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 102; **Ess.**$^1$

**SCATCH-PAWED**, *adj.* *Obs.* Ess. Left-handed. *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 498; Ess.$^1$

**SCATE**, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Glo. Dev. Cor. Also written **scait** Dev.; **skate** Yks. Dev.; and in form **scat** Cor.$^{12}$ [**skēt, skæt.**] **1.** *v.* *Obs.* To have diarrhœa; esp. used of calves. Cf. **skite**, *v.* **10.**

**ne.Yks.** The disease [of a sheep] known as 'sturdy' makes it skate (M.C.F.M.). **Glo.**$^1$ **Glo.**, **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 379. **Dev.** (Hall.)

**2.** *sb.* Diarrhœa; a dysenterical disease in sheep. Dev. Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815). nw.Dev. (R.P.C.), Cor.$^{12}$

**SCATE**, see **Skate**, *sb.*$^2$

**SCATFU'**, *adj.* Sh. & Or.I. Inclined to steal. S. & Ork.$^1$, Or.I. (S.A.S.)

**SCATHE**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Stf. Der. Lin. Glo. e.An. Sus. I.W. Also written **scaith** Sc. Ir. Nhb.$^1$ e.An.$^1$ I.W.; **scaithe** Sc.; **scath** Sc. (Jam.) Ir. N.Cy.$^1$ w.Yks.; **skaith** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ Cum. Lan.; **skath** n.Cy. w.Yks. Stf.$^1$ Der.$^2$ nw.Der.$^1$; **skathe** N.Cy.$^2$ s.Cy.; and in forms **sceath** Glo.$^2$; **skeath** Cum.; **skeeath** I.W.$^{12}$ [**skēþ, skēð, skaþ.**] **1.** *sb.* Injury, damage, hurt, loss, danger; expense.

**Sc.** Better twa skaiths nor ae sorrow, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 187. **Sh.I.** The person who attempted to cross a fisherman's path when on his way to the boat intended to do him scathe, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) iii. **Cai.**$^1$ **Bnff.** To cheat the rich some think nae skaith, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 11. **Kcd.** Upon a stane, weel oot o' scaith, The wily souter sat, Grant *Lays* (1884) 30. **w.Sc.** Napier *Flk-Lore* (1879) 37. **Slg.** They put a small quantity of salt into the first milk of a cow after calving, that is given to any person to drink. This is done . . . to prevent skaith, if it should happen that the person is not cany, *Statist. Acc.* XVI. 121–2 (Jam.). **s.Sc.** His face speaks as clearly o' the skaith o' fire, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 322. **se.Sc.** Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 45. **Edb.** They'd . . . strengthen him to bang the skaith O' his warst foes, McDowall *Poems* (1839) 118. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Dwn.** Nor fear Wound or scath from hands of mine, Savage-Armstrong *Ballads* (1901) 142. **N.Cy.**$^{12}$ **Nhb.** At last frae awfu' skaith te free us, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 17; **Nhb.**$^1$ **Cum.** An' may nea skeath at onny rate Mislear your weyfe, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 55; Frae skaith this day, *ib.* 141; **Cum.**$^4$ **w.Yks.** The scath came in at his own fence, Thoresby *Lett.* (1703). **Lan.** O Christ! tent moi owd mon fro' skaith, Harland *Lyrics* (1866) 185. **Stf.**$^1$ **Der.** Grose (1790); **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Glo.**$^{12}$, **s.Cy.** (K.)

Hence (1) **Scatheful,** *adj.* (*a*) hurtful, injurious; (*b*) of animals: given to breaking pasture; (*c*) of open fields, &c.: liable to be overrun by stock; (2) **Scatheless,** *adj.* unharmed; (3) **Scathely,** (*a*) *adj.*, see (1, *a*); (*b*) *sb.* a young romp; (4) **Scathy,** *adj.* ravenous, mischievous; thievish.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** The skaithfu' sword, RIDDELL *Psalms* (1857) cxliv. 10. **Lth.** For fear o' ought that's skaithfu', BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 102. **Slk.** But who wrought such scaithful ending, BORLAND *Yarrow* (1890) 185. (*b*, *c*) **e.An.**$^{1}$ **Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). (2) **Sc.** (JAM.); Rob engaged to keep them scaithless, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxvi. **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Frf.** LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 185. **Ayr.** They might, perhaps, have been suffered to go scaithless, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) i. (3, *a*) **Slk.** Thy gruesome grips were never skaithly, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 99. (*b*) **Slk.** That's skaithlie (JAM.). (4) **n.Cy.** BAILEY (1721). **Sus.** RAY (1691). **I.W.** A lank, scaithy whelp, MONCRIEFF *Dream* (1863) l. 28; **I.W.**$^{1}$ That's a scathy cat; **I.W.**$^{2}$ My wold dog . . . was got zo skeathy, there was noo keepen nothen out o' the jaas on 'en.

**2.** Phr. (1) *to have been in a person's scathe,* to have injured him; (2) *to have gotten scathe,* to have been bewitched.

(1) **Or.I.** To have been in their neighbour's skaith, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 6. (2) **Sc.** Thus men or cattle are said to have gotten skaith, when it is believed that the disease which affects them proceeds from preternatural influence (JAM.).

**3.** *v.* To injure, damage, destroy; to defame.

**Or.I.** Pay to the party interest and skaithed as follows, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 6. **ne.Sc.** The deil he couldna scaith thee, GORDON *Northward Ho* (1894) 15. **Cai.**$^{1}$ **s.Sc.** They hae scathed the bowers where the linties sang, WATSON *Bards* (1859) 6. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 162.

**SCATHERED,** *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* Nhb. A coal-mining term: of the feet: injured from water and small coals in the shoes.

Wi' anklets shaw'd and scather'd feet, Wi' salve and ointment plaister'd o'er, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 24; **Nhb.**$^{1}$

**SCATHOLD,** *sb.* Sh. & Or.I. Also in forms **scatald** Sh.I. (JAM.); **scathald, scattald** S. & Ork.$^{1}$; **scatthold, scattold** (JAM.); **skattald** Sh.I. The exclusive privilege of pasture on certain land; open ground for pasture, or for furnishing fuel. See **Scat(t.**

**Sh.I.** The term 'scathold,' familiarly applied to the pasture-land, held in common with a certain number of other crofters, *Sh. News* (Dec. 3, 1898); HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 37, ed. 1891; **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$

Hence (1) **Inscatholder,** *sb.* a person who possesses a share in the 'scathold'; (2) **Outscatholder,** *sb.* a person who has no share in the 'scathold'; (3) **Scathold-dyke,** *sb.* the dike which separates the 'scathold' from the neighbouring land; (4) **Scatholder,** *sb.*, see (1); (5) **Scathold-march,** *sb.* the boundary of the 'scathold'; (6) **Scathold-riding,** *sb.* the practice of riding the boundaries of the 'scathold'; the 'hagri' (q.v.).

(1) **Sh.I.** That all horses belonging either to outscattalders, or inscattalders, oppressing and overlaying the neighbourhood, be instantly removed, after due advertisement given their owners, and that at the kirk-door, under the pain of being confiscate to the king, *App. Surv. Sh.* 6 (JAM.); **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$ (2) *ib.* (3) **Sh.I.** He had four gimmers, which pastured immediately outside the scattald dyke. He had other sheep which pastured on other parts of the scattald, *Sh. News* (Dec. 8, 1900). (4) **Sh.I.** That the sherrif of each parish with twelve honest men there ride the marches of the parish . . . when required thereto by the scattalders, *App. Surv. Sh.* 7 (JAM.); **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$ (5) **Sh.I.** The custom of riding the scattald marches, on which occasion a boy got a flogging at each march stone to stimulate his memory, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 232. (6) **Sh.I.** For every year this 'hagri' or skattald-riding was done, a different boy was selected to accompany the proprietors and receive the floggings, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 109.

**SCATIFY,** *v.* Dev. [skæ·tifai.] To spread hay. Cf. **scat,** *v.*$^{1}$

One zummer us cut an' scatified an' carr'ed the vour-acre vield in dree days, FORD *Postle Farm* (1899) 172.

**SCATLING-POLE,** *sb.* e.An.$^{1}$ A pole used in building scaffolding.

**SCATLINGS,** *sb. pl.* Wil. [skæ·tlinz.] A whipping. s.Wil. (G.E.D.) See **Scat,** *v.*$^{1}$ **3.**

**SCATLOE,** *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Also written **skatloe.** Loss, harm, prejudice. (HALL.), (K.)

**SCAT(T,** *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **skat(t** Sc. (JAM.) [skat.] **1.** *sb.* A tax on land; see below. Cf. **scot,** *sb.*$^{2}$

**Sh.I.** Scatt is understood to be a tax properly payable to the king for the privilege of pasturing on the hills or commons, and of cutting peats there. For all land which is not the property of an individual is supposed to belong to the king (JAM.); JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 4; **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$ **Or.I.** With respect, again, to the scat, whether it was originally payable for the arable lands or pasture, seems to be now a matter of little importance, PETERKIN *Notes* (1822) *Appen.* 94.

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Scat(t-brither,** a person whose sheep pasture on common land; (2) **-butter,** butter paid as a tax; (3) **-land,** land paying 'scat(t'; (4) **-oil,** oil paid as a tax.

(1) **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$ (2) **Sh. & Or.I.** (JAM.) (3) **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$ (4) **Sh.I.** (JAM.)

**3.** *v.* To rate; to be rated; to subject to the tax 'scat(t.' Sc. (JAM.), S. & Ork.$^{1}$, Or.I. (JAM.) **4.** To share. Sc. (JAM.) Hence *to scat and lot, phr.* to pay shares in due proportion. (*ib.*)

[ON. *skattr,* tribute (VIGFUSSON).]

**SCATTALD,** see **Scathold.**

**SCATTER,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Lin. Shr. [ska·tə(r.] **1.** *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Scatter-brass,** (2) **-cash,** (3) **-good,** *obs.*, a spendthrift; (4) **-wit(s,** a reckless, senseless person; (5) **-witted,** senseless, harebrained.

(1) **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ (2) **Sc.** Mrs. M$^{c}$Collop calls Anne of Denmark a 'sad scattercash' and Mary an 'awfu' gadabout,' WIGGIN *Penelope in Sc.* (1898) 46. (3) **Sc.** (JAM.); There is that young scattergood, the Laird of Bucklaw's fine to be disponed upon, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) v. (4) **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ She's a real scatter-wits, fitter a deäl to weär fine cloäs an' look at her sen e' a glass, then to hev a husband an' bairns to see to. (5) **Abd.** A scatter-witted kiltit loun The neebors thocht a fool, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 106. **Shr.**$^{2}$

**2.** To stud, dot over.

**Abd.** A county weel scatter'd wi' hillocks and cairns, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 180.

**3.** To spill; to throw off.

**Lakel.**$^{2}$ Oh! drat it. . . She's scatter't, for suer, dal, it's just as I reckon't. **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ I've scattered my water. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**4.** *sb.* A dispersion.

**Lnk.** Ye dowie flock wha've gotten sic a scatter, Wha starve for lack o' halesome gospel grass, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 119, ed. 1897.

**SCATTER-BASKET,** *sb.* Dev.$^{3}$ Also written **skatter-.** A clattering noise, as of a wheel when it requires tightening.

Theàse yer winder is a rigler old skatter-basket. I zim when the wind do blaw he rattleth terrible.

**SCATTER-CORNER,** *adv.* Shr.$^{1}$ Diagonally. Cf. **cater-corner,** s.v. **Cater,** *v.*$^{1}$ **3** (3).

To go 'scatter-corner' through a field.

**SCATTERING,** *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Yks. [ska·t(ə)rin.] **1.** *ppl. adj.* In *comb.* **Scattering few,** see below.

**n.Yks.** I once asked one of our farmers if he had a fair crop of apples. 'Ay,' said he, 'there's a canny scattering few.' He meant that, although the boughs were nowhere laden with fruit, still few or none of them were without a sprinkling, ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 324.

**2.** *sb. pl.* Hay dropped in cocking.

Ye can be off t'owd ash tree and bring the scatterin's from thar wi' the nag rake, DYKE *Craiktrees* (1897) 24.

**SCATTERLING,** *sb.* *Obs.* n.Yks.$^{2}$ A heedless individual.

**SCATTERMENT,** *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also in form **scatthermint** Ir. A scattering; a dispersion, rout.

**Gall.** She [a gun] wad mak' an awfu' scatterment gin she war to gang aff, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 213. **Don.** A he-goat that . . . made short work an' a scatthermint o' the oul' lady herself, when she went to put corraction on him, MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 210.

**SCATTLE,** *v.* and *adj.* Der. Lin. Also written **scattel** Lin. [ska·tl.] **1.** *v.* To scare, frighten.

**Lin.** I'm easily scattelled, THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 722; **Lin.**$^{1}$

**2.** *adj.* Timid, easily frightened; esp. of animals. nw.Der.$^{1}$ Cf. **scaddle, 2.**

**SCATTLE-CAT**, *sb.* Sus. Also in form **scaital-**. **[skæ·tl-kæt.]** A thieving, mischievous cat. Cf. **scaddle, 1.**

Scattle-cats often won't eat what you give them and like to feed themselves. You can set nothing down nowhere if there is a scattle-cat by, *Lewes Church Mag.* Nos. 48, 49; *Monthly Pkt.* (1874) 180.

**SCATTLE-DOCK**, *sb.* e.Lan.$^1$ **[ska·tl·dok.]** The ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea.*

**SCAU**, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. Nhb. Also written **scaw** N.Cy.$^2$ Nhb. A fig. N.Cy.$^2$, Nhb. (K.)

**SCAU, SCAUD**, see **Scaw**, *v.*$^1$, **Scad**, *sb.*$^1$, **Scald**, *ppl. adj.*

**SCAUDER**, see **Scalder.**

**SCAUF**, *sb. ?Obs.* n.Yks.$^2$ Scurf, scum. Cf. **scruff**, *sb.*$^2$

**SCAUFF, SCAUL, SCAUL(D**, see **Scaff**, *sb.*$^1$, **Scald**, *v.*, **Scold.**

**SCAULDEEN**, *sb.* Irel. A cup.

**Wxf.** I vow to goodness, that I thought the scauldeen was stuck to the platter, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 216.

**SCAULP, SCAULTE-CROUW**, see **Scalp, Scald-crow.**

**SCAUM**, *sb.*$^1$ Yks. Also in form **scom** w.Yks.$^3$ **[skǭm.]**

**1.** An appearance of scorn; scornfully abusive language.

**Yks.** Many's t'time I've told ye that Mrs. Burneston 'ud do you a bad turn, an' see, fur all your scaum, she's done it now, Macquoid *Doris Barugh* (1877) xxxviii; I reads Mrs. Burneston like a book for a' t'scaum in her face, *ib.* **m.Yks.**$^1$ She had such a scaum in her face all the time she was going on.

**2.** Insincere talk; banter, chaff.

**m.Yks.**$^1$ That's like his scaum [like his trick of talk]. **w.Yks.**$^3$ The young man, drawling on the last word, replied, 'That's your scom.'

**SCAUM**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Also written **skaum** Sc. **[skǭm, Sc. also skām.]** **1.** *sb.* A burn, scorch; a mark caused by burning or singeing.

**Sc.** The act of singeing clothes by putting them too near the fire, or by means of a hot iron; the appearance produced by this (Jam.). **Abd.** Maybe to hide a scaum she had taen, for a' her pride, Macdonald *Malcolm* (1875) II. 260. **Rnf.** Whan Satan blaws the coal, I find it's best the scaum to thole, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 132.

**2.** A thin haze, a light, misty vapour.

**Edb.** There was a bit scaum ower the lift and a wisp of vapour here and there in the hollows, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 218. **Gall.** There is red scaum, white scaum, and many others. By the colour or hue of the scaum do Watherwiseakers guess about coming weather, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**3.** *v. Obs.* To bespatter, discolour. N.Cy.$^1$ Cf. **scam**, *v.*$^1$ **2.** **4.** To burn, scorch, singe. Cf. **scam**, *v.*$^1$ **3.**

**Sc.** Applied rather to clothes, &c. than to persons (Jam.). **Abd.** Is your conscience as scar't as gin the smith hed scaum't it wi' that reid-het sock plate, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxvii. **Rnf.** Sic squibs o' lichtnin' dartit, Scaumin' blin' my glowerin een, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 38. **Lnk.** His fause loopy tongue maistly ruined us a', O had it been scaumed to the skinning o't, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 101, ed. 1897.

**5.** To scratch the face with the nails. e.Yks. (R.S.)

**6.** To envelop in a mist or haze, to shade.

**Sc.** The heights they war scaum'd wi' her schadowe, Waddell *Psalms* (1871) lxxx. 10.

**SCAUM**, see **Scawm.**

**SCAUMER**, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A pirate, plunderer; a cattle-lifter.

**s.Sc.** These bags for booty were called 'the Scaumer's girnel,' Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 58; Birrel, the noted Scaumer, *ib.* IV. 33.

[Ne war ane scummar of the sea [sea-rover, pirate], Barbour *Bruce* (1375) xiv. 375. Cp. Du. *zeeschuimer*, a pirate (Calisch).]

**SCAUMY**, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Lakel. Yks. Also written **scawmey** Yks.; **scawmy** n.Cy. Yks.; and in form **scahlmy** Lakel.$^2$ **[skǭ·mi, skā·mi.]** **1.** Misty, hazy; of an imperfect or disagreeable colour. See **Scaum**, *sb.*$^2$ **2.**

**Gall.** 'A scaumy day,' a day when the sun's face is behind white thin clouds, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Lakel.**$^2$ When t'sky's varra ower kessen an' lowering. **Cum.** A thick musty flaky look in the sky, Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 310. **Yks.** (K.)

**2.** Gaudy, showy in dress. n.Cy. Grose (1790) *Suppl.* m.Yks.$^1$, w.Yks.$^1$ **3.** Of the sky: bright, clear.

**w.Yks.**$^1$ A breet scaumy sky, ii. 285.

**SCAUP**, see **Scalp.**

**SCAUR**, *sb.* Wil. [Not known to our correspondents.] A shower, a short flying scurry of rain. Cf. **scour**, *sb.*$^1$

Spat upon by flurries and scaurs of rain, Kennard *Diogenes' Sandals* (1893) vi.

**SCAUR**, see **Scar**, *sb.*$^1$, *v.*$^1$, **Scour**, *v.*$^1$

**SCAURABEE**, *sb.* Sc. A term of contempt.

**Lnk.** What wad I say? Ye auld scaurabee! Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 151.

[I scorn all earthly dung-born scarabies, Drayton *Ideas*, xxxi. 14. From Lat. *scarabaeus*, a beetle.]

**SCAURBERRY**, *sb. ? Obs.* Bdf. A blackberry. (J.W.B.)

**SCAURIE**, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **scorey** S. & Ork.$^1$ Or.I. (Jam.); **scorie** Sh.I. Cai.$^1$; **scourie** Sh.I.; **scowry** Sh. & Or.I. (Jam.); **skorie** Sh.I.; **skorrie** Or.I.; **skory** S. & Ork.$^1$ The young of any kind of gull.

**Sh.I.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 207; To fly about like a scourie, Scott *Pirate* (1821) xxvii; The plee o' the skorie, the birr o' the snipe, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 14; **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Or.I.** The Brough ... is the resort and nursery of hundreds of scauries or herring-gulls. I believe the Orkney name 'scaurie' is applied to this gull only while it is young and speckled; and it loses its speckled appearance after the first year, Neill *Tour* (1806) 25 (Jam.); The Brown and White Gull which the people here call the Scorey, is much more rarely met with than most others, Barry *Hist. Or. I.* (1805) 303 (*ib.*); (S.A.S.) **Cai.**$^1$

[Cp. ON. *skāri*, a young sea-mew (Vigfusson).]

**SCAURT**, see **Scart**, *sb.*$^2$

**SCAUT**, *v.* and *sb.* Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hmp. Wil. Also written **scawt** War.$^{23}$ w.Wor.$^1$ se.Wor.$^1$ s.Wor.$^1$ Brks.; and in form **scaat** Oxf.$^1$ **[skǭt.]**

**1.** *v.* To strain; to push with the feet; to dig the feet into the ground in order to gain resistance; to stretch the legs out violently. Cf. **scote.**

**Nhp.**$^2$, **War.**$^3$ **se.Wor.**$^1$ To push or press on the ground with the feet when lifting or forcing with the back or shoulder, or when coming to a sudden stop if running. **Shr., Hrf.** To push violently, Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Glo.** The horses strain and 'scaut,' and the cart bumps over the deep ruts, Gibbs *Cotswold Vill.* (1893) 369. **Oxf.**$^1$ **Brks.**$^1$ 'I took 'un by the scruff o' the neck, but a scauted zo as I cood'nt but jus' get 'un out o' the door.' A horse is said to 'scaut,' when in drawing a heavy load down a steep hill he from time to time digs in his feet to stop the cart behind him from gaining pace and pushing power. **Hmp.**$^1$ **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**$^1$ Stick your heels in the ground, arch your spine, and drag with all your might at a rope, and then you would be said to 'scaut.' Horses going uphill, or straining to draw a heavily laden waggon through a mud hole, 'scaut' and tug, *Vill. Miners.*

**2.** To scramble; to slip; to kick, scratch, scrape with the feet; to trample the ground. Cf. **scort**, *v.*$^1$

**Nhp.**$^2$ To plough up the land in attempting to stop. **War.**$^{24}$ **s.War.**$^1$ There were marks where the boy had scauted it. **w.Wor.**$^1$ 'E tried 'is best to git on, but 'twas that slippy 'e kep' scawtin' back ahl the w'ild. **s.Wor.** 'Em's bin a' ower it an' scawted it up despret (H.K.); **s.Wor.**$^1$, **Glo.** (A.B.) **Oxf.**$^1$ I sin her a-scautin along in the dirt.

**3.** With *up*: to push up, get up.

**Brks.** How ever be I to scawt up? Hughes *Scour. White Horse* (1859) vi.

**4.** To place a block or stone behind the wheel of a cart when standing on a hill to prevent it slipping. se.Wor.$^1$

**5.** *sb.* A pole attached to the axle of a cart and let down to prevent it from running back while ascending a hill.

**Wor.** (W.K.W.C.) **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Hmp.**$^1$ **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**$^1$

**SCAVAGE**, *sb. Obs.* Suf. Toll exacted for goods exposed to sale. Gardiner *Dunwich* (1754) *Gl.* [Blount (1681).]

[OF. *escauwage, escavage*, lit. inspection (Godefroy); see *Scavenger* in Skeat *Etym. Dict.*]

**SCAVEL**, *adj.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Voracious, greedy. (Hall.)

**SCAVEL-AN'-GOW**, *sb.* Cor. Also written **scaval-an-gow** Cor.$^2$ The noise of confused talking; chatter, scolding; a pack of lies; lit. a bench of lies. Cf. **scabble-and-gow.** **Cor.**$^1$ I heard such a scavel-an-gow; **Cor.**$^2$

**SCAVELING-HAMMER**, *sb.* N.I.$^1$ A large hammer for chipping stone. Cf. **scafflings.**

**SCAVELMAN**, *sb.* *Obs.* Ken. Sus. Also in form **skevalman** Ken.$^{1}$ One employed to clean out a ditch or creek. Cf. **scaffle**, *sb.*

**Ken.**$^{1}$ Men who cleaned out the creek at Faversham were so called in the town records of the seventeenth century. **Sus.** Wanted immediately, several sawyers, carpenters, and scavelmen, to work at Scots-Float Sluice, *Sus. Wkly. Advertiser* (June 21, 1773) in *N. & Q.* (1884) 6th S. ix. 427.

**SCAVEN**, *v.* w.Yks.$^{2}$ [**ska·vən.**] To wander aimlessly about; to loiter. 'What are ta scavenin' about for?'

**SCAVENER**, *sb.* Cor. A term of extreme contempt.

**w.Cor.** Thee be a ge'at scavener (M.A.C.).

**SCAVENGER**, *sb.* Chs. Written **skavenger** Chs.$^{13}$ An officer appointed in the seventeenth century by the lord's court of burgesses of Northwich.

**Chs.**$^{1}$ I believe these officers are still appointed at most Courts Leet; **Chs.**$^{3}$

**SCAVERNICK**, *sb.* Cor. A hare. (Hall.), Cor.$^{1}$

[OCor. *scovarnog*, a hare; i.e. long-eared; from *scovarn*, ear (Williams).]

**SCAVEY**, *sb.* Cor. [**skē·vi.**] A simpleton.

**w.Cor.** She's a ge'at scavey (M.A.C.).

**SCAW**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Cor. Also written **skaw**; and in forms **scawen** Cor.$^{2}$; **scow** Cor.$^{13}$; **skew** Cor.$^{3}$; **skow.** [**skǭ.**]

**1.** The common elder, *Sambucus nigra.* Cor.$^{12}$ Hence **Scawsy-bud**, *sb.* an elder-flower.

**Cor.**$^{1}$ Rub the hive with scawsy buds; **Cor.**$^{2}$

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Scaw-dower**, (*a*) the water-elder or guelder-rose, *Viburnum Opulus*; (*b*) the water betony, *Scrophularia aquatica*; (2) **-tree**, the elder-tree, *Sambucus nigra.*

(1, *a*) Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 202, ed. 1896; **Cor.**$^{12}$ (*b*) **w.Cor.** They were very skilful, and made better skawdower ointment than one cud get anywhere else, Bottrell *Trad.* 3rd S. 66. (2) **Cor.**$^{13}$

**3.** An elder-stick. Cor.$^{3}$

[OCor. *scawen* (pl. *scaw*), an elder-tree (Williams).]

**SCAW**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Cai.$^{1}$ Bnff.$^{1}$ [**skǭ.**] The barnacle, *Balanus balanoides.*

**SCAW**, *sb.*$^{3}$ Sh.I. Also written **skaw.** [**skǭ.**] An isthmus or promontory. S. & Ork.$^{1}$

[ON. *skagi*, a low cape or ness (Vigfusson).]

**SCAW**, *sb.*$^{4}$ Cum.$^{14}$ [**skǭ.**] A shaw; a natural coppice; common in place-names.

[ON. *skōgr*, a shaw (Vigfusson).]

**SCAW**, *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.*$^{5}$ Sc. Also written **scau** (Jam.). [**skǭ.**] **1.** *v.* To become faded; to lose colour.

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ Hir braw bonnet's beginning to scaw fell sair. **Cld., Rnf.** Esp. as applied to dress (Jam.).

Hence (1) **Scaw'd**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) faded, discoloured; worthless; (*b*) of land: having bare brown patches, barren, stony; (2) **Scawd-like**, *adj.* faded in colour.

(1, *a*) **Edb.** Meg Thomson got, from thir mischievous villains, A scaw'd bit o' a penny note, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 133, ed. 1785. (*b*) **Bwk.** Drakemyre's a scaw'd place, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 22. (2) **Cld., Rnf.** (Jam.)

**2.** To spoil, destroy, esp. to destroy the colour of anything.

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ Ye'll scaw a' yir carpet gehn ye dinna keep doon yir blinds.

**3.** *sb.* A faded or spoilt mark. Dmf. (Jam.)

**SCAW**, *v.*$^{2}$ Cor. Also written **skaw** Cor.$^{2}$ [**skǭ.**] To scatter, spill.

**Cor.**$^{2}$. **e.Cor.** For fear they shud be scawed thro', Daniel *Lostwithiel.*

**SCAW**, see **Scall**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Scau.**

**SCAWBERT**, *sb.* Sc. [**skǭ·bərt.**] **1.** A pretentious person, one who wishes to appear above his rank. Abd. (Jam.) **2.** A strongly-made person of a stubborn, disagreeable temper. Bnff.$^{1}$

**SCAW-COO**, *sb.* Cor.$^{12}$ [**skǭ-kū.**] The woody nightshade, *Solanum Dulcamara.*

**SCAWD**, see **Scad**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Scald**, *v.*, *ppl. adj.*

**SCAWDER, SCAWEN**, see **Scalder**, *v.*, **Scaw**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**SCAWFELL-PINK**, *sb.* Cum. The thrift, *Armeria maritima.* (B. & H.)

**SCAWIP**, see **Scalp.**

**SCAWM**, *sb.* Chs.$^{13}$ Also written **scaum** Chs.$^{3}$ [**skǭm.**] Litter, dust, disturbance.

**SCAWP, SCAWPREL**, see **Scalp, Scopperil.**

**SCAWT**, *v.* Wor. [**skǭt.**] **1.** To boast, to give oneself airs; to walk arrogantly. Cf. **scort**, *v.*$^{2}$

(W.K.W.C.), **se.Wor.**$^{1}$ **s.Wor.** 'E kep scawtin' as 'e'd 'a fell the tree in olf the time as thahy t'others done it (H.K.).

**2.** With *about*: to skulk, to be lazy or idle; to stand or walk about doing nothing.

He stood with his hands in his pockets, and scawted about (H.K.).

**SCAWT**, see **Scald**, *ppl. adj.*, **Scaut.**

**SCAWVEY, SCAWVY**, see **Scovy**, *adj.*

**SCAYBRIL, SCEANE**, see **Scabril, Sean.**

**SCEAPE, SCEAWER**, see **Skeape, Scour**, *v.*$^{1}$

**SCEAWSE, SCEDDLE**, see **Scowse, Scaddle.**

**SCEDE**, *v.* Lan. [Not known to our correspondents.] To spill. (Hall.)

**SCEENIN-GLASS, SCELET**, see **Seening-glass, Skelet.**

**SCELLAT, SCELLET**, see **Skellat**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Skelet.**

**SCELLION, SCELP**, see **Scallion, Skelp**, *v.*$^{1}$

**SCEMMEL(L, SCEMP**, see **Skemmel**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Skimp**, *v.*$^{1}$

**SCENT**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. Ess. [**sent.**] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Scent-bean**, a fragrant bean, carried in snuff-boxes to perfume the snuff; (2) **-dog**, a pointer.

(1) **Ayr.** Their mouths were dry as snuff-boxes, and their tongues rattled therein like unto scent beans, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 85. (2) **Gall.** Nosing them . . . like a scent-dog after birds, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) iii.

**2.** A bad smell.

**Peb.** Ilk move, like foumart, tells The scents ye ha'e, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 93, ed. 1817. **Ess.** The scent is awful (S.P.H.).

**3.** A sniff; also *fig.* the smallest portion.

**Sc.** If ye hadna some scent o' sense in ye, *Cracks about the Kirk* (1843) I. 6. **Lnk.** I'm free to say I never knew A scent o' blame attach't to you, Watson *Poems* (1853) 53.

**SCENT**, *sb.*$^{2}$ s.Cy. I.W. [**sent.**] An aphetic form of 'descent.' s.Cy. (Hall.), I.W.$^{1}$

**SCENTED**, *ppl. adj.* Yks. Som. Dev. [**se·ntəd.**] In *comb.* (1) **Scented fern**, the tansy, *Tanacetum vulgare.* w.Som.$^{1}$, Dev.$^{4}$; (2) **— hairhoof**, the sweet woodruff, *Asperula odorata.* n.Yks., e.Yks.

**SCETHEN, SCEUGH**, see **Skethan, Skew**, *adj.*

**SCEUL, SCEW-WHIFF**, see **Skewl, Skew-whiff.**

**SCHACHEL**, see **Shachle.**

**SCHADONS**, *sb. pl.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Young bees. (Hall.)

**SCHAFE, SCHAFTMON, SCHAFTS**, see **Shave**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Shaftment, Shafts.**

**SCHAIR, SCHALD**, see **Share**, *v.*$^{3}$, **Shall**, *adj.*

**SCHALDER, SCHALE, SCHAME**, see **Shalder**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Shale**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Scheme.**

**SCHAMLICH**, *v.*, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. **1.** *v.* To walk with a shambling gait. Bnff.$^{1}$ Hence **Schamlichin**, *ppl. adj.* weak-limbed, puny. Bnff. (Jam.) **2.** *adj.* Shambling, weak-limbed, puny. *ib.* **3.** *sb.* A weak, puny person or animal.

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ He wiz i' the market wee twa schamlichs o' aiens.

**SCHANKUM, SCHARE, SCHARN, SCHATHMONT**, see **Shankum, Share**, *v.*$^{3}$, **Sharn, Shathmont.**

**SCHAVEL**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A rogue.

Of schavels and rebels, Aytoun *Ballads* (ed. 1861) II. 221.

**SCHEDDLE, SCHEIK**, see **Sheddle, Sheek.**

**SCHELLY**, *sb.* Cum. The gwiniad, *Coregonus lavaretus.*

It is also found in a lake of Cumberland called Huls water (Ulswater), where they call it a schelly, Steele *Coll. Wds.* (c. 1750) in Leigh *Gl.* (1877) 94; The Schelly, as it is called in Cumberland, is an inhabitant of almost all our large lakes, Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. Append. 32. [Satchell (1879).]

**SCHELM**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **schellum.** A rogue, a rascal. See **Skellum.**

The gratitude o' thae dumb brutes . . . brings the tears into my auld een, while that schellum Malcolm—but I'm obliged to Colonel Talbot for putting my hounds into such good condition, Scott *Waverley* (1814) lxxi; Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 301.

[Fr. *schelme* (borrowed from German), a rascal, lewd fellow (Cotgr.).]

**SCHEME**, *sb.* and *v.* Irel. Yks. Chs. Rut. Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. Oxf. Cmb. Cor. Also in forms **schame** Ir. Nhp.$^{1}$;

**schayme** Chs.$^{1}$; **skame** Oxf.$^{1}$ [skīm, sk̥ēm.] 1. *sb.* An amusement.

**Cmb.** I never used to have such schemes when I was young (B.C.S.).

2. *v.* To arrange, contrive, manage.

**w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Chs.$^{1}$** Canna yo schayme it? **Rut.$^{1}$** I don't joost see how you scheme it. **Nhp.$^{1}$** I'll schame it to be theere, if I can. **War.$^{24}$** **s.War.$^{1}$** I must try and scheme it some way. **Wor.** (R.M.E.), **Hrf.$^{2}$** **Oxf.$^{1}$** I 'as to skame an' skame to get my work done, wi' all my childurn to look after, that I be, *MS. add.* **Cor.** He that can't schemey must louster, *Prov.* in *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 203.

Hence **Schemer**, *sb.* a good manager, a clever, careful housewife. Wor. (R.M.E.)

3. To endeavour to elude anything, esp. work, by false pretences. N.I.$^{1}$ Hence **Schemer**, *sb.* an idler. Uls. (M.B.-S.)

**SCHEMISH**, *adj.* w.Cy. Dev. Also written **skeemish** w.Cy. Dev.$^{1}$ Scheming, manœuvring, covetous, unscrupulous and grasping in bargaining.

**w.Cy.** (Hall.); A schemish sort of chap (R.P.C.). **Dev.$^{1}$**

**SCHENACHY**, see **Seannachie.**

**SCHINCH**, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Nhp.$^{1}$ A small piece.

Just give me a schinch.

**SCHINCHING**, *ppl. adj.* ? *Obs.* Nhp.$^{1}$ Niggardly, parsimonious, stingy. Cf. **skinch, 1.**

[Cp. chynchyn, or sparyn' mekylle, *perparco* (*Prompt.*).]

**SCHISLE**, *sb.* and *v.* e.An.$^{1}$ Also written **chisel.** [tʃi·zl.] 1. *sb.* A boy's marble, made of a schistus kind of stone. Cf. **chiselly, keesle.** 2. *v.* To cheat at marbles. Hence **Schisler**, *sb.* a cheat at marbles.

**SCHISM**, *sb.* Yks. Brks. e.An. 1. In *comp.* **Schism-shop**, a Dissenting chapel or other place of worship than the parish church. w.Yks.$^{1}$, Brks.$^{1}$ 2. A frivolous excuse; roundabout reasoning; a nice distinction; an unnecessary apology; a foolish fancy.

**e.An.$^{1}$** It may be occasionally applied to religion, as well as to other things, but without any reference at all to religious dissent. 'Come, come, let us have no more of your schisms.' 'Speak out plain, I do not understand such schisms.' 'That man have always one schism or another in his head.'

**SCHLAFFERT**, *sb.* Sc. A blow. See **Sclaffert.**

Gie him a schlaffert on the lug! Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) xxv.

**SCHLUCHTEN**, *sb.* Twd. (Jam.) A hollow between two hills. Cf. **schluchten.**

[Cp. Germ. *Schlucht*, a ravine, any long deep hollow or pass through mountains (Grieb).]

**SCHOAT**, see **Shoat.**

**SCHOLAR**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. Der. War. [sko·lə(r.] 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Scholar-like**, scholarly; (2) **-'s bell**, see below.

(1) **Der.** Thou'rt handier than I am, I like to feel a fork i' my fingers, but get thy pen an' make it scholar-like, *Wkly. Telegraph* (Dec. 22, 1894). (2) **Cum.$^{4}$** At Cockermouth a bell was rung in the 17th cent. at 8 a.m. The Grammar School adjoined the Church.

2. *Obs.* Phr. *the poor scholar*, one who, aspiring to be a schoolmaster, went about the country challenging holders of that position to literary contests.

**Ir.** He was called during these peregrinations the Poor Scholar, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 275.

3. One who can read and write. See **Scholard.**

**Abd.** She was, as she herself would have phrased it, 'nae scholar,' and thus unequal to the task of deciphering Mary's letter, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 32. **N.I.$^{1}$** It's a sore thing not to be a scholar. **w.Yks.** (C.F.), **War.$^{3}$**

4. *v.* To educate.

**Frf.** He, as tho' he had been scholared, Fan I shook's pa', roar'd out and bullared, Sands *Poems* (1833) 116. **Per.** Scholar'd lads and lasses braw Need nae ghaist nor goblin dree, Ford *Harp* (1893) 113.

5. To divine; to recognize, identify.

**w.Yks.** This smaller man I scholared by the lively cock of his head, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) ii; He had not a fair chance to scholar me, *ib.* xi.

**SCHOLARD**, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **schollard** n.Yks.$^{2}$ w.Yks.$^{2}$ Not.$^{1}$ Lei.$^{1}$ Nhp.$^{1}$ War.$^{3}$ Bdf. I.W.$^{2}$ Dev.; **scollard** Sur.; **skolard** Ir.; **skollard** I.W.$^{1}$; and in forms **scholart** Ir.; **scollad** e.Yks.$^{1}$; **scollud** se.Wor.$^{1}$ [sko·lərd, sko·ləd.] A dial. form of 'scholar'; one who can read and write.

**n.Sc.** The farmer of Kirstoun, who was a bit o' a scholard, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 126. **w.Sc.** He's reckoned a great scholard, Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 36, ed. 1877. **Ir.** We're no scholards in this country, Barrington *Sketches* (1827–32) I. xii. **Dwn.** Peggy wantit me tae mak' him a skolard, Lyttle *Robin Gordon*, 29. **Don.** What little opportunities I got I made the most of, which made me the scholart ye find me, Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 77. **Nhb.** Bein' a bit ov a scholard he could express hissel' like a bishop, Pease *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 23. **n.Yks.$^{2}$**, **e.Yks.$^{1}$**, **w.Yks.$^{2}$** **Lan.** He's quite a scholard, Westall *Birch Dene* (1889) I. 300. **Chs.$^{1}$**, **Not.$^{1}$**, **Lei.$^{1}$**, **Nhp.$^{12}$**, **War.$^{23}$**, **se.Wor.$^{1}$**, **Shr.$^{1}$**, **Glo.$^{1}$** **s.Oxf.** You be a good scholard, you draw it out, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 174. **Brks.$^{1}$**, **Bdf.** (J.W.B.) **Lon.** I can hardly say what my business is worth to me, for I'm no scholard, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 92. **Sur.$^{1}$** I be'nt no scollard, Sir, Hoskyns *Talpa* (1852) 92. **Sus.** I'm nothing of a scholard myself, Tennant *Vill. Notes* (1900) 142. **Hmp.** (H.B.), **I.W.$^{12}$**, **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.), **w.Som.$^{1}$** **Dev.** Baring-Gould *Furze Bloom* (1899) 115. **Cor.** 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) iv.

**SCHOLARSHIP**, *sb.* n.Lin.$^{1}$ Loose talk.

Noo then, noän o' yer scholarship.

**SCHOLICK**, *v.* Cum.$^{4}$ [sko·lik.] To seriously injure, to murder; see below.

A word only lately coined at Castlecarrock, and refers to the death of a gamekeeper of this name who was murdered near Hexham in 1898. 'He said that if he could not Scholick him with his fists, he would do so with something else,' *C. Patr.* (July 14, 1899) 6, col. 5.

**SCHOOL**, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **scheul** Cum.; **schooil** w.Yks.; **schule** Sc.; **scull** Dev.; **skeeal** n.Yks.$^{2}$; **skeul** Yks.; **skoo** s.Lan.$^{1}$; **skuil** Sc.; **skull** Dev.; **skweel** Sc. [skūl, Sc. and w.Cy. skœ̄l, skǖl.] 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **School-bell**, the harebell, *Campanula rotundifolia*; (2) **-cake**, see below; (3) **-callant**, a schoolboy; (4) **-gaffer**, a schoolmaster; (5) **-garth**, a small field or enclosure adjoining a school-house; (6) **-lare**, education; (7) **-lared**, educated; (8) **-master**, the cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*; (9) **-penny**, *obs.*, a tax for support of a school; (10) **-wage**, a school-fee; (11) **-wean**, a school-child.

(1) **Wil.** *Garden Wk.* (1896) No. cxi. 76; **Wil.$^{1}$** (2) **w.Yks.** The buns that children often are given at school-feasts, &c. 'Si tha, shoo's t'fair pictur o' health, an' her face shines like a schooil-cake' (B.K.). (3) **Edb.** The schule-callants, in roarin' crowds, Dash down through the whuns, Maclagan *Poems* (1851) 19. (4) **Stf.** *The Chronicle* (Aug. 23, 1901). (5) **Lan.$^{1}$** (6) **Lnk.** Schule lear noo we get frae the nation, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 158. **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (7) **n.Yks.$^{2}$** I'm not skeeal-lared. (8) **e.Sus.** (B. & H.) (9) **Sh.I.** To his immediate landlord, or to his superior, he owes . . . poultry fowls, school-penny, and hawkhens, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 228, ed. 1891. (10) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** What dun yo think abeawt her payin' th' skoo'-wage for o' th' childher i' th' Nook? Brierley *Daisy Nook* (1859) 16. **s.Lan.$^{1}$** (11) **Rnf.** That boist'rous uproar Thae schule weans mak' from morn to nicht, Young *Pictures* (1865) 136. **Gall.** Like a wheen schule-weans Let loose for their short hour o' play, Irving *Lays* (1872) 231.

2. *v.* To teach, train, educate at school; to practise the profession of a schoolmaster.

**Abd.** He's hed a faimily to fesh up and skweel, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 16. **Per.** Skuilin the bairns o' hard-working folk, Stewart *Character* (1857) 19. **Ayr.** He was to be schooled in Galloway on some sheep farm, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 8. **War.$^{3}$** **Wor.** He was 'schooling' a horse, *Evesham Jrn.* (Dec. 12, 1896). **w.Som.$^{1}$** I don't zee no good vor to go to the expense o' keeping about a man vor to schooly in the house, when there's a good school home by vor to zend the chillern to.

Hence (1) **Schoolie**, *sb.* a children's nickname for a schoolmaster; (2) **Schooling-frock**, *sb.* a dress worn at school.

(1) **Cum.** That only three children out of a hundred have been absent on an average throughout twelve months will strike the ordinary scheulie . . . with astonishment, *W. C. T.* (Mar. 3, 1901) 4, col. 7; (E.W.P.) (2) **Slg.** She's but a bairn, ye gowk, And barely cast aside her schooling frock, Towers *Poems* (1885) 16.

3. To correct, rebuke, scold, chastise.

**Sc.** Wha schules the hethen sal he no fleech, Waddell *Psalms*

(1871) xciv. 10. **Yks.** Deeame, steyk the door when you skeul Meary, Fetherston *T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 2. **s.Chs.**$^1$ Dunna ye school 'er? 100. **Wor.** (W.C.B.) **n.Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 385, 393; Tha hassent a be' a skull'd zo vor wone while, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 117.

**SCHOOL**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ Sc. Nhb. Lan. Lei. Lon. Nrf. Ken. Hmp. Also in forms **scoo** ne.Lan.$^1$; **scule** Sc. (Jam.); **scull** Hmp.$^1$; **skeeyul, skuel, skuil, skule** Nhb.$^1$; **skull** Sc. (Jam.); **skyul** Nhb.$^1$ **1.** *sb.* A company of any kind of animals.

**Nrf.** They [the little red rats] are generally found in 'schools,' Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 361.

**2.** A troop or pack of people; an assembly; a swarm, a great number.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$ **Lon.** He at the present moment belongs to a 'school' of five, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 90, ed. 1861. **Hmp.**$^1$

**3.** A group of gamblers playing 'pitch and toss.' Nhb.$^1$

**4.** *v.* Of fish: to swim together in shoals.

**Ken.** Shoals of either smelt or mullet were seen by several persons at Grove Ferry 'schooling' like a shoal of mackerel, *Fishing Gaz.* (Aug. 31, 1889) 126, col. 1.

**5.** To play 'pitch and toss.'

**Nhb.** A . . . reputation for drinking, 'schooling,' and other such bouts of sport, Pease *Mark o' the Deil* (1894) 70; **Nhb.**$^1$

**SCHOOLY**, *sb.* and *adj.* Suf. [skœ̄·li, skū̆·li.] **1.** *sb.* A disease of the joints common among lambs. (M.E.R.)

**2.** *adj.* Of lambs: afflicted with a disease of the joints. *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); (H.O.H.)

**SCHRIN(E, SCHUGH, SCHUH**, see **Scrin, Skew,** *adj.*

**SCI, SCIADIN, SCIBE**, see **Sey,** *sb.*$^1$, **Scadyin, Skibe.**

**SCIENCE**, *sb.* and *v.* Chs. Lin. Som. [sai·ənz.] **1.** *sb.* In phr. *put to science*, at one's wits' end. s.Chs.$^1$ **2.** Skill in boxing.

**w.Som.**$^1$ I zoon show'd 'n a bit o' science, vor all 'is bigness.

**3.** *v.* To box.

**n.Lin.**$^1$ They were sciencing together, *Gainsburgh News* (Apr. 24, 1875).

**SCIFFLE, SCIG**, see **Skiffle,** *v.*$^1$, **Scug,** *sb.*$^1$

**SCIMMINGER**, *sb.* *Obs.* Ken. A piece of counterfeit money made of base metal coated with silver. (K.), Ken.$^1$

**SCIMP**, see **Skimp,** *v.*$^1$

**SCIRWHEW**, *adv.* m.Yks.$^1$ [Not known to our correspondents.] Awry. Cf. **skew,** *adj.*

**SCISSERNS**, *sb. pl.* w.Wor.$^1$ A dial. form of 'scissors.'

**SCISSIS-SHEER**, *sb.* Som. A sheath for scissors. Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869).

**SCISSOR-GRINDER**, *sb.* Nrf. Suf. The nightjar, *Caprimulgus Europaeus.*

**Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 50. **Nrf., Suf.** From the strange whirring, jarring noise . . . uttered by the bird on summer evenings, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 97.

**SCITHERS**, *sb. pl.* In *gen.* dial. use in Irel. and Eng. Also written **cithers** Yks.; **scithars** Der.$^2$; **sithars** Ir.; **sithers** n.Cy. n.Yks. w.Yks.$^{12}$ m.Lan.$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$ Chs.$^1$ nw.Der.$^1$ n.Lin.$^1$ Ken. Som. Dev. Cor.; **sithors** Nhb.$^1$ e.Lan.$^1$; **sithurs** Lan.; and in forms **sidders** Ir. Cum.$^{14}$ Hrt.; **siddhers** ne.Lan.$^1$ [si·ðərz, si·ðəz.] A dial. pronunciation of 'scissors.'

**Ir.** (A.S.-P.), **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **Nhb.**$^1$ **Cum.** Sidders an buttons, an needles, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 12; **Cum.**$^1$, **n.Yks.** (T.S.) **w.Yks.** (C.V.C.); Cithers for cuttin hair, Tom Treddlehoyle *Trip ta Lunnon* (1851) 22; **w.Yks.**$^{12}$ **Lan.** Browt mi th' sithurs, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) x. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **m.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$, **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **Hrt.** (J.W.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Ken.**$^1$, **ne.Ken.** (H.M.) **Som.** Wi' her sithers she nipp'd the claas on un, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 18. **s.Dev., e.Cor.** (Miss D.)

Hence (1) **Sidder-grinder,** *sb.* the grasshopper warbler, *Locustella naevia*; (2) **-mouth,** *adv.* with a clipping pronunciation.

(1) **Cum.**$^4$ (2) **w.Yks.** Vulgar-callin folks at clips ther wurds, sither-maath, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1861) 53.

**SCITTLE**, see **Skittle,** *v.*$^2$

**SCITTURN**, *sb.* Hmp. A shrewd turn. (Hall.), (P.R.)

**SCIZZLE, SCKELT**, see **Sissle,** *v.*$^1$, **Skelt,** *v.*

**SCL.** For many Sc. words containing this combination of letters, see the corresponding forms without **C.**

**SCLAFE**, *adj.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. n.Cy. Also written **sclaif**; and in form **skleff** (Jam.). **1.** *adj.* Shallow; thin and flat; used also of a person.

**Sc.** Sibbald *Gl.* (1802) (Jam.). **Bwk.** A skleff cheese; a skleff piece of wood (Jam.). **Slk., Rxb.** (*ib.*) **N.Cy.**$^1$ A sclafe dish.

**2.** Flat-footed; also in *comp.* **Skleff-fittit.** Rxb. (Jam.)

**3.** *sb.* A thin slice of anything. Cld. (Jam., s.v. Sclaffer). Cf. **sclaffer, 6.**

**SCLAFF**, *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Sc. Also written **sklaff** (Jam.) Bnff.$^1$ [sklaf.] **1.** *v.* To strike with the open hand or with anything having a flat surface; to throw down flat. Bnff.$^1$ **2.** To walk in a clumsy way without properly lifting the feet; to shuffle along.

**Bnff.**$^1$ She eye gangs sklaffin' aboot wee aul' slippers on. **Fif., Cld., Lth.** (Jam.)

**3.** *sb.* A slight blow, esp. with the open hand; a flat, soft fall.

**Bnff.**$^1$ **Fif., Ayr.** A sclaff on the lug, a sclaff on the ice (Jam.).

**4.** The noise made by a slight blow, or flat, soft fall; the noise made in shuffling the feet. Bnff.$^1$, Fif., Ayr., Lth. (Jam.) **5.** Phr. *to play sclaff on the ground*, to fall down flat. Fif., Ayr. (Jam.) **6.** A thin, light shoe; an old, worn slipper; any thin, solid substance. Bnff.$^1$, Fif., Cld. (Jam.) **7.** *adv.* Flat, 'plump.'

**Bnff.**$^1$ He fell sklaff on's back.

**8.** With light, flat step. *ib.*

**SCLAFFER**, *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Sc. Also written **sklaffer** (Jam.) Bnff.$^1$; **sklaffir** (Jam.). [skla·fər.] **1.** *v.* To strike with the open hand or with anything having a flat surface; to throw down flat. Bnff.$^1$ See **Sclaff.** **2.** To walk in a clumsy way without lifting the feet properly; to shuffle along.

**Bnff.**$^1$ **Arg.** Nor I a claty skybal, thus To sclaffer after thee, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 6. **Fif., Lth.** (Jam.)

**3.** *sb.* A slight blow, esp. with the open hand; a flat, soft fall. Bnff.$^1$ **4.** The noise made by a slight blow or soft fall, or by shuffling the feet. Bnff.$^1$, Fif., Lth. (Jam.) **5.** A thin, light shoe; an old, worn slipper. Bnff.$^1$, Fif., Cld. (Jam.) **6.** Any thin, solid substance; a thin slice of anything. Bnff.$^1$, Cld. (Jam.) **7.** *adv.* Flat, 'plump.' Bnff.$^1$ **8.** With light, flat step. *ib.*

[**Bnff.**$^1$ Sklaffer and its group has the same meaning as Sklaff and its group with the addition of a somewhat harsher sound.]

**SCLAFFERT**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **sclaffard** Cai.$^1$; **sclafferd, sklaffard** Cai.$^1$; **sklaffirt** (Jam.) Bnff.$^1$ [skla·fərt.] **1.** *sb.* A blow, esp. one on the side of the head, given with the palm of the hand or anything having a flat surface.

**Cai.**$^1$, **Bnff.**$^1$ **Abd.** Syne Shanks he up wi' 'is hand an' ga' Bruce a sclafferd on the lug, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 773.

**2.** Any thin, solid substance; a rock lying horizontally in thin beds.

**Bnff.**$^1$ **Abd.** I got a sclaffert o' a speldin' to eat (G.W.).

**3.** A thin, light shoe.

**Bnff.**$^1$ She geed oot wee sklaffirts o' sheen on, an' got caul'.

**4.** *v.* To shuffle about, as in thin, worn shoes.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** What are ye sclaffertin aboot in that thin-soled sheen for? (G.W.)

**SCLAIF, SCLAIVE, SCLAMB**, see **Sclafe, Sclave, Sclimb.**

**SCLASP**, *v.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Slk. Rxb. (Jam.) **1.** *v.* To clasp. **2.** *sb.* A clasp; the act of clasping.

**SCLATCH**, *sb.*, *v.* and *adv.* Sc. Also written **sklatch** (Jam.) Bnff.$^1$ [sklatʃ.] **1.** *sb.* An unseemly mass of anything semi-liquid; a large clot of mud or filth; a large spot or mark on the skin. Cf. **clatch,** *sb.*$^2$

**Bnff.**$^1$ He hiz a red sklatch on's broo. **Per.** It's juist for a' the warld like a sklatch o' eukiness half roond his waist, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 126. **Cld.** (Jam.)

**2.** A big, lubberly fellow. Sc. (Jam.) **3.** A heavy fall, esp. into water or mud; a dash of mud or filth; the noise made by such a fall or dash; a stroke with the palm of the hand. Bnff.$^1$, Ags., Cld. (Jam.) **4.** *v.* To bedaub; to perform any piece of work, such as building a house, in a clumsy, slovenly, inefficient manner. Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.$^1$, Slk. (Jam.) Hence **Sklatching**, *sb.* a large clot of mud, &c.; a large, unseemly mass. Bnff.$^1$ **5.** To dash violently; to fall heavily; to walk with a heavy, awkward step. Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.$^1$ **6.** *adv.* Heavily, violently; with a heavy, lumbering step.

**Bnff.**$^1$ He fell sklatch our o' the green.

**SCLATY-SCRAE**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **sklatiskray**; and in form **skletaskrae** S. & Ork.$^1$ **1.** The dunlin, *Tringa alpina*. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.$^1$ **2.** A contemptible person. S. & Ork.$^1$

**SCLAVE**, *v.* Sc. Also written **sclaive** Abd.; **sklave** (Jam.). [**sklēv.**] To slander, calumniate.

**Abd.** (Jam.); Yon teem, hungry-looking brat That clashed an' sclaved, an' a' that, Fan he was here the ither year, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 603; An fowk hed wuntit to sclaive her through the kwintra, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xliii.

**SCLAW**, *v.* Dev. Cor. Also written **sclau** Cor.; **sklaw** Dev.; and in forms **sclou** Dev.; **sclow** Dev. Cor.$^{12}$ [**sklǭ, sklou.**] To claw; to tear with the nails; to scratch.

**Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 380; Ma vice es wat i kal a bendur, I wud a mainly sklawed un, Daniel *Bride of Scio* (1842) 190; You'd best tu say as you falled in the vrimbles an' sclowed your cheeks that way, Phillpotts *Dartmoor* (1896) 157; 'The cat scloud her all down the arm.' The *s* is a very common prefix to *p* and *k* initial sounds, as in 'scrawl' for 'crawl,' 'scraunch' for 'crunch,' 'scrumple' for 'crumple,' *Reports Provinc.* (1889). **Cor.** Sclau all es claws off, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 34; **Cor.**$^1$; **Cor.**$^2$ (s.v. Sclum).

**SCLEET**, *v.* and *adj.* Sc. Also written **scleit, skleet** (Jam.). [**sklīt.**] **1.** *v.* To slide or slip smoothly or rapidly. Cld. (Jam.) **2.** To walk so as to wear down the shoes at one side, or as one splay-footed. Cai.$^1$

Hence **Scleeting-footed**, *adj.* having the habit of treading one's shoes on one side; splay-footed. Cai. (Jam.), Cai.$^1$

**3.** *adj.* Smooth, sleek. Abd. (Jam.)

**SCLEEZY**, *adj.* *Obs.* Dev. Of cloth: uneven in texture. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 380. Cf. **slazy.**

**SCLEM**, *v.* and *sb.* Hrf. Also written **sklem** Hrf.$^1$ [**sklem.**] **1.** *v.* To steal slyly; to purloin trifles. Cf. **skellum.**

Bound *Provinc.* (1876); **Hrf.**$^1$ Lor, missus, if our cat hanna gone and sklemmed all our cream. Come out, dog. If I hanna minded him, he'd ha sklemmed aw our victuals; **Hrf.**$^2$

**2.** *sb.* A hungry, thievish animal; an overreaching person.

That cat's a sclem, *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 206; **Hrf.**$^2$

**SCLENCH**, *v.* Shr.$^1$ [**sklenʃ.**] To check water at boiling point, by dashing cold water into it.

Yo'd'n better sclench that waiter afore it all bwiles away.

**SCLENTER**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **sclender** (Jam.). **1.** A loose, thin stone lying on the face of a 'scar.' Lnk. (Jam.) Hence **Sclenderie**, *adj.* covered with small, loose stones.

**Twd.** A sclenderie place, a sclenderie brae (Jam.).

**2.** The face of a hill, covered with small stones.

**Twd.** (Jam.); The sun's reflection from the scarry braes, or sclenters as they are called, gives a warmth to the village, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 209, ed. 1815.

**SCLEURACH**, *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. A person untidy in dress and gait.

**Arg.** Thour't not a hochlan scleurach, dear, As many trooshlach be, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 6.

[Gael. *sgliùrach*, a slut, gossip (Macbain).]

**SCLIFF**, *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Sc. Also written **skliff** (Jam.). [**sklif.**] **1.** *v.* To trail the feet on the ground in walking; to walk with a dull, heavy step; to strike sideways in passing with anything having a flat surface; to rub against. Cf. **sklouff.**

**Bnff.** (Jam., s.v. Sklufe.) **Slg.** A regular bull reel it was and nae mistak'; nane o' yer paddy bass's or skliffin' shuffles, but a hearty thump wi' a hunner tackety boots a' at ance, Buchanan *Poems* (1901) 162. **Cld., Slk.** (Jam. *ib.*)

Hence **Scliffan**, *sb.* a thin, useless shoe. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **2.** *sb.* The act of trailing the feet along the ground, or of walking with a dull, heavy step; a stroke or rub delivered sideways or in passing with anything having a flat surface; the noise made by trailing, walking, striking, or rubbing. Bnff., Cld. (Jam. *ib.*) **3.** An old broken shoe or slipper; an untidy, slatternly person. *ib.* **4.** *adv.* With a trailing, shuffling motion; also in *comp.* **Scliff-sclaff.**

**Bnff., Cld.** (Jam. *ib.*) **Lnk.** Scliff-sclaff, up the wooden stair The factor's foot was heard ascendin', Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 43. [Skliff implies a light, gentle act and sound (Jam.).]

**SCLIMB**, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **sclim** Sc.; **sclime** Nhb.; **sklim** Sc.; *pret.* **sclamb** Sc.; **sclum** Nhb. [**sklim.**] A dial. form of 'climb.'

**Fif.** To sclim the branchless stem of the fir for the keelie's nest, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 11. **Slg.** Tam . . . sclamb up the shelfs, and oot o' the winnock, Buchanan *Poems* (1901) 174. **Dmb.** I sclimbed the gate, Strang *Lass of Lennox* (1899) 295. **Ayr.** Trying up the chair to sklim, Aitken *Lays* (1883) 134. **Nhb.** We mun sclime the hills to see. . . That was ae hill he sclum for nothin but the view frae the top o'd, Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 273.

**SCLIMPET**, *sb.* Ayr. (Jam.) [**skli·mpit.**] A small thin piece of a rock or any other substance. Cf. **slimp.**

**SCLOIT, SCLOMB**, see **Sclyte, Sclum.**

**SCLOOT**, *v.* N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ [**sklūt.**] To squint.

**SCLOU, SCLOW, SCLOY**, see **Sclaw, Scly.**

**SCLUCHTEN**, *sb.* Rnf. Ayr. (Jam.) Also in form **cleuchten.** A flat-lying ridge. Cf. **schluchten.**

**SCLUM**, *v.* and *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also written **sclomb** Cor.; **sklum** Dev.; **sklumm** Dev.$^3$ [**sklɐm.**] **1.** *v.* To scratch as a cat; to maul.

**Dev.** A Crediton nurse girl said, in apology for her untidiness, ''Tis the baby sklummed me,' *Reports Provinc.* (1891); **Dev.**$^2$ The cat sclum'd 'n right across the face; **Dev.**$^3$ **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 418; **Cor.**$^1$; **Cor.**$^2$ The cat will sclum you.

Hence **Sclum-cat**, *sb.* a spiteful person, one who scratches another.

**s.Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1877). **Cor.**$^1$ (s.v. Sclow); **Cor.**$^2$ Ah! you old sclum-cat!

**2.** *sb.* A scratch.

**Dev.** Whot a sclum 'e gied tha dog in tha veãce, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 120.

**SCLUTE**, *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Sc. Also written **skleut** (Jam.) Bnff.$^1$; **sklute** (Jam.). [**sklǖt.**] **1.** *v.* To throw down or pour out in a mass; to fall flat, esp. in mud or soft soil. Bnff.$^1$, Cld. (Jam.) Cf. **sclyte.** **2.** To walk clumsily, dragging the feet along the ground; to walk with the toes much turned out. Sc., Bnff., Slk., Rxb. (Jam.) **3.** *sb.* A thin, semi-liquid mass; a fall, esp. of a semi-liquid mass; the sound made by such a fall. Bnff. (Jam.), Bnff.$^1$ **4.** A large, clumsy foot; a lout, an awkward, clumsy fellow; a person, esp. a woman of untidy habits.

**n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Bnff.**$^1$ She's a brow skleut o' a dehm aiftern a'.

**5.** *adv.* Flat, 'plump.' Bnff.$^1$ **6.** With heavy, awkward step.

He fell skleut on's nose, an' brook the brig o't on a stane, *ib.*

**SCLUTT**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A species of till.

**Lnk.** Sclutt, soft and coarse till, Ure *Hist. Rutherglen* (1793) 293; (Jam.)

**SCLY**, *v.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **skly** (Jam.); and in forms **scloy** Gall.; **skley, skloy** (Jam.). **1.** *v.* To slide.

**s.Sc.** Sibbald *Gl.* (1802) (Jam.). **Slk.** (Jam.) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**2.** *sb.* A slide; a place where one slides; a sliding motion.

**Dmf.** (Jam.); Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 353. **Gall.** Wi' bruckelie scly owre the glut, What stiveron this surpasses, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 112, ed. 1876.

**SCLYPE**, see **Sklype.**

**SCLYTE**, *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Sc. Also written **sklyte** (Jam.) Bnff.$^1$; and in form **scloit** Gall. **1.** *v.* To throw down or pour out with force so as to produce a sharp sound; to fall heavily. Bnff.$^1$, Cld. (Jam.) Cf. **cloit**, *v.*, **sclute.** **2.** *sb.* A thin, semi-liquid mass; a heavy fall; the sharp sound made by such a fall. Bnff.$^1$, Cld. (Jam.) **3.** A worn-out shoe; a large, clumsy foot; a clumsy, untidy fellow.

**Sc.** Twa auld sklytes o' sheen Are on his feet, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 3 (Jam.). **Bnff., Cld.** (Jam.) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 422, ed. 1876.

**4.** *adv.* Flatly; suddenly, as with a fall.

**Bnff.**$^1$ **Abd.** He does naething but daunders oot an' daunders in, an' fan he's tired he jist gaes sclyte till's bed, Paul *Abd.* (1881) 62. **Cld.** (Jam.)

**SCOAD,** *v.* Dev. Cor. Also written **scoade** Dev.; **scode** Cor. [skōd.] To scatter; to spread manure over the ground; to throw up earth, as moles; to pour, spill. Cf. **scud,** *v.*$^2$

**Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 380. **Cor.** The turf is . . . burnt, and the ashes scoaded . . . over the field, Quiller-Couch *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 118; Grose (1790); **Cor.**$^{12}$

**SCOAN,** see **Scone.**

**SCOANSE,** *sb.* Cor. Also written **scoanes** Cor.$^2$; **sconce, scons.** [skōns.] The pavement; paving-stones; a flagged floor. Cf. **caunse.**

I hitched my foot in the sconce, Hammond *Parish* (1897) 337; A cloam buzza of scale milk about on the scons, *Exhibition* (1873) 81; **Cor.**$^{12}$

**SCOAP, SCOAST,** see **Scalp, Scorse.**

**SCOAT,** see **Scoot,** *v.*$^1$, **Scote.**

**SCOB,** *sb.*$^1$ and *v.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Also written **scobb** Sc.; and in forms **scobe** N.I.$^1$ N.Cy.$^1$; **scoub** N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$; **scowb** Sc. Nhb.$^1$ [skob, skōb.] **1.** *sb.* A splint; a piece of wood used as a gag.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **n.Sc.** The scobbs were in the ladie's mouth, The sharp sheer in her side, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 180, ed. 1875.

**2.** A sapling of willow or hazel; a rod of hazel or other tough wood, esp. used for fastening down thatch; the rib of a basket.

**Ags., Cld., Ayr.** (Jam.) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **N.I.**$^1$ **Ant.** (S.A.B.), **Dwn.** (C.H.W.), **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.** Scoubs, in thatching, were short rods of hazel or other tough wood, sharpened at each end and then bent into the form of staples. They were put over the 'temple rods' on the thatch, into which they were thrust, the sharp ends of the scoubs penetrating to the flag, or turf flake, below, and thus holding down the surface of the thatch securely. Scoubs, in fishing, the bent hazel rods used in making 'crab-creeves.'

**3.** Phr. (1) *a scob at the needle,* a bad sewer. Nhb.$^1$; (2) *scowb and scraw,* all snug. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **4.** *v.* To put in splints; to gag by keeping the mouth open by means of cross-pieces of wood.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** To heal a heid, or scob a bane, Murray *Hamewith* (1900) 7.

**5.** To pin down thatch with pointed rods; to bend rods.

**Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

**6.** Phr. *to scob a skep,* to fix cross-rods in a hive that the bees may build their combs on them. Sc. (Jam.) **7.** To take long stitches in sewing; to sew in a clumsy manner.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** Lang steeks and scobbin he caresna about, His is a seam that'll never rip oot, Aitken *Lays* (1883) 118. **Slk.** (Jam.)

Hence **Scoberie** or **Scobrie,** *sb.* the act of sewing carelessly or with long stitches. Lth. (Jam.)

**SCOB,** *sb.*$^2$ *Obsol.* Hmp. Wil. Also written **skob** Wil. A desk; an oaken chest; a dark cupboard or hole.

**Hmp.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Wil.** *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 106.

**SCOB,** see **Scobe,** *sb.*$^1$, *v.*

**SCOBBY,** *sb.* Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. War. Also written **scoby** Yks.; **skobby** Lakel.$^2$; and in form **scobey** War.$^3$ [sko·bi, skō·bi.] The chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs.* Cf. **scop,** *sb.*$^1$

**n.Cy.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 63. **e.Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$, **Cum.** (J.Ar.), **Cum.**$^{14}$, **Wm.**$^1$ **n.Wm.** I fund a skobby nest (B.K.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

Hence **Scobey-hunting,** *sb.* hunting young birds which have left the nest but which have not gained full powers of flight. War.$^3$

**SCOBE,** *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Ir. Nhb. Also in forms **scob** Sc. (Jam.); **scoub** Nhb.$^1$ [skōb, skob.] **1.** An onion sown in the autumn and transplanted. Nhb.$^1$ **2.** *Comp.* (1) **Scobe-scallion,** see below; (2) **-seibow,** (*a*) an onion sown late in the year for use in the spring; (*b*) a young shoot from an onion of the second year's growth.

(1) **Ant.** When the onions raised from seed are planted the next year they produce scallions of a very large size called Scobe-scallions, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) (2 *a, b*) **Sc.** (Jam.)

**SCOBE,** *v.* and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Irel. Also in form **scob** Sc. (Jam.) [skōb.] **1.** *v.* To scoop out roughly; to make hollow.

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Ant.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

**2.** *sb.* An instrument for scooping. Cld. (Jam.)

**SCOBE, SCOBEY, SCOCE,** see **Scob,** *sb.*$^1$, **Scobby, Scorse.**

**SCOCHE,** *v.* and *sb.* s.Chs.$^1$ [skōtʃ.] **1.** *v.* To whip.

He was scochin' upon that little gree mare o' his'n to some order.

**2.** *sb.* A blow with a whip or switch.

He ketched me sich a scoche.

**SCOCKER,** *sb.* and *v.* e.An. [sko·kə(r).] **1.** *sb.* A rift in a tree; a disease in trees, esp. in apple-trees, in which spots of decay or canker appear in the bark and wood. Cf. **cocker,** *sb.*$^6$

**e.An.**$^1$ Particularly when blasted by lightening; but more frequently a scocker is occasioned by water soaking down into the body of a pollard oak from an unsound part in the head of the tree; and when a severe frost follows, the expansion of the water in freezing splits the wood mechanically. **Nrf.** (M.C.H.B.)

**2.** *v.* Of the bark of a tree: to break or burst; of timber: to become unsound from too much sap. Nrf. (M.C.H.B.), Suf.$^1$

**SCODER,** see **Scowder,** *v.*$^2$

**SCODGE,** *v.* Sc. [skōdʒ.] To look sly; to pilfer; to 'sneak' about idly. Cai.$^1$ Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). Hence **Scodger,** *sb.* a lazy lounger. Cai.$^1$

**SCODGY,** *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **scogie, skodgie** Sc.; and in forms **scougie, scudgie** Sc.; **skodge, skudgy** Sc. (Jam.); **skudjy** Sh.I. [sko·dʒi.] **1.** *sb.* A boy or girl who cleans boots, or does the dirty work of the kitchen; a drudge. Also used *attrib.*

**Sc.** Though I wadna count ony thing done to you or the bairns a trouble, I wadna like to be scogie to Miss Clarinda, *Glenfergus* (1820) III. 249 (Jam.). **Frf.** I'm scougie the day (Jam.). **Cld.** Montgomerie-Fleming *Notes on Jam.* (1899). **Rnf.** Look after cleaning pans and tins, And all the scudgie matters, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 328; Scogies, and cooks, and tambourers, Wha's clatter was a' on their claes, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 5. **e.Lth.** Misca'in me for a turncoat, an' a rinawa, an' scodgy to the laird, an' a' the rest o't, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 124.

**2.** *Comp.* **Scogie-lass,** a female drudge.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Edb.** The scogie lass does rin wi' haste And bring the kale, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 29, ed. 1801. **Dmf.** We'se find wha's glinked our scogie-lass, And gar him fill his shackled shoon, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 124.

**3.** *Fig.* A mean, underhand fellow; a suspicious-looking person. Cf. **scodge.**

**Sh.I.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**4.** A rough apron. Nhb.$^1$ **5.** *v.* To act as a drudge; to clean, scrub.

**Per.** Douce Margret our milkmaid, a thriftier lass Ne'er scougied a cog, Spence *Poems* (1898) 32.

**SCOED,** *sb.* e.An.$^1$ A disease among lambs: a kind of gout in the knee. Cf. **scoled.**

**SCOFE,** *sb.* Yks. [skōf.] A worthless scamp. n.Yks. (S.K.C.)

**SCOFF,** *sb.* *Obs.* Dev.$^1$ In phr. *as mad as a scoff,* excessively angry.

A was so mad as a scoff;—es lips bever'd agen, 17.

**SCOFF,** *v.* Yks. e.An. Ken. I.W. and Amer. Also written **skoff** n.Yks.$^2$; and in form **scorf** e.An.$^1$ Ken.$^1$ [skof, skǭf.] To eat noisily and greedily; to devour; also with *up.* Cf. **scaff,** *v.* 8.

**n.Yks.**$^2$ **e.An.**$^1$ I scorfed the lot. **Nrf.** A bunch of grey lag-geese as wor scoffin' the young wheat in a field up hinder, Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 122. **Ken.** (G.B.); **Ken.**$^1$ You've scorfed up all the meat purty quick, ain't ye? **I.W.**$^2$ They zet down and scoffed every bit o' grub there was on the taable. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 380.]

**SCOFFLE,** see **Scuffle,** *v.*$^1$

**SCOG,** *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ Irel. Lan. Wor. Hrf. Glo. [skog.] **1.** *v.* To boast, brag; to be self-important. w.Wor.$^1$, Hrf.$^1$, Glo.$^1$ Cf. **cog,** *v.*$^4$ Hence **Scogger,** *sb.* a boaster. Hrf.$^1$ **2.** To argue, dispute, quarrel; to scold; to make ironical jokes. Lan.$^1$, se.Wor.$^1$ **3.** *sb.* In phr. *to get the scog of a person,* to be able to crow over him. s.Wor.$^1$

**4.** A braggart, boaster. Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876).

**5.** A quarrel, dispute.

Lan. Never a day passed but they'd a bit of a scog o' some mak, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 129, ed. 1899; Lan.$^1$, e.Lan.$^1$, s.Lan.$^1$

**6.** An offensive or mocking valentine. N.I.$^1$

**SCOG,** *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Lan. Also in form **scok** Sc. (Jam.) [skog.] **1.** *v.* To shelter; to take shelter; to secrete, hide. Cf. **scug,** *sb.*$^1$

Sc. (Jam.) Ayr. In order to shun the press-gangs, they left their vessels and came to scog themselves with us, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxi; I'll be scoggit wi' my ain hamely manner, *ib. Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxxv.

**2.** Phr. *to scog the blast,* to take shelter from the wind.

Rnf. Roun' the ingle cheerly met, We'll scog the blast an' dread nae harm, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 99.

**3.** *sb.* Shelter; a sheltered place.

Ayr. Under the scog and cloud o' night, Galt *Entail* (1823) xxi. ne.Lan.$^1$

Hence **Scoggy** or **Scokky,** *adj., obs.,* shady. Sc. Sibbald *Gl.* (1802) (Jam.).

**SCOG,** *sb.*$^3$ Sh.I. Also written **skoag.** [skōg.] That part of fishing-tackle from which the hook is suspended.

Prior to the introduction of iron or steel hooks fish were caught by means of a small bit of hard wood or a splinter of bone from two to four inches long, attached to the tome or skoag, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 128; S. & Ork.$^1$

Hence **Skoagie,** *sb.* a fishing-line with two hooks and 'tomes.' S. & Ork.$^1$

**SCOGGEL,** *v.* I.W.$^2$ [sko·gl.] To eat voraciously; to gulp down. 'They scoggelled up the lot.'

**SCOGGER,** *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Lan. Nhp. Also written **skoggar** n.Lan.$^1$; **skogger** N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ Lakel.$^2$ Wm. Nhp.$^1$; and in form **scugger** (Jam. *Suppl.*). [sko·gə(r.] A footless stocking worn over the shoes as a gaiter, or to protect the arms; occas. made of some other material than worsted. Cf. **cogger, hogger.**

Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*), N.Cy.$^1$, Nhb.$^1$, Lakel.$^2$ Cum.$^1$; Cum.$^4$ Long knitted woollen sleeves worn to protect the arms during salving or corn-stooking. . . Scoggers, formerly called coggers, were of leather. Wm. Brathwait *Mushrome* (1615) 130, ed. 1878. n.Lan.$^1$ To protect [the arms] from being sunburned. ne.Lan.$^1$, Nhp.$^1$

**SCOGGIN,** *sb.* Ken. Also written **scoggan.** [sko·gin, -ən.] A vane, weathercock; also used *attrib.*

*N. & Q.* (1860) 2nd S. ix. 51; [He] throws about his legs and scoggan wings, Nairne *Tales* (1790) 87, ed. 1824.

**SCOGGY, SCOGIE, SCOHP,** see **Scug,** *sb.*$^2$, **Scodgy, Scope,** *sb.*$^2$

**SCOIL,** *sb.*$^1$ Dev. Cor. Also written **skoil** Cor. **1.** *Obs.* Rubbish; esp. the 'head' of a quarry, before the solid rock is reached. Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 380. **2.** A weed, esp. the white couch-grass, *Triticum repens.* Cor. (B. & H.)

**SCOIL,** *sb.*$^2$ and *v.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **skoyl** w.Sc. A dial. form of 'squeal.'

Abd. (Jam.) Frf. The horrid scoil, Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820) 34, ed. 1882. w.Sc. There were plenty of elf bulls rowting and skoyling up and down, Napier *Flk-Lore* (1879) 22.

**SCOITTULD, SCOK,** see **Scuttald, Scog,** *v.*$^2$

**SCOLCH,** *v.* Yks. [skoltʃ.] To gouge, to knock a piece out at the end of the hole when boring a hole through a stone. w.Yks. (S.P.U.)

**SCOLD,** *sb.* Sc. Chs. Also in forms **scaad** Abd.; **scald, scaul** Sc. (Jam.); **scauld** Sc. [Sc. skād.] **1.** A scolding, rebuke; occas. in *pl.*

Sc. Now that I have given you your scolds we'll say no more about it, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 93; A terrible scald (Jam.). Abd. Gushetneuk cam' in for a bit scaad, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) iv. Edb. The waefu' scald o' our Mess-John to bide, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 162, ed. 1785. Dmf. Whiles they got a skelp or scauld, Shennan *Tales* (1831) 65.

**2.** *Comb.* **Scold's bridle,** an instrument of punishment used for scolding women. See **Brank,** *sb.*$^3$ **2.**

Sc. The brank or scold's bridle, the stocks, and the pillory were used by the ecclesiastical no less than by the civil authorities, Andrews *Bygone Ch. Life* (1899) 115. Chs.$^1$

**SCOLDER,** *sb.* Or.I. Also in form **sceolder** S. & Ork.$^1$ The oyster-catcher, *Haematopus ostrilegus.* Cf. **shalder,** *sb.*$^1$

Perhaps from the loud and shrill noise it makes when any one approaches its young, Pennant *Zool. Birds* (1776) 483 (Jam.); The Sea Pie . . . in some places here gets the name of the Scolder, Barry *Hist. Or. I.* (1805) 306 (*ib.*); Swainson *Birds* (1885) 188; S. & Ork.$^1$

**SCOLDING WIFE,** *phr.* n.Lin.$^1$ A watchman's rattle.

It would have been illegal for these men to kill the rabbits, so they employed a person to walk at night along the sides of the walls, making as much noise as he could with a scolding wife, for the purpose of frightening them from coming out of their enclosure.

**SCOLE,** see **Scolle.**

**SCOLED,** *ppl. adj.* Nrf. Of lambs: diseased in the knees. *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 173. See **Scoed;** cf. **schooly.**

**SCOLL,** *v.* and *sb.*$^1$ *Obs.* Sc. Also written **scol** (Jam.); and in forms **skole, skolt** (Jam.). **1.** *v.* To drink to the health of, to toast.

Sc. Men of strength to mingle strong drink and to scoll as wee say, Boyd *Balme of Gilead* (1629) 81 (Jam.). Edb. To murther and villanie, to scolling and drinking, Rollock *Wks.* (1599) I. 395, ed. 1844–9.

**2.** To drink hard. Sc. Ruddiman *Introd.* (1773) (Jam.).

**3.** *sb.* The drinking of healths, a toast.

Sc. How call ye such scolls? Scols of health. What folie is this, that a man should losse his health by drinking the scolls of health, Boyd *Balme of Gilead* (1629) 81 (Jam.); Sir William Beyer, mayor of the town, stayed the taking away of the centries . . . till the king's skole were drunk at that part of the bridge, Calderwood *Hist.* (1678) 787 (*ib.*). Rnf. All those who . . . drinks healths or scolls, and motion the same, Hector *Judic. Rec.* (1876) 77.

**SCOLL,** *sb.*$^2$ Sh.I. Also written **skol(l.** **1.** A round wooden dish or basin.

The name skol is also applied to a certain kind of round-shaped wooden dishes, got from Norway, Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 34; (J.S.); S. & Ork.$^1$

**2.** A box for holding fishermen's lines. Cf. **scull,** *sb.*$^2$

(J.S.); A haddock-line creel, Jakobsen *ib.*

**SCOLLE,** *sb.* Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Also in form **scole.** The skull, head; the brain; understanding, ability.

'Thick o' the scolle.' 'His scolle's crackit' implies that the person is of weak mind or lacks in ability.

**SCOLLICK,** *sb.* Cum.$^{124}$ [sko·lik.] A thing of little or no value. Cf. **scurrick,** *sb.*$^1$

**SCOLLOP,** *sb.* Irel. Pem. Also in form **scallop** Wkl.; **scolp** s.Pem. [sko·ləp.] A rod, *gen.* of osier, used to fasten down the straw in thatching.

Ir. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); A sober industrious boy, that had laid by his scollops for the windy day, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 86. N.I.$^1$, Wkl. (A.S.-P.) s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421.

**SCOLLOP,** see **Scallop,** *sb.*$^{12}$

**SCOLLOPING,** *prp.* Hrf.$^2$ [sko·ləpin.] Draggling.

**SCOLLUCKS,** *sb. pl.* Cor.$^{12}$ [sko·ləks.] Blocks of refuse or indifferent slate; the refuse of a slate-quarry.

**SCOLLUD, SCOLP,** see **Scholard, Scollop.**

**SCOM,** *sb.* *Obs.* Cor. Diarrhœa in calves. Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) III. 380. Cf. **scate.**

**SCOM,** see **Scaum,** *sb.*$^1$

**SCOME,** *sb.* ? *Obs.* Nhp.$^1$ A mantelshelf.

**SCOMFISH,** see **Scumfish.**

**SCON,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Also written **skon** Bnff.$^1$; and in form **scone** Sc. (Jam.) [skōn, skon.] **1.** *v.* To crush flat. Cai.$^1$ **2.** To beat, esp. with the flat of the hand or some flat surface; to inflict punishment.

Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.$^1$ The maister skonnt the loon's fingers wee the tag. Abd. Were I to dee my duty richt I'd scon yer little hippies, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 123. N.Cy.$^1$, Nhb.$^1$

**3.** *sb.* A blow with the flat of the hand, or with any flat surface. Bnff.$^1$, Rnf. (Jam.)

**SCON,** see **Scone, Scun,** *v.*

**SCONCE,** *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. e.An. Also written **sconse** n.Ir. w.Yks. e.An.$^1$; **skonce** Sc. Bnff.$^1$; and in form **skunce** Cai.$^1$ [skons.] **1.** *sb.* A slight erection as a protection from the wind;

a shed for hewing stones. Sc. (Jam.), Cai.$^1$ **2.** A hiding-place for shooters of wild-fowl.

**N.I.**$^1$ It is *gen.* a slight shelter built of stones on a beach.

**3.** A screen; a thin partition.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **n.Cy.** Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695). **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851). **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.** (F.K.R.), **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**4.** A partition near the fire, on which the bright kitchen utensils are put. N.Cy.$^1$, Nhb.$^1$ w.Yks. Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **5.** A seat fixed in the wall or by the fireplace; a settle.

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^{12}$, **Cum.**$^4$ **Wm.** An' t'cwoly can crap under t'sconce, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 12. **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); Often seen outside under the window of an old cottage (M.A.). **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**6.** A stone shelf in the kitchen or scullery in which the sink is placed; a stone shelf fixed to the wall of a dairy or larder.

**Cum.** She cleared the sconce, and took down the flitches that hung from the rannel-tree to dry, Caine *Shad. Crime* (1885) 44; (J.Ar.), **Cum.**$^{14}$

**7.** A piece of kitchen furniture, lined with some reflecting metal, and set before a joint roasting at the fire. n.Yks.$^{14}$

**8.** *Fig.* A pretext; an apology, excuse; a trick; deception.

**Nhb.** It's nowt but a sconce (R.O.H.). **n.Yks.**$^2$; **n.Yks.**$^4$ It war nowt bud a sconce ti finnd oot what wa'd gitten i' t'hoos. **ne.Yks.**$^1$ It wer all a sconce on 'em. **e.Yks.**$^1$ Mah beleeaf is he nobbut did it for a sconce. **m.Yks.**$^1$ A beggar will carry a basket holding a few wares for 'a bit of a sconce,' i.e. in pretence of being a dealer.

**9.** A skulking person. N.I.$^1$ **10.** A funny fellow. s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **11.** *v.* To guard, protect; take up a position of security; to keep off, turn aside.

**Sc.** (Jam.); And sconce my scap and shanks frae rain, Aytoun *Ballads* (ed. 1861) II. 385. **Bnff.**$^1$ He skoncet himsel' i' the corner. **Lnk.** 'Bove his head two hydes of kye, To skonce away the sooty rain, Graham *Writings* (1883) I. 178.

**12.** To seat oneself; to crouch, resting on the limbs. m.Yks.$^1$ **13.** To feign illness, so as to escape having to work. N.I.$^1$ Hence **Sconcer**, *sb.* one who pretends to be ill in order to escape work. *ib.* **14.** To tell tales that are untrue or exaggerated to obtain one's ends. n.Yks.$^{14}$

**15.** To extort, cheat; to trick out of.

**Sc.** I must break off, for, if I be late, they will sconce me of my ale, Lang *Monk of Fife* (1876) 49. **Ags.** (Jam.) **Gall.** Ye act for me, An' paum, an' cog, an' sconce, an' lie, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 66.

**16.** To joke, 'chaff,' ridicule; to scold.

**n.Ir.** The kissin', an' jokin', an' sconsin' wint roun', *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 54; **N.I.**$^1$, **Dwn.** (C.H.W.) **Don.** A mortial great weddin' entirely, at which poor Rody had to stand his own share iv sconcin' about his suddint change, *Pearson's Mag.* (July 1900) 50. **n.Cy.** (Hall.)

**17.** A schoolboys' term; see below.

**Nhb.** In games of chance with marbles or cherry-stones, the expression 'aal sconce ye' meant that the loser would be made to forfeit (J.H.).

**18.** To refuse, neglect, shirk. e.An.$^1$ **19.** Phr. *to sconce a woman*, to jilt or slight her. Slg. (Jam.)

[**1.** One that . . . must raise a sconce by the highway, and sell switches, Beaum. & Fletcher *Scornful Lady*, v. iii. 11. OFr. *esconse*, a place of retreat (Godefroy).]

**SCONCE**, *sb.*$^2$ w.Yks.$^2$ **[skons.]** A small cake.

**SCONCE**, *sb.*$^3$ Cum.$^4$ **[skons.]** The stone or brick reveals of a door or window. (s.v. Scunch.) Cf. **scunch.**

**SCONCE**, *v.*$^2$ n.Yks.$^1$ **[skons.]** To beat, esp. about the head; to box the ears.

**SCONCE**, see **Scoanse.**

**SCONE**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also written **scon** Sc. Cum.$^4$; **skon** Sc. (Jam.) Lakel.$^2$ Cum.$^1$; **skone** Sc. (Jam.); and in form **scoan** Sc. (Jam.) **[skōn, skon.]**

**1.** A flat, round cake, made of flour or barley-meal, &c., and baked on a griddle.

**Sc.** (Jam.); Never such making of car-cakes and sweet scones, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxvi. **Sh.I.** Milky scones an' soonie scones, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 98. **Cai.**$^1$ **Dmb.** Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 108. **Ayr.** I think gin I had a scone I could eat it to', Service *Notandums* (1890) 30. **Lnk.** The corn riddle fu' of the three nucket scons, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 41. **n.Ir.** Try anither cup, an' eat a bit scon till it, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 93. **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Nhb.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.** Wi' scons, leather-hungry, and whusky, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 118; **Cum**$^{14}$, **w.Yks.**$^2$

Hence **Drop(ped-scone**, *sb.* a scone made not unlike a pancake.

**Fif.** She came still, once or twice, and would bake drop-scones, and carry in my tea with her own hands, Heddle *Marget* (1899) 101. **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 20.

**2.** Anything round and flat resembling a scone.

**Sc.** Take twenty ounces of good salt butter, and wash out the salt; then drive it in a broad scoan, and lay it in cold water to stiffen, *Receipts in Cookery* (Jam.).

**3.** A piece of dried cow-dung, used as fuel. Cf. **scarn.**

**Sc.** (Jam.), **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Or.I.** Every family has a cow, and when the byre is cleaned out, the dung, instead of being used for agricultural purposes, is mixed with straw, and then cut into pieces, which are called scones. These are laid in the sun to dry, and are not used until they are a year old, when the sulphuretted hydrogen is gone, and the smell in burning is not so offensive, *Good Wds.* (1865) 652.

**4.** *Fig.* Anything of a particular kind considered as a specimen.

**Sc.** 'A scone of the baking is enough.' It is unreasonable to expect two gratuities out of one thing, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 273; Ruddiman *Introd.* (1773) (Jam.).

**5.** The old broad bonnet of the Lowlands; also in *comp.* **Scone-cap.**

**Ayr.** (Jam.) **Rxb.** As I held him there struggling, his broad scone-cap fell from his head, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 38. **Dmf.** (Jam.)

[**1.** The flour-sconnis war sett in, by and by, Douglas *Eneados* (1513) III. 88, ed. 1874.]

**SCONE, SCONFICE, SCONFIS**, see **Scon, Scumfish.**

**SCONKY**, *adj.* Cum.$^{14}$ **[sko·ŋki.]** Very slender and bare, esp. about the head and neck; *gen.* applied to short-woolled sheep.

**SCONNER, SCONSE**, see **Scunner, Sconce**, *sb.*$^1$

**SCOO**, *sb.* Cai.$^1$ **[skū.]** A flat basket into which herrings are put when being gutted. Cf. **scull**, *sb.*$^2$

**SCOO**, see **School**, *sb.*$^2$, **Scoy**, *adj.*$^2$

**SCOOAT, SCOOCH**, see **Scoot**, *v.*$^1$, **Scouch**, *v.*

**SCOOCHY-PAWED**, *adj.* Dev. [skū·tʃi-.] Left-handed, awkward.

**n.Dev.** Why, buoy, art bosky or scoochy-pawed? Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 19.

**SCOODER**, *v.* Cum. Also written **skooder** Cum.$^1$ **[skū·dðər.]** To cause to fall quickly; to take great effect upon.

Shuttan snipes, and skooderan them doon i' t'Scalla springs i' hard weather, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1875) 9; **Cum.**$^1$ Ned went a-shuttin' an' he skooder't them down; **Cum.**$^4$

**SCOODER**, see **Scowder**, *v.*$^2$

**SCOODIN**, *sb.* I.Ma. The fur or deposit adhering to any vessel. Cf. **scovin**, *sb.*$^3$

This cream-jug is not clean, there is a scoodin [skū·rin] on it (S.M.).

**SCOOF, SCOOG, SCOOK**, see **Scuff**, *v.*$^2$, **Scug**, *sb.*$^1$, **Scouk.**

**SCOOL**, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **skeel** Cai.$^1$; **skjöll, sköl** Sh.I.; **skule** Sc. (Jam.) **[skœ̄l, skīl.]** A mouth-disease in horses.

**Sc.** An inflammatory disease affecting the palate of a horse (Jam.). **Sh.I.** Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 163; Lat da mare . . . geng wi' da skjöll da last simmer an' hairst, *Sh. News* (Feb. 16, 1901). **Cai.**$^1$ **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**SCOOL**, *v.* Nhb.$^1$ Dur.$^1$ Of a horse: to scowl, to draw back the ears and attempt to bite.

**SCOOM**, see **Scum**, *sb.*$^1$

**SCOONERAL**, *adj.* Sc. A dial. form of 'scoundrel'; scoundrelly, rascally.

**Dmb.** See what can be dune wi' this scooneral customer o' yours, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xviii.

**SCOONGE**, see **Scounge.**

**SCOOP**, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **scoup** Sc. w.Yks. n.Lan.$^1$; **scowp** Lakel.$^2$ Cum.$^1$ n.Yks.$^2$ e.Yks.$^1$ n.Lin.; **skoup** Cld. (Jam.) **[skūp,**

**skoup.]** **1.** *sb.* A ladle; a shovel, esp. a corn-shovel; a scuttle; a baler. Cf. scope, *sb.*$^2$

**Sc.**(A.W.) **s.Don.** A wooden instrument for baling water, Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Lakel.**$^2$ What they liad floor an' meal wi'. **Cum.** She wore yen o' thur meal-scowp bonnets, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 47. **e.Yks.**$^1$ A corn-scowp. **w.Yks.** A dyer's ladle (J.G.). **n.Lan.**$^1$, **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.** A large hollow shovel for moving potatoes or grain (M.P.). **Shr.**, **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Brks.**$^1$ **Nrf.** So out we go to the scoops, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 339. **Ken.**, **Sus.** (F.E.) **Hmp.** A wooden shovel used by maltsters, Holloway. **I.W.**$^1$ An iron shovel. Those used in barns are made of wood, and are called barn-scoops. **Wil.** Davis *Agric.* (1813); **Wil.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ A kind of scuttle made of wood with a stick or handle to it, used for throwing water over manure, or clay. Also a wide wooden shovel, like a malt-shovel, used in cider making, for throwing the pummy or ground apples upon the 'cheese.' Also a wide, hollow-shaped, iron coal-shovel.

**2.** *Obs.* An offertory ladle, a small box at the end of a long handle used to collect the offertory.

**Peb.** Miller Samuel . . . That gathers on the Sabbath days Collections in a scoop, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 77, ed. 1817.

**3.** An instrument for scooping out the inside of apples. e.Yks.$^1$, Hmp. Holloway. **4.** A spoonful.

**Cld.** A skoup o' parritch (Jam.).

**5.** A wooden drinking cup. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **6.** A draught of any liquor. n.Sc. (Jam.) **7.** In mining: a corf or wagon in which coals are drawn up. w.Yks. (S.J.C.), w.Yks.$^3$ **8.** A boiler. Hmp.$^1$ **9.** The vizor or peak of a cap. [Not known to our correspondents.] Sc. (C.D.) **10.** *Obs.* A name formerly given to a lady's bonnet. Also called **Scoopie.** Sc. (W.A.C.), Slk. (Jam.)

**11.** *Obs.* The neck and breast of mutton cut together as one joint. Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 380. **12.** A narrow gully.

**Cor.** We have a scoop in the cliff called Scilly Cove, Quiller-Couch *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 31.

**13.** *v.* To hollow out; to eat away the middle of anything and leave the shell or crust.

**Sc.** (G.W.) **Per.** He shall sook the juicy pear and scoop the luscious melon, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 207. **Lakel.**$^2$ T'way at sheep eat turnips, an' barns eat berry shags. **e.Yks.**$^1$ Noo as my teeaths gone, Ah can't bite apples; Ah's fooac'd tĭ scowp em'. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**14.** Phr. (1) *to scowp*, (2) — *on*, to spare, to boot, 'into the bargain.'

(1) **e.Yks.**$^1$ Ah'll swap thă osses, an gi thă a pund tĭ scowp. (2) **Cum.** Theer 'ill mebby nut be ower mickle time to scowp on, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 76; **Cum.**$^1$ Summat to scowp on.

**15.** To swallow. **n.Yks.**$^2$ Get it scowp'd up.

**16.** To quaff, drink off; to sup; also with *aff.* n.Sc. Cld. (Jam.) **17.** To bale a boat. Bnff. (W.A.C.)

**SCOOP**, see **Scope**, *sb.*$^1$, **Scoup.**

**SCOOPY**, *v.* Dor. [**skū·pi.**] [Not known to our other correspondents.] To crouch, stoop down upon the haunches. (F.J.C.)

**SCOOR, SCOORY**, see **Score**, *v.*$^1$, **Scour**, *sb.*$^1$, *v.*$^{12}$, **Scoury.**

**SCOOSE**, *sb.* and *v.* Som. [**skœ̄s.**] **1.** *sb.* An aphetic dial. form of 'discourse,' q.v.; altercation, dispute, bad language.

**w.Som.**$^1$ You hold your noise, I baint gwain vor t'ave no scoose [skèo·s] way you.

**2.** *v.* To discourse; to dispute, to use bad language.

Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). **w.Som.**$^1$ They was scoosin away, sure 'nough; but twadn no odds to me, zo I starts out o' it.

**SCOOSE**, see **Scorse.**

**SCOOSH**, *v.* Sc. To rush for shelter; to plunge.

**Lnk.** It wad scoosh awa' roun' muckle stanes, Or 'neth the weeds sae green, Coghill *Poems* (1890) 120.

**SCOOT**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Nhb. Yks. Chs. e.An. Also in forms **scout** Sc. Nhb. Yks. e.An.; **skout** S. & Ork.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ [**skūt.**] **1.** The common guillemot, *Lomvia troile.*

**Or.I.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 218; **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Frf.** Swainson *ib.* **Nhb.**$^1$ So-called near Spittal. **Yks.** Swainson *ib.* **w.Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 31, 1898). **e.An.** Smith *Birds* (1887) 812.

**2.** The razor-bill, *Alca torda.* Sc. Swainson *ib.* Nhb.$^1$ *Obs.* **3.** The puffin, *Fratercula arctica.* Nhb. Swainson *ib.* 220. **4.** The common scoter, *Oedemia nigra.*

**Chs.** Numbers of scoters ('Scoots' the boys call them), the scaup, dive over the cockle scaur, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Sept. 1901) 137.

**SCOOT**, *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Lin. Also written **skoot** Sc.; and in form **scout** Sc. [**skūt.**] A term of contempt applied to both men and women; a braggadocia.

**Sc.** The learned, pious, yet unworthy skoot, Neglects his sacred trust to catch a troot, Leighton *Wds.* (1869) 18. **Mry.** A term of the greatest contumely, applied to a woman. A Celt or Highlander can hardly receive greater disgrace than to be thus denominated (Jam.). **Ayr.** Base scoot! what puts such a thought into your head, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) l. **Bwk.** Applied to a woman, a trull, or camp-trull; it also means, applied to the other sex, a braggadocio, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 32. **n.Lin.**$^1$ He's a loongin' scoot.

Hence **Scootie**, *adj.* low, mean, beggar-like. Mry., Ayr. (Jam.)

[Cp. Swed. dial. *skjut*, also *skut*, a horse; also a loose, wanton man (Rietz).]

**SCOOT**, *sb.*$^3$ Chs. Lin. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Mtg. e.An. w.Cy. Also written **skoot** Mtg. Nrf.; and in forms **scout** Shr. Hrf. w.Cy.; **scute, skewt** e.An.$^1$; **skoute** Shr.$^2$; **skute** Nrf. Suf.$^1$ [**skūt.**] **1.** A small, irregular plot of ground, a corner or division in a field. Cf. **skewte.**

**s.Chs.**$^1$ A scoot o' graïnd's a bit as is weider i' some pleeces till others. **Lin.** Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv. **w.Wor.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ I'll pŭt a fyeow cabbitch o' that scoot down by the bruck; **Shr.**$^2$ **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Mtg.** (E.R.M.) **e.An.**$^1$ An irregular angular projection, marring the form of a field, garden, &c. **Nrf.** Parts of a field of unequal lengths, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 12; The short ends of an irregularly shaped field, *ib.* 38. **Suf.** *e.An. N. & Q.* (1866) II. 363. **w.Cy.** (Hall.)

Hence **Scooty**, *adj.* of land: angular, in small, irregular pieces. e.An.$^1$ Nrf. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Suf.$^1$

**2.** An odd piece of cloth.

**Shr.**$^1$ The missis gid me a good scoot o' linsey as'll mak' Joe a good wascut.

**SCOOT**, *sb.*$^4$ *Obs.* Sc. Also in forms **scuit, skutie.** A wooden drinking vessel. Cf. **scoop, 5.**

**s.Sc.** The wine was handed round in queghs and skuties, or timber shells, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 221. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

Hence (1) **Scootifu**, *sb.* the full of a drinking cup; (2) **Scootikin**, *sb.* a dram of whisky.

(1) **Gall.** Na bragwort ere was brewn by he For scuitifu's to sloken, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 94, ed. 1876. (2) *ib.* 422.

**SCOOT**, *sb.*$^5$ Hrf.$^2$ [**skūt.**] A swath of grass.

**SCOOT**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^6$ In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **skoot** Sc. Amer.; and in forms **scoat** s.Wor. Hrf.$^2$ Dor.$^1$ Amer.; **scooat** n.Yks.; **scote** Glo.$^1$ Som.; **scout** Sc. (Jam.) N.I.$^1$ s.Don. Cum.$^{14}$ n.Yks.$^{12}$ Wor. Suf. Som. [**skūt, skōt.**] **1.** *v.* To eject liquid forcibly; to squirt; to flow or gush forth.

**Sc.** 'Well, Jamie, what are hose?' 'Things for scootin' watter wi',' he said, *Jokes*, 2nd S. (1889) 80; Naebody kent he was there till he scootit the water on Maister Ogilvy, Grey *Misanthrope's Heir* (1897) xv. **N.I.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ See hoo the watter's scootin oot o' that hole. **n.Wm.** That slack'll scoot oot o' thi if thoo doesn't mind (B.K.). **n.Yks.** Water scooats out (I.W.); **n.Yks.**$^2$

Hence (1) **Scooter.** Sc. (Jam.), N.Cy.$^1$, Nhb.$^1$; (2) **Scoot-gun**, *sb.* a squirt, syringe. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824); (J.M.) **2.** To throw off excrement in a liquid state. Sc. (Jam.) **3.** To move quickly; to dart; to run away; to disappear hastily; to hurry off. In *gen.* colloq. use.

**Sc.** Some spawl drochie chiel . . . scoots aff like the deil, Edwards *Mod. Poets*, 13th S. 100. **Dmb.** I'll send Buffy Bob scootin' aboot his business, Strang *Lass of Lennox* (1899) 239. **Ayr.** He ne'er, like mony fowk, did scout To neighbour houses roun' about, To hear ill tales, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 106. **Gall.** John . . . saw . . . a very much bent back scoot along the playground wall, Crockett *Banner of Blue* (1902) vi. **Ant.** The hares we'd see them scootin', O'Neill *Glens* (1900) 46. **Lan.** We . . . then 'scooted' for th' procession, Brierley *Ab-o'th-Yate in Yankeeland* (1885) xiii. **Nhp.** (F.R.C.) **War.**$^3$ I'll make you scoot. **Hrf.**$^2$ Her scoated up to chappel. **Glo.**$^1$ **Suf.** The timid rabbit scouted by his side, Bloomfield *Farmer's Boy* (1805) 11, ed. 1845. **Dor.**$^1$ Pigs did scoat all droo the muck, 251. **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). [**Amer.** To leave suddenly, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 333; Send the insines skootin to the bar-room, Lowell *Biglow Papers* (1848) 53.]

Hence **Scoot-hole**, *sb.* a rat-hole; a concealed hole planned for exit.

**N.I.**$^1$ A rat-hole to which rats run for shelter when chased, or a concealed hole by which rabbits may escape when their principal holes are watched.

**4.** To play about; to 'lark.'

**w.Wor.** Wi' theer rampageous gallopin', an' scoutin', S. Beauchamp *Grantley* (1874) II. 299. **Som.** The churchwardens are much annoyed by a lot of boys 'scouting' round the church during service (W.F.R.).

**5.** To slide, glide.

**s.Wor.** Now, surry, where be you coming scoating to with that 'orse? Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 29. **Hrf.**$^2$ [**Amer.** A piece of ice propelled across the surface of a frozen pond 'scoots,' *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 342; *ib.* 374.]

**6.** *sb.* A squirt, syringe; a pea-shooter, popgun.

**Sc.** Esp. applied to the tube used by mischievous boys for squirting water (Jam.). **Ayr.** (F.J.C.); Stottin' up the gate like a haw from a callan's gulshock scoot, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 259. **Gall.** (Jam.), **N.I.**$^1$ **s.Don.** A squirt made of the hollow stalk of an aquatic plant, Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

**7.** A gush or flow of water; the pipe or opening from which it flows.

**Cld.** Thus the flow of rain-water collected from the roof of a house is called a scoot and so is the pipe out of which it flows (Jam.).

**8.** Liquid excrement. Cai.$^1$ **9.** Diarrhœa, esp. in cattle. Also in *comp.* **Scout-laniels.**

**Ayr.** To have the skoot (F.J.C.). **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Lakel.**$^2$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ One of the old cures being the lower jawbone of a pig, powdered fine along with a quantity of tobacco-pipes and given in thick gruel.

**10.** A rabble, a disorderly crowd.

**Som.** There was quite a scout of 'em over this job (W.F.R.).

**SCOOT**, *v.*$^2$ Sc. [**skūt.**] To go about in a lazy, idle manner, to wander about. Bnff.$^1$, w.Sc. (Jam.)

[Cp. Gael. *sguit*, a wanderer (Macbain).]

**SCOOT, SCOOTCH,** see **Scute**, *sb.*$^2$, **Scutch**, *sb.*$^1$

**SCOOTER**, *sb.* e.An.$^1$ [skū·tə(r).] In phr. *to run like scooter*, to run very nimbly.

**SCOOTHER**, *v.* Yks. Also written **skoother.** [skū·þə(r).] To stoop; to go along crouchingly; to elude observation; to scuttle.

**e.Yks.** He skoothered alang hedge sahd like a patthridge, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 33; Oor lads skoothered off, fo' fear Bob sud hear em laffin, *ib.* 35; **e.Yks.**$^1$

**SCOOTIE**, *sb.* Cum. [skū·ti.] In phr. *bare scootie*, an unfledged bird; a young child. (E.W.P.)

**SCOOTIE-ALLAN**, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **scouti-aulin** S. & Ork.$^1$; **scouty-allan, -aulin, scuti-allan** Or.I. The Richardson's skua or Arctic gull, *Stercorarius crepidatus.*

**Sh.I.** Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 172, ed. 1891; **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Or.I.** There is a fowl there called the Scutiallan, of a black colour and as big as a wild duck, which doth live upon the vomit and excrements of other fowls whom they pursue, and having apprehended them they cause them to vomit up what meat they have lately taken not yet digested, Brand *Desc. Or. I.* (1701) 109, 110 (Jam.); Swainson *Birds* (1885) 210. **Cai.**$^1$

**SCOOTLE**, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To spill anything when carrying it. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). Cf. **scutle.**

**SCOOTS**, *sb. pl.* Irel. Lin. [**skūts.**] The water hemlock, *Cicuta virosa*, and other umbelliferae frequenting wet places. (B. & H.)

**SCOP**, *sb.*$^1$ Cum. Also in form **scoppy** Cum.$^4$ [**skop.**] The chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs.* Cf. **scobby.**

**Cum.** A scop maks t'bonniest nest of any laal burd (D.G.); **Cum.**$^{14}$

**SCOP**, *sb.*$^2$ w.Yks.$^3$ [**skop.**] A potsherd.

**SCOP**, *v.* and *sb.*$^3$ Lakel. Lan. Also written **skop** Lakel.$^2$ Wm. n.Lan. [**skop.**] **1.** *v.* To hit, beat, strike; to fell to the ground.

**Lakel.**$^2$ Ah'll skop thi thi lug. **Cum.** Ah up an scopt em atween t'een wih me reet neef, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 20; (J.W.O.), **Cum.**$^{14}$, **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.), **n.Lan.** (C.W.D.)

**2.** To throw stones, &c., so as to injure.

**Cum.** He's scoppin steanns (E.W.P.).

**3.** *sb.* A smart blow. Lakel.$^2$, n.Lan.$^1$

**SCOP-A-DIDDLE**, see **Scopperil.**

**SCOPE**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **scoop** Sh.I. Wil.$^1$ Dor.$^1$ Som.; **scoup** Sc.; **scowp** Sc. n.Yks.$^2$ [**skōp, skaup, skūp.**] **1.** *sb.* Abundance of room, range; liberty of conduct, licence.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^1$ **Bnff.** Bonny beukie, wi' fu' scowp, Thro' a' the country lat thee loup, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 190. **Ayr.** They . . . were not long within the scope of their adversaries' fire, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) xxii. **Edb.** Freely gie Sic will and scoup to the ordain'd trustee, That he may tir our stateliest riggins bare, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 195, ed. 1785.

**2.** A tract or extent of land.

**N.I.**$^1$ He owns a large scope of mountain. [**Amer.** My brother has a big scope of land, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 374.]

**3.** Line, length of rope or cable. Cf. **skobe.**

**Sh.I.** Aesy, Bill, aesy, gie 'er scoop, an' don't hain'er, Ollason *Mareel* (1901) 64. **N.I.**$^1$ In trawling or dredging the extra length of rope which is paid out after the dredge has reached the bottom is called the scope. 'Give it a faddom or two more scope.' **I.Ma.** Heaves a rope—but he didn look at it—'More scope! more scope!' says the chaps, Brown *Yarns* (1881) 190, ed. 1889.

**4.** An allowance or start in a race.

**Wil.**$^1$ How much scoop be you a going to gie I? **Dor.**$^1$ **Som.** Please, Sir, may I and Aubrey run if I give he two yards' scoop? (W.F.R.)

Hence (1) **Scopens**, *sb. pl.* Dor.$^1$; (2) **Scope-law**, *sb.* an allowance or start in a race. Dor. *Gl.* (1851); Dor.$^1$

**5.** *v.* To accomplish. **n.Yks.**$^2$ I can't scowp ought o' t'soort.

**SCOPE**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Wor. Also written **scohp** n.Lin.$^1$ [**skōp.**] **1.** *sb.* A scoop, a ladle with a long handle; a large, hollow shovel. Cf. **scoop.**

**Lan.** (Hall.), **e.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Lan.**$^1$ A metal bowl with a long handle used to bale out liquids. **Chs.**$^1$ A bowl with a straight wooden handle fixed to it. Used for baling or skimming. A flour-scope is of a different form, used for getting flour out of a sack or a bin. A midden-scope is a bowl at the end of a long handle, used for baling liquid manure on to a manure heap. In salt-making a scope is a wooden bowl used for skimming the scum from brine. **s.Chs.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Wor.** (H.K.)

**2.** *v.* To scoop, ladle; to use a 'scope.'

**s.Chs.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ Scope a few moulds out round the roots.

**SCOPE**, *sb.*$^3$ n.Cy. Nhb. [**skōp.**] A slender hazel rod sharpened at each end and thrust into thatch to keep it down. n.Cy. (J.H.), N.Cy.$^1$ (s.v. Scobes), Nhb.$^1$ Cf. **scollop, scob**, *sb.*$^1$ **2.**

**SCOPE**, *v.*$^3$ Lan. Also in form **skawp.** [**skōp, skǭp.**] To stride, go fast. Cf. **scoup.**

He . . . set off back as hard as his legs ud carry him, an' he could scope away when he'd a mind, Mellor *Uncle Owdem* (1865) 6; Aw neer seed two pair o legs skawp across a reawm floor as fast, Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 18.

**SCOPE**, see **Scalp.**

**SCOPER**, *sb.* s.Chs.$^1$ [skō·pə(r).] A depreciatory term for a man or woman. 'Hey (hoo) 's a pratty scoper.'

**SCOPOLET**, *v.* *Obs.* Ess. To reap beans with a hook. (H.H.M.)

**SCOPOLOT**, *sb.* *Obs.* Ess. [Not known to our correspondents.] Quantity. *Monthly Mag.* (1818) I. 125.

**SCOPPEL**, *sb.* Ken.$^{12}$ [sko·pl.] A broad wooden shovel used by threshers. Cf. **scope**, *sb.*$^2$

**SCOPPER**, *v.* s.Lan.$^1$ [sko·pə(r).] To scamper off, to run away.

**SCOPPER, SCOPPERALT, SCOPPERDIL,** see **Scopperil.**

**SCOPPERIL**, *sb.* Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Also written **scopperel** Cum.$^{14}$ Lan.$^1$ ne.Lan.$^1$ e.Lan.$^1$; **scopperill** ne.Yks.$^1$; and in forms **scawprel** w.Yks.; **scop-a-diddle** w.Yks.$^2$; **scoperal** Nhb.$^1$ Cum.; **scoperel** w.Yks.$^3$; **scoperell** s.Not.; **scoperil** e.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks. Chs.$^1$ Der.; **scopper, scopperalt** Nhb.$^1$; **scopperdil** w.Yks.; **scoppril** s.Lan.$^1$; **scoprel** n.Lan.$^1$; **scopril** n.Yks.; **skoperil** Lakel.$^2$; **skopperdiddle** w.Yks.; **skopril** Lin. Lei. [sko·pəril.] **1.** A spinning-top; a teetotum, esp. one made with the disk of a button; a button-mould.

**Cum.**$^4$ A mould button with a hole through it, through which a piece of wood or quill is put for the purpose of spinning like a teetotum. **n.Yks.** Nū John, if tə duzənt be shāp A'l mak dhə spin laik ə skopril (W.H.); **n.Yks.**$^{1234}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ He ran like a scoperil. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** His rider flew like a scopperdil reet hower his heeade, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 222; I spun loike a skopperdiddle, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) xviii; **w.Yks.**$^{123}$ **Lan.** They wapped abeaut like scopperils, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 31; **Lan.**$^{1}$ **n.Lan.** Fit to thraa a body over, or skirl 'em round like a scopperel, R. Piketah *Forness Flk.* (1870) 37; **n.Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Not.** (W.H.S.), **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Lin.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$, **Lin.**, **Lei.** (B.P.) [A little sort of spinning top for boys to set up between the middle finger and thumb (K.).]

**2.** *Comp.* **Scopperil-spinner**, a teetotum formed by sticking a peg through the disk of a button. n.Yks.$^{12}$

**3.** A squirrel.

**Lakel.**$^{2}$ **w.Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 12, 1897); He went up th' tree loike a scoperil (D.L.). **Der.** Ther's lots of scoperils in the wood (B.K.).

**4.** A lively, restless person or animal; an active, agile child; a young rascal.

**Lakel.**$^{2}$ Thoo young skoperil. **w.Yks.** The worst of all the scawprels wild, Poor childer of the tahn, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1890) 45, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 13, 1897); **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Lan.** He's a little scopperil, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 157, ed. 1879; **Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ He's a gaame un, is that little scopperil; I wish I'd a tarrier like him.

**5.** An insignificant person. s.Lan. Bamford *Dial.* (1854).

**6.** A seton.

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ A piece of wood put through the dewlap of a beast from which a charm is suspended as a defence against the 'quarter-ill.' **Cum.** In very common use among farmers and veterinary surgeons (M.P.); **Cum.**$^{1}$ In veterinary surgery; **Cum.**$^{4}$ Formerly made with a goose quill. **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ A plug put into an issue or seton inserted in the part of a diseased animal for keeping up a mattery discharge.

[**1.** Scoperelle, *giraculum*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483). Cp. Icel. *skoppa*, to spin like a top, *skoppara-kringla*, a spinning-top (Vigfusson).]

**SCOPPERLOIT**, **SCOPPY**, see **Skoppoloit**, **Scop**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**SCOPTOE**, *sb.* Cum. [**sko·ptō**, **-tǭ**.] A large marble used by boys. (J.D.)

**SCORCE**, see **Scorse**.

**SCORCH**, *v.*$^{1}$ Yks. Brks. Hmp. [**skǭtʃ**.] **1.** To shrivel up, caused by frost or cold.

**Brks.** (W.H.E.) **Hmp.** The cabbage was all scorched up by the frost (*ib.*).

**2.** To colour spades and shovels; see below.

**s.Yks.** In making spades and shovels, the spade is ground bright and then blackened by smoke—this is technically 'scorching' (W.S.).

**SCORCH**, *v.*$^{2}$ and *sb.* Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Shr. [**skǭtʃ**.] **1.** *v.* To scratch, scarify; to grind the rough edge off; to rub with stones, as a hearth or doorstep. Cf. **scotch**, *v.*$^{1}$

**w.Yks.**$^{2}$, **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ Whad's the good o' me scorchin' the 'earth if yo' keep'n prokin' the ess o'ẹr it all the wildė?

Hence **Scorching-stone**, *sb.* a stone for rubbing flagged floors, &c. Shr.$^{1}$ **2.** To obstruct, turn off; to scotch a wheel.

**w.Yks.**$^{2}$ **s.Not.** Pur a brick behint the wheel to scorch it (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ (s.v. Scotch).

Hence **Scorching-stone**, *sb.* a stone laid upon a newly-mended road to prevent vehicles from running in the old ruts; a large stone reared against a wall to prevent carts from running against it. w.Yks.$^{2}$ **3.** To amerce; to 'dock.' sw.Lin.$^{1}$ (s.v. Scotch). **4.** *sb.* A brick or stone used to scotch a wheel.

**s.Not.** Put a scorch to the wheel (J.P.K.).

[**1.** Afore the meat, nor afterward With knyfe scortche not the Boorde, *Babees Book*, 80.]

**SCORD**, see **Score**, *v.*$^{1}$

**SCOR(E**, *v.* and *sb.* Nhb. Lan. [**skoə(r**.] **1.** *v.* To slide or skate on the ice. Nhb. (R.O.H.), ne.Lan.$^{1}$ Cf. **skir(r**, *v.* **2.** *sb.* A slide made on the ice. *ib.*

**SCORE**, *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.*$^{1}$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **scoor** e.Yks.$^{1}$ Midl. Brks.$^{1}$; **scord** Sh.I.; **skord** Sc. (Jam.) S. & Ork.$^{1}$; **skore** Sc. (Jam.) [**skoə(r**.] **1.** *v.* To scratch; to cut superficially, esp. the skin of pork before roasting; to mark by flogging.

**Gall.** I'll score ilka point o' your paper screed on your back, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xix. **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **s.Chs.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ The spŏons bin scoṙed all o'er. Yo'n gwun too dip i' scorin' this leg o' pork, yo'n cut i' the flesh. **Hrf.** When the trees are unkindly hide-bound they are scored by cutting the bark with the point of a knife, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 293. **Oxf.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.* **Brks.**$^{1}$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Suf.**$^{1}$ The carcase of a slain sheep is scored with a knife. **w.Som.**$^{1}$ The poor boy's back was a-scored like a gridiron. **Dev.** (Hall.)

Hence (1) **Scoring-axe**, *sb.* an axe used to chip round the stem of a tree previous to felling. Sus.$^{1}$; (2) *to score flesh*, *phr.*, *obs.*, to make incisions in the breast or buttocks of an over-fed sheep or ox, and leave it to bleed for some hours before slaughtering it in order that the flesh may be less rank. (Jam. *Suppl.*) **2.** To mark a supposed witch with a cross cut on the brow; *gen.* in phr. *to score above the breath.*

'Scoring abune the breath' (executing with a rusty nail, to the effusion of blood, the sign of the cross, on the upper parts of the face of a suspected witch) was another means of protection. Whoso performed this ceremony was henceforth secure against personal attack from the particular witch or witches he may have 'scored,' Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 262. **Bnff.** A witty wife did than advise Rob to gang to Maukin Wise, An' score her over, ance or twice, Aboon the breath, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 93. **w.Sc.** In my case, as I was the victim, scoring with a wet finger was sufficient; but the suspected possessor of the evil eye was more roughly treated, scoring in this case being effected with some sharp instrument so as to draw blood, Napier *Flk-Lore* (1879) 37. **Lnk.** Some luckie's been her cantrips tryin'. . . Wi' saut or scorin' they maun try 'er, Watt *Poems* (1827) 56. **Bwk.** May, 1700. Thomas Cook—indicted for scoring a woman in Auchencrow above the breath (that is drawing a gash across her brow), in order to the cure of a disease he laboured under; which disease he imagined was caused through the witchcraft of the woman, Henderson *Rhymes* (1856) 54.

**3.** To mark, esp. to mark flagged floors, &c., after washing, with a piece of freestone.

**War.**$^{3}$, **Shr.**$^{1}$ **Suf.**$^{1}$ Living sheep are scored with ochre. Of a man who may haply chop on to two dinners, it is whimsically said he must be chalked or scored on the back. **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$

Hence **Scoring-stone**, *sb.* a soft stone for marking patterns on a newly-washed flagged floor, &c. Shr.$^{1}$

**4.** *Obs.* Of a plough: to turn up the soil in unbroken furrows.

**e.Nrf.** The Norfolk plowmen have a singular expedient to prevent the soil when moist from turning up in whole glossy furrows (which they term scoring); to prevent which they tie a piece of strong rope-yarn round the plate or mould yard; which, by this means, is prevented from acting as a trowel upon the soil, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787) I. 139.

**5.** With *out*: of the tide: to wash down the beach.

**Nrf.** The tide scores out the beach, *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 35.

**6.** With *down*: to charge to one's account; to write down; to make a mental note of.

**Edb.** I'se gi'e ye leave to score me down In this night's lawin half a crown, Macneill *Bygane Times* (1811) 6. **Midl.** Scoor that doon, an' some daay ye'll be glad to remember it, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 56.

**7.** *sb.* A mark, line; a boundary, esp. the line drawn to mark the goal in a race; a circle drawn to keep off witches; the line in marble-playing.

**Sc.** Used . . . at a variety of games (Jam.). **n.Sc.** Most at the long bowls [or throwing off leaden bullets], which are sometimes called the scores because they make draughts or impressions in the ground where they are to begin and leave off, Ruddiman *Introd.* (1773) *Gl.* (*ib.*) **Rnf.** We push'd thro' the rabble, Till we cam' the length o' the score, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 5. **Ayr.** I see by ilka score and line, Burns *There was a Lad*, st. 5; Roun' her a' thegither She drew a score, an' cry'd bideen, Avoid ye! come na hither, Pale ghost! Fisher *Poems* (1790) 146. **Gall.** I wished I had been born on the other side of the Score, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 160. **e.Dur.**$^{1}$ This word is used by boys in their games of marbles, when the marble is not knocked clean out of the ring, but lies just on the line: then the cry is raised, 'It's on the score.'

Hence **Scorie**, *sb.* a game of marbles.

**Rnf.** 'Ringie,' 'Scorie,' weel he plays—He's a dab ta win, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 92.

**8.** A vertical indentation in a hill; a gangway down a cliff; a cutting through a ridge of hills; a narrow street on a slope.

**Sh.I.** He can see the 'rit or scord' we are told that night produced, *Sh. News* (Apr. 23, 1898); A deep valley through a ridge of hills used as a landmark at sea (J.S.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$, **Cai.**$^1$, **s.Sc.** (Jam.) **Rnf.** The hail place was in a perfect fizz frae the head of the Causeyside till the Score, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 271. **e.An.**$^{12}$ **Nrf.** Getting a sight o' that everlasting sea down them horrid staap plaaces they call the scores, Spilling *Molly Miggs*, vi. **Suf.** *e.An. N. & Q.* (1861) I.

**9.** A weight of 20 or 21 lb., esp. used in weighing pigs or oxen; also in *comp.* **Score-weight**; a measure of twenty yards.

**Uls.** Meal came down to three thirteens the score, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–62) VI. 361. **e.Yks.**$^1$ A weight of 21 lbs. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** I'll send them a score of meal and half a score of flour and some milk, Westall *Old Factory* (1885) xix. **ne.Lan.**$^1$ A term still used for distances in the game of spell and knor. **Chs.**$^1$ **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **nw.Der.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **se.Wor.**$^1$ **s.Wor.** A score of bacon (H.K.). **Shr.**$^1$ The pig 'll mak' 30 score by Chris'mas. **Hrf.**$^2$, **Glo.**$^1$, **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.*, **Brks.**$^1$, **Ken.**$^1$, **Sur.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ I'll warnt thick otter was a score weight, vull up. **e.Dev.** His heft were nigh 'pon vourteen score, Jane *Lordship* (1897) 274.

**10.** A standard number of tubs of coal upon which hewers' and putters' prices for working are paid.

**Nhb.** The wages of hewers 2*s.* 8*d.* for hewing every score or twenty corves of coals. This a good workman can do in one day, Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) II. 681; **Nhb.**$^1$ A score in Durham consists of twenty-one tubs of seven hundredweights each; in Northumberland of twenty tubs. **Nhb., Dur.** It varies in different localities from 20 to 26 tubs, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

Hence **Score-price**, *sb.* the price paid for filling a 'score' of tubs.

**Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb., Dur.** Hewers, putters, banksmen, onsetters, and at some collieries rolleyway-men and deputies, are paid by the score, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **e.Dur.**$^1$

**11.** Of vegetables such as cucumbers, asparagus, &c., sold for growing: twenty-one. s.Wor.$^1$, Glo. (A.B.)

**12.** *Obs.* Absolution from scandal.

**Sc.** A roll of sins hath got the clergy's score, A good encouragement to sin the more, Pennecuik *Coll.* (1787) 39.

**13.** *Obs.* Matter, affair.

**Sc.** Lets a' things about the Manse gang whilk gate they will, sae they dinna plague him upon the score, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xvi. **Abd.** I wad ha'e taul' you a' the sport before, But then I cudna enter on the score, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 91.

**14.** A great pace.

**War.** Resolv'd at all hazards to follow Bob Canning; To accomplish which end he kept on at a score, Mordaunt & Verney *War. Hunt* (1896) I. 26.

**SCORE**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ War. Wor. Glo. [**skoə(r).**] **1.** *sb.* The core of an apple or pear. War.$^3$, se.Wor.$^1$, s.Wor.$^1$, Glo. Grose (1790), Glo.$^1$ Cf. **scork.** **2.** *v.* To remove the core of an apple or pear.

**War.**$^3$ Score the apples for cooking.

**SCORE**, *sb.*$^3$ Irel. Lan. Chs. [**sko·ə(r.]** A field; a public pasture; a patch of land; also in *comb.* **Score-land.**

**Ker.** A small patch of land, under an acre probably, sub-let by a tenant-farmer to a neighbour to grow a few potatoes on (S.A.B.). **Lan.** (G.M.) **Chs.**$^1$ The salt-marshes about Frodsham, where each farm has the right of so many cow-gates, is generally called Frodsham Score.

**SCOREY, SCORF, SCORFF**, see **Scaurie, Scoff**, *v.*, **Scurf**, *sb.*$^2$, **Scurff.**

**SCORGE**, *v.* Chs.$^1$ [**skǭdʒ.**] A dial. form of 'scorch.'

**SCORIE**, see **Scaurie.**

**SCORING-RAKE**, *sb.* Dev. A rake for collecting corn in a field. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

**SCORK**, *sb.* War. Shr. [**skǭk.**] The core of an apple. See **Eve's-scork**, s.v. **Eve**, *sb.*$^4$ (3).

**War.**$^2$ **Shr.** Old mother Eve ate the apple 'ersel', but 'er gied the scork to father Adam, an' it stuck in 'is throat, an' all men 'adn this lump ever since, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 184; **Shr.**$^{12}$

**SCORKLE**, *sb.* War. Wor. Also in form **scortle** Wor. [**skǭ·kl.**] The core of an apple or pear. War.$^2$, Wor. (J.C.) Cf. **corkle, scork.**

**SCORLINS**, *sb. pl.* Arg. [Not known to our correspondents.] Slimy, cord-like sea-weed.

Scorlins warpled my thowl pins, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 6.

**SCORN**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Yks. Der. s.Cy. Also in form **scworn** Cum. [**skorn, skǭn.**] **1.** *sb.* In phr. *to think scorn of*, to think lightly of.

**Cld.** Do you think scorn o' your Johnny, And grieve to be married at a'? Nimmo *Sngs.* (1882) 186.

**2.** Jest, ridicule; banter; satire.

**Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **w.Yks.** Let's ha' none o' your scorn (S.P.U.).

**3.** *Obs.* A slight in love; the rejection of an offer of marriage.

**Sc.** (Jam.); I . . . frae a young lassie had gotten the scorn, *Jacob. Relics* (ed. 1874) II. 464. **Abd.** He turned him right and round about, And swore he'd got the scorn, Kinloch *Ballad Bk.* (1827) 19, ed. 1868.

**4.** Blame, reproach, esp. in phr. *scathe and scorn*, 'insult and injury.'

**Sc.** I shall be ill enough off, getting both the scaith and the scorn, Scott *Leg. Mont.* (1818) iv. **s.Sc.** There will be sma' skaith though meikle scorn, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 162. **Ayr.** I told you the ill-deedy pyet would bring you into baith scaith and scorn, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) iii. **Lth.** Still the skaith comes wi' the scorn, Thomson *Poems* (1819) 106. **Ant.** A'll no' tak' baith the scaith an' the scorn, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**$^2$ One doth the skath, and another hath the scorn (s.v. Skathe). **Der.** Grose (1790) (s.v. Skath); **Der.**$^2$ (s.v. Skath). **s.Cy.** (K., s.v. Scathe).

**5.** *v.* To mock, jeer at; to rally a woman about her lover; to slight in love.

**Sc.** (Jam.); At bughts in the morning nae blythe lads are scorning, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) III. 335, ed. 1848. **Rnf.** She scorned at Jock, Barr *Poems* (1861) 16. **Lnk.** They scorned me that I wad be married on a you, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 10. **Dmf.** Johnstone *Poems* (1820) 127. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Cum.** Let her gang to Knock-cross wid her scwornin', Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 257.

**6.** Phr. *to scorn the church*, to refuse to be married after the banns have been thrice published.

**Dur.** A peculiar custom prevails . . . that if the banns of marriage be thrice published, and the marriage does not take place, the refusing party, whether male or female, pays forty shillings to the vicar, as a penalty for 'scorning the Church,' Raine *Dur.* in *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. vi. 432.

**SCORN**, see **Scarn.**

**SCORNSUM**, *adj.* Sh.I. [**sko·rnsəm.**] **1.** Scornful. S. & Ork.$^1$ **2.** Troublesome, bothering. (Jam.) Hence **Scornsum-ganging**, *sb.* slippery walking, as on ice. S. & Ork.$^1$

**SCORNY**, *adj.* Cor. and Amer. [**skǭ·ni.**] Scornful.

**w.Cor.** Scorny cats eat rotten mice (M.A.C.). [**Amer.** Off she sot, looking as scorney as a London lady, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xii.]

**SCORRICK**, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Also written **scorrik** n.Lan.$^1$; **skorrick** Lin.$^1$ [**sko·rik.**] A fragment; the least particle; also used *fig.* Cf. **skerrick, scurrick**, *sb.*$^1$

**e.Yks.**$^1$ Ah thowt ther would hă bin summat left, bud ther waant a scorrick. **Lan.**$^1$ He ett it o' up in hauve o' minnit—they'r not a scorrick laft. **n.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Ahy dù)n·ŭ ky'ae·r ŭ skor·ik. Dhŭr iz)nŭr ŭ skor·ik ŭ mee·t i dhŭ aays. **Lin.**$^1$

**SCORRIL**, *sb.* Yks. [**sko·ril.**] The least particle. Cf. **scorrick.** **n.Yks.** Ah deeant care a scorril about it (I.W.).

**SCORSE**, *v.* Ken. Sus. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **scoarce** w.Som.$^1$; **scorce** Ken.$^2$; and in forms **scoase** s.Cy. Ken.$^1$ Dev.; **scoast** Dev.$^1$; **scoce** Cor.$^{12}$; **scoose** Som.; **scose** s.Cy. Sus.$^2$; **scousse** Dor.; **scuoce** Dor.$^1$; **scwoce** Dor. [**skōs, skoəs.**] To exchange, barter.

**s.Cy.** Holloway. **Ken.**$^{12}$ **Sus.**$^1$ I scorsed away a pair of diamond ear-rings for these few onions, with a lady down at the cottage yonder; **Sus.**$^2$ **Dor.** (C.W.B.); Barnes *Gl.* (1863); **Dor.**$^1$ **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ *Obsol.* **Dev.**$^1$ **n.Dev.** Es scoast a tack or two wey Rager Vrogwell, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 330. **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 418; **Cor.**$^{12}$

[*Barater*, to scourse, barter (Cotgr.).]

**SCORT**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.* War. Glo. Also written **skort** Glo. [**skǭt.**] **1.** *v.* To plough up ground, as with the hoofs of horses or cattle, or with the wheels of a vehicle.

War.$^4$, Glo.$^1$ Cf. **scote, scaut, 2.** **2.** To scurry. Cf. **scoot,** *v.*$^1$ **3.**

**Glo.** I telled un to min' as they did'nt break away from un, else 'ee'd be skorting arl over the pleäce for 'um, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 8; **Glo.**$^1$

**3.** With *about*: to disturb, injure. War. (HALL.) **4.** *sb.* The footmarks of horses, cattle, or deer. Glo.$^{12}$ **5.** A drag on a wheel; a wedge put under a wheel; a prop, support. Glo.$^{12}$

**SCORT,** *v.*$^2$ Wor. Hrf. [**skǭt.**] To walk proudly; to be high and mighty. Wor. (W.K.W.C.), Hrf.$^2$ Cf. **scawt.**

**SCORTLE,** see **Scorkle.**

**SCORY,** *adj.* Nhb. Wrinkled, lined. Cf. **scoury, 3.**

The hurcheon raxed his scory chafts, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 141; (R.O.H.)

**SCOSCIE,** *sb.* Bnff.$^1$ A starfish.

**SCOSE,** see **Scorse.**

**SCOT,** *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. e.An. Som. Dev. [**skot.**] **1.** In phr. *Scots and English*, a game; see below. Cf. *English and Scots*, s.v. **English, 2**; **Scotch,** *adj.* **2.**

**Sc.** The boys first choose sides. The two chosen leaders join both hands, and raising them high enough to let the others pass through below, cry thus: 'Brother Jack, if ye'll be mine, I'll gie you claret wine; Claret wine is good and fine, Through the needle ee, boys.' Letting their arms fall, they enclose a boy, and ask him to which side he will belong, and he is disposed according to his own decision. The parties being . . . formed, are separated by a real or imaginary line, and place at some distance behind them, in a heap, their coats, hats, &c. They stand opposite to each other, the object being to make a successful incursion over the line into the enemy's country, and bring off part of the heap of clothes. It requires both address and swiftness of foot to do so without being taken by the foe. The winning of the game is decided by which party first loses all its men or its property, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 127-8. **Slk.** Then was the play of the Scots and English begun, a favourite one on the school green to this day, HOGG *Perils of Man* (1822) I. 3 (JAM.).

**2.** A beast of Scotch breed; used also of any black cattle; a name for a horse.

**w.Yks.**$^1$ He mun gang to William Palay's, to lot some Scots, ii. 309. **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^1$ I have heard a butcher say he was going to kill a Welsh Scot! **s.Chs.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ **e.Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Suf.** A common name for Suffolk horses, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); **Suf.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ They Scots gets on well in this yere good land.

Hence **Scotty-kye,** *sb. pl.* Scotch cattle.

**Cum.** I selt twee Scotty kye, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 18. **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**3.** A Scotch fir, *Pinus sylvestris.*

**n.Lin.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ I shall plant a row of scots to shelter the larch.

**4.** A Scotchman as distinguished from a Shetlander.

**Sh.I.** I widna sell da koo ta da fremdest scot i' da sky, as da auld folk wid say, 'ithoot tellin' why I wis sellin' her, *Sh. News* (June 2, 1900); Shetlanders claim to be Norse, having no relation to Scotland, with rather a hostile feeling towards the latter (J.S.).

**SCOT,** *sb.*$^2$ and *v.* *Obsol.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Lin. Shr. Ken. Sus. Som. Dev. Also written **skot** Ken. **1.** *sb.* A local tax in contradistinction to a Crown tax; a payment. Cf. **scat(t, shot.**

**Lan.** I gave him half a crown. . . So we are clear of all the scots, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 29. **n.Lin.**$^1$ **Ken.** The support of the [sea] wall and the drainage of this marsh, amount to the sum of four thousand pounds per annum, which sum is raised by a scot per acre, on the whole level of Romney Marsh, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 419. **Sus.** *Agric. Survey* (1793-1813) 23. **Som.** HERVEY *Wedmore Chron.* (1887) I. 213.

**2.** The amount of a bill; an alehouse reckoning, 'shot.' n.Yks.$^2$, Shr.$^1$ **3.** Phr. *scot and lot*, a just proportion of taxes; a contribution.

**Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** We paid scot an' lot fu' thretty year at least, WALKER *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 556. **Ayr.** Ye maun just gang your ways, for scot nor lot will I pay you, or the like o' you, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xii. **Ken.** The customary rates paid in Romney Marsh for reparation of the sea walls are called Skot and Lot (K.). **Dev.** Payeth scott and lot! *Gent. Mag.* (1733) 331, ed. 1884.

**4.** *v.* To pay taxes; to tax or rate.

**Sc.** (JAM.) **Ken.** The lands adjoining are not scotted to the repair of the wall or sea-fence at Reculver (W.F.S.).

**SCOT,** *sb.*$^3$ War. The small marbles in a ring. (W.S.B.)

**SCOT,** see **Scote.**

**SCOTCH,** *adj.* and *sb.*$^1$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [**skotʃ.**] **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Scotch bonnet,** the fairy-ring champignon, *Marasmius Oreades*; (2) — **convoy,** the act of accompanying a visitor the whole way home; (3) — **cuddy,** a pedlar; a travelling draper; (4) — **dew,** a mist; (5) — **draper,** see (3); (6) — **drizzle,** see (4); (7) — **ell,** 37·0958 inches; (8) — **European,** a Scotchman living in Europe; (9) — **fiddle,** the itch; the scab in sheep; in phr. *to play the Scotch fiddle*, to scratch oneself; (10) — **gale,** the bog myrtle, *Myrica Gale*; (11) — **garkin,** the autumnal hawkbit, *Apargia autumnalis*; (12) — **goose,** the brent-goose, *Bernicla brenta*; (13) — **gotherum,** any material of coarse, loose texture; (14) — **lick,** a very slight wash of the face or hands; (15) **-man,** (*a*) see (3); (*b*) a steel tool for dressing the edges of flags; (16) — **mark,** some defect, physical or moral, which serves to distinguish some particular individual; (17) — **mile,** 1984 yards; (18) — **nightingale,** the sedge-warbler, *Acrocephalus phragmitis*; (19) — **penny,** the thick English penny of 1797; (20) — **rose,** a small white rose; (21) — **sull,** a modern iron plough.

(1) **Dev.** *n.Dev. Hand-bk.* (ed. 1877) 379. (2) **Cai.**$^1$ (3) **Ayr.** The 'Scotch Cuddy' is so called because he is a beast of burden, and not from the nature of his wits. He is a travelling packman, who infests communities of working men, and disposes of his goods on the credit system, receiving payment in instalments, DOUGLAS *Green Shutters* (1901) 96. (4) **Cor.**$^1$ (5) **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dor.** (G.E.D.) (6) **Nhb.** Marged returned through a Scotch drizzle, RHYS *Fiddler of Carne* (1896) 197. (7) **Ayr.** Its stature seem'd lang Scotch ells two, BURNS *Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 7. (8) **Edb.** His speech was so Dutchified as to be scarcely kenspeckle to a Scotch European, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) i. (9) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Wm.** Thoo's t'Scotch fiddle atween thi finggers (B.K.). **w.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ No, no, there idn no mistake 'bout they there sheep, nif they 'ant a-got the Scotch-fiddle, I'll be bound t'ait 'em 'thout zalt. [**Amer.** These blue-noses have caught this disease, as folks do the Scotch fiddle, by shaking hands, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xxii.] (10) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Ayr.** Near to the King's Well, . . is to be found what is called the Scotch-gale, a species of the myrtle, *Statist. Acc.* XIV. 60 (*ib.*). (11) **Don.** (B. & H.) (12) **Nrf.** The old Scotch geese allers show up in hard frost, but ain't they shy! COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 48. (13) **Shr.**$^1$ W'y didna yo' get summat as ŏŏd war, an' nod sich scotch-gotherum as this? (14) **N.I.**$^1$ (15, *a*) **w.Yks.** She gat six paands into debt wi' a Scotchman, ECCLES *Leeds Olm.* (1879) 13. **Lan.** There's a Scotchman coming to our house next week as wants fifteen shilling on me, and he says if he does not get it he'll sell us up, WESTALL *Old Factory* (1885) xlviii. **Chs.**$^1$ **s.Stf.** I'll ha' no dealin's wi' a scotchman in my house, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). (*b*) **w.Yks.** (W.H.V.) (16) **Sc.** I'll give you a Scotch mark of him (JAM.). (17) **Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Ayr.** But sax Scotch mile, thou try't their mettle, BURNS *To his Mare*, st. 10. (18) **Slg.**, **Rxb.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 28. (19) **N.I.**$^1$ (20) **Dev.** (B. & H.) (21) **w.Som.**$^1$

**2.** *sb.* In phr. *Scotch and English*, a boys' game; see below. Cf. *Scots and English*, s.v. **Scot,** *sb.*$^1$ **1.**

**s.Sc.** *Edb. Review* (Apr. 1809) 143. **Nhb.**$^1$ The children of this day upon the English Border keep up the remembrance (of the ancient feuds) by a common play called Scotch and English. . . The boys of the village choose two captains out of their body. Each nominates, alternately, one out of the little tribe. They then divide into two parties, strip, and deposit their clothes, called 'wad,' in two heaps, each upon their own ground, which is divided by a stone, as a boundary between the two kingdoms; each then invades the other's territories; the English crying, 'Here's a leap into thy land, dry-bellied Scot.' He who can, plunders the other side. If one is caught in the enemy's jurisdiction, he becomes a prisoner, and cannot be released except by his own party. Thus one side will sometimes take all the men and property of the other, HUTTON *Roman Wall* (1802) 86. **Cum.** (HALL.)

**SCOTCH,** *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^2$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **skotch** Dev. [**skotʃ.**] **1.** *v.* To notch, esp. in order to mark a score; to cut; to trim a hedge; to injure partially. Cf. **scorch,** *v.*$^2$

**w.Yks.**$^5$ **s.Not.** A man scotch this edge a bit to-morrer (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Brks.**$^1$, **Suf.**$^1$, **I.W.**$^{12}$ **Dev.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

Hence (1) **Scotch-collops**, *sb. pl.* (*a*) slices of beef stewed with onions, pepper, and salt; (*b*) potatoes sliced and fried in fat; (2) **Scotched-collops**, *sb. pl.*, see (1, *a*); (3) **Scotchings**, *sb. pl.* the rough outer portion of oak bark rasped off before the bark is used for tanning; (4) *scotch you*, *phr.* an imprecation.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** Outram *Lyrics* (1887) 26. (*b*) **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ (2) **n.Dev.** Grose (1790). (3) **Hnt.** Used for mending a dull fire (T.P.F.). (4) **s.Chs.**$^1$

**2.** To mark with stripes. **Suf.**$^1$ Scotch him on the back.

**3.** To wedge firmly; to arrest from moving; to act as a drag.

**Lan.** Tha'd best scotch thi chamber dur, Clegg *Sketches* (1895). **s.Chs.**$^1$ To scotch a ladder is to 'foot' it, and thus prevent it slipping. **Not.** Tant's twelve stones and a half had so weighed the gate-head to the ground that it was scotched, Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 73. **War.** The descent of the chimney was 'accomplished by "scotching" in turn with knees and elbows,' Elson *Last of Climbing Boys* (1900) 49; **War.**$^3$ **Shr.**$^1$ Dunna yo' pŭt them wedges out o' the way, I shall want 'em w'en I tun the drink to scotch the barrels ŏŏth.

**4.** To stop, give up; to hinder; to hesitate; to deduct, curtail; to amerce, 'dock.'

**s.Chs.**$^1$ Ahy fùnd ahy wŭz loa·zin mùn·i faas·tŭr til ahy wŭz lee·in uwt)n it; soa· ahy skocht dhaat· job. Ée skoch·iz ŭt nuwt. **Not.**$^1$ **Lin.**$^1$ He owes me morgs, and I shall scotch it from his aidlings. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ He used to scotch them so much. **Lei.**$^1$ Doon't scotch me naow! Shay scotched me o' my dinner-beer. **Nhp.**$^1$ He scotched me tuppence appenny out o' my wages. **War.**$^3$ **e.An.**$^1$ I did not scotch to tell him my mind.

**5.** *sb.* A notch, cut; a split, rent; a narrow opening; a fault or flaw in a stone quarry.

**e.An.**$^1$ **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Wil.**$^1$ The spaces between the boards in a floor are scotches. **Som.** The limestone of which Worle Hill is composed lies in strata arranged in a slanting direction. The line of separation between these strata is called a joint; one running across the joints is a scotch (W.F.R.). **Dev.** Grose (1790).

**6.** A prop, supporter. Not. (L.C.M.), Nhp.$^2$ **7.** *Comp.* (1) **Scotch-broo**, a colliery term; see below; (2) **-hob** or **-hop(s**, the game of 'hop-scotch.'

(1) **Lan.** One Scotch broo, and two Scotch broo, referring to the gradient of a tramline in a colliery. A two Scotch broo would represent a heavier fall, as it would require two scotches in the corve where another would require but one (B.K.). (2) **N.Cy.**$^1$ **n.Yks.**$^2$ (s.v. Pally-ully). **Nrf.** We played hop-crease or Scotch-hop, as Jim called it, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 8. **Suf.**$^1$, **Cor.** (M.A.C.)

**8.** Phr. (1) *to put a scotch on*, or *to*, *anything*, to put difficulties in its way; (2) *to put a scotch on a person's wheel*, to check or hinder him.

(1) **Lan.** Bud send us two up to th' parlyment un wae'll put a scotch to th' progress o' o th' Radical movements, *Accrington Times* (Aug. 29, 1868). **s.Chs.**$^1$ (2) **s.Chs.**$^1$

**SCOTCH**, *v.*$^2$ n.Lin.$^1$ [**skotʃ.**] A dial. form of 'scorch.'

**SCOTCH**, *sb.*$^3$ *Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] An ant.

**SCOTE**, *v.* and *sb.* Lan. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Also written **scoat** I.W.$^2$; **skote** I.W.$^1$; and in forms **scot** ne.Lan.$^1$ Glo.$^1$; **skot** ne.Lan.$^1$ [**skōt, skot.**]

**1.** *v.* To turn up ground, as with the hoofs of horses; to scrape the ground; to scramble, slip about; to strain with the feet as in supporting or pushing a heavy load; to plough up or turn over with a spade; also with *up*. Cf. **scaut, scort**, *v.*$^1$

**s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**$^1$ **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876); **Hrf.**$^1$ **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 381; **Glo.**$^1$ (s.v. Scort). **Wil.**$^1$

**2.** To put a drag on a wheel; to scotch a wheel. ne.Lan.$^1$, Glo.$^1$ (s.v. Scort). **3.** To prop up, esp. of a rick.

**I.W.**$^2$ We must goo and scoat up that wheeat rick.

**4.** *sb.* A drag-staff.

**s.Wor.** (H.K.), **Hrf.**$^1$ **Glo.** *Gl.* (1851); **Glo.**$^1$ An ironshod staff attached to the axle of the hind wheel of a waggon to prevent it running back down hill.

**5.** A prop, support. ne.Lan.$^1$, s.Wor. (H.K.), Hmp.$^1$, I.W.$^{12}$ **6.** The footmarks of horses, cattle, &c. Glo.$^1$

**SCOTE**, see **Scoot**, *v.*$^1$

**SCOTH**, *sb.* *Obs.* Wxf.$^1$ The best of the flax; a fine shirt made from such flax.

Fan ee-daff ee aar scoth [when stript in their shirts], 84.

**SCOTIFY**, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To translate into Scotch.

**Bnff.** Horace, Book III, Ode 22, Scotified, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 100.

**SCOTS**, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. [**skots.**] **1.** *adj.* A contraction of 'Scottis,' old Northern form of 'Scottish.'

**Ayr.** May Heaven protect my bonie Scots laddie, Burns *Whar did you get*, st. 1.

**2.** In *comb.* (1) **Scots ell**, 37·0958 inches; (2) **—mile**, 1984 yards; (3) **—room**, room to swing the arms; (4) **—Willie**, a small codlin.

(1) **Ayr.** Mete his cunning by the old Scots ell, Burns *Sketch*, l. 12. (2) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Abd.** He in a neighbourin' paris' won'd A few Scots miles awa, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 94. **Ayr.** We think na on the lang Scots miles . . . That lie between us and our hame, Burns *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) l. 7–9. (3) **ne.Sc.** In starting on a race or in doing anything that required a little space to do it, when the onlookers were pressing too near the cry was, 'Gie 'im Scots room,' which seemed to mean about as much space as enabled him to toss both his arms at full length around him, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 22. **Bnff.**$^1$ Gee ma Scots-room, an' a'll lick ye a', twa an' twa thegeether. (4) **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**3.** *sb.* *Obs.* The Scotch language.

**Abd.** For Scots is neither flat nor lame: . . When we had kings and courts at hame, They spake nae ither, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) xxvi.

**SCOTTERING**, *sb.* *Obs.* Hrf. A harvest custom; see below.

Boys at end of harvest burn a wad of pease in the straw which they call a scottering, and eat the pease, Blount (1681); **Hrf.**$^2$ At the termination of harvest it was customary to carry lighted wisps of straw or pessum round the ricks. This was done by 4 or 6 lads (unmarried only), who danced round the ricks, crossing each other on right and left sides alternately, accompanied by singing.

**SCOTTISH-MIST**, *sb.* n.Cy. A Scotch mist; a heavy drizzle. *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xii. 240.

**SCOTTLE**, *v.* Wil. Som. Dev. [**sko·tl.**] To cut badly or wastefully.

**Wil.** The beef was scottled shamefully (Hall.); **Wil.**$^1$ Her did scottle the stuff so, that my new gownd 's 'tirely spwiled. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** His hair was regularly scottled, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 106.

**SCOTTLES**, *sb. pl.* Suf. In phr. *to play at scottles*, see below.

An amusement with boys, who pelt each other with the stubble of wheat pulled up with the earth about the roots (Hall.).

**SCOUB**, see **Scob**, *sb.*$^1$, **Scobe**, *sb.*$^1$

**SCOUCE**, *v.* Yks. [**skūs.**] To chastise, beat with the hand; to box the ears.

**n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ To chastise by boxing the ears and nipping the neck. **m.Yks.**$^1$

[Cp. Dan. dial. *skusse*, to take hold of a person and shake him (Molbech).]

**SCOUCE**, see **Scouse**.

**SCOUCH**, *sb.* Yks. Also written **skoutch.** [**skātʃ.**] A children's game, similar to 'Chevy Chase.'

**w.Yks.** Played by any considerable number. If in a playground, a line is drawn across one end of the yard, and the space thus marked is sub-divided. An equal number of children then place themselves in each subdivision, thus forming sides. One of the players, in starting the game, 'goes out,' that is, runs a distance out of his den, as a challenge for any one from the opposing side to run after and try to hit him before he gets back again to his den. The challenge is at once accepted by one who has confidence in his speed, and the chase begins; meanwhile, the chaser himself may be chased, as well as any others that may follow. If a capture is made, the captured one has to go to the corner of the playground that is opposite his opponents' den, and there he stays until one from his side can approach him without being intercepted; if this is done, the liberated one and his liberator are allowed to quietly regain their den again, in order to resume the play once more. Captures and releases are constantly being made, and one side only gains a complete victory when it manages to make all its opponents prisoners, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 13, 1897); Days of pegtops and 'skoutch,' Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 108.

**SCOUCH,** *v.* Yks. Lei. Nhp. War. e.An. Amer. Also written **skouch** e.An.$^1$; and in form **scooch** Amer. [skautʃ.] **1.** To crouch, stoop, bend down.

e.Yks. (R.S.), m.Yks.$^1$, Lei.$^1$ Nhp.$^1$ You'll hit your head agen the beam, if you don't scouch. War.$^3$ [Amer. To scooch down in the corner. In New York City 'scouch' [skautʃ] is said to be used, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 19.]

Hence **Scoocher,** *sb.* a slide down a snow-slope in a squatting position. [Amer. *Dial. Notes, ib.*] **2.** To scrape the shoe awkwardly. e.An.$^1$

[OFr. *escouchier*, to lie down, lit. couch down (Godefroy).]

**SCOUDER,** see **Scowder,** *sb.*$^1$, *v.*$^2$

**SCOUDRUM,** *sb.* *Obs.* Abd. (Jam.) Chastisement. Cf. scowder, *v.*$^2$ 3.

**SCOUFF,** *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Also in form **scowf** (Jam.). **1.** *sb.* A male jilt; a low scoundrel.

s.Sc. A scouff amang the lasses (Jam.). Dmf. To even any light scouff of a ravisher with such a man as Hector Graeme, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 110.

**2.** A blusterer. Rxb. He's naithing but a scowf (Jam.). **3.** *adj.* Empty, blustering. *ib.*

**SCOUG, SCOUGIE,** see **Scug,** *sb.*$^1$, **Scodgy.**

**SCOUK,** *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Sc. Also in forms **scook** Cai.$^1$; **scowk** Cld. (Jam.); **skook** Bnff.$^1$; **skuik** Sc. (Jam.) [skūk.] **1.** *v.* To skulk; to scowl; to look angry, sulky, or furtive; to go about in a secret, guilty manner; a dial. form of 'skulk.'

Sc. They girn, they glour, they scouk and gape, Hogg *Jacob. Rel.* (ed. 1874) I. 119. Cai.$^1$ Bnff.$^1$ To look from under the eyebrows as if with a guilty conscience or meditating evil. Abd. Charlie's leuk was skookin Seven towmons past at least, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 44. Cld., Rnf. (Jam.)

Hence (1) **Scouking-like,** (2) **-looking,** *ppl. adj.* sullen, sulky in appearance; ill-looking; furtive.

(1) Sc. A skookin'-like loon (Jam.). (2) Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.$^1$

**2.** To conceal, hide; to seek shelter or hiding. n.Sc. (Jam.), Cai.$^1$ Cf. scug, *sb.*$^1$ **3.** To dash or flow under, as a stream under a bank. Cld. (Jam.) **4.** *sb.* A frown, scowl; a sour, gloomy aspect; an evil look.

Sc. That awkward ass wi' filthy scouk, Hogg *Jacob. Rel.* (ed. 1874) I. 119. Bnff.$^1$ Abd. Wi' horrid scouk he frowns on a', Murray *Hamewith* (1900) 31.

**5.** A skulking, cowardly fellow; one with a downcast or dogged look. Cld. (Jam.) **6.** Shade, shelter, protection. Bnff.$^1$ Sit i' the skook o' the trees. He wiz fleyt t' face the fouck, an' he cam in ooner the skook o' the doctor.

**7.** *adv.* With gloomy, scowling countenance, sulkily. *ib.* **8.** Secretly, in a hidden manner. He ran skook up the dyke-side, *ib.*

**SCOUL,** *v.* Dev. To burn fiercely; of the sky: to look red. (Hall.)

**SCOULE,** see **Scowle,** *sb.*$^2$

**SCOULIE-HORNED,** *ppl.adj.* *Obs.* Cld. (Jam.) Having the horns pointing downwards.

**SCOULT,** see **Scult.**

**SCOULTON,** *sb.* e.An. In *comp.* (1) **Scoulton-cob,** (2) **-gull,** (3) **-pie,** (4) **-piut,** the black-headed gull, *Larus rudibundus.*

(1) Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 47. (2) Nrf. (A.P.) (3) e.An.$^1$ The black-headed gull which nests on Scoulton mere. Nrf. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 208. (4) Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *ib.*

**SCOUNER,** see **Scunner.**

**SCOUNGE,** *v.* Sc. Also written **scoonge.** [skūŋ.] **1.** To go about from place to place like a dog; to 'cadge' for invitations. Cf. scunge.

Sc. *Gen.* applied to one who caters for a meal, who throws himself in the way of an invitation (Jam.). Abd. Hame wi' you, ye scoonging tyke! hame wi' ye! Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 286.

**2.** To pilfer. Sc. (Jam.)

**SCOUP,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Cum. Also written **scoop** Sh.I.; **skoup** Sc. (Jam.); **scowp** Sc. Cum. [skūp.] **1.** *v.* *Obs.* To run, move hastily, scamper; to leap, skip.

Sc. Wha the deil are ye? scouping about a decent house at sic an hour in the morning? Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xxvi. Abd. What was warst, scoup'd hame at e'en, May be to hungry inns, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 12. Lnk. Scowp around the warld thy fill, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 35. Dmf. Disappointed Houp Shou'd drive fowk frae this warl to scoup To endless hight, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 60. Cum. Wa whoo-te-whoo! she cried, and scowpt away, Clark *Poems* (1779) *Seymon.*

Hence **Skouper,** *sb.* a light, unsettled person.

Sc. Land-louper, light skouper, ragged rouper like a raven, Watson *Coll.* (1706) III. 30 (Jam.).

**2.** Phr. *deil scoup in, o',* or *with,* an imprecation.

Sc. The best blessing they wared on him was 'Deil scowp wi' Redgauntlet,' Scott *Redg.* (1824) xi; But deil scoup o' Hume and his menzie, Maidment *Ballads* (ed. 1868) *Souters o' Selkirk.* Sh.I. Oh da deil scoop i' dy company, *Sh. News* (Sept. 2, 1899). Gall. 'Deil scoup wi' him,' cried Bell, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xiii.

**3.** *sb.* A blow, a sudden fall.

Sc. Alas! our Kirk has gat a scoup Upon her covenanted doup, Maidment *Ballads* (1844) 47, ed. 1868.

[1. I scoupe, as a lyon or a tygre dothe, whan he doth folow his pray, *Je vas par saultées,* Palsgr. (1530).]

**SCOUP,** see **Scoop, Scope,** *sb.*$^1$

**SCOUR,** *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Also written **scoor** Cai.$^1$; **scowr** Sc. (Jam.); **skoor** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.$^1$; **skour** Sc. (Jam.); and in form **scoorie** Per. [skūr.] A shower, a sudden gust of wind accompanied by rain. Cf. scouther.

Sc. Skour of wind, Callander *MS. Notes on Ihre* (s.v. Skur) (Jam.). Cai.$^1$ The brattle of a hail shower. Bnff.$^1$ A heavy shower accompanied with strong wind. Per. There's threatenin' tae be a scoorie, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 123. Cld., Slk. A slight shower, a passing summer shower (Jam.). Dmf. (*ib.*)

Hence **Scoury,** *adj.* showery, having intermittent showers and gusts of wind; threatening.

Per. A scourie shower (Jam.). Fif. It's a wee scowrie the day, Jock, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 119. Rnf. On guard he sat For hours, ae scourie winter nicht, Young *Pictures* (1865) 155. Dmf. The shilpit mune rade high, Deep-wadin' through a scoury brugh, Reid *Poems* (1894) 62.

[ON. *skūr*, OE. *scūr*, a shower (Vigfusson).]

**SCOUR,** *v.*$^1$, *sb.*$^2$ and *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **scoure** Lan. Chs.; **skour** S. & Ork.$^1$; and in forms **scaar** w.Yks.; **scaur** Nrf.; **sceawer** Lan.; **scoor** Sc. Nhb.$^1$ [skau·ə(r), Sc. and n.Cy. skūr, s.Cy. skeu·ə(r).] **1.** *v.* To wash wool or cloth; to wash the grease out of cloth after it is woven.

w.Yks. (J.M.); A process of some difficulty, originally done by hand, now almost altogether by machinery (W.T.).

**2.** To clear out a drain, ditch, or pond.

Abd. Soon ye'll see him . . . Scourin' stanks like you an' me, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 37. Ayr. They were scouring a dyke sheugh, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 10. s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). Nhb.$^1$ To earth up a dyke or fence by digging a channel along its foot and building and squaring up the earth so removed on its sides and top. ne.Lan.$^1$ To scour a hedge, to deepen the ditch and to breast up the hedge with the soil taken out. Lin. Rennie was called in to scour and deepen the river, Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) vii. n.Lin.$^1$ This dry weather hes been a rare time for scourin' oor dykin's. Nhp.$^1$ War.$^3$; War.$^4$ You moan scour out that ditch that takes the scullery water. Hnt. (T.P.F.), Suf.$^1$

Hence **Scoorage,** *sb.* the channel left at the foot of a dike or fence that is built up with earth. Nhb.$^1$ **3.** To clear; to rid, free.

Bnff. Upo' that hint I scour'd my rusty throat, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 4. Abd. Lat's see a drappie o' yer beer, To scour my crap, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 15, ed. 1873. Rnf. To scour that country of priests, Wodrow *Corres.* (1709–31) I. 151, ed. 1843. Ayr. This maitter weel hannle't, . . may scoor the pairish o' them baith, Service *Notandums* (1890) 120.

**4.** To purge; to cause or to be afflicted with diarrhœa.

Sc. (Jam.) n.Yks.$^2$ Oor coo scour'd desperately. Lan. No deawt they'll [pills] sceawer a fellow weel, Laycock *Sngs.* (1866) 34. Chs.$^1$, Brks.$^1$ Nrf. The sheep have taken to scauring, Haggard *Farmer's Year* (1899) vi. Som. The land at Marston Magna does not scour, Raymond *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 13. w.Som.$^1$ They yeffers do scour ter'ble, mus' take 'em in.

Hence **Scour-the-gate,** *sb.* a kind of ale causing diarrhœa.

Sc. There's first guid ale and syne guid ale, And second ale and some, Hink-skink and ploughman's drink, And scour-the-gate and trim, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 392.

**5.** *Obs.* With *out*: to drink off.

**Sc.** An' ilka blade had fill'd his wame Wi' monie scour'd-out glasses, J. Nicol *Poems* (1805) I. 158 (Jam.).

**6.** To whip, flog, beat; to whip a top.

**Abd.** (Jam.); The wives . . . look on as their laddies were scourin' their taps, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 2. **Nhb.**$^1$

**7.** To scoop or wear away. Sc. (Jam.) **8.** Phr. *to scour the kettle*, *fig.* to go to confession. n.Lin.$^1$ **9.** *Comb.* (1) **Scour-the-buggie** or **Skour-da-boggie**, the youngest child of a family; cf. **buggie**; (2) **-the-huddie**, a chimneysweep; see **Hood**, *sb.*$^1$ **10.**

(1) **Sh.I.** Are we, the 'latest nephews,' the last 'scoor-da-bugghies,' of the age? *Sh. News* (Feb. 19, 1898); **S. & Ork.**$^1$ (2) **Per.** Tammie Dewdrap . . . Was ance a smeekit scour-the-huddie, Stewart *Character* (1857) 74.

**10.** *sb.* A cleansing. w.Sc. (Jam.) **11.** That which cleanses or physics. *ib.* **12.** Diarrhœa; a violent purging; occas. in *pl.*

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Nhb.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.**$^2$ **Chs.** Remedies for the scour in calves, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 41. **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Brks.**$^1$ **Ken.** Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) V. 139. **Sus.** A small loaf, called Good Friday Bread, used to be baked on Good Friday, to be kept through the year, . . to be used to cure the 'scours' in calves, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 68. **w.Som.**$^1$ We've had middlin luck along like way the lambs, but now a brave lot've a-got the scour. **Cor.** Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) III. 380.

**13.** A hearty draught, a large dose of intoxicating liquor.

**Sc.** We'll tak a good scour o't, and ca't awa, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 161, ed. 1871. **s.Sc.** They took guid scours o't and lang sederunts, Wilson *Tales* (1836) III. 277. **Ayr.** When a drouthy chiel or twa Tak' a scour o' usquebah, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 50.

**14.** Severe reprehension. Sc. (Jam.) **15.** *adj.* Relaxed as to the bowels. e.An.$^1$

**SCOUR**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^3$ Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Lan. Stf. War. Glo. Also in forms **scoor** Sc. Bnff.$^1$ Dwn. Cum.; **scower** Nhb.; **scwoar** Wm.; **skeawer** Lan. [Sc. and n.Cy. skūr.] **1.** *v.* To run quickly; to scamper, hurry; of a horse: to rush off sideways.

**Sc.** Up got mother and grandmother and scoured away, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xii. **Abd.** He scour'd awa, as fast as heels cud drive, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 73. **Arg.** That gentleman himself came scouring along, Munro *J. Splendid* (1898) 48. **se.Sc.** O'er dike an' ditch he'd scour awa', Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 92. **Ayr.** They scoored awa owre the kirkyaird, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 172. **Lnk.** She scour'd awa, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 23, ed. 1783. **Dmf.** The horse . . . took to the trick they call 'scouring,'—in a sullen, windless ninny niawing, Carlyle *Lett.* (1842) in *Atlantic Monthly* (Oct. 1898) 458. **Gall.** (J.M.); How he cud scour out owre a moor, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 23, ed. 1876. **Nhb.** Se widely scower'd ilk playful tike, Graham *Moorl. Dial.* (1826) 5. **Cum.** Ye hev neah heart ta sing 'John Peel,' Nor scoor ower t'fells at brek o' day, *W. C. T. H.* (1894) 12, col. 3. **Wm.** Onward then she scwoard, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 24. **Lan.** So aw skeawert eendway, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 10. **War.**$^3$ The boys have gone for a run on the farm. Scour round and see if you can find them. **Glo.** To scour up and down, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 382.

**2.** *Comb.* **Scour-the-country**, vagrant, vagabond.

**Slg.** Ye ne'er-dae-weel, ye scoor-the-kintry blackguard, to affront a leddy! Buchanan *Poems* (1901) 183.

**3.** Phr. *to scour one's walls*, to run away, 'scuttle' off.

**Abd.** He wad ha'e lat ye scour your wa's, Wi' trotter speed, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 242.

**4.** *Obs.* To plunge, drive.

**Sc.** Have ye a mind I should scour my knife between your ribs? Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xxx.

**5.** To discover, find, lay hands on. Cf. **scover.**

**e.Fif.** Aff he set to Anster to see what he could scour, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) v.

**6.** *sb.* Rate, pace; a quick walk, a race.

**Bnff.**$^1$ Fin the twa scookin' cabrachs saw me, they took a clean scoor doon the den. **Kcd.** On they gaed at a guid scour, Burness *Thrummy Cap* (c. 1796) l. 31.

**7.** A race or run of water; a channel.

**Cld.** (Jam.) **Gall.** A long spit of sand which stretched out at an obtuse angle into the scour of the race, Crockett *Lochinvar* (1897) 259.

**8.** A rapid flow over shallows in rivers or brooks; a rapid turn in brooks; the shallow part of a river or brook.

**Stf.** Sharp *Gl.* (1865). **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 17, 1893); **War.**$^{123}$

**SCOUR**, *sb.*$^4$ Som. A noise, tumult. (Hall.)

**SCOUR, SCOUR-BANK**, see **Scar**, *sb.*$^1$, **Scow-bank.**

**SCOUREY**, *adj.* Dev. Smeared. n.Dev. Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl.* Cf. **scory**, **scovy**, *adj.*

**SCOURGE**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Ken. Dor. Som. [skərdʒ, skə̄dʒ.] **1.** *v.* To exercise great severity; to act as a hard taskmaster.

**Bnff.**$^1$ He keeps his fouck on mete meal an' taul' puckles, an' scourges thim t' the verra pipes o' the hehrt. He's gotten 'im in o' the law, an' he'll scourge 'im as lang's he hiz ae bawbee.

**2.** To become red and sore; to chap.

**Ant.** My feet are a' scourged, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

**3.** *Obs.* Of land: to exhaust the strength of the soil.

**Mry.** The principal crops consist of oats, barley, and rye. The last has, of late years, been in no high estimation from the effect it has in scourging the ground, *Statist. Acc.* VIII. 255 (Jam.).

**4.** To sweep with a besom. Ken.$^1$ **5.** *sb.* A short whip; a whip used for a whipping-top, the lash of which is *gen.* made of horse-hair. m.Yks.$^1$ Hence (1) **Scourging-top.** n.Yks.$^{124}$; (2) **Scourgy**, *sb.* a whipping-top. n.Yks.$^{124}$, m.Yks.$^1$ **6.** *Comp.* (1) **Scourge-mettle**, the instrument with which a boy whips his top; (2) **-top**, a whipping-top.

(1) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (2) **Dor.** Scourge-tops, peg-tops, and humming-tops were all patronized, *Longman's Mag.* (Mar. 1889) 516.

**SCOURGER**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. One employed to keep sturdy beggars out of a parish. *Sess. Rec. Inveravon* (Jam.).

**SCOURGING-HYRE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. An executioner.

Got for the scourging-hyre, Aytoun *Ballads* (ed. 1861) II. 222.

**SCOURIE**, see **Scaurie.**

**SCOURING**, *vbl. sb.*, *sb.* and *ppl. adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **scaarin**, **scahrin** w.Yks.; **sceawrin** Lan.; **scoorin** Cai.$^1$ **1.** *vbl. sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Scouring-bit**, a bit attached to the end of boring-rods for the purpose of extracting the rubbish; (2) **-geard**, decomposite granite used for scouring purposes; (3) **-liquor**, a liquid used for scouring purposes; (4) **-sand**, disintegrated oolite; (5) **-stone**, a kind of soft freestone used for scouring purposes.

(1) **Der.** *Eng. Mining Terms* (1830). (2) **Cor.**$^1$ Used for whitening floors; **Cor.**$^2$ A soft china-stone granite. (3) **w.Yks.** A kind of fluid sold by grocers and chemists, containing a quantity of ammonia, and used in scrubbing floors, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 13, 1897); What wi' scahrin' likker, burnin' feathers under his nose, an' sich like, they browt him tull his senses, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1874) 17 (*ib.*). (4) **n.Lin.**$^1$ Sold for scouring wooden tables, floors, &c. (5) **w.Yks.** These are generally hawked from door to door, three or four pieces a penny, by poor children, who gather them gratis where draining or excavating is going on (H.L.); (B.K.) **Lan.** Thae makes a din like a sceawrin-stone, Waugh *Snowed-up*, v.

**2.** *sb.* Soft freestone used for scouring floors, &c., 'scouring-stone.'

**w.Yks.** Do ye want ony scahrin' ta-day, mum? (B.K.)

**3.** *Obs.* Mud cleared away from ditches.

**Mid.** The scouring of the ditches is thrown up, a very thin stake and edder hedge is formed, Middleton *View Agric.* (1798) 132; Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 127.

**4.** Diarrhœa in animals. Gall. (J.M.), w.Yks.$^1$, Lin.$^1$

**5.** *Obs.* A beating, drubbing; severe reprehension.

**Sc.** So many of them as got off joined themselves to George Monro, who . . . escaped this scouring, Guthry *Mem.* (1747) 284 (Jam.). **w.Yks.**$^1$ Thou's scapp'd a scouring. [To scape a scowring, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 268.]

**6.** *Obs.* A difficult affair. w.Yks.$^1$ **7.** *pl.* A coarse kind of flannel.

**Cai.** Of their wool the tenants' wives made clothing for the family and any surplus was sold at the country-fairs, either in yarn, blankets, scourins (a kind of flannel), or black greys, *Agric. Surv.* 207 (Jam.); **Cai.**$^1$ A coarse woollen tweeled cloth. A kind of serge, or blanketing.

**8.** *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* Purgative. Hnt. Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 437.

**SCOURY,** *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **scoory, scowrie, skowrie.** [skū·ri.] **1.** *adj.* Shabby in appearance, threadbare, ragged.

**Sc.** A scoury hat (Jam.); I wha stand here in this bare scowry coat, *Loss of Pack* (*ib.*). **Dmb.** What care I for toil, or a bare, scoury coat! Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxix. **Lnk.** Ramsay *Poems* (1721) *Gl.*

Hence (1) **Scouriness,** *sb.* shabbiness in dress; (2) **Scoury-looking,** *adj.* disreputable-looking.

(1) **Sc.** That little whippy maun be casting up our poortith and your scouriness, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) III. 58 (Jam.). (2) **Dmf.** A scoory-looking blade, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 352.

**2.** *Obs.* or *obsol.* Mean in conduct; idle; disreputable.

**Sc.** Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **w.Sc.** Used esp. in the sense of niggardly (Jam.). **Lnk.** Ramsay *Poems* (1721) *Gl.* **Edb.** Scowrie snooted Snivel, his jobber, Wi's wife, *Carlop Green* (1793) 125, ed. 1817.

**3.** *Obs.* Having a dried, parched appearance; wasted.

**Sc.** Sibbald *Gl.* (1802) (Jam.); It is sometimes applied to ground (Jam.).

**4.** *sb.* A mean, disreputable person, a blackguard.

**Slg.** Some vile thing tripp'd her o'er, the scolding scowrie, Galloway *Poems* (1804) 57. **Ayr.** (J.M.) **Lnk.** Ramsay *Poems* (1721) *Gl.*

**SCOUSE,** *v.* War. Glo. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **scouce** Som. Dev.; **skouce** Dev.; **skouse** Glo. w.Som.$^{1}$ [skaus.] **1.** To frolic, frisk about; to run fast.

**Som.** How they all scouced and screamed and ran, Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) xiii. **Dev.** Hosses grey en' black That snorted, rar'd, an' scouc'd about, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 31. **Cor.**$^{12}$ (s.v. Skeese).

**2.** To cause to gallop, to ride hard.

**w.Som.**$^{1}$ Skuw·s. **Dev.** There's more young 'osses a-spoiled wi' being a-skouced about than ever anybody wid believe, *Reports Provinc.* (1883) 92.

**3.** To drive, chase, harry.

**War.**$^{2}$ Scouse them dogs out. **Glo.** I skoused the mouse but could not catch it (A.B.).

**SCOUSED,** *pp.* e.An.$^{1}$ Secluded, hidden.

**SCOUSSE,** see **Scorse.**

**SCOUT,** *sb.*$^{1}$ *Obs.* or *obsol.* Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. A high rock or hill; a projecting ridge, a precipice.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Wm.** The steep ridges of rocks on Beetham fell are called scouts, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) 192, *footnote.* **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Lan.** Carr *Craven Gl.* (1828). **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$

[Cp. Đe skweȝ of þe scowtes skayued hym þoȝt, *Gawayne* (c. 1360) 2167. ON. *skūti*, a cave formed by jutting rocks (Vigfusson).]

**SCOUT,** *sb.*$^{2}$ Ken.$^{12}$ A kneading-trough. Cf. **shoat.**

**SCOUT,** *sb.*$^{3}$ *Obs.* Sc. Also written **skoutt** (Jam.). A small boat.

The salmon out of cruives and creills Uphailed into skoutts, Hume *Cron. S. P.* III. 391 (Jam.).

[ON. *skūta*, a small craft or cutter (Vigfusson).]

**SCOUT,** *sb.*$^{4}$ Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] A cobbler. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**SCOUT,** *sb.*$^{5}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ Hrf. Oxf. Brks. [skeut.] **1.** *sb.* A fielder at cricket. Brks. (M.J.B.) **2.** *v.* To field at cricket. **Hrf.**$^{2}$ To scout out. **Oxf.** (G.O.)

Hence **Scouter,** *sb.* a fielder at cricket.

**Oxf.** (G.O.) **Brks.** Wher' be they scouters? (M.J.B.)

**SCOUT,** *v.*$^{2}$ Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. [skeut.] **1.** To drive away, chase.

**War.**$^{3}$ He is a bad fellow and should be scouted out of the place. **s.Wor.**$^{1}$, **Shr.**$^{1}$, **Glo.**$^{1}$

**2.** To throw dirt or stones at, to pelt.

**Nhp.**$^{1}$ Boys commonly scout birds.

**SCOUT,** *v.*$^{3}$ Yks. To crouch in a corner. e.Yks. (W.W.S.), (R.S.) Cf. **scouch,** *v.*

**SCOUT,** see **Scald,** *v.*, **Scoot,** *sb.*$^{123}$, *v.*$^{1}$

**SCOUTCH,** see **Scutch,** *sb.*$^{1}$

**SCOUTH,** *sb.* Sc. Also written **scowth, skouth.** [skūþ.] **1.** Room, freedom, liberty to range, scope.

**Sc.** As Ye're bent to gie them scouth T'were just as weel For you to tell the honest truth, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 203. **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Bch.** As we're cousins, there's nae scouth To be in ony swidders, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 5. **Abd.** Ye ken sic scouth 's there is i' the strae en', Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxv. **e.Fif.** We had scouth to cut as mony capers on't as heart cud wuss, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxv. **Ayr.** To gie their malice skouth On some puir wight, Burns *Ep. to Rev. J. M'Math* (Sept. 17, 1785) st. 10. **Edb.** The most I had gained was a bit more scowth and a fell bad temper, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 102.

Hence **Scouthie,** *adj.* capacious, of large size.

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ He's biggit a scouthie house. That's a fine scouthie steer.

**2.** A term in marbles; see below.

**Abd.** One may claim 'scouth,' i.e. if his bool has been obstructed he sends it farther on (W.M.).

**3.** Plenty, abundance.

**Sc.** Scouth of siluer. Scouth of meat (Jam.). **Elg.** Scouth o' sic wights already prance Unfetter'd owre our isle, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 144. **Rnf.** The sturdy tiller o' our plains, Whose work demands nae scowth o' brains, Finlayson *Rhymes* (1815) 38.

**4.** Phr. *scouth and routh*, freedom, room to range; abundance, plenty.

**Sc.** That's a gude gang for your horse; he'll have baith scouth and routh (Jam.). **Abd.** 'Hame's hame,' quo' he, 'there's scouth an' routh O' meat for a' men there,' Williams *Farmer's Tint Laddies* (1900) st. 4.

**SCOUTHER,** *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **scowther; skowther** (Jam.); and in form **skouder** Bnff. [skū·ðər.] **1.** *sb.* A slight, flying shower; a storm of rain or wind. Cf. **scour,** *sb.*$^{1}$

**Bnff.** (W.A.C.) **Abd.** Let us labour to forget The wintry scowthers past and gane, Shelley *Flowers* (1868) 140. **Abd., Cld., Rnf., Lth.** (Jam.)

Hence (1) **Scoutherie** or **Scouthry,** *adj.* of the weather: threatening, abounding in flying showers; (2) **Scoutherum,** *sb.* a very slight shower.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Edb.** Mair scouthry like it still does look, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 27, ed. 1801. (2) **Bnff.**$^{1}$

**2.** A slight quantity of fallen snow. Bnff.$^{1}$ **3.** *v.* To rain or snow slightly, to drizzle.

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ It's beginnin' t' scouther. **Cld.** (Jam.)

Hence (1) **Scoutherin,** *sb.* a slight quantity of fallen snow; (2) **Scowthered,** *ppl. adj.* spoilt by rain.

(1) **Bnff.**$^{1}$ There wiz a scoutherin o' snaw i' the mornin, bit it meltit as the day raise. (2) **Per.** Stookit strae wi' scowther'd taps, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 46.

**SCOUTHER, SCOUTI-AULIN,** see **Scowder,** *sb.*$^{1}$, *v.*$^{2}$, **Scootie-allan.**

**SCOUT-MOUTH,** *sb.* Sc. A pursed-up mouth.

**Sc.** Mak' a scout-mou' an' whistle (G.W.). **Peb.** Bean, wi' her scout-mouth, gi'es gaffaws, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 62, ed. 1817.

Hence **Scout-mouthed,** *ppl. adj.* having a pursed-up mouth. Sc. (G.W.)

**SCOUVER,** *sb.* *Obs.* Chs. Also written **skouver.** Confusion, scurry, disturbance.

A pratty skouver then was kick'd up, Warburton *Hunting Sngs.* (1860) 95; **Chs.**$^{13}$

**SCOVE,** *sb.*$^{1}$ Cor. Also written **skove.** [skōv.] Tin ore so rich and pure that it needs but little cleaning.

**Cor.**$^{2}$ Tinners say of a rich lode, ''Tis all skove, or scove; pure and clean.'

Hence **Scovan-lode,** *sb.* a tin lode in contradistinction to all other lodes, a lode of pure tin.

A lode having no gozzan on its back or near the surface, *Eng. Mining Terms* (1830); **Cor.**$^{2}$

**SCOVE,** *sb.*$^{2}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ *Obs.* w.Cy. Dev. Also written **skove.** **1.** *sb.* A bundle of corn, an unbound sheaf.

**w.Cy.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 170; (Hall.) **w.Dev.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796).

**2.** *v.* To gather corn into bundles or sheafs ready for binding; esp. in phr. *to scove and love.*

**Dev.** Scoving is shoving the barley forward in order to binding. Loving is ricking it, or housing it, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 381; In the south hamms of Devon the people gather up with rakes a quantity of barley, and then tye it up in great bundles, a horseload apiece, which is called Scoving. . . In other places the bundles are smaller, and piled one upon another in the field, which is called Loving, *ib.*

**SCOVE,** *v.*$^{2}$ *Obs.* Sc. e.An. Also in form **scoove** Sc. **1.** To fly equably and smoothly; of a bird: to poise on the wings.

**Sc.** Where the keen gled scooves, *Ballads and Poems* (1885)

129; I hae taen A pouk o' Pegasus's wing, On whilk heez'd up I scove and sing, *Poems, Eng., Sc. and Lat.* (1794) 109 (Jam.). **Lnk.** A hawk is said to scove when it flies without stirring its wings; a stone scoves when it moves forward without wavering (Jam.).

**2.** To run swiftly, to scour along. e.An.$^1$

**SCOVEL,** *sb.* Wor. Som. [**skɐ·vl.**] A mop used for cleaning out a baker's oven. Cf. **scovin,** *sb.*$^1$, **scuffle,** *sb.*$^3$

**s.Wor.** (H.K.), **Som.** (W.F.R.) [*Scopula,* a scovel, Coles (1679).]

**SCOVER,** *v.* and *sb.* Cum. Also in form **scwover.** [**sku·vər.**] **1.** *v.* To search; to discover; to ramble about ostentatiously; a shortened form of 'discover.' (E.W.P.)

**2.** *sb.* A ramble with a view to discovery.

Let's tek a scwover thro' th' horse fair, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 141; **Cum.**$^1$

**SCOVIE,** *sb.* Lnk. (Jam.) A fop. Hence (1) **Scovie,** *adj.* foppish; (2) **-like,** *adj.* having a foppish appearance.

**SCOVIN,** *sb.*$^1$ Wor. [**skɐ·vin.**] A mop used for cleaning out a baker's oven. Cf. **scovel, scubbin,** *sb.*$^2$

**s.Wor.** (H.K.); **s.Wor.**$^1$ A cloth, mat, or old fishing-net, attached to a pole.

**SCOVIN,** *sb.*$^2$ Som. [**skɐ·vin.**] The neck and breast of a lamb, the brisket. Cf. **scubbin,** *sb.*$^1$

**e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ The fore quarter of a lamb, after the shoulder is taken off. 'Very sorry, mum, I 'ant a-got nother vore quarter a-lef; you widn please to buy this here scovin [skuuv·een]?'

**SCOVIN,** *sb.*$^3$ Sh.I. Also written **skovin(g.** The crust which adheres to a vessel in which food has been cooked; *gen.* in *pl.* Cf. **scoodin.**

Der·skovins i' da b'oddom da sam' as it been gruul, *Sh. News* (Dec. 16, 1899); Whin I wis düne wi scraep'n oot da skovins, *ib.*; (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

[Cp. ON. *skōf,* the singed crust or scraps at the bottom of a pan (Vigfusson); Swed. *skofvor,* food sticking fast to a pot in boiling (Widegren).]

**SCOVING,** *sb.* Yks. e.An. Also written **skoven** e.An.$^1$ [**sku·vin.**] The brick covering of a clamp of bricks or kiln on the top and sides; the outside bricks in a kiln or clamp. Also in *pl.* n.Yks. (I.W.), e.An.$^1$

**SCOVY,** *sb.*$^1$ w.Som.$^1$ [**skō·vi.**] The Muscovy duck; a shortened form of 'muscovy.'

I shan't never keep no more o' these yer scovies, I can't abear 'em.

**SCOVY,** *sb.*$^2$ nw.Dev.$^1$ [**skō·vi.**] A bad fellow.

A purty scovy he!

**SCOVY,** *adj.* Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **scawvey** Dev.$^2$; **scawvy** Dev. [**skō·vi, skǭ·vi.**] Uneven in colour; blotched, streaky, mottled, smeary; of a rough, unclean appearance.

**w.Som.**$^1$ I can't think how 'tis, he [piece of woollen stuff] come out so scovy. **Dev.** 'Tis all so scovey, I can't clean it [of a window]. Cheap because it's scovey [of a dress material]. Applied only to colour, not to texture or unevenness of tangible surface, *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 16; Go an' scrub thickee planche floor again; 'tez za scawvy I'm ashamed tü zee'n, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Scovy wool, wool of several colours, not duely mixt in scribling, but streaky; or by not taking the colour properly, by being greasy. Scovy cloth, when the abb, or the woof is not all of the same colour, or the chain is of a different colour from the abb, and the cloth appears in streaks or lines, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 382; **Dev.**$^1$ There's many scovy places in en, 20, ed. Palmer; **Dev.**$^2$ You haven't half cleaned this window; it's all scawvey now. **nw.Dev.** (R.P.C.) **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). **Cor.**$^1$ A badly painted flat surface would, if the paint were uneven and smeared, be called scovy; **Cor.**$^2$

**SCOW,** *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Amer. Also written **skow** Sc. s.Don.; and in form **skeow** N.I.$^1$ [**skau.**] A small boat, esp. a flat-bottomed boat, a barge, punt.

**Sh.I.** Hae! Bairns, hit's only a skow o' a fowerereen, *Sh. News* (Feb. 11, 1899). **Mry.** A small boat made of willows, &c. covered with skins (Jam.). **Abd.** I am now jammed up in the hould of an auld herring scow, Milne *Sngs.* (1871) 31. **Slg.** Buchanan *Poems* (1901) 126. **Lnk.** Employed as a lighter in narrow rivers or canals (Jam.). **N.I.**$^1$ A large flat barge, used to receive the mud raised by a dredging machine. **Uls.** A mud barge (M.B.-S.). **s.Don.** A broad flat bottomed boat of shallow draught, Simmons *Gl.* (1890). [**Amer.** Vessel used to carry clay to brick-works, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 48.]

Hence **Scowman,** *sb.* the man in charge of a 'scow.'

**Slg.** A scowman, coming up frae Greenock with his vessel, Buchanan *Poems* (1901) 194.

[**1.** Cp. Du. *schouwe,* a boate called a lighter (Hexham).]

**SCOW,** *sb.*$^2$ Yks. [**skou.**] The penial sheath of a horse. n.Yks.$^{12}$ ne.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 341.

**SCOW,** *sb.*$^3$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Also written **skow.** [**skau.**] **1.** *sb.* A barrel stave.

**Sh.I.** It was also enacted that plank board, knapple, skows, .. and all other materials to be imported for the trade of fishing, shall be free of custom, *Agric. Surv., Append.* 51; (Jam.); (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Cai.**$^1$ Barrel staves when broken up. **w.Sc.** (Jam.)

**2.** A thin plank from which barrel-staves are made; the outside board of a tree. S. & Ork.$^1$, w.Sc. (Jam.) **3.** A stick, a small branch or twig; *pl.* brushwood, firewood. Sc. (Jam.) **4.** A piece, fragment, bit; the fragments cut from planks. w.Sc., Ayr. (Jam.) **5.** Phr. *to ding in scow,* to smash to pieces. Cai.$^1$, Mry., Ayr. (Jam.)

**6.** Anything tall, thin, and bony.

**Sh.I.** What can a air o' blaand an' what girse he can paek apo' da tedder, dü till a skow o' a grice laek him? *Sh. News* (Oct. 2, 1897); **S. & Ork.**$^1$ A great scow of a woman.

**7.** *v.* To knock in staves; to smash in pieces.

**Sh.I.** A'll skow dy head wi' da tengs, *Sh. News* (Mar. 26, 1898); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**8.** To trim; to cut off rags or tatters. Ayr. (Jam.)

**SCOW,** *sb.*$^4$ and *v.*$^2$ Yks. Lan. Also in form **skeaw** s.Lan.$^1$ [**skou.**] **1.** *sb.* Confusion, bustle, disturbance, esp. confused preparation for an event. Cf. **scowder,** *sb.*$^1$

**n.Yks.**$^1$ With a special application to that which is incident on preparations for an expected event; **n.Yks.**$^2$ The household commotion in the spring, our 'thorough-cleaning time.' The din of the process among the feeders at the dinner-table. 'A brave scow.' 'A whent scow'; **n.Yks.**$^4$, **m.Yks.**$^1$

**2.** *v.* To be in confusion, bustle, or disorder. m.Yks.$^1$

**3.** To plunge; to set to work without delay.

**n.Yks.**$^2$ They gan scowing at it.

Hence **Scowing,** *ppl. adj.* busy.

**n.Yks.** We've had a desper't scowin' daay (I.W.).

**4.** To loiter, idle, to shirk work. Cf. **scow-bank.**

**Lan.** Now then, you're always scowing (S.K.C.). **s.Lan.**$^1$

[Cp. Swed. dial. *skōj,* disturbance, uproar; *skōja,* to make a noise or bustle (Rietz).]

**SCOW,** *v.*$^3$ nw.Dev.$^1$ To trample.

**SCOW,** *v.*$^4$ ne.Yks.$^1$ [**skou.**] To place bark on the top of a pile of oak to dry.

**SCOW, SCOWB,** see **Scaw,** *sb.*$^1$, **Scob,** *sb.*$^1$

**SCOW-BANK,** *v., sb.* and *adj.* Lakel. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **scour-bank** w.Yks.; **scow-bang** n.Yks.$^2$; **skeaw-bank** s.Lan.$^1$ [Lan. **skē·-bank.**] **1.** *v.* To loiter, idle about; to shirk work.

**Lan.** Skeaw-bankin fro' alehouse to alehouse, Brierley *Fratchingtons* (1868) *Frap* 3; **Lan.**$^1$ Come, tha mun shift thi shop; aw'll not ha' thi scowbankin' abeawt here ony lunger. **s.Lan.**$^1$ He does nowt bu' skeaw-bank abeawt o day.

Hence (1) **Scow-bangerill,** *sb.* a roysterer; (2) **Scow-banker,** *sb.* a sneak, thief, rascal; (3) **Scow-banking,** *ppl. adj.* rude, ill-mannered; dishonest.

(1) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (2) **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.) **Lan.** A whul reawm full o' Whig skeawbankers, Brierley *Waverlow* (1863) 38, ed. 1884; I'll let yo know heaw I goo on wi' yon two skeawbankers, *ib. Jingo and the Bear* (1878) 13. (3) **w.Yks.**$^2$ 'Scow' rimes with 'cow.' 'He's a scow-banking sort of fellow!' **Lan.** Iv tha plays ony scowbankin thricks aw'll be afther thee, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 16.

**2.** Of a child: to roll, loll about.

**Lakel.**$^2$ A laal barn 'at's laid on it's back throwing it's legs up, an' laiken wi' t'teeas—that's scowbankin.

**3.** *sb.* An untidy, idle, lounging person.

**Lakel.**$^2$ A gurt barn 'at ligs aboot t'haymew an' sleddurs aboot wi' his shun lowse, neea necklath on, an' doesn't care a brass farden which end gahs t'first seea lang as he's easy—he's a gurt idle scow-bank. **Wm.** Ah'll tell thi what, thoo's a gurt scowbank (B.K.).

**4.** *adj.* Riotous, noisy, rushing.

**n.Yks.**$^2$ A pack of scowbang lads.

**SCOWDER**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **scouder** n.Lan.$^1$; **scouther** N.Cy.$^1$ Dur.$^1$ [**skou·də(r, skou·ðə(r.**] **1.** *sb.* Confusion, bustle, disorder. Cf. **scow**, *sb.*$^4$

**n.Cy.** (HALL.) **Dur.**$^1$ Denoting great confusion in the state of household furniture, or the act of getting rid of such confusion. **Cum.** FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856) 194; **Cum.**$^4$ Disorder combined with fright. Dirty disorder. **n.Yks.**$^{124}$ **m.Yks.**$^1$ A cleaning bout; the confused noise of any process performing [*sic*] by hand. **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Scowdering**, (2) **Scowderment**, *sb.* confusion, bustle, turmoil.

(1) **Cum.**$^4$ Efter a terrable scowderin an scufterin they gat oa reetit up, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 86. (2) **n.Yks.**$^{12}$, **m.Yks.**$^1$

**2.** *v.* To be in confusion, bustle, or disorder. m.Yks.$^1$

**SCOWDER**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **scoder** Cum.$^4$; **scooder** Sh.I.; **scouder** Sc. Ant. n.Cy. Nhb.$^1$; **scouther** Sc. Uls.; **scowdher** Ir.; **scowther** Sc. Nhb.$^1$; **skoder** Cum.$^1$; **skooder** Sh.I. Cum.$^1$; **skorder** S. & Ork.$^1$; **skouther** Sc. (JAM.) [**skou·də(r, skū·dər; skou·ðə(r.**] **1.** *v.* To burn, scorch, singe. Cf. **scalder**, *v.*

**Sc.** His tiend lamb and pig all scouthered, *Magopico* (ed. 1836) 16; The hare is only a little scowthered, FERRIER *Destiny* (1831) I. xviii. **Sh.I.** Whin da sun wis up, dey wir scooderd, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 818; Every een is careful no ta skooder his ain brönnie (J.S.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Abd.** I'll slack a button if ye were scowder'd, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 4, ed. 1873. **Per.** His burnin' land has scouthered me, FERGUSSON *Vill. Poet* (1897) 113. **Ayr.** The hettest neuk of the ill place, there to be scadded and scowthered for his sins, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 135. **Bwk.** To scouther for ever in h—'s blue flame, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 54. **Slk.** Scowder their harigalds, Deils, wi' a bleery, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 17, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** Scouth'ring the blude frae aff his han's, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 165. **Gall.** Scouder't wi' a red airn (J.M.). **Uls.** (M.B.-S.), **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ Thoo's scoutherin a' the breed. **Cum.** T'meat's scowder't (E.W.P.); **Cum.**$^1$ To burn a girdle cake in baking; **Cum.**$^4$, **n.Yks.**$^3$

**2.** To become overheated with work or exercise.

**n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Cum.**$^4$ **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**3.** To whip severely.

**Cum.** Ah'll scowder the', if thoo dis that agean (E.W.P.).

Hence **Scoutherin'**, *ppl. adj.*, *fig.*, threatening, rebuking, chastising.

**Sc.** I fearna then the scoutherin' critic's scan, ALLAN *Lilts* (1874) 141. **Lnk.** Under sic a scoutherin' lash o' knowledge, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) III. 28.

**4.** *Comp.* **Scowder-doup**, a ludicrous term for a smith. Rxb. (JAM.) **5.** *sb.* A burn, scorch, singe; a hasty toasting; also used *fig.*

**Sc.** (JAM.); I'se gie you a scouther, if there be a tar-barrel in the five parishes, SCOTT *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) vii. **s.Sc.** Love had gie'n his heart a scouder, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 358. **Edb.** In a birn beneath the crook They're singit wi' a scowder, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 167, ed. 1785. **n.Cy.** (J.B.) **Nhb.** Threatening . . . to gie them a scowther, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 323.

**6.** The skin frayed with heat and friction during violent exercise. Cum.$^1$ Cf. **scalder**, *v.* **7.** An oaten cake, the outside only of which has been baked by being placed on tongs laid over the embers; also used *fig.*

**Ir.** He's but a scowdher, not a finished priest in the larnin', CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1881) 259.

**8.** Bread baked on a gridiron. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **9.** Sea-blubber.

**Cld.** So named on account of its power of scorching the skin (JAM.).

**SCOW(E**, *sb.* Cum.$^4$ n.Yks.$^2$ [**skou.**] A mess of soft matter; hash or mincemeat. Cf. **scowse**.

**SCOWE**, *sb.* Cum.$^{14}$ [**skou.**] A severe beating.

**SCOWER**, *v.* *Obsol.* Cum.$^4$ To glower or look impudently at a person.

**SCOWER**, see **Scar**, *sb.*$^1$, **Scour**, *v.*$^2$

**SCOWF, SCOWK**, see **Scouff**, **Scouk**.

**SCOWLE**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.* Glo. [**skoul.**] **1.** *sb. pl.* Excavations caused by the workings of old mines. Also in *comp.* **Scowl-holes**.

This word is used in the Forest of Dean to designate the immense clefts or crevices whence the outcrop of iron ore has been quarried in times past, much no doubt by the Romans, and much also at far more recent date. Indeed some of these quarries were worked with auxiliary adits or drifts, within the past three years. . . The word applied to the actual quarries is usually 'scowl-holes,' Scowles having become a place-name in several localities, *N. & Q.* (1884) 6th S. x. 288; *ib.* 418; **Glo.**$^1$ At a spot near Bream the old workings are called 'The Scowles.'

**2.** *v.* With *in*: to fall in, applied to the sides of workings in coal or iron mines. Glo.$^1$

**SCOWLE**, *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* Dev. Also in forms **scoule, skole, skoole.** Rubbish.

Used . . . in some connection with road metal, *N. & Q.* (1884) 6th S. x. 288; 1561–2. Payed for caryinge of scowle that laye in the churche yarde, ij$^s$. viij$^d$., WORTH *Tavistock Records* (1887) 26; 1574–5. Paid for caryadge awaie of the scoule, iiij$^d$., *ib.* 33; 1538–9. For carynge awaye of the skoole . . . ij$^d$. For carynge oute of the skole of the churche, ij$^d$. ob., *ib.* 17.

**SCOWL OF BROW**, *phr.* Yks. Der. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Also in forms **scowl-a-brow** Der.$^1$; **scowl-o'-brow** w.Yks.$^2$ War.$^3$ se.Wor.$^1$; **scowly-brow** w.Yks.$^2$

**1.** Measurement by the eye, estimate by the eye instead of by rule or measurement.

**w.Yks.**$^2$ 'How has ta finished that?' 'By scowly brow.' **Der.**$^1$ *Obs.* **Nhp.**$^1$ To do a thing by scowl of brow. **War.**$^3$ **w.Wor.**$^1$ Yŭ see that yat thahr? Well, 'e 'angs well enow, don't 'e? I pŭt 'im up on'y by scowl-uv-brow. **s.Wor.**$^1$, **se.Wor.**$^1$, **Glo.**$^1$

**2.** To do anything by the judgment of the eye instead of by strict measurement.

**w.Yks.**$^2$ When I was a young man, making common knives, I scowl o' browed many a dozen.

**SCOWP**, see **Scoop**, **Scope**, *sb.*$^1$, **Scoup**.

**SCOWR, SCOWRIE, SCOWRY**, see **Scour**, *sb.*$^1$, **Scoury**, **Scaurie**.

**SCOWSE**, *sb.* Lan. Chs. Also in form **sceawse** s.Lan.$^1$ Meat cooked with potatoes and onions, a sort of Irish stew. Cf. **lobscouse**.

**s.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.** I was going to make the children a scowse for dinner, to warm them a bit (E.M.W.).

**SCOWSH**, *v.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] To plunge into water. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

**SCOWTH**, see **Scouth**.

**SCOWTHER**, *v.* Shr.$^1$ To drive away. Cf. **cowther**, *v.*$^1$

Well done, little Spot!—it's a famous dog to scowther [skou·dhur'] the 'ens out o' the garden.

**SCOWTHER**, see **Scouther**, **Scowder**, *v.*$^2$

**SCOY**, *adj.*$^1$ and *v.* Cor. [**skoi.**] **1.** *adj.* Thin, poor; small, insignificant.

For my fangings would look scoy, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 17; **Cor.**$^1$; **Cor.**$^2$ Applied to silks or stuffs.

**2.** *v.* To make a thing thin or small. Cor.$^1$

**SCOY**, *adj.*$^2$ and *sb.* Sc. Also in form **scoo.** **1.** *adj.* Askew, awry. Gall. (J.M.) Cf. **skew**, *adj.* Hence **Scoy'd** or **Scoo'd**, *ppl. adj.* twisted, badly made or done. *ib.* **2.** *sb.* Anything badly made. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). Hence **Scoyloch**, *sb.* an animal that plaits its legs past each other in walking. *ib.*

**SCRAB**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Dur. Lin. [**skrab.**] **1.** A stunted or shrivelled tree or shrub; a root; a stump of heather. Cf. **scrabble**, *sb.*$^1$

**Bnff.**$^1$ **Abd.** It's sae beset wi' scrabs and burs, I mean a set o' critic curs, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 346.

Hence **Scrabbie**, *adj.* stunted, knarled, shrivelled. Bnff., Cld. (JAM.) **2.** A thin, shrivelled limb.

**Bnff.**$^1$ Sic scrabs o' fingers is the bairn hiz. **Cld.** (JAM.)

**3.** A puny, shrivelled person. Bnff.$^1$, Cld. (JAM.) Cf. **scrae**, *sb.*$^1$ **2.** **4.** An undergrown, sickly, scraggy animal; poor meat.

**Bnff.**$^1$, **Cld.** (JAM.) **Dur.** GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). **n.Lin.**$^1$

**SCRAB**, *sb.*$^2$ n.Cy. Nhb. [**skrab.**] **1.** The crab-apple, *Pyrus Malus*. n.Cy. (B. & H.) Cf. **scribe**, *sb.*$^3$

**2.** *Comp.* **Scrab-apple**, (1) the crab-apple, *Pyrus Malus*; (2) a fir-cone.

(1) **Nhb.**$^1$ (2) *ib.* Scrab apples, a name given by Alnwick boys to fir cones with which they used to pelt each other in front of the

castle on July fair Sunday. Origin of the custom unknown. 'They're gan to put doon the fair, so we'll hae nae mair fun firin' scrab apples,' Luckley *Alnwick Lang.* [*Vnedo, fructus arbutii*, a scrab-aple, Duncan *Etym.* (1595).]

**SCRAB**, *v.* and *sb.*$^3$ Sc. Irel. Yks. Nhp. e.An. [**skrab, skræb.**] **1.** *v.* To scratch, scrape, claw.

**Arg.** I scrabed at mysel' thestreen, And could not bab an e'e, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 5. **N.I.**$^1$ The cat near scrabbed his eyes out. **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Nhp.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^1$ **Suf.**$^1$ A dog scrabs a rabbit from its burrough.

**2.** To erase. Suf.$^1$ **3.** To 'grab,' snatch, pull; to steal.

**w.Yks.**$^5$ Often used by juveniles where 'taws' are concerned. **Nrf.** When we see them Tom Taylors, we scrab the nets quick as we can, Emerson *Wild Life* (1890) 100.

Hence **Scrabber**, *sb.* one who 'grabs,' or takes by force.

**w.Yks.**$^5$ In the matter of these [i.e. marbles] there are professional scrabbers, who are as noted in their line as ever certain of a class were or are in theirs. He strolls about from playground to playground, and levies black mail upon all players, in consideration of his foregoing all attempts at seizure. His honour may generally be relied upon, and if an extra 'alley' is thrown in, he will look in upon them from time to time, and stand guard over them to the length of time which his convenience may admit of.

**4.** To gather potatoes when turned up by ploughing. s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **5.** *sb.* A scratch. N.I.$^1$ **6.** The incipient nest of any ground-building bird; esp. used of game birds and plover. e.An.$^1$

[**1.** Cp. EFries. *schrabben*, Du. *schrabben*, to scratch, scrape (Koolman); Dan. *skrabe*, to scrape, scratch (Larsen).]

**SCRABBED-EGGS**, *sb. pl.* e.An.$^1$ [**skræ·bd-egz.**] A Lenten dish; see below.

Composed of eggs boiled hard, chopped and mixed, with a seasoning of butter, salt, and pepper.

**SCRABBLE**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Nhp. Also in form **scrabblich** Bnff.$^1$ [**skra·bl.**] **1.** A stunted tree or shrub; thorns and briers. Bnff.$^1$ (s.v. Scrab), Nhp.$^1$ Cf. **scrab**, *sb.*$^1$ **2.** A thin, shrivelled limb. Bnff.$^1$ **3.** A puny, shrivelled person. *ib.* **4.** A small, scraggy animal. *ib.*

**SCRABBLE**, *v.* and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Brks. e.An. Sus. Hmp. Som. Dev. Cor. Amer. [**skra·bl, skræ·bl.**] **1.** *v.* To scratch; to paw; to make clutching movements with the hands; to make a scratching noise. Cf. **scrab**, *v.*

**Lakel.** (B.K.) **Cum.** To make a noise as rats and mice do when running behind a wainscot or over a ceiling (E.W.P.). **Not.**$^1$, **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ Th' broon cat's scrabblin' at th' winda' to be letten' in. **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **Brks.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^1$ (s.v. Scrab). **Hmp.**$^1$ Rats scrabble. **Dev.** Scrabble with 'n under the hearthstone, Baring-Gould *J. Herring* (1888) 100.

**2.** To scrape up from off the ground; to grub about; to crawl about on hands and knees; to scramble; to climb; to procure with difficulty; also used with *away* and *up*. Cf. **scraffle**, **scraggle**.

**Cum.** And scrabbles up to make his speech, Nelson *Farmer's Blunder*, 15. **w.Yks.**$^5$ A generous juvenile 'scrammles' a handful 'o' peis,' which are instantly 'scrabbled' for, to his lordly satisfaction. **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Midl.** We'd scrabble oop by the cliffs, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 203. **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **s.Wor.**$^1$ **Glo.** Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870); **Glo.**$^1$, **Oxf.** (M.W.) **Brks.** He scrabbled up all the money he could (E.G.H.). **Suf.** There ain't many chicks what scrabble for the aud hen, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). **Sus.** Holloway. **Hmp.**$^1$ Little Billy's scrabbling about house. **Som.** (Hall.) **Cor.** While the women were scrabbling-away, and all was a mingle-cum-por, O'Donoghue *St. Knighton* (1864) xiii; **Cor.**$^2$ [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 19.]

**3.** To tease wool. Sc. (Jam., s.v. Scribble). **4.** To scribble, scrawl.

**Cum.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ To make unmeaning marks, as boys often do with chalk on a wall or gate. **War.**$^3$ **Dev.** So with his finger dipp'd in blood, He scrabbled on the stones, Baring-Gould & Sheppard *Sngs. West* (1889) pt. ii. 17.

**5.** *Fig.* To struggle on, 'rub along'; also used with *along* or *on*.

**Nhp.**$^1$ I have hard work to get a living, but I hope I shall manage to scrabble on. **War.**$^2$ We've had a lot o' bad luck, but we shall scrabble on, I expect; **War.**$^{34}$, **s.War.**$^1$, **Oxf.**$^1$ **Brks.**$^1$ Us hopes to scrabble along somehow.

**6.** To disagree; to quarrel.

**Oxf.**$^1$ Let 'um scrabble, *MS. add.*

**7.** *sb.* A scratching. Not.$^1$, Lei.$^1$, War.$^3$ **8.** A scramble, a contest in gathering things up from the ground on hands and knees. w.Yks.$^5$, Not.$^1$, Lei.$^1$, War.$^3$ **9.** A scribbling. Not.$^1$, Lei.$^1$, War.$^3$

**SCRABBLICH**, see **Scrabble**, *sb.*$^1$

**SCRABE**, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. [**skrēb.**] The Manx shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum*.

**Heb.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 212. **n.Cy.** Johns *Birds* (1862) 600.

[Dan. *skrabe*, a scraper; also, a shearwater (Larsen).]

**SCRABER**, *sb.* Sc. [**skrē·bər.**] The black guillemot, *Uria grylle*.

**Heb.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 218; The Scraber, so called in S. Kilda, . . has a small bill, sharp-pointed, a little crooked at the end, and prominent, Martin *S. Kilda* (1753) 32 (Jam.). **e.Lth.** Swainson *ib.*

**SCRACE, SCRACH**, see **Scraze, Screech.**

**SCRACHLE**, see **Scrauchle.**

**SCRADE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Glo. A scold. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

**SCRADEEN**, see **Scradyin.**

**SCRADGE**, *v.* e.An.$^1$ [**skrēdʒ.**] To dress and trim a fen-bank, in order to prepare it the better to resist an apprehended overflow.

All loose materials within reach are raked together, and such additions as are to be had are procured, and so applied as to heighten and strengthen the upper part on the side next to the flood.

**SCRADYIN**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also in forms **scradeen** Ir.; **scrawdyin** Sc. (Jam.) **1.** A diminutive, worthless fellow.

**Wxf.** Is there no particularly ugly, insignificant, miserly little scradeen in the room? Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 104.

**2.** A puny, sickly child. Per. (Jam.) **3.** *pl.* Small potatoes. n.Ir. (A.J.I.) Cf. **scadyin.**

[Ir. *scraidin*, a small scrap; a diminutive little fellow (O'Reilly).]

**SCRAE**, *sb.*$^1$ and *adj.* Sc. Also written **scray**, **skrae** (Jam.) S. & Ork.$^1$; and in form **screa** (Jam.). [**skrē.**] **1.** *sb.* A shoe, esp. one that is old and shrivelled.

**Sc.** 'Mickle sorrow comes to the screa, ere the heat comes to the tea [toe].' Spoken when one holds his shoe to the fire to warm his foot, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 251. **s.Sc.** Wae be t' scrae, ere heat win to tae (Jam.); A certain shoemaker, from his making shoes of bad leather, which were apt to shrivel and become hard, got the nickname of Scrimple-hard-scraes (*ib.*). **Dmf.** Carlyle *Lett.* (July 24, 1836); (Jam.)

**2.** A thin, skinny person or animal; anything thin and shrivelled; a skeleton. Cf. **scrab**, *sb.*$^1$ **3.**

**Sc.** Yon poor shaughlin' in-kneed scray of a thing, *R. Dalton* (1823) III. 119 (Jam.). **Bnff.**$^1$ **Abd.** Applied to a badly-fed cat. 'Get off, ye ugly scrae' (G.W.). **Arg.** I'm a poor cruichach, spalyin' scrae, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 6. **s.Sc.** But gin scho say, 'Lie still, ye skrae,' Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) IV. 347, ed. 1848.

**3.** Fish dried in the sun without being salted; also in *comp.* **Scrae-fish.** Cf. **scraw**, *v.*$^2$

**Or.I.** The gables of the cottages here were . . . hung round with hundreds of small coal-fish, called piltocks, strung upon spits, and exposed to dry, without salt. The fishes dried in this manner are called scrae-fish, Neill *Tour* (1806) 78 (Jam.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$, **Cai.**$^1$

**4.** *Fig.* An ill-natured, fault-finding person. Ayr. (Jam.)
**5.** *adj.* Spare, meagre, lean.

**Sc.** Banes so very skrae, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 56.

Hence **Scrae-shankit**, *ppl. adj.* having long, slender legs.

**Slk.** You shall hae . . . the grimy Potts, and the skrae-shankit Laidlaws, Hogg *Perils of Man* (1822) II. 232 (Jam.). **Dmf.** If so be as this skrae-shankit laddie here'll face me right now, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 241.

[**5.** Cp. EFries. *schrā, schrāe*, miserable, poor, thin, dried up (Koolman).]

**SCRAE**, *sb.*$^2$ Sh.I. Also written **skrae** S. & Ork.$^1$ [**skrē.**] A crowd, multitude, swarm. Cf. **scrow(e.**

Old people spoke of having seen numbers of puny beings dancing round a fairy knowe. These were spoken of as a 'scrae o' henkies,' Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 39; **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**SCRAFFLE**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Nhp. War. Also written **skraffle** Cum.$^1$; and in forms **scraffal** Yks.; **scraffil** Nhb. [skra·fl.] **1.** *v.* To struggle; to force one's way with difficulty; to scramble; to creep, roll; to tumble. Cf. **scrabble**, *v.* **2.**

**Gall.** To scramble for loose coin among a mob, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.** Tommy's gettin' scraffild up ti the t'yebil, Chater *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 35; **Nhb.**$^1$ **Lakel.**$^2$ Hooivver Ah scraffled on ta t'auld nag back Ah nivver cud tell; we war biath seea flait. **Cum.**$^1$ Mair ner o' tudder he yance skraffelt ower t'wo' an brak our worchat; **Cum.**$^{234}$ **Wm.** I gat frae him hefter mich scraffling, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 70. **n.Yks.** The children, having fallen, scraffled out of the way of the cart wheels (I.W.); **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 344. **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^{13}$ **Lan.** Thornber *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 109. **n.Lan.**$^1$

**2.** To shuffle. n.Yks. (I.W.) **3.** To throw anything to be scrambled for.

**s.Wm.** (J.A.B.) **n.Yks.** Ah's boon ta scraffle thees nuts amang t'schulebarns (W.H.).

**4.** To quarrel, wrangle, dispute.

**n.Cy.** Holloway. **Cum.**$^1$ He skraffles an' disputes wid ivery body; **Cum.**$^4$, **w.Yks.**$^{15}$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**5.** *Fig.* To work hard with small success, to struggle for a living, to 'rub along'; to be industrious; *gen.* used with *on.*

**N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ 'Hoo are ye thi day, lad?' 'Aa's middlin tidy, hinny; just scrafflin on.' **Dur.**$^1$, **w.Dur.**$^1$ **Lakel.**$^2$ He'll scraffle through someway, Ah'st warnd him. **Cum.** It's hard scraffling for a bit o' breed, Ferguson *Northmen* (1856) 194; **Cum.**$^{24}$ **n.Yks.**$^4$ Sha's deean mair 'an weel ti scraffle on wi' a family leyke yon. **w.Yks.**$^{15}$, **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$

**6.** *Fig.* To withdraw unfairly from an engagement or bargain.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790); Holloway. **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **Lan.** Thornber *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 109. **ne.Lan.**$^1$

Hence **Scrafflehorn**, *sb.* a worthless fellow relying on shifts and expedients. ne.Lan.$^1$ **7.** *sb.* A scramble, struggle.

**Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ When money is scrambled, and the effort to obtain a share is a matter of difficulty, there is said to be a scraffle. **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.), **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); There was a quick scraffle and then one [man] came away past me, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) xiii. **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**8.** A disturbance, quarrel, affray.

**Cum.** (E.W.P.) **Wm.** Neisht cupple et com toth top cood for seasons; when it wor playd, lad cud nit lead it off, this meaad a deal a scraffle, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 58. **w.Yks.**$^{35}$, **n.Lan.**$^1$

**9.** *Fig.* A struggle for a livelihood.

**Cum.**$^1$ He's hed a rare skraffle for a leevin'; **Cum.**$^4$

**10.** In *pl.* form: an empty boaster; a rascal.

**Cum.** To jail I cud send thee, Peer scraffles! Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 174; **Cum.**$^2$

**SCRAFFLIN(G**, *sb.* Cum. [skra·flin.] A rascal.

Some scrafflins had bet wi' nae brass in their pockets, Rayson *Poems* (1858) 23; (J.Ar.)

**SCRAFTY**, *v.* Wm. [skra·fti.] To throw coppers or nuts among children to be scrambled for. (J.B.)

**SCRAG**, *sb.*$^1$, *adj.* and *v.* Irel. Yks. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in forms **scraig** Wil.; **skreg** Yks. Wil. [skrag, skræg.]

**1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Neck and scrag**, 'neck and crop'; altogether; (2) **Scrag-cauf**, a name applied to a woman with thin legs; (3) **-end**, the hind part, the worst part of anything; also used *fig.*; (4) **-piece**, (*a*) a carpenter's term: a useless piece of wood; (*b*) a term of contempt.

(1) **w.Som.**$^1$ He bundled 'em out neck 'n scrag. (2) **n.Yks.**$^4$ (3) **w.Yks.** Bein nah skreg-end a t'week, ah gat all ready for going ta church, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1858) 46. **w.Som.**$^1$ Of a board it might be said 'cut off the scrag-end,' meaning the rough knotty end. (4, *a*) **Chs.**$^{13}$ (*b*) **Chs.** Thah gurt rakussingk scrag-peeäce, Clough *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 16; **Chs.**$^1$

**2.** Of meat: offal. w.Yks.$^2$, nw.Der.$^1$ **3.** A crooked, forked branch of a tree; a broken bough. Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). Glo.$^1$, Dor.$^1$ **4.** *adj.* Prickly, rough. Som. Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **5.** Useless, inferior. Ant. (S.A.B.) Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892). Som. Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **6.** *v.* To seize by the neck; to 'throttle'; to break the neck.

**e.Yks.** Noo, hook it, or Ah'll scrag tha, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 28; **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Robinson *Dewsbury Gl.* (1884) in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* **Not.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ **Dev.** That 'alf scragged boy, Phillpotts *Dartmoor* (1895) 50.

**7.** To pick the last fruit of a crop.

**War.**$^3$ A boys' term for the 'gleaning' they were permitted to enjoy in orchards after fruit picking was completed, and who gathered the apples left on inaccessible boughs of the tree, or as not fit for picking, by throwing stones or sticks at them. **Wor.** They are scragging the strawberries now (E.S.).

Hence **Scraggins**, *sb. pl.* (1) small apples left after the crop is gathered. Wil. (K.M.G.); (2) small potatoes. Ant. (S.A.B.)

**SCRAG**, *sb.*$^2$ n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A ghost. (Hall.)

**SCRAGE**, *v.* War.$^2$ [skrēdʒ.] To graze. (s.v. Scraze.)

**SCRAGGELT**, *sb.* *Obs.* ne.Lan.$^1$ A worthless fellow.

**SCRAGGEN**, *adj.* Cor. [skræ·gən.] Straggling. Cor.$^3$ w.Cor. Bottrell *Trad.* (1870) 3rd S. *Gl.*

**SCRAGGLE**, *v.* Nhp. Dor. [skræ·gl.] **1.** To scramble. Dor. *Gl.* (1851); (Hall.) Cf. **scrabble**, *v.* **2.** **2.** To walk with difficulty; to bend the legs stiffly; to become stiff; to crawl about feebly, as a sick man; *gen.* used with *about* or *along.*

**Nhp.**$^1$ A sickly mechanic said, 'I'm often so poorly I can hardly scraggle along.' **Dor.** Abel be wonderful handy about the place. 'Tis but his j'ints as is scraggled, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1898) 50; **Dor.**$^1$

**SCRAGGLING**, *ppl. adj.*$^1$ Lin. Nhp. [skra·glin.] **1.** Wild, untidy, disorderly, *gen.* applied to vegetation. Lin.$^1$, Nhp.$^1$ **2.** Irregular, scattered, straggling.

**Nhp.**$^1$ Applied principally to a village where the houses are situated irregularly, and at a distance from each other.

**SCRAGGLING**, *ppl. adj.*$^2$ Wil.$^1$ [skræ·glin.] In phr. *a scraggling frost*, a very slight frost. *MS. add.*

**SCRAGGLY**, *adj.* Dev. Amer. [skræ·gli.] Thin, scraggy.

**Dev.** D'ee think I be goin' to dray yer scraggly ole teeth in th' cold creepy zmall hours o' th' marnin'? Stooke *Not Exactly*, xi. [**Amer.** Nice'n rich for scraggly folks, Westcott *David Harum* (1900) xxiii.]

**SCRAGGY**, *adj.* Sc. Glo. Dev. Also written **skraggy** Dev. [skra·gi, skræ·gi.] **1.** *Fig.* Spare, small, thin.

**Lth.** Alack! but the stock [supply] is e'en scrimpit an' scraggy, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 22.

**2.** Rawboned, strong.

**Dev.** A skraggy fellow, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

**3.** Shaggy. Glo. *Gl.* (1851).

**SCRAHL, SCRAICH**, see **Scrawl**, *v.*$^{12}$, **Screigh**, *v.*

**SCRAIG, SCRAIGH**, see **Scrag**, *sb.*$^1$, **Screigh**, *v.*

**SCRAIGHTON**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A person fond of screaming. Cf. **screigh**, *v.*

**Gall.** The ither may go, The auld scraighton sae din, To the regions below, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 343, ed. 1876.

**SCRAIK**, see **Skrike.**

**SCRAIL**, *v.* and *sb.*$^1$ Nhp. Bdf. Hrt. Also written **scrale** Bdf. Hrt. [skrēl.] **1.** *v.* Of grass or corn: see below. Cf. **scrawl**, *v.*$^1$ **4**, **scrambling.**

**Nhp.**$^1$ Standing corn or grass beat down irregularly by wind or cattle is said to be scrailed; when a thin crop of corn partially stands erect, the part that falls is scrailed. **Bdf.** Wheat is said to scrale when it is laid. The term is applied to grass which has grown up in such a way that it is hard for the mower to cut it with his scythe. 'How scraled it is. It's like bull's foreheads' (J.W.B.). **Hrt.** [Wheat blown down] lay scraled and confused, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. 49.

Hence **Scrailly**, *adj.* beaten down irregularly; used of grass, corn, &c. **Nhp.**$^1$ So scrailly it can't be reaped.

**2.** *sb. pl.* Cuttings from hedges, left behind by the hedger. Cf. **scroils.**

I've been raking scrails. I be going to gather scrails, *ib.*

**SCRAIL**, *sb.*$^2$ Nhp. War. [skrēl.] A thin, lean animal.

**Nhp.**$^1$ A higler's horse is a poor scrail.

Hence **Scraily**, *adj.* thin, attenuated. War.$^2$

[Cp. Norw. dial. *skræl*, an infirm, weakly person (Ross).]

**SCRAIP, SCRAIZE, SCRAK, SCRALE, SCRAL(L**, see **Scrape, Scraze, Scrawk, Scrail**, *v.*, **Scrawl**, *v.*$^1$

**SCRALL,** *sb.* Cor. [**skrǭl.**] A quarry term: refuse, quarry rubbish. w.Cor. (M.A.C.), Cor.$^{3}$

**SCRALLION,** *sb.* Pem. [**skra·liən.**] A thin, scraggy man or beast. s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421.

**SCRALLYBOB,** *sb.* s.Chs.$^{1}$ [**skra·li-, skrǭ·libob.**] A louse. Cf. **scrawl,** *v.*$^{1}$

**SCRAM,** *sb.*$^{1}$ Cum. Yks. Lan. [**skram.**] **1.** The hard rind of bacon or cheese.

**Cum.** (J.D.); **Cum.**$^{1}$; **Cum.**$^{4}$ He cot a model eh what he thowt t'shap on't sud be, oot of a lump eh baykin-scram, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 148. **n.Lan.**$^{1}$

**2.** A hard cheese. n.Lan. (C.W.D.) **3.** Scum, refuse.

**Yks.** Yer nothin' but t'scram o' t'yerth! White *Month in Yks.* (1888) iii.

**SCRAM,** *sb.*$^{2}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ Cor. [**skræm.**] **1.** *sb. pl.* Scraps of meat. Cor.$^{2}$ **2.** *v.* To search about for what can be picked up; to search with slight hope of success.

[Of pigs] The way they went scramming would tire the patience of man, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 7; **Cor.**$^{3}$

**SCRAM,** *v.*$^{2}$ War. Hmp. Dev. [**skram, skræm.**]

**1.** To crush; to squeeze.

**Dev.** I was scrammed right up into the hedge to let it get past, O'Neill *Dimpses* (1893) 148; Paper scrammed up in your hand, Sharland *Ways Village* (1885) 12. **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$ Us waz that scram'd in the van that us got properly scrim'd.

**2.** Of food: to stuff, cram.

**War.**$^{2}$ Don't scram them apples down like that. **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.)

**SCRAM,** *v.*$^{3}$ and *adj.* Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Amer. Also written **scramb** w.Som.$^{1}$ Dev.; **skram** Wil.$^{1}$ Som. Dev. [**skræm.**] **1.** *v.* To benumb, make stiff with cold; to paralyze; to disable by disease or accident. Cf. **scrim,** *v.*$^{3}$, **shram.**

**Dor.** [Organ blower] He'll keep me there while he tweedles upon the Twelfth and Sixteenth till my arms be scrammed for want of motion, Hardy *Ethelberta* (1876) xlii. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Mr. —— 've had a saizure, they zess how he's a-scram'd all down one zide like. **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 383; Jack got a scram'd arm, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 135, ed. 1871; Put tha pegs intü tha lewze and hale um up wi' plenty ov straw, nice an' hot, or they'll be scrammed wi' tha cold avore marning, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) (s.v. Lewze). **n.Dev.** Home a cum wi's vingers scrammed, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 117. [**Amer.** 'Are you very cold?' 'Yes, I am just scrammed,' *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 380.]

**2.** *adj.* Benumbed; withered; stiff, cramped.

**Wil.**$^{1}$ **Dor.** He has a scram arm (O.P.C.); Just flashed her haughty eyes upon my poor scram body, and then let them go past me to what was yond, Hardy *Madding Crowd* (1874) lii. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

Hence (1) **Scram-hand,** *sb.* a withered hand; (2) **Scrammy,** *adj.* cramped, confined.

(1) **w.Som.**$^{1}$ The word is seldom used in such combination with any other limb than the hand. 'You mind th' old Jonny Coles, don't ee? Little roun-asséd fuller, you know, wi' a scram 'and.' **Dev.** He's got a scram-hand, *Reports Provinc.* No. vii. 28. (2) **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$ A cruel scrammy oal place, id'n it?

**3.** Small, puny; contemptible.

**Dor.** There's sure to be some poor little scram reason for't staring us in the face all the while, Hardy *Greenwd. Tree* (1872) v. **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Used generally as an intensitive of little. 'What's zend thick scram boy vor? He idn no good.' 'Call that a one-horse cart! a little scram nackle-ass thing, why he on't car boo a good wheelbarrow vull.' **Dev.** What a scram cheeld! Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 135, ed. 1871.

**4.** Awkward, clumsy; also used *advb.*

**Wil.**$^{1}$ **Dor.**$^{1}$ How scram ye da handle it. *ib.* [He] holded out his girt scram vist, 187. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Darn'd if thick there idn wo'se ageean! why, he's scramder'n t'other.

**SCRAM,** see **Scramb, Scrim,** *v.*$^{2}$

**SCRAMALLY,** see **Scrowmally.**

**SCRAMASH,** *sb.* n.Yks.$^{2}$ [**skra·məʃ.**] A smash-up of materials. Cf. **stramash.**

**SCRAMB,** *v.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Der. Wil. Cor. Also written **scram** m.Yks.$^{1}$ Cor.$^{3}$; and in forms **scraamb** ne.Lan.$^{1}$ Wil.$^{1}$; **scrame** w.Yks.; **screame** n.Cy. **1.** *v.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* To pull or rake together with the hands; to gather a handful of anything from the ground.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$

**2.** To scratch with the nails or claws. Der.$^{2}$, nw.Der.$^{1}$ **3.** To pull down violently; to tear off; to maul about.

**Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**$^{1}$ Suppose a bunch of ripe nuts high up and almost out of reach; by dint of pressing into the bushes, pulling at the bough, and straining on tiptoe, you may succeed in 'scraambing' it down. 'Scraambing,' or 'scraambed,' with a long accent on the aa, indicates the action of stretching and pulling downwards. Though somewhat similar in sound, it has no affinity with scramble: people scramble for things which have been thrown on the ground, Jefferies *Village Miners.* It would not be used of such an action as scrambling about on rocks. **Cor.**$^{3}$ **w.Cor.** The crowd was so rough, that I nearly had my post-bag scrammed off my back (M.A.C.).

**4.** *sb.* A handful of anything gathered from the ground. m.Yks.$^{1}$

[**2.** Cp. Du. *schrammen,* to graze, to scratch (Calisch).]

**SCRAMB,** see **Scram,** *v.*$^{3}$

**SCRAMBLE,** *v.* Wm. Yks. Chs. Lon. Also in forms **scrammaz** s.Chs.$^{1}$; **scrammel** Wm.; **scrammle** w.Yks.$^{5}$ [**skra·ml.**] **1.** To collect; to pull or rake together with the hands. w.Yks.$^{25}$ **2.** To throw down anything to be scrambled for. Cf. **scramp,** *v.*$^{1}$ 3.

**Wm.** (J.B.) **Lon.** The gentlemen laughs and throws us money; or else we pelt each other with snowballs, and then they scrambles money between us, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 563; (C.D.)

**3.** To get along with difficulty. Cf. **scrawl,** *v.*$^{1}$

**s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Ahy)kn aa·rdli skraam·ŭz daayn tŭ)th feyld.

**4.** To get away; with a notion of fear or stealth. *ib.*

**SCRAMBLING,** *ppl. adj.* Nhp. Hnt. [**skræ·m(b)lin.**] Partially beaten down by wind, cattle, &c.; used of standing corn, grass, &c. Nhp.$^{1}$, Hnt. (T.P.F.) Cf. **scrail,** *v.*

**SCRAMBLINGS,** *sb. pl.* Cor.$^{1}$ [**skræ·m(b)linz.**] Scraps of broken meat.

**SCRAME,** *v.* e.An. *Pret.* **scrome** e.An.$^{1}$ **1.** A dial. form of 'scream.' e.An.$^{1}$, Cmb. (J.D.R.) **2.** To make a rasping noise, as a cart or harness which needs oiling.

**Ess.** Most ready to scrame (M.R.).

**SCRAME,** see **Scramb.**

**SCRAMMAGE,** *sb.* Sur. w.Cy. Also in form **scrammish** w.Cy. [**skra·midʒ.**] A scratch. Sur.$^{1}$, w.Cy. (Hall.)

**SCRAMMAZ,** see **Scramble.**

**SCRAMMEL,** *sb.* Lan. Shr. Also in form **scrammil** Lan.$^{1}$ [**skra·ml.**] A lean, gaunt, ill-favoured person or animal. Cf. **scrannel,** *adj.*

**Lan.**$^{1}$ He's a poor scrammil as ever crope on two legs. **Shr.**$^{1}$ That theer piece as Jones 'as married, 'er's a reg'lar poor scrammel to look at.

**SCRAMMEL, SCRAMMISH,** see **Scramble, Scrammage.**

**SCRAMP,** *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lin. [**skramp.**]

**1.** *v.* To stretch forth the hands to grasp; to snatch at, seize, clutch.

**n.Cy.** (Hall.) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ Scramping for hod. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.** Properly, perhaps, to seize by the neck. 'I scramps houd on her just in time' (M.P.).

Hence **Scramping,** *sb.* contention; eager strife to obtain anything. w.Yks.$^{1}$ **2.** To work with the limbs, as a squalling child laid on its back. n.Yks.$^{2}$ **3.** To throw articles among a crowd to be scrambled for. Cf. **scramble,** 2, **scramsh,** 2.

**e.Yks.**$^{1}$ Only a few years ago, it was pretty common for the farmers to scramp two or three basketfuls of apples amongst the boys, when the last load of corn, in the harvest, arrived at the stack-yard, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

**4.** *Fig.* To scrape together; to collect with difficulty.

**m.Yks.**$^{1}$ He's gotten it [the money] scramped together, somehow.

**5.** *sb.* A snatching; a hurried attempt.

**e.Yks.**$^{1}$ Ah deean't think thou'll catch her [the railway train], thoo bud mud as weel mak a scramp.

**SCRAMP,** *v.*$^{2}$ Sc. [**skramp.**] To cramp, pinch; to stint of food, money, &c.

**Frf.** Though I'm scrampit unco sair I keep him aye baith hale an' trig, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 44.

[Cp. Swed. dial. *skramp,* emaciated (Rietz).]

**SCRAMSH**, *sb.* and *v.* e.Yks.$^1$ [**skramʃ.**] **1.** *sb.* A scramble. **2.** *v.* To scramble, to throw anything to be scrambled for. Cf. **scramp**, *v.*$^1$ **3.**

Maysther's boon to scramsh some apples tĭ-neet.

**SCRAN**, *sb.* and *v.* In *gen.* dial. and slang use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **skran** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.$^1$ e.An.$^1$ [**skran, skræn.**] **1.** *sb.* Food, provisions, victuals, esp. inferior or scrappy food.

**Sc.** A promiscuous collection of eatables however collected. A schoolboy's term for sweet-meats, holiday or picnic provisions (Jam.). **Abd.** Ilka ane took up a cutty to pree gin Aunty's scran was lucky, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 7, ed. 1873. **Lth.** We plichted our troth ower a big bag o' skran, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 92. **Rxb.** That I may be blest wi' health, And scran, Wilson *Poems* (1824) 12. **Nhb.** The mother's feasts rob them o' scran, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 10; **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$, **w.Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$, **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ Ah've fahve shillin a week an mĭ scran. This is nowt bud scran, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**$^1$ He'd neither scrip nor scran [was worth nothing at all]. **w.Yks.**$^{23}$ **Lan.** He's bin ill put to't for a bit o' scran, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 116, ed. 1879; **Lan.**$^1$ **e.Lan.**$^1$ Mixed bits of refuse food. **s.Lan.**$^1$ Aw hanno touch't a bit o' scran to-day. **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.** (J.H.B.) **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 355; **Lin.**$^1$ I shall be ready for my scran. **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Lon.** They think they are spies come to see how much 'scran' they have got, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 249. **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** The boys brought their skran with them, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 55. **Ken.**$^1$ The refreshment that labourers take with them into the fields. 'What scran have ye got?' **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**$^1$ **Som.** Hes wallet vill'd wi swag and scran, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 71. **w.Som.**$^1$ **Slang.** Much used in the army, Barrère & Leland (1890).

Hence **Scrannish**, *adj.* hungry.

**Nrf.** I'm getting 'scrannish,' Emerson *Wild Life* (1890) 96.

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Scran-bag**, a bag for holding provisions; a dinner-bag; (2) **-pock**, (*a*) a beggar's wallet for receiving scraps; (*b*) *obs.*, a bag for receiving the spoil or plunder of those who have fallen in battle, carried by the women who follow an army; (3) **-time**, meal-time; (4) **-wallet**, see (**2**, *a*).

(1) **Sus.** There eddn't a many can come anighst 'en when the scran bag's out, Gray *Ribstone Pippins* (1898) 104. **I.W.**$^2$ **Slang.** Barrère & Leland (1890); A soldier's haversack, *Slang Dict.* (1865). (2, *a*) **Lth.** (Jam.) (*b*) **w.Sc.** The term was thus explained at the time of the trial of the Radicals at Falkirk, 1819 (*ib.*). (3) **n.Yks.**$^2$ Scran times. **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ (4) **Dmf.** Regardless o' 'scran-wallat' watchers, Or vile nefarious beggar catchers, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 192.

**3.** A scrap, morsel; remainder; refuse.

**I.Ma.** A scran of a moon hung dead in the south, Brown *Yarns* (1881) 176, ed. 1889. **Der.** Wee hanna had a scran sin we left whom, Robinson *Sammy Twitcher* (1870) 8. **Nrf.** I shall clear up the odd scran of the pie (P.H.E.). **Dor.** *Gl.* (1851).

**4.** *Fig.* Earnings, wages.

**Nhb.** Aw warkt at the glasshoose an eddild gud scran, Chater *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 48.

**5.** A bag, esp. one for receiving food. Hmp.$^1$, Wil.$^1$

**6.** Phr. *bad scran to*, an imprecation: 'ill luck to.'

**Ir.** Bad scran to you, you unlucky hangin' bone thief, Lover *Handy Andy* (1842) vi; Hut! bad scran to me, but I did, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 15. **N.I.**$^1$ **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Wxf.** But bad scran to the note they'd give me back, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 190. **n.Lin.**$^1$ Bad scran to you. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 380.]

**7.** *Obs.* Ability; means of effecting a purpose.

**Rxb.** I'd blow them south, as far as Fife, If I had scran, Jo. Hogg *Poems* (1806) 45 (Jam.).

**8.** *v.* To gather together; to collect in any way; to get hold of; to gain, catch.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Bnff.**$^1$ Fin we're at the wast fishan, we're skrannin' something. **Abd.** As for my victuals, I've jist what I scran, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 146.

**9.** To spend money on sweetmeats, &c.

**Lth.** To 'gang to skran,' or 'to be awa' skranning,' phrases used by boys when they go to spend money on sweet-meats, &c., in which others expect to be partakers (Jam.).

**SCRAN**, *adj.* Lin.$^1$ [**skran.**] Wild. See **Scranny**, *adj.*$^2$

**SCRANATION**, *sb.* Yks. [**skra·nēʃən.**] A small bit of anything. Cf. **scran**, *sb.* **3.** w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 29, 1884) 8.

**SCRANCH**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. I.Ma. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Hnt. e.An. Ken. Dev. Cor. Also written **scransh, skransh** Suf.$^1$; and in form **scraunch** w.Yks.$^2$ Not.$^1$ Lei.$^1$ Nhp.$^{12}$ War.$^{23}$ w.Wor.$^1$ Glo. Oxf.$^1$ Hnt. Suf. Ken. n.Dev. [**skranʃ, skronʃ, skrǭnʃ.**] **1.** *v.* To crush or grind with a sharp, grating noise; to grind between the teeth, to crunch, eat noisily. Cf. **cranch**, *v.*

**Abd.** (Jam.) **Nhb.**$^1$ Scranchin the teeth. **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Not.**$^1$ **s.Not.** He scraunched the glass to smithers with 'is 'eel. He scraunched the paper up in 'is 'and (J.P.K.). **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ A bow drawn in an awkward, unskilful manner across a violin makes a scraunching noise; **Nhp.**$^2$ **War.**$^{23}$; **War.**$^4$ Scranch the caake up well, Jim; it's for ship, my boy. **w.Wor.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^2$ **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 384. **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.*, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Suf.**$^1$ How 'a dew skransh 'em. **Ken.** (G.B.) **n.Dev.** Our veet'll zet et all a-scraunchin', Go zwaip tha zand away, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 24. **Cor.** Apples ripe for scranching, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 38; **Cor.**$^2$

**2.** To scratch.

**w.Yks.**$^2$ Rats are said to scraunch on the floor. **e.An.**$^1$ **Ess.** *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 186; (W.W.S.)

**3.** *sb.* A sharp, grinding noise, the noise made by crunching anything.

**I.Ma.** Rip-rip-rip—you know the scranch of it! Brown *Yarns* (1881) 188, ed. 1889. **Lei.**$^1$ It [a tooth] coom aout wi' a sooch a scraunch! **War.**$^3$ **Suf.**$^1$ The act of chewing or munching anything that sounds short under the tooth, green apples, raw carrots, hard biscuits, &c. Also grinding any hard substance between the teeth, such as a stone in a mince-pie.

**4.** A mark or scratch. e.An.$^1$, Ess.$^1$

**SCRANCHIM**, *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. Also in form **scranchum** N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ [**skra·nʃim, -əm.**] Gingerbread baked in very thin cakes. Cf. **scranch.**

**N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.** Ye'll get them cramm'd wi' mony a whag Of pepper-kyek an' scranchim, O, Robson *Sngs. Tyne* (1849) 200; They cram'd their guts, for want o' meat, Wi' ginger-breed and scranchim, O, *ib.* 202; **Nhb.**$^1$

**SCRAN'D**, *ppl. adj.* Hmp. [**skrænd.**] Of the skin: chapped.

**Hmp.** My hands be scran'd wi' th' east wind (H.C.M.B.).

**SCRANEL**, *sb.* Sh. & Or.I. [**skra·nl.**] A morsel. S. & Ork.$^1$, Or.I. (S.A.S.)

**SCRANGE**, *v.* and *sb.* e.An. Ken. [**skrænʒ.**] **1.** *v.* To inflict a deep scratch. e.An.$^1$ Cf. **scranch, 2.** **2.** *sb.* A deep scratch. *ib.* **3.** Phr. *bad scrange to it*, bad luck to it. Ken. (W.F.S.) Cf. **scran**, *sb.* **6.**

**SCRANK**, *adj.*, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **skrank** Sc. [**skraŋk.**] **1.** *adj.* Lank, lean, ill-formed, slender.

**Sc.** (Jam.); [A] yad As skrank as e'er ate gers or claiver, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 56. [Coles *Dict.* (1679).]

Hence **Scrankit**, *ppl. adj.* shrunken, diminutive.

**Nhb.**$^1$ In that small scrankit scrap of human mould, Kelly *Teetotallers* (1854) 21.

**2.** Of writing: thin, sprawling. Sc. (Jam.), Cai.$^1$ **3.** *sb.* A lean, slender person. Sc. (Jam.) **4.** Thin, ill-formed writing; *gen.* in *pl.* badly-formed letters. Sc. (*ib.*), Bnff.$^1$ **5.** *v.* To make ill-formed, sprawling letters; to write in a scrawling hand. *ib.*

[Norw. dial. *skrank*, a lean, large-boned figure (Ross).]

**SCRANKY**, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lin. Also written **skranky** Sc. (Jam.) [**skra·ŋki.**] **1.** *adj.* Lean, lank, thin, scraggy; withered, wrinkled.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Per.** A skrankie puggie face an' scaud ee, Stewart *Character* (1857) 64. **Slk.** A young, handsome, healthy chiel, gettin impassioned on an auld, wrinkled, skranky hag, without a tocher, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 227. **n.Yks.**$^4$, **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$

Hence **Skranky-looking**, *adj.* thin, scraggy in appearance.

**Sc.** He is a shrewd, canny-going, skranky-looking individual, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 88.

**2.** *Obs. Fig.* Empty.

**Lnk.** Ye . . . did lament Your purses being skranky, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1800) I. 359 (Jam.).

**3.** Of writing: thin, ill-formed. Bnff.$^1$ **4.** *sb.* A coarse-featured person. s.Sc. (Jam.)

**SCRANNEL**, *adj.* and *sb.* Yks. Lan. Not. Nhp. War. Also written **scranil** w.Yks.; **scrannil** Lan. [**skra·nl, skra·nil.**] **1.** *adj.* Lean, thin; poor, worthless.

**n.Yks.**$^4$ **Lan.** O parsil o scrannil heawnds, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 46; O pair o lung scrannil legs belungen to sumborri, *ib.* 37. **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$

**2.** Of the voice: weak, piping, thin.

**Not.** Mrs. O. she had such a scrannel voice (L.C.M.).

**3.** *sb.* A thin, spare-looking person or animal.

**w.Yks.** Didta ever see sich an' owd scranil ov an horse as that? (D.L.); **w.Yks.**$^2$, **Lan.**$^1$ **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1854). **Nhp.**$^1$ What a poor scrannel of a child!

**4.** A weak, piping voice. Not. (L.C.M.)

[**2.** Grate on their scrannel pipes of wretched straw, Milton *Lycidas*, l. 124.]

**SCRANNEL**, *v.* I.W.$^2$ [**skræ·nl.**] To eat greedily; to swallow up.

**SCRANNY**, *adj.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Hnt. Also written **scranney** w.Yks.$^2$; and in forms **scraney, scrany** w.Yks. [**skra·ni, skræ·ni.**] **1.** *adj.* Thin, meagre, scraggy; withered, wrinkled; also in *comp.* **Scranny-looking.**

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*), **N.Cy.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** I think t'riders duzzent get mich corn whativer t'horses does, for they're a scraney lot, *Yksman.* (Aug. 1878) 107; **w.Yks.**$^{125}$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^{123}$, **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ What a scranny neck she's got. **War.**$^3$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

**2.** Scanty or of inferior quality; poor.

**Sc.** A scranny bit o' meat (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Lan.** Hard wark, an' pitiful pay, an' poor scranny livin', Waugh *Owd Blanket* (1867) iii; **Lan.**$^1$ Generally applied to food. **e.Lan.**$^1$ Partaking of refuse food. **s.Lan.**$^1$

**3.** Mean, pinching, niggardly.

**w.Yks.** There wor no use us bein pinchin' an' scranny, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 7.

**4.** Ill-tempered.

**w.Yks.** A scrany owd tyke an' noan fond o' lads, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1881) 42.

**5.** *sb.* A thin, meagre person. w.Yks.$^1$ **6.** An ill-natured, wrinkled old woman.

**Gall.** Though I be auld, and often's ca'd A wallow'd wicked scranny, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 95, ed. 1876.

**SCRANNY**, *adj.*$^2$ Chs. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Bdf. Hnt. [**skra·ni, skræ·ni.**] Crazy, mad, distracted; simple, foolish; bewildered. Cf. **scran**, *adj.*

**s.Chs.**$^1$ **Not.** You'll drive me scranny (J.H.B.); **Not.**$^1$ **s.Not.** You children 'll drive me scranny with your noise (J.P.K.). **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ We doän't want scranny talk aboot Gladstoäne like that theäre. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ Oh, dear! I'm well nigh scranny. **Lei.**$^1$ If shay knood tew it, it 'ud mek 'er scranny. **Nhp.**$^1$ Things are so awkward and contrary, I shall go quite scranny. **War.**$^3$ **Bdf.** Be quiet, children, or you'll send me scranny (J.W.B.). **Hnt.** To go scranny (T.P.F.).

**SCRANNY**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.* Cor. [**skræ·ni.**] **1.** *sb.* A scramble. Cor.$^1$ **2.** *v.* To scramble, strive, contend. Cor.$^2$

**SCRANSH**, see **Scranch.**

**SCRANT**, *v.* Som. To scorch. (Hall.) See **Scrint.**

**SCRAP**, *sb.*$^1$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [**skrap, skræp.**] **1.** In phr. *scrap and screed*, every particle.

**Wm.** He's geean, an' teean iv'ry scrap an' screed he could lig hands on (B.K.).

**2.** Scrap-iron.

**Slg.** The kind [of skates] that occasionally turned up among the imported 'scrap' were of a style and cut not usual in the place, Harvey *Kennethcrook* (1896) 47. **s.Lan.**$^1$ It's gerrin time aw wur brokken up for scrap, 32.

**3.** *pl.* The residue after the fat of an animal, esp. of a pig, has been melted into lard. Cf. **crap**, *sb.*$^3$

**Cum.** Waste from candle factories (E.W.P.). **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 78. **w.Yks.**$^2$, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^1$ **Cmb.**$^1$ Wait here while I go into the butcher's to get some scraps. **Suf.**$^1$ **s.Cy.** Easther *Gl.* (1883) 32. **w.Som.**$^1$, **Dev.**$^3$

Hence (1) **Scrap-cake**, *sb.* a cake made of dough mixed with scraps of fat or dripping; (2) **-pudding**, *sb.* a pudding made with 'scraps.'

(1) **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 78; **e.Yks.**$^1$ (2) **Hmp.** Holloway. **w.Som.**$^1$ Made by mixing flour with the small pieces of meat, left after the fat of a pig has been melted down to lard. **Dev.**$^3$ Much used in farm-houses.

**4.** *pl.* Herrings which being broken cannot be hung by their heads to dry. Ken.$^1$ **5.** Hard, lumpy ground; land caked with drought. Lakel.$^2$ Hence **Scrapt**, *ppl. adj.* of ground: slightly frozen so as to present a rough, cracked surface. Dev.$^1$ **6.** A mason's stone-chipping. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 20, 1897).

**SCRAP**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Yks. Lan. Oxf. Lon. e.An. Ken. Dev. Slang. and Amer. [**skrap, skræp.**] **1.** *v.* To scrape, scratch.

**e.An.**$^1$ To scratch in the earth; as a dog or other animal having that propensity. **Nrf.** Just open the door, please; the dog is scrapping at it (W.R.E.).

**2.** To fight, quarrel; to box.

**Sc.** Wright *Life* (1897) 68. **n.Yks.**$^4$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Oxf.** They have been scrapping again (G.O.). **Lon.** After that they began talking about scrapping, *Dy. News* (Jan. 4, 1895) 3, col. 7. **Ken.**$^1$ Restricted to the encounters between children. **Slang.** Barrère & Leland (1890). [**Amer.** *ib.*]

Hence **Scrappy**, *adj.* quarrelsome.

[**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 424.]

**3.** *Obs.* To gather together; to pick up.

**Abd.** She gart his Royal Highness scrap Anither's leavin's! Cock *Strains* (1810) II. 91.

**4.** To bow, make obeisance. See **Scrape, II. 2.**

**Lnk.** She'll learn to ta lady to scrap an' to pow, sir, Graham *Writings* (1883) I. 267.

**5.** *sb.* A fight, tussle, skirmish; a quarrel.

**n.Yks.**$^2$ A claw fight among females; **n.Yks.**$^4$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ A quarrel where a few blows are interchanged, as contra-distinguished from a regular fight. **s.Lan.**$^1$ Aw had a bit ov a scrap wi' him. **Oxf.** (G.O.), **nw.Dev.**$^1$ **Slang.** Barrère & Leland (1890). [**Amer.** *ib.*]

**6.** A lure for birds in cold weather. Cf. **scrape, 16, shrape.**

**ne.Lan.**$^1$ A place spread with grain as a lure for birds. **e.An.**$^1$ A bait of chaff laid in the winter season to attract sparrows, &c., which are then netted (s.v. Shrap). **Nrf.** A place where small birds are fed, and lured to scrap about, till a net falls and catches them, *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 35.

Hence **Scrap-net**, *sb.* a net used to catch the birds lured to the 'scrap.' Nrf. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 35.

**SCRAP**, *v.*$^2$ Yks. Som. Dev. [**skrap, skræp.**] **1.** To snap; to break off suddenly with a noise. nw.Dev.$^1$

**2.** To crackle by fire or weight. Som. Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). Hence **Scrappity**, *sb.* the creaking of the soles of boots. *ib.* **3.** To burn, scorch.

**n.Yks.** This cake is scrapt (I.W.). **n.Dev.** Don't scrap em to tha vire, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 25.

**SCRAP**, *adj.* Dev. [**skræp.**] Curt, sharp in speech.

She was a bit scrap with me, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 106.

**SCRAPE**, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **scraaype** Brks.$^1$; **scraip** Abd.; and in forms **scraup** Shr.$^1$; **scrawp** Bnff.$^1$ Not.; **screaap** Cum.; **screap** n.Lan.; **scroap** Lan. [**skrēp, skreəp, skriəp.**] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. *Preterite*: (1) **Scroap**, (2) **Scrope.**

(1) **Glo.** I scroap it up wi' me nife, *Roger Plowman*, 40. **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). (2) **Glo.**$^1$, **Brks.** (E.G.H.), **Hmp.** (H.E.), (H.C.M.B.), **Wil.**$^1$ (s.v. Preterites). [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 393.]

**II.** Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* To make a scraping noise; to scratch; to grub in the ground.

**Sc.** He is a proud tod that will not scrape his ain hole, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 327. **Abd.** I heard her mak' an unco scrapin', Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 99. **Rnf.** Nae mair ye'll scrape below the floor, Breaking my rest at midnight hour, Barr *Poems* (1861) 15. **Shr.**$^1$ 'Jack, yo' should'n mak' better 'aste o'er yore dinner, an' nod be scraupin' yore plate for more w'en I've shut my knife.' In farm-houses . . . the men, employed on the farm, dine at a long table set apart for them, while the master and his family take their dinner at the same time from a square table in the middle of the kitchen. The master carves for all. At 'the men's table' neither knives nor forks are provided, but each man uses his own clasp-knife, which serves the twofold purpose of cutting his food and conveying it to his mouth. If he wants a second helping, he scrapes his plate with his knife to call the master's attention to the fact. **Dev.** They [pigeons] neither scrape like the pheasant, nor joll like the rook, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 583.

**2.** To make obeisance; to bow moving the foot. Cf. **scrap**, *v.*$^1$ **4.**

**Sc.** She kent an' caredna if 'twas true, But scrap't her foot, an' made her boo, Outram *Lyrics* (1887) 117. **Kcd.** Courtiers roon' them boo't an' scraipit, Grant *Lays* (1884) 112. **Kcb.** He smirkit an' scrapit an' bow'd to the floor, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 156. **Don.** The lad behind the counther, who was bowin' an' scrapin' to him, Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 60. **Cum.** She was curtseyan an screaapan, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 183. **n.Lan.** T'landlord com out an' bow'd an' screap't, R. Piketah *Forness Flk.* (1870) 57. **nw.Der.**$^1$ [**Colloq.** Monsieur Guillenard bowed and scraped, Smedley *H. Coverdale* (1856) 203.]

**3.** To scramble; to reach out awkwardly. Der.$^2$ **4.** To shave.

**Edb.** Their barber bauld his whittle crooks, An' scrapes them for the races, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 156, ed. 1785. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **nw.Der.**$^1$ **War.** They ain't going to be scraped by German razors no longer, *B'ham Dy. Mail* (Feb. 3, 1896).

**5.** To gather together money, property, &c. with labour and difficulty, to save money by pinching.

**ne.Sc.** Toiling and pinching and scraping that their boy might one day 'wag his head i' the pu'pit,' Gordon *Northward Ho* (1894) 151. **Abd.** The game o' scrapin' siller should lose its attractions, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Aug. 10, 1901). **Edb.** Thieve and huddle crumb by crumb Till they have scrapit the dautit Plumb, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 215, ed. 1785. **Lth.** Till frae their mithers they had scrapit The prized bawbee, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 9. **Uls.** Planning, contriving, scrimping, scraping, battling against bad seasons, McIlroy *Craiglinnie* (1900) 29. **n.Cy.**, **Yks.** (J.W.) **Not.** To seize greedily without a care for right (of money, &c.) (J.P.K.). **s.Not.** It's not worth while scrawpin for other folk (J.P.K.). **Som.** Pinch and scrape and squeeze and starve his own self, Raymond *No Soul* (1899) 200. [**Amer.** To slave and tug and scrape to get a house over your head, *Cent. Mag.* (Nov. 1881) 133.]

Hence **Scrapins**, *sb. pl.* savings of money. e.Yks.$^1$

**6.** With *along* or *through*: to get through life in spite of difficulties; to manage to live.

**Sh.I.** A'm mony a time winder'd what wye da folk manised ta scrape troo ava, afore dis, *Sh. News* (Nov. 27, 1897). **w.Yks.** Boath him an' his fatther hed scraped along withaht wommanly help, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 33.

**7.** To express scorn and derision. Fif. (Jam.) Hence **Scrapit**, *ppl. adj.* in *comb.* **ill-scrapit**, **well-scrapit**, ill- or well-spoken, foul-mouthed or civil.

**e.Sc.** Fishwives when angry have proverbially what Janet herself would have described as 'gey ill-scrapit tongues,' Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 218. **Per.** Deaved to the heart by her ill-scrapit tongue, Nicoll *Poems* (ed. 1843) 133. **Ayr.** Ye've an ill-scrapit tongue (Jam.). **Lnk.** Mary . . . had a very ill-scrapit tongue, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) 47. **Gall.** Let it learn you to be better scraped at the tongue, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 69.

**8.** *Comp.* (1) **Scrape-clean**, the common ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea.* Lin. (B. & H.); (2) **-daytions**, (3) **-dish**, a careful, miserly person. Chs.$^{13}$; (4) **-hard**, a miser. Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.$^1$ **9.** Phr. (1) *to scrape one's buttons*, to challenge one to a fight; cf. **rub, 2** (2); (2) — *the tongue*, to speak affectedly.

(1) **Nhb.** D'ye expect me to scrape your buttons and spit over your shoulder, like the laddies at school? Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 344. (2) **n.Yks.**$^4$

**10.** *sb.* A mark or scratch made by a pen; a few lines, a letter, writing; *gen.* in phr. *a scrape of the pen.*

**Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** Ye hinna a scraip o' 's vreet o' nae kin-kin', Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 157. **Dmb.** Ye have nott sent mee the scrape o' a pen this six weaks, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xiii. **Lnk.** What ye ha'e noo done wi' yer pen, For fient a scrape o't noo ye sen' me, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 171. **n.Yks.**$^2$

**11.** A shave.

**Abd.** I's jist gang ower to the barber's an' get a scrape, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* (1879) iv. **s.Not.** A'm goin to the barber's for a scrape (J.P.K.). **War.**$^3$ I have not had a scrape yet this morning. **Slang.** Barrère & Leland (1890).

**12.** A bow, an obeisance.

**Abd.** I stammer'd to the ha'—jouked, an' gae a scrape or twa, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 6, ed. 1873. **Ayr.** We'll soon get pledges by the peck . . . And boos and scrapes for cauld neglect, White *Jottings* (1879) 182. **Rxb.** Sagacious phiz, that might demand A scrape from any tony, Wilson *Poems* (1824) 23. **w.Ir.** Says I, makin' a bow and scrape agin, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 168. **Lan.** Aw made a scroap wimi hough, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1740) 21. [**Amer.** I made him a scrape of my leg, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xvii.]

**13.** A scraping together; a pinch; the difficult saving of money.

**Abd.** In rather a tight place with his Martinmas rent to meet, and a hard 'scrape' to get that up, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 123.

**14.** A miser, a greedy, avaricious person. Also called **Scrapie.**

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Shr.**$^1$ Poor owd fellow! 'e's bin a reg'lar scraup all 'is life.

**15.** A bare place on a steep hillside or bank.

**Dor.**$^1$ A sheep-scrape, where the turf has been scraped off by sheep's feet on a steep down-side. [**Nfld.** A rough road down the face of a bank or steep hill, used specially in regard to such as are formed by sliding or hauling logs down, Patterson *Trans. Amer. Flk-Lore Soc.* (1894).]

**16.** A lure for birds in cold weather. Cf. **scrap**, *sb.*$^2$ **6**, **shrape.**

**Chs.**$^1$; **Chs.**$^3$ Seeds or corn laid in the snow, in order to get a raking shot at birds. **Brks.**$^1$ 'Scraaypes' are of two kinds, the first is an old door supported by a stick under which corn is placed, and the stick being pulled by a long string the door falls on the birds. The second is made by placing corn where snow has been swept away, and the birds, when congregated, are shot in numbers, being enfiladed along the 'scraaype.' **e. & s.Cy.** Ray (1691). [A place baited with chaff or corn to entice birds, Worlidge *Dict.* (1681).]

**SCRAPER**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Also I.W. Also written **skreyapur** I.W.$^1$ [skrē·pə(r, skreə·pə(r.]

**1.** *Obs.* A barber.

**Edb.** Gart the puir scraper tyne his feet, *New Year's Morning* (1792) 12.

**2.** A greedy, acquisitive person. Nhb.$^1$ **3.** A contemptuous term for a fiddler.

**Slg.** A rare Scots cat-gut scraper, Galloway *Poems* (1804) 65. **Ayr.** A pigmy scraper wi' his fiddle, Burns *Jolly Beggars* (1785) l. 168. **Nhb.**$^1$, **I.W.**$^1$ [You are a couple of wretched scrapers, and play ten degrees worse than the university waits, Fielding *Wks.* (1784) II. 21.]

**4.** The bow of a fiddle; a fiddlestick.

**Nhb.** Some wicked wag his scraper greas'd, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 23; **Nhb.**$^1$

**5.** A round rod used for cleaning the dust out of a drill-hole.

**Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb., Dur.** About $\frac{1}{4}$ inch diameter and 3 feet long, turned up flat at each end, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

**6.** A piece of bent hoop used for taking the wet off a horse. Nhb.$^1$ **7.** An instrument for cleansing a byre. Twd. (Jam., s.v. Scartle). **8.** A flint implement usually of circular form.

**n.Yks.** A number of 'scrapers' or so-called thumb-flints, Atkinson *Lost* (1870) xix.

**9.** A hat, *gen.* used contemptuously.

**Rnf.** My leal auld scraper, Young *Pictures* (1865) 133. **Edb.** He had a well-worn scraper on his head, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 55.

**10.** *pl.* The heels, feet, *gen.* in phr. *to take to one's scrapers*, to run away quickly.

**Ir.** He saw Ephraim's pistol so deadly in aim, That he gave up the gold, and he took to his scrapers, Lover *Handy Andy* (1842) xxxvi; She took to her 'scrapers,' as the Irish phrase it, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 47, ed. 1876.

**SCRAPIT-FACE**, *sb.* Sh.I. A person with a thin, haggard face. S. & Ork.$^1$

**SCRAPON**, see **Scrupon.**

**SCRAPPER**, *sb.* Sc. Nrf. **1.** A miser, a penurious, niggardly person. Cf. **scraper, 2.**

**Nrf.** Oh! he's a rare scrapper for money (W.R.E.).

**2.** A contemptuous term for a fiddler. Cf. **scraper, 3.**

**Edb.** There a'maist better catgut scrappers, And far excel as vocal pipers, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 210.

**SCRAPPINGS**, *sb. pl.* Yks. [skra·pinz.] The residue after pig's fat has been rendered into lard. n.Yks. (T.S.) See **Scrap**, *sb.*$^1$ **3.**

**SCRAPPLE**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Oxf. Also written **scraple** Sc. (Jam.); and in form **scropple** m.Yks.$^1$ [skra·pl.] **1.** *sb.* A tool used for scraping; an iron scraper; a coal-rake.

**Slk.** One for cleaning a cow-house (Jam.). **Cum.** The girl came out with a coal-rake, to which the old dame pointed, saying, 'That's what a scrapple may be,' Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 67; They thrast ther scrapples fra them asteed a pooan them tuh them as we deuh, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 48.

**2.** An instrument used for cleaning a bake-board. Rxb. (Jam.) **3.** *Comp.* **Scrapple-cake,** oatcake baked hard and thin. w.Yks.$^2$ **4.** *v.* To scrape.

**Cum.** They scrapplt up t'wet spots gayly weel, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 48; **Cum.**$^4$

**5.** To knock off the rough protuberances from a block of stone, to rough-square the stones after they have been cut from the solid. w.Yks. (T.H.H.), (W.H.V.) Hence **Scrappler,** *sb.* a man employed in thus 'scrappling.' w.Yks. (W.H.V.) **6.** To struggle with the hands.

**m.Yks.**$^1$ Of a delirious person it will be said, that she 'did nought but jolder [jolt] her head about, and scropple.'

**7.** To grub about. Oxf. (Hall.), (M.W.) Cf. **scrabble,** *v.* 2.

**SCRAPPLING,** *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Yks. Also written **scraplin** w.Yks.; **scrapling** w.Yks.$^2$ [skra·plin.] **1.** *ppl. adj.* In *comp.* (1) **Scrappling-maul,** a large hammer with both ends flat. w.Yks. (W.H.V.); (2) **-pick,** a tool used to detach the rough protuberances from a block of stone. *ib.* Cf. **scrapple, 5.** **2.** *sb. pl.* Scraps, odds and ends, remainders.

**w.Yks.** We've hed nowght but scraplins to wer tea, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 27, 1897).

**3.** *pl.* The renderings of lard. w.Yks.$^2$ **4.** *pl.* Chips of stone, the pieces detached from a block of stone in the process of rough-squaring it. w.Yks. (W.H.V.), w.Yks.$^2$ Cf. **scrapple, 5.**

**SCRASE,** see **Scraze.**

**SCRAT,** *v.* and *sb.*$^1$ In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **scratt** Sus.; **skrat** Sc. (Jam.) Cum. n.Yks.$^1$ Lan.; **skratt** Sc. (Jam.); *pp.* **scrat** s.Lan.$^1$ Chs.$^3$ nw.Der.$^1$ Lei. w.Cy.; **scratten** e.Yks.$^1$ [skrat, skræt.]

**1.** *v.* To scratch; to make a scratching noise. See **Scart,** *v.*

**Sc.** (Jam., s.v. Skart); Wee scratin' nails ilk ane upon, Allan *Lilts* (1874) 442. **Abd.** The cat gangs scrattin' at the door, Macdonald *Warlock* (1882) vii. **Gall.** Baith owre it stood, and raged, and fought, And scrated, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 95, ed. 1876. **N.Cy.**$^1$ How the dog does scrat hisself. **Dur.**$^1$ **Cum.** Seah, he 'rowte . . . an' skrattit his heed, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 127; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** For pokey conscience sometimes scrats a sair pleayce when it's bare, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 13. **n.Yks.**$^{124}$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ See ya! there's t'hens scrattin undther t'berry trees. **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^1$ I scratted my shins sadly wi' ling collins, ii. 296; **w.Yks.**$^{23}$ **Lan.** Th' vicar skrat his yed, Bowker *Tales* (1882) 236; **Lan.**$^1$, **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **m.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Lan.**$^1$ Ther's a difference between scrattin' one's yed an' teearin' one's yure up bi th' roots, 22. **Chs.**$^1$ Th' ens have been i' th' garden, and scratted up everythink; **Chs.**$^3$, **s.Chs.**$^1$, **Der.**$^{12}$ **Not.** I had the misfortin to run slap bang into the middle of a hedge, and there I scratted myself, Hooton *Bilb. Thurland* (1836); **Not.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **sw.Lin.**$^1$ **Lei.** The cat's scrat me (C.E.); **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ The dog's scratting at the door; **Nhp.**$^2$, **War.**$^{23}$, **w.Wor.**$^1$, **se.Wor.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^{12}$, **Hrf.**$^{12}$ **Glo.** Thur now, let un aloan, u'll scrat ye, Lysons *Vulgar Tongue* (1868) 27; **Glo.**$^1$ **Brks.** Hughes *Scour. White Horse* (1859) vii. **w.Sus.** Me poor leg burns and terrifies, and I scratts and scratches till there ain't no skin left over the flesh, Gordon *Vill. and Doctor* (1897) 248. **w.Cy.** (Hall.) **Som.** Frank *Nine Days* (1879) 53. **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 383; **Dev.**$^1$

Hence **Scratter,** *sb.* (1) a person who scratches; (2) a gardening fork; see below; (3) a small poker of peculiar shape, used for clearing out a fire-grate; (4) a small instrument resembling a comb, used by weavers for unweaving faulty work; (5) a coarse scrubber made of heather, used for cleaning pots and pans.

(1) **w.Yks.** Accooardin to a discovery made lately be a French brain scratter, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 95, ed. 1877. (2) **War.**$^3$ A fork with its tines or prongs shaped at a right angle to the head and handle. Used to scrat the surface of the ground in dry weather to secure to the subsoil the moisture of the dew, or for removing surface weeds. (3) **w.Yks.** Three or four inches of the end was bent at right angles to the handle, and was generally flattened (E.W.). (4) **s.Lan.**$^1$ (5) **Or.I.** (Jam. *Suppl.*)

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Scrat-besom,** a broom worn down to the hard stumps, so that it scratches rather than sweeps. n.Yks.$^{12}$, w.Yks.$^1$, Nhp.$^1$; (2) **-penny,** a greedy, miserly person. n.Yks.$^2$ **3.** Phr. (1) *to live to scrat a grey head,* to live to be old; (2) *to scrat afore one pecks,* to earn one's bread before one eats it; (3) — *a person,* to scratch off his name; (4) — *where it doesn't itch* or *yuck,* to be in a difficulty; to be at a loss what to do; (5) *woe be scrat thee,* an imprecation.

(1) **s.Lan.**$^1$ 30. (2) **s.Chs.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ Aye, poor ŏŏman, 'er knows whad it is to scrat afore 'er pecks. (3) **War.**$^{24}$ **s.War.**$^1$ I hope you won't scrat me. (4) **n.Yks.** Thur driblets mack me scrat whor't duz nut yeauk, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 510. **s.Lan.**$^1$ It mae's me scrat mi yed where it doesno' itch, 17. (5) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *Suppl.*

**4.** To dig; to rake together; *fig.* to save; to toil hard; to gain one's livelihood laboriously; to struggle on; freq. with *along* or *on.*

**Sc.** (Jam., s.v. Skart). **Abd.** To scrat an' slave, an' yet nae mak' eneuch to haud body an' soul thegither, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Aug. 6, 1898). **Nhb.**$^1$ To dig about with a small stick or piece of iron, as rag collectors do in dust heaps. 'To scrat for a leevin.' **Dur.** We'll all hev to scrat to put them up, Guthrie *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 90. **Lakel.**$^2$ We're scrattin-on as weel as we can. **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** Sic a scrattin tagidder, Wilson *Lile Bit Sng.* 97. **n.Yks.**$^{124}$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Wa manished ti git wer rent scratted up. **e.Yks.**$^1$ Ah wahks hard all day lang, an disn't get mich brass, bud Ah manishes tĭ scrat on somhoo. **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Thou went away I' taty mowd to scrat, Twisleton *Lett.* (1867) II. 3. **Lan.** Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) 52. **s.Chs.**$^1$ **Midl.** If a man . . . scrats at his bit o' garden, Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* (1859) I. 10. **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$ **Lin.**$^1$ They try to scrat along. **n.Lin.**$^1$ He's scratted togither a midlin' bit o' munny off o' that bad land o' his. I've scratted along so far, but I doän't knaw how it'll be for th' futur. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ If he can but scrat on any how. **Rut.**$^1$ As long as I can scrat, I'll do without the 'lieving officer. **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ The times are so bad, I've hard work to scrat along. **War.**$^2$ Me an' my ol' mon 'a' got to scrat an' scrape very hard to kip a 'ouse over our 'eads; **War.**$^3$ **w.Wor.**$^1$ It's a poor hen that can't scrat for one chick, 39. **se.Wor.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ I mun scrat alung ŏŏ-th my work, else I shanna get to the raps afore dark; **Shr.**$^2$, **Glo.**$^1$ **Oxf.**$^1$ 'Ers a gettin' old, but 'er scrats just the same as ever, *MS. add.* **Dev.** Twenty five years have I cooked and scrubbed and scratted for that man and now he's a-goo, O'Neill *Dimpses* (1893) 114.

Hence (1) **Scratter,** *sb.* a saving, thrifty, or miserly person; (2) **Scratting,** *ppl. adj.* paltry; (3) **Scrattings,** *sb. pl.* savings got together with difficulty; (4) *to get oneself scratted on in the world, phr.* to obtain a livelihood.

(1) **w.Yks.** Kelly . . . was a born scratter and saver, *Yksman.* (1881) 155. **m.Wor.** A thrifty housewife or industrious poor woman is often called a good 'scratter,' the simile being taken from a good mother-hen, which incessantly scratches about and picks up things for her family of chicks (J.C.). (2) **s.Not.** Them scrattin little fish (J.P.K.). (3) **n.Yks.**$^2$, **e.Yks.**$^1$ (4) **n.Yks.**$^2$

**5.** To scratch with a pen; to write.

**Abd.** That line . . .'s only just scrattit in, Macdonald *R. Falconer* (1868) 261. **Lan.** We mun ate woile yon 'torney scrats, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 301. **Nhp.** I hastily scratted down the first two verses of it, Clare *Vill. Minst.* (1821) *Introd.* 10.

**6.** To itch. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 27, 1897). **7.** To scramble; to reach out awkwardly. Der.$^2$ (s.v. Scraum). **8.** To scatter. Sc. (Jam., s.v. Skart.) **9.** With *about*: to 'potter about'; to be busy in a poor, desultory fashion. **s.Not.** What's Jack scrattin about at i' th' barn? (J.P.K.)

**10.** *sb.* A scratch; a very slight wound; a scratching noise.

**Sc.** (Jam., s.v. Skart), **Bnff.**$^1$ **Abd.** A ballast train ran ower him as he lay sleepin' on the line, an' never sae muckle as made a scrat on him, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Jan. 11, 1902). **Kcd.** Doctor for tummle an' scrat! Grant *Lays* (1884) 44. **Gall.** (Jam.), **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** Wi' a stiddy han' without scrat or scar, Bowness *Studies* (1868) 5. **Yks.** (J.W.), **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Der.** Theer munna be a scrat on it, Gilchrist *Peakland* (1897) 3. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ The kitling's g'ed her a scrat. **Nhp.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Wor.** (H.K.)

**11.** Phr. *a scrat of a pen,* a scrap of writing; a letter.

**Cum.**$^4$ Steamer efter steamer coh teh hand an niver sooa mickle as t'scrat iv a pen fra theh, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 65.

**12.** The itch.

**N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** Ah've gitten t'scrat sewer eneuf (B.K.). **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ **w.Yks.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 400. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{123}$, **s.Chs.**$^{1}$, **Shr.**$^{12}$

**13.** A struggle for existence; a scraping or scratching together with pains and toil.

**n.Yks.**$^{1}$; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ They hae te mak a hard scrat; **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ **w.Yks.** It wor a scrat tryin' to live o' ten shillings i' t'wik, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 27, 1897). **Lan.** There's so mony folk i' bizness that it has to be a hard scrat for it, Brierley *Cotters*, xv.

**14.** A saving, industrious person; a mean, niggardly, contemptible fellow; a miser.

**Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ T'biggest owd scrat at ivver wur knawan. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Hoo was auvays an owd scrat. **Not.** What an old scrat (J.H.B.). **se.Wor.**$^{1}$ Uf 'is wife 'adn't a bin sich a scrat thay ŭd all a bin in the work-uss afore now. **Shr.**$^{1}$ Jest yo' look at Molly Andras—an owd scrat 'er is—'er wants the laisin' all to 'erself. **Glo.**$^{1}$ A scrat of a woman. **w.Cy.** (Hall.)

**15.** Anything very small and insignificant; a tiny child; a meagre, mean-looking person; the smallest coin.

**Abd.** Yǫn scrat o' a crettur! Wad ye hae me mairry an empty-heided win'bag like yon? *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Sept. 15, 1900). **e.Lth.** Sma' wheat was saun, an' maist o' that Was drooned out tae a waesome scrat, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 33. **N.I.**$^{1}$ The fowls he had were only wee scrats. **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ He deed an didn't leeave a scrat behint. He's not woth a scrat. **Dor.** (H.J.M.) **Dev.** Thews be scrāling little twoads ov awpels. 'Ow can I make dumplings wi' sich scrats as thews be? Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 120.

Hence **Scratty**, *adj.* small, insignificant, thin, puny.

**Lth.** (Jam.) **n.Yks.** Theease is little scratty things (I.W.). **Dev.**$^{3}$ Whot a scratty bit thee'st a-gied me.

**16.** The goose-grass, *Galium Aparine*. Nhp. (E.S.)

[1. And nis þet child fulitowen þet schrepeð [v.r. scratteð] aȝean, and bit upon þe ȝerde? *Anc. Riwle* (c. 1225) 186.]

**SCRAT**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. e.An. [skrat.] **1.** A hobgoblin; the devil, *gen.* in phr. *old Scrat.* See **Old, 1** (117); cf. **scraty.**

**n.Cy.** Scrats, gnomes, sprites, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 79. **Lakel.**$^{2}$ (s.v. Scraty), **Cum.**$^{4}$ (s.v. Scratti), **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**$^{125}$ **Lan.** An' 'twould be loike flingin' th' choilt's soul to Owd Scrat gin he wur no kirsened at o', Banks *Manch. Man* (1876) ii; **Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Chs.**$^{1}$, **Der.**$^{1}$, **Der.**$^{2}$ 161. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ Be a good bairn or Scrat 'll be sewer to cum for thĕ.

**2.** *Comp.* **Scrat-Harry**, a name given to the devil. e.Lan.$^{1}$, s.Lan.$^{1}$ **3.** A hermaphrodite. N.Cy.$^{12}$, Cum.$^{14}$, Chs.$^{123}$, e.An.$^{1}$ See **Scart**, *sb.*$^{3}$

[1. Cp. ON. *skratti, skrati*, a goblin, monster (Vigfusson). 3. *Hic et hec armifraudita*, a skratt, *Nom.* (c. 1450) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 695.]

**SCRAT**, *sb.*$^{3}$ *Obs.* Bdf. A rack for pigs. Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 144.

**SCRATCH**, *v.* and *sb.*$^{1}$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Aus. [skratʃ, skrætʃ.] **1.** *v.* In *comp.* (1) **Scratch-bur**, the corn crowfoot, *Ranunculus arvensis*; (2) **-grass**, (*a*) the goose-grass, *Galium Aparine*; (*b*) the crested dog's-tail grass, *Cynosurus cristatus*; (3) **-weed**, see (2, *a*).

(1) **Bdf.** Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 324. (2, *a*) **Hrt.** (B. & H.) (*b*) **Brks.** (*ib.*) (3) **n.Yks.** (R.H.H.) **Lin.** Swimmers remarked that it clung to them 'like scratch weed,' Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) x. **Nhp.**$^{12}$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Cmb.** (B. & H.)

**2.** Phr. (1) *to make a person scratch where he is not itchy*, to beat him; (2) *to scratch a person's back*, to wheedle, flatter him.

(1) **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) (2) **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Evidently from the delight given to a dog, cat, or other animal by that operation (s.v. Rape).

**3.** To hurry; to do anything in a hurried, hasty, scrambling way.

**Ken.**$^{1}$ I scratched out of bed and struck a light. **Sus.** Well, so next morning up scratch'd I, Lower *Tom Cladpole* (1831) st. 18. [**Aus.** You'd better scratch all you know and get there before dark! Boldrewood *Nevermore* (1892) III. xx.]

**4.** To scrape together; to save.

**Don.** They put by ivery ha'penny they could scratch an' save, *Pearson's Mag.* (May 1900) 475.

Hence **Scratcher**, *sb.* a money-grubber. w.Mid. (W.P.M.)

**5.** With *along*: to earn a scanty livelihood; to pull through hard times.

**Ken.**$^{1}$ Times is bad, but I just manage somehows to keep scratching along. **Sur.**$^{1}$ I'm troubled to scratch along anyhow. **Sus.**$^{1}$ What with otherwhiles a day's turmut-hoeing, and otherwhiles a day's tan-flawin', and otherwhiles a job of gardenin', I've just managed to scratch along somehows.

**6.** *sb.* The itch. Chs.$^{23}$, Shr.$^{2}$ **7.** The stone which forms the stratum immediately beneath the soil. Lin. (Hall.), Lin.$^{1}$ **8.** A hard struggle.

**Ken.** 'Twas a hard scratch tu git much in the shape o' vittles fur the lot on us there wus, Son of Marshes *London Town* (ed. 1894) 108.

**9.** Phr. (1) *to get drawn up to t'scratch*, to be called to account for a misdeed; (2) *up to the scratch*, thoroughly competent; capable.

(1) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 23, 1896). (2) **Wgt.** Oor Bar's weel stocked wi' lawyers soun' Up tae the scratch, Fraser *Poems* (1885) 229.

**SCRATCH**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Yks. Chs. Lin. Oxf. Lon. I.W. Wil. Cor. [skratʃ, skrætʃ.] **1.** In *comp.* **Scratch-cradle**, a game played by two children with a piece of string crossed upon the hands; a corruption of **cratch-cradle**, s.v. **Cratch**, *sb.*$^{1}$ **2.**

**w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 27, 1897). **Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. ix. 177. **Lon.** (F.R.C.), **I.W.**$^{1}$, **Wil.**$^{1}$, **Cor.**$^{3}$

**2.** A hanging frame for bacon. Chs.$^{13}$ See **Cratch**, *sb.*$^{1}$ **6.** **3.** The tail-board of a wagon. Oxf.$^{1}$ See **Cratch**, *sb.*$^{1}$ **17.**

**SCRATCH**, *sb.*$^{3}$ Ken. [skrætʃ.] The natural fork of a tree or branch; a pole with a natural fork at the end of it; a rough, pronged prop, used to support a clothes-line. See **Cratch**, *sb.*$^{4}$ **2.**

When I was wooding I always left some scratches on some of my use-poles and found 'em come in handy (W.F.S.); **Ken.**$^{1}$

**SCRATCH**, *sb.*$^{4}$ Lan. War. s.Cy. Som. Dev. and Amer. [skratʃ, skrætʃ.] A name for the devil; *gen.* in phr. *old Scratch.* See **Old, 1** (118). Cf. **scrat**, *sb.*$^{2}$, **scraty.**

**Lan.** Tha'll want ta whitewash owd Scratch next, Ackworth *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 137. **War.**$^{2}$ **s.Cy.** Pegge *Derbicisms*, 1st S. (c. 1760) (s.v. Scrat). **Som.** He do hate 'ee all, too, like the very old Scratch hiszelf, Raymond *No Soul* (1899) 107. **w.Som.**$^{1}$ They urned jis the very same's off th' old Scratch was arter 'em. **Dev.** Go to the old Scratch, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 383. [**Amer.** Give over actin so like old Scratch, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xvi.]

**SCRATCH**, see **Cratch**, *sb.*$^{4}$

**SCRATCHED**, *ppl. adj.* w.Cy. Som. Dev. Also in form **a-scratched** w.Cy. Dev. [skrætʃt.] Slightly frozen, just covered with a film of ice.

**w.Cy.** The surface of the earth, appearing, as it were, scratched or scabby, Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **w.Som.**$^{1}$ When the appearance of water is only that of lines or scratches. 'The water's on'y jist a-scratcht, zo 't ant a-vreez'd very 'ard.' **Dev.**$^{1}$ **n.Dev.** Or whan 'tes avore [avrore] or a scratcht the le-ast theng out, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 124.

**SCRATCHED-MAN**, *sb.* Yks. [skra·tʃt-man.] A person whom a publican has debarred from being served at his bar.

**n.Yks.** As a matter of fact the man was a scratched-man who was not served at the house, *Leeds Merc.* (Sept. 19, 1901) 2.

**SCRATCHER**, *sb.* s.Wor.$^{1}$ Glo.$^{1}$ [skræ·tʃə(r).] A roller with iron teeth for tearing open apples for cider; a machine for pulping turnips, potatoes, &c.

**SCRATCHIN(G**, *sb.* n.Cy. Lan. Chs. Midl. Stf. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Bdf. Hnt. Also written **scratchen** nw.Der.$^{1}$; and in forms **scratchern** Chs.$^{1}$; **scratchun** se.Wor.$^{1}$; **scrutching** Glo.$^{1}$ [skra·tʃin, skræ·tʃin.] **1.** *pl.* The refuse or parched membrane left after pig's 'leaf,' tallow, or any fatty substance, has been melted or rendered. Cf. **cratchin(g.**

**N.Cy.**$^{2}$, **n.Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{1}$, **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ **Midl.** She'd take a big cullender . . . and then wonder as the scratchins run through, Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* (1859) xviii. **Stf.**$^{1}$ **s.Stf.** Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Not.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{12}$, **War.**$^{234}$, **s.War.**$^{1}$ **w.Wor.**$^{1}$ A dish composed of fat from the 'leaf' of a pig, cut up into dice, fried, and eaten, generally on toast, with pepper and salt. **se.Wor.**$^{1}$, **s.Wor.**$^{1}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ Scratchin's are considered a *bonne-bouche*, either made into cakes or simply eaten with bread.

The refuse of them pressed down and caked together is used for dog-meat; **Shr.**$^2$, **Hrf.**$^2$, **Glo.**$^1$, **Oxf.**$^1$ (s.v. Crutlins), **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

**2.** *Comp.* **Scratching-cake**, a cake made of flour and the 'scratchings' of lard.

**Chs.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ Scratchin's of lard mixed with flour, rolled out about an inch thick, and baked; **Shr.**$^2$ After it [scratchings] has undergone a kind of roasting process, with the addition of pepper and salt it becomes Scratching Cake.

**3.** Phr. *burnt* or *done to a scratchin*, of meat: dried up and shrivelled from over-roasting.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ Dhaat· mee·t)l bi dùn tŭ ŭ skraach·in. **War.**$^2$, **Wor.** (W.C.B.), **Shr.**$^1$

**4.** *Fig.* A shrivelled, lean person. s.Chs.$^1$

**SCRATCHLINGS**, *sb. pl.* Glo. [**skræ·tʃlinz.**] Fragments strained out of lard after melting and made into a dish. (A.B.) See **Scratchin(g.**

**SCRATE**, *v.* Yks. [**skrēt.**] To scratch, to make a scratching noise as with a slate pencil. Cf. **scrat**, *v.*, **scrawt.**

**n.Yks.** T'cat scrate my arm (I.W.). **e.Yks.**$^1$

**SCRATH**, *sb.* Bnff.$^1$ The cormorant, *Phalacrocorax carbo.* Cf. **scart**, *sb.*$^2$

**SCRATLING**, *ppl. adj.* Dev.$^3$ Imbecile, silly.

Now dawntee take no notice o' 'e. He's nort but a scratling poar twoad ov a theng, 'e idden.

**SCRATTI**, see **Scraty.**

**SCRATTINS**, *sb. pl.* Oxf. [**skræ·tinz.**] Refuse from lard. Cf. **scratchin(g.** 'Them be scrattins!' (M.R.)

**SCRATTLE**, *v.* and *sb.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lei. War. Shr. Bdf. [**skra·tl, skræ·tl.**] **1.** *v.* To scratch, esp. to scratch as a fowl; a frequentative of 'scrat' (q.v.).

**Cum.** Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xxix. **Chs.**$^{123}$, **s.Chs.**$^1$, **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ Theer's that doog a scrattlin' at the door. **War.**$^{123}$

Hence **Scratlins**, *sb. pl.* earth thrown up by rabbits when burrowing.

**Bdf.** There are some fresh scratlins in the warren (J.W.B.).

**2.** To scratch with a pen; to write.

**Cum.** He's awlas scrattlin' an' writin' some feùlment, Gwordie Greenup *Yance a Year* (1873) 3.

**3.** To scramble for sweets, &c.; to hurry, bustle; to slink off hastily; to hurry anything out of sight.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ Dhi)d stuwn dhŭ tai·tŭz shóoŭr ŭnùf·, bŭ dhi)d skraat·lt ŭm aayt ŭ seyt ŭfoa·r dhŭ bob·i kŭd kùm saa·rch for ŭm. Yoa)d bet·ŭr bi skraat·lin of, iv yoa dùn)ŭ waan·t)th gy'aaf·ŭr ky'ech yŭ. Dh)uwd wùm·ŭn begun· skraat·l ŭn gy'et dhŭ aays ŭ bit streyt.

**4.** *Fig.* To labour hard; to scrape and save; with *on*: to gain a precarious livelihood.

**n.Yks.**$^2$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Ahy)v ŭ skraat·lin tahym on it fŭr gy'et)th mùn·i fŭr)th rent. **Lei.**$^1$ The' manage to scrattle on. **War.**$^3$ **Shr.**$^2$ They'n nothing to depend on but whad a scratteln for.

**5.** *Obs.* To go on the hands and feet; to scramble. s.Lan.$^1$ **6.** *sb.* A scratch.

**Cum.** Better be couped ower wi' ane gude crack, nor be danged to deeth wi' a mort o' sma' scrattles—scrattle, scrattle, scrattle, till ye're scrattled to deeth ov inches, Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xxix.

**7.** A struggle for existence; a dispute, disturbance.

**Chs.** Making 'a sort of scrattle for a living,' *Sheaf* (1878) I. 83; **Chs.**$^1$

**SCRATTLE-CAKE**, *sb.* Yks. Der. [**skra·tl-kēk.**] Thin oatcake baked very hard.

**w.Yks.**$^2$ (s.v. Scrapple-cake), **Der.**$^2$ **nw.Der.**$^1$ There was often one or two of these baked as the last cakes of a batch or baking.

**SCRATY**, *sb.* Lakel. Cum. Also written **scratti** Cum.$^4$; **skratti** Lakel.$^1$ The name of a hobgoblin or bogey. See **Scrat**, *sb.*$^2$, **Scratch**, *sb.*$^4$

**Lakel.**$^1$; **Lakel.**$^2$ A hypothetical personage of whom children are afraid by the association of alarm and dread in the manner of those who use the word. 'By goy! but auld Scratty 'll git thi if thoo doesn't come in.' **Cum.**$^4$

**SCRAUCH**, see **Screigh**, *v.*

**SCRAUCHLE**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **skrauchle**; and in form **scrachle** (Jam.). [**skrā·χl.**] **1.** *v.* To scramble, creep, crawl; to move with difficulty.

**Cld.** (Jam.) **Lnk.** To use as it were both hands and feet in getting forward (*ib.*). **Lth.** Jamie scrauchled out, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 297. **Gall.** Me telling ye that there are briers i' the buss will no advantage ye greatly when ye hae to gae strauchlin' through, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) ii.

**2.** *sb.* A clamber, crawl. Cld. (Jam.)

**SCRAUGH, SCRAUK**, see **Screigh**, *v.*, **Scrawk.**

**SCRAUM, SCRAUNCH**, see **Scrawm, Scranch.**

**SCRAUNCHERN**, *sb.* Chs.$^1$ [**skro·nʃən.**] Overdone fat meat.

**SCRAUP, SCRAUSE, SCRAUT**, see **Scrape, Scraze, Scrawt.**

**SCRAVE**, *sb.*$^1$ w.Som.$^1$ [**skreəv.**] A frame made of strips of wood nailed across sleepers for the purpose of keeping goods off the floor. Cf. **scray**, *sb.*$^1$

**SCRAVE**, *sb.*$^2$ Ess. [**skrēv.**] A light harvest wagon. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

**SCRAVVLE**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **skraavle** Sh.I.; **skravl** S. & Ork.$^1$ [**skra·vl.**] **1.** *v.* To scramble, crawl; to grope with the hands. Sh.I. (J.S.), S. & Ork.$^1$, Cai.$^1$ **2.** To rustle. Sh.I. (J.S.) Cf. **scruffle**, *v.*$^2$ **1.** **3.** *sb.* A small scattered quantity of fish in a drift-net. Cai.$^1$

**SCRAW**, *sb.* and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. I.Ma. Also written **skraw** s.Don.; and in forms **scra** Dmf. (Jam.) Kcb. N.I.$^1$; **scraa** I.Ma. [**skrǭ, skrā.**] **1.** *sb.* A thin strip of sward or turf; a sod used in thatching roofs.

**Dmf.** (Jam.); Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899). **Gall.** Peeling Heathery scraws upon the moor, To riggin tight his simple shieling, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 5, ed. 1876; (J.M.) **Ir.** Handing him up some rolls of green-sodded scraws, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 86. **N.I.**$^1$ Scraws are laid under the thatch of a house, to receive the points of the 'scrobes' or 'scollops.' **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Wxf.** The roof was as snug as scraws and heath could make it, Kennedy *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 359. **I.Ma.** It was a house that if you were inside you'd see about as much sky as roof, a surt of mixthar o' the two, . . and the scraas hangin in rags. . . You couldn tell were they scraas, or strips tore from a rotten ould sack, Brown *Witch* (1889) 189.

Hence (1) **Scraw-built**, *adj.* built of sods; (2) **-spade**, *sb.* a spade used for cutting sods.

(1) **Dmf.** (Jam.) **Kcb.** Down frae the scra-built shed the swallows pop, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 42. (2) **Ir.** A scraw-spade is an instrument resembling the letter T with an iron plate at the lower end, considerably bent, and well adapted to the purpose for which it is intended, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 294.

**2.** *v.* To strip sods from off the surface of a field.

**N.I.**$^1$ Do you want to scraw the man's land?

**3.** To cover a bank with sods. *ib.*

[**1.** Cp. Gael. *sgrath*, turf for roofing, &c. (Macbain).]

**SCRAW**, *v.*$^2$ Cor. Also in form **scroe.** [**skrǭ.**] To prepare fish by drying them in the sun or air before roasting; to broil fish over a fire. See **Scrawl**, *v.*$^3$, **Scrae**, *sb.*$^1$ **3.**

Fish are scrawed when they are prepared in a particular way before cooking. This scrawing consists in cutting them flatly open and then slightly powdering them with salt and sometimes with pepper. They are then exposed to the sun or air, that as much as possible of the moisture may be dried up. In this state they are roasted over a clear burning coal or wood fire. Thus prepared and smeared over with a little butter they are said to be 'scrawed,' *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 418; **Cor.**$^1$; **Cor.**$^2$ (s.v. Scroached).

**SCRAWBY, SCRAWDYIN**, see **Scroby, Scradyin.**

**SCRAWF**, *sb.* Som. Dev. [**skrǭf.**] Refuse, waste. Cf. **scrof(f.**

**Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); Chiefly applied to small pieces of chip or straw, Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **Dev.**$^1$

[Cp. Swed. *skråf*, a carcass, hull (Widegren).]

**SCRAWING**, *ppl. adj.* Yks. [**skrǭ·in.**] Awkwardly tall, lanky; straggling; long and thin. Cf. **scrawm.**

**w.Yks.** A side of beef is said by butchers to be scrawing when long and thin, with plenty of bone, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 6, 1897).

**SCRAWK**, *v.* and *sb.* Wm. Yks. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Also written **scrauk** w.Yks.$^{15}$ Wor.; **skrauk** w.Yks.$^{23}$; and in forms **scrak** Wm.; **skrork** Not.$^1$ [**skrǭk, skrǫək.**] **1.** *v.* To scratch, mark; to scratch with a pen, to scrawl.

**w.Yks.** Ther hands an' airms scrawkt all ovver an' bleedin', Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1866) 31; Alleblaster ta scrawk t'flags we, Rogers *Nan Bunt* (1839) 2; **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Not.**$^{1}$ Who's bin skrorking ther fingers down this winder pane? **Not.**$^{3}$ **s.Not.** Just scrawk yer pen through this (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ She's scrawked it about ever so. **Nhp.**$^{1}$ Don't scrawk the table so.

**2.** To make a harsh, grating noise; to squeak; to scream, shriek. Cf. **skrike.**

**s.Wm.** (J.A.B.) **w.Yks.** Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1880) 28; **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ (s.v. Skreak); **w.Yks.**$^{3}$ (s.v. Skrike). **Not.**$^{1}$ **Lei.**$^{1}$ Wha'dgee scrawk fur? **War.**$^{3}$ **Wor.** The foxes were barking and scrauking as I come up the ground (H.K.).

**3.** *sb.* A scratch, mark; a mark with a pen.

**w.Yks.** If ye can't write yer naame, mak a scrauk, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ A school-boy makes 'three scrawaks' on his pen, so that he may be able to 'tell it agean.' **s.Not.** Who's med this gret scrawk in this 'ere book? (J.P.K.) **n.Lin.**$^{1}$

**4.** A scream. w.Yks.$^{3}$ (s.v. Skrike).

**SCRAWL,** *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.*$^{1}$ In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. Also written **scrawle** e.Lan.$^{1}$; and in forms **scraal** ne.Lan.$^{1}$ I.W.$^{12}$; **scrahl** w.Yks. Dev.$^{2}$; **scral** Dev.; **scrall** w.Yks.$^{1}$ Dev. [**skrǭl, skrǫəl, skrāl.**] **1.** *v.* To crawl, creep; to move slowly or with difficulty; to hobble; to scramble, sprawl.

**n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783). **Cum.** When I saw him scrawlen on the plain My heart aw flacker'd for't, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1747) 16. **w.Yks.** (A.C.), **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Lan.** T'poor pig what had just scrawled through t'bottom o' t'cart, Clarke *Tum Fowt Sketches* (1892) 40, No. 3. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ Generally applied to young children. **Chs.**$^{13}$ **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ 'There's summat scrawlin' up yur cooat, mester; mun ah fyerk him off?' To get away stealthily or fearfully: 'He scrawled off as sneaped as sneaped.' **War.**$^{2}$ I was that bad, I could hardly scrawl. **Wor.** 'Er 'ave been that bad afore this winter, 'er was fo'ced a'most to scrawl uv 'er 'ands and 'er knees (H.K.). **w.Wor.**$^{1}$, **se.Wor.**$^{1}$, **s.Wor.**$^{1}$, **Hrf.**$^{1}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ I got out i' the sun a bit isterd'y, but fel' so wek I could 'ardly scrawl. **Hrf.**$^{2}$ **Brcn.**, **w.Wal.** Havergal *Wds.* (1887). **Glo.**$^{1}$ **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Aay shoa·ur ee, zr, aay bee dhaat· u-krúp·uld au·p wai dhu rùe·maat·ik, aay kaa·n aar·lee skraa·lee baew·t. **Dev.** Now düee zee how 'er dü scrāll along; 'er dawnt go no vaster than a snail, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Zims 'tez signs ov fine weather when tha long cripples scralee out, *ib.* 98.

**2.** To scrape up; to gather together; to toss about in a confused, disorderly manner.

**Hmp.** (Hall.) **Wil.** Scrawl the halm up wi' the rake, Slow *Rhymes* (1870) 23. **Som.** The snails lay so thick you could a'most scrawl 'em up wi' your hands (W.F.R.). **Dev.** A mowthvul ur tu, a mowze'll scral, N. Hogg *Poet. Lett.* 2nd S. (ed. 1866) 10; **Dev.**$^{3}$ Everything is scrālled and crammed all up together.

**3.** To snatch; to take anything abruptly or rudely.

**Dev.**$^{2}$ He scrahl'd it right out of my hand.

**4.** Of the wind: to lay corn, to blow it about in different directions. s.Chs.$^{1}$, Ken. (W.F.S.), I.W.$^{12}$ Cf. **scrail,** *v.*

Hence **Scrawly,** *adj.* of corn: thin and entangled by the wind, blown about.

**Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$, **Shr.**$^{1}$ **w.Mid.** A crop of corn that is ripening is said to 'go scrawly' or be 'scrawly' when it is blighted and leans in various directions owing to the unsoundness of the straw. 'If you get that land in too good condition you'll have the wheat go scrawly' (W.P.M.).

**5.** To scorch, to cook anything too much.

**Dev.**$^{3}$ I be so zorry, mum, but the bacon is a-scrāled up to nort. I be aveared tidden fit tü ayte.

**6.** To quarrel.

**s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Principally used in the present participle. **Shr.**$^{1}$ Them folks bin al'ays scrawlin' among theirselves.

**7.** To make a scanty subsistence; to live on uncertain wages. ne.Lan.$^{1}$ **8.** *sb.* A mean or despicable person; a person of low rank.

**Lan.** Aw'll gi'e it thee gradely, tha good-for-nowt scrawl! Wood *Recitations* (1879) 45; **Lan.**$^{1}$ As mean a scrawl as yo'll meet in a day's walk. **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{1}$ **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Ye peen a bob to go in wi the better end, bur it's sixpence to sit among the scrawls.

**9.** The young of the dog-crab.

**Lin.** A bastard sort of crab itself (Hall.); On thy ribs the limpet sticks, And in thy heart the scrawl shall play, Tennyson *Sailor Boy*, st. 3; **Lin.**$^{1}$

**10.** A tangle; an entanglement; *fig.* a difficulty, hobble.

**s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Yo'n gotten yursel i the scrawl, an' yo mun get aït haï best yo con. Look what yo'm doin', else yo'n have that yorn in a pratty scrawl. **War.**$^{2}$ This thread's all of a scrawl; **War.**$^{3}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ W'en yo' turn them slippin's o' the 'edge, see as yo' dunna get 'em in a scrawl. I never sid sich a ŏŏman as that Betsy Davies—'er's al'ays gettin' i' some scrawl; **Shr.**$^{2}$ (s.v. Raul).

**11.** A quarrel, brawl.

**s.Chs.**$^{1}$ There was a pratty scrawl among 'em. **Lei.**$^{1}$ It wur doon in a droonken scrawl, ah reckon. **War.**$^{3}$

**SCRAWL,** *v.*$^{2}$ and *sb.*$^{2}$ Yks. Not. Lin. Hrf. Glo. Som. Cor. Also written **skrawl** Glo.$^{2}$; and in forms **scrahl** n.Yks.; **scrowl** Cor. [**skrǭl, skrǫəl, skrāl.**] **1.** *v.* To scratch.

**n.Lin.**$^{1}$ I've gotten maaister o' my muther, an' soä I'm scrawlin' yaates. **Cor.** Some scrowling, and such tearing and such biting, Tregellas *Tales* (1865) 46; **Cor.**$^{2}$

Hence (1) **Scrahlins,** *sb. pl.* a name given to certain kinds of clouds; (2) **Scrawling-frost,** *sb.* a slight frost.

(1) **n.Yks.** *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 446. (2) **Hrf.**$^{1}$ **Glo.**$^{1}$ So called from the irregular markings it produces upon the surface of the ground; **Glo.**$^{2}$ **Som.** I think there'll be a bit of a scrawlin' frost to-night (W.F.R.).

**2.** *sb.* A scratch, mark.

**w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ Sum bairns hes been makkin' scrawls upo' th' stoäns e' th' chech-poärch.

**3.** The starting-line of a race; the 'scratch.'

**s.Not.** We all on uz put our toes to the scrawl (J.P.K.).

**4.** A slight frost. Glo.$^{2}$ **5.** Phr. *to give the scrawl*, to do a bad turn; to injure.

**sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ He's g'en her the scrawl, he's tied all his money up.

**SCRAWL,** *v.*$^{3}$ Cor.$^{1}$ [**skrǭl.**] To broil fish over a fire. See **Scraw,** *v.*$^{2}$, **Scrowl(e.**

**SCRAWLATION,** *sb.* Dev. Also in form **scrālation** Dev.$^{3}$ Confusion, disorder. Cf. **scrawl,** *v.*$^{1}$ **2.**

Perhaps it may conduce to render both your antagonist, and his antecedent scrawlation (forgive an homely Devonshire term), more conspicuous, than they might otherwise have been, Toplady *Wks.* (1828) VI. 220; **Dev.**$^{3}$ Aw, yer's a purty scrālation. 'Tweel take me an hour to put thease drawer strite and vitty.

**SCRAWLING,** *ppl. adj.* Chs. Nhp. Shr. Hrf. Som. Dev. Also in form **scrāling** Dev. [**skrǭ·lin, skrǫə·lin, skrā·lin.**] **1.** A term of contempt for anything mean, despicable, or paltry; worthless, miserably small. See **Scrawl,** *sb.*$^{1}$ **8.**

**s.Chs.**$^{1}$ A lot o' scrawlin' folks. **Shr.**$^{1}$ A scrawlin' fellow. **Hrf.** (Hall.); Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ A scrawlin' [skraa·leen] old hosebird! **Dev.** Thews be scrāling little twoads ov awpels, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **n.Dev.** A lot o' little scrāling things—you could put 'em all into this houze, *The Outlook* (Apr. 16, 1898) 332.

**2.** Of corn: thin and shrivelled. Nhp.$^{2}$ See **Scrawl,** *v.*$^{1}$ **4.**

**SCRAWM,** *v.* and *sb.* Irel. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Also written **scraum** e.Yks.$^{1}$ w.Yks.$^{35}$ Lan.$^{1}$ Chs.$^{1}$ Der.$^{2}$ nw.Der.$^{1}$; **scrorm** Not.; **skraum** w.Yks.$^{1}$ ne.Lan.$^{1}$ n.Lin.$^{1}$ Nhp.$^{1}$ [**skrǭm, skrǫəm.**] **1.** *v.* To scramble awkwardly; to grope about with outstretched arms; to sprawl; to spread or stretch out in a straggling manner.

**Ir.** I give you me throth he swallied seventeen o' them down his old neck, and they tearin' and scrawmin', *Spectator* (Dec. 23, 1899) 950; I tumbled th' ould cat out of the basket, that was scrawmin' and yowlin' dis'prit, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 306. **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.**$^{1}$; **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ Scrauming abart wi'art a cannel—what's tuh thinking on pretha? **Lan.** Th' babby, warm an' slavvery, to scrawm abeaut him, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 5; **Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$ **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ He thrut a lot o' hawpennies for th' lads t'scrawm after. **Chs.**$^{13}$, **s.Chs.**$^{1}$, **Der.**$^{2}$, **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Not.**$^{1}$, **Lin.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ He skraumed aboot all legs an' airms getherin' things up ageän, as thof he'd been a spider. **Lei.**$^{1}$ What are ye a-scrawmin' affter? **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$

Hence **Scrawming,** *ppl. adj.* (1) ungainly, sprawling; wide-spreading, straggling; awkwardly tall and lanky; (2) reeling, half-drunk.

(1) **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ We mun he' them scraumin beughs cut off; they darken all dayleet fre' windher. **w.Yks.**$^{3}$, **Lan.**$^{1}$ **Not.** What a great scrawming, lanky thing yer've growed, Prior *Renie* (1895) 246. **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ What a great scrawming lass she has gotten. **Nhp.**$^{1}$ (2) **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.)

**2.** To climb, clamber; *gen.* with *up.*

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **w.Yks.** He was scrawming up a lamp-post (H.L.); Can teh scrawm up withaht a stee? Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Lan.** Just as he're scrawmin' upo' his back, Bobby up wi' his heels, Brierley *Traddlepin*, xii. **s.Chs.**$^1$ Yay'r Ben's gotten i' the hosswesh. Ah seed him scrawmin' up th' bonk. **Der.** I gets near the cherry tree, an' God gev me strength to scrawm up, Gilchrist *Peakland* (1897) 134. **Lei.** Scrawming up a tree (C.E.).

**3.** To gather hastily together; to rake together; to seek after greedily.

**n.Yks.**$^2$ Scrawm up thy brass. **Chs.**$^1$ **s.Not.** The book ull suit me if you don't want to scrawm too much money (J.P.K.).

**4.** To throw to be scrambled for.

**Not.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ Scrawm us a few marls. **War.**$^3$

**5.** To scratch; to make irregular marks upon the surface of anything; to scribble, scrawl.

**Ir.** Would you suppose he was makin' an offer at scrawmin' his name wid the ploughshare? Barlow *East unto West* (1898) 202. **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ 'Scrawm'd,' veined or marbled in a painted way; **n.Yks.**$^4$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 12, 1897). **Lin.** He scrawm'd an' scratted my faäce like a cat, Tennyson *N. Cobbler*, st. 4; **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ Them bairns hes been scrawmin' upo' paaper e' th' best chaamber. **ne.Lin.** (E.S.) **sw.Lin.**$^1$ They're scrawming it all over.

Hence **Scrawmer**, *sb.* a scribbler, a bad penman. n.Yks.$^2$ **6.** *sb.* A scramble, fracas, 'shindy.' Lei.$^1$, War.$^3$ **7.** A climb, clamber.

**w.Yks.** Let's hev a scrawm up ivry tree i' t'gardin, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 6, 1897).

**8.** A scratch, scribble, scrawl; bad writing.

**Ir.** They might be axin' you to put your name to somethin', but sure any ould scrawm 'll do, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) ii. **n.Yks.**$^2$ 'That picture's nobbut a scrawm,' only an outline; without depth or shade. **m.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lin.** (E.S.)

**SCRAWMALLY**, see **Scrowmally.**

**SCRAWMAX**, *sb.* n.Lin.$^1$ [**skrǭ·məks.**] Anything badly formed or out of shape. See **Scrawm.**

This here egg is a real scrawmax; I niver seed noht to beät it.

**SCRAWMY**, *adj.* Lakel. Yks. Lin. Nhp. Also written **scraumy** ne.Yks.$^1$ Nhp.$^1$ [**skrǭ·mi, skrǫə·mi.**] **1.** Irregular, unshapely; lanky, large, straggling, spreading.

**Lakel.**$^2$, **n.Yks.**$^4$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Often used of plants, shrubs, &c. 'It's a greeat scraumy thing is yon.' **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ It has grown so scrawmy.

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Scrawmy-cauf**, a badly-shaped leg; (2) **-cauf'd**, having a badly-shaped leg.

(1) **n.Yks.**$^4$ (2) *ib.* Sha's owt bud a scrawmy-cauf'd un.

**3.** Scratched, marked; streaked in large showy flourishes.

**n.Yks.** Yah cooat o' pent leeaks scrawmy (I.W.); **n.Yks.**$^2$ It's varry scrawmy. **Nhp.**$^1$ Applied to a large, spreading pattern. 'Don't paper your room with such a scraumy pattern.'

**SCRAWN**, *v.* Nhp.$^1$ [**skrǭn.**] To swallow.

He's a long while a scrawning it down.

**SCRAWP**, see **Scrape.**

**SCRAWT**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Also written **scraut** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.$^1$ e.Yks.; and in form **scroat** e.Yks.$^1$ [**skrǭt, skrāt.**] **1.** *v.* To scratch, scrape; to make a scratching noise. Cf. **scrat**, *v.*, **scrate.**

**Sc.** (Jam., s.v. Skart.) **Cld.** (*ib.*, s.v. Scrat.) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^1$ (s.v. Scrat.) **n.Yks.**$^{12}$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$

Hence **Scrawty**, *adj.* apt or likely to scratch, hard-pointed. **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ A scrawty pen. **m.Yks.**$^1$

**2.** *sb.* A scratch or scrape.

**Sc.** (Jam., s.v. Skart.) **Cld.** (*ib.*, s.v. Scrat.) **N.Cy.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^2$, **m.Yks.**$^1$

**SCRAWVLIN**, *adj. Obs.* Som. Poor and mean. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). See **Scrawf.**

**SCRAY**, *sb.*$^1$ Yks. Also written **skray** w.Yks. [**skreə.**] A low wooden frame with cross-pieces used for laying cloth upon. Cf. **ostray.**

**w.Yks.** (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**$^5$ A table of a very low level, made of rough or merely planed planks, fixed close, or nailed in pieces to the trussle, garden-seat fashion, upon which goods are piled in warehouses.

**SCRAY**, *sb.*$^2$ n.Lin.$^1$ [**skrē.**] A bush.

The thorn-scray grows at the horn of the river.

**SCRAY**, see **Scrae**, *sb.*$^1$

**SCRAZE**, *v.* and *sb.* Der. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Oxf. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Also written **scraize** Sur.$^1$; **scrase** nw.Der.$^1$ Nhp.$^{12}$ Sus.; and in forms **scrace** Lei.$^1$; **scrause** Der.$^2$ [**skrēz.**] **1.** *v.* To scratch; to graze, abrade; to rub slightly.

**Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ Ah worn't mooch hoort, but ah screezed my 'ands. **Nhp.**$^1$ Don't scrase the table so with that pin; **Nhp.**$^2$ **War.**$^2$ Did the wheel scraze your elbow as the cart went apast? **War.**$^3$, **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Oxf.** The little un's fell down and scrazed her leg (G.O.). **ne.Ken.** He has tumbled and scrazed his knee (H.M.). **Sus.** (S.P.H.), **Sus.**$^1$, **Hmp.**$^1$ **I.W.**$^2$ I've scrazed my elbow a bit.

**2.** *sb.* A scratch, graze; a slight incision.

**Nhp.**$^1$ Your shin won't hurt, it's only a scrase. **War.**$^2$ A scraze on the knee. **Oxf.** You needn't be afraid of that; it's only a scraze (G.O.). **Sur.**$^1$

**3.** A start in racing.

**Hmp.** Oh, I'm youngest, give me scraze (W.M.E.F.).

**SCREA, SCREAK, SCREAME**, see **Scrae**, *sb.*$^1$, **Screek, Scramb.**

**SCREAMER**, *sb.* Nhb. Wil. [**skrī·mə(r.**] The swift, *Cypselus apus.* Nhb.$^1$ Wil. Thurn *Birds* (1870) 70.

**SCREASE**, *v.* Nhb.$^1$ A dial. form of 'crease.'

**SCRED**, see **Screed**, *sb.*

**SCREE**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **skree** Cum. Wm. [**skrī.**] The débris or shale which collects on a steep mountain side; a rough block of granite; the steep, perpendicular side of a mountain; a precipice. Cf. **scriddan.**

**Gall.** Getting too high in crossing the screes or rough granite blocks on the Dungeon Hill, *Gallovidian* (1901) III. 144. **Lakel.**$^{12}$ **Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^3$ Whoariver there's screes There's mair steàns nor trees, *Old Rhyme*; **Cum.**$^4$, **Wm.** (R.S.), **n.Yks.**$^1$, **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$

[An incorrect form, from the pl. *screes*, which represents an older **screethes*, the *th* being lost as in *clothes*; from ON. *skriða*, a landslip on a hill-side, a black streak on a mountain-side from old slips, frequent in local names (Vigfusson).]

**SCREE**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Sus. Also written **skree** and in form **skrae** Sc. (Jam.) [**skrī.**] **1.** *v.* To separate small seeds from corn. Cum.$^{14}$ Hence **Screer**, *sb.* a high-standing sieve used for cleansing corn from dust and other rubbish. Sus.$^1$ (s.v. Scrier). **2.** *sb.* A kind of sieve to cleanse malt, wheat, &c. from dust; a strainer for gravy. Sc. (Jam.) n.Cy. Grose (1790). w.Yks.$^1$ **3.** *pl.* Husks separated from the grain; fine dust sifted from cinder-heaps for brick-making. n.Yks.$^2$

**SCREE**, *v.*$^2$ Lan. Lin. Also in form **screeä** Lin. [**skrī, skriə.**] To scream; also with *out.*

**Lan.** Hoo punched an hoo screet, an hoo nipped an hoo screet; an . . . screet morther, *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. i. 327. **Lin.** She skelpt ma haäfe ower i' the chair, an' screeäd like a Howl gone wud, Tennyson *Owd Roä* (1889); **Lin.**$^1$ He did scree. **n.Lin.**$^1$ She wo'd scree-oot when she seed a clock as thof onybody was killin' her.

**SCREE**, *v.*$^3$ Sh.I. [**skrī.**] With *on*: to get along somehow, to live through difficulties.

He'll mabee scree on through the winter (J.S.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**SCREEB**, see **Scribe**, *v.*$^1$

**SCREEBIT**, *adj.* Sh.I. [**skrī·bit.**] Poor, lean, fleshless. Also in *comp.* **Screebit-looking.**

Wir grey röl is very screebit-lookin' (J.S.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**SCREEBY**, *sb.* Bnff.$^1$ [**skrī·bi.**] The scurvy-grass, *Cochlearia officinalis.* Cf. **scrooby.**

**SCREECGH**, see **Screigh**, *v.*

**SCREECH**, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **screetch** Cor.; and in forms **scrach** Dev.; **scritch** Hmp. Dev. [**skrītʃ.**] **1.** *v.* In *comp.* (1) **Screech-bird**, the fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*; (2) **-cock**, the missel-thrush, *T. viscivorus*; (3) **-devil**, the swift, *Cypselus apus*; (4) **-drossle**, see (2); (5) **-hawk**, the nightjar, *Caprimulgus Europaeus*; (6) **-martin**, see (3); (7) **-owl**, (*a*) the barn-owl, *Strix flammea*; (*b*) see (3); (*c*) see (2); (*d*) the curlew, *Numenius arquata*; (*e*) *fig.* a shrill-voiced, talkative person; (8) **-swallow**, see (3); (9) **-thrush**, (*a*) see (2); (*b*) see (1).

(1) **Slg.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 6. (2) **N.I.**$^{1}$ (3) **Wil.** Thurn *Birds* (1870) 70. (4) **Glo.**$^{12}$ (5) **Brks., Bck.** Swainson *ib.* 97. (6) **Wil.** Thurn *Birds* (1870) 70. [Swainson *ib.* 95.] (7, *a*) **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Shr.**$^{2}$ **e.Suf.** *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). **Wil.** A screech owl had been heard to cry from his chimney-top, not three weeks before his death, Ewing *Jan Windmill* (1876) xxviii. **w.Som.**$^{1}$ The hooting of the screech owl is never heard by some people without dread and foreboding of evil. It is held to be a sure 'sign of death.' (*b*) **se.Wor.**$^{1}$ **e.Suf.** *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). **Ken.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 65; **Ken.**$^{1}$ **Hmp.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **I.W.**$^{1}$, **Som.** (W.F.R.) (*c*) **I.W.**$^{2}$ (*d*) **e.Suf.** *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). (*e*) **Ir.** To be pitied for havin' to put up wid the ould screech-owl's foolish talk, Barlow *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 50. (8) **Som.** (W.F.R.) (9, *a*) **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). **Wil.**$^{1}$, **Som.** (J.S.F.S.) **Dev.** 'Is mother ded'n care no moor for the 'Unter's 'orn a blawin' than she'd 'a cared for the call of a scrêech-thrush, Phillpotts *Dartmoor* (1896) 208. (*b*) **Slg.** Swainson *ib.* 6.

**2.** Phr. (1) *to screech like a whit-neck*, (2) *— out a brave un*, to make a great outcry.

(1) **Cor.**$^{2}$ (2) **Dev.** I was vair vrightened vor zu'er, an' I scrached out a brave un! Ford *Larramys* (1897) 213.

**3.** *sb.* The missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*. Cf. **holm-screech**, s.v. **Holm**, *sb.*$^{2}$ **2** (4, *a*).

**Glo.**$^{1}$, **Hmp.**$^{1}$ **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**$^{1}$, **Som.** (W.F.R.), **w.Som.**$^{1}$ **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 384.

**4.** The swift, *Cypselus apus.* Glo.$^{12}$ Hmp. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) Wil.$^{1}$ **5.** A short, sudden blaze or flame.

**Cor.**$^{1}$ Come to the fire; I'll put on a fuz' [furze] and make a screech; **Cor.**$^{2}$ Some tam fuzz for a screech.

**6.** Phr. *to be in screeches of pain*, to be distracted with pain.

**Cor.** If we are distracted with pain, we are 'roving,' or 'in racks' or 'screetches o' pain,' Hammond *Cor. Parish* (1897) 339.

**SCREECH**, see **Screigh**, *v.*

**SCREECHER**, *sb.* Sus. Hmp. [skrī·tʃə(r).] **1.** The swift, *Cypselus apus*. Cf. **screech, 4.**

**Sus.** Knox *Ornithol. Rambles* (1849) 220. **Hmp.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 95.

**2.** The missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*. Sus.$^{1}$ (s.v. Storm-cock). Cf. **screech, 3.**

**SCREECHETTY**, *adj.* Wil. Also written **screechety**. Creaking, creaky. Slow *Gl.* (1892); Wil.$^{1}$

**SCREECHY**, *adj.* Lin. [skrī·tʃi.] Of land: having very little depth of soil before the rock is reached. (Hall.), Lin.$^{1}$ Cf. **scratch**, *sb.*$^{1}$ 7.

**SCREED**, *sb.* and *v.*$^{1}$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Nfld. Also written **skread** Cum.$^{1}$; **skreed** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.$^{1}$ Ir. n.Cy. Cum.$^{1}$ Wm. e.Yks. w.Yks.$^{1}$ Der.$^{2}$ nw.Der.$^{1}$ n.Lin.$^{1}$ Pem.; and in form **scred** Nfld. [skrīd, skriəd.]

**1.** *sb.* A shred, fragment, crumb; a long thin strip of material, paper, land, &c.; a narrow plantation or belt of wood; also used *fig.*

**Sc.** A screed of cloth (Jam.). **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Edb.** About twenty swatches from Simeon Calicoe's, prinned on a screed of paper, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) viii. **Gall.** I tracked Eppie, here by a fit-mark, there by a screed o' her druggit goown, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxiii. **Ir.** Her screed of stony ground, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 157. **s.Ir.** With hardly a skreed to cover him, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 80. **n.Cy.** (K.), **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Teer us off a screed o' that ti' myek a garten. **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** He wed use up summat aald skreeds afooar he gan ta cut meear new cleeath, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 21; (B.K.) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ Rovven into screeds; **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{12}$, **Lan.**$^{1}$, **n.Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Not.**$^{3}$ **s.Not.** He's got a screed o' good land the tother side the planting (J.P.K.). **Lin.**$^{1}$ I've ta'en a screed of garden land. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ At Ashby . . . there was a long and narrow pasture-field called the Skreeds. 'Them screeds o' Scotch firs . . . wants fellin'.' **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ There's quite a thin screed of fat on the hams. **Nhp.**$^{1}$ When screeds of sunshine gild the little yard, Clare *MS. Poems*. **War.**$^{3}$ **s.Pem.** 'What 'av yea burnin'? They maak a nasty smill.' 'Oh, some old skreeds' (W.M.M.). **Som.** 'Tis good stuff this 'ere bar. 'Twas made of a lot o' screeds o' ire all welded together (W.F.R.). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Very sorry, but there idn a screed a-left. **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 383; **Dev.**$^{1}$ I han't a screed to my back that isn't paid vor, 47, ed. Palmer. **Cor.** When I got it a cudn't touch a screed of it, *Exhibition* (1873) 142; **Cor.**$^{1}$ Gi' me a screed o' mait; **Cor.**$^{2}$ [**Nfld.** *Trans. Amer. Flk-Lore Soc.* (1894).]

**2.** *Comp.* **Screed-glass**, scraps of glass of various sizes. e.Dur.$^{1}$ **3.** Phr. (1) *a screed of one's mind*, 'a piece of one's mind'; an expression of disapprobation; (2) *neither scrip nor screed*, no particle.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Rxb.** I'm gaun to gie you a bit screed o' my mind, ma man, you and Mistress Agnes there, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 205. **Cum.**$^{4}$ He wad gie t'auld-donnet a screed of his mind if iver she com nigh him agin, Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) III. 2. (2) **Dev.** *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. ii. 146.

**4.** A border or edge, esp. the frilled border of a woman's cap. See **Cap-screed**, s.v. **Cap**, *sb.*$^{1}$ **1** (11).

**N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Dur.**$^{1}$, **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** T'wumman hed as much screed abaght her cap, az ad go seven times raand a big drum, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (Feb. 1849); **w.Yks.**$^{135}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$

**5.** A long, thin person.

**Cor.** (F.R.C.); **Cor.**$^{2}$ Looking like a screed.

**6.** A rent, tear; a gap; the sound made by tearing or rending. Also used *fig.*

**Sc.** The ice gae a great screed (Jam.). **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Ayr.** Ye, for my sake, hae gi'en the feck Of a' the ten comman's A screed some day, Burns *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 4. **Edb.** I waked not until a blink of light through a screed in the east, and the crowing of the cocks stirred me, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 113. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **N.I.**$^{1}$ **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$

**7.** A loud, shrill, or discordant sound; the sound of scraping anything on a whetstone.

**Sc.** Their horns emittin' martial screeds, Nicol *Poems* (1805) II. 12 (Jam.). **Kcb.** And sploiting strikes the stane his granny hit Wi pistol screed shot frae his gorlin doup, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 4. **Ant.** Gie us a screed on the fiddle, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **n.Ir.** Whippin' up his knife an' gien it a screed on the scythestane, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 90.

**8.** A large portion; a long length of thread, twine, &c.

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ There's a skreed o' corn to cut. There wiz a great skreed o' the muir burnt. **Kcd.** To print her screeds Wud cost a screed o' siller, Grant *Lays* (1884) 4.

**9.** A dissertation; a long harangue; a document, letter; a poetical effusion; a long list or catalogue; a lie, fabrication.

**Sc.** (Jam.); See you give them a screed of doctrine that will last them till I come back, Scott *Redg.* (1824) xii. **Sh.I.** Yun screed o dine, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 34. **Cai.**$^{1}$, **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Elg.** Here's a screed aboot way-richt, Tak' care an' nae destroy't, Tester *Poems* (1865) 116. **Bnff.**$^{1}$ He said a skreed o' Burns. **Abd.** Wad I hae latten him gang for a screed o' ill words! Macdonald *Warlock* (1882) xlv. **s.Sc.** I noo begin to make a screed About a fisher i' the Tweed, Watson *Bards* (1859) 51. **Hdg.** Ane daftfule skreed thit's been the deid Of awl oure race, Lumsden *Poems* (1896) 181. **Rxb.** Afore ye're numbered wi' the deid, About the auld folks gie's a screed, Murray *Hawick Characters* (1901) 65. **Gall.** What does he mean by a' that screed? It's like a bit o' a sermon, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 375. **N.I.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.**$^{1}$ He signed the screed. **Cum.**$^{14}$ **I.Ma.** The letter there . . . it was from her the very screed, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 162. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ Th' bairn wo'd saay skreeds o' poeterry for a daay thrif, if onybody wo'd listen to him. **Dev.** 'Here's a scrap I copied from a paper dated 1330. Listen!' He smoothed his screed . . . then read, Phillpotts *Sons of Morning* (1900) 8. **Cor.** (F.R.C.)

**10.** A drinking-bout; a revel; *gen.* in *comb.* **Screed-o'-drink.**

**Sc.** He's no a tippler nor a habitual drunkard; but he taks a screed sometimes; when he taks a screed, his wife 'ill no see him maybe for three or four days (Jam.); Naething confuses me unless it be a screed o' drink at an orra time, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxv. **Slk.** There is no such school of temperance as Ambrose's in the world—a skreed in any room of his house clears my head for a month, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 59.

**11.** *Obs.* A quick movement; a snatch.

**Lnk.** Syne gave his head A hearty screed, And damn'd an oath he'd tak the lead, McIndoe *Poems* (1805) 61. **Edb.** In case they gie yer pouch a screed, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 32.

**12.** *v.* To run a line or border on the edge of anything. n.Yks.$^{4}$ **13.** To tear, rend.

**Sc.** (Jam.); Had I been in ony o' your rotten French camlets now . . . it would hae screeded like an auld rag wi' sic a weight as mine, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxxi. **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Per.** O for a rattlin bauld Scots blast . . . To screed his sails, Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 6. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 306, ed. 1876. **Nhb.** I' faith, had they a chance they'd screed Ilk ither's neck, Proudlock *Border-*

*land Muse* (1896) 164; **Nhb.**$^1$ Screed off that piece o' flannen. **n.Yks.**$^2$ All screeded. **m.Yks.**$^1$ Screed that bit off, the whole length.

**14.** *Obs.* or *obsol.* To cry, scream; to produce any sharp sound; to move up and down so as to produce such a sound, as a fiddle-bow over the strings.

**Sc.** It made me yelp and yeul and yell An' skirl an' skreed, Watson *Coll.* (1706) I. 38 (Jam.). **w.Sc.** I mind the vera time that the fiddler played to us, as weel as if I heard the bow screeding o'er the strings the noo, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 264. **Rnf.** Nae mair wi' pleasure-yielding glow The lyre he'll screed, Finlayson *Rhymes* (1815) 108. **Edb.** Now the bagpipe's dumb . . . Sae sweetly as it wont to bum, And Pibrachs skreed, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 129, ed. 1785. **Slk.** Nae mair I'll screed the rantin time, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 98.

**15.** To talk, read, or recite rapidly and fluently; to reel off; to repeat a lying fabrication; *gen.* with *away* or *off.*

**Sc.** The hale kintra's clashes he screeds them aff hand, Nicoll *Poems* (ed. 1843) 142. **Cai.**$^1$ **Elg.** It's here in my pouch, I may jist screed it aff, Tester *Poems* (1865) 132. **Bnff.**$^1$ **Abd.** Auld farrant tales he screeds a', Keith *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 14. **Per.** Screeding them aff a loyal tune, Haliburton *Furth in Field* (1894) 52. **Ayr.** He'll screed you aff Effectual Calling, Burns *Inventory*, l. 44. **Dmf.** Screed me aff some fancy, drest In language fine, Reid *Poems* (1894) 216.

**16.** With *down*: to write down at great length.

**Rnf.** With energetic matter, he screeds down a satire, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 93.

**17.** To do anything quickly, smartly, and with spirit. Sc. (Jam.)

**SCREED**, *v.*$^2$ Dor. [**skrīd.**] To shun, eschew, avoid. *Gl.* (1851); Dor.$^1$

**SCREEDGE**, *v.* *Obs.* Slk. (Jam.) To tear.

**SCREEDING**, *sb.* Irel. Yks. Lin. Nhp. [**skrī·din.**]

**1.** A narrow border, esp. of a cap; net for making caps; an edging of paper; the mortar-pointing round a window-frame.

**N.I.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** A narrow screed of paper used to put round pieces; tied on with narrow mohair or silk braid. It is done to improve the appearance of the goods, before sending them to the drapers (J.M.). **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881). **sw.Lin.**$^1$

**2.** A plasterer's term; see below.

**Nhp.**$^1$ Placing a long ruler on two screeds when sufficiently dry to bear its pressure, and drawing it gently over the second coat of plaster, for the purpose of removing the superfluous mortar, and thereby getting a level surface.

**3.** A rending, tearing; a scolding match between women; see below.

**n.Yks.**$^{12}$ **m.Yks.**$^1$ A scolding-match among women, when violence may go the length of tearing, or screeding, the cap.

**SCREEDLE**, *v.* Som. Dev. Cor. [**skrī·dl.**] To cower or huddle over the fire. Cf. **scroodle.**

**w.Cy.** Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **w.Som.**$^1$ **n.Dev.** Tha wut spudlee out the Yemors and screedle over mun, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 224. **Cor.** Lev's [*sic*] screedle o'er the fire a bit, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 42; **Cor.**$^{12}$

**SCREEF**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Also written **skreef** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.$^1$; and in forms **screeaf** n.Yks.$^2$; **scriff** Cai.$^1$; **skreeaf** e.Yks.$^1$; **skriff** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.$^1$ [**skrīf, skriəf.**] **1.** *sb.* The scurf of the head; a thin film, crust, or covering; the surface; *fig.* anything inferior or valueless; the dregs of society. Cf. **scruff,** *sb.*$^2$

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^1$ **Bnff.**$^1$ There's a fine skreef o' girs on that shift. **n.Yks.**$^2$, **e.Yks.**$^1$

**2.** *Comb.* **Screeaf-and-reeaf,** scum, refuse. n.Yks.$^2$

**3.** Lichen.

**ne.Sc.** Another means to bring back a cow's milk when taken away by a witch was to pour a little of the milk that still remained on a boulder between the screef an the stehn, i.e. below the lichen growing on the stone, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 192.

**4.** *v.* To become covered with scurf, or with a thin film or hard crust. Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.$^1$ **5.** To take off the surface; with *off*: to come off in flakes of scurf. *ib.*

**SCREEGE**, *v.* Sc. To scourge.

**Dmf.** Their weel-aimed taunts severe My feelin' screeges, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 131.

**SCREEGH**, see **Screigh,** *v.*

**SCREEK**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Wal. Der. Lin. Nhp. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Suf. I.W. and Amer. Also written **screak** Sc. (Jam.) Cum. w.Yks.$^2$ ne.Lan.$^1$ Chs.$^1$ Der.$^2$ nw.Der.$^1$; **skreak** w.Yks.$^1$ ne.Lan.$^1$ n.Lin.$^1$ I.W.$^1$; **skreeck** Ant.; **skreek** Sc. (Jam.) Ir. n.Cy. Nhb. Lakel.$^1$ Cum. w.Yks.$^3$ n.Lin.$^1$ Nhp.$^1$ se.Wor.$^1$ Suf.$^1$; **skriek** Sc. Ir. Hrf.$^2$ Amer.; and in forms **screeak** e.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks.; **skreeak** e.Yks. [**skrīk, skriək.**] **1.** *v.* To shriek, scream. Cf. **screech, screigh,** *v.*, **skrike.**

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Sh.I.** *Sh. News* (Jan. 15, 1898). **Or.I.** (S.A.S.), **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** Gart the queans like maukins skreek, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 105. **Nhb.** She skreekt, an' aw run tiv hor quick, Chater *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 48. **Lakel.**$^1$ **Cum.** Her hens upon the teable screak, Rayson *Misc. Poems* (1858) 52. **e.Yks.** A jenny oolat skreeaked oot, an freetened him ommast oot ov his wits, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 33; **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** (F.P.T.), **w.Yks.**$^2$, **w.Yks.**$^3$ (s.v. Skrike), **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Wal.** I should a-screeked out when that man turned, Beale *Gladys* (1881) xxxviii. **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **n.Lin.** Kay at bottom o' watter-butt, skrĕaks Jaane, Peacock *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 91; **n.Lin.**$^1$ She skreek'd oot, as I thoht, for all th' warld like a cat yawlin'. **Nhp.**$^1$, **Hrf.**$^2$, **Glo.**$^1$, **Suf.**$^1$

**2.** *Comp.* **Skreek-owl,** the swift, *Cypselus apus.* se.Wor.$^1$

**3.** To creak; to make a grating noise.

**n.Cy.** (Hall.), **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ It skreeks so, it sets my teeth on edge. **I.W.**$^1$

Hence **Skrieky,** *adj.* creaky. [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 231.] **4.** *sb.* A shriek.

**Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** She lap, and ga'e a wylie skreek, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 287. **Fif.** A' the warld soundit wi' their skrieks, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 311. **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 359. **n.Lin.**$^1$ She mad' sich an a skreek, I thoht noht else bud she'd killed her sen.

**5.** A harsh, grating noise.

**Cum.** The coach seemed to sink and rise, then gave a 'skreek,' and turned over on its side, *Carlisle Patriot* (Dec. 29, 1893) 7, col. 2.

**6.** Phr. *screek of day* or *of daylight*, break of dawn, cock-crow.

**n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Bnff.** By skreek o' day, the Lark can say, O Phoebus, are ye wakin yet? Taylor *Poems* (1787) 87. **Abd.** Neist mornin' at the skreek o' day The mist had newlans lifted, Murray *Hamewith* (1900) 47. **Ir.** That morning we were all up at the skriek of day, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 60. **n.Ir.** First skreek av daylight at Garragh wis brekin', *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 77. **Ant.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

**SCREEL**, *v.* and *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Lin. Glo. Sus. Also written **skreel** Nhb.$^1$ n.Lin.$^1$ Sus.$^1$; and in forms **screal** Lin.; **skreäl** n.Lin.$^1$ [**skrīl, skriəl.**] **1.** *v.* To cry, shriek, squeal.

**Nhb.**$^1$ (s.v. Skirl.) **m.Yks.**$^1$ **n.Lin.** What wi' yammerin' bairns, an' what wi' screälin' wimmin, Peacock *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 103; **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Glo.**$^1$, **Sus.**$^1$

Hence **Screel-poke,** *sb.* a crying child. m.Yks.$^1$

**2.** *sb.* A shriek, scream.

**Nhb.**$^1$ (s.v. Skirl.) **m.Yks.**$^1$ **Sus.** He cum in dat roupy an swirmy as de mistus ge a skreel, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 389.

**SCREELY**, *adj.* Glo. [**skrī·li.**] Long, lanky; pinched, miserable-looking.

Those screeley plants will never be satisfactory. She looks so thin, quite screeley (A.B.).

**SCREEN**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Lin. Nhp. Shr. Also written **skreen** Sc. Chs.$^{23}$ Nhp.$^1$; and in form **screin** s.Chs.$^1$ [**skrīn.**] **1.** *v.* To protect; to hide.

**Slg.** Now I canna screen my pride, When I think on my braw new hide, Galloway *Poems* (1804) 60. **Lnk.** To gar our British produce sell Screen'd by protecting duties, Watson *Poems* (1853) 4. **Edb.** What e'er complaint he wadna skreen it, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 86.

**2.** Phr. *to screen a shower*, to protect from a shower.

**Gall.** Wi' his plaid [he] would screen the show'r, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 53, ed. 1897.

**3.** *sb.* Shelter.

**Nhb.** Amang the scaurs they'll haud their screen, *Coquetdale Sngs.* (1852) 109.

**4.** A high-backed wooden settle.

**Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^4$ It hed a bit of a skemmel eh t'back just t'seaam as oor oald kitchin screen, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 36. **Chs.**$^1$

In some screens the back is low, in others it is high, reaching well above the heads of persons sitting on the screen. . . Sometimes a permanent wall is built out from the fireplace, and to it a fixed seat is attached; and this also is called a screen; **Chs.**$^{23}$, **s.Chs.**$^{1}$, **n.Stf.** (J.T.), **Nhp.**$^{1}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ A bench with a high back and an arm at each end, an old-fashioned piece of kitchen furniture for the fireside,—still in use. Sometimes a box with a falling lid constitutes the seat of the screen, forming a useful receptacle for clothes, &c. which require to be kept aired.

**5.** A large scarf worn over the head.

**Sc.** The number of old women, in tartan screens and red cloaks, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xxix; She was dressed like a lady, and had a screen of the Drummond colours on her head, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) i.

**6.** The border of a woman's cap.

**Lan.** Two small bows of pink ribbon inserted in the screen of my mother's cap, Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) 67. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ (s.v. Screed.)

Hence **Screened-cap**, *sb.* a cap having a border or frill.

**w.Yks.** T'owd lass allus ware a screened-cap (B.K.).

**7.** *pl.* Used as an *int.*; see below.

**Lin.**$^{1}$ This cry entitles a boy in his games to a temporary respite.

**SCREENGE**, see **Scringe**, *v.*$^{13}$

**SCREENING-GLASS**, *sb.* Yks. A looking-glass. Cf. **seening-glass.**

**w.Yks.** Twistin' hursen abaaght befoar t'screenin' glass, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1866) 47.

**SCREET**, *v.* Der. Not. Lin. [**skrīt.**] To screech, scream; to make a shrill sound.

**Der.** Alibut shanna wed a widow wi' two screetin' babbies, Gilchrist *Nicholas* (1899) 143. **Not.** It yarked up and screeted [of a gun flying out of a man's hand through his stumbling], Hole *Memories* (1892) 193; She did nothing but screet, Prior *Renie* (1895) 24; **Not.**$^{2}$ The snipe yarked and screeted. **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ She screets out in her sleep.

**SCREET**, *sb.* e.An.$^{1}$ Suf.$^{1}$ [**skrīt.**] Half a quarter of a sheet of paper.

**SCREEVE**, *v.* Lan. Chs. Der. Also written **skriev** Lan.; and in forms **screive** s.Chs.$^{1}$; **skrive** Chs. [**skrīv.**] To ooze out; to exude moisture; esp. used of a corpse; to froth at the mouth, as in a fit.

**Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Chs.** Spoken of a wound which, after imperfect healing, breaks out again (K.); **Chs.**$^{1}$ An old woman in describing the appearance of the corpse of a relative who had died said, 'Aw shanna go to see her again, for oo were badly swelled, an oo'd begun to screeve; for aw they'd putten a plate o' sawt on her.' It is customary in Cheshire to place a plate of salt on a corpse to keep it, as is supposed, from swelling; **Chs.**$^{3}$ **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ A sack of corn may screive; liquid manure in a pigsty is said to screive out. **nw.Der.**$^{1}$

[Cp. OFr. *escrever*, 'crever; *refl.* se crever, rejaillir' (Godefroy).]

**SCREEVE**, see **Scrieve, Scrive**, *v.*$^{1}$

**SCREEVED**, *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* Lin. Split up; see below.

(J.C.W.); A term used to describe an accident which occasionally happened to horses in the fens when running over ice in winter their legs became parted and torn off at the joint, Wheeler *Fens*, *Appen.* 12.

[Cp. Dan. *skræv*, the fork (between the legs); *skræve*, to straddle (Larsen).]

**SCREEVELIN**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **skreevlin.** [**skrī·vlin.**] A small stack of corn or hay in a field. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), (J.S.), S. & Ork.$^{1}$ Cf. **skrövl.**

**SCREEVL**, *v.* Sh.I. To build a small stack of corn in a field. (J.S.)

**SCREEVY**, *adj.* Sus. Slippery. (J.L.A.)

**SCREG**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) A shoe. Cf. **scrae**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**SCREGH**, see **Screigh**, *v.*

**SCREIGH**, *v.*, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Also in forms **scraich** Sc. (Jam.); **scraigh** Sc. (Jam.) N.I.$^{1}$; **scrauch, scraugh** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.$^{1}$; **screecgh** Sh.I.; **screech** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **screegh, scregh, screich, scriech, scriegh, skrach, skraich** Sc.; **skraigh** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.$^{1}$ Ir.; **skraugh** Sc. (Jam.); **skreagh** Abd. Ant.; **skrech** Sc.; **skreech** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **skreegh, skregh, skreich** Sc. Cum.$^{3}$; **skreigh** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.; **skriech** Sc.; **skriegh** Sc. Nhb.$^{1}$; ?**skrieh** Sc. [**skrīχ, skrēχ, skrāχ.**]

**1.** *v.* To shriek, scream, esp. used of birds; to neigh; to make a harsh, grating sound. Cf. **screech, screek, skrike.**

**Sc.** (Jam.); It is time enough to skreigh when ye're strucken, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Sh.I.** Liza screecghed tinkin' 'at his neck wis brokken, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 77. **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Elg.** A'-day at Rivvan howlets screicht, Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 207. **Abd.** The pipes scraichin like a' thing, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xl. **Kcd.** Screich'd an' made sae muckle din, Burness *Garron Ha'* (c. 1820) 556. **Frf.** I carena though I never hear your scrauchin' voice again, Mackenzie *N. Pine* (1897) 231. **Per.** Like some screighin' auld craw! Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 188, ed. 1887. **e.Fif.** Looder howled the tempest, soughin' an' whistlin' an' skreeghin' amang the skrunty bits o' trees, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii. **Slg.** 'It wisna his wraith—O ye puir donnert buddie,' She skreiched, Buchanan *Poems* (1901) 44. **Ayr.** How thou wad prance, an' snore, an' skriegh, An' tak the road! Burns *To his Mare*, st. 8. **Lnk.** The last [stair] . . . being a widden yin, which skrecht and whussle't under the feet, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) I. 70. **Lth.** The coupled paitricks scriech at een, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 148. **Edb.** To make the confounded fugies draw in their horns and steek up their scraighing gabs for ever, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxv. **Hdg.** Screichin' clerics—drunk wi' 'faith,' Lumsden *Poems* (1896) 3. **Peb.** Could draw, wi' grace, a chucky's neck, Tae a' its skraighings dull [deaf], *Lintoun Green* (1685) 95, ed. 1817. **Slk.** The unhappy somnambulists are scrauching, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 102. **Rxb.** (Jam.) **Dmf.** Ma Faither skriecht an' rushed tae the rescue, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 100. **Gall.** To keep a wee scraichin sinner frae seeing the licht o' day, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 27, ed. 1876. **n.Ir.** You'd hear the skraighan Av their wild an' furious white bantam cock, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 10. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ To give mouth, like a dog. **Cum.**$^{3}$

Hence **Scraigher**, *sb.* one who screams, or makes a loud, discordant sound.

**Gall.** He is the finest scraigher I ever heard, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 377, ed. 1876.

**2.** *sb.* A shriek; a shrill cry, esp. of a bird; an urgent, irresistible call; a harsh, grating sound.

**Sc.** (Jam.); The skreigh of duty which no man should hear and be inobedient, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxiii. **Sh.I.** It was the lively tune which John was wont to speak of as 'Waarweek': 'at begins low an ends wi' a skreegh, Burgess *Tang* (1898) 2. **Or.I.** Dogs bark, men halloo, women raise a terrible skrach, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 185. **Cai.**$^{1}$ **e.Sc.** Syne he gied a kin o' skreigh, 'Oh, Lord! oh, Lord! What's that?' Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 119. **Abd.** A loud skirlin noise, . . resembled the skreagh o' the water-kelpie, Ruddiman *Sc. Parish* (1828) 34, ed. 1889. **Frf.** Then raise the Diel, wi' Owlet's screigh! Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 234. **Fif.** The cries o' bairns, the skrieghs o' wives, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 10. **Rnf.** Eldritch skreichs, Young *Pictures* (1865) 9. **Ayr.** We heard a lang sliding skreigh doon the shank [shaft], then a crash, and then a grane, and then a' was quate, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 139. **Lth.** It gies an eerie ugly skraigh, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 182. **Edb.** She ga'e a skreigh, wi' stannin hairs, *Tint Quey* (1796) 19. **Peb.** Wi' skraighs and flaffings makes a fray To see and save its skin, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 39, ed. 1817. **Slk.** Wi' one insane scraugh he bolts, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 78. **Dmf.** The skraigh o' ilka bird comes by, Like speech frae heart forlorn, Reid *Poems* (1894) 90. **Gall.** Thy eldritch scraichs and fiend-like claws, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 87, ed. 1897. **Kcb.** The scraich o' the wild nicht bird, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 20. **Wgt.** At nicht the Hoolet's eerie scraigh, Fraser *Wgt.* (1877) 211. **n.Ir.** Miss Norris gied a wee scraich that made me jump, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 43; **N.I.**$^{1}$ **Uls.** I'll light on you with a scraigh, as the divil said to the ould seceder (M.B.-S.). **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Nhb.** When gusty swirls mak' cauld-rife curls, An' sweep the purls, wi' rudden skreigh, *Fisher's Garl.* (1843) 162; **Nhb.**$^{1}$ The scraugh of a heron.

**3.** A lean person with a shrill voice, and *gen.* of short stature. Bnff.$^{1}$ **4.** Phr. *screigh of day*, *— of morning*, &c., the break of day, cockcrow.

**Sc.** The page he looked at the [?] skrieh of day, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) IV. 245, ed. 1848. **n.Sc.** (Jam., s.v. Skreek.) **e.Sc.** Up wi' the skregh o' day, Linty! Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 199. **Per.** At skreigh of dawn, or the soft gloaming hour, Ford *Harp* (1893) 214. **Fif.** To rise by skreigh o' day, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 21. **Slg.** The first on fit, at screegh o' day, Towers *Poems* (1885) 161. **Cld.** (Jam.) **Dmb.** I'm in saddle since the screech o' day, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 62. **Rnf.** He roars out for drink by the first screigh o' day, Barr *Poems* (1861) 123. **Ayr.** Up next morning by screech o' day, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 25. **Lth.** By screich o' morn the bairns are up, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 36. **Edb.** To rise by the screigh o' the day, McDowall *Poems* (1839) 181. **Slk.** I never steekit an ee, and by skreigh o' day was aff on the beast, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 26. **Dmf.** She was up afore the skraich o' day, spreadin' oot ma Sunday claes, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 44. **Gall.** By the gude wife at scregh o' day, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 151, ed. 1876. **Kcb.** Frae the very scraigh o' day Till nicht's dark shades are fa'in, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 139. **N.I.**$^1$, **Ant.** (S.A.B.)

**5.** *adj.* Shrill, screeching.

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*); It's no little thing sae screech and skeer That drunken fiddlers play in barns and booths, Leighton *Wds.* (1869) 22.

**SCREIGH,** *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Also written **skreigh** (Jam.). [**skrīχ.**] A slang word for whisky.

**Sc.** Three horns o' beer, and three o' skreigh, *Ballads and Poems* (1885) 50. **Rnf.** Wi' guid plain fare we'll leuk fu' skeigh, . . . An ay the tither blaw o' Skreigh, To fleg awa' the cauld, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 153. **Lth.** (Jam.) **Dmf.** In the caup there is a drap; (A wee drap screigh, it seem'd to me), Reid *Poems* (1894) 213.

**SCREIT,** *v.* s.Chs.$^1$ [**skreit.**] To pare the nails.

A regular occupation of Saturday night is to get the children 'wesht, ŭn koa·md, ŭn skreyt' [weshed, an' combed, an' screit].

**SCREIVE,** see **Screeve, Scrive,** *v.*$^2$

**SCREMERSTON-CROW,** *sb.* Sc. Nhb. The hooded crow, *Corvus cornix.*

**Rxb.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 85. **Nhb.** [So called] because they frequent the coast thereabout in winter and spring, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 35; **Nhb.**$^1$

**SCREMIT, SCRENOCH, SCRENT,** see **Scrimmet, Scroinoch, Scrint.**

**SCRETHY-HOLE,** *sb.* *Obs.* Nhb.$^1$ A lair.

The todde he cam frae the screthy holes, Telfer *Border Ballads, &c.* (1824) 188.

[Cp. ON. *skrīđa*, to creep (Vigfusson).]

**SCREUF,** see **Scruff,** *sb.*$^2$

**SCREW,** *sb.*$^1$ and *v.* Sc. Irel. Wm. Yks. Lin. Som. [**skrū, skriu,** w.Som. **skrü.**] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Screw-hapses,** an adjustible screw-wrench; (2) **-jack,** an appliance for lifting or propelling heavy or large objects by means of a 'ram' which is actuated by a screw; (3) **-pine,** a joiner's tool.

(1) **w.Som.**$^1$ (2) **Wm.** Men hes strikes, en unions, en screw-jacks, en aw kinds a' things for raisin wages, *Ald Smiler*, 22; (B.K.) (3) **w.Yks.**$^2$

**2.** Phr. (1) *a screw higher*, at a higher point, on a higher level; (2) *to get one's screw out*, to become angry.

(1) **Rnf.** So I term those that dissent from us, as not strict enough, and that are followers of Mr. M'Millan, and some that are a screw higher than he, Wodrow *Corres.* (1709–31) I. 84, ed. 1843. (2) **w.Yks.** Gettin his skrew reyt aht, he shahted in a voice like thunder, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1874) 7.

**3.** A dishonest trick; an imposture; a cheat.

**n.Lin.**$^1$ I really weänt sell my taaties to ohd —— ony moore as long as I live; he's oher mony screws aboot him.

**4.** A slang term for a bottle of wine.

**Ir.** He was the hardest-goer either at kettle or screw . . . of the whole grand-jury, Barrington *Sketches* (1827–32) III. iv; (R.Y.)

**5.** *v.* To make the male thread of a screw. s.Yks. (W.S.) **6.** To bore or move like a screw.

**Edb.** You maun hae wormed your way through the snaw like a mole screwing a' the way, Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 22.

**7.** A golfing term: to drive widely to the left hand. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) **8.** To be afflicted with a violent pain in the bowels. w.Yks.$^1$

**SCREW,** *sb.*$^2$ Not.$^1$ [**skrū.**] In *comp.* **Screw-meat,** the flesh of an animal that has died by accident or disease.

[Cp. Dan. *skrog*, a carcase (Larsen).]

**SCREW,** *sb.*$^3$ Sc. Irel. Dev. Cor. Also written **skrew** Sc. (Jam.); and in form **skrow** Sc. (Jam.) Abd. [**skrū.**] The shrew-mouse; also in *comp.* **Screw-mouse.**

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** The moudie and the thrifty skrow That howk their hames aneth the sward, Shelley *Flowers* (1868) 56. **N.I.**$^1$ **Dev.** Yer's a screwmouze's nist wi' vive sich purty little naked yung uns in 'un, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **Cor.**$^{12}$

[OE. *scrēawa*, a shrew-mouse (B.T.).]

**SCREW,** see **Scroo,** *sb.*$^2$, **Scrow(e.**

**SCREWAGE,** *sb.* n.Yks.$^2$ [**skriu·idʒ.**] Savings, profit; covetousness.

**SCREWDGE,** see **Scrouge.**

**SCREWDLE,** *v.* Not. Lei. War. [**skrū·dl.**] To insinuate into a narrow aperture.

**Not.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ 'A [a sweep] screwdled his-sen oop the chimly.' A corpulent lady 'couldn' 'aardly screwdle her-sen into the booz.' **War.**$^3$

**SCREWMATIC,** *sb.* and *adj.* War. Nrf. Also written **scroomatic** War.$^3$ [**skrūmæ·tik.**] **1.** *sb. pl.* Rheumatics. Cf. **screws.**

**War.**$^3$ **Nrf.** 'Wiper's oil' is a reputed specific for screwmatics, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 396.

**2.** *adj.* In *comp.* **Screwmatic-fever,** rheumatic-fever.

**Nrf.** I had the screwmatic fever three times, *ib. Lagoons* (ed. 1896) 50.

**SCREWS,** *sb. pl.* Midl. Nrf. [**skrūz.**] Rheumatics. Cf. **screwmatic.**

**Midl.** In bed roarin' mad wi' the screws, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 51. **Nrf.** (A.C.)

**SCREWTON-NEWTONS,** *sb. pl.* War.$^2$ A miserable feeling in mind and body; a fit of the dumps.

**SCREWY,** *adj.* e.Yks.$^1$ [**skrū·i, skriu·i.**] Slightly intoxicated. 'He was a bit screwy.'

**SCREWZE,** *v.* Nhp.$^1$ [**skrūz.**] To encroach, intrude; to sponge; to come as an uninvited, unwelcome guest.

He's always going screwzing about.

Hence **Screwzer,** *sb.* an unwelcome, intrusive visitor; a parasite, 'hanger-on.'

**SCRIAZE,** *v.* Dur. [**skriəz.**] A corruption of 'squeeze.'

Ah gat in ta t'railway wuv a deel o' scri'azin, Egglestone *Betty Podkins' Visit* (1877) 4.

**SCRIBBED,** *pp.* n.Yks.$^2$ [**skribd.**] Only used in phr. *scribb'd and libb'd*, castrated.

**SCRIBBLE,** *v.*$^1$ n.Cy. Not. Dev. [**skri·bl.**] In *comb.* (1) **Scribble-lark,** the yellow-ammer, *Emberiza citrinella*; cf. **scribbling** (2); (2) **-scrall,** to scribble, write badly; (3) **-scrobble,** scribbling.

(1) **s.Not.** He's gien me a scribble-lark's egg (J.P.K.). (2) **Dev.** It reg'lar 'mazes me tü zee volks a scribble-scrallin' in thickey fashion, zo it dü! *Longman's Mag.* (Aug. 1901) 340. (3) **n.Cy.** (Hall.)

**SCRIBBLE,** *v.*$^2$ Hmp. [**skri·bl.**] With *down*: to tread down, as a cow. De Crespigny *New Forest* (1895) 112.

**SCRIBBLING,** *ppl. adj.* Not. Lei. Nhp. Nrf. Also in form **scrivling** Lei.$^1$ [**skri·blin.**] In *comp.* (1) **Scribbling-finch,** (*a*) the yellow-ammer, *Emberiza citrinella*; (*b*) the corn-bunting, *E. miliaria*; (2) **-lark,** see (1, *a*); cf. **scribble,** *v.*$^1$ (1).

(1 *a, b*) **Nrf.** From the pencilling of their eggs, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 46. (2) **Not.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ Only used when the bird is spoken of in connection with its eggs, which are covered with marks something like rude scribbling. Out of the breeding season, the bird is always the Goldfinch, *ib. Introd.* 4. **Nhp.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 70; **Nhp.**$^1$

**SCRIBE,** *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. I.Ma. and Amer. Also written **skribe** Sh.I. Cum.$^1$; and in form **screeb** I.Ma. [**skraib.**] **1.** *v.* To write; to mark, inscribe. Cf. **scrive,** *v.*$^1$

**Abd.** Scribe for a livin' or scribble for fame, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 161. **Gall.** It will be to your credit when the saints come to put up your tomb and scribe your testimony upon it, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) lii. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.** Dumplin' and oatmeal's 'scribed in their features, Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 125. **Cum.** Clark *Lakes* (1787) 25. **m.Yks.**$^1$ [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 374.]

**2.** *sb.* A mark made with the pen; a scrap of writing; a letter; *gen.* in phr. *scribe of the pen.*

**Sh.I.** 'A'm been at da post.' 'Oh boy, wis doo waur o' ony skribe ta ony o' wiz?' *Sh. News* (May 19, 1900). **Gall.** Jeems Carlyle never wrote a scribe o' print, or hand-write either, Crockett *Banner of Blue* (1902) viii. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ He disna knaa hoo ti myek the scribe o' a pen. Just gi'z a bit scribe off yor han' to show whe aa is. **e.Dur.**$^1$ He hadn't the scribe of a pen for it [He had not even a receipt or written guarantee]. **Cum.**$^1$ I niver hed t'skribe of a pen sent [*sic*] he went; **Cum.**$^{24}$ **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ I never see the scribe of his pen. **m.Yks.**$^1$ **I.Ma.** Don't quite forget me when you are away. Send me a screeb from your pen now and again (S.M.).

**SCRIBE**, *v.*$^2$ Suf. [**skraib.**] An aphetic form of 'subscribe.'

Why don't them two . . . 'scribe a sovereign? STRICKLAND *Old Friends, &c.* (1864) 292.

**SCRIBE**, *sb.*$^2$ Nhb. Nhp. War. Brks. [**skraib.**] **1.** A narrow strip of any material; a long and narrow strip of arable land; see below.

**Nhb.**$^1$ A long and narrow strip of arable land, of about two hundred yards in length by ten to fourteen feet in width, in the Common field at Newtown, Warkworth. In that town each freehold burgage had attached to it a half acre in Heather Leazes, or at the Moor; also a ten and a scribe in Newtown, the foregoing being freeholds. To each burgage was attached a half acre of arable land in Newtown, and a half acre of old grass in New Close or in Gilden, held of the lord during pleasure. In February, 1892, scribes and tens at Newtown belonging to the late Colonel George Forster were put up for sale. The conditions of sale describe three scribes as containing two roods and two perches. Each scribe thus averages $826\frac{3}{4}$ square yards.

**2.** A thin, lank person or animal; a poor, puling creature; a shabby or oddly-dressed person; a guy.

**Nhp.**$^1$ A poor scribe of a horse. **War.** What a scribe you do look in that rig-out (C.T.O.); **War.**$^2$ I should look a scribe in these clothes. **s.War.**$^1$, **Brks.** (W.H.Y.)

**SCRIBE**, *sb.*$^3$ *Obs.* Cld. (JAM.) Also in form **screyb.** The crab-apple, *Pyrus Malus*, var. *acerba.* Cf. **scrab**, *sb.*$^2$

**SCRICELE**, *v.* Wil.$^1$ To creak; to squeak. Cf. **creekle.**

When the leather gets old-like, he sort o' dries up, an' then . . . he do scricele [of a saddle] (s.v. Scruple).

**SCRID**, see **Scride**, *v.*$^2$

**SCRIDDAN**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **scridan.** A mountain torrent. Cf. **scree**, *sb.*$^1$

**Sc.** When the rain falling on the side of a hill, tears the surface, and precipitates a large quantity of stones and gravel into the plain below, we call it a scridan, *Glenfergus* (1820) I. 203 (JAM.). **Rs.** The farms which are bases to high mountains . . . suffer great losses from what is called scriddan, or 'mountain torrent.' The farm of Auchuirn . . . was . . . rendered uninhabitable, and is since converted to a grazing, by an awful scriddan, *Statist. Acc.* VI. 249 (*ib.*).

[Cp. ON. *skriða*, a land-slip on a hillside (VIGFUSSON).]

**SCRIDDICK**, *sb.* I.W. Som. Dev. Also written **skriddick** Dev.; and in form **skirdick** w.Som.$^1$ [**skri·dik.**] An atom, particle; the smallest coin; a derivative of 'screed.' Cf. **scuddick, skiddick.**

**I.W.** Womankind . . . med hae their vaults, as I wunt deny. But massy on us! come to think of men volk; when their vaults is took away, there ain't nothen left of 'em, nor a scriddick, GRAY *Annesley* (1889) II. 138. **w.Som.**$^1$ Thick idn a wo'th a scriddick [skrúd·eek, skúr·deek]. I an't a-got nothin', not a scriddick about me. **Dev.** Well, they've ayte awl tha mayte; there idden a skriddick alayved, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **nw.Dev.**$^1$

**SCRIDE**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **skreid** S. & Ork.$^1$; **skride.** [**skraid.**] **1.** *v.* To swarm; to be covered with vermin.

As for kockrochies! . . der juist skridin', *Sh. News* (Aug. 27, 1898); Tammus Gimmer was fairly scridin' wi' kids (J.S.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**2.** *sb.* A swarm, esp. of vermin.

Hit micht a' sair'd if wir hoos hed a scride o' bairns, *Sh. News* (Jan. 8, 1898); A skride o' fleas (J.S.).

[Cp. ON. *skriða*, to creep, crawl (VIGFUSSON).]

**SCRIDE**, *v.*$^2$ Som. Cor. Also written **skride** Som.; and in forms **scrid** Cor.$^1$; **skred** Som. [**skraid.**] To stride; to descend partly by sliding, partly by climbing.

**Som.** (HALL.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Cor.**$^1$

[Dan. *skride*, to slide, advance, proceed (LARSEN).]

**SCRIE, SCRIECH, SCRIEGH**, see **Scry**, *sb.*$^2$, **Screigh**, *v.*

**SCRIEVE**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **screeve, skrieve** (JAM.); and in forms **screive, scrive.** [**skrīv.**]

**1.** *v.* To move or glide swiftly along; also used *fig.*

**Sc.** (JAM.) **Per.** The wheels of life . . . began to scrieve along wi' rattlin' glee, HALIBURTON *Furth in Field* (1894) 12. **Fif.** I cam' hame wi' bick'ring haste, A-down the hill-side screevin', DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 97. **Ayr.** Then hiltie-skiltie we gae scrivin', SILLAR *Poems* (1789) 11. **Lth.** As new life opens to the twain, May it bring peace to either ane; Syne, screivin doun to auld age gang, As rowth an' happy as it's lang, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 153. **Rxb.** Ye must needs gae scrievin' a dizzen miles across Kershope, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 75.

Hence **Skriever**, *sb.* a clever fellow, one who gets through his work expeditiously. s.Sc. (JAM.) **2.** To scrape, peel. Ags. (JAM.) **3.** To talk, read, or write fast and continuously; to reel off a story.

**Sc.** (JAM.); I hear them aft when they're at hame Scrieve aff some sangs, new-fangled, tame, ALLAN *Lilts* (1874) 44. **Frf.** He screives aff stories that wad mak' ane's hair stand up as stiff as his ain timmer tae, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 5, ed. 1889. **Ayr.** (JAM.) **Gall.** The crack was gaun screevin' roond, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 206.

**4.** *sb.* A lengthy, familiar conversation; a learned dissertation.

**Sc.** We sat down and had a scrieve about the craps (JAM.).

[1. Cp. ON. *skrefa*, to stride (VIGFUSSON).]

**SCRIEVE**, see **Scrive**, *v.*$^{12}$

**SCRIFF**, *sb.* Cai.$^1$ The scruff of the neck. Cf. **scruff**, *sb.*$^1$

**SCRIFF**, *v.* Cor. [**skrif.**] To shrink together; to crouch; to huddle together. Cf. **scruff**, *v.*$^3$ **3.**

Scriff up again aich huther, THOMAS *Aunt Kezziah* (1894) xii; **Cor.**$^1$ Scriffed up in a corner.

**SCRIFF**, see **Screef.**

**SCRIFFIN**, *sb.* Cai.$^1$ [**skri·fin.**] A membrane. Cf. **screef.**

**SCRIFF-SCRAFF**, *sb.* Cor.$^{12}$ [**skri·f-skræf.**] Odds and ends, rubbish. Cf. **scrof(f.**

**SCRIFT**, *sb.* and *v.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **skrift** (JAM.). **1.** *sb.* A recitation; a long-winded story; a written composition; a made-up tale; a falsehood.

**Sc.** (JAM.). **Per.** He can pray, and tell long scrifts of Greek, And broken smatters of the Hebrew speak, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 76. **Fif.** Off loof ye'se get a scrift . . . O' my poor rhymin' clatter, GRAY *Poems* (1811) 62. **Cld.** (JAM.) **Lnk.** I thocht I coudna dae better Than rhyme a bit scrift to yer letter, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 293.

**2.** *v.* To rehearse from memory with fluency; to magnify in narration; to fib; also with *off.*

**Sc.** The children . . . wad ha'e scriftit aff a psalm or a paraphrase ilka Sunday night, *Campbell* (1819) I. 327 (JAM.). **Ags.** (*ib.*)

**SCRIG**, *v.*$^1$ Nhp. [**skrig.**] To force; to squeeze out.

**Nhp.**$^1$ She scrigg'd a goodish drop of juice out of the currants; **Nhp.**$^2$ Kain't ye scrig out another drop?

**SCRIG**, *v.*$^2$ Cor.$^3$ [**skrig.**] To win all one's opponent's marbles. Cf. **scrogged**, *ppl. adj.*$^2$

'Tha laast time I played weth 'ee you scrigged every marble I 'ad.' As long as a boy has a marble in his pocket this word cannot be applied. It is not until he has lost his last that his opponent has 'scrigged' him.

**SCRIGGINS**, *sb. pl.* Wor. Glo. Wil. Also in form **skreggins** Wil. [**skri·ginz.**] Small apples left on the tree after the ingathering of the crop. Wor. (H.K.) Glo. *Gl.* (1851). Wil. (W.M.G.) Cf. **scriggle**, *sb.*$^1$, **scriggling, scrigs.**

**SCRIGGLE**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ War. Glo. Wil. [**skri·gl.**]

**1.** *sb.* An undersized apple left on the tree as worthless. War.$^2$, Glo.$^1$ Cf. **scriggins, scriggling, scrigs.** Hence **Scriggly**, *adj.* small, shrivelled.

**War.**$^2$ 'A scriggly bit o' meat,' i. e. that small portion of a joint where it is dried up or over-roasted. **Glo.** The apples were poor scriggly things t' year (A.B.).

**2.** *v.* To take the last apples off a tree. Wil.$^1$

**SCRIGGLE**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Yks. Nhp. War. e.An. Also written **skriggle** e.An.$^1$ Suf.$^1$ [**skri·gl.**] **1.** *v.* To wriggle about; to struggle violently. Cf. **scruggle.**

**n.Yks.**$^4$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 35. **Suf.**$^1$

Hence **Scriggler**, *sb.* a wriggling creature; an eel.

**Nrf.** Into it [the eel-set] the scrigglers swim, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 51.

**2.** To write badly; to scrawl.

**Nhp.**$^1$ A person who writes a light, scratchy, irregular hand, is said to write a scriggling hand. **War.**$^3$

**3.** *sb.* A quick motion caused by tickling; a wriggle. e.An.$^1$

**SCRIGGLING**, *sb.* War. Wor. Glo. [**skri·glin.**] A small, stunted apple, esp. one left on the tree as worthless. War.$^2$, w.Wor.$^1$, se.Wor.$^1$, s.Wor.$^1$, Glo.$^1$ Cf. **scriggins**, **scriggle**, *sb.*$^1$, **scrigs**.

**SCRIGGY**, *adj.* Nhp.$^1$ War.$^3$ [**skri·gi.**] Of a pen: scratching, spluttering. Cf. **scriggle**, *v.*$^2$ **2**.

**SCRIGS**, *sb. pl.* Wil. [**skrigz.**] Small fruit left after the gathering of the crop. *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 106. Cf. **shrig**.

**SCRIKE**, see **Skrike**.

**SCRILE**, *sb.* s.Cy. I.W. w.Cy. Also written **scryle** w.Cy.; **skrile** s.Cy. I.W.$^1$ [**skrail.**] **1.** Brushwood, underwood.

**s.Cy.** (Hall.) **I.W.** Bide where ee be, Jake, t'eden't nothen onny a bit of scrile! Gray *Ribstone Pippins* (1898) 124; **I.W.**$^{12}$

**2.** *Obs.* The white couch-grass, *Triticum repens.* w.Cy. Grose (1790).

**SCRIM**, *sb.* Nhp. War. [**skrim.**] A small piece of anything edible; a fragment, crumb. Cf. **crim**, *sb.*

**Nhp.**$^1$ Give me just a scrim. **War.**$^3$ Give me a bit of your cake. No! then give me a scrim.

**SCRIM**, *v.*$^1$ Sc. Hmp. I.W. Also written **skrim** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.$^1$ I.W.$^1$ [**skrim.**] **1.** To strike; to beat vigorously.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Bnff.**$^1$ **Abd.** Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 775. **Rnf.** (Jam.)

**2.** To squeeze; to crush; to rub vigorously.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Bnff.**$^1$ **Cld.** To scrim the cogs (Jam.). **Hmp.**$^1$ Scrim the curds well. **I.W.**$^1$; **I.W.**$^2$ He's ben and scrimmed the letter up.

**3.** To bustle about; to work with energy and success; to conduct a vigorous search for anything. Bnff.$^1$, Abd. (G.W.), Cld. (Jam.) **4.** To move quickly, to scud along. Sc. (Jam.)

**SCRIM**, *v.*$^2$ Yks. Also written **scrimb** w.Yks.$^3$; *pret.* **scram**, *pp.* **scrum** w.Yks.$^3$ [**skrim.**] To climb.

**w.Yks.** He sal be traind ta scrim up spaats an get uppa hause rigs, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1854) 30; **w.Yks.**$^2$ (s.v. Scrome); **w.Yks.**$^3$

Hence **Scrimatree**, *sb.* a boy who climbs trees; a truant, ne'er-do-weel.

**w.Yks.**$^2$ He's a regular scrimatree.

**SCRIM**, *v.*$^3$ Dev. Also written **skrim**. [**skrim.**] To cramp; to benumb. Cf. **scram**, *v.*$^3$

**Dev.**$^1$ We a-scrim'd way the cold, 19; **Dev.**$^2$ I have been sitting here so long that I'm fairly scrim'd. **nw.Dev.**$^1$ I zim the bull's rether scrim'd; he hath'n had much exercise vor a day or two.

Hence **Scrimmit**, *ppl. adj.* shrunk, shrivelled.

**n.Dev.** Scrimmit Joe, an' lanky Loo, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 8.

[Cp. OE. *scrimman*, to shrink, draw up, contract (B.T.).]

**SCRIMB**, see **Scrim**, *v.*$^2$

**SCRIME**, *v.* Sh. & Or.I. Also written **skreim** S. & Ork.$^1$; **skrime** Sh.I. Or.I.; **skryme** Sh.I. (Jam.) [**skraim.**] To see an object dimly or from afar; to peer.

**Sh.I.** I bit dimly skrime Da days, whin we baed drave da sea, *Sh. News* (June 4, 1898). **Or.I.** *Orcadian John Gilpin*, st. 36, in Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 807; **S. & Ork.**$^1$

[Cp. ON. *skrīm*, a glimpse (Vigfusson).]

**SCRIMGE**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **scrymge** (Jam.) Bnff.$^1$ [**skraimʒ.**] **1.** *v.* To rub or scrub vigorously; to beat severely. Bnff. (Jam), Bnff.$^1$ **2.** To search thoroughly; to go from place to place, esp. with the idea of searching. Bnff.$^1$ **3.** *sb.* A hard rub; a severe beating. Bnff. (Jam.), Bnff.$^1$ **4.** A thorough search. Bnff.$^1$

**SCRIMGER**, *sb.* Sc. Also written **scrymger** Bnff.$^1$ [**skrai·mʒər.**] **1.** An avaricious, covetous person. Rxb. (Jam.) **2.** A person of disagreeable disposition and manners. Bnff.$^1$

**SCRIMMAGE**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Lin. Nhp. War. Shr. Hrf. Hnt. w.Cy. Also written **scrimmidge** w.Yks.$^1$ n.Lin.$^1$ Nhp.$^1$; **scrymmage** Shr.$^2$; **skrimmage** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.$^1$; and in forms **scrimmudge** Nhp.$^1$; **skreemage** Bnff.$^1$ [**skri·midʒ.**] **1.** *sb.* A noisy argument. w.Yks.$^1$, n.Lin.$^1$, Nhp.$^1$, War.$^3$, Hnt. (T.P.F.) Cf. **scrummage, 1.**

**2.** A hard rubbing; a severe beating. Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.$^1$

**3.** A thorough, fussy, noisy search.

**Bnff.**$^1$ We hid a scrimmage through a' the hoose for't.

**4.** A dwarf; a term of opprobrium. Cf. **skrimisher.**

**e.Yks.**$^1$ D'yă think Ah wad bend [humble] mysen tĭ sike a scrimmage as that? **Shr.**, **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1871). **w.Cy.** (Hall.)

**5.** *v.* To skirmish, quarrel; to scramble; to argue. Sc. (Jam.), w.Yks.$^1$, Shr.$^2$, e.An.$^1$ **6.** To rub violently; to beat severely. Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.$^1$ **7.** To search thoroughly and noisily. *ib.*

**SCRIMMER**, *sb.* Shr.$^1$ [**skri·mə(r).**] A niggardly person.

It's little use axin' 'er fur anythin'—the poor scrimmer, 'er grudges 'er own needs, let alone anybody else's.

**SCRIMMET**, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Glo. Also in form **scremet** Lth. [**skri·mit, skre·mit.**] **1.** *sb.* A small piece of meat. Glo.$^1$ See **Scrim**, *sb.* **2.** *adj.* Stingy. See **Scrimmety.**

**Lth.** She's no scremit o' coin, but canna be fasht, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 724.

**SCRIMMETY**, *adj.* Wor. Shr. Glo. w.Cy. Also written **scrimity** w.Wor.$^1$; **scrimmity** Shr.$^1$; **scrymmity** Shr.$^2$ [**skri·miti.**] Mean, stingy, niggardly. Cf. **scrimmet, 2.**

**w.Wor.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ 'Er's as jubous as 'er's scrimmity—weighs the flour out, an' then the bread after it's baked; be'appen 'er thinks as I should ate the duff; **Shr.**$^2$, **Glo.**$^1$, **w.Cy.** (Hall.)

**SCRIMMIGAN**, *adj.* Pem. [**skri·midʒən.**] Despicable. Cf. **scrimmage, 4.**

(W.H.Y.) **s.Pem.** Thike Adolph is a scrimmigan white-livered fella (W.M.M.).

**SCRIMMISH**, *sb.* Cum. Also written **skrimmish** Cum.$^1$ [**skri·miʃ.**] A scrimmage; a dial. form of 'skirmish.' (E.W.P.), Cum.$^1$

**SCRIMMOCK**, *sb.* Ken. [**skri·mək.**] A very small piece. (F.E.) Cf. **scrim**, *sb.*

**SCRIMP**, *v.*$^1$, *sb.*, *adj.* and *adv.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **skrimp** Sc. (Jam.) Cum.$^1$ n.Yks.$^{12}$ Lan. Lin. Brks.$^1$; and in form **skremp** Cor. [**skrimp.**] **1.** *v.* To stint, pinch; to dole out in scanty measure; to curtail; also used *fig.*

**Sc.** (Jam.) **ne.Sc.** They'll as surely crine, dwindle, an' perish, as the scrimpit, starvt, hampert human body will, Grant *Keckleton*, 78. **e.Sc.** It would be a sin and a shame to scrimp him in his education, Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 275. **w.Sc.** This scrimpin' o' our feelings as expressed in words is naething short o' profanity, Henderson *Our Jeames* (1898) 15. **s.Sc.** If ye're an unce, ye're twenty stane, quarry wecht, an' everybody kens that's no scrimpit, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 126. **N.I.**$^1$, **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^{12}$, **w.Yks.**$^2$, **Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Lin.**$^1$ **Nhp.** Northall *Wd. Bk.* (1896). **Shr.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Hrf.** Tight boots are spoken of as 'scrimping' the feet, Bound *ib.* **Dor.** That's my scrimping, I did it to save, Hardy *Trumpet-Major* (1880) xvi. **w.Som.**$^1$ Scrimp the cloth and spwoil the coat. **Dev.**$^1$ **n.Dev.** Ould age don't scrimp wan single bliss, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 133. [**Amer.** He liked good things, Andy did, an' didn't scrimp himself when they was to be had, Westcott *David Harum* (1900) xxv.]

Hence (1) *scrimped up*, *phr.* curtailed, contracted in dimensions; screwed up; (2) **Scrimpit**, *ppl. adj.* niggardly; (3) **Scrimpitly**, *adv.* scarcely, hardly; (4) **Scrimpitness**, *sb.* scantiness; (5) **Scrimpt**, *ppl. adj.* of meat: underdone in cooking.

(1) **n.Yks.**$^{12}$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **Dor.** Yer mouth were scrimped up and yer eyes a-staring out like a strangled man's, Hardy *Madding Crowd* (1874) viii. (2) **Ayr.** Miss Girsie was the most scrimpetest creature that could be, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) iii. **Rxb.** Wi' scrimpit care, Ruickbie *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 174. (3) **Lnk.** Their first busking was scrimpitly braw, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 100, ed. 1897. (4) **Edb.** I . . . never pin'd for scrimpitness o' gear, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 277. (5) **Nhb.**$^1$ Nicely scrimpt.

**2.** *sb.* A very small piece of anything; very small measure; a tiny object.

**m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 357. **Nhp.**$^1$ **War.**$^2$ Gi'e me a scrimp o' butter. **s.Wor.** I wouldn't give 'em a scrimp (H.K.). **Oxf.** (G.O.)

Hence **Scrimpy**, *adj.* scanty, small, pinched; puny, miserable; mean, niggardly.

**Sc.** (Jam.); For a rich man one box looks scrimpy, Keith *Indian*

*Uncle* (1896) 99. **Nhb.**$^1$ The aad miser's as scrimpy as can be. **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^4$ The scrimpy carts in general use Were all o' the tumbler kind, *Carlisle Patriot* (May 13, 1870). **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^{25}$ **Lan.**$^1$ He'r a little scrimpy chap—moor loike a choilt than a mon. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **War.**$^2$, **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **Glo.**$^1$ **Oxf.**$^1$ Thine's a scrimpy bit a har. **Brks.**$^1$ **Hmp.**$^1$ A terrible scrimpy pudden. **I.W.** I bent one to be near nit scrimpy, Gray *Ribstone Pippins* (1898) 48; **I.W.**$^2$ **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1865). **Dev.**$^1$ **nw.Dev.**$^1$ A scrimpy oal' toad. **Cor.**$^1$ She gov' me scrimpy meayer [measure]; **Cor.**$^2$

**3.** A miser; a skinflint; a mean, niggardly person.

**s.Lan.**$^1$ **Lin.**$^1$ Oh! he's such a scrimp—a regular gnarl-band. **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Dev.**$^1$

**4.** *adj.* Scanty, short in measure, straitened; niggardly.

**Sc.** But gar him tak a scrimper Yule, Donald *Poems* (1867) 149. **Frf.** Fan common fouk had scrimper skill, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 5. **Per.** Scrimp an' wee for bouk an' fame, Stewart *Character* (1857) 75. **Ayr.** He is a warm-hearted creature and would be o'er scrimp in the severities of justice, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) vi. **Lnk.** Niggards are scrimp o' their measure, Watson *Poems* (1853) 44. **Lth.** D'ye ken your kirk's skail'd the best pairt o' half an hoor afore oors? Yon man gies ye scrimp meesure, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 41. **Ant.** Will you take this woman . . . to be your lawful wedded wife in flush times and scrimp? *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^1$, **Suf.**$^1$ **Dev.**$^1$ His leet scrimp, short jacket, 15. **Cor.**$^{12}$

Hence (1) **Scrimpish**, *adj.* contracted in dimensions; (2) **Scrimply**, *adv.* (*a*) scantily; (*b*) scarcely, barely.

(1) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (2, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam.); One had to live scrimply and deny one's palate, Keith *Indian Uncle* (1896) 78. **e.Fif.** Whaur perfection is the ellwand it's nae mervel gin ordinary mortals come skrimply up to the standard, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ix. (*b*) **e.Sc.** It's scrimply half-six yet, Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 223. **Ayr.** Down flow'd her robe, a tartan sheen, Till half a leg was scrimply seen, Burns *Vision*, i. st. 11. **Lnk.** I scrimply got a common share, McIndoe *Poems* (1805) 52. **Dmf.** The win' sae lown Can scrimply gar the stey peat-reek play swirl, Reid *Poems* (1894) 29.

**5.** *adv.* Sparingly, grudgingly.

**Lnk.** It wisna scrimp dune, but baith haill and intack, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 100.

**6.** *Obs.* Scarcely, barely.

**Rnf.** There's scrimp a strae to draw between us, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 68. **Edb.** Had gane out a wee to tipple, But scrimp had seen John Barley-corn, When they had Crumby by the horn, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 97. **Gall.** Ye scrimp enough need mention heaven, Presumption's made the road sae even, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 82.

**SCRIMP**, *v.*$^2$ Sc. To kick violently, to do anything with energy. See **Scrim**, *v.*$^1$ **3.**

**Abd.** A' the young chiels githered to the lea o' the park to the ba', an' I can tell ye they scrimpt it up, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 772.

**SCRIMPTION**, *sb.* Irel. Nhp. e.An. Ken. Amer. Also written **scrimtion** Ken.; and in forms **scrimshin** Wxf.; **scrimshuns** e.An.$^1$ [**skri·mʃən.**] A very small piece; a miserable pittance. Cf. **scrim**, *sb.*

**Wxf.** You won't get the least scrimshin of nice hot cake, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 208. **Nhp.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^1$, **Ken.** (F.E.) [Amer. *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. i. 249.]

**SCRIMPY**, *adj.* Glo. [**skri·mpi.**] Of ground: crackling with frost. (H.S.H.)

**SCRIMSHIN, SCRIMSHUNS**, see **Scrimption.**

**SCRIN**, *sb.* Der. Also written **schrin, scrinn, skrin**; and in form **schrine.** [**skrin.**] A small vein of ore.

Mawe *Mineralogy* (1802); In shaft and scrinn, broad-rake, Furness *Medic.* (1836) 16; Addy *Sheffield Gl.* (1891) *Suppl.*; A narrow cleft or cavity in a rock or hill, wherein lead ore is sometimes found: it is often found in the inside of a mine, Mander *Miner's Gl.* (1824). **nw.Der.**$^1$

**SCRINCH**, *sb.* and *v.*$^1$ Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Also written **skrinsh** Stf. War. Wor. Glo. [**skrinʃ.**] **1.** *sb.* A morsel; the smallest possible portion.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ Wun yŭ pléeŭz tŭ gy'i mi ŭ lit·l skrin·sh ŭ bŭt·ŭr? **Stf.** Northall *Flk-Phr.* (1894). **Not.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ Gie's a scrinch. **Nhp.**$^1$ Give me just a scrinch of your cake; **Nhp.**$^2$ Not a scrinch left. **War.**$^2$ Our Jack's 'ad some rock gin 'im, an' 'e wunt gi'e me the least scrinch; **War.**$^3$, **Wor.** (H.K.), **Shr.**$^1$, **Glo.** (A.B.) **Oxf.**$^1$ What a scrinch o' cheese!

Hence **Scrinchy**, *adj.* stingy, illiberal. Der.$^2$, nw.Der.$^1$

**2.** *v.* To stint. s.Chs.$^1$ **3.** To obtain with difficulty; to squeeze out. 'To scrinch summat' out of anyone, *ib.*

**SCRINCH**, *v.*$^2$ s.Chs.$^1$ [**skrinʃ.**] To draw the shoulders together; to cringe. Cf. **scringe**, *v.*$^2$

Sey haï hey gos scrinchin' alung.

**SCRINCHET**, *sb.* Wil. [**skri·nʃit.**] A scrap; a shred. See **Scrinch**, *sb.*

Don't 'ee waste nar a bit o' thic calico; use up every scrinchet on't (G.E.D.); **Wil.**$^1$

**SCRINCHING**, *ppl. adj.* Chs. Not. Lei. War. [**skri·nʃin.**] **1.** Small, puny, insignificant.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ Dhŭ mis·iz ŭz gy'en mi sich ŭ skrin·shin peys ŭ bre)n-cheyz. **Not.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ A scrinchin' little thing. **War.**$^3$

**2.** Niggardly. **s.Chs.**$^1$ Hoo's a scrinchin' owd thing.

**SCRINCHLING**, *sb.* Suf. [**skri·nʃlin.**] An undersized, stunted apple. See **Scrinch**, *sb.*; cf. **scrunchlin(g.**

I always let the children have the scrinchlings (M.E.R.).

**SCRINES**, *sb. pl.* Sur.$^1$ [**skrainz.**] Finely sifted gravel.

**SCRINGE**, *v.*$^1$, *sb.* and *adv.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Nhp. Also written **scrynge** Gall. Ant.; **skringe** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ w.Yks. Nhp.$^1$; and in forms **screenge** Sc. (Jam.) N.I.$^1$ n.Cy. Cum.; **skreenge** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.$^1$ N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ Wm. w.Yks.; *pp.* **scrunge** Nhp.$^2$ [**skrin(d)ʒ.**] **1.** *v. Obs.* To squeeze violently; to press down; to crowd together.

**n.Cy.** (K.), **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ **Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 310. **Wm.** Fel a-top on him an skreenged him terrably, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 55. **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **Nhp.**$^1$; **Nhp.**$^2$ A war so scrunge.

**2.** *Obs.* or *obsol.* To rub or scour with force and energy; to purge.

**Bnff.**$^1$ **Lnk.** Wi' wisps o' strae like hostlers puff an' blaw, Scringin' them doun, Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 7; The dowie banks are screenge't an' bare; The flow'ris are deid, the birdies dumb, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 102. **Gall.** Scrubbers—articles made of heather, for scrynging naps, for washing, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 423, ed. 1876.

Hence **Skreenger**, *sb.* (1) a person of energetic character; esp. used in a bad sense. Bnff.$^1$; (2) anything large of its kind. *ib.* **3.** To scourge, flog. Bnff.$^1$, Cld. (Jam.) Ant. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Hence **Screenging**, *vbl. sb.* a mode of fishing; see below.

**Arg.** A mode of fishing with small nets during the night, without the aid of torches. This mode of fishing is simply scourging the water (Jam.).

**4.** To search carefully; to wander about turning over everything; to pry about; to glean.

**Cai.**$^1$, **Bnff.**$^1$, **Cld.** (Jam.) **Don.** Her bate wasn't to be foun', nor yet her like again, an' screenge all Irelan' with a herrin' net, MacManus *Bend of Road* (1898) 208.

Hence (1) **Scringer**, *sb.* a person who prys about, looking out for trifles. Cai.$^1$, Cld. (Jam.); (2) **Skreengings**, *sb. pl.* gleanings. Cld. (Jam.) **5.** *sb.* A thorough cleansing; a rub; the act of rubbing; the sound caused by rubbing; the act of working with energy.

**Bnff.**$^1$ **Frf.** Giein' the bedroom a screenge oot aboot ance in the sax months, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 140, ed. 1889.

**6.** A lash, stroke; a severe beating. Bnff.$^1$, Fif. (Jam.)

**7.** A prying, eager search; a thorough rummage; a gleaning. Bnff.$^1$, Cld. (Jam.) **8.** A searcher; esp. a child or animal who searches out things not intended for him; a mean, miserly person.

**Cld.** (Jam.), **N.I.**$^1$ **Ant.** A kitten when discovered stealing milk will be described as a little screenge, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

**9.** A loose woman. Rnf., Ayr. (Jam.) **10.** *adv.* With a sharp blow.

**Rnf.** Quick as thocht, scringe cam the driver's whip alangside the noddy, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 276.

**SCRINGE**, *v.*$^2$ Sc. Irel. Yks. Midl. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Bdf. Hnt. e.An. Ken. and Amer. Also written **scrinj** Ess.; **scrynge** Ant.; **skringe** Nhp.$^1$ Hnt. Suf.$^1$ [**skrin(d)ʒ.**] To cringe; to shrink, as from pain, cold, or fear; to flinch; to wince; to shrivel, as with sharp cold or dry heat. Cf. **scrinch**, *v.*$^2$

**Gall.** (A.W.) **Ant.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **w.Yks.**$^2$

**Midl.** Ye needn't scringe—'tain't so bad as all that, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 192. **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$ **s.Not.** When he felt the knife he cried out and scringed (J.P.K.). **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **Shr.**$^2$, **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**$^1$ **Suf.**$^1$ Sheep clipped in cold weather are said to skringe their backs up. **Ess.** He goo scrinjin' about, and look frorn (W.W.S.); **Ess.**$^1$ **Ken.** He stands scringing (K.). [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 376.]

**SCRINGE**, *v.*$^3$ Irel. Nhb. Dur. Also written **skringe** Ir.; and in form **screenge** Nhb.$^1$ [**skrin(d)ʒ.**] To creak; to make a grinding, grating sound; to crackle, as ice when it gives to the tread.

**N.I.**$^1$ **Uls.** I heard the oil-casks scringin' on the beach, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853-62) VI. 357; (M.B.-S.) **Ant.** Patterson *Dial.* 23. **Nhb.**$^1$ **e.Dur.**$^1$ When a boy sharpens his slate-pencil with a knife, he says it makes his teeth 'scringe.'

**SCRINK**, *v.* Cor. Also written **skrink**. [**skriŋk.**] To wrinkle, screw up; to peer with screwed-up, half-closed eyes; *gen.* with *up*.

Yiew may winky and skrinky as long as yiew du plase, Hammond *Cor. Parish* (1897) 342; **Cor.**$^1$ He scrinkt up his eyes; **Cor.**$^2$

**SCRINKLE**, *v.* e.An. Cor. [**skri·ŋkl.**] To screw up; to shrivel, crumple. See **Scrink**.

**e.An.**$^1$ **Cor.**$^1$ (s.v. Scrink); **Cor.**$^3$ A withered old man or woman, or a dried apple or orange, are said to be 'scrinkled up.'

**SCRINNY**, *v.* and *adj.* Nhp. War. [**skri·ni.**] **1.** *v.* To squeeze against or through; to press close.

**Nhp.**$^1$ I had to scrinny up close to the wall, or else the horse would have ridden over me. **War.**$^3$ It was such a little hole, I could only just scrinny through.

**2.** *adj.* Selfish, narrow-minded.

**Nhp.**$^1$ She's a scrinny old woman.

**SCRINT**, *v.* w.Cy. Som. Dev. Also written **skrint** Som.; and in forms **scrent** Som.; **skrent** w.Cy. Som. Dev. [**skrint, skrent.**] To burn; to scorch; to singe.

**w.Cy.** (Hall.) **Som.** (W.F.R.); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); These clothes are skrint (G.A.W.). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ There! nif they d—d gap-mouth maidens, that ever I should zay so! nif they an't a-lef my shoes 'pon the hob, and there they be all a-scrint up to nothing—they baint a wo'th tuppence. **Dev.** Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 355. **n.Dev.** A blunk o' vire skrent Chrisemore Nan, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 108.

**SCRIOG**, *sb.* I.Ma. A hard crust of dirt.

There is such a scriog on these dishes, that there's no getting them cleaned (S.M.).

**SCRIOTA**, see **Skrottie**.

**SCRIP**, *sb.*$^1$ Dor. [**skrip.**] A hedger's or shepherd's coat, *gen.* made of leather. Barnes *Gl.* (1863).

**SCRIP**, *sb.*$^2$ *Obsol.* Sc. Ken. A written document; a letter; a bill, reckoning.

**Per.** There every scrip must settled be Before another drop we pree, Spence *Poems* (1898) 168. **Ken.** The postman had brought a scrip, *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 66.

**SCRIP**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^3$ Chs. Shr. [**skrip.**] **1.** *v.* To snatch; to snatch at hastily or greedily.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ Wot bin yŭ skrip·in at? Yoa shŭn goa· wi-aay·t yŭr bùt·i iv yoa skrip·ŭn aat· it ŭ(dhaat·nz, sai·m ŭz iv yoa)d bin bau·rn in ŭ wùd. **Shr.**$^1$

**2.** *sb.* A snatch. **s.Chs.**$^1$ Óo mai·d ŭ skrip· ŭt)th mùn·i.

**3.** Phr. *to make a scrip to do anything*, to put forth special efforts to accomplish anything. *ib.*

**SCRIP**, *v.*$^2$ Cor. [**skrip.**] To escape.

He will never scrip it, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 436, ed. 1896; **Cor.**$^2$

**SCRIPET**, *v.* Wil.$^1$ [**skri·pit.**] To creak, grate, as the ungreased wheel of a barrow. (s.v. Scrupet.)

**SCRIPPUT**, *sb.* Glo.$^1$ [**skri·pət.**] A little scrap.

**SCRISUM**, *sb.* Der. [**skri·zəm.**] A fogey; a fright; an insignificant-looking person. Cf. **chrisom**.

A little scrisum, Addy *Gl.* (ed. 1890) (s.v. Chrisom).

**SCRIT**, *v.* and *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **skrit** S. & Ork.$^1$ [**skrit.**] **1.** *v.* To tear, rend; to scratch. Cf. **scrat**, *v.*

Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 10; Mak' yon skunner scrit 'is croon, *Sh. News* (Feb. 19, 1898); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**2.** *sb.* A tear, rent; a scratch.

Da scrit o a cliv, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 15; Apo da grund he gies a scrit, *ib.* 71; **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**SCRITCH**, *sb.* Cor.$^{12}$ [**skritʃ.**] A crutch. Cf. **scrootch**.

**SCRITCH**, see **Screech**.

**SCRITTICK**, *sb.* s.Cy. The smallest possible coin. (Hall.) Cf. **scriddick**.

**SCRITTLE-SCRATTLE**, *sb.* Der.$^2$ nw.Der.$^1$ [**skri·tl-skratl.**] A difficulty in making both ends meet.

**SCRIVE**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also in forms **screeve** Sc. n.Yks.$^{12}$; **scrieve, skrieve** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb. [**skraiv, skrīv.**] **1.** *v.* To write. Cf. **scribe**, *v.*$^1$

**Abd.** I have scrived not a little in my younger days, Cobban *Angel* (1898) *Introd.* xi. **Frf.** Gang into the bank boldly an' scrieve aff his name on a bittie paper that represents a hunder or twa, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 138, ed. 1889. **Per.** In kittle words o' arm-length nebs Thy screeve O' Karnac, Memphis, Thebes, Stewart *Character* (1857) 104. **Lth.** What wad fam'd Robie say, Had he been living? Guid-hearted chiel, he'd been right wae, An' gi'en ye'd scriven, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 141.

Hence **Skriever**, *sb.* an inferior writer; a mean scribe. Lth. (Jam.) **2.** To scrape; to peel; to make a harsh sound by scratching metal. Ags. (Jam.), n.Yks.$^1$ **3.** *sb.* A piece of writing; a letter; a statement or story written; handwriting; a short sermon.

**Sc.** Hand o' a gentleman, no like the scrieve of a bit clerk, Cobban *Andaman* (1895) xxvi; A lang scrieve (Jam.). **Gall.** Ye micht leave me a scrive o' yer pen, Laird, that wad serve me heir to Rathan, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xv. **Nhb.** Then gie's a skrieve, an' dinna leave Unstrung your moore-lan' lyre, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 175; A scrieve o' the pen (R.O.H.).

**4.** A large scratch; a tool for tracing shapes on a surface before carving it; a portion carved out. Ags. (Jam.), n.Yks.$^2$ Hence **Scriever**, *sb.* a cutting tool used for marking and writing on undressed timber. Nhb. (R.O.H.)

[ON. *skrifa*, to write; Dan. *skrive*; from Lat. *scribere* (Vigfusson).]

**SCRIVE**, *v.*$^2$ Sc. Irel. Also in forms **screive, scrieve** Sc. [**skraiv, skrīv.**] To tear, drag aside.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Rnf.** The vail, ne'er closely drawn, Has, by Auld Time's unsparin' haun, Been screiv't aside, Young *Pictures* (1865) 12. **Ant.** The wind scrives the sail (S.A.B.).

**SCRIVE**, *v.*$^3$ n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] To shriek, scream. (Hall.)

**SCRIVE**, see **Scrieve**.

**SCRIVENING**, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Yks. [**skri·vənin.**] In *comp.* (1) **Scrivening-paper**, writing-paper; (2) **-time**, time set apart for writing.

(1) **Gall.** Two sheets of clean scrivening paper, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) xi. (2) **w.Yks.**$^1$

**SCRIVLING**, see **Scribbling**.

**SCROACH**, *v.* Sc. Cor. Also written **scroch** Sc. [**skrōtʃ.**] **1.** A dial. form of 'scorch'; also used *fig.*

**Edb.** Tho' chil'd with age, they're scroch'd with vi'lent fires, Pennecuik *Helicon* (1720) 6. **Gall.** Used of a scorching sultry day, or of a withering wind (A.W.). **Cor.** An' thee'st ben an' scroached'n brown! Forfar *Pentowan* (1859) xiii; **Cor.**$^{12}$

**2.** To dry fish by scorching or broiling. Cf. **scraw**, *v.*$^2$

**Cor.**$^2$ 'Scroached pilchards.' Before being scroached, they are split, half dried, peppered, and salted.

**SCROACKER**, *sb.* Dor. [**skrō·kə(r).**] A miserly person. (C.W.B.)

**SCROAL, SCROAM**, see **Scrowl(e, Scrome**, *v.*$^1$

**SCROANCH**, *v.* Cor. [**skrōnʃ.**] To scrape. Cf. **scrunch, 5.**

Don't ee scroanch your feet, like that, upon the floor, Forfar *Poems* (1885) 48.

**SCROAP, SCROAT**, see **Scrape, Scrawt**.

**SCROBBLE**, *v.* and *sb.* Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Ken. [**skro·bl.**] **1.** *v.* To scratch; to paw, as a dog. Lei.$^1$ See **Scrabble**, *v.* **2.** To scramble, climb, crawl on hands and knees; to walk about with difficulty; to struggle. Cf. **scrubble**.

**Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ He scrobbled up the tree. **War.**$^2$ To wriggle about on the floor; **War.**$^3$ **Wor.** The child scrobbles all over the floor (W.C.B.). **w.Wor.**$^1$, **s.Wor.**$^1$, **se.Wor.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ I remember the poor owd free-owder Jondrell, 'e use't to chuck apples o'er th' 'edge fur us childern to scrobble for. **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Glo.** She scrobbled and tried to get away, *Evesham Jrn.* (May 19, 1900); **Glo.**$^1$

**3.** To scribble, scrawl.

**Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ As boys often do with chalk on a wall or gate (s.v. Scrabble).

**4.** *Fig.* To struggle hard for a livelihood; to work hard with small success; to 'rub along' as best one can.

**War.**$^3$ **Glo.** He'd a smartish vamily o' we bouoys, an' so us 'ad to scrobble along 's best 's could like, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) vi; **Glo.**$^1$

**5.** To entangle; to ravel.

**War.**$^3$ **Shr.**$^1$ Yo'n scrobble that yorn if yo' binna more carful o'er windin' it.

**6.** *sb.* A scratching; a pawing. Lei.$^1$ **7.** A scramble.

**Lei.**$^1$ **War.**$^2$ Let's have a scrobble for these opples.

**8.** A scribbling; a scrawl. Lei.$^1$ **9.** A tangle; a ravel.

**War.**$^3$ **Shr.**$^1$ A scrobble o' thrid. **w.Ken.** Of growing corn: blown together from all sides by the wind (W.F.S.).

**10.** *Fig.* A state of difficulty or trouble; a 'scrape.'

**Shr.**$^1$ *Gen.* brought about by folly or ill conduct. ''E's got 'isself into a pretty scrobble ŏŏth 'is gammocks.'

**11.** A quarrel, a squabble.

**Ken.** I was glad to get out of the scrobble (D.W.L.).

**SCROBE,** *v.* Sc. [**skrōb.**] To scratch. Inv. (H.E.F.) [Gael. *sgròb*, to scratch (Macbain).]

**SCROBY,** *adj.* Lakel. Also written **scrobey** Cum.; and in form **scrawby** Lakel.$^2$ Cum.$^4$ [**skrō·bi, skrǭ·bi.**] Mean, stingy, niggardly.

**Lakel.**$^2$ Nay sista Ah wad'nt be seea scrawby as ta split a taty. **Cum.** He dudn't want teh be scrobey wim-meh, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 214; **Cum.**$^{14}$

**SCROCH, SCROE,** see **Scroach, Scrooch,** *sb.*, **Scraw,** *v.*$^2$

**SCROF(F,** *sb.* War. Wil. Dor. Som. Cor. [**skrof.**]

**1.** Odds and ends; rubbish, refuse, waste; also used *fig.* See **Scruff,** *sb.*$^2$ **6.**

**Dor.**$^1$ **Som.** Only a pack o' scroff, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 135, ed. 1871; There's only the scroff of the gooseberries left now (W.F.R.). **Cor.** Small refuse potatoes, apples, &c. I have often heard a woman say when they have been offered to her, 'Take away that scroff' (M.A.C.); **Cor.**$^1$ (s.v. Scrif-scraf).

**2.** The refuse of wood, turf, &c.; fragments of chips, rubbish for burning; also in *comp.* **Offscroff.** Cf. **scrog(g,** *sb.* **3, scruff,** *sb.*$^2$ **5.**

**Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**$^1$ **Dor.** Bore a hole in the tub of Hollands that's buried under the scroff in the fuel-house, Hardy *Trumpet-Major* (1880) xv; **Dor.**$^1$

**3.** An idle, worthless fellow, a wastrel. War.$^2$ (s.v. Scruff.)

**SCROFF,** see **Scruff,** *sb.*$^1$

**SCROFFLE,** *v.* War. [**skro·fl.**] To shuffle; to hobble about with difficulty, as one ill or infirm. Cf. **croffle.**

**War.**$^3$ He is quite a scroffling old man.

Hence **Scroffling,** *ppl. adj.* in phr. *scroffling feet*, feet covered with corns.

The man explained that he suffered from 'scroffling feet,' *B'ham Dy. Mail* (Aug. 19, 1899).

**SCROG,** *sb.*$^1$ Lan.$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$ [**skrog.**] A fragment.

**SCROG,** *sb.*$^2$ e.Lan.$^1$ [**skrog.**] A quarrel, dispute.

**SCROG,** *v.*$^1$ e.An. [**skrog.**] To cut beans with a sickle or hook.

**e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 84. **Suf.** By chopping away from one with a reaping hook as distinguished from shearing or reaping wheat by a drawing motion of the sickle, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

**SCROG,** *v.*$^2$ Glo.$^1$ [**skrog.**] To boast; to praise; also used with *up*.

**SCROG(G,** *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Nhp. e.An. I.W. Also written **skrog** Sc.; **skrogg** n.Yks.$^2$; and in form **scrug** Sc. [**skrog.**]

**1.** *sb.* A stunted or crooked tree, shrub, or branch; a stump of a tree-trunk; a thorn-bush; underwood, 'scrub.'

**Sc.** In a bit scrog of wood, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xi. **Or.I.** Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 803. **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** Wi' her pock-markit face, black an' rough as a scrog, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 13. **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 352. **Gall.** Aboon the black moss o' Dochroyle, 'Mang scrogs an' rossens briery, *Gallovidian* (1901) III. 174. **Uls.** (M.B.-S.), **Ant.** (S.A.B.) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ He went lowpin ower the scrogs. **Lakel.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^4$ **Cum.**, **Wm.** Nicolson (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX; To . . . hunt thro' the scrogs, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 8. **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.** They went thro' brackins, scrogs, and briar, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 60. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **sw.Lin.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$

Hence **Scroggy,** *adj.* (1) stunted, thorny; having rough, stunted branches or bushes; abounding in underwood; (2) ill-thriven.

(1) **Sc.** Scrogie Touchwood, if you please—the scrog branch first, for it must become rotten ere it become touchwood, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xxxvi. **Cai.**$^1$ **Ayr.** Braes sae scroggie, Burns *My Hoggie*, st. 2. **Lnk.** On the hazle or slaethorn sae scroggie The bonny grey lintie sits liltin' his sang, Watson *Poems* (1853) 73. **Gall.** Soon I was climbing . . . up the side of the knowe of the 'scroggie thorns,' Crockett *Raiders* (1894) vii. **Kcb.** Straying far afield 'Mong scroggy braes or lonely rocky glens, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 3. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.** The lintie, 'mang yon scroggie knowes An' strunted birks on Alwinside, Proudlock *Muse* (1896) 307; **Nhb.**$^1$ **Dur.** Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). **Cum.** Up the scroggy mountain, Down the scroggy glen, *Jacob. Ballad*; (M.P.) **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^{12}$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^1$ (2) **Nhb.** (R.O.H.)

**2.** Land, usually of a rough, broken nature, covered with bushes and low underwood; *gen.* used in *pl.*

**Gall.** Down by the scroggs o' Congailly He met bonny Bet a' her lane, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 194, ed. 1897. **N.I.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ It occurs freq. as a place-name. The Scrogs, Whittle Scrogs. **Wm.** Cold Kale Scrogs (near Kendal) (B. & H.). **n.Yks.**$^3$, **n.Lan.**$^1$, **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ There was, until a few years ago, a tract of land near Gainsburgh called Corringham-scroggs. **sw.Lin.**$^1$

**3.** The refuse of wood; broken boughs, leaves, &c. I.W. *N. & Q.* (1886) 7th S. ii. 473. Cf. **scrof(f, 2.** **4.** *Obs.* The blackthorn, *Prunus spinosa*; *gen.* used in *pl.* N.Cy.$^2$, Not. (B. & H.) **5.** The crab-apple, *Pyrus Malus*; also in *comp.* **Scrog-apple.** Bwk., Rxb., Nhb., Dur. (B. & H.) Hence **Scroggy,** *sb.* the fruit of the crab-apple, *Pyrus Malus.* Nhb.$^1$ **6.** A long, crooked, scraggy limb. Bnff.$^1$ Hence **Scrog-legs,** *sb. pl.* bandy legs, crooked shanks. e.An.$^1$, Nrf. (Hall.) **7.** *adj.* Stunted; covered with bushes.

**Sc.** Donald *Poems* (1867) 67; The scrog branch first, for it must become rotten ere it become touchwood, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xxxvi. **Bwk.** As I . . . climbed the scrogg tree in the meadow, Calder *Poems* (1897) 65. **Cum.** (M.P.)

[1. Discoueres now sekerly skrogges, *Morte Arth.* (c. 1420) 1641; Þe weį was stoni, thorni and scroggi, *Gest. R.* (H.) (c. 1440) 19.]

**SCROG(G,** *v.* Wor. Hrf. Glo. [**skrog.**] To gather stray apples left on the trees after the main crop has been gathered. se.Wor.$^1$ Hence (1) **Scroggings,** *sb. pl.*, (2) **Scrogglings,** *sb. pl.* small or stray apples left on the trees after the main crop has been gathered. Cf. **scriggins.**

(1) **Wor.** (F.M.), **se.Wor.**$^1$ (2) **Wor.** (F.M.), **w.Wor.**$^1$ (s.v. Scrigglings). **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Glo.**$^1$ (s.v. Scrigglings).

**SCROGGAN,** *sb.* Cor. [**skro·gən.**] A worthless person. Cor.$^3$ w.Cor. Bottrell *Trad.* 3rd S. *Gl.*

**SCROGGED,** *ppl. adj.*$^1$ Sc. Lin. Of vegetation: thorny, twisted, stunted. See **Scrog(g,** *sb.*

**Gall.** The auld scrogged hawthorn, Where aft we had met, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 149, ed. 1897. **Lin.** Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv.

**SCROGGED,** *ppl. adj.*$^2$ Cor.$^3$ [**skrogd.**] 'Cleared out,' bankrupt; see below. Cf. **scrig,** *v.*$^2$

Used of a man who has lost his last halfpenny at cards. When a boy has lost all his marbles he is 'scrogged.'

**SCROGGINS,** *int.* *Obs.* Wm. Used to express astonishment.

Scroggins! bet ets a fine neam tu! Close *Satirist* (1833) 159.

**SCROIKE,** see **Skrike.**

**SCROIL,** *v.* w.Yks.$^2$ [**skroil.**] To clean; to rub down.

**SCROILS,** *sb. pl.* Pem. [**skroilz.**] Brittle twigs. Cf. **scrail,** *sb.*$^1$ **2.**

**s.Pem.** Go 'wáy out, máid, an' fetch some 'l scroils for the fire (W.M.M.).

**SCROINOCH,** *sb.* and *v.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Also written **scroinogh** and in forms **screnoch** (Jam.); **scronach, scronnoch; scruinnich** Bnff.$^1$; **scrynoch** Abd. (Jam.)

**1.** *sb.* A shrill cry; a yell; a noise, tumult; a noisy fuss.

**Bnff.**$^1$ **Abd.** (Jam.); Nae doubt, sma' scroinoch they wad mak', If she in lofty style could crack, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 320; A scronach aboot a strain't queet, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxviii. **Fif.** Not Mars, whan he at Troy was woundit, Sae terrible a scroinogh soundit, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 157.

**2.** A noisy person. Bnff.$^{1}$ **3.** *v.* To shout, screech, yell; to make a noisy disturbance.

**Bnff.**$^{1}$, **Abd.** (Jam.) **Frf.** The Kelpie scronnocht 'Punctum, satis!' Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820) 29, ed. 1882.

**SCROIT**, *sb.* Cai.$^{1}$ A number of worthless or contemptible persons.

**SCROLL**, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.* Sc. Rut. Also written **scrol** Edb. **1.** *sb.* A line. Cf. **scrow**, *sb.*$^{2}$ **2.**

**Rut.**$^{1}$ 'He's got on the wrong scroll!' a boy exclaims, seeing his neighbour writing on the wrong line of his copy-book.

**2.** *v.* To write.

**Sc.** I'll scroll the disposition in nae time, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) viii; He wald scroll for a plack the sheet, as she kenn'd what it was to want, *ib.* *Waverley* (1814) xlii. **Edb.** Buy some parchment to enrol Ilk body's name that's fit to scrol, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 76.

**SCROLL**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Yks. Lan. Also written **scrowl** Lan. [**skroul.**] A weaving term; see below.

**w.Yks.** That which draws a thread (J.M.). **Lan.** Tighten thi scrowl, mon! Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 223; Applied to a piece of the power-loom connected to a particular system of picking motion or motion for actuating the shuttle (O.S.H.). **s.Lan.**$^{1}$

Hence **Scroll-band**, *sb.*, see below.

**w.Yks.** That which draws a thread (J.M.). **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ The rope at the end of a spinning-mule: it winds in and out as the mule-carriage works backwards and forwards.

**SCROLL**, see **Scrowl(e.**

**SCROME**, *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.*$^{1}$ n.Cy. Yks. Also written **scroam.** [**skrōm.**] **1.** *v.* To walk or climb awkwardly or roughly; to walk with long strides; to scramble; to grope. Cf. **scrawm.**

**n.Cy.** (Hall.) **w.Yks.** He goes scroming about, *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ He scromed o'er t'wall; **w.Yks.**$^{4}$

Hence **Scroming**, *ppl. adj.* wide-spreading; awkward, tall and lanky.

**e.Yks.** A great scroaming fellow (Miss A.). **w.Yks.**$^{3}$ (s.v. Scrawming).

**2.** To wander aimlessly about, to waste time.

**w.Yks.** Weer's ta been scroming op an' daan all this time? (C.C.)

**3.** *sb.* In phr. *on the scrome*, 'on the loose,' idling about.

**w.Yks.** I nivver get on t'scrome, Eccles *Leeds Olm.* (1878) 18.

**SCROME**, *v.*$^{2}$ and *sb.*$^{2}$ e.An. Cor. Also written **skrome** e.An.$^{1}$ [**skrōm.**] **1.** *v.* With *up*: to arrange roughly.

**Cor.**$^{1}$ I scromed up my hair.

**2.** *sb.* A scraping together of things as by a long, hooked stick. e.An.$^{1}$ Cf. **crome**, *sb.*

**SCROME, SCRONACH, SCRONCH,** see **Scrame, Scroinoch, Scrunch.**

**SCROO**, *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.*$^{1}$ Cum. Lan. [**skrū, skriu.**] **1.** *v.* To slide. Cum.$^{14}$, n.Lan. (C.W.D.), n.Lan.$^{1}$ **2.** *sb.* A slide; the act of sliding. Cum.$^{14}$

**SCROO**, *sb.*$^{2}$ and *v.*$^{2}$ Sc. Also written **scradded**; **skrew** (Jam.); **skroo** S. & Ork.$^{1}$; and in form **scrow** Sh.I. [**skrū.**] **1.** *sb.* A small stack of corn, hay, or straw; also in *comp.* **Corn-scroo.**

**Sh.I.** Da hairst 'at brings da scroo, Burgess *Rasmie* (1897) 88; There's four screws, Burgess *Tang* (1898) 161; **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$, **n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Cai.**$^{1}$ A scroo has usually an outline of two-thirds of an ellipse, the height being part of the major axis.

**2.** Phr. *to fathom the scroo*, see below.

**Sh.I.** In olden times a small stack, commonly bere, was set apart as an annual offering to Broonie. Now, one went blindfold into the corn-yard and fathomed this skroo, three times with the sun, and thrice widdershins, and at the last term they were supposed to clasp in their embrace the form of their lover—perhaps Broonie himself, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 192.

**3.** *v.* To stack.

**Sh.I.** I hed ta gang up apo da fludda ta skroo three or fower score o' pones at I wis shot oot fir da twa tatties, *Sh. News* (Sept. 3, 1898); Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 281, ed. 1891.

[ON. *skrūf*, a hay-cock, corn-rick (Vigfusson).]

**SCROOBY**, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Also written **scrubie** Sc. (Jam.); **scruby** n.Cy. w.Yks.$^{4}$; and in form **scrubby** w.Yks.$^{1}$ [**skrū·bi.**] **1.** The scurvy. Sc. (Jam.)

Hence **Scrooby-grass**, *sb.* the scurvy-grass, *Cochlearia officinalis.* Sc. (Jam.), n.Cy. (B. & H.), N.Cy.$^{2}$, w.Yks.$^{14}$

**2.** A decoction of herbs used as an antiscorbutic. ne.Lan.$^{1}$

**SCROOCH**, *v.*$^{1}$ Yks. Not. Amer. Also written **scrouch** e.Yks. [**skrūtʃ.**] To crouch, cower, stoop down; to crouch in a corner.

**e.Yks.** (R.S.) **Not.** Men ne'er scrooched down to me, Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 278. **s.Not.** She was scrooching down to pick the beads up (J.P.K.). [**Amer.** I scrooch'd down in the bag, *Cent. Mag.* (Apr. 1882) 888.]

**SCROOCH**, *sb.* and *v.*$^{2}$ Lakel. Ken. Also in forms **scroch** Wm.; **skrotch** Lakel.$^{2}$ [**skrūtʃ, skrōtʃ.**] **1.** *sb.* A dull, scraping sound; the sound made by moving a pointed instrument over a hard, smooth surface. Lakel.$^{2}$ (s.v. Skroke), Ken. (G.B.), (G.H.) Cf. **skroke.** **2.** *v.* To make a 'scrooch.'

**Lakel.**$^{2}$ **n.Wm.** By pressing a pencil point on a slate and moving it, ungreased machinery, &c. (B.K.) **Ken.** (G.B.), **Ken.**$^{1}$

**SCROODGE**, see **Scrouge.**

**SCROODLE**, *v.* Yks. Not. Wor. Glo. Also in form **scruddle** n.Yks.$^{2}$ [**skrū·dl.**] To crouch, cower, stoop down. Cf. **croodle**, *v.*$^{1}$

**n.Yks.**$^{2}$ **s.Not.** Scroodle down so as 'e can't see yer (J.P.K.). **s.Wor.**$^{1}$, **Glo.** (A.B.)

**SCROOF, SCROOGE,** see **Scruff**, *sb.*$^{12}$, **Scrouge.**

**SCROOP**, *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.*$^{1}$ Brks. Ken. Sus. Hmp. I.W. w.Cy. Wil. Dor. Also written **scroup, scrupe** Sus. [**skrūp.**] **1.** *v.* To creak, squeak; to make a grating, scraping sound. Cf. **scruple**, *v.*$^{2}$

**Brks.**$^{1}$ **Ken.** (G.H.); The wheel scrooped badly (D.W.L.). **Sus.** A wheel 'scroops,' chairs 'scroop' on a stone floor. 'The water is so hard, it nately scroops on your hands' (S.P.H.); **Sus.**$^{2}$ **Hmp.** As a door does on rusty hinges, Wise *New Forest* (1883) 186; **Hmp.**$^{1}$ **I.W.**$^{1}$ How that wheel scroops. **w.Cy.** The jack scroops, Grose (1790). **Wil.**$^{1}$ (s.v. Scrupet.) **Dor.**$^{1}$ To make a low crackling sound, as that of new shoes.

**2.** *sb.* A harsh, creaking, grating sound. Sus. (F.E.S.)

**SCROOP**, *v.*$^{2}$ and *sb.*$^{2}$ Brks. Wil. [**skrūp.**] **1.** *v.* To scrape up; to save up; to screw and scrape. Cf. **scruple**, *v.*$^{1}$

**Brks.** One on us tried to scroop 'im up in his hat, Hayden *Round our Vill.* (1901) 51. **Wil.**$^{1}$

**2.** *sb.* A saving or miserly person. Wil.$^{1}$

**SCROOP**, *sb.*$^{3}$ Yks. The back of the cover of a book.

I took my dingy volume by the scroop and hurled it into the dog-kennel, Brontë *Wuthering Hts.* (1847) iii.

**SCROOPEDEE**, *v.* Wil. Also in form **scrupetty** Wil.$^{1}$ [**skrū·pədi.**] To creak, grate, make a grinding noise. Slow *Gl.* (1892); Wil.$^{1}$ (s.v. Scrupet).

**SCROOPET**, *v.* Brks. Wil. Also written **scrupet** Wil.$^{1}$ [**skrū·pit.**] To make a grating or creaking noise. Brks.$^{1}$ (s.v. Scroop). Wil.$^{1}$ Cf. **scroop**, *v.*$^{1}$

**SCROOT**, *sb.* Nhp.$^{1}$ [**skrūt.**] A weak, sickly child. Cf. **croot**, *sb.*

**SCROOT**, see **Scrout**, *v.*$^{2}$

**SCROOTCH**, *sb.* Cor. Also written **scruch** Cor.$^{3}$ [**skrūtʃ.**] A crutch. Hammond *Cor. Parish* (1897) 340; Cor.$^{3}$ Cf. **scritch.**

**SCROPEL**, *sb.* Yks. A squirrel. Cf. **scopperil, 3.**

**w.Yks.** I can hear th' boggarts creeping wick as scropels fro' roof to cellar, Sutcliffe *Shameless Wayne* (1900) vii.

**SCROPPLE, SCRORM,** see **Scrapple, Scrawm.**

**SCROT**, *v.* Wor. [**skrot.**] To scratch. Cf. **scrat**, *v.*, **scrout**, *v.*$^{1}$

**w.Wor.** Scrot him out, S. Beauchamp *N. Hamilton* (1875) III. 97.

**SCROU, SCROUCH,** see **Scrow(e, Scrooch**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Scrouge.**

**SCROUGE**, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **schrouge** Shr. Hrf.; **scroudge** Hrf.$^{2}$ Bdf. Ess. Hmp.$^{1}$; **scrowdge** n.Yks.$^{2}$ m.Yks.$^{1}$ Mid. Ess.; **scrowge** Stf. War. Hrf.$^{1}$ Brks.$^{1}$ Mid. Ess.$^{1}$ Dor.; **skrowj** Nhp.$^{1}$ Hnt. Suf.$^{1}$; and in forms **screwdge** Not.; **scroodge** n.Cy. Der. sw.Lin.$^{1}$ s.Wor.$^{1}$ Shr.$^{1}$; **scrooge** e.Yks.$^{1}$ s.Lan.$^{1}$ I.Ma. Chs.$^{1}$ n.Lin.$^{1}$ Ken.$^{1}$ Cor.$^{2}$; **scrouch** War. Hrf.$^{1}$; **scrudge** N.Cy.$^{1}$ Nhb.$^{1}$ Cum.$^{4}$ n.Yks.$^{2}$ e.Yks.$^{1}$ m.Yks.$^{1}$ n.Lin. Nhp.$^{1}$ Shr.$^{1}$ Hmp.$^{1}$ Cor.$^{2}$; **scruge** War.$^{3}$; **scruje** Lakel.$^{2}$; **skroodge** Ir.; **skrudge** n.Yks.$^{1}$ [**skroudʒ, skrūdʒ, skrudʒ.**] **1.** *v.* To squeeze, press, crush, crowd, huddle together.

**Ir.** If there was a purty girl, .. it's there the skroodging, and the pushing, and the shoving . . . would be, Carleton *Traits*

*Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 106. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ (s.v. Scrounge). **Nhb.** Ye niver see'd the church sae scrudg'd, As we wur there thegither, Marshall *Coll. Sngs.* (1819) 3; (J.H.) **Lakel.**$^{2}$ Ye mun scruje up an' mak room. **Cum.**$^{4}$, **n.Yks.**$^{12}$ **e.Yks.** As scrudged as three iv a bed, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 20; **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **I.Ma.** Such pushing and scrooging, you never seen the like, Caine *Manxman* (1894) pt. IV. xvi. **Chs.**$^{1}$ **Stf.** *The Chronicle* (Oct. 25, 1901). **Der.** They rude girls do welly scroodge the breath out o' one's body, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) ii; **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Not.**$^{1}$, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ Thoo sits scroog'd up e' a corner, like a otchin in a holla' tree. **ne.Lin.** (E.S.) **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ Five will scroodge into room for three. **Lei.**$^{1}$ **Nhp.**$^{1}$ If you scrudge the sugar well, you'll make the basin hold it. **War.**$^{28}$, **w.Wor.**$^{1}$ **s.Wor.**$^{1}$ I likes them chairs; us can't be scroodged in 'em, like we was in the old church. **Shr.**$^{1}$ Plaze, Sir, Tum Jones is scrudgin' on to our form. **Shr.**, **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Hrf.**$^{12}$, **Glo.**$^{1}$ **Brks.**$^{1}$ What be all you childern a scrowgin' on that ther vorm vor, when ther be another 'un handy vor zome on 'e? **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 143. **Mid.** Grose (1790). **w.Mid.** I was at the Coronation, and, O Lord! talk about a squeegin', and a scrowdgin, I never seed the likes on it (W.P.M.). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Nrf.** All on 'em were scrouging to git out, Spilling *Giles* (1872) ii. **Suf.**$^{1}$ **Ess.** (W.W.S.); *Monthly Mag.* (1815) I. 125. **Ken.** But more we strain'd, de more they scroug'd, Masters *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 71; **Ken.**$^{1}$ **Sus.**$^{1}$ Two or three hundred people were a-scrouging about (s.v. Just-about); **Sus.**$^{2}$, **Hmp.**$^{1}$ **Wil.**$^{1}$ Now dwoan't 'ee come a scrougin' on I zo. **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Cor.** And when I had scrouged in, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 20; **Cor.**$^{2}$, **w.Cor.** (M.A.C.) [**Amer.** Oh, we scrouge 'em up, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 374.]

Hence **Scrougy**, *adj.* crowded, limited. n.Yks.$^{2}$

**2.** To encroach.

**s.Not.** A don't mean 'im to come screwdgin' on my ground (J.P.K.).

**3.** To scatter; to crash. Cor. (J.B.), (M.A.C.) **4.** To rub hard as in scouring. Cum.$^{4}$ **5.** To make untidy. War. Lewis *Gl. Hrf.* (1839); Hrf.$^{1}$ **6.** *Fig.* To economize. s.Lan.$^{1}$ **7.** *sb.* A crush, squeeze, crowd, throng.

**n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Nhb.** When the Shields wherries are crowded there is a scrudge (J.H.); **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**$^{3}$ **Ess.** Agin these shows, oh, what a scrowge! Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 123; **Ess.**$^{1}$

Hence **Hecca-cum-scrooge**, *sb.* a 'row,' a hurly-burly, an unruly crowd. w.Cor. (M.A.C.) **8.** *Fig.* A stingy, niggardly person. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ He's an aad scrudge. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$

**SCROUNCH, SCROUNGE, SCROUP**, see **Scrunch, Scrunge, Scroop**, *v.*$^{1}$

**SCROUT**, *v.*$^{1}$ War. Shr. [**skrout.**] **1.** To scratch vigorously. Cf. **scrot.**

**War.**$^{3}$ The rabbits have scrouted under that young tree till I think they have killed it. The fowls have scrouted up all the young seeds in the garden. **Shr.**$^{1}$ Scroutin' at the flen all night.

**2.** To work and worry.

**War.** A lay down for a minute and then got up and scrouted (M.A.R.).

**SCROUT**, *v.*$^{2}$ Yks. Also written **scroot.** [**skrūt.**] **1.** To sprout, to grow as young plants. Also used with *out.* n.Yks. (I.W.), n.Yks.$^{12}$ Cf. **croot**, *v.* **2.** To lengthen as days in spring; also used with *out.* n.Yks.$^{124}$ **3.** *Fig.* To recover from an illness; also used with *out.*

**n.Yks.** (I.W.); **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ 'He'll scrout out again,' will recover, said of a sick man.

**SCROVES**, *sb. pl.* Cor.$^{3}$ [**skrōvz.**] Remains of melted lard. Cf. **scrowl(e, 2.**

**w.Cor.** The cake she made with scroves, the only fat left, Bottrell *Trad.* 3rd S. 63.

**SCROVEY**, *adj.* War. e.An. Cor. Also written **scrovy** e.An.$^{1}$ [**skrō·vi.**] **1.** Of animals: unhealthy, 'scurvy.'

**War.**$^{3}$ Applied to animals that show symptoms of unhealthiness in the condition of the coat.

**2.** Of a shabby, ragged, and dirty appearance. e.An.$^{1}$ **3.** *Fig.* Mean, contemptible.

**Cor.** For she called me a scrovey great bussa, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 7; This scrovey g'eat buzza, Lee *Widow Woman* (1897) 168.

**SCROW**, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **skrow** Sc. (Jam.) **1.** *sb.* A scrap. Sc. (Jam.) **2.** *pl.* Damaged skins; scraps taken from skins.

**Abd.** Fit only for making glue. 'Scrows of ox and cow, or other hides per ton, 0. 4. 0,' *Dues on Goods*, in Thom *Hist. Abd.* (1811) II. 52 (Jam.).

**3.** Var. kinds of small insects found in fresh-water pools and springs.

**Sc.** *Cancer stagnalis*, and *C. pulex.* Also applied to some of the aquatic larvae of flies and beetles, Sibbald *Sc.* (1684) 34 (Jam.). **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$

**4.** *v.* To cut off scraps or torn pieces from skins. w.Sc. (Jam.)

[Prob. the same word as ME. *scroue*, OFr. *escroue*, *escroe*, scroll (Stratmann).]

**SCROW**, *v.*$^{2}$ and *sb.*$^{2}$ Lei. Nhp. War. Cor. [**skrou, skrau.**] **1.** *v.* To scratch; to graze; to scribble; to mark; lit. to 'scroll.'

**Lei.**$^{1}$ To scrow a cheese, tree, &c. is to mark it with a scribing-iron or other instrument for the purpose. **War.**$^{3}$ **Cor.**$^{1}$ The cat will scrow you. I scrowed all the skin off my arm; **Cor.**$^{2}$ (s.v. Sclum).

**2.** *sb.* A scratch, line, scrawl; a mark of any kind.

**Lei.**$^{1}$ Placed on cheeses, chests, &c., or on trees to mark which are to be sold or felled. **Nhp.**$^{1}$

**SCROW**, *sb.*$^{3}$ Cor.$^{3}$ [**skrou, skrau.**] A hut, hovel, shed. Cf. **crew(e.**

In West Cornwall the possessive *s* from such words as 'pig's crow,' 'calf's crow,' &c. has largely attached itself to the latter word, and 'a scrow' is as common (probably commoner) as 'a crow.'

**SCROW**, *adj.* and *sb.*$^{4}$ Brks. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Also written **skrow** Sus.$^{12}$ Hmp.$^{1}$ [**skrou.**] **1.** *adj.* Scowling, sulky, surly, cross, ill-tempered; dogged; also used *advb.* in phr. *to look scrow.*

**Brks.** Owld Tovey at this did look main scrow, Hughes *Scour. White Horse* (1859) vii; **Brks.**$^{1}$ A looked maain scrow when I tawld 'un what I'd a-done. **Ken.** (W.F.S.), **Sur.**$^{1}$ **Sus.** Ray (1691), **Sus.**$^{12}$, **Hmp.**$^{1}$ **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**$^{1}$

**2.** *Fig.* Of the weather: dark, threatening. Hmp.$^{1}$ **3.** Of a mean or bad appearance; shattered, battered; ugly.

**Hmp.** At Winchester I heard an ugly woman described as looking scrow, apparently without any reference to the temper (Hall.); Wise *New Forest* (1883) 286; **Hmp.**$^{1}$, **I.W.**$^{1}$

**4.** Sorry. Wil. (E.H.G.), Wil.$^{1}$ **5.** *sb.* A cross, peevish, ill-natured person. Ken.$^{1}$

**SCROW**, *sb.*$^{5}$ Sc. Also written **skrow** n.Sc. (Jam.) [**skrou.**] A slight shower of rain.

**n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Per.** If the rain was pouring, . . hazarded the suggestion that it had been 'a bit scrowie,' a 'scrowie' being as far short of a 'shoor,' as a 'shoor' fell below 'weet,' Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 230.

**SCROW**, see **Scroo**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**SCROWBALD**, *adj.* Lin. Also in form **skrewbald** sw.Lin.$^{1}$ Piebald, parti-coloured. n.Lin. Sutton *Wds.* (1881). sw.Lin.$^{1}$ See **Skewbald.**

**SCROWDGE**, see **Scrouge.**

**SCROWDLE**, *v.* Cor.$^{3}$ [**skrou·dl.**] To shuffle with the feet on the floor.

**SCROW(E**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also written **scrou** Dur.$^{1}$; **skrow** Sc.; and in form **screw** Sc. [**skrou.**] **1.** *sb.* A great number; a multitude; a swarm. Cf. **scrowmally.**

**Cld.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** A fat muckle hotch, with a screw of dirty weans at her fit, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 101. **Slk.** What'n a skrow o' misses, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 100. **Dmf.** To bell the cat wi' sic a scrow Some swankies ettled, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 73. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Cum.**$^{134}$, **Wm.** (B.K.)

**2.** A state of disorder, confusion, or crowding; a disturbance, uproar, riot; a quarrel.

**Dmf.** Mayne *Glasgow* (1803) (Jam.). **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Thor'll be a bonny scrow on when the train comes in. Next week she'll be cleanin' the hoose, and we'll be aa'll in a scrow. **Dur.**$^{1}$, **w.Dur.**$^{1}$, **Lakel.**$^{2}$ **Cum.** A bonny scrow (J.W.O.); **Cum.**$^{124}$ **Wm.** Always used for spring cleaning houses (A.T.). **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.) **n.Yks.**$^{3}$; **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ Hurried and somewhat disorganised preparation for an expected event. **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ Fratching like cat an' dog together,—ther's bonny scrows atween 'em al hersŭre yuh, at times! **Lan.** Then there was a girt cry—Eh, Mr. Wilson's i' t'watter, . . and there was sek a scrowe as nivver, Waugh *Rambles in Lake Cy.* (1861) 184; **Lan.**$^{1}$, **n.Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{13}$

Hence **Scrow-row**, *sb.* an uproar. n.Cy. (Hall.) **3.** *v. Obs.* To swarm; to assemble in numbers.

**Gall.** Hear what a din and hum Frae skolars thickly scrowing A' there this day, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 111, ed. 1876.

**4.** To scatter; to throw about; to mix.

**Cum.** Theer was ribbons run for, brass scrowed, Burn *Fireside Crack* (1886) 17; **Cum.**$^{4}$

**5.** To be busy; to work in a blustering manner; to toil hard for a living.

**n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Wm.** Aggy was scrowan aboot aetan nowt, *Spec. Dial.* (ed. 1877) pt. i. 21. **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ It is *gen.* joined with 'work,' as 'he works and scrows'; **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ Scrowing at it throo morn to neet. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$

Hence **Scrower**, *sb.* a worker. w.Yks.$^{5}$ **6.** To scrub.

**w.Yks.**$^{5}$ Tak t'brush and scrow that tāable darn.

**SCROWGE**, see **Scrouge.**

**SCROWL**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Hrf.$^{2}$ [**skroul.**] A 'scrape,' a difficulty.

Get into a scrowl.

**SCROWL**, *sb.*$^{2}$ *Obs.* Cor. A mining term; see below.

**Cor.**$^{2}$ When a lode is interrupted and cut off by a cross-gossan, it may sometimes be found again by the tendency of some loose stones of the true lode in the body of the gossan, i.e., a scrowl, Pryce *Min. Cor.* (1778).

**SCROWL**, *v.* Dur. Yks. [**skrọ̄l.**] **1.** To rake together; to accumulate.

**n.Yks.**$^{2}$ 'Looads o' cotterils scrowl'd up,' lots of property accumulated.

**2.** To work diligently with small success. Dur. Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870).

**SCROWL**, see **Scrawl**, *v.*$^{2}$, **Scroll**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**SCROWLAN**, *sb.* w.Dur.$^{1}$ [**skrou·lən.**] Rubbish; used as a term of contempt.

**SCROWL(E**, *v.* and *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also written **scroll** Cor.$^{12}$; and in form **scroal** Cor.$^{1}$ [**skroul.**] **1.** *v.* To dry fish by scorching in the sun, or broiling over a fire. See **Scrawl**, *v.*$^{3}$; cf. **scroach.**

**Dev.** (Hall.) **Cor.** I boft a pennard of pelchards an scrowled em, *T. Towser* (1873) 143; **Cor.**$^{1}$ (s.v. Scrawl); **Cor.**$^{2}$

Hence (1) *Scrowled pilchard*, *phr.*, (2) **Scrowler**, *sb.* a pilchard split open and grilled.

(1) **Cor.**$^{3}$ (2) **Cor.** A Scrowler, or a drop of harby, Thomas *Aunt Kezziah's Visit* (1894) i.

**2.** *sb. pl.* Pieces of hard fat left after melting down lard. Cor.$^{12}$ Cf. **scroves.**

**SCROWMALLY**, *sb.* and *v.* Cum. Wm. Also in forms **scramally** Cum.$^{14}$; **scrâwmally** Lakel.$^{2}$ Wm. [**skrou·mali.**] **1.** *sb.* A great number; a crowd. Cum.$^{4}$ (s.v. Scrowe.) Cf. **scrow(e.** **2.** Disorder, confusion, untidiness.

**Cum.**$^{4}$ A leet cart was overturned when it was comin' frae market. An sec a scrowmally theear was, to be sure, suggar, seap, an cannels, *C. Pacq.* (May 4, 1893) 6, col. 1 (s.v. Scrowe).

**3.** A scramble; anything thrown down to be scrambled for.

**Lakel.**$^{2}$ At weddin' days they throw het brass fer t'barns ta scramble for, an' this we co' a scrawmally. **Wm.** Coppers, nuts, or sweets thrown out for children to scramble for (B.K.).

**4.** *v.* To mix confusedly. Cum.$^{4}$ **5.** To scatter; to throw broadcast; esp. to throw anything to be scrambled for; to scramble.

**Cum.** (J.D.), **Cum.**$^{14}$ (s.v. Scrowe.) **Wm.** Scrawmally hot coppers for the children (B.K.).

**SCROWSE**, *adj.* Sus.$^{1}$ Angry, dark, scowling. (s.v. Scrow.) Cf. **scrow**, *adj.*

**SCROWY**, *adj.* Nhp.$^{1}$ [**skrou·i.**] Of bacon: streaked alternately with rows of fat and lean.

**SCRUB**, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **scrubb** Or.I. (Jam. *Suppl.*) [**skrub, skrɐb.**]

**1.** *sb.* A bush, shrub. n.Lin.$^{1}$, Glo. (H.S.H.), Glo.$^{12}$

Hence **Scrubbery**, *sb.* a shrubbery. Glo. (H.S.H.)

**2.** A small bundle of birch-twigs, used for scrubbing purposes; a worn-out broom.

**Cum.**$^{1}$ Used for cleaning the inside of the porridge pan; **Cum.**$^{4}$, **Wm.** (B.K.), **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ **Brks.** A noo broom swapes clane; but when it's a scrub ther's a job, Hayden *Round our Vill.* (1901) 97.

**3.** *Comp.* **Scrub-grass**, var. species of horsetail, esp. the rough horsetail, *Equisetum hyemale.*

**Cum.**$^{1}$ Used for scrubbing or polishing fire-irons, &c.; **Cum.**$^{4}$ **e.An.** Used to scour or clean wooden dishes (B. & H.).

**4.** An inferior quality of teazle.

**Glo.** The central shoot of each plant called the King is cut, the produce of the second and subsequent cuttings are sorted into Queens, Middlings and Scrubs, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 457. **Som.** Of middlings the scrubs were of little value (W.F.R.).

**5.** A joiner's plane; also in *comp.* **Scrub-plane.**

**Abd.** The plane that is first used in smoothing wood, the fore-plane or jack-plane (Jam.); A plane got up in emergencies to clean out awkward corners in mouldings. It is not a tool in general use but is extemporised in want of the special spindle (G.W.).

**6.** A mean, grasping person; a low, worthless fellow.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Elg.** I was both a fool and a scrub, Couper *Tourifications* (1803) II. 125. **Edb.** Hoard up his share, as from a scrub, By force to take it all, *Carlop Green* (1793) 140, ed. 1817. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 401, ed. 1876. **Ir.** (M.B.-S.) **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{1}$, **s.Chs.**$^{1}$, **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$

**7.** A dirty person; *gen.* used of children.

**s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Hoo's a dirty little scrub. **Oxf.** You're a dirty little scrub; I can't keep you clean nohow (G.O.).

**8.** A worn-out garment.

**Nhp.**$^{1}$ Don't wear that old scrub any more.

**9.** *pl.* Working clothes. Cor.$^{3}$ **10.** *pl.* The husks of oats, barley, &c. Or.I. (Jam. *Suppl.*), (J.G.) **11.** *v.* To scrape, scratch.

**Frf.** The clockin' hen, wi' clam'rous din, The midden scarts an' scrubs, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 110. **Der.** There's Jemmy Twichit did both scrub and fidge it, Jewitt *Ballads* (1867) 203. **n.Dev.** Tis bet whilst tha art scrubbing, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 266.

**12.** To scrape together money; to save; to be niggardly or parsimonious.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 165, ed. 1876. **Ken.** Her mother she scrubbed together a bit more, *Cornh. Mag.* (Jan. 1894) 65.

**13.** With *off*: to rid oneself unceremoniously of another's company.

**Dev.**$^{1}$ Dame coud'n help squeaking; but he scrubb'd her off, way, Pray, Mrs. Tittle-goose, none of your documentizing.

**SCRUBBER**, *sb.* Sc. Dur. Yks. Lan. [**skru·bə(r.**]

**1.** A small bundle of twigs or heather, used for cleaning pots and pans.

**Rxb.** (Jam.) **Gall.** Hae I no' kenned ye sins ye war the size o' twa scrubbers? Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 4. **n.Yks.** (I.W.)

**2.** A wooden harrow, made of boards fixed on a frame Venetian-blind wise, for breaking clods. e.Dur.$^{1}$ **3.** A particular form of bread loaf. Lan. (F.R.C.)

**SCRUBBLE**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. [**skru·bl, skrɐ·bl.**]

**1.** *v.* To struggle; to work laboriously. Cf. **scrobble.**

**Lth.** (Jam.) **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ I've to scrubble hard enough for my bit.

**2.** To raise an uproar. Lth. (Jam.) **3.** *sb.* A struggle; the difficulty to be overcome in accomplishing any work. *ib.* **4.** A squabble, uproar. *ib.*

**SCRUBBLIN(G**, *sb.* Som. [**skrɐ·blin.**] The neck and breast of lamb. (W.F.R.) Cf. **scubbin**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**SCRUBBY**, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Chs. Nhp. Hnt. e.An. [**skru·bi, skrɐ·bi.**] **1.** Mean, niggardly, grasping; paltry.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Or.I.** (J.G.), **N.I.**$^{1}$, **n.Yks.** (T.S.) **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Tak yŭr money, an' let me be aït o' yur scrubby debt. **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

Hence **Scrubbieness**, *sb.* sordid parsimony. Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.$^{1}$ **2.** Shabby, ragged, dirty; lean.

**Or.I.** (J.G.) **Nhp.**$^{1}$ A scrubby coat. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.**$^{1}$ (s.v. Scrovy.)

**SCRUBBY, SCRUBY, SCRUCH**, see **Scrooby, Scrootch.**

**SCRUD**, *sb.* n.Lan.$^{1}$ [**skrud.**] Any portion of clothing.

He hedn't a scrud on him.

[Swed. *skrud*, dress, attire (Serenius).]

**SCRUDDLE**, see **Scroodle.**

**SCRUDDY**, *adj.* *Obs.* w.Yks.$^{1}$ Short, stunted.

**SCRUDGE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Dev. A courtesan. (Hall.), Dev.$^{3}$

**SCRUDGE**, see **Scrouge.**

**SCRUDGEL**, *v.* Nhp.$^{1}$ [**skrɐ·dʒl.**] To squeeze through a narrow aperture. Cf. **scrouge.**

A schoolboy, pressing and squeezing himself between two desks, said 'he went scrudgeling through.'

**SCRUFAN, SCRUFE**, see **Scruffin, Scruff**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**SCRUFF**, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. Aus. and Amer. Also written **scruf** Shr.$^{1}$;

**skruff** Sc. (Jam.) m.Yks.$^1$ Suf.$^1$; and in forms **scroff** Lakel.$^2$ Glo. Dor. Som.; **scroof** Slk. Don. nw.Der.$^1$ [**skruf, skrɐf.**] 1. *sb.* The back of the neck, the nape; the skin or hair at the back of the head; the back of a coat-collar. Cf. **scruft, scuff,** *sb.*$^1$

**Sh.I.** Who sood lay howld iv me by da scruff o' da neck bit Erik here, Ollason *Mareel* (1901) 40. **Bnff.** She seized him by the 'scruff o' the neck,' Smiles *Natur.* (1876) 23, ed. 1893. **Bch.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Lat me aince get my fingers i' the scruff o' his neck, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 25, 1898). **Slk.** Shall I take up a few of them by the scroof of the neck? Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 260. **N.I.**$^1$ **Don.** Caught it be the scroof o' the neck, *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1900) 602. **w.Ir.** They just tuk him up by the scruff o' the neck, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 201. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Nhb.**$^1$ It refers either to the neck itself or to the coat collar. **Lakel.**$^2$, **Cum.**$^4$ **Wm.** Gittan hod ov him bi t'scruff a' t'neck, Robison *Aald Taales* (1882) 17. **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^2$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^{13}$ **Midl.** Ketches me by the scruff o' the collar, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 143. **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.** (W.H.S.), **Not.**$^1$, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^{23}$, **w.Wor.**$^1$, **se.Wor.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^1$ **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **s.Pem.** A caught hold of his scruff an' a give'n a good shake (W.M.M.). **Glo.** I could ketch hold on 'e by the scroff o' yer neck, Gibbs *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 95. **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Brks.**$^1$ If e' hawlds a rat by the scruff a can't never bite 'e. **e.An.**$^1$, **Suf.**$^1$, **Ken.** (G.B.) **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.) **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863) (s.v. Scuff.) **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **w.Som.**$^1$, **Dev.**$^3$, **Cor.**$^{12}$ [Amer. I took him by the scruff of the neck, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 2nd S. xi.]

2. *v.* To seize by the back of the neck.

**m.Yks.**$^1$ [Aus. I meant to scruff Shine before the lot o' them, *Longman's Mag.* (Aug. 1901) 313.]

**SCRUFF,** *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **scruf** Sc. (Jam.) Wm. Shr.$^1$ nw.Dev.$^1$; **skruf** Sc. (Jam.) S. & Ork.$^1$; **skruff** Suf.$^1$; and in forms **screuf** Cum.; **scrooff** Sc. Ir. e.Lan.$^1$ s.Chs.$^1$ nw.Der.$^1$ sw.Lin.$^1$; **scroofe** Sc. (Jam.) Hmp.; **scrufe** Sc. (Jam.); **scrüiff** Sh.I.; **skreuf** Or.I.; **skröff** Sh.I. [**skruf, skrɐf, skrūf.**] 1. *sb.* Scurf, dandriff. Cf. **screef.**

**Sc.** (Jam.) **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Cum.** (E.W.P.), **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **w.Yks.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **s.Not.** The child's 'ead's covered wi' scruff (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^1$, **Suf.**$^1$, **Ken.** (G.B.), **nw.Dev.**$^1$, **Cor.**$^2$

2. A thin crust or covering of any kind; a film; a rind; a hard outside surface; also used *fig.*

**Slg.** His nose will lose the scruf Gif he fa' down, Galloway *Poems* (1788) 18 (Jam.). **Cld.** (Jam., s.v. Skreef.) **Lnk.** Had wasted her body with water lythocks into a scrufe of skin and bane, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 142. **Edb.** Yon daft coof, . . Wha dang aff Tonal's nose the scroof, *New Year's Morning* (1792) 13. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 151, ed. 1876. **n.Ir.** He'd broken the scroff aff ach saycret, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 58. **Ant.** The crust of a loaf; a crust of dirt on the skin, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **sw.Lin.**$^1$ Hardened or encrusted dirt. **Suf.**$^1$

3. The surface of land or water.

**Sh.I.** The sillicks begin ta bool i' da scrüiff o' da water, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 70; Da turbot cam' slidin' up alang juist below da skröff, *Sh. News* (June 24, 1899); **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Or.I.** A muckle selkie closs in at the rocks, rakin' his heed abeun de skreuf o' the water, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 245.

4. Anything that rises to the surface, scum, dross. n.Yks.$^{124}$, m.Yks.$^1$ 5. Chips, fragments of wood; rubbish, &c. used for fuel. Cf. **scrof(f, 2.**

**Lon.** A kind of fuel gathered from the bottom of the Thames at ebb water by poor people when fuel is dear, consisting of coal, little sticks, cockleshells, &c., Blount (1681). **Hmp.** The refuse of a wood, or turf stack; or of wood-chopping (H.E.). **Wil.**$^1$

6. Refuse, odds and ends; small refuse potatoes or apples, &c. Cor. (M.A.C.); Cor.$^1$ (s.v. Scrif-scraf). Cf. **scrof(f.**

7. The refuse of society, the rabble; a set of persons of indifferent character.

**Ir.** Oh you scruff of the earth! Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 168. **Wm.** Theer'll be o' t'scruf o' t'countryside at t'hiring, ah'll apode it (B.K.). **n.Yks.**$^{14}$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ The races bring a lot of scroof to Lincoln. **Nhp.** The village is well enough but for the scruff that comes in (P.G.D.). **w.Som.**$^1$ All the scruff and riff-raff of the town.

8. A mean, worthless fellow; a wastrel. N.I.$^1$, War.$^2$

9. *v.* To take off the surface of anything; to graze; to touch slightly; *fig.* to do anything slightly or superficially.

**Sc.** 'It scruft the ground.' Applied also to slight and careless ploughing when merely the surface of the ground is grazed (Jam.). **Nhb.** I felt it scruff his chafts, Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 347. **m.Yks.**$^1$ Hard work of any kind with a mop amounts to no more than scruffing. One will be told to get a besom and scruff the snow off the doorstone; by which we understand that from its partially iced state, only part can be done.

10. To be covered with a film. Cld. (Jam.)

[The same word as lit. E. 'scurf.']

**SCRUFF,** *v.*$^3$ and *sb.*$^3$ Cor. Also written **scruf** Cor.$^1$ [**skrɐf.**] 1. *v.* To struggle, fight, wrestle.

Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; **Cor.**$^1$ We pitched to scruff. Then we scruffed; **Cor.**$^2$ We scruffed together.

2. To take hold of; to pull about.

She scruffed 'n by the cob, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 3.

3. To crouch, cower; to shrink together. Cf. **scriff,** *v.*

**Cor.**$^1$ I'm scruffed with the cold (s.v. Scriff); **Cor.**$^3$ Scruffed in by the fire.

4. *sb.* A struggle, fight, wrestle. **Cor.**$^3$ We had a scruff.

**SCRUFFER,** *sb.* Irel. [**skrɐ·fər.**] A well-sinker's term: a building material like burnt stone. Uls. (M.B.-S.) Cf. **bannat.**

**SCRUFFIN,** *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Also written **scrufan, scrufin**; and in form **scroofin** n.Sc. (Jam.) [**skru·fin, skrɐ·fin.**] 1. A thin covering or scurf.

**n.Sc.** A scrufan of ice (Jam.).

2. *Comp.* **Scruffin-time,** see below.

**Sh.I.** Sic a job as dey hed whin da scruffin-time cam' afore dey got da bere a' pooed oot an' da rig made tattie-laek agen, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 246.

3. A long mop for cleaning a baker's oven. n.Yks.$^{12}$, m.Yks.$^1$ 4. *pl.* The scrapings from a pan in which sowens have been boiled.

**Cum.** Wi' sceape-greaces, skeybels and scruffins, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 170; **Cum.**$^{14}$

5. A dirty old woman in tatters. n.Yks.$^2$ 6. A ruffian. Cum.$^4$

**SCRUFFLE,** *v.*$^1$ and *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written **skruffle** Cum.$^1$ [**skru·fl.**] 1. *v.* To struggle, strive, contend; to wrestle, scuffle; to push one's way; to shuffle along. Also used *fig.*

**Nhb.**$^1$ **n.Yks.** (W.H.); **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ 'Scruffled through,' as the way is made through a crowd or a difficulty. **e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** What's yond scrufflin' din Ah just heeard? *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 13, 1897).

Hence **Scrufflement,** *sb.* the act of scuffling. e.Yks.$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) 2. To argue. n.Yks.$^2$ 3. To uproot weeds from between the rows of turnips, &c., by means of a special implement for that purpose.

**n.Yks.** (W.H.), **n.Yks.**$^2$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Hez oor Jack gitten them tonnops scruffled? **e.Yks.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Scruffler,** (2) **Scruffling-machine,** *sb.* an implement for weeding rows of turnips, &c.; a horse-hoe. See **Scuffle,** *sb.*$^2$

(1) **Nhb.**$^1$ (s.v. Scuffler). **n.Yks.**$^1$ The arrow-shaped share is accompanied by at least two cutting tines, one on either side, and curved so that the cutting edges shall not only pare the sides of the ridge, thus cutting under, and off, any weeds which may have grown there, but also complete the work of the share by completely undercutting the sides of its track. These side knives are replaceable at will by simple chisel-pointed tines with their edges curved forward, so as to thoroughly stir the ground between the ridges; **n.Yks.**$^2$; **n.Yks.**$^4$ Formerly it was fashioned from an old horse-shoe fixed to a long handle. **ne.Yks.**$^1$ (2) **e.Yks.**$^1$

4. To break up the rough surface of the ground when preparing it for sowing seed. Wm. (B.K.) Hence **Scruffler,** *sb.* an implement used to break up the surface of the ground, a species of revolving harrow. Lakel.$^2$

5. *sb.* A struggle, scuffle, fight; a disturbance.

**Nhb.**$^1$ He lost his hankesher i' the scruffle. **Lakel.**$^2$, **Cum.**$^1$ **n.Yks.** They cuddent agree sea they had a bit ov a scruffle (W.H.); **n.Yks.**$^{12}$; **n.Yks.**$^4$ Ah'd a despert scruffle afoor Ah gat inti t'tent. **e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.), **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865).

6. A scarifier, an instrument for breaking clods of earth. Lakel.$^2$

**SCRUFFLE**, *v.*$^2$ Sh.I. Also in forms **skrōvle** S. & Ork.$^1$; **skruvle.** 1. To rustle, crackle. Cf. **scravvle, 2.**

Da tails o' hir cot's froz'n, fil dey skruvl'd like skate skins, *Sh. News* (Jan. 18, 1902); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

2. To scratch. Cf. **scravvle, 1.**

A hunder imps o' Sathin at my heels wi' der very claws scruffling at da backs o' my legs, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 254.

**SCRUFFMENT**, *sb.* n.Yks.$^{12}$ m.Yks.$^1$ Also written **scrufment** m.Yks.$^1$ [**skru·fment.**] Impurities upon the surface of anything, scum, dross; also in *pl.*

**SCRUFFY**, *adj.* Nhb. Yks. Lin. Cor. Also in form **scroofy** sw.Lin.$^1$ [**skru·fi, skrɐ·fi.**] 1. Scurfy; rough and scaly. Nhb.$^1$, n.Yks.$^2$, sw.Lin.$^1$, Cor.$^2$ 2. *Comp.* **Scruffy-head**, a head covered with scurf; *fig.* a term of contempt. Cor.$^2$ 3. Grimy.

**sw.Lin.**$^1$ What a little mucky scroofy thing it looks!

4. Short, stunted in growth. Cor.$^3$

[1. The serpent goes to fenell when he would . . . cast off his old scruffy skin to wear a new one, HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* (1660) 76 (DAV.).]

**SCRUFT**, *sb.* and *v.* Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Lei. War. Wor. Also written **scrufft** w.Yks.$^2$; **skruft** m.Yks.$^1$ [**skruft.**] 1. *sb.* The back or nape of the neck; the back of the coat-collar. See **Scruff**, *sb.*$^1$; cf. **scuft**, *sb.*$^1$

**Wm.** He took him by the scruft of the neck (B.K.). **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); **w.Yks.**$^2$ **Lan.** He's getten a lot o' Bible words as he uses, an' he brings 'em in by the scruft o' th' neck, BURNETT *Lowrie's* (1877) xvi. **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Not.**$^1$, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Lei.** I catched him by the scruft of the neck (C.E.); **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **w.Wor.**$^1$

2. *v.* To beat with the hands or fists. m.Yks.$^1$

**SCRUFTY**, *sb.* Cum.$^4$ [**skru·fti.**] A term in marbles; see below.

When a big lad steals the marbles from the other boys playing he shouts 'scrufty.' 'A youth clearing the marble ring is spoken of as playing scrufty,' BURN *Fireside Crack* (ed. 1897) 25.

**SCRUG**, *sb.* Hmp. [**skrɐg.**] A squirrel. Cf. **scug**, *sb.*$^2$

**s.Hmp.** See those two squirrels? . . one of 'um dropped on my shoulder; . . they're very temperous is scrugs, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) v.

**SCRUG**, *v.* Sc. [**skrɐg.**] In phr. *to scrug one's bonnet*, to cock one's bonnet.

**Per., Fif.** A person is said to scrug his bonnet when he snatches it by the pique and lifts it up or cocks it, on his brow, that he may look smart, bold, or fierce (JAM.); He scruggit's bonnet, aff he startit, DUFF *Poems*, 107 (JAM.). **Ayr.** Come, scrug yer bonnet up, John, Yer sterling at the core, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 283.

**SCRUG**, see **Scrog(g**, *sb.*

**SCRUGGLE**, *v.* e.An.$^1$ [**skrɐ·gl.**] To writhe; to struggle. Cf. **scriggle**, *v.*$^2$

[I scruggell with one to gette from hym, or by cause I wyll nat obeye his correction, *Ie mestriue*, PALSGR. (1530).]

**SCRÜIFF, SCRUINNICH**, see **Scruff**, *sb.*$^2$, **Scroinoch.**

**SCRUM**, *v.* Dev. With *up*: to be benumbed, stiff; to be disabled by disease. Cf. **scram**, *v.*$^3$

Same's eef 'er wor scrummed oop like, FORD *Larramys* (1897) 5; **Dev.**$^3$

**SCRUM**, see **Scrim**, *v.*$^2$

**SCRUMFISH**, *v.* Nhb.$^1$ To suffocate. See **Scumfish.**

**SCRUMMAGE**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Cum. Not. Wor. e.An. Also written **scrummige** s.Wor.; **skrummage** Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.$^1$ Suf.$^1$; **skrummidge** Cum.$^1$ [**skru·m-, skrɐ·midʒ.**] 1. *sb.* A scrimmage; a skirmish; a quarrel, fight; a scramble; a riot.

**Sc.** (JAM.), **Bnff.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^1$ **Not.** Yo think he was shot indiscriminate, in the midst o' the scrummage, PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 118. **e.An.**$^1$ **Suf.**$^1$ I think I heard a skrummage at sea.

2. A hard rubbing; a severe beating. Sc. (JAM.), Bnff.$^1$ Cf. **scrimmage, 2.** 3. A thorough search. *ib.* Cf. **scrimmage, 3.** 4. *v.* To skirmish, quarrel, riot; to scramble, bustle. Sc. (JAM.), e.An.$^1$ Hence **Scrummiger**, *sb.* a skirmisher. s.Wor. PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 16. 5. To rub with energy; to strike, beat severely. Sc. (JAM.), Bnff.$^1$ 6. To search noisily. Bnff.$^1$

**SCRUMP**, *v.*$^1$, *sb.*$^1$ and *adj.* Sc. War. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bdf. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **skrump** Bnff.$^1$ [**skrɐmp.**] 1. *v.* To crunch, crump, bite noisily; to eat ravenously. Cf. **crump**, *adj.*$^1$ **3.**

**Bnff.**$^1$ To make a crackling noise in eating crisp bread. **Glo.**$^1$ **Brks.**$^1$ That ther yent the waay to yet lollipops, e' should zuck 'um an' not scrump 'um. **Bdf.** I soon scrumped them up (J.W.B.). **w.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* **Wil.**$^1$, **Som.** (HALL.), **Dev.**$^1$ 80. **n.Dev.** When tha com'st to good tackling thee wut poochee . . . and scrumpee, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 188.

Hence **Scrumpy**, *adj.* hard, insufficiently cooked; also used *advb.*

**w.Cor.** The brocolo was not quite boiled, it ate a little scrumpy. Don't eat the potatoes if they are scrumpy (M.A.C.).

2. To emit a crisp, crackling sound; to scrunch under foot.

**War.**$^3$ A thick hoar frost on short grass when trodden on makes a noise of crushing and is said to scrump. **Glo.** The ground on a frosty morning 'scrumps' . . . as you walk across the fields, GIBBS *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 163.

Hence **Scrumpety**, *adj.* scrunching, hard with frost.

**Glo.** When the ground becomes 'scrumpety,' as the natives say, with the first severe frost, GIBBS *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 108.

3. To make crisp; to burn, overbake; to shrivel with heat; also with *up.*

**Bnff.**$^1$ **Som.** To bake all the juice out of meat, SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **Dev.**$^2$ Mally! your cakes are scrumpt right up. **nw.Dev.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Scrumpie**, *adj.* crisp; (2) **Scrumpit**, *ppl. adj.* crisp, baked hard.

(1) **Bnff.**$^1$ (2) **nw.Abd.** Scrumpit bannocks free, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 41.

4. Of bread: to become crisp. Bnff.$^1$ 5. *sb.* Anything that is crisp and hard; a dried-up condition.

**Bnff.**$^1$ Commonly applied to bread. **Oxf.**$^1$ The rind of baked pork. **Brks.**$^1$ The 'crackling' of pork. **Hmp.** Hay that has been dried too rapidly so as to become brittle is said to be 'all of a scrump' (H.C.M.B.). **Wil.** A mouse is baked in the oven to a 'scrump,' JEFFERIES *Hdgrow.* (1889) 193; **Wil.**$^1$ Toast or roast meat 'done all to a scrump.'

6. *adj.* Hard-baked, crisp.

**s.Cy.** (HALL.) **I.W.**$^1$ This biscuit es nice and scrump. **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892).

**SCRUMP**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Yks. Nhp. War. Wor. Brks. Bdf. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **skrump** Dev. [**skrump, skrɐmp.**] 1. *v.* To shrink, shrivel; to huddle or draw close together, esp. with cold; to squeeze; *gen.* with *up.* Cf. **crump**, *adj.*$^2$

**Wil.**$^1$ Don't scrump up your mouth like that! **Dev.** My dear cheel, be 'e cold? Yü lüketh skrumped-up tü nuthing, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Apples picked in the wane o' the moon is sure to skrump up, *Reports Provinc.* (1889). **Cor.** Confined to living beings, and is often applied to a child who from any cause—as from bad living—is shrunk up and deficient in growth, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 318; **Cor.**$^{123}$

2. To gather windfalls or small apples left on the trees; to steal apples.

**w.Yks.** Dick Greasy . . . ax'd me if I'd mak one to goa a scrumpin, that is fetchin' apples off someboddy's trees, HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) iv. **Dor.** (C.V.G.)

3. To pinch, stint; to straighten in means; to beat down in price.

**Brks.** Ten't sa ter'ble scrumped for money that it couldn't put a few pounds to our savings, HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 182; (E.G.H.); She . . . felt sa scrumped for air, stived in a house, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1901) 675.

4. *sb.* Anything small or undersized, esp. a small apple; a withered, shrivelled, or undergrown person.

**Nhp.**$^1$ **War.**$^2$; **War.**$^3$ A scrump of a child. A scrump of an apple, or, frequently, a scrump. **Ken.**$^1$ This orchard isn't worth much, one sieve out of every föur 'ull be scrumps. The old gen'lman does look a little scrump, doänt he? **Sus.**$^1$ **Hmp.** CRESPIGNY & HUTCHINSON *New Forest* (1895) 112. **Wil.**$^1$ Sometimes applied to a shrivelled-up old man. **Dev.** There idden no sizable awpels 'pon thews trees; they be most o'm scrumps, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

Hence (1) **Scrumpling**, *sb.* a small apple; cf. **scrunchlin(g**; (2) **Scrumpy**, *sb.* cider made from small or unselected apples.

(1) **Bdf.** Before the codling apple is ripe, there is sometimes a cluster of small sweet apples here and there upon the tree. These are called 'scrumplings.' The term is applied to small apples, which, instead of being thinned from the branches, are

allowed to grow, but do not attain full size. They are generally considered the sweetest (J.W.B.). **Hmp.**$^1$, **Som.** (W.F.R.) **w.Som.**$^1$ Arter all this yer dry weather, there'll sure to be a sight o' scrumplins 'pon the trees. (2) **Wor.** These apples are of no good but to make scrumpy of (E.S.).

**5.** A mean, niggardly person. War.$^3$ Hence **Scrumpy**, *adj.* mean, stingy, inferior.

He gave me a scrumpy dinner. *ib.*

**SCRUMPETS**, *sb. pl.* Som. [**skrɐ·mpits.**] The stringy part of fat which cannot be converted into lard. (W.F.R.)

**SCRUMPLE**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.* Sc. Also written **scrumpill** Sc. (Jam.); **skrumple** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.$^1$ [**skrɐ·mpl.**]

**1.** *v.* To make crisp; to bake hard or roast by the fire; to shrivel by means of the fire. See **Scrump**, *v.*$^1$ **3.**

**Bnff.**$^1$ **Fif.** Applied to animal food that is much roasted (Jam.).

Hence **Skrumplie**, *adj.* crisp. Sc. (Jam.) **2.** To become crisp. Bnff.$^1$ **3.** *sb.* Anything crisp, esp. crisp bread. *ib.*

**SCRUMPLE**, *v.*$^2$ Sc. Lan. Der. Hmp. [**skru·mpl, skrɐ·mpl.**] To crumple, wrinkle, crease, ruffle; to crush.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Lan.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 169. **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Hmp.**$^1$

**SCRUMPSHING**, *sb.* Wil. [**skrɐ·mʃin.**] A word used by boys for 'rough play.'

Only nice wrestling, no scrumpshing, Jefferies *Bevis* (1882) ix; **Wil.**$^1$

**SCRUMPTION**, *v.* Irel. [**skrɐ·mʃən.**] A grain, particle.

Nobody can expect young lads like them to have a scrumption of sinse, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 180; Scarce fright e'er a bird who'd a scrumption of wit, *ib. Bogland* (1892) 178, ed. 1893.

**SCRUMPTIOUS**, *adj.* Suf. Also written **scrumshus**, **skrumshus** Suf.$^1$ [**skrɐ·mʃəs.**] Mean, stingy, close-fisted.

Barrère & Leland *Dict.* (1890); (Hall.); **Suf.**$^1$

**SCRUNCH**, *v.* and *sb.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **scrunsh** Nhb.$^1$ n.Yks.$^2$ Suf.$^1$; **skrunch** I.W.$^1$; and in forms **scronch** w.Som.$^1$; **scrooonch** n.Yks.; **scrounch** Dor. [**skrunʃ, skrɐnʃ.**]

**1.** *v.* To crunch; to crush between the teeth; to eat noisily. Cf. **scranch.**

**Cai.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ **n.Yks.** What did shu deah bud scrooonch'd a crab, Munby *Verses* (1865) 60. **e.Yks.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Not.** He did scrunch the cracklin between 'is teeth (J.P.K.). **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **War.**$^2$, **Shr.**$^2$ **Glo.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Oxf.** (G.O.), **Oxf.**$^1$, **Brks.**$^1$ **w.Mid.** He soon scrunched up those biscuits (W.P.M.). **e.An.**$^2$, **Suf.** (C.G.B.), **Suf.**$^1$ (s.v. Skransh), **Ken.**$^1$, **Hmp.**$^1$, **I.W.**$^1$ **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **n.Wil.** 'How thuc dog do scrunch up a bone, don'ee?' To 'scrunch the teeth' (E.H.G.). **Dor.** The dog do scrunch the bwone, Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** A person may be said to scrunch an apple or a biscuit, if in eating it he made a noise; so a pig in eating acorns, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**$^1$ Núv·ur ded-n zee noa· jish bwuuy vur skrau·nsheen aa·plz [Never saw such a boy for grinding apples]. **Dev.**$^1$ A dog eating a soft cartilaginous bone, or a hog feasting on mast or apples, are said to scrunch. **Cor.**$^2$ (s.v. Scranch.)

**2.** To emit a crisp, crunching sound.

**w.Mid.** The snow's frozen and scrunches when you walk on it (W.P.M.). **w.Som.**$^1$ **Dev.**$^1$ Snow partially frozen scrunches under the feet.

**3.** To crush, squeeze, crumple; to tear; freq. with *up.*

**n.Yks.**$^2$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ We should speak of 'scrunchin' a worm beneath one's feet. **Lin.**$^1$ I see 'ur pratty child All scruncht—an' bloody, 232. **War.** (J.R.W.) **Brks.** I found it, but it was all scrunched up (W.H.E.). **w.Mid.** I don't like being scrunched up in the corner (W.P.M.). **Hmp.** (W.H.E.), **Hmp.**$^1$ **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

**4.** Phr. *scrounch it all*, an exclamation of disgust.

**Dor.** Scrounch it all—'tis my nephew! Hardy *Trumpet-Major* (1880) vi.

**5.** *sb.* A crunching, grating sound.

**Ayr.** The scrunch of a boot on the wet road struck his ear, Douglas *Green Shutters* (1901) 73. **Edb.** I heard the scrunch of feet on the walk, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 301. **I.Ma.** The ship ... in with a run, and crack—crack—crack, and then a scrunch, Brown *Yarns* (1881) 264, ed. 1889.

**6.** A crush or squeeze. N.I.$^1$ **7.** The rind of baked pork. Oxf.$^1$ **8.** A small piece or quantity, the least bit of anything.

**s.Chs.**$^1$, **Stf.**, **War.** (H.K.) **Wor.** I haven't a scrunch of wire (*ib.*).

**SCRUNCHING(S**, *sb.* (*pl.* Yks. Also written **scrunshings** n.Yks.$^2$ m.Yks.$^1$; and in forms **scruncheon(s** n.Yks.$^1$ m.Yks.$^1$; **scrunchins** ne.Yks.$^1$; **scrunshon** e.Yks.$^1$ [**skru·nʃin(z.]** **1.** The remains of a feast; remnants of food, broken meat, scraps. See **Scrunch.**

**n.Yks.**$^{12}$ **ne.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 344; **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$

**2.** Refuse of any kind. e.Yks.$^1$

**SCRUNCHLIN(G**, *sb.* Lan. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Brks. e.An. w.Cy. Also written **skrunchlen** Suf.$^1$ [**skru·nʃ-, skrɐ·nʃlin.**] A small, shrivelled apple stunted in growth. Cf. **scrumpling**, s.v. **Scrump**, *sb.*$^2$ **4**, **Scrinchling.**

**ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Shr.**, **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Glo.**$^1$ **Brks.**$^1$ A scrunchlin' is very sweet in flavour. **e.An.**$^2$, **Suf.**$^1$, **w.Cy.** (Hall.)

**SCRUNE**, *v.* *Obs.* w.Cy. Dev. To cower, crouch.

**w.Cy.** To scrune over the embers; to hover over them, covering them with one's coat, as with a screen, Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **n.Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 383.

**SCRUNGE**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Stf. Lei. War. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Also written **skrunge** Bnff.$^1$ Brks.$^1$ I.W.$^1$; and in form **scrounge** N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ [**skrunʒ, skrɐnʒ.**] **1.** *v.* To crush, squeeze, crowd; to press. Cf. **scringe**, *v.*$^1$ **1.**

**N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ What are ye scroungin us for? Is there no' room aneuf thonder? **Stf.** We were that scrunged, we couldn't move, *The Chronicle* (Oct. 25, 1901). **Glo.**$^1$ **Oxf.**$^1$ 'Ow tha doost scrunge! **Brks.**$^1$ I skrunged the rat atwixt two boords an' zo killed 'un **Hmp.** Don't scrunge so (W.H.E.); (H.C.M.B.) **I.W.**$^1$ **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892).

**2.** To rub with force; to scrub. Bnff.$^1$ Cf. **scringe**, *v.*$^1$ **2.**

**3.** To flinch, shrink with pain.

**Lei.**$^1$ When I touched the place, he scrunged. **War.**$^3$

**4.** To wander about in an idle manner. Bnff.$^1$ **5.** *sb.* A crush, pressure from a crowd.

**Oxf.** (G.O.) **Brks.**, **Hmp.** There was such a scrunge you couldn't do nothing (W.H.E.).

**6.** A rub, the act of rubbing; a severe beating; energetic working; a thorough search. Bnff.$^1$

**SCRUNK**, *sb.* e.An.$^1$ [**skrɐŋk.**] A shoal.

Generally of fish, but also used as of wild fowl, ships, and donkeys.

**SCRUNSH, SCRUNSHINGS, SCRUNSHON**, see **Scrunch, Scrunching(s.**

**SCRUNT**, *sb.*$^1$ and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also written **skrunt** Sc. (Jam.) Cum.$^{13}$ [**skrunt, skrɐnt.**]

**1.** *sb.* Anything stunted in growth or worn down; a stump; a cabbage-stalk.

**Sc.** A curler comin' oot for his first spell wi' an auld scrunt o' a cowe, Tweeddale *Moff* (1896) 87. **Fif.** (Jam.) **Rnf.** Whene'er he took haud o' the scrunt o' a pen, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 141. **Lnk.** (Jam.) **Gall.** The scraggy scrunts of the rowan-trees, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxxix. **Nhb.**$^1$ **Cum.**$^1$ (s.v. Cabbish); **Cum.**$^4$ Scrunt of wild heather, *W. C. T. X.* (1898) 12, col. 2. **e.Lan.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Scrunted**, (2) **Scrunting**, *ppl. adj.* stunted, dwarfed.

(1) **Edb.** Some trees time-worn, an' scruntit bare, Complete the scene, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 183. **Gall.** That auld scrunted hawthorn there afore me, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 26, ed. 1876. (2) **Lan.** I partut weh thee, theu knaws, under th' owd scrunting thurn, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 6.

**2.** A stunted, insignificant person, a thin, slender person. Fif., Lnk. (Jam.), s.Lan.$^1$ Hence (1) **Scrunted**, (2) **-like**, *ppl. adj.* meagre, thin; undergrown.

(1) **Sc.** Applied to a raw-boned person (Jam.). (2) **Lnk.** Haud abye! ye scruntit-like wurlyon o' the pit, *St. Patrick* (1819) II. 313 (Jam.).

**3.** Brushwood, stunted undergrowth. Also used *fig.*

**Lan.** Hoo's run through th' wood, an' taen th' scrunt at last, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 249; **Lan.**$^1$ **s.Lan.** Awd neer goo throo th' wood un tak up with scrunt [I'd never walk through the world of mankind and take up with one of the most inferior of all], Bamford *Dial.* (1854); **s.Lan.**$^1$

**4.** *Obs.* A worn-out wig. Lan. *Monthly Mag.* (1815) I. 127.

**5.** A miserly person. Fif., Lnk. (Jam.), Cum. (E.W.P.)

**6.** *adj.* Short, stunted in growth, meagre; worn out.

**w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Courier* (June 19, 1897). **Lan.** Dig up by the roots the short scrunt hair, Brierley *Irkdale* (1868) 69; **Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$

**SCRUNT**, *v.* and *sb.*$^{2}$ Sc. Yks. Also written **skrunt** Sc. [**skrunt, skrɐnt.**] **1.** *v.* To produce a harsh noise by rubbing or scraping, to grate. Cld. (Jam.) **2.** To scratch, scrub; *fig.* to oppress, grind down.

**Sc.** Scrunt up his face, *William Wiggle* (1808) 4. **Slg.** His law was but a grinding stane That skrunted puir folk to the bane, Towers *Poems* (1885) 65. **Lnk.** His auld gray head he scrunted, McIndoe *Poems* (1805) 146.

**3.** *sb.* A harsh, grating sound.

**Clc.** Twa scrunts o'er the strings make my troubles a' flee, Edwards *Mod. Poets*, 9th S. 90. **Ayr.** The scrunt of Janet's chair on the floor, Douglas *Green Shutters* (1901) 324. **Cld.** (Jam.)

Hence **Scrunty**, *adj.* producing a crisp, crackling sound; crisp, hard-baked. n.Yks.$^{2}$

**SCRUNTY**, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Nhp. Also written **skruntie** Sc.; **skrunty** Sc. Cum.$^{1}$ w.Yks.$^{1}$ [**skru·nti, skrɐ·nti.**] **1.** *adj.* Stunted in growth, thin, meagre; stumpy, scraggy; worn down.

**Abd.** His scrunty bones stood brent in sight, Shelley *Flowers* (1868) 55. **Fif.** Applied to a raw-boned person (Jam.). **e.Fif.** The skrunty bits o' trees that skirtit the dreary muir, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii. **Lth.** (Jam.) **Edb.** For birks a wee bit scrunty row'n, *Carlop Green* (1793) 174, ed. 1817. **Rxb.** (Jam.) **Kcb.** Thou bitter biting blast, . . Sough through the scruntie tree, Elder *Borgue* (1897) 33. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ (s.v. Scranny.) **Nhb.** Now he's worn scrunty, Ritson *N. Garl.* (1810) 68; **Nhb.**$^{1}$ He's a poor, sitten-on, scrunty body. **Cum.**$^{1}$ A skrunty besom; **Cum.**$^{4}$ (s.v. Runty), **n.Yks.**$^{23}$ **w.Yks.** Sometimes th' reward for all us trubble Has been a crop o' scrunty stubble, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1877) *Pref.*; **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ A lile scrunty fellow. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$

Hence **Scruntiness**, *sb.* stuntedness, scrubbiness. Lnk. (Jam.) **2.** Poor, barren, poverty-stricken; small, mean, contemptible. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Lyuk what a little scrunty bit he's gi'en us.

**3.** Niggardly, stingy, greedy.

**Fif.** (Jam.) **Ant.** Patterson *Dial.* 23. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Cum.**$^{4}$ We say to a niggardly tradesman, 'Divent be sae scrunty,' Burn *Fireside Cracks* (ed. 1897) 25.

**4.** *sb.* Stunted timber. w.Yks.$^{1}$ **5.** A niggard. Ant. Patterson *Dial.* 23. **6.** A small clay marble. Nhb.$^{1}$

**SCRUPE, SCRUPET, SCRUPETTY**, see **Scroop**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Scroopet, Scroopedee.**

**SCRUPLE**, *v.*$^{1}$ Brks. [**skrū·pl.**] To grudge money; to beat down in price; *gen.* in phr. *to screw and scruple (down.* Cf. **scroop**, *v.*$^{2}$

'Twull be ter'ble unkèd when there be nothen to screw an' scruple fur, Hayden *Round our Vill.* (1901) 28; They'll screw an' scruple 'ee down as low as 'um can (E.G.H.).

**SCRUPLE**, *v.*$^{2}$ Wil.$^{1}$ [**skrū·pl.**] To squeak or creak. Cf. **scroop**, *v.*$^{1}$

When the leather gets old-like, he sort o' dries up, an' then he do scruple.

**SCRUPON**, *v.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Ayr. (Jam.) Also in form **scrapon.** **1.** *v.* To hamper, hinder, scrimp. **2.** *sb.* One who hampers.

**SCRUPPIT**, *sb.* Suf. A small spade. See **Scuppit.**

Pitchforks, rakes, hoes, scruppits, spades, Strickland *Old Friends, &c.* (1864) 16.

**SCRUPULOUS**, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Doubtful; curious, inquisitive.

**Ayr.** We'll a' be scrupulous about her till we ken what she is, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xii.

**SCRUSE**, *sb.* e.An. Also written **skruse** e.An.$^{1}$; and in forms **scruce** Ess.; **skruce** Suf.$^{1}$ [**skrūs.**] A truce or temporary cessation in a game; also used as an *int.*

**e.An.**$^{1}$ A boy at play wanting to leave off for any momentary occasion, calls out 'scruse,' and does not lose his place in the game. **Suf.**$^{1}$ A boy wanting breathing time, &c., cries 'skruce, skruce.' **Ess.** Yow soon 'ool bellar—'Scruce!' Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 183.

**SCRUSE**, *v.* Glo. Also written **scruze** Glo.$^{1}$; *pret.* **scruz** Glo.$^{12}$ [**skrūz.**] To squeeze, press. Glo.$^{12}$ [Bailey (1721).]

[Whose sappy liquor, that with fulnesse sweld, Into her cup she scruzd with daintie breach, Spenser *F. Q.* (1596) II. xii. 56.]

**SCRUSH**, *v.* and *sb.*$^{1}$ Nhb. Not. Ess. I.W. Dor. Also written **skrush** Nhb.; and in form **skrish** I.W.$^{1}$ [**skruʃ, skrɐʃ.**] **1.** *v.* To crush; to crowd; to squeeze; to screw up.

**Nhb.** Aw wad skrush the wantin' like a bit o' cookoo's spit, *Keelmin's Ann.* (1869) 19; **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Whe are ye scrushin? **Not.** Fifteen's got 'is foot scrushed, Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 139. **s.Not.** A hoss trod on my thumb an' scrushed it to a mummy (J.P.K.). **Ess.** *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 187. **I.W.**$^{1}$ **Dor.** *Gl.* (1863).

**2.** *sb.* A crowd, crush. Nhb.$^{1}$

**SCRUSH**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Dor. Dev. [**skrɐʃ.**] **1.** A game resembling 'shinty.' Dor.$^{1}$ **2.** The stick or club used in the above game. *ib.*, Dev. (Hall.)

**SCRUTCHELL**, *sb.* Sus. [Not known to our correspondents.] Refuse of wood. (Hall.)

**SCRUTCHING**, see **Scratchin(g.**

**SCRUTHING-BAG**, *sb.* Shr. w.Cy. A coarse hair cloth or bag through which cider is passed. Shr.$^{2}$, w.Cy. (Hall.)

**SCRUTING**, *sb.* Irel. A dispute.

If ever his princess and himself had a scruting, I know who got the upper hand, Kennedy *Fireside Stories* (1870) 113.

**SCRUTTLE**, *v.* Lan. [**skru·tl.**] To save money with difficulty, to scrape together.

They'n scruttl't aboon fourscore peaund together, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 173.

**SCRUZ(E**, see **Scruse**, *v.*

**SCRY**, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ Ken. Sur. Sus. Also in form **scroy** Ken. [**skrai.**] **1.** *sb.* A large standing sieve used for sifting corn, coal, &c. Cf. **scree**, *v.*$^{1}$

**Ken.** (G.B.); **Ken.**$^{1}$ A large standing sieve, against which, when it is set up at an angle on the barn floor, the corn is thrown with a scubbit to clean and sift it. **Sur.**$^{1}$

**2.** *v.* To sift corn through a large standing sieve. Sus.$^{1}$

Hence **Scrier**, *sb.* a large standing sieve used for sifting corn, gravel, &c. Sur.$^{1}$, Sus.$^{1}$

**SCRY**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Or.I. w.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Also written **scrie.** A great number; a crowd, multitude. Cf. **scrow(e.**

**SCRY**, *v.*$^{2}$ and *sb.*$^{3}$ Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Cor. Also written **scrie** Sc.; **skry** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.$^{1}$ Cum.$^{1}$ [**skrai.**] **1.** *v.* To cry, proclaim; to make a public announcement.

**n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Samie Pikeshule had a roup to scry, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xi. **s.Sc.** To skry a fair, Ruddiman *Gl.* (Jam.)

**2.** To perceive, descry, detect.

**Cum.**$^{1}$ Jemmy skry't 'am makkan off wid his plunder; **Cum.**$^{4}$ **n.Yks.**$^{1}$; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ You can scry it. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$

**3.** *sb.* Noise, clamour; a public proclamation; banns of marriage; a hue and cry.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **ne.Sc.** Jamie Joss . . . ringing his bell and announcing . . . the following skry, Green *Gordonhaven* (1887) 117. **Bnff.**$^{1}$ There wiz a lot o' skries at the kirk the day. **Abd.** Biz'd, like castin bees, about The bellman wi' a scrie, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 100. **Fif.** Wi' skirl, and skry, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 137. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ *Obs.* As they fled on foot, they heard . . . the scry of the country people, headed by the bailiff of Hexham and the constable of Langley, pursuing them in hot-trod close at their heels, Hodgson *Nhb.* III. 380.

**4.** The report of the approach of a body of fish.

**Cor.**$^{1}$ Scry is probably connected with the old practice of crying out, or vociferating on the approach of a schule of fish; **Cor.**$^{2}$

[1. OFr. *escrier*, to cry out (Hatzfeld).]

**SCRYMGE, SCRYMMITY**, see **Scrimge, Scrimmety.**

**SCRYNGE, SCRYNOCH**, see **Scringe**, *v.*$^{12}$, **Scroinoch.**

**SCUBB**, see **Skub.**

**SCUBBARD**, *sb.* Suf. [**skɐ·bəd.**] A malt-shovel. (C.G.B.) Cf. **scubbit.**

**SCUBBIN**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Glo. Som. Also written **scubben** Som. [**skɐ·bin.**] The neck and breast of lamb. Glo.$^{12}$, Som. (W.F.R.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Cf. **scovin**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**SCUBBIN**, *sb.*$^{2}$ s.Wor. [**skɐ·bin.**] A mop for sweeping out an oven. (H.K.) Cf. **scovin**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**SCUBBIT**, *sb.* Ken.$^{1}$ [**skɐ·bit.**] A wooden shovel. Cf. **scuppit.**

That form of scubbit now used by maltsters and hop driers has a short handle; that formerly used by farmers for moving corn on the barn floor, prior to the introduction of the threshing machine, had a long handle.

**SCUBBLE**, *v.* Mry. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To soil, as a schoolboy does his book.

[Cp. MSwed. *skubba*, to rub (Ihre).]

**SCUB-MAW**, *sb.* Cor. Also written **skubmaw** Cor.$^1$; and in form **skoobmah.** [skɐ·b·mǭ.] A piece, fragment; a mess of food; anything cooked in an unorthodox manner.

**Cor.**$^1$ A ship is said to have gone 'all to skubmaw' when she is wrecked and broken in pieces. Another use of the word is, 'I'll knack thee to Skubmaw'; **Cor.**$^2$ **w.Cor.** Lord! send down thy mighty armour from above and scat all our stony hearts in skoobmah (M.A.C.).

**SCUD**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **skud** Sc. (Jam.) Ken. [skud, skɐd.]

**1.** *v.* In phr. *to scud it away*, *obs.*, to move fast and easily. Ken. (K.) **2.** To cause a thin stone to skim along the surface of still water. Rxb. (Jam.) Hence **Scudding-stone**, *sb.* a thin stone used in 'ducks and drakes.'

**Rxb.** Her great bobble of a lad's aye flinging scuddin'-stanes in Keeldar's Pool, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 166. **Dmf.** They canna run or fling scudding stones, or guddle, *ib. The Mawkin* (1898) 4.

**3.** To climb a hill by a circular, ascending path. w.Yks.$^2$

**4.** To rain slightly or in drifting showers.

**Gall.** And scuffs of grey showers scudding among the hill-tops, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xlviii. **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **w.Wor.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^2$ It scuds o' rain. **Glo.**$^1$

**5.** *Obs.* To drink copious draughts.

**Lnk.** Ye wha . . . scud brown ale, Ramsay *Poems* (1800) II. 520 (Jam.). **Lth.** (Jam.)

**6.** To crust over as a sore; to become covered with a film; also with *over.*

**n.Lin.** I thoht th' bairn was deäd. Her ees hed begun to scud over (M.P.). **Cor.**$^2$

**7.** To slap; to beat down.

**Sc.** Properly, to strike on the buttocks with the . . . open hand (Jam.). **Cai.**$^1$ **Lth.** Lassie, when I get ye I'll scud ye till I'm sair, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 23. **Gall.** Farmers, keen to cut the crap, Lest win's should scud it, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 128, ed. 1897. **N.I.**$^1$ **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

Hence **Scuddin'-seat**, *sb.* the seat on which punishment is inflicted.

**Sc.** Another small table-desk, . . alternately, the guid laddie's place, and the scuddin' seat, Reid *Howetoon*, 46.

**8.** To scrape and cleanse a muddy surface, &c. with a spade or shovel.

**n.Yks.**$^1$ To remove a superficial covering; of dirt from a floor or pavement, as with a spittle; of weeds or turf with a spade or like cutting tool, from a bed in an ill-kept garden or a grass-grown spot; **n.Yks.**$^2$ Get the shop floor scudded out. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**$^1$

**9.** To shoot, empty.

**Nrf.** They scud the herrings out down the scuttle, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 63.

Hence **Scudding-pole**, *sb.* a pole erected for the purpose of shooting herrings conveniently into the hold.

**e.An.**$^1$ Part of a herring boat. **Nrf.** They scud the . . . net go over the scudding-pole, take a turn, and go down into the net-room, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 64.

**10.** *sb. Obs.* A sudden movement.

**Lnk.** The door flies open wi' a scud, Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 33.

**11.** A sudden shower of rain, snow, or hail; a driving mist; also used *fig.* Cf. **scad**, *sb.*$^3$

**Sc.** (Jam.); He will have a wet journey seeing it is apout to pe a scud, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) li. **Dmb.** She'll cure this scud o' sentimental win', Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 12. **Gall.** Banks o' scud drave ragged past, And blashed upon his face, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 498, ed. 1876. **n.Yks.**$^2$, **w.Yks.**$^2$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ It was only just a scud. **War.**$^3$ 'Have you had any rain?' 'Only a scud.' **se.Wor.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^2$ **Rdn.** Morgan *Wds.* (1881). **Oxf.** (K.), **Oxf.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 2. **Sus.**$^1$ **Hmp.** Places near the sea have frequent scuds, White *Selborne* (1788) 190, ed. 1853. **I.W.**$^2$ It med be onny a bit o' a scud aater all. **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** Tes nothen but a scud o' snow, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 124. **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). **Cor.** A scud of rain splashed on the window, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (ed. 1892) 12.

Hence **Scuddy**, *adj.* misty; showery; foggy.

**n.Yks.** It's a bit scuddy down yonder (E.L.); **n.Yks.**$^2$

**12.** Foam, scum; that which rises to the top of any liquid, as cream in milk.

**Dwn.** Wave an' scud an' spindrift, Savage-Armstrong *Ballads* (1901) 69. **e.Yks.** Nowe the scudde and scumme passed away, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 95; **e.Yks.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ This here raain's maade a deäl o' scud cum doon th' Trent fra Nottinghamsheer. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ The scud used to gather at the top. The scud boils up on the watter in the pot.

**13.** The scab which forms over a sore; a film over the eye.

**n.Yks.**$^2$ A scud over my eyes. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**$^1$ Aay-v u-aat· dhu skuud· oaf mee ving·ur un mae·d-un blid ugee·un [I have hit the scud off my finger and made it bleed again]. **Dev.**$^{13}$, **nw.Dev.**$^1$, **Cor.**$^{12}$

**14.** A blow, esp. one given by the open hand.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^1$ **Rnf.** You deserve a bit scud, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 283. **Ayr.** Eh, na, father, it was na a pat, but a scud like a clap o' a fir deal, Galt *Entail* (1823) xxviii. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

Hence *to give a person his scuds*, *phr.* to beat him. Abd. (G.W.) **15.** A paring shovel. n.Yks.$^2$ **16.** *Obs.* A small number of larks, less than a flock. Oxf. (K.) **17.** *Obs. pl.* Beer or ale, esp. foaming ale.

**Sc.** (Jam.); There's reaming scuds come to the town, Pennecuik *Coll.* (1787) 14. **Bch.** A pint of their scuds as sowr as ony bladoch or wigg that comes out o' the reem-kirn, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 18. **Abd.** I'll strive to smooth your thrawart fate Wi' whisky and gude scuds, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 104. **Lnk.** We guzled scuds, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 17. **Edb.** Swill scuds, *Carlop Green* (1793) 133, ed. 1817.

**SCUD**, *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Nhb. Also written **skud** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.$^1$ [skud, skɐd.] The skin; a state of nudity. Cld. (Jam.) Hence (1) **Scuddy**, (*a*) *adj.* naked, esp. of an infant or unfledged bird; scant; too small; (*b*) *adj.* not having a sufficiency, penurious; (*c*) *sb.* an undressed infant; an unfledged bird; (2) **Skuddy-naked**, *adj.* stark-naked.

(1, *a*) **Bnff.**$^1$ **Abd.** What kind o' scuddie weicht's that, merchant? The grass is geyan scuddie, but the crap's raffy on the whole (G.W.). **w.Sc.**, **Cld.** (Jam.) **Slk.** Strip a kintra lass perfectly skuddy, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 286. **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 352. **Nhb.**$^1$ (*b*) **Bnff.**$^1$ He's scuddy wee a' thing it he diz. A'll be gey scuddy o' neeps this year. (*c*) **w.Sc.** Wee scuddy, wee naked scuddy (Jam.). **Cld.** (*ib.*) **Rnf.** Wad ye hae them to rin like scuddies Without a rag? Finlayson *Rhymes* (1815) 92. **Ayr.** A wee nakit scuddy rins oot, Service *Notandums* (1890) 74. **Lnk.** The mavis' nest O' naked scuddies fu', Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 52. (2) **Slk.** Some scuddy-naked, some clothed in duds, and some gorgeously apparelled, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 267.

[Cp. Dan. dial. *skudder*, lean, in bad condition (Molbech).]

**SCUD**, *sb.*$^3$ Nhp.$^1$ [**skud.**] A quarryman's term: rubbly stone.

**SCUD**, *sb.*$^4$ Pem. A boon companion. s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421.

[Cp. MDu. *schudde*, a lazie body, or a naughty pack (Hexham).]

**SCUD**, *sb.*$^5$ Sh.I. Also in form **skuddin'-'oo.** [skɐd.] New wool found growing on the skin after the fleece has been shorn.

Nae body would be sic a hard heartit sinner as ta tak' da 'oo' clean aff o' a sookin' yow ithoot a scud o' under 'oo' come up, *Sh. News* (July 10, 1897); Wi' clippin' der a share o' hit ayc left wi' da scud o' da new fleesh, *ib.* (Aug. 14, 1897); (J.S.)

**SCUD**, *v.*$^2$ Dev. Cor. Also written **skud** Cor. [skɐd.] To spill, shed; to spread manure. Cf. **scoad**, **upscud.**

**Dev.** (Hall.) **Cor.** The cream were scud, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 40; I scud the whole over the land, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 6; **Cor.**$^{12}$

**SCUD**, *v.*$^3$ *Obs.* Wxf.$^1$ To rub the back; to writhe or shrug the shoulders. 'Huck nigher y'art scudden,' 84.

[Dan. *skudde*, to shake (Larsen); Norw. *skudda seg*, to twist the shoulders (*ib.*).]

**SCUDA**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sh.I. A twelve-oared boat. Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 257, ed. 1891.

[Dan. *skude*, a barge, sloop, smack (Larsen).]

**SCUDAMORE'S-CRAB**, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Hrf. A variety of apple; the 'red-streak.' Hunter *Georgical Essays* (1804) V. 537.

**SCUDDER**, *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.* Cor. [**skɐ·də(r).**] **1.** *v.* To slide, skate. Cor.$^{1}$ Cf. **scutter, 4, skitter, 3.** **2.** *sb.* One who slides; a slide on ice or frozen snow. Cor.$^{2}$

**SCUDDER**, *v.*$^{2}$ Sh.I. To burn slightly, to harden with the heat of a fire; to brown with the fire. Cf. **scowder**, *v.*$^{2}$

As bread when baking, &c. (J.S.); He wis a winderfil haand fir dryin' burstin, an' never needed a turnin'-tree, but just üsed his haand, an' it wis dat wy scuddered wi' dryin' burstin dat da haet kettle never hurted him ava, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 249.

**SCUDDERIN**, *vbl. sb.* Sc. A dial. form of 'shuddering.'

**s.Sc.** I had the same unco oot o' the way scudderin an' dread o' something, Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 378.

[Cp. Norw. dial. *skudra*, to set shaking (Ross).]

**SCUDDER-OF-VLAME**, *sb.* *Obs.* Dev.$^{1}$ A passing shower; only used in ne.Dev. Cf. scud, *sb.*$^{1}$ **11.**

**SCUDDICK**, *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Hmp. I.W. Dev. Also written **skuddick** Nhb. Cum.$^{1}$ Dev.; and in form **scuddock** Nhb.$^{1}$ [**sku·dik, skɐ·dik.**] The lowest measure of value; a small coin; a fragment, particle. Cf. **skiddick.**

**N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.** That mun be a cheep bargin, when the law sellors 'll nivvor pay a skuddick for thor guds, *Keelmin's Ann.* (1869) 28; **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Hmp.** Not worth a scuddick. Not got a scuddick to fly with (J.R.W.); **Hmp.**$^{1}$ **I.W.**$^{2}$ I can't lend ee tuppence, vor I hain't got a scuddick about me. **Dev.** Every skuddick o't was eyte up, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 139, ed. 1871; **Dev.**$^{2}$ He has eaten all the cream, there isn't a skuddick left.

**SCUDDIE**, *sb.* Sc. A game, somewhat similar to 'shinty'; the club used in such a game.

**ne.Sc.** On Fastern's day the men engaged in a game of ball. . . The game might be either by throwing the ball, or kicking it with the foot, foot-ball, or by striking it with the club or scuddie, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 166. **Bnff.** Played at Christmas. Each player had a club, the handle the size of a walking-stick, bent at the end; the ball was of wood, the ground about 400 yards long. There were ten men on each side. The clubs were thrown in a heap, and distributed indiscriminately. The game began at 1 p.m. They cut for the 'hail chap'; if it passed the other side being on the watch got 'hail' at once. One side tried to pass the ball on to the goal, the other side opposed (W.A.C.).

**SCUDDIEVAIG**, *sb.* *Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) A scullion. Cf. **scurryvaig.**

**SCUDDLE**, *v.*$^{1}$, *sb.* and *adv.* Sc. [**skɐ·dl.**] **1.** *v.* To cleanse, wash; to act as a kitchen drudge. Sc., Cld. (Jam.) Hence (1) **Scuddlin-boy**, *sb.*, *obs.*, a young scullion; (2) **Skuddler**, *sb.* a youngster.

(1) **Sc.** Up then spake the scuddlin-boy, *Old Ballad* (Jam.). (2) **Sc.** (A.W.)

**2.** To do work, esp. domestic work, in a slatternly way; to sully; to put an article of dress out of shape or colour by improper usage; to walk in a slovenly way. Cai.$^{1}$, Bnff.$^{1}$, Lth. (Jam.) **3.** *sb.* A cleansing, washing; kitchen drudgery; also a kitchen drudge, a scullion. Cld. (Jam.) **4.** The act of working or walking in a slatternly, untidy manner; also a piece of dress much worn and soiled.

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ She hid on a scuddle o' a fite silk bonnet.

**5.** *adv.* In a slatternly fashion.

He geed scuddle through the closs, *ib.*

**SCUDDLE**, *v.*$^{2}$ Sc. [**skɐ·dl.**] To hurry, scurry; to wander from home in order to shirk some duty.

**Cai.**$^{1}$ **Frf.** They gathered themsel's up an' scuddled awa into the hoose, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 39, ed. 1889.

Hence **Scuddler**, *sb.* a child who is in the habit of wandering away in order to shirk work. Cai.$^{1}$

**SCUDDLER**, *sb.* Sh. & Or.I. Also written **scudler** Sh.I.; **skudler** S. & Ork.$^{1}$ [**skɐ·dlər.**] The pilot of a twelve-oared boat; the master of ceremonies; the leader of a band of maskers. Cf. **scuda.**

The whole [guisards] are under the controul of a director, named a scudler, who is distinguished from his comrades by a very high straw cap, the top of which is ornamented with ribbons. He is the proper *arbiter elegantiarum* of his party, regulating their movements and the order in which they should alternately dance with the females assembled, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 257, ed. 1891; **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$ **Or.I.** Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 161.

**SCUDDOCK, SCUDGIE, SCUE**, see **Scuddick, Scodgy, Skew**, *adj.*

**SCUEVE**, *v.* Nhb.$^{1}$ [**skiuv.**] To shift and wriggle about with the feet. Cf. **scuff**, *v.*$^{2}$ **1.**

Y'or elwis scuevin on wi' yor feet.

**SCUFE**, see **Scuff**, *v.*$^{2}$

**SCUFF**, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also written **scuf** Suf.$^{1}$; **skuff** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Cum.$^{1}$ n.Yks.$^{2}$ m.Yks.$^{1}$ Chs.$^{2}$ Der.$^{2}$ nw.Der.$^{1}$ Lin.$^{1}$ Wor. I.W.$^{1}$ [**skuf, skɐf.**] **1.** *sb.* The nape or 'scruff' of the neck. Cf. **cuff**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **scuft**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **scruff**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **n.Cy.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 169. **Lakel.**$^{2}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ He sēazed hod o' muh by t'scuff o' t'neck. **Lan.**$^{1}$, **n.Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{12}$, **Chs.**$^{3}$ (s.v. Scruff), **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Lin.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{23}$ **s.Wor.** Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 17. **Shr.**$^{12}$ **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876) (s.v. Scruff). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Suf.**$^{1}$ (s.v. Skruff), **I.W.**$^{1}$ **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 380.]

**2.** The cuff of a coat, &c. Lei.$^{1}$ **3.** The brim of a hat. Nhb. (R.O.H.) **4.** *v.* To seize or shake by the nape of the neck; to pinch the back of the neck.

**n.Yks.**$^{124}$ **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ A'll scuff him weel. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.** (C.C.R.)

**SCUFF**, *v.*$^{2}$, *sb.*$^{2}$ and *adv.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **skuff** Sc.; and in forms **scoof, scufe** Sc. (Jam.); **scuiff, skuiff** Nhb.$^{1}$ [**skuf, skɐf.**] **1.** *v.* To shuffle the feet; to knock one leg against the other in walking; to kick up dust; to kick out one's shoes. Cf. **scuffle**, *v.*$^{1}$ **3.**

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ **Abd.** Wi' a pair of rough rullions to scuff thro' the dew, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 285, ed. Nimmo. **Cld.** (Jam.), **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{2}$ **s.Wor.** 'E scuffs 'is fit, and gooes flommockin' alung, and wears out the toes ov 'is shoes (H.K.). **Glo.**$^{1}$ **I.W.** (J.D.R.); **I.W.**$^{1}$; **I.W.**$^{2}$ Why doesn't lift thee ligs off the ground? thee'st very zoon scuff the zoles o' thee boots out else. **w.Cy.** (Hall.) **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**$^{1}$ To 'scuff up' the dust, as children do for amusement, by dragging a foot along the road. **Dor.**$^{1}$ 237.

**2.** To graze; to touch lightly in passing; to brush aside; to injure slightly.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Bnff.**$^{1}$ Scuff the stew off o' yir sheen. **Abd.** (W.M.) **Frf.** Now scuff'd the ground, Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820) 56, ed. 1882. **Ayr.** He scuffed the stoor frae't and read, Service *Notandums* (1890) 59. **Edb.** I had skuffed the boards with my feet, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 389.

**3.** To strike, esp. with the open hand; to 'cuff'; to fight; to conquer in a fight.

**Edb.** Scuffs his ear, Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.* **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ It'll tak a good dog tĭ scuff awd Towser yet. **w.Yks.** (C.C.R.) **s.Yks.** The gentleman, astead o' bein' thankful to him for his kindness, scuffed and kicked him, Taylor *Round Preacher* (1846) 40, in Evans *Gl.* (1881). **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Not.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ Thaay maay scuff it oot atween the'r two sens. **Lei.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$

**4.** Of dress: to make shabby by wearing at unseasonable times; to tarnish; to wear when doing coarse, rough work; also with *about.*

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Fif.** Wide copes, great hoods a' riven and rent, And scapularies scuff'd and shent, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 90. **Ir.** His Caroline hat being rather scuffed, and his strong shoes begrimmed, Carleton *Fardorougha* (1839) iv. **N.I.**$^{1}$ **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

Hence **Scuffy**, *adj.* shabby, flimsy; worthless.

**Lnk.** He wears black claes, awfu' scuffy, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xiii. **Edb.** Never caring a bodle for them in comparison with a scuffy bit of paper, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 300.

**5.** To do work, esp. agricultural work, in a light, careless manner; freq. with *over.* Bnff.$^{1}$, Cld. (Jam.) **6.** Phr. *to scuff the poor-box clink*, to pilfer money, &c. Edb. Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.* **7.** *sb.* A loose slipper, esp. one made of list; an old, worn shoe. Also in *comp.* **Scuff-shoe.**

**w.Som.**$^{1}$ A purty old show you be, wi' nothin' but they old scuffs on, that nobody widn pick up in the road. **Dev.**$^{3}$ Can 'ee plaize tü lend me a pair ov old scuff-shoes, to put on while my bütes drowee?

**8.** A slight touch or blow; a puff of wind; the slight performance of work, such as hoeing or brushing.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Bnff.**$^{1}$ Gee the fleer a scuff wee the beesom. Gee the fleer a scuff o' a swype. **Cld.** (Jam.) **Dmb.** Gi'ein his een a bit scuff wi' the back o' his haun', Strang *Lass of Lennox* (1899) 172. **Ayr.** Ane taks anither a scuff wi' his haun, Service *Notandums* (1890) 73. **Edb.** Giving his breeches-knees a skuff with his loof, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxiii. **Lei.**$^{1}$

**9.** *Obs.* A kind of battledore.

**Rxb.** Made of wood, used for striking the ball at tennis in order to save the palm of the hand. A bat used by boys for playing at hand-ball (Jam.).

**10.** *adv.* With a whizzing sound.

**Bnff.**$^1$ A hard the stane gang scuff past the side o' ma hehd.

[Cp. Swed. *skuffa*, to push, shove, jog (Widegren); *skuff*, a jog.]

**SCUFF**, *sb.*$^3$ and *v.*$^3$ Sc. [**skɐf.**] **1.** *sb.* A sudden shower of rain.

**Bnff.**$^1$ **Gall.** It was a dark gloomy day . . . and scuffs of grey showers scudding among the hill-tops, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xlviii.

**2.** *v.* To rain slightly. Bnff.$^1$, Cld. (Jam.)

**SCUFF**, *sb.*$^4$ Sc. Not. [**skɐf.**] A mean, sordid fellow; the 'scum' of the people; ? a dial. form of 'scurf.'

**Lth.** Thy squibs and pluffs Slappit in face o' drucken scuffs, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 67. **s.Not.** The races brings so much scuff into the town (J.P.K.).

**SCUFF**, *v.*$^4$ Sc. Yks. Also written **skuff** Yks.; and in form **skowff.** [Yks. **skuf.**] To swallow; also with *off.*

**Abd.** Dinna spull the gweed, clean, halesome water—skowff't oot, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) v; Ye welcom'd them fu' kin', And rantid wi' them and scuff'd aff their wine, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 8. **e.Yks.** T'blackjacks [turnip caterpillars] skuff'd t'turnips, and t'ducks skuff'd t'blackjacks (I.W.).

[Cp. Dan. *skuffe*, to shovel; *skuffe bort*, to clear away (Larsen).]

**SCUFFET**, *sb.* Abd. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A smith's fire-shovel.

**SCUFFLE**, *v.*$^1$, *sb.*$^1$ and *adv.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **skuffle** Lin.$^1$; and in form **scoffle** Nhp.$^2$ [**sku·fl, skɐ·fl.**] **1.** *v.* To hurry, bustle; to scramble; to fight one's way; to work hard; to perform with difficulty.

**w.Yks.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^1$ Tha's been i' bed till brexfust toime, an' tha'll be scufflin' aw mornin to get up wi' thi work. **s.Chs.**$^1$ Ahy kon)ŭ skùf·l ŭbuw·t ŭz ahy yóost tŭ kùd. Wi mŭn skùf·l dhis· bit ŭ wuurk tŭgy'edh·ŭr. **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ A person in bad circumstances who still 'keeps his head above water' is said to scuffle along. **Lei.**$^1$ We had reg'lar to scuffle through the crowd. **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Nrf.** He went scuffling off in a hurry, I can tell you (M.C.H.B.). **Ken.** I had to scuffle to git done, I can tell 'ee (W.F.S.). **Sus.**, **Hmp.** Holloway. [**Amer.** She's such a hard-workin', good, fine woman, and have so much scufflin' to do to git along with all them children, Johnston *Old Times* (1897) 177.]

Hence (1) **Scuffling**, *ppl. adj.* dirty, dusty. Chs.$^{13}$; (2) **Scuffling-apron**, *sb.* a coarse apron in which to do rough or dirty work. Ken. (G.B.), Ken.$^1$ **2.** To do any kind of work roughly, hurriedly, and improperly. Bnff.$^1$, Cld. (Jam.), w.Yks.$^2$ **3.** To shuffle with the feet; to kick out one's shoes; to kick up dust; to make a slightly grating or whizzing sound. Cf. **scuff**, *v.*$^2$ **1.**

**Bnff.**$^1$ That's a queer scufflin' kyne o' a soon. **Per.** Is't true Elspeth scuffled wi' her feet and gar'd him close? Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 219. **Cld.** (Jam.), **N.I.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ She's th' baddest walker I iver seed; I call it noht bud scufflin' along. **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Glo.** To scuffle out one's shoes, to kick out one's shoes as if always at football, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 385. **Hmp.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); **Hmp.**$^1$ He goes scuffling along. **I.W.**$^1$ (s.v. Scuff). **w.Som.**$^1$ Jim, what's scuffle up the dust like that vor? Thick boy'll scuffle out a pair o' new boots in no time. **Dev.** He was just sure to kick up a worrit, and make a scuffling with his boots, Chanter *Witch* (1896) iii. **nw.Dev.**$^1$

**4.** To graze; to rub lightly.

**Bnff.**$^1$ Scuffle the stew aff o' the table. He scufflet the skin aff o' the back o's han'. **Cld.** (Jam.)

**5.** To throw apples, nuts, &c., to be scrambled for.

**s.Not.** They scuffled apples and nuts among the lads (J.P.K.). **Nhp.**$^2$ To scoffle a basket of apples. **s.Wor.** I'd rather 'a scuffled the apples among the children than sold 'em at that (H.K.).

**6.** To shuffle cards. Nhb.$^1$ **7.** To tarnish. Bnff.$^1$, Cld. (Jam.) **8.** *sb.* A bustle, hurry; a hard thing; a difficulty.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ Wi)n bin au· in ŭ skùf·l tŭ gy'et dhŭ jobz dùn i tahym fŭr maa·rkit. **Not.**$^1$ **s.Not.** A could a catched the train but it would a bin a scuffle (J.P.K.). **Lei.**$^1$ Ah wur in a scoofle. **Ken.** 'Tes a hard scuffle to git along nowadays (W.F.S.).

**9.** A shuffle; a slight touch or rub; a slightly grating sound.

**Bnff.**$^1$ He ga's new quyte a scuffle o' the wa' an' covert it a' wee lime. The scuffle o's feet gart ma leuk roon. **Cld.** (Jam.) **Hrf.** The act of kicking shoes about in disorder, Bound *Provinc.* (1876).

**10.** An awkward walker; one who shuffles. Shr. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **11.** The act of performing any work in a slight, incomplete manner. Bnff.$^1$, Cld. (Jam.) **12.** A coarse apron in which to do dirty work; a pinafore. ne.Lan.$^1$ Ken. Cooper *Gl.* (1853). Sus.$^{12}$ **13.** *adv.* With a slightly grating or whizzing sound. Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.$^1$

[**1.** Cp. EFries. *schuffeln*, to run jerkily, to trot, to shuffle along (Koolman).]

**SCUFFLE**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **skuffle** Oxf.$^1$ [**sku·fl, skɐ·fl.**]

**1.** *sb.* An implement for cleansing the ground of weeds, or for making ploughed land more even; a horse-hoe; a Dutch hoe. Also in *comp.* **Scuffle-plough.** Cf. **scruffle**, *v.*$^1$

**Sc.** (A.W.) **e.Lth.** *Agric. Surv.* 69 (Jam.). **Ir.** Hard set I am to keep the other three ones anyways clane, creepin' round them wid the ould scuffle, Barlow *East unto West* (1898) 313. **N.I.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ A kind of heavy harrow with curved prongs. **War.**$^3$, **se.Wor.**$^1$ **Shr.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876); **Shr.**$^{12}$, **Hrf.** (W.W.S.), **Oxf.**$^1$ **Suf.** His scuffle has thirteen hoes, and does five acres a day, Young *Agric.* (1813) I. 201. **Sus.**$^1$, **Hmp.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ Plase, sir, Jim zess the scuffle's a-brokt, an' mus'er be a-tookt down to Phillips's? **n.Dev.** A seedlip, scuffle, skerryflier, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 71. **nw.Dev.**$^1$

**2.** *v.* To use a 'scuffle.'

**Sc.** (A.W.), **N.I.**$^1$ **s.Don.** To dig lightly so as to loosen weeds, Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Nhb.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **sw.Lin.**$^1$, **Rut.**$^1$, **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.**$^1$; **Shr.**$^2$ Scuffle it o'er. **Hrf.** (W.W.S.) **Glo.** The land is immediately scuffled or torn to pieces with the scuffler, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 453. **Hnt.** Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 212. **Suf.** Scuffling . . . fallows is a more effective and cheaper method of cleansing them than by trusting only to the plough, Young *Agric.* (1813) I. 201. **Ess.** When the furrow is made for a drain with a plough it is said to be scuffled (H.H.M.). **Hmp.**$^1$ To scuffle up weeds. **Wil.** (W.C.P.), **w.Som.**$^1$ **Dev.** The gardener scuffling . . . the paths, Peard *Mother Molly* (1889) 30; **Dev.**$^1$ Scuffling or tormenting the sods so as to knock out the earth they contain. **nw.Dev.**$^1$ **Cor.** I ploughed and I scuffled, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 6.

[**1.** Cp. Du. *schoffel*, a shovel, hoe, weeding-hook (Calisch).]

**SCUFFLE**, *sb.*$^3$ Sc. Wor. Oxf. Wil. Also written **skuffle** Oxf.$^1$ [**skɐ·fl.**] A mop for cleaning out ovens. Cf. **scovel.**

**Rnf.** They wash the scuffle now alone, And all the dirty dishes, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 327. **s.Wor.**$^1$ Becoming scarce (s.v. Scovin). **Oxf.**$^1$, **Wil.**$^1$

**SCUFFLER-FOOT**, *sb.* Nhb.$^1$ One of the four or five iron hoes or shares forming part of a scuffler.

**SCUFFLINGS**, *sb. pl.* e.An. [Not known to our correspondents.] Refuse of wood. (Hall.)

**SCUFT**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ n.Cy. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Shr. Also written **skuft** n.Cy. m.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks.$^1$ ne.Lan.$^1$ [**skuft.**] **1.** *sb.* The 'scruff' or nape of the neck. Cf. **scuff**, *sb.*$^1$, **scruft.**

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Lakel.**$^2$, **n.Yks.**$^1$ (s.v. Scuff), **n.Yks.**$^2$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** He seized Dawdles bi th' scuft o' th' neck, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1878) 31; **w.Yks.**$^1$; **w.Yks.**$^2$ (s.v. Scrufft); **w.Yks.**$^3$ **Lan.** Fotch him by th' skuft o' th' neck, Brierley *Irkdale* (1865) 47, ed. 1868; **Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **m.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^3$ (s.v. Scruff), **s.Chs.**$^1$ **Der.** Ward *David Grieve* (1892) I. 230. **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Not.**$^1$; **Not.**$^3$ To carry a dog by the scuft. **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^1$

**2.** The cuff of a coat, &c. Not.$^1$, Lei.$^1$ **3.** *v.* To seize and shake by the back of the neck.

**m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**$^2$ **Chs.**$^1$; **Chs.**$^3$ Scuft him!

[Cp. ON. *skopt* (= *skoft*), hair of the head; NFries. *skuft*, the back of a horse's neck, where one seizes the mane to mount by (Outzen).]

**SCUFT**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Also written **skuft** m.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks. [**skuft.**] **1.** *v.* To strike, 'cuff,' buffet. Also used *fig.* Cf. **scuff**, *v.*$^2$ **3.**

**m.Yks.**$^1$ They began o' scufting one t'other. **w.Yks.** Ta be able ta stan up agean t'skuftin' at surly owd winter iz apt ta gie wun, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1865) 37; **w.Yks.**$^{25}$ **Lan.**$^{1}$ Aw'll scuft him warmly if aw catch him—see if aw dunnot. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ Aw gan him a good scuftin'. **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Ahy)l skùft dhi til·dhaa dùz)nŭ noa· wée·ŭr dhaa aat·. **Stf.**$^{1}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ **Not.**$^{2}$ I'll scuft ye; **Not.**$^{3}$ **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ George scufted her well. **Lei.**$^{1}$

**2.** *sb.* A blow with the open hand, a 'cuff.'

**Chs.**$^{1}$ **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Gy'iv im ŭ skùft ŭsahy·d ŭ)th yed. **Not.**$^{1}$ **s.Not.** Gie 'im a good scuft (J.P.K.). **Lei.**$^{1}$

**SCUFTER**, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.* Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also written **scuffter** Cum.; **skufter** Lakel.$^{1}$ Cum.$^{1}$ n.Yks. w.Yks. [**sku·ftə(r.**] **1.** *sb.* A hurry, bustle, scramble; a disturbance.

**Dur.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 4, 1897). **Lan.**$^{1}$

**2.** A reckless fellow. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 13, 1897). **3.** A short, sharp shower of rain.

**Lakel.**$^{2}$ It come a bit ov a scufter. **w.Yks.** It may rain, or it mayn't, or it may be nowt but scufters (F.P.T.).

**4.** *v.* To bustle, hurry; to do anything in a confused but energetic manner.

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ He scuftered off to catch the train. **Dur.**$^{1}$, **w.Dur.**$^{1}$ **Lakel.**$^{1}$; **Lakel.**$^{2}$ We war scufteren aboot leadin' hay. **Cum.** Theer was sec scuffterin back an forret, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 15; **Cum.**$^{24}$ **n.Yks.** Ah skufter'd about, an' helpt me mudher an' t'lass, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875). **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ I can bide an hour, then I must be scuftering. **n.Lan.**$^{1}$

**SCUFTER**, *sb.*$^{2}$ *Obs.* Sc. Nhb. A slang word for a policeman.

**Lnk.** The policeman . . . was familiar to him as . . . 'the scufter,' Murdoch *Readings* (1895) I. 78. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Formerly common in Newcastle; now probably obsolete.

**SCUFTER-POKE**, *sb.* Yks. [**sku·ftər-poək.**] An industrious person. See **Scufter**, *v.* **4.**

**n.Yks.** He is a scufterpooak (I.W.).

**SCUFTINGS**, *sb. pl.* Lei.$^{1}$ [**skɐ·ftinz.**] A quality of meal; see below.

Scuftings . . . are often subdivided into 'fine' and 'coarse,' the 'fine' being almost identical with 'sharps' and the 'coarse' with 'shorts.'

**SCUG**, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **scugg** w.Yks.$^{1}$; **skug** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.$^{1}$ N.Cy.$^{1}$ Nhb.$^{1}$ Wm.; and in forms **scig** Sc. (Jam.); **scoog** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **scoug** Sc. (Jam.); **skjug** Sh.I.; **skoog** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **skough** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) [**skug, skɐg, skūg.**] **1.** *sb.* Shade; a sheltered place, esp. the declivity of a hill; shelter, protection. Cf. **scog**, *v.*$^{2}$ **1.**

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*); Hastening through the rain to rustic scoogs or the shelter of friendly cottages, Haliburton *Fields* (1890) 33. **Sh.I.** A'm houpin' 'at he's juist run ta some skjug, *Sh. News* (Dec. 4, 1897). **e.Sc.** Keepin' close in by the houses—an' gey an' glad o' the scoug, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 241. **Frf.** It's possible to hae a happy heart on a rainy nicht if the body gets plenty o' scoug, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 29, ed. 1889. **Rxb.** We was jickering along . . . under the scug o' the hill, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 156. **N.Cy.**$^{12}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**$^{12}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$

Hence (1) **Scugways**, (2) **Scugwise**, *adv.* stealthily.

(1) **Lth.** (Jam.) (2) *ib.* **Rxb.** We'll hae nae troke with folks that comes stravaigin' scugwise intae Tarras this gate, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 278.

**2.** *Fig.* A pretext, ruse, pretence.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** A scoug to keep some thing oot o' sicht, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxviii. **Fif.** Sibbald *Hist. Fif.* (1803) 34 (Jam.).

**3.** A gloomy, secret countenance; a frown.

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ He hiz an ugly skug; he canna be gueede.

**4.** *v.* To shade; to shelter, protect; to hide; to take shelter; to go about stealthily; to cover over or expiate a sin.

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*); He hadnae call'd on the Halie Name That scugs in the evil hour, *Edb. Mag.* (Sept. 1818) 154 (Jam.); To scug his deadly sin, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) III. 17, ed. 1848. **Bnff.**$^{1}$ He geed skuggin' up the dyke side jist gehn he wir gain't stehl. **Per.** Weel scouged wi' shrubs and apple trees Frae ony blast the wind can blaw, Spence *Poems* (1898) 29. **s.Sc.** If it were a rainy day, to come up and scoug awhile, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 338. **Cld.** (Jam.) **e.Lth.** Ye'll scoug it whan it's weet, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 11. **Edb.** They scoug frae street or field, An' hap them in a lyther bield, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 139, ed. 1785. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.** He wes skuggin ahint the bushes (J.H.); **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Lakel.**$^{2}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** The chickens skug in under the hen's wings (B.K.). **n.Yks.**$^{1}$; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ Scugg'd up [concealed]. **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$

**5.** Phr. *to scug a shower, wind, snow,* &c., to take refuge from it.

**n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Per.** Wind an' snaw, Are far abune oor fit, But while we scoog them, let them blaw, Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 59. **Edb.** The ivy-win'ing bow'r, Where aft I scoug'd the simmer show'r, Glass *Cal. Parnassus* (1812) 39.

**6.** To dash or flow under, as a stream beneath a bank. Cld. (Jam.) **7.** To smuggle. n.Yks.$^{2}$ **8.** To frown; to let the countenance fall. Bnff.$^{1}$ Hence (1) **Skugging-faced**, (2) **Skugging-looking**, *adj.* of a gloomy countenance. *ib.*

[**1.** ON. *skuggi*, a shade, shadow (Vigfusson).]

**SCUG**, *sb.*$^{2}$ n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lei. Brks. e.An. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Cor. Also written **skug** Brks.$^{1}$ Sus. Wil.$^{1}$ Cor.$^{3}$; and in forms **scoggy** Hmp.; **scuggy** Hmp.$^{1}$; **skuggie** Sus. [**skug, skɐg.**] A squirrel.

**n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 300. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Brks.**$^{1}$, **e.An.**$^{1}$, **Sus.** (E.E.S.) **Hmp.** (J.R.W.); Let's go scug-hunting, *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 251; **Hmp.**$^{1}$ **Wil.**$^{1}$ There's a skug! Let's have a cock-shot at him with your squailer. **Dor.** *Obs.* (C.W.), **Cor.**$^{3}$

Hence **Scugbolt**, *sb.* a stick with a leaden head used for knocking down birds and squirrels. Hmp. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 400; Hmp.$^{1}$

**SCUG**, *sb.*$^{3}$ Yks. Lan. Also written **skug** s.Lan.$^{1}$ [**skug.**] **1.** Rising fog or mist. w.Yks. (J.N.L.)

**2.** Scum; dirt. w.Yks. (G.H.), Lan.$^{1}$, s.Lan.$^{1}$

[**1.** Norw. dial. *skugge*, shade, darkness, fog (Aasen).]

**SCUG**, *v.*$^{2}$ nw.Der.$^{1}$ [**skug.**] In phr. *to scug o'er*, to mow lightly a very thin crop of grass.

**SCUGGER**, *v.* n.Yks.$^{2}$ [**sku·gər.**] To get out of the way; to smuggle. Cf. **scug**, *v.*$^{1}$ **4.**

**SCUGGER**, see **Scogger.**

**SCUGGERY**, *sb.* Yks. [**sku·gəri.**] A state of concealment; hiding; secrecy; esp. in phr. *in scuggery.* n.Yks.$^{12}$, ne.Yks.$^{1}$ e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). See **Scug**, *v.*$^{1}$ **4.**

**SCUGGY, SCUIFF**, see **Scug**, *sb.*$^{2}$, **Scuff**, *v.*$^{2}$

**SCUIT**, see **Scoot**, *sb.*$^{4}$, **Skute**, *v.*$^{2}$

**SCULCH**, *sb.* Ess. Ken. Also written **sculsh** Ken.; and in forms **scultch** Ken.$^{1}$; **skultch** Ess. [**skɐltʃ, skɐʃ.**] Rubbish. Cf. **culch.**

**Ess.** In preparing oyster-beds, 'the men throw into the river what they call skultch, which an outsider would call rubbish, for it is composed of broken tiles, pots and pans, shards of all kinds, old boots even, all intermixed with empty shells,' White *Eng.* (1865) II. 236. **Ken.** (Hall.); **Ken.**$^{1}$ *Gen.* used with reference to the unwholesome things children delight to eat.

**SCULDER**, *sb.*$^{1}$ *Obs.* Sc. Ruin.

**Frf.** An' a' creation gae to sculder, Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820) 53, ed. 1882.

**SCULDER**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Sc. An under-cook.

**Gall.** He was become a sculder or under-cook . . . in a man of warr, *Gallovidian* (1901) III. 56.

[A variant of *scudler*, a scullion. 'In the kyching scudleris lang tyme had beyne,' *Wallace* (1488) v. 1027.]

**SCULDER**, see **Scalder**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**SCULDUDRY**, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Also written **sculduddry**; and in forms **sculduddery, sculdudery, sculduldery, skulduddery.** [**skɐ·ldɐdri.**] **1.** *sb.* Fornication, immorality; grossness; obscene, indecent talk.

**Sc.** That can find out naething but a wee bit skulduddery for the benefit of the kirk treasurer, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xvi; Your father talks a little sculduddery after dinner, Stevenson *Weir* (1896) iv. **Ayr.** All the sculduddery of the business might have been well spared, Galt *Legatees* (1820) vii. **Lnk.** There's none . . . Could sa'e sculdudry out like John, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 22. **Rxb.** Fient ane than her can better trim Sculduddery wi' the fallows, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 120. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**2.** Vulgar, low people. Cai.$^{1}$ **3.** Rubbish, tatters. Cld., Rnf. (Jam.)

**4.** *adj.* Adulterous; immoral, obscene, indecent.

**Sc.** A book of sculduddry sangs was put betwixt the leaves; Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xi; Sculdudry-fowk may now sing dool, And steep their graith in a cauld pool, Pennecuik *Coll.* (1787) 44. **Lnk.** They did na like sculdudery wark, but said na meikle against it, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 135.

**SCULK**, see **Skulk**.

**SCULL**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Also written **skull** Bnff.$^1$ [**skɐl.**] In *comp.* (1) **Scull-gab**, a cloud shaped like a boat; (2) **-row**, a notch in the stern of a boat for the oar when the boat is propelled by one oar.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam., s.v. Purse-moo), **Bnff.**$^1$ (2) **Gall.** Just as I was thinking o' starting for hame, I fin' an awfu' tugging at the line, owre the scullrow, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 229, ed. 1876.

**SCULL**, *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Also written **skull.** **1.** A shallow wicker basket, used chiefly by fishermen.

**Sc.** She maun get the scull on her back, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxvi. **Frf.** The most common practice of carrying the turnips is by the stalls in baskets, called sculls, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 261. **Edb.** She seized her empty skull, and beat it unmercifully about the head and shoulders of poor John, *Blackw. Mag.* (Nov. 1821) 395. **Slk.** The peats I'll carry in a skull, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 277.

**2.** A wickerwork cradle.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Lnk.** Shug your lenno in a scull, And tidel highland sing, mattam, Graham *Writings* (1883) I. 272.

**SCULL**, *v.* Sh.I. Amer. Also written **skull** Amer. [**skɐl.**] To walk in a zig-zag; to wander.

**Sh.I.** Jacob was sculling here and there about the field, Burgess *Tang* (1898) 155. [**Amer.** I had been down city all day a-skullin about, and trampoosing everywhere a'most, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 3rd S. v.]

**SCULL**, see **School**, *sb.*$^{1\,2}$, **Skull**.

**SCULLERY-MAID**, *sb.* Wil.$^1$ The water-wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris.* (*MS. add.*)

**SCULLET**, *sb.* Nrf. A scoop. (A.G.F.)

**SCULLION**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **scullian.** A knave; a rogue. See **Cullion.**

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Per.** Thou sayest like a witless scullian That I'm ungrateful to Dalrilyon, Smith *Poems* (1714) 42, ed. 1853.

**SCULPS**, *sb. pl.* Nhp.$^2$ The remains of turnips, &c.; the hard portion from which the root proceeds. Cf. **scalp, 3.**

**SCULSH**, see **Sculch.**

**SCULT**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **skult** (Jam.); and in form **scoult.** [**skɐlt.**] **1.** *v.* To inflict a blow with the open hand; to thrash.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Bnff.** (W.A.C.), **Abd.** (G.W.), **Slk.** (Jam.)

**2.** *sb.* A blow, properly with the open hand.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Per.** I'd lend my Muse a heavy scult, And gar her trot, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 103; Old elder John, with loof on loof, Came skult for skult, Spence *Poems* (1898) 88. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**3.** A blow on the palm of the hand. Slk. (Jam.)

**SCULVER**, *v.* *Obs.* Lin.$^1$ To skulk, to attempt to hide by crawling on the ground.

**SCUM**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Der. Lin. Nhp. Oxf. Som. Amer. Also written **skum** Nhb.; and in forms **scoom** Nhp.$^1$; **skium** Lakel.$^2$; **skoom** S. & Ork.$^1$ [**skum, skɐm.**] **1.** *sb.* Anything which has been skimmed, esp. skimmed milk; also in *comp.* **Skum-milk.**

**w.Sc.** Can ye gi'e me a pennyworth o' scum milk? Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 165. **Cld.** (Jam.) **Edb.** Only but a dry peas scone With water or scum milk that's lean, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 102.

**2.** Of ice: a thin coating.

**Cai.**$^1$ [**Amer.** It was about the close of navigation, an' the' was a scum of ice [on the canal], Westcott *David Harum* (1900) xxv.]

**3.** A yellow gelatinous substance found about the roots of old trees, a species of *Tremella.* Nhp.$^1$ **4.** A darkening gloom over the sky. Nhb.$^1$ Hence **Scummy**, *adj.* of the sky: slightly obscured. Sh.I. Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 37. **5.** A slight shower of rain. Der.$^2$, nw.Der.$^1$ **6.** *Fig.* A term of contempt: a greedy fellow; a rascal; a worthless person.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **ne.Sc.** She had seen better days afore she mairrit her scum o' a man, Grant *Keckleton*, 71. **Per.** Improvers, architects, and foreign scums, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 109. **Fif.** (Jam.) **Rnf.** To look, was a farce, at the Judges, the scums! McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 299. **Nhb.** It isna for nearly droonin' the lassie, but bringing a scum of the name of Harbottle here, Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 62. **Suf.** You scum, you vile toad! Betham-Edwards *Lord of Harvest* (1899) 133.

Hence *scum of the earth, phr.* low, bad characters.

**Oxf.**$^1$ Nearly *obs.* **w.Som.**$^1$ A riglar rough lot—proper scum o' the earth.

**7.** Phr. (1) *to draw the scum over the eye*, to cheat, deceive; (2) *to have the scum over the eyes*, to be drunk.

(1) **Ayr.** I'll sail clear, ne'er yet stickit, owre their een I'll draw the scum, Though I've neither pass nor ticket, oot I'll never need tae come, Aitken *Lays* (1883) 44. (2) **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$

**8.** *v.* To skim.

**Sh.I.** Skoom da kettle, Sibbie, an' be carefil 'at doo losses no da gree, *Sh. News* (June 2, 1900); **S. & Ork.**$^1$, **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** Her potty needs sma' scummin', To clear the bree, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 19. **Cld.** (Jam.) **Lakel.**$^2$ Skium t'fat off wi' yer fingger.

Hence **Scummings**, *sb. pl.* anything which has been skimmed, esp. used of milk. Cld. (Jam.) **9.** To clean, clear; to shave; to shovel or push lightly.

**Sh.I.** Takkïn' da auld caird back shü skoom'd da aess ta da back o' da fire, *Sh. News* (Oct. 12, 1901); To skoom da snaw from the doorway (J.S.). **Lnk.** Ye'll ne'er see Richie Witherspoon scum the chafts o' the ungodly for a bawbee, a' your days again, Procter *Barber's Shop* (1856) 3. **Nhb.** We'll smash his pate, he may gan and wait, He naws best how to skum a plate, Or stand behind a table, Marshall *Sngs.* (1829) 24.

**10.** To catch the herrings that fall from the net as they are hauled. **Bnff.**$^1$ A scummt half a basket o' herrin' the streen.

Hence **Scummer**, *sb.* (1) the boy in the herring-boats, who catches the fish that fall from the nets when being hauled. Bnff.$^1$; (2) the small pock-net on the end of a pole by which boys catch the herrings which fall from the nets. Cai.$^1$ **11.** *Fig.* To glance; to look at hurriedly.

**Sh.I.** Skoom up, daa, an' staandin' an' glower up at da lift laek a güse glyin' at thunder, *Sh. News* (Apr. 22, 1899). **Cai.**$^1$ To scum o'er a document.

[**8.** Some scumd the drosse that from the metall came, Spenser *F. Q.* II. vii. 36.]

**SCUM**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ Sc. Nhb. [**skum, skɐm.**] **1.** *sb.* A blow on the mouth. **Nhb.**$^1$ Aa'll gie ye a scum on the gob.

**2.** *v.* To strike on the mouth.

**Lth.** I'll scum your chafts for ye (Jam.). **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.** Come England's foes—a countless crew—Ye'll gie their gobs a scummin, Gilchrist *Sngs.* (1824) 9; **Nhb.**$^1$

Hence *to scum up one's mouth, phr.* to prevent a person from speaking by striking him on the mouth. Abd. (Jam.)

**SCUM**, *v.*$^3$ Suf. To mow, to cut with a hook. Cf. **skim, 4.**

(Hall.) **e.Suf.** Very rare. Used chiefly to mow or cut with a hook the grass and seeds in a 'mere' (E.G.P.).

**SCUMBER**, *v.* Cor.$^1$ Of a bird: to discharge excrement. Cf. **scummer**, *v.*$^1$

[*Fienter*, to dung, scumber (Cotgr.); *Caco*, scummer, Coles (1679); OFr. *escombrer*, to clean out (Godefroy). When they [hounds] are led out of their kennels to scumber, Massinger *The Picture*, v. i. 52.]

**SCUMBRUSHED**, *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* n.Yks.$^2$ Worn to the stumps; cut close, as a horse's tail.

**SCUMFISH**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. Also written **skumfish** Nhb.$^1$ Cum.$^1$; and in forms **scomfis** Sc.; **scomfish** Sc. Cum. n.Yks.$^1$; **sconfice, sconfis** Sc.; **scunfis** Cai.$^1$; **skumfis, skunfis** Sc. (Jam.) [**sku·mfiʃ.**] **1.** *v.* To suffocate, stifle, choke; *gen.* used of heat, smoke, or of a bad smell.

**Sc.** (Jam.); They will eat their dinner as comfortably by the light of the old tin sconces, without scomfishing them with so much smoke, Scott *Leg. Mont.* (1818) iv. **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** That smell's aneuch to tak doon bees; it's fair sconfisin' (G.W.); She is like to sconfice wi' the heat, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 26, ed. 1812. **Ayr.** Ithers stappin' gerse in his mooth till he was fair bamboozled and like to scomfish, Service *Notandums* (1890) 106. **e.Lth.** Fair scomfist wi' the heat, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 184. **Slk.** There's a heat about ye that's likely to scomfish me, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 194, ed. 1866. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ Yen on them wis scumfished wi' the stythe. **Dur.**$^1$, **e.Dur.**$^1$, **w.Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.** I'se scomfished wi' t'heat, Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) i; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** Ahs scumfisht wi this gurt necklath on (B.K.).

**n.Yks.**$^{1}$; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ T'grund's scumfish'd wi' wet; **n.Yks.**$^{34}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*

**2.** To spoil by heat or a bad smell.

**Lth.** She had to submit [to tobacco smoke in her kitchen], and provided against it by removing hams and things of that sort that they might not be 'scomfished,' Strathesk *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 81.

**3.** *Fig.* To disgust; to overpower; to disable, put down.

**Sc.** Mackay. **Frf.** It's fair scumfishing to hear her blawing about thae teeth, she's so fleid we dinna ken that they're false, Barrie *Minister* (1891) xiv. **Fif.** What's common is gey an' often lookit upon as unclean, an' I would aiblins get scomfished, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 111. **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Lin.**$^{1}$ Sayers was able to scumfish Heenan.

**4.** *sb.* A state of suffocation. Sc. (Jam.) **5.** Phr. *to take a scumfish at*, to take a dislike to. Montgomerie-Fleming *Notes on Jam.* (1899).

**SCUMMAGE,** *v.* Sur.$^{1}$ With *about*: to run about and make a mess in a place. Cf. **skirmish,** *v.*$^{1}$

**SCUMMER,** *sb.*$^{1}$ w.Yks.$^{24}$ [**skuˑmə(r).**] A fire-shovel.

**SCUMMER,** *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.*$^{2}$ Som. Dev. Also written **skummer** Som. Dev.$^{3}$ [**skɐˑmə(r).**] **1.** *v.* To smear; to daub with soft mud; to foul with dirty liquid; to clean indifferently.

**Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ **n.Dev.** 'A valled flump . . . Scummerd wi' blid, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 102.

**2.** *sb.* A mess, esp. one made with dirty liquid or mud; a dirty, untidy muddle.

**Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Mind and clean up arter 'ee, and not lef it all to a scummer. **Dev.** Whot a skummer yü be a-making wi' that there traycle, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

**3.** Confusion, upset.

**w.Som.**$^{1}$ Such as the state into which a team of horses might be thrown by a sudden accident or fright. 'Thick there ingin, d— un, zot up the hosses, eens they was all to a scummer.' **Dev.** The bells were all in a 'proper scummer and they hadn't been right since,' *Reports Provinc.* (1886) 101; **Dev.**$^{3}$

**4.** A disturbance; a 'row.'

**w.Som.**$^{1}$ They was makin' up a brave scummer 'bout it, sure 'nough.

**SCUMMER,** *sb.*$^{3}$ Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] Wonder. (Hall.)

**SCUMMER,** *v.*$^{2}$ Dur. Lan. e.An. To scamper, run, gallop.

**Dur.** (S.W.) **Lan.** When I waur a wee lassie, the scummerin' dixies didn't use to go rampaging about this gate, Roby *Trad.* (1829) II. 213, ed. 1872. **e.An.**$^{1}$ Scummering, the playful galloping of colts when let loose.

**SCUMMERINS,** *sb. pl.* Sc. The scrapings of a pot. sw.Sc. (S.W.) Cf. **scum,** *sb.*$^{1}$

**SCUN,** *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A plan, design, intention.

**Gall.** I hae nae scun ava, And's ay for counting my purse, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 361, ed. 1876.

**SCUN,** *v.*$^{1}$ Sc. n.Cy. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **skun** Lakel.$^{12}$; and in forms **scon** Sc. (Jam.); **skon** Lakel.$^{2}$ Wm. [**skun, skɐn.**] **1.** To fly through the air; to run swiftly. n.Lan.$^{1}$ **2.** To throw with a quick and hasty effort.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Lakel.**$^{12}$ **Wm.** I pood it off an scund it upth flear [floor], Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 32; (B.K.) **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **n.Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$

**3.** To make flat stones skip over the surface of the water, to skip in such a manner. Cld. (Jam.)

[1. Cp. ON. *skunda*, to speed; to hasten (Vigfusson).]

**SCUN,** *v.*$^{2}$ Som. Dev. Also written **scunn, skun** Dev. [**skɐn.**] **1.** *Obs.* To shun. Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 385. **2.** To reproach, scold. See **Scan,** *v.*$^{2}$

**e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ **Dev.** I tell 'ee whot tez, ef yü dü skun thickee tarrier dug zo, he wunt be vit vur nort, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); If it had been wet, the dog would have been scunned and kept out of house morn'n he has been, *Reports Provinc.* (1897). **nw.Dev.** Don't ee scun the dog; he won't go way 'ee if you do (R.P.C.).

**SCUNCH,** *sb.* and *v.* Nhb. Cum. Also written **scunsh** Cum.$^{1}$ [**skunʃ.**] **1.** *sb.* The stone reveals of a door or window; the aperture left in a wall for receiving the frame of a door or window. Nhb.$^{1}$, Cum.$^{14}$ Cf. **scuncheon, sconce,** *sb.*$^{3}$ **2.** *v.* To build the aperture for receiving the frame of a door or window. n.Cy. (J.H.)

**SCUNCHEON,** *sb.* Sc. Cum. Also written **scunchen** Cum.$^{4}$; **scuntion** Cai.$^{1}$ **1.** The undressed stone in which the frame of a door or window is set; a projecting angle in a wall. Sc. (Jam.), Cai.$^{1}$, Cum.$^{4}$ (s.v. Scunch). Cf. **scunch.** **2.** *Obs.* A square piece of bread, cheese, &c. Rxb. (Jam.)

[Fr. *escoinson*, a scunch; the back part of the jaumb of a window (Cotgr.).]

**SCUNCHINS,** *sb. pl.* *Obsol.* ne.Yks.$^{1}$ Remnants of food, broken meat. 'Ah a'en't monny scunchins left.'

**SCUNDER, SCUNDRE, SCUNDTHER,** see **Scunner.**

**SCUNFISH,** see **Scumfish.**

**SCUNGE,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written **skundg** S. & Ork.$^{1}$; **skunge** Sh.I. Ir. [**skɐn(d)ʒ.**] **1.** *v.* To slink about; to fawn like a dog for food.

**Dmb.** Neither will ye scunge after the gentry like McQuirkie, and keep your creed in your hand, ready to swap it for ony ither that may happen to be mair profitable, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxxi. **Uls.** (M.B.-S.)

**2.** To hound, drive out like a dog.

**Sh.I.** Da laek o' dat sood be skung'd oot o' a parishen, *Sh. News* (Feb. 12, 1898).

**3.** To gallop, to run quickly. S. & Ork.$^{1}$ **4.** *sb.* One who wastes his time by running among his neighbours. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **5.** A sly fellow; a vicious man. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**SCUNNER,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Amer. Also written **skunner** Sc. Nhb.$^{1}$ Cum.$^{1}$ Lan.; **skunnir** Sh.I.; and in forms **sconner** Sc. Nhb.$^{1}$ n.Yks.$^{2}$; **scowner** Sc. (Jam.); **scunder** Sc. N.I.$^{1}$; **scundre** Ir.; **scundther** Ir.; **scunhur** N.I.$^{1}$; **skonner** Sc. [**skuˑnə(r.**] **1.** *v.* To loathe; to regard with, or feel, disgust; to shudder with repugnance.

**Sc.** Wi' a kind of a holy smile that gart me scunner, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xv; A taid may sit on her coffin the day, and she can never scunner when he croaks, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxxv. **Or.I.** (S.A.S.), **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Slg.** Sinless nature did sinlessly scunder at the infinite ugsomenes of the cup of wrath, Wodrow Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 273. **s.Sc.** Her heart scunnered at the thought, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 170. **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.**$^{1}$ When he saa'd he scunnered at the verra seet on't. **Cum.** 'Will'ta deah't?' 'Aye, an' willn't scunner at it' (E.W.P.); **Cum.**$^{4}$

**2.** To shrink back or tremble with fear; to flinch from; to scare.

**Gall.** He did mak' them scunner with the Law, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 103. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.**$^{1}$ She nivver skunnered it. **e.Dur.**$^{1}$ He never scunnered that blow on the heed. **Cum.**$^{14}$ **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ It scunner'd me. **Lan.** *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 515.

**3.** To cause to surfeit; to be sick.

**n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Per.** Eneuch tae scunner ye wi' sugar, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 201. **Lnk.** I ne'er had kent the taste o' drink, My stamach scunner't at the stink, Coghill *Poems* (1890) 97. **Ayr.** And yill an' whisky gie to cairds Until they sconner, Burns *To James Smith* (1785) st. 22.

**4.** To cause loathing; to disgust, sicken.

**Sc.** Here clammy baskets fu' o' weevils Wad scunnert e'en earth's puirest deevils, Allan *Lilts* (1874) 242. **Per.** What scunnered me wes the wy the bairns were ta'en in wi' him, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 287. **Rnf.** Enough to scunner saint or sinner, Barr *Poems* (1861) 33. **Ayr.** (F.J.C.) **e.Lth.** The verra sicht o' him scunners me! Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 193. **Gall.** The white beef in the great sea-chest . . . scunners me, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxxvii. **Ant.** Patterson *Dial.* 23.

**5.** To hesitate.

**Sc.** (Jam.); I scunnered to own the reason that moved me to say that I could not see through it, Thomson *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 309, ed. 1871. **Lnk.** He explains his not seeing through the king's authority, and says he scunnered to own it, and that such things had been done as in a well-guided commonwealth would annul his right, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 460, ed. 1828. **Gall.** They wadna scunner to pit Maister John to ony kind o' expense, Crockett *Banner of Blue* (1902) xxx.

**6.** To shiver with cold. Lan. *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 515. **7.** To shy, as a horse. N.Cy.$^{1}$

**8.** To notice, pay attention to.

**Nhb.** He didn't scunner me at all, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 48; **Nhb.**$^1$

**9.** *sb.* Dislike, loathing, disgust; a shudder of repugnance; freq. in phr. *to take a scunner.*

**Sc.** (Jam.); Like an auld dog that trails its useless ugsome carcass into some bush or bracken no to gie living things a scunner wi' the sight o't when it's dead, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxi. **Sh.I.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.), **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** It's the natur' o' dougs to tak scunners. They see far ben, Macdonald *Warlock* (1882) xlix. **w.Sc.** I've ta'en a scunner at her, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 66. **Ayr.** Fricassee wad mak her spew Wi' perfect sconner, Burns *Haggis*, st. 5; (F.J.C.) **Wgt.** I'll be bound ye'll get a scunner, for it's a' reel-rawl, Fraser *Poems* (1885) 134. **N.I.**$^1$ I've taken a scunhur at that man. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Nhb.**$^1$ A youthful bridegroom, on being asked by the clergyman if he would take this woman to be his wedded wife, declined to do so; and, on being asked his reason, said he had 'tyen a scunner at her.' 'She's gotten the scunners'—taken the pet or got huffed. **Cum.**$^4$ I hed a scunner o' that pleace. **n.Yks.**$^2$ **w.Yks.** Ah've ta'en a scunner at 'im (F.P.T.). **Lan.** Gaskell *Lectures* (1854) 17. **s.Lan.**$^1$ [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 380.]

Hence (1) **Scunnerashun,** *sb.* anything that disgusts, an abomination; (2) **Scunnerful,** (3) **Scunnersome,** *adj.* disgusting, loathsome, abominable.

(1) **Sh.I.** Yon twisted matash is dat pitten on laek, 'at hit's juist a scunnerashun, *Sh. News* (Oct. 28, 1899). (2) **ne.Sc.** The abuse that wis heapt upon me wis perfectly scunnerfu', Grant *Keckleton*, 75. **Abd.** It's a rael scunnerfu' thing to see the like o' Maister Tawse colleagin wi' him, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xix. (3) **Ayr.** I'll hunt nae mair for a while—the vera thocht o't is scunnersome, Service *Notandums* (1890) 48. **Lnk.** Willie and his father-in-law to be, were now, in a manner, scunnersome wi' their thickness, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 171.

**10.** A shock; a fright.

**Gall.** What a scunner they got! the muckle flagstane wasna there, *Gallovidian* (1901) III. 73. **n.Yks.**$^2$ It gave us a scunner.

**11.** A surfeit. Sc. (Jam.) Ant. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

**12.** An object of dislike, an abomination; a nuisance; also used *fig.*

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Sh.I.** Yon black pairts is whaur som' o' da scunners o' boys is been makkin' slides, *Sh. News* (Feb. 11, 1899). **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** The impidence o' creaturs is a perfect scunner, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxi. **e.Fif.** I dinna ken what a' body sees in her—a black ugly lookin' scunner, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxix. **Ayr.** Ribbons bricht in hue and gloss, A perfect skunner, White *Jottings* (1879) 185. **Gall.** As some poor waff detested scunner, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 91. **Cum.**$^4$ A disgrace, and scunner of ivry dacent hoose.

[**2.** Bot thai that held on fut in hy Drew thame avay deliuerly And sku*n*nyrrit tharfor na-kyn thing, Barbour *Bruce* (1375) xvii. 651.]

**SCUNSH,** see **Scunch.**

**SCUNT,** *adj.* w.Yks.$^2$ [**skunt.**] A term used in the game of marbles: bankrupt, having lost all one's marbles.

**SCUNTION, SCUOCE,** see **Scuncheon, Scorse.**

**SCUP,** *v.* Suf. [**skɐp.**] To scratch, scrape; to kick.

She cum wus than ever a-scuppin at the bricks like mad, Fison *Merry Suf.* (1899) 55.

[Cp. Du. *schoppen*, to kick (Calisch); EFries. *schuppen*, to push, strike (Koolman).]

**SCUPPER,** *sb.* Ken. [**skɐ·pə(r).**] A scooper, scoop. (G.B.), Ken.$^1$

**SCUPPERED,** *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Shr. Hrf. Of leaves: crumpled, turned black as by frost or blight.

**Shr.**$^1$ Theer must a bin a ketch o' fros' las' night, see 'ow the tatoe-tops bin scuppered. **Hrf.** (Hall.)

**SCUPPIT,** *sb.* e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Also written **scuppet** Nrf.; **scupput** Suf. Sur.$^1$; **skuppit** Suf.$^1$ [**skɐ·pit.**] A small spade, shovel, or scoop; see below; the handle of a spade. Cf. **skippet,** *sb.*$^3$, **scubbit.**

**e.An.**$^1$ A sort of hollow shovel to throw out water. **Nrf.** Hull a scuppet into the barrow, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 5. **Suf.** (C.T.); **Suf.**$^1$ A shovel or spade of uniform width, the sides turned a little inward, . . having merely a cot on the top of the tiller. **Ken.** The large wooden shovel which is used for moving wheat about in loose bulk is always called a scuppit. Also a shovel for moving about the hops on the kilns or in the cooling room; the shovel part is generally made of canvas fixed on a wooden frame, and is very large in proportion to the handle. The coal scoop is also called scuppit (P.M.). **Sur.**$^1$ Wider than the ordinary spade. It is used by bark-hatchers in filling the bags and for other purposes. **Sus.**$^1$ A wooden shovel used by maltsters and hop-driers; **Sus.**$^2$, **Hmp.**$^1$ [Sharpe cutting spade, for the deuiding of mow, With skuppat and skauel, that marsh men alow, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 38.]

**SCUPPIT-BEAVER,** *sb.* Sc. A shovel-shaped hat.

**Dmb.** Wha was the auld gentleman wi' the scuppit beaver? Cross *Disruption* (1844) x.

**SCUR,** *sb.* Sc. [**skər.**] **1.** A small fresh-water shrimp.

**Lnk.** (Jam.); Eemmocks, eft-stools, birds an' bees, Scurs an' puddocks, asks an' powheads, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 33.

**2.** The may-fly, immediately after it has emerged from the larva. Cld. (Jam.)

**SCUR,** see **Skir(r,** *v.*

**SCURDY,** *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. **1.** A kind of 'moorstone.'

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Frf.** The greatest part of the parish stands on a rock of moorstone, commonly called scurdy; it is of a dark blue colour, and of so close a texture that water cannot penetrate it, *Statist. Acc.* I. 442 (*ib.*).

**2.** A resting-place; a favourite seat. Ayr. (Jam.)

**'SCURE,** *sb.* Irel. [**skiuər.**] In phr. *'scure to anything*, may mischief befall it. See *devil's cure to you*, s.v. **Devil, 3** (10).

**s.Ir.** 'Scure to the step you'll go out o' this, Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 506.

**SCURF,** *sb.*$^1$ *Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Sus. Also written **scurve** Sus. The sea-trout, *Salmo eriox* or *S. trutta.* See **Salmon-scurf,** s.v. **Salmon** (9).

**N.Cy.**$^1$ **n.Yks.** A Starforth yeom$^n$ for catching ten unseasonable fish called scurfes, *Quarter Sess. Rec.* (July 22, $167\frac{7}{8}$), in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* VII. 6. **Sus.** Their sprods are but scurves, Ray *Corres.* (1677) 127. [Satchell (1879).]

**SCURF,** *sb.*$^2$ Yks. Wor. I.W. Also written **skurff** I.W.$^1$; and in form **scorf** n.Yks. The back of the neck. n.Yks. (T.S.), se.Wor.$^1$, I.W.$^1$ Cf. **scuff,** *sb.*$^1$, **scruff,** *sb.*$^1$

**SCURFF,** *sb.* Yks. Also in form **scorff.** [**skə̄f.**] A laminated parting in a coal-seam. w.Yks. *Geol. Surv. Vert. Sect. Sheet* 43.

**SCURFUFFLE,** *v.* and *sb.* Bnff.$^1$ [**skə·rfɐfl.**] **1.** *v.* To tarnish. **2.** *sb.* The act of tarnishing; a tarnished article of dress.

**SCURL,** *sb.* Sc. Also written **skurl** (Jam.). [**skərl.**] The scab which forms over a wound or sore. Sc. (Jam.) Hence **Scurly,** *adj.* covered with a scab.

**Abd.** Gory wounds and scurly scars, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 88.

**SCURL,** see **Skirl,** *v.*$^2$

**SCURLING-WHEAT,** *sb.* Wil. Very inferior grain, given to poultry. s.Wil. (G.E.D.)

**SCURLY,** *adj.* Lth. (Jam.) [**skə·rli.**] Opprobrious; scurrile.

**SCUR(R,** *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **skur(r** (Jam.). [**skər.**] **1.** *sb.* The scab which forms over a wound or sore.

**Bnff.**$^1$ **Rnf.** Free of scab and scurr (Jam.).

**2.** A mason's term: the rough surface of a stone. Ags. (Jam.) **3.** A small horn of an ox or cow, not fastened to the skull but hanging by the skin only.

**Sc.** A heifer with only scurs, as the modified horns sometimes found in polled cattle and in cross-bred offspring of polled and horned breeds are called in Scotland. They are little bits of flat horn, loose at the roots, so that you can twist them about, and quite hidden in a mass of hair. . . I have seen similar scurs . . . on several female short-horns, *Amer. Nat.* XXI. 1083, in *C. D.* **Ags.** (Jam.)

Hence **Skurrie,** *sb.* a cow with 'scurs' or short horns. Abd. (*ib.*) **4.** A low rascal, esp. used of a sheriff-officer's assistant.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Mry.** The boys attended him in great numbers . . . to tease him by roaring . . . 'Scur, scur,' which never failed to draw forth vollies of curses, Hay *Lintie* (1851) 73. **Gall.** Scalbert bodies limping spruce, And scurrs belike the gallows, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 247, ed. 1876.

**5.** *v.* Of a wound, &c.: to become covered with a scab.

Yir finger's beginnin' t' scur, it 'ill seen be hail.

**SCURR,** see **Skurr.**

**SCURRAN**, *adj.* *Obs.* Cum. In *comp.* (1) **Scurran-Meggy**, a game in which a peculiar kind of top was used. (HALL.), Cum.$^{24}$; (2) **-top**, the top used in the game of 'Scurran-Meggy.' *ib.*

**SCURRICK**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. War. Wor. Glo. e.An. Dor. Som. Also written **skurrick** Cum.$^{1}$ Dor.$^{1}$; and in forms **skourick** Sc. (JAM.); **scurrig** Som.; **skurok** Sh.I.; **skurroch** Sc. (JAM.); **skurrock** Sc. (JAM.) Dor.$^{1}$; **skurruck** se.Wor.$^{1}$ [**skə·rik, -ək.**] A particle; the least fraction of anything; a coin of the smallest value; cash. Cf. **skerrick, scorrick.**

**Sh.I.** A skurok o' tobacco (J.S.). **Lth.** (JAM.) **Dmf.** I care nae a skourick (JAM.). **Cum.**$^{1}$ Nay, I'll nut give a skurrick mair; **Cum.**$^{4}$, **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ Ther i'n't a scurrick left, ah āate t'last mesen. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Chs.**$^{1}$ Applied to people to indicate the whole number, the whole band. 'Every scurrick of them'; **Chs.**$^{3}$ Not a scurrick shalt thou have. **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ **War.** I don't care a scurrick (J.R.W.). **se.Wor.**$^{1}$ ''Ast got a mossil o' bacca to give away?' 'No, lad, I ain't got a skurruck.' **Glo.**$^{1}$ You shan't use a scurrick of anything that belongs to me. **e.An.**$^{1}$, **w.Cy.** (HALL.) **Dor.**$^{1}$ Every skurrick o't. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**SCURRICK**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Sh.I. Also written **skurrik.** [**skə·rik.**] A hollow.

He cam upon a muckle grey silkey [seal] lyin' sleepin' i' da scurrick o' da stane, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 69.

**SCURRIE**, *sb.* Rnf. (JAM.) [**skə·ri.**] The shag, *Phalacrocorax graculus.* Cf. **scaurie.**

**SCURRIE**, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Low, dwarfish; not thriving.

**Sc.** (JAM.) **Gall.** They [gleds] build there on what the shepherds call scurrie thorns, low dwarfish thorns, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 231, ed. 1876; There were a number of low, dwarfish scurrie thorns, bent away from the sea by the wind, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) vii. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$

**SCURRIE-WHURRIE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **skirry-whirry.** A hurly-burly, tumult, confusion.

**Cld.** (JAM.) **Peb.** Then began a skirry-whirry;—Sic a dust ye never saw, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 127.

**SCURRIFUNGE**, *v.* *Obs.* Dev. To lash tightly; coïre. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 385; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

**SCURRIG**, see **Scurrick**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**SCURRIGE**, *sb.* Sc. [**skə·ridz.**] A hubbub; an uproar.

**Dmf.** E'en the doggies joined the scurrige, THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 41.

**SCURRY**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Cum. Lan. Nhp. Wor. Glo. Hnt. e.An. Also written **skurrie** Sc. (JAM.); **skurry** Sh.I. Cum. Glo.$^{2}$ [**skə·ri.**] **1.** *sb.* In phr. *full scurry*, at full speed. **Nhp.**$^{1}$ He's gone off full scurry. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

**2.** A run.

**w.Wor.** [The dog] has his scurry night and morning, S. BEAUCHAMP *Grantley* (1874) I. 247.

**3.** A flock in confused flight. Glo.$^{12}$ **4.** A scouring; the effect of purgative medicine. e.Lan.$^{1}$ **5.** *v.* To scour; to run briskly in pursuit.

**Sh.I.** Na, he'll send da laeks o' you ta skurry da country ower, NICOLSON *Aithstin' Hedder* (1898) 41. **Cum.**$^{4}$ They'd hev us join in, to skurry an' help, DICKINSON *Lit. Rem.* (1888) 222. **e.An.**$^{1}$

**6.** To go about from place to place; to wander about idly and lazily. Sc. (JAM.) Hence **Scurrie-man**, *sb.* a wandering fellow. Ayr. (*ib.*)

**SCURRYING-POLE**, *sb.* e.An.$^{1}$ A stick used to stir an oven fire.

**SCURRYVAIG**, *sb.* and *v.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **scurrivaig, skirrivaig, skurryvaig, skurryvarg** (JAM.).

**1.** *sb.* A scamp; a vagabond; an idle, unsettled person; a scullion. Cf. **scuddievaig.**

**Sc.** Ye may hide the vile scurrievaig, *St. Patrick* (1819) III. 305 (JAM.). **Elg.** Vile scurryvaig, why did ye steal The remnant o' my swine! COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 87. **Lnk.** RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) *Gl.* **Lth.**, **Rxb.** (JAM.)

**2.** A course of dissipation; a 'spree.' w.Sc. (JAM.)

**3.** *v.* To run about in an unsettled manner; to live in idleness and dissipation. Sc., Ayr. (*ib.*)

[**1.** Swingeouris and scurrevagis, swankeis and swanis, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 144.]

**SCURRY-WHIFF**, *adj.* and *adv.* w.Som.$^{1}$ Crooked; out of line; askew. Cf. **skew.**

Often used in speaking of wheels running out of truth. 'I zim, nif I was you, I wid put in my plants a little bit arter the rate like, nit all scurry whiff [skuur·ee wúf·] like that there.'

**SCURSE**, *int.* Cum. Also written **skerse**; and in form **scush** Cum.$^{4}$ [**skərs.**] A quasi-oath; a contraction of 'God's curse.'

(J.W.O.); **Cum.**$^{4}$ Skerse! ah think that fella mun hev an oald horse iv his trunk, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 13.

**SCURT, SCURVE**, see **Skurt, Scurf**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**SCURVIN**, *sb.* *Obsol.* s.Wor.$^{1}$ A baker's mop. Cf. **scovin**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**SCURVY**, *sb.*, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Chs. War. Wor. Oxf. I.W. Also written **scurvey** Nhb. [**skə·rvi, skə̄·vi.**] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Scurvy-complaint**, a general name for any cutaneous affection characterized by roughness or scaliness of the skin. n.Yks.$^{2}$; (2) **-grass**, (*a*) the sea bindweed, *Convolvulus Soldanella.* I.W. (B. & H.); (*b*) the goose-grass, *Galium Aparine.* w.Yks.$^{5}$, Chs.$^{1}$; (*c*) the greater stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea.* Wor. (B. & H.)

**2.** A mean, contemptible person.

**Abd.** Rather mak' them scurvies aye, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 109.

**3.** *adj.* Mean, niggardly.

**Abd.** The scurvy schemes they saw at hame scour aff they never can, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 109. **Nhb.** They had a chap, W——t was his nyem, Ti poor folk rather scurvey, OLIVER *Local Sngs.* (1824) 15. **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** In my judgement he did a scurvy thing to act so, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) xv. **War.**$^{4}$, **Oxf.** (G.O.)

**4.** *adv.* Meanly.

**War.**$^{4}$ I must say as how they did treat you uncommon scurvy.

**SCUSATION**, *sb.* Suf. [**skiu·sēʃən.**] An excuse. See **Scuse**, *sb.*$^{1}$

Plead . . . infirmity as a lawful reason and scusation why they should not serve, STRICKLAND *Old Friends* (1864) 242.

**SCUSE**, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.* Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Dev. Also written **skuse** s.Lan.$^{1}$ [**skius, skiuz.**] An aphetic form of 'excuse.'

**Wm.** 'Scuse my laffin', OLLIVANT *Owd Bob* (1900) 298. **w.Yks.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **I.Ma.** 'Scuse me, your honour, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 22. **Dev.** I'll ax 'ee tü 'scuse et; I beant in a vitty state, SALMON *Ballads* (1899) 71.

[Yea, Custance, better (they say) a badde scuse than none, UDALL *Roister Doister* (c. 1550) v. ii. 28.]

**SCUSE**, *sb.*$^{2}$ s.Lan.$^{1}$ [**skius.**] A small tin tube used by boys as a pea-shooter.

**SCUSH**, see **'Scurse.**

**SCUSHLE**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **scushel, skushle.** [**skɐ·ʃl.**] **1.** *v.* To shuffle; to make a noise by walking in shoes downtrodden, or too large for the wearer. Cf. **scashle, 2.**

**Sc.** (JAM.), **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Abd.** Butt the hoose scushlin in her bauchles comes Nancy, rinnin', MACDONALD *Alec Forbes* (1865) I. xx.

**2.** To work in a lazy, slovenly, unmethodical manner; to spoil any article of dress by improper usage. Cai.$^{1}$, Cld. (JAM.) **3.** *sb.* A shuffle; a shuffling noise made by walking in old or ill-fitting shoes. Abd., Cld. (JAM.)

**4.** An old, worn-out shoe.

**Abd.** (JAM.); Stap yer feet in'o some bits o' aul' skushles, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 25.

**5.** The act of working in a slovenly, unmethodical manner; work so done. Cld. (JAM.) **6.** A clumsy person in gait or work; a clumsy, ill-made thing; also used *attrib.*

**Cai.**$^{1}$ **Frf.** We landit at this ferry, Wi' a scushel thing they ca' a wherry, No muckle bigger in her keil, Than a common ordinar' washin' skiel, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 106.

**SCUSHY**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A slang word for money.

**Abd.** He . . . tauld the scushy down, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 35; If Mischance should wear their scushy dane, *ib.* 245.

**SCUT**, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Irel. Eng. and Aus. Also written **scutt** Not. Sus.; **skut** Lakel.$^{1}$ w.Yks. Nhp.$^{1}$ Ken.$^{1}$ [**skut, skɐt.**] **1.** *sb.* The tail of a hare or rabbit; occas. used for the whole animal, or for the tail of some other animal; fine fur from the ears or any other part of a rabbit; in *gen.* colloq. use in Eng.

**n.Cy.** (J.W.), **Lakel.**$^{2}$ **Cum.**$^{1}$; **Cum.**$^{4}$ His cap, oalas deckt eh t'frunt wid a hare scut, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 3. **Wm.** Her scut was like a giant's thumb, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 37. **n.Yks.** (W.H.) **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Lan.** DAVIES *Races* (1865) 238. **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **I.Ma.** It was the dog. . . The bat's ears were cocked—the scut of a tail was wagged, CAINE *Manxman* (1894) pt. v. vi. **Not.**$^{2}$, **Lin.** (W.W.S.), **War.**$^{3}$, **Shr.**$^{1}$, **Brks.**$^{1}$ **e.An.** There set-a rabbit, I see the white scut on [of] it (R.H.H.). **Suf.**$^{1}$, **Ken.**$^{1}$, **Sus.** (F.W.L.) **Dev.** Rabbits . . . showing their cocked-up scuts, MORTIMER *W. Moors* (1895) 58. **Cor.** Rabbits flashed here and there with little white scuts twinkling through the gorse, PHILLPOTTS *Prophets* (1897) 159.

Hence (1) **Scutty**, (*a*) *adj.* short-tailed; stumpy; small; scanty; cf. **cutty**, *adj.*; (*b*) *sb.* the wren, *Troglodytes parvulus*; a wren's nest; see **Cutty**, *sb.*$^{2}$; (2) **Scutty-wren**, *sb.*, see (1, *b*).

(1, *a*) **Lakel.**$^{2}$ What a scutty bit o' puddin thoo gies yan (B.K.). **Cum.**$^{14}$, **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.) **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ Applied chiefly to articles of female attire, as 'A lahtle scutty bonnet,' *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$ **Hmp.** Tom tits, they be scutty birds an' all (W.M.E.F.). (*b*) **Sus.** From its short bob-tail, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 35; **Sus.**$^{1}$, **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.) (2) **Ir.** You might as well be argufyin' wid a scutty wren to swally down the full of the ducks' dish, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 151. **Hmp.**$^{1}$, **w.Cy.** (HALL.), **Som.** (W.F.R.)

**2.** Phr. *to show the white rabbit scut*, to show the white feather.

**w.Yks.** What, leave Marsh and show the white rabbit-scut to Nicholas Ratcliffe? SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 140.

**3.** The wren, *Troglodytes parvulus*. Hmp.$^{1}$, Som. (J.S.F.S.)

**4.** The removable hind-end board of a farmer's cart. Lakel.$^{1}$ See **Car-scut**, s.v. **Car**, *sb.*$^{1}$ **2** (6). **5.** A short coat, or other garment; a sheepskin. Lan.$^{1}$ **6.** A term of contempt.

**Ir.** 'Ah g'long!' cried her exasperated parent. 'I'll pinnance ye, ye little scut,' FRANCIS *Fustian* (1895) 63. **n.Yks.** Dang thĭ scut (T.H.). [**Aus.** Moran, ye scut! don't be skirmishin', *Longman's Mag.* (Sept. 1901) 405.]

**7.** *v.* To crouch down. Ken. (K.), Ken.$^{1}$

[**1.** *Scut*, a hare (*Prompt.*). **5.** Scut, garment, *nepticula* (*ib.*).]

**SCUT**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Lan. The scruff or nape of the neck. Cf. **scuft**, *sb.*$^{1}$ **1.**

Ask the bairn yon', that I ha' brought by the scut o' th' neck, ROBY *Trad.* (1829) II. 63, ed. 1872.

**SCUT**, *v.*$^{2}$ and *sb.*$^{3}$ Cum. Wm. Yks. e.An. Also written **scutt** Wm.; **skut** w.Yks.$^{5}$ e.An. [**skut, skɐt.**] **1.** *v.* To make short, hurried runs; to scamper away; to run without being seen. Cf. **scutter.**

**Cum.**$^{1}$ He can scut and run gaily fast til his dinner; **Cum.**$^{4}$ **Wm.** We olas yusta scutt awae oot ov his geeat, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 30; My sarty, but he can scut and run! OLLIVANT *Owd Bob* (1900) 59. **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ **w.Yks.** Thee scut! *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 4, 1897); **w.Yks.**$^{5}$

Hence **Skuty**, *adj.* smart, clean, brisk. e.An. (HALL.)

**2.** *sb.* A bustling run. Cum.$^{4}$

[Cp. Swed. *skutta*, to leap (WIDEGREN).]

**SCUT**, *v.*$^{3}$ and *sb.*$^{4}$ Sh.I. Also written **skut. 1.** *v.* To peep, to take a glance at. (J.S.) Cf. **skoit. 2.** *sb.* Sight, view, visible distance; *gen.* in phr. *in skut.*

Rönies or Rönis Hill . . . in skut, or the Pobies dippin', was by no means among the 'crabs and drooielines,' but signified a distance of thirty miles from land, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 130.

**SCUTCH**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Irel. Chs. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Also written **skutch** Chs.$^{3}$ Oxf.$^{1}$; and in forms **scootch** se.Wor.$^{1}$ Glo.$^{1}$; **scoutch** Hrf.$^{2}$ [**skutʃ, skɐtʃ.**] A name given to var. creeping grasses, esp. the 'couch-grass,' *Triticum repens*; rubbish generally; also in *comp.* **Scutch-grass.** Cf. **couch**, *sb.*$^{2}$, **squitch.**

**Ir.** Wunst that bastely scutch gits a hould of the dacint grass, you may quit contendin' wid it, BARLOW *East unto West* (1898) 313. **N.I.**$^{1}$, **Frm.** (B. & H.), **Chs.**$^{13}$, **War.**$^{2}$, **w.Wor.**$^{1}$, **se.Wor.**$^{1}$, **s.Wor.**$^{1}$, **Shr.**$^{12}$, **Hrf.**$^{12}$, **Glo.**$^{1}$, **Oxf.**$^{1}$

Hence **Scutch-yup**, *sb.* a heap of 'scutch'; a rubbish-heap. Shr.$^{1}$

**SCUTCH**, *v.*, *sb.*$^{2}$ and *adv.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. and Amer. Also written **skutch** Sc. (JAM.) Lan. I.Ma. [**skutʃ, skɐtʃ.**] **1.** *v.* In *comp.* **Scutch-mill**, a mill where flax is separated from the core. N.I.$^{1}$ **2.** To beat; to strike with a thin stick; to touch or switch lightly.

**Sc.** The Deputy's scutching of a gentleman with a rode, BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I. 269 (JAM.). **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Hdg.** The Scots them scutcht both upon back and shouther, RITCHIE *St. Baldred* (1883) 95. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–62) V. 104. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{24}$ **Lan.** He skutcht at him wi' his whip, BRIERLEY *Daisy Nook* (1859) 53; **Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Chs.**$^{1}$ 'Scutch behint, mester; scutch behint,' the boys shout to the driver of a carriage when a young urchin is hanging on behind; **Chs.**$^{3}$, **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ **Not.**$^{2}$ If you don't leave go I'll scutch thee wi'd whip. **Lin.**$^{1}$ Scutch the lads off the trolly. **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ He just scutched the old horse. [**Amer.** *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 249.]

**3.** To strip, peel; to cut or shear with a hook; to trim a hedge; to notch; to face blocks of stone by chipping the surface with a small, sharp pick. Cf. **scotch**, *v.*$^{1}$

**Sc.** *N. & Q.* (1861) 2nd S. xi. 116. **Cld.** (JAM.) **Ayr.** Scutching a wheen nettles for her swine, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 67. **Wm.** *N. & Q. ib.* **Chs.**$^{1}$ **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 356. **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$

**4.** To throw nuts, &c., to be scrambled for; to throw or push one body over the surface of another with a slightly grating noise; to walk by pushing the feet lightly forward.

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ Scutch't ben the fleer. She geed scutchin' ben the kirk wee a braw new bonnet on, an' tossin' 'ir hehd. **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 20, 1897).

**5.** To run; to move quickly; to do work, esp. garden-work, in a light, quick, or imperfect manner.

**Cai.**$^{1}$ **Bnff.**$^{1}$ Scutch the corn in our t' the bing. **w.Yks.** Ah wodn't let Jimmy du 't; he'll scutch it if he does, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 20, 1897). **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ Aw mun scutch through mi wark a-someheaw. **I.Ma.** The moon and the stars God only touched once long ago, and away they scutched, BROWN *Yarns* (1881) 36, ed. 1889.

Hence (1) **Scutcher**, *sb.* (*a*) a brisk, active person; (*b*) one who works in a dirty, slovenly, or awkward manner; (2) *to hutch and scutch*, *phr.* to fidget about. See **Hutch**, *v.*$^{2}$

(1, *a*) **I.Ma.** This young gel was clever though, as well as handsome and lettin them know, and a bit of a scutcher and orderin, and every place as nate as a pin, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 36. (*b*) **Bnff.** (JAM.) (2) **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 356.

**6.** With *up*: to snatch up, catch hold of.

**I.Ma.** She skutched them up, and she whisked about as lithe as an eel, BROWN *Yarns* (1881) 35, ed. 1889.

**7.** *sb.* A light, flexible whip or stick; a blow with a whip or switch. s.Lan.$^{1}$, Chs.$^{13}$, nw.Der.$^{1}$ **8.** A cut at the top of a twig or thistle; the act of trimming a hedge or of cutting down thistles. Cld. (JAM.) **9.** A bricklayer's hammer, double-faced for cutting bricks. Chs.$^{1}$ **10.** The act of pushing or throwing one body over the surface of another with a slightly grating sound; a shuffle; a slight whizzing or grating sound.

**Sc.** (JAM.) **Bnff.**$^{1}$ Lift yir feet, an' dinna keep that scutch wee thim o' the fleer. A hard the scutch o't o' the fleer.

**11.** A light, quick manner of working. Cai.$^{1}$, Bnff.$^{1}$

**12.** Rate, speed; esp. in phr. *full scutch.*

**w.Yks.** An' away went t'lad at full scutch, *Girlington Jrn. Alm.* (1875) 45. **Lan.** Who's yon a't's off through th' fowd at sich a scutch? WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 126, ed. 1879. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ He run off at a rare scutch.

**13.** *adv.* With a slightly grating sound. Bnff.$^{1}$

**SCUTCHEL**, *sb.* Ken.$^{1}$ [**skɐ·tʃl.**] Rubbish. Cf. **sculch, scutch**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**SCUTCHEL(L**, *sb.* Not. Lin. [**sku·tʃl.**] A narrow passage between houses; a footpath between hedges.

**Not.**$^{1}$ **s.Not.** There's on'y a bit of a scutchell up to the house. You turn off the road by yon scutchell (J.P.K.). **Lin.**$^{1}$ There is a scutchel in Hungate. **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$

**SCUTCHEON**, *sb.* e.An.$^{1}$ [**skɐ·tʃən.**] A wooden basket having a handle on the top, used for carrying fresh herrings.

**SCUTCHETT**, *sb.* Sus.$^{12}$ [**skɐ·tʃit.**] The refuse of wood.

**SCUTCHING**, *ppl. adj.*, *vbl. sb.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Wm. Yks. [**sku·tʃin, skɐ·tʃin.**] **1.** *ppl. adj.* Poor, bad, paltry, esp. used of work.

**w.Yks.** He's nobbut made a scutchin' job on't, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 20, 1897); They lived i' that little scutchin kitchen, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 30, 1896).

**2.** *vbl. sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Scutching-house,** a place in which bark is stripped; (2) **-knife,** a bill-hook; a hedging knife; (3) **-spurkle,** a stick with which to beat flax; (4) **-tow,** rough tow, the refuse of flax after 'scutching.'

(1) **Wm.** *N. & Q.* (1861) 2nd S. xi. 116. (2) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) (3) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (4) **Gall.** Mactaggart *ib.* **N.I.**$^{1}$

**3.** *sb. pl.* Refuse lint or flax that remains after 'scutching'; waste tow. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) **4.** Twigs, thistles, &c., lopped off by a bill-hook; scrub. *ib.*

**SCUTE,** *sb.*$^{1}$ Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **skute** Dev. Cor.$^{1}$; and in forms **skuat** Cor.$^{12}$; **skuit** Cor.$^{2}$ [**skūt.**] A sum of money; a present, reward; payment; a windfall, legacy; a part, portion. Cf. **scot,** *sb.*$^{2}$

**Dor.** *Gl.* (1851); **Dor.**$^{1}$ **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** I'd gie the chill a smäll skute vor gwain' th' arrant, *Reports Provinc.* (1893); *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 385; **Dev.**$^{1}$ Woundy hard, that wan should ha' a scute vor what tother should ha a fump on the back vor, 39, ed. Palmer. **Cor.** A tidy skuat o' money tu, they tells me. Who be gwaine to come by that? Phillpotts *Prophets* (1897) 321; **Cor.**$^{12}$

[OFr. *escut* (Mod. *écu*), a buckler, shield; a coin (C.D.).]

**SCUTE,** *sb.*$^{2}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **scoot** Som. Dev. [**skūt, skœ̄t.**] **1.** *sb.* The metal shield for the heel or toe of a boot or shoe; the iron point of a wooden plough. Cf. **cute,** *sb.*; prob. the same word as **Scute,** *sb.*$^{1}$

**w.Som.**$^{1}$ **Dev.** They canters like ponies a-tap o' their scoot, For they wears little horse-shoes knocked into their boot, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 106; **Dev.**$^{3}$, **Cor.**$^{1}$

**2.** A small patch of leather put on the sole of a boot or shoe. Cor.$^{13}$ **3.** The outside piece sawed off a balk of timber. Cor.$^{1}$ **4.** *v.* To mend the soles of boots or shoes.

**Cor.** To scute a pair of shoes in two days es a bra' thing for you, *Exhibition* (1873) 86.

**SCUTE,** *v.*$^{2}$ War. [**skiut.**] To run quickly. (J.R.W.)

**SCUTE, SCUTER-HOLE,** see **Scoot,** *sb.*$^{3}$, **Scutter-hole.**

**SCUTLE,** *v.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **scuttal.** **1.** *v.* To pour backwards and forwards from one vessel to another; to spill liquid in so pouring. Sc. (Jam.) **2.** *sb. pl.* Any liquid that has been poured backwards and forwards from one vessel to another. *ib.* **3.** A pool of filthy water.

**Bch.** He plumpit i' the scuttal Owre's lugs that night, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 69 (*ib.*).

**SCUTLIN,** *sb.* *Obs.* Hmp. A small apple-pasty; a 'taffata' tart. (K.)

**SCUTTALD,** *sb.* Sh.I. Also in forms **scoittuld, skuttalds.** The loose flooring at the bottom of a boat. (J.S.), (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.$^{1}$

**SCUTTER,** *v.* and *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **scutther** Ir. e.Yks.$^{1}$ Lan.; **scuttor** Nhb.$^{1}$; **skutta** Suf.$^{1}$; **skutter** Cum.$^{1}$ w.Yks. Lan. Chs. Glo. Cor.$^{2}$; **skuttor** Nhb.$^{1}$ [**skuˑtə(r, skɐˑtə(r.**] **1.** *v.* To hurry off; to run off in a panic with an endeavour to elude observation; to make short runs; to leap in running; to bustle about with the appearance rather than the reality of speed.

**Ayr.** A whuttorock scuttered oot frae the stibble o' the field, Service *Notandums* (1890) 42. **Kcd.** The rack overhead went a-scuttherin by! Bartram *White-headed Boy* (1898) 187. **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** He scuttert oot a t'hoose like forkt leetnin', Robison *Aald Taales* (1882) 9. **n.Yks.**$^{4}$, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** T'litter o' pigs cam skutterin aht o' coit, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**$^{12}$ **Lan.** It scutther't o' one side an' squealt, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 11; **Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **m.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Chs.** When th' folk tort wom begun fort skutter, *Stockport Mag.* (1840) No. i. in *Chs. N. & Q.* (1881) I. 173; **Chs.**$^{13}$, **s.Chs.**$^{1}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ **Nhp.**$^{1}$ He scutter'd along after him as quick as he could. **War.**$^{3}$ **s.Wal.** They scuttered and fluttered in at the door, Raine *Welsh Singer* (3rd ed.) 98. **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 393.

Hence **Skutter-kiss,** *sb.* the game of 'kiss-in-the-ring.' w.Yks. (D.L.) **2.** To flow fast with a jerky movement, as the contents of an unplugged barrel. m.Yks.$^{1}$ **3.** To throw nuts, &c. to be scrambled for.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ To scutter nuts among children. **Chs.**$^{1}$ Years ago they used to scutter money at weddings; **Chs.**$^{3}$, **s.Chs.**$^{1}$, **Shr.**$^{2}$

**4.** To slide; to make a flat stone slide on the surface of the water; to play at 'ducks and drakes.' Cor. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 419; Cor.$^{1}$ Cf. **skit,** *v.*$^{2}$ **5.** Of a candle: to gutter.

**n.Yks.** T'candle scutters away (I.W.); **n.Yks.**$^{12}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$

**6.** To bungle, make a mess; to work in an ignorant, awkward, or dirty manner.

**Cai.**$^{1}$, **Bnff.**$^{1}$ **Abd.** How witches . . . trail the raip, an' scutter a' the reem, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 456. **Fif.** She hates a scutterin' mess o' men's boots on her clean floor, Heddle *Marget* (1899) 42.

**7.** To have diarrhœa. n.Yks.$^{1}$, w.Yks.$^{1}$ Cf. **skitter, 5.**

**8.** To make a hissing noise.

**n.Yks.**$^{2}$ 'Scuttering,' frizzling, like the hissing chop in the frying-pan. **Lin.** There came from a distance the scuttering noise made by a duck dabbling its bill in the ooze, Fenn *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) xxvi.

**9.** *sb.* A hurry; haste; a quick, restless movement.

**w.Yks.** She slipped away out of the room wi' a scutter like a rat runnin', Snowden *Tales Wolds* (1893) 122, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 20, 1897). **Lan.** Th' cat behaves hursel as if hoo wur afflicted wi' a fit oth crazy skutters, Staton *B. Shuttle Manch.* 11; **Lan.**$^{1}$ (s.v. Scufter). **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ Theaw'rt in a rare scutter. **nw.Der.**$^{1}$

**10.** A scramble for what is scattered. Shr.$^{2}$ **11.** A sharp, short shower; also in *comb.* **Scutter-of-wet.**

**Cum.** Haud on! haud on! it'll nobbut be a laal scutter (J.Ar.).

**12.** A mess, muddle, confusion; the act of doing work in an awkward, dirty manner; dirty, troublesome work; a slovenly, untidy worker.

**Sc.** (A.W.), **Bnff.**$^{1}$ **Abd.** Benjie, although but a scutter through life, Never thought for a moment o' takin' a wife, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 25. **Rnf.** (Jam.)

**13.** Diarrhœa, esp. in a horse or cow; the watery excrement of cattle; also *pl.* n.Yks.$^{4}$, ne.Lan.$^{1}$, Suf.$^{1}$

**SCUTTER-HOLE,** *sb.* Sc. Also written **scuter-.** A filthy puddle.

**Per.** In scutter holes hinch-deep I've been Wi' dirt a' mertered to the e'en, Spence *Poems* (1898) 165; Well cou'd he purge the scuter holes, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 97.

**SCUTTICK,** *sb.* Nhp. Hmp. I.W. Also written **scuttuck** Nhp.$^{1}$ [**skɐˑtik, -ək.**] A fragment, particle; a coin of smallest value. Cf. **scuddick.**

**Nhp.**$^{1}$, **Hmp.**$^{1}$ **I.W.** I won't pay one scuttick towards the taxes, *Election Speech at Newport* (Apr. 20, 1831) in Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

**SCUTTLE,** *sb.*$^{1}$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **skuttle** Lin. Suf.$^{1}$ [**skuˑtl, skɐˑtl.**] **1.** In *comp.* **Scuttle-dish,** *obs.*, a large flat dish set below the spigot of an ale-barrel to catch the drops.

**Sc.** In the old Scot. alehouses the scuttle dish was generally a large wooden-bowl or basin (Jam. *Suppl.*).

**2.** A shallow wooden or wicker basket, esp. used for garden produce or corn, occas. for coal. Also in *comp.* **Scuttle-basket.**

**Cum.** (E.W.P.) **n.Yks.**$^{1}$; **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ An open rough-made basket considerably narrowing towards the bottom. **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Not.**$^{1}$ **Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 723. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ He brought in two scuttles full of 'tates. **Lei.**$^{1}$ Generally bound with hoop-iron placed crossways over the bottom, used for carrying coal or any other heavy materials. **War.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **War.**$^{24}$ **s.War.**$^{1}$ A basket that holds a bushel. **Oxf.**$^{1}$ A wicker measure used to measure half bushels, or bushels of potatoes. **Bdf.** (J.W.B.) **e.Cy.** Ray (1691). **Suf.**$^{1}$ **s.Cy.** Ray (1691).

**3.** *Obs.* A screen for dressing corn; the large casting-shovel used in barns.

**Suf.** The large casting shovel used in barns for moving threshed corn, . . and especially for casting it from side to side of a barn the whole length of a dressing place that light grains may fall short, Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 299, ed. 1849.

Hence **Scuttle-hutch,** *sb.* a kind of roofed bin for threshed corn.

**w.Som.**$^{1}$ Always found on one side of a barn's floor, into this the corn is shovelled, as thrashed on the floor, to await the screening and winnowing.

**4.** A sheet-iron circular or oval receptacle for potatoes and other garden produce; *gen.* in *comp.* **Iron-scuttle.**

n.Yks.$^1$ **5.** A kind of scoop used for filling water-tubs or for baling. Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

**6.** A hat or bonnet of any kind. Nhb.$^1$

**SCUTTLE,** *sb.*$^2$ Chs.$^{123}$ [**sku·tl.**] A small piece of wood pointed at both ends, used in the game of 'tip-cat.'

**SCUTTLE,** *sb.*$^3$ Cum.$^4$ [**sku·tl.**] A frame fitted with a sliding-door for the regulation of the passage of air in a coal-pit.

**SCUTTLE,** *v.* and *sb.*$^4$ Yks. Lan. Der. [**sku·tl.**] **1.** *v.* In *comb.* **Scuttle-brain(ed,** weak, unsteady. Der.$^2$, nw.Der.$^1$

**2.** To move the feet in a peculiar manner. w.Yks.$^3$

**3.** To take part in a street-feud; see below.

**Lan.** A number of magistrates . . . waited on the Home Secretary, . . . and drew his attention to the prevalence of an offence called 'scuttling,' in Lancashire. Bands of people of both sexes, under some fancied grievance, attacked each other with belts, buckles, knives, and pokers, *Standard* (Dec. 13, 1890) 4, col. 7; An extraordinary 'scuttling' or street fighting case was heard at the Manchester Police-court, *ib.* (Apr. 2, 1888).

**4.** *sb.* A street feud. Lan. (C.J.B.)

**SCUTTLINGS,** *sb. pl.* Fif. (Jam.) [**skɐ·tlinz.**] Light or refuse wheat, ground apart. Hence **Scuttlin-flour,** *sb.* flour made of the refuse of wheat.

**SCWOAR, SCWOCE, SCWOVER, SCYBEL, SCYBLE,** see **Scour,** *v.*$^2$, **Scorse, Scover, Skybal.**

**SCY(E, SCYLE, SCYME,** see **Sy(e, Scale,** *sb.*$^4$, **Skime,** *v.*$^{12}$

**SCYPAL, SCYRE, SCYTE,** see **Skypal,** *adj.*$^2$, **Skeer,** *adj.*, **Skite,** *v.*

**SCYTHE,** *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lan. Chs. Stf. Lin. Nrf. Ken. Hmp. and Amer. Also written **sithe** Sc. (Jam.) Stf.$^1$ Ken.; **sythe** Hmp. [**saið.**] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Scythe-cradle,** a rack of wood fastened to a scythe for carrying the mowed barley clean into the swath; (2) **-hook,** a reaping-hook that requires to be sharpened, as distinguished from a 'toothed hook' or sickle; (3) **-man,** a mower; (4) **-pow,** the long handle of a scythe; (5) **-sand,** sand used for whetting a scythe; (6) **-shank,** (7) **-sned,** see (4); (8) **-stitch,** a twitching of the muscles of the arms, caused by using the scythe; (9) **-stone,** a whetstone for a scythe; (10) **-straik,** a piece of hard wood overlaid with tallow and flinty sand, for sharpening a scythe; (11) **-sweep,** the width of ground mown by one sweep of the scythe.

(1) **Ken.** Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695) (s.v. Carecta). [**Amer.** Grain was reaped with sickles, though 'scythe-cradles' were not unknown, *Cent. Mag.* (Jan. 1884) 447.] (2) **N.I.**$^1$, **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.) (3) **Cai.** Scythemen and corn-binders at haymaking and harvest, McLennan *Peasant Life* (1871) 1st S. *Introd.* 30. **Ir.** In the row of the scythemen he was always first to the end of his swathe, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1901) 144. (4) **Lan.** Punce thi legs till they're like a pair o' scythe-pows, Brierley *Marlocks* (1867) 89. **Chs.** (C.J.B.) (5) **Stf.**$^1$ (6) **Gall.** Noggs are the handles of a . . . scythe-shank, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 366, ed. 1876. (7) **Rnf., Lth., Rxb.** (Jam.) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl. ib.* **Ir.** Off we set, . . with good cudgels, scythe-sneds, and flails, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 55. (8) **Nhb.**$^1$ (9) **n.Ir.** Whuppin' up his knife an' gien it a screed on the scythestane, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 90. (10) **Rxb.** (Jam.) (11) **n.Lin.**$^1$ A person may enjoy a right of scythe-sweep over another's property; that is he mows and appropriates a 'breed' (breadth) of grass across the land.

**2.** *v.* To mow; to cut with a scythe.

**s.Lan.**$^1$ **Nrf.** The lad who had been employed scything down thistles on the back lawn, *Longman's Mag.* (July 1899) 228.

**SCYVE, SE,** see **Sive,** *sb.*, **Shall,** *v.*$^1$

**SEA,** *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **sae** s.Lan.$^1$; **say** War.$^4$ Cor.$^1$; **seea** n.Lan.$^1$; **sye** Nhb.$^1$; **zea** I.W.$^1$ [**sī, siə, sē.**] **1.** *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Sea-bent,** the bent-grass, *Psamma arenaria*; (2) **-cabbage,** the great mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*; (3) **-daisy,** the thrift, *Armeria maritima*; (4) **-fike,** see below [not known to our correspondents]; (5) **-guts,** a species of sea-weed, *Enteromorpha intestinalis*; (6) **-holm,** the sea-holly, *Eryngium maritimum*; (7) **-milkwort,** the black salt-wort, *Glaux maritima*; (8) **-onion,** the vernal squill, *Scilla verna*; (9) **-pink,** see (3); in *gen.* use; (10) **-rosemary,** the white glass-wort, *Suaeda maritima*; (11) **-tang** or **-tangle,** sea-weed, esp. the ore-weed, *Laminaria digitata*; (12) **-turf,** see (3); (13) **-ware** or **-waur,** sea-weed, esp. the sea-oak, *Fucus vesiculosus*; (14) **-weed fern,** the hart's tongue, *Scolopendrium vulgare*; (15) **-wrack** or **-wreck,** sea-weed, esp. the grass-wrack, *Zostera marina.*

(1) **Cum.**$^4$ (2) **Gmg.** (3) **Abd.** Gather wild sea-daisies wi' their pinky blossoms gay, Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 190. **s.Sc., n.Cy.** Johnston *Botany* (1853), in (B. & H.). **Sus., Dev.**$^4$, **Cor.** (4) **Lth.** A marine plant, which, when rubbed on the skin, causes great uneasiness. It seems to have received this name, because it fikes, or causes disquietude to the skin (Jam.). (5) **Dev.** *n.Dev. Handbk.* (ed. 1877) 391. (6) **Cor.**$^1$ (7) **Or.I.** Wallace *Desc. Ork.* (1693) 174, ed. 1883. (8) **I.Ma.** (9) **Ayr.** She had cheeks like the sea-pinkies by the water-side, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 253. **s.Sc., n.Cy.** Johnston *Botany* (1853), in (B. & H.). **Ir.** Tufts of faint-coloured sea-pinks, Barlow *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 60; Mrs. Wade's faded sea-pink-like prettiness, *ib.* 65. **Cum.**$^{14}$, **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **w.Chs., Stf., s.Dev. Cor.** Tufts of sea-pink, innocent of flowers as yet, Phillpotts *Prophets* (1897) 129. (10) **Nrf.** (11) **Gall.** Certain ill-set persons were carrying away sea-tangle from his foreshore, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) lii. **n.Yks.**$^{124}$ **Lan.** He floated as light as a fisherman's cork buoy, or the sea-tang on the wave, Thornber *Penny Stone* (1845) 31, ed. 1886. **ne.Lan.**$^1$ (12) **Dev.** (13) **Or.I.** The most ordinary mannour they have for their land, especially in places near the sea, is sea-weed, sea-ware, as they call it, Wallace *Desc. Ork.* (1693) 42, ed. 1883. **Sth.** On Culmaily-farm there is a very considerable supply of sea-ware, of excellent quality, *Farm Reports* (1832) 71. **Frf.** His timmer leg slippin' on the sea-waur that strewed the beach, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 185, ed. 1889. **Nhb.** (Hall.), **Nhb.**$^1$ **Ken.** Young *Ann. Agric.* (1784–1815) XXVII. 523; **Ken.**$^1$, **I.W.**$^1$ (14) **Sur.** *Science Gossip* (1865) 190. (15) **Ant. n.Yks.** Sea-wreck or sea-weed, is frequently thrown up by the tide on the coast, after blowing weather, and is often made use of, Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 238.

**2.** *Comb.* in the names of birds, fishes, &c.: (1) **Sea-adder,** the pipe-fish, esp. the *Nerophis aequoreus* and *N. ophidion*; (2) **-beef,** the herring, *Clupea harengus*; (3) **-bellek,** the ringed plover, *Aegialitis hiaticulus*; (4) **-bernicle,** the brent-goose, *Bernicla brenta*; (5) **-cat,** (*a*) the sea-wolf, *Anarrhichas lupus*; (*b*) the greater weever, *Trachinus draco*; (6) **-cob,** a sea-gull, esp. the common gull, *Larus canus*; see **Cob(b,** *sb.*$^2$; (7) **-cock,** (*a*) the grey plover, *Squatarola helvetica*; (*b*) the puffin, *Fratercula arctica*; (*c*) ? the common guillemot, *Lomvia troile*; (8) **-coulter,** see (7, *b*); (9) **-crow,** (*a*) the razor-bill, *Alca torda*; (*b*) the chough, *Pyrrhocorax graculus*; (*c*) the jackdaw, *Corvus monedula*; (*d*) the common gull, *Larus canus*; (*e*) the black-headed gull, *L. ridibundus*; (*f*) the cormorant, *Phalacrocorax carbo*; (10) **-devil,** the common angler, *Lophius piscatorius*; (11) **-dotterel,** the turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*; (12) **-dove,** the little auk, *Mergulus alle*; (13) **-dovie,** the black guillemot, *Uria grylle*; (14) **-duck,** the common scoter, *Aedemia nigra*; (15) **-gor(r,** see (9, *d*); (16) **-gull-hawk,** the hen harrier, *Circus cyaneus*; (17) **-hawk,** (*a*) the common skua, *Stercorarius catarractes*; (*b*) Richardson's skua, *S. crepidatus*; (18) **-hen,** (*a*) see (7, *c*); (*b*) the lump-fish, *Cyclopterus lumpus*; (*c*) the piper, *Trigla lyra*; (19) **-kittie,** (*a*) the kittiwake, *Rissa tridactyla*; (*b*) a name applied to any sea-gull, esp. the *Larus ridibundus*; (20) **-lark,** (*a*) the dunlin, *Tringa alpina*; (*b*) see (3); (*c*) the sanderling, *Calidris arenaria*; (*d*) see (11); (21) **-lintie,** the rock pipit, *Anthus obscurus*; (22) **-mall, -maw,** or **-mow,** (*a*) see (9, *d*); (*b*) see (9, *e*); (23) **-minnow,** the young of the coal-fish, *Merlangus carbonarius*; (24) **-mouse,** (*a*) see (20, *a*); (*b*) see (20, *c*); (*c*) see (20, *b*); (*d*) the dotterel, *Eudromias morinellus*; (*e*) the little stint, *Tringa minuta*; (*f*) an egg or young bird of the little tern, *Sterna minuta*; (25) **-owl,** (26) **-pad,** see (18, *b*); (27) **-parrot,** see (7, *b*); (28) **-peek,** see (20, *a*); (29) **-pellek,** see (3); (30) **-pellock,** the porpoise, *Phocena communis*; (31) **-pheasant,** (*a*) the pintail duck, *Dafila acuta*; (*b*) the long-tailed duck, *Harelda glacialis*; (*c*) the turbot, *Rhombus maximus*; (32) **-pie** or **-piet,** the oyster-catcher, *Haematopus ostrilegus*; (33) **-pig,** see (30); (34) **-pigeon,** (*a*) the rock dove, *Columba livia*; (*b*) see (13); (35) **-poacher,** the armed bullhead, *Aspidophorus Europaeus*;

(36) **-quhaup**, a species of sea-gull; (37) **-robin**, the spotted flycatcher, *Muscicapa grisola*; (38) **-snipe**, (*a*) see (20, *a*); (*b*) the knot, *Tringa canutus*; (39) **-sow**, the ballan wrasse, *Labrus maculatus*; (40) **-swallow**, (*a*) the common tern, *Sterna fluviatilis*; (*b*) the arctic tern, *S. macrura*; (*c*) the roseate tern, *S. dougalli*; (*d*) the sandwich tern, *S. cantiaca*; (*e*) the spotted redshank, *Totanus fuscus*; (*f*) the 'still plover,' ? the golden plover, *Charadrius pluvialis* [not known to our correspondents]; (41) **-swine**, (*a*) see (30); (*b*) see (39); (42) **-tod**, see (39); (43) **-turtle**, see (13); (44) **-vern**, the coral, *Gorgonia verrucosa*; (45) **-woodcock**, (*a*) the little grebe, *Tachybaptes fluviatilis*; (*b*) the bar-tailed godwit, *Limosa lapponica*.

(1) **Dev.** Some of the smaller species of Pipe-fishes, often called Sea-adders, *Good Wds.* (1864) 669. **Cor.**$^{12}$ (2) **s.Lan.**$^1$ A bit o' sae-beef—forty ribs to th' inch, 11. (3) **Cum.**$^4$ (s.v. Sea pellick). (4) **e.Cy.** Smith *Birds* (1887) 461. (5, *a*) **Sc.** A shilling a piece for sea-cats, Katherine; that is a great deal too much. I have often bought them for twopence, *Blackw. Mag.* (Sept. 1821) 208. **Frf.** *Agric. Surv. Append.* 47 (Jam.). **Lnk.** Spout-fish, sea-cats, sea-dogs, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 220. **Nhb.**$^1$ (*b*) **Sus.** (F.E.S.) [Satchell (1879).] (6) **n.Yks.**$^2$ **Nrf.**, **Suf.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 207. **Ess.** They have nothing, no more than the sea-cobs, Baring-Gould *Mehalah* (1885) 126. **Ken.** (G.B.), **Ken.**$^1$ (7, *a*) **Wtf.** Swainson *ib.* 181. (*b*) **Cai.**$^1$ (*c*) **Sc.** (Jam.) (8) **Sc.** (Jam.) (9, *a*) **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Or.I.** Swainson *ib.* 217. (*b*) **Ir.** Swainson *ib.* 74. (*c*) **s.Wal.** On a ledge of rock the jackdaws, or the 'little sea-crows,' as they were called on the coast, had built their untidy nest of twigs, Raine *Welsh Singer* (3rd ed.) 68; The sea-gulls let themselves go before the wind, . . the little sea-crows stayed quietly at home in the safe crannies of the cliff, *ib. Berwen Banks* (1899) 52. (*d*) **Suf.** (G.E.D.) (*e*) **Nhb.**$^1$ [Its habit of going inland, and frequenting fields to feed on worms and larvae in the newly-turned-up furrows, has caused the [name], Swainson *ib.* 209.] (*f*) **Cum.**$^4$ (s.v. Scarf), **s.Cy.** (Hall.) **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). (10) **Nhb.**$^1$ (11) **Nrf.** Swainson *ib.* 187. (12) **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 51. (13) **Frf.** Swainson *ib.* 218. (14) **Nrf.** *ib.* 162. (15) **Lan.** *Science Gossip* (1882) XVIII. 164. **ne.Lan.**$^1$ (16) **Glw.** Swainson *ib.* 132. (17, *a*) **Nhb.**$^1$ (*b*) **Cum.**$^4$ (18, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam.) **e.Lth.**, **Nhb.**, **Dur.** Swainson *ib.* 218. (*b*) **Cum.**$^4$ Macpherson *Fauna* (1892) 480. (*c*) **Sc.** (Jam.) (19, *a*) **Nrf.**, **Suf.** Swainson *ib.* 206. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (*b*) **Nrf.** (A.P.), **Ken.** (G.B.), **Ken.**$^1$ (20, *a*) **Per.** (G.W.) **e.Lth.**, **n.Ir.** Swainson *ib.* 193. **Nhb.**$^1$ (*b*) **Nhb.**$^1$ (*c*) **Ir.** Swainson *ib.* 195. (*d*) *ib.* 187. (21) **e.Lth.** *ib.* 46. (22, *a*) **Sc.** 'Give your own sea-maws your own fishguts.' If you have any superfluities, give them to your own poor relations, friends or countrymen, rather than to others, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 118; Swainson *ib.* 207. **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **n.Sc.** What is white o' her is white As milk, or as the sea-maw, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) II. 234, ed. 1875. **Fif.** Through the whole of the year, the sea gulls (called by the vulgar sea maws) frequently come upon land, *Statist. Acc.* IX. 339 (Jam., s.v. Maw). **Ayr.** Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 133. **e.Lth.** We'll keep oor ain fish guts for oor ain sea maws, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 233. **Edb.** Maidment *Garland* (1824) 51, ed. 1868. **Dmf.** Swainson *Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 240. **Gall.** Whar sea-maws skirl and pellocks snore, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 332, ed. 1876. **Nhb.** You sometimes repeat a homely proverb about the sea-maws, don't you? Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 120. **Cum.**$^1$ Sea-mo, sea-mo, sits on t'sand; Theer niver good weather when thou's on t'land; **Cum.**$^4$, **n.Lan.**$^1$, **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 27. (*b*) **Sc.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 209. (23) **Nhb.**$^1$ (24, *a*) **Dmf.** Swainson *ib.* 194. **Nhb.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^4$ **Lan.** Swainson *ib.* 194. (*b, c, d, e*) **Nhb.**$^1$ (*f*) **w.Lan.** Swainson *ib.* 203. (25) **Cum.**$^4$ (26) *ib. Obs.* (27) **Sh.I.** Maws, Kitty-wakes, lyres, sea-parrots, or gullemots, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 276, ed. 1891. **Heb.** (R.H.H.), **Nhb.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^4$ **Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 31, 1898). **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. **Nrf.** Swainson *ib.* 219. **Sus.** (F.E.S.), **nw.Dev.** (R.P.C.) **Cor.** Rodd *Birds* (1880) 315. (28) **Frf.** Swainson *ib.* 194. (29) **Cum.**$^4$ (30) **Gall.** The wind caught us as she passed the Heads, and like a sea-pellock, buried her nose in the heaving smother where the wind and the tide met, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) x. (31, *a*) **Nhb.**$^1$ **e.An.** From projecting tail feathers (R.H.H.); **e.An.**$^1$ **Hmp.**, **Dor.** Swainson *ib.* 155. (*b*) **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 47. (*c*) **Abd.** Turbot, far requested for his white And mellow flesh, sea-pheasant often named, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 161. (32) **Sh.I.** Sea-birds, such as black and white gulls, scarfs, sea-pies, and Kitty-wakes, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 10, ed. 1891. **Or.I.** Scarfs, sea-pies, snipes, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 22. **Dmb.** *Statist. Acc.* XVII. 251 (Jam.). **Lnk.** (Jam.) **e.Lth.** Swainson *ib.* 188. **Gall.** The gulls and the sea-pyets have been singing a wild requiem, *Gallovidian* (1901) III. 106. **Nhb.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^4$ **Lan.** Swainson *ib.* 188. **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 49. **Wil.** Smith *Birds* (1887) 390. **Dev.** *Zoologist* (1854) XII. 4255. **Cor.** From its deep black and pure white plumage, resembling that of the magpie, Swainson *ib.* 188. (33) **Cum.**$^4$, **e.Yks.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 99. **Cor.** A line of gleaming porpoises . . . rolling lazily among the pilchards, while great white gannets . . . join in the *mélée* and take all that escape the sea-pigs, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1900) 629. (34, *a*) **Ir.** Swainson *ib.* 168. (*b*) *ib.* 218. (35) **Fif.**, **Edb.**, **Hdg.** Neill *Fishes* (1810) 9 (Jam.). (36) **Fif.** A species of mew, of a dark colour (Jam., s.v. Quhaup). (37) **Cum.**$^4$ (38, *a*) **Per.** (G.W.) **e.Lth.**, **n.Cy.** Swainson *ib.* 193. (*b*) **Dub.** Swainson *ib.* 195. (39) **Nhb.**$^1$ [Satchell (1879).] (40, *a*) **Nhb.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^4$ (s.v. Pic'tarn). **Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 31, 1898). **Chs.** The common tern, the graceful sea swallow, breeds in the 'slacks' every summer, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Sept. 1901) 137. **Cor.** Rodd *Birds* (1880) 315. [From the tail being elongated and forked like that of the swallow, and from its similar action on the wing, Swainson *ib.* 203.] (*b*) **Ir.** Swainson *ib.* 202. (*c*) **Dev.** 'See then, 'tis a sea swallow.' 'A rosy tern! Look, Fisher, there's no more beautiful bird upon the sea,' Norway *Parson Peter* (1900) 182. (*d*) **n.Lan.** (R.H.H.) (*e, f*) **Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 31, 1898). (41, *a*) **Cum.**$^4$ Sea swine snurtan and spwortan, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 201. (*b*) **Sc.** (Jam.), **Mry.** (C.D.) (42) **Fif.** Sibbald *Hist. Fif.* (1803) 128 (Jam.). (43) **Cor.** Rodd *Birds* (1880) 315. (44) **Cor.**$^1$ (45, *a*) **Wil.** A little grebe appeared in a farm yard pond at Aldbourne. No one knew what this, as they supposed, 'rara avis' was; a bedridden old man, who was supposed to be possessed of a good deal of ornithological knowledge, was accordingly wheeled out in his arm chair to give his opinion. A good deal of hesitation ensued, and the 'man of science' at last pronounced it to be a 'sea woodcock,' and by this name it has since been known, Thurn *Birds* (1870) 51. (*b*) **Wil.** Smith *Birds* (1887) 423.

3. *Comb.* (1) **Sea-bat**, a stroke made by the force of the waves on a ship; (2) **-bean**, a small black pebble; (3) **-biddie**, a large bannock which fishermen take with them to the deep-sea fishing; (4) **-bloom**, see below; (5) **-boot**, a high boot reaching up to the thigh, worn by fishermen; (6) **-bottle**, a name given to var. species of sea-weed; also the pod of sea-weeds; (7) **-box**, a box for holding provisions in a fishing-boat; (8) **-breach**, a breaker; (9) **-break**, (*a*) see (8); (*b*) the encroachment of the sea; (10) **-bree**, the waves; (11) **-breed**, food of fishes; (12) **-breeks**, breeches worn by fishermen at sea; (13) **-brully**, a slight disturbance of the sea, caused by a rising wind; (14) **-candle**, the phosphorescence sometimes seen on the sea; (15) **-carr**, (*a*) an embankment, sea-wall; (*b*) to make an embankment; (16) **-caschie**, a wicker fish-basket; (17) **-cobble**, a pebble worn and rounded by the action of the sea; (18) **-cubbie**, see (16); (19) **-dogs**, rough waves in the Trent and the Humber; (20) **-douker**, any diving sea-bird; (21) **-dyke**, see (15, *a*); (22) **-edge**, the margin of the sea; (23) **-fardinger**, a seafarer; (24) **-fare**, a sea-voyage; (25) **-faring**, voyaging; (26) **-faring kit**, a fisherman's or sailor's outfit; (27) **-fencible**, an old coastguard; (28) **-fire**, see (14); (29) **-fret**, (*a*) a sea-fog; fine rain usually commencing with the rise of the tide; see **Fret**, *sb.*$^2$; (*b*) a temporary thaw occasioned by the salt vapour during the rising tide; a short interval of thaw between frosts; (30) **-grapes**, the eggs of the cuttle-fish; (31) **-growth**, var. species of *Sertulariae*, *Flustrae*, &c. which attach themselves to small stones, shells, &c.; (32) **-haar**, **-harr**, or **-haw**, see (29, *a*); (33) **-hack**, see (29, *b*); (34) **-harle**, see (29, *a*); (35) **-hedgehog**, a shell-fish; (36) **-horses**, see (19); (37) **-jack**, a small cloud; (38) **-kindly**, of a ship: sailing easily; easily handled; (39) **-light**, see (14); (40) **-maid(en**, a mermaid; (41) **-man**, a merman; (42) **-man body**, a sailor; (43) **-meath**, a 'landmark' out at sea; see **Meeth(e, 2**; (44) **-nag**, a ship; (45) **-nee**, a small fresh-water eel; (46) **-nun**, see below; (47) **-ore**, sea-weed washed ashore by the tide; see **Ore**, *sb.*$^2$; (48) **-paps**, sea-anemones; (49) **-pie**, see below; (50) **-pine** or **-piner**, a cold, dry wind blowing from the sea for several consecutive days; (51) **-purse**, the egg of the dog-fish;

(52) **·rawk** or **·roke**, see (29, *a*); (53) **·roarer**, any large whelk-shell; (54) **·sale**, coals that are shipped; (55) **·schooling**, the art of navigation; (56) **·shore**, the shell of the cuttle-fish, *Sepia officinalis*; (57) **·slutch**, a deposit of mud left by the tide; (58) **·starch**, jelly-fish; (59) **·tow**, rope used to fasten a fishing-boat; see below; (60) **·trow**, a sea-goblin; (61) **·weather**, weather fit for putting out to sea; (62) **·woman**, see (40); (63) **·worm**, a crab; (64) **·wynd**, an alley leading to the sea.

(1) **n.Yks.**$^1$ (2) **Dev.** (Hall.) (3) **S. & Ork.**$^1$ (4) **Mun.** Stooping to pull some quiet grey water-blossom and holding it out for him to see. 'Look, there's a creature of God was living with itself happy in the nest of the rock and I killed it.'. . He snatched the sea-bloom out of her hand, Barry *Wizard's Knot* (1901) 169. (5) **Sh.I.** My sea büits an' my küitikens. Just see dey're in da büddie, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 92. **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (6) **Som.** Many of the species of the sea-wrack, or fucus, are called sea-bottles, in consequence of the stalks having round or oval vesicles or pods in them, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). (7) **Sh.I.** Irvine begood ta pit a' da bread—tree staand, i' da sea-box, *Sh. News* (Dec. 9, 1899). (8) **Or.I.** The sea-breeches do wash the ground on the tops of the rocks, Wallace *Desc. Ork.* (1693) 29, ed. 1883. (9, *a*) **Ir.** How great is the power of the sea-break may appear from this, that . . . there are by the violence of the sea and winds, large stones thrown up . . . a great way above the rock, Wallace *ib.* 22. (*b*) **e.Yks.** Andrews *Yks. Olden Times* (1890) 87–8. (10) **Lnk.** Sapples o' the sea-bree Stickin' in her hair, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 164. (11) **Or.I.** The multitude of grey fish swam hither and thither in pursuit of their favourite 'sea-breed,' Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 139. (12) **Sh.I.** Get me . . . My skinjub an' my sea-breeks, An' see dey're hale afore, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 92. (13) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (14) **Nai.** (W.G.) (15 *a, b*) **Lnk.** (Jam.) (16) **Or.I.** Throwing similar water . . . upon the fishermen, 'his sea caschie and into his bait coube,' Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 34. (17) **Yks.** The walls of some of the houses are built of pebbles—'sea-cobbles'—placed zig-zag wise, with a novel and pretty effect, White *Month in Yks.* (1888) iii. (18) **Or.I.** Mansie steud an' hauled while he filled his sea-cubbie, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 247; (W.M.G.) (19) **n.Lin.**$^1$ (20) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (21) **Lin.** Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) i. (22) **Sh.I.** Shö grippid a lin i' ivery haand an' made fir da sea edge, *Sh. News* (Nov. 3, 1900). (23) **Cor.** 'Yo-heave ho!' like the salted seafardingers upstairs, 'Q.' *Splendid Spur* (ed. 1893) 307. (24) **Nrf.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 35. (25) **Abd.** Him 'at cam' hame frae his seafarin' to the East Indies, Macdonald *Warlock* (1882) vii. (26) **Cor.** Mother's gwaine to Penzance wi' my brother to buy his sea-farin' kit, Phillpotts *Prophets* (1897) 64. (27) **Cor.** When you belonged unto The great say-fencibles, Tregellas *Tales* (1868) 18; **Cor.**$^{1\,2}$ (28) **Sc.** Hislop *Anecdote* (1874) 716. **Nai.** (W.G.) (29, *a*) **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Wm.** A sea fret, cool and wetting, fell, Ollivant *Owd Bob* (1900) 293. **n.Yks.**$^{2\,4}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) (*b*) **Nhb.**$^1$ (30) **Ken.**$^1$ (31) **Sc.** (Jam.) (32) **e.Sc.** Close an' warm; wi' a thick sea-haar lyin' weet ower everything, Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 284. **n.Yks.**$^2$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ (33) **Sc.** (R.O.H.) (34) **Not.** (L.C.M.) **sw.Lin.**$^1$ It's nowt but a sea-harle. (35) **Cor.**$^1$ (36) **n.Lin.**$^1$ (37) **War.**$^4$ When, maister, I seed them say-jacks a sailing in the air, I know'd we should have a deal of wet. (38) **n.Yks.**$^2$ Some ships are more sea-kindly than others. (39) **Or.I.** Sea light in the night, proceeding from the agitation of the salt water in a dark night, Wallace *Desc. Ork.* (1693) 156, ed. 1883. (40) **Arg.** Fairies, wizards, water-horse, and sea-maiden, Munro *J. Splendid* (1898) 68. **Cor.** Sea-maids a-cryin' awver his li'l white faace, an' keepin' the crabs away, Phillpotts *Prophets* (1897) 314. (41) **Dev.** A thing es uv raid aw thay kals a say-man, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1865) 31. (42) **Sh.I.** Ony seaman body belangin' da place, Ollason *Mareel* (1901) 77. (43) **Bwk.** It is reckoned a land-mark or 'sea-meath' by the fishermen, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 137. (44) **Cum.** A sea-side town, whare sea-nags eats cwoals, Smith *Dial.* (1839) 125. **Wm.** (Hall.), **ne.Lan.**$^1$ (45) **Lan.**$^1$; **s.Lan.**$^1$ (46) **w.Yks.** Ah cuddant help bud laff ta see taying em be cart louds an laup aght behint it like sa menny frogs and sea-nuns, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1858) 41. (47) **w.Sus.**, **Hmp.** Holloway (s.v. Ore). (48) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (49) **Nhb.**$^1$ Beef cut up into squares, encased in dough and boiled in a pot. **e.Lan.**$^1$ A pie of potatoes and flesh baked in a pan over the fire. (50) **Nhb.** In spring the cold, piercing, easterly winds are most prevalent; . . in some places they have acquired the name of sea-pines from the slow progress vegetation makes whenever they continue, Marshall *Review* (1808) I. 15; **Nhb.**$^1$ (51) **Cum.**$^{1\,4}$ (52) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (s.v. Rawk). **e.Yks.** At first he thought it was a sea-roke, Flit & Ko *Suddaby Fewster*, 198. **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Suf.**$^1$, **Ken.** (W.F.S.) (53) **Nhb.**$^1$ So-called from the sound when placed on the ear. (54) *ib.* (55) **I.Ma.** Sea-schoolin' for the boys, Rydings *Tales* (1895) 72. (56) **Cor.**$^3$ (57) **Lan.** Sea-slutch from the Ribble and Wyre is in some places made use of as a substitute for marl, Marshall *Review* (1808) I. 291. (58) **Ken.**$^1$ (59) **Sh.I.** Whin a' wis in we lowsed da laand-tow, an' da sea-tow wis huv'd ower da staarn, *Sh. News* (Dec. 9, 1899); The old Haff fishermen being unable to haul their boat up on the shore every landing made use of 'fore'n eft' fastenings, viz. a rope from the fore stem to the land, called 'da laand tow,' another rope with a stone attached laid out to seaward, i.e. astern, called 'da sea-tow' (J.S.). (60) **Sh.I.** They tell us that several such creatures do appear to fishers at sea, particularly such as they call Sea-trowes, great rolling creatures, tumbling in the waters, which, if they come among their nets, they break them, and sometimes take them away with them; if the fishers see them before they come near, they endeavour to keep them off with their oars or long staves. . . The fishers . . . think that it is the Devil in the shape of such creatures, Brand *Zetland* (1701) 115 (Jam.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Or.I.** It was an unlucky moment when a fisherman cast his eyes on a sea-trow: panic and fear seized him, and his boat was instantly steered for the shore. These sea-trows would appear to have been the innocent porpoises, or pellacks, as they are called here, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 209. (61) **Sh.I.** I tink he's gaein' ta be sea-wadder, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 239. (62) **Sh.I.** Maikie couldna tell his folk dat shü wis a sea-woman, for dat wid a pitten dem oot o' der judgment, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 35. (63) **Sh.I.** Doon whaar da lang-tae'd sea-wirms creep, Junda *Klingrahool* (1898) 9. (64) **Sc.** I gaed up by the sea-wynd for a short cut, Heddle *Marget* (1899) 117.

**4.** Phr. (1) *a pennyworth of sea*, see below; (2) *the old sea*, the Atlantic Ocean; (3) *to have the sea on fire*, to see phosphorescence on the sea.

(1) **Cor.**$^1$ In Penzance, on Midsummer-day, a fair is held on the quay; the boatmen take the country people out for a short row (a great number at one time) for a penny each; they call it, 'A pennord of say.' (2) **w.Ir.** The 'Old Sea,' as the islanders call the Atlantic, was here hidden completely out of sight, Lawless *Grania* (1892) I. 88. (3) **Cor.** Do you often have the sea on fire? Baring-Gould *Gaverocks* (1887) iii.

**5.** An inland mere; the overflowing of a stream; a flooding by rain. e.Yks.$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **6.** *Obs.* A great quantity. Cf. **oceans.**

**Sus.** A sea of a load, Grose (1790).

**SEA**, see **Say**, *sb.*$^3$, **So**, *int.*

**SEAFORD-SHAG**, *sb.* Sus. An inhabitant of Seaford.

Originally Shag was the Sussex folk-name for the cormorant, which is found in Seaford Cliffs, but by degrees the meaning of the term has become extended so as to include the inhabitants, who are called 'Seaford Shags,' *N. & Q.* (1884) 6th S. ix. 401.

**SEAG, SEAGAR**, see **Seg(g**, *sb.*$^1$, **Seegar.**

**SEAGLE**, *v.* Yks. Also written **seegle** e.Yks.$^1$; and in forms **seeagel** n.Yks.; **seeagle** n.Yks.$^2$ e.Yks.$^1$ [sī·gl, siə·gl.] **1.** To saunter; to move indolently or listlessly; also with *about.*

**n.Yks.** Poor Nancy Green com seeageling up, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 26; **n.Yks.**$^4$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$

Hence **Seeagle-sides**, *sb.* a careless, indolent, happy-go-lucky person. e.Yks.$^1$ **2.** To insinuate; to inveigle; with *up to*: to make advances to; to 'sidle up.' n.Yks.$^2$, e.Yks.$^1$

**SEAK**, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Chs. Shr. Also written **seek** s.Chs.$^1$ Shr.$^1$; and in form **seeak** w.Yks. [sīk, siək.]

**1.** *v.* To ooze, leak, percolate. Cf. **sake**, *sb.*$^2$

**Chs.** *Sheaf* (1879) I. 141. **s.Chs.**$^1$ Dhŭ ree·n)z see·kin thróo dhŭ ej-kop· ŭpŭ)dh roa·d. **Shr.**$^1$ Said of water finding its way, 'It seeks out of a hill,' 'seeks into a pit.'

Hence **Seaky**, *adj.* boggy. Shr. (Hall.), Shr.$^2$ **2.** *sb.* A leak; any place where water can ooze in or out.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ Dhur)z ŭ see·k i dhis dree·n sùm·wéeŭr. **Shr.**$^1$ A pit that is supplied by surface drainage—that has no spring—and becomes dry in dry weather, is a seek:—there is a seek in the draining-pipe if the drain lets out the water.

**3.** A cloth-making term: the polluted liquid left after the scouring of wool or cloth; the process of scouring or washing.

**w.Yks.** (W.T.); From this substance oil is expressed (H.H.).

**SEAK**, see **Sick**, *adj.*

**SEAL**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Nhb. Yks. Chs. [sīl, siəl.]

**1.** *sb.* In *comb.* **Seal-of-cause**, *obs.*, see below.

**Sc.** The technical name of a writing granted by a royal burgh, and having the common seal (or common seal of cause, as it was more usually called), appended by way of verification, confirming the privileges of a body of craftsmen or of a society, and having the effect of a charter of incorporation. In Glasgow nearly all the incorporated trades have still in preservation Seals of Cause granted to them by the magistrates and council. For the most part they were confined to the older incorporations; but not exclusively. In 1789 the magistrates of Glasgow granted a Seal of Cause to the Running Stationers or Cadies; in 1790, to the Society for managing the Sunday Schools in Glasgow; in 1791, to the Glasgow Society of the Sons of Ministers of the Church of Scotland (Jam. *Suppl.*).

**2.** The footprint of an otter.

**Nhb.** One man had been down to the river side, to see if he could discover the 'seal,' or track of an otter, Davies *Rambles Sch. Field-Club* (1881) xxxvi; **Nhb.**$^{1}$ [Mayer *Sptsmn's Direct.* (1845) 143.]

**3.** A wart on a horse. Chs.$^{13}$ **4.** *v. Obs.* A woollen-trade term: to affix a leaden seal on the cloth by the official examiner.

**w.Yks.** The tentering, straining, viewing, searching, and sealing, by officers appointed for that purpose, Peel *Luddites* (1870) 33.

**5.** With *up*: to stop up.

**w.Yks.** 'We sealed the entrance of the bank carefully up.' Collier's evidence in a mining case (S.J.C.).

**SEAL**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Sc. Chs. e.An. Also written **seel** Sc. (Jam.) Nrf. Suf.$^{1}$ Ess.$^{1}$; **sele** Sc. (Jam.) e.An.$^{12}$; and in forms **sale** s.Chs.$^{1}$ Nrf. Suf.$^{1}$; **seil** Sc.; **seile** Sc. (Jam.); **sell** Slk.; **seyle** Sc. (Jam.) [sīl, sēl.] **1.** Time, season.

**e.An.**$^{1}$ Hay-seal [ē·sl], wheat-seal, barley-seal, are the respective seasons of mowing, or sowing those products of the earth. Of poachers [it is said] that they are 'out at all seals of the night'; **e.An.**$^{2}$ **e.Nrf.** What seel of day is it? Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Suf.** You don't mind being out all sales of the night, Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); **Suf.**$^{1}$ **Ess.** 'It is a fair seel for you to come at,'.. spoken ironically to them that come late, Ray (1691); He comes at all seles and seasons, *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 187; **Ess.**$^{1}$

Hence **Sealable**, *adj.* of time: seasonable, opportune.

**e.An.**$^{1}$ An inn is open at 'all sealable hours.'

**2.** Phr. (1) *the seal of the day* (*to you*, a friendly salutation; (2) *to have good seal*, to have a good time, to get on well; (3) *to give a person the seal of the day*, to give him a passing salutation; (4) *to give the seal of the night*, *obs.*, of a watchman: to proclaim the time of night; (5) *to pass the seal of day*, see (3); (6) *to keep good seals and meals*, to be regular and industrious; (7) *to mind one's seals and meals*, see below; (8) *to stand seals and meals*, see below.

(1) **Nrf.** (G.E.D.) **Suf.** Raven *Hist. Suf.* (1895) 266. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (2) **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ A housewife says she has had good sale at churning, when the butter has 'come' easily. (3) **e.An.**$^{2}$ **Nrf.** He ain't much of a frind, but I give him the seal o' the day, when I meet him, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 98. **Suf.** (C.T.), **Ess.** (W.W.S.) (4) **e.An.**$^{2}$ (5) **Nrf.** He came up and we passed the sele of the day, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 245. **Suf.** (C.G.B.) (6) **e.An.**$^{1}$ (7) **e.An.** A mother will say to a boy at his start in the world—'Now, mind your seals and meals!' meaning not barely 'mind times and occasions, do everything at the proper time,' but as a broad and general counsel of discretion to have his wits about him and be careful of his conduct, Brooke *Lit.* (1892) II. 142–3. (8) **Suf.** A servant letting himself, asked his master 'if he would stand seels and meals,' it was, perhaps, for harvest, and I understand the question to mean, would he promise the usual time for rest and refreshment (Hall.).

**3.** *Obs.* or *obsol.* A favourable occasion; hence happiness.

**Sc.** (Jam.); Seyle never comes till sorrow be awa, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 55, ed. 1881; Better two seils, nor ane sorrow, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 363. **n.Sc.** Now word is gane through a' the land Gude seal that it sae spread! Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 66, ed. 1875.

Hence (1) **Seelful**, *adj.* pleasant, happy, blessed, foreboding good; (2) **Seelfulness**, *sb.* complacency, sweetness of disposition; (3) *seil of a person's face*, (4) *seil upon him*, *phr.* a benediction on him; (5) **Sellible**, *adj.*, see (1).

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Or.I.** Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 792. **Abd.** Ane o' them was a seelfu' sight, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 103, ed. 1812. **Lnk.** Jinin' thae seelfu' days, As gif they'd been yestreen, Lemon *St. Mungo* (1844) 48. (2) **Abd.** She's just as gueed an aught, As wysse an' fu' of seelfuness an' saught, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 106 (Jam.). **Ags.** (Jam.) (3) **Abd.** A phrase still used . . . expressive of a wish for happiness to, or blessing on, the person to whom it is addressed (Jam.); Ramsay *Remin.* (ed. 1872) 140. (4) **Abd.** Seil upo' them, they're a winsome pair, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 82. (5) **Slk.** Short time had he sped in that sellible strife, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 287.

[OE. *sǣl*, time, season, occasion; happiness (B.T.).]

**SEAL**, *sb.*$^{3}$ Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written **seale** Cum. n.Yks. w.Yks.$^{1}$; **sealh** w.Yks.; **seel** Cum.$^{14}$; **sele** Yks. **1.** A generic name for the willow, esp. the *Salix Caprea*. Cf. **sally**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**n.Cy.** (K.), **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **Wm.** (A.T.), **Yks.** (B. & H.) **n.Yks.** For cutting and carrying away twenty seales, *Quarter Sess. Rec.* (July 11, 1682) in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* VII. 57. **w.Yks.** In Sykes Moss, most of the buried trees are sealhs, oaks, and birches, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 275; **w.Yks.**$^{1}$

Hence **Sealy**, *adj.* abounding in willows. Nhb.$^{1}$

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Seal-bank**, a bank overgrown with willows; (2) **-saugh**, a willow; (3) **-tree**, a willow, esp. the golden osier, *Salix vitellina.*

(1) **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). (2) **Lakel.**$^{2}$ (3) **Cum.**$^{4}$ **Cum., Yks.** (B. & H.)

[OE. *sealh* (gen. *sēales*), a willow (B.T.).]

**SEAL**, *v.*$^{2}$ and *sb.*$^{4}$ Sc. Yks. Lan. Brks. e.An. Wil. Dor. Som. Also written **seale** Dor.; **seel** Suf.$^{1}$; **sele** Yks. w.Yks.$^{13}$; and in forms **sael** Cai.$^{1}$; **sail** Brks. Wil.$^{1}$; **sale** e.An.$^{1}$ Dor.$^{1}$; **seill** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **sell** Abd.; **zail** Som.; **zeale** Dor.; **ziale** Dor.$^{1}$ [sīl, siəl; w.Cy. also zēl.] **1.** *v.* To bind or fasten cattle in their stalls.

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Yks.** Lewis *Gl.* (1839). **w.Yks.** To seal beäs, *Hlfx. Courier* (June 19, 1897); **w.Yks.**$^{123}$ **Lan.** We brought her up and sealed her, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 61.

**2.** To make hurdle-stakes; to be readily convertible into hurdle-stakes.

**Dor.** Said of coppice wood, Barnes *Gl.* (1863).

Hence **Sailings**, *sb. pl.* the stakes at the end of a hurdle upon which the underwood is turned.

**Brks.** The sailings project above the hurdle and are used to tie the hurdles to the foldstakes by means of an apse or apsis (W.H.E.).

**3.** *sb.* A rope or chain with which to bind cattle in the stall. Cf. **sole**, *sb.*$^{2}$ **2.**

**Sc.** By means of this implement the devil and his myrmidons the witches are believed to exercise a considerable portion of their power in doing injury to men by the destruction of their cattle. Although a sele is so formed as merely to inclose the neck of one ox or cow in the stall it is asserted that two have often been found of a morning bound in one. . . But the spell is so limited that the poor animals suffer no detriment before they are seen by human eyes. If the person who first sees them does not give or procure instant relief they are inevitably suffocated (Jam.). **ne.Sc.** In other places the cow was taken from the byre with the seal on her neck. The witch had no power over an animal with the seal on its neck, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 190. **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Abd.** Sells an' thrammels, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxvii. **Frf.** She . . . Could bind twa bullocks in ae seal While Horney hude her lamp, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 236. **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ A piece of wood put round a cow's neck by which the cow is fastened to a chain in the cow-house (s.v. Sole). **e.Lan.**$^{1}$ (s.v. Soal).

**4.** Part of the harness of a cart-horse, the 'hame'; *gen.* in *pl.*

**e.An.**$^{1}$ **Nrf.** (C.W.B.N.); Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Suf.** (C.T.); The iron or wooden part of the collar of a carthorse, Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 298, ed. 1849; **Suf.**$^{1}$

**5.** A shore or stake to fasten hurdles to, a hurdle-stake. Cf. **sole**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**Wil.** The upright rods of hurdles used for sheep-folding, Davis *Agric.* (1813); There are ten sails to each wattle hurdle, Kennard *Diogenes' Sandals* (1893) vi; **Wil.**$^{1}$, **Dor.**$^{1}$ **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

[**1.** OE. *sǣlan*, to bind; a deriv. of *sāl*, rope (B.T.). **4.** Sele, horsys harneys, *Arquillus* (*Prompt.*).]

**SEAL**, see **Sale**, *sb.*$^{123}$

**SEALCH**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. Irel. Also in forms **saelkie** Sh.I.; **saylch** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **sealgh** Sc.; **selch** Sc. N.I.$^{1}$; **selchie** Sc.; **selcht** Sc. (Jam.); **selkie** S. & Ork.$^{1}$; **selky** Sc. (Jam.); **silkey** Sh.I.; **silkie** Cai.$^{1}$ [selχ, selk; se·lki, si·lki.] **1.** A seal, sea-calf.

**Sc.** You may as well try to whistle a sealgh out of the Solway, Scott *Redg.* (1824) x; (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Sh.I.** He's as fat is a saelkie, *Sh. News* (Oct. 28, 1899); He sees a bonny silkey's skin lyin ipa da tap o' a stane, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 32; In Shetland folk-lore the Finns, both men and women, were supposed to possess a skin or garment like the covering of a selkie. . . In old times there was an aversion to and superstitious dread of killing a selkie, lest it should be a metamorphic Finn, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 24; **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Or.I.** In a former time the people of these islands believed that it was possible for a man or a woman to be turned into a selchie or seal, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 233. **Cai.**$^1$ **Fif.** *Complaynt Sc.* (ed. 1801) *Gl.* (Jam.) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Kcb.** Gib's now gane for the Western seas Whare selchs an' pellucks whamble, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 17. **n.Ir.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); **N.I.**$^1$

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Sealch's-bubble**, a jelly-fish; (2) **Sealch-skin**, a seal-skin.

(1) **Sc.** Ye hae nae mair natural feeling than a sealchie's bubble, Miller *Leg.* (ed. 1853) xviii. (2) **Or.I.** Selch-skines, otter-skines, rabbit-skines, Wallace *Desc. Ork.* (1693) 14, ed. 1883.

**3.** A big, stout person. Bnff.$^1$

[OE. *seolh* (gen. *sēoles*), a seal (B.T.).]

**SEALCH,** *sb.*$^2$ Sc. A kind of pustule or large 'black-head'; a small bunion.

**Gall.** Jock was ill to shave, his face was fu' o' sealchs (J.M.); Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**SEALE, SEALGH, SEALH,** see **Sale**, *sb.*$^2$, **Sealch**, *sb.*$^1$, **Seal**, *sb.*$^3$

**SEALING-LINK,** *sb.* Nhb. See below.

**Nhb.**$^1$ Woodwork with sealing-link is that in which one board is groven in another, Welford *Hist. Newcastle*, II. 513.

**SEAM,** *sb.*$^1$ and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Shr. Sur. Cor. Also in forms **saem** Sh.I.; **saim** Lin.; **sheeam** Chs.$^1$; **shem** Chs.$^1$ s.Chs.$^1$ Shr.$^1$ [**sīm, siəm.**] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Seam-cast**, of land: having two ridges ploughed together; cf. **samcast**; (2) **-nail**, a nail without a point, from one to one-and-a-quarter inch long, on to which a rove is rivetted; (3) **-of-teeth**, a row of teeth; (4) **-rent**, (*a*) of a boot or shoe: having the upper leather beginning to part from the sole; also used *fig.*; (*b*) crushed, flattened; (5) **-ripped**, see (4, *a*); (6) **-set**, a grooved wooden instrument used by shoemakers to smooth the seams of boots and shoes.

(1) **Lei.**$^1$ (2) **Nhb.**$^1$ (3) **Ayr.** A seam o' teeth she had, nae doot, Richt nabbie, for a ball or route, But me alive! she took them oot nicht after nicht, White *Jottings* (1879) 185. (4, *a*) **Chs.**$^1$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Wot rot·n rùb·ich dheyz shóon bin! dhi)m shem·-rent ŭred·i, ŭn oa·ni nyóo ŭ threy·-wik ŭgoa·. **nw.Der.**$^1$ (*b*) **w.Yks.** One on 'em fell on me. . . He must ha' been twenty stoane, at least. . . I wor compleately seam-rent, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) ix. (5) **s.Chs.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ These bought boots dunna stand war like wham made uns, they bin shem-ripped afore yo'n wore 'em a month. (6) **Shr.**$^2$

**2.** A rent, fissure; a crack in crockery, &c.

**Sh.I.** Hendry Tullock caa'd a saem i' der saxern wi' a bighter, while dey lay at da frammer bow, *Sh. News* (Dec. 24, 1898). **Lin.** (Hall.) **Nhp.**$^2$ A dry fissure or break in stone strata.

**3.** A furrow; a seed-bed.

**Sur.**$^1$ You've no call to drill it, you've got a capital seam. Let 'em plough the ground deep and rough; I don't care for no seam, so long as I can bury the seed.

**4.** A piece of sewing or weaving; the art of sewing. Cf. **white-seam.**

**Sc.** Gae hame and sew your seam, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 90. **Abd.** The want of an accomplished gentlewoman for teaching white and coloured seam, Turreff *Gleanings* (1859) 300. **Per.** Wi' a seam in her hand she wad work eidently, Edwards *Strathearn Lyrics* (1889) 33. **Cld.** A weaver will say on finishing a web 'My seam's oot' (Jam.). **Dmb.** Jenny is out wi' her seam, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 38. **Ayr.** Mind your seam, Burns *Ans. to Poet. Epistle*, st. 2. **Lnk.** Come lay aside your seam the nicht, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 72. **Lth.** Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 151. **Slk.** Borland *Yarrow* (1890) 25.

**5.** *v.* To sew; to run a seam. w.Yks. (S.P.U.), Chs.$^1$

Hence **Seaming-school**, *sb.* a place where sewing is taught.

**Not.** Little girls of eight or so often go out to nurse a baby, and have to stitch while the baby is asleep in the day, and they are kept to stitch after the baby is put to bed. This is called a 'nussing and seaming school,' *Good Wds.* (1865) 125.

**6.** To sear new cheeses with a hot iron, so as to close up all surface-cracks. Chs.$^1$ **7.** A woollen-trade term: see below.

**w.Yks.** Cutting out the seams of stockings and other woollen garments which contain cotton previous to being ground into shoddy (J.M.).

**SEAM,** *sb.*$^2$ Nhb. Lin. Glo. Hrt. e.Cy. Suf. Ess. s.Cy. Ken. Sus. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **seame** Ess. s.Cy.; **seem** Nhb.$^1$; **seme** Ken.$^1$; and in forms **seyme** Nhb.$^1$; **zame** Glo.$^1$; **zeam** Cor.$^{12}$ [**sīm**, w.Cy. also **zīm.**] **1.** A horse-load; hence a weight of corn, wood, &c.; see below. Cf. **soam**, *sb.*$^2$

**Nhb.**$^1$ 'Seyme of salmon.' A 'seam of wood' is a horse load; of corn, eight bushels; of glass, 120 lbs. *Obs.* **Lin.**$^1$ Seam of wheat, eight bushels. **n.Lin.**$^1$ *Obs.* **Glo.**$^1$ 12 pecks; 2 pots. **Hrt.** Five quarters or seams of oats, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. i. 46. **e.Cy.** (Hall.) **Ess.** A seame of corn, of any sort, a quarter, 8 bushels, Ray (1691). **s.Cy.** Seame of wood, a horse load, Grose (1790). **Ken.** A quarter (of pease, wheat, &c.) (W.W.S.); Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); **Ken.**$^1$ A sack of eight bushels is now called a seam, because that quantity forms a horse-load, which is the proper and original meaning of seam; **Ken.**$^2$, **Sus.**$^{12}$ **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ In leases it is still common to find the stipulation as to the number of 'seams of good rotten dung' to be applied by the tenant per acre. The weight was about the same as a 'pack,' viz. 240 lbs., and most likely was determined by the average weight of a sack (four bushels) of wheat. Seam is the word used in speaking of hay, corn, stones, dung, lime, fuel, or such like articles when carried on horseback. **Dev.** Sea-sand . . . in the proportion of one or two hundred seams per acre (each seam contains two bushels), Cooke *Dev.* 43; Of hay, 3 cwt.; of straw, 2 cwt., *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. vii. 429; Of dung, 3 cwt., Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **nw.Dev.**$^1$ A measure of sand = six pecks. An ordinary butt, filled to the level of the sides, is supposed to contain six seams. . . From a bill, 1807:—'To 2 seems grovle, 1*s.* 0*d.*' From a lease, 1741:—'One hundred and twenty horse seams of sea sand, or two hundred horse seams of good stall or stable dung.' **w.Dev.** A horse-load, or three hundred-weights, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **s.Dev.** Of hay, 336 lb. (W.C.P.) **Cor.** I wants you to . . . go to beach for ore-weed . . . an' carry so many seams as you can, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi; **Cor.**$^1$ A cartload of clay. It means with us no definite quantity, but a cart-load, waggon-load, &c.; **Cor.**$^2$

**2.** A quarter of an acre.

**e.Cy.** (Hall.) **Suf.** 5 seam of an acre, *Garland* (1818) 262. **s.Cy.** (Hall.)

**3.** A pile of ten large sticks arranged in the form of a prism.

**Dev.** Fifty faggots or five seams, Vancouver *Agric.* 231, in Pengelly *Verbal Pronunc.* (1875) 136. **nw.Dev.**$^1$

[1. OE. *sēam*, a horse load, a burden (B.T.).]

**SEAM, SEAM(E, SEAME,** see **Same**, *sb.*, **Saim, Same**, *adj.*

**SEAMER,** *sb.* Yks. [**siə·mə(r).**] The under-slate at the eaves of a building. w.Yks. (T.H.H.)

**SEAMIN-GLASS,** see **Seemin(g-glass.**

**SEAMSTER,** *sb.* Sc. Yks. Der. Som. Also in forms **sempster** Abd.; **semster** Der. A seamstress, needle-woman, dressmaker.

**Abd.** The taylors and cordiners . . . were set to work to make up thir cloaths and shoes, and sempsters to sew thir shirts, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (ed. 1792) I. 289. **n.Yks.**$^2$ **Der.** With semsters and tire-woman, Jewitt *Ballads* (1867) 127. **Som.** (W.F.R.)

[OE. *sēamestre*, a sempstress (B.T.).]

**SEAMY,** *adj.* Nhb.$^1$ [**sī·mi.**] Of coal: thin, thready.

Applied to thin deposits found as partings between strata.

**SEAN,** *sb.* and *v.* Lin. Sus. Hmp. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **sceane** Cor.; **sein(e** Sus.$^1$ Dev. Cor.$^{12}$ [**sīn, sēn.**] **1.** *sb.* A large net, esp. used in catching pilchards; also in *comp.* **Sean-net.**

**Lin.** Ray (1691); **Lin.**$^1$ A good-sized fishing net, larger than a donny. **Sus.**$^1$ **Hmp.** It is used as follows: one end is made fast to the shore; a boat rows out with the rest as far as it will reach, and then comes circling round with the other toward the shore, on reaching which one party of men draw at one end, and another at the other, until the whole is brought to land, Holloway. **Cor.** That picky dogs may eat the sceane when fule, *Western Eclogue*, in *Gent. Mag.* (1762) 287; **Cor.**$^{12}$ A net not less than 160 fathoms in length.

**2.** A boat carrying a 'sean'; also in *comp.* **Sean-boat.**

**Cor.** The fitting out of a sean costs little less than £1,000, . .

but it lasts much longer than a drift-net before it needs renewal, Quiller-Couch *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 109; The seine-boat, the boat with the net on board, was rowed where the 'huer' could see it; it was attended by a smaller boat to assist in shooting the net, Hammond *Parish* (1897) 58.

**3.** *v.* To fish by means of a 'sean.'

**Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1887). **Cor.** Seaning is not ancient at Polperro, the first being set on foot about the year 1782. . . Seaning has miserably declined of late years, and this fishery is abandoned at Polperro, Quiller-Couch *ib.* 109. [For a description of the process see Quiller-Couch *ib.* 105–109.]

Hence **Seaner,** *sb.* a man or boy employed in 'seaning.'

**Dev.** One of the men has charge of the boats, the seans, and the operations. He is styled the Master-seaner, *Reports Provinc.* (1887). **Cor.** Mackerel seaners do not readily give up the ghost of a chance, *Good Wds.* (1896) 16; **Cor.$^1$**

[OE. *segne*, a drag-net; cp. Fr. *seine*, a fishing-net (Hatzfeld).]

**SEANEE,** *sb.* s.Lan.$^1$ A small fresh-water eel, esp. the young of the conger-eel, *Conger vulgaris.*

**SEANEY,** see **Seeny.**

**SEANG,** *sb.* and *v.* Cum. [siaŋ, swaŋ, swanʒ.] **1.** *sb.* A windrow of hay. **2.** *v.* To rake the swathes into windrows. Cum.$^{14}$

**SEANNACHIE,** *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Irel. Also in forms **senachie** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Ldd.; **sennachie** Sc. A bard; a story-teller; a chronicler of heroic achievements. Cf. **shanachy.**

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*); The vain and fond rhymes of their Seannachies or Bhairds, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xvi. **Or.I.** The piper and the fiddler of the parish . . . were a privileged pair, holding a rank somewhat similar to the bards and sennachies of earlier periods, Vedder *Sketches* (1832) 108. **Abd.** The duty of chronicling heroic achievements fell into the hands of a distinct class, who cultivated the art with much zeal and emulation. These were the earliest Sennachies; and to their contests for superiority we probably owe the transmutation of tradition from prose to poetry, Michie *Deeside Tales* (1872) 102. **Arg.** It's the way of the Sennachies' stories, Munro *J. Splendid* (1898) 8. **Ldd.** The poems attributed to Ossian and other bardic remains are still repeated here by the old Senachies. . . In the winter evenings a number of Senachies frequently meet together and recite alternately their traditionary stories, Mason *Statist. Acc.* in *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 142.

[Gael., Ir. *seanachaidh*, a reciter of ancient lore, a historian (Macbain, O'Reilly).]

**SEANTACK,** *sb.* Mry. (Jam.) A fishing-line to which baited hooks are suspended by short lines, one end of the long line being fastened to the bank of the river, and the other kept across the stream by a weight. See **Sean.**

**SEAP,** see **Seep.**

**SEAR,** *adj.* n.Cy. Hrt. e.An. s.Cy. Ken. Sur. Sus. w.Cy. Dev. Cor. Also written **sere** Ess. Ken.$^1$ Sur.$^1$ w.Cy.; and in forms **sair** Suf. Ess.; **sare** Suf.$^1$ Ess. Ken.$^{12}$ Sur. Sus.$^1$; **zare** Dev.; **zear** Dev.$^1$; **zeer** Cor.$^{12}$ [siə(r, seə(r).]

**1.** Withered, dry; esp. of dry firewood as opposed to green.

**n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783). **e.Cy.** Ray (1691). **e.An.$^1$** **Suf.** As sare as a cammock (C.T.); The dows build with sair twigs, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); **Suf.$^1$** **Ess.** Pick up all the sere wood you can find (H.H.M.). **s.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Ken.$^1$** The term is generally applied to firewood. 'They say that Muster Goodyer has a lot of good sere fagots to sell'; **Ken.$^2$**, **Sur.** (T.T.C.), **Sur.$^1$** **Sus.$^1$** Burn ash-wood green, 'Tis fire for a Queen; Burn ash-wood sare, 'Twool make a man swear. **e.Sus.** When a pasture is dried up by the sun, it is said to look 'sear,' Holloway. **Cor.$^2$**

Hence **Seared,** *ppl. adj.* shrivelled, dried up.

**Hrt.** That drunken deaf seared chap, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 200.

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Sear-month,** *obs.*, August; (2) **-wood,** the old decayed wood in a coppice.

(1) **w.Cy.** It is good to eat briars in the sere-month (K.). (2) **Suf.** The wood-stealers always tell you they never take any but sear wood, Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (1813). **e.Sus.** Holloway.

**3.** Rotten, worn out; esp. used of clothing; *fig.* of persons: worn out, aged.

**Ess.** (H.W.) **Ken.** My coat is very sare, Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); **Ken.$^{12}$** **Cor.$^1$** She's very zeer; **Cor.$^2$**

Hence **Seary,** *adj.* threadbare; *fig.* out of health.

**Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1887); I don't know but what his trousers are getting zeary. Her's cruel zeary to-day, *ib.* (1895); **Dev.$^1$** I've . . . a pair of canvas sheets bran-new and a pair a leet seary, 47, ed. Palmer.

[OE. *sēar*, withered, dry (B.T.).]

**SEAR,** *sb.* n.Cy. [siər.] In phr. *to make the locks tickle of the sear*, to make the gun-lock so that the pull of a single hair upon the trigger would send it off. *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xii. 25.

**SEAR,** see **Sore, Sure,** *adj.*, *v.*$^2$

**SEARCE,** *sb.* and *v.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Nhb. Yks. Chs. Wor. Shr. Glo. Bdf. Ken. Hmp. Dev. Cor. Also written **cearse** n.Dev.; **searse** Glo. Ken.$^{12}$; and in forms **cirse** Nhb.$^1$; **sarce** Glo.; **sarch** Shr.$^1$; **sarse** Nhb.$^1$; **search** Shr.$^1$ Glo. Hmp.; **searge** Cor.$^2$; **serce** Yks.; **serch** Bdf.; **serge** Dev. Cor.$^3$; **serse** Glo.; **ses** Nhb.$^1$; **sierce** Glo. Cor. **1.** *sb.* A fine sieve, used for var. purposes; see below; a strainer.

**Nhb.$^1$** A circular sieve for straining butter-milk. **Yks.** A strainer for gravy, &c., Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Chs.$^1$** *Obs.* **Wor.** *Inventory* (1819) in *N. & Q.* (1894) 8th S. vi. 329. **Shr.$^1$** A sieve—about two feet in diameter—made of sheep-skin drilled with holes, used in granaries for sifting the dust from grain. *Obs.* a sieve similar to the above, formerly in general use in small flour-mills throughout Shropshire, for sifting flour of very fine quality. '1 Brass Kettell & Sarch—0-1-6,'—'1 brass Kettle & Search—0-1-6,' are items of an Inventory dated at Aston Botterell about 1758. **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 377; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Bdf.** Finer of the two sieves used for sifting flour (W.F.R.). **Hmp.** Holloway. **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 377. **Cor.** The fine tin is lewed in a fine sierce, Ray (1691); **Cor.$^2$**

**2.** *v.* To sift or strain through a sieve or strainer.

**Nhb.$^1$** **Ken.$^1$**; **Ken.$^2$** Fine flour, lawn'd or sears'd through a lawn (s.v. Lant-flour). **Cor.** In those 'good old times' the ladies of the parish would take their corn to mill, and serge the flour themselves, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 242, ed. 1896; **Cor.$^3$**

Hence **Cearsing,** *vbl. sb.* the second operation in sifting or cleansing wheat or barley. n.Dev. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

[**1.** Item, ij. lytyll brochys rounde, j. sars of brasse, . . j. grate, j. sarche of tre, *Paston Letters* (1459) I. 490; Sarce for spyce, *sas*, Palsgr. (1530). **2.** *Sasser*, to sift, searce (Cotgr.).]

**SEARCER,** *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Nhb. Chs. Dev. Also written **cearser** n.Dev.; and in forms **seerser, seeser, sissor** Nhb.$^1$ A sieve; see below. See **Searce.**

**Nhb.$^1$** A milk sieve, made of a rim of wood about six inches in height, bent into a short cylinder about a foot in diameter. A hair cloth allows the 'churn milk' to pass whilst the particles of butter are retained. **Chs.$^1$** *Obs.* **n.Dev.** A sieve used in separating the wheat or barley from the copps or heads of the ears, not well thrashed, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

**SEARCH,** *v.* Irel. Yks. Lin. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Hnt. e.An. Also in form **sarch** Dwn. Wor. [sǝ̄tʃ, sātʃ.]

**1.** *Obs.* A woollen-trade term: to examine all places where woollen cloth is made to see that no illicit material is used.

**w.Yks.** The tentering, straining, viewing, searching, and sealing by officers appointed for that purpose, Peel *Luddites* (1870) 33.

**2.** To cross-examine.

**Dwn.** She'll s'arch ye wi' questions, Savage-Armstrong *Ballads* (1901) 135.

**3.** To pierce; to penetrate.

**sw.Lin.$^1$** It seems to search one through. They're old wine-casks, and the wine seems to search into the water. **Nhp.$^1$** Any lotion or embrocation that gives pain on application to the part affected is said to search it. **s.Wor.** 'E've took another draught on it [medicine] an' 't 'ave begun to search him (H.K.). **Shr.$^2$** A cold wind searches an old house. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.$^1$** Of physic. 'I feel it a searching on me.'

**SEARCH,** see **Searce.**

**SEARCHER,** *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Lan. Nhp. Also in form **seercher** e.Lan.$^1$ **1.** An officer employed to search houses for embezzled goods. e.Lan.$^1$ Cf. **seeker, 1.**

**2.** A woman employed to inspect the dress of a corpse, to ascertain whether the law for the protection of the woollen trade had been violated by robing the body in any other material. Nhp.$^{1}$ **3.** *Obs.* A civil officer employed in Glasgow to apprehend idlers on the streets during the time of public worship on Sunday.

**Sc.** If we bide here, the searchers will be on us, and carry us to the guard-house for being idlers in kirk-time, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xx.

**SEARCHING,** *ppl. adj.* Yks. Chs. Der. Lin. Nhp. Shr. Oxf. Hnt. Dev. [sə̄·tʃin, sā·tʃin.] **1.** Piercing, penetrating, keen. See **Search, 3.**

**w.Yks.**$^{123}$; **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ It's sēarching cowd to neet. **Chs.**$^{1}$ Goose grease is in great repute to rub on the chests of children when they have a severe cold, because 'it's so searching.' **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ A searching pain. **Nhp.**$^{1}$ A searching rain. **Shr.**$^{2}$, **Oxf.** (G.O.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

**2.** Thorough, urgent, extreme.

**Dev.** Theer's no searchin' hurry by the look of it, Phillpotts *Sons of Morning* (1900) 90.

**SEARENT,** *ppl. adj. Obs.* Cum.$^{1}$ Seared. See **Sear,** *adj.*

**SEARGE,** see **Searce.**

**SEARL,** *v.* e.An.$^{1}$ In phr. *searled up with cold*, pinched or nipped with cold.

**SEARSE,** see **Searce.**

**SEASON,** *sb.* and *v.* Mid. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. [sī·zən.] **1.** *sb.* Ground in condition for sowing.

**w.Mid.** A good season for any crop implies that the land is in the required state of dryness, moisture, fineness, &c. (W.P.M.) **Sur.**$^{1}$, **Sus.**$^{1}$, **Hmp.** (F.E.)

**2.** Phr. (1) *to get a season*, to have the land in good condition for sowing; (2) *to make a good season*, to prepare the land so that it is in good condition for sowing; (3) *to take a good season*, of corn, &c.: to be sown in land in good condition.

(1) **Ken.**$^{1}$ That Dover fill's nice and plump now after the rain. We shall get a season. (2) **Sur.**$^{1}$ (3) **w.Mid.** The wheat ought to look well, it took a good season (W.P.M.).

**3.** *v.* To sow.

**Ken.** The farmers are busy seasoning autumn wheat (W.G.L.); **Ken.**$^{1}$ I'm going wheat seasoning to-day.

**SEASONSIDES,** *sb. pl.* Yks. [siə·zənsaidz.] **1.** A dry, slow, sly fellow.

**ne.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 341. **e.Yks.** (R.S.)

**2.** A free liver, a man 'seasoned' to drink. n.Yks.$^{2}$

**SEAT,** *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. e.An. Dev. Also written **seet** Cai.$^{1}$; and in forms **saet** Sh.I.; **seatt** Cum.$^{1}$; **seeot** s.Lan.$^{1}$ [sīt, siət.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Seat-and-saddle,** *obs.*, the equipment of a horse for a man and woman; (2) **-board,** the seat of a handloom; (3) **-breast,** the book-board of a pew; (4) **-earth,** the clay underlying a seam of coal; (5) **-house,** the manor-house on an estate; (6) **-tree,** see (2).

(1) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ The seat was the pillion for the woman, which was fastened behind the saddle. (2) **Ayr.** He had grown almost sufficiently to warrant his elevation to the 'seat-board,' Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 6. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ (3) **Abd.** Some their heads laid on their looff, On their seat breast, an' sleepit, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 98. (4) **w.Yks.** (S.J.C.) **Lan.** Woodward *Geol. Eng. and Wales* (1876) 93. (5) **Lth.** (Jam.) (6) **Rnf.** Tannahill *Poems* (1807) (*ib.*).

**2.** The basis of a bank; the soil on which the foundation of a wall is laid.

**n.Lin.**$^{1}$ There'll be room for th' wall seät atween th' trees an' this here suff I'm puttin' in.

**3.** One of the boards over the bottom of a boat. Cai.$^{1}$

**4.** A dwelling; a pasturage.

**Cum.**$^{4}$ Usually a farm-house on the lower slope of the mountain, with a right of pasture above, and the rest of the farm around; thus we have Seat Robert, Ferguson *Northmen* (1856) 48. **Wm.** *Kirby Stephen Monthly Messenger* (Apr. 1891).

**5.** A fishing-ground.

**Sh.I.** Ir ye been at da ling saets, uncle? *Sh. News* (June 2, 1900); These patches of ground were known by names, sometimes that of the discoverer, as . . . Tirvil's seat, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 130; **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$ (s.v. Saedick).

**6.** The summit of a hill. Cum.$^{14}$, w.Yks.$^{1}$ **7.** A sitting.

**Ayr.** We had had a long seat in the Boar's Head hearing reports from the delegates, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 35. **Dev.** I had three teeth took out at one seat, *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 15.

**8.** The number of eggs on which a hen sits; also in *comb.* **Seat-of-eggs.**

**Lin.**$^{1}$ **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ I could'nt have done better with one seat than I did. I've had two or three seats of black ducks. I set a seat of eggs which fell to come off of Friday. **e.An.**$^{1}$

**9.** *pl.* The arms that hold the traces to the collar, the 'hames.' Ess. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **10.** *v.* To hunt a hare to her 'form.' Cum.$^{4}$

**SEAT,** *sb.*$^{2}$ Nhb.$^{1}$ [sīt.] Silt.

The cuttin' wis made through nowt but black seat.

**SEAT,** *sb.*$^{3}$ Yks. Chs. Lin. Shr. Also in forms **sate** w.Yks.$^{2}$ n.Lin.$^{1}$ Shr.$^{1}$; **set** w.Yks.$^{2}$ Chs.$^{1}$ s.Chs.$^{1}$ [siət; seət; set.] A detachable chisel; a tool used for cutting iron.

**w.Yks.** (W.S.), **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ **Chs.**$^{1}$ A blacksmith's tool for cutting into hot iron and held in the bend of a twisted hazel rod. **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ A kind of wedge-shaped chisel used by blacksmiths for cutting bars of iron in lengths.

Hence **Set-rod,** *sb.* (1) a twig or withy, *gen.* of hazel, used by smiths to form a handle for the 'set' when cutting iron; (2) a hazel twig used in thatching.

(1) **w.Yks.** The double withe of willow used to hold a cutting-wedge in its place by the workman's hand, ready for the 'striker' to strike with the hammer (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ A pliant stick of hazel or willow used to hold the stamp mark or engraved piece of steel by which a die is struck. **Chs.**$^{1}$ A hazel stick twisted round a blacksmith's punch, with which it is held whilst punching or cutting red-hot iron. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ A tough hazel rod twisted round the neck of the 'set,' and forming a handle, which is preferred to an iron one, as it causes less jar to the hand when the 'set' is struck for the purpose of cutting off a length of iron. 'Sate-rods binna so much used now sence they'n made it a trespass to gŏŏ i' the coppies to get the 'āzel twigs.' [Seat rod or punch rod; is with or wreathen stick turned about the head of a fire punch to hold it on the hot iron, while it is striking through or making a hole in it, *Academy of Armory*, bk. III. ch. iii. 89.] (2) **Shr.**$^{2}$

**SEAT,** see **Set,** *sb.*, **Sit.**

**SEATED,** *ppl. adj.* Yks. Dor. **1.** In phr. *seated up*, advanced in the world. n.Yks.$^{2}$ **2.** Of eggs: having been sat upon by the hen; having the beginning of the young bird. Dor. Barnes *Gl.* (1863).

**SEATER,** *sb.* Sh. & Or. I. The pasturage attached to a dwelling; a meadow; esp. used in place-names. Cf. **seat,** *sb.*$^{1}$ **4, setter,** *sb.*$^{2}$

**Sh.I.** In the ancient Shetland language, the green pasturage attached to a dwelling was named Seater, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 177, ed. 1891. **Or.I.** As to our meadows they are always called seaters, *Statist. Acc.* XIV. 320 (Jam.). **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$

**SEATER,** see **Seeter.**

**SEATH,** *sb. Obs.* Chs.$^{13}$ Also written **seeth.** A brine-pit. [OE. *sēað*, a pit, hole (B.T.).]

**SEATH, SEATRE,** see **Saith(e, Seeter.**

**SEAT-SEGG,** *sb.* Cum. Yks. The panicled sedge, *Carex paniculata.* Cum. (J.H.) w.Yks. Lees *Flora* (1888) 461.

**SEAU, SEAV,** see **Soa, Save.**

**SEAVE,** *sb.*$^{1}$ Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Also written **seev** Wm.; **seeve** Lakel.$^{12}$ Cum.$^{14}$ n.Yks.$^{4}$ ne.Yks.$^{1}$ Lin.$^{1}$; **seive** Cum.; **seve** Nhb.$^{1}$ n.Yks.$^{1}$; **sieve** Nhb.$^{1}$ w.Yks.; and in forms **seavy** n.Lan.; **seeav** Cum.$^{14}$ n.Yks.; **seeave** n.Yks.$^{234}$ e.Yks.$^{1}$; **seife** Cum.; **siv** Yks. [sīv, siəv.] **1.** A generic name for the rush; a rushlight.

**N.Cy.**$^{12}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Lakel.**$^{12}$ **Cum.** Ah 'ev . . . some seives to peel, Rea *Beckside Boggle* (1886) 17; (B. & H.); **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** It grows nothing but seevs (B.K.). **Yks.** (B. & H.) **n.Yks.** Strike fire and leet a seave, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 677; We mun git sum seeavs an thack yon stack (W.H.); **n.Yks.**$^{1234}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 277; **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ I gat my fit tether'd amang some seaves, ii. 296. **n.Lan.** (C.W.D.), **n.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{123}$ **Lin.** Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv; **Lin.**$^{1}$ There are many seeves in the ings.

Hence **Seavy,** *adj.* rushy; overgrown with rushes; made of rushes.

**N.Cy.**$^{12}$, **Cum.**$^{4}$ **Wm.** It is a wet sèávey spot (B.K.). **n.Yks.** Cat-whins, and seavy furs, and monny breckins, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 108. **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ A seavy garth.

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Seave-candle,** (2) **-light,** a rushlight.

(1) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703). (2) **n.Yks.** *Quarter Sess. Rec.* in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* (1884) I. 147; **n.Yks.**$^{12}$

[Seyfe, *iunccus, carex*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483). ON. *sef*, sedge, Dan. *siv* (*pl.*), rush.]

**SEAVE**, *sb.*$^2$ Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] A gown. (Hall.)

**SEAVV, SEAVY**, see **Save, Seave**, *sb.*$^1$

**SEAWL**, see **Sowl**, *sb.*$^1$, **Sowl**(e.

**SEAWR, SEAWSE, SEAWTER, SEB**, see **Sour, Souse**, *v.*$^{12}$, **Souter**, *sb.*$^2$, **Sib.**

**SEBASTOPOL-DAISY**, *sb.* Dev. See below.

The local name of the plant *Limnanthes Douglasii.* This is clearly a modern invention without the redeeming quality of truth, the *Limnanthes D.* having been introduced from California, *Reports Provinc.* (1892).

**SEBBM, SEBEM**, see **Seven.**

**SEBLET, SEBLIT, SEBOW**, see **Seed-lip, Sybo.**

**SEC, SECCAN**, see **Sic, Such, Suchan.**

**SECEDER**, *sb.* **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Seceder-body**, a seceder, esp. a seceder from the Established Church of Scotland; (2) **—face**, a sanctimonious expression; (3) **—plan**, the plan of maintaining a Church by voluntary subscriptions, without State aid.

(1) **Per.** That every little gathering of impudent seceder bodies is to hang up its kettle and deave the whole parish, whenever it wishes to say its prayers, I consider most improper, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 96, ed. 1887. **Wgt.** Thae seceder bodies is playin' the weary. If ee only saw hoo the folk's flockin' doon tae the laigh meetin'-hoose, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 342. (2) **Peb.** Tam . . . Nails them aff a short petition [grace] Wi' a lang seceder face, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 130. (3) **Frf.** He raised a kirk himsel' alane Just on the great Seceder plan, Sands *Poems* (1833) 51.

**2.** Phr. *to be a seceder from a person*, to differ from him.

**Ayr.** I'm a seceder from the gude wife, altho' aiblins she be a woman o' nae sma' rummelgumshon, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 28.

**3.** A seceder from the Established Church of Scotland during the 18th century; esp. in phr. *auld seceder*, or *old light seceder.*

**ne.Sc.** She did not certainly come to the Parish Church. He believed she was what was called an 'old light seceder,' Grant *Keckleton*, 100. **Abd.** Those sour self-imaginary saunts, Seceders ca't, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 7. **Ayr.** This scandal had occurred, to be sure, amongst the body of seceders known as the Antiburghers, and was outwith the Established Church, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 89. **Lth.** I was yince an Auld-Kirk man tae, but ever since I've been a precentor in Mr. Morrison's Meetin'-house, I've been a Seceder, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 223. **Edb.** Tae Priest, tae Parson, or Mass John, Or slee Seceder join, *Carlop Green* (1793) 141, ed. 1817. **Dmf.** He was aye again the Auld Seceders, an' the Reliefs, an' the U. P.'s, an' the Frees, Ponder *Kirkcumdoon* (1875) 4.

**SECH**, see **Sich**, *v.*, **Sich**(e, **Such.**

**SECK**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Also written **sec** Yks.; **sek** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb. Cum. n.Lan.$^1$; and in form **saick** Abd. [sek.] **1.** *sb.* A sack. Cf. **sack**, *sb.*

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*), **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** That cauff saick 'll be tint, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) i. **Kcd.** Barn-fans, an' flails, an' fleers, An' canasses, an' secks, Grant *Lays* (1884) 3. **Slg.** Secks of meal, Wodrow Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 297. **Rnf.** Neilson *Poems* (1877) 49. **Dur.**$^1$, **w.Dur.**$^1$ **Cum.** Hay in a sek, Dickinson *Cracks Carter's Wife*, l. 16. **Wm.** This seck is elding to keep us fra starving, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 344. **n.Yks.**$^2$, **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^1$; **w.Yks.**$^2$ A seck a malt. **Lan.** A rough seck undher him, Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) iii. **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$ **Lin.** The kittlings ligging on the secks, Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 264, 357. **n.Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ A seck of 'tates.

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Seck-and-side road**, a flagged horse-track; see below; (2) **-arse**, the bottom of a sack; (3) **-cloth**, sackcloth; (4) **-coat**, a coat loose at the back; (5) **-gown**, *obs.*, the garment worn by an offender when doing public penance; (6) **-headed**, stupid, brainless; (7) **-poke**, (*a*) a long, coarse bag; a sack; (*b*) a sack made to hold four bushels; (8) **-tackle**, a hoist, lift, elevator. Cf. **sack**, *sb.* **1** (5).

(1) **n.Yks.**$^2$ The flagged horse-tracks of this neighbourhood when merchandise was conveyed across the backs of horses, before the days of turnpikes. These hedged paths were barely wide enough for the laden pack-horse to pass along without the ends of his sack or bale coming in contact with the side bushes;—hence the name of the roads. (2) **n.Lin.**$^1$ Them seck-arses is rotten oot wi' stannin' e' th' Irish hoäle. (3) **se.Sc.** Let seck-claith be your daily robe, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 59. **n.Yks.**$^2$ (4) **w.Yks.**$^5$ If he had carried a bit more flesh on his back 'an he thowt he hed a reight tut, he'd a carried a seck-coit tu, 128. (5) **Lnk.** They put them on a black stane or stool, in the mids o' the kirk, and the seck goun about them wi' the picture o' the de'il and Satan on't, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 26. (6) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (7, *a*) **n.Yks.**$^2$ **w.Yks.** Another donned on a white seck-poake, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Apr. 25, 1896). (*b*) **e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **n.Lin.**$^1$ (8) **w.Yks.** Cudworth *Horton* (1886) *Gl.*; Used in mills for lifting and lowering wool, yarn, &c. from floor to floor (F.R.).

**3.** Phr. (1) *to get the seck*, to be dismissed from one's employment; (2) *to give a person the seck*, to dismiss him from his employment; to refuse his love; (3) *to give the seck a turn*, to turn the tables; (4) *to have the seck thrut at one*, see (1); (5) *to measure a peck out of one's own seck*, to judge others by one's own standard.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.), **Cum.** (J.D.), **Chs.**$^1$ (2) **Nhb.** As sune's Ah heered it Ah said 'She'll hev given him the se'k,' Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 164. **w.Yks.** Hiz mester tell'd him he'd better jack it up altagether, an gied him t'seck, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1892) 29. **e.Lan.**$^1$ (3) **Chs.**$^1$ The first nominy [at a 'shutting'] was as follows: 'Oh, yes! oh, yes! This is to give notice That Mester 'Olland 'as gen th' seck a turn, And sent th' owd hare into Mester Sincop's standin curn.' (4) **s.Lan.**$^1$ (5) **s.Lan.**$^1$ Theaw'rt mezzurin' a peck eawt o' thi own seck, 21.

**4.** A dry measure; see below.

**e.Yks.**$^1$ Four bushels, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **n.Lin.**$^1$ A seck o' taaties is sixteen stoäne o' this side th' Trent, but it's nobbut foherteen on yon.

**5.** *v.* To shake corn or salt in a sack in order to make it settle down more closely. Chs.$^1$ **6.** To dismiss; also to put work on one side.

**Wm.** Out o' respect au wark was seck'd, Sewart *Rhymes* (1869) 2. **w.Yks.** Seck'd becos his maister catched him asleep in a stovepipe, Hartley *Budget* (1871) 119; **w.Yks.**$^2$ **Lan.** He'd have th' steward secked, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 94. **e.Lan.**$^1$

[ON. *sekkr*, a sack, bag (Vigfusson).]

**SECK**, *adj.* Chs. Der. Not. Nhp. Bdf. Also in form **seg** s.Chs.$^1$ Der. Not.$^2$ [sek, seg.] A shortened form of 'second'; esp. used to denote the order of precedence in a game. Cf. **secky.**

**s.Chs.**$^1$ I'm fog, an' yo bin seg. **Der.** A term used in playing Jack-stones. Also used as a cry in 'Tig' (Mrs. W.). **Not.**$^2$ **s.Not.** Ah fun the seg egg (J.P.K.). **Nhp.**$^2$ You go first, I'll be seck. **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 144.

**SECK**, *int.* Nhb. [sek.] A call to bring sheep together. (R.O.H.)

**SECK**, see **Sect, Seek**, *v.*$^1$, **Such.**

**SECKAREE**, *sb.* Yks. [se·kərī.] A labourer's long smock-frock; a short smock-frock, reaching to the waist only.

**ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** There was Billy Magee, Wiv a kest iv his ee, An a rooas pinned i' frunt ov his best seckaree, Lancaster *Riding the Stang*, in Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 38; **e.Yks.**$^1$

**SECKELL**, *sb. Obs.* Yks. The shackle at the end of a beam upon which the swingle-tree was hung.

**e.Yks.** In the chamber over the halle . . . seckels, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 172.

**SECKER**, *sb.* n.Yks.$^2$ [se·kər.] A maker of grain sacks.

**SECKERLY**, *adv.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] As usual. (Hall.) Cf. **sickerly, 2.**

**SECKET**, *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. Lin. Nhp. Also written **seckit** Nhb.; **sekkit** Nhb.$^1$ [se·kit.] **1.** A young, overgrown, greedy person. N.Cy.$^1$ Cf. **sacket, 2.** **2.** A term of contempt; esp. used of an idle or troublesome child. Nhb. (W.G.), Nhb.$^1$, Lin. (Hall.), Lin.$^1$, Nhp.$^1$

**SECKET, SECKIN**, see **Siket, Suchan.**

**SECKING**, *sb.* n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. [se·kin.] **1.** Sacking; coarse cloth of which sacks are made. See **Seck**, *sb.* **2.**

**n.Cy.** (Hall.), **Dur.**$^1$, **Cum.** (E.W.P.), **n.Yks.**$^2$, **w.Yks.**$^2$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$

**2.** *Comb.* **Secking-bottomed**, of a bedstead: having sacking from side to side instead of cross-laths. Chs.$^1$

**SECKY**, *adj.* Yks. Also in form **seggy** n.Yks.$^4$ e.Yks.$^1$ [se·ki.] A term used by children at play: second in order of playing; also used *subst.* See **Seck**, *adj.*

**n.Yks.** (I.W.); At Great Ayton, Yorks, the boys claim precedence or order in a game of marbles by calling out 'foggie,' 'seggie,' or 'laggie' (C.V.C.); **n.Yks.**$^4$ Bags Ah seggy. **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Its mai fəri ən ðai seki (J.W.); **w.Yks.**$^3$ Used at marbles (s.v. Furry).

**SECOND**, *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also in form **seckand** Yks. [se·kənd.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Second-crop**, hay from the aftermath; (2) **-grass**, see below; (3) **-handed**, second-hand; at second-hand; (4) **-man**, the farm-servant who ranks next to the wagoner and has charge of the second team; (5) **-mourning crow**, the hooded crow, *Corvus cornix*; (6) **-poor**, the poor who are not in receipt of parochial relief; (7) **-sight**, (*a*) the power of foreseeing future events, especially those of a disastrous nature; (*b*) a return of clearness of sight, experienced by some old people; (8) **-sighted**, endowed with the power of foreseeing the future; (9) **-timber**, the larger branches of a tree, cut into such lengths as are worth sawing into board; (10) **-working**, a coal-mining term: working the pillars in the mine.

(1) **Nrf.** We'd unyoke the horses out the cutter and give them some second-crop, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 136. (2) **w.Som.**$^1$ When clover or other annual grasses are allowed to grow a second year before being ploughed up, the crop, usually depastured, is called second grass. It is a very common practice, but it is as commonly said, 'Sak·un graa·s doa·un núv·ur paa·y.' (3) **Lnk.** The old matron, as she appeared to be, like a second-handed goodwife, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 100. **e.Dur.**$^1$, **Yks.** (J.W.) [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 211.] (4) **Ken.** Our second-man had bin [to the fair], Master *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 7; **Ken.**$^1$ When a number of men are going along the road with their respective teams the first man will be found leading, the second man next, and so on; each walking with his horses. (5) **n.Lin.** Referring to the birds looking like women dressed in half-mourning (E.P.). (6) **Som.** On a tablet in Worle Church a benefaction of bread 'to the second poor of the parish' is recorded (W.F.R.). (7, *a*) **Sc.** I cannot speak of the second sight till fuller information be given. I am undoubtedly informed, that men and women in the Highlands can discern fatality approaching others by seeing them in waters, or with winding sheets about them, and that others can lecture, in a sheep's shoulder bone, a death within the parish, seven or eight days before it come, Sinclair *Invisible World* (1769) 114 (Jam.). **Sh.I.** Second sight has been claimed by none except by a family which is not Norwegian, the representative of whom was always supposed to be gifted by a power of foretelling the time of his own decease, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 249, ed. 1891. **Or.I.** She was reputed to possess superior wisdom—even that of 'second sight,' Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 71. **Abd.** Highlanders have long obtained a wide notoriety for their knowledge of the supernatural, more especially for the possession of that awful gift, second sight, Michie *Deeside Tales* (1872) 157. **Arg.** The person who spoke was the Laird of Drimmendorren's seventh son, with a reputation for the second sight, Munro *J. Splendid* (1898) 259. **Ayr.** Some said she had the second sight and knew wonderful secrets by the turning of cups and other uncanny cantrips, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 51. **Wgt.** Jock, o' second sicht, look'd wae, An' dule was in his e'e, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 210. (*b*) **Der.** The old dame whose second sight permitted her to sew as finely as any woman in Milton Dale, Gilchrist *Nicholas* (1899) 189. (8) **Sc.** An old gentleman that was second-sighted, came and told him that his endeavour was good; but he would be unsuccessful, Kirkton *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 67. **Abd.** A second-sighted seer, Who witnessed in his dream Two bloody corpses, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 97. **Per.** Second-sichted Sandy looked fu' wae, And mithers grat when they marched away, Ford *Harp* (1893) 115. **Ayr.** That Bards are second-sighted is nae joke, And ken the lingo of the sp'ritual folk, Burns *Brigs of Ayr* (1787) ll. 73–4. **Lnk.** Surely she was second sichtit! Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 39. **Gall.** But should the sky begin to lower, And wake your second-sighted power, Ye then disclose your cowardly failin's, And grate a' roun' you wi' your yellin's, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 92, ed. 1897. (9) **w.Som.**$^1$ (s.v. Ramble). (10) **Nhb.**$^1$ The pillars are left after the first working to support the roof. **Nhb.**, **Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

**2.** Phr. *second to Bonny*, lit. a match for Buonaparte, equally bad; cf. *marrow to Bonny*, s.v. **Marrow**, *sb.*$^2$ **6** (4).

**e.Yks.**$^1$ Jack's wahst lad yan ivver seed, an Bill's second ti bonny, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** Missis Somebody or anuther pops in ats seckand ta bonny, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1865) 52.

**SECONDING**, *sb.* e.An. [se·kəndin.] The second time of hoeing turnips. e.An.$^1$, e.Suf. (F.H.)

**SECONDLIES**, *adv.* Nhb. [se·kəndliz.] Secondly.

I'm bound to saäy, secondlies, 'at I have, parsonally speaking, nae likin' for his black visnomy, Rhys *Fiddler of Carne* (1896) 275.

**SECRETAR**, *sb.* Sc. Also written **secreter** Slk. **1.** A secretary.

**Abd.** I count you of my household,—as secretar, or what ye will, Cobban *Angel* (1898) 288. **Lnk.** The Secretar his mouth will screw, Ask your demands, Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 63.

**2.** A keeper of secrets.

**Per.** He was a faithfull secretar, who could obscure any thing that either might bring himself ostentation, or any other person harme or the smallest offence. . . He said if he thought he should reveall any secret he would wish his tongue cutted out, Wodrow Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 79. **Slk.** Am I to be made some grand secreter? Hogg *Tales* (1838) 370, ed. 1866.

[Fr. *secrétaire*, a secretary (Hatzfeld).]

**SECRET-COUNCIL**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. The Privy Council.

**Sc.** The secret councell would have given him a reprivall, Kirkton *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 387. **Abd.** He resolves, by the advice of his friends, to complain to the secret council, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 15.

**SECT**, *sb.* Sc. Not. Wor. Sus. Dor. and Amer. Also in forms **seck** Amer.; **sek** Wor. [sekt.] **1.** Set, class.

**Edb.** No like Newmarket Jocky's dress't. . . But yet for a', they're like their sect, Whare'er they rin, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 43.

**2.** Sex.

**Sc.** 'Ye have skeel of our sect, sir,' replied the dame, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xv. **Not.** One more or less i' th' world o' her sect's noat ayther to be glad at or mad at, Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 314. **s.Wor.** That wench of yourn is a disgrace to her sek, Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 30. **Sus.** Womankind were such 'a wivvering sect,' Davies *Athirt Downs* (1901) 23. **Dor.** Giles . . . had the most lowerin opinions of the vemale sect you did ever hear, Agnus *Jan Oxber* (1900) 17. [**Amer.** The male sect, *Cent. Mag.* (Nov. 1901) 35; He professed to be a lover of what he called 'the seck,' Johnston *Old Times* (1897) 104.]

**SECTION**, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. A coal-mining term: a detailed account of the name and thickness of each stratum passed through in a boring or sinking, or the alternating bands of coals, &c., in a seam. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

**SECURED**, *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Provided for, rendered secure from need.

**Lnk.** What wi' his leein', an' roguish law pleain', . . he's now weel secured, Lemon *St. Mungo* (1844) 63.

**SEDA-SOOP**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **saeda-**. Thin, unsettled 'sowens.' (J.S.), S. & Ork.$^1$ Cf. **seedy**, **2**.

**SEDCOCK**, *sb.* Chs.$^{13}$ [se·dkok.] The missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*. Cf. **sedgecock**, s.v. **Sedge**, **1** (2), **set-cock**.

**SEDDICK**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **sēdək**. [se·dik.] A stool made of straw; a seat.

A creepy stool, two seddicks, one high-backed straen chair, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 40; Jakobsen *Sprog* (1897) 57.

**SEDDLE**, *sb.* n.Yks.$^4$ [se·dl.] The wrist-bone.

**SEDGE**, *sb.* Sc. Chs. e.An. Hmp. Dor. Cor. Also in form **zedge** Dor.$^1$ [sedʒ.] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Sedge-bird**, the sedge-warbler, *Acrocephalus phragmitis*; (2) **-cock**, the missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*; (3) **-marine**, see (1); (4) **-mocks**, the tufts and roots of the bent-grass, *Aira caespitosa*; (5) **-singer**, see (1).

(1) **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 46. (2) **Chs.**$^1$ (3) **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 28. (4) **Dor.**$^1$ (5) **Lth.** The jenny-wren an' the sedge-singer, The wagtail, sae spree, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 76. **Hdg.** The ouzel, the craik, and the sedge-singer Sing echo forth, Lumsden *Poems* (1896) 188.

**2.** The many-spiked cord-grass, *Spartina alterniflora*. Hmp.$^1$ **3.** The twig-rush, *Cladium Mariscus*. Cmb. (B. & H.) **4.** The *Enteromorpha*. Sc.I. (*ib.*)

**SEDGING**, *sb.* e.Lth. Edb. [se·dʒin.] A disease in the roots of oaks caused by insects. *Farmers' Jrn.* (Aug. 13, 1827).

**SEDLIT**, see **Seed-lip.**

**SEE**, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [sī, w.Cy. zī.] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms.

**1.** *Preterite*: (1) **Sa**, (2) **Saa**, (3) **Sagh**, (4) **Saigh**, (5) **Sawed**, (6) **See**, (7) **Seed**, (8) **Seen**, (9) **Seigh**, (10) **Sen**, (11) **Sew**, (12) **Seyd**, (13) **Sid**, (14) **Sin**, (15) **So**, (16) **Zade**, (17) **Zee**, (18) **Zeed**, (19) **Zeen**, (20) **Zid**, (21) **Zin.**

(1) **w.Yks.**$^1$ I sa nay mander a good it did her efter au, ii. 290. **Der.**$^1$ *Obs.* (2) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 207. **Wm.** The last thing I saa was the smook, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 114, ed. 1821. **n.Lan.**$^1$, **Ess.**$^1$ (3) **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703). (4) **w.Yks.** Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 545. **Lan.** I saigh two rott'n pynots, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 144. **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1854). (5) **Nhp.**$^1$ (6) **w.Yks.**$^1$ **s.Stf.** Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^{234}$, **s.War.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ *Gram. Outlines*, 53. **Brks.**$^1$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Suf.** The beautifullest lady you ever see, Fison *Merry Suf.* (1899) 25. **Ess.** (W.W.S.), **Ken.**$^{12}$, **Sur.**$^1$, **Sus.**$^1$ **Wil.** I see you coming up the path, Tennant *Vill. Notes* (1900) 6. **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.) [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 277.] (7) **Sc.** Used only by the lowest classes (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Ayr.** Sometime when nae ane see'd him, Burns *Halloween* (1785) st. 17. **Rxb.** I seed him dae it, Dibdin *Border Life* (1897) 89. **Dwn.** A . . . seed a sicht that wud hae scaur'd a sowl o' flint, Savage-Armstrong *Ballads* (1901) 197. **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$ **Cum.** I seed thee last night, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 101; **Cum.**$^4$ **Wm.** He seed 'et he cuddent succeed, Blezard *Sngs.* (1848) 34. **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 38. **w.Yks.**$^{12}$, **Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Midl.** Once I seed him get on his legs at the Plough, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 54. **Chs.**$^1$ **s.Stf.** Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Not.**$^2$, **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **sw.Lin.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^2$ **Shr.**$^1$ *Gram. Outlines*, 53; **Shr.**$^2$, **Glo.**$^1$, **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Brks.** Oh, I seed you wasn't old enough to be doin' for yourself like, Hughes *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xxxii. **Lon.** Baumann *Londinismen* (1887). **Nrf.** There I seed a great square building, Spilling *Giles* (1872) 6. **Suf.** Such a beautiful writer you never see'd, Betham-Edwards *Lord of Harvest* (1899) 155. **Ken.**$^1$ **Sur.** I never seed any good come by poŏst yet, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. i. **Sus.** I seed him standing by the monument, Blackmore *Springhaven* (1887) v. **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.) **n.Wil.** Darned if I ever seed such a crooked picter of a house! Jefferies *Amaryllis* (1887) 258. **Dor.** *Longman's Mag.* (Apr. 1900) 527. **w.Som.**$^1$ **Dev.** I seed a boat, Norway *Parson Peter* (1900) 136. **Cor.**$^{13}$ [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 376.] (8) **Sc.** Dod aye, I seen him hanged, *Glasgow Herald* (Apr. 3, 1899). **Gall.** (A.W.) **Ir.** She that seen it took, Barlow *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 107. **Ant.** I seen poor Denny's daughter, O'Neill *Glens* (1900) 22. **Don.** I seen ye, Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 220. **Mun.** No person seen her, Barry *Wizard's Knot* (1901) 111. **n.Yks.**$^1$, **I.Ma.** (S.M.) **s.Stf.** Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **Glo.**$^1$ **Brks.** I seen em, Hughes *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xxiii. **Nrf.** I heerd it an' seen it as plain as daylight, Forbes *Odd Fish* (1901) 119. **s.Hmp.** I seen her out o' winder, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) xxviii. **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.) **s.Dev.** Her seen a spreet, *Longman's Mag.* (1901) 50. [**Amer.** He never seen 'em till yestiddy before, Westcott *David Harum* (1900) i.] (9) **Ess.** When father seigh us walkin' together, Heygate *Poems* (1870) 187. (10) **s.Not.** A niver sen it afore (J.P.K.). (11) **n.Lin.**$^1$ I sew the deäd biffs oot on th' peär-tree. (12) **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 38. **s.Chs.**$^1$ 83. (13) **Lan.** Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 60. **War.**$^2$ I sid him isterday. **Shr.**$^1$ *Gram. Outlines*, 53. **Shr.**, **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **w.Cy.** (Hall.) (14) **Lan.** Yo sin us aw, Ormerod *Felley fro Rachde* (ed. 1864) *Pref.* 7. **War.**$^2$, **Glo.**$^1$, **Oxf.**$^1$, **Sus.** (F.E.) (15) **Nhb.**$^1$ (16) **Dev.** 'Ees chastnut bey the weydiest yoü ever zade, Ford *Larramys* (1897) 121. (17) **Brks.**$^1$ (18) **Hrf.**$^2$, **Brks.**$^1$ **Sus.** I zeed the stars go out one arter t'other, Davies *Athirt Downs* (1901) 85. **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.) **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Som.** You never zeed sich a sight o' folk, Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) i. **w.Som.**$^1$ **Dev.** I zeed t'light i' the casement, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1896) 155. (19) **w.Cy.** I zeen squire and passon, *Cornh. Mag.* (Apr. 1895) 393. **Dor.** Agnus *Jan Oxber* (1900) 25. (20) **Glo.**$^1$, **I.W.**$^1$ 53. **Dor.** When I zid 'em die off so, Hardy *Desperate Remedies* (1871) viii. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). (21) **Glo.**$^1$, **Brks.**$^1$

**2.** *Pp.*: (1) **Saign**, (2) **Saw**, (3) **Saw'd**, (4) **See**, (5) **Seed**, (6) **Seid**, (7) **Sein**, (8) **Sen**, (9) **Seyn**, (10) **Sid**, (11) **Sin**, (12) **Zead**, (13) **Zeed**, (14) **Zeen**, (15) **Zid**, (16) **Zin.**

(1) **Der.** *Monthly Mag.* (1815) II. 297. (2) **Myo.** Patches is saw a mighty far way off, Stoker *Snake's Pass* (1891) xiv. [**Amer.** I've saw of swappin', and heerd of swappin', *Cent. Mag.* (Apr. 1885) 854.] (3) **Rut.**$^1$ (4) **Lei.**$^1$ (5) **n.Ir.** They'd nivir again seed the blest light av day, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 23. **Nhb.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^4$ **w.Yks.** Hast a seed 't mon? Littledale *Crav. Sng. Sol.* (1859) iii. 3. **Not.** I've seed trouble, Prior *Renie* (1895) 83. **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$ **Glo.** I 'ev seed they men from the towns, Gissing *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. xi. **Brks.** Hev 'ee seed aught o' my bees? Hughes *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xxiii. **Ess.** So-and-so had seed it, *Longman's Mag.* (Jan. 1893) 310. **Ken.** You should ha' seed him kickin'! (W.F.S.) **Sur.** Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) II. i. **Dor.** I haven't seed en myself, Hardy *Tower* (ed. 1895) x. **Som.** There's none have a-seed it done, Raymond *No Soul* (1899) 358. **Cor.** They had seed un with a lighted candle, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 353, ed. 1896. (6) **s.Dev.** Thee've seid so many cold copses, *Longman's Mag.* (1901) 36. (7) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 207. (8) **s.Not.** She wain't be sen 'ere agen (J.P.K.). **Ken.**$^1$ (9) **Slk.** (Jam.) **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 38. **s.Chs.**$^1$ 83. (10) **Shr.** Their's summat to be sid about that thar buildin', Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) xi. (11) **Lan.** He's seldom sin, Waugh *Hermit Cobbler*, i. **s.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$ **Der.** Whate'er he'd sin i' th' wench I canna onderstond, Gilchrist *Peakland* (1897) 83. **War.**$^2$ **Shr.**$^1$ *Gram. Outlines*, 53. **Nrf.** I 'a sin anywhere else, Spilling *Giles* (1872) 7. **Ess.**$^1$, **Sus.**, **Som.** (F.A.A.) (12) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (13) **Glo.** I ha' zeed its full length, Gissing *Both of this Parish* (1889) I. 98. **Brks.**$^1$ 12. **Wil.** I've zeed the ag'd an stately tree, Slow *Rhymes* (1889) 22. **w.Som.**$^1$ **Dev.** 'Twid a broken passen's 'art if 'er had zeed, Salmon *Ballads* (1899) 47. **Cor.** I've a-zeed'n, 'Q.' *Wandering Heath* (1895) 11. (14) **Dor.** *Windsor Mag.* (Mar. 1900). (15) **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). (16) **Glo.**$^1$, **Brks.**$^1$ 12. **Hmp.** I've a zin a young chap make a vool ov hisself avore, Gray *Ribstone Pippins* (1898) 8.

**II.** Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* In *comb.* with *prep.* or *adv.*: (1) **See about**, to acquire accurate knowledge of, to become acquainted with surrounding circumstances; (2) — **after**, (*a*) to look after, attend to; (*b*) to search for; to try to find out; to make inquiries regarding; (3) — **at**, to look at; (4) — **away**, to outlive, survive; (5) — **for**, to look for, seek; (6) — **out**, (*a*) see (4); (*b*) to inquire diligently about; (*c*) to be responsible for, take the consequences of; (7) — **outens**, to go about for pleasure; (8) — **til** or **to**, (*a*) see (3); (*b*) to care for, attend to, provide for.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** She left Drum, and dwelt in Cromar, while she saw about her, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 259. **n.Cy.**, **Yks.** (J.W.) (2, *a*) **Cld.** I mun see after the dinner. He's auld noo, an' needs somebody to see after him (Jam.). **n.Yks.** See efter your sarvants (I.W.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**$^1$ I mun goä to see efter them hands at taatie pie. (*b*) **Cld.** I mun see after the key o' my kist. I'm gaun to see after a servant (Jam.). (3) **s.Chs.**$^1$ (4) **Per.** Tibby saw him awa, Monteath *Dunblane* (1835) 98, ed. 1887. **Ayr.** Fire-Jake Jack an' Leezock's baith deid this mony a year, but she saw him awa first, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 225. (5) **Yks.** It's on the floor somewhere—see for it (C.C.R.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Dev.** Zee vor that cheeld, White *C'yman's Conductor* (1701) 126. (6, *a*) **Dmb.** If ye should happen to be a lang leever and see me out, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xx. **Edb.** Our neighbour herself . . . had the misery of seeing out both her gudemen, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xvii. **Ken.** There's no knowing but you'll be up and about yet. P'r'aps you'll see me out, *Cornh. Mag.* (Jan. 1894) 72. (*b*) **w.Som.**$^1$ I never wid'n gee in 'till I'd a-zeed it out, where 'twas eens they zaid or no. (*c*) Maister gid me orders vor to vorbid ee, and I count he do mean to zee it out, *ib.* (7) **N.I.**$^1$ If A didn't see outens when A'm young, when would A? (8, *a*) **Sc.** See to him wi' his badge, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxvii. **ne.Sc.** Green *Gordonhaven* (1887) 55. **Cai.**$^1$ 'See till him!' An exclamation calling attention to one doing a childish or contemptible action. **Bch.** See to my bleedy sarks, Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 26. **Abd.** See there, min, to the nowt doun by the foord, *Guidman Inglismill* (1873) 31. **Per.** Juist see til the dub ye're stanin' in! Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 106, ed. 1887. (*b*) **Sc.** We havena far gait to gang at ony rate, and then she will be weel seen till, *St. Johnston*, I. 13 (Jam.); The beasts, Sir Gabriel, shall be weel seen to, *Rotherlan* (1824) I. 238 (*ib.*). **Cai.**$^1$ **Cld.** I'll see till a' that (Jam.). **Dur.**$^1$ 'To see t'things' is a term for seeing that the cattle in the fields are all right, morning and evening. **w.Yks.**$^2$, **Not.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ I doän't like grawin onions, thaay want sich a deäl o' seein' to. **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ I've got all the children to see to, now mother's dead, and I'll see to 'em well. **Oxf.** (G.O.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

**2.** Phr. (1) *much to see*, much to look at, attractive; (2) *not to be seen in anything*, to be ashamed to have anything to do with it; (3) *one will see*, events will not happen as one supposes; (4) *to know one to see to*, to know one by sight or personally; (5) *to see a sight of*, to get a sight of, to see; (6) *— and do anything*, to see if one can do anything; (7) *— if one does anything*, to see that one does not do anything; (8) *— one coming*, see below; (9) *— the light*, to be converted; (10) *— to bed*, to put to bed.

(1) **Dev.** She weern't much to see in the eyes of men, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Apr. 1900) 438. (2) **Suf.** I wouldn't be seen in it, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); (F.A.A.) (3) **w.Yks.** Ye'll see, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); Common (J.W.). (4) **Nrf.** I know him to see to, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 60; (W.R.E.) (5) **Per.** It'll be four weeks come Thursday sin' I hae seen a sicht o' ye, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 263, ed. 1887. (6) **Per.** He gaed fra hame . . . To see an' buy a pickle corn an' hay, Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 97. (7) **s.Chs.**$^1$ (8) **Oxf.** If an imposition is practised upon any one they say, 'He saw you comin'' (G.O.); (A.P.) (9) **Sc.** It was said by the Wesleyans, with whom he had associated, that he had 'seen the light,' Wright *Life* (1897) 6. (10) **Nhb.** Jimmy half undressed, the missus juist aboot seein' him to bed, Pease *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 75. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**3.** *Comb.* (1) **See buts**, an exclamation used to attract attention: 'only see'; (2) — **ho** or **how**, (*a*) the cry given on discovering a hare in her form; (*b*) to pursue; (3) — **now**, see (1); (4) **-saw**, (*a*) the child's game of 'cat's cradle'; (*b*) a common saying, see below; (5) **-sim**, a child's game.

(1) **m.Yks.**$^1$ Nobbut see buts. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (2, *a*) **Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^4$ He'd dreamt 'at he was 'Huntin' Fox,' An' . . . Rair't out, 'See howw! yeow! yeow! yeow!' Lonsdale *Upshot*, st. 34. **Wm.** Seehow! beal'd out the huntsman then—Away went hounds an hare an men, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 37. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Brks.**$^1$ (*b*) **Cum.**$^1$ (3) **Cai.**$^1$ (4, *a*) **ne.Lan.**$^1$ (*b*) **s.Chs.**$^1$ Wel, aay)n yŭ bin au· dhis lùng tahym? Ah aa)nŭ bin gon ŭ lùng tahym. Wel, ah noa· yŭ aa)nŭ; bŭr ah rek·n it)s won ŭ)th see·sauz. (5) **e.An.**$^1$; **e.An.**$^2$ If one of the party is blindfolded, it is 'blind-sim.'

**4.** To see a ghost; to see appear as an apparition.

**Cor.** After his burial, it was stated by the people that he had been seen, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 353, ed. 1896. **w.Cor.** (M.A.C.)

**5.** To give, hand; to let one have; only used in *imp.* or *subj.*, *gen.* in phr. *let's see.*

**ne.Sc.** Lat's see a licht t' my pipe, barber, Green *Gordonhaven* (1887) 134. **Abd.** Takin' oot his pipe, says he to Mains, 'See a spunk.' Mains handed him a match, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Oct. 6, 1900). **Frf.** See haud o' the besom, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) iii. **Per.** Let me see a hold o' a toom basket, *Sabbath Nights* (1899) 50. **Rnf.** Let's see a glass, or haud your tongue, Barr *Poems* (1861) 132. **Lakel.**$^2$ Let's see-hauld o' that hammer; Ah'll skift it.

**6.** To find. **Hrf.**$^2$ I see it very hard.

**7.** *sb.* A look, view, a glimpse.

**w.Yks.** (C.C.R.); If he'd nobbut let me have a see Ah'll bet Ah could tell him what it wor, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 27, 1897). **Oxf.** (G.O.)

**8.** Phr. *to make a see of it*, to be able to see. Oxf. (Hall.)

**SEE, SEEA**, see **Sie**, *sb.*$^1$, **See-yo.**

**SEEABLE**, *adj.* Nhp.$^1$ [sī·əbl.] Visible, to be seen.

I call'd, but he was not seeable to-day.

[Seabylle, *visibilis*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

**SEEAG, SEEAH**, see **Saig, See-yo.**

**SEEAM**, see **Saim, Same**, *adj.*

**SEECH**, *sb.* Cor. Also in form **sych** Cor.$^{12}$ [sītʃ.] The edge or foaming border of a wave as it runs up a harbour or on land; the rush of sea-waves inundating the streets at high tides.

*N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 420; The waves occasion the water to rush up the street with great violence. This run of the water is locally called the Seech—they say, the Seech is coming, or the Seech is going back, Bond *E. and W. Looe* (1823) 148; **Cor.**$^{12}$

**SEECH**, see **Sich(e, Seek**, *v.*$^1$

**SEED**, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **sid** Sc. Lei.$^1$ se.Wor.$^1$ Glo.$^1$ Oxf.$^1$ Sus.; **side, sud** Mry. Nai. (Jam.); **sude** s.Lan.; **zeed** I.W.$^1$ w.Som.$^1$ nw.Dev.$^1$; **zid** Wil.$^1$; **zide** I.W.$^1$ [sīd, sid, w.Cy. zīd, zid.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Seed-acre**, *obs.*, a measure of land; see below; (2) **-bird**, (*a*) the pied wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris*; (*b*) the grey wagtail, *M. melanope*; (*c*) the common gull, *Larus canus*; (3) **-box**, (*a*) a box for holding the seed when sowing; (*b*) a pot of beer; (4) **-bread**, seed-cake; (5) **-cake**, a cake made in the wheat-sowing season; a festival held at that time; (6) **-cob**, *obs.*, (7) **-cod** or **-cord**, (8) **-cot**, a basket for holding the seed when sowing; (9) **-fare**, the fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*; (10) **-foullie**, see (2, *a*); (11) **-fur** or **-furrow**, the furrow into which the seed is to be cast; (12) **-grass**, grass raised from seed, cultivated herbage; (13) **-hay**, hay raised from seed; (14) **-hopper**, (15) **-hoppit**, see (8); (16) **-kit**, see (3, *a*); (17) **-lady**, (18) **-lauerock**, **-laverock**, see (2, *a*); (19) **-like**, of land: appearing in a fit state to receive seed; (20) **-maund**, see (8); (21) **-sheet**, the sheet from which corn is sown; (22) **-size**, of potatoes: of a suitable size for planting; (23) **-stone**, a name given to a pebble; (24) **Seedsman**, a sower, the foreman of a farm whose business it is to sow.

(1) **Sus.** The tenants and farmers in the Manors of Sompting Abbots and Sompting Peverell do estimate their lands both for quantity and value not according to statute measure of 16½ ft. to a pole, &c., but by their seed which they sow on the ground, accounting their acre to be so much land as will take two bushells of wheat or such quantity of any other grain that usually they sow on such their lands which is usual in many other parts of this kingdom, that consist much upon tillage, whereby it is commonly seen that such seed-acres are uncertain and different in measure one from another, and are commonly much less than statute acres, for two statute acres in most places are accounted in measure to equal three seed-acres, *Burrell MS.* 5686 *add.* 431. (2, *a*) **n.Cy.** From its reappearing in March when the barley is being sown, *Cornh. Mag.* (1865) *Poetry Provinc.* 35. **w.Yks.**$^1$ (*b*) **Sc.** It arrives at the season when in those more northern latitudes farmers are sowing their land, Smith *Birds* (1887) 178. (*c*) **Rxb.** Sea-fowls appear here in great numbers in the spring, about seed-time; they follow the plough and are thence called seed-birds, *Statist. Acc.* I. 67 (Jam.); Swainson *Birds* (1885) 208. (3, *a*) **I.W.**$^1$, **Dor.**$^1$ (s.v. Lip); **w.Som.**$^1$ (*b*) **Lan.** With the 'seed-box' so near being empty, Brierley *Marlocks* (1867) 88; Who aye wi' 'seed-box' sote To mak' brids mellow, *ib. Daisy Nook* (ed. 1881) 162. **s.Lan.**$^1$ Theaw's bin dippin' thi bill i' a good seed-box somewheer, 24. (4) **s.Lan.**$^1$ (5) **War.** There is a custom to have seed cake at Allhallows, at the end of wheat seed time, Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) I. 309. **Suf., Ess.** A festival so called at the end of wheat-sowing, . . when the village is to be treated with seed cakes, pasties, &c., Warton *Note to Tusser.* **I.W.**$^1$ [Remember you therefore though I doo it not: The seede cake, the pasties, and furmentie pot, Tusser *Husbandrie* (1580) 181.] (6) **e. & s.Cy.** Ray (1691). **s.Cy.** (K., s.v. Cob). (7) **Ken.**$^1$ It was an instrument of husbandry in common use before the invention of the seed drill, and generally contained some five or six gallons of seed. **Sus.**$^1$, **Sus.**$^2$ (s.v. Lip). [Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695); (K.)] (8) **Hrt.** Let a man directly sow his wheat-seed out of a seed-cot all over the land, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. i. 81. (9) **w.Yks.** Within this last fortnit I've seen t'grass chat, seed-fare, cuckoo and swallow, *Yksman.* (1881) 314. (10) **Sc.** (Jam.) (11) **Sc.** In the spring give a steering-fur, as it is called; then the seed-fur; then sow barley or bear, with grass-seeds, Maxwell *Trans.* (1743) 83 (Jam.). **Nhb.**$^1$ A furrow with a good 'comb' on either side, ready for the reception of the seed before harrowing-in commences. **Wil.**$^1$ A narrow furrow some inches deeper than any other called the 'Jid-furrer' or seed-furrow (s.v. Ploughing-terms). (12) **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). (13) **Glo.** (S.S.B.) (14) **Cum.**$^1$ **Wm.** It is made hollow to fit the body and has straps to suspend it from the shoulders, thus leaving both hands free to sow for those who are sufficiently skilful to use both hands alike (B.K.). **Not.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ It is made of wood or wicker-work. **War.** (J.R.W.) (15) **Chs.**$^1$ It is slung round the neck by a strap, and has a wooden handle standing up from the outer edge, which the man grasps with his left hand. (16) **w.Mid.** It is suspended on the left side by a strap passing over the right shoulder, and its sides are indented so as to fit the shape of the body (W.P.M.). (17) **Peb.** Swainson *ib.* 44. (18) **Cld.** (Jam.) (19) **Bnff.**$^1$ The laan's growin' real seed-like within the last ook. (20) **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ (21) **Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^4$ A sheet folded round the waist, forming a pocket in front wherein the sower puts the seed-corn that he is about to sow. (22) **Oxf.**$^1$ (23) **w.Yks.**$^3$ (24) **Gall.** The seedsman's slow hum as he scatters his oats, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 156, ed. 1897. **Sus.**$^1$ **Hmp.** Holloway.

**2.** An ancestor, progenitor; esp. in phr. *seed, breed, and generation*, the whole of one's family and relatives.

**N.I.**$^1$ **Ker.** The Shlatterys were in Oireland whin Saint Pathrick

. . . kem' over furst, but the divil a seed or breed o' the Mullenses at that toime, Bartram *White-headed Boy* (1898) 10.

**3.** The husk of oats; the inner covering of grain, removed in grinding; *gen.* in *pl.*

**Sc.** That meal's fow o' seed, it is not properly cleaned (Jam., s.v. Seidis); I have got a seed in my throat, Mitchell *Scotticisms* (1799) 73. **Sh.I.** Da büggie o' sids, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 15. **ne.Sc.** To feed the kiln ingle with the sids, Grant *Keckleton*, 176. **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Frf.** A pockfu' niest was fatten'd weel, Half seeds, an' capes, the other meal, Morison *Poems* (1790) 110. **Lnk.** Your groat meal, and gray meal, sand dust and seeds, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 36. **Edb.** These shells thus separated, and having the finer particles of the meal adhering to them, called mill seeds, are preserved for sowins. . . The seeds from the different makings of meal are preserved till the potatoes are exhausted, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 87, ed. 1815. **Dmf.** Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 98. **N.I.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.**$^{1}$ 'It's nowther seeds nor meal'—neither one thing nor the other. **w.Yks.** We think t'miller hes varry near forgotten to tak t'seeds ate at meil, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1865) 16; **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ Commonly called mill-seeds. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.** (W.H.T.)

Hence **Seed-fire**, *sb.* a fire made with the husks of dried oats under a drying-kiln.

**Gall.** A hollow tube made of Boretree, used by kill-men to blow through, and rouse their seed-fires, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 87, ed. 1876. **Cum.**$^{14}$

**4.** A small piece or quantity; a fragment.

**Sh.I.** I'm just broucht a sid o' tea wi' me, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 45; Ta keep da mice frae cuttin' hit in sids, *Sh. News* (May 25, 1901). **Frf.** No' a seed o' tobacco within the door, Mackenzie *N. Pine* (1897) 34.

**5.** Seed-time; spring.

**Edb.** Before the seed I sell'd my ferra cow, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 108, ed. 1785; Whistle to the plough and harrows At barley seed, *ib.* 151.

**6.** A term of contempt applied to a person, a 'fellow,' 'chap.'

**Nrf.** At this season they [the missel-thrushes] are 'artful old seeds,' as the farmers say, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 5. [**Amer.** Who is the old seed with the long goatee? *Cent. Mag.* (Dec. 1900) 292.]

**7.** A person of hot temper. Bnff.$^{1}$ **8.** *pl.* Sown crops of clover or grass, land under clover or artificial grass crops as opposed to permanent pasture.

**n.Yks.** Hev ye mown t'seeds? (I.W.) **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ What's them sheep deein ĭ seeds? **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **Stf.**$^{1}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Not.**$^{1}$, **Lin.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ Sown crops of mixed clover, rye-grass, &c. 'To let, 441 acres of old pasture, and 154 acres of seeds.' 'We've been mucking those seeds.' **Lei.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$, **w.Wor.**$^{1}$, **s.Wor.**$^{1}$, **se.Wor.**$^{1}$ **Hrf.** Bill is to take a hogshead of water, into the seeds [= clover] for the calves, and fill their trough for them, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 177. **Hrf.**$^{2}$, **Glo.**$^{12}$

Hence **Seed-mowing**, *sb.* the mowing of sown crops of clover, grass, &c. sw.Lin.$^{1}$ **9.** *pl.* The rye-grass, *Lolium perenne.* Oxf., Sus. (B. & H.) **10.** *v.* To sow, esp. to sow with clover or grass seed; also with *down* or *out.*

**Abd.** With only a single harrow at work there was space enough seeded for some days to come, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 37. **Lnk.** His plooghin' an' seedin' ayont the glen heid, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 89. **War.**$^{3}$ Barley is usually 'seeded' or 'seeded down' with clover. 'The old fool has seeded his taters.' This was a standing joke against an amateur farmer who had planted a field of potatoes, and sowed clover between them, forgetting that the clover must be dug with the potato crop. **w.Som.**$^{1}$ I shall put'n to barley, and then zeed'n out. I shall zee·ud out thick field come the spring o' the year. **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$

**11.** Of animals: to have the udder begin to swell previous to giving birth.

**Rxb.** A mare or cow is said to seed or to be seedin'. 'She'll no be lang o' caavin now, for I see she's seedin'' (Jam.). **Nhb.**$^{1}$

**SEED**, see **Sade, See.**

**SEEDER**, *sb.* Sus. [sī·də(r).] The male plant of the common hop, *Humulus lupulus.* (B. & H.)

**SEEDGE**, *sb.* Bnff.$^{1}$ [sīdʒ.] Rate, speed.

The horse cam in at full seedge.

**SEEDLE, SEED-LEAP, SEED-LEP(E**, see **Sidle, Seed-lip.**

**SEEDLING**, *sb.* Dev.$^{4}$ [zī·dlin.] The sweet alysson, *Alyssum maritimum*, and other plants used for borders.

**SEED-LIP**, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Yks. Midl. e., s. and w. counties from Lei. Also in forms **seblet** Nhp.$^{12}$ Hnt.; **seblit, sedlit** Bdf.; **seed-leap** Ess.; **-lep** Shr.$^{2}$ e.An.$^{1}$; **-lepe** w.Wor.$^{1}$ Oxf.; **-lib** e. & s.Cy.; **-lippen** Som.; **-lup** Cor.$^{2}$; **siblet** Lei.$^{1}$ Nhp.$^{1}$ War.$^{3}$; **siblett** Bdf.; **sidlip** War.$^{3}$ Oxf.$^{1}$; **sid-lop, sid-lup** se.Wor.$^{1}$; **zead-lip** Brks.$^{1}$ Som.; **zeead-lip** Som.; **zeed-lip** I.W.$^{1}$ w.Som.$^{1}$; **zellap** Dev.$^{1}$; **zellup** Dev. nw.Dev.$^{1}$ [sī·d-lip, -ləp.] **1.** A hopper or basket used to hold the seed when sowing.

**n.Yks.**$^{14}$ **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ A long-shaped basket suspended from the sower's shoulder. **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{12}$ **War.** (J.R.W.); **War.**$^{3}$ Now seldom used except for the distribution of artificial manures. It was until recently made of wood, but is now made most frequently of galvanized iron. **w.Wor.**$^{1}$ **s.Wor.**$^{1}$ Shaped for carrying on the hip. **se.Wor.**$^{1}$, **Shr.**$^{2}$ **Glo.**$^{1}$ Shaped to fit into the waist. **Oxf.** Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695); *N. & Q.* (1886) 7th S. i. 78; **Oxf.**$^{1}$, **Brks.**$^{1}$ **Bck.** In a catalogue of agricultural implements advertised for sale in the western part of Bucks. are the following: 'Lot 2. Barley-chopper and 2 seed-lips,' *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. x. 267. **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 143. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.) **e.An.**$^{1}$ Sometimes it is applied with less propriety to the deep basket which holds chaff to feed the horses. **Ess.** Ray (1691); (K.) **e. & s.Cy.** Ray (1691). **Ken.**$^{1}$, **Sur.**$^{1}$ (s.v. Lip), **Sus.** (F.E.S.), **Sus.**$^{1}$, **Sus.**$^{2}$ (s.v. Lip), **Hmp.**$^{1}$, **I.W.**$^{1}$ **Wil.** Davis *Agric.* (1813); **Wil.**$^{1}$, **Dor.**$^{1}$ **Som.** (W.F.R.); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ It is a curved, nearly semicircular box, without a cover, which will hold quite two bushels. It is carried by means of a broad strap across the shoulders in such a way that a good sower can use both hands to dip into his seed-lip, and so by keeping exact time with his paces, he can scatter his seed with wonderful regularity. This method is called sowing broadcast, to distinguish it from drilling. **Dev.** When the say-gulls cry by lan', 'Tis time to take the zellup in han'; When the say-gulls cry by say, 'Tis time to draw the zellup away, *Reports Provinc.* (1893); **Dev.**$^{13}$ **n.Dev.** A seedlip, scuffle, skerryflier, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 71. **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$, **Cor.**$^{12}$

**2.** *Comp.* **Seblet-cake**, *obs.*, a seed-cake with which farm labourers were feasted at the conclusion of the wheat-sowing.

**Nhp.**$^{1}$ This custom was in some places observed till within these few years; but I believe it has now fallen into desuetude; **Nhp.**$^{2}$ **Bdf.** At Blunham, a small village near Tempsford, it is customary after wheat-sowing for the farmers' wives to make and send as presents to their relations, friends, and acquaintances, cakes of dough, sweetened, and very agreeably flavored with carraways, &c., which they term Siblett Cakes, Hone *Year Bk.* (1832) col. 1596.

[OE. *sǣdlēap*, a seed-basket (B.T.).]

**SEEDNESS**, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Midl. Wor. Shr. Hrf. w.Cy. Also in form **sidness** Shr.$^{12}$ [sī·d-, si·dnəs.] Seed-time, the time for sowing seed.

**Yks.** (Hall.), **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **w.Wor.**$^{1}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$; **Shr.**$^{2}$ The quern sidness. **Hrf.** (W.W.S.), **w.Cy.** (Hall.)

[Trymenstre sedness eke is to respite To places colde of winter snowes white, Palladius *Husb.* (c. 1420) I. 256.]

**SEEDNY**, *sb.* *Obs.* Hrf. Seed-time, the time for sowing land. (Hall.), Hrf.$^{1}$

**SEEDOW**, see **Sidder**, *adj.*

**SEEDY**, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Suf. Cor. Also in form **siddie, siddy** Sh.I. [sī·di, si·di.] **1.** *adj.* Prolific in seed, full of seeds.

**Nhb.** Garred the heads o' the thistles an' seedy docks a' tae gang whirlin' an' whiskin' owre the road, Jones *Nhb.* (1871) 35.

**2.** Full of husks, containing or made of the husks of oats.

**Sh.I.** Hairy butter 'ill dö fir siddie bread, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 219; Yule eenin wis maistly spent be da wives baikin' seedy skons, *Sh. News* (Jan. 14, 1899). **Dmb.** The meal ye sent me wasna according to sample—seedy, auld-tasted dirt! Cross *Disruption* (1844) xviii. **Gall.** His seedie ingle finely warms Whan ere he steers't, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 298, ed. 1876.

**3.** *Comp.* (1) **Seedy-broo**, (*a*) sowens in the first stage of steeping before the seeds, &c. have fallen to the bottom of the dish; (*b*) the second brewing of ale or home-made beer; weak ale; (2) **-wart**, a wart with specks in it.

(1, *a*) **w.Sc.** (Jam., s.v. Seda-soop). (*b*) **Sc.** (J.S.) (2) **Cor.** I remember, when quite a child, having a very large 'seedy wart' on one of my fingers, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 412, ed. 1896.

4. *sb.* A thin, lean, long-legged horse; occas. used of men or other animals. Suf.$^{1}$

**SEEFER**, see **Sieffer**.

**SEEGAR**, *sb.* Pem. Also written **seagar**. [sī·gə(r).] The crayfish. (W.W.S.) s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421.

**SEEGH, SEEGLE**, see **Sie**, *v.*, **Seagle**.

**SEEING**, *vbl. sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Lakel. Yks. Chs. Lin. Oxf. Brks. Also in form **zeein'** Brks.$^{1}$ [sī·in.]

1. In *comp.* **Seeing-glass**, a looking-glass. Cf. **seeming-glass**, s.v. Seeming, 3.

**Gall.** (J.M.), **N.Cy.**$^{12}$, **Dur.**$^{1}$, **Lakel.**$^{2}$ **Cum.**$^{1}$; **Cum.**$^{4}$ Breaking a seein' glass is to work seven years' loss to ourselves, Burn *Fireside Crack* (1896) 29. **n.Yks.**$^{1234}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** 1719—June 12. Pd. Mr. Stockdale for a Seeing Glass, 6*s.* 6*d.*, *Bradford Parish Acc.*; **w.Yks.**$^{1235}$, **Chs.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ We've hed noht bud bad luck sin that theäre seein'-glass was brok.

2. Phr. (1) *seein' believin'*, certainly true. Oxf.$^{1}$ *MS. add.*; (2) *zeein's belavin'*, a phr. used on seeing something astonishing. Brks.$^{1}$

**SEEK**, *v.*$^{1}$ Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [sīk, Lan. Chs. sītʃ.] I. Gram. forms.

1. *Present Tense*: (1) **Seak**, (2) **Seck**, (3) **Seech**, (4) **Seeck**, (5) **Seetch**, (6) **Seik**, (7) **Sik**, (8) **Zeek**.

(1) **w.Yks.**$^{3}$ (2) **Nhb.** Bewick *Tyneside Tales* (1880) 12. **Yks.** (Hall.) (3) **Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **m.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{23}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ (4) **Lan.** Seeckin wark? Brierley *Layrock* (1864) ii. (5) **Lan.** He . . . sterted off to seetch a job, Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 18. **Chs.**$^{1}$ (6) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 207. (7) **Cai.**$^{1}$ (8) **Wxf.**$^{1}$

2. *Preterite*: (1) **Saght**, (2) **Seeched**, (3) **Seeked**, (4) **Socht**, (5) **Soght**, (6) **Sooat**, (7) **Soughted**, (8) **Souhte**, (9) **Sowcht**, (10) **Sowt**, (11) **Zought**.

(1) **Abd.** Sawny nae great priggin saght, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 45. (2) **Lan.** Aw bother'd an' seech'd for't i' th' nook, Harland *Lyrics* (1866) 190. **Chs.**$^{3}$ (3) **w.Som.**$^{1}$ **Dev.** Seek as never you seeked afore, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Feb. 1900) 157. (4) **Sc.** Socht to dry up poortith's tear, Wright *Life* (1897) 76. **Cai.**$^{1}$ (5) **Cum.**$^{14}$ (6) **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ (7) **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Now we are beginning to hear 'soughted.' (8) **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ (9) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 207. (10) **Nhb.** Aw sowt 'im, Robson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) iii. 1. **Cum.**$^{14}$, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ *Introd.* 38. **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ (s.v. Moud). **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ (11) **n.Wil.** I zought un, Kite *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iii. 1.

3. *Pp.*: (1) **Seeched**, (2) **Seeked**, (3) **Seeken**, (4) **Socht**, (5) **Soucht**, (6) **Soughted**, (7) **Sout**, (8) **Sowcht**, (9) **Sowghten**, (10) **Sowt**, (11) **Sowte**, (12) **Sowten**.

(1) **Lan.** Misfortins are never to be seeched, Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) 78. **Chs.**$^{3}$ (2) **w.Som.**$^{1}$ **Dev.** Phillpotts *Striking Hours* (1901) 172. (3) **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ (4) **Sc.** What way had he socht to gang in about? Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) iii. **Cai.**$^{1}$ (5) **Sh.I.** Ollason *Mareel* (1901) 94. (6) **w.Som.**$^{1}$ (7) **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ (8) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 207. (9) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 22, 1898). (10) **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ *Introd.* 38. **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ (s.v. Moud). **Lan.** Boh he moot as well ha sowtum [sought them], Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 36. **Nrf.** Sowt out by all that has any trouble, Dickens *D. Copperfield* (1850) lxiii. (11) **Cum.** An' some o' wine far sowte, Gilpin *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 107. (12) **e.Yks.**$^{1}$

II. Dial. uses. 1. In *comb.* with *prep.* or *adv.*: (1) **Seek away**, to seek to go away; (2) **—for**, to look for, search for; (3) **—in**, to seek to go in; (4) **—into**, to submit to close scrutiny; to look into; (5) **—on**, see (2); (6) **—out**, (*a*) to fetch, bring out; (*b*) to ask leave to go out of the school.

(1) **Kcd.** When the dreadful storm he saw, Thinks he, I sanna seek awa', Jamie *Muse* (1844) 91. (2) **Lan.** I'll not go seechin' for cockles, *Longman's Mag.* (Jan. 1900) 258. (3) **n.Sc.** But ye maun vow a vow, lady, Before that ye seek in, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 190, ed. 1875. (4) **w.Yks.** Thease no nawing foaks, wal thare weel tried an' sowt into, Tom Treddlehoyle *Thowts, &c.* (1845) iii; (J.W.); **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ That word, if faithfully and humbly sout into, ii. 325. (5) **w.Yks.** T'owd lass wor seekin' on mah, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 16. (6, *a*) **Lnk.** Gae seek me out my three new sarks, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 23. (*b*) **Sc.** Nor could we forego the delight of seekin' oot, even after we're newly in, Reid *Howetoon*, 51.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Seek-and-hod**, the game of 'hide-and-seek'; (2) **-no-further**, a kind of apple.

(1) **Ags.** (Jam.) (2) [**Amer.** Rhode Island greenings, seek-no-furthers, Slosson *Foxglove* (1898) 55; 'Tain't so tasty an' high-flavoured one way as a seek-no-further, *ib.* 61.]

3. Phr. (1) *to seek hold*, to take hold; (2) *— the law of*, to seek to prosecute.

(1) **w.Yks.**$^{3}$ (2) **Twd.** I gaed to him seeking the law o' the miller o' Rachan, Buchan *J. Burnet* (1898) 150.

4. To look for.

**Bnff.** Yer faither's oot seekin' ye, Smiles *Natur.* (1879) II. 40. **Nhb.** Aw dinnit leyke te gang . . . at seckin a pleace, Bewick *Tyneside Tales* (1880) 12. **e.Dur.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Am bān tə sīk mi muðə(r) (J.W.). **Lan.** I'm sure yo'r folk'll be seechin tho', Waugh *Snowed-up*, v; We'll go and seech little Jacob, Hamerton *Wenderholme* (1869) vii; **Lan.**$^{1}$

5. To search, look through.

**Abd.** As lyth a bield as can be found In a' the country, seek it round and round, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 117. **Ayr.** She socht the fair till she saw ane, Service *Notandums* (1890) 85. **Cum.** Ah've sowte aw t'likely pleaces, *e.Cum. News* (1887); She sowt, nor fan of what she'd dream, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 85. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Then they hunted, and rooted, and seeched abaat, Waugh *Rambles Lake Cy.* (1861) iii. **m.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Chs.**$^{3}$ Oive seech'd on th' settle, an' up an' doun, and conna foind it. **nw.Der.**$^{1}$

6. To fetch, bring, carry.

**Abd.** The sheep sought hame, an' a' at rest, He bouns him to the house, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 24, ed. 1873. **Kcb.** Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 69. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Hadaway seek the milk. Aa's gan ti seek the watter in. **Dur.** I've left my gloves on the hall table, do go and seek them (A.B.). **Cum.**$^{1}$ Seek the kye heàmm; **Cum.**$^{4}$ Seekin' th' milk.

7. To beg; to live by begging; to ask for.

**Sc.** His misconduct has reduced him to the necessity of seeking his meat, *Scoticisms* (1787) 85. **Frf.** The thocht that his 'bit' he'd soon hae to be seekin' Gaed like steel to the heart, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 33. **w.Sc.** Ye're aye seek, seekin (Jam.). **Hdg.** Thay suld have license to seik through the bounds of this presbiterie, Ritchie *St. Baldred* (1883) 203. **Dmf.** He now seeks his bread wi' a cuddy an' pocks, Johnstone *Poems* (1820) 131. **Gall.** Ance a wifie cam' to the Langhill To seek a drap milk, Harper *Bards* (ed. 1889) 21; (A.W.) **Slk.** Hogg *Tales* (1838) 415, ed. 1866. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ She'd been oot seekin aal day.

8. To court, woo, ask in marriage.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Sh.I.** I'm da first 'at's soucht 'er, Ollason *Mareel* (1901) 94. **Abd.** He has never socht me yet, Greig *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 123. **Fif.** Ther is twa-three lads ay seekin' Bell, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 23. **Ayr.** He has been seeking her for a while, and they've settled it at last, Johnston *Congalton* (1896) 257. **Lnk.** Rodger *Poems* (1838) 1, ed. 1897. **Lth.** Three gruesome carles cam seekin' me, McNeill *Preston* (c. 1895) 67. **Gall.** Nothing gets wind so quickly in a parish as the news that a minister is 'seekin,' Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 165.

9. To invite.

**Kcd.** A week afore the weddin' day The guests were duly sought, Grant *Lays* (1884) 94. **Lnk.** What richt had he to the waddin' to come? Wha socht him? Coghill *Poems* (1890) 78.

10. To ask as a price; to offer, make a bid.

**Abd.** When Tam . . . 'socht,' he somewhat curtly 'bade' ten shillings less than the sum Tam mentioned, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) viii; Seek me twenty fower, an' we'll maybe deal, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Oct. 6, 1900).

11. To overtask, exhaust, use up; *gen.* used in *pp.*

**Sc.** One is said to be sair socht who is much wasted by debauchery, by disease, or by searching medicines (Jam.). **Bnff.**$^{1}$ **nw.Abd.** I maun jist let aff my burn, The maat's weel socht, I'm sere, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 48.

**SEEK**, *v.*$^{2}$ Som. To starch clothes. (Hall.)

**SEEK**, *v.*$^{3}$ Cld. (Jam.) To soak. Cf. **seak**.

The water's seekin to my verra skin.

**SEEK**, see **Seak**, **Such**.

**SEEKER**, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Also in form **seecher** s.Lan.$^{1}$

1. *Obs.* An official whose duty was to search houses and other places for stolen or contraband goods. s.Lan.$^{1}$ Cf. searcher, 1. 2. *Comp.* **Seeker-in**, one who seeks orders in the country.

**w.Yks.** Yo mun know he wor a seeker-in for a dye-'us, *Yksman.* (June 28, 1879) 411.

**SEEKING-RAKE**, *sb.* Shr.$^{2}$ A rake used for drawing small cokes out of the carbonaceous refuse after the larger ones are selected.

**SEEL**, see **Seal**, *sb.*$^{23}$, *v.*$^{2}$, **Sell**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Sile**, *v.*$^{1}$

**SEELIE-HOO**, see **Silly-how**.

**SEELING**, *sb.* *Obs.* w.Yks.$^1$ Wainscot. See **Ceiling.**

**SEELING-GLASS**, *sb.* Yks. Also written **ceiling-**. [sī·lin-dlas.] A looking-glass. w.Yks. (C.C.R.), w.Yks.$^5$

**SEELY**, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Lin. Hrf. Suf. Also in forms **seily** Sc. (Jam.); **sely** Suf. [sī·li.] **1.** Happy, blessed. See **Seal**, *sb.*$^2$ **3.**

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Suf.** Home again to Sely Suffolk, Fison *Merry Suf.* (1899) 30.

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Seely-court,** the fairy court; (2) **-wight,** a fairy.

(1) **Sc.** It fell out on last Hallow e'en, When the Seely Court was ridin' by, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) II. 189. (2) **Sc.** Corri Sithcha', the round hollow valley of the Fairies, . . whom the Lowlanders call Seely Wights, Jamieson *ib.* I. 236; But gin ye ca' me seelie wicht, I'll be your freend baith day and nicht, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 324.

**3.** *Obs.* Harmless, innocent. Cf. **silly,** *adj.* **3.**

**Lan.** Eawr Gotum guides us seely sheep dun rob, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1740) 1.

**4.** Simple, foolish, silly.

**w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Meary . . . I wonner at the beink so seely, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 8; **Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **ne.Lin.** 'Seely man!' a half-pitying, half-contemptuous epithet (E.S.). **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Suf.** Then Wallingford, how wert thou abhor'd, Of seely boys! *Garland* (1818) 258.

**5.** *Obs.* Weak in body. Cf. **silly,** *adj.* **5.**

**w.Yks.** Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 546; **w.Yks.**$^4$ **Lan.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

[1. OE. *gesǣlig*, happy, blessed, prosperous (B.T.).]

**SEELY-HOW**, see **Silly-how.**

**SEEM,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Lin. Nhp. War. Also Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. and Amer. Also in forms **seim** Sc.; **sem** Dev. Cor.$^2$; **sim** Nhp.$^2$ Dor.$^1$ Som. Dev. Cor.$^{123}$; **zem** w.Cy. n.Dev.; **zim** I.W.$^1$ w.Som.$^1$ Dev.$^1$ nw.Dev.$^1$ Cor. [sīm, sim; w.Cy. zīm, zim, zəm.] **1.** *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Sim-like-it,** used *iron.*: very likely; (2) **-me(e, Simmy,** or **Semmee,** it seems to me; (3) **-so,** (*a*) a sham; also used *attrib.* unreal; (*b*) apparently, as it seems; (4) **Zimmy-zo,** see (2).

(1) **Som.** Sim-like-it then, that I should iver vorgit my Sally, niver, niver! Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) 171. (2) **Cor.** Simme, you'd best go back to your carriage and horses, 'Q.' *Ship of Stars* (1899) 288; And doan't knaw when she do it, simmy, Tregellas *Tales* (1865) 45; **Cor.**$^1$ Sim-mee it's bra' and nonsical; **Cor.**$^2$; **Cor.**$^3$ Simme 'tis fine an' dark in this room. (3, *a*) **Nhp.**$^2$ (*b*) **Som.** Little odds, sim-so, whether you do bide or go, Raymond *No Soul* (1899) 38; She had a fancy for thik young feller up to farm, simzo, *ib. Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 256. (4) **Som.** What good's a wench except to hinder some young chap, as she did you, zimmy-zoo, Raymond *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 31.

**2.** Phr. (1) *should zem, obs.*, it would seem, so report goes; (2) *sim an I*, it seems to me; (3) *to seem to*, as regards appearance, apparently.

(1) **w.Cy.** Grose (1790). **n.Dev.** Shou'd zem tha wart zeck, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 9. (2) **Dor.**$^1$ (3) **s.Chs.**$^1$ Ey wŭz ŭ dee·sŭnt sau·rt ŭv ŭ mon· tŭ seym tóo. **Nhp.**$^1$ He's a nice person to seem to.

**3.** Used redundantly with the auxiliary 'can'; see below.

**n.Lin.**$^1$ I can't seäm to reckon it up no how. He scarcelin's iver could seem to larn his lessins like uther bairns. [**Amer.** I can't seem to be suited. I couldn't seem to know him, Lowell *Biglow Papers* (ed. 1866) 197.]

**4.** To pretend.

**I.Ma.** Feelin nothin, or seemin we didn, Brown *Witch* (1889) 39.

**5.** To feel. **I.W.**$^1$ I zims kind a sleepy zomehow.

**6.** To think, consider, believe; to hold the opinion; *gen.* in phr. *I seem*, it seems to me.

**Som.** I do sim ee can't help it (F.A.A.); Used with almost all the persons, instead of 'it seems to me,' &c., as 'I sim, you sim,' Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** I do zim, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ I zim you d'ax too much vor they beeast. Ter'ble poor lot o' things, I zim. How do 'ee zim you be s'mornin'? **Dev.** I sem it must be so, I sem it is very cold, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 386; I dawn't sim so, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 106; **Dev.**$^1$ An zo you zim a is maz'd, I'll warnis, 3. **nw.Dev.**$^1$ **Cor.** I seem you'd do wise to take the whole kit, Phillpotts *Prophets* (1897) 258; I zimmed tha 'oss begin to wommle 'bout a bet, Pasmore *Stories* (1893) 5.

**7.** To beseem, become; to suit, agree with.

**Nhb.** He 'seems a stand-up collar,' *N. & Q.* (1894) 8th S. vi. 86; **Nhb.**$^1$ 'He seems that, noo' (said of a man with a new hat). With the qualification 'ill' it means the opposite. 'Mother says aa ill-seem a dorty face.' **Cum.**$^1$ She doesn't seem her new cap. **w.Yks.** It 'ud seem me better to pay moor attention to my wark, Hartley *Grimes's Trip* (1877) 1; (J.W.) **ne.Lan.**$^1$ It seems ya weel. **s.Lan.**$^1$ It'd seem thee better for t'keep sober.

**8.** *sb.* Resemblance, appearance, likeness; occas. in *pl.*

**Sc.** His seim in thrang of fiercest stryfe When winner ay the same, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 233, ed. 1871; Sibbald *Gl.* (1802) (Jam.). **s.Sc.** There comes slowly, as if frae the womb o' a cloud o' mountain mist, the seim o' a turreted abbey, Wilson *Tales* (1836) III. 131. **War.** He was not drunk by the 'seems' of him, *Evesham Jrn.* (May 14, 1898). **Wil.** By the seem of it, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 48.

**SEEM**, see **Saim, Seam,** *sb.*$^2$

**SEEMING,** *prp.*, *vbl. sb.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Sc. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Also Ken. I.W. Wil. Dor. Dev. Cor. and Nfld. Also in forms **seamin** w.Yks.; **semmen** Cor.; **simmin** Wil.$^1$ Cor.$^3$; **zimmen** Dor. Dev.; **zimmun** I.W.$^1$ [sī·min, w.Cy. zī·min, zi·min.] **1.** *prp.* In phr. (1) *seeming to me* or *I*, as it seems to me, in my opinion; (2) — *so*, as it seems, apparently.

(1) **I.W.**$^1$ Zimmun to me you'd better lat that alooan. **Wil.**$^1$ Simmin to I 'tis gwain' thic way. **Dor.** This mid a-ben zo, zimmen to I, Hare *Vill. Street* (1895) 125. **Dev.** Nar' a bit o' good do come on't, zimmen to I! *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1896) 154. **Cor.** They that's down there semmen to me are so theck, *Jimmy Trebilcock* (1863) 5; **Cor.**$^3$ (2) **Dor.** Tidden a main deal o' trouble, zimmen zo, Hare *Vill. Street* (1895) 90.

**2.** *Comb.* with *adj.*: looking.

**Yks.** A good-seeming man (C.C.R.); (J.W.)

**3.** *vbl. sb.* In *comp.* **Seeming-glass,** a looking-glass.

**Lakel.**$^2$ **w.Yks.** When he saw hissen ith' seamin glass, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1872) 38; **w.Yks.**$^{35}$ **Lan.** Fot a seemin'-glass an' let's have a look, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 151, ed. 1879; **Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$

**4.** *sb.* Appearance, show, outward form.

**Sc.** There are men in the world whose qualities are beyond their seeming, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xi. **Yks.** There's no seeming about him (C.C.R.). **Dev.** This is about fifty by the seeming of it, *Reports Provinc.* (1885).

**5.** Phr. *to one's seeming*, in one's opinion or judgment, as it seems to one.

**Cor.** And to ma semmin, tes good to lem ma naw, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 460, ed. 1896. [**Nfld.** Patterson *Trans. Amer. Flk-Lore Soc.* (1894).]

**6.** *adv.* Apparently. Also in form **Seemings.**

**Ken.**$^1$ **Dev.** Too proud to speak to nobody, now, seeming, Baring-Gould *Spider* (1887) x. **Cor.** He wor well to do semmen, *Exhibition* (1873) 30.

**SEEMLESS,** *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. ? Unseen, unapparent.

**Elg.** O toil, thy arrow pierces deep; Strong works thy seemless power, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 167.

**SEEMLINGS,** *adv.* Yks. Also in form **seeamlins** n.Yks. e.Yks.$^1$ [sī·mlinz.] Apparently, seemingly; evidently. n.Yks. (T.S.), ne.Yks.$^1$, e.Yks.$^1$, w.Yks. (J.W.)

**SEEMLY,** *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lin. Oxf. Brks. Wil. Som. Dev. Also written **seamly** Lin.$^1$; and in forms **seimly** Sc. (Jam.); **simily** Oxf.$^1$ Wil.$^1$; **simly** Brks. w.Som.$^1$ Dev.; **simmerly** Brks.; **zeemly** Dev. [sī·mli, w.Cy. zi·mli, zə·mli.] **1.** *adj.* Suitable, appropriate.

**Dev.** Yo mad' zome zeemly lines when ol' Beer to Stretchaway Varm geeve over, Ford *Postle Farm* (1899) 52.

**2.** Comely, attractive, fair; good, honest-looking.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Shoo wor a reight seemly lass an' noa mistak, *Yksman's Ann.* (1890) 39, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 3, 1897); Yo'll find it better to seem what yo' are, even if yo' aren't seemly, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1890) 10, *ib.* **Dev.** A man of seemly outward parts, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Apr. 1900) 436.

**3.** Apparent, seeming.

**Dev.** Ez sim'ly fear Had only bin purteynd, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 38, ed. 1853.

**4.** *adv.* Seemingly, apparently.

**Nhb.**$^1$ He wis seemly gannin north when aa saa him. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lin.**$^1$ Seamly it is so. **n.Lin.**$^1$ Seemly it is soă, bud I should n't hev thoht it aither of him or her. **Oxf.**$^1$ They be sisters simily. **Brks.** Thic there dawg is unkit out there simmerly (F.P.T.); A girt hollerin' as comed simly from unner our fit, Hayden *Round our Vill.* (1901) 16. **Wil.**$^1$ Simily 'tis a bird. **Som.** Christopher wi' all the ferret ways o' un, simly so blind as a bat, Raymond *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 120. **w.Som.**$^1$ 'Tidn no good vor to sarch no more—they didn come thēas way, zimly [súm·lee, zúm·lee].

**SEEMTH,** *sb.* Nhp.$^1$ [sīmþ.] Appearance.

By the seemth of the thing.

**SEEN,** *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Ken. Also written **seene** N.Cy.$^2$ A cow's teat. N.Cy.$^2$, Ken.$^1$ [Worlidge *Dict.* (1681).]

**SEEN,** *ppl. adj.* Sc. Yks. Lin. Aus. [sīn.] **1.** *Obs.* Looking, showing.

**Ayr.** The Catrine woods were yellow seen, Burns *Braes o' Ballochmyle*, st. 1.

**2.** Evident, obvious.

[**Aus.** You've never been shopped before, that's seen, Boldrewood *Nevermore* (1892) I. ix.]

**3.** Familiar, versed, practised; equipped, furnished; *gen.* preceded by *adv.* far, well.

**Bnff.** Taylor *Poems* (1787) 86. **Rnf.** One well seen in and acquainted with the affairs of our Church, Wodrow *Corres.* (1709-31) 127, ed. 1843. **Ayr.** Far seen in Greek, deep men o' letters, Burns *Ep. to J. Smith* (1785) st. 8. **Lnk.** Ministers well seen in all the branches of useful learning, Wodrow Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845-7) II. 6. **Hdg.** Him that is a man well seen in this warld's gear, *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1901) 380. **n.Lin.**$^1$ A person having good ability or acquirement in any art or undertaking is said to be well seen in it. 'I niver hed to do wi' noäbody that was better seen e' well-sinkin then Lings was.'

**4.** Phr. *far seen into*, decrepit from age.

**w.Yks.**$^2$ He's getting far seen into.

**SEEN,** see **Sine,** *adv.*

**SEENIL,** *adv.* and *adj.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Also in forms **seindle** Sc. Nhb.$^1$; **seinle** Rnf.; **senil** Ayr.; **sennel** Dmf.; **sennil** Slk.; **seyndill** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **sinal** Edb.; **sindill** Sc. (Jam.); **sindle** Sc.; **sinile** Sc. (Jam.); **sinle** Per.; **sinnle** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **synle** Abd. **1.** *adv.* Seldom, rarely.

**Sc.** Drink and drought come seenil together, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 247; He should be seindle angry that has few to mease him, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 2, ed. 1881. **Elg.** The cruel Cummynge's bluidy sword Hang sindle in his ha', Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 207. **Bnff.** They're seenil right, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 168. **Abd.** But travell'd women are but synle trow'd, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 108, ed. 1812. **Frf.** The sarks were few, . . An' seenil worn wi' washing aft, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 6. **Per.** Sinle now he tries the poaching, Spence *Poems* (1898) 184. **w.Sc.** He faught, but sinile met wi' scars, Turnbull *Poet. Essays* (1788) 200 (Jam.). **Rnf.** Care seinle sours ye, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 31. **Ayr.** He and his wife aft sit aben; 'Mang kitchen fo'k senil appear, Thom *Amusements* (1812) 37. **Edb.** I sinal look for cocks sae high, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 8. **Slk.** Whilk certes sennil should be seen, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 366. **Dmf.** Ony stock that Johnnie keepit, Sennel dried pale Famine's tear, Johnstone *Poems* (1820) 89. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.**$^1$ *Obs.*

Hence **Senlins,** *adv.* seldom, rarely.

**Sc.** Death will senlins e'er be skair'd, Donald *Poems* (1867) 163.

**2.** *adj.* Rare, infrequent; singular; single.

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*), **n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Ags.** 'A seenil ein,' one occurring by itself and seldom (*ib.*). **Fif.** (*ib.*)

Hence **Seenillie,** *adv.* singularly, remarkably.

**Fif.** Seenillie gash (Jam.).

**3.** *Comp.* **Sindle-times,** seldom, rarely.

**Sc.** Twa conveniences sindle times meet, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Lnk.** But sindle times they e'er come back, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1800) I. 44 (Jam.).

**SEENING-GLASS,** *sb.* Yks. Also written **sceenin-** w.Yks. [sī·nin-dlas.] A looking-glass, a mirror. Cf. **seeing-glass, seeming-glass.**

**w.Yks.** Ah . . . tuke mi hawpenni seeninglass aht ah mi pokit, Binns *Tom Wallop* (1861) 12; Tha get stuk afoar t'seenin glass, Tom Treddlehoyle *Ben Bunt* (1838) 6; Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); It bengs t'sceening glass off a t'dressing table, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1849) 4.

**SE'ENNIGHT,** see **Sennet.**

**SEENY,** *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Shr. Oxf. Also written **seaney** n.Lin.$^1$; **seeney** s.Lan.$^1$; and in forms **seyny** Shr.$^1$; **sinnie** Sc. [sī·ni, siə·nə, si·ni.] **1.** A dial. form of 'senna'; also used *attrib.*

**Cai.**$^1$ Sinnie-leaves. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824); Salts and Sinnie, a mixture of Epsom salts and an infusion of senna—once, if not still, a favourite nursery dose (A.W.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Noane o' thi seeneys nor sauts noather, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 104. **s.Lan.**$^1$ Seeney-tay. **Chs.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ Salts and seäney form a well-known purgative. **Oxf.**$^1$ 'Tis wusser ner seeny (s.v. Smatch).

**2.** *Comp.* **Seyny-tree,** the laburnum, *Cytisus Laburnum.*

**Shr.**$^1$ The leaves are thought to resemble senna-leaves, whence the name, seyny-tree.

**SEEP,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Stf. Amer. Also written **seap, siep** Sc. [sīp.] **1.** *v.* To percolate slowly, to ooze, leak; to soak, saturate. Cf. **sipe.**

**Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Fif.** To suck the sweet sap that seapt out on the sunny side, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 11. **Cld.** (Jam.) **Lnk.** Wi' the weet We're seepit to the skin, Lemon *St. Mungo* (1844) 48. **e.Lth.** Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 91. **Edb.** A young lad's mind, whilk had seeped in, for many a day, the rain of adversity, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 108. **Twd.** The rain dreeps and seeps, Buchan *J. Burnet* (1898) 374. **Slk.** The life-draps seepit through the grun', Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 145. **Gall.** The bluish rotted places where the wet had seeped in, Crockett *A. Mark* (1899) x. **N.I.**$^1$ **Ant.** A garment saturated will be hung up to seep, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Nhb.**$^1$, **Stf.** (F.R.C.) [**Amer.** When we see a vein of water seeping in, we shore it up and go on, *Cent. Mag.* (Apr. 1901) 878; *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 393.]

Hence **Seepage,** *sb.* a leakage.

**N.I.**$^1$ There's a great seepage from that cask.

**2.** *Comp.* **Seep-sobbing,** the murmur of dripping or trickling water.

**Dmf.** Halflins droon The laich seep-sabbin' o' the burn doon by, Reid *Poems* (1894) 29.

**3.** *sb.* In phr. *a seep of a day,* a very wet day.

**Uls.** It's a perfect seep of a day (M.B.-S.).

**4.** A small quantity of any liquor taken into the mouth.

**Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Slg.** Anither bit seep, wi' her han' below the glass in case o' ony scaling, Buchanan *Poems* (1901) 157.

**5.** A small spring. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**6.** Moisture.

**Sc.** My seep wrought by till the drouth o' simmer, Waddell *Ps.* (1871) xxxii. 4.

**SEER,** *sb.* Sc. Yks. Som. [sī·ə(r).] **1.** *Obs.* One possessed of second sight.

**Sc.** Ise tell you, lady, answered Cecil, lowering her voice, we have a seer in Glen Eradine, *Discipline* (1814) III. 20 (Jam.).

**2.** An overlooker. Som. (Hall.) **3.** *Comp.* **Seer-in,** a small sum used to gain admission to a public-house.

**w.Yks.** Ah think Ah can just raise a seer-in ameng ye (B.K.).

**SEER,** *adj.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Also written **sere** w.Yks. Several, divers, different; *gen.* in *comp.* **Seer-ways,** in different directions.

**n.Cy.** (K.); Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^1$; **N.Cy.**$^2$ They are gone seer ways. **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**$^{14}$

[Sere segge3 hym sesed by sadel, *Gawayne* (c. 1360) 822; Segge3 hym serued semly in-no3e, Wyth sere sewes & sete, *ib.* 889. Cp. ON. *sēr,* for oneself, separately, singly.]

**SEER,** *int.* Wil.$^1$ Also in form **sire.** An exclamation to attract attention: 'see here.' Cf. **see-yo.**

A very usual mode of opening a conversation when the parties are some distance apart.

**SEER,** see **Sure,** *adj.*, *v.*$^2$

**SEERIE,** *adj.* Fif. (Jam.) Weak, feeble.

**SEERSER, SEESER,** see **Searcer.**

**SEESTA,** *int.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **sees te** Nhb. m.Yks.$^1$; **seest-ee** n.Yks.$^1$; **seestha** Nhb.$^1$; **sees thee** n.Yks.; **seestou** Ayr.; **seestow, seestu** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **sestu** S. & Ork.$^1$; **sista** Nhb.$^1$ Lakel.$^2$ Cum.$^{14}$ Wm. ne.Lan.$^1$; **si's t'e** Cum.$^3$; **sisteh** Cum.; **sisto** w.Yks.$^1$ [sī·stə, si·stə.] **1.** An exclamation used to attract attention, or for emphasis, 'seest thou!' look! freq. used as a mere expletive. Cf. **sithee.**

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Ayr.** 'Man, seestou!' quo' Sautan, 'I've breyed them in mortars,' Service *Notandums* (1890) 89. **Nhb.** Finer, sees te, ne'er were bred, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 57; **Nhb.**$^1$ It is commonly used as a mere pause in a sentence. 'When aa cam in, seesta, thor wis nowt inside.' **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.** Wey, sisteh min sez ah, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 29; Both sista and seesta are common, but seesta is generally used as an interrogative, whilst sista is employed with a view to direct attention (E.W.P.); **Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^3$ Si's t'e Bella, nay, but, si's t'e, 60; **Cum.**$^4$ **Wm.** Sista, ses he, av browt tha a reet good hofe fryete collap a backan, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 20. **n.Yks.** Sees thee, he comes lowpin upon the mountains, ROBINSON *Whitby Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 8; **n.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Seesta', fadther, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 219; **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Sees t'e buts,** an exclamation to attract attention, 'look you.' m.Yks.$^1$; (2) **Sestuna,** an exclamation used to express admiration or to refuse a request. S. & Ork.$^1$

**SEET, SEETCH,** see **Sate, Seat,** *sb.*$^1$, **Sight, Seek,** *v.*$^1$

**SEETER,** *sb.* n.Cy. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also written **seater** n.Lan.$^1$; **seatre** n.Yks.$^2$; **seetre** n.Cy. w.Yks. ne.Lan.$^1$; **sieter** n.Yks.$^1$; and in forms **seether** n.Yks.; **seiter** N.Cy.$^1$ [sī·tə(r.] **1.** A sieve, riddle; a strainer, colander. n.Yks.$^{12}$ **2.** Cloth worn threadbare; a worn or frayed place in a garment; also used *attrib.*

**n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**$^1$ All in a seiter. **Lakel.**$^2$ It was a cooat as auld as t'hills, but she stack tull 't it was as good as new, an' hed nowder crack ner seeter in't. **Cum.**$^{124}$ **n.Yks.** A seether cloot (T.S.); **n.Yks.**$^2$ As thin as a seatre. **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**SEETH,** see **Saith(e, Seath, Seethe, Sithe,** *v.*$^2$

**SEETHE,** *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhp. War. I.W. Also written **seeth** Sc. War.; and in forms **seyth** Edb.; **zeethe** I.W.$^1$ [sīð.] **1.** To boil; to be nearly boiling.

**n.Sc.** (JAM.) **Edb.** Servant maids had wont to rise To seeth the breakfast kettle, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 155, ed. 1785. **War.** A kettle for the painter to seeth his size in, *Old Deed* (1623). *Obs.* **I.W.**$^1$

Hence **Seething,** *ppl. adj.* boiling.

**Edb.** A haggis fat, Weel tottl'd in a seything pat, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 186, ed. 1785.

**2.** To steep, infuse.

**Nhp.**$^1$ If you'll put the tea in the pot, it'll seeth while the toast's made. It is becoming *obs.*

Hence (1) **Seething,** *ppl. adj.* saturating, soaking; (2) **Zed,** *ppl. adj.* stewed, sodden.

(1) **Nhp.** Seething dew empurples round the hill, CLARE *Village Minst.* (1821) II. 202; When seething Night is left upon the flowers, *ib. Remains* (1873) 208. (2) **Wxf.**$^1$ Zed met [stewed meat].

**SEETHE, SEE THE(E,** see **Saith(e, Sithee.**

**SEETHER, SEETRE,** see **Seeter.**

**SEEV(E, SEEYEM,** see **Seave,** *sb.*$^1$, **Saim.**

**SEE-YO,** *int.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also in forms **seea** w.Yks.$^2$; **seeah** Cum.$^{14}$; **see-ya** n.Lin.$^1$; **see-yah** Lin.$^1$; **seyya, soyya** n.Yks. An exclamation to attract attention, lit. 'see ye.' Also in *comb.* **See-ya-here-now, See-ye-bud.**

**Cum.** An' seeah, . . t'butter meàd free to ax, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 2; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **n.Yks.** Soyya! there's a ratten! (I.W.) **w.Yks.** LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882); (J.W.); **w.Yks.**$^2$ Seea, Johnny, there's a balloon going up! **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$

**SEF,** see **Safe.**

**SEG,** *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Not. Lin. Suf. Sur. Dev. Also written **segg** w.Dur.$^1$; and in form **zeg** Dev. [seg.] **1.** *v.* To bend down as from superincumbent weight; to sink, subside; to bulge, distend, swell. Cf. sag, *v.*$^2$

**Sc.** It is an effective description of a haystack that has been borne down and thrawn by the winter's storms, to say that it is seggit, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 251. **n.Sc.** The roof of a house is . . . said to be seggit when it has sunk a little inwards (JAM.). **Abd.** The auld roof is sairly seggit, There's nane now left to care, MURRAY *Hamewith* (1900) 30. **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb., Dur.** GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **w.Dur.**$^1$ **n.Yks.**$^2$ 'Our oats are segging,' swelling at the stalk-bottom as they stand, before they die off. **w.Yks.** Tighten that sheet, it segs too much (M.N.). **Not.** The gate segs (W.H.S.). **n.Lin.**$^1$ **Suf.**$^1$ (s.v. Sag). **Sur.** *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 361.

Hence (1) **Segged,** *ppl. adj.* (*a*) swollen, distended; (*b*) in phr. *to get seggit,* to be so tired as to walk heavily and stumblingly; (2) **Segging-gait,** *sb.* a heavy, laborious manner of walking; (3) **Seggit-cow,** *sb.* a cow with calf; (4) **Seggy,** *adj.*, see (1).

(1, *a*) **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ Soaked and swollen as a wet sponge. Hard with distention, as the disordered udder of a cow; **n.Yks.**$^4$ **w.Yks.** Swoln-bellied rabbits are said to be segged when suffering from tubercular peritonitis, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). (*b*) **Per.** Getting seggit were we baith Ere we got through Shian Hill's lang heath, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 168. (2) **N.Cy.**$^1$ (3) **Sc.** *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 251. (4) **n.Yks.**$^1$

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Seg-backit,** of a horse: having the back sunk in or hollow. Rnf. (JAM.); (2) **-kite,** a young, overgrown, greedy person. N.Cy.$^1$ **3.** To press or shake down.

**Cld.** (JAM.) **Ayr.** When filling a sack with grain or meal the men will say, 'Let's seg it noo,' and stop filling in order to shake the sack that the grain may settle down more compactly (*ib.*). **Dev.** Let 'em take a run and seg it [dinner] all down, SHARLAND *Ways Village* (1885) 96.

**4.** Of liquids: to sink down, subside; of intoxicating liquors: to begin to affect the drinker.

**Sc.** (JAM.), **n.Sc.** (*ib.*) **Frf.** When drink on them begins to seg, They'll tak's to see the showman, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 16.

**5.** *sb.* A pot-bellied rabbit suffering from tubercular peritonitis. w.Yks. DYER *Dial.* (1891) 58.

**SEG,** *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Cum. Also in form **saeg** Sc. (JAM.) [seg.] **1.** *v.* To set the teeth on edge by eating anything acid.

**Sc., s.Sc., Lnk., Lth.** (JAM.) **Cum.**$^4$ I know of nothing that will seg your teeth as green sloes will.

Hence **Saeged-teeth,** *sb. pl.* teeth set on edge.

**Sc.** Affected his temper, or, in his own phrase, 'gied him saeged teeth,' WALFORD *D. Netherby,* v. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

**2.** *sb.* The roughness or numbness felt in the teeth after eating unripe fruit. Cum. (E.W.P.)

**SEG,** *sb.*$^3$ Der.$^2$ nw.Der.$^1$ [seg.] The round wooden ball or piece of wood at which the players strike in the game of hockey; the game itself.

**SEG,** *sb.*$^4$ Nhb. Lan. [seg.] A word of derision, esp. used for an easy-going, lazy person. Prob. a *fig.* use of Seg(g, *sb.*$^2$

**Nhb.**$^1$ A fat, lazy woman is called 'a greet seg.' **Lan.** (W.H.T.)

Hence **Seggy,** *adj.* easy-going. Nhb.$^1$

**SEG,** *sb.*$^5$ Sh.I. [seg.] A grip.

Tinkin it time for ta gie him a seg Sank his yackles fair inta da baa o his leg, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 14.

**SEG, SEGARD,** see **Seck,** *adj.*, **Sig, Safeguard.**

**SEGEL,** *v.* n.Lin.$^1$ [se·gl.] Of birds: to fly in a wild, unsettled fashion.

I knew we should hev heavy wind; th' black-heäds was segelin' aboot iver-soä yisterdaay.

**SEG(G,** *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Stf. Der. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Bck. e.An. Also in forms **seag** Gall. Cum.$^{14}$; **zeg** Glo.$^{12}$ [seg.] **1.** A name given to var. species of sedges, reeds, irises, and other plants having sword-shaped leaves; esp. the yellow iris, *Iris Pseudacorus*; a dial. form of 'sedge.' Cf. sag, *sb.*$^1$

**Sc.** (JAM.); The liftward lark lea's the dewy seggs, MURRAY *Hamewith* (1900) 3. **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Frf.** Meg wi' a gullie scrap'd her gown, An' rub'd it weel wi' segs, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 14. **Per.** The stag that stands in fierce despair Mang seggs sae eerie soughin', HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 75. **e.Fif.** It brocht furth plentifu' craps o' nateral girss, threshies, spretts, an' segs, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) i. **s.Sc.** Find her dead body among the seggs of the Lyne, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 292. **Rnf.** Nae mair he'll tell how ostrich eggs Are clocket amang stanes and seggs, FINLAYSON *Rhymes* (1815) 14. **Lth.** STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 296. **Edb.** Paints her segs, an' maks her willows weep, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 118. **Bwk.** HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 8. **s.Sc.** *Sparganium ramosum* [branched bur-reed], JOHNSTON *Botany* (1853) in (B. & H.). **n.Cy.** *Science Gossip* (1870) 6. **Nhb.**$^1$ Aa larned ti' soom on a bundle o' segs. **Dur.**$^1$, **w.Dur.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.**$^{12}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **e.Yks.**$^1$ **m.Yks.**$^1$ An old Holy Thursday custom prevails in many villages of strewing segs over the doorstones of houses. **w.Yks.** (S.O.A.), **w.Yks.**$^1$ **s.Stf.** PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.**$^2$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ **w.Wor.** *Typha latifolia* [great reedmace] (B. & H.). **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **Shr.**$^{12}$, **Hrf.**$^{12}$, **Glo.**$^1$, **Bck.** (B. & H.), **e.An.**$^{12}$ **Nrf.** They [roach] will draw under the 'segs' or floating hovers that the ice has prized from the bottoms, EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 381. **Suf.** (B. & H.), **Suf.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Seggen,** *adj.* made of sedges, &c.; (2) **Seggy,** *adj.* sedgy, overgrown with reeds, &c.; (3) **Seggy-boat,** *sb.* a toy-boat made of rushes.

(1) **Hrf.**$^2$ **e.An.**$^1$; **e.An.**$^2$ A seggen mattress. A seggen door-mat. A seggen horse-collar. **Suf.** (C.T.); **Suf.**$^1$ A seggen-bottom'd chair. (2) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Sh.I.** Hit souchs trough da gills an da seggy lees, JUNDA *Klingrahool* (1898) 14. **Abd.** I was dandrin' down the seggy burn, WALKER *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 399. **Rnf.** By Egypt's seggy Nile, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 6. **w.Yks.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ (3) **Sh.I.** Here is the loch . . . on which he was wont to sail his ships and seggy-boats, CLARK *N. Gleams* (1898) 131.

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Seg-bottom,** a rush-bottom for a chair; (2) **-bottomed,** having a rush-bottom; (3) **-bus,** a clump of 'seg(gs'; (4) **-root,** (*a*) the root of a 'seg(g'; (*b*) in phr. *to roar like a bittern at a seg-root,* to give vent to noisy expressions of impotent rage; (5) **-seat,** see (1).

(1) **Shr.**$^1$ Fur my own part I like ŏŏden cheers best fur the kitchen—the seg-bottoms las' none. (2) **War.**$^2$, **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.**$^1$ A seg-bottomed cheer. (3) **Nhb.**$^1$ (4, *a*) **Gall.** Ye dinna hear my swashes For blue seag-roots and rashes, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 228, ed. 1876. (*b*) **Shr.**$^1$ (5) **Wor.** A seg seat chair, *Sale Catalogue* (E.S.).

**SEG(G,** *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. War. e.An. Also in form **saig** Sc. (JAM.) [seg.] **1.** *sb.* A bull or pig castrated when fully grown; a wether sheep. See **Bull-seg,** s.v. **Bull,** *sb.*$^1$ **2** (22).

**Sc.** (JAM.) **Per.** We sheuk the buss, we staned the seggs, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 13. **Kcb.** While these [bulls] enjoy their loves, The saig, poor dowy beast, nae pleasure kens, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 46. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^4$, **n.Yks.**$^{123}$ **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** SCATCHERD *Hist. Morley* (1830) *Gl.*; **w.Yks.**$^1$ I'd aimed to a sent wi' 'em ower dodded seg, ii. 289; **w.Yks.**$^2$, **Lan.** (W.H.T.), **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^{123}$, **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Lin.**$^1$, **sw.Lin.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **War.** (J.R.W.), **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf., Suf.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

**2.** *Comp.* **Seg-pig,** a pig castrated when fully grown. Not. (W.H.S.) **3.** *v.* To castrate a full-grown animal. s.Chs.$^1$ Hence **Segged,** *ppl. adj.* castrated after arriving at maturity. Chs.$^1$

[Dan. dial. *seeg,* or *sæg,* a hog castrated after having arrived at maturity as a boar (MOLBECH).]

**SEG(G,** *sb.*$^3$ and *v.*$^2$ Sh.I. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Also in form **sigg** S. & Ork.$^1$ [**seg.**] **1.** *sb.* A hard place on the skin; esp. a callosity on the hand caused by hard labour.

**S. & Ork.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^{12}$ **Cum.** My hands were hard wi' segs, GWORDIE GREENUP *Yance a Year* (1873) 16; **Cum.**$^4$ **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.) **w.Yks.** Ah've handled that spade while Ah've seggs o' mi hands (S.K.C.). **Lan.** They never gi'en o'er till they'n segs oll o'er 'em, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1865) 65, ed. 1868; **Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **m.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^1$; **Chs.**$^3$ My seggs 'll show as oim not afeard o' work. **s.Chs.**$^1$ Lóok ŭt dhŭ segz ŭ mi ond; dhéeŭr)z aa·rd wuurk fo)yŭ [Look at the segs o' my hond; theer's hard work for yŏ]. **Stf.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Seggy,** *adj.* of the skin: hardened, horny. Cum. (HALL.), Cum.$^4$, ne.Lan.$^1$; (2) **Seg-head,** *sb.* a blockhead. w.Yks.$^1$, e.Lan.$^1$, s.Lan.$^1$ **2.** A blockhead, a stupid fellow. s.Lan.$^1$ **3.** *v.* To produce a callosity on the hand or foot. Cum. (E.W.P.) Hence (1) **Segged,** *ppl. adj.* of the skin: hardened, horny; (2) **Segged-wound,** *sb.* a wound covered over with a callous skin.

(1) **N.Cy.**$^2$ **Lakel.**$^2$ A hand 'at's segged 's yan 'at's diun some wark. **Cum.** A man 'at hes a hard-segged hand, GWORDIE GREENUP *Rhymes* (1876) 3; **Cum.**$^4$ **Wm.** If thoo talk till thi tongue's gittin' segged, man, BOWNESS *Studies* (1868) 31. **w.Yks.** No, my fingers is well segged (F.P.T.). **Chs.**$^{13}$, **s.Chs.**$^1$ (2) **Nhb.** (K.)

[Cp. Mod. Icel. *sigg,* thick, hard skin, 'callus' (VIGFUSSON).]

**SEGGAN, SEGGARD,** see **Seggen, Safeguard.**

**SEGGE,** *sb.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis.* SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 29; (HALL.)

**SEGGEN,** *sb.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. Also written **seggan** Sc.; **seggin** Cum.$^{14}$; **seggon** Ant. [**se·gən.**] The name given to var. species of reeds, water-plants, &c.; esp. the yellow iris, *Iris Pseudacorus.* Cf. **saggon, seg(g,** *sb.*$^1$

**Sc.** The seggans an' pipes they sal gang, WADDELL *Isaiah* (1879) xix. 6. **Rnf.** The mountain daisie, an' the seggan blue, The hawthorn flowers, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 107. **Ayr.** The loch, with its fringe of reeds and seggans, JOHNSTON *Congalton* (1896) 223. **Ant.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Cum.** *Sparganium ramosum* [branched bur-reed] (B. & H.); **Cum.**$^{14}$, **Yks.** (K.)

**SEGGER,** *sb.* Shr.$^1$ [**se·gə(r).**] A heavy blow. Cf. **sogger.**

'E gid the poor lad sich a segger i' the stomach tell it took 'is breath away.

**SEGGER, SEGGON,** see **Sagger, Seggen.**

**SEGGRUM(S,** *sb.* Yks. [**se·grəm(z.**] The common ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea.* n.Yks.$^{124}$, e.Yks.$^1$ [SKINNER (1671).]

**SEGGY,** *sb.*$^1$ e.Yks.$^1$ [**se·gi.**] The sycamore, *Acer Pseudo-Platanus.*

**SEGGY,** *sb.*$^2$ e.Yks.$^1$ [**se·gi.**] The common ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea.* Cf. **seggrum(s.**

**SEGGY,** *sb.*$^3$ Cum. A name given to several small fresh-water fish, esp. the chub, *Cyprinus cephalus,* the dace, *Leuciscus vulgaris,* and the gwiniad, *Coregonus clupeoides.* Cf. **skelly,** *sb.*$^1$

In common use for a small fish in running waters. A common saying is, 'It is only a seggy.' It is used by fishermen for bait for trout when water is muddy (J.Ar.); A very common fish in the rivers of Lakeland. It goes in shoals (J.D.). **w.Cum.** PREVOST *Gl.* (1900) (s.v. Skelly).

**SEGGY,** *v.* *Obs.* Gmg. To tease, provoke. COLLINS *Gow. Dial.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848-50) IV. 223.

**SEGUMBER,** *sb.* Dev. The sycamore, *Acer Pseudo-Platanus.*

I put a piece of segumber with the clothes to keep away moths, *Reports Provinc.* (1884).

**SEGWEL,** *v.* *Obs.* Pem. To sit up at night and watch over the dead.

**s.Pem.** John's at the waåke segwellin (W.M.M.).

**SEIBOW, SEICH, SEIFE,** see **Sybo, Sich,** *v.*, **Seave,** *sb.*$^1$

**SEIGER,** *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A besieger.

**Bnff.** The rest were strongly beset by the seigers, yet they persevered stoutly in their defence, *Leg. Strathisla* (1851) 71. **Fif.** This seige lastit langer nor the seigeris thairof luikit ffor, PITSCOTTIE *Chron.* (ed. 1899) I. 96.

**SEIGH,** see **Sie,** *v.*, **Sigh,** *v.*$^1$

**SEIGN,** *adj.* *Obs.* Lan. Der. Also in form **seim** Der.$^1$ A dial. form of 'seven.'

**Lan.** 'Twur seign peawnd to a tuppunny jannock, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1740) 11; Last week, when our brindlt sow farrowed, and had fifteen to t'litter, an' fine uns os ever yo seed, seign on um deed, AINSWORTH *Lan. Witches* (ed. 1849) bk. II. iii. **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Der.**$^1$

**SEIK, SEIL, SEIL(E,** see **Seek,** *v.*$^1$, **Sile,** *v.*$^1$, **Seal,** *sb.*$^2$

**SEILL, SEILY,** see **Seal,** *v.*$^2$, **Seely.**

**SEIM,** see **Saim, Seem, Seign.**

**SEINDLE, SEINLE, SEINE,** see **Seenil, Sean.**

**SEINEY,** *sb.* Yks. The lampern, *Petromyzon fluviatilis;* lit. 'seven eyes.' w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 10, 1897).

**SEIN-WHEAT,** *sb.* *Obs.* e.An.$^1$ [Not known to our correspondents.] Mildewed wheat.

**SEIP,** see **Sipe.**

**SEIRIE,** *adj.* Mry. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Distant, reserved, haughty, or cynical in manner.

**SEISE,** *adj.* *Obsol.* w.Yks.$^3$ Also written **sese.** Six.

Seise pince [sixpence].

**SEISSLE,** see **Sizel.**

**SEIT,** *sb.* Nhb.$^1$ Comparison. 'There's nee seit.'

**SEITER, SEIVE,** see **Seeter, Seave,** *sb.*$^1$

**SEIZE,** *v.* Yks. Lan. Lin. [**sīz, siəz.**] **1.** In *comp.* **Seize-noddy,** a game of cards.

**Lan.** Seize-noddy, maw and ruff, were all games of cards, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Leg.* (1873) 135.

**2.** Phr. *to seize the heart,* to affect one greatly; to lay strong hold of one's thoughts. **ne.Yks.**$^1$ It's seized her heart sadly.

**3.** To take possession of; also *fig.* to captivate.

**Yks.** The music was grand; it was fair seizing (C.C.R.). **e.Lin.** When we've done this we'll go and seize the carrots (G.G.W.).

**SEIZER,** *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. An officer appointed to arrest persons idling in the streets during the hours of public worship on Sunday. Cf. **searcher, 3.**

Life was drearier of a Sunday... Pious prowlers watched the street during divine service, and the seizers pounced upon every straggler, and confiscated every non-scriptural comfort that came in their way, Haliburton *Puir Auld Scot.* (1887) 60.

**SEIZING,** *sb.* Nrf. [sī·zin.] A rope.

I went and sat straddle-leg across the horse of the bowsplit to pass the seizings, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 60.

**SEK,** see **Seck,** *sb.*, **Sect, Such.**

**SEKEN, SEKERLY,** see **Suchan, Sickerly.**

**SEKETTA,** *sb.* Suf.$^{1}$ A corruption of 'executor.'

**SEKKIT, SEL,** see **Secket, Self.**

**SELCH(IE, SELCHT,** see **Sealch,** *sb.*$^{1}$

**SELCOUTH,** *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Strange, uncommon, rare.

**Sc.** There twa selcouth ladies came, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 225; A selcouth sight they see, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) IV. 164, ed. 1848. **s.Sc.** A strange day and a selcouth sight for auld een, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 322. **Bwk.** We listened to his strange and selcouth relations, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 68.

[OE. *seld-*, *selcūþ*, strange, wonderful, rare (B.T.).]

**SELDOM,** *adv.*, *adj.* and *sb.* Yks. Chs. Lin. Hrt. Cor. Also in form **sildom** s.Chs.$^{1}$ [se·ldəm.] **1.** *adv.* In phr. (1) *not very seldom*, not very often; (2) *seldom ever*, very seldom, hardly ever.

(1) **Hrt.** 'Not very seldom it don't,' for 'It does not very often,' Cussans *Hist. Hrt.* (1879–1881) III. Cashio 321. (2) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Ee sil·dŭm ev·ŭr goz maa·rkit naay. **w.Cor.** (H.D.L.)

**2.** *adj.* In phr. *some seldom times*, occasionally, not frequently. w.Yks. *Hlfx. Courier* (May 29, 1897); w.Yks.$^{3}$

**3.** *sb.* In phr. *some odd seldoms*, now and then.

**sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ It mebbe may do so some odd seldoms. It will only burn some odd seldoms.

**SELE,** *sb.*$^{1}$ N.Cy.$^{1}$ Nhb.$^{1}$ [sīl.] A marshy watercourse, a stream creeping through reeds and rushes.

**SELE,** *sb.*$^{2}$ *Obs.* Sus.$^{2}$ A dwelling-place.

[OE. *sele*, hall, dwelling, house (B.T.).]

**SELE,** see **Seal,** *sb.*$^{23}$, *v.*$^{2}$

**SELF,** *pron.* and *adj.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [sel, seln, sen.] **I.** Dial. forms. **1.** *sing.* (1) **Sel,** (2) **Sell,** (3) **Seln,** (4) **Sen,** (5) **Senn,** (6) **Zel,** (7) **Zelf,** (8) **Zell,** (9) **Zil,** (10) **Zul,** (11) **Zull.**

(1) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 197. **Sh.I., Cai., Bnff., Frf.** Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 686. **Ayr.** He rises when he likes himsel, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 53. **se.Sc.** Auld clootie's sel, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 179. **Lnk.** Wee Jeanie wisna jist hersel, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 130. **Gall.** That hour had been the last of 'hursel,' Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xl. **N.I.**$^{1}$ **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Nhb.** T'will be a wonder If Tunbelly losses conceit iv his sel', Oliver *Local Sngs.* (1824) 12; **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Cum.**$^{1}$ *Introd.* 12; **Cum.**$^{3}$ 3, **n.Yks.**$^{23}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ 24, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ *Introd.* 25, **w.Yks.**$^{34}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{1}$, **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ 69, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ Occasionally heard. Mysel, *Gram. Outlines*, 48. **Hrf., Glo.** Ellis *ib.* 70. (2) **Sc.** Is this really your ain sell? Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xiv. **Elg.** It's beauty's sell, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 135. **Bch.** I brought you back my sell, Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 24. **Slg.** His brainless sell, Galloway *Poems* (1806) 14. **Edb.** Ye may your former sell beguile, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 138, ed. 1785. **N.Cy.**$^{2}$, **Dur.**$^{1}$ **Cum.** Happier my sell, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1747) 14. **Wm.** His varra aan sell, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 16. **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ **n.Lan.** I sed to me sell, R. Piketah *Forness Flk.* (1870) 31. **Chs.**$^{23}$, **Der.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{4}$ (3) **w.Yks.** A word or two abaat Haworth itseln, Bill oth' Hoylhus End *Poems* (1867) 1, ed. 1886; (J.W.); Thoresby *Lett.* (1703). **e.Lan.**$^{1}$ **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1854). **Lin.**$^{1}$ (4) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Wm.** Ellis *ib.* 466. **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ 24, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ 6, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ *Introd.* 25. **w.Yks.** Where did thah put thi sen? *Shevvild Ann.* (1856) 1; **w.Yks.**$^{1234}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Midl.** His own sen, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 30. **Stf.** Yes, sir, and but sadly hersen, Saunders *Diamonds* (1888) 22. **Der.**$^{1}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Not.**$^{12}$ **Lin.** I'd voät fur 'im, my oän sen, Tennyson *Owd Roä* (1889); **Lin.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ If you can do for your-sen, I can do for my-sen. **Rut.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{12}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ *Gram. Outlines*, 43. **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 142. (5) **w.Yks.** Then meditation com' wi' ease, An' made itsenn too free, *Yksman.* (May 12, 1887) 295. (6) **Glo.** Ellis *ib.* 62. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**$^{1}$, **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$ **e.Dev.** Show'th 's zel' ta th' lattice, Pulman *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 9. (7) **Glo.** Ellis *ib.* 62. **Brks.**$^{1}$ 8. (8) **Brks.**$^{1}$ She med do't erzell, vor I wunt. (9) **Wxf.**$^{1}$ (10) **w.Som.** Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 42. (11) **e.Dev.** King Solomon made 's zull a coach, Pulman *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iii. 9.

**2.** *pl.* (1) **Sel,** (2) **Sell,** (3) **Sells,** (4) **Sels,** (5) **Sen,** (6) **Senns,** (7) **Sens,** (8) **Zelves,** (9) **Zul,** (10) **Zuls,** (11) **Zulves.**

(1) **Sc.** Used when the idea is collective. 'Wey'll dui'd oorsel.' 'Ye maun keip thyr be thairsel,' Murray *Dial.* (1873) 197. **N.I.**$^{1}$ Themsel. (2) **Edb.** They cam theirsell, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 8, ed. 1801. (3) **Dur.**$^{1}$ **Wm.** By their sells, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 96. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Dev.** Talk they sells hoarse, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1896) 154. (4) **Sc.** 'Oor-sels, yoor-sels, thair-sels,' when the idea is segregate. Thus, 'Gang away yeir tweae sels.' 'Wey'll speik it ower amang oor-sels,' Murray *Dial.* (1873) 197. **Ayr.** Please themsels wi' countra sports, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 76. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Cum.** Just their two sel's ageàn, Richardson *Talk* (1871) 1st S. 100, ed. 1886. **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ Yan's awn sels. **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ *Introd.* 25, **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ 69. (5) **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.); We shall find us sen grubbin' i' th' muck, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (Mar. 1869) in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 10, 1897). **Not.** Theirsen (L.C.M.). **Lei.**$^{1}$ Them-sen, we-sen, us-sen, 27. (6) **w.Yks.** Ther two senns, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1890) 3, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 10, 1897). (7) **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ 24, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ 6. **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.); Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Not.**$^{2}$, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ **s.Lin.** We seed it oursens (F.H.W.). **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$ 27. **Shr.**$^{1}$ *Gram. Outlines*, 43. (8) **Brks.**$^{1}$ 7. (9, 10) **w.Som.** Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 42. (11) **Dev.** To find their better zulves agin, Zack *On Trial* (1899) 204.

**II.** Dial. uses. **1.** *pron.* In phr. (1) *in oneself*, as regards one's general health or condition; (2) *sel do, sel have*, 'whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap'; (3) *the sel(l of it, him*, &c., the *emph.* or *reflex. pron.* of the 3rd person: itself, himself, &c.

(1) **Yks., Midl.** (J.W.) **Glo.** The distinction between the real self, the Ego, and the members of the body, is very strong. 'I am very well, in myself, but the rheumatiz is bad.' Sometimes stronger still (A.B.). **Som.** I'm better in myself, sir, but my foot do trouble me. He's not ill in himself, but his leg do pain him shocking (W.F.R.). (2) **Sh.I.** Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 214. (3) **Sc.** Kirkaldy the sell o't is langer than ony town in England, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xiv; The burd hurt the sel o't. Trye yf yt can staand the sel o'd, Murray *Dial.* (1873) 197. **Fif.** They sawed the sell o' them, Meldrum *Grey Mantle* (1896) 291. **Ayr.** It was the laird's colley too, .. helpin' the sel' o't to some o' the fair folks brose, Service *Notandums* (1890) 106. **Slk.** Neiver had the pooar to dey a gude turn eyther to the sel o' heym, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 371. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ The bairn can gan bi the sel on't noo. **Cum.** If he heddent run intul a peetpot, an' mire't sel' on him up, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 35.

**2.** Used with nouns for the *emph. pron.* of the 3rd person.

**Dmf.** Thou left me nought to covet ahin', But took gudeness sel' wi' thee, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 15. **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ It was Tom sen did it.

**3.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Self-bored stone,** a perforated stone; (2) **-open,** *obs.*, a natural fissure or cavity.

(1) **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ (s.v. Adder-stones). (2) **n.Cy.** Natural cavities or chambers which are found everywhere in the mountains by digging, and which the miners of the North call Self-opens, *Earthquake at Lima* (1748). **Der.** Mander *Miners' Gl.* (1824).

**4.** Original, pristine; of colours: natural, undyed. Also used *advb.*

**Sc.** No clothing bot grayes, quhyt, blew and self-blak claithe, *Acts Jas. VI* (1621) 626, ed. 1814 (Jam.). **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ My stockins er self black. **Stf.**$^{1}$ **Lon.** These are generally the 'self-colour' of the wood, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 440.

Hence **Self-grey,** *sb.*, *obs.*, a material composed of mixed black and white wool in the natural state. Wm. Briggs *Remains* (1825) 229.

**SELFISH,** *adj.* Hrf. [se·lfiʃ.] Conceited, proud, arrogant. Bound *Provinc.* (1876); Hrf.$^{12}$

**SEL-GREEN,** see **Silgreen.**

**SELION,** *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Nhb. Yks. Lin. A certain portion of land, a strip of ploughed land.

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ *Obs.* In the flat town fields the samcasts, sellions, ridges, and other descriptions of doles were divided by a rhyn, or rain [rein], a balk or stripe of unploughed land, Hodgson *Nhb.* III. ii.

402 *n.* **w.Yks.**$^3$ It contains twenty perches. **Lin.** Frequently met with . . . in deeds relating to property in various parts of the Isle of Axholme. 'All that selion piece or parcel of land situate, &c.' . . I have known it applied to fields of all sizes, from five acres down to a quarter of an acre, *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iv. 258. **n.Lin.**$^1$ Lot 2 (0a. 2r. 23 p.), a selion of land on Low Furlong, was sold to Mr. Benjamin Whiteley, for £88, *Epworth Bells* (Aug. 19, 1876). The word is in constant use in the Isle of Axholme, but seems to have become obsolete on the eastern side of the Trent. [A ridge of land which lies between two furrows, Bailey (1721).]

[Fr. *seillon, sillon*, a ridge, or high furrow; . . also, the narrow trench left between butt and butt for the draining thereof (Cotgr.). Late L. *selio*, part of a field (Ducange).]

**SELKIRK BANNOCK,** *phr.* Sc. A sweet-cake of flour baked with currants.

**Sc.** Never such making of car-cakes and sweet scones, Selkirk bannocks, cookies, and petticoat-tails—delicacies little known to the present generation, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxvi. **s.Sc.** (Jam.)

**SELKY,** see **Sealch,** *sb.*$^1$

**SELL,** *sb.*$^1$ *Obs.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **selle** Sc.; and in form **seel** Nhb.$^1$ **1.** A seat, stool.

**Sc.** Short pennance Welch enjoyn'd thee on a sell, Maidment *Pestilent Pasquils* (1868) 16.

**2.** A saddle, pillion.

**Sc.** Her selle it was of royal bone, Aytoun *Ballads* (ed. 1861) I. 28. **Arg.** He stopped his horse as if to quit the sell, Munro *J. Splendid* (1898) 143. **Ayr.** The stranger knight had wearied sunk Upon his sanguin'd selle, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 17. **Nhb.**$^1$ A knight with a lady on his seele, *Minstrelsy Eng. Border* (1847) 97.

[**1.** And to eche sellis, or *smale setis*, ben brouȝt forth, and putt, Wyclif (1382) 2 *Macc.* xiv. 21. OFr. *selle*, a seat.]

**SELL,** *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* Nhb. A porpoise. (Hall.), Nhb.$^1$

**SELL,** *v.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

**I.** Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense*: (1) **Sill,** (2) **Zill.**

(1) **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 39. **Shr.**$^2$ Whad diden 'e sill him for? (2) **w.Som.**$^1$ How's butter zillin' to day, mum?

**2.** *Preterite*: (1) **Saul,** (2) **Sauld,** (3) **Seld,** (4) **Sell'd,** (5) **Selled,** (6) **Sell't,** (7) **Selt,** (8) **Sild,** (9) **Soad,** (10) **Soul,** (11) **Sowd,** (12) **Sowld.**

(1) **Abd.** Fowk said he saul' his sowl to the ill ane, Macdonald *Warlock* (1882) xiii. (2) **Sc.** *Obs.*, Murray *Dial.* (1873) 206. **Gall.** He . . . sauld his music aye for gain, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 57, ed. 1897. (3) **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 39, **w.Yks.**$^{15}$, **e.Lan.**$^1$ (4) **Sh.I.** He sell'd his wits an' oil, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 235. **Edb.** I sell'd my ferra cow, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 108, ed. 1785. **Gall.** I brew'd and sell'd yill, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 29, ed. 1876. **Wm.** He that sell'd me 'tother day a barren cow, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 322. **ne.Yks.**$^1$ 34, **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** T'landlord for t'rent sell'd mha up, *Yks. Factory Times* (Aug. 2, 1889) 8, col. 6. **s.Lan.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ He tell'd me his-sen that he sell'd it. (5) **Nhb.** Them was fond kind o' darnin' needles ye selled me last time, Lilburn *Borderer* (1896) 238. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.** (J.H.B.) **Brks.** I selled some straw to parson, Hayden *Round our Vill.* (1901) 89. (6) **Sc.** I sell't her an annuity, Outram *Lyrics* (1817) 29. **Abd.** Wha sellt in a sly way baith brandy an' ale, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 21. **Dmf.** Sell't his hens on rainy days, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 372. **s.Lan.**$^1$ (7) **Slg.** The laddie that selt me a pearl, Fergusson *Village* (1893) 38. **Lnk.** Whate'er he selt was o' the best, Parker *Misc. Poems* (1859) 62. **Nhb.**$^1$ **Cum.** Oald Mally . . . selt sma' beer, Burn *Fireside Crack* (1886) 9. **Wm.** John selt varra poor stuff indeed, Briggs *Remains* (1825) 127. **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ (8) **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 39. (9) **War.** (J.R.W.), **Ess.**$^1$ (10) **Don.** They soul' two of the milk cows, *Pearson's Mag.* (May 1900) 477. (11) **Lan.** Id sowd iz best poot, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 8. **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1854). **Der.**$^1$ (12) **Lan.** Silas says yo sowld t'wavers to t'police, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) I. 212.

**3.** *Pp.*: (1) **Sald,** (2) **Saul,** (3) **Sauld,** (4) **Seld,** (5) **Sell'd,** (6) **Selled,** (7) **Sellen,** (8) **Sell't,** (9) **Selt,** (10) **Sillen,** (11) **Soad,** (12) **Sowd,** (13) **Sowld.**

(1, 2) **Rnf.** (Jam.) (3) **Sc.** Ye hae sauld blood mony a time, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xvii; *Obs.*, Murray *Dial.* (1873) 206. (4) **se.Sc.** Some o' her affspring hae been seld, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 89. **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 39, **w.Yks.**$^{15}$ **Lan.** A deeal o' t'milk that's sel'd, Eavesdropper *Vill. Life* (1869) 13. **e.Lan.**$^1$, **Lin.**$^1$ (5) **Abd.** How beasts had sell'd in some St. Marget's fair, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 457. **Edb.** Had sell'd their sarks, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 181, ed. 1785. **n.Yks.**$^2$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ 34. **w.Yks.** Towzer wor sell'd, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 16. **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Der.**$^1$ *Obs.*, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **sw.Lin.**$^1$ (6) **n.Yks.**$^3$ **w.Yks.** Koils 'ill be selled bi t'pund, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1874) 29, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 10, 1897). **Brks.** No carn ought to be selled out o' the place, Hayden *Round our Vill.* (1901) 54. (7) **Nhb.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 39. (8) **Abd.** He had sellt himsel, Macdonald *Warlock* (1882) xxix. **s.Lan.**$^1$ (9) **Frf.** Buits and shoon were made and selt on the premises, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 2, ed. 1889. **Slg.** Ye'll get them selt, Towers *Poems* (1885) 122. **Edb.** To get my coals selt, Ballantine *Deanhaugh* (1869) 46. **Dwn.** Efter a got them selt, Lyttle *Robin Gordon*, 68. **Cum.** He's selt his land, Richardson *Talk* (1871) 1st S. 27, ed. 1886. **Wm.** Farmers el be o selt up, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 40. **n.Lan.**$^1$ (10) **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 39. (11) **War.** (J.R.W.), **Ess.**$^1$ (12) **Lan.** Thae'll see his picthur sowd, Harland *Lyrics* (1866) 198. **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1854). **Der.**$^1$ (13) **Sh.I.** A kind o' sowld expression, Ollason *Mareel* (1901) 81. **Lan.** Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) I. 194.

**II.** Dial. uses. In phr. (1) *sold again and got the money* or *brass*, a dealer's phr. when a bargain is closed and the money is paid; (2) *to sell a sale*, to hold an auction; (3) — *one a pen'orth*, to tell a fanciful tale, with intent to deceive; (4) — *one's back*, to agree to lose in wrestling; (5) — *one's stone*, in curling: to throw away the advantage of a well-placed stone; (6) — *shop*, to keep a shop.

(1) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **s.Lan.**$^1$ 40, **War.**$^2$ (2) **s.Chs.**$^1$ (s.v. Sale). (3) **War.**$^2$ (4) **Cor.**$^1$ (s.v. Faggot). (5) **Lnk.** Dinna ride, Nor sell your stane by playing wide, McIndoe *Poems* (1805) 55. (6) **Chs.**$^1$ It is locally said of a trades-person that 'he sells shop.' **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.*

**SELL, SELLAG,** see **Seal,** *sb.*$^2$, *v.*$^2$, **Self, Sillock.**

**SELLAT,** *sb.* Sc. [se·lət.] A small pan or pot provided with a lid; also in *comp.* **Sellat-pan.** Bnff. (Jam.), Bnff.$^1$

**SELLEM, SELLER,** see **Selm, Silver.**

**SELLEY, SELLOCK, SELLOK,** see **Sally,** *sb.*$^2$, **Sillock.**

**SELLY,** *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. [se·li.] **1.** *sb.* A dim. of 'self.'

**Ayr.** I would never blink the richt for sellie's sake, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 128. **Dmf.** Selley, selley . . . has nae langer muckle concern for me, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 279. **Gall.** Hoh anee their sellie tugs Warst at the rotten heart, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 150, ed. 1876; Sellie's ay sellie, *ib.* 424. **Nhb.**$^1$ In n.Nhb. 'Selly's a queer dog.'

**2.** *adj.* Attached to one's own interests, selfish. Cld., Rxb. (Jam.)

**SELM,** *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. Also in form **sellem** Nhb.$^1$ [selm, se·ləm.] A bar of a gate. n.Cy. (J.H.), Nhb. (Hall.), Nhb.$^1$ Cf. **ellems.**

**SELN,** see **Self.**

**SELT,** *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Chs. A chance; a thing of rare occurrence.

**n.Cy.** Bailey (1721). **Chs.** It's but a selt, Ray (1691); It's but a selt whither he be gone or no (K.); **Chs.**$^{123}$

[Cp. OE. *seld*, seldom (B.T.).]

**SELT,** see **Sell,** *v.*, **Silt,** *sb.*$^1$

**SELTIMES,** *adv.* Som. Seldom, not often.

Lâyers o' advice be seltimes misers, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) 137. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**SELVEDGE,** *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhp. Also written **selvidge** Sc. Nhp.$^1$ [se·lvidʒ.] **1.** *sb.* *Fig.* An edge or border.

**Sc.** The green bank, with its selvedge just where the burn met wi' the sea, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxxii. **Elg.** Gravel walks, with pretty green selvidges, call you them? Couper *Tourifications* (1803) II. 131. **Arg.** They might be all at Urchy Bridge now, on the very selvedge of freedom, Munro *J. Splendid* (1898) 286.

**2.** The joints or partings in the beds of stone in a quarry. Nhp.$^1$ **3.** The slight crust on the sides of a loaf of bread. *ib.* **4.** *v.* To form a border or edge; to line.

**Per.** Ash, elm, an' yew Selvidge the broad transparent tide, Stewart *Character* (1857) 90.

**SELVINS,** *sb. pl.* w.Yks.$^3$ Also in form **silvins.** [se·lvinz.] The rails of a cart or wagon to enable a larger load to be carried. Cf. **shelvin(g, skelvins.**

**SELY, SELY-HOW,** see **Seely, Silly-how.**

**SELYNGE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Ken. Toll, custom, tribute.
**Ken.**$^1$ The Prior of Christ Church, Canterbury, . . used to take in the stream of the water or river Stoure, before the mouth of the said Flete, a certain custom which was called Selynge, of every little boat which came to an anchor before the mouth of the said Flete, Lewis *Hist. I. Tenet* (1736) 78; The parish of Sellindge, near Hythe, probably takes its name from some such ancient payment.

**SEM, SEMANT**, see **Seem**, **Semmit**, *adj.*

**SEMANZE**, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Glue; mortar; ?a dial. form of 'cement.' Grose (1790).

**SEMBLE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Slk. (Jam.) The parapet of a bridge.

**SEMBLY-TUESDAY**, *sb.* *Obs.* w.Yks.$^2$ Easter Tuesday. So called because on that day there was the weapon-show of the tenants of Hallamshire in the Wicker, often called Sembly Green. Cf. **semly**.

**SEME, SEMENT, SEMET**, see **Seam**, *sb.*$^2$, **Semmit**, *adj.*, **Semmet**.

**SEMI-DEMI**, *sb.* n.Lin.$^1$ [**se·mi-demi.**] One who is weak, small, or of no account; a corruption of 'demi-semi-quaver'; used *fig.*
I call him nobbut a semi-demi wheäre a real man cums.

**SEMI(E**, *sb.* Sc. **1.** A second-year student at a Scotch University.
**Abd.** Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 144; Still current (A.W.). **Edb.** He continued mightily given to game, till through the Latin and Greek, and he was a semie, Lorimer *West Kirke* (1885) 24; At this time the 11th of March was solemnly keeped by the semies in going to the foot-ball on the Borrow Moor contrary to the orders of the college, Hume *Domestic Details* (1697–1707) 5, ed. 1843.

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Semi-bachelor**, (2) **-bajan**, a second-year student; cf. **bejan**, *sb.*; (3) **-bajan class**, (4) **-class**, second-year students; (5) **-year**, the second year of a student's course.
(1) **Edb.** Hume *ib. Notes*, xv. (2) **Abd.** Francisque-Michel *ib.* Hume *ib.* (3) Hume *ib.* (4) **Abd.** (A.W.) **Edb.** Hume *ib.* (5) **Edb.** In my semie year I was boarded in one Mr. Nisbet's, Hume *ib.* 5.

**SEMI-SIGHT**, *sb.* Nhp.$^2$ [**se·mi-soit.**] A child's plaything, consisting of flowers arranged under a piece of glass; lit. 'see my sight.'

**SEMLY**, *sb.* ne.Lan.$^1$ [**se·mli.**] An aphetic dial. form of 'assembly.'

**SEMM, SEMMANT**, see **Same**, *sb.*, **Semmit**, *adj.*

**SEMMET**, *sb.* Pem. Gmg. Som. Dev. Also written **semet** Pem. Gmg.; **semmatt** Gmg.; and in forms **simmett, zemmet** n.Dev.; **zimmet** w.Som.$^1$; **zimmit** Dev.$^3$ [**se·mit**, w.Cy. **zi·mət.**] **1.** A kind of sieve; see below.
**Pem., Gmg.** *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. vi. 152. **Gmg.** Made of skin for winnowing, Collins *Gow. Dial.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1850) IV. 223. **w.Som.**$^1$ Used in a barn for throwing the corn into the winnowing machine, but formerly for throwing it in front of the 'van.' The zimmet is in shape like a sieve, but instead of open wire-work, the bottom is, like a drum, formed of a piece of dried skin tightly stretched. In fact, a zimmet is a large rough tambourine. **Dev.** While we sat together . . . a big semmet between us to put the feathers in, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 10; **Dev.**$^3$ Her'th a-got a face like a zimmit. **n.Dev.** (R.P.C.)

**2.** The bottom of a sieve. n.Dev. Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl.*

**SEMMIT**, *sb.* Sc. Also written **semmet.** [**se·mit.**] A flannel under-shirt.
**Sc.** We're likely to have it pretty severe this winter. We'll better get weel supplied wi' guid flannel . . . semmets, *Jokes*, 1st S. (1889) 106; Montgomerie-Fleming *Notes on Jam.* (1899). **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 352. **Gall.** (A.W.)

**SEMMIT**, *adj.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. Shr. Also in forms **semant** n.Cy.; **sement** Dur.; **semmant** N.Cy.$^1$ n.Yks.$^{12}$ m.Yks.$^1$; **semment** Nhb.$^1$ w.Dur.$^1$ n.Yks.$^3$; **semmint** Nhb.$^1$; **simet** Shr.$^1$; **simmit** n.Cy. n.Yks.$^2$ w.Yks.$^1$ [**se·mit, se·mənt.**] **1.** Soft, pliable, supple.
**n.Cy.** Grose (1790); (K.); **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ As soft and semmit as a lady's glove. **m.Yks.**$^1$

**2.** Limber, wiry, active, energetic.
**n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^{12}$ **Nhb.**$^1$ He's a semment body.

Hence **Semmity**, *adj.* gracefully formed, flexible; used of a person. **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ A smart semmanty body.

**3.** Slight, slender.
**n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^1$ **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ As tall and semmant as a willow wand. **m.Yks.**$^1$

**4.** Weak, feeble, tottering.
**Dur.** Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). **w.Dur.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^2$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ By George, bud that's a semmit consarn thoo's built.

Hence (1) **Semmitly**, *adj.* affectedly modest, simpering; (2) **Semmity**, *adj.* (*a*) slight, weak; of poor quality; (*b*) see (1); (*c*) silly, half-witted.
(1) **n.Yks.**$^3$ (2, *a*) **n.Yks.**$^2$ 'It was simmity stuff,' thin and poor,—the wine. (*b*) *ib.* (*c*) **Shr.**$^1$ 'E'll never do no good fur the Squire nor no one else—poor simetty thing.

**5.** Smooth, silky. n.Cy. (Hall.), w.Yks.$^1$ **6.** *Obs. Fig.* Peaceable, reconcilable. n.Cy. (K.)

**SEMMLE**, *v.* Cai.$^1$ [**se·ml.**] To arrange, to put in order; a dial. aphetic form of 'assemble.'

**SEMPER**, *sb.* e.Yks.$^1$ [**se·mpə(r).**] The samphire, *Crithmum maritimum*. Cf. **samper**.
It is used in E. Holderness as an article of food, and eaten cooked, but cold, with bread.

**SEMPLE, SEMPSTER, SEMSTER, SEN**, see **Simple, Seamster, Sain, Self, Send, Sin**, *adv.*

**SENACHIE, SENBY, SENCE**, see **Seannachie, Senfy, Sense**, *sb.*

**SENCION**, *sb.* e.An. Also written **sension** e.An.; and in forms **senchion** Nrf.; **senshon** e.An.; **sinsion** e.An. [**se·nʃən.**] The common groundsel, *Senecio vulgaris*.
**e.An.** (B. & H.), **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** *Nature Notes*, No. 9; (B. & H.) **Suf.** (G.E.D.); *Science Gossip* (1882) 214.

[Cp. Fr. *seneçon*, the herb groundsel (Cotgr.). Take groundiswalle, that ys, senchion, *Reliquiae Antiquae*, I. 324.]

**SEND**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Wal. Stf. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Pem. Also in forms **saind** n.Cy. Yks.; **sane, sen** Sc. [**sen(d.**] **1.** *v.* To accompany on the road.
**Shr.**$^1$ Yo' nee'na gŏŏ yet—stop an' 'ăve a bit o' supper, an' we'n send yo' a tidy bit o' the way at-after. **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421.

**2.** Phr. (1) *send o' the Lord*, an exclamation: God grant; (2) *to come send*, to go to meet; (3) *to go and* (or *to*) *send*, to accompany on the road; (4) *to send down*, to send to prison; (5) *to send home*, see (3); (6) *to send through*, to report; to noise abroad.
(1) **w.Wor.** Send o' the Lord yer ma win, sur, S. Beauchamp *N. Hamilton* (1875) II. 182. (2) **Hrf.** (Hall.) (3) **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Hrf.**$^1$ He is gone to send his sister to Hereford. (4) **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.) (5) **Wal.** *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. x. 443. (6) **Rnf.** Ye canna put on a new bonnet, Far less can ye buy a new goun, Till it's sent through the place wi' the clashers, Barr *Poems* (1861) 122.

**3.** To grant; short for 'God send.'
**Stf.** Well, send I may live! I bin glad to see thee, Murray *Joseph's Coat* (1882) 242.

**4.** *sb.* A message; an errand; a prayer.
**Sc.** Ye're bidden send your love a send, Aytoun *Ballads* (ed. 1861) I. 180. **Ayr.** He mony a time sent up a sane, Aye, mony a ane, and ane again, But few gade up, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 72. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **n.Yks.** A saind for her to come, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 615.

Hence (1) **Send-down**, (2) **Send-up**, *sb.* a message sent down or up, in regard to the local situation of the sender. n.Sc. (Jam.) **5.** A messenger, esp. one sent on in advance of the bridegroom to summon the bride; a bridal party.
**Sc.** If the 'send' or bridal party, in going to or from the Manse, met a funeral procession, or a hearse, on the way, it was a bad omen, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 252. **ne.Sc.** Two men, called the sens, were despatched from the house of the bridegroom to demand the bride, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 91. **Abd.** Serve me, the sen's! Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxix; The marriage usually takes place at the house of the bride's father, to which . . . the bridegroom, when the distance is reasonable, walks on foot, supported by two 'groom's maids,' and . . . friends. Just as the procession starts, . . two young men selected from the bridegroom's party, who are designated sens, . . hurry off to apprise the bride of his approach. . . As nearly as I can recollect, the message delivered . . . to the bride was as follows: 'The bride-

groom presents his compliments and requests us to say that he will soon be here,' *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. vii. 55. **n.Yks.** Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) *Gl.*

6. An impetus; a rush. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ It cam wi' sic a send.

**SENEVE**, *v.* *Obs.* Chs.$^{123}$ **1.** Of a corpse: to begin to change. **2.** Of joiners' work: to begin to warp.

**SENFY**, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Not. Also in form **senby** Not. Sign, likelihood, appearance; a dial. form of 'signify.' n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.$^{2}$, Not. (K.), (P.R.) Cf. **singify.**

[Senfy, *probabilitas, verisimilitudo,* Coles *Dict.* (1679).]

**SENG**, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Shelter, shade.

**N.Cy.**$^{1}$ The seng of a hedge. **Yks.** (Hall.)

**SENGLET**, see **Singlet.**

**SENGREEN**, *sb.* Sc. War. Shr. Ken. I.W. Dor. Dev. [se·ngrīn.] **1.** The house-leek, *Sempervivum tectorum.* See **Singreen**; cf. **silgreen.**

**War., Shr.** (B. & H.), **Ken.**$^{1}$ **Dor.** Tufts of the houseleek or sengreen sprouted from the eaves, Hardy *Madding Crowd* (1874) ix. **Dev.**$^{4}$

**2.** The lesser periwinkle, *Vinca minor.* I.W. (B. & H.)

**3.** *Comb.* **Small marsh sengreen,** the hairy stonecrop, *Sedum villosum.* Edb. Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 179, ed. 1815.

**SENIL, SENN, SENNACHIE, SENNEL, SENNEN,** see **Seenil, Self, Seannachie, Seenil, Sinew.**

**SENNET**, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Dor. Dev. Cor. Also written **sennat** Cum.$^{14}$; **sennit** s.Lan.$^{1}$ n.Lin.$^{1}$; and in forms **se'ennight** Sc.; **se'night** Sc. Lan.; **sennicht** Sc.; **se'nnight** n.Yks. w.Yks.$^{1}$ Der.; **zenneert, zennet(t** Dev.; **zennit** Dor.$^{1}$ [se·nit, -ət.] A week; the seventh night.

**Cai.** He gied them a lang hairst day's wark a s'ennicht yestreen, McLennan *Peasant Life* (1871) 2nd S. 33. **Lnk.** My motion, upon Thursday was se'ennight, was that you should be sent for, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 40, ed. 1828. **Wgt.** A pretty considerable riot happened at the Isle of Whithorn on Saturday and Monday se'night, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 45. **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 329. **n.Yks.** Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 309. **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ ii. 304. **Lan.** He fetched it on Friday se'night, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 110. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Der.** The last se'nnight of March had been dull and weather-breeding, Gilchrist *Nicholas* (1899) 23. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **Dor.**$^{1}$ **Dev.** Lock! lock! ther'll be vine messings an' muckings avore zennet, Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. I. i. **n.Dev.** Tha wut purtee a zennet arter, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 163; 'Twill be veeveteen year, Naist Zinday zennett, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 96. **Cor.**$^{2}$ *MS. add.*, **Cor.**$^{3}$ **w.Cor.** Bottrell *Trad.* (1870) 3rd S. *Gl.*

**SENNEY, SE'NNIGHT,** see **Sinew, Sennet.**

**SENNIL, SENNIT,** see **Seenil, Sennet.**

**SENNOW, SENOW,** see **Sinew.**

**SENSE**, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also written **sence** s.Cy. (Hall.); and in form **zense** I.W.$^{1}$ [sens.] **1.** *sb.* Justice, right, reasonableness.

**w.Yks.** Ther isn't a bit o' sense i' sich like goins on, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 10, 1897); Very common (J.W.).

Hence **Sensed,** *ppl. adj.* in possession of one's reason.

**Lei.**$^{1}$ Poo' thing, shay's 'aardly sensed. **War.**$^{3}$

**2.** *Fig.* Essence, pith.

**nw.Abd.** But fowk needs to tak a' the sense Fan ilka thing's sae dear, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 48.

**3.** *Comb.* (1) **Home-drawing sense.** Cum. (E.W.P.); (2) **Horse-sense,** acquisitiveness. *ib.* **4.** Phr. (1) *I) can't make no sense of him,* I) cannot make him understand; (2) *in no sense,* (*a*) in any way; (*b*) properly; (3) *my senses,* an exclamation; (4) *no sense,* of no use; (5) *no sense of,* poor, sorry, not good; (6) *not no sense,* not to speak of, used of anything inadequately or faultily done; (7) *not to have sense to bait a mouse-trap,* to be very foolish; (8) *nowt to no sense,* not good in character, poor in quality; (9) *one's senses to be in a creel,* to be bereft of one's senses, mad, foolish; (10) *to drink away one's senses,* to muddle one's brain by drinking.

(1) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Sur.** Leveson-Gower *Provinc.* (1876). (2, *a*) **Sur.**$^{1}$ The hay don't make to-day in no sense. The roots don't grow in no sense. (*b*) **s.Cy.** (Hall.) **I.W.**$^{1}$ This job en't done in noo zense. (3) **Dev.** Oh! my senses, Steve! Let me get out! Ford *Larramys* (1897) 38. (4) **Cmb., Ess.** That ain't no sense (W.W.S.). (5) **Ess.** But no sense ov a place, some think, Is this here hill so high, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 4. (6) **Ken.**$^{1}$ It don't rain, not no sense. (7) **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ He hesn't sense to baait a moose-trap. (8) **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ That mon's nowt t'nŭ sense. That crop o' corn's nowt t'nŭ sense. (9) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Ayr.** My senses wad be in a creel, Should I but dare a hope to speel Wi' Allan, or wi' Gilbertfield, Burns *To W. Simpson* (1785) st. 3. (10) **Kcd.** 'Twis nae that honest Robbie Reid Wad drink awa' his senses, Grant *Lays* (1884) 59.

**5.** *v.* To put a sense upon; to put meaning into.

**Rnf.** Some are trying already to sense (as they call it) some of the oddest parts of Simson's Letter. Such sensing I take to be the art of teaching heresy orthodoxly, Wodrow *Corres.* (1709-31) III. 261, ed. 1843. **Edb.** Ye souda hae employed a man o' letters Wha wad a sensed your waefu' warblin's better, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 218.

**6.** To understand, comprehend; to make understand.

**Glo.** Take my keys, I want to sense you where to find my money (A.B.). **Dor.** You may be ever so rich, but you can't sense my feelings (C.V.G.). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ That there do beat me, sure-lie—I can't sense it nohow. Be sure you sense'n what he got to do. **Dev.**$^{3}$ I can't sense whot tez yü dü mayne. **e.Dev.** None of us could sense sending money out of the parish to be spenden elsewhere, Jane *Lordship* (1897) 3. [**Amer.** I'd tell him a thing, an' explain it to him two or three times over, an' . . . when it came to carryin' on't out, he hadn't sensed it a mite, Westcott *David Harum* (1900) xxi.]

**7.** To scent out; *gen.* used of an animal.

**Sc.** Said to a dog when you bid him to seek after anything by his nose, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); 'You would be a good Borrowstown sow, you sense so well.' Prov. spoken when people pretend to find the smell of something that we would conceal, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 376.

**SENSE**, *int.* Cor. [sens.] Stop! see below.

A cry used by children when at play, esp. at marbles, when they want to stop for a moment, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 419; **Cor.**$^{1}$

**SENSHACH**, *adj.* Cai.$^{1}$ [se·nʃəχ.] Of children: sensible, wise, well-conducted.

**SENSHON**, see **Sencion.**

**SENSIBLE**, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Brks. e.An. Cmb. Suf. Sur. Som. Dev. Also in form **zensible** Brks.$^{1}$ [se·nsibl.] **1.** Manifest; undoubted.

**Abd.** Some said he was 'stickit'; and some that his skull had merely suffered a sensible 'clour,' Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 111.

**2.** Conscious; esp. used of one seriously ill.

**Ayr.** 'And are ye quite sensible all the time?' inquired Jean, inwardly thankful that her husband was not subject to such fits, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 28. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **e.An.**$^{1}$

**3.** *Comb.* (1) **Sensible crazy,** of a lunatic: sensible in some respects; (2) **—drunk,** drunk, but conscious or sensible.

(1) **e.An.**$^{1}$ (2) **Abd.** Some were sensible drunk, an' their conduct reviewed; Some quarrelled an' fought, and each other maul'd, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 182. **Slg.** The sensible-drunk kind snoored oot o' closes, Buchanan *Poems* (1901) 159.

**4.** Phr. *to make sensible,* to make understand, to tell, inform.

**Don.** 'Let me tell ye that Providence is playin' intil yer han's in the most exthornery way ever I knew.' 'Make me sensible, Andy,' says Billy, *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1900) 605. **Brks.**$^{1}$ A be zo dunny ut be maain hard to maayke un zensible o' what I wants un to do. **e.An.**$^{1}$ **Cmb.** If I could but make you sensible (W.M.B.). **Suf.** I didn't fare to make him sensible of it, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). **Sur.**$^{1}$, **Som.** (J.S.F.S.) **Dev.**$^{3}$ Nobody made me sensible ov whot twuz yü wanted me tü dü.

**SENSION**, see **Sencion.**

**SENSUALS**, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* Sc. Passions.

**Edb.** Rob's sensuals got a little whetted, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 190.

**SENT**, see **Sint.**

**SENTIMENT**, *sb.* Lin. Nrf. [se·ntiment.] Sediment.

**n.Lin.**$^{1}$ That suff's choäkt real full o' sentiment. **Nrf.** A gentleman offered a certain sum to a farmer to cleanse a pond. The latter replied, 'No, sir, I can't undertake the job; there's a sight of sentiment in that there pit' (W.R.E.).

**SENTRY-FIELDS**, *sb. pl.* Dev. Cor. Fields near churches which formerly were used as sanctuaries or cemeteries. *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 147, 254.

**SEOO**, see **Sow,** *sb.*$^{1}$

**SEP**, *sb.* Ken.$^{1}$ [sep.] The secretion which gathers in the corners of the eyes during sleep.

**SEP**, *prep.* and *conj.* Som. Dev. Also in forms **seps** w.Som.$^1$; **sips, zep, zept** Dev. **[sep.]** A corruption of 'except.' **1.** *prep.* But.

**w.Som.$^1$** All o'm urn'd away seps me. **Dev.** Nathan Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1866) 61.

**2.** *conj.* Unless, except.

**w.Som.$^1$** They never on't vind the place, seps zomebody do go 'long way 'em vor to show 'em. **Dev.** I count thee's mine but vurry liddle, Sips nuss the cheel an' play the fiddle, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 16; Ha widdn be happy zept I wur by, Nathan Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1866) 6.

**SEPARATION**, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. A coal-mining term: filling up and receiving payment for the round or best coals only, the small or splints being separated and cast back into the mine. Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

**SEPPY**, *adj.* Lan. **[se·pi.]** Soaked with oil or water. Cf. **sappy, seep.**

Take a bucketful of seppy waste and throw it over him (B.K.).

**SEPS**, see **Sep**, *prep.*

**SEPT**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. **[sept.]** A clan; a tribe.

**Sc.** As Buchanan saith, a bold and warlike sept, or people, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xii. **Or.I.** Some sept of the Pights, who first planted it, Wallace *Desc. Ork.* (1693) 2, ed. 1883. **Gall.** They had held my father's sept down wi' an iron hand, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xliv. **Ir.** Hone *Table-bk.* (1827) I. 779. **Dwn.** Quench his little sept in piteous overthrow, Savage-Armstrong *Ballads* (1901) 6.

**SEQUELS**, *sb. pl.* Sc. **1.** A law term: see below.

**Sc.** One species of duty exacted at a mill to which lands are astricted. 'The sequels are the small parcels of corn or meal given as a fee to the servants, over and above what is paid to the multurer,' Erskine *Institutes*, bk. ii. t. 9, § 19 (Jam.); Petty dues were called in general the sequels, Scott *Monastery* (1820) xiii *note.* **Arg.** Its pendicles and pertinents, tofts, crofts, gardens, mills, multures, and sequels, as the lawyers say, Munro *J. Splendid* (1898) 249. **Lnk.** To Matthew Meal the multuris fa'; Jok Duist gets a' the sequels, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 707, Scenary ed.

**2.** Children of 'neyfs' or serfs; the young of animals. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*)

**SER**, see **Serve**, *v.*$^1$, **Set**, *v.*

**SERAGE-MONEY**, see **Cirage-money.**

**SERBS**, *sb. pl.* Sus. **[sə̄bz.]** The fruit of the wild service-tree, *Pyrus torminalis.* (B. & H.) Cf. **serve**, *sb.*$^2$

[Cp. OE. *syrf-trēow*, a service-tree; Lat. *sorbus* (B.T.).]

**SERCE, SERCH**, see **Searce.**

**SERE**, see **Sear**, *adj.*, **Seer**, *adj.*, **Serve**, *v.*$^1$

**SEREACHAN-AITTIN**, *sb.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] A bird; see below.

**w.Sc.** The sereachin-aittin is about the bigness of a large mall, but having a larger body and a bluish colour; the bill is of a carnation colour. This bird shrieks most hideously and is observed to have a greater affection for its mate, than any fowl whatsoever, Martin *W. Isles* (1716) 73 (Jam.). [Perhaps the name should be read 'screachan-aittin,' because of its shrieking (Jam.).]

**SERENDIBLE**, see **Sevendible.**

**SERF**, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Mry. (Jam.) 'Sowens' before fermentation has fully set in.

The state of sowens or flummery before the fermentation commences, or when it has only gone so far as to admit of their being boiled into a thick consistency, and altogether free of acidity (Jam.).

**SERGE**, *sb.* Chs. **[sə̄dʒ.]** A name given to any flag-like water-plant; esp. the reedmace, *Typha latifolia*, and the lesser bulrush, *T. angustifolia.* (B. & H.), Chs.$^{13}$ Cf. **seg(g**, *sb.*$^1$

**SERGE**, *v.* Cor.$^3$ **[sə̄dʒ.]** To rough-sew a button-hole, previous to 'button-holing' it properly.

**SERGE, SERING**, see **Searce, Serving.**

**SERIOUS**, *adj.* and *adv.* Irel. Cum. Lan. Nhp. Hrt. Dor. Also in forms **sarious** Cum.$^{14}$; **sayries, sayrious** n.Ir.; **seerous** Cum.$^4$; **serous** Hrt. **[sī·riəs.]** **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Serious-like**, serious; (2) **— weather**, weather likely to have serious consequences.

(1) **Hrt.** She's young, and I'm an old woman, and likes a body a bit more serous-like, Geary *Rur. Life* (1899) 79. (2) **Nhp.** (P.G.D.)

**2.** Remarkable; great, large.

**n.Ir.** Jamey Menyarry an' a wheen o' the boys made sayries fun o' me, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 16; Raelly he had a sayrious lot o' things, *ib.* 87. **Cum.$^3$** That Tommy Towman's a meàst serious leear, 7; **Cum.$^4$** The home of many a snipe, and 'a serious place for ducks.' **Lan.** He hes a most serious foot, hes John. There'll not be so mony mair nor two in a yard ov his measurment, aa sud say, Waugh *Seaside Lakes* (1861) vi.

**3.** *adv.* Seriously.

**Dor.** But, serious, my bwoy, baint there zome maid you be vond ov? *Windsor Mag.* (July 1900) 206.

**4.** Used before an *adj.* as an intensive.

**Cum.$^1$** 'It's a serious fine day.' 'Ey, it's sarious het'; **Cum.$^4$**

**SERMON**, *sb.* Sc. Lan. Lin. Oxf. Brks. Also in forms **sarmon** Lan. Oxf.$^1$; **zarmon** Brks.$^1$ **[sə̄·mən, sā·mən.]**

**1.** In *comb.* (1) **Sermon-bell**, a single bell sounded after the peal has ceased, to indicate that the service will include a sermon; (2) **-scrabbled paper**, paper on which a sermon has been written.

(1) **n.Lin.$^1$** In the first instance the term was probably applied to a bell calling people to sermons preached apart from service. **Oxf.$^1$** *MS. add.* **Brks.$^1$** If there is to be no sermon the 'zarmon bell' is not rung. It should also be here noted that in many parishes a bell is rung at the termination of morning service; this is to announce and remind that there will be service in the afternoon. (2) **Gall.** He never writes, and makes a fuss and caper, Out-owre a lengthened sermon scrabbled paper, Fu' weel he tells his modest tale without it, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 350, ed. 1876.

**2.** *pl.* An annual service held for the benefit of the Sunday School of a church or chapel.

**Lan.** That all-important event, the 'Sarmons,' was approaching. The formal rehearsals for it took place in the chapel during the fortnight immediately preceding the great Sunday, Ackworth *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 143; It is a great event in a country village, held on (as nearly as possible) the same Sunday in each year. The scholars march in procession from school to church or chapel, the girls dressed in white. A special gallery is erected for the girls. Special hymns and tunes are sung, and all the local musical talent feel it a pleasure and an honour to attend and bring their instruments. As the towns extend this practice, which was invariable when I was a boy, is now dying out (S.W.).

**SERPCLOTH**, *sb.* *Obs.* Shr.$^1$ Also written **sirpcloth.** A surplice.

*Churchwardens' Accounts, Hopton Castle*: 1753. For a quarter of Cloth for y$^e$ Serpcloth, 0. 0. $8\frac{1}{2}$. For washing the Serp Cloth t[w]yes, 0. 3. 0.

**SERPENT'S MEAT**, *phr.* Wal. The black bryony, *Tamus communis.*

An idea prevails that these reptiles are always lurking about places where this plant grows (B. & H.).

**SERPLINS**, *sb. pl.* Lnk. (Jam.) The soapy water in which clothes have been boiled. Cf. **sapple, 1.**

**SERRA, SERRAH**, see **Sarrow, Sirrah.**

**SERRY**, *adj.* Lin. **[sə·ri.]** **1.** Sorry in the sense of miserable; mean, worthless; also in *comb.* **Serry-looking.** Cf. **sorry, 2.** (Hall.) **sw.Lin.$^1$** It's a poor serry-looking thing.

**2.** Silly, weak-minded.

(Hall.) **n.Lin.$^1$** I've seed a many serry uns e' my time, bud that theäre parson caps all.

[Swilc tiding ðhugte adam god, And sumdel quemeð it his seri mood, *Gen. & Ex.* (c. 1250) 408.]

**SERTLE**, *v.* *Obs.* Ess. Also in form **sertlee.** To surprise; a corruption of 'startle.' Grose (1790); Ess.$^1$

**SERVAD**, see **Servet.**

**SERVANT**, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Chs. Der. Lin. Hrf. Pem. Brks. Suf. Also in forms **sahvent** e.Yks.$^1$; **sarvant** Cum. Wm. n.Lin.$^1$ Hrf.$^2$ Brks. Suf.; **sarvent** Chs.$^1$; **zarvent** Brks.$^1$ **[sə̄·vənt, sa·rvənt, sā·vənt.]**

**1.** In *comp.* (1) **Servant-lad**, a man-servant; a farm-labourer; (2) **-lass**, a maid-servant; (3) **-man**, see (1); (4) **-wench**, see (2).

(1) **Nhb.** Ah canna trust them bits of servant lads, Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 124. (2) **Ayr.** An auld servant-lass to a ruling elder, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 48. **Nhb.** She ought to have gone to feed the calves and milk the cows with Jenny . . . the 'servant-lass,' Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 157. **Cum.** He hed a sarvant lass, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 155. **Wm.** Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 14. **e.Yks.$^1$, w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.$^1$** Them sarvant lasses e' Lunnun is that ig'rant noäbody as hed n't been among 'em wod

beleäve it. (3) **Sc.** It proved to be a servant-man sent from a worthy and charitable lady, *Memoirs* (1680) 144, ed. 1846. **Wgt.** I maun hae a servant-man, likewise a lad an' lass, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 61. **Cum.** Joe Thompson, at Sykes, an' Isaac Todd, their sarvant man, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 1st S. 21, ed. 1886. (4) **Chs.**$^1$ **Der.** The 'servant wench' has lit the fire, HOWITT *Rur. Life* (1838) I. 160.

**2.** Phr. (*your*) *servant, sir, miss,* &c., *obsol.*, the common form of salutation from a social inferior.

**Hrf.**$^2$ Old men when meeting a gentleman often used this form of salutation, taking off their hats and making a low bow. **s.Pem.** LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. **Brks.** Your sarvant, gen'l'men, HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* (1859) vii; **Brks.**$^1$ **Suf.** Your servant, miss (M.E.R.); 'John!' 'Sarvant, sir!' (C.T.)

**SERVE,** *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **sahv** n.Yks.; **sahve** e.Yks.$^1$; **sarve** Cum.$^{14}$ n.Yks.$^4$ ne.Yks.$^1$ m.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks$^3$ s.Lan.$^1$ I.Ma. Chs.$^1$ s.Chs.$^1$ Not.$^1$ n.Lin.$^1$ Lei.$^1$ War.$^{23}$ Wor. Shr.$^1$ Oxf.$^1$ Som.; **ser** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Nhb.; **sere** Abd. [sə̄v, sarv, sāv.] **1.** *v.* In phr. (1) *to serve a person off*, to take revenge on him; (2) — *with one*, to satisfy one. See **Sair, Sarrow.**

(1) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (2) **Peb.** Their sermons winna ser' wi' me, I'll rather read a beuk at hame, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 27.

**2.** To be a servant.

**Abd.** When young I'll sere, when auld I'll beg, WALKER *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 282.

**3.** To treat; to behave towards; in *gen.* colloq. use.

**Dmf.** Would some but gie your lugs a pouse, They'd ser' you right, JOHNSTONE *Poems* (1820) 133. **n.Cy., w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Thou sarved him weel reyt, WESTALL *Birch Dene* (1889) II. 35. **s.Not.** He serves 'er shameful. A've bin sarved very bad by 'im (J.P.K.). **Hmp.**$^1$ We maun serve him same as t'other one. **Cor.** The best way to serve the devil is to win' en up at the capstan, BOURNE *Billy Bray* (ed. 1899) 113.

**4.** To hand up straw to a thatcher, or bricks and mortar to a bricklayer.

**Chs.**$^1$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Wéeŭr)z Joa·?—É́e)z saa·rvin thaach·ŭr ['Wheer's Joe?' 'He's sarvin' thatcher']. **War.**$^4$ **s.War.**$^1$ The boy who hands up the stubble serves the thatcher.

**5.** To supply an animal with food; to give alms to a beggar. Cf. **sarrow, 3.**

**Ayr.** Going from house to house like the hungry babes in the wood. . . Seeing them served myself at our door I spoke to them, GALT *Provost* (1822) xiii. **Nhb.** It's weel to ken as three calves canna be serred wi' t'milk which sud ha' serred nine widoot some ill coomin on't, CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 56. **Cum.**$^4$ **n.Yks.** Sarve t'pigs and t'cauves, SIMPSON *Jeanie o' Biggersdale* (1893) 112; **n.Yks.**$^{14}$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Ah'll gan an' sarve t'pigs. **e.Yks.**$^1$ Get thă geean, my lass, and sahve pigs. **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** PIPER *Dial. Sheffield* (1824) 17. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^3$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Ahy)shl léeuv yoa· tŭ saa·rv dhem pig·z tŭ-ney·t, els ahy)shl bi lai·t fŭr chaap·il. **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Not.** She's just been serving the calves (L.C.M.). **Lin.**$^1$ Have you been to serve the pigs. **n.Lin.**$^1$ Get off wi' thee, an' sarve them pigs. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ The beast were all right when I served them this morning. **War.**$^{24}$, **s.War.**$^1$, **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.**$^1$ Jack, yo' can sarve the pigs awilde I pŭt the gis an' ducks up. **Oxf.**$^1$, **Hmp.**$^1$, **Wil.**$^1$

**6.** With *up*: to litter and fodder horses and cattle before leaving them for the night. s.Lan.$^1$, Chs.$^{13}$ **7.** With *out*: to deal, divide out.

**Sc.** To ser out the puir-silver (JAM. *Suppl.*). **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**8.** To satisfy; to be sufficient for; of time: to occupy.

**Sc.** They maun hae a hottle, maun they, and an honest public canna serve them, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) i. **Cum.**$^{14}$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Not.** A very little work sarves 'im (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**$^1$ It won't serve him for a day's work. It served me for a quarter of an hour walking down. I can mak' it sarve me and the bairn. **Wil.**$^1$

**9.** To suit; to be appropriate to.

**Sc.** I've no quarrel with his appearance, unless that I think it would better serve a pinging lassie than a bold lad, *Good Wds.* (1879) 198.

**10.** To earn; lit. 'to serve for.' w.Cy. (HALL.), Wil.$^1$ e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **11.** To wrap round, to protect from chafing.

**e.Yks.** Examined our warp and served it, that is, wrapped the part lying on the boat with some old clothes, to prevent friction and breakage, KENDALL *God's Hand* (1870) 18. **Nrf.** The rope by which all the nets are attached to the fishing-bōat is 'served,' i.e. protected from chafing by canvas, &c. (P.H.E.)

**12.** To retaliate upon; to 'serve out.'

**w.Yks.**$^3$ When any of these pokes did not get enough to please him, he laid it down on the ground and 'sarved it,' i.e. beat it with a whip, *Introd.* 21.

**13.** A coal-mining term: of gas: to issue more or less regularly from a fault, slip, &c. Nhb.$^1$ **14.** With *out*: to give pain (without any idea of retaliation).

**Not.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ Theer een't noothink sarves ye aout so bad as a peen i' yer ear-'ool. **War.**$^3$

**15.** *sb.* A shallow basket, used to contain a horse's feed. Shr.$^1$ Cf. **server, 5.** **16.** A helping or supply of food.

**I.Ma.** What do I care for their buns and sarves? CAINE *Manxman* (1894) pt. II. xi.

**SERVE,** *sb.*$^2$ Sus. The fruit of the service-tree, *Pyrus torminalis.* (F.E.S.) Cf. **serbs.**

[OE. *syrfe*, a service-tree (B.T.).]

**SERVE,** *v.*$^2$ *Obs.* Sc. A shortened form of 'deserve.' (JAM.); He that does bidding, serves no dinging, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 149.

**SERVE,** *v.*$^3$ Sc. A shortened form of 'preserve.'

**Abd.** 'Serve's, lassie, ye little ken fat ye're speakin' o', ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) ii.

**SERVER,** *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Midl. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Hnt. Ken. Also in forms **sarver** Chs.$^1$ s.Chs.$^1$ Midl. Lei.$^1$ Nhp.$^{12}$ War.$^2$ Shr.$^1$ Hnt.; **sarvor** Nhb.$^1$ [sə̄·və(r), sa·rvər, sā·və(r).] **1.** A woman who hands round refreshments to the mourners at a funeral.

**n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ At the burial hour, couples of females called 'servers,' with decanters, salvers, and glasses, hand wine and sweet biscuits to the relatives in the house, and to the 'sitters,' or those who are waiting in the neighbouring dwellings to join the procession, as well as to the numbers met for the same purpose outside the doors. The servers precede the corpse to the grave, dressed in white for a young or unmarried person, and in black for the aged or married; with a broad ribbon, white or black, crossing over one shoulder like a scarf; and a silken rosette in accordance, pinned to the breast, *Introd.* 10; **n.Yks.**$^4$, **ne.Yks.** (C.F.)

**2.** One who feeds animals.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ Wel, dhŭr)z won thingg· ah wùl see· fŭr dhŭ wensh—óo)z ŭ rae·r pig·-saa·rvŭr.

**3.** A boy or man who hands to a bricklayer or thatcher the materials for his work. Chs.$^1$, s.Chs.$^1$ **4.** A small tray or salver.

**e.Fif.** My share o' the tea was brocht to me on a server, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxv. **N.I.**$^1$ **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Nhb.**$^1$

**5.** A round, shallow, handleless basket, holding a feed of corn for a horse.

**Chs.**$^1$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Give him a good sarver full o' wuts, an' he'll do for a bit. **Midl.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^{12}$, **War.**$^2$ **Shr.**$^1$ 'As the mar' 'ad 'er 'ay? Then yo' can gie 'er a sarver fŭll o' ŏŏäts. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

**6.** A pond which supplies the water necessary for household purposes; see below.

**Ken.**$^1$; **Ken.**$^2$ Where there are no wells, as in the Weald of Kent, the pond that serves the house is called the server, to distinguish it from the horse-pond; and from thence they take their water for boiling their meat, for their tea, &c.

**SERVET,** *sb.* Sc. Also written **servit** (JAM.); and in forms **servad** Cai.$^1$; **servat** Bwk. [se·rvit.] **1.** A table-napkin; a towel; a dial. form of 'serviette.'

**Sc.** (JAM.); *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 436. **Cai.**$^1$ **n.Sc.** A hundred pounds o' pennies round His love rowed up in servet sma', BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 163, ed. 1875. **nw.Abd.** The verra servets i' the kist Wad be as yellow's greel, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 25. **Lnk.** Wi' maun giet something an' it were an auld servet, or an auld sark to keep the hips o't warm, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 31. **w.Lth.** MAIDMENT *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844–5) I. 371. **Bwk.** Nin dozen Dornick servats, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 63.

**2.** A small tray.

**Gall.** He looked for the largest piece of shortbread or plumb-cake on the servet, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 384, ed. 1876; He . . . bought two grand japanned servets, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 12.

**SERVICE,** *sb.* Sc. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Nrf. Suf. Also in forms **sahvice** n.Yks.; **sarvice** Nrf. Suf.; **sarvis** Wm. [sə̄·vis, sa·rvis, sā·vis.] **1.** In *comp.* Service·

**silver**, an old manorial tax, payable when the heir to the manor attains his majority.

**n.Lan.**$^1$ It is now said to be for the purchase of silver spoons. **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**2.** Phr. (1) *one's service of*, to hold in little account, to dislike; (2) *one's service to a person*, one's respects to him; (3) *to drink a service to a person*, to drink to a person as an assurance of respectful service; (4) *to send one's service*, to send one's respects.

(1) **n.Yks.** Mah sahvice ov gahin away (I.W.). (2) **Lan.** Margaret Leigh told me that her daughter Salisbury recovered well; that she gave her service to me, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 35. **Suf.** My sarvice to you, sir (M.G.R.). (3) **Ayr.** Go fetch to me a pint o' wine . . . That I may drink before I go, A service to my bonie lassie, Burns *My Bonie Mary*, st. 1. (4) **Wm.** Tom . . . Sends his sarvis, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 112, ed. 1821.

**3.** A situation; a place of service.

**Sh.I.** Shü . . . widna even spaek til him whin he guid ta see hir at hir service, *Sh. News* (June 1, 1901). **Wm.** Ise git a sarvis sum whaar I racken, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 11, ed. 1821. **nw.Der.**$^1$

**4.** Assistance given by unskilled labourers to masons or carpenters; the labourers who thus assist.

**s.Sc.** (Jam.) **Rxb.** Service is a provincial phrase for labourers, to dig away earth from the foundation of a house, prepare mortar, and assist in rearing scaffolds, carrying stones, joists, &c., *Agric. Surv.* 28 (*ib.*).

**5.** Each round of whisky, &c., supplied to the company at a funeral; a 'serving' of wine or whisky.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** They were so chilled that they stood in need of another service, and another was of course handed round, Galt *Entail* (1823) ix. **Gall.** Whisky aye gars courage come. . . For first aye service, then anither, His courage syne began to gather, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 45, ed. 1897.

**6.** Canvas, &c., wrapped round a rope to protect it from chafing. See **Serve**, *v.*$^1$ **11.**

**Nrf.** Off go the rope. 'Ten fathom,' shout the mate. . . 'Hold her. You may give her the sarvice now,' the skipper say, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 35.

**SERVICEABLE**, *adj.* s.Lan.$^1$ In form **sarviceable.** In *comp.* **Sarviceable-talk**, sensible conversation.

**SERVING**, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. War. Shr. Dev. Also in forms **sarving** w.Yks. Shr.$^1$; **sarvin** s.Lan.$^1$; **serin** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **ser'n** Per. [sə·vin, sa·rvin, sā·vin.] **1.** *ppl. adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Serving-chiel**, a man-servant; a farm-labourer; (2) **-lass**, (3) **-maid**, a woman-servant; (4) **-man**, see (1); (5) **-wench**, (6) **-woman**, see (3).

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) (2) **Cld.** (*ib.*) **Twd.** Serving-men and serving-lasses who seek hire, Buchan *J. Burnet* (1898) 333. (3) **Dev.** My daughter wot's serving maid down to squire's, Mortimer *W. Moors* (1895) 287. (4) **Ayr.** His smiddy was the common haunt of the serving-men belonging to the nobles frequenting the court, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) i. **Rxb.** Hobbie Grieve, the one-eyed serving-man at the Shaws, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 51. (5) **w.Yks.** Cracking wi' thee i'stead o' smartening up th' sarving-wenches dahn at th' Bull yonder, Sutcliffe *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 103. (6) **Ayr.** I stood a show to be laughed at by my own wife and my two lawfully hired serving-women, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 88.

**2.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *serving of Mass*, the duties performed by the celebrant's assistant during Mass; (2) *to give a person his serving of it*, to give him as much as will satisfy him; used ironically of a punishment.

(1) **Ir.** In my school days I had joined a class of young fellows who were learning what is called the 'Sarvin' of Mass,' Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 191. (2) **Sc.** If my foot were on the heather as it's on the causeway . . . I hae been waur mistrysted than if I were set to gie ye baith your ser'ing o't, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxv.

**3.** The quantity of food given at one time; a 'helping.'

**Sc.** He helps himsell; he neer waits for a serin (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Frf.** Thae craiturs dinna ken what it is to get their ser'in' ony mair than that perishin' terrier, Mackenzie *N. Pine* (1897) 42. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **War.**$^2$ **Shr.**$^1$ Said of pigs chiefly. 'Gie the fat pigs a good sarvin' the las' thing—the nights bin lung.'

**4.** *Comp.* **Sarvin-drink**, drink served out to the guests at a funeral. s.Lan.$^1$ **5.** *pl.* Deserts.

**Per.** Tho' we a' may frown or fret, We haena got our ser'ns, Ford *Harp* (1893) 238.

**SERVITOR**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. An apprentice or clerk.

**Sc.** The Baillie was in search of his apprentice (or servitor, as he was called sixty years since), Scott *Waverley* (1814) lxvi. **Edb.** Formerly the clerks and apprentices of Judges, Advocates, and Agents, were styled servants or servitors, Hume *Domestic Details* (1697–1707) *Notes* xxix, ed. 1843.

**SERVITRIX**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **servatrix.** A female servant.

**Abd.** Barbara Farquharson, . . at present servitrix to Robert Farquharson, Stuart *Eccl. Rec. Abd.* (1846) *Introd.* 37. **e.Lth.** The daughter, Janet, was 'servatrix' or maid-of-all-work to Mr. Alexander Knows, Waddell *Old Kirk Chron.* (1893) 53.

**SERVITUDE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Service.

**Ayr.** He was in my lord's servitude as a stable-boy at the castle, Galt *Provost* (1822) ix; My house is no used to the servitude of balls and routs, *ib. Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxx.

**SERVY-DAY**, *sb.* Cor.$^1$ [sə̄·vi-dē.] The day after a feast on which the scraps are eaten. Cf. **Saint-Aubyn.**

**SES, SESE**, see **Searce, Seise.**

**SESQUASTER**, *v.* Sc. A corruption of 'sequester.'

**Ayr.** He sees twa beagles comin' up the park ae day to sesquaster his beasts an' a' his gear, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 215.

**SESS**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. War. Brks. Ken. I.W. Som. Cor. Also written **sesse** Ken.$^1$ Cor.; **ssess** Yks.; and in form **zess** Brks.$^1$ [ses.] **1.** *sb.* A rate, tax; an assessment; an enumeration. See **Cess**, *sb.*$^1$

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*), **Nhb.**$^1$, **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **e.Lan.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ **War.**$^3$ Sess was used for any recurring payment such as rates, tithes, land-tax, &c. 'Are you taking the sess?' was said to me when engaged on census enumeration in about 1860. **Ken.**$^1$ **Cor.** Sometimes a rate or sesse was made to cover three months or four months, Hammond *Parish* (1897) 81.

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Sess-gatherer**, a tax-collector; (2) **-paper**, an assessment paper.

(1) **n.Yks.** (T.S.) (2) **Yks.** It's time summat were done; I've got a 'ssess paper this morning, *Yks. Life*, 115.

**3.** *v.* To assess; to estimate.

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*), **s.Chs.**$^1$ **Brks.**$^1$ I zessed the vally o' the land twice as high zence the raailway be come.

Hence (1) **Sesed**, *ppl. adj.* assessed; (2) **Sessment**, *sb.* a rate, tax; an assessment; (3) **Sessor**, *sb.* an assessor of taxes; an overseer of the poor.

(1) **e.Lan.**$^1$ **Brks.**$^1$ My zessed taxes comes vurry high this year. (2) **w.Yks.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **I.W.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ The farm's a-rated t'high—I shall 'peal gin the sessment. (3) **War.**$^3$

**SESS**, *sb.*$^2$ I.Ma. [ses.] In *comb.* **Bad sess**, bad luck! a mild imprecation. See **Cess**, *sb.*$^2$

Bad sess to the women, the idle craythurs, Caine *Deemster* (1887) 180, ed. 1889.

**SESS**, *sb.*$^3$ and *v.*$^2$ Chs. Glo. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **zess** Glo. w.Som.$^1$ Dev.$^{13}$ nw.Dev.$^1$ [ses, w.Cy. zes.]

**1.** *sb.* A heap, pile; a quantity. See **Cess**, *sb.*$^3$

**Chs.** *Sheaf* (1884) III. 178; **Chs.**$^1$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Of slates, bricks, pipes, tiles, 'kids,' or faggots, &c. Dhi)n got·n sich· ŭ ses ŭ chee·z i dhŭ ruwm; ahy shùd)nŭ thingk· dhi)n aad· ŭ faak·tŭr in dhis tuurn. **Cor.**$^3$

**2.** A heap of sheaves in a barn ready for threshing.

**w.Som.**$^1$ 'To take in a rick' meant to carry all the sheaves and pile them up in a zess in the barn for thrashing at leisure. Now-a-days ricks are not taken in, but the 'steamer' is brought alongside the mow, and all the work is completed out of doors. 'How's anybody to make good work way the reed nif you bwoys do ride up, und make jis mirschy 'pon the zess?' **Dev.**$^{13}$ **n.Dev.** How dedst thee stertlee upon the zess last harest? *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 32; *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 471. **nw.Dev.**$^1$

**3.** The barley-mow put together, like hay, without binding into sheaves. Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 471. **4.** Phr. *to low the sess*, to pile the sheaves into the 'mow'; see below.

**Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 471; Tying them in so as not to let them slide away from each other, which is done by putting the tops of one row of sheaves over the middle of the former properly placed and so that the stubble end of the sheaf comes always to the verge of the 'zess' or mow. This requires some skill, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

**5.** *v.* To pile or heap up.

**Chs.** *Sheaf* (1884) III. 178; **Chs.**$^1$ To pile up boards for seasoning, . . bricks or slates. **s.Chs.**$^1$ Yoa· pich·, ŭn ahy)l stond i)th ky'aa·rt ŭn ses ŭm.

**SESS**, *sb.*$^4$ Dev. Cor. In form **zess** Dev.$^1$ Cor.$^2$ [zes.] A great fat woman; prob. the same word as **Sess**, *sb.*$^3$ Cf. **sos(se, 7.**

**Dev.**$^1$ Our zeat was as full as a coud stow, whan who shud come in but Joice Joland,—thecca gurt vat zess and Ruth Ramson, and wedg'd theresells in, 8. **Cor.** Hammond *Parish* (1897) 342; **Cor.**$^2$

**SESS**, *v.*$^3$ and *sb.*$^5$ n.Cy. Chs. I.W. [ses.] **1.** *v.* To throw water about. I.W.$^1$ Cf. **soss**, *sb.*; see **Cess**, *v.*$^3$

**2.** To soak straw with water to prepare it for thatching. Chs.$^1$, s.Chs.$^1$ **3.** *sb.* A dirty puddle. n.Cy. Grose (1790).

**SESS**, *sb.*$^6$ Chs. Nhp. [ses.] *Obs.* A kind of peat turf; see below.

**Nhp.**$^1$; **Nhp.**$^2$ The upper part of the turf layer, consisting of soft and friable earthy matter, not making such good fuel as the lower and harder formation, Morton *Nat. Hist.* (1712).

Hence **Sess-yed**, *sb.* a turf-getting term; see below.

**Chs.**$^1$ The face of turf which has not been got standing high up above the land from which the turf has been removed.

**SESS**, *int.* and *v.*$^4$ Der. Not. Nhp. Wor. Glo. I.W. Dor. Som. Also written **sesse** Glo. [ses.] **1.** *int.* A call to a dog to induce it to attack, or to feed. Cf. **soss**, *sb.* **12**, **cess**, *int.*

**Der.**$^2$ **Not.** Sess lap then. Sess, sess, boys (L.C.M.); (J.H.B.) **Nhp.**$^2$, **se.Wor.**$^1$ **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 387. **I.W.**$^1$ **Dor.** Barnes *Poems* (1863) *Gl.* **w.Som.**$^1$

**2.** *v.* To take to; to like. Dor. Kegan Paul *Memories* (1899) 250.

**SESSARARA, SESSE**, see **Siserary, Sess**, *sb.*$^1$, *int.*

**SESSION**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. [seˑʃən.] **1.** *sb.* The consistory or parochial eldership of Scotland; a Presbyterian ecclesiastical court, kirk-session.

**Sc.** Since he came to be minister of the parish . . . he had many prosecutions before his session, Boswell *Tour Hebrides* (1773) V. 164, ed. Birkbeck Hill. **Bch.** The Lettergae thus play'd the fool, And shifted the repenting stool, To kirk and sessions bids good day, Forbes *Dominie* (1785) 45. **s.Sc.** And, after consulting the session, it was agreed that the gardener's wife should take the vows, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 113.

Hence (1) **Sessioner**, *sb.*, *obs.*, a member of the session; (2) **Session-house**, *sb.* a room attached to a church in which the session meets to transact business; (3) **-siller**, *sb.* an ecclesiastical dole; (4) **Sessions-book**, *sb.* a session-book.

(1) **Abd.** Each minister having a ruling elder chosen out of the worthiest of the sessioners of his Presbytery, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (ed. 1792) I. 196. **Lnk.** *Obs.*, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 482, ed. 1828. (2) **Abd.** Christine Burnett is ordanit to stand in the Sessioun-hous quhill Setterday next, Stuart *Eccl. Rec. Abd.* (1846) 23. **w.Sc.** A boy comin' but and ben among us, wi' the kirk as the but, and the session-house as the ben, as it were, Henderson *Our Jeames* (1898) 167. (3) **Lnk.** Few amongst our peasant fathers could be brought to seek or even accept of the 'session-siller,' so called because the power of applying and distributing such funds was vested in the ministers and kirk-sessions, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 195. (4) **Abd.** I'll jist awa' . . . an' hae a caw throu the sessions-buik, Macdonald *R. Falconer* (1868) 309.

**2.** *v.* To give in names to the session clerk for the proclamation of marriage banns.

**Abd.** 'We are sessioned,' says he, 'an' I'm sure ye're content'—Says Bell, 'Tak' my name out, I'll never consent,' Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 41.

**3.** To summon before the kirk-session.

**Per.** If I were yir minister a' wud hae ye sessioned, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 166.

**SESSIONS**, *sb.* and *v.* n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Ken. Sus. **1.** *sb.* A disturbance, fuss; a great difficulty.

**n.Cy.** (Hall.) **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Noo there'll be a bonny sessions aboot it. **w.Yks.**$^1$ I've hed a terrible sessions weet. **Ken.**$^1$ There's goin' to be middlin' sessions over this here Jubilee, seemin'ly. **Sus.**$^1$ There's always such sessions over lighting up the church in winter time.

**2.** A debate; an argument.

**w.Yks.** They had a sessions at argument (C.C.R.); **w.Yks.**$^1$

**3.** A task.

**w.Yks.** He had a sessions set him for playing t'crown (C.C.R.).

**4.** Phr. *to make (a) sessions of*, to punish severely; to destroy; to 'make a mess of.'

**Cum.**$^4$ If you don't call that dog off, he'll soon make sessions of whatever it is he's got hold of. Thoo's mead a bonny sessions on't. **Wm.** Thoos mead a sessions o' thi fadder best razor wi' thi pen makkin (B.K.).

**5.** *v.* To set a task.

**w.Yks.** Sessions him t'next time he does it (C.C.R.).

[Dial. uses of the legal term 'sessions.']

**SESSLE**, *v.* Ken. With *about*: to frequently change seats, to fidget. Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695); (P.M.)

**SESTU**, see **Seesta.**

**SET**, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **sett** Sc. N.I.$^1$ Cum. n.Yks.$^2$ w.Yks.$^1$ e.Lan.$^1$ Nrf. Cor.$^2$; and in forms **sate, seat** Shr.$^1$ [set.] **1.** A young plant or cutting used for bedding out, esp. a young thorn planted for hedges; a quickset.

**ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ Applied to blackthorn and whitethorn, used for hedges. . . So well understood is this restriction, that if an order is given in the neighbourhood of the forest for a hundred of sets, it would be supplied by a hundred of quicks or thorns; **Nhp.**$^2$, **War.**$^3$ **Shr.**$^1$ A thorn seat, a crab seat; **Shr.**$^2$ **Hrf.** The sets consist of cuttings [of hop-plants] from the old stocks; to each set it is requisite to have two or three joints, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 285. **e.An.**$^1$

Hence **Set-hedge**, *sb.* a quickset hedge.

**Shr.**$^1$ The cowts han broke down the pwus an' raīls—gwun through the sate-'edge, an' trod it down fur two or three yards. **e.Cy.** (Hall.)

**2.** A potato, or portion of a potato, used for planting.

**Sh.I.** Stewart *Tales* (1892) 249. **Nhb.** I found Mark and Elsie planting potatoes. . . She carried a basket of 'sets,' Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 83. **Lakel.**$^2$, **Cum.**$^1$, **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Courier* (June 19, 1897). **Lan.** Roastin' th' pottatoes ut wur bowt for sets, Brierley *Marlocks* (1867) 97. **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Chs.** The sets are put into holes made with a setting-stick, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 31; **Chs.**$^{13}$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ We did ewse to cut th' sets e' three or foher peäces, just leävin' 'em one eye apeäce. **Nhp.**$^{12}$ **War.**$^2$ More commonly styled in full, 'potato-sets'; **War.**$^3$, **e.An.**$^1$ **Dor.** Eyeing the well-filled basket of 'sets,' *Cornh. Mag.* (Sept. 1900) 308. [Potatoes are either planted whole or cut in parts into sets, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 630.]

**3.** The crop of grass in a 'new lay' in its early state. e.An.$^2$ **4.** *Obs.* A row of corn in the ear.

**Bdf.** The ears are shorter, and contain fewer sets or rows of corn, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 296.

**5.** Shape, figure, cast; the form or position given to anything.

**Abd.** (Jam.) **Cld.** That thing'll no keep the set (*ib.*). **Ant.** A knowed it wus him by the set o' him, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

**6.** A pattern, esp. the pattern of a tartan.

**Sc.** Ye may tak a bit o' the plaid . . . and that'll learn ye the sett, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxviii; A small bit of the silk tartan they wore upon them, which I send that you may see the sett, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) II. 6 (Jam.). **Heb.** I do not like it so well as our own Macdonald set, Sarah Tytler *Macdonald Lass* (1895) 225. **n.Yks.**$^2$

**7.** Kind, manner, fashion.

**Sc.** A new set o't (Jam.). **Edb.** The bit sets of speech she had the nack of when she fell to speaking, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 117.

**8.** A salt-making term: see below.

**Chs.**$^1$ When the crystals of bay-salt begin to form upon the strings and thorns, the pan is said to have a good or a bad set according as the crystals are large or small.

**9.** The proper or usual method of doing work; the nature or requirement of the material worked.

**w.Sc.** I hae na got the set o't yet (Jam.).

**10.** The fixed quantity of any article regularly supplied.

**Sc.** Ye're a half-pint short o' yer set this time (*ib.*).

**11.** Maturity, full growth.

**Nhb.** When persons attain their full growth they are said to 'come to their set' (R.O.H.).

**12.** A check, esp. in growth.

**Bnff.**$^1$ The caul' frosty weens ga' the girs a set it it niver cowrt.

**13.** An attack, onset; impulse, force; a shock.

**Sc.** They were both against it, which gave my faith a sore set, *Memoirs* (1680) 26, ed. 1846; Always used in a bad sense; as a set of the toothache, a set of the cauld, &c. (Jam.) **Abd.** Gotten for my sake so hard a set, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 47, ed. 1812. **Rxb.** They winna mak' their set till the onfa' o' the night, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 127. **n.Yks.**$^1$

**14.** A difficult task or problem; trouble, difficulty; fuss, disturbance; also in *pl.*

**s.Sc.** Am I to be ca'ed on to relieve a' the distress in the world? That wad be abonny set o't, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 19. **Nhb.¹** 'Aa'll gi' ye yor sets, noo.' This may refer either to a matter of endurance or skill, or to the solution of a riddle, &c. 'What a set yo'r myekin aboot it.' 'They had sic a set on i' the street as ye nivver seed.' **e.Dur.¹** A've had-en a bonny set win 'm. **Cum.⁴** **n.Yks.** I had sike a set to stop him (I.W.); **n.Yks.¹** An' a desper't set we had wi' 't; **n.Yks.²** If things so happen, it'll mak a sair set on us.

**15.** A disgust. Bnff.¹ **16.** An equal in rank, skill, &c.

**w.Yks.** 'Ah think ye two's sets, so if one comes o' this side an' t'other on t'other, wes't be abaht reight.' In scoring games, when two opposing sides have made the same score, they are said to be sets, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 17, 1897).

**17.** Vanity, conceit, 'side.'

**Cum.** Thur fellas hev a terrable set wi' them. He hez as much set as a turkey cock (E.W.P.). **n.Yks.²** They've a lot o' set in 'em. **Lan.** He's as mich set on him as a lord, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 73. **s.Lan.¹** He's no set on him.

Hence **Setty**, *adj.* conceited. m.Yks.¹ **18.** Value, store.

**m.Yks.¹** He puts great set on it.

**19.** A good quantity or quality; *gen.* in phr. *no great sets*, not worth much, not good for much.

**n.Yks.** A good set o' them (I.W.); **n.Yks.²** They're neea great set. There's neea great sets on't left. **e.Yks.¹** There's neeah greeat sets on em. Tom's neeah greeat sets of a fellow, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.¹** She is no great sets of a lass. How are you to-day?—No great sets, dame, thank you. **w.Yks.** I'm no great sets to-day, Hamilton *Nugæ Lit.* (1841) 355; **w.Yks.¹**

**20.** A spell, period. **N.I.¹** A long set of saft weather.

**21.** A disposal. **N.Cy.¹** She has made a pretty set of hersell.

**22.** *Obs.* A lease.

**Bnff.** These who had the sett of the Saturdayes mercat at Rynye, *Presbytery Bk.* (1631–54) 116, ed. 1842. **Abd.** The maill of his new biggit houss . . . takin in sett to be ane sang schole, Turreff *Gleanings* (1859) 12. **Fif.** They might gett a new sett and possessioun of thay teind fisches, Melvill *Autobiog.* (1610) 11, ed. 1842. **Hdg.** Sett and inventor of the annexation of the kirk of Auldhame to Tyninghame, Ritchie *St. Baldred* (1883) 22.

**23.** A sign or billet fixed on to a house to show that it is to be let. Abd. (Jam.) **24.** A mining licence to work a piece of ground; the lease of a mine; the occupation of land for mining purposes; the ground thus set apart for mining.

**Der.** Tapping *Gl. to Manlove* (1851). **Cor.** Had he not lucky been and got a sett, Tregellas *Tales* (1865) 155; **Cor.¹** A good set; **Cor.²**

**25.** *Obs.* The chartered constitution of a borough.

**Sc.** The sets are essentially a description of the established forms of procedure at the annual elections, and a recognition of the parties entitled to participate therein, *Dundee Advert.* (Nov. 25, 1824) (Jam.). **Rs.** The Council of Dingwall, by the act of sett, consists of a Provost, two Bailies, &c., *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 133; Having acted agreeable to the sett of the burgh, *ib.* **Mry.** The set or form of its government was ratified by the convention of boroughs in 1706, *Statist. Acc.* V. 3 (Jam.).

**26.** A situation; the particular spot in a river or frith where stationary nets are fixed; the net thus set. See **Feeth**.

**Sc.** How many feith-sets have the Nether Don fishers on the Fraserfield side of the river? *Statement Leslie v. Fraser*, 56 (Jam.); The practice of hauling their fishing-nets and feith-sets to the shore (*ib.*). **Per.** The most productive places, or setts, as they were locally called, included the Prap, and Powmill, and Jummock's Deep, Haliburton *Furth in Field* (1894) 150. **e.An.¹** An eel-set.

**27.** A bend or inclination from a straight line; a warp, twist; a permanent deflection.

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **N.Cy.¹** A permanent deflection of a railway or machinery. **Nhb.¹** 'The door winna shut close; it's getten a set.' Of a wall it is usually said it has a 'set in' or a 'set out,' according to the direction of its deviation from a right line.

**28.** The spontaneous loosening of coal or stone preparatory to its falling down; a settling or giving way of coal, &c.

**N.Cy.¹** A . . . settling of a railway or machinery. **Nhb.¹** **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

**29.** A paving-stone; a kerb-stone. Also in *comp.* **Set-stone**.

**N.I.¹** 'Paving setts' or 'cross setts,' rectangular blocks of stone used for paving streets. **Cum.⁴** A cubical block of granite used for paving streets instead of cobbles. **n.Yks.** Squared blocks of whinstone (C.V.C.). **w.Yks.** Yon's 'setts,' tother's nobbut parpoints (A.C.); Elland edge setts, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.²**, **Lan.¹**, **e.Lan.¹**, **s.Lan.¹**, **nw.Der.¹**

Hence **Set-dresser**, *sb.* a cutter of 'pavers' or squared blocks of whinstone. n.Yks. (C.V.C.) **30.** A stone with a smooth surface used to give an edge to a razor or other sharp instrument. Also in *comp.* **Set-stone**.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.¹**, **Rxb.** (Jam.) **Dmf.** Stole his scalping whittle's set-stane, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 166.

**31.** A tool used in riveting. Nhb.¹ **32.** A jack for lifting the axle-tree of a carriage when washing the wheels. Cum.⁴ **33.** A straight piece of stick placed between the shoulders of slaughtered animals to show the carcase to greater advantage. w.Yks.¹ **34.** A pole used for propelling a boat, a punting-pole, 'quant.'

**Nhb.** The keel lads . . . With their long sets in their hands, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 210. **e.Dur.** The puoy on the Tyne is the set on the Wear, *Bishopric Garl.* (1834) 60. **e.An.¹** **Nrf.** The beachmen on shore have had the sett ready; they ship it on the stern, and with a shout and a rally shove her off in gallant style into the smother, *Eng. Illus. Mag.* (1886) 402; A long pole with an angle iron at the end which fixes on to the stern post of the yawl or lifeboat and so pushes her off, *ib. note.*

Hence **Sett-pole**, *sb.* a pole 8 to 12 feet in length, used to secure a boat by being thrust into the mud. Nrf. (R.H.H.)

**35.** A large piece of coal. w.Yks.⁵ **36.** A place where carts are habitually loaded or unloaded.

**Chs.¹** The raised platform in front of a mill is called the 'mill-set.' Carts are loaded at a coal-pit at the set.

**37.** The setting or pointing of a sporting dog.

**Edb.** Chaps than point bitch wad been stauncher Upo' the set, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 90.

**38.** See below. Cf. **sat**.

**w.Yks.⁵** When a show-paper, called a 'Pin-a-sight,' has been made by one of them, the privilege of having a look at it being in exchange for a pin, he or she goes about making aware of the possession by the cry—'A pin a sight, A sat a sight, A pin to look in.' Set is also employed, but this the least frequently.

**39.** A game at whist.

**e.An.¹** Our rubbers consist of two or three sets. **Suf.¹** What do we play a set?

**40.** Phr. (1) *a set of machines*, a scribbler and condenser. w.Yks. (J.M.); (2) — *of timber*, a frame complete to support each side of the vein level or shaft. Cor. *Eng. Mining Terms* (1830). **41.** In mining: a train of coal-wagons or tubs.

**Nhb.¹** Teum set. 'The doors admit the set to pass through the one before the other is required to be opened,' Scott *Ventilation Mines* (1868) iv. **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **Dur.** (J.J.B.), **e.Dur.¹** **Cum.** A train of bogies, laden or unladen, and includes a clutch bogie, the tubs, and the trailer (E.W.P.).

Hence **Set-rider**, *sb.* a lad who goes with a set of tubs on an engine plane. Nhb.¹ Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **42.** A weaving term: the warp or weft spun on to bobbins until the bobbins are full.

**w.Yks.** A set of warp or weft (J.M.).

**43.** In weaving: an ornamental flounce to a dress.

**Lan.** With seven pounds a year, as you're giving her, she'll never expect to be paid for her sets, Westall *Old Factory* (1885) xxi; A hand-loom weaver writes: 'Sets in weaving are flounces, seven to a dress; the body of the dress is plain cloth, and the flounces "bar across," "rib across," &c.' (S.W.)

**44.** A large pump for raising the water from a mine.

**Nhb.¹** A column of pump-trees with buckets, &c. complete. **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

**45.** The number of ridges of corn that a band of reapers cut at one time; a band of reapers.

**Cai.¹** **Gall.** Ending with a 'set' at shearing, cutting through from one side of the field to the other, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 312, ed. 1876. **N.I.¹** If there are ten able-bodied reapers in the 'boon,' the sett would consist of ten ridges. **n.Yks.** Three women and one man make a set, who of a middling crop do an acre a day, Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 114.

**46.** A division in a hop-garden for picking containing twenty-four hills. Ken.¹ **47.** *pl.* Corn put up in small stacks. Lth. (Jam.)

**SET,** *v.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. Aus. and Amer. [set, w.Cy. zet.] **I.** Gram. forms.

**1.** *Present Tense*: (1) **Saet,** (2) **Say,** (3) **Seet,** (4) **Sehr,** (5) **Ser,** (6) **Sett,** (7) **Shet,** (8) **Suh,** (9) **Zet.**

(1) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 207. **Sh.I.** *Sh. News* (Feb. 26, 1898). (2) **w.Yks.**$^5$ Say it darn. (3) **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1854); **s.Lan.**$^1$ (4) **w.Yks.**$^5$ Sehr him on his rōad a bit. (5) **w.Yks.**$^{25}$ **s.Lan.**$^1$ Used before a vowel. **I.Ma.** Rydings *Tales* (1895) 125. (6) **Abd.** Turreff *Gleanings* (1859) 29. **Lakel.**$^1$, **Dor.** (W.C. c. 1750). (7) **Ir.** I don't know how to shet about it, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) 234. (8) **w.Yks.**$^5$ (9) **Wxf.**$^1$ **Glo.** Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) vi. **Brks.**$^1$, **I.W.**$^1$, **Wil.** (W.C.P.) **Dor.**$^1$, **w.Som.**$^1$ 871. **n.Dev.** Zet tha about ort, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 119.

**2.** *Preterite*: (1) **Sait,** (2) **Seet,** (3) **Seete,** (4) **Sot,** (5) **Suit,** (6) **Zaut,** (7) **Zetted.** [The preterite forms are partly mixed up with those of the preterite of 'sit' (q.v.).]

(1) **s.Chs.**$^1$ 83. (2) **Lan.** It was him as seet Lowdham factory a-fire, Westall *Birch Dene* (1889) I. 292. **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.** Aw seet mi down on a bench, Croston *Enoch Crump* (1887) 10. (3) **Lan.** Then they aw seete ogen me, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 45. (4) **Ayr.** The wife and Jeanie . . . sot him doon in the big cheyre, Service *Notandums* (1890) 35. **Ir.** (A.S.-P.), **e.An.**$^2$ **Suf.** He sot his face agin the wall, Gurdon *Memories* (1897) 51. **Ess.**$^1$, **w.Som.**$^1$ **Dev.** A sot hissel down, Norway *Parson Peter* (1900) 265. (5) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 207. (6) **w.Som.**$^1$, **nw.Dev.**$^1$ (7) **Brks.**$^1$

**3.** *Pp.*: (1) **Saet,** (2) **Seet,** (3) **Sehran,** (4) **Sett,** (5) **Sette,** (6) **Setten,** (7) **Settin,** (8) **Setton,** (9) **Sot,** (10) **Sotten,** (11) **Suitten,** (12) **Zaut,** (13) **Zet,** (14) **Zetted,** (15) **Zot.** [The *pp.* forms are partly mixed up with those of the *pp.* of 'sit' (q.v.).]

(1) **Sh.I.** *Sh. News* (July 10, 1897). (2) **Lan.** Aw wur seet bi th' fire tother Setterda neet, Ferguson *Moudywarp's Visit*, 3. (3) **w.Yks.**$^5$ Whoa's sehran that upan end i' that rōad? (4) **Sc.** (Jam.) (5) **Dmf.** (*ib.*) (6) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **s.Sc.** He has setten the clachan tykes on hir, Watson *Bards* (1859) 109. **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$, **Cum.**$^4$ **Wm.** Sum on em hed geean an setten a girt steean yet-stoop reet up on end, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 2. **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^3$, **s.Chs.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^1$ (7) **Rxb.** (Jam.) **Dmf.** Had doucely settin' himsel', Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 2. (8) **Nhp.**$^1$ (9) **Ir.** Rael plased and sot up, Barlow *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 49. **Wor.** (H.K.) **Glo.** 'Ere's the candle sot on the table, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) x. **s.Hmp.** He were sot up there for a warnin', Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) iv. **Dev.** I'd a-sot my mind on that there bully calf, Ford *Larramys* (1897) 7. **Cor.** Now I've sot eyes on you agin, Phillpotts *Prophets* (1897) 211. [**Amer.** Folks aint sot by half ez much, Lowell *Biglow Papers* (1848) 145.] (10) **Per.** Ower sure an' sotten up i' their ain gudeness, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 148, ed. 1887. **Ayr.** She should been sotten doon on her ain fire, Service *Notandums* (1890) 22. (11) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 207. (12) **w.Som.**$^1$ (13) **Sus.** Davies *Athirt Downs* (1901) 14. (14) **Brks.**$^1$ 12. (15) **w.Som.**$^1$ He's a zot up. **Dev.** Th' moon ev zot, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 17, ed. 1853.

**II.** Dial. uses. **1.** In *comb.* with *prep.* or *adv.*: (1) **Set aboot,** to spread a report; (2) — **abye,** not to take into account; (3) — **after,** to pursue, set out after; (4) — **again,** (*a*) to reopen a business; (*b*) to oppose; to cause to dislike; (5) — **agate,** to set in motion, set going; to originate, prompt; (6) — **anonsker,** to set going; to incite; (7) — **aside,** to shut up for mowing; (8) — **at,** to attack; to set to work upon; to instigate, incite; (9) — **away,** (*a*) to set off, go; (*b*) to set in motion; (*c*) to dismiss; (*d*) to put away, clear away; (*e*) to bury; (10) — **back,** to turn back, hinder; (11) — **by,** (*a*) to put or lay by; to save; (*b*) see (2); (*c*) to give as a substitute, esp. for something better; to make to suffice; to satisfy; (*d*) to esteem, value; to treat with consideration; (12) — **down,** (*a*) to place on the table; (*b*) to write down, note; (*c*) see (9, *b*); (*d*) to rebuff, snub, humble; to rebuke; (*e*) to decide, determine; (*f*) in salt-making: to prepare a pan; (13) — **in,** (*a*) to bring in a meal; to arrange, spread; (*b*) to attack vigorously, esp. of food; (*c*) of the weather: to last; to become settled for; (*d*) to join with others in work; (*e*) to put bread into the oven; (*f*) to enclose with faggots; (14) — **of,** to set upon, attack; to employ at; (15) — **off,** (*a*) to set in motion, send off; (*b*) to fire, let off, explode; (*c*) to deliver, tell, narrate; (*d*) see (9, *c*); (*e*) to plant; (*f*) to give up, leave; (*g*) to keep off; (*h*) to put off, shift off, evade; (*i*) to slip off, go away; (*j*) to waste time, linger, trifle; (16) — **on,** (*a*) to attack, fall upon; also used *fig.*; (*b*) to employ; to set to a certain task; (*c*) to put on, sew on; (*d*) to put 'tubs' into the 'cage' down a coal-mine; (*e*) to accommodate; (*f*) to make up; to set going; to settle to; to begin in earnest; (*g*) in curling: to aim, direct; (*h*) a brewer's term: to put yeast to wort to cause fermentation; (*i*) to burn food in cooking; see **Set,** *ppl. adj.* **1** (5, *d*); (17) — **on again,** see (4, *b*); (18) — **on till,** to begin; (19) — **out,** (*a*) to send out, eject, drive away; (*b*) to plan or contrive work; (*c*) to give a person a start; to help to begin; (*d*) in ploughing: to commence the formation of a ridge; (*e*) to hoe turnips; (*f*) to plant; (*g*) to let out on hire or lease; (*h*) to publish; (*i*) in mining: to lay aside; to forfeit an imperfectly filled tub of coals; (20) — **over,** (*a*) to capsize, overturn; (*b*) a salt-making term: see below; (21) — **to** or **tul,** (*a*) to begin; to cause to begin; (*b*) to fight; (*c*) to set bread to rise; (*d*) to oppress, beset; (*e*) to turn to, settle down to; (22) — **together,** to marry; (23) — **up,** (*a*) to make an upward movement; (*b*) to draw up a crane or hoist; (*c*) of a trap: to set it; (*d*) to stand up the pins in a game of bowls or four corners; (*e*) to cause, occasion; (*f*) in stag-hunting: to bring the stag to bay; (*g*) to restore to health or prosperity; to make good, cure; (*h*) to elate, delight; to exalt, raise, make proud; (*i*) to enrage, make angry; (*j*) to be refractory; (*k*) to be firm, resolute, unyielding; (*l*) to set off, ornament; (*m*) to dish up food; (*n*) to suffer; (*o*) to nauseate, disgust; (24) — **up through,** to spread, go through; (25) — **up upon,** to lose one's relish for; to become nauseated with.

(1) **Cum.**$^4$ **n.Yks.**$^4$ Sha's allus setting things aboot. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (2) **ne.Sc.** He's a terribl' clever fallow is P. W., setting abye his prayers an' that, Gordon *Northward Ho* (1894) 53. (3) **Sc.** He was by like the wind, before I could set after him, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 57; (Jam.) **Cai.**$^1$ (4, *a*) **Cor.**$^1$ (*b*) **w.Yks.** He's fearful set agean drinking, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) ii; If he once gets set ageean tha he'll niver forgie tha, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 10, 1897). (5) **Cum.**$^3$ Whativer schemes yee set a geeat 'll widder i' yer hand, 97. **n.Yks.**$^{124}$ **e.Yks.** To let loose a horse, &c. unintentionally, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **w.Yks.** Who's setten tha agate o' duin that? It wor Jim 'at set 'em agate o' feightin', *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 17, 1897). **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ Cum, Bessie, set that copper agaate. (6) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (7) **War.**$^4$ I allus sets aside one field by the fust of April. (8) **Sh.I.** I niver heard 'at ye wir set at wi' ane, uncle, *Sh. News* (Dec. 24, 1898). **Lakel.**$^2$ **w.Yks.** By gow, Aw'll set Pincher at yo', Snowden *Tales Wolds* (1894) 104. **Lan.** Au believe he'd a set at mi if it had'na bin for my moather, Brierley *Day Out* (1859) 50. (9, *a*) **Abd.** Nap's set awa' wi' his sward tae the war, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 600. **Cum.**$^3$ Away we set, t'oald lang nwosed man an me, 3. **s.Lan.** He seet away, Bamford *Dial.* (1854); **s.Lan.**$^1$ (*b*) **Nhb.**$^1$ 'Set-away, there!'—a call from the banksman in a colliery to the onsetter to send the cage going down away empty, as men are going down in the one then running up. 'Set the set away'—start away the train or set of tubs. 'Set yorsel away, man' (said to a competitor in a game or encounter). (*c*) *ib.* He's a poor useless body, but aa's gan ti set him away. (*d*) **Lakel.**$^2$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ To clear away, especially crockeryware, &c., after a meal, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** Set rest away, Bywater *Gossips*, 21. (*e*) **Wm.** We've gitten t'auld tailier set away (B.K.). (10) **Lan.** It's good fur 'em, th' open air is, an' they set a mon back, Burnett *Haworth's* (1887) xxix. (11, *a*) **Cai.**$^1$ **Bnff.** Syne to their bed the wee-anes gang, . . The lads and lasses, than or lang, Whan they get ilka thing set by, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 44. **Cld.** Try to set by something for a rainy day (Jam.). **Lakel.**$^2$ We've set t'milk by. (*b*) **Edb.** The feint a proof I see, or ken o't!—Set by our Lairds, wha live in clover, Macneill *Bygane Times* (1811) 26. (*c*) **Sc.** I'll set him by wi' a puir dinner the day (Jam.). **Frf.** Deaf nits, I true, ne'er set that carlin by, Morison *Poems* (1790) 191. **Rxb.** I'm no to be set by with pudgettie auld carles sic as you, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 236. (*d*) **Dur.** It wad be nowght at ōh set be, Moore *Sng. Sol.* (1859) viii. 7. **Cum.**$^1$ He's girtly set by hereaway; **Cum.**$^4$, **w.Yks.**$^1$ **n.Lan.** But for my part I set nowte be't, R. Piketah *Forness Flk.* (1870) 64, in Prevost *Gl.* (1899). **e.An.**$^1$ He was very much set by. [**Amer.** So he didn't set so much by what she said as he would otherwise, *Cent. Mag.*

(Mar. 1882) 766.] (12, *a*) **s.Sc.** Sowens, Marion had been scaudin, Was then set down, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 341. (*b*) **Slk.** They're nouther right spelled nor right setten down, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 461. **Lan.** James Harrison, after I had set him down a poor ley, a church ley, and the land cess, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 108. (*c*) **Nhb.**$^1$ You set the roof doon. (*d*) **Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** They are soon set down by the auld wife's threat, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 621. **Edb.** He setteth down his action . . . albeit it seemeth to be very zealous, Rollock *Works* (1599) II. 33, ed. 1844–9. **Cum.**$^4$ Jobby . . . set her down as he always did, Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1866) II. 203. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Nhp.**$^1$ I set him down nicely. **War.**$^3$ (*e*) **Wm.** Willie an me set down et weed aedther on es late yan, es we wer oald anuff, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 11; We set doon ta gah ta Brough Hill tagidder (B.K.). **Lan.** I set down to gang . . . to meet my auld croonies, Eavesdropper *Vill. Life* (1869) 26. (*f*) **Chs.**$^1$ When a pan is prepared for making a particular kind of salt, it is said to be set down for it. (13, *a*) **Sh.I.** Shu . . . dan set in da table fir wir supper, *Sh. News* (May 4, 1901). **Lnk.** Set in the supper, Ann, Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 107. (*b*) **w.Yks.** Nah, set in, an' mak' a gooid meal, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 17, 1897). (*c*) **Cai.**$^1$ **Lakel.**$^2$ It's set-in fer rain o roond. **w.Yks.** It's like as it's set in for wet this morning, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 17, 1897). (*d*) **Nhb.**$^1$ All hands were there, the clock had struck ten, and they had better set in, Richardson *Table-bk.* II. 147. (*e*) **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Dh'óon)z au· red·i fŭr set·in in. **Oxf.**$^1$ I set in at leben a clock and I shan't draa till half arter one, *MS. add.* (*f*) **e.An.**$^2$ (14) **s.Not.** 'E set of our Jack afore iver a touched 'im. A set 'im of a piece o' work at Shelford (J.P.K.). (15, *a*) **Nhb.** Mr. Thompson set off a balloon, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) V. 29; **Nhb.**$^1$ (*b*) **w.Sc.** He set aff the cannon (Jam.). **Ayr.** The sorrow [rascal] should have set off that blunderbush five minutes syne, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 27. **I.W.**$^1$ (*c*) **Sc.** Deed he mak's a show, an' sets aff a heap o' braw words, Swan *Gates of Eden* (ed. 1895) vi. **w.Sc.** He sets aff a story brawly (Jam.). (*d*) **Sc.** Often used to denote the dismissal of a servant or of any one in office (Jam.); Considering the way she's set off the servant lasses, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 82. **n.Yks.** I set him off (I.W.). (*e*) **Sh.I.** Haes doo what'll set aff dy rig, Sibbie? *Sh. News* (Apr. 29, 1899). (*f*) **Sh.I.** Ower head an' ears in debt ta da laird, he wid just hae ta geng an' set aff da land, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 17. (*g*) **Sh.I.** Dis sooth milled claes sets aff a lock o' weet, *Sh. News* (Aug. 5, 1899). (*h*) **Abd.** Thinkna, man, that I'll be set aff sae, For I'll hae satisfaction ere I gae, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 88, ed. 1812. (*i*) **Sc.** (Jam.), **I.W.**$^1$ (*j*) **Abd.** With a particular injunction 'nae to set aff owre lang by the road,' Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 21; (Jam.) (16, *a*) **Sc.** (A.W.) **w.Yks.** T'Tory did lig into t'Lib'rals, but when t'Lib'ral gat up to speyke he reight set o' t'Tory, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 17, 1897). **s.Stf.** Directly they turnin' the corner yo' set on 'em wi yer sticks, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). (*b*) **Sc.** (A.W.), **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.**$^1$ He set me on to work in t'garden. **n.Yks.**$^4$ Ah'll set Tom on ti morn at morn. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Oxf.**$^1$ I can't set tha an to-day. **e.An.**$^1$ To put a man on to piece or job work. (*c*) **e.Dur.**$^1$ Of buttons, &c. 'Set on the dishes.' **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (*d*) **e.Dur.**$^1$ (*e*) **Bnff.**$^1$ He's weel set on wee a greive. (*f*) **Abd.** Tibby soon set on a bleezin' ingle, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 4, ed. 1873. **Kcd.** Piper Tam again set on, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 101. **w.Sc.** (Jam.) **Nhb.** Then she set on a telling about a vast of Bayrnas, Bewick *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 15. **n.Yks.** Seea Ah set on an' telt him all, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 17. (*g*) **Lnk.** Ye're well set on, man, but ye're roaran, McIndoe *Poems* (1805) 55. (*h*) **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**$^1$ (*i*) **n.Yks.**$^4$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ (17) **Lan.** They're terribly set on again them as has started steam-looms, Westall *Old Factory* (1885) iv. (18) **Cai.**$^1$ (19, *a*) **Sc.** She would have set you out of the house before you could draw a second breath, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 93; I set him out of the house (Jam.). **e.Dur.**$^1$ Set out the fowls. (*b*) **Nhp.**$^1$ Let's set it out before we begin, and see if we have stuff enough. **War.**$^3$ (*c*) **Lan.** I rose and set son John out towards the coalpit, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 7; To-day we set son Henry out to school to Mr. Nabb, *ib.* 61. (*d*) **Nhb.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.**, **Wm.** 'Settin-oot powls.' Poles of the length of land required to form a 'rig,' and are used first to measure the distance of the next 'fur,' then stuck in the earth at various parts to guide the ploughman, and enable him to draw a straight furrow (B.K.). **n.Yks.** The land is set out in one-bout ridges, Marshall *Review* (1808) I. 479. (*e*) **e.An.**$^1$ Of turnips, the final hoeing. **e.Suf.** The first hoeing of turnips is called setting out (F.H.). (*f*) **Glo.** 'Tis a fine mornin' for settin' out cauliflowers, *Longman's Mag.* (Jan. 1898) 228. (*g*) **w.Cor.** He's kept the mill; but set out the dairy (M.A.C.). (*h*) **Sc.** (Jam., s.v. Outset). (*i*) **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ When a corf was slack —that is, not sufficiently filled—the banksman called down, 'This corf's set oot.' **Nhb.**, **Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). (20, *a*) **Cld.** (Jam.) (*b*) **Chs.** It frequently happens that an adhesion takes place betwixt the sides of the crystals of salt which form on the surface, and instead of falling to the bottom of the pan they adhere together, producing a kind of incrustation which interferes with the evaporation and overheats the brine. When a crust of this kind forms the salt-boilers say that the pan is set-over, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 96; **Chs.**$^1$ When a thin film is formed over the pan it is said to be set over. (21, *a*) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Nhb.**$^1$ If aa'd oney set-tee forst thing as aa intended ti dee, Horsley *Carriage at the Door.* **n.Yks.**$^4$ Thoo mun set teea at yance. **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** He set-tul o' eytin 'em, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 6, 1896). **Lan.**$^1$ Come, may no moor bawks, but set-to. (*b*) **Sc.** (A.W.), **Cum.**$^4$ **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 24, 1897). (*c*) **Lakel.**$^2$ Wait tell Ah've set teea. (*d*) **Nhb.** Sair set to was a' sic puir bodies as hes tae get onything tae eat or drink, Jones *Nhb.* (1871) 155. (*e*) **ne.Sc.** It had been a braw day, . . but appeared to be settin' to frost as the nicht fell, Grant *Keckleton*, 39. (22) **Sh.I.** Ye're in a sair wy, Tamar, ta hae wis set tagedder, Burgess *Lowra Biglan* (1896) 36. (23, *a*) **Ken.**$^1$ A horse sets up, i.e. he jibs and rears; whilst the direction to a coachman, 'Set up a little,' means, that he is to drive on a yard or two and then stop. (*b*) **Nhb.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Set up t'seckteckle! (J.J.B.) (*c*) **Ken.**$^1$ A man sets up a trap for vermin. (*d*) **I.W.**$^1$ (*e*) **Sh.I.** Ony wye doo's no ta set up a möst o' reek ta shok wiz ben, *Sh. News* (June 8, 1901). (*f*) **w.Som.**$^1$ I remember seeing a deer, when set up by hounds, thrust his brow antler through the hand of a man who attempted to secure him, Collyns, 67. **n.Dev.** They then turned up the Hole Water Bottom, and we heard them setting up the deer, *Rec. Staghounds*, 49, in Elworthy *Wd. Bk.* (1888); To kill a stag at bay, and rescue his carcase from the fangs of a pack of hounds, however tired, that had 'set him up,' Whyte-Melville *Katerfelto* (1875) xxiv. (*g*) **Sc.** Scotland will set her up, Keith *Lisbeth* (1894) xxiv. **Abd.** While his losses were set up, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 264. **n.Yks.**$^2$ Oor coo's setten up ageean. He set her up twice. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Not.** Esp. used of boys who are bunkst of their marbles. 'When he lost his leg the neighbours set him up with a horse and cart.' 'Gie's a few marls to set me up; ah'm bunkst' (J.P.K.). **Ken.** She'd been ailin' a piece and they thought it 'ld set her up, *Cornh. Mag.* (Jan. 1894) 65. (*h*) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Ir.** Like an ould hin set up wid a new-laid egg, Barlow *East unto West* (1898) 268. **Nhb.** Bein' set up a bit by the honour an' glory to bein' coorted the like o' that, Pease *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 21. **Lakel.**$^2$ Ah's set-up wi' 't. **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^4$ He war neean sae setten up at being fetched oot o' bed. **ne.Yks.**$^1$ T'lahtle lass is weeantly setten up wi startin scheeal. **e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** Shoo felt famously set up, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1889) 3, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 24, 1897); **w.Yks.**$^2$ Eh, that lad of mine he was set up wi' that box o' pents at yo ged him! **Lan.** Hoo'll be rare an' set up as yo're come, Lake *Longleat* (1870) III. vii. **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ **Nhp.**$^1$ I shall be quite set up when I get my new gown. **Dor.** The wold body is that set up about it 'tis as good as a play, *Longman's Mag.* (Sept. 1900) 451. **Dev.** I were that set up I thought I were'nt like a savage, Baring-Gould *J. Herring* (1888) 322. [**Aus.** His dark eyes—half-scornful, half-gloomy, except when he was set up a bit, Boldrewood *Robbery* (1888) III. iii.] (*i*) **Dor.**$^1$ But zet her up, she's jis' lik' vier, 277. **w.Som.**$^1$ **n.Dev.** Her was hottish with her tongue when she was set up, Chanter *Witch* (1896) 62. (*j*) **I.W.**$^1$ (*k*) **Nhp.**$^1$ A master often says of a refractory lad, 'I must set up with him, and show him who's master.' (*l*) **Rnf.** Nae flooers are wantit To set up the meat, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1896) 107. (*m*) **Cum.** Tink of t'pot lid to set up t'broth, Silpheo *Billy Brannan* (1885) 8. (*n*) **Lakel.**$^2$ Thoo'l set up for this. (*o*) **n.Sc.** (Jam.) (24) **Sh.I.** Dey tried poltices an' ivery thing 'at dey could, bit hit set up trow, *Sh. News* (Apr. 29, 1899). (25) **n.Sc.** (Jam.)

**2.** Phr. (1) *to set a cap*, to challenge another to do what one has done oneself; (2) *— a face*, to make a grimace; to grin, distort the countenance; (3) *— a lip*, to pout preparatory to crying; (4) *— a stitch*, to make a stitch in sewing; (5) *— at liberty*, to relieve, to supply a deficiency for any one; (6) *— beside the cushion, obs.*, to set aside from active service, to suppress; (7) *— caution, obs.*, to give security; (8) *— fast*, (*a*) to be in use; not to be at liberty; (*b*) to confound, nonplus, pose; (*c*) to make stiff and cramped; (9) *— fire in*, (10) *— fire till*, to light, apply a light to; (11) *— fire to a green gorse-bush*, to do anything absurd in a fit of temper; (12) *— house*, to begin housekeeping; (13) *— in one's hand*, to deserve well on one's part; (14) *— lights*, to set an example; (15) *— of a job*, to give a person more to do than he can perform; to overtask; to outdo; (16) *— on feet*, to recover, to set going; (17) *— on (ov) knees*, to kneel; (18) *— one one's caps*, see (8, *b*); (19) *— one up*, an *iron.* phr. used in contempt of any one; only used in *imp.*; (20) *— one's foot on*, to draw back one's words; (21) *— one's teeth*, to cut one's teeth; (22) *— one's ways down*, to sit down; (23) *— oneself*, (*a*) of a horse or child: to plant the feet firmly in an obstinate fit; (*b*) to be haughty; (24) *— oneself in*, to take a seat at table; (25) *— oneself up*, to behave conceitedly or presumptuously; (26) *— resolution*, to resolve, intend; (27) *— store by*, to value, esteem; (28) *— the keeve*, see below; (29) *— the sponge*, to insert the yeast in bread-making; (30) *— to lowe*, to set on fire; (31) *— to the gait*, to begin to do a thing; to set out on a journey; (32) *— tryst*, to make an appointment; (33) *— up a face*, to pretend; (34) *— up a phrase*, to begin to talk; (35) *— up on end*, to put in an erect position, to sit up; (36) *— up one's chaff*, to use insolent language; (37) *— up one's gash*, to begin to speak flatteringly; (38) *— up one's gob*, to begin to talk; to talk impudently; (39) *— up one's lip to*, to be impudent to.

(1) **e.An.**$^2$ **Suf.**$^1$ I'll set yeow a cap (s.v. Cap). (2) **Cum.**$^1$ At rustic sports a prize is occasionally given to the person who sets the most unseemly face through the opening of a horse-collar, as in a picture-frame; **Cum.**$^4$ T'durty, nasty lal jackenyaps was settin' feaces at his granfadder, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 86. **Wm.** I canna dua't—I canna set a feace, GRAHAM *Gwordy* (1778) 86. **w.Yks.**$^3$ (3) **w.Yks.** He's setting a lip again, he always cries if you cross him (H.L.). (4) **N.I.**$^1$ (5) **s.Not.** When she's wanted a bit more cloth, a've set 'er at liberty many a time. A'm a bit short for my rent; a wondered if yo could set me at liberty (J.P.K.). (6) **Abd.** Thus is he set beside the cushion, for his sincerity and forwardness in the good cause, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 291. (7) **Abd.** Charged in threescore days to set caution in like manner, SPALDING *ib.* I. 47; Thairin to remain quhile he sett caution to adhear to Margratt Quhytt, his spous, TURREFF *Gleanings* (1859) 29. **Fif.** Have never sett caution for the peace of the kingdom, Row *Ch. Hist.* (1650) 174, ed. 1842. (8, *a*) **Suf.**$^1$ 'Retch me the black jack.' 'You can't het; 'tis set fast; s'full a burgad.' (*b*) **nw.Der.**$^1$ To ask a question from some one which he cannot answer; to propose an arithmetical or other mathematical question to one who cannot solve it. (*c*) **Cmb.** A man complained of being set fast with rheumatics, DARLINGTON *Flk-Sp.* (1887). (9) **Sh.I.** I set fire i' me clay cutty, *Sh. News* (Nov. 24, 1900). (10) **Sh.I.** He set fire till a penny cigar, OLLASON *Mareel* (1901) 34. (11) **I.Ma.** A tamper arrim when riled, that was fet to set fire to a green goss [gorse] bush, RYDINGS *Tales* (1895) 31; (S.M.) (12) **Sh.I.** Bits o' bairns maistly mairyin' an' settin' hoose, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 73. (13) **Ayr.** It was weel set i' their haun', SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 233. (14) **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ Set poor lights. (15) **s.Not.** 'E tho't he could run again me, but a set 'im of a job. A've set mysen of a job; a didn't think it were so heavy (J.P.K.). (16) **n.Yks.**$^2$ She's gitten setten o' feeat. (17) **n.Yks.**$^4$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Ah seed him set ov his knees peerin' thruff t'smout hooal. (18) **Cum.** He pertendit teh laugh't off when he fannd ah'd sett'n im his caps, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 49. (19) **Sc.** Which makes me keener for your company, Mr. David Balfour of the Shaws, and set ye up! STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xi; Set him up for confectioner! SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) ii. **Abd.** Set her up for ony sic mailin'! ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 168. **Per.** Set him up wi' his high looks! CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 20, ed. 1887. **Gall.** Na, na, set her up; a deal less than that will serve her, CROCKETT *Lochinvar* (1897) 4. **Ir.** To have asked their leave about selling the beast—set them up! BARLOW *Land of Shamrock* (1901) 15. **N.Cy.**$^1$ She rides in a carriage—set her up, indeed! **Cum.**$^4$ 'Set him up!' you exclaim when a person wants anything outrageous. **Dor.** Zet him up! . . ef tes good enough vor all o' we, I'd like to know why Johnnie doant stomach it? HARE *Vill. Street* (1895) 159. (20) **n.Yks.** Set your foot on that (I.W.). (21) **Nhb.** Little bairn wi' once bloo eyes, deed wi' settin iv its teeth, CHATER *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 15. (22) **Nhb.** I walked intae the kitchen, an' set my ways doon, JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 34. (23, *a*) **Cum.** Of a horse or a child (J.Ar.). (*b*) **n.Yks.** He sets hiz-sel (I.W.). (24) **Sh.I.** Set you in an' begin, an' may He add His blissin, *Sh. News* (Oct. 30, 1897). (25) **Cai.**$^1$ **Wgt.** Dick neither 'set himself up' in his ways, nor 'niffy-naffed' with his tongue, *Good Wds.* (1881) 402. (26) **Sus.** (S.P.H.) (27) **n.Yks.**$^4$ Thoo mebbins sets gert store byv it thisen. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **nw.Der.**$^1$ Oo did set store bў that lad. **Brks.**$^1$ I dwo-ant zet no stoor by them ther things. **Dev.** He was . . . just the man to set store by religion, MORTIMER *Moors* (1895) 86. (28) **w.Som.**$^1$ After wetting the malt, the mash or 'goods' are allowed to remain for a time and soak. The top appears like dry grain, and to prevent the pixies from dancing upon it, and causing the 'drink' to turn sour, it is necessary to 'set the keeve.' This is done by drawing with the forefingers, upon the malt, two figures of a heart, separated by a cross, and then covering the whole down as close as possible to prevent escape of steam. (29) *ib.* To 'set the sponge' is to insert the right quantity of barm, according to the kind of flour, the temperature, or the state of the weather, and is the most delicate operation in preparing the bread (s.v. Sponge). (30) **N.I.**$^1$ (31) **Bnff.**$^1$ Ye've ristit lang eneuch; ye'll as weel set t' the gait agehn, an' get it deen. (32) **Gall.** When Tib Rorrison sets tryst wi' a lad, CROCKETT *A. Mark* (1899) xx. (33) **Ayr.** Set up a face how I stop short For fear your modesty be hurt, BURNS *Ded. to G. Hamilton*, ll. 9, 10. (34) **Abd.** My wooer then set up a phrase, COCK *Strains* (1810) I. 118. (35) **Lin.**$^1$ When I went to see him he was set-up-on-end. **n.Lin.**$^1$ Set that stee upon end ageän th' barn. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ She was set up on end. (36) **w.Sc.** She set up her chaff (JAM.). (37) **Abd.** My wooer, then, . . my bonny face to praise, Set up his gash, COCK *Strains* (1810) I. 118. (38) **Nhb.**$^1$ If ye set yor gob up ti me, aa'll clash yor jaa for ye. **Wm. & Cum.**$^1$ He knew reeght weel sud he set up his gob, 175. (39) **Nrf.** If a man or boy set up his lip to the cap'en in our 'prentice days, FORBES *Odd Fish* (1901) 89.

**3.** *Comb.* (1) **Set afoot**, *obs.*, a schoolboys' game in mimicry of border warfare; (2) **— at**, a battle, contest, fight; (3) **— away by**, a call to a sheep-dog to go further out and past other sheep than those it is driving; (4) **— back**, (*a*) a rebuff; (*b*) a prop, anything to lean or fall back upon; *fig.* money laid up for a rainy day; (5) **— by**, a substitute, makeshift; (6) **— bye**, a space at the side of a narrow road in which a cart can turn round or remain while another passes; (7) **— down**, a rebuff, snub; a rebuke; (8) **— fast**, a gathering, tumour; the central part of a wound or boil; (9) **— forward**, a lift, help, gain; (10) **— in**, a 'tuck-in,' a hearty meal or partaking of food; (11) **— off**, (*a*) compensation, counterpoise; (*b*) an outfit, outfitting; (*c*) a start, help; assistance; (*d*) a projection in a building; (*e*) the part of a connecting-rod to which the bucket-rod is attached; (12) **— on**, (*a*) the man whose business it is to put 'tubs' into the 'cage' down a coal-mine; (*b*) an attempt to persuade; a violent scolding; (13) **— ope**, anything by which a gate or door is set open; (14) **— out**, (*a*) a great fuss or disturbance; an important event; a feast; an entertainment; a display; (*b*) a commencement, start; (*c*) a joke; fun; (15) **— over**, (*a*) an application of manure to a field; (*b*) a projecting cover to the top of a wall; (16) **— to**, (*a*) an encounter; a fight, quarrel; a pugilistic contest; (*b*) a state of things; a pass; (*c*) a drinking bout; (17) **— up**, a fuss, 'row.'

(1) **Nhb.**$^1$ (2) **Sh.I.** A'm seen da day 'at sax o' wir Shetlan' men wid 'a geen da best o' dem a sair set at, *Sh. News* (June 25, 1898). (3) **Wm.** (B.K.) (4, *a*) **Abd.** The Earl of Montrose hath had a set back, COBBAN *Angel* (1898) 489. **Arg.** He was still in an annoyance at the set-back to his vanity, MUNRO *J. Splendid* (1898) 182. **Edb.** I ken naught so mortifying as the set back a lass can give a man, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 65. (*b*) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1891). (5) **Sc.** It's no a dinner but just a set by (JAM.). (6) **e.Lan.**$^1$ (7) **Sc.** Marget takes a set down and bears you no grudge for it, KEITH *Lisbeth* (1894) xxii; (JAM.) **Cum.**$^1$ She gave him a good set down. **w.Yks.** I gave the proud old fellow a set-down he won't forget in a hurry, BARR *Love*, 136; **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ I gave him a good set-down. **War.**$^3$, **Dor.**$^1$ (8) **Wm.** (B.K.), **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) [**Amer.** The knot on a horse's back made by the saddle, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 231.] (9) **Glo.** 'Twill be a zet forrud on the road whoam, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) vi. (10) **w.Yks.** Ther' wor all maks o' stuff mooed up on t'table an' we'd a reight set in, Ah can tell yo, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 17, 1897). (11, *a*) **Sc.** By way of a set-off I left our chambers pretty bare, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xxiv. **Per.** There's aye a set-off to the worst calamity, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 72. (*b*) **Cld.** (JAM.) (*c*) **Nhb.** There is only one person in the place who will give her a 'set-off' if she has lost her leaven, HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) vi. (*d*) **Chs.**$^1$ Perhaps more correctly it is the portion of the wall which recedes that should be called a set-off. (*e*) **Cor.** *Eng. Mining Terms* (1830). (12, *a*) **e.Dur.**$^1$ (*b*) **Bnff.**$^1$ We ga' 'im a lang set-on t' cum wee's. She ga' 'im a set-on it fleggit

the bleed fae's cheek. (13) **Suf.**$^1$ The gate oont keep back; the set-ope is gone. (14, *a*) **Wm.** It wor a varra poor set out, wor Jenny's buryin, Ward *Helbeck* (1898) 98. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Nhp.**$^1$ They gave us a capital set-out. **War.**$^3$, **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.* **Ken.** (G.B.); **Ken.**$^1$ There was a grand set-out at the wedding. **I.W.**$^1$ There's gwine to be the deuce o' one zet out. **Sus.** (S.P.H.); **Sus.**$^1$ There's been a pretty set-out up at the forge. (*b*) **I.W.**$^1$ **Dor.**$^1$ This is a pirty zet-out. (*c*) **Ayr.** Rab . . . thoucht he'd tak a bit set oot o' Wattie ae day, Aitken *Lays* (1883) 51. (15, *a*) **Chs.**$^1$ When manure is freely applied, the farmer is said to be giving his field 'a good set-over.' (*b*) *ib.* (16, *a*) **ne.Sc.** Auld Snuffie's set-to wi' lang Kirsty Lamond, Gordon *Northward Ho* (1894) 283. **Gall.** The teacher and he had a set-to, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 260, ed. 1876. **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.**$^4$ Mrs. S—— struck her first and they both had a set to, *W. C. T.* (July 2, 1898) 8, col. 3. **n.Yks.**$^4$ Bob's 'ed a set-teea wi' Billy. **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.** (F.R.C.); **Lan.**$^1$ They'd a rare set-to deawn i' t'kloof. **e.Lan.**$^1$ **Not.** Yo're one o' them as would sooner loase an even set-to than win a handicap, Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 74. **Nhp.**$^1$ **War.**$^3$ They had a fine set-to about it. **Slang.** I'd describe now to you As fine a set-to, And regular turn-up, Barham *Ingoldsby* (1840) *Bagman's Dog.* (*b*) **n.Sc.** It's a queer set-to, sirs, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 109. (*c*) **Nhb.** There was never a man i' the countryside it could toss off as much strong ale as he could, when he had a regular set-to, Jones *Nhb.* (1871) 142. (17) **Cor.**$^2$

**4.** To seat, cause to sit. Cf. **sit, 11.**

**Sc.** Joost when they were setten doon to their denner, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 211. **Sh.I.** We wir juist saet wis in, *Sh. News* (July 10, 1897). **n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** When we were set, your health gaed aft aboot, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 41. **w.Yks.** I set me down (J.T.F.); Shoo wor set o' th' hearthstone, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1889) 44, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 10, 1897). **Lan.** Wheer aw the foine folk wur set, mon, Ridings *Muse* (1853) 24. **Chs.** Betty were aw th' toime sot . . . i' th' cheer, Clough *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 4. **Not.** Set you down on the 'earthrug, Prior *Renie* (1895) 60. **s.Not.** Set yer down an' be at 'ome (J.P.K.). **Lin.** There's not much pleasure of a gentleman when he's al'us set, readin' an' writin' (J.T.F.). **War.**$^2$ **Wor.** 'Where is the cat?' 'Her were in the back kitchen sot but just' (H.K.). **Glo.** When I be a set here by the fireside, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xii. **Som.** A-zot, anyhow, 'pon one another's laps, Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) i.

**5.** To place a hen upon eggs in order to hatch them.

**Frf.** Her lachter's laid with which she's set, Morison *Poems* (1790) 68. **n.Cy.**, **Yks.** (J.W.) **Nhp.**$^2$ In setting a hen care is taken that the nest be composed of an odd number of eggs. If even the chicks would not prosper. **Hrf.** (E.M.W.) **e.An.**$^1$ (s.v. On). **w.Som.**$^1$ Her've a-zot the sparked hen abrood 'pon they eggs. **Cor.** I've got an old hen that I do want to set, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 334, ed. 1896.

Hence **Setty**, *adj.* (1) of a hen: persisting in sitting on the nest after the eggs have been taken; (2) of eggs: having been sat upon by the hen.

(1) **Brks.**$^1$ When there were no eggs to give her the somewhat barbarous cure used to be to put her head under her wing, sway her until she was asleep, and then throw her into a horse pond. This was believed to cause her to forget her former desire to zet and she would then go on laying again. (2) *ib.* **Hmp.** Wise *New Forest* (1883) 286; **Hmp.**$^1$

**6.** To appoint, fix, decide; to arrange a price; to assign, allot; to give a task or work to be done.

**Sc.** It's set that my poor sister is to die, Keith *Lisbeth* (1894) iv. **Abd.** Whatfor no set ill names to ill duers? Macdonald *Warlock* (1882) l. **Ayr.** Robin Rigging the theeker will have his wark set for a month to come, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 132. **N.I.**$^1$ I can't set no time. **Lakel.**$^2$ He set us seea mich ta deea an' we'd ta deea't. **Cum.**$^1$ Set a day; **Cum.**$^4$ **n.Yks.**$^1$ He set me a day, an' Ah mun seear to please him by then; **n.Yks.**$^4$ Ah've setten it at less na what Ah aimed ti git. **ne.Yks.**$^1$ He set him t'spot at fo'tty pund. **w.Yks.** Set a price an' Ah'll see if Ah'll tak it, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 10, 1897). **Lan.** I set him to repair my shippon wall, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 63. **ne.Lan.**$^1$ I set Thorsda for dūn it. **s.Lan.**$^1$ He noather likes work nor thoose 'at setten it for him, 34. **Chs.**$^1$ To let work by the piece. **Nrf.** 'What time shall us get up?' 'Well, set your time,' Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 140. **Cor.** The manager . . . read out the names, positions, &c. of the various 'pitches' that were to be 'sett' for the following month, Ballantyne *Deep Down* (1868) 353.

**7.** In the game of skittles: to fix the spot whence the bowl shall be delivered in the next round.

**Dev.** In the Devon game of skittles the alley is much wider than in Som., so as to allow of the bowl being delivered from various spots, either in front of, or diagonally to the 'pack.' At each round the loser has to set, . . and the winner has to lead off from this position. Hence the usual exclamation of the victor on knocking down the winning pin is, 'Where d'ye zit?' or 'Where d'ye zit to, now?' or if victorious a second time, 'Where d'ye zit to, every time?' Elworthy *Wd. Bk.* (1888).

**8.** To fix, place in position; to settle, arrange; to get in order.

**Abd.** Gin we were wed an' fairly set, We'll gather gear, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 123. **Lth.** She could foot a sock in an evening after the lamp was set, Swan *Carlowrie* (1895) i. **Nhb.**, **Dur.** Setting timber, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **Cum.**$^4$ **w.Yks.** Thar setting thi ribbons varry nicely, Binns *Vill. to Town* (1882) 57. **Lan.** She paid Edward Abram for setting glass in one pane of Astley House window, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 83. **Glo.** I doan't thenk twelve year will set it, look 'ee, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) iii. **e.An.**$^1$ [Can he set a shoe? Ay, marry, two, Here a nail, there a nail, Halliwell *Nursery Rhymes* (ed. 1886) 163.]

**9.** To put an article into proper shape after forging it with a hammer. w.Yks. (W.S.) **10.** To straighten scissor-blades and give them the slight curve requisite for cutting. w.Yks. (C.V.C.) **11.** To sharpen or strop a razor.

**w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 10, 1897); **w.Yks.**$^2$ Razors are said to be set when they are sharpened and made ready for use. A saw is set by having its teeth adjusted by bending them to the right and left.

**12.** To put milk into a pan for the cream to rise.

**Abd.** Soon the day's last jot is past, Milk sey'd an' set, Murray *Hamewith* (1900) 80. **Nhp.**$^1$ 'Have you set the milk,' is a common inquiry of a dairy-maid, after the milk is brought in from the cow.

**13.** To prepare a quantity of milk for coagulation.

**Chs.**$^1$ Setting a cheese is mixing the evening's and the morning's milk in the cheese-tub, adding the rennet, raising all to the proper temperature, and in fact making all the preparations necessary for the coagulation of the curd. **s.Chs.**$^1$

**14.** To place a cart ready for loading or unloading at a raised platform; to unload a marl-cart. Chs.$^{13}$ **15.** To set a fishing-line.

**Sh.I.** Ta fishin' grund Whaur we can set an' hail, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 92.

**16.** Of bread: to put it in the oven. Dor. (A.C.), (W.C. c. 1750). **17.** To fill and prepare cards for wool-combing. Cf. card, *sb.*$^1$

**w.Yks.** At that time, cards were 'set' by hand, and it was a frequent sight . . . to see the females, young and old, sitting by their cottage doors setting cards, Cudworth *Hist. Bolton*, 326, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 10, 1897); Forms upon which the youngsters of the neighbourhood sat while 'setting' cards, *ib.* 339; About fifty years ago children were employed for this work by piece, and they used to set what was called about 50,000 wires for one penny; the cloth was pierced by hand by practical men (J.C.).

**18.** *Obs.* To work according to a particular pattern.

**Sc.** Ane new colored women's plaid most sett to boday red. Item, ane gray broken plaid, sett most to the green, *Depred. Clan Campbell*, 114 (Jam.).

**19.** To stack peats in sets of three; see below.

**w.Yks.** After about a fortnight the cutters set them, which is standing three pieces together, one piece on its side edge, slightly leaning over towards two others resting sideways against it, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 276.

**20.** To place manure in heaps upon land ready for spreading; to spread marl over land. Chs. *Sheaf* (1878) I. 330. s.Chs.$^1$ **21.** To plant, to plant seeds individually; to sow.

**Sc.** (Jam.); Busy setting kail in the Manse garden, Hunter *Armiger's Revenge* (1897) iv. **Sh.I.** Set da taaties, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 38. **Cai.**$^1$, **Abd.** (W.M.) **s.Sc.** A wee bit groun' To set red-cail, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 324. **Wgt.** Farmers then, as now, allowed people to 'set' potatoes on their farms, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 219. **N.I.**$^1$ **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Nhb.** I worked like a hero, and thought 'setting taties' a delightful new pastime, Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 84. **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^4$ A smo' lock o' taties will hev to be set, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 246. **Wm.** Ya day a was away it oot field setten taties, *Spec.*

*Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 38. **e.Yks.**$^1$ Tommy's getten all his taties setten. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.** He is also restrained ... from setting more potatoes than are necessary, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 19; **Chs.**$^1$; **Chs.**$^3$ Them hands o' yourn's black enoo to set taties in! **se.Wor.**$^1$ **s.Wal.** I can set the garden for them, Raine *Torn Sails* (1898) 151. **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** He sets his seeds, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 25. **Dev.** Tilling his garden in the dewy morn, setting his potatoes, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 41.

Hence *set to halves, phr.*, see below.

**Hmp.** He had between fifty and sixty bushels of potatoes in Farmer Urry's ground, 'set to halves'—an ordinary arrangement in those days [1796], by which fresh ground was broken up, the planter finding labour and seed, the farmer the land, and the two sharing the produce equally between them, *Longman's Mag.* (Jan. 1902) 223.

**22.** To bury.

**Lakel.** They set their old friend in his grave (B.K.).

**23.** To draw the first furrow in ploughing.

**n.Yks.** To 'set' or 'kest' lands or ridges of 4 or 6 yards for wheat, plough the length of the field and back again, throwing the soil out from the top or middle of the ridge; then go to another land and plough the length of the field, then come back to the first land, and gather or throw back again the two furrows, thus making a well-shaped crown of the ridge, and then plough till the whole 4 or 6 yds. are done (I.W.). **w.Yks.**$^2$ (s.v. Rig). **Lei.** To set a land, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863) (s.v. Feir).

**24.** To allow or suffer a thing to happen.

**Cum.**$^1$ She fell asleep and set t'fire out. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**25.** To cause, make, compel.

**Heb.** As she could bring me round, and set me to swallow a glass of white wine negus, Sarah Tytler *Macdonald Lass* (1895) 40. **Rnf.** The vera thocht o't sets me crazy, Young *Pictures* (1865) 158. **Ir.** Thim blamed ould throopers that sets the lads wild, Barlow *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 57. **Nhb.**$^1$ What set ye ti gan there? What set ye ti think it wis me?

**26.** *Obs.* To stop the natural growth; to stunt.

**Shr.** The cruel custom of setting the horns of oxen, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 243.

**27.** To beset.

**Abd.** Sorra set 'im, weel-a-wat, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 224.

**28.** To come or bring to a halt; *fig.* to puzzle.

**Bnff.**$^1$ They vrocht weel till near even; bit they fairly set upo' ma han' jist fin we wiz within an oor o' bein' deen. **Abd.** It wad set me to waur't better to my ain mind nor servin' yersel', Macdonald *Warlock* (1882) xxiv. **Cld.** (Jam.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** I wurr warr set to get eawt, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 62.

**29.** To astound, overcome with surprise.

**e.An.** (Hall.); **e.An.**$^1$ When she heard the news, she was quite set.

**30.** To nauseate, disgust.

**Sc.** The very sicht of that soss set my stammack (Jam.). **Rxb.** It sets my stomach, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 181. **Lakel.**$^2$ Ah's set wi' mi poddish fer a wonder. **Cum.** If ye give a sheep too much fodder at yance it gets set (E.W.P.); **Cum.**$^1$ It was sa nasty, it was fit to set a dog. **w.Yks.** Ah've hed so mich cowd meyt latly 'at Ah'm fair set at t'seet on't (S.K.C.); Ah fair boakened, Ah wor that set wi' t'seeght on't, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 10, 1897).

**31.** Of dogs: to point or mark game; to track sheep.

**Lnk.** There they stood like three pointers set, Watt *Poems* (1827) 99. **w.Yks.** Sheep ... buried in the drift, a good dog will set them, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) iii.

**32.** To stare at, watch.

**w.Yks.**$^2$, **Not.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ They set me all dinner-time. A sets ye soo a puts ye out o' countenance.

**33.** To let, lease.

**Sc.** A lodging, all within itself, with divers easements, to set, *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 436; A house to set (Jam.). **Or.I.** Nor yett sett their house, *Edb. Ant. Mag.* (1848) 6. **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** The policies a' pailin'd aff an' set, Murray *Hamewith* (1900) 25. **Ayr.** He set his own house to Thomas Treddles, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xxviii. **Lnk.** Where any lands or houses are set to such persons, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) IV. 346, ed. 1828. **Edb.** Mony houses do appear, As gif they wadna set this year, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 105. **Wgt.** The right to uplift these dues was set to Anthony Conning, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 34. **Ir.** To set one's house at so much a year (A.S.-P.). **Cum.**$^3$ Wid t'farms o' weel set, 29. **n.Yks.**$^1$ He set him t'farm at a hunder' pun'. **w.Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 19, 1897). **Lan.** I asked him if he would set the higher grounds at his house, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 4. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^{123}$, **Stf.**$^1$ **Der.**$^2$ He sets his place cheep or dear. **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$ **War.** White *Wrekin* (1860) xx; **War.**$^{23}$; **War.**$^4$ In old Musser Margett's time yer could not set land a price worth having. **Wor.** (W.C.B.) **w.Wor.**$^1$ I reckon thaay be ahl set by now. **s.Wor.**$^1$, **se.Wor.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ I 'ear they'n set the 'ill Farm at last. **Hrf.** (H.C.M.), **Hrf.**$^2$ **Glo.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1789); (A.B.); **Glo.**$^1$, **Oxf.**$^1$

**34.** *Obs.* To occupy a piece of land for mining purposes.

**Der.** May set In any ground, and there Lead-oar may get, Manlove *Lead-mines* (1653) l. 3; The vulgar term is, setting for a mine, *ib.* 37.

**35.** To place to account. w.Yks.$^1$ **36.** To escort, accompany either for the whole or part of a journey.

**Slk.** Wha o' ye bonny lasses sets me the length o' the town-head yett? Hogg *Tales* (1838) 364, ed. 1866. **Gall.** I will set you up the waterside, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1893) 329. **Kcb.** Gilbert can set ye a bit, Armstrong *Kirkiebrae* (1896) 75. **N.Cy.**$^1$ Set me a bit on my road. **Nhb.** Few days on which he did not either accompany her home, or 'set' her as far as the foot-bridge, *S. Tynedale Studies* (1896) No. v; **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$, **e.Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.** Gin it shews verra dark our laal lad'll set her hame past the planten (J.Ar.); Mr. —— accepted the offer of two men to set him home, *Carlisle Patr.* (Feb. 3, 1888) 6. **Wm.** Sooa he set ma throot intack fell-yet, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 11. **n.Yks.**$^1$ They set me wiv t'Gallowa' as far as t'toon-end; **n.Yks.**$^{24}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**$^1$ **m.Yks.**$^1$ 'Who set thee?' 'I wasn't setten; I came by myself.' **w.Yks.**$^{13}$; **w.Yks.**$^5$ Set him to t'three mile end, and then come back agean! **Lan.** I've just setten him on his way home, Westall *Birch Dene* (1889) IV. 102. **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Lan.**$^1$ Aw'll set thee part o' th' road. **Chs.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$

**37.** To send, dispatch.

**Sc.** Wha set ye wi' that message then? Swan *Gates of Eden* (ed. 1895) i. **Sh.I.** Muckle need o' a corn in cup ta saet da cauld frae your stammicks, *Sh. News* (Feb. 26, 1898). **Slk.** The sheep were all smeared ... and set to the hill, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 49, ed. 1866. **Nhb.** Set Dick the Trapper for some syep, Midford *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 5; Why lad! what's set te here se lyet? Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 46. **Dur.** It'll be cur'osity that setten her ladyship here, Guthrie *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 125. **m.Yks.**$^1$ They were setten home by half-past one.

**38.** To propel a boat by means of a pole; to 'quant.'

**N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.** Aw was settin the keel, wi' Dick Stavers an' Mat, *N. Minstrel* (1806) pt. ii. 63; **Nhb.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^1$ **Ken.** To push a flat or lighter along with a boom (H.M.).

**39.** To hoist, to start a crane upwards; *gen.* in *imp.* w.Yks. (J.J.B.) **40.** To give the keynote of a tune; to commence, strike up.

**w.Yks.** Hey, Nathan, thee set t'tune wilta, Cudworth *Bradford*, 240, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 10, 1897).

**41.** In mining: to fill a tub unfairly; see below.

**Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb., Dur.** The large coals are built up and left intentionally hollow in the tub or corf, and the top carefully filled over in order to get full payment for as small as possible a quantity of coals. This fraud can only be practiced where the hewers are paid by measure; in place of which payment by weight is now most generally substituted, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

**42.** To burn food in cooking. m.Yks.$^1$ Cf. **sit, 14.**

**43.** To shut, close; see below.

**Ess.**$^1$ In March or April yearly proclamation is made near Mersey Stone ... that the River Colne is shut, and that all persons are forbidden to dredge, or to take any oysters whatever, before the feast of S. Mary Magdalen (July 22), and then to come in and take licenses. This is called setting, i.e. shutting the Colne, Wright *Hist. Ess.* I. 337.

**44.** To become, beseem, suit; freq. used *iron.* Cf. **sit, 16.**

**Sc.** It sets a haggis to be roasted. It sets you weel to gab wi' your bonnet on, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 127, ed. 1881; A Sunday kilt ... which he would have set ... as well as any of his sons, Miller *Schools* (1879) v; Sets-ye-weel; *gen.* used in a taunting or iron. sense (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Sh.I.** Yon's her aald hat trimmed wi a bit o new sylk, an it sets her lovely, Burgess *Tang* (1898) 17. **n.Sc.** They had sic a glitter, They set him sae rarelie, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 86, ed. 1875. **e.Sc.** It's no that ye dinna set them, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 200. **Frf.** Do you think this bonnet sets me? Barrie *Minister* (1891) ii. **Per.** It sets ye weel ... to be speerin' after my puir dautie, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 49, ed. 1887. **Dmb.** Ye'll set the silk as well as e'er ye've dune the plaiden, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxvi. **Rnf.** It maks ye braw and sets ye weel, To mak yoursel' a perfect deil, Barr *Poems* (1861)

216. **Lnk.** [He] sets, too, his bonnet an' plaidie, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 35, ed. 1897. **Lth.** It disna set the like o' me, to mak' ony show-off, Strathesk *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 185. **Edb.** O' your hair the nat'ral hue, You better set, *The Complaint* (1795) 7. **Slk.** It sets thee weel, thou haughtye youth, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 69. **Dmf.** It sets thee ill, pedantic Johnny, Tae satirize a bosom cronie, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 28. **Gall.** Siccan manners! they wadna set a Colmonel brood-sow, Crockett *Lochinvar* (1897) 301. **N.I.**$^{1}$ She sets that very well. **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **Ant.** You set your bonnet, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ 'It becomes you well,' ironical. **Nhb.**$^{1}$

**45.** To equal; to consider as an equal or as equivalent. Cf. **sit, 17.**

**Cum.**$^{1}$ If he can n't bang thee he can set thee; **Cum.**$^{4}$ **w.Yks.** If I set this oringe ageean thy ninety nuts we's to be abaht streights, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 10, 1897).

**46.** To sit.

**Hdg.** John Kirkwood . . . having setten six several days, Ritchie *St. Baldred* (1883) 246. **Uls.** You're not overly fond of setting at home when there's sport going, Hamilton *Bog* (1896) 4. **Lan.** Laddie allus sets i' th' armcheer at our place, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1895) 73. **Der.** Ef yo'ld set inside, Gilchrist *Peakland* (1897) 4. **Lin.** Set down (J.T.F.). **n.Lin.** He sets hissen doon by roäd-side, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 93. **War.**$^{2}$ **Glo.** I'll set down an' hev a bit of a snack, Gibbs *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 92. **s.Oxf.** Ask 'er to set down, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 50. **Brks.** As sure as I sets year, Hayden *Round our Vill.* (1901) 31; **Brks.**$^{1}$ **Nrf.** A viper setting with his chaps open, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 395. **Suf.** Too many new books and they set and read 'um, Fison *Merry Suf.* (1899) 38. **Ken.**$^{1}$; **Ken.**$^{2}$ I was setting in my chair. **Hmp.** Set down and ate thee vittles, Gray *Ribstone Pippins* (1898) 14. **n.Wil.** While th' king zets at huz teäble, Kite *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 12. **Dev.** Do 'ee set down, Norway *Parson Peter* (1900) 191.

**47.** Of food: to agree. Cf. **sit, 7.**

**Sur.**$^{1}$ I . . . took some cider and a little whisky on the top of it, and it didn't set well.

**48.** To cease to grow; to become mature. Cf. **sit, 6.**

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ The neeps are settin. **Cld.** (Jam.) [Which in a young animal indicates that the carcass will soon 'set' from growing, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 174.]

**49.** To become firm or hard; to stiffen, congeal, coagulate; to bind.

**Sh.I.** Geng an' owse up da gruul sae 'at hit sets, *Sh. News* (Aug. 5, 1899). **Cld.** The glue's begun to set (Jam.). **Lakel.**$^{2}$ **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ T'gravel sets weel. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ To bind as gravel on walks when it becomes solid. **Chs.** The lowest degree of heat on setting, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 47; **Chs.**$^{1}$ Mortar sets when it becomes hard, and jelly sets when it solidifies. **Nhp.**$^{1}$ The gravel sets well. **Dor.** These here curds d'seem to be a-settin' all right, Francis *Fiander's Widow* (1901) pt. ii. iii.

**50.** To benumb; only in *pp.*

**s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Mi aan·z bin fae·r set wi kuwd.

**51.** Of a season, period, &c.: to approach, come on.

**N.I.**$^{1}$ The night is set.

**52.** To set off or out; to start, commence.

**Sh.I.** Da cat set up da trapp, and Sly efter her, *Sh. News* (Sept. 2, 1899). **Rnf.** On my gate again I set, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 40. **Ayr.** His only son for Hornbook sets, Burns *Death and Dr. Hornbook*, st. 27. **Kcb.** I exhort you to set up the brae to the King's house, that must be taken by violence, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 150. **Lan.** So set forwards towards Preston and got there a little before noon, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 8. **Dor.**$^{1}$ We zet, in yarnest, ev'ry oone a-halen carn, 158. **n.Dev.** When the dogs set a howling, Chanter *Witch* (1896) 14.

**53.** Of a bull: to run at any one.

**Som.** I see he's hobbled—perhaps he sets (W.F.R.).

**54.** To win the game in whist, &c. **e.An.** (Hall.)

**SET,** *ppl. adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **sett(e** Sc. (Jam.); and in forms **setten** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) N.Cy.$^{1}$ Nhb.$^{1}$ Dur.$^{1}$ Lakel.$^{2}$ Cum.$^{4}$ n.Yks.$^{124}$ ne.Yks.$^{1}$ e.Yks.$^{1}$ m.Yks.$^{1}$ ne.Lan.$^{1}$ Chs.$^{3}$ n.Lin.$^{1}$; **settin** Rxb. (Jam.); **setton** Nhp.$^{1}$; **sot** Ir. Amer.; **zet** Sus. [set, se·tən.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Set-colour,** a deep, bright colour; (2) **-down,** sit-down, taking place while sitting; formal, regularly prepared; (3) **-gear,** money placed at interest; (4) **-in,** (*a*) ingrained, esp. of dirt; adhering to the skin; having a tinged complexion; (*b*) permanent, lasting for a considerable time; (5) **— on,** (*a*) resolved upon, determined to have, bent upon; (*b*) given to, engrossed with, devoted to; (*c*) annoyed, exasperated; (*d*) of food: burnt in cooking; (*e*) stunted in growth, short, ill-thriven; (6) **-out,** (*a*) in mining: applied to a corf that has been set aside as not sufficiently filled; (*b*) see below; (7) **-pan,** (8) **-pot,** a fixed boiler or copper; (9) **-rent,** a certain portion allotted to a servant or cottager when working for his master; also used *fig.*; (10) **-tail,** a tail having the under-ligaments divided; (11) **-tailed,** of a horse: having the under-ligaments of the tail divided; (12) **-to-bottom,** (*a*) see (5, *d*); (*b*) see (5, *e*); (13) **-up,** conceited, proud, vain, affected; elated; (14) **— upon,** see (5, *a*).

(1) **Midl.** On her cheeaks were two great dabs o' the very heart's blood o' the rose . . . a 'set colour,' as we call it, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 67. (2) **Ayr.** There was to be no set-doon denner for him at hame, Johnston *Congalton* (1896) 87. [**Amer.** Set-down games like these, Slosson *Foxglove* (1898) 11.] (3) **Dmf.** We'll sell a' our corn, Carlin, We'll sell a' our bear, An' we'll send to our ain Lord A' our sette gear, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 138. (4, *a*) **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Lakel.**$^{2}$ **Cum.**$^{4}$ Fairly setten in wi' dirt. **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ 'Setten in like a mulatto,' tawny; **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ **e.Yks.** Thi hans is set in wi' muck, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 96; **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ (*b*) **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Bnff.**$^{1}$ It leuks as gehn it wir to be a set-in frost. **Cld.** It's a real set-in frost noo (Jam.). **n.Yks.**$^{4}$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (5, *a*) **Ayr.** She was clean set on't, Johnston *Congalton* (1896) 114. **Rxb.** If you're so set on biding wi' this carrion I'll bide too, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 322. **Wm.** (B.K.) **w.Yks.** Sho saw at ah wor fair set o' goin', *Dewsbre Olm.* (1872) 8. **Lan.** Sin' thou's set on't, Francis *Daughter of Soil* (1895) 98. **Der.** Mother were set on him; hoo seemed to know as he'd mek a good husband, Gilchrist *Peakland* (1897) 113. **s.Oxf.** You know master . . . was that set on 'avin' our Joe, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 20. **Ken.** That set on his own way with 'er too, Carr *Cottage Flk.* (1897) 95. **e.Dev.** To try and entice her to do otherwise would but make her the more set on it, Jane *Lordship* (1897) 101. (*b*) **Per.** The folk's that set on their reports an' their rumours, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 149, ed. 1887. **Dmb.** She . . . pretends to be as set on kirk matters, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxxii. **Ayr.** She was aye set on folk abune her station, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 159. **Sus.** Ter'bly zet on that there chile 'er was! Davies *Athirt Downs* (1901) 14. (*c*) **w.Yks.** T'chap wor rayther set on ta think 'at he'd been done so cheeaply, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 17, 1897). (*d*) **Sc.** (Jam.), **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.**$^{1}$ The taties is settin-on, aa fear. **Dur.**$^{1}$, **Lakel.**$^{2}$, **n.Yks.**$^{4}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (*e*) **Sc.** He's a wee setten-on body (Jam. *Suppl.*). **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Poor setten-on bodies are lengthened, Robson *Sngs. of Tyne* (1849). **Dur.**$^{1}$, **Lakel.**$^{2}$, **Cum.**$^{4}$ **n.Yks.**$^{1}$; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ A little setten on sort of a body; **n.Yks.**$^{4}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$ (6, *a*) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ The hewing price of a set-oot corf was deducted from the hewer's wages at the pay. (*b*) **Sus.** By an ancient custom the payers of the great tithes were entertained on three Sundays in harvest-time at breakfast on a substantial scale, together with their farm-labourers in proportion to the number of plough teams employed, to induce them, in fact, not to commit any injury to the set-out tithes of corn by trampling and other spoilage, which is often wantonly exercised, *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1902) 342. (7) **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.) (8) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ A seated or fixed pot, with a fire and special flue. The common wash-house arrangement. **Lakel.**$^{1}$ The large circular pan built into a furnace (s.v. Pot). **Cum.**$^{14}$, **Cum.**, **Wm.** (M.P.), **n.Yks.**$^{14}$ **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ Now seldom seen. **w.Yks.** They are almost, if not altogether, as common as the side-pan. . . Where there is a kitchen or equal convenience, then almost surely is there placed therein a set-pot. . . The set-pot is not only used for washing purposes, but it frequently has a culinary use, it being found useful on occasions when an extra quantity of things have to be cooked, and the ordinary ovens and pans are too small. On the occasions of tides, feasts, and at Christmas time, when large plum puddings are required, the set-pot is a very useful acquisition in a house, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 17, 1897); **w.Yks.**$^{235}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ (9) **Sc.** 'You are as well on your purchase as some are on their set rent.' Often spoken to them that have as many bastards as others have lawful children or any such occasion, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 392; He lives upon his purchase as well as others on their set rent (Jam.). **Kcb.** Now I think . . . these comforts that accompany it better than the world's set rent, Rutherford *Lett.* (1765) pt. i. ep. 6 (*ib.*). (10) **Cum.**$^{4}$ Crop-eared horses with set tails, Dickinson *Lit. Rem.* (1888) 138. (11) **Cum.**$^{1}$ The fashion was about 1800 and previously to divide the under ligaments of the horse's tail and to suspend the tail by pulleys and

weights till the wounds healed and the tail had acquired an elevated and permanent set. (12 *a*, *b*) **e.Yks.**$^1$ (13) **Sc.** Isabella may be a little set up with her money, Keith *Lisbeth* (1894) x. **Bnff.**$^1$ **Per.** That silly set-up young madam, Sarah Tytler *Witch-wife* (1897) 91. **Ir.** Barlow *Ghost-bereft* (1901) 91. **Cum.**$^4$ **n.Yks.** You set-up . . . scum to' to'nn agin our Joe! Atkinson *Lost* (1870) xxvi. **Not.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ She is setten up, she is, just becos a gentleman hes mis-married hissen wi' her doughter. **Lei.**$^1$ Shay's a little set-up thing. **Nhp.**$^1$ Who's she? a little set-up thing. **War.**$^3$ **Lon.** She's that set up you wouldn't know 'er, Kipling *Badalia* (1890) 7, col. 2. (14) **Edb.** You're ay set upo' mischief, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 56. **Dev.** I be awful set upon a sup of that, Phillpotts *Sons of Morning* (1900) 180.

**2.** Of an egg: having an embryo bird found inside.

**Oxf.**$^1$ Said by boys when birds-nesting. 'Why don't you blow that egg?' 'I can't; it's set,' *MS. add.*

**3.** Stunted in growth, short, squat, having ceased to grow. Also in *comp.* **Set-like, -looking.** Cf. **sitten,** *ppl. adj.* **2.**

**Bnff.**$^1$, **Cld.** (Jam.) **N.I.**$^1$ A low set person. She's quite set lookin'. **Chs.**$^3$ Said of a tree or bush that will not thrive, . . dwarfed and stunted by being barked by cattle rubbing against it; overshadowed, or by being on ground that does not suit it. 'It's an ould setten thing.' **Nhp.**$^1$

**4.** Bent, warped.

**Sc.** Applied to wood not properly seasoned (Jam. *Suppl.*).

**5.** Of food: burnt in cooking. m.Yks.$^1$ Cf. **sitten,** *ppl. adj.* **3.**

**6.** Determined, firm, resolute; fixed in opinions or purpose, obstinate, self-willed.

**Cai.** He was too set and thrawn to learn good manners, Horne *Countryside* (1896) 150. **Per.** Ye're juist a wee pridefu' whiles, an' ower set in yer ain notions, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 77, ed. 1887. **Gall.** I'm an auld woman, and set in my ways, Crockett *Banner of Blue* (1902) xxx. **Ken.**$^1$ He's terrible set in his ways, there ain't no turning an 'im. **Sus.**$^1$ He was a set sort of a man, he was, and no mistake (s.v. Sen). [**Amer.** A' orful sot in his way sort o' a feller, *Cent. Mag.* (Mar. 1885) 678.]

**7.** Disposed, affected; *gen.* in phr. *ill set*, *well set*.

**Sc.** I'm told she's not very well set towards the laird's wife, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 146; He is very ill set, Ruddiman *Introd.* (1773) (Jam.). **Abd.** It wad be ill set o' me to anger ye, Macdonald *Lossie* (1877) lv; Finding thee said James Ogilvie peaceablie sett, Stuart *Eccl. Rec. Abd.* (1846) 260. **Ayr.** A strong ill-set looking tyke, Johnston *Congalton* (1896) 108. **Lan.** Th' weather's favourable, an' aw'm weel set, Dottie *Rambles* (1898) 167.

**8.** Cast down, distressed, afflicted. Abd. (Jam.)

**SET,** see **Seat,** *sb.*$^3$

**SET-COCK,** *sb.* Der.$^2$ nw.Der.$^1$ [**se·t-kok.**] The missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus.* Cf. **sedcock.**

**SETEESFISE, SETH(E, SE'THE',** see **Satisfice, Saith(e, Sithee.**

**SETHE-FOUL,** *sb.* Sh.I. The lesser black-headed gull, *Larus argentatus.* S. & Ork.$^1$

**SETHILL,** *sb.* *Obs.* n.Sc. (Jam.) A disease among sheep, which affects them in the side, causing them to lean to one side in walking.

**SETLESS, SETLUSS,** see **Settle,** *sb.*$^2$

**SETLY,** *adv.* n.Yks.$^2$ [**se·tli.**] Decidedly, with determination.

**SETNIN,** *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **saetnin.** A lamb that is too weak to winter on the hills. Cf. **set,** *ppl. adj.* **1** (5, *e*).

What maks doo o' da young bess, an' da tings o' saetnins 'at der no been a e'e apon sin dey wir slippit? *Sh. News* (July 24, 1897); A'm been pittin' up da wa's o' a lamb-hoos. A'm been at a lock o' budder, as weel as expense, wi' wir saetnins trow da hidmist o' da year wi' da scab, *ib.* (June 4, 1898); They are taken home, fed on the crofts and housed every night in the lamiehoose (J.S.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$ A motherless lamb brought up by hand.

**SETRUDE,** *v.* Cor. [**se·trūd.**] To entice to wrong; to seduce.

(J.W.) **w.Cor.** He setruded me and I did et (M.A.C.).

**SETTEEN, SETTEN,** see **Setting.**

**SETTER,** *sb.*$^1$ and *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Nrf. Ess. Hmp. I.W. Also in form **syter** Ess. [**se·tə(r.**] **1.** *sb.* A seton or issue made in the flesh of cattle.

**n.Yks.**$^{124}$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^2$ **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1854); **s.Lan.**$^1$

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Setter-grass,** (2) **-wort,** var. species of the hellebore, *Helleborus*; esp. the stinking hellebore, *Helleborus foetidus.*

(1) **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ Used with garlic and other irritants for causing a running from the seton. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.**$^1$ (2) **n.Cy.** (K.); Bailey (1721); **N.Cy.**$^2$, **n.Yks.**$^{12}$, **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Ess.** The green hellebore, or 'Syterwurt,' grows in great plentye in a parke besyde Colchester, *Longman's Mag.* (Sept. 1901) 446. **Hmp.** White *Selborne* (1788) 162, ed. 1853. **I.W.** *Longman's Mag.* (July 1901) 220.

**3.** The stinking hellebore, *Helleborus foetidus.* Nrf. (B. & H.) **4.** *v.* To insert an issue in the flesh of cattle. N.Cy.$^2$, n.Yks.$^{14}$, w.Yks.$^1$

[**2.** (1) Setyr grysse, *eleborus niger, herba est, Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

**SETTER,** *sb.*$^2$ Sh. & Or.I. Also written **setr**; and in form **saeter** S. & Ork.$^1$ [**se·tər.**] The pasture near a farm or collection of peasants' houses; also very common in names of places. Cf. **seater.**

**Sh.I.** Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 177, ed. 1891; **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Or.I.** (Jam. *Suppl.*)

[ON. *setr*, a seat, residence (Vigfusson).]

**SETTER,** *sb.*$^3$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [**se·tə(r.**] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Setter-out,** an editor, publisher; one who circulates anything; (2) **-ring,** a given circle or boundary.

(1) **Fif.** That the autors, dyters, setters out of that infamous lybell be punished accordinglie, Row *Ch. Hist.* (1650) 101, ed. 1842. **w.Yks.**$^1$ T'Setter-out o't book, I. p. xix. (2) **n.Yks.**$^2$

**2.** *Obs.* One who lets out anything on hire or lease.

**Sc.** A horse-setter (Jam.); He was . . . a setter of tacks to his sons and good sons, Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. 137 (*ib.*). **Fif.** Albeit an uther nyntein yeir tak [lease] or lyffrent contined in that sam tak hes begoun or run out in the said settar's tym, Melvill *Autobiog.* (1610) 340, ed. 1842. **Lnk.** The landlords and settars of these tacks and rentals, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 236, ed. 1828.

**3.** In mining: the man who sends the coal from the bottom of the shaft. Nhb.$^1$ **4.** *Obs.* An officer on the Border who, with a searcher, was responsible for setting the appointed watch.

*ib.* Two watchmen were at their posts by night and one by day with setters and searchers of the same.

**5.** A straight piece of wood placed between the shoulders of a slaughtered animal. Nhp.$^1$ **6.** A large piece of coal used to set round the sides or top of a coal-cart.

**Nhb.**$^1$ Set round the sides of a coal-cart, in order that a heavier load of smaller coals may be piled up in the centre. **Nhb., Dur.** So called by the landsale cartmen from their use in piling or setting round the sides of their carts by the hewer to enable them to hold a larger quantity of coals than could otherwise be placed upon them; the small coals being put in the centre, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **n.Yks.** Put some setters to keep t'small coal on (I.W.).

**7.** A baker's tool. [Not known to our correspondents.]

**e.Sc.** Hand me a setter, Geordy, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 184. **Rnf.** Lay by the prickles, slips, and pins, The barrels, broads and setters, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 327.

**8.** *pl.* A posing or difficult task or problem. Nhb.$^1$

**SETTEREL,** *adj.* Sc. Also in forms **settrel** (Jam.); **settril.** [**se·t-rl, se·tril.**] Thick-set; dwarfish.

**n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Bch.** The second chiel was a thick, setterel, swown pallach, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 13. **Abd.** A settril, braid-fac't chappie, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxiii.

**SETTING,** *vbl. sb.*, *sb.* and *ppl. adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **setteen** Or I. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **setten** S. & Ork.$^1$; **zettin** Brks.$^1$ [**se·tin.**]

**1.** *vbl. sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Setting-boom,** a boom used to push along a flat or lighter; (2) **-day,** the day appointed for making contracts for work; (3) **-dog,** a spaniel; (4) **-down,** a marriage settlement; provision made with a view to marriage; (5) **-in,** a start made in a piece of work in the right direction; (6) **-out,** the commencement of a rig in ploughing; (7) **-pin,** a dibble, a sharp-pointed implement used to make holes in planting; (8) **-pin end,** the small end of a leg of mutton; (9) **-pole,** a 'quant'; a pole used to propel a boat; (10) **-room,** a sitting-room; (11) **-school,** a school for 'carding'; see below; (12) **-stick,** see (7); (13) **-stone,** a whetstone.

(1) **Ken.** (H.M.) (2) **Cor.** Forty years ago, on pay-days and setting-days, miners . . . were in the habit of going to the ale-house, Bourne *Billy Bray* (ed. 1899) 6; Setting-day came—being the first Saturday in the month, and no work was done that day at Botallack, for the men were all above ground to have their 'pitches' for the next month fixed, and to receive their wages, Ballantyne *Deep Down* (1868) 348. (3) **Sc.** (Jam.) (4) **Sc.** He . . . during all winter toiled diligently to save some money towards a 'comfortable settin' doon,' Reid *Howetoon*, 151. **Fif.** The four soon found husbands . . . who gave them what was called 'a good setting down,' Pryde *Queer Flk.* (1897) 33. (5) **Nrf.** 'Steady there,' I say, 'let's get a setting in,' Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 148. (6) **Nhb.**$^1$ (7) **War.**$^2$, **se.Wor.**$^1$ **Glo.** Used in setting beans. It resembles a gardener's dibble with a cross-pin or half crutch near the top, to rest the palm upon; with a groove on each side of the main pin to receive the forefinger and the thumb, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1789); **Glo.**$^1$ **Oxf.**$^1$, **Brks.**, **Hmp.** (W.H.E.), **Wil.** (G.E.D.) (8) **Oxf.**$^1$ (9) **e.An.**$^1$ (10) **Brks.**$^1$ [**Amer.** I must 'a' left my specs in the settin'-room, Westcott *David Harum* (1900) i.] (11) **w.Yks.** The work was slow and very monotonous, so that there sprang up 'setting schools,' i.e. a number of young girls seated together putting in the wire staples to simple tunes and rhymes, Cudworth *Hist. Bolton*, 326, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 24, 1897); About fifty years ago a setting-school was a kind of workshop where they filled and set card clothing by hand and was undertaken by one person, and children were employed for the work by piece (J.C.). (12) **n.Cy.** Hunter *Georgical Essays* (1803) II. 116. **Chs.** The sets are put into holes made with a setting-stick, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 31; **Chs.**$^1$ Used for planting cabbages. Generally made out of a broken spade handle. **Not.** (J.P.K.), **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^2$, **Brks.**, **Hmp.** (W.H.E.) (13) **Nhb.**$^1$

**2.** Phr. *the setting of the sculls, obs.*, a wedding custom: the carrying of the bride and bridegroom in baskets or 'sculls.' Cf. **creel**, *sb.*$^1$ **6**, **scull**, *sb.*$^2$

**Abd.** (G.W.) **Kcd.** Later on would come . . . the setting of the sculls ere the young people could be accounted as fairly started on their matrimonial career, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Feb. 1901).

**3.** *sb.* A 'clutch' of eggs, the number of eggs a hen sits upon to hatch. Cf. **sitting, 3.**

**Frf.** Better tine a settin' o' eggs ony day, Mackenzie *N. Pine* (1897) 20. **Nhb.** I've been up to Branxton Barns for a setting of eggs, Lilburn *Borderer* (1896) 45. **Not.** (J.H.B.) **Dor.** Miss'es Varley have a promised I a setten ov eggs, Hare *Broken Arcs* (1898) 82.

**4.** The act or right of letting or leasing; a leasing.

**Sc.** Nae doot he has the settin' o' the lan' (Jam.). **w.Cy.** The lettings, here called 'settings' or 'takings,' are at Candlemas, *Longman's Mag.* (Apr. 1898) 546.

**5.** A portion of land.

**Or.I.** Each township, or group of small farms, . . goes under the denomination of so many penny-lands, farthing-lands, cows-worths, settins, mark-lands, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 149.

**6.** *Obs.* A weight containing twenty-four marks.

**Or.I.** 24 marks makis an setting. Item, 6 settings makis an meale, Skene *Difficil Wds.* (1681) 130; Twenty four merk makes a leis pound or setten, Wallace *Desc. Ork.* (1693) 41, ed. 1883; Four meills four settings malt, Peterkin *Notes* (1822) 129; (Jam. *Suppl.*); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**7.** A measure of bulk, a sufficient quantity of anything.

**Sh.I.** The quantity of 'sids,' &c. sufficient to make a 'kirn o' swatz' was called a settin', and any article, as barley, corn, meal, &c., might be spoken of as 'da book o' a settin' o' sids' (J.S.).

**8.** A portion of any work begun as a start; an opening, beginning.

**Nrf.** 'I'll cut a setting,' in time you mow a trough, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 168.

**9.** The commencement of a rig in ploughing.

**Nhb.**$^1$ A rig, in ploughing, is commenced with 'the settin,' the horses being guided to poles measured off to the required width of the rig.

**10.** A young thorn cut for hedges. Nhp.$^2$ **11.** *pl.* Two props and a horizontal beam used to support the sides and roof of the wagon-road of a mine. Shr.$^{12}$ **12.** *ppl. adj.* Of a hen: sitting, incubating.

**s.Oxf.** Mind you don't forget the setting 'ens, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 124.

**13.** Becoming mature.

**Cld.** The lad's noo a settin chiel (Jam.).

**14.** Becoming, suitable; graceful, comely.

**Sc.** 'She's a setting lass.' A dress is said to be setting when it becomes the complexion or form of the wearer (Jam.). **Abd.** A settin' deemie, an' a feerious eident creatur', Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 155.

**SETTISFISE, SETTLAS,** see **Satisfice, Settle,** *sb.*$^2$

**SETTLE,** *v.*$^1$ Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also in form **zettle** Brks.$^1$ [se·tl.] **1.** To determine a quarrel; to reduce to silence, esp. by severe treatment; to kill. See **Sattle,** *v.*$^1$

**Sc.** Nicoll *Poems* (ed. 1843) 97. **Cai.**$^1$ **Ayr.** After I had settled Jock M'Cunn, Bailie Macannel . . . would have me doon to his house, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 35. **Lnk.** Doghip cried after me 'blackneb!' By hages! though, I was near settlin' him, Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 143. **Lth.** Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 141. **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **Cum.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^2$ Now let him alooan or else aw sall settle thee. **War.**$^3$ **Nrf.** Peggy blazed into 'em, settlin' how many I didn't know, Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 123. **Wil.** The keeper never picks up a stoat till 'settled' with a stick or shot, Jefferies *Gamekeeper* (1878) 122, ed. 1887.

Hence **Settler,** *sb.* that which reduces one to silence; a conclusive argument or blow.

**Lnk.** If this rumour is true, it quite puts an end to all my hopes. It is just what Doghip would call a 'settler,' Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 211. **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 24, 1897). **Brks.**$^1$ A tawld muh if I zed any moor a 'ud gie muh the zack, an' zo that was a zettler an' I come awaay. **e.Dev.** This was something of a settler for her, Jane *Lordship* (1897) 243. [**Amer.** Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xx.]

**2.** To pay a debt; to receipt a bill.

**Rnf.** Gin his mither aye settles wi' Rab in the store For oor tauties an' meal, she gets sweets galore, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 47. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Lakel.**$^2$ Settle t'bill, will ye, noo Ah've paid ye? **n.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** The custom of receipting accounts by the word 'settled' is local, *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); (J.W.) **sw.Lin.**$^1$ Settled same time. **Oxf.** (G.O.) **w.Som.**$^1$ I went and beggéd o' un vor to settle; he've a got a plenty o' money.

Hence **Settlement,** *sb.* a payment.

**w.Som.**$^1$ I've a-car'd in the bill dree or vower times, but I can't get no settlement.

**3.** Phr. (1) *to be settled*, to be decided or satisfied about a matter. n.Yks.$^{14}$; (2) *to settle one's hash*, to silence one, esp. by a beating. w.Yks.$^2$

**SETTLE,** *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Chs. Lin. Glo. Suf. Som. [se·tl.] **1.** *v.* With *up*: to attend to; to make comfortable. See **Sattle,** *v.*$^2$

**ne.Sc.** The lads at Greenslack often played at catch-the-ten in the winter forenichts, aifter the bestial was settled up, Grant *Keckleton*, 46.

**2.** To appoint a minister to a particular charge.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Rnf.** The Presbytery of Ayr are appointed to give the parish a hearing of other young men, and appointed to go on and settle the parish, Wodrow *Corres.* (1709–31) II. 448, ed. 1843.

**3.** To fall in price; to reduce the price or value.

**n.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Mr. Joseph Dawson settled his coals at Wrose Pit from sevenpence to sixpence a load, Cudworth *Bradford* (1876) 412. **Lin.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ Arter all this dry weather, and no keep, stock's bound to settle.

**4.** Of bellringers: to lower a peal after a full ringing. w.Yks.$^2$ **5.** *sb.* Shape, build, form.

**Ayr.** In the stouchy settle of his trunk there were broad marks both of pith and power, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 122.

**6.** A settling down; a sinking.

**Ayr.** Frae the settle o' the night To the income o' the light, *ib.* 33.

Hence (1) **Settlement,** (2) **Settling,** *sb.* sediment; *gen.* used in *pl.*

(1) **Glo.**$^1$, **Suf.** (C.T.) (2) **Sc.** Them that seldom brew are pleased with settlins (Jam.). **Cai.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **e.Dur.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Chs.**$^{13}$, **s.Chs.**$^1$

**7.** Phr. *to take settle*, to be calm; to feel at ease.

**Frf.** 'I'll tak no settle till ye're awa,' she said, her face now flushed and her hands working nervously, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) xvi.

**SETTLE,** *sb.*$^2$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **setless** s.Chs.$^1$ Shr.$^1$; **setluss** Stf.; **settlas** War.$^2$; **settless** Stf.; **zettle** Brks.$^1$ [se·tl.] **1.** A long wooden bench with back and arms.

**Sc.** Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 426. **Cai.** Two or three wooden forms or 'settles,' McLennan *Peasant Life* (1871) 1st S.

*Introd.* 25. **Ir.** Barlow *Ghost-bereft* (1901) 61. **Cum.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$, **Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **I.Ma.** Rydings *Tales* (1895) 58. **Chs.**$^1$ **Stf.** *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 40. **Der.**$^2$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^1$, **Brks.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^1$, **Sus.**$^1$, **Dor.**$^1$, **w.Som.**$^1$ **n.Dev.** Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 1.

**2.** A raised shelf or frame of brick or wood for supporting barrels, milk-cans, &c.

**Chs.**$^1$ A barrel of beer might be said to be stillaged 'on a stone settle.' **s.Chs.**$^1$ **Stf.** The dairy is below the ground level, and . . . is provided with a raised platform of bricks round the walls, which serves as a shelf for milk-pans, and is locally known as a settless, *Farm and Home* (1899) XVIII. 460, col. 4. **War.**$^{23}$, **Shr.**$^1$, **Ken.** (K.)

**3.** A foundation, usually raised, for a rick. I.W.$^1$

**4.** *Comp.* (1) **Settle-bed**, a bed that forms a settle by day; (2) **-gang**, the raised part of a cow-house on which the animals lie; (3) **-stone**, (*a*) one of the sets in a cow-house on which the animals' hind legs stand; (*b*) a hollow stone for washing on; (4) **-tree**, (*a*) a flat board on which the handloom weaver sits when weaving; (*b*) see below.

(1) **Wgt.** A settle-bed for the lasses, Saxon *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 197. **Dwn.** She lukit unner the settle-bed, an' tables, an' cheers, Lyttle *Robin Gordon*, 11. (2) **n.Lan.** (G.W.) (3, *a*) **Cum.**$^{14}$, **Wm.** (B.K.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **ne.Lan.**$^1$ (*b*) **Chs.**$^{13}$ (4, *a*) **w.Yks.** (J.F.) (*b*) **e.Lan.**$^1$ A piece of round timber laid lengthwise in a shippen groop to keep the bedding under the cows.

**SETTLE-BOARDS**, *sb. pl.* Nhb. Dur. Also in form **sattle-** N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ A coal-mining term: see below.

**N.Cy.**$^1$ The boards or frame-work at the top of a coal-pit upon which the tram or sledge stands to receive the corf. **Nhb.**$^1$ The platform at the pit bank on which the men and tubs are landed from the cage. **Nhb., Dur.** The portion of the heapstead at the top of the shaft, and between it and the screens. It is covered with cast-iron sheets called flat-sheets, for the easy passage of the tubs to and from the screens, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

**SETTLE-GEAR**, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Money placed at interest. Hogg *Jacob. Rel.* (1819) II. 36 (Jam.). Cf. **sette-gear**, s.v. **Set**, *ppl. adj.* **1** (3).

**SETTLESS**, see **Settle**, *sb.*$^2$

**SETTLING-STONE**, *sb.* Nhb.$^1$ A whetstone. Cf. **set**, *sb.* **30**.

**SETTRELL**, *sb. Obs.* Slg. (Jam.) Young sprouts plucked in spring from coleworts planted in the beginning of winter.

**SETTRIN**, *sb.* Ags. Per. (Jam.) A portion of different kinds of food allotted to a servant or cottager when working for his master; also used *attrib.*

More is *gen.* allowed than one person can eat; but whatever the labourer leaves he has a right to carry home to his own family. The vessel appropriated to this use is called the settrin cap.

**SEUGH**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Lan. Chs. Also written **seuch** Sc.; **sugh** e.Lan.$^1$ [Sc. ʃiuχ.] **1.** *sb.* A ditch, drain, an open gutter; a trench, esp. one full of water. Cf. **sough**, *sb.*$^2$, **sheugh**.

**Sc.** He . . . hath fa'n intil the seuch whilk he maede, Riddell *Ps.* (1857) vii. 15. **Ayr.** (F.J.C.) **Slk.** A deep dry seuch at the back of the garden, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 71, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** Men their bread in seugh an' furrow winnin', Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 34. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); A ditch out of which the contents of a sod-hedge have been cut (J.H.); **N.Cy.**$^2$ A subterranean vault or channel, cut through a hill, to lay coal mines or any other mine dry. **Nhb.**$^1$ Aa've been howkin a seugh to wise the watter away fre' the yet. **Cum.**$^{14}$ (s.v. Sowe). **e.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.** A drain to carry off water, especially from coal pits (K.).

**2.** *Obs.* A furrow.

**Sc.** O'er dub and dyke, o'er seugh and syke, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 190, ed. 1871; Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.*

**3.** Mire, dirt; a midden; also used *fig.*

**Nhb.** An' saw sma' chance to wam'le through Adversity's dark seuch, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 76. **Cum.** In the clarty seugh I sent him, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 111.

**4.** *v.* To plant by laying in a furrow. Sc. (Jam.)

**SEUGH, SEVE**, see **Sough**, *sb.*$^1$, **Seave**, *sb.*$^1$

**SEVEN**, *num. adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **sebbm** Cum.$^4$; **sebem** Som.; **sivin** Ir.; **zebm** w.Som.$^1$ [se·vən.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Seven-coloured linnet**, the goldfinch, *Fringilla carduelis*; (2) **-field husbandry**, (3) **— shift**, an agricultural term: a course of cropping for seven years' succession; (4) **-sided**, see below; (5) **— sisters**, the sun-spurge, *Euphorbia helioscopia*, and petty spurge, *E. Peplus*; (6) **-sleeper**, (*a*) the dormouse; (*b*) var. kinds of moths; (7) **— whistlers**, the wailing note of certain species of birds; also applied to the birds themselves; (8) **— year**, a period of seven years collectively; (9) **-year end**, used for a long, indefinite period; (10) **-years' love**, the sneezewort, *Achillea Ptarmica.*

(1) **Stf., War.** Northall *Flk. Phr.* (1894). **War.**$^2$ **Wor.** Northall *Flk. Phr.* (1894). **Shr.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 58; **Shr.**$^1$, **Hrf.**$^2$ **Glo.** Northall *Flk. Phr.* (1894). (2) **Glo.** In what is known as the seven field husbandry under the following routine, turnips, barley, seeds two years, wheat, oats, Marshall *Review* (1817) II. 406. (3) **Bnff.**$^1$ The rotation is two years in grass, two crops of oats after grass, a green crop, a cereal crop with grass seeds. 'He gangs upo' the saiven-shift plan.' (4) **w.Som.**$^1$ It is commonly held that a person has six sides; hence a piece of rustic wit is to call another a 'zeb'm-zided fuller.' 'How's make out that?' is the usual inquiry by the unwary. 'Why, there's thy vore zide an' back zide, thy right zide an' lef' zide, thy inside an' outzide, and then there's thy blind zide, s'now.' (5) **Don.** (B. & H.) (6, *a*) **War.** (J.R.W.), **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.) **Som.** He slept as sound as a sebem-sleeper, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 206. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ *Gen.* the dormouse; but the term is used for any hybernating animal. 'Why, leathern birds be zaeb·m-zlai·purz, and zo be bees.' **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1889). **s.Dev.** (F.W.C.) (*b*) **Som.** A large drowsy kind of moth (W.F.R.). **Cor.**$^1$ A red and black moth (s.v. Sound sleeper); **Cor.**$^2$ Ermine moth. (7) **Lan.** [The lapwing, *Tringa vanellus*, and the whimbrel, *Scolopax phaeopus*] are the genuine Seven whistlers, a term which is now applied to several other species, but belongs by right to the whimbrel alone, whose whistle is supposed to be repeated just seven times (E.H.G.). **Lei.** Among the colliers, when trade is brisk and money plentiful, disposing them for a drinking frolic, they are sure to hear the warning voice of the Seven whistlers,—birds sent, as they say, by Providence to warn them of an impending danger, and on hearing that signal not a man will descend into the pit until the following day, *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 68; **Lei.**$^1$ A belief in the Seven Whistlers and the ill-luck attendant on their being heard is universal, being the well-known 'scream' of the 'develin' or common swift. **Nhp.** During a thunderstorm which passed over this district . . . immense flocks of birds were seen flying about, uttering doleful cries, . . and for hours they kept up a continual whistling. . . My servant . . . told me they were what were called the Seven whistlers, and that whenever they were heard it was considered a sign of some great calamity, *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 336. **Ess.** They are the Seven Whistlers, and they mean death or deathlike woe, Baring-Gould *Mehalah* (1885) 45. **Ken.**$^1$ I never thinks any good of them, there's always an accident when they comes. . . I knows what makes the noise; . . it's them long-billed curlews; but I never likes to hear them. (8) **e.An.**$^1$ I have not see him these two seven-years. (9) **n.Lin.**$^1$ He niver cums near me fra seven-year-end to seven-year-end. (10) **Glo.** Used by country brides in their posies (B. & H.); **Glo.**$^1$, **w.Som.**$^1$ **Dev.** Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. Lett. 18; **Dev.**$^4$

**2.** Phr. (1) *in the seven counties*, in the whole countryside; (2) (*in*) *the seven parishes*, (among) all one's neighbours; (3) *one's* (*the*) *seven senses*, all one's wits; (4) *seven long and seven short*, an indefinite length of time; (5) *to look seven ways for Sunday*, to be in a state of confusion or astonishment.

(1) **Ir.** The best piper in the sivin counties, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 176. (2) **Ir.** She set up such a pullallue that she brought the seven parishes about her, Yeats *Flk-Tales* (1888) 209; He's the biggest fool in the seven parishes (A.S.-P.). (3) **Or.I.** Naebody in their seven senses wad pu' doon sic a bonnie house as Yarpha, Vedder *Sketches* (1832) 20. **Ayr.** His grasping grip's enough to rive the seven senses out o' the soul, Galt *Lairds* (1826) vi. **Gall.** That's never the voice o' a man in his seven senses, Crockett *Kit Kennedy* (1899) li. **Yks.** You've most flay'd me out o' my seven senses, Willie! *Longman's Mag.* (Oct. 1895) 633. (4) **Sh.I.** Whin I wis yell'd seven lang an' seven short, as dey say, da first 'at I saw wis me faider i' da barn door, *Sh. News* (Dec. 24, 1898); We rowed awa', seven lang an' seven short, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 248. (5) **Cum.** T'driver leuckt sebbm ways fer Sunday when he gat sec a salute as that fra a chap, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 4; **Cum.**$^4$

**SEVENDER**, see **Sevendle**.

**SEVENDIBLE,** *adj.* Irel. Also in forms **serendible, sevendable, survendible.** [səveˑndibl.] Very great; thorough, severe. Also used *advb.* Cf. **sevendle.**

**n.Ir.** I have heard a groom threaten to give a boy a serendible good thrashing, *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 208; **N.I.**$^{1}$ **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–1862) V. 352; *ib.* VI. 188. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Dwn.** A sevendable good beating (C.H.W.). **Arm.** I'll give you a sevéndable beating, my boy (D.A.S.).

Hence **Sevendibly,** *adv.* thoroughly, severely.

**n.Ir.** Used by grooms and ostlers, as: 'I will rub in the blister serendibly.' I have never heard it used by any other class of men, *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 208. **Uls.** He tuk the wee fella be the scruff o' the nack, and bleeched him most sevendibly, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–62) V. 352; (M.B.-S.)

**SEVENDLE,** *adj.* Sc. Also in forms **savendle** Rxb. (Jam.); **sevender** Sh.I.; **sevennil** Rxb. (Jam.) Strong, secure, sufficient; *fig.* trustworthy, to be depended upon. Cf. **sevendible, solvendi(e.**

**S. & Ork.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.* **Rxb.** In giving orders about any work, it is commonly said, 'Mak it very savendle' (Jam.).

**SEVENNIL,** see **Sevendle.**

**SEVENS,** *sb. pl.* w.Yks.$^{2}$ [seˑvənz.] A great number.

There were sevens of them.

**SEVENTEEN,** *num. adj.* Sc. Wor. In *comb.* (1) **Seventeen-hunner linen,** a trade term: see below; (2) **— senses,** all one's wits.

(1) **Sc.** By using a web-glass and counting the strands that appear under the square, the linen merchant can tell which hundred it belongs to. Seventeen-hunner linen was the fineness required for making shirts... The reed through which the threads are put in the loom determines the fineness of the cloth. A reed with 1700 divisions would produce very fine linen, Montgomerie-Fleming *Notes on Jam.* (1899). (2) **w.Wor.** Startled out of our seventeen senses, S. Beauchamp *Grantley* (1874) II. 8.

**SEVERAL,** *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Lin. Nhp. Nrf. Suf. Sus. Wil. Also in forms **sarveral** Suf.; **saveral** Nrf. [seˑv(ə)rl.] **1.** *adj.* A great many; any number of.

**n.Lin.**$^{1}$ 'Are there any plover on Ferry Flash?' 'Yes, several.' That is, there is a flock, not a few single ones. **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 25; I ha' seen saveral old hēres about yon piece lately (W.R.E.). **Suf.** Usually from about 3 to 30. 'A stammin sight of dows.' If you ask how many: 'A goodish few,' or 'Sarveral,' is your answer (H.H.).

**2.** *sb. pl.* Several persons or things.

**Sc.** She went off with Paris, taking with her severals of her attendants, *Scoticisms* (1787) 116. **Abd.** I saw severals o' them (G.W.); Men and women whereof severalls were seen running and some of them carrieing two stalves, Mair *Ellon Presbytery Rec.* (1711) ed. 1898; Severals o' them wud lickly be cautioners or hae len'it sooms till 'im, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 121. **N.I.**$^{1}$ Severals told me about it.

**3.** A field or enclosure allotted to a particular proprietor; a portion of a common assigned for a term to a particular proprietor.

**Nhp.**$^{2}$, **e.An.**$^{1}$ **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Sus.**$^{1}$ [Fiue hundred pointes of good Husbandrie, as well for the Champion, or open countrie, as also for the woodland, or Seuerall, mixed in euerie Month with Huswiferie, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 1.]

Hence **Severalty,** *sb.*, in phr. *in severalty,* see below.

**Wil.** Bringing the dispersed properties of each person into fewer pieces, freed from all rights of commonage, or, as it is called in Wil., putting the lands in severalty, *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 14.

**SEVERE,** *adj.* Som. Dev. [səˑviə(r).] Sheepish, ashamed.

**w.Som.**$^{1}$ A keeper speaking of a man he had caught poaching, said: 'Haun u zeed meeˑ u lèokˑud maaˑyn súvˑeeˑur, shoaˑur nuufˑ.' **Dev.** Stress on first syllable, *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 15.

**SEVERELY,** *adv.* *Obs.* Sc. Thoroughly.

They hae sought it up, they hae sought it down, They hae sought it maist severely, Sharpe *Ballad Bk.* (1823) 61, ed. 1868.

**SEW,** *v.*$^{1}$ Yks. [seu.] In phr. *to sew in,* to work very hard. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 29, 1884).

**SEW,** *v.*$^{2}$ and *sb.*$^{1}$ Lakel. e.An. Ken. Sus. Dor. Also written **sue** e.An.$^{1}$ Suf. Sus.$^{12}$ [siu.] **1.** *v.* To drain dry; to drain; to make furrows to draw off water.

**e.Cy.** Ray (1691). **Ken.**$^{1}$; **Ken.**$^{2}$ To sew a pond. **Sus.**$^{12}$ **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863).

Hence **Sewed,** *ppl. adj.* of ships: left dry on the beach by the recession of the tide. Sus. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **2.** Of a fluid: to ooze out.

**e.An.**$^{1}$ **Suf.** The water fare to sue through that stank (C.G.B.); **Suf.**$^{1}$ Ta sew out, stamminly.

**3.** *sb.* A sewer, an underground drain. Lakel.$^{2}$, Sus.$^{1}$

**4.** A midden, dung-hole; mire, dirt. Lakel.$^{2}$

[**1.** The towne sinke, the common sew, *Nomenclator* (1585) 391 (Hall.).]

**SEW,** *adj.* and *sb.*$^{3}$ Glo. e.An. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **su** Cor.$^{1}$; **sue** e.An.$^{1}$ Cor.$^{3}$; and in forms **soo** nw.Dev.$^{1}$; **zoo** Glo. w.Som.$^{1}$ n.Dev.; **zue** w.Cy. Cor.$^{2}$ [siu, w.Cy. also **zū̆, zœ̄.**] **1.** *adj.* Of a cow: dry of milk; *gen.* used in phr. *to go (to) sew.* See **A-sew.**

**Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 473. **e.An.**$^{1}$, **Ken.**$^{12}$ **Sus.** The cow goes sew (P.R.); Ray (1691); **Sus.**$^{12}$, **Hmp.**$^{1}$ **w.Cy.** Grose (1790). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ We milks twenty cows, but you know they never baint all in milk to once, some be always zoo [zèo]. **n.Dev.** Thee hast a let the kee go zoo, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 110. **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$ **Cor.**$^{1}$ The cow has gone to su, the milk has gone into her horn; **Cor.**$^{2}$; **Cor.**$^{3}$ You'll turn that cow to sue if you don't milk her clean.

**2.** *sb.* A cow which gives no milk. Som. Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

**SEW,** *sb.*$^{4}$ n.Lin.$^{1}$ [siu.] A shrew-mouse.

**SEW,** see **Sow,** *sb.*$^{1}$

**SEWANT,** *sb.* *Obs.* Nhb.$^{1}$ The plaice, *Platessa vulgaris.*

Behold some others ranged all along, To take the sewant, yea the flounder sweet, Dennys *Secrets of Angling* (*Eng. Garner*, I. 171).

**SEWAWRA,** *sb.* Bnff.$^{1}$ A kind of cravat.

**SEWELL,** *sb.* Nhp.$^{1}$ In phr. *to break sewell,* see below. Cf. **shewell.**

A line of feathers fastened on twine and placed a foot or two from the ground in the open parts of a forest, to keep the deer within bounds. In the vicinity of Rockingham Forest it is used metaphorically, when a person has forsaken an old habit. A gentleman observing a friend taking a glass of wine who had been an habitual water-drinker for many years, exclaimed 'So you've broke sewell at last.'

[Any thyng that is hung up is called a sewel. And those are used most commonly to amaze a Deare, and to make him refuse to passe wher they are hanged up, Turberville *Book of Hunting* (ed. 1575) 98.]

**SEWEN, SEWENT,** see **Sewin, Suant.**

**SEWER,** *sb.*$^{1}$ Yks. Lon. Ken. [siuˑə(r).] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Sewer-hunter,** a man who searches the sewers for anything which he may find in them; (2) **-rats,** *fig.* bricklayers who work in sewers.

(1) **Lon.** Other stories are told of sewer-hunters beset by myriads of enormous rats, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 150, ed. 1861. (2) **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.)

**2.** A large ditch; a watercourse, not necessarily underground. e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). Ken. (P.M.)

**SEWER,** *sb.*$^{2}$ Nhp.$^{1}$ A buck three years old. Hence **Sewerell,** *sb.* a buck four years old.

**SEWER'S-ABSCESS,** *sb.* Cum.$^{4}$ A corruption of 'Psoas abscess.'

**SEWIN,** *sb.* Wal. Also written **sewen.** [**sūˑin, siuˑin.**] A fish of the salmon tribe; *gen.* used of the bull trout, *Salmo eriox.*

**Wal.** Yarrell, *British Fishes,* speaks of the 'Sewin of Wales.' The sewin is far inferior to the salmon trout in all respects. Its flesh is of a much paler colour and coarser fibre, whilst in shape its bull neck and broad, square bulky tail distinguish it plainly from its handsome relation, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. ii. 214; Caught in the Welsh rivers, and in the Wye especially, Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Mtg.** Pickled sewin for breakfast provokes appetite, and the more so as the fish itself, the same as the bull-trout of the Tweed, is excellent, White *Wrekin* (1860) vii. **s.Wal.** Than they would give me even for sewin, which are the very best fish I catch, Blackmore *Maid Sker* (1872) i. **Cth.** (W.W.S.)

[Wel. *sewyn,* a grayling (C.D.).]

**SEWING,** *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. [**seuˑin.**] Plain needlework.

**n.Cy.** The North country custom is always to speak of plain needlework by the generic name of sewing, while Southerners, less definite, would simply say, instead of 'Get to your sewing,' 'Get to your work,' *Sheffield Indep.* (1874). **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

[A sewynge, *filatura, sutura, Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

**SEWING, SEWL**, see **Sowen, Sowl(e.**

**SEWL, SEWSE**, see **Sull**, *sb.*$^1$, **Souse**, *v.*$^2$

**SEWSTER**, *sb. Obs.* Sc. n.Cy. Som. Also written **sowster** Sc. (JAM.) n.Cy. A sempstress. Sc., Cld. (JAM.), n.Cy. (K.), (HALL.), Som. (HALL.)

[Sewstare, or sowstare, soware, *sutrix* (*Prompt.*).]

**SEWTER, SEX**, see **Souter**, *sb.*$^2$, **Sax.**

**SEXTON'S-WHEEL**, *sb. Obs.* Nrf. Suf. An iron wheel, formerly used in determining the date on which to begin a Lady Fast; see below.

**Nrf.** *Arch.* (1881) IX. 201. **Suf.** A pair of wheels of hoop iron about 2ft. 6in. in diameter, revolving at the centre on a pivot. In the radii of each wheel were holes numbered 1–3, 4–6, in which six strings were fastened. A person who in pre-Reformation times intended to honour the B. V. Mary, by keeping a Lady Fast—which had always to begin on one of the six Lady Days in the twelvemonth—would get the sexton to revolve his wheel, and thus set the strings in motion. Whatever was the number attached to the string the person happened to seize, indicated the number of the Lady Day upon which he would begin keeping his Lady Fast. Only two examples of a sexton's wheel are known to remain: one in Long Stratton Church, Nrf., the other in Yaxley Church, Suf. (W.H.S.)

**SEY**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Also in forms **sci** Ant.; **si** N.I.$^1$; **sie** Sc. (JAM.); **sy** Cai.$^1$ [sei.] **1.** The opening of a gown, &c., into which the sleeve is inserted; the part of the dress between the armpit and the chest.

**Sc.** (JAM.), **Cai.**$^1$, **N.I.**$^1$ **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

**2.** *Obs.* A part of the back of an ox, cut up for beef; see below. *Gen.* used in *comp.* **Fore-sey, Back-sey** (q.v.).

**Sc.** In the dissection of an ox or cow, the back-bone being cut up, the one side is called the fore-sey, the other the back-sey. The latter is the sirloin (JAM.). **Lnk.** His squeamish stomach loathes the savoury sey, and nought but liquids now can find their wey, RAMSAY *Poems* (ed. 1800) I. 95 (*ib.*).

**SEY**, *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Also in form **sye.** The coal-fish, *Merlangus carbonarius.* (JAM., s.v. Seath.) Cf. **saith(e.**

[Dan. *sej*, a coal-fish (LARSEN).]

**SEY**, see **Say**, *v.*$^2$, *sb.*$^{34}$, **Sigh**, *v.*$^1$

**SEYAL**, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A trial. Rnf. PICKEN *Poems* (1788) *Gl.* (JAM.) Cf. **say**, *v.*$^2$

**SEYBIE, SEYBO, SEYBOW**, see **Sybo.**

**SEYD**, *sb. Obs.* Ags. (JAM.) A sewer, a passage for water.

**SEYDE, SEYDLE, SEYDLINS**, see **Side**, *adj.*$^2$, *sb.*$^1$, **Sidle, Sidelin(g)s.**

**SEYLE, SEYM**, see **Seal**, *sb.*$^2$, **Sile**, *v.*$^1$, **Saim.**

**SEYMAR**, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also in form **symar.** A loose upper garment; a scarf; also used *fig.*

**Slk.** When she had donn'd the light seymar, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 127; The winter layin aside her white mantle, and in white symar changin afore the grateful gaze intil the warld-worshipped spring, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 328.

[A Persian simarre or mantle, *Ariana* (1641) 201. Cp. OFr. *chamarre* (N.E.D.).]

**SEYME, SEYMIE**, see **Seam**, *sb.*$^2$, **Sammy**, *sb.*$^1$

**SEYN, SEYNDILL**, see **Sine**, *adv.*, **Seenil.**

**SEYNE, SEYNY, SEYPE**, see **Sine**, *v.*$^1$, **Seeny, Sipe.**

**SEYSTER**, *sb.* and *v.* Cld. (JAM.) **1.** *sb.* An incongruous mixture of edibles. **2.** *v.* To mix in an incongruous manner.

**SEYT**, *sb.* Yks. [seit.] A contrivance to let a drain settle. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 24, 1897).

**SEYYA, SGIAN-DHU**, see **See-yo, Skean-dhu.**

**SH**, *int. Obs.* Glo. A call to horses: 'gee-up.' MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1789) I.

**SHA**, *int. Obs.* Sc. Also written **shaw** (JAM.). A word of incitement used to a dog when calling him to chase any other animal; also in *comb.* **Sha-awa.**

**Gall.** (JAM.); Sha-awa, run you dog! MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

**SHAA**, *sb.* Sh.I. [ʃā.] A mark. S. & Ork.$^1$

**SHAAD, SHAADE**, see **Shade**, *sb.*$^1$, **Shald.**

**SHAAG**, *v.* and *sb.* Sh.I. **1.** *v.* To wear out, to exhaust with toil. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), (J.S.) **2.** *sb.* A person who habitually performs hard work. (J.S.) Hence **Shaagrie**, *sb.* hard labour. (J.S.)

**SHAAK**, *sb.* Cai.$^1$ [ʃāk.] A dial. form of 'chalk.'

**SHAAL, SHAALD, SHAAP, SHAAR(D**, see **Shall**, *sb.*$^1$, *adj.*, **Shald, Shaup, Shard**, *sb.*$^1$

**SHAB**, *sb.* Yks. Wor. Glo. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **schab** w.Yks.$^2$ [ʃab, ʃæb.] The itch or scab in animals, esp. in sheep. The same word as 'scab.'

**Glo.**$^1$ **w.Cy.** HOLLOWAY. **Dor.** The gund, shab, or scab, in sheep is caused by folding too thickly, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 281; **Dor.**$^1$ **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**$^1$, **Dev.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Schabbed**, *ppl. adj.*, (2) **Shabby**, *adj.* scabby, having the itch; (3) **Shab-water**, *sb.* water mixed with tobacco and usually some mercurial to cure the scab.

(1) **w.Yks.**$^2$ (2) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **w.Cy.** HOLLOWAY. **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**$^1$ They sheep be shabby, I be saafe they be. **Dev.**$^1$ (3) **w.Cy.** HOLLOWAY. **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

[(1) Thyne sheep are ner al shabbyd, *P. Plowman* (c.) x. 264.]

**SHAB**, *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Nhp. War. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dev. Cor. Also written **shabb** Gall. [ʃab, ʃæb.] **1.** To grow shabby.

**Hmp.** My best bonnet was that shabbed I didn't like to go to church of a fine Sunday, GRAY *Heart of Storm* (1891) I. 28.

**2.** To act meanly; to feign, dissemble; to make a lame excuse; to palm off on; also with *off.*

**n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ They shabb'd it. **e.Yks.**$^1$ He wanted tĭ shab mă off wiv a shillin, bud Ah wadn't tak less then hauf-a-croon. **m.Yks.**$^1$

**3.** To sneak off; to abscond; to fall away from one's engagement; *gen.* with *away* or *off.*

**N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ To 'shab by' [to slink past]. To 'shab in' [to enter without wishing to be seen]. **w.Yks.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ **Hmp.** GRAY *Ribstone Pippins* (1898) 103. **I.W.**$^2$ When I looked round agen a was shabbed off. **Wil.**$^1$ **Dev.** I zeed'n [a dog] go shabby away 'ome, *Reports Provinc.* (1893); **Dev.**$^1$ He got up and went spuddling in the vire, and zoon arter shabb'd off, 18. **Cor.**$^1$ He wanted to shab-off without paying.

**4.** With *off*: to get rid of; to smuggle away.

**Gall.** They shab'd puir Thomas aff to hell Wi' nimble feet, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 347, ed. 1876; *ib.* 424. **s.Ir.** They soon shabbed him off, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 300.

**SHABBING**, *sb.* Glo.$^1$ [ʃæ·bin.] A thrashing.

I'll gie thee a good shabbin' when thee'st come whum.

**SHABBLE**, *sb.* Sc. Also written **shable** (JAM.). [ʃa·bl.] **1.** A crooked sword; a hanger; an old rusty sword.

**Sc.** Ane auld shable (JAM.); He tugged for a second or two at the hilt of his shabble, as he called it, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxviii. **Abd.** Their respective adherents rushed upon each other with their durks and shabbles, MICHIE *Deeside Tales* (1872) 25. **s.Sc.** I didna staun whilly-whain wi' them, wi' a bit shabble in my haun, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 128.

**2.** A small, insignificant person or thing.

**Sc.** (JAM.) **Dmf.** Fly away with your shabble of a Duke, CARLYLE *Lett.* (Apr. 19, 1842).

[With a good, slashing shable by his side, URQUHART, tr. of Rabelais, bk. i. c. 41 (DAVIES). Cp. MDu. *sabel*, a sable, or a short broad sword (HEXHAM).]

**SHABBLE**, *v.* Wor. [ʃæ·bl.] To do odd jobs. s.Wor. (H.K.) Cf. **shobble.**

**SHABBLEY**, *adj.* e.An.$^1$ [ʃæ·bli.] Of the weather: dull, showery. Cf. **shabby, 1.**

**SHABBY**, *adj.* Nhb. Yks. Suf. [ʃa·bi.] **1.** Of the weather: bad, inclement without being violently stormy. Cf. **shabbley.**

**n.Yks.**$^1$ As shabby weather as ivver Ah seen. Nowght but muck ower-heead an' under-feeat; **n.Yks.**$^2$ A wet shabby day; **n.Yks.**$^4$ **Suf.** *Pall Mall Mag.* (Nov. 1900) 399.

**2.** Of a person: out of sorts; in a poor way.

**Nhb.** The old man is very shabby this morning, very shabby indeed (A.B.); **Nhb.**$^1$ He's varry shabby thi' day.

**SHAB-RAG**, *sb.* and *adj.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Der. Shr. Dev. Cor. [ʃa·b-rag, ʃæ·b-ræg.] **1.** *sb.* A dirty, shabby ragamuffin; a mean, beggarly person.

**N.Cy.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ Yo' great idle shabrag, get out o' my sight, or I'll shift yo'. **Dev.**$^1$

**2.** *adj.* Shabby, dilapidated, tumble-down.

**Cor.**$^1$ An old tumble-down house has been revilingly described as an old shabrag horny-wink place (s.v. Horny-wink).

**SHACH**, *v.* and *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. (JAM.) **1.** *v.* To distort; to shape or form anything obliquely. See **Beshacht**, **Shachle, 1.** **2.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Shach-end**, the fag-end of a web where the cloth becomes inferior in quality. n.Sc.

**SHACHLE**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **schachel**, **shachel** Sc.; and in forms **shackle**, **shaghle**, **shauchel** Sc.; **shauchle** Sc. (JAM.); **shaughle** Sc. Nhb.$^{1}$; **shochel** Sc.; **shochle** Sc. (JAM.) [ʃa·χl, ʃā·χl, ʃo·χl.] **1.** *v.* To distort; to twist or wear out of shape; to cripple.

**Sc.** He has shachlit aw his shoon (JAM.). **Abd.** Deil shochle them! MACDONALD *Malcolm* (1875) I. 169. **Ayr.** How her new shoon fit her auld shachl't feet, BURNS *Braw Wooer*, st. 7. **Lnk.** Like a pair o' shauchled shoon I'm cuist aside, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 87. **Dmf.** (JAM.)

Hence **Shachled-shoes**, *sb. pl.* a contemptuous term for a person of whom no further use can be made, esp. for a woman discarded by her lover.

**Sc.** (JAM.); Bucklaw was welcome to the wearing of Ravenswood's shaughled shoes, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxviii. **Dmf.** We'se find wha's glinked our scogie-lass, And gar him fill his shackled shoon, HAMILTON *Mawkin* (1898) 124.

**2.** To walk in a shuffling, shambling, knock-kneed manner; to waddle; to wriggle.

**Sc.** HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 112, ed. 1881. **Cai.**$^{1}$ **e.Sc.** A fule-lass couldna thole the sight o' John Jamieson shaughlin' doon the road, STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 10. **Cld.** (JAM.) **Edb.** *Carlop Green* (1793) 129, ed. 1817. **Bwk.** Shauchle alang withoot object or aim, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 221. **Slk.** Off comes Geordie, shaughle, shaughlin' wi' a' his pith, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 150, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** PONDER *Kirkcumdoon* (1875) 25. **Nhb.**$^{1}$

Hence (1) **Shachling**, (*a*) *ppl. adj.* mean, paltry, unsatisfactory; (*b*) *sb.* a puny weakling; (2) **Shachly**, *adj.* (*a*) shambling, shuffling; (*b*) jolting; (3) **Shauchleyness**, *sb.* knock-kneedness.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** That has proved such a shauchling son to his father, STEVENSON *Weir* (1896) iii. **Lnk.** I . . . plan to be Frae schochling trade and danger free, RAMSAY *Poems* (1800) II. 441 (JAM.). (*b*) **Dmb.** I found you, Tam, . . a bruckit shachlan, nought about you hale, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 77. (2, *a*) **Ayr.** A shauchlie body like him would mak' a sair sicht in a paraud, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 69. **Slk.** Wi' that wee shauchly body the Marquis o' Winchester, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 70. (*b*) **Fif.** Hey! for another ride in a shauchly gig, MELDRUM *Grey Mantle* (1896) 272. (3) **Frf.** They had a limp shauchleyness aboot their legs, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 162, ed. 1889.

**3.** *sb.* A feeble, diminutive, half-distorted person or animal. Dmf. (JAM.) Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

**4.** A contemptuous term for a leg. Abd. (JAM.) **5.** A worn-out instrument or machine; anything badly put together, a 'shanty.'

**n.Sc.** (JAM.) **Rnf.** There'll be gude tents an' shachels For drinkers to roar an' to rift, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 194.

**SHACHLE, SHACK**, see **Shackle**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Shake.**

**SHACK**, *sb.* Der.$^{2}$ nw.Der.$^{1}$ A cow-chain. Cf. **shackle**, *sb.*$^{1}$ **1.**

**SHACKAZ**, *v.* Chs. Also written **shackus** Chs.$^{13}$; **shakas** Chs.$^{3}$ To shirk work. Cf. **shackle**, *v.*$^{2}$ **5.**

**s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Raggazin' an' shackazin' abowt.

Hence **Shackazing**, *ppl. adj.* (1) apt to shirk work; (2) untrustworthy; (3) shambling, loose-limbed.

(1) **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Yŏ mun be after her every minute, or else summat's slimmed o'er for the next and readiest; I never seid annyb'dy sŏ shackazin'. **Chs.**$^{3}$ A shakassing chap. (2) **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Ée iz sŭ shaak·uzin, dhŭr)z nóo uwt ŭ sich· ŭ mon. (3) **Chs.**$^{13}$

**SHACKED**, *adj.* w.Cy. Rough, shaggy. (HALL.) A corruption of 'shagged.'

**SHACKED, SHACKEN**, see **Shaken, Shake.**

**SHACKER**, *v.* Lan. To tremble, shiver. Cf. **shake, II. 7.**

Aw shackert un' waytud till ten, Bu' Meary ne'er awst furt' com eawt, HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) 137. **s.Lan.** Aw fair shackert wi' waitin, aw'r so cowd an feort hoo wudna come (S.W.).

**SHACKET**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Yks. Wor. Hmp. [ʃa·kit, ʃæ·kit.] A small cartload, esp. of corn or hay.

**n.Yks.** (I.W.); **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ 'Not quite three loads of hay, but two and a shacket,' the latter a quantity less than a given load. **w.Yks.**$^{1}$, **Hmp.**$^{1}$

Hence **Shacketer**, *sb.* an old horse, one only fit to draw a 'shacket.' s.Wor. (H.K.)

**SHACKET**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Chs. Shr. Also written **shakit** Chs.$^{1}$ [ʃa·kit.] **1.** A night-shirt; a child's night-dress.

**Chs.**$^{1}$, **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ See as yo' ar'n the child's shacket, fur if 'e gets a cooth it'll be the djeth on 'im.

**2.** A long, loose over-garment worn by persons milking cows; also in *comp.* **Milking-shacket.** s.Chs.$^{1}$

**SHACKETTY**, *adj.* Yks. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hmp. Wil. Also written **shackaty** e.Yks.$^{1}$; **shackety** Yks. Glo.$^{1}$ Hmp.$^{1}$; **shakketty** Oxf.$^{1}$ Brks.$^{1}$ [ʃa·kiti, ʃæ·kiti.] Rickety, shaky, loose in the joints; out of repair; esp. used of furniture. Cf. **shacklety.**

**n.Yks.** (I.W.), **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **Glo.**$^{1}$ **Oxf.** A shacketty old table (G.O.); **Oxf.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.* **Brks.**$^{1}$ 'Shakketty' is applied to implements, whereas 'ramshackle' is applied to buildings. 'The box o' the chaff-cutter be all shakketty an' I mus' get a bit o' boord an' mend 'un.' **Hmp.**$^{1}$, **Wil.**$^{1}$

**SHACKLE**, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **shakle** w.Yks.$^{3}$; and in forms **shachle** Sc.; **shaikle**, **sheakle** Nhb.$^{1}$; **sheckle** Nhb.$^{1}$ Cum.$^{14}$ n.Yks.$^{3}$ [ʃa·kl, ʃæ·kl, ʃe·kl.] **1.** *sb.* A cow-chain; *gen.* in *pl.*

**n.Cy.** (HALL.), **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Der.**$^{2}$ **Shr.**$^{2}$ 'Cow-shackles,' chains used to tie up cows to the 'Boosey stall.'

**2.** A twisted band of straw, hay, &c.; a hurdle wreath or tie; a hobble for a horse.

**Cai.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.** The custom of twisting birch twigs in a peculiar manner to serve instead of hempen bands for the purpose of tying up cattle. These are called 'sheakles,' *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 275; **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Suf.** A fastening round the fetlocks of a cow to prevent her kicking when milked, RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 294, ed. 1849. **Hmp.**$^{1}$, **I.W.**$^{12}$, **Wil.**$^{1}$ **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

**3.** An iron rung, link, or hoop, usually moving on a bolt; esp. the link which connects the plough-beam with the 'threep-tree.'

**N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.**$^{1}$ The iron eye around which the end of a rope is bent and spliced so as to form a loop for the attachment of a chain or hook. The end link of a chain, made horse-shoe shape, with a screw bolt through eyes at its open end by which it can be attached or detached. **Nhb., Dur.** A half link with a hole at each side, in one of which there is a thread to take a screw bolt, NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **Dur.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{124}$, **n.Yks.**$^{3}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Not.**$^{2}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$ **Shr.**$^{2}$ The iron ring which goes round a stilch.

**4.** The straw covering of a hive. Wil.$^{1}$ **5.** The wrist; occas. the ancle.

**Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*), **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **w.Dur.**$^{1}$, **n.Yks.**$^{124}$ **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ Ah've ho'tten t'gahdhers o' mi shackle sadly. **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.**$^{13}$; **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ Spreined one o' my shackles. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Der.**$^{2}$

**6.** *Comb.* (1) **Shackle-bolts**, handcuffs; (2) **-bone**, (*a*) the wrist-bone; (*b*) the knuckle-bone; (*c*) the hind leg of a pig's carcase, between the foot and the joint at which the ham is cut off; (3) **-crow**, an iron lever with a ring or loop at the end, used for drawing bolts from wood; (4) **-end**, the thin end of any club-shaped article; (5) **-hammed**, bow-legged; (6) **-irons**, see (1); (7) **-joint**, see (2, *a*); (8) **-maker**, in phr. *the shackle-makers of the Woodside*, a contemptuous name for the inhabitants of Woodside; (9) **— of the arm**, see (2, *a*).

(1) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 1, 1897). (2, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.); The shackle-bones are of the largest, and so they were obliged to keep the handcuff wide, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) xi. **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$ **ne.Sc.** Oor Lizzie has come hame frae her place wi' a strained shackle-bane, GRANT *Keckleton*, 41. **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Frf.** Saw clean aff my shacklebane, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 80. **e.Fif.** Clappin' the shangies on my shacklebanes, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vii. **Ayr.** Ruffles o' lace at his shachle-banes, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 77. **Gall.** How often reapers have the shacklebane wrought in the harrest time, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 486, ed. 1876. **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Dur.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ (*b*) **Ayr.** Gin ye hae the shackle-bane o' a mutton ham, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxxxviii. (*c*) **Shr.**$^{1}$ (3) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ (4) **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ (5) **Hrt.** Colts broken too young are often shackle-hammed, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. 180. (6) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ **w.Yks.** I looked to be taken any day, and I did not want all to see me wear the shackle-irons, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) xv.

(7) **Cum.** (E.W.P.) (8) **Nhb.** *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 275; **Nhb.**$^1$ (9) **N.Cy.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^3$ **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.**$^1$

**7.** Phr. *to be off one's shackles*, to be greatly excited.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ Nearly off one's shackles. Óo·z bin wel·i of ŭr shaak·lz au·mau·rnin tŭ gy'et ŭr nyóo frok on, ŭn bi of tŭ)dh wai·ks wi dhaat· wai·stril ŭv ŭ laad.

**8.** *v.* Of metal, &c.: to join together; to fasten in.

**Sur.**$^1$ Speaking of a wire fence, the blacksmith said, 'I must get a short piece and shackle it in.'

**SHACKLE,** *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* Hrf. Stubble. WRIGHT; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

**SHACKLE,** *sb.*$^3$ Glo.$^1$ [**ʃæ·kl.**] A mantelpiece.

**SHACKLE,** *v.*$^2$, *sb.*$^4$ and *adj.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also written **shackel** Wor.; **shakle** Cum.$^4$ War.; and in forms **shackely** Dev.; **shaikle** Nhb.$^1$ [**ʃa·kl, ʃæ·kl.**] **1.** *v.* To shake; to joggle; to rattle from looseness. Cf. **shockle,** *v.*$^1$

**Sc.** FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 426. **Rut.**$^1$, **War.**$^2$ **Wor.** He goes shackling along (R.M.E.). **w.Som.**$^1$ Zee· haut aa·yulth dhu wee·ul, ee du shaak·ulee tuur·bl [See what ails the wheel, he do rattle terribly].

Hence (1) **Hand-shaiklin,** *sb.* rough usage; (2) **Shackeller,** *sb.* a worn-out, limping horse; (3) **Shacklers,** *sb. pl.* (*a*) the fruit of the ash, *Fraxinus excelsior*; (*b*) the fruit of the maple, *Acer campestre*; (4) **Shackly,** *adj.* loose, shaky, rickety.

(1) **Nhb.**$^1$ (s.v. Sheckle). (2) **Wor.** (R.M.E.) (3 *a*, *b*) **Dev.** (B. & H.) (4) **Cum.**$^4$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Som.** A cart in bad condition is said to be very shackly (W.F.R.). [**Amer.** The country people was already beginning to come in, in all kinds of old shackly wagons and on horses, *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1885) 551.]

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Shackle-bag,** (*a*) a lazy loiterer; (*b*) to loiter, shirk work; (*c*) loose, untidy; (2) **-bags,** the yellow rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*; (3) **-brained,** weak-minded; (4) **-cap,** a game: see below; (5) **-head,** a 'sean' net; (6) **-net,** a net having a long pole, used for fishing in shallow streams.

(1, *a*) **s.Chs.**$^1$ Ŭ hóo·zi shaak·lbaag ŭv ŭ fel·ŭ. (*b*) *ib.* (*c*) **w.Som.**$^1$ Well, I zay, 'tis a proper shacklebag old shandrydan. (2) **Dor.** (G.E.D.) (3) **w.Yks.**$^2$ He blacks him and calls him a shackle-brained elf. **Dev.** Thee'st abritted thease bestest taypot, yŭ gert shacklebrained twoad! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) (s.v. Brit). (4) **Som.** A game played by tossing halfpence out of an old hat, the players crying 'heads or tails'—and taking up the halfpence (W.F.R.). (5) **Cor.** If I lies than Bessy, than I wishes The shackleheads may never close the fishes, *Gent. Mag.* (1762) 287. (6) **w.Yks.**$^1$

**3.** To litter; to disorder; to waste; to lay standing corn.

**Rut.**$^1$ After some heavy rain the corn is 'so shackled that you cannot reap it.' **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 14. **w.Som.**$^1$ Muy·n yùe doa·n shaak·l dh-aa·y aul oa·vur dhu hroa·ud, t-l shaak·ulee tuur·bl neef ee doa·n wau·ch ut [Mind you don't shackle the hay all over the road, it will shackly terribly if you don't watch it]. **Dev.** How ut do schakely about (HALL.).

Hence *to send hogs a shackling*, *phr.* to send them to feed in the stubble. **Ess.** GROSE (1790). Cf. **shake, II. 9.**

**4.** To crack.

**Wil.** The stone is all shackled by the frost (W.C.P.).

**5.** To idle about; to shirk work; to draw back from a bargain or engagement.

**Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ One who will not settle to any employment, but goes about seeking work, and will not do it, is said to go shackling about; **Nhp.**$^2$, **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**$^{1234}$, **Shr.**$^1$ **Bdf.** (J.W.B.); BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 143. **Sur.**$^1$, **Sus.**$^1$ [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 333.]

Hence (1) **Shackler,** *sb.* an idle, careless, or dishonest person; (2) **Shackling,** *sb.* a shabby vagabond.

(1) **Stf.**$^1$, **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Nhp.**$^2$, **War.**$^2$ (2) **Nrf.** GROSE (1790).

**6.** *sb.* In phr. *all in*, or *of*, *a shackle*, loose, disjointed, out of repair. se.Wor.$^1$, Wil.$^1$ **7.** An instrument used for shaking the spike and pattern in moulding, in order to remove the pattern from the mould. s.Yks. (W.S.)

**8.** An idle fellow. Der.$^2$ **9.** A raffle.

**Som.** Arthur King . . . was asked by a young man to join in a 'shackle' for live tame rabbits, *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xi. 245.

**10.** *pl.* The yellow rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli.* w.Dor. (G.E.D.) **11.** *adj.* Loose. Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892).

**12.** Daft, crazed. Der.$^2$, nw.Der.$^1$

**SHACKLE,** see **Shachle.**

**SHACKLES,** *sb. pl.* Hrf. Som. [**ʃæ·klz.**] Broth.

**Hrf.** I likes to 'a' mah a drap o' shackles hevery onst while. I 'aves mah some shackles o' washins (H.K.). **w.Som.**$^1$ Every mornin' my old 'ummun makth me a basin o' shackles, and her knowth how to make 'em too, mind, way a plenty o' liks [leeks] in 'em.

**SHACKLETY,** *adj.* Nhp. War. Wor. [**ʃa·klti, ʃæ·klti.**] **1.** Rickety; loose in the joints; out of repair. Cf. **shacketty.** **Nhp.**$^2$ A shacklety box. **War.**$^{23}$, **se.Wor.**$^1$

**2.** Of a person: worthless, dissolute. Nhp.$^2$

**SHACKMARELL,** *sb.* sw.Lin.$^1$ An idle, good-for-nothing fellow. Cf. **shagmarell.**

**SHACKSTON,** *sb. Obs.* Dev. Also in form **shagston.** A dial. form of 'sexton.' *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 387.

**SHACKUS, SHACKY,** see **Shackaz, Shocky.**

**SHACKY-HUNTING,** *sb.* Wor. The practice of hunting hedges with sticks to kill the small birds. (W.K.W.C.)

**SHAD,** *v.* Lan. [**ʃad.**] To surpass, out-do; to excel; lit. to put in the shade. Cf. **shed,** *v.*$^3$

It shads Gulliver ut thy feyther ust read abeawt, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1865) 97, ed. 1868; **Lan.**$^1$ **s.Lan.**$^1$ He shad um o'.

**SHAD,** see **Shade,** *sb.*$^{12}$, **Shald.**

**SHAD-BIRD,** *sb.* Shr. The common sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucus.*

SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 196; **Shr.**$^1$ Before the erection of weirs at Worcester and other places on the Severn, shad used to ascend the river; they came up about the middle of April, the time of the arrival of the Common Sandpiper, and it is probable that the Severn fishermen, connecting the appearance of the bird with the advent of the shad-fishing season, gave to it the local appellation of Shad-bird.

**SHADDEN,** *sb. Obs.* Hrt. A broken piece. See **Shade,** *sb.*$^6$ **3.**

The honey will be corrupted by the shaddens in the comb, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. i. 107.

**SHADDER,** *v.*$^1$ Cum. [**ʃa·dər.**] To break up or divide the larger pieces of crude lead ore. Cf. **shade,** *v.*$^2$

The larger pieces were shaddered, WALLACE *Alston Moor* (1890) 145. **e.Cum.** (E.W.P.)

**SHADDER,** *v.*$^2$ Ken.$^1$ [**ʃæ·də(r).**] To be afraid of. Cf. **shatter,** *v.*$^1$ **5.**

**SHADDOCKS,** *sb.* Cor.$^1$ [**ʃæ·dəks.**] A slate axe; lit. 'shade-axe.' See **Shade,** *v.*$^2$ **1.**

**SHADE,** *sb.*$^1$ Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Midl. Der. Lin. Wor. Shr. Som. Cor. Also written **shaid** Cor.; and in forms **shaad** Cor.; **shad** Wor. Shr.$^1$ [**ʃēd, ʃeəd.**] A shed; a lean-to; a lightly-constructed wooden building.

**N.I.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ Cairt shade. **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **n.Yks.**$^{14}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** All th' fowk 'at work at th' shade have promised to deal wi' us, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1878) 36; **w.Yks.**$^{35}$ **Lan.** Every loom i' th' shade's running now, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 157. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$ **Midl.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **nw.Der.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ It's under the harra's in the sand shaade. **Wor.** (W.C.B.) **Shr.**$^1$ Pŭt them turmits i' the shad. **w.Som.**$^1$ **Cor.** I wor in thy shaad, *Exhibition* (1873) 78. **e.Cor.** I've bin an' ful'd the shaid, DANIEL *Poems.*

**SHADE,** *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Nhb. Hmp. Also in form **shad** Nhb.$^1$ [**ʃēd.**] An open piece of ground; a pool; esp. on a hill-top; a cultivated field.

**Fif.** They're fu' glad to gather singles on the shade, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 123. **Nhb.**$^1$ He raced through reise and shad, *Minstrelsy Eng. Border* (1847) 421. **Hmp.** A 'shade' still means an open piece of ground, or a pool; generally it is on the top of a hill. When they say the cattle come 'to shade' they mean that they seek a spot where they are open to the cooling influences of water and breeze, *Cornh. Mag.* (June 1893) 591; **Hmp.**$^1$

**SHADE,** *sb.*$^3$ Der. A kind of mantle.

Lydia appeared in her black 'shade,' VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) vii.

**SHADE,** *sb.*$^4$ Sh.I. Suf. Also written **shaed** Sh.I. [**ʃēd.**] **1.** A sheath, esp. a sheath for knitting-pins. Cf. **shed,** *sb.*$^2$ **1.**

**Sh.I.** Shŭ held her shaed an' wirsit in her haand, *Sh. News* (May 19, 1900); (J.S.) **Suf.** (HALL.)

Hence **Shaed-knife,** *sb.* a knife carried in a sheath.

**Sh.I.** Shŭ set her fit apo' da skate, an' begood ta cut him in tags wi' my auld shaed knife, *Sh. News* (May 28, 1898); (J.S.)

**2.** The sheath of a horse, the praeputium. Suf. (C.L.F.) Cf. shed, *sb.*$^{2}$ **2.**

**SHADE**, *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.*$^{5}$ Nhb. Dur. Yks. Chs. Nhp. War. Dor. and Amer. [ʃēd, ʃeəd.] **1.** *v.* To shelter.

**w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Chs.**$^{1}$ Th' plants'll grow weel uppo yon bed; it's shaded from th' east wynd; **Chs.**$^{3}$

**2.** To take shelter. **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Ahy shai·did ùn·dŭr ŭ trey.

**3.** *sb.* In *comb.* **Shade's-man**, a fisherman who hides under some shelter while fishing with ground-bait. Nhb. *Coquetdale Sngs.* (1852) 116. **4.** Phr. *in the shade*, of a person: suffering from some stigma on the character. Nhp.$^{1}$, War.$^{3}$ **5.** A shadow.

**Dor.** I zid you kissing his shade, Hardy *Tess* (1891) 174, ed. 1895.

**6.** A thin window-curtain; a blind.

**e.Dur.**$^{1}$ 'Shades cleaned at 1*s.* 9*d.* the pair,' painted on a laundry-cart in Sunderland. 'Window-curtain,' when used, only refers to that kind which is strung across the lower half of a window. **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ New shades foor ivvery windther i' t'hoos. **w.Yks.** *Sheffield Indep.* (1874). [**Amer.** The window-blinds, or shades, were of stiff grey paper, and had to be rolled up by hand from below, Roper *Track and Trail* (1891) iii.]

**SHADE**, *v.*$^{2}$ and *sb.*$^{6}$ Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Wor. Sus. [ʃēd, ʃeəd.] **1.** *v.* To divide; to part asunder; esp. to part the hair with a comb. Cf. **shed**, *v.*$^{2}$

**Cai.** To have her hair combed and shaded, McLennan *Peasant Life* (1871) 1st S. 265. **Gall.** He'd shade the binwud door aside, And through the wunnock sleely peep, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 116, ed. 1876. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Get the reddin kyem an' shade yor hair. **se.Wor.**$^{1}$ Akere look, Sally; thee just shade thee 'air, and nat look sich a great mawkin.

**2.** To shed. n.Cy. (Hall.) **3.** *sb.* A detached portion; a piece of broken tile or pottery. Cf. **shard**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ Shades of ice [detached pieces of ice floating loosely about]. **Sus.**$^{12}$

**4.** A parting in the hair.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Ant.** Wull ye tell me if that's a straight shade? *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.I.**$^{1}$ **Dwn.** He put a strecht shade in his hair, Lyttle *Ballycuddy* (1892) 26. **Nhb.**$^{1}$

**5.** The opening between two lines of warp, through which the shuttle passes. w.Yks.$^{3}$

[**4.** Schade of the here, *discrimen*, *Harl. MS.* (c. 1450) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 631.]

**SHADE**, see **Shard**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**SHADED**, *ppl. adj.* Hmp. [ʃē·did.] Of an animal, esp. a pig: having a broad band round the middle of the body of a different colour from the rest of the skin. De Crespigny *New Forest* (1895) 113.

**SHADING**, *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* Hrt. See below.

Gravel is binding, drying and shading, Ellis *Experiments* (1750).

**SHADOM**, *adj.* Chs.$^{1}$ [ʃē·dəm.] Surprising, strange, past belief. 'It's shadom.' See **Shad, Shedom.**

**SHADOW**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. Yks. Chs. Hmp. Also in form **shadda** Yks. [ʃa·də, ʃæ·də.] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Shadow-cow**, a cow whose body is a different colour from its hind and fore parts; cf. **shaded**; (2) **-half**, the northern exposure of land; the shady side.

(1) **Hmp.** Wise *New Forest* (1883) 185; **Hmp.**$^{1}$ (2) **Sc.** Sir Walter Scott built Abbotsford on the wrong side of the Tweed—in the shadow-half, Mackay.

**2.** A reflexion.

**w.Yks.** They mud see t'shadda a thare mengle it huven at Billy hed blackleaded, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1853) 32.

**3.** *Obs.* A veil.

**e.Yks.** [Cambric] is much used for . . . fine shadowes, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 106.

**4.** A horse's blinker. s.Chs.$^{1}$

**SHADOW**, *sb.*$^{2}$ w.Yks.$^{2}$ [ʃa·də.] A knife without a 'bolster.'

**SHAD-SALMON**, *sb.* Wor. Shr. **1.** *Obs.* A small salmon of from five to eight pounds' weight. Cf. **scad**, *sb.*$^{5}$

**Shr.**$^{1}$ So called by the old Severn fishermen because they arrived with the Shad.

**2.** The shad. s.Wor.$^{1}$

**SHADY**, *adj.* Nhp.$^{1}$ [ʃē·di.] Shy.

The child's so shady, she won't speak.

**SHADY-MOUSE**, *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Dev. The common bat. Bellamy *Nat. Hist.* (1839) pt. ii. 192.

**SHADY-NIGHT**, *sb.* Lin. The nightshade.

**nw.Lin.** A Bottesford man told me that if a collar made of this plant, which he called 'Shady-night,' were put round the neck of a pig which was suffering from being bewitched, it would at once cure it (E.P.).

**SHAED, SHAELA**, see **Shade**, *sb.*$^{4}$, **Shaila.**

**SHAERVES, SHAEST**, see **Sharf**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Shaist.**

**SHAETRY**, *sb.* Sh.I. [ʃē·tri.] Cheating; a dial. form of 'cheatery.'

Shaetry wives made a güde end, *Sh. News* (Feb. 25, 1899).

**SHAEWL**, see **Shool**, *sb.*

**SHAF**, *sb.* m.Yks.$^{1}$ [ʃaf.] The wrist. Cf. **shaftment.**

**SHAF**, see **Sheaf.**

**SHAFF**, *sb.* and *int.* n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also in form **shaugh** n.Cy. Cum.$^{14}$ [ʃaf.] **1.** *sb.* Nonsense, foolish talk. n.Cy. (Hall.), ne.Lan.$^{1}$, Lin.$^{1}$, n.Lin.$^{1}$ **2.** *int.* An exclamation of impatience or contempt; *gen.* in phr. *shaff of you*, — *of it*, &c.

**n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783). **Lakel.**$^{2}$ Shaff o' thi an' thi nonsense. **Cum.** Shaff! bring yell in piggens! Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 173; **Cum.**$^{14}$, **Wm.** (J.M.M.) **w.Yks.** Shaff o't Crown! . . t'Crown hes enough awready, Heather *Hidden Guinea* (1893) in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 1, 1897). **Lan.** Shaff! ye under-size't foumart, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 137. **n.Lan.**$^{1}$

**SHAFF**, see **Shave**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Sheaf.**

**SHAFFIE**, *sb.* Bnff.$^{1}$ A frivolous excuse. (s.v. Sheeffie-shaffie.)

**SHAFFLE**, *v.* and *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Also written **shafle** n.Cy. Wm. [ʃa·fl.] **1.** *v.* To shuffle; to hobble in walking; to waddle; to move awkwardly. Cf. **shiffle.**

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Nhb.**$^{1}$ He come shafflin alang wiv his stick. **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ **e.Yks.** As he shaffled on Cawsey, he lewkt aboot him, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 32; **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**$^{13}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Der.**$^{2}$, **Not.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$ **Nhp.**$^{1}$ How he goes shaffling along!

Hence **Shaffler**, *sb.* one who walks lame. w.Yks.$^{1}$, ne.Lan.$^{1}$ **2.** To move or work in a lazy fashion; to idle about; to do anything in a clumsy, ineffectual manner; to be undecided in plan or action; to vacillate; to delay. Cf. **scaffle**, *v.*$^{1}$ **2.**

**Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{2}$ **Wm.** Shammin' et being a sad shafflin consarn, he seean crop up intul a girt stowdy lad, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 43. **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.**$^{12}$; **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ Shaffling an' drinking t'dāay through. **Lan.**$^{1}$, **n.Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **m.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ **Not.** His son's a shaffling, soft fellow (L.C.M.). **s.Not.** The man goes so shaffling about 'is wuck (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$

Hence (1) **Shafflement**, *sb.* (*a*) an inexpert workman; (*b*) insignificant people; (2) **Shaffler**, (3) **Shaffles**, (4) **Shaffling**, *sb.* a bungler; an idle, procrastinating person; a helpless, vacillating creature; an insignificant person; (5) *shaffling and haffling*, *phr.* acting in an undecided, shilly-shallying way; (6) **Shaffling-fellow**, (7) **-tyke**, *sb.*, see (4).

(1, *a*) **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ (*b*) **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ (2) **w.Yks.**$^{123}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ (3) **Cum.** Mayhap ye'll ask yon shaffles, yer father, Caine *Shad. Crime* (1885) 152; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703). **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ (4) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.) **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). (5) **Chs.**$^{1}$ Oo's shafflin and hafflin, and conna tell whether oo'll gie th' lond up or not. (6) **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ (7) **w.Yks.** *Sheffield Indep.* (1874).

**3.** To retreat from a bargain or engagement; to make excuses; to prevaricate. Cf. **scaffle**, *v.*$^{1}$

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ They want ti shaffle thersens oot on't. **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{3}$, **Lan.**$^{1}$, **n.Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ **Lin.**$^{1}$ Don't shaffle with me. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$

Hence **Shaffler**, *sb.* a slippery, untrustworthy character. n.Yks.$^{2}$ **4.** *Comp.* (1) **Shaffle-bags**, a lout; an equivocating person; (2) **-durt**, a shabby, dirty, mean fellow; (3) **-horn**, (4) **-topping**, a lazy, shiftless fellow.

(1) **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ (2) **Lan.** Ther's that little shaffle-durt fro' Sheffilt, Brierley *Old Radicals*, 10; Not in general use (S.W.). (3) **Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ (4) **w.Yks.** *Sheffield Indep.* (1874).

**5.** *sb.* A shuffle; an undetermined, purposeless manner; an awkward effort; an ineffectual struggle.

**N.Cy.**$^1$ To mack a bad shaffle ont. **Nhb.**$^1$ He's oney myed a poor shaffle on't, onyway. **Cum.**$^4$, **m.Yks.**$^1$

Hence **Shaffly**, *adj.* awkward, inefficient; unreliable.

**Nhb.**$^1$ A poor shaffly body 'at he is. **n.Yks.** He's a shaffly chap (I.W.).

**6.** Phr. *all maks of shaffles and raffles*, all kinds of excuses and intrigues. n.Yks.$^2$

**SHAFFMENT**, see **Shaftment.**

**SHAFF-TUESDAY**, *sb.* Som. Also written **sharf-**. Shrove-Tuesday. Cf. **Sharp-Tuesday.**

*N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 146; (W.F.R.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**SHAFMAN, SHAFMENT, SHAFMET**, see **Shaftment.**

**SHAFT**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Der. Not. Lin. Wor. [ʃaft.] **1.** *sb.* The handle of any implement, whip, &c.

**Sc.** A whip shaft (Jam.). **Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^5$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.**$^2$, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Lin.** (Hall.), **s.Wor.** (H.K.)

Hence **Shafted**, *adj.* furnished with a 'shaft'; see **Long-shafted**, s.v. **Long**, *adj.* **1** (131).

**Sc.** He should hae a long-shafted spoon that sups kail wi' the devil, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) 14.

**2.** *Obs.* A woollen-trade term: see below.

**w.Yks.** Long thin flat rods of wood, upon which the 'gems' or 'healds' were stretched. The stretching was effected by a 'top' and 'bodom' shaft, and the whole was also termed a 'shaft,' when describing the pattern or make of cloth to be produced, as 'four shaft,' 'ten shaft,' &c. (W.T.)

**3.** *v.* To put a handle to any implement.

**Sc.** (A.W.), **n.Yks.**$^{14}$ **w.Yks.** Shaft this pick for muh agean to-morn 't neeght, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 1, 1897).

**SHAFT**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ Cum. Yks. Lin. [ʃaft.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Shaft-ear**, the iron hook or ring at the end of the shafts of a cart, by which the first horse pulls. n.Lin.$^1$

**2.** Phr. *not in shaft for*, unable to accomplish. Cum.$^{14}$

**3.** *v.* To work as a shaft-horse. Cf. **shafter.**

**w.Yks.** He heyther wad shaft or wad treeace, Blackah *Poems* (1867) 13; Some horses are suitable for shafting and some for tracing, but he is a bad one which will not do either (W.W.M.).

**SHAFT**, *sb.*$^3$ n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. [ʃaft.] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Shaft-frame**, the elevated framework of wood or iron at a pit-bank; (2) **-framing**, the square framing at the top and bottom of the shaft into which the cage runs at the openings where the tubs are changed; (3) **-man**, a workman employed to keep the shaft in repair; (4) **-pillar**, a strong pillar of coal left round the shaft-bottom for the support of the buildings and machinery at the surface; (5) **-rent**, rent charged for the privilege of drawing up the shaft the coal worked from another royalty by 'out-stroke'; (6) **-wall**, see (4).

(1) **Nhb.**$^1$ (2, 3, 4) **Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (5) **Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). (6) **Nhb.**$^1$

**2.** A lead-mine; a coal-pit. n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

**SHAFTER**, *sb.* Yks. Amer. Also in form **shafther** e.Yks.$^1$ The horse where there are more than one which is placed between the shafts of a wagon.

**e.Yks.**$^1$ [**Amer.** A London brewer's shafter wouldn't make the smallest part of a circumstance to him, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 3rd S. x.]

**SHAFTMENT**, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **schaftmon** Sc. (Jam.); **shaffment** n.Yks.$^1$; **shafman** N.Cy.$^2$; **shafment** n.Cy. n.Yks.$^2$ m.Yks.$^1$; **shafmet** N.Cy.$^2$; **shaftman** s.Lan.$^1$; **shaftmon** Sc. (Jam.); **shaumet** n.Cy. [ʃa·fment.] The measure of the fist with the thumb extended, *gen.* taken as six inches; the circumference of the wrist.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^2$, **n.Yks.**$^{12}$, **m.Yks.**$^1$, **s.Lan.** (J.A.), **s.Lan.**$^1$

[OE. *sceaftmund*, a palm, a palm's length (B.T.).]

**SHAFTS**, *sb. pl.* Sc. Also written **schafts.** [ʃafts.] The jaws; the cheeks, 'chops.' Cf. **chaft.**

**S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Ayr.** Never man shall get the door dung in his schafts that would be in, Wodrow Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) II. 25. **se.Sc.** There's as guid sheese in Shirset [Chiverside] as ever was shou'd wi' shafts, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 413.

**SHAFT-TIDE**, *sb.* Wil.$^1$ Shrove-tide. Cf. **Shaff-Tuesday.**

**SHAFTY**, *sb.* Yks. [ʃa·fti.] The horse where there are more than one which is placed between the shafts of a wagon, &c. Cf. **shafter.**

**w.Yks.** Tha'rt fore horse, if I'm t'shafty, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) v.

**SHAG**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Nhp. e.An. Also written **shagg** Wm. [ʃag, ʃæg.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Shag-eared**, having rough, hairy ears; (2) **-foal**, (*a*) a foal with its first year's coat on; (*b*) a hobgoblin; (3) **-footed**, having rough, shaggy feet; (4) **-hat**, a hat with a long-haired, rough nap.

(1) **s.Nhp.** I have frequently heard a Shetland pony called 'shag-eared, just like a moke,' *N. & Q.* (1884) 6th S. ix. 133. (2, *a*) **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ (*b*) **Lin.** A hobgoblin in the shape of a small rough horse which haunts Spittal Hill in the parish of Freiston, Lincolnshire, Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 736. **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ She lit of a shagfoal with eyes like tea saucers. (3) **Ir.** Swooping about among the shag-footed, tramping plough-horses, Barlow *Land of Shamrock* (1901) 222. (4) **N.Cy.**$^1$ Worn by pitmen and keelmen near Newcastle. **Nhb.**$^1$ **Wm.** A black shag hat et wad last us awr life time, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 22, ed. 1840. **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**2.** Phr. *to raise a person's shag*, to make him angry. e.An.$^1$

**3.** The loose fringe at the end of a web of cloth, &c.

**Not., n.Lin.** Her shawl is all shags at the edges (M.P.). **n.Lin.**$^1$

**4.** Fat, bacon; esp. fat or bacon on which some of the hair or bristles remain. Not. (J.H.B.), e.An.$^1$ **5.** A piece broken off; a large roughly-cut slice of bread or cheese; a round of a loaf. See **Butter-shag**, s.v. **Butter**, *sb.* **1** (27).

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Nhb.**$^1$ **Cum.**$^4$ When covered with brown soft sugar, treacle, or butter, it is called a treacle, sugar, or butter shag. 'He wad eat nowte bit treacle shags,' *Cum. Pacquet* (June 29, 1893) 6, col. 2. **Wm.** A piece of oatcake is called 'a haver-shagg' (J.H.). **s.Wm.** A shag o' haver-bread (J.A.B.). **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); (J.W.) **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**6.** *v.* To make shaggy, to cause to bristle.

**Nhb.** Shagged with horrid thorn, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 219.

**SHAG**, *sb.*$^2$ Sh.I. I.Ma. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **shagga** Dev. Cor. [ʃag, ʃæg.] The cormorant, *Phalacrocorax carbo.*

**Sh.I.** No sight met their straining eyes but the kitty wake and the shag resting on the lofty edge of the rock, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 68. **I.Ma.** They have gone back of the hill, in a boat, to shoot young shags (S.M.). **Sus.**$^1$ 'As wet as a shag,' is a common expression, taken from the idea of a cormorant diving frequently under the water; **Sus.**$^2$ **Hmp.** Holloway. **I.W.**$^1$, **w.Som.**$^1$ **Dev., Cor.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Cor.**$^1$ As sick as a shag; **Cor.**$^2$

Hence **Shag-like**, *adv.* after the manner of a 'shag.'

**I.Ma.** Next to that, indications (stage-directions, hints like yours) send one skimming shag-like over the water, Brown *Lett.* (1900) II. 165.

**SHAG**, *sb.*$^3$ Yks. Also in form **sheg.** [ʃag, ʃeg.] A share; esp. in phr. *to go shags*, to go shares. See **Jeg.**

**w.Yks.** Let's leək ət tǫəz ən ðen wi'l goə šegz (J.W.); **w.Yks.**$^2$ I'll go shags with thee.

**SHAG**, *sb.*$^4$ and *v.*$^2$ Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Hrf. [ʃag.] **1.** *sb.* An ox that has been gelded at full age. See **Seg(g**, *sb.*$^2$ Cai.$^1$, Bnff.$^1$ **2.** *v.* Coire.

**Ant.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **n.Cy.** (B.K.) **Hrf.** Ray (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.)

**SHAG**, *v.*$^3$ and *sb.*$^5$ Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lin. Shr. Hrf Brks. Suf. Also written **shagg** Sc. Lin.; and in form **sheg** Yks. [ʃag, ʃeg.] **1.** *v.* To shake; only used in *pp.* Brks.$^1$

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Shag-bag** or **-beg**, (*a*) an idle, ragged vagabond; a mean person; (*b*) to loiter, lounge about, to shirk work; (2) **-rag**, see (1, *a*).

(1, *a*) **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). (*b*) **e.Yks.**$^1$ (2) **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **w.Yks.**$^1$ Shag-rag and bobtail. **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876).

**3.** *sb.* Tail corn; the ear of oats; the refuse of barley or oats; badly-filled ears of barley. Cf. **shake, II. 20.**

**Sc.** Oats have about ten times the quantity of shag they had last year, *Caled. Merc.* (Nov. 13, 1823) (JAM.). **Sig., Lin.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **n.Lin.**$^1$

4. *Obs.* A low, rascally fellow. Suf. GROSE (1790). Cf. **shake, II. 22.**

**SHAG,** *v.*$^4$ Glo. e.An. [ʃæg.] To steal away, slink off; *gen.* with *away*. *Gl.* (1851); Glo.$^1$ Cf. **shog,** *v.* **4.**

Hence **Shag-trot,** *sb.* a slow pace. e.An.$^1$

**SHAGAPENTER,** *sb.* *Obs.* Dev. A shoulder of pork roasted, with the blade-bone cut into it. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 387.

**SHAG-BOY,** *sb.* Lin. A ghost; a hobgoblin. Cf. **shag-foal,** s.v. **Shag,** *sb.*$^1$ **1** (2, *b*).

Fairies and shag-boys! lasses are often skeart at them, but I never saw none, *Cornh. Mag.* XLVI. 232; STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 357.

**SHAGGA,** see **Shag,** *sb.*$^2$

**SHAGGAREEN,** *adj.* e.Yks.$^1$ [ʃa·gərīn.] Untidy or slovenly in personal appearance.

**SHAGGED,** *ppl. adj.*$^1$ Sc. Lin. Nhp. Brks. [ʃagd, ʃa·gid.] Shaggy.

**Edb.** Flocks half starv'd, beside them bleating feed On the shagg'd heather, or the boggy reed, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 291. **Peb.** Wi' shagged locks for him tae rug, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 82, ed. 1817. **n.Lin.** As shagged as a foal, SUTTON *Wds.* (1881). **Brks.**$^1$

Hence **Shagged-foal,** *sb.* a hobgoblin in the form of a shaggy foal. Nhp.$^2$ See **Shag-foal,** s.v. **Shag,** *sb.*$^1$ **1** (2, *b*).

**SHAGGED,** *ppl. adj.*$^2$ Ken. [ʃæ·gid.] Fatigued; tired out. Cf. **jag,** *sb.*$^4$

No, I am shagged, NAIRNE *Tales* (1790) 51, ed. 1824; I was deadly shagged, MASTERS *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 48; **Ken.**$^1$

**SHAGGLE,** *v.*$^1$ Sh.I. Also written **shagl.** [ʃa·gl.] To cut raggedly as with a blunt instrument; to gnaw. S. & Ork.$^1$

[Cp. Icel. *sagla*, to saw or cut with a blunt instrument (VIGFUSSON).]

**SHAGGLE,** *v.*$^2$ Wil.$^1$ [ʃæ·gl.] Of a bough, &c.: to shake. Cf. **shoggle,** *v.*$^1$ **1.**

**SHAGGY,** *sb.* Nhb.$^1$ [ʃa·gi.] A term of contempt. Cf. **shag,** *v.*$^3$ **4.** 'It's ye, ye shaggy, ye, 'at did it.'

**SHAGGY-METAL,** *sb.* Chs. [ʃa·gi-metl.] A salt-mining term: porous clay in the side of the shaft which admits the ingress of fresh water.

Wherever this shaggy metal, as the workmen call it, has been met with it has been usual to discontinue any attempts to pass through, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 80; **Chs.**$^1$

**SHAGHLE,** see **Shachle.**

**SHAG-MA-RAG,** *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Nhp.$^1$ A mean person. See **Shag-rag,** s.v. **Shag,** *v.*$^3$ **2** (2).

**SHAGMARELL,** *sb.* sw.Lin.$^1$ [ʃa·gmərəl.] An idle, good-for-nothing fellow. Cf. **shackmarell.**

All the shagmarells in the place can get relief.

**SHAGSTON,** see **Shackston.**

**SHAGWAVERLEY,** *adj.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] With a shambling gait. *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iv. 500.

**SHAID, SHAIKLE, SHAIL,** see **Shade,** *sb.*$^1$, **Shackle,** *sb.*$^1$, *v.*$^2$, **Shale,** *v.*$^2$

**SHAILA,** *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **shaela, shala;** and in forms **shaler** S. & Ork.$^1$; **shally.** [ʃē·lə.] **1.** Hoar-frost; mildew. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 37; (J.S.); S. & Ork.$^1$ **2.** The colour of hoar-frost; a kind of steel grey; esp. used of the fleece of a Shetland sheep.

'Shaila' is no colour in particular, but as a light covering of hoar-frost gives the earth a light coloured shade, so the 'shaila' colour just is a light shade through black, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 37; (*Coll.* L.L.B.); Dey hed sax shaela yows, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 244; He . . . got aff a shally shaald, *Sh. News* (June 12, 1897); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**SHAIMA-HAIT,** *sb.* N.I.$^1$ Nothing. See **Haet.**

**SHAIR,** *v.* Sc. [ʃēr.] To rub one substance against another; to grate, grind.

**Sc.** A troch whar the wine maun be shair'd, WADDELL *Isaiah* (1879) v. 2. **S. & Ork.**$^1$ To shair the teeth.

[Dan. *skære Tænder*, to grind one's teeth (LARSEN).]

**SHAIR, SHAIRD,** see **Sure,** *adj.*, **Shard,** *sb.*$^1$

**SHAIRIN, SHAIRN,** see **Sharn.**

**SHAIST,** *v.* Sh.I. Also written **shaest.** [ʃēst.] A dial. form of 'chase.'

Dey wir shaistin wis fur a bag fu' o' strae! BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 93; *Sh. News* (July 8, 1899).

**SHAIT, SHAIVLE, SHAKAS,** see **Shit,** *v.*, **Shevel, Shackaz.**

**SHAKE,** *v.*, *sb.*, *adv.* and *int.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. Amer. and Aus. Also in forms **shack** Sh.I. Cum. w.Yks.$^1$ ne.Lan.$^1$ Der.$^2$ nw.Der.$^1$ Not.$^2$ Lin.$^1$ n.Lin.$^1$ sw.Lin.$^1$ Rut.$^1$ Lei.$^1$ Nhp.$^{12}$ Brks. e.An.$^1$ Cmb.$^1$ Suf.$^1$ Hmp. Wil. Dor. Amer.; **shak** Sc. (JAM.) m.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks.$^{15}$ Not.$^3$ Bdf.; **sheek** Lin.; **shek** Dur. [ʃēk, ʃak, ʃæk.] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense*: (1) **Schack, Shack,** or **Shak,** (2) **Shaak,** (3) **Shaake,** (4) **Shaayke,** (5) **Sheakk,** (6) **Sheck** or **Shek.** [For further examples see **II** below.]

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.); MACKAY. **Sh.I.** SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 190. **Cai.**$^1$, **Bnff.**$^1$ **Gall.** A word used in encouraging a curr-dog to worry a fox. 'Shack him!' is the cry, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$, **w.Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** Let's shack thy neef, GRAHAM *Gwordy* (1778) l. 3. **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^{12}$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$, **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ I'll goä shack sum cherries doon if ony on 'em's fit fer fallin'. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ He collars them and shaks them to deäd. **Rut.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^{12}$, **War.**$^3$, **e.An.**$^1$, **Suf.**$^1$ (2) **Sh.I.** Ta go up an' shaak haands wi' 'im, OLLASON *Mareel* (1901) 43. (3) **Dor.** T'ood make a decent chap shaäke in his shoes, HARE *Broken Arcs* (1898) 24. (4) **Brks.**$^1$ (5) **Cum.**$^1$ (6) **Nhb.**$^1$ **Cum.** SILPHEO *Billy Brannan* (1885) 5; **Cum.**$^{14}$, **Shr.**$^1$, **Oxf.**$^1$ **Brks.**$^1$ Hawld yer gun steady, be zure as a dwoant shek. **Dev.** The Dook puts out es hand and szheks [*sic*] hands way un, BURNETT *Stable Boy* (1888) viii.

**2.** *Preterite*: (1) **Shacked, Shak'd, Shakked, Shackt,** or **Shakt,** (2) **Shaked, Shaket,** or **Shakit,** (3) **Sheake,** (4) **Shek,** (5) **Sheuk,** (6) **Shoke,** (7) **Shooked,** (8) **Shuck** or **Shuk,** (9) **Shucked,** (10) **Shuik.**

(1) **Cum.**$^1$ **Wm.** T'docter shakt his yed, ROBISON *Aald Taales* (1882) 16. **ne.Yks.**$^1$ It shak'd it heead. **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 39. **w.Yks.** He shackt his sorraful owd heead, PRESTON *Musins* in *Yksman.* (1878) 152, col. 1; **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lin.** Sorely I shakked wi' it, *Monthly Pkt.* (Apr. 1862) 377. **Shr.**$^2$ (2) **Ayr.** The lassies shaket themsel's, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 176. **Dmb.** Shaked hands, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 24. **n.Ir.** A . . . shakit saut on them, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 95. **s.Lan.**$^1$ Rooley Moor shake't, 42. **Dev.** The girls shaked their curls for un, PHILLPOTTS *Striking Hours* (1901) 89. (3) **Cum.** He . . . sheake his fist, BURN *Fireside Crack* (1886) 8. (4) **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 39. **Oxf.**$^1$ (5) **Ayr.** He ended and the kebars sheuk Aboon the chorus roar, BURNS *Jolly Beggars* (1785) l. 53. **Cum.** (E.W.P.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (6) **Shr.**$^2$ Till a shoke agen. **Sus.**$^1$ He shoke his fistes in my face. (7) **Shr.**$^1$ *Introd.* 54. **Sus.**$^1$ I shooked in my shoes. **w.Som.**$^1$ **Dev.** I shooked like a leaf, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Apr. 1900) 440. **Cor.** Her shooked off her good luck from her, BARING-GOULD *Curgenven* (1893) xxi. (8) **Dmf.** He . . . cam forrit an' shuk me by the haund, PONDER *Kirkcumdoon* (1875) 13. **Ir.** The squire shuck hands, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1881) 77. **Dwn.** She shuk her heid, LYTTLE *Ballycuddy* (1892) 22. **Cum.** (E.W.P.) **Nhp.**$^1$ The ground shuck so wi' me, I thought I must a' sunk in; **Nhp.**$^2$, **War.** (J.R.W.), **Hrf.**$^1$ **Suf.**$^1$ 'A shuck 'a's hid. **Ess.**$^1$, **Sus.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ I shuck it out of the pot. (9) **se.Wor.**$^1$ **Brks.** Shucked her yead an' smiled, HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 176. [**Amer.** Sam . . . shucked hisself out his workin'-clothes, JOHNSTON *Old Times* (1897) 37.] (10) **Cum.** We shuik hands, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 53.

**3.** *Pp.*: (1) **Shacked, Shakked,** or **Shak't,** (2) **Shacken** or **Shakken,** (3) **Shaked,** (4) **Sheuken,** (5) **Shock,** (6) **Shook,** (7) **Shooken,** (8) **Shookt,** (9) **Shuck** or **Shuk,** (10) **Shucken.**

(1) **Cum.**$^1$, **Wm.** (B.K.), **ne.Yks.**$^1$ 34, **e.Yks.**$^1$ **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 39. **w.Yks.**$^2$ (2) **Sh.I.** Fir faer 'at da shoards wis shakken loos, *Sh. News* (Dec. 2, 1899). **Cai.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^2$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ 34. **e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ (3) **Shr.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ I bain't a bit the man I used to; ever sinze last Kirsmas was twelmonth, I 'an't a-do'd a stroke o' work, an' I be that a-shaked I don't never think I never shall, no more. (4) **Lth.** Weel sheuken were their banes, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 72. **Hdg.** Will nae strong hand, owre a' Scotland, Be sheuken out, *ib. Poems* (1896) 223. (5) **Bwk.** HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 83. (6) **Ayr.** Thou hast shook me frae a drowse, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 218. **Gall.** Having shook him kindly by the hand, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 489, ed. 1876. **Ker.** You're that shook wid the runnin', BARTRAM *Whiteheaded Boy* (1898) 211. **w.Yks.**$^2$, **Not.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ I wur very

mooch shook by being so loong abed. **Nhp.**$^1$ He seems quite shook. **War.**$^3$, **Shr.**$^1$ **Dor.** You must be half shook to pieces a-ridin' in that old cart, *Longman's Mag.* (Sept. 1900) 455. **Dev.** Bein' a bit shook in a accident, Phillpotts *Striking Hours* (1901) 80. **Cor.** I was shook all to bits, Pearse *D. Quorm* (1877) 90. [**Aus.** I am regular shook on this old moke, Boldrewood *Robbery* (1888) I. viii.] (7) **Edb.** Having shooken Benjie and wakened him out of his morning's nap, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xvi. **Gall.** It was catched and shooken . . . a' to fliners, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 484, ed. 1876. (8) **Shr.**$^1$ *Introd.* 54. **w.Som.**$^1$ Mae·ustur shoa·th-z-au·f u wuz u-shèo·kt maa·ynlee [Master looks as though he were much shaken]. (9) **n.Ir.** My narves are all shuk, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 20. **Nhp.**$^2$ I war som shuck. (10) **Slk.** The stooks hae been sair shucken! Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 82.

**II.** Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Shake-(a)-back**, (2) **-a-bag**, (3) **-a-dandy**, a lazy ne'er-do-weel; a loafer; (4) **-a-fall**, a wrestling bout or match; (5) **-a-leg**, of an implement or furniture: loose in the joints; (6) **-a-legs**, a knife with the blade grown loose in the haft; (7) **-and-tremble**, the quaking-grass; (8) **-bag**, (*a*) a game-cock of the largest size; (*b*) a greedy, mean person; (*c*) a worthless, untrustworthy person; a ne'er-do-weel, a lazy scamp; a vagrant, loafer; (*d*) to loiter, lounge about; to shirk work; (9) **-baggerly**, (10) **-bagly**, loose, disorderly, disreputable; (11) **-bags**, see (8, *c*); also used *attrib.*; (12) **-ballocks**, a term of contempt for a man of low, immoral habits; (13) **-bog**, a quaking bog; (14) **-bottle**, a bottle of water in which liquorice is shaken up until dissolved; (15) **-bottle day**, Easter Day; see below; (16) **-cap**, *obs.*, a game played with balls covered with worsted; see below; (17) **-fat**, so fat as to shake in walking; (18) **-fork**, a large wooden fork, esp. used for lifting and shaking threshed straw so that the grain may fall through; (19) **-hole**, (*a*) a funnel-shaped hole in the ground which receives the surface-water; a disused shaft; (*b*) a soft quaking spot on a moor, generally over a hidden spring; (20) **-'im-troose**, the name of an old Scotch reel; (21) **-ladies**, see (7); (22) **-lock**, see (3); (23) **-poke**, the youngest child of a family; (24) **-rag**, a beggar; a tatterdemalion; (25) **-rag-like**, beggarly, disreputable; (26) **-ripe**, (*a*) of fruit, corn, &c.: so ripe that a shake will bring the fruit down, or free the grain from the ear; (*b*) dilapidated; decayed; ready to fall; (27) **-ripely**, see (26, *b*); (28) **-up**, a reprimand; a lecture; (29) **-wind**, a wind which shakes the ripened grain; a stormy, blustering wind.

(1) **n.Yks.**$^{14}$, **Suf.**$^1$ (2) **s.Chs.**$^1$ (3) **Not.**$^{13}$ (4) **Bnff.**$^1$ **Abd.** He could throw ony man at a stiff shak-a-fa', Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 11. **Cld.** (Jam.) (5) **e.Yks.**$^1$ (6) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (7) **Bnff.** Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 284. (8, *a*) **n.Lin.**$^1$, **I.W.**$^1$ [The excellency of the broods at that time consisted in their weight and largeness, . . and of the nature of what our sportsmen call shake-bags or turnpokes, Pegge *Mem. on Cock-fighting*, in *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. vi. 543.] (*b*) **Yks.** A greedy, mean person, who will shake a bag carefully for fear of leaving a particle of anything in it (T.K.). (*c*) **n.Yks.**$^{24}$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Ah calls him nowt bud a shak-bag. **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^2$, **Chs.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$, **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Not.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ He's a real shackbag if iver ther' was one. **Nhp.**$^1$ **e.An.**$^1$ Properly, one who carries a bag, shaking it to induce others to put something in, and holding it ready to receive whatever he can pilfer. (*d*) **e.Yks.**$^1$ (9) **n.Lin.**$^1$ Foäks is saayin' a deäl aboot the shackbaggerly waay as John —— managed that saale. (10) **se.Lin.** A shak-bagly fellow, *N. & Q.* (1857) 2nd S. iii. 235–6. (11) **Lakel.**$^2$ A shack-bags kind of a chap's yan 'at's nin seea particular, he'll sleddur aboot any fashion, deea just as he's a mind, an' izzant up ta mich at nowt. **Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ A dreadful shack the son was all his time;—a regular shack-bags. (12) **w.Yks.** (B.K.) (13) **N.Cy.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$ (14) **w.Yks.** Hes ta getten thi shakebottle? (A.C.) (15) Easter Day, when liquorice is dissolved in water shaken up in a bottle. The water must be obtained from the 'ebbing and flowing well.' Crowds of children assemble to keep up this old custom, *ib.* (16) **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Nhb.** Each player had his own ball, crulled distinctively for identification, and all were put into a cap and well shaken. Thus mixed, a draw was made, and the first ball gave its owner first turn to play, the second next, and so on in rotation to the last. Each player then laid his cap, crown downwards, against a wall, where they all formed a line of 'pockets.' Six or seven yards off, a pitch, or 'past,' was marked, and from it each in his turn pitched his ball. If a cap was entered its owner must dart forward, snatch the ball, and 'fire' it at one of the others, who had meanwhile all taken to their heels. The retreat, however, was instantly arrested if the thrower, ball in hand, called 'Stand aal!' [naming one] 'Nee flinchers; nee flinders!' Then all stood stock still. But if the fugitive anticipated, by being first to call out 'Nee stand aal,' &c., the retreat continued and a flying shot had to be made. A boy hit had to hit another in the same manner; but if a miss was made the next in turn resumed the pitch into the caps (R.O.H.). (17) **Wm.** It was seean shack fat, Robison *Aald Taales* (1882) 12. (18) **N.Cy.**$^1$ **n.Yks.** Till I lie by my shackfork, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 86; **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ His clothes look as if they were flung on to his back with a shackfork; **n.Yks.**$^4$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** Generally made of a forked ozier; the tines or branches about two feet long, and one foot wide at the points, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**$^1$ There it hung, like a bag of [on] a shak'-fork. **w.Yks.** Ther cloaz luiks fer all t'wurld az if they'd been put i' ther backs wi' a shack-fork, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1874) 23; **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ A fork used for shaking manure. **Suf.** A large three-tined fork, used in gathering barley and clover into heaps for pitchers, Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 298, ed. 1849. (19, *a*) **Lakel.**$^2$, **w.Yks.**$^1$. (*b*) **Nhb.**$^1$ (20) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Sh.I.** Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 190. (21) **Lan.** (B. & H.) (22) **Sc.** Mackay. (23) **Ant.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) (24) **w.Yks.**$^1$ (25) **Sc.** He was a shake-rag like fellow, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxvi. **s.Sc.** (Jam.) (26, *a*) **Cum.**$^4$, **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ We mun hev them peärs pull'd; thaay're shack-ripe. (*b*) **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ You'll hev to hev a new door at the clew-heäd next summer, the ohd un's gettin' real shack-ripe. (27) **n.Lin.** Well, yon is the shak-ripeliest oud gaate I ever druv thrif (M.P.); **n.Lin.**$^1$ We driv in a shack-ripely ohd cart that I thoht wod tum'le e' bits. (28) **Nhp.**$^1$ I gave him a good shake-up. (29) **Edb.** Shake-winds owr my rigs wi' pith had blawn, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 111, ed. 1785.

**2.** Phr. (1) *to shake a fall*, (*a*) to wrestle; to have a wrestling-bout; (*b*) to exert oneself to the utmost; (2) — *a foot, leg*, &c., to dance; (3) — *a person's commission for him*, to disconcert by means of physical or verbal violence; (4) — *a person up*, to scold him; (5) — *one's crop*, to speak loudly and vehemently; to give vent to all one's ill-humour; (6) — *one's feet*, to shake mud, dust, &c., off one's feet; (7) — *the bull-ring*, see below.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Bch.** Upo' the lone Wi' him to shak' a fa', Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 9. **Abd.** 'You must shak' a fa' for me, Fleeman,' said Udny, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 288. **w.Yks.**$^1$ (*b*) **n.Sc.** (Jam., s.v. Faw.) **Abd.** Lack where ye like, I shall anes shak' a fa', Afore I be dung with the spinning o't, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 135 (Jam. *ib.*). (2) **Sh.I.** Güde troth, A'll shak a leg ta ony tüne, *Sh. News* (Dec. 10, 1898). **Abd.** Like the bethrel knockie, when he shakes his bowed houghs to the sound o' Rab Murray's creaking catgut, Ruddiman *Sc. Parish* (1828) 37, ed. 1889. **Kcd.** To the barn a' repaired, Resolved to shak' their heels, Grant *Lays* (1884) 99. **Frf.** They're a' kecklin' tae shake their feet i' the ball-room, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 52. **Slg.** Fo'k that now are far awa, Who never shook a fit ava, Muir *Poems* (1818) 21. **Ayr.** Screw up the pegs, an' shake our legs, Till a' our hearts are glowing, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 250. **Lnk.** Lang may ye dowfly shake your leg, Wi' hearty fling, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 67. **Bwk.** The yird I hae mony a time shock my shanks on, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 83. **Don.** Ye'll shake yer feet as lively to the same tune, Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 225. **Cum.**$^{14}$ (3) **s.Stf.** If I hear him say it I shall shake his commission for him, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). (4) **Nhp.**$^1$ Shake him up well; he deserves it. (5) **n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Afore ye lat him get o'er meikle time To schak his crop, and scauld you for the quean, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 54. (6) **Kcd.** Sae shake your feet and just sit down, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 86. (7) **Cum.** He wad shek the bull-ring and brag the heale town, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 61; **Cum.**$^4$ The ring remained in the market place for many years after bull-baiting was discontinued, and to 'shak' t'bull-ring' was reckoned an act of daring. It was the same as throwing down the glove, Richardson *Talk* (1871) 1st S. 2, ed. 1886.

**3.** To wrestle. Sc. (Jam.) **4.** To shuffle playing-cards.

**Dev.** Your turn tü 'shake um,' Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) (s.v. Hoaks).

**5.** Of a horse: to go at a jog-trot.

**Not.**$^1$ A farmer buying a horse said, 'Shack him over the stones, let's see if he's got a thistle in 'is toe.' **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$

**6.** To crack, break, splinter; *gen.* in *pp.*

**Wm.** Yon wood's shackt ta begin wi' (B.K.). **w.Yks.** Tha mun saw t'shacked piece off o' that plenk (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**$^{12}$ **Chs.**$^{1}$ A tree of which the timber is cracked longitudinally, is said to be shaken. **Not.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **Shr.**$^{1}$ **e.An.**$^{1}$ Timber is said to be shaken when from the violence of the wind its grain is separated. **Dor.**$^{1}$ **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Dhik boo·urd oa·n dùe; ee·z u-shee·ukt.

**7.** To idle away one's time; to loaf about; to shirk work; to wander about as a tramp.

**e.Yks.**$^{1}$ He likes tĭ gan shackin aboot cunthry betther then wahkin, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **Not.**$^{13}$ **Lin.**$^{1}$ Don't shack about there. **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ He's fond of drinking and shacking about. **Rut.**$^{1}$ He's a shacking chap. **Lei.** (G.H.), **Lei.**$^{1}$ **Nhp.**$^{1}$ He's a good-for-nothing chap, he's always shacking about. **War.**$^{3}$, **e.An.**$^{1}$ **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Suf.**$^{1}$

**8.** To fall; to scatter, esp. of overripe corn.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **n.Yks.** This corn shacks out wi' t'wind (I.W.). **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{12}$

Hence **Shakage**, *sb.* corn dropped in harvesting.

**Hrt.** I've tourned my pigs out for the shakage (H.G.).

**9.** To turn pigs or poultry into the stubble-fields to feed on the scattered grain; also in phr. *to shack a field*, — *stubble*, &c.

**e.An.**$^{1}$ **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 61. **Suf.** (M.E.R.) **Ess.** The pigs shack the barley (H.H.M.).

**10.** To average, come to about; see below.

**Shr.**$^{1}$ 'Shekin a mile' [about a mile]. 'The pig'll shake twenty score.' 'Shake' is a metaphorical expression, evidently borrowed from the act of weighing in scales or on a balance, in which movement is necessarily implied.

**11.** With *upon*: to shake up.

**Sh.I.** I shook apo da peerie tub ta see if I wis cuttid aneugh o' peerie tatties, *Sh. News* (Jan. 5, 1901).

**12.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *a shake of the leg*, a dance; (2) *in a shake of a hand*, immediately; (3) *shakes of nowt*, nothing worth mentioning; (4) *to be on the shack*, to wander idly about; (5) *to go at shack*, to be at large.

(1) **Sh.I.** Ir dey ony wird o' a bit o' bridal, 'at we could git a shack o' wir leg at? *Sh. News* (Oct. 5, 1901). (2) **Lnk.** In the shake of a hand I received my sight, Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 98. (3) **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ Thuh's nuh shaks o' nowt i' t'wāay o' brēad ah think; tha'll ha' to kneid a bit to dāay lass. (4) **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ **Nhp.**$^{1}$ He's always on the shack. (5) **Nrf.** (K.)

**13.** A shivering fit.

**Chs.**$^{1}$ I doubt oo's in a bad way; oo's had a shake.

**14.** A shock; an illness which has a permanently weakening effect on the constitution.

**Sc.** A sair shake (Jam.). **Sh.I.** I've gotten a sair shack, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 4. **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ His illness hes geen him a feaful shack. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ T'faiver's gin him a terb'l shack. **Chs.**$^{1}$ He's not what he was last summer; that illness he had at th' back eend has gen him a shake.

**15.** A wrestling-bout. Sc. (Jam.) Kcd. Kerr *Remin.* (1890) 47. **16.** A good pace; a gentle trot; a peculiar, loose way of walking or riding.

**Cum.** He went at a gay good shack, Gwordie Greenup *Anudder Batch* (1873) 6. **Nhp.**$^{1}$ He always goes of a shack.

**17.** A raffle.

**Chs.**$^{1}$; **Chs.**$^{3}$ 'My mon won the picture in a shake,' from the shaking of the dice in the box, by which the ownership of the thing raffled for is settled.

**18.** The redshank, *Totanus calidris.*

**Glw.** [So called] from the constant nodding of its head while on the ground, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 197.

**19.** A crack, esp. in timber; a fissure in the earth; a cavern; a hollow in limestone; a thickening in a vein of ore.

**n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ A thickening or 'belly' in a vein of lead ore, as where two lodes intersect each other and form a large thick deposit of ore. **Dur.** Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). **n.Yks.**$^{14}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{1}$ **Der.** Mawe *Mineralogy* (1802); **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ That walnut treäs so full o' shaks ther' 's noä gunstocks in it. **e.An.**$^{12}$, **Hmp.**$^{1}$, **w.Som.**$^{1}$ [**Amer.** Split timber for roofing, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 394.]

**20.** The shaken grain which remains on the fields after harvesting; refuse corn; acorns or mast on the ground; fallen fir 'needles'; the act of shaking loose the grain in the ear. Cf. shag, *v.*$^{3}$ 3.

**Edb.** A green shear is an ill shake, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 6, ed. 1801. **w.Yks.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{12}$, **War.**$^{3}$ **Bdf.** The dry needles or foliage which falls from the trees in a fir plantation. This the peasants gather and use for fuel (J.W.B.). **e.An.**$^{1}$, **Suf.**$^{1}$ **Ess.** *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 187. [**Amer.** The woods . . . were frequented by vast numbers of wild hogs, which obtained a bountiful subsistence, and grew fat upon the shack which every where abounded, Morgan *Norman Occupation* (1858) 57.]

**21.** A custom or right of turning pigs or poultry into the stubble after harvest; the land or stubble into which they are thus turned.

**Yks.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 413. **w.Yks.** There is a piece of common: each inhabitant of the district claims a portion or use of it. This is denominated the right of shack, Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 342. **Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 275. **Nhp.**$^{1}$ To send pigs or poultry to shack, is to turn them into the stubble-fields to eat up the loose or shaken corn. **Nrf.** The liberty formerly exercised by the Lord, of turning his sheep on his tenants' land, during the six winter months, Holloway. **Suf.** A farmer says that 'his litter of pigs 'll come nicely for shack,' meaning that they will be big enough to run about and get their own living in the fields after harvest (C.T.); **Suf.**$^{1}$ Pigs, &c. are turned into such fields 'to shack.' **Wil.**, **Dor.** Each holder of a 'living' had the right to let his cattle and pigs run 'at shack' over the whole of the tenantry fields after harvest, *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xi. 126.

Hence **Shack-time**, *sb.* the time when pigs are at 'shack.' w.Yks.$^{1}$, e.An.$^{1}$ **22.** An idle, disreputable fellow; a tramp; a loose woman. Cf. **shag**, *v.*$^{3}$ 4.

**Stf.**$^{1}$ **Der.** *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. vi. 543; **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ **Not.** He's a regular shack, I'm afraid (L.C.M.); **Not.**$^{23}$, **Lin.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ The father's a drunken idle shack. **Rut.**$^{1}$ He went Ookem with some o' them shacks, an' they drew all the money out of his pocket, I sopoase. **Lei.** (G.H.), **Lei.**$^{1}$ **Nhp.**$^{1}$ A worthless shack. **War.**$^{3}$, **Brks.** (W.H.E.), **e.An.**$^{1}$ **Cmb.**$^{1}$ And he's now, they say, one of the greatest shacks in New York. **Suf.** Grose (1790) (s.v. Shag). **Ess.** (W.W.S.) **Hmp.** To a pig—'Poor old shack' (W.H.E.). **Wil.** (*ib.*) [**Amer.** That ole shack! Who in creation could he git to take him? Westcott *David Harum* (1900) xxiv.]

**23.** *pl.* With the *def. art.*: ague.

**Lin.** He's got the shakes, same as John Warren. They two lay out together one night after a couple o' wild swans they seen, and it give 'em both ager, Fenn *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) xiii. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ [**Amer.** Quinine by the ton 'ginst the shakes, Lowell *Biglow Papers* (ed. 1866) 309.]

**24.** *adv. Obs.* In phr. *to lie quite shack*, of a field: to lie open as common. Nrf. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

**25.** *int.* A call to pigs at feeding-time. Lin. *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. ix. 318.

**SHAKEN**, *ppl. adj.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Also in forms **shacked** w.Yks.; **shacken** w.Yks.$^{1}$ ne.Lan.$^{1}$; **shakken** e.Yks.$^{1}$; **shak't** w.Yks. [ʃē·kən, ʃa·kən.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Shaken-brained**, disordered in intellect. w.Yks.$^{1}$, ne.Lan.$^{1}$; (2) **-look**, a threadbare, disreputable appearance. e.Yks.$^{1}$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **2.** Wanting in intellect; silly.

**w.Yks.** He leuks a bit shakt, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 8, 1897); Nob'dy 'at worn't shacked 'ad believe sich'n a tale (S.K.C.). **Chs.**$^{1}$

**3.** Disreputable; mean; small-natured; reduced in circumstances. e.Yks.$^{1}$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks.$^{1}$

**SHAKER**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Chs. Lin. Shr. Wil. Cor. Also in form **shakker** Sc. [ʃē·kə(r), ʃa·kə(r.] **1.** A garment that is worn out or shabby.

**Cor.**$^{1}$ Two good ones and a shaker.

**2.** A machine for tossing hay; part of a threshing-mill; a machine for removing dust from rags.

**Abd.** There's a hole ahin the shakker 'll haud you, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxv. **Ir.** He stepped over to see about the loan of a hay-shaker, Barlow *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 145. **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.)

**3.** *pl.* The quaking-grass, *Briza media.* Chs.$^{13}$, n.Lin.$^{1}$, Shr. (B. & H.), Wil.$^{1}$ **4.** A fit of ague; nervous trembling; *gen.* used with the *def. art.*

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*, s.v. Shekyls). **Lnk.** Nearing the manse door Robin took a sudden fit of the shakers, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) II. 91.

**SHAKEY**, *sb.* Cum. [ʃa·ki.] An extemporized bed on the floor; a shake-down. See **Shakey-down**.

**Cum.**$^{4}$ She made up a shakey for some of them, *w.Cum. Times* (Apr. 22, 1899) 3, col. 7.

**SHAKEY-DOWN**, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Also in forms **shacky-doon** Wm.; **shakky-doon** Cum.$^4$ [ʃa·ki-dūn.] An extemporized bed on the floor; a shake-down.

**Nhb.**$^1$ **Dur.** They'll hev to sleep on the settles an' the shakey-doons! Guthrie *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 91. **Cum.** When we gat theer, they hedn't room for us abed, seah they meade us a shakky-doon on t'flooer (J.D.); **Cum.**$^{14}$, **Wm.** (B.K.)

**SHAKING**, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Chs. Lin. Shr. Bck. w.Cy. Dev. Also in forms **shackin(g** Sc. n.Cy. w.Yks.$^1$; **shakken** w.Yks.$^1$; **shakkin(g** Sh.I. e.Yks.$^1$ Lin. [ʃē·kin, ʃa·kin.] **1.** *ppl. adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Shaking-asp**, the aspen, *Populus tremula*; (2) **-fits**, ague; (3) **-grass**, the quaking-grass, *Briza media*; (4) **-ripe**, of fruit or corn: ready to fall through over-ripeness.

(1) **Chs.**$^1$ (2) **w.Yks.** Poor oud lass be taked wi' shackin'-fits (W.F.). (3) **Shr.**, **s.Bck.**, **Dev.** (B. & H.), **Dev.**$^4$ (4) **e.Yks.**$^1$ We mun get ageeat o' that wheeat, for it's shakkin ripe.

**2.** Of fruit or corn: shaken down by the wind; falling through over-ripeness. e.Yks.$^1$ **3.** *sb.* In *comb.* **Shackings-o'-the-pot**, the youngest child of a family. Cai.$^1$ **4.** The smallest quantity; the last remains.

**Sh.I.** Der no a coom o' soda ithin da habitation. . . Na, diel corne. No a shakkin, *Sh. News* (Dec. 17, 1898).

**5.** Ague; also in *pl.*

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 310. **Wm.** This plagy shakin, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 53. **e.Yks.**$^1$ Thoo dodhers as if thoo'd getten shakkins. **m.Yks.**$^1$ He's at t'warst, like t'third day shak'in [said of a person whose ill will is at its height]. **w.Yks.**$^1$ I'se flaid it'l turn out to be t'shakken i' th' end, ii. 286. **Lin.** 'Young woman,' says he, 'ye've gotten t'shakking . . . very bad,' Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) v. **w.Cy.** (W.W.S.)

**SHAKIT**, see **Shacket**, *sb.*$^2$

**SHAKKER-DOWN**, *sb.* Yks. An extemporized bed on the floor, a shake-down. Cf. **shakey-down.**

**w.Yks.** She'd nothing but a bit of a shakkerdown to lie on (A.C.).

**SHAKKETTY, SHAKLE, SHAK'T**, see **Shacketty, Shackle**, *sb.*$^1$, *v.*$^2$, **Shaken.**

**SHAKTLY**, *adj.* Cum.$^{14}$ [ʃa·ktli.] Shaken; of loose construction; rather broken.

**SHAKY**, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Lin. Nhp. Brks. Bck. e.An. Sus. Hmp. Som. Dev. Also in forms **shaayky** Brks.$^1$; **shacky** Cai.$^1$ sw.Lin.$^1$ Nhp.$^1$ e.An.$^1$ Sus.$^1$; **shakky** sw.Lin.$^1$; **shekky** Brks.$^1$ [ʃē·ki, ʃa·ki.] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Shaky-grass**, the quaking-grass, *Briza media.* s.Bck., Dev. (B. & H.); (2) **-mill**, the death-watch. Cai.$^1$ **2.** Of a road: jolting. Cai.$^1$, sw.Lin.$^1$ **3.** Of a tale, &c.: doubtful, not quite to be believed.

**Brks.**$^1$ The stawry as a tawld I about ut zimmed maain shaayky.

**4.** Poor, impoverished. n.Lin.$^1$ **5.** Of timber: full of cracks.

**n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Hmp.** The trees on the freestone grow large, but are what workmen call shakey, and so brittle as often to fall to pieces in sawing, White *Selborne* (1788) Lett. i; **Hmp.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ Kaar·n baak·, shuur· mu! haut·s bring dhik dhae·ur shee·ukee pee·s vau·r? [Carry it back, do you hear me! why have you brought that shaky piece?]

**6.** Idle, loitering; disreputable; shabby, ragged. Also used *advb.*

**sw.Lin.**$^1$ He didn't like the looks on him, he looked so shacky. **Nhp.**$^1$ He looks very shacky. **e.An.**$^1$, **Sus.**$^1$

**SHALA**, see **Shaila.**

**SHALARY**, *sb.* Cum. [ʃa·ləri.] The missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus.* (J.D.), Cum.$^4$

**SHALD**, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Also written **schald** Cld. (Jam.); and in forms **shaade** ne.Lan.$^1$; **shaald** Sh.I.; **shad** Nhb.$^1$; **shauld** Sh.I. w.Yks.$^5$; **shawd** Dur.; **shoad** Nhb.$^1$ n.Yks.$^2$; **shod** Nhb.$^1$; **shouald** S. & Ork.$^1$; **showd** ne.Yks.$^1$ [ʃād, ʃōd.] **1.** *adj.* Shallow. Cf. **shall**, *adj.*

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Sh.I.** Shauld water mak's da maist noise, *Sh. News* (Aug. 7, 1897); **S. & Ork.**$^1$, **Cld.** (Jam.) **Nhb.**$^1$ Shad watter. **Dur.** The water allso is so shald We shall it pass as we wald (K.). **n.Yks.**$^2$ **w.Yks.**$^5$ Wade t'watter at t'shauldish'd [Meet your difficulties in the easiest way]. **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**2.** *sb.* A shallow place in a river, a shoal.

**Sh.I.** Da baas an' shaalds aboot da shore, J. H. *Da Last Foy* (1896) 4. **Cld.** (Jam.), **Nhb.**$^1$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Where vessels have to be carefully navigated. Used of points on the Ouse where such places occur; e.g. 'man showd,' 'woman showd.'

[Schold, or schalowe, noȝte depe, as water or oþer lyke, *bassa* (*Prompt.*).]

**SHALDER**, *sb.*$^1$ Sh.I. Also written **schalder** S. & Ork.$^1$; **shaalder**; and in form **shelder.** [ʃa·ldər.] The oyster-catcher, *Haematopus ostralegus.* Cf. **scolder.**

Sheeks as red as da feet o' a shalder i' da ebb stanes, *Sh. News* (May 22, 1897); Tings o' feet laek shaalder's neb, *ib.* (Mar. 9, 1901); The scream of the frightened shelder, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 68; **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**SHALDER**, *sb.*$^2$ Som. Dev. Also in form **shelder.** [ʃæ·ldə(r).] A rush or sedge growing in ditches, esp. the yellow iris, *Iris Pseudacorus.*

**Som.** A kind of broad flat rush, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **nw.Dev.**$^1$

**SHALDER**, *v.* Som. [ʃæ·ldə(r).] To scale off; to peel.

The scabs didn' shalder off same as em used to do (W.F.R.).

**SHALE**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **schale** Cor.$^2$ [ʃēl, ʃeəl.] **1.** *sb.* A scale, flake.

**m.Yks.**$^1$ **s.Lan.**$^1$ A person having a scurfy head, says: 'Mi yure's full o' shales.' **Cor.**$^1$ A scale of a fish; **Cor.**$^2$ 99.

Hence **Shaly**, *adj.* flaky, scaly, liable to peel off; of cakes: rich and flaky.

**n.Yks.**$^2$ **Cor.**$^1$ This cake is very shaly. As shaly as a rusty iron hoop.

**2.** Argillaceous strata having a laminated structure; also in *pl.*

**Nhb.**, **Dur.** Applied to all argillaceous strata . . . which split up more or less perfectly in their line of bedding, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **n.Yks.**$^3$

**3.** *Comp.* (1) **Shale-shiver**, laminated shale; (2) **-stone**, slate.

(1) **Cum.** Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. Append. 46. (2) **Cor.**$^{12}$

**4.** Alum ore; grey alum rock. Sc. (Jam.), n.Cy. (Hall.), n.Yks.$^2$ **5.** Loose substances from a mine or quarry; loose ore.

**n.Cy.** (Hall.), **Stf.**$^1$ **Sus.** Limestone is 'cleaned of the dirt and shale,' Young *Ann. Agric.* (1784–1815) XXII. 267.

**6.** A fall of ground in an excavation. Cor.$^2$ Cf. **scal(e.** **7.** *Obs.* The shell of peas or beans; a peascod. Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 387. **8.** A fire-lighter made by cutting down a piece of soft deal wood into something resembling a tree-fern.

**w.Yks.** One show where we were to be told something worth a pound for a penny. I went in and it was a fellow cutting shales, and all he said was, 'Always cut from you and you'll never cut yourself' (H.L.).

**9.** The mesh of a net. Nrf. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 36. Ken.$^1$ **10.** *v.* To peel, scale off; to fall away in thin laminae; to separate.

**n.Cy.** To slide down as the side of a bank, Grose (1790). **n.Yks.**$^{12}$, **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Lan.**$^1$ Of a person who has had small-pox: 'He's shalin'.' **Cor.**$^1$

**11.** To cleave, as stones in being raised. Not. (L.C.M.) Nhp. Morton *Nat. Hist.* (1712) 129; Nhp.$^2$ **12.** To shed or lose the teeth. Ken. (K.) Cf. **shaul**, *v.*$^1$ **2**, **shell**, *sb.*$^1$ **14.** **13.** To drop out; of corn: to fall from the ear while standing. e.An.$^1$, Hnt. (T.P.F.) **14.** To shell; to take off the outer covering. Cf. **shaul**, *v.*$^1$

**s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^{123}$, **Stf.**$^1$, **Der.**$^1$ **Rut.**$^1$ I've shaled the beans. **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 387. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Dor.**$^1$, **Cor.**$^1$

**SHALE**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Dur. Yks. Lan. Nhp. Glo. e.An. Wil. Dor. Also written **shail** w.Yks. e.Lan.$^1$ Nhp.$^1$ Glo. e.An.$^{12}$ Wil.$^1$ Dor.; **shayl** Nrf. [ʃēl, ʃeəl.] **1.** *v.* To walk crookedly or awkwardly; to stagger; to shamble.

**Nhp.**$^1$ To shail about. **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 388. **e.An.**$^1$ 'To run shailing,' is to move as if the bones were loose in their sockets. **Wil.**$^1$ **Dor.** She may shail; but she'll never wamble, Hardy *Woodlanders* (1887) I. xi.

**2.** To drag the feet; to walk heavily; to scrape or shuffle in walking.

**Dur.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Altho' he shailed in his walk, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1889) 61; **w.Yks.**$^{15}$

**3.** To turn the toes outward in walking.

**w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**$^3$ There he comes shalin' along. **e.Lan.**$^1$

**4.** To be off; to depart; *gen.* used in *imp.*

**w.Yks.** *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ Now, my lad, shale!

**5.** To glide; to slope, slant, taper; to move in a slanting direction.

**e.An.**$^{1}$ A long string of barges being towed is said to go shailing about if it swings loosely across the river. **Nrf.** Some great gulls are 'shayling' in erratic flight, making seaward, Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 78.

**6.** To throw a flat missile. e.An.$^{12}$ **7.** Of the woof: not to be driven up closely enough. w.Yks.$^{3}$ **8.** *sb.* A shuffling, awkward walk.

**Dor.** Fancy . . . her bounding walk becoming the regular Haitock shail and wamble, Hardy *Woodlanders* (1887) I. xi.

[**1.** Cp. Schouelle-fotede was that schalke, and schaylande hyme semyde, With schankez vn-schaply, schowande to-gedyrs, *Morte Arth.* (c. 1420) 1098. **4.** Schaylyn, or scheylyn, *disgredior* (*Prompt.*).]

**SHALE**, *sb.*$^{3}$ *Obs.* Cum. Ken. Also in form **shaling** Ken.$^{1}$ A cottage; a tenement to which no land was attached. Cum. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) Ken.$^{1}$ Cf. **sheal**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **scale**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**SHALE**, *sb.*$^{4}$ [Not known to our correspondents.] An earthen pan. (Hall.)

**SHALE, SHALER, SHALING**, see **Shall**, *adj.*, **Shaila**, **Shale**, *sb.*$^{3}$

**SHALK**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A servant; a workman; a farm-servant. Mackay. Cf. **scallag**.

[OE. *scealc*, a servant (B.T.).]

**SHALL**, *v.*$^{1}$ Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [*Pres.* stressed **ʃæl, sal**; unstressed **ʃl, sl, s.** *Pret.* stressed **ʃud, sud**; unstressed **ʃəd, səd, st.**] **I.** Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense*: i. *Affirm. sing.*: (1) **S**, (2) ? **Sa**, (3) **Saal**, (4) **Sal**, (5) **Sall**, (6) **Se**, (7) **Shan**, (8) ? **Shass**, (9) **Shell**, (10) **Shill**, (11) **Shol**, (12) **Sholl**, (13) **Shull**, (14) **S'l**, (15) **S'll**, (16) **St**, (17) **Sull**.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Abd.** Here he s' bide—wi' your leave, sir, Macdonald *Warlock* (1882) vi. **Slg.** She's be a bride e'er she pass her teens, Galloway *Poems* (1806) 24. **Nhb.** Aa's warned but aa'l stop thoo shootin', Pease *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 41. **Cum.**$^{1}$ **Wm.** We's be wet a top a Nan Bield, Briggs *Remains* (1825) 169. **s.Wm.** The forms 'I's hev,' and 'we's hev,' are certainly used; the 's' is also used for the other persons, 'he's hev,' &c., esp. when excited (J.M.). **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ When the verb or the verb and pronoun together are unemphatic [shall] contracts . . . frequently to *s*, in both the vulgar 'yey·s' and the refined 'yaow·s' phases alike, *Introd.* 48. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Lan.** Aws' have a lot o' back-reckonins, Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) xiii. **Chs.**$^{1}$ [This unstressed form is only used in combination with personal pronouns (J.W.).] (2) **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882). (3) **Cum.** We s'aal yet see happier days, Gilpin *Ballads* (1874) 53. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ *Introd.* 39. (4) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Cum.** Her neame sal be Bell, Rayson *Misc. Poems* (1858) 67. **Wm.** An insult seck as this Sal ne'er be borne by me, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 29. **n.Yks.**$^{2}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ 31, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{135}$, **Lan.**$^{1}$, **n.Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ (5) **Sc.** Ye sall hae a' my skill, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xi. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.** Robson *Evangeline* (1870) 333. **Dur.**$^{1}$, **w.Dur.**$^{1}$ **Cum.** Relph *Misc. Poems* (1747) 5. **n.Yks.** Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 37. **w.Yks.** All t'answer I sall gie thee, Brontë *Shirley* (1849) iii. **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ 89. ? **n.Hmp.** Amongst the very old people (E.H.R.). (6) **Sc.** I'se no do that (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Ayr.** I'se repeat each poor man's prayer, Burns *Ded. to G. Hamilton*, l. 94. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.** A'se neyther eat or drink, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 315. **Dur.**$^{1}$ **Wm.** Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 15. **w.Yks.**$^{23}$ **Lan.** I'se booath begin it an' finish it, Brierley *Out of Work*, v. **w.Wor.** Ise tell ye summat, S. Beauchamp *Grantley* (1874) I. 30. **Dev.**$^{1}$ Ise warrant me. Ise like to see'n. [Used in the same manner as (1), from which it does not differ in pronunciation (J.W.).] (7) **Der.** Shan I get un mended? Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) vi. **Lei.**$^{1}$ I shan, 30. (8) **Dev.** White *C'yman's Conductor* (1701) 127. (9) **Wxf.**$^{1}$ [**Amer.** Lowell *Biglow Papers* (ed. 1866) 377.] (10) **Dev.** Ha shill lie aul nite, Baird *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 13. (11) **Lan.** Aw shol be plest, Ormerod *Felley fro' Rachde* (1851) *Pref.* 8, ed. 1864. **s.Wor.** Shol be to do, Outis *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (1896). (12) **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **I.W.**$^{2}$ I sholl. **Som.** Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). (13) **Nrf.** Gillett *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 3. **n.Wil.** Kite *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 13. (14) **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ I s'l meet him, ii. 309. **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ 89. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ I s'l niver seä him no moore. (15) **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ I s'll leave at Maa'da'. (16) **Wm.** An weest be sartan ta git oor cooarn, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. i. 3. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ When the verb or the verb and pronoun together are unemphatic [shall] contracts to 'st,' *Introd.* 48. **w.Yks.** Aw'st, we'st, *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ **Lan.**$^{1}$ Aw'st, he'st, we'st, yo'st, they'st. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Chs.**$^{1}$ Yo'st. **Der.**$^{1}$ I'st. **Lin.**$^{1}$ [Used in the same manner as (1) (J.W.).] (17) **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ 89.

ii. *2nd pers. sing.*: (1) **S**, (2) **Sal**, (3) **Sall**, (4) **Salt**, (5) **Shat**, (6) **Shet**, (7) **Shot**, (8) **Shust**, (9) **Shut**, (10) **St**.

(1) **s.Wm.** (J.M.) **w.Yks.** Thou s' 'ev a bit, tha sal (F.P.T.). (2) **Cum.** Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 119. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ (3) **Cum.**$^{3}$ 176. (4) **Cum.** Tou salt try, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 33. (5) **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ 88. **Stf.**$^{1}$ Thee uttent goo, shat? 26. **Der.** That thou shat find, M. A. *Darbishire Rustick* (1668) 28. **Lei.**$^{1}$ Thee sha't, 30. **Shr.**$^{1}$ *Gram. Outlines*, 63. **Glo.**$^{2}$, **Oxf.**$^{1}$ **Brks.**$^{1}$ If thee brother Willum wunt do 't vor muh thee shat. **I.W.**$^{12}$ **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Dev.** Thee shat, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 136, ed. 1871. (6) **w.Som.**$^{1}$, **Dev.**$^{2}$, **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$ (7) **s.Wor.** Thee shot 'a it (H.K.). (8) **Cor.** Thee shust be ma wife, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 460, ed. 1896. (9) **w.Som.**$^{1}$ The emph. pos. form is . . . dhee shút. (10) **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$

iii. *pl.*: (1) **Shan**, (2) **Sun**.

(1) **Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ *Gram. Outlines*, 63. (2) **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ 89.

iv. *Negative*: (1) **Saan't**, (2) **Sahnt**, (3) **Saillant**, (4) **Sallant**, (5) **Sallat**, (6) **Salln't**, (7) **Sallot**, (8) **Saln't**, (9) **Sanna**, (10) **Sannat**, (11) **Sannot**, (12) **Sannut**, (13) **Sant**, (14) **Sarnt**, (15) **Shaa**, (16) **Shaan**, (17) **Shaate**, (18) **Shaint**, (19) **Shalent**, (20) **Sha'na**, (21) **Shanna**, (22) **Shannad**, (23) **Shanner**, (24) **Shannit**, (25) **Shanno**, (26) **Shannot**, (27) **Shano**, (28) **Shanot**, (29) **Shassn't**, (30) **Shatten**, (31) **Shatt'n**, (32) **Shaunt**, (33) **Shaw**, (34) **Shawt**, (35) **Sholna**, (36) **Shonna**, (37) **Shonnah**, (38) **Shonner**, (39) **Shonnot**, (40) **Shon't**, (41) **Shornd**, (42) **Shornt**, (43) **Shunna**, (44) **Sinna**, (45) **Sunna**.

(1) **Cum.**$^{1}$, **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ *Introd.* 48. **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882). **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ (2) **n.Yks.** Ah sahnt be yabble, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 36. **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ 31, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** *Saunterer's Satchel* (1877) 26. (3) **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ *Introd.* 10. (4) **Cum.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ *Introd.* 48, **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ (5) **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ *Introd.* 48. **w.Yks.** Ah sallat gooa chews what tha sez or does (B.K.). (6) **w.Yks.** Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 27. (7) **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ (8) **Cum.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Nah, I saln't, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 21, 1896). (9) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 216. **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$, **Bnff.**$^{1}$ **Slk.** It sanna be the battle o' Culloden, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 276, ed. 1866. **Nhb.** He sanna sit in ma drawin'-room! Rhys *Fiddler of Carne* (1896) 38. **Cum.**$^{1}$ **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ An occasional form, *Introd.* 48. (10) **Cum.**$^{1}$ (11) **Dur.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{13}$ (12) **n.Yks.** (T.S.) **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ *Introd.* 48. (13) **n.Yks.** (W.H.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Eavesdropper *Vill. Life* (1869) 109. (14) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ (15) **Stf.**$^{1}$ I shaa goo, 26. (16) **w.Som.** Aay shaa·n saa·r mĕe wae·ŭjez, Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 67. (17) **Stf.** I shaate, we shaate, *The Chronicle* (Oct. 25, 1901). (18) **Not.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$, **Ess.**$^{1}$ (19) **n.Yks.** I have heard some old people say 'shalent' (W.H.). (20) **Sur.** That sha'na' I, Bickley *Midst Sur. Hills* (1890) III. xvi. (21) **Sc.** She shanna gang, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xxx. **Dmf.** Cromek *Remains* (1810) I. 196. **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Lan.** (J.H.B.) **Chs.**$^{1}$ Before a consonant; **Chs.**$^{2}$, **Stf.**$^{1}$ 26, **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **w.Wor.**$^{1}$, **Shr.**$^{1}$ **Sur.** 'Ee shanna ha' it, Bickley *Midst Sur. Hills* (1890) I. i. (22) **Shr.**$^{1}$ I shannad-a, *Gram. Outlines*, 59. (23) **Chs.**$^{1}$ Before a vowel or *h* mute. (24) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ (25) **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ (26) **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Lei.** 31. (27) **Lan.** Ther shano' be a finer owd lady, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) iii. (28) **Lan.** He sartinly sha'not be lost, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 177. **Nhp.**$^{1}$ (29) **Brks.** Us shassn't be saved, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1900) 656. (30) **Dor.**$^{1}$ (31) **Nhp.**$^{1}$ Well, then, it shatt'n do it. (32) **m.Wor.** (J.C.) (33) **Stf.** He shaw, yo shaw, *The Chronicle* (Oct. 25, 1901). **s.Stf.** Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 416. (34) **Stf.** They shawt, *The Chronicle* (Oct. 25, 1901). (35) **w.Wor.**$^{1}$ (36) **Chs.**$^{1}$ Before a consonant; **Chs.**$^{23}$, **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$ 31. (37) **Chs.**$^{23}$ (38) **Chs.**$^{1}$ Before a vowel or *h* mute. (39) **Lei.**$^{1}$ 31. (40) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). (41) **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ (42) **e.An.**$^{2}$ **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 40. (43) **Hrf.**$^{2}$ (44) **Sh.I.** Broonie sinna git da bairn, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 180. (45) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*)

v. *2nd pers. sing. neg.*: (1) **Salln't**, (2) **Sannut**, (3) **Sanot**, (4) **Shasn't**, (5) **Shassent**, (6) **Shat'n**, (7) **Shatna**, (8) **Shatn't**, (9) **Shattent**, (10) **Shatt'n**, (11) **Shat-unt**, (12) **Shetten**, (13) **Shotten**, (14) **Shottenst**, (15) **Shottent**, (16) **Shusn't**, (17) **Shutten**.

(1) **Cum.**$^{3}$ Thou s'alln't pu' me seā, 41. (2) **e.Yks.** Thou sannut at thy death neglected be, Browne *Poems* (1800) 161. (3) **Cum.** 'Tou sanot want, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 99. (4) **Glo.**$^{1}$ Thee

shasn't. (5) **s.Stf.** Shassent tek my dog wi' thee, Murray *Rainbow Gold* (1886) 15. (6) **Glo.**$^1$ (7) **Shr.**$^1$ Thee sha'tna, *Gram. Outlines*, 63. (8) **I.W.**$^{12}$ **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). (9) **Stf.** Thee shatten't, *The Chronicle* (Oct. 25, 1901). **Brks.**$^1$ Thee shattent I tells 'e. **Dor.** Thee shattent dare I, Hare *Vill. Street* (1895) 318. (10) **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **Dev.** Thee shat or shatt'n, which a't a-mindid to, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 136, ed. 1871. (11) **Glo.**$^2$ (12) **w.Som.**$^1$, **Dev.**$^2$ (13) **Dor.**$^1$ (14, 15) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) (16) **Cor.** Thee shusn't hae one on 'em! Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 114, ed. 1896. (17) **w.Som.**$^1$

**2.** *Preterite*: **i.** *Affirm. sing.*: (1) ? **Chout**, (2) **S**, (3) **Shed**, (4) **Shid**, *obs.*, (5) **Shoon**, (6) **Should**, (7) **Shoulde**, (8) **Shud**, (9) **Shuld**, (10) **Shulde**, (11) **Sid**, (12) **Sood**, (13) **Soud**, (14) **Souda**, (15) **Sould**, (16) **St**, (17) **Sud**, (18) **Sude**, (19) **Suid**, (20) **Suld**.

(1) **Dev.** Gnif tha uncle chout ha'ap tha avore long, Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. II. v. (2) **e.Yks.**$^1$ Ah's think. (3) **Brks.**$^1$ I dwoant knaw what us shed do wi'out our Bill. (4) **Lan.** Byrom *Poems* (1773) I. 98, ed. 1814. **s.Lan.**$^1$ (5) **w.Wor.** A shoon loike to kneow, S. Beauchamp *N. Hamilton* (1875) I. 125. (6) **s.Not.** Some very old persons still sound the *l* (J.P.K.). (7) **Wxf.**$^1$ (8) **Edb.** They shud fast, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 29, ed. 1801. **n.Ir.** Who shud cum till the Lodge-Room, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 82. **w.Yks.** Whoy shud o be as one at turns asoid? Bywater *Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 7. **Ess.**$^1$ (9) **War.**$^2$ (10) **Wxf.**$^1$ (11) **ne.Sc.** Fa' sid come oot, Green *Gordonhaven* (1887) 51. **e.Fif.** I sid be tutored, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iii. **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 39. (12) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 216. **S. & Ork.**$^1$ Foo sood I ken? **Lnk.** A fae sood aye be faced, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 11. **Yks.** I sood have said nout, *Forty Years Ago*, 63. (13) **Nhb.** What soud he see? Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 136. (14) **Edb.** Ye souda hae employed a man o' letters, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 218. (15) **Sc.** *Obs.*, Murray *Dial.* (1873) 216. **w.Yks.** Aw s'ould be thankful, Snowden *Tales Wolds* (1893) 188, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 6, 1898). (16) **Wm.** A wes sewer an sartan et ast dew nowt, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 3. **w.Yks.**$^5$ Ast think thall feel soa nah, 47. **Lan.**$^1$ (17) **ne.Sc.** Though ye sud clatter a' day, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 79. **Edb.** That I sae eith sud spin a lay, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 47. **Nhb.** He sud he' come hissel' (R.O.H.). **Dur.**$^1$ **Cum.**$^1$ Thou sud behave thysel better 'at sud ta. **Wm.** It war varra seean settelt et Tomson en Lib sud be wedt a Wednesday, Robison *Aald Teals* (1882) 6. **n.Yks.**$^{234}$, **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Every herring sud hing be it's awn gills, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Aug. 10, 1889); **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.** T' shopkeepers sud hev their awn, Eavesdropper *Vill. Life* (1869) 5. **ne.Lan.**$^1$ (18) **Edb.** If I sude died, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 44. (19) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 216. (20) **Sc.** Ye suld mind the riding o' the parliament, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) iv. **w.Yks.** Briarfield suld be famous, Brontë *Shirley* (1849) iii. **s.Not.** *Obsol.* Yer suld a to'd me (J.P.K.).

**ii.** *pl.*: (1) **Shoon**, (2) **Shoulden**, (3) **Should'n**, (4) **Shuden**, (5) **Shudn**.

(1) **Wor.** Why shoon we? *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 17, 1888). **w.Wor.** Whoy shoon us? S. Beauchamp *Grantley* (1874) II. 196. (2) **Shr.**$^1$ *Gram. Outlines*, 63. (3) **Lan.** Help us to do as we should'n do, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 21; Moore than yo' shouldn', Banks *Forbidden* (ed. 1885) xi. **e.Lan.**$^1$ (4) **Lan.** We shuden, Gaskell *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 24. **s.Chs.**$^1$ 89. (5) **Lan.** Onnyheaw yo shudn be, Ormerod *Felley fro Rachde* (1851) *Pref.* 8, ed. 1864.

**iii.** *Negative*: (1) **Shoodna**, (2) **Shoon't**, (3) **Shouldna**, (4) **Shouldnad**, (5) **Shouldner**, (6) **Shouldno**, (7) **Shüdden**, (8) **Shudna**, (9) **Shudn't**, (10) ? **Shuma**, (11) **Shun't**, (12) **Sidna**, (13) **Soodan**, (14) **Soodna**, (15) **Soudna**, (16) **Sudant**, (17) **Suddant**, (18) **Suddent**, (19) **Sudna**, (20) **Sudn't**, (21) **Suidna**.

(1) **w.Wor.**$^1$ (2) **Ess.**$^1$ (3) **Sc.** Shouldna ye ken that, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) viii. **Chs.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^1$ (4) **Shr.**$^1$ Shouldnad-I, *Gram. Outlines*, 64. (5) **Chs.**$^1$ (6) **e.Lan.**$^1$ (7) **w.Som.** Aay shèod-n u-dhau·rt u your ee·mpuruns, Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 68. **Dev.**$^3$ I've a-zed 'e shüdden 'a' nort. (8) **Lan.** Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 166. **Sur.** Maybe he shudna maäke they, Bickley *Midst Sur. Hills* (1890) I. v. (9) **War.** (J.R.W.) (10) **Ess.**$^1$ (11) **s.Oxf.** I shu'n't like bein' shet up all day, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 80. (12) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Abd.** I took it that sidna, Greig *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 189. (13) **Sh.I.** Why soodan I get a sicht o' my sins? Ollason *Mareel* (1901) 42. (14) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 216. **Lnk.** Ye soodna roam the eerie woods, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 16. (15) **Gall.** I say't that soudna tell, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 46, ed. 1897. (16) **Cum.** He sudant cuh nar them, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 20. (17) **Wm.** We suddant stop neea langer, *Dial. Spec.* (1885) pt. iii. 1. **w.Yks.** (R.H.R.) (18) **Cum.** I suddent believ't, Richardson *Talk* (1871) 1st S. 68, ed. 1881. **Wm.** Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 46. **n.Yks.** (T.S.) **w.Yks.** Shoo suddent go, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 8. (19) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Abd.** I sudna won'er, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) viii. (20) **Cum.**$^3$ 176. **n.Yks.** Ah sud n't freeat, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 31. **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Ah sudn't be tellin' a lie, *Orig.* (1889) No. i. 4. **n.Lan.**$^1$ (21) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 216.

**II.** Dial. uses. **1.** Used to express insistence or duty: is to, is required to.

**Dub.** Then my master shall call at you? He should have his meat tender. His meat should be tender (G.M.H.).

**2.** Used in the 1st person to express will or intention.

**Sc.** That I'se engage for, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) ii. **ne.Sc.** Ah winna pay't, I'se asseer ye, Green *Gordonhaven* (1887) 123. **Abd.** We'se lat 'im rest 's banes, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) iii. **Frf.** I'se uphaud that's all the new frock you've ha'en the year, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 35. **Ayr.** We'se gie ae nicht's discharge to care, Burns *Ep. to J. Lapraik* (Apr. 1, 1785) st. 18. **Dub.** 'Leave it in my room.' 'I shall, sir' (G.M.H.). **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.** Awse hev settisfaction o' thou, *Tyneside Sngstr.* (1889) 19. **Wm.** Ise opod you weel gree, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 115, ed. 1821. **w.Wor.** I'se tell ye summat, S. Beauchamp *Grantley* (1874) I. 30. **Shr.**$^2$ There is a very common usage among the agrarians of substituting 'shall' for 'will.' 'I shall tell you presently.' **Dev.**$^1$ I'se warrant me.

**3.** Phr. (1) *I shall be like*, I must; (2) — *be to*, it is my intention to; (3) *if I, he*, &c. *shall*, (4) *shall I, he?* &c., if you desire me, him, &c., to do so; (5) *shall seer*, shall be sure or certain; (6) *it should seem*, it seems; (7) *should ought*, ought.

(1) **Yks.** 'Then I reckon ye'll start o' something else.' 'Why, I'st be like!' Taylor *Miss Miles* (1890) xii. (2) **s.Wor.** Outis *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (1896). (3) **w.Som.**$^1$ I'll pay vor't, nif I shall. I'll warn our Tom 'll do it vor ee, nif he shall. (4) *ib.* (5) **e.Yks.**$^1$ Ah sal seer tĭ come. (6) **Ken.**$^2$ (7) **n.Lin.**$^1$ That bairn o' thine should oht to goä to boärdin' school. You should n't oht to squeäl oot e' that how.

**4.** *pret.* Used in oblique narration.

**Sc.** They had a braw sport in the presence last Friday, how ye suld have routed a young shopkeeper, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xv. **s.Stf.** Conveying the faintest suggestion of possible misconception. 'I heerd as John should say,' Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Dor.** I believe that the doctor should say that it would go hard with him (C.W.). **Som.** He told us how Tom should say (J.S.F.S.). **w.Som.**$^1$ In that case is always pronounced very short, almost [sh'd]. 'I zeed Mr. Jones, and he zaid how you should zay I told ee that there zeed com vrom he.' **Dev.** Mr. —— come to me and zaid how you should zay how I had'n a-got no right there, *Reports Provinc.* (1889). **nw.Dev.**$^1$

**5.** *pret.* Used instead of the present.

**n.Lin.**$^1$ Should us two goä a gleänin' to-daay?

**SHALL**, *v.*$^2$ Lakel. Yks. Also written **shal** Lakel.$^2$ [ʃal.] To share, divide, distribute; to 'shell out.'

**Lakel.**$^2$ Shal it oot equal amang us. **w.Yks.** T'chairman started shallin em all a bit a piece, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1883) 53; Shall em aat (R.H.R.).

**SHALL**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Also written **shal**, **shaal** Sh.I. [ʃal.] **1.** A shell.

**Sh.I.** *Sh. News* (Aug. 27, 1898). **Abd.** Shalls has a poo'erfu effeck o' the stamack, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) v; (Jam.)

Hence **Shally**, *adj.* containing shells, shelly.

**Abd.** Tak' the shally anes noo, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) v.

**2.** Part of an oil-lamp; see below.

**ne.Sc.** 'This lamp was formed of two parts called shalls.' Both parts were alike in shape and somewhat resembled certain species of bivalve shells, as the cow-shell, and both had a long spout. The parts fitted into each other, the one being a little smaller than the other. The underpart had a handle fixed perpendicularly to the side opposite the spout. . . On the inner side of this perpendicular handle was a knob with notches, on which was hung the small 'shall' which contained the oil and the wick, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 54. **Abd.** The vera nethmost shall o' the lamp, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xiv.

**3.** A portion, fragment. Cf. **shallmillens.**

**Sh.I.** Dere's da lamp gless in shalls apo' da floor, *Sh. News* (Oct. 7, 1899).

**4.** The scale suspended from a balance for weighing. Abd. (Jam.) **5.** Burnt limestone before it is slaked. Cf. **shell**, *sb.*$^1$ **10.**

**Abd.** Jist lowse only as lang's ye cairry up the lades, an' get in yer puckle shalls, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 195.

**SHALL**, *adj.*, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^3$ Sc. Wm. Yks. Ken. Dev. Also in forms **shaal** Cai.$^1$ Wm.; **shale** Sc. (Jam.); **shaul** Sc. (Jam.) w.Yks.$^3$ Ken.$^{12}$; **shawl** Sc. [ʃal, ʃāl, ʃǭl, ʃōl.] **1.** *adj.* Shallow. Cf. **shald.**

**Sc.** (Jam.); Shawl waters make maist din, Ramsay *Prov.* (1776) 61 (*ib.*, s.v. Schald). **Cai.**$^1$ **Rnf.** Producing maist din like the sea where it's shawlest, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 78. **Ayr.** There's Duncan deep, and Peebles shaul, Burns *Twa Herds* (Apr. 1785) st. 10. **Wm.** Thae wer nobbet varra shaal, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 8. **w.Yks.**$^3$, **Ken.**$^{12}$

**2.** *sb.* A shallow, shoal. Dev. (Hall.) **3.** *v. Obs.* To kill salmon in shallow water by means of a 'leister' (q.v.).

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Dmf.** These [leisters] they run along the sand on their edge, or throw them when they see any fish. . . This is also called shauling, as it is generally practised when the tide is almost spent and the waters turned shallow, *Statist. Acc.* II. 15 (*ib.*, s.v. Leister).

**SHALLAK**, see **Shallock**, *v.*

**SHALLAL**, *sb.* Cor. Also written **shal·lal.** [ʃæ·læl.] A serenade of kettles and pans given to a notorious wedding couple; a great noise.

The whole pavement of the church was covered with a fairly representative collection of cast-off kitchen utensils—old kettles, broken cake-tins, frying-pans, saucepans—all calculated to emit dismal sounds under percussion. . . The outraged feelings of the parish were to be avenged by a shal-lal as bride and bridegroom left the church, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) x; **Cor.**$^1$ A regular shallal; **Cor.**$^2$

**SHALLAP**, *sb.* Pem. [ʃa·ləp.] A rogue, a dishonest person. s.Pem. (W.M.M.)

**SHALLED**, *sb.* Pem. [ʃald.] A low wall in front of cottages or between two cottagers' fronts. s.Pem. (W.M.M.)

**SHALLIES**, *sb.pl.* Yks. Also in form **challies.** [ʃa·liz.] Women's dress goods woven with a cotton warp and coarse woollen weft. w.Yks. (M.F.)

**SHALLIGONAKED**, *adj.* and *sb.* Chs. Shr. Dor. Cor. Also written **shally-go-naked** Cor.$^3$; and in forms **shalligo** Dor.; **shalligo-naket** s.Chs.$^1$ **1.** *adj.* Of clothing: flimsy, light, scanty; unsuitable for outdoor wear. ? Lit. 'shall I go naked?'

**s.Chs.**$^1$ Yo'n cut a fine swither, when yo getten that shalligo-naket thing o' yur back. **Shr.**$^1$ Whad good ŏŏl that fine shalligo-nakit thing be?—it'll cut a poor figger on a wet day. **Dor.** *Gl.* (1851). **Cor.** She wore a rory-tory hat And a shally-go-naked gown, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 25.

**2.** *sb.* A thin, flimsy garment; cloth of an inferior kind. Shr.$^1$, Cor.$^3$

**SHALLMILLENS**, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. Also written **shall-millins, shalmillins** S. & Ork.$^1$ [ʃa·lmilənz.] Pieces, fragments, atoms. Also used *advb.* Cf. **shall**, *sb.*$^1$ **3.**

Shŭ . . . laid da tae pot in shall millins! *Sh. News* (Nov. 20, 1897); If he misses the Aire, he'll go in shallmillens, *Chambers's Jrn.* (Oct. 23, 1886) 686; **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**SHALLOCH**, *sb.* Bnff.$^1$ [ʃa·ləχ.] A small shallow tin vessel.

**SHALLOCH**, *adj. Obs.* Rnf. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Plentiful, fruitful; of corn: short in the stalk, but growing very close, having many grains on one stalk.

**SHALLOCHY**, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Shallow.

**Gall.** 'Shallochy land,' land of a shallow nature, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 425, ed. 1876.

**SHALLOCK**, *sb.*$^1$ Lakel. Yks. Also in forms **shollock** w.Yks.$^3$; **shullock** w.Yks. [ʃa·lək.] A slice of meat; a lump of anything.

**Lakel.**$^2$ Fadder, cut us a shallock o' fat. **Cum.**$^4$ **w.Yks.** Cut us off a shullock o' that (J.H.G.). **w.Yks.**$^3$

**SHALLOCK**, *v.* and *sb.*$^2$ Lakel. Yks. Der. Also written **shallak** Lakel.$^2$; and in forms **shollock, shullok** w.Yks. [ʃa·lək.] **1.** *v.* To idle about; to slouch; to move slowly, trailing the feet from laziness.

**Lakel.**$^2$ A shawmen, shoolen, snafflen way at fooak gits intul 'at's boorn tired, an' nivver hed time ta rest thersels reet. **w.Yks.** Nah hoo's shollocking abaht ageean (J.H.G.); What's ta shullokin i' t'loin for? Burnley *Sketches* (1875) 320; **w.Yks.**$^5$, **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$

**2.** *sb.* An idle, dilatory, or gossiping habit. Lakel.$^2$ **3.** A dirty, ill-looking fellow.

**w.Yks.** Thah'rt a gurt shollock (M.G.); Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 359.

**SHALLOW**, *sb.*$^1$ Nhp. Bdf. e.An. [ʃæ·lə.] The rudd, *Cyprinus erythropthalmus.*

**Nhp.**$^2$ A scaly fish, in shape betwixt a roach and a bream, Morton *Nat. Hist.* (1712) 419. **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **e.An.** (Hall.)

**SHALLOW**, *adj.* and *sb.*$^2$ Lan. Lon. [ʃa·lə, ʃæ·lə.] **1.** *adj.* Foolish. s.Lan.$^1$ **2.** *sb.* A costermonger's basket.

**Lon.** 'Shallows' which cost 1*s.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* are let out at 1*d.* a day, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 30; Barrow men with their commodious shallows, *Standard* (Mar. 28, 1891) 2, col. 1.

**3.** *Obs.* A measure.

**Lon.** A shallow of apples, *Times* (Jan. 7, 1832).

**SHALLY**, see **Shaila.**

**SHALLY-GALLEE**, *adj.* Wil. [ʃæ·li-gæli.] Flimsy, poor.

I don't like this yer shally-gallee stuff. Haven't 'ee got any gingham tackle? Jefferies *Gt. Estate* (1880) iv; **Wil.**$^1$

**SHALLY-WALLY**, *sb.* and *adj.* Nhb. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. [ʃa·li-wali.] **1.** *sb.* Nonsense; also used *int.* as an expression of contempt.

**n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783). **Cum.** O' fortunes great my ded oft tells, But I cry shally-wally, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1747) 75. **Cum.**$^4$ **w.Yks.** Wor ther owt wrong in't think ya? Shallywally! *Yks. Comet* (1844) IV. 52; **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**2.** *adj.* A contemptuous epithet; shallow, weak, easy-going; nonsensical.

**N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ **Lakel.**$^2$ Shaff o' seck shally-wally fooak, sez Ah. Shut up an' let's hev neea mair o' thi silly shally-wally rubbish.

**SHALM**, *sb.* and *v.* Chs. e.An. Also in form **shawm** Chs.$^1$ e.An.$^1$ **1.** *sb. Obs.* A hautboy.

**Chs.**$^1$ The instrument was always so called by old people about Wilmslow fifty years since.

**2.** *v.* To scream, shriek. e.An.$^1$, Suf. (Hall.) Cf. **sharm.**

**SHALMILLINS**, see **Shallmillens.**

**SHALT(IE**, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **shault, shawlt(ie** Sc.; **sholt** S. & Ork.$^1$ [ʃo·lt(i.] A pony; a small horse. See **Sheltie.**

**Sc.** The minister's shault's got lowse frae his tether, Ramsay *Remin.* (ed. 1872) 24. **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **ne.Sc.** His master had ordered the shawlt to be ready, Grant *Keckleton*, 112. **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** The 'unco' man on the hairy 'shaltie' was coming there, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 35. **Kcd.** A cadger body . . . Lost shawltie, cairtie, creels an' a', Grant *Lays* (1884) 9. **Per.** Tom Watson was on his shalt, aye galloping up and down, *Sabbath Nights* (1899) 93. **Edb.** Without a shalty, chaise or ship, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 16.

**SHALVE**, *sb.* Lei.$^1$ The shaft of a vehicle. See **Shav(e)s.**

**SHAM**, *phr. Obs.* Dev. I am. See **Ch.**

White *C'yman's Conductor* (1701) 127; Sham agest to go in, Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 354.

**SHAM**, *v.*$^1$ and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Lan. Lei. [ʃam.] **1.** *v.* To cheat, trick, deceive; also with *over.*

**Abd.** Ye dinna sham folk wi' riff-raff, Hech! Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 321. **Slg.** At ilka meal they sham ye o'er Wi' what ye had the day before, Muir *Poems* (1818) 56. **Edb.** Sae Bonney at last you will find yoursel' shamm'd, Glass *Cal. Parnassus* (1812) 19.

**2.** To shirk; to disregard, treat lightly.

**Rnf.** Still his every care employs His daily duty ne'er to sham, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 7.

**3.** *adj.* In *comp.* (1) **Sham-door**, a mining term: see below; (2) **-smart**, superficial; deceptive; (3) **-thack**, (*a*) a temporary thatching of a rick, &c. in case of rain; (*b*) to thatch temporarily.

(1) **Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb., Dur.** A door half closed, or with a deal or two left off; a kind of trellis to partially stop the air, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (2) **Lan.** Your scamblin, sham-smart ways, Waugh *Owd Cronies* (1875) ii. (3 *a*, *b*) **Lei.**$^1$

**SHAM**, *v.*$^2$ *Obs.* Lth. (Jam.) To strike.

I'll sham your legs.

**SHAM**, *v.*$^{3}$ Sc. [ʃam.] To make faces. Cf. **shamble**, *v.* **3**.

**Sh.I.** He twisted his face an girned an shammed, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 17.

Hence **Sham-gabbit**, *ppl. adj.* with an underhung mouth; having the upper jaw protruding. See **Shan-gabbit**.

**Sc.** There were the old 'sham-gabbit' bull-dogs, Wright *Sc. Life* (1897) 42.

**SHAM**, *v.*$^{4}$ Chs.$^{13}$ [ʃam.] To tread out a shoe on one side. Cf. **shan**, *v.*$^{2}$

**SHAM**, *sb.* and *v.*$^{5}$ Som. [ʃām, ʃæm.] **1.** *sb.* A horse-hoe.

**e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Have the blacksmith ado'd the sham?

**2.** *v.* To hoe.

**w.Som.**$^{1}$ 'Tis time they there swedes was a-sham'd over.

**SHAM**, see **Shame**, **Shaum**.

**SHAMBLE**, *v.* and *adj.* Sc. Shr. Bck. e.An. Also in forms **shammel**, **shammil** Sc. (Jam.) [ʃa·m(b)l.] **1.** *v.* With *about*: to tread down.

**n.Bck.** They charmed boys a bin shambling about all over my mowing grass (A.C.).

**2.** To rack the limbs by striding too far.

**Ags.** You'll shamble yoursell (Jam.).

**3.** To distort; to writhe; esp. to distort the face, to make a wry mouth. Cf. **sham**, *v.*$^{3}$

**Sc.** (*ib.*) **n.Sc.** He shambled his mou' at me (*ib.*).

Hence (1) **Shamble-chafts**, *sb. pl.* a wry, distorted mouth; (2) **Shamble-shanked**, *ppl. adj.* having crooked legs; (3) **Shamble-shanks**, *sb. pl.* (*a*) crooked legs; (*b*) a person with crooked legs; (4) **Shambling**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) unevenly set; (*b*) *fig.* uncertain in conduct; unsteady.

(1) **n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Bch.** Thersites, Wha for's ill-scrappit tongue, An' shamble chafts, got on his back Puss wi' the nine tails hung, Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 24. (2) **Rxb.** (Jam.); 'Haud up, ye shammel-shankit brute,' he continued, as his horse stumbled forward, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 303. (3 *a*, *b*) **Sc.** (Jam.) (4, *a*) **Sc.** A pair o' shambling shears, Hislop *Anecdote* (1874) 179. (*b*) **Shr.**$^{2}$ If a person be capricious, or devoid of principle, we often hear him described as a shambling fellow. 'Thier's no hout o' sich a shambling chap as him.'

**4.** To disperse; to drive away. e.An.$^{1}$ **5.** To shout. *ib.* **6.** *adj.* Loose, unconnected. Shr.$^{2}$ (s.v. Shimble).

**SHAMBLE**, *sb.* Lan. Nhp. Oxf. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in form **shammel** Dev. [ʃa·m(b)l, ʃæ·m(b)l.] **1.** *pl.* Butchers' portable stalls and benches.

**Lan.** Got a pennyworth of ale again and paid for it and went into the new shambles, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 42. **Dor.**$^{1}$ **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Set up in a market-place for the sale of meat. A very common exclamation at any slight catastrophe is, 'Down vall the sham'les, away urn the butcher!' **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1891).

Hence **Shamble-meat**, *sb.* butcher's meat; fresh meat, as distinct from salted.

**Dev.** I mind the time when old people said, 'It's more'n a month since we had any shammel-mate,' *Reports Provinc.* (1891).

**2.** *pl.* The frame of wood that hangs over a shaft-horse in a cart. Nhp.$^{1}$, Oxf. (Hall.), (K.)

[1. OE. *scamol*, a bench, stool (Sweet).]

**SHAMBO**, *sb.* Sc. [ʃa·mbō.] Chamois leather; also in *comb.* **Shambo leather**.

**Sc.** No windy flourished flying feathers, No sweet permusted shambo leathers, Watson *Coll.* (1706) I. 28 (Jam.). **Cai.**$^{1}$

**SHAME**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Som. Also in forms **shaam** w.Yks.$^{1}$ ne.Lan.$^{1}$; **shaim** Sc.; **sham** Sc. N.Cy.$^{1}$ Dur. Cum.$^{3}$ Wm. n.Yks.$^{23}$ e.Yks.$^{1}$ m.Yks.$^{1}$ w.Yks.$^{1}$ ne.Lan.$^{1}$; **shawm** s.Lan.$^{1}$; **shem** Nhb.$^{1}$ Cum.; **sheyem**, **shyem** Nhb.$^{1}$ [ʃēm, ʃeəm, ʃiəm, ʃam.] **1.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *a shame and a bizen*, a disgraceful object; a cause of shame; (2) *a shame to be seen*, not fit to be seen; shamefully; (3) *shame astern*, not one; (4) *to call shame on*, to cry shame upon; (5) *to play the shames*, to create a disturbance; (6) *to take shame*, (7) *to think shame*, to be ashamed.

(1) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ She's a shem an' a bizen. **Dur.** Ah thowght it a sham-an-abyzen te spend si mickle money, Egglestone *Betty Podkins' Lett.* (1877) 6. **Cum.** Now to see her whol'd stockins, her brat an her gown—She's a shem an a byzen to aw the heale town, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 63. **Lan.** Waugh *Jannock* (1874) ii. (2) **n.Yks.**$^{3}$ They knocked yan another about Just warse than a sham to be seen, *Reeth Bartle Fair*, l. 45–6. **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ That mucky hang-ketcher's a sham tĭ be seen. He abused poor lad a sham tĭ be seen, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); His faice is scratted all ovver a shame to be seen, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1852) 4. **Lan.** Ther' sich fo'in eaut an' feightin' as wur a shawm to be seen, Brierley *Red Wind.* (1868). (3) **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ (4) **Don.** Masther McGrane called shame on Neil to let Phelim Ruadh, who was only poutherin' through the books, bate him like that, *Pearson's Mag.* (May 1900) 477. (5) **w.Yks.** They'd ta tell him. They wor the shames ta play! Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1874) 17; (J.W.) (6) **Wm.** Tak' shame to thysel'. . . Does ta think God gave thee a dad for thee to fleer at? Ollivant *Owd Bob* (1900) 59. (7) **Bnff.** To ape their Lairds may think nae shame, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 10. **Rnf.** There's no a wife aboot the place But I think shame to see, Barr *Poems* (1861) 172. **Cum.**$^{3}$ I begon rayder to think shām o' shootin' an' bellerin' sooa at an oald man.

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Shame-reel**, *obs.*, a kind of dance; see below; (2) **-spring**, the music to which the 'shame-reel' was danced.

(1) **Sc.** In several counties of Sc. this was the name of the first dance after the celebration of a marriage. It was performed by the bride and best man, and the bridegroom and best maid. The bride's partner asked what was to be the 'shame spring' and she commonly answered—'Through the warld will I gang wi' the lad that loes me,' which on being communicated to the fiddlers, was struck up, and the dance went on somewhat punctiliously while the guests looked on in silence, and greeted the close with applause. This dance was common in Frf. twenty years ago. The origin of the term is sufficiently obvious in the shamefacedness of the bride (Jam.). (2) **ne.Sc.** Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 95.

**3.** Used in imprecations: the devil.

**n.Sc.** Shame care. Shame fa' ye (Jam.). **Abd.** The shame be on's for ae clean rag, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 31, ed. 1873. **Peb.** Tam weel kend it was his luckie, Shame a fit wad ever steer, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 122. **s.Don.** Shame a hate, Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Shem a ma! Shem bin ye! **Cum.** Shem faw it, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1747) 5. **w.Yks.** Nay, the shames! who's done this? *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 8, 1897); **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ 'What the shaams,' i.e. what, are you not ashamed? **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$

**4.** Fault; improper conduct.

**n.Yks.**$^{2}$ Wheea's sham is 't? **w.Yks.**$^{1}$

**5.** *v.* In phr. *not to shame one's meat* or *keep*, of a stout, healthy-looking person: not to look underfed.

**Gall.** (A.W.) **n.Yks.** He dizn't sham his keep (I.W.). **e.Yks.**$^{1}$

**6.** To be ashamed; to blush with shame.

**Abd.** Gin it be sae, ye needna shame to tell, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 94. **se.Sc.** For ye about the gout to clash on I sham to hear, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 198. **Cum.** T'pooar fella was beginnen teh leuck whyte shammt, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 7; **Cum.**$^{3}$ 12. **Wm.** Jim Hutcheysen Med o' th' wimmen sham, Blezard *Sngs.* (1848) 42. **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 91. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Jerry's wife fair shamed ageean, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 28; **w.Yks.**$^{13}$ **Lan.** Aw shamed terrible last neet when thi fayther would make me into a beggar whether or not, Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) iii; Thou con tell a thumper without shawmin', Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) 321. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ Aw shawm't like a thief i' a mill, 5.

Hence (1) *shamed reel*, *phr.*, *obs.*, the first dance after a wedding; see **Shame-reel**; (2) **Shameful**, *adj.* modest, bashful; (3) *shameful reel*, *phr.*, *obs.*, see (1).

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) **ne.Sc.** The dancing was begun by the shaimit reel . . . performed by the bride, the bride's maidens, the bridegroom, and the best young men, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 95. (2) **Abd.** Tho' she was shamefu', hunger made her yield, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 30, ed. 1812; Shamefu' she was and skeigh like ony hair, *ib.* 30. (3) **n.Sc.** Win up, win up, now bride, he says, And dance a shamefu' reel, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 100, ed. 1875.

**7.** To scold; to rebuke.

**w.Som.**$^{1}$ 'Ton't never do vor to beat thick dog. I've a-shame un well, an' he knowth he've a-do'd amiss, so well's any kirstin.

**SHAMEDY**, *adj.* Cor.$^{2}$ [ʃē·mdi.] Confused, ashamed.

**SHAME-FACED**, *ppl. adj.* Nhb. Wil. Also in form **sheyem-fyec'd** Nhb.$^{1}$ **1.** Bold, graceless; used ironically.

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ Gan away, ye shyem-fyec'd huzzy, ye.

**2.** *Comp.* **Shame-faced maiden**, (1) the wood anemone, *Anemone Nemorosa*; (2) the spiked star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*.

(1) **Wil.** The Wood Anemone . . . is at Farley, Shame-faced Maiden. The purple tinge on the outside of the partly-opened petals, no doubt, suggested this name, *Sarum Dioc. Gazette* (Jan. 1891) 14, col. 2; **Wil.**$^1$ (2) **Wil.**$^1$

**SHAMFOOTER**, *sb.* s.Lan.$^1$ A made-up tale; also used *attrib.* 'That's o shamfooter, aw know better nor that.'

**SHAMLOCH**, *sb.* *Obs.* w.Lth. (Jam.) A cow that has not calved for two years.

[Gael. *siomlach*, a cow that gives milk without the calf (M. & D.).]

**SHAMMEL**, *sb.* and *v.* Cor. Also written **shammil** Cor.$^3$ [ʃæ·ml.] **1.** *sb.* *Obs.* A mining term: see below.

**Cor.**$^2$ A stage of boards used in old 'coffins' before shafts were in common use. So they now call any stage of boards for shovelling of ore or 'deads' [rubble] upon, a shammel, Pryce *Min. Cor.* (1778).

**2.** An excavation made in a mine to remove the ore which has been rendered accessible by the shafts and drifts. Cor.$^2$ **3.** *Comp.* (1) **Shammel-whim**, (2) **-working**, mining terms: see below.

(1) *ib.* An engine for drawing the ore up over an inclined plane. (2) *ib.* A method of working by an open mine where . . . they followed the lode as far and to as great a depth as they were able to pursue it, Polwhele *Vocab.* (1808).

**4.** *v.* To send rubbish from underground to the miner above. Cor.$^3$

**SHAMMEL**, see **Shamble**, *v.*, *sb.*

**SHAMMOCK**, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. e.An. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **shammok** Lan.; and in forms **shammack** Lin.$^1$; **shammak** Brks.$^1$; **shammick** w.Som.$^1$ nw.Dev.$^1$ Cor.$^{123}$; **shomack** Shr.$^2$; **shommack** Stf. Nhp.$^1$ War.$^3$; **shommak** Chs.$^{13}$ Nhp.$^1$ War.$^3$ Hrf.$^2$; **shommock** s.Chs.$^1$ Stf.$^1$ Der.$^2$ nw.Der.$^1$ Not. War.$^2$ Glo.$^1$; **shommuck** Wor.; **shummack** Oxf.$^1$ [ʃa·mək, ʃæ·mək, ʃo·mək.] **1.** *v.* To walk with a shambling or unsteady gait; to slouch, to walk in an ungainly manner; to dawdle; to idle about.

**e.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.** As aw wur shammokin alung shore, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 6. **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^{13}$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Dhaat· laad shom·-ŭks des·pùrtli—iz des·pŭrt shom·ŭkin—on iz feyt. **Stf.** Northall *Wd. Bk.* (1896). **Not.** He goes shommocking along (J.H.B.). **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 359. **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^{23}$ **Oxf.** The old man came shummacking back (M.A.R.); **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.* **Brks.**$^1$ I zin in a-shammakin' along down the laayne up to no good I'll warn 'e. **Hmp.** Wise *New Forest* (1883) 286; **Hmp.**$^1$, **Wil.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Shammocking**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) awkward, clumsy, ungainly, clownish; (*b*) slovenly, slatternly, untidily dressed; (2) **Shammocky**, *adj.* (*a*) infirm, shaky; (*b*) see (1, *b*); (*c*) awkward in gait.

(1, *a*) **Chs.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Hrf.**$^2$ (*b*) **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^{23}$, **w.Som.**$^1$ (2, *a*) **w.Yks.** He is a shammocky owd chap, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 8, 1897). (*b*) **Stf.** *The Chronicle* (Oct. 25, 1901). **Der.** (H.R.), **War.**$^2$, **Shr.**$^2$ (*c*) **Shr.**$^2$

**2.** To ride loosely; to jog-trot. Stf. *The Chronicle* (Oct. 25, 1901). Glo.$^1$ **3.** To work in a perfunctory manner. s.Lan.$^1$ **4.** To hesitate; to act awkwardly or in a shamefaced manner; to bungle. Lan.$^1$ **5.** To trifle deceptively; to cheat; to act with low cunning. Lan.$^1$, Cor.$^2$

Hence **Shammocking**, *ppl. adj.* good-for-nothing, thievish.

**Hmp.** A shammocking dog, Wise *New Forest* (1883) 286; **Hmp.**$^1$

**6.** *sb.* An awkward walk or carriage. Stf.$^1$ **7.** A lazy, slovenly person; a slattern; *gen.* in *pl.* form.

**s.Lan.**$^1$, **Der.** (H.R.), **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ What a shommacks she is! **War.**$^{23}$, **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 92. **Cor.** To tell truth, he was a lazy shammick, who liked most ways of getting a living better than hard work, 'Q.' *Wandering Heath* (1895) 165.

**8.** An awkward, confused, shamefaced person. Lan.$^1$

**9.** A lean, miserable person or animal; a horse going ill on its legs; a person physically or mentally incompetent; a skeleton; used *fig.* Also in *pl.* form.

**w.Yks.**$^1$ He's a sad shammocks. **Dev.** A poor shammicks of a horse. He's the shammicks of a mayor, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 28; The poor old chief had worried himself to a shammock, Kingsley *Travels W. Africa* (1897) 213. **nw.Dev.**$^1$ A poor shammicks of a 'oss. **Cor.**$^{13}$

Hence *Mayor of Shammickshire, phr.*, see below.

**Dev.** 'The Mayor of Shammickshire' is a sham functionary elected at Bideford annually on the 9th of November, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 28.

**10.** A low, mean, deceitful fellow.

**Cor.** You're a pair o' hair-splitting shammicks, the pair of 'ee, 'Q.' *Noughts and Crosses* (1891) 77; **Cor.**$^2$

**11.** *pl.* Feet, legs; a pair of boots or shoes; old, worn-out shoes.

**s.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.** Labborting shammocks o'er th' boothers, Stoyls *Roid i'th Sixpenny Go* (1840) st. 13, in *Chs. N. & Q.* (Nov. 1881) I. 183. **s.Stf.** Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Lin.**$^1$ What bad shammacks he has. **War.**$^2$ Shift your shommocks. **ne.Wor.** Move yer shommucks out o' the way (J.W.P.).

**SHAMMY**, *sb.* Lon. [ʃæ·mi.] A wash-leather; see below.

The wash-leathers, sometimes called 'shammys' [chamois], now sold extensively in the streets, are for the most part the half of a sheep-skin, or of a larger lamb-skin, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 443.

**SHAMNEL**, *sb.* *Obs.* Glo. A masculine woman, an amazon. Grose (1790); Glo.$^1$

**SHAMP**, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. In phr. *shamp off*, begone! ? A dial. form of 'scamp.'

**Kcd.** Shamp aff, it is nae worth your while to bide, Burness *Thrummy Cap* (c. 1796) 85.

**SHAMPILLION**, *sb.* Nrf. Sur. The champignon, *Agaricus arvensis.* Nrf. (B. & H.) Sur. Grose (1790). See **Champillion**.

**SHAMROCK**, *sb.* Irel. Oxf. Lon. [ʃa·m-, ʃæ·mrok.] **1.** The lesser yellow trefoil, *Trifolium minus.*

**N.I.**$^1$, **Ant.**, **Dwn.**, **Frm.**, **Wmh.**, **Mea.**, **Dub.**, **Wkl.**, **Crl.**, **Wxf.**, **Wtf.**, **Lim.**, **Crk.**, **Ker.** **Lon.** It forms most of the shamrock sold in Covent Garden on St. Patrick's Day.

**2.** The Dutch clover, *Trifolium repens.* Ir. Patrick *Plants* (1831) 288. **3.** The wood sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella.*

**Ir.** Some have supposed that wood-sorrel is the true shamrock, Patrick *ib.* **Oxf.**

**4.** The black medick, *Medicago lupulina.* Dub., Lon.

**5.** The hare's-foot clover, *Trifolium arvense.* Ir.

**SHAMS**, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* Lin. Short gaiters; perhaps so called from the chamois or shammy leather of which they were made.

**Lin.**$^1$ I mun have a new pair of shams. **sw.Lin.**$^1$

**SHAN**, *adj.*$^1$, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lin. [ʃan.] **1.** *adj.* Wild, gay, unsteady. Cf. **shandy**, *adj.*$^1$, **shanny**, *adj.*

**Lin.** (Hall.); He's so shan, Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 722.

**2.** Of cattle: shy, frightened, wild.

**Lin.**$^1$ My horse is very shan. **n.Lin.** Shan as an Irish cow, Sutton *Wds.* (1881). **sw.Lin.**$^1$ The beast are so shan you can't go nigh them.

**3.** Bashful, shamefaced; afraid to speak; confused; backward, averse.

**Rnf.** Tho' we [rats] stownlins eat, yet man At theft an' robbing is na shan, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 67. **Ayr.** (Jam.), **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Yks.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Lin.** (J.C.W.), **Lin.**$^1$

**4.** *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Bashfulness, shamefacedness.

**Yks.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Lin.** Ray (1691); Grose (1790).

**5.** *v.* Of a horse: to shy.

**sw.Lin.**$^1$ The roan pony seemed to shan about a deal.

**SHAN**, *adj.*$^2$ *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Nhb. Pitiful, silly; poor, bad, shabby; probably a Romany word. Cf. **shandy**, *adj.*$^2$

**Sc.** Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Lnk.** Ramsay *Poems* (1721) *Gl.* **Bwk.**, **Nhb.** (A.L.M.)

**SHAN**, *sb.*$^2$ Dev. [ʃæn.] The fish, *Blennius pholis.* *Good Wds.* (1864) 671. Cf. shanny, *sb.*$^2$

**SHAN**, *v.*$^2$ *Obs.* w.Yks.$^1$ To turn out the toes. Cf. sham, *v.*$^4$

**SHAN**, **SHAN(A**, **SHANACH**, see **Sharn**, **Shall**, *v.*$^1$, **Shanagh.**

**SHANACHY**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also in form **schenachy** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) [ʃa·nəχi.] A bard, a story-teller. See **Seannachie.**

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*, s.v. Senachie). **Don.** We would, on the wildest night in winter, travel far and fare ill to hear a story of

Dan—the great Dan—from the most indifferent shanachy, MacManus *Bend of Road* (1898) 53.

**SHANACUS**, *sb.* and *v.* Irel. Also in form **shanahus** Tip. [ʃa·nəkəs.] **1.** *sb.* A gossip, chat; talk, chatter. See **Shanagh, Scanchus.**

**Wxf.** I don't care a pig's bristle for your norations and shanacus, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 71. **Tip.** Who came in for a shanahus of an evening, Kickham *Knocknagow*, 154.

**2.** *v.* To gossip; to chat.

**Wxf.** And go to shanacus in the neighbours' houses, Kennedy *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 46.

[Ir. *seanchus*, history, genealogy, pedigree, every kind of knowledge (O'Reilly).]

**SHANAGH**, *sb.* and *v.* Irel. Also written **shanach** Wxf.; **shannagh** Ant.; and in forms **shannoch** n.Ir.; **shannough** Ant.; **shanough** N.I.$^1$; **shenagh, shenoch, shenough** Uls. [ʃa·nəχ.] **1.** *sb.* A friendly chat; a gossip; a friendly greeting. See **Shanacus.**

**Ir.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **n.Ir.** *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 479; **N.I.$^1$, Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

**2.** *v.* To talk confidentially; to gossip.

**N.I.$^1$ Ant.** They . . . shannough with all kinds of gosther, Hume *Dial.* (1878) 24. **Wxf.** The throuncing you'll get for staying out and shanaching, when you ought to be minding your business, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 308.

**SHANAVEST**, *sb.* Irel. An Irish rebel or Rockite.

As the yellow Shanavests are robbing the hives of the beautiful industrious Orangemen the bees, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 163; The carder, caravat, and shanavest, Have lost the knack of bursting in your door, *Blackw. Mag.* (Oct. 1820) 42.

**SHAND**, *sb.* and *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. **1.** *sb.* Base coin; also used *fig.*

**Sc.** I doubt Glossin will prove but shand after a', mistress, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxxii.

**2.** *adj.* Worthless. s.Sc. (Jam.)

**SHANDRY**, *sb.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Also in form **shandray** Yks. Lan.$^1$ [ʃa·ndri.] **1.** A light cart on springs; a farmer's market-cart; a one-horse carriage. Cf. shandrydan.

**Lakel.$^2$ Cum.** (J.Ar.); **Cum.$^4$** (s.v. Shandrydan). **Wm.** We hired a shandry to carry us to Little Langdale, Briggs *Remains* (1825) 93; (B.K.) **w.Yks.$^2$, Lan.$^1$, m.Lan.$^1$, s.Lan.$^1$ Chs.** Puttingk th' tit i' th' shandry, Clough *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 4; **Chs.$^{13}$, s.Chs.$^1$, n.Lin.$^1$**

**2.** A shabby, uncomfortable carriage. Lin. (W.W.S.)

**SHANDRYDAN**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. War. Som. Slang. Also in forms **shanderydan** Yks. nw.Der.$^1$; **shandradan** Ir. w.Yks.$^2$ War.$^3$; **shandradram, shandredan** Sc.; **shanthrydan** Lan. [ʃa·ndridan.] **1.** A rickety, old-fashioned conveyance; a light cart on springs; a small chaise. Cf. **shandry.**

**n.Sc.** *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. vi. 74; *ib.* 257. **Dmb.** Halket's shandry dan! Wha kens when last upon its wheels it ran? Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 110. **Ayr.** We have travelled . . . in the shan-dre-dan, which moved as if keeping time with the 'Dead March in Saul,' White *Jottings* (1879) 51. **Ir.** Carriages and conveyances of every description, from the well-equipped barouche of the country gentleman to the humblest 'shandradan' of the petty farmer, Lever *Davenport Dunn* (1857–59) lxv. **N.I.$^1$, Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **Cum.** Very common some 50 years ago; now I fancy the word, as the vehicle itself, is almost extinct (J.Ar.); **Cum.$^4$, w.Yks.$^2$ Lan.** Here's eaur shanthrydan comin, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 348; **Lan.$^1$, n.Lan.$^1$, e.Lan.$^1$, s.Lan.$^1$, nw.Der.$^1$, Lin.** (W.W.S.) **War.$^3$** I wonder he doesn't get a new gig, and get rid of that old shandradan. **w.Som.$^1$** Used to express a quaint or obsolete style of carriage, even if in good repair. **Slang.** Our old shandry-dan is now in readiness, *Raby Rattler* (1845) xliv.

**2.** A 'shanty'; a roughly-erected building.

**w.Yks.** Th' bits o' shanderydans 'at they stick up for shows nah, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1880) 15.

**SHANDY**, *sb.*$^1$ Not. Wil. [ʃa·ndi, ʃæ·ndi.] A 'shindy'; a noisy disturbance.

**s.Not.** There did use to be some shandies a Plough Monday (J.P.K.). **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.$^1$**

Hence **Shandy-foo**, *v.* to make a great noise.

**Wil.$^1$** A Cheverell person said of a fête in a neighbouring parish that there was 'so much hollerin' an' shoutin' an' shandy-fooing at thick Veast, as you cudden hear nothen,' *MS. add.*

**SHANDY**, *adj.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lin. Ken. [ʃa·ndi, ʃæ·ndi.] **1.** *adj.* Wild, romping, boisterous, merry. N.Cy.$^{12}$, n.Yks.$^{12}$ e.Yks.$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) Cf. **shan**, *adj.*$^1$, **shanny**, *adj.* **2.** Unsteady, somewhat dissipated. n.Yks.$^1$ e.Yks.$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **3.** Visionary, empty-headed, crackbrained, half-crazy.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **n.Yks.$^{12}$ e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.$^1$, n.Lin.$^1$ Ken.** *N. & Q.* (1861) 2nd S. xii. 447.

**4.** Shy, reluctant; wanting in energy or 'push.'

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **w.Yks.** He is always shandy to go outside the shop (T.R.E.).

**5.** Mild, gentle. [Not known to our correspondents.] n.Cy. (Hall.) **6.** *sb.* An empty-headed, crackbrained person. m.Yks.$^1$

**SHANDY**, *adj.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^3$ Yks. Dor. Also in form **shanny** n.Yks.$^2$ [ʃa·ndi, ʃæ·ndi.] **1.** *adj.* Attenuated, poor-looking, miserable, broken-down. Cf. **shan**, *adj.*$^2$

**n.Yks.$^{12}$ w.Yks.$^2$** The word is applied to poor knives or other cutlery.

**2.** Shabby, untidy. Dor. *Gl.* (1851); (Hall.) **3.** *sb.* A lean person. m.Yks.$^1$

**SHANDY**, *v.* Hmp. [ʃæ·ndi.] An agricultural term: to sow broadcast.

Shandying Swedes and Turnip Seed to save hand-hoeing.—Last year it cost me nearly £60 for hand-hoeing swedes and turnips after drilling with manure. . . This year I intend sowing the manure broadcast by hand . . . and shandying the swede and turnip seed instead of drilling. My quantity is for the drill 2½ lb. swede and 3 lb. turnip seed per acre. How much per acre did I ought to shandy of each, also allowing some for fly in your estimate? *Agric. Gazette* (June 24, 1895) 554, col. 2.

**SHANE**, *v.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. **1.** *v.* To break the spell of witchcraft; to wish good luck by superstitious practices. Cf. **sain.**

**Gall.** If [the elfshot cow] first walks quietly over the [burning] peat [on the byre door threshold], she remains uncured; but if she first smells, then lets a spang over it with a billy, she is then shaned or cured, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 211, ed. 1876; A broom or cow is thrown after curlers, when they leave a house; this is shaning them good luck, *ib.* 210; Red hot irons are sometimes thrown into a churn, so that it may get, or that the cream therein may become butter; this is termed shaning, *ib.* 427.

**2.** *sb.* That which breaks the spell of witchcraft. *ib.* 427.

**SHANG**, *sb.* Sc. [ʃaŋ.] A sort of luncheon; a bite between meals; a 'piece.'

**Sc.** Mackay. **Gall.** (Jam.); Shang o' bread and cheese, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**SHANG**, *v.* Cum. [ʃaŋ.] To fasten an encumbrance to a dog's tail. (M.P.) Cf. **shangle.**

**SHAN-GABBIT**, *ppl. adj.* Sc. [ʃa·n-gabit.] Having a sunken cheek and prominent jaw. See **Sham-gabbit**, s.v. **Sham**, *v.*$^3$

Man, gin ye pairt wi' ony mair o' yer teeth, ye'll be fair shan-gabbit. She's auld an' shan-gabbit noo that was aince sae blithe an' bonny (G.W.).

**SHANGAN**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in forms **shangin** Kcb.; **shanjan** Sc. (Jam.) A stick cleft at one end for putting on a dog's tail. Cf. **shangy.**

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** He'll clap a shangan on her tail, An' set the bairns to daud her Wi' dirt this day, Burns *Ordination* (1786) st. 2. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Kcb.** And Gibby skelp'd before the faes Like Colly wi' a shangin, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 20.

[Gael. *seangan*, a cloven stick placed on the tail of a dog (M. & D.).]

**SHANGIE**, *adj.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Thin, meagre, lean. (Jam.), Mackay. Hence **Shanginess**, *sb.* the state of being slender; meagreness. (Jam.)

[Cp. Gael., Ir. *seang*, slender, lean (Macbain).]

**SHANGLE**, *v.* and *sb.* Cum. Wm. [ʃa·ŋl.] **1.** *v.* To fasten a tin or kettle to a dog's tail. Cf. **shang**, *v.*, **shangy.**

**Lakel.$^2$ Cum.$^1$; Cum.$^4$** He shott off heame as flate as a shangelt dog, *C. Pacq.* (Apr. 20, 1893) 6, col. 1. **n.Wm.** They shangled oor dog an ah'll shangle them (B.K.).

**2.** *sb.* A tin or kettle fastened to a dog's tail. Lakel.$^2$, n.Wm. (B.K.)

**SHANGLES**, *sb. pl.* w.Som.$^1$ [ʃæ·ŋglz.] Lumps of any material left in the sieve after sifting.

A man who had been sifting some manure told me 'Aay-v u-droa·d dhu shang·lz aewt oa·vur dhu spuy·n' [I have thrown the shangles out over the turf].

**SHANGLING**, *ppl. adj.* Der.$^2$, nw.Der.$^1$ [ʃa·ŋlin.] Awkward in gait; ungainly. Cf. **shankle.**

**SHANGY**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **shangie, shanjie** Sc. (JAM.) [ʃa·ndʒi.] **1.** *sb.* A stick cleft at one end for putting on a dog's tail. Cf. **shangan.**

**Rxb.** A letter is sometimes fastened by this means to the tail of a dog, who carries it to the place appointed, faster than it would go by post (JAM., s.v. Shangan). **Nhb.** He sneaket off like a tyke wi' a shangy on his tail, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 117.

Hence **Shangy-mou'd**, *ppl. adj.* having a cleft mouth; hare-lipped.

**Sc.** MACKAY. **Rnf.** Shangy-mou'd halucket Meg, SEMPILL *Bridal*, st. 5. **Edb.** Soor, shangy-mou'd Shavelock sweer, Billy tae oyster-lugs, *Carlop Green* (1793) 118, ed. 1817.

**2.** An ornament for a horse's tail.

**Edb.** Their [horses'] ginger'd docks, which gart them cock Wi' braw shangies on their tails, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 228.

**3.** A shackle that runs on the stake to which a cow is bound in the byre. Sc. (JAM.), (A.W.) **4.** A chain, esp. one by which dogs are coupled.

**Fif.** (JAM.) **e.Fif.** Instead o' clappin' the shangies on my shackle-banes they wad hae begun by knocking oot my spunk, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vii.

**5.** A loop of gut or hide round the mast of a boat into which the lower end of the sprit is slipped. Or.I. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **6.** *Fig.* A trouble, pest, plague.

**Sc.** Sic a slee tricksy shangie was Minister Tam, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 95.

**7.** A 'scrimmage'; a quarrel, a fight. Cf. **collyshangy.**

**Sc.** (A.W.), **n.Cy.** (J.H.), **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.** Fareweel, Tyne Brig and cannie Kee, Where aw've seen monny a shangy, GILCHRIST *Sngs.* (1824) 9; **Nhb.**$^1$

**8.** *v.* To enclose in a cleft piece of wood.

**s.Sc.** (JAM.) **Peb.** To shangie ilka lassie's tail, NICOL *Poems* (1805) II. 8.

**SHANJAN, SHANJIE**, see **Shangan, Shangy.**

**SHANK**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **schank** Sc. (JAM.); and in form **shenk** Yks. [ʃaŋk, ʃæŋk.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Auld Shanks**, death; (2) **Death-shank**, a thin leg, as that of a dead person; (3) **Shank-bone**, a leg, the shin-bone; (4) **-s' Galloway**, (5) **-s' horse**, one's own legs; afoot; (6) **-s' mare**, to travel by foot; to walk; (7) **-(s' nag** or **naigie**, (*a*) see (5); (*b*) see (6); (8) **-s' noddy**, (9) **-s' pair**, see (5); (10) **-weary**, tired with walking.

(1) **Gall.** Auld Shanks was fit enough himsell, For forming plots to nip us snell, 'Thout adding your's to his, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 246, ed. 1876. (2) **Abd.** Did I no haud the dog frae the death-shanks o' 'im, MACDONALD *Warlock* (1882) xlix. (3) **Sh.I.** A sheep's shank bane, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 184. **Ayr.** He always made as much vegetable soup on the Saturday with the help of a shank bone as served for Sunday's dinner, JOHNSTON *Congalton* (1896) iv. **Lnk.** A peal o' eldritch laughter . . . gar'd my vera shank-banes grue, MURDOCH *Lyre* (1873) 11. **Nhb.**$^1$ **Wm.** His big red wrists protruded like shank-bones from the sleeves, OLLIVANT *Owd Bob* (1900) 82. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (4) **Lakel.**$^2$ **n.Yks.**$^2$; **n.Yks.**$^4$ Ah'll 'ev ti ride on shank's gallowaay ti neet, 230. **w.Yks.**$^1$ Eigh, I raad o' shanks-galloway, ii. 309. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ (5) **n.Lin.**$^1$ (6) **w.Yks.**$^5$ 'Bown to ride?' 'Noa, ah sal shanksmare it.' (7, *a*) **Sc.** Have you ever heard of Shanks' Naigie, Mr. Savory? KEITH *Indian Uncle* (1896) 35. **e.Fif.** Some cam' in spring cairts, some on horseback, an' ithers on shanks-naig, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxv. **Ayr.** I maun gang there on shanks-naigy, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxxv. **Slk.** I challenged him, on the same condition, to rin him intil Embro' on shank's naigie, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 175. **Ir.** *N. & Q.* (1857) 2nd S. iv. 86. **Nhb.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **Suf.**$^1$ (*b*) **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ I intend to shanksnag it. **m.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ (8) **Sc.** MONTGOMERIE-FLEMING *Notes on Jam.* (1899). **Lnk.** Gie me a sax-mile stretch o' road On auld John Shanks's noddy, MURDOCH *Lyre* (1873) 77. (9) **Bwk.** Then the Laird, wha has driven his ain shanks pair Doon Lounsdale's Valley sae still an' fair, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 126. (10) **n.Yks.**$^{12}$, **m.Yks.**$^1$

**2.** Phr. (1) *to lay down the shanks*, to run; (2) *to move the shankie*, to bestir oneself; to rise to go.

(1) **Rnf.** My word, she can lay down her shanks: In terror o' a paiket skin, She's at the lane head swift's the win', YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 137. (2) **Gall.** Whan naething mair fra it dis seep, Wi' than they move the shankie, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 113, ed. 1876.

**3.** The leg of a stocking; a stocking, esp. one in the process of being knitted.

**Sc.** (JAM.), (A.W.) **Elg.** Aye at her wark, at shank or sark, Or darnin' up the auld, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 105. **Bnff.**$^1$ **Abd.** It's tiresome nae to hae a bit shank, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxviii. **Ayr.** A pair of grey breeks and white shanks gartenit abune the knee, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 108.

Hence **Shankers**, *sb. pl.* stockings without feet. Wil.$^1$ Cf. **sankers**, *sb. pl.* **4.** A handle, shaft; a stem.

**Sc.** (JAM.) **Slg.** Fruit and timber? it was naething but tatties and besom shanks, HARVEY *Kennethcrook* (1896) 125. **Ayr.** He had the shank o' the very glass in his hand he had held to his old fren's lips, GALT *Lairds* (1826) iii. **Rxb.** Harry . . . tied a piece of cord to a padle shank, MURRAY *Hawick Characters* (1901) 32. **N.I.**$^1$ **Don.** He ran a straw down the shank of his pipe, MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 47. **Nhb.**$^1$ **Cum.** He . . . gev them pooar lads sec a brea'kin wid a brush shank, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1876) 63. **w.Yks.** LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*; The portions of a pair of scissors from the heel to the bows (C.V.C.). **Nhp.**$^1$ The crooked handle of a scythe.

Hence **Shank-pan**, *sb.* a small pan having a long handle, a small saucepan.

**Cum.** Sally browt a new shank pan, DICKINSON *Lit. Rem.* (1888) 176; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** Set t'shankpan on an mak some het watter (B.K.).

**5.** The spoke of a wheel. Dev. (HALL.), Dev.$^3$, Cor.$^{12}$

**6.** A stalk of a plant; the trunk of a tree.

**Sc.** RUDDIMAN *Introd.* (1773) (JAM.). **Cai.**$^1$ **Per.** The chiel wha kens a' kinds of fruits, Shrubs, shanks, shaws, flowers, and bulbous roots, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 147.

**7.** A thick piece of wood cut from the thorns in hedges; the bottom end of the thorn. Nhp.$^1$ **8.** *pl.* Locks of shiny hair cut from the legs or face of a sheep. w.Yks. (J.M.) Hence **Shankings**, *sb. pl.* the short coarse locks of wool from about the feet of a sheep. w.Yks. (J.C.) Cf. **leggin, 2.** **9.** The projecting point of a hill; the narrow ridge which joins it to the plain.

**Sc.** I heard a queer unearthly greet coming down the shank, and wizing ay nearer and nearer to the byre door, *Blackw. Mag.* (Nov. 1820) 201 (JAM.). **Edb.** Hills are variously named, according to their magnitude; as . . . Height, Shank, Brae, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 50, ed. 1815. **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$

**10.** The shaft or pit of a coal-mine.

**Sc.** (JAM.) **Ayr.** This lowsing the stanes in the shank, so chirted oot the bratticing that at last it suddenly gied way, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 138. **Lnk.** Mony clever chiels work doon the shank, WARDROP *J. Mathison* (1881) 122.

**11.** A small ladle used for carrying molten steel. s.Yks. (S.O.A.) **12.** A bunch of hen's quills, used in knitting; see below.

**Abd.** In which women, when knitting stockings, put their wires. It was fastened to the front of the waist (A.W.).

**13.** *Obsol.* A rope to fasten up horses in the stable. Nhb.$^1$, Shr.$^1$ **14.** A pin made from the shank-bone of a sheep, used to fasten slates. Dur. (R.O.H.) **15.** The lower or remaining part; esp. used of the latter part of the day or week. Also in *comp.* **Shank-end.**

**Lakel.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Nah, mo lads, we'n get'n tot shank end at year ageean, BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 170; **w.Yks.**$^1$ 'The shank of the evening,' twilight. **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 722; **Lin.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ The shank of the day. **Wor.** (H.K.) **Oxf.**$^1$ Us'll get home towards the shank, *MS. add.*

**16.** *v.* To travel on foot; to walk; to run; *gen.* in phr. *to shank it.*

**Sc.** I shankit every fit o' the road (JAM.); (A.W.); Ye'll hae tae shank it, MONTGOMERIE-FLEMING *Notes on Jam.* (1899). **Ayr.** My travel a' on foot I'll shank it, I've sturdy bearers, Gude be thankit! BURNS *Inventory*, l. 67. **Ir.** He was 'after seein' Jerry Dunne shankin' up from Duff clane ways,' BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 20. **m.Yks.**$^1$, **Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Lan.**$^1$ Aw've no brass for t'roide, aw mun shank it.

**17.** To depart quickly; to hurry off; to send off without ceremony; to dispatch; *gen.* with *off.*

**Sc.** Shank them to bed (Jam.); Aff for aye he shanket Wi' Death that day, Wilson *Poems* (1790) 202 (*ib.*). **Lth.** He shankit the snab hame to cobble his shoon, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 55. **Edb.** Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.* **Ir.** It's shankin' off to the polis I'll be, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 304.

**18.** Phr. (1) *to shank off with oneself,* (2) *to shank oneself away,* to take oneself away, to hurry off.

(1) **Ir.** Well, I must be shankin' off wid oneself, Mrs. McGurk, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 19. **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) (2) **Sc.** (Jam.); Then shank yourself awa to the double folk, or single folk, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxvii; (A.W.) **Dmf.** Shank yourself awa before I put hand till ye, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 47.

**19.** To knit stockings.

**Abd.** A brown-faced lady—who sat 'shanking' by the wayside, watching her 'twa kye' and the bleaching, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Aug. 6, 1898). **w.Yks.** Starting to knit healds by hand, which was done at the bottom part (J.R.).

Hence **Shanker,** *sb.* a knitter of stockings.

**n.Sc.** Sibbald *Gl.* (1802) (Jam.). **Abd.** The shankers hamphise the fireside, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 26.

**20.** To fit with a prong or handle.

**w.Sc.** To shank a fork (Jam.).

Hence (1) **Shanker,** *sb.* a shrimper who attaches his net to a cart or boat; (2) **Shanking-cart,** *sb.*, see below.

(1) **Lan.** (B.K.) (2) **Lan.** The cart used by shankers whereto the shank of the shrimp-net is secured, and by means of which it is dragged in the tide (B.K.); The bodies were lifted on to a shanking cart by the search party, by the direction of Inspector Hodgson, of the Lancashire constabulary, *Manch. Even. Chron.* (Sept. 6, 1901) 4.

**21.** To sink a shaft.

**Cld.** To shank for coal (Jam.). **Ayr.** Three new coal-heughs were shanked in the Douray moor, and ever since there has been a great plenty of that necessary article, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) vi.

Hence **Shanker,** *sb.* a sinker of shafts.

**Sc.** The settled miners looked down a little upon these shankers as wild asses (S.R.C.). **w.Sc.** A well-shanker. A pit-shanker (Jam.).

**22.** *Fig.* To shrivel, shrink, wither.

**Lnk.** A shilpit, wersh-lookin', sma', shankit creatur', Fraser *Whaups* (1895) i.

**SHANK,** *sb.*$^{2}$ Cor.$^{3}$ [ʃæŋk.] A lump of expectoration.

**SHANKEY,** *sb.* Dev. A term used in the game of 'shanky-dudely-high-ho' (q.v.): one who tries to catch the others before they reach 'home.' nw.Dev. (R.P.C.)

**SHANKLE,** *v.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Also in form **shonkaz** s.Chs.$^{1}$ [ʃa·ŋkl.] To shuffle; to loiter about in an idle manner; to neglect work. Cf. **shangling.**

**w.Yks.** Give o'er shanklin an' get on wi' thi weighvin, wilta (D.L.). **Lan.** I pretended t'be ill, un aw shankled away, And left lonely Dolly the shot for to pay, Gaskel *Comic Sngs.* (1841) 46; **Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Óo goz shongk·ŭzin ŭbuw·t, ŭz iv· óo)d nuwt i)dhŭ vaa·rsŭd wuurld tŭ dóo.

**SHANKUM,** *sb.* Sc. Cum. Also written **schankum** S. & Ork.$^{1}$; **shankem** Cum. [ʃa·ŋkəm.] **1.** A person or beast having long, slender legs. Or.I. (Jam.), S. & Ork.$^{1}$

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Shankum naggum,** (2) **Shankum's ponies,** the legs; on foot.

(1) **Cum.**$^{1}$; **Cum.**$^{4}$ He rides on shankum naggum. (2) **Cum.**$^{4}$ 'Noo,' she sed, addressin' her shanks, 'cum on ye pooar oald stiffen't shankem's pownies,' Farrall *Betty Wilson* (ed. 1886) 150.

**SHANKY,** *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Lan. [ʃa·ŋki.] In *comb.* (1) **Auld Shanky,** death; (2) **Shanky-pan,** a small pan with a long handle; (3) **-naggy,** the legs; afoot, 'Shanks' mare.'

(1) **Gall.** Sae snugly now he rots awa In hole below the grun', Auld Shanky values no ae fla' Slump fifty thousan' pun', Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 268, ed. 1876. (2) **Cum.**$^{4}$ They were pot in a shanky pan to boil, *C. Pacq.* (May 25, 1893) 6, col. 2. (3) **Nhb.** And on shanky nagie away straight did rattle, *Coronation Sngs.* (1822) 14; **Nhb.**$^{1}$ To take 'shanky-nagie' is to walk. **Cum.**$^{14}$ **n.Lan.** Shanky-naggy's nearly out o' fashun now, R. Piketah *Forness Flk.* (1870) 3.

**SHANKY-DUDELY-HIGH-HO,** *sb.* Dev. Also written **shankey-doodley-high-ho**; and in form **shankey-doodle-di-do.** A boys' game; see below. Cf. **monkey-bean.**

**nw.Dev.** The door of the Town Hall (the site of the church gate or church porch) used to be the goal; one boy with hands locked together used to run after all the rest, and, if he could touch one of them before they could either touch or spit at the door, the one touched became Shankey. The rhyme was, 'Shankey doodley high ho, One, two, three; If you don't take care, I'll catch 'ee all where you be.' A variant of the first line is 'Shanky-doodle-di-do.' The Shankey had to repeat this to give warning that he was ready to start (R.P.C.); **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$

**SHANNACH,** *sb.* Per. (Jam.) A bonfire, properly one lighted on Hallow-eve. Cf. **shinicle.**

[Cp. Gael. *samhnag,* a bonfire kindled on Hallow-eve (M. & D.). From Gael. *samhuinn,* Hallow-tide (Macbain).]

**SHANNACH, SHANNA(D,** see **Shannagh, Shall,** *v.*$^{1}$

**SHANNAG,** *sb.* Cai.$^{1}$ [ʃa·nəg.] An ant.

[Cp. Gael. *seangan,* an ant (Macbain).]

**SHANNAGH,** *sb.* Sc. Also written **shannach.** [ʃa·nəχ.] In phr. *it is ill shannagh in you to do so,* it is ill on your part, or it is unwise of you, to do so and so. (Jam.), Mackay.

**SHANNAGH,** see **Shanagh.**

**SHANNEL,** *sb.* Sh.I. [ʃa·nl.] Subsoil; used chiefly with reference to the foundations of a building; a dial. form of 'channel.'

He's suntin' ta dee ta lat da bits o' toonmills be rötid aff o' da shannel be a raag o' a grice, *Sh. News* (Aug. 20, 1898); 'Da stied stanes must rest on the shannel o' da ground,' i.e. on the hard, unyielding subsoil (J.S.).

**SHANNOCH, SHANNOUGH,** see **Shanagh.**

**SHANNY,** *adj.* and *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. Yks. Nhp. e.An. Ken. Som. [ʃa·ni, ʃæ·ni.] **1.** *adj.* Wild, high-spirited, romping, unruly. Suf.$^{1}$ Cf. **shan,** *adj.*$^{1}$, **shandy,** *adj.*$^{1}$ Hence (1) **Shanny-brain,** *sb.* a ne'er-do-well; (2) **-pated,** *ppl. adj.* giddy, thoughtless; frolicsome.

(1) **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 30. (2) **Nrf.** If anyone that's at all shannypated come and spaak to us we ketch his complaint and show it in a moment, Spilling *Johnny's Jaunt* (1879) iv. **Suf.** And out ran every soul beside, A shanny-pated crew, *Garland* (1818) 344.

**2.** Visionary, wild in countenance; shatter-brained, half-witted, silly.

**n.Yks.**$^{2}$ **e.An.**$^{1}$ Caused by affliction or an imaginary evil. **Nrf.** Master'll wonder if I'm clean gone tu sleep or if I'm shanny, Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 27. **Ken.** 'Smith told me so.' 'Which Smith?' 'Why, Shanny Smith.' 'Oh! it is like one of his stories,' *N. & Q.* (1861) 2nd S. xii. 447. **Som.** (W.W.S.)

Hence **Shanny-pated,** *ppl. adj.* shatter-brained. e.An.$^{1}$

**3.** Shy, bashful, shame-faced; wanting in 'push' and energy.

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.,* s.v. Shandy). **Nhp.**$^{1}$; **Nhp.**$^{2}$ How shanny a looks.

**4.** *sb.* A half-wit, a crack-brained person. Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 25.

**SHANNY,** *sb.*$^{2}$ Dev. Cor. [ʃæ·ni.] The fish, *Blennius pholis.* Cf. **shan,** *sb.*$^{2}$

**Dev.** The Smooth Shan, Shanny, or Tansy, of our southern shore-boys, *Good Wds.* (1864) 671. **Cor.**$^{12}$

**SHANSKBACK,** *adj.* *Obs.* w.Yks.$^{4}$ Easily known; having some special mark. See **Skenchback.**

**SHANT,** *v.* Yks. [Not known to our other correspondents.] [ʃant.] To stand insecure, as a warped ladder. n.Yks. (I.W.)

**SHANTIL,** *adj.* Sh.I. [ʃa·ntil.] Missing; supposed to be carried off by fairies. S. & Ork.$^{1}$

**SHANTLEDURT,** *sb.* Lan. [ʃa·ntldə̄t.] A good-for-nothing, a worthless fellow.

Should us tell th' yung shantledurt? hoo says, Staton *B. Shuttle Manch.* 41; Hoo wur shure it wur some yung shantledurt, *ib. B. Shuttle Bowtun,* 66.

**SHANTREWS,** *sb.* Sc. Also written **shantreus.** A Highland tune and dance.

**Frf.** Yer grandfaither played ta shantreus ta Adam an' Eve in ta Garden o' Eden, moreover, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 88. **Rnf.** Three wallops of merry shantrews, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 257, ed. 1817. **Edb.** He shewed us on the clean hearthstane The first sax steps o' dear Shantrews, Maclagan *Poems* (1851) 318.

**SHANTRUM,** *sb.* Sc. [ʃa·ntrəm.] A Highland dance.

**Gall.** I felt as if I could 'hooch' to the top of my power, and be justified in doing a 'shantrum' of my own, *Gallovidian* (1901) III. 94.

**SHANTY**, *sb.*$^{1}$ w.Yks.$^{2}$ [ʃa·nti.] A small carriage.

**SHANTY**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Sc. [ʃa·nti.] A chamber-pot. S. & Ork.$^{1}$, Cai.$^{1}$ See **Chanty**.

**SHANTY**, *adj.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. e.An. Dor. Also in forms **shantee** w.Yks.; **shaunty** e.An.$^{1}$; **shawnty** Nrf. [ʃa·nti, ʃæ·nti.] Jaunty, flashy, gay, stylish, genteel, neat.

**N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Lin.** (W.W.S.), **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **e.An.**$^{1}$, **Nrf.** (Hall.) **Dor.** A shanty man, Haynes *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 45.

**SHAOUTER, SHAOWL**, see **Shouter**, **Shool**, *sb.*

**SHAP**, *sb.* *Obs.* Wm. The hip or fruit of the wild rose, *Rosa canina.* Cf. **shoop**.

'Hep,' the antient name of 'shap,' Burns *Wm.* (1777) in *Hodgson MS.* (s.v. Hep-tree).

**SHAP**, *v.* Cai.$^{1}$ [ʃap.] Of potatoes: to mash. The same word as **Chap**, *v.*$^{2}$ Hence (1) **Shapper**, (2) **Shappin-stick**, (3) **Shappin-tree**, *sb.* an instrument for mashing potatoes, &c.

**SHAP**, see **Shaup**, **Shape**.

**SHAPE**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. War. Nrf. Wil. Dev. Cor. Also written **shaep** Sc.; and in forms **shaape** n.Yks.$^{4}$ Cor.$^{12}$; **shap** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Nhb.$^{1}$ Dur.$^{1}$ Cum.$^{134}$ n.Yks.$^{24}$ ne.Yks.$^{1}$ e.Yks.$^{1}$ w.Yks.$^{1}$ Lan.$^{1}$ ne.Lan.$^{1}$ s.Lan.$^{1}$ Wil.$^{1}$; **sheap** Cum.$^{4}$; **sheapp** Cum.$^{1}$; **shep** Nhb.$^{1}$ Cum.$^{14}$ Rut.$^{1}$; *preterite* **shoop** Abd. [ʃēp, ʃeəp, ʃap.] **1.** *v.* To make, devise; to cut out. Cf. **frame**.

**Sh.I.** Doo can shaep a lee as weel as ony ane at iver wis, *Sh. News* (Oct. 1, 1898). **Slk.** She sat shaping and sewing, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 260, ed. 1866. **Cum.** A cwoat or a sack yen may shep them, But aw cannot gi'e them God's greace, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 93. **n.Yks.** Shap it oot (T.S.). **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ 'Yondher's a man shapt oot,' said a guide lad at Knaresborough, pointing to a figure of St. Robert sculptured on the face of a rock. **Lan.** He'd ha' shapped ye summat more seemly, Francis *Daughter of Soil* (1895) 135.

Hence (1) **Shapings**, *sb. pl.* shreds, cuttings of cloth; (2) **Shapper**, *sb.* a cutter-out of apparel; a dressmaker; (3) **Shapping-gear**, *sb.*, see below; (4) **Shapster**, *sb.*, see (2).

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.); A farmer's wife engaged a dressmaker to sew for her on the 'day' system. She said there was thus a great 'savin' o' claith' and that she got 'a' the shapin's,' *Jokes*, 1st S. (1889) 68. **Gall.** I'll cut thy buckram soul to shapins! Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 91, ed. 1897. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ Tailors' shapings. **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Cum.** (M.P.) (2) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ (3) Garments of all sorts. And apparently, the implements with which they are formed, *ib.* (4) **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **n.Yks.**$^{2}$

**2.** To resemble, look like. Cum.$^{4}$ **3.** To set oneself in position; also with *out.*

**Don.** 'I'll fight you,' says Billy, shaping out and winding the bit of stick three times over his head, Macmanus *Chim. Corners* (1899) 12. **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**4.** To tell a tale. [Not known to our correspondents.] Nhb. (Hall.) **5.** To do, act; to be employed; also used with *at.*

**w.Yks.** 'An what are ta shappin at nah?' said Dolly, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1877) 38; **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Lan.** Thou shaps as if thou'rt fair off it, Fothergill *Healey* (1884) xxiv. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$

**6.** To succeed, get on; to show promise; to tend; to fit, be adapted.

**Sc.** It shapes weel to grow a guid beast. The naig'll shap better for the cart nor the plow (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Sh.I.** Jimp apo' da mare agen, an' lat's see foo doo shapes, *Sh. News* (Aug. 13, 1898). **e.Sc.** It was shaping towards a good portrait, Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 52. **Per.** Are ony o' yir laddies shapin' weel? Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 15. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ He's a clivver lad; he shapes weel. **Cum.**$^{1}$ How does he shap? **Cum.**$^{4}$ **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ He shaps weel ti deea't, diz t'lad. **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.**$^{1}$ He shaps weel at any rate. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{13}$, **Not.** (J.H.B.) **War.**$^{3}$ That boy shapes well at cricket. **Dev.** ''Ow did the blood colt jump, then?' 'I think he'll shape fairly,' Ford *Larramys* (1897) xviii.

**7.** To go; to set out; to be active; also used *fig.*

**Lnk.** If we dinna shape awa' tae oor beds, they'll sune be a' ower here thegither, Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 32. **w.Yks.** Nah then, we mun shape our way home (J.T.F.). **Lan.** Neaw then, Emma, be shappin', Dottie *Rambles* (1898) 3; **Lan.**$^{1}$ **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ 'Shap it,' be quick. **Chs.**$^{3}$

**8.** *Obs.* With *away* or *off*: to drive away; to put off.

**Sc.** Ane cursit fox lay hid in rox, Nane might him shape away, *Spec. Godly Sangs*, 6 (Jam.). **Bwk.** Kimmergheme got the estate of Aiton, and the Earle of Home . . . got the estate of Home, and I was shaped off, and only putt in the Earle of Annandale's back band to the executors, Hume *Domestic Details* (1697–1707) 51, ed. 1843.

**9.** To attempt, intend, contrive, manage, bring about.

**Abd.** At last he shoop himsel again to stand Wi' help o' a rough kent in till his hand, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 46, ed. 1812. **Gall.** I should shape to bring Maisie to see my hiding-place, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) 238. **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Aw'll tell the ha' we can shap it, Hartley *Blackpool* (1883) 56. **Lan.** Un heaw art tha gooin to shap it? Wood *Hum. Sketches*, 4; **Lan.**$^{1}$, **m.Lan.**$^{1}$ **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ They'n nowt comin'-in, aw know no' how they shap'n for t'live. **Wil.**$^{1}$ I'll shap to do't.

**10.** To put oneself into a position to start; to set about; to prepare; to begin in a workmanlike manner.

**Sc.** He shaps to his work like a man (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Dur.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **w.Yks.** *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); **w.Yks.**$^{24}$ **Lan.** Wi' nowt to shape on, but a couple o' cheers, Lake *Longleat* (1870) xviii. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Chs.**$^{1}$ To 'shape for gooin' means to prepare to go; **Chs.**$^{23}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$

**11.** To proceed with something awkwardly. nw.Der.$^{1}$

**12.** To finish.

**Lan.**$^{1}$ 'Theer, thae's shap't that at last, as how!' said one of these to his friend, who had just finished [his basin of soup], and stood wiping his mouth complacently. 'Shap't that,' replied the other, 'ay, lad, aw can do a ticket and a hafe (three pints of soup) every mornin',' Waugh *Cotton Famine* (1867) 61.

**13.** *sb.* An attitude; a set posture or position.

**Sh.I.** I wis dat stiff wi' laughin' ta see da shapes 'at Geordie wis pittin' himsel' intil skornin' Aandrew, *Sh. News* (May 7, 1898). **Cai.** He got into shape to defend himself, Horne *Countryside* (1896) 64. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ 'Aa's tired o' sittin i' this shape se lang' (said by a Tyne keelman whose portrait was being painted).

**14.** A portrait; a picture.

**w.Yks.** Summot t'post hed browt Unto hur cottage door, Ther' shap o't Queen stuck on o't neuk, Henton *Ould Malley's Voluntine* (1870) l. 5. **Lan.** Wheer thir's th' shap ov o lock on th' kennel wi o bwoat gooin thru, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 56. **Dev.** Well 'er 'adn't been up 'bove dree weeks or a month, bevore they'd a got his shapes a drade out 'pon a cotton pocket-'an'ky'cher, Pasmore *Stories* (1893) 5; **Dev.**$^{1}$

**15.** An article.

**Sh.I.** 'Ye'll hae a raasir?' 'Yea, I hae da shape, bit he's no been apo' my face sin Sibbie wis chrisn'd, an' dat wisna yesterday!' *Sh. News* (Sept. 11, 1897).

**16.** The nose.

**Cum.**$^{3}$ An' a shap standin' ŭp like a tee-tak-up-o, 160; **Cum.**$^{4}$

**17.** The private parts of a female.

**Cum.**$^{4}$ The sow was bleeding both at the head and shoulders and the shape, *C. Patr.* (Jan. 5, 1894) 3, col. 3. **w.Yks.** Doctor, there's summat t'matter wi me shape (B.K.); A woman who had been ill-treated by her husband said to the medical man, 'He's kicked me on my shape' (S.J.C.). **Chs.**$^{13}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ **Lin.** In common use, esp. in the case of infants and children (Hall.). **Lei.** A cow's shape (K.). [For she wyl not holde to it, excepte she be kene of horsyng, and that shal ye knowe by her shap, Fitzherbert *Husb.* (1534) 59.]

**18.** *pl.* Very light grain; corn without the kernel; wasted kernels of corn.

**n.Cy.** (Hall.), **Cum.**$^{14}$, **w.Yks.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Rut.**$^{1}$ The ear is a'most all sheps. **Nrf.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

**19.** A mess; a dirty state; disorder, confusion; also used *fig.*

**Dev.** (Hall.) **Cor.** When we tuk en to church, tho', there was a pretty shape, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) iv; **Cor.**$^{1}$ What a shape you've got here. What a shapes you are; **Cor.**$^{2}$ Here's a putty shaape; **Cor.**$^{3}$

**20.** Conduct, mood, manner.

**Ayr.** Such was the unfeelin' shape o' the baker and his wife that the lassock was to gang hame to her folks, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 157; What did it come eawt o that shap for then? Waugh *Tufts* (ed. Milner) I. 54.

**21.** In *pl.* form: an eccentric person in dress and manners.

**Dev.**$^{3}$ You don't cal her a lady, dŭ 'ee? Why, her's nort but a proper old shapes, her idden.

**22.** Phr. (1) *all makes and shapes*, all kinds and modes;

cf. **make**, *sb.*$^1$; (2) *neither shape nor make*, neither form nor fashion; (3) *to make a shape at*, to attempt; to make preparation for; to aim at; (4) *to set shape of onesen*, to sign one's name.

(1) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (2) **n.Yks.** There's nowther shap nor mack in't (T.S.). (3) **Sh.I.** 'I ax'd him . . . if he wis gaein, an' a' da answer 'at I got wis: 'Sees doo me makkin ony shape at hit?' *Sh. News* (Dec. 14, 1901). **Cai.**$^1$ **Nhb.** I made a kind o' shape at him wi' the whup, Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 246. (4) **w.Yks.** (E.G.)

[17. Cp. OE. *sceap*, a private part (B.T.).]

**SHAP-GALLOP**, *v.* Lakel. [ʃa·p-galəp.] To eject or move away by force; see below.

To eject a person by seizing hold with one hand the seat of his trousers, and with the other the skin at the back of the neck (B.K.); **Lakel.**$^2$

**SHAPLY**, *adj.* n.Yks.$^2$ [ʃa·pli.] Consistent; becoming.

**SHAPPEN**, *v.* n.Yks.$^2$ [ʃa·pən.] To fashion, shape, adjust. Hence **Shappener**, *sb.* a cutter-out of apparel; a dressmaker. See **Shape**, 1.

**SHAR**, **SHARAN**, see **Share**, *sb.*$^{12}$, *v.*$^2$, **Sharn**.

**SHARAVEL**, **SHAR-CLOTH**, see **Sharevil**, **Sar-cloth**.

**SHARD**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Nhb. Yks. Suf. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. and Amer. Also in forms **shaar**, **shaard** Sh.I.; **shaird** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **sherd** Sc. n.Yks.$^2$ Sus. Cor.$^2$; **shoard** Dor. Dev.; **shord** w.Som.$^1$ nw.Dev.$^1$; **shurd** Dev. Cor. [ʃard, ʃād, ʃəd.] **1.** *sb.* A piece of broken crockery; a fragment, shred. Cf. **scard**.

**Sc.** Where the pig's broken let the sherds lie, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Ayr.** When the auld moon's gaun to lea'e them, The hindmost shaird, they'll fetch it wi' them, Just i' their pouch, Burns *W. Simpson* (1785) st. 30. **Lnk.** The dressing box a broken shard, McIndoe *Poems* (1805) 10. **N.Cy.**$^1$ Many of the common people, in the lower parts of Newcastle, used to resort to the Quayside . . . where they gathered up coals with the half of a wooden dish, called a shard. . . It was not unusual for two of them to purchase a new dish, and split it for the purpose of making these shards. **Nhb.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^2$ **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 15, 1897). **Suf.**$^1$, **Sus.**$^2$ **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **w.Dor.** Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). **Som.** She stooped down and began slowly to gather the shards into her apron, Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) v. **w.Som.**$^1$ **Dev.** Now and then a collar-boan knacked all to shords, Norway *Parson Peter* (1900) 267. **n.Dev.** Longcripples 'll do; Kip min' in bits o' shurd, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 124. **nw.Dev.**$^1$ **Cor.** Tha man wor pickin up tha shurds, *T. Towzer* (1873) 101; **Cor.**$^{23}$ [**Nfld.** *Trans. Amer. Flk-Lore Soc.* (1894).]

**2.** *Comb.* **Shard of tea**, a cup of tea. Hmp.$^1$, w.Som.$^1$, n.Dev. *Exm. Scold.* (1746) *Gl.*, ed. 1778. **3.** Phr. *to take a shard*, to take a cup too much; to get tipsy.

**w.Som.**$^1$ **n.Dev.** Or hads't tha took a shord or a paddled? *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 5; To have taken a shord, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 315.

**4.** The shell or hard covering of a coleopterous insect. N.Cy.$^1$ w.Yks. Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **5.** An old, unseaworthy boat.

**Sh.I.** Ta geng an' try ta mak men tievs fir a lok o' bruck frae a rotten shaard o' a Norwegian 'at sood a been lang at da boddom, *Sh. News* (June 16, 1900); (J.S.)

**6.** A piece of furniture badly put together. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **7.** A term of contempt for a little despicable creature; an unhealthy dwarf; a puny or deformed child, esp. a petulant, mischievous one.

**Sc.** Mackay. **Bnff.**$^1$ He's a nyatterin', nyargin', caperneetious shard o' a mannie. **Abd.** (Jam.) **Kcd.** Tak' that, . . ye careless shard, Is'e gar ye wear my marks, Grant *Lays* (1884) 7. **Lnk.** Gude preserve's! I'd soon be frozen, Clasp'd by sic a sherd o' ice, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 59, ed. 1897.

**8.** *pl.* Brick rubbish. Sus. (F.E.S.) **9.** *v. Obs.* To crack a bottle. Dev. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.)

[1. OE. *sceard*, a fragment, a broken piece (B.T.).]

**SHARD**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ Irel. Yks. Nhp. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Brks. e.Cy. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in forms **shade** Sus.$^2$; **sheard** Wil.$^1$; **shearde**, **sheardhe** Wxf.$^1$; **sherd** Som.; **shoard** Hrf.$^2$; **shord** Glo. Wil.$^1$ w.Som.$^1$ Dev. [ʃād, ʃəd.] **1.** *sb.* A gap or broken place in a hedge, wall, &c.; a clearing in a forest.

**Wxf.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **Nhp.**$^2$, **se.Wor.**$^1$, **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**$^1$, **Hrf.**$^2$ **Glo.** A shepherd's shord [a gap in a hedge or fence], *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 388; **Glo.**$^{12}$, **Brks.** (W.H.E.), (M.J.B.) **e.Cy.**, **s.Cy.** Ray (1691). **Sus.**$^{12}$, **Hmp.** (W.H.E.), **Hmp.**$^1$ **Wil.** I went drough a sheard in th' hedge instead o' goin' drough th' geat, Akerman *Tales* (1853) 167; **Wil.**$^1$ **Dor.**$^1$ To stop a shard, or gap in hedge, 250. **Som.** 'Sherd' is also used to describe a gap in a hedge. It is also the same word as 'shire' and 'share,' Hervey *Wedmore Chron.* (1887) I. 290. **w.Som.**$^1$ **n.Dev.** Where Coonie gut by tha shord turns roun', Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 123.

**2.** A notch in a knife or edged tool.

**Glo.** A lad . . . taking his bill, with which he cut wood, to be ground, said he wanted the shards removed, by which he explained he meant the notches (W.K.W.C.); This knife has a great shard, Grose (1790); **Glo.**$^1$, **Wil.** (K.M.G.), **w.Som.**$^1$

**3.** A narrow passage between walls; a small space at the corner of a field, wholly or partially walled off from the rest.

**Glo.**$^1$ I was asking my way across some fields, when a countryman said, 'go across that shard.' **Wil.**$^1$

**4.** Phr. *to put in a shard*, to bay back or turn the water into a meadow trench by a rough dam such as a piece of wood or a few sods of turf. Wil.$^1$ **5.** *v.* To fill up a gap in a hedge. s.Wor. (R.M.E.) **6.** To make notches in a sharp instrument.

**w.Som.**$^1$ Zee how he've a-bin and a-shorded my plane ire. **n.Dev.** Thee's a shorded my knife, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) *Gl.*, ed. 1778.

[Cp. ON. *skarð*, a notch or chink in the edge of a thing; an empty, open place, in a rank or a row (Vigfusson).]

**SHARD**, *sb.*$^3$ Sc. Yks. Wil. [ʃard, ʃād.] Cow-dung. Cai.$^1$, n.Yks.$^2$, w.Yks.$^1$, Wil.$^1$ See **Cow-shard**.

**SHARE**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Bdf. Nrf. Wil. Also in form **shar** Bdf. [ʃeə(r).] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Shar-hook**, *obs.*, part of a plough.

**Bdf.** Shar-hook and holdfast, 2*s.* 6*d.*, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 162.

**2.** The tooth of a fish-dart.

**Nrf.** Yew fare likely ter strike a stone an' break a share, Emerson *Wild Life* (1890) 13.

**3.** *pl.* The crossbars of a harrow. Wil.$^1$ **4.** *v.* With *out*: to plough up.

**Nrf.** One [mole] will skim down the middle of a mangold balk on a hot day, and 'share them out' as cleanly as a plough would, the roots dying and withering, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 337.

[OE. *scear*, a ploughshare (B.T.).]

**SHARE**, *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* or *obsol.* Midl. Lin. Som. Also in form **shar** Lin.$^1$ n.Lin.$^1$ **1.** Coarse grass used for thatching; a crop of grass. Lin.$^1$, Som. (Hall.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **2.** *Comp.* (1) **Share-grass**, (*a*) a kind of coarse grass; cf. **shear-grass**, s.v. **Shear**, *v.* **II. 1** (2); (*b*) the hairy sedge, *Carex hirta*; (2) **-thack**, see (1, *a*).

(1, *a*) **Lin.** It makes a soil produce a crop of hay, which naturally would only feed rabbits by shar-grass, Marshall *Review* (1811) III. 163. (*b*) **Midl.** *ib. Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. (2) **n.Lin.**$^1$

**SHARE**, *sb.*$^3$ Nhb.$^1$ e.Dur.$^1$ n.Yks.$^2$ Also in form **sharra** n.Yks.$^2$ [ʃēr.] Cow-dung. Cf. **shard**, *sb.*$^3$

**SHARE**, *sb.*$^4$ War. Brks. [ʃeə(r).] A short wooden sheath stuck in the waist-band, in which to rest one of the needles while knitting. War.$^{24}$, s.War.$^1$, Brks. (W.H.Y.) Cf. **shear**, *sb.*$^1$ **2.**

**SHARE**, *sb.*$^5$ w.Cy. [ʃeə(r).] The sycamore, *Acer Pseudo-Platanus*. (Hall.), (B. & H.)

**SHARE**, *sb.*$^6$ Dev. A worthless woman. (Hall.)

**SHARE**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^7$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Glo. Wil. Cor. Also in form **shar** w.Yks.$^1$; *preterite* **shore** Glo.$^1$ **1.** *v.* In phr. *to share a staff*, *obs.*, to distribute blows.

**Edb.** 'Gainst this the master is set fair, And vows bedeen, that he will share His staff amang them; and no spare Sic daft fool-folk, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 22, ed. 1801.

**2.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *for one's share*, for one's own part; as far as oneself is concerned; (2) *to look for one's share*, to go about begging.

(1) **Sc.** But, if the following story be true, I must, for my share, blame the Greeks for their cruelty, *Scoticisms* (1787) 118. **w.Yks.**$^1$ As for my shar, I've lile to loaz, ii. 308. (2) **Don.** 'Looking for his share,' as he was (though a stranger might well be surprised to see such a fine fellow, in the prime of life, looking for his living so), he put up where he list, made himself at home where he would, MacManus *Bend of Road* (1898) 70.

**3.** A slice, esp. of fish.

**Nhb.** Caller share of ling (J.Ar.); **Nhb.**$^1$ The skate fish is usually dressed for sale and cut into slices or shares. 'Here's bonny skyet, ha'penny a share, hinny,' *Street cry in Newcastle.*

**4.** The quantity of bobbins which each 'doffer' has to change.

**w.Yks.** If a spinning-frame contain seventy-two spindles on a side, then would perhaps three 'doffers' be apportioned to each side to change the full bobbins for empty ones, each 'doffer' thus having to change twenty-four bobbins, a quantity that in W. would be called a share. 'Go farther up; tha'rt doffin' some o' my share,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 15, 1897).

**5.** A mullet-fishing term; see below.

**Cor.** The shares are divided into two classes [at Sennen Cove]; the 'body' share contingent on personal service; and the 'net' share which falls to the owner, whether he be present or absent. Every boy on reaching sixteen years of age is enrolled among the shareholders, and receives a half of a body share. At the age of eighteen he pays £2 to the managers, and thenceforth as long as he can put a hand to a rope, is entitled to a full share for his body, and also a share for the net. All widows are entitled to a net share as long as they live, and when death puts an end to the partnership the original sum invested is paid to their representatives. The 'body' shares number about a hundred, and the 'net' shares a few more, half a dozen widows accounting for the difference, *Longman's Mag.* (Jan. 1902) 232.

**6.** A division.

**Wil.** In a dry [seed-time] the barley sown on the sand land frequently comes up in two shares, and ripens unequally, *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 76.

**SHARE,** *v.*$^3$ Sc. (Jam.) Also written **schair, schare.** [ʃēr.] **1.** To pour off the lighter parts of a liquid; to separate a liquid from the dregs. Cld., Lnk., Lth., Slk. Cf. **shire,** *adj.* **8.** Hence **Sharings,** *sb. pl.* the useless or less valuable part of a liquid, whether poured off or remaining in the vessel. Lnk., Slk. **2.** Of liquids: to separate in a vessel into two or more parts. *ib.*

**SHARE,** *v.*$^4$ *Obs.* Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] To ridicule. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 169; Lin.$^1$

**SHARE, SHAREN,** see **Sheer,** *v.*$^1$, **Sharn.**

**SHAREVIL,** *sb.* Chs. Shr. Also written **sharavel** Shr.; **sharavil** Chs.$^1$; and in form **sherevil** Shr.$^1$ [ʃā·rəvl.] A garden fork; a dung-fork. Cf. **evil,** *sb.*$^2$

**Chs.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ Tak' the sharevil an' the kipe, an' gŏŏ an' get up some o' them frum tatoes out o' the slang; **Shr.**$^2$ **n.Shr.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

**SHARF,** *sb.*$^1$ Not. Nrf. Sur. Hmp. Som. and Amer. *pl.* **shaerves** Not.; **sharves** Nrf. Sur.$^1$ Hmp.$^1$ Som. Amer. [ʃāf.] The shaft of a cart or carriage; a dial. form of 'shaft.' Cf. **shav(e)s.**

**Not.** (J.H.B.) **Nrf.** Them tew poor baasts in the sharves there, Spilling *Johnny's Jaunt* (1879) ii. **Sur.**$^1$ Both the sharves was broken short off. **Hmp.**$^1$ One of them sharves is broke. **Som.** (W.F.R.) [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 241.]

**SHARF,** *sb.*$^2$ Sh.I. [ʃarf.] A muddy place; a crust of mud, &c.

What is dis aa ower wi sharf? Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 74; Afore he kent o' himsel he wis basslin' i' da guttery sharf, Clark *N. Gleams* (1898) 60.

**SHARF,** *int.* n.Yks.$^2$ [ʃarf.] An expression of disapproval. Cf. **shaff, 2.**

**SHARF-TUESDAY,** see **Shaff-Tuesday.**

**SHARG,** *sb.*$^1$ and *adj.* Sc. [ʃarg.] **1.** *sb.* A starveling; a tiny, mischievous creature. Cf. **shargar.**

**Sc.** Mackay. **Per.** Your singit shargie o' a laddie, Stewart *Character* (1857) 64. **Knr.** (Jam.)

Hence **Shargie,** *adj.* thin, shrivelled. Sc. Mackay. Ayr. (Jam.) **2.** *adj.* Tiny, lean, withered; mean. Per. (Jam.)

[Gael. *searg*, to wither; *searg*, an insignificant or puny man or beast (M. & D.).]

**SHARG,** *v.* and *sb.*$^2$ Sh.I. Also written **shaarg**; and in form **sherg.** [ʃarg.] **1.** *v.* To scold; to argue; to speak fretfully; to chatter.

Shaarg nae langer aboot da kye, *Sh. News* (Sept. 4, 1897); Ta spaek or sherg, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 34; **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**2.** *sb.* Petulant, unnecessary expostulation; nagging.

Even when I am sober, I never get an hour's peace for her 'sharg,' *Sh. News* (May 25, 1901); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**SHARGAN,** *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) A lean, scraggy person; a weakly child. (s.v. Shargar.)

**SHARGAR,** *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **sharger** (Jam.). [ʃa·rgər.] **1.** *sb.* A thin, stunted person; a weakly child; a starveling; used also of animals, and *attrib.* Cf. **sharg,** *sb.*$^1$

**Sc.** (Jam.), **ne.Sc.** (A.W.) **Bch.** For wary-draggle an' sharger elf, Forbes *Shop Bill* (1742) st. 8. **Frf.** The Sharger especially kept them lively, Mackenzie *N. Pine* (1897) 300. **Edb.** Gowden playfair, that may please The second sharger till he dies, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 217, ed. 1785.

Hence (1) **Shargar-like,** *adj.* lean and stunted in appearance; (2) **Shargar-stone,** *sb.*, see below.

(1) **Abd.** Ye sharger like, ill-designed wretch, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 773. (2) **Abd.** Near the well was an oblong stone, known by the name of 'the shargar stone,' which was said to stop the growth of any one creeping underneath it, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 441.

**2.** *v.* To stunt in growth; to become stunted.

**Bnff.**$^1$ That calf o' yours is beginnin' t'shargar.

**SHARG(E,** *v.* Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) To sharpen, grind, face.

**SHARGE,** *v.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] *Futuere.* (Hall.)

**SHAR-HOG,** see **Shear-hog.**

**SHARK,** *sb.* Glo. [ʃāk.] A notch. (Hall.), Glo.$^1$

**SHARK,** *v.* Dor.$^1$ [ʃāk.] To sneak off softly. Cf. **shirk,** *v.*$^1$

**SHARK,** see **Sark,** *sb.*$^1$

**SHARL(E-PIN,** *sb.* Sc. [ʃa·rl-pin.] The pivot of a door; see below.

**Sh.I.** Da neesterin' o' da sharle-pins o' da door, *Sh. News* (July 23, 1898); **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Cai.**$^1$ In the old times the Cai. cottage doors had no hinges, but turned on pivots as gates do.

**SHARM,** *v.* e.An. [ʃām.] To shout; to scream shrilly. e.An.$^1$ Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 23. Suf.$^1$ Cf. **shalm, 2.**

**SHARN,** *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Shr. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dev. Also written **scharn** Chs.$^{123}$; and in forms **shaarn** Sh.I.; **shairin** Sc. Nhb.$^1$; **shairn** Sc. (Jam.) Cum.$^{14}$; **shan** w.Yks.; **sharan** Nhb.$^1$; **sharen** N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$; **sharon** Sc.; **shearn** Sc. (Jam.); **shern** Sc.; **shorn** Ken.$^1$ Sus.$^{12}$ Dev.; **shurne** Wil.$^1$ [ʃarn, ʃān.] **1.** *sb.* Cow-dung. Cf. **cow-sharn, scarn.**

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Sh.I.** (J.S.), **Or.I.** (S.A.S.) **Abd.** An individual who has donned any very smart or gay article of apparel is often addressed in a bantering way, thus: 'You cast a dash at a distance like sharn on a lea rig,' *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. vii. 105. **e.Fif.** He played klyte oot a' his length amang the shairin, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xv. **Slg.** Ae side o' his face was a' mooly cream, and the ither a' sharon, Buchanan *Poems* (1901) 175. **s.Sc.** She gaed me sic a ding as sent me back ower right amang the shairn, Cunningham *Broomieburn* (1894) ix. **Lnk.** A poor palace without a door, A bed of state, all wet with shern, Graham *Writings* (1883) I. 171. **Dmf.** Heels owr ither They fell in shairn, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 51. **Gall.** (J.M.), **N.I.**$^1$, **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^1$ (s.v. Skarn), **Cum.**$^4$ **s.Wm.** Reight in a dose o' thick cow sharn, Sewart *Rhymes* (1869) 55. **n.Yks.**$^2$, **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.), **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^{123}$, **Shr.**$^1$ **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 390.

Hence (1) **Sharny,** (*a*) *adj.* bedaubed with 'sharn'; (*b*) *sb.* a name given to the person who cleans out the cow-house; (*c*) *v.* to bedaub with 'sharn'; (2) **Sharny-faced,** *adj.* having a very dirty face; (3) **Sharny-peat,** *sb.* a cake of 'sharn' mixed with coal-dross, dried in the sun and used for fuel.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam.); Ye shine like the sunny side o' a shairney wecht, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 97, ed. 1881. **Abd.** Wi' 's sharnie beets on, Alexander *Johnnie Gibb* (1871) x. **Bwk.** Your sherney maegs cou'd file the sea, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 79. **Gall.** Ye shairny blastie of the byres, Crockett *Cleg Kelly* (1896) xliv. **Nhb.** A hungry dog will eat a sharny pudding, *Flk-saw* (J.H.). (*b*) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Rxb.** Hout! you auld sharnie, . . Gae round to the byre and see till the kye, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 207. (*c*) **Sc.** (Jam.) (2) **Sc.** Mackay. **Rnf.** Flae-luggit sharny-fac'd Lawrie, Sempill *Bridal*, st. 5. (3) **Sc.** (Jam.); Nane of your sharney peats but good aik, Scott *Pirate* (1821) v.

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Sharn-beetle**, a dung-beetle; (2) **-bude**, a blackbeetle; (3) **-bug**, (*a*) a beetle, esp. the stag-beetle; a cockchafer; (*b*) in phr. *to eat*, or *live, on sharn-bugs*, to be reduced to the extremity of poverty; (4) **-clap**, a cake of 'sharn'; (5) **-pit**, a manure-pit.

(1) **Hmp.**$^1$ (2) **Ken.** (K.) (3, *a*) **Ken.** (K.), **Ken.**$^1$, **Sus.**$^{12}$ **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 108. (*b*) **Ken.** (P.M.) **Sus.**$^1$; **Sus.**$^2$ He eats shorn-bugs for dinner. (4) **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ (5) **Lan.** I'd thro' him into th' sharn-pit, Donaldson *Neddy's Crishp.* (1888) 12.

**3.** *v.* To soil with 'sharn.'

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Bnff.**$^1$ **Hdg.** Abusit Alexander Davieson . . . eftir drinking, by sherning him, and therefter coming furthe by manacing to stryk him, Ritchie *St. Baldred* (1883) 161.

**4.** *Obs.* Cacare. Wil.$^1$

[OE. *scearn*, dung (B.T.).]

**SHARON**, see **Sharn.**

**SHARP**, *adj.*, *adv.*, *v.* and *sb.*$^1$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **shaap** e.Dur.$^1$ e.Yks.$^1$; **shahp** e.Yks.$^1$; **shearp** I.W.; **sherp** Brks.$^1$ [ʃarp, ʃāp.]

**1.** *adj.* In *comp.* (1) **Sharp-land**, soil of a sandy or gravelly nature, or which contains a number of small, gritty stones; (2) **-pry-grass**, coarse, wiry grass, esp. *Carex glauca*; (3) **-sand**, clean, gritty sand; (4) **-saw**, the great titmouse, *Parus major*; (5) **-shift**, a mining term: see below; (6) **-shins**, (*a*) a quick-footed person; (*b*) a sharp-witted person; an intelligent child; (7) **-shot**, see (6, *b*); (8) **-starter**, see below; (9) **-thistle**, the creeping thistle, *Carduus arvensis.*

(1) **Sc.** The soil appears to be pretty uniformly of a sandy or gravelly nature, what in Scotland is termed 'sharp-land,' Marshall *Review* (1808) I. 6. (2) **n.Cy.** I pared and burnt some sharp-pry-grass ings that had not been ploughed in the memory of man, Hunter *Georgical Studies* (1803) III. 88. (3) **Dor.** A dealer in furze, turf, 'sharp sand,' and other local products, Hardy *Wess. Tales* (1888) I. 92. (4) **Nrf.** [So called] from its peculiar, harsh, grating call-notes, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 33. (5) **w.Yks.** Signifying a turn of work that finishes at 2 p.m. on Mondays, and commences again at 10 p.m. the same day, after which the ordinary night-work shift is continued for a week or more. 'Ah nooan care sooa mich fer ther sharp shifts' (B.K.). (6, *a*) **Shr.** Be off, sharpshins! Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883–6) xxxv. (*b*) **Shr.** 'Now then, sharpshins! taking me up as usual'; said in rebuke to some smart speech, display of cleverness, or captious criticism, Burne *ib.* **Dev.**$^3$ Thickee cheel o' Jim's is a rigler little sharpshins, yü cant be up-zides wi' 'er. (7) **Nrf.** Poor Jenny, she was a sharp-shot, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 52. (8) **w.Yks.** Shoe-toe applied vigorously to the posteriors, a trick that is played on new beginners who work in mills, they, in their ignorance, being jokingly sent to overlookers for 'left-hand screw-keys' and 'leather oil-cans.' 'He wor sooin t'dot fer all t'lot ov t'doffers an' side-minders, an' he gat sent reyt manfully fer . . . t'sharpstarter afoor he'd been in t'place a week. When he went for t'sharpstarter he wor telled to goa to t'mechanic for it. . . When he gat to Bill Brahn—for that wor t'mechanic's name—he said, "Please Mister Brahn, I'm come for t'sharpstarter." "Turn tha rahnd, then," says Bill, an' as sooin as Joany hed done soa he jumped forrad a yard wi' Bill's booit-toa for t'propeller,' *Pudsey Olm.* (Oct. 1894), in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 15, 1897). (9) **Cum.**$^{14}$

**2.** Phr. (1) *as sharp as a wasp*, (2) *as sharp as a weasel*, bright, intelligent; (3) *half sharp*, intelligent, *gen.* used with negative; (4) *to keep a person sharp*, to bring him up sparingly and strictly.

(1, 2) **Oxf.** (A.P.) (3) **Lakel.**$^2$, **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ (4) **nw.Der.**$^1$ To keep children 'upo' s' sharp.' **Rut.**$^1$ I kept them sharp, belly and carcase.

**3.** Quick, active, brisk, esp. in phr. *be sharp*; also used *fig.*

**Nhb.** Aw want th' to be sharp an dress thee sell, Bewick *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 12. **e.Dur.**$^1$ (s.v. Make), **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.**$^{12}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**$^1$ Noo then, be shahp, an finish that job. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^1$ Neaw, theaw mun be sharp. **nw.Der.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ He's sharp at reädin' an' writin'. **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **Shr.**$^1$ **Brks.**$^1$ Be sherp about ut. **Dev.** You be sharp and get well, Baring-Gould *Spider* (1887) xxviii.

**4.** Of a dog: snappish, savage.

**Glo.**$^1$ I am glad the dog isn't sharp.

**5.** Harsh to the touch, as hair-cloth. w.Yks. (S.K.C.)

**6.** Of land: light, sandy, easily worked. w.Yks.$^2$ **7.** Of the weather: cold, frosty.

**Frf.** This is a brave nicht, but mad sharp to be only the end o' September! Mackenzie *N. Pine* (1897) 33. **Nhb.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^4$, **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Chs.**$^1$ It's very sharp this morning. **nw.Der.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ **Shr.**$^1$ 'It's a sharp mornin'.' . . 'Aye, theer's bin a ketch o' fros' las' night.'

**8.** Hungry.

**Lan.** Yon tramp to Cowne has made me fearfu' sharp, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 301. **e.An.**$^1$

**9.** Of a person: well in health.

**Shr.**$^1$ ''Ow bin 'ee this mornin'?' 'Oh, right sharp; 'ow bin yo'?'

**10.** *adv.* In *comb.* (1) **Sharp-fresh**, semi-intoxicated; (2) **-set**, keen; sharp-witted; (3) **-setten**, almost unable, 'hard put to it'; (4) **-shearing**, reaping the harvest; (5) **-shod**, of a horse: roughed, prepared for frosty weather; (6) **-strucken**, nimble; (7) **-ta'en**, suddenly attacked, as with illness.

(1) **n.Cy.** 'Was he drunk?' 'Nay, nut drunk, but sharp fresh' (B.K.). **w.Yks.**$^3$ **Lan.** A chap may sup a shilling's worth of buttered gin in no time, and then he's no more than 'sharp fresh,' Westall *Old Factory* (1885) i. **s.Lan.**$^1$ (2) **Edb.** Some lown as sharp set as a knife Was lurking bye, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 20, ed. 1801. (3) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (4) **Uls.** I saw no sickles there that day, And yet there was sharp-shearing, *Boyne Water*, in *Uls. Jrn. Arch* (1853–62) II. 16. (5) **Cum., Wm.** (M.P.) (6) **Lakel.**$^2$ (7) **n.Yks.**$^2$

**11.** Quickly.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **n.Cy.** Gie me my tea sharp, Wilson *Bacca Queen* (1901) 86. **Cum.** Donn't herself sharper nor ivver ah saw her afooar, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 11. **e.Dur.**$^1$ Aa·l shāāp dae·d [I'll do it quickly] (s.v. Make). **n.Yks.**$^1$ Gan for t'doctor, lad! Gan's sharp as th' can; **n.Yks.**$^4$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.** Gotten thrif it a deäl sharper an' all, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 73. **War.**$^3$ **Hmp.** He glutched it down middlen shearp, Gray *Ribstone Pippins* (1898) 104. **w.Som.**$^1$ Now then, sharp wi' thick 'oss.

**12.** *v.* To sharpen; also used *fig.*

**Sh.I.** Du da best 'at ye can wi' da broag, A'm sharpid him, *Sh. News* (Aug. 20, 1898). **n.Sc.** Sharping o' a saw, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 16. **Lnk.** The rhymin' tribe . . . Wi' youthy crouns Hae sharpet up their scribblin' graith To write lampoons, Watson *Poems* (1853) 12. **Gall.** He was sharpin' the chisels this mornin', Crockett *Banner of Blue* (1902) vi. **Nhb.** Get his geer sharp'd at the smiddy, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 35; **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$, **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **w.Yks.** You can bring them to me when they're blunt, and I'll sharp 'em (F.P.T.). **Lei.**$^1$ **War.**$^3$ These scissors must be sharped. **Brks.**$^1$ Sherp this knife vor I 'ooll 'e? **Nrf.** 'You better have a whet.' Then he'd turn up and sharp, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 134. **Hmp.**$^1$ I maun sharp the saw. **I.W.**$^2$ I wants to sharp my rip-hook. **w.Som.**$^1$ I want vor 'ee to sharp the thurt zaw.

Hence **Sharper**, *sb.* a sharpener of tools.

**Lin.** Fred. Todd, a sharper at the Britannia Iron Works, *N. Lindsey Star* (July 19, 1890) 5, col. 1.

**13.** To rough a horse; to insert nails and screws in a horse's shoes to prevent slipping in frosty weather; also in phr. *to sharp and toe.* Cf. **sharpen, 1.**

**Ayr.** Service *Notandums* (1890) 115. **Nhb.**$^1$ **n.Yks.**$^1$ 'It's desper't slape to-day.' 'Ay, but Ah's getten t'gallowa' sharpt'; **n.Yks.**$^4$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ T'rooads is that slaap wa mun a'e t'meer sharp'd.

**14.** To stir up to greater speed. n.Yks.$^2$ **15.** *sb.* In phr. *to come on one's sharps*, to meet one's match; to come at one's own risk.

**Chs.**$^1$ If you come on to me, you come on your sharps. **s.Chs.**$^1$

**16.** A sharpening; *pl.* the smith's labour in sharpening tools.

**Sh.I.** It's der turn wi' der noses at da grindstane noo, an' A'm dootin' hit 'ill be a lang sharp 'at dey'll get tü, *Sh. News* (May 29, 1897). **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 325, ed. 1876. **w.Som.**$^1$ In bargaining for some work in digging gravel, the contractor said, 'You'll pay for sharps then' [for smith's labour in sharpening the pickaxes]. About the work of a large quarry I was told: 'There's always a blacksmith to work, for the sharps' [to sharpen tools]. **Dev.** 'The employer finds all sharps,' that is, the employer pays for grinding or sharpening all tools used by the men in doing his work, *Reports Provinc.* (1877).

**SHARP**, *sb.*$^2$ Oxf. Brks. Bdf. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **sherp** Brks.$^1$ [ʃāp.] The shaft of a cart or carriage.

**Oxf.**$^1$, **Brks.**$^1$, **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **Sus.**$^{12}$, **Hmp.**$^1$, **w.Cy.** (Hall.)

**Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**$^{1}$, **Dor.**$^{1}$, **w.Som.**$^{1}$ **Dev.** Varmer Pearce hath a-drawed down 'es 'oss an' brawked 'es knees, an' hāt off both sharps ov tha trap! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**$^{12}$ **n.Dev.** Mus' on tha sharp a dashel put, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 36. **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$, **Cor.**$^{123}$

Hence (1) **Sharper**, (2) **Sharp-horse**, *sb.* a shaft-horse, a wheeler.

(1, 2) **w.Som.**$^{1}$ He's a rare sharp-'oss, but I don't never put'n avore. Now Colonel's jis the t'other way—he's a good vore-'oss, but he idn no sharper.

**SHARPEN**, *v.* Yks. Lan. Chs. [ʃā·pən.] **1.** To rough a horse to prevent slipping in frosty weather. Cf. **sharp**, *adj.* **13.**

**n.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Hes ta getten t'horse sharpened this mornin'? *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 15, 1897). **s.Lan.**$^{1}$

**2.** To stir up to greater speed; to urge on, incite.

**n.Yks.**$^{1}$; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ I sharpened 'em on a bit. **w.Yks.**$^{23}$, **s.Chs.**$^{1}$

**3.** With *up*: to hurry, make haste.

**w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Kùm shaa·rpn ùp, ŭr els ahy)l shaa·rpn dhi.

**4.** A cricketing term: to stump. e.Yks. (W.W.S.)

Hence **Sharpener**, *sb.* a wicket-keeper. *ib.*

**SHARPING**, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. [ʃa·rpin.] In *comp.* (1) **Sharping-corn**, *obs.*, corn given to smiths for sharpening the plough-irons; (2) **-hook**, (3) **-sickle**, a reaping-hook; a sickle without teeth; (4) **-stone**, (*a*) a whetstone; (*b*) *fig.* a severe lesson bought by experience.

(1) **Cum.**$^{14}$ (2) **Cum.**$^{4}$ Teuthed sickles were in vogue . . . when t'sharpin' heuks com' in there was a laal bit spare time, *Cum. Pacquet* (Aug. 31, 1893) 6, col. 1. (3) **Cum.**$^{14}$ (4, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam.), **Nhb.**$^{1}$ (*b*) **Bnff.**$^{1}$ He signt a bill, an' he got it t' pay. It 'ill be a sharpin'-stane till 'im. **w.Sc.** (Jam.)

**SHARPISH**, *adj.* and *adv.* n.Cy. Yks. Midl. Glo. Wil. Dor. [ʃa·rpiʃ, ʃā·piʃ.] **1.** *adj.* Somewhat sharp.

**n.Cy.**, **Yks.**, **Midl.** (J.W.) **Dor.** I'd low there'll be some sharpish frostis, Francis *Fiander's Widow* (1901) pt. I. x.

**2.** Considerable.

**Wil.**$^{1}$ I be eighty-vive to-year, an' 'tis a sharpish age.

**3.** *adv.* Quickly, smartly.

**Glo.** When a barge does come, Dorcas 'bustles her about sharpish,' and there is a great to-do, *Longman's Mag.* (July 1899) 273.

**SHARPLY**, *adv.* Yks. Not. [ʃā·pli.] Quickly, hastily, promptly.

**w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Not.** A rattled the door, an' they comed sharply downstairs. 'E sharply sold it (J.P.K.).

**SHARPS**, *sb. pl.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **shahps** e.Yks.$^{1}$ [ʃarps, ʃāps.] **1.** Very coarse flour, containing a considerable quantity of bran; fine bran; 'grudgings.'

**Sc.** (A.W.), **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Lakel.**$^{2}$, **Cum.**$^{1}$, **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ Generally of two kinds, called fine and coarse shahps. **w.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{13}$, **s.Chs.**$^{1}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Der.**$^{2}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{23}$, **Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**$^{1}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ Sharps are of various degrees of goodness: some are ground over again into a coarse quality of flour, others are sold off for purposes of pig-feeding, &c., without undergoing any further process; **Shr.**$^{2}$ **Glo.** To fetch a sack of sharps for the pigs, *Evesham Jrn.* (May 5, 1900). **Nrf.** Used to eat turnips and sharps then, Emerson *Marsh Leaves* (1898) 2. **s.Cy.** Holloway. **Sus.**$^{1}$, **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.) **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Vur u zaew· aar·tur vaa·reen, dhurz noa·urt bee·uts u vùe· shaa·rps baewt bring·een au·n dhu múl·k [For a sow after farrowing, there is nothing beats a few sharps about causing the milk to flow].

**2.** Turnip-tops; pods of beans. Ayr. (F.J.C.)

**SHARP-TUESDAY**, *sb.* Som. Cor. Shrove-Tuesday.

**Som.** *N. & Q.* (1858) 2nd S. v. 209; The day is called Sharp Tuesday, when the small boys, after dusk, throw stones against the house doors, begging at the same time for a present of some kind, *ib.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 141. **Cor.** Shrove Tuesday is known by the boys as 'Sharp Tuesday,' Whitcombe *Bygone Days* (1874) 187; **Cor.**$^{1}$

**SHARRACHIE**, *adj.* n.Sc. (Jam.) [ʃa·rəχi.] Of the weather: cold, chill, piercing.

**SHARRAG, SHARRIG**, see **Shear-hog.**

**SHARROD, SHARROG**, see **Sharwood, Shear-hog.**

**SHARROW**, *adj.* Sc. [ʃa·rə.] **1.** Sharp, sour, bitter to the taste. Sc. Mackay. Cai. (Jam.), Cai.$^{1}$ Cf. **shirragh.**

**2.** Keen. Cai. (Jam.) Hence **Sharrow-craver**, *sb.* one who acts the part of a dun. *ib.*

[Cp. Gael. *searbh*, bitter (Macbain).]

**SHARRY**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. [ʃa·ri.] **1.** *sb.* A quarrel; a dispute. Cf. **sherra-moor, 2.**

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ **Abd.** Willie's been in owre mony sharries for that, . . there's a heap o' killin' in a caird, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 112.

**2.** *v.* To quarrel. Bnff.$^{1}$

**SHARS**, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* Bdf. The thighs, the 'fork' of the body. (J.W.B.)

**SHART, SHARVE, SHARVES**, see **Short, Shive,** *sb.*$^{1}$, **Sharf,** *sb.*

**SHARWOOD**, *sb.* w.Wor.$^{1}$ Also in form **sharrod.** A young deer.

**SHARY-RUNNER**, *sb.* *Obs.* Dev. A bat. Bellamy *Nat. Hist.* (1839) pt. II. i.

**SHASHOONS**, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* Glo. A kind of stiff leather tied round the small of the leg to make the boots look smooth and in shape. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 388; Glo.$^{1}$

[Cp. Fr. *chausson*, a little hose; also a sock (Cotgr.).]

**SHASS**, *sb.* Irel. [ʃas.] A heap of sheaves.

**Ir.** The thresher will hear him from his shass in the barn, Kennedy *Fireside Stories* (1870) 121. **Wxf.** If there were any sheaves left they composed a compact shass in the end, *ib.* *Banks Boro* (1867) 133.

Hence **Shass-top**, *sb.* the top of a heap of sheaves.

**Wxf.** So occasionally he got glimpses from the unsteady shass-top, *ib.* 143.

**SHAT, SHAT(E**, see **Shot**, *sb.*$^{4}$, **Shit**, *v.*

**SHATHMONT**, *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Also written **schathmont** (Jam.); and in form **shatmond** (*ib. Suppl.*). Six inches; the measure of the fist with the extended thumb. See **Shaftment.**

**Sc.** (Jam., s.v. Schaftmon); (*ib. Suppl.*, s.v. Shaftmon); We should read salmon's length for shathmont's-length, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) viii. **e.Per.** (W.A.C.)

**SHATTED**, *ppl. adj.* Dev.$^{1}$ [ʃæ·tid.] Bespattered.

**SHATTER**, *v.*$^{1}$, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Brks. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. and Amer. [ʃa·tər, ʃæ·tə(r).] **1.** *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Shatter-down**, tumbledown; (2) **-out**, (*a*) to quarrel; (*b*) a quarrel; a dispute.

(1) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) (2, *a*) **s.Wor.** Us shattered out ower summat or another, Outis *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (1896) xvi. (*b*) **s.Wor.** 'Im and me 'ad a bit ov a shatter-out ower summat ur another (H.K.).

**2.** To scatter, sprinkle; to shed abroad, as of grain bursting the ear; also with *out*.

**Hrf.**$^{2}$, **Glo.**$^{1}$, **Brks.** (W.H.E.) **Ken.** Those oats are beginning to shatter out (D.W.L.); **Ken.**$^{1}$, **Sus.** (S.P.H.), **Hmp.** (H.E.) **Wil.**$^{1}$ Shatter th' pepper well auver'n, do 'ee! **Dor.**$^{1}$ Tore the bag wher she'd a-put Her share, an' shatter'd ev'ry nut, 178. [**Amer.** Shattered corn [broken corn], *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 374.]

Hence **Shattering**, *sb.* a sprinkling; a small quantity; a fair crop.

**Glo.**$^{1}$ There's nobbut a shattering of apples on them trees; t'other men have a goodish few. **Sur.** Was that seed shatterings of the hay? (T.T.C.) **Wil.**$^{1}$ Put just a shatterin' on't. **Som.** I think Mr. Lee will have a tidy shattering on his trees (W.F.R.).

**3.** To rain slightly. Ken.$^{1}$, Hmp. (H.R.) **4.** To rattle, as the windows of a carriage. Cai.$^{1}$ **5.** To fear, be afraid. Ken. (W.F.S.), Ken.$^{1}$ **6.** *sb.* A small quantity; a sprinkling; a fair crop.

**s.Cy.** (Hall.) **Ken.**$^{1}$ There'll be a middlin' shatter of hops. **Sur.**$^{1}$, **Sus.**$^{1}$

**7.** A slight shower of rain.

**Brks.** (W.H.E.) **Ken.** There was a good shatter this mornin' (D.W.L.); **Ken.**$^{1}$

**8.** *pl.* Fragments of broken pottery, glass, &c. Glo.$^{12}$

**9.** *adj.* Hare-brained; giddy. n.Cy. (Hall.)

**SHATTER**, *v.*$^{2}$ Sc. To chirp; a dial. form of 'chatter.'

To hear the gowdspink shattering, Maidment *Ballads* (1844) 13, ed. 1868.

**SHATTERDY**, see **Shattery.**

**SHATTERIL**, *sb.* *Obs.* w.Yks.$^{1}$ A loose, unsteady person; a vagabond; a 'taistril.'

**SHATTERLY**, *adj.* w.Yks.$^{1}$ [ʃa·təli.] Loose, not compact.

**SHATTER-TOPPING**, *sb.* w.Yks.$^{3}$ [ʃa·tə-topin.] A poor, miserable-looking child.

**SHATTERY**, *adj.* Yks. Chs. Nhp. Wor. Sus. Also in form **shatterdy** Wor. [ʃa·t-, ʃæ·təri.] **1.** Of furniture, &c.: loose, not compact, rickety.

**w.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Nhp.**$^{1}$ The chairs are very shattery. **s.Wor.** (H.K.)

**2.** Hare-brained, giddy, 'scatter-brained.' Chs.$^{123}$

**SHATTLE-BAG**, *sb.* Dev.$^{3}$ [ʃæ·tl-bæg.] Anything which makes a clattering noise, as a loose wheel, window, &c.

**SHATTREL**, *sb.* sw.Lin.$^{1}$ [ʃa·tril.] A thing shattered, as a tree by lightning or the force of the wind.

Is it not a poor shattrel?

**SHAUCHEL, SHAUCHLE**, see **Shachle.**

**SHAUGH**, see **Shaff, Sheugh, Shoch.**

**SHAUGHLE**, see **Shachle.**

**SHAUGHRAUN**, *sb.* Irel. Also written **shaughrawn**; and in form **shaughran.** In phr. (1) *on the shaughraun*, (*a*) on the downfall; in bad luck; (*b*) on the 'spree,' having a bout of dissipation; (2) *to go a shaughraun*, to go wrong, go astray.

(1, *a*) **Lim.** He's always on the shaughraun (S.A.B.). (*b*) **Ir.** (A.S.-P.) (2) **Ir.** His speculation was gone a shaughran, as he termed it, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 5. **w.Ir.** 'Tis eight days in the week she'll find herself working . . . yes, and going a shaughraun most like at the tail of it all, Lawless *Grania* (1892) I. pt. II. ii.

[Cp. Ir. *seachran*, an error, straying; *seachran-aim*, I err, go astray (O'Reilly).]

**SHAUL**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Ken. Also written **shawl**; and in form **showle** Ken.$^{1}$ [ʃǫl.] A wooden tub with sloping sides.

A wooden washing-tub like a kneading-trough, only less deep (H.M.); **Ken.**$^{1}$ The shaul was of two kinds, viz. (1) The kneadinge showle, used for kneading bread, generally made of oak, and standing on four legs, commonly seen in better class cottages . . . And 2nd, the washing shaul, made of common wood, without legs. **e.Ken.** (G.G.)

**SHAUL**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Dev. Salve for bruises. (Hall.), Dev.$^{3}$

**SHAUL**, *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.*$^{3}$ Irel. Wil. Som. Dev. Also written **shawl** Wxf.$^{1}$ Dev. [ʃǭl.] **1.** *v.* To shell. Cf. **shale**, *sb.*$^{1}$ 14.

**Wxf.**$^{1}$ Shawl a baanès. **Wil.**$^{1}$ **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**2.** To shed the first teeth. Cf. **shale**, *sb.*$^{1}$ **12**, **shoul**, *v.*$^{1}$ **2.**

**w.Cy.** (Hall.) **Som.** Used especially of horses, and of bullocks, &c.; also of children. H. W.'s wife told me her little girl was shauling her teeth very fast (W.F.R.). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**3.** *sb.* A shell, husk.

**Dev.** Nitts da slip brown shawl, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 31, ed. 1853.

**SHAUL**, *v.*$^{2}$ and *sb.*$^{4}$ Lin. [ʃǭl.] **1.** *v.* To dispute, wrangle; to 'scold.' (Hall.), Lin.$^{1}$ **2.** *sb.* A dispute.

**Lin.**$^{1}$ When you deal with him there is sure to be a shaul.

**SHAUL**, see **Shall**, *adj.*, **Shool**, *sb.*

**SHAULD, SHAULT**, see **Shald, Shalt(ie.**

**SHAUM**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **sham** (Jam.). A leg; a limb; a dial. form of Fr. *jambe*, leg.

**Bch.** An end like this wad be mair pleasin', And to my wither't shaums mair easin', Tarras *Poems* (1804) 53 (Jam.); Craggy heugh had thrawn a queack's shaum, *ib.* 117.

**SHAUM, SHAUMET**, see **Shawm**, *v.*$^{12}$, **Shaftment.**

**SHAUNT, SHAUNTY**, see **Shall**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Shanty**, *adj.*

**SHAUP**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Amer. Also written **shawp** Sc.; and in forms **shaap** N.I.$^{1}$; **shap** Sc. Amer. [ʃǭp, ʃāp.] **1.** *sb.* The shell or pod of peas and beans, esp. when empty.

**Sc.** There's little sap in a dry pea-shaup, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) *Gl.*, ed. 1881. **Dmb.** I may get the shaup and John the pease, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 14. **Ayr.** Naebody can tell what's in the shawp till it's shelt, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxv. **Lnk.** A pea-shap wad haud his siller, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 154. **N.I.**$^{1}$ **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

Hence (1) **Shapins**, *sb. pl.* the unfilled pods of young peas and beans; (2) **Shaupit**, *ppl. adj.* furnished with pods.

(1) [Amer. Carruth *Kan. Univ. Quar.* (Oct. 1892) I.] (2) **w.Sc.** Weel-shaupit pease (Jam.).

**2.** *Fig.* Anything empty, worthless, or shrivelled.

**w.Sc.** A poor shawp o' a creature you war, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 254. **Lnk.** A' kind of fowks, Proud shaups, dull coofs and gabbling gowks, Ramsay *Wks.* (1800) I. 134 (Jam.). **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

Hence **Shaupie** or **Shawpy**, *adj.* lank, thin, not well-filled up.

**Per., w.Sc., Lth.** Your grown portly, an' she, poor thing's a wee shawpy, as we say, *Smugglers* (1819) I. 229 (Jam.).

**3.** A fragment, a broken piece.

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ Fin he poort the bilin' wattir in o' the punch bowl, it geed in shaups.

**4.** *v.* To shell. Sc. (A.W.), Cld. (Jam.)

[**1.** Cp. Dan. dial. *skalp*, a pea-shell (Molbech).]

**SHAURE**, see **Shear**, *v.*

**SHAUVE**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also in forms **shaave** Bch.; **shav** Abd. (Jam.) [ʃāv.] **1.** *sb.* A saw. Bnff.$^{1}$, Abd. (Jam.) **2.** *v.* To saw. Bnff.$^{1}$, Bch. (G.W.) Hence **Shauvans**, *sb. pl.* sawdust. *ib.*

**SHAV**, see **Shauve, Shave**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Sheaf.**

**SHAVE**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Ken. Sus. [ʃēv.] A small wood or coppice; a hedgerow. Cf. **shaw**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**Ken.** (H.E.); A small copse of wood by a field-side, Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); Grose (1790); **Ken.**$^{12}$, **Sus.** (F.E.)

**SHAVE**, *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.*$^{2}$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **schafe** Cld. (Jam.); **shaav** e.Yks.; **shaave** e.Yks.$^{1}$; **shaff** e.Yks.; **shav** e.Yks. m.Yks.$^{1}$ [ʃēv, ʃeəv.] **1.** *v.* In phr. (1) *to shave at a shop*, to show partisanship on very slender grounds; (2) *— the white friar*, a children's game; see below.

(1) **n.Cy.** Mind what thoo says tull him, they o' shave-at-a-shop (B.K.). (2) **Wxf.** Having reared a small cone of turf ashes they stick a straw upright in the summit; each in turn scrapes away a little from the side, repeating a verse. When the straw falls, the last operator must suffer in body or goods, Kennedy *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 63.

**2.** *Comp.* **Shave-apple**, the chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs.* Nhb.$^{1}$ **3.** To gall, fret; to ruffle the skin. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) **4.** *sb.* A slice. Cf. **shive**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **sheave**, *sb.*

**Sc.** A shave of bread (Jam.). **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Cld.** A schafe o' laif (Jam.). **Ayr.** A saft bile't egg on a shave o' laif, Service *Notandums* (1890) 78. **Lnk.** A shave o' hard mooly bread, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xiii. **e.Yks.** Awd Dawey Rowlytubs ran inti sthreet, Wiv a shaff o' spice-breead, Lancaster *Riding the Stang*, in Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 39; *ib.* 80; **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Nhp.**$^{1}$ Just give us a shave.

**5.** A particle of husk. m.Yks.$^{1}$ Hence **Shavvy**, *adj.* containing husks. *ib.* **6.** *pl.* Fragments of hemp-stalk, adhering to the tow. Shr.$^{1}$ Cf. **shiv.** **7.** A plane for smoothing round objects. Also in *comp.* **Shave-spoke.** n.Cy. (J.H.), w.Yks.$^{1}$ **8.** Part of a pulley; a pulley-wheel. Abd., Ayr. (Jam.), Nhb.$^{1}$ Cf. **sheave**, *sb.* **3.**

**SHAVE**, *v.*$^{2}$ Sc. Also in forms **shiauve, shiave** Bch. (Jam.) To sow. Cf. **shaw**, *v.*$^{3}$

**Bnff.** (W.A.C.) **Bch.** It wad set him a hantle better to be shaavin' his pickle corn (G.W.). **Bch., Abd.** (Jam.)

**SHAVE, SHAVEL**, see **Shavie, Shevel.**

**SHAVELIN**, *sb.* Sc. **1.** A tool used for smoothing hollow or circular wood. Abd. (Jam.) Cf. **shave**, *v.*$^{1}$ **7.** **2.** *Obs.* A tool formerly used to take off 'flasicks' or small pieces in mortising, &c. Bnff. (W.A.C.)

**SHAVELING**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **shavelling, shavling.** A contemptuous term for a priest.

**Sc.** Soon have the old shavelings back, Scott *Abbot* (1820) xix; He may a shavelling passe, Maidment *Pasquils* (1868) 65. **Ayr.** The two shavlings that had been afflicting Master Mill with the offer of the wages of Satan were departed, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) ii.

**SHAVER**, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in form **shaayver** Brks.$^{1}$ [ʃē·və(r.] **1.** A barber.

**Sc.** The shaver . . . gave to his wife the razor and the soap, Pennecuik *Coll.* (1787) 23. **Abd.** In Watson's the shaver's, sic boastin' an' havers, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 5.

**2.** A niggardly, close-fisted person; a miser; a keen bargainer, a huckstering fellow.

**Ir.** I hope Uncle Robert will . . . leave us his money. . . He's an old shaver, and we want it, Lover *Handy Andy* (1842) xxxix. **Not.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$ **w.Som.**$^{1}$ He's a proper old shaver [shee·uvur], an' no mistake, nif anybody mus'-n get up betime vor to come over he.

**3.** An eccentric character; a queer, humorous fellow; a wag; a sly, cunning fellow.

**Elg.** He fin's I'm a capital shaver, Tester *Poems* (1865) 137. **Ayr.** Funny queer St. John, He was an unco shaver For monie a day, Burns *Dream* (1786) st. 11. **Wgt.** In consequence of a personal accident happening to an old shaver, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 7. **n.Ir.** Both wir a couple av decent oul' shavers, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 87; **N.I.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ What a queer shaver he is. **Cum.** Monnie an unco't shaver, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 129. **n.Yks.** He's a droll shaver (I.W.). **Chs.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^2$ **Hrf.** A cunning shaver, Bound *Provinc.* (1876). [**Amer.** A pretty knowin' old shaver had a case down to Rhode Island, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. iv.]

**4.** A boy, youngster; a small child; *gen.* preceded by *young*.

**Abd.** Infant shavers, Shirrefs *Sale Catal.* (1795) 12. **Lnk.** Scarce nine year auld, a little shaver, McIndoe *Poems* (1805) 41. **Gall.** Ye impudent young shaver, Crockett *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 69. **Ir.** Sorra one o' the shaver but knows what I'm sayin', Carleton *Fardorougha* (1836) 24. **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^{23}$, **Shr.**$^2$ **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Oxf.** Well, young shaver, and how are you? (G.O.) **Brks.**$^1$ That ther young shaayver hev a-bin up to mischuf agin. **Hrt.** Cunning as these shavers are, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. i. 61. **Dev.** This young shaver must play his part too, Phillpotts *Striking Hours* (1901) 217. **Cor.** No tongue can tell The trouble it gave her To dip the shaver, And work the spell, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 92, ed. 1896. **Slang.** A little contemptible shaver like that, Barham *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864) *Aunt Fanny*. [**Amer.** I hain't seen some of 'em since they was little shavers, *Cent. Mag.* (Mar. 1882) 768.]

**5.** Anything that goes ahead clearing all obstacles, used esp. of a hare; *fig.* a go-ahead person.

**Dev.** A lashing great shaver, *Mem. Rev. J. Russell*, 292; **Dev.**$^3$ **n.Dev.** A North Devon Colonel of Militia, on seeing a hare jump up in the midst of a regiment he was reviewing, exclaimed: 'There 'e go'th, bwoys! a lashing gert shaver!' Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) *Pref.*

**SHAV(E)S,** *sb. pl.* Yks. Lin. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Glo. w.Cy. [ʃāvz.] The shafts of a vehicle. See **Sharf,** *sb.*$^1$

**e.Yks.**$^1$ **Lin.** The waggon was in a minnit thrown down, and the shaves became as so many piggs of lead, De la Pryme (1692) 23, in *Surt. Soc. Publ.* **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **se.Wor.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ The 'orse run away, knocked the gate pwust down, an' broke the shaves o' the cart right short off; **Shr.**$^2$, **Glo.**$^1$, **w.Cy.** (Hall.)

**SHAVEY,** *sb.* Nhb.$^1$ [ʃē·vi.] The chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs*. Cf. **shave,** *v.*$^1$ 2.

**SHAVIE,** *sb.* Sc. Also in form **shave** (Jam.). [ʃē·vi.]

**1.** A trick, prank; a practical joke.

**Sc.** (Jam.); The kintra ca'd him dainty Davie For many a prank an' mirthfu' shavie, *Blackw. Mag.* (Dec. 1822) (*ib.*). **Kcd.** Sorrow tak' her 'bishop sleeve,' It played her sic a shavie, Grant *Lays* (1884) 97. **Ayr.** Hurchin Cupid shot a shaft That play'd a dame a shavie, Burns *Jolly Beggars* (1785) l. 246. **Rxb.** Kirk an' state are sisters twin To work the land a shavie, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 143.

**2.** An uproar; a to-do.

**Elg.** Ere lang she made a shavie, Gordon *Poems* (1828) 218.

**SHAVING,** *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Shr. Also written **shavin** Sc. Cum. w.Yks. [ʃē·vin, ʃeə·vin.] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Shaving-brush,** the black knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*; (2) **-whittle,** a weaver's tool.

(1) **Shr.**$^1$ (2) **se.Sc.** They tauk o' knocks an' bleaching bittles, O' scraping knives an' shaving whittles, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 77.

**2.** Phr. *till* or *to a shaving*, exactly, to a nicety, to a T.

**Edb.** 'Od man, ye hae hit aff Peter till a shavin, Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 26. **Cum.** She'll suit thee till a shavin, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 90. **w.Yks.**$^1$ It fits to a shaving.

**3.** The candle-grease that gutters down the side of a candle.

**Dmf.** When a candle runs, that is when a 'shaving' descends down its stalk—look soon for the coffin of a friend, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 33.

**4.** *pl.* The loose fibres of wool which fall in the processes of clothmaking. w.Yks. (W.T.)

**SHAVITER,** *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) A term of contempt.

**Bwk.** A puir drunken shaviter.

Hence **Shaviter-like,** *adj.* having the appearance of a blackguard. Slk.

**SHAW,** *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **schaw** Sc. N.Cy.$^1$; and in forms **shaa** Brks.$^1$; **shay** s.Lan.$^1$ Brks.$^1$; **show** Sh.I. e.An.$^1$ [ʃǭ, ʃā.]

**1.** *sb.* A small wood or coppice; a thicket, glade, grove; a wooded hollow. Cf. **scaw,** *sb.*$^4$

**Sc.** In a shaw of wood by Silvermills, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xxix. **Abd.** The lint was fernyear grown beside the shaw, *Guidman Inglismill* (1873) 32. **s.Sc.** Till riggs and schaws are spent, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 65. **Edb.** We passed through a bit shaw, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 166. **Dwn.** In flickerin' shoors on fiel' an' shaw The flakes wi' misty thickness fa', Savage-Armstrong *Ballads* (1901) 27. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ Frequent in place-names, as in Hareshaw, Henshaw. 'Thor's queer folk i' the shaw'—a common saying, which means that mysterious beings (fairies) inhabit the thickets. **Dur.** Buttes atte northend apon a shaw o wod, Raine *Charters, &c., Finchale* (1837) 95. **Cum.**$^{14}$, **Wm.** (B.K.), **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** A space between woods, Grainge *Nidderdale* (1863) 222; **w.Yks.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^{13}$, **Stf.**$^1$ **Der.**$^1$ *Obs.* **n.Lin.**$^1$ *Obs.* Still used in place-names. **War.** *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 514. **Shr.**$^1$ *Gen.* in a definite sense. 'Down in the shaws.' Also a name given to rough land or land that is woody. **Brks.**$^1$ Applied to a small coppice or double hedgerow containing timber trees as well as underwood. **Mid.** Raising large hedges and shaws would greatly increase moisture, Middleton *View Agric.* (1798) 136. **e.An.**$^1$, **Suf.**$^1$ **Ken.** (D.W.L.); **Ken.**$^1$ A small hanging wood; a narrow plantation dividing two fields. **Sur.**$^1$ **Sus.** Broad belts of underwood, two, three, and even four rods wide, around every field, Young *Ann. Agric.* (1784–1815) XI. 192; **Sus.**$^{12}$, **Hmp.**$^1$

**2.** A flat piece of ground at the foot of a hill or steep bank. Rxb. (Jam.) **3.** A boggy place on a moor. w.Yks. Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 276. **4.** The foliage of esculent roots, the green stalk or top of potatoes, turnips, &c.

**Sc.** The potato fields, with only heaps of sodden shaws and the long, newly-filled pits to tell of what had been, Swan *Gates of Eden* (ed. 1895) xv. **Sh.I.** *Sh. News* (Aug. 18, 1900). **Frf.** Stout humlock shaws, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 58. **w.Sc.** Pouter a few frae the roots o' the shaws wi' your hands, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 133. **s.Sc.** To rump the shaws close by the roots Away frae Jamie's tatties, Watson *Bards* (1859) 73. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ Tatie shaw. Neep shaw. **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**5.** *v.* To cut off, esp. the tops of potatoes or turnips; to shave, abrade.

**Sc.** The neeps that they had thrang been shawin', Edwards *Mod. Poets*, 12th S. 403. **Lnk.** Gathering potatoes or shawing turnips, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) iv. **Nhb.**$^1$

Hence **Shawed,** *ppl. adj.* grazed, having the skin abraded.

**Nhb.** Wi' anklets shaw'd, and scather'd feet, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 24; **Nhb.**$^1$

[**1.** OE. *scaga*, copse (Sweet).]

**SHAW,** *sb.*$^2$ n.Lin.$^1$ [ʃǭ.] A kind of potato said to have taken its name from the person who raised it from seed.

**SHAW,** *v.*$^2$ ?*Obs.* w.Cy. Som. To scold sharply. w.Cy. (Hall.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**SHAW,** *v.*$^3$ *Obs.* Sc. *pret.* **shewe.** To sow. Cf. **shave,** *v.*$^2$

**Bch.** (Jam., s.v. Shiave); A'body shewe that had to saw, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 70 (*ib.*).

**SHAW, SHAWD,** see **Sha, Show,** *sb.*$^1$, *v.*$^1$, **Shald.**

**SHAWINTREWSE,** *sb.* Sc. A hornpipe dance. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 379, ed. 1876. Cf. **shantrews.**

**SHAWL,** see **Shall,** *adj.*, **Shaul,** *sb.*$^1$, *v.*$^1$, **Shool,** *sb.*

**SHAWL-RUNNING,** *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* Not. A method of working a running pattern upon net for shawls; see below.

**s.Not.** A mode of working with the needle a running pattern, generally of floral design, upon a ground of Nottingham net. One variety of it was called shawl-running. The work was fixed on a frame as wide as the pattern, the top and bottom of which consisted of rollers upon which the net was wound and unwound as the needlework advanced. It has long been obsolete, but sixty years ago it employed many women and children in the country districts around Nottingham (J.P.K.).

**SHAWLT(IE,** see **Shalt(ie.**

**SHAWM,** *v.*$^1$ and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Also written **shaum** Bnff.$^1$ n.Yks.$^{14}$ ne.Yks.$^1$; and in form **shoame** w.Yks. [ʃǭm.] **1.** *v.* To warm oneself by thrusting the lower portion of the body close to the fire.

**Bnff.**$^1$, **n.Cy.** (J.H.), **Nhb.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^{1234}$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ He's set shaumin' ower t'fire. **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$

**2.** *sb.* A warming, the act of sitting over the fire to warm oneself.

**Bnff.**$^1$ **n.Yks.** Come an' let's hev a shawm (R.H.H.). **w.Yks.** Stand a one side and let's have a shoame, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 8, 1884) 8.

**SHAWM,** *v.*$^2$ Lakel. Lan. Nhp. War. Also written **shaum** Nhp.$^1$ War.$^3$; and in form **shome** Lan. [ʃǫm.] To shuffle; to walk awkwardly with the feet; to trample, tread upon.

**Lakel.**$^2$ (s.v. Shoolen). **Lan.** Thornber *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 110. **Nhp.**$^1$ You're shauming all over it. **War.**$^3$

**SHAWM,** see **Shalm, Shame.**

**SHAWN,** *v.* Nhp.$^2$ [ʃǭn.] To gather sticks, &c. for fuel.

A farmer complained to me that 'village folks were always a shawnin on his land.'

**SHAWNTY, SHAWP, SHAWT,** see **Shanty,** *adj.*, **Shaup, Shout,** *v.*

**SHAY,** *sb.*$^1$ In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **chay** Sur.$^1$ [ʃē, ʃei, ʃeə.]

**1.** A chaise; a four-wheeled vehicle of any kind.

**Edb.** Ye'll gang and order the shay, Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 328. **Ir.** I was thinkin' o' dhrivin' a shay, Lover *Handy Andy* (1842) ix. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Wm.** They'd a shay an' pair for t'weddin' (B.K.). **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.** The humble equipage which he termed a shay, Brierley *Cotters,* xiii. **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **Ess.**$^1$ **Lon.** Baumann *Londinismen* (1889). **Sur.**$^1$ **Dev.** There's a sort o' a shay at the door, Baring-Gould *Idylls* (1896) 71. **Slang.** A gracious prince sits in that Shay, Thackeray *Miscell.* (1855) 134. [**Amer.** Coat tails pinned up behind like a leather blind of a shay, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. ix.]

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Shay-boy,** a postboy; the driver of a chaise; (2) **-cart,** a light chaise; (3) **-horse,** a horse driven in a chaise; (4) **-lad,** see (1).

(1) **Nhp.**$^1$ (2) **Sur.**$^1$ It was something of a light chay cart. **Lon.** A teetotal pieman in Billingsgate has a pony and 'shay-cart,' Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 196. (3) **Sur.**$^1$ He's a good chay horse. (4) **w.Yks.**$^1$ They war varra plainly donn'd, i' short doublets, for awt' ward like shay-lads, ii. 296. **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$

**3.** A cart used by miners to drive to and from their work. Cor.$^3$

**SHAY,** *sb.*$^2$ and *adj.* Ken. Sur. Sus. Also in forms **shea, shey** Ken. [ʃē, ʃei.] **1.** *sb.* A shade, shadow; a faint ray of light; a dim or faint glimpse of anything; a general likeness or resemblance.

**Ken.** Grose (1790); **Ken.**$^1$ I caught a shay of 'im as he was runnin' out of the orchard; **Ken.**$^2$ To have a shay of a thing. **Sur.**$^1$ **Sus.**$^2$ A fearful apparition which . . . passed quite close to him in the form of an enormous white horse, and there was a bluish shay.

**2.** *adj.* Pale, faint-coloured.

**Ken.** A shey red or yellow, Grose (1790); **Ken.**$^1$ This here ink seems terr'ble shay, somehows; **Ken.**$^2$ Bad ink is shay.

**SHAY,** see **Shaw,** *sb.*$^1$

**SHAY-BRAINED,** *ppl. adj. Obs.* e.An.$^1$ Foolish, silly.

**SHAZZAAS,** *v.* Dev. To make a curtsey, to be extremely polite.

**Dev.**$^3$ You should have zeed Mary Andrews come into the room a-shazzaasing avore her betters like the first lady in the land.

Hence **Shazzaasing,** (1) *ppl. adj.* over-polite. Dev.$^3$; (2) *sb.* an awkward person. (Hall.)

[From Fr. *chassez, imp. pl.* of *chasser,* to chase; see *Chassé, v.* in N.E.D.]

**SHAZZY,** *v.* Yks. [ʃa·zi.] To dance. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 15, 1897). See **Chazzy-hoile.**

**SHE,** *pron.* and *sb.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [Stressed ʃī, ʃū; unstressed ʃə.] **I.** Dial. forms: (1) **Scho,** (2) **Schoo,** (3) **Sha,** (4) **Shao,** (5) **Sheea,** (6) **Sheh,** (7) **Shey,** (8) **Sho,** (9) **Shoe,** (10) **Shoo,** (11) **Shou,** (12) **Shu,** (13) **Su,** (14) **Zhee.**

(1) **Sc.** A dowie woman was scho, Kinloch *Ballads* (1827) 7. **Ayr.** Quo' scho, Wha lives will see the proof, Burns *There was a lad,* st. 3. **Slk.** Aye sae loud as scho did call, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 78. **Yks.** Alas! that ever scho lived sae lang, *Felon Sewe* (t. H. VII) Fitte i. st. 1. (2) **w.Yks.** Schoo says schoo's ta bide till Maister Allen cooms, Banks *Wooers* (1880) I. iv; **w.Yks.**$^3$ (3) **Wm.** En was n't sha noo a nice itter? Blezard *Sngs.* (1848) 17. **ne.Yks.**$^1$ 24. **w.Yks.** Has sha? Bywater *Gossips,* 9. (4) **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 25. (5) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (6) **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). (7) **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 25. **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 276. (8) **Yks.** Sho's my lass, Baring-Gould *Pennyqks.* (1870) 54, ed. 1890. **Lan.** Sho's been the savin o' my little un, Saunders *Abel Drake* (1862) i. (9) **w.Yks.**$^1$ Shoe soon tell'd me, ii. 310; **w.Yks.**$^4$ (10) **Wxf.**$^1$ **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **w.Yks.**$^{23}$ **Lan.** Hear what shoo says, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 90. **Der.**$^1$ *Obs.* (11) **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703). **Lan.** Shou lated kinlin' on the hill, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 59. (12) **Sh.I.** Whadder shü wis lauchin' or greetin', Ollason *Mareel* (1901) 15; **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 25. **w.Yks.** Shu wor a noice owd cretur, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) iii. **Not.** Harrod *Hist. Mansfield* (1801) 53. (13) **S. & Ork.**$^1$ (14) **Wil.** Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 445.

**II.** Dial. uses. **1.** *pron.* Used redundantly after nouns for special emphasis. Cf. **he, II. 2.**

**Suf.** The Gal, she went, Fison *Merry Suf.* (1899).

**2.** Used of inanimate objects or of certain birds: *it.* Cf. **he, II. 3; her, II. 6.**

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Dwn.** Applied to a clock, or watch, &c., Knox *Hist. Dwn.* (1875). **Nhb.**$^1$ The watter's poorin' in—she's makin' on us. **n.Lin.**$^1$ Used for many inanimate things, as an oven, a clock, a stee, a pianoforte, a suff, and a church bell. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ Used of a clock: as 'I reckon she wants clëaning'; or of a sewing-machine, as 'She's never been mended yet.' **Ken.** The six-footer shell reach 'em fust; I'm damned if she don't, Son of Marshes *Lond. Town* (ed. 1894) 157. **Sur.** He [the sparrow-hawk], or 'she,' as they say, will fly at anything, Son of Marshes *On Sur. Hills* (ed. 1894) 44. **Sus.** She'll [an egg] hatch soon, Egerton *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 21; (R.B.) **Hmp.** Used for certain objects, such as machines of all kinds, a scythe, a saw, &c. (H.C.M.B.) **n.Hmp.** (E.H.R.)

**3.** Emph. form of the direct or indirect object: *her.* Cf. **he, II. 4.**

**Lin.** 'E promised a son to she, Tennyson *Owd Roä* (1889). **War.** (M.R.); He told she so, *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893). **Hrf.** Duncumb *Hist. Hrf.* (1804–12) (s.v. Her). **Glo.** Us don't belang to she, Lysons *Vulgar Tongue* (1868) 27; Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 62. **Brks.**$^1$ 6. ?**Cmb.** Ellis *ib.* 251. **Nrf.** This aant no fit place for she, Spilling *Giles* (1872) 51. **Suf.** Us don't belong to she (C.G.B.). **Ess.** He had a hankerin' aatur she (W.W.S.). **Sur.** He cared nought for she, *Forest Tithes* (1893) 158. **n.Wil.** Uf she's a wall, we'll build upon she, Kite *Sng. Sol.* (1860) viii. 9. **Dor.** I never should ax to quarrel wi' she, Francis *Fiander's Widow* (1901) pt. II. v. **w.Som.**$^1$ Túd·-n luy·klee aay wuz gwai·n vur tu zai· oa·urt tu shee· [It is not likely I was going to say aught to she]. **Dev.** I zaid it to she, right to her face, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 107. **Cor.** She es th' chooice waun of she that beered her, *Sng. Sol.* (1859) vi. 9. **e.Cor.** But rarely used for her, Ellis *ib.* 170.

**4.** Applied to a wife, to the mistress of a house, or to the mother of a family, without previous reference. Cf. **he, II. 8.**

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Ant.** The youngest two She'd put to bed, O'Neill *Glens* (1900) 47. **ne.Yks.**$^1$ The husband or wife would say in speaking of the other, 'Sha (or he)'s nut i' t'hoose,' . . neither the name nor the relationship having been previously mentioned, 24. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**5.** Used familiarly or contemptuously of a man.

**Cum.** It answers to 'old fellow.' It also implies that some one has been 'Bettying,' i.e. doing woman's work (E.W.P.); **Cum.**$^4$ **se.Cum.** She's a laddie fer her yal is auld Jack (B.K.).

**6.** Phr. *she said and she said,* a game; see below.

**Cor.** This game requires two confederates; one leaves the room and the other in the secret asks a player in the room to whisper to him whom she (or he) loved; he then calls in his companion and the following dialogue is carried on:—'She said and she said!' 'And what did she say?' 'She said that she loved.' 'And whom did she love? Suppose she said she loved —?' 'No! she never said that, whatever she said.' An indefinite number of names are mentioned before the right one. When that came, to the surprise of the whisperer the answer is—'Yes! she said that.' The secret was very simple; the name of a widow or widower known to both players was always given before that whispered, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* V. 50 in Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 187.

**7.** *sb.* A woman. Cf. **he, II. 9.**

**Abd.** Is' mak' ye happy's ony she In a' the land, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 123. **Dmb.** At that trade, a' she's are much the same, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 85. **Ayr.** There's ne'er a she in the kintra-side will hae grandeur like yours, Service *Notandums* (1890) 61. **Dev.** 'Tis no good for an out-country man to marry an in-country she, *Reports Provinc.* (1886) 100.

**8.** A term of contempt for anything poor, bad, or worthless.

**Ken.**$^1$ ‘A regular old she,’ often applied to a very bad ball at cricket.

**9.** *Comp.* (1) **She-barfoot**, the bear's-foot, *Helleborus viridis*; cf. **he, II. 10** (2); (2) **·bobby-urchin-jaw**, the jaw of the female hedgehog; (3) **·broom**, the white broom, *Genista multiflora*; also applied to *G. tinctoria*; (4) **·folk**, women; (5) **·gowk**, the female cuckoo; (6) **·heather**, the cross-leaved heather, *Erica tetralix*; (7) **·hollin** or **·holly**, the smooth, unprickly leaves of the holly, *Ilex aquifolium*; cf. **he, II. 10** (7); (8) **·shirt**, a chemise, shift; (9) **·sole**, the whiff, *Rhombus megastoma*.

(1) **War.**$^3$ (2) **Lin.** (J.W.) (3) **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **Chs.**$^1$ (4) **Der.** Yo've gotten a way wi' she-fowk, GILCHRIST *Rue Bargain* (1898) 85. (5) **w.Wor.** Her's like a female cuckoo—what some calls she-gowk, *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 17, 1888). (6) **Nhb.**$^1$ (7) **Nhb.**$^1$ The leaves of the she-holly possess the virtue, if gathered on a Friday at midnight, of revealing in dreams a future husband or wife. The gatherer must preserve unbroken silence until next day at dawn, and must collect it in a three-cornered handkerchief. Nine leaves must be selected, and tied with nine knots inside the handkerchief, and then placed underneath the pillow. (8) **Nhb.** Hats, handkerchiefs, and she shirts, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 201. **w.Som.**$^1$ (9) **N.I.**$^1$

**SHEA, SHEABAN**, see **Shay**, *sb.*$^2$, **Shibband**.

**SHEAD**, *sb.* Ken. Dev. Also written **sheed** w.Dev. [ʃīd.] A rough pole of wood. Also in *comp.* **Sheedwood.**

**Ken.** (HALL.); **Ken.**$^1$ Sheads for poles. **w.Dev.** Rough poles of topwood, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796).

**SHEAD**, see **Shed**, *v.*$^{23}$

**SHEADING**, *sb.* I.Ma. Also written **sheeding**. [ʃī·din.] One of the six divisions or districts of the Isle of Man. See **Shed**, *v.*$^2$

The name of the largest division of land. Practically the sheadings answer to the hundreds or herdds of Scandinavia. The sheading of Glenfaba sends three members to the House of Keys (S.M.); The 17 Kirks or parishes in the Isle of Man, are divided into six parts, which are there called sheedings. Every sheeding comprehending three kirks or parishes, except one which has only two (K.).

**SHEAF**, *sb.* and *v.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Midl. Lin. Also Cor. Also written **sheaff** Cum.$^1$; and in forms **shaf** n.Yks.; **shaff** Cum.$^{14}$ Wm. n.Yks.$^2$; **shav** e.Yks.$^1$; **sheave** Nhb. Midl.; **sheeaf** Cum.$^{14}$ [ʃīf, ʃiəf, ʃaf.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Sheaf-arse**, the bottom of a sheaf; (2) **·binder**, one who binds sheaves; (3) **·hole**, an opening in a barn through which sheaves of corn are pitched to be threshed; also used *fig.*

(1) **Wm.** A small handful pulled out of a ‘shaff arse’ (B.K.). **n.Lin.**$^1$ Go tell Sam to chuck th' stooks oher e' th' Hoss-Cloäse, th' sheäf-arses is as weet as muck. (2) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (3) *ib.* The opening or window in the barn-gable. **e.Yks.**$^1$ A great eater is said to have ‘a good shav-hooal.’

**2.** Rectorial tithes.

**Cor.** ‘The proprietors of the Sheaf’—that is, of the Rectorial tithes—were abated 13*s.* 4*d.*, HAMMOND *Parish* (1897) 82.

**3.** *v.* To put up corn into sheaves; to bind a sheaf.

**Nhb.** Many years yet may he live, Good crops of corn to cut and sheave, LILBURN *Borderer* (1896) 269. **Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^4$ He tell't twea on 'em 't gang inta 't lo' field an' shaff. **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **Midl.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **n.Lin.**$^1$ Stir your sens, I meän to hev this cloäs' sheäfed to neet.

Hence **Shaffer**, *sb.* one who puts up corn into sheaves. Cum. (M.P.)

**SHEAF**, see **Sheave**, *sb.*

**SHEAFLET**, *sb.* *Obs.* Yks. A small sheaf.

**n.Yks.** The rape is all bound in sheaflets, TUKE *Agric.* (1800) 141.

**SHEAKEARE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Wxf.$^1$ A thin, puny lad, a stunted youth.

**SHEAKLE**, see **Shackle**, *sb.*$^1$

**SHEAL**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also written **scheale** Cum.; **schiel** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **sheel** Nhb.$^1$ Lakel.$^2$; **shiel** Sc. N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.; **shiell** Sc.; and in forms **sheeld** Sh.I.; **sheile** Slk.; **shield** Sc. N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ Cum. [ʃīl.] **1.** *sb.* A hut, shed, cottage; a temporary shelter erected for the use of a shepherd during the summer months. See **Shealin(g**; cf. **scale**, *sb.*$^1$

**Sc.** The fishers built another sheal on the said haugh, *Leslie of Powis* (1805) 143 (JAM.); (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Sth.** Spots where shields have been occasionally erected, to shelter the shepherds in summer and harvest when feeding their flocks at a distance from their ordinary dwellings, *Statist. Acc.* III. 377 (*ib.*). **s.Sc.** Whether I've gane by ha' or shiel, WATSON *Bards* (1859) 8. **Ayr.** Blythe Bessie in the milking shiel, BURNS *Country Lassie*, st. 1. **Lnk.** A sleep in a shiell in the parish of Morton, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) IV. 239, ed. 1828. **Bwk.** When he reached the shiel again, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 166. **Gall.** The simmer shiel' I'll build for thee, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 184, ed. 1897. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ These sheels were built of sods and covered with poles carrying roofs of turf or moor rushes. The term shields is applied to fixed habitations or towns occupying the sites of earlier temporary huts. It is from this circumstance that the important towns North and South Shields derive their names. They were originally the sheels of the fishing populations at the mouth of the Tyne. ‘To many of the fisheries on the Tweed is attached a building, called a shiel or shield, in which the fishermen at certain seasons keep their nets, etc., and use as a dwelling,’ WEDDELL *Arch. Aeliana*, IV. 303. **Cum.** HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 216.

**2.** A summer residence, esp. one erected for those who go to the hills for sport.

**Sth.** It [Durness] surely has been a sheal or summer dwelling of old belonging to the bishopric of Caithness, *Statist. Acc.* III. 576 (JAM.).

**3.** *v.* To put sheep under cover; to shelter or enclose in a ‘sheal.’

**Abd.** I see a bught beyond it on a brae, Somebody here is shealing wi' their store, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 82, ed. 1812. **Gall.** Nane's shieled sae biel', NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 191, ed. 1897. **Lakel.**$^2$ Ther's neea pliace ta sheel in fer t'peur kye.

**4.** *Fig.* To shield, protect.

**Lakel.**$^2$ Sheel thi e'e frae t'sun wi' thi hat flype.

Hence **Shielin**, *ppl. adj.* sheltering, protecting.

**Ayr.** His parent-tree wi' shielin-bough, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846–7) II. 61.

[**1.** Cp. ON. *skjōl*, a shelter, cover (VIGFUSSON).]

**SHEAL**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Ken. Hmp. Also written **sheel** Sc. Nhb.$^1$ Lakel.$^2$ n.Yks.$^2$ Shr.$^1$ Glo. Ken.$^1$; **shiel** Sc.; and in forms **scheil, sheil** Sc. [ʃīl.] **1.** *v.* To shell; to take off the husk or outer covering. Cf. **shale**, *sb.*$^1$ **14**, **shell**, *sb.*$^1$ **11**, **shill**, *v.*$^1$

**Sc.** As easily as ye wad shiel peacods, SCOTT *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) xvii. **Abd.** To absteine from millinge, grindinge, or scheilinge on the Sabbath day, STUART *Eccl. Rec. Abd.* (1846) 198. **Ayr.** He returned with half a sheaf of new-cut beans. These he commenced to ‘sheil’ and eat, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 216. **Dmf.** She joost shiels them like peas! PONDER *Kirkcumdoon* (1875) 103. **Nhb.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$, **n.Yks.**$^2$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^2$ (s.v. Shill), **Shr.**$^1$, **Hrf.**$^2$ **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 387. **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY.

Hence (1) **Shealer**, *sb.* a machine used to extract clover-seed; (2) **Shealing**, (*a*) *sb.* the husk of seeds, chaff; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* fitted for removing the husks of seeds; connected with the process of husking seeds; (3) **·coug**, *sb.* a wooden dish for holding fishing-bait when taken from the shells; (4) **·hill**, *sb.* rising ground where grain can be winnowed by the wind; (5) **·seeds**, *sb. pl.* the husks of oats separated from the grains; (6) **Sheelocks**, *sb. pl.* light grain blown aside in winnowing, the lighter part of oats.

(1) **Hrf.**$^2$ (2, *a*) **Sc.** The sheeling is the thin substance containing the meal and which by the last operation of grinding is separated into two parts, viz. meal and meal-seeds, *Proof re. Mill of Inveramsay* (c. 1814) 1 (JAM.). **Edb.** Rank an' station! bran an' sheelings! BALLANTINE *Deanhaugh* (1869) 177. **Lakel.**$^2$, **n.Yks.**$^2$ (*b*) **Sc.** A new shealin machine (JAM.). [The first process is to put the wheat through the sheeling cylinder, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 435.] (3) **ne.Sc.** It is usual . . . for the bride to bring to her new home a chest of drawers, a kist, . . and a sheelin coug, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 99. (4) **Sc.** As the chaff disappears from the shieling-hill when the west wind blows, SCOTT *Monastery* (1820) xxix. **Rnf.** I'll hie me to the sheeling-hill, TANNAHILL *Poems* (ed. 1874) 193 (JAM.). **n.Yks.**$^2$ (5) **Sc.** About one-half of the dust and a small part of the sheeling-seeds are given to the miller, *Proof, Mill of Inverarity* (JAM., s.v. Shillin-seeds). **Abd.** A cushion, stufft wi' sheelin seeds, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 17. **Nhb.**$^1$ (6) **Abd.** I wudna gi'en a goupenfu' o' sheelocks for yer chance, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxiv; (JAM., s.v. Shillacks.)

**2.** *Obs.* To separate, esp. to separate the parts of milk, to curdle. n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.$^{2}$ Cf. **shell**, *sb.*$^{1}$ **12.**

**3.** To shed or scatter in ploughing.

**Hrf.**$^{2}$ 'Don't sheal it.' Common about Ashperton.

**4.** To shed; to have the outer shell open and lose its contents.

**w.Yks.**$^{2}$ Applied to things solid. Children sheal their teeth. **Shr.**$^{1}$ The lads bin al'ays rongin' after the nuts; by the time they'n sheel, theer'll be none left. **Ken.** (K.)

**5.** To peel; to come off in scales.

**s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Ken.**$^{1}$ Used of the scales or flakes of skin peeling off a person who has been ill of measles, scarlet fever, &c.

**6.** With *out*: to expend money, to 'shell out.' Sc. (Jam., s.v. Shell). **7.** *sb.* The shell of peas or beans, a peascod. Nhb.$^{1}$ Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 387. **8.** *Comp.* **Sheel-barley**, shelled barley, barley with the husks taken off. Nhb.$^{1}$ **9.** A thin layer or skin, a scale.

**Glo.** It's no more than a sheel, just like mortar (E.W.P.).

**SHEAL-BOARD**, see **Shell-board.**

**SHEALIN(G**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also Brks. Hmp. Also written **sheelin** Sc.; **sheeling** Sc. Ir. Nhb. Cum.$^{4}$; **shielin** Sc. Nhb.$^{1}$; **shieling** Sc. Ir. N.Cy.$^{1}$ Lan.; and in forms **sheilin(g** Sc.; **shielding** Cum.$^{4}$ n.Yks.$^{2}$ [ʃī·lin.] A hut, shed, cottage; a temporary shelter erected for the use of a shepherd during the summer months. See **Sheal**, *sb.*$^{1}$; cf. **skeeling.**

**Sc.** Frae sheilin' to sheilin, through clachan an' toun, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 203. **Or.I.** His shieling obtained the name of 'purgatory,' Vedder *Sketches* (1832) 30. **n.Sc.** Here we refreshed ourselves with some goats' whey, at a sheelin, or bothay, a cottage made of turf, the dairy-house where the Highland shepherds or graziers live with their herds and flocks, and during the fine season make butter and cheese, Pennant *Tour* (1769) 122, 123 (Jam.). **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Abd.** Upon our green river banks—by our lone sheilings, Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 148. **Arg.** It is a story we have in the sheilings among the hills, Munro *J. Splendid* (1898) 357. **Edb.** Some o' the roofless shielins in the hills, Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 37. **Slk.** The last o' their shealings to see, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 358. **Dmf.** Life would hardly have been worth living in that lonely shieling, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 36. **Ir.** Much minuter directions would scarcely guide one to the intricately situated shieling, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 109. **Mun.** Low bits of sheelings you must stoop to go into, Barry *Wizard's Knot* (1901) 287. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.** To a lonely sheeling go, *Laird of Thorneyburne* (1855) 27; **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Cum.** Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 216; **Cum.**$^{4}$, **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ **Lan.** Dismount, place his nag in a shieling, and then enter the hut, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) III. 257. **Brks.**$^{1}$ A rough lean-to shelter-shed, open in front. **Hmp.**$^{1}$ A smaller building constructed adjoining to, and against another.

**SHEAMAN, SHEAP(P**, see **Shearman, Shape.**

**SHEAR**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Yks. Som. Dev. Also written **sheer** Som. Dev.$^{1}$ [ʃiə(r).] **1.** A sheath.

**Som.** Knife—or scissis sheer, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) 166. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.**$^{1}$

**2.** A small wooden implement fastened to the waist to hold the end of the needle when knitting. n.Yks.$^{3}$ Cf. **share**, *sb.*$^{4}$

**SHEAR**, *v.* and *sb.*$^{2}$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **schere** Sc. (Jam.); **sheer** Sc. Uls. Cum.$^{1}$ e.Yks. Lan. Chs.$^{23}$ Der.$^{1}$ Sus.; **shere** Sc. w.Yks.$^{2}$; and in forms **scheir** Sc. (Jam.); **shar** Der.$^{2}$ nw.Der.$^{1}$; **share** w.Yks.$^{2}$ [ʃīr, ʃiə(r.] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Preterite*: (1) **Share**, (2) **Shear**, (3) **Shearr**, (4) **Shoor**, (5) **Shore**, (6) **Shuir**, (7) **Shure**, (8) **Shwor.**

(1) **w.Yks.**$^{23}$ (2) **Cum.** At the deail-head unluckily we shear, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1747) 2; **Cum.**$^{4}$ **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ *Introd.* 39. (3) **Cum.**$^{1}$ (4) **Cai.**$^{1}$ (5) **Edb.** They shore here this time fern-year (A.W.). **Nhb.** Aw shore wiv him (R.O.H.). **Lan.** He shore his own sheep, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 132. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ Who shore the ship? (6) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 207. **Elg.** Wi' his wifie he saw'd an' shuir his aits, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 25, 1898). (7) **Ayr.** Burns *Robin shure in hairst.* **Slk.** You shure wi' us that har'st, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 341, ed. 1866. (8) **Cum.**$^{14}$

**2.** *Pp.*: (1) **Shar'd**, (2) **Shaure**, (3) **Shean**, (4) **Shearen**, (5) **Shooarn**, (6) **Shor'd**, (7) **Shore**, (8) **Shoren**, (9) **Shworn**, (10) **Shworne.**

(1) **e.Dev.** A vlock o' shar'd sheep, Pulman *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iv. 2. (2) **Wxf.**$^{1}$ (3, 4) **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ *Introd.* 39. (5) **n.Yks.** Weel bun, an' better shooarn, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 4. (6) **Dev.** Ez sheep 'ev shor'd, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 16, ed. 1853. (7) **Frf.** His jacket o' the woo' my hands had shore, Morison *Poems* (1790) 127. **Edb.** Almost shore through, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 402. **Suf.**$^{1}$ He heent shore tew acres as yit. (8) **n.Yks.**$^{1}$ (9) **Cum.** When I'm clwose tull her shworn, Gilpin *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 26. (10) **Cum.**$^{4}$ Ready to be shworne, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 119.

**II.** Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* In *comp.* (1) **Shear-day**, the day for sheep-shearing; (2) **-grass**, long coarse grass or sedge, esp. *Triticum repens*; cf. **share**, *sb.*$^{2}$; (3) **-lamb**, (4) **-sheep**, a sheep after the first shearing, a yearling sheep; cf. **shear-hog**; (5) **-time**, the time of sheep-shearing.

(1) **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). (2) **Sc.** A kind of sedge with sharp, prickly-edged leaves (Jam.). **Nhb.** *Carex* . . . is called in Northumberlād Shearegrasse because it cutteth mennes hādes that touche it, Turner *Herbes* (1548) 24; **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{2}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$ [Schergrysse (scheregresse), *Carex*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483).] (3) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ (4) **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Lin.**$^{1}$, **w.Wor.**$^{1}$ (5) **I.W.** Shear-time ain't what it was when you and me was young, Gray *Annesley* (1889) II. 129.

**2.** *Obs.* To cut; to cut through.

**Sc.** (Jam.); It will be time to sharp the maiden for shearing o' craigs and thrapples, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxix. **Rnf.** Thro' Hummo's wame the weapon shear'd, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 95.

**3.** To reap, to cut with a hook or sickle; to mow.

**Sc.** (Jam.); A' the corn's no shorn by kempers, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Cai.**$^{1}$ **se.Sc.** I wrought your wark, . . An' shear'd an' bound like ony neger, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 58. **Lth.** Last week on the hairst rig we shure side by side, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 81. **Slk.** Borland *Yarrow* (1890) 72. **N.I.**$^{1}$ **Uls.** Being able to face Bell in . . . shearing the rig, McIlroy *Craiglinnie* (1900) 16. **Dwn.** Knox *Hist. Dwn.* (1875). **N.Cy.**$^{12}$ **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Wor maistor's corn is well shorn, Bless the day that he was born, *Harvest rhyme.* **Dur.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** To reap with a hook as distinct from reaping with a scythe or machine (B.K.). **n.Yks.**$^{1234}$ **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ Now seldom used except of bygone days. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** Ah mun shear 'im a bit o' grass soomwheare (F.P.T.); **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ ii. 295; **w.Yks.**$^{23}$ **n.Lan.** R. Piketah *Forness Flk.* (1870) 30. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{123}$, **s.Chs.**$^{1}$, **Der.**$^{12}$ **Lin.**$^{1}$ The Irishmen mostly shear the corn. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ To reap, or cut corn with a sickle, as distinguished from mowing with a scythe, and the modern reapering with a reaping-machine. 'He can't mow, he can only shear, and they don't have a deal shorn now-a-days.' **Not.** Young *Ann. Agric.* (1784–1815) XXII. 462. **Shr.**$^{1}$, **e.An.**$^{1}$ **Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Suf.**$^{1}$ [Scheryn, or repe corne, *meto* (*Prompt.*).]

Hence (1) **Shear-darg**, *sb.* a day's work in reaping; (2) **Shearer**, *sb.* a reaper, harvester; one who cuts corn with a sickle.

(1) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ (2) **Sc.** More strictly, one employed in cutting down corn, as distinguished from a bandster, or one who binds the sheaves. In a general sense a reaper (Jam.); An ill shearer never got a good hook, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 12. **se.Sc.** A brave farmer . . . To bring up some shearers his waggon sent down, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 98. **Ayr.** While at the stook the shearers cow'r, Burns *To Rev. J. M'Math* (Sept. 17, 1785) st. 1. **Bwk.** The shearer's dinner, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 75. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Dur.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{4}$, **n.Yks.**$^{2}$, **w.Yks.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ *Obs.* The shearers grasped a handful of corn and cut it off, placing it on a band—for the after convenience of binding—and so on, handful by handful, until the sheaf was completed. . . The shearers were Irishmen or nailers from the 'Black Country,' who, before the introduction of reaping machines, presented themselves in gangs at the different farm-houses at harvest time for the purpose of cutting the wheat.

**4.** Phr. (1) *to shear clean*, to do one's duty or share of work; to do anything thoroughly; to be honest; (2) — *off*, to finish reaping; (3) — *one's own rig*, to do one's own work; to be independent; to pay one's way.

(1) **Wm.** Cu, mi lad, buckle teea, show willin', an' allus shear clean (B.K.). (2) **Sh.I.** Dey wir some only shorn aff, an' some no, whin da mist cam', *Sh. News* (Oct. 12, 1901). (3) **Wm.** It's a gay bit best ta shear yan's awn rig, than yan's neeabody ta thank (B.K.).

**5.** To prune, esp. hedges.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Always done with a hook, never with shears. 'Mr. —— 'ant a-sheared none of his hedges.' **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$

**6.** To cut the sides of a 'rhine' (q.v.) so as to bring it to the requisite width. Som. (W.F.R.) **7.** With *back*: to enlarge a pit or excavation by cutting or dressing back with hacks or picks. Nhb.$^1$ Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **8.** To divide, part; to take different directions.

**Sc.** I say, the march rins on the tap o' the hill, where the wind and water shears, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxxvi. **Abd.** The ridge or summit where wind and water are said to shear (Jam.). **Per.** (*ib.*)

**9.** *sb.* A pair of shears.

**Abd.** He could find out who stole his gear By turning of the sieve and sheer, Meston *Poet. Wks.* (1723) 39. **Dwn.** A'll bruise thee nae wi' spade or shear, Savage-Armstrong *Ballads* (1901) 101. **Wxf.**$^1$

**10.** A blade, knife.

**Arg.** I feel a tickling at the nape of my neck, as where a wooden collar should lie before the shear fall, Munro *J. Splendid* (1898) 310.

**11.** A ploughshare. Dor.$^1$ **12.** An eel-spear.

**Ken.**$^1$ An eel-shear. **Sus.** (Hall.); **Sus.**$^1$; **Sus.**$^2$ An iron instrument or broad spear, of three or more points at the end of a pole.

**13.** *pl.* Scissors.

**Sc.** If there's a pair of sheers in the Highlands that has a baulder sneck, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xli; 'A good shape in the sheer's mouth.'. . Spoken when we are going about some new project or design, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 47. **Sh.I.** I had a new stripped sark, spleet new aff o' da sheers, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 250. **Abd.** Cairryin' a shears i' yer waistcoat pouch, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxi. **Lnk.** Unto Peter Niggle, my sheers and bodkin, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 130. **Edb.** A pair o' sheers the motto, 'We part to meet again,' Maclagan *Poems* (1851) 56. **Dmf.** Noisy auctioneers Loud crying razors, knives, and sheers, Shennan *Tales* (1831) 33. **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–1862) VI. 44. **Cum.**$^1$ (s.v. Sidders).

Hence **Sheerless**, *adj.* without scissors.

**Sc.** Ye maun shape it, knife, sheerless, Kinloch *Ballads* (1827) 146.

**14.** *pl.* That part of a wagon to which the shafts are affixed. n.Lin.$^1$ **15.** *Comp.* (1) **Shear-blade**, the blade of a pair of scissors; a knife for cutting kail, &c.; (2) **-boards**, *obs.*, boards on which the shears worked when cutting, cropping, or finishing woollen cloth; (3) **-feather**, a thin piece of iron attached to the ploughshare for the purpose of cutting out the furrow; (4) **-frame**, *obs.*, the frame in which the shears for cropping or finishing woollen cloth were fixed; (5) **-keavie**, a species of crab, *Cancer depurator*; (6) **-legs**, a kind of shears; see below; (7) **-smith**, *obs.*, a maker of shears; (8) **-tail**, the common tern, *Sterna fluviatilis*.

(1) **Bnff.** (W.A.C.) **Abd.** A lang kail-knife, an auld sheer-blade, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 181; (G.W.) (2) **w.Yks.** The pair of cropping shears were working across the length of the two pieces fixed and prepared on the shear-boards, Peel *Luddites* (1870) 9. (3) **w.Sc., Cld.** (Jam.) (4) **w.Yks.** The ire of the hand-croppers in this district [was] directed against a machine termed a 'frame'—the shear-frame, Peel *Luddites* (1870) 9. (5) **Edb.** At Newhaven (Jam.). (6) **Nhb.**$^1$ Two or three long spars lashed or bolted together, or with a crowntree at the top, and spread out at the base like the letter A, or like a large tripod; used for lifting, boring, or masting purposes. **Nhb., Dur.** Three poles placed in the form of a triangle over a bore-hole for the purpose of supporting the sheave or tackle by which the rods are drawn out of and lowered into a bore-hole when it is necessary to clean out the hole or change the tool, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (7) **Sc.** Approves the haill rights —granted to . . . smiths, cutlers, . . peutherers, shear-smiths, &c., *Blue Blanket*, 16 (Jam.). (8) **Or.I.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 203.

**16.** A reaper.

**n.Yks.** 3 'shears' and a 'binder,' for about 15 feet breadth (I.W.).

**17.** Phr. *one shear, two shear*, &c., applied to sheep that have been shorn once, twice, &c.

**Sc.** When the second fleece has been removed . . . the shearling tup becomes a two shear tup, *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 416. **Nhb.**$^1$ Every time they are shorn, they add a year to their age, and are called two-shear, three-shear, &c., according to the times they have been clipped or shorn, Culley *Live Stock* (1801) 20 (s.v. Shearling). **Wm.** A girt-grown two-shear as could 'maist knock a h'ox, Ollivant *Owd Bob* (1900) 167. **e.Yks.** A two sheare ewe seldome goeth gelde, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 2. **n.Lin.**$^1$ His four or five shear ewes at 58*s.*, Young *Agric.* (1799) 315; Sheep . . . generally renew their first two teeth from fourteen to sixteen months old, and every following year about the same time, until they become three-shear, *Treatise Live Stock* (1810) 114. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ A two-shear. **Lei.**$^1$ After the second shearing they lose the name of teg and acquire that of two-shears (s.v. Sheep). **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 292, ed. 1849.

**18.** A reaping, cutting, harvest.

**se.Sc.** Help to gie your corn a shear, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 58. **Edb.** A green shear is an ill shake, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 6, ed. 1801. **Cum.**$^4$ 'A green shear's as bad as a shak.' This saying has reference to oats, and implies that it is often as bad to be too early as too late. **n.Yks.**$^2$ I'd raather hev a leeght shak as a green shear.

**19.** A crop of grass; the quantity of grass cut at one harvest.

**Hmp.** After-shear, the second crop of grass, Wise *New Forest* (1883) 286. **Dor.**$^1$ **Som.** To be sold, &c., an excellent shear of grass in the Home field (W.F.R.). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ The shears bain't very heavy about. **Dev.**$^1$ A good shear of grass. **nw.Dev.**$^1$, **Cor.**$^1$

**20.** The quantity of wool cut by a farmer from his entire flock in one season.

**w.Som.**$^1$ I count he must ae·u [have] eight or nine years' shear, and a'll warnt a good much o' it's a-ratted [rotten]. **nw.Dev.**$^1$

**21.** A cut, slice. Cld. (Jam.) **22.** A particular kind of sheep-mark.

**Sh.I.** Da mark o' Brough, da right lug a shear, an' a hole an' da left ane half awa' afore, *Sh. News* (Nov. 18, 1899).

Hence **Shear-bittit**, *ppl. adj.* having the end of the ear cut to a point. Cum.$^4$ **23.** The ridge or summit of a hill. Abd. (Jam.)

**SHEAR**, see **Sheer**, *v.*$^1$, *adj.*

**SHEAR-COCK**, *sb.* w.Yks.$^2$ Chs.$^{13}$ ne.Lan.$^1$ Also in forms **shercock** Chs.$^{13}$; **shircock** ne.Lan.$^1$ [ʃiə-kok.] The missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*.

**SHEARD**, see **Shard**, *sb.*$^2$, **Shed**, *v.*$^2$

**SHEAR-HOG**, *sb.* n.Cy. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Bdf. Hrt. Wil. Also in forms **shar-** n.Cy. Midl. Bdf.; **sharrag** sw.Lin.$^1$ Oxf.; **sharrig** Nhp.$^2$; **sharrog** Lei.$^1$ Nhp.$^1$; **shearrog** Oxf.$^1$; **sherrog** Lei.$^1$ se.Wor.$^1$; **sherrug** Glo.$^1$ Hrt. [ʃiər-og, ʃə·rəg.] A lamb after the first shearing; a yearling sheep.

**n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Not.**$^1$, **sw.Lin.**$^1$, **Rut.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ The wether-teg till next lambing time or second shear-day is a shear-hog, sharrog. The shar-hog till the third shear-day retains the same name (s.v. Sheep); **Nhp.**$^2$, **War.**$^3$, **w.Wor.**$^1$, **se.Wor.**$^1$, **s.Wor.**$^1$, **Glo.**$^1$ **Oxf.** A sherehog (Oxonicé 'sharrag') I understand to be a yearling sheep just shorn, or about to be shorn, for the first time, *Church Times* (Oct. 17, 1890) 1012, col. 2; **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.* **Bdf.** Shear hogs at 7*d.* or 6*d.*, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 93; (J.W.B.) **Hrt.** The weather we call . . . the third year a sherrug, Ellis *New Experiments* (1750) 52. **Wil.**$^1$ (s.v. Sheep). [In England . . . dinmonts are shear hoggs until shorn of the fleece, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 213.]

**SHEARING**, *vbl. sb.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Nhp. [ʃiə·rin.] **1.** *vbl. sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Shearing-clothes**, harvesting clothes, clothes worn whilst reaping; (2) **-hook**, a reaping-hook, sickle; (3) **-knife**, a thatcher's knife; (4) **-lea**, a reaping scythe; (5) **-out day**, the day of the harvest-home; (6) **-posy**, a nosegay presented to a sheep-shearer; (7) **-time**, corn-harvest.

(1) **Fif.** We'll soon get on our shearing claes, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 116. (2) **m.Yks.**$^1$ (3) **Yks.** (Hall.) **w.Yks.** A knife used by thatchers to cut an even edge to the straws forming the thatch at the bottom of the thatch. It is a large knife like a butcher's (S.P.U.). (4) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (5) **Nhb.**$^1$ A group of reapers, as they go dancing and screaming to and from the fields on 'a shearing-out day' (s.v. Mell Doll). (6) **Nhp.**$^1$ (7) **s.Lan.**$^1$

**2.** *sb.* A sheep that has been once shorn; a yearling sheep.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Nhb.**$^1$ Although a sheep is generally fifteen or sixteen months old when first shorn yet they are not called shearings until once clipped, which is understood to be the same as one year old; Culley *Live Stock* (1801) 20. **n.Yks.** A female sheep after the first year (W.H.). **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**$^1$

**3.** *Fig.* Used of ages: a year.

**n.Yks.** He teak hiz sun wi' him, a lad aboot five shearin, *Nidderdill Olm.* (June 1873).

**SHEARLING**, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **shearland** Suf.$^1$; **shorling** s.Cy. [ʃiə·(r)lin.] A sheep after the first shearing; a yearling sheep; also used *attrib.*

**Sc.** After the removal of the first fleece the tup-hogg becomes a shearling-tup, *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 416. **Nhb.** Of late years it has been customary to sell the shearling-wethers in June or July to the butchers, Marshall *Review* (1808) I. 102; **Nhb.$^1$** **Wm.** Herdwick wether shearling; punch-holed far ear, *Wm. Gazette* (May 26, 1900) 5, col. 1. **n.Yks.$^1$** Shearling-gimmer (s.v. Gimmer); **n.Yks.$^{24}$** **ne.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 212; **ne.Yks.$^1$**, **e.Yks.$^1$** **w.Yks.** Shearling gimmers (J.W.). **n.Lan.** (C.W.D.), **ne.Lan.$^1$**, **Der.$^2$**, **Not.$^{12}$**, **Lei.$^1$**, **n.Lin.$^1$** **Nhp.** Sixty wedders of one year old, here called shearlings, *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 25; **Nhp.$^1$** The wether-teg till next lambing time or second shear-day is a . . . shearling. The . . . shearling till the third shear-day retains the same name (s.v. Sheep). **w.Wor.$^1$**, **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 292, ed. 1849; **Suf.$^1$** **s.Cy.** Holloway. **Dor.** The men were proceeding with the shearlings and hogs, Hardy *Madding Crowd* (1874) xxii. **w.Som.$^1$** Lot 6. Ten shearling lambs.

**SHEARMAN**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Shr. Nrf. Dev. Also written **sheerman** Sc. (Jam.) N.I.$^1$ w.Yks. Nrf.; and in forms **sheaman** Dev.; **sherman** Nrf. A cloth-shearer; one employed to dye or dress cloth; a cloth-worker.

**Sc.** Properly and originally cloth-clippers, cloth-dressers; but latterly cloth-workers, including all the crafts engaged in dyeing, fulling, dressing, and finishing cloth (Jam. *Suppl.*). **N.I.$^1$** A workman employed at a bleach green. *Obs.* 'Wanted, a skilful journeyman sheerman and dyer,' *Belfast Newslett.* (1739). **Shr.** At Shrewsbury is a company of shear-men who for a long time have been the shearers or finishers of the Welsh flannels, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 199. **Dev.** Disappeared with the disappearance of the woollen trade, Bowring *Lang.* (1866) I. pt. v. 15.

Hence *Sheerman('s craft, phr.* the art of cloth-working.

**w.Yks.** We know that 'webstercraft' and 'sheermancraft' (or cloth-dressing) were carried on in the district fully five centuries ago, Graye *Walks around Bradford*, 59, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 22, 1897). **Nrf.** An art used at Norwich, where worsteds, stamins, fustians, and other woollen cloths are sheered, Bailey (1721).

[Villain, thy father was a plasterer; And thou thyself a shearman, art thou not? Shaks. 2 *Henry VI*, IV. ii. 141.]

**SHEARMOUSE**, *sb.* Sc. Ken. Sus. Som. Dev. Also written **sheer-** Cai.$^1$ Ken.$^{12}$; **sheere-** Sus.$^1$; and in forms **shear-a-muze** Dev.$^1$; **sheery-mouse** Dev.; **sherra-** nw.Dev.$^1$; **sherry-** Som. **1.** The shrew or field mouse. Cf. **harvest-shrew.**

**Cai.$^1$** **Per.** The wagtail and the shearmouse cheepit, Spence *Poems* (1898) 138. **Ken.$^{12}$** **Sus.$^1$** The country people have an idea that the harvest-mouse is unable to cross a path which has been trod by man. Whenever it attempts to do so it is said to be immediately struck dead. This accounts (they say) for the numbers which on a summer's evening may be found lying dead on the edge of the field footpaths without any wound or apparent cause of death. **Som.** Had not a shrew, or, as she called it, a sherry-mouse, died in her hand? Yonge *Cunning Woman* (1890) 19. **nw.Dev.$^1$**

**2.** A bat.

**Dev.$^1$** A . . . took the bard in es hand as buys do a shear-a-muze, whan they say, 'Shear-a-muze, shear-a-muze, vlee over me head.' 2. **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874).

**SHEARN, SHEARP, SHEARROG**, see **Sharn, Sharp,** *adj.*, **Shear-hog.**

**SHEARY**, *adj.* Lin. Lei. Also in form **shiry** Lin.$^1$ sw.Lin.$^1$ [ʃiə·ri.] **1.** Full of twitch or couch-grass. See **Shear-grass**, s.v. **Shear**, *v.* **II. 1** (2); cf. **share**, *sb.*$^2$

**Lei.$^1$** That theer land's very sheary.

**2.** Of grass: sharp, cutting, coarse.

**Lin.$^1$** Applied to a grass of a similar character to that growing on the banks of the Welland, where the tide occasionally overflows the banks. **sw.Lin.$^1$** Sharp and shiry.

**SHEAT**, *sb.* Suf. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Also written **scheat** Ken.; **sheet** Ken.$^2$ Hmp.; and in form **shet** Sus. Hmp. [ʃīt, ʃet.] A young hog or pig of the first year. Cf. **shoot**, *sb.* **6.**

**Suf.** Ray (1691). **s.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Ken.** Pigs between the age of six and ten months, *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. vi. 338; **Ken.$^{12}$** John Godfrey, of Lidd, in his will, 1572, gave his wife one sowe, two sheetes. **Sur.$^1$**, **Sus.** (F.E.), **Sus.$^{12}$** **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.); Holloway. [Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681).]

**SHEAT**, see **Shout**, *v.*

**SHEATH**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Chs. Nhp. Oxf. Bdf. Cor. Also in forms **sheathe** Chs.; **sheth** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ Dur.$^1$ Nhp.$^1$ Oxf.$^1$ [ʃīþ, ʃeþ.] **1.** *sb.* A receptacle for the end of a knitting-needle, fastened to the waist. Cf. **shear**, *sb.*$^1$ **2.**

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Nhb.$^1$** The right hand needle rests firmly in the sheth as the knitting proceeds. It is sometimes made by tying a small bundle of straws together, or by a quill sewn into a fabric; but the old 'knittin sheth' was a small piece of fine grained wood, perforated for a distance of a few inches with a hole large enough to admit a knitting needle. These sheths were often of curious shapes and elaborately carved. **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **Oxf.$^1$** It keeps one needle steady in stocking knitting, *MS. add.* **Cor.** Their straw sheaths tucked into the bands of their trousers, they clicked merrily away with their needles as they walked along the road, *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1893) 378.

**2.** Part of a plough; see below.

**Sc.** Since the introduction of metal heads to ploughs, in place of wooden ones, commonly called sheths or sheaths (Jam., s.v. Sock-mandrill). **Nhb.$^1$** 'Plough sheth,' the body or central part of a plough to which all the other portions are fitted. **Chs.$^1$** The sheath, is the iron which holds the beam and throck together, *Academy of Armory*, bk. III. viii. **Bdf.** This apparatus is generally fastened by an iron pin, immediately behind the mortice of the sheath, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 166.

**3.** The crossbars of a framework; the ribs of anything.

**Nhb.$^1$** 'Waggon sheth,' the group of ribs forming the framework. 'Tram sheth,' the cross ties in a tram which connect the soles or main framework. 'Sheth,' in a ladder, the broader steps, introduced at intervals, between the rungs, to bind the structure together. 'Harrow sheth,' the cross bars of a harrow, intersecting the 'bulls' or longitudinal bars which run in the direction in which a harrow is dragged. **Nhb., Dur.** The ribs of a chaldron wagon, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **Dur.** A ladder step, Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870).

**4.** A division of a field.

**N.Cy.$^1$** A portion of a field which is divided so as to drain off the water by the direction of the ploughings, called sheths. **Nhb.$^1$** In the unenclosed town fields a group of parallel strips of ploughed land, which adjoined a similar group lying at right angles, formed a sheth. Hence the field names Upper Sheth, High Headland Sheth, &c. The arrangement was necessitated by the lie of the ground, the strips being made to allow of draining in the direction of the ploughing. **Dur.$^1$** For the greater convenience of mowing, large fields are set out into sheths; in small fields this is not necessary, as they can be mown from side to side conveniently. **Nhp.$^1$** A division of a field, which is generally so separated as to drain off the water by the direction of the ploughings, called sheths.

**5.** *Obs.* A salt-mining term: a brine-shaft or pit; a fountain of salt-water.

**Chs.** Ray (1691); **Chs.$^1$**; **Chs.$^3$** The old name of the brine-pit at Northwych. Hence 'Sheath Street' in the town to this day.

**6.** *Comb.* (1) **Sheath-whittle**, a reaping-hook; (2) **Sheth door**, in mining: a door placed in a headways course where otherwise a 'sheth stopping' (q.v.) would be necessary; (3) — **of boards**, a group of cross-workings in a coal-pit; (4) — **stoppings**, (5) — **walls**, stoppings placed at intervals in a headways course for the purpose of coursing the air up and down a number of old workings or through a 'sheth of boards.'

(1) **Gall.** Armed with stones, knives, and sheath-whittles, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 323. (2) **Nhb.$^1$** **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). (3) **Nhb.$^1$** If we take the harrow as an illustration, the intersecting framework will give an apt example of the galleries of a coal-mine worked on the pillar system. The bulls of the harrow represent the heedwis of the mine and the sheth represents the boards in the pit. When a panel or division of a colliery is referred to, the group of parallel excavations which have been driven at right angles to the cleavage of the coal (the boards) are spoken of as a 'sheth of boards.' (4) **Nhb.$^1$** **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (5) **Nhb.$^1$**

**7.** *v.* To shield, screen, protect.

**w.Yks.$^2$** A belt of trees is said to be planted on the side of an orchard to sheath the cold wind off.

**8.** To conduct the air backwards and forwards through a group of cross-workings or old workings by a proper arrangement of stoppings. Nhb.$^1$ Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

**SHEATHING**, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. [ʃī·þin.] In mining: thin deals placed between the joints of tubbing in a shaft. Nhb.$^1$ Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

**SHEAVE**, *sb.* and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Wm. Yks. Lan. Hrt. and Amer. Also written **sheeve** Sc. Bnff.$^1$ ne.Lan.$^1$; and in forms **sheaf** Sc. Nhb. Amer.; **shee** Sc. (Jam.); **sheeth** Wm.; **sheev** Sh.I.; **sheff** Hrt. [ʃīv, ʃīf.] **1.** *sb.* A slice. Cf. **shave**, *v.*$^1$ **4**, **shive**, *sb.*$^1$

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Sh.I.** Tak' an' cut a lap o' tatties in sheevs, *Sh. News* (Feb. 10, 1900). **e.Sc.** He has a sheaf o' bread to eat yet, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 219. **Abd.** She only gied me a sheave o' loaf, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 25, 1898). [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 381.]

Hence **Sheevick**, *sb.* a small slice, a shaving, paring.

**Sh.I.** I held twa or tree tattie sheeviks ta da gimmer, *Sh. News* (Apr. 1, 1899).

**2.** *Obs.* A sheet of glass measuring a square foot.

**Nhb.**$^1$ Bought at Hartlepool fourteen sheif of glass, at 1*s.* the sheif, 14*s.*, Welford *Hist. Newc.* II. 358.

**3.** A pulley-wheel; a pulley of any kind.

**Abd., Ayr.** Pully sheeve (Jam., s.v. Shave). **Nhb.**$^1$ A belt sheave, a rope sheave, &c. **Nhb., Dur.** A wheel at the end of an engine-plane or at the top of a self-acting inclined plane, and round which the ropes run; the motion on the incline being regulated by a lever attached to a brake which acts upon a crib placed upon the sheave for the purpose. Also a grooved wheel used in place of a roller to support a rope, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **Wm.** A drum for a driving strap; a pulley in a snatch block (B.K.). **s.Yks.** (W.S.), **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Hrt.** Blocks for pulleys and sheffs, as seamen name them, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. ii. 40.

**4.** *v.* To slice; to cut in slices.

**n.Sc.** Will ye hae an apple, lady, And I will sheave it sma'? Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 88, ed. 1875. **Bnff.**$^1$ When followed by 'doon' it commonly means to slice down the whole piece; and when followed by 'aff' to take off one or more slices.

**SHEAVE**, *v.*$^2$ Dev. Amer. [Not known to our correspondents.] [ʃīv.] A method of using an oar; see below.

**Dev.** Conant was to take charge of the tiller with one hand and the after oar with the other, which he did standing in the stern-sheets and 'sheaving' or shoving with it, facing the boat's bow, gondolier fashion, Leslie *Waterbiography* (1894) 102. [**Amer.** To hold water with the oar to stop the boat or turn more quickly, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 381.]

**SHEAVE, SHEAVLE, SHEAWT**, see **Sheaf, Shevel, Shout**, *v.*

**SHE-BANG**, *sb.* Cor.$^3$ [ʃī·bæŋ.] A mining term: a kind of candlestick; see below.

A small piece of wood having [two sloping pieces] . . . of metal projecting on it. A candle is fastened below and so protected from dropping water when it is being carried about in wet places underground. A loop permits of the she-bang being hung on a button of the miner's coat.

**SHEBBY**, see **Sheppie**.

**SHEBEEN**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. I.Ma. Also written **shebbeen, sheebeen, shibbeen** Ir. [ʃəbī·n.] **1.** *sb.* An unlicensed place where intoxicating liquors are sold; an illicit still cabin; also in *comp.* **Shebeen-house**.

**Sc.** A sort of moorland shebeen . . . caught a fraction of the revellers, Haliburton *Fields* (1890) 32. **Rnf.** McKenzie's Act . . . that has done nothing more Than brought shebeens to every door, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 207. **Ir.** Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 107; (M.B.-S.) **N.I.**$^1$ **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–62) VI. 45. **w.Ir.** Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 246. **s.Ir.** A shebeen house, the *auberge* of Ireland, Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 456. **I.Ma.** Have you been to the royal shebeen? Johnson *Isle-iad*, 52.

Hence **Shebeen-(house-)keeper**, *sb.* the owner of a 'shebeen.'

**Ir.** A shebeen-house keeper attends for the sale of his liquor, Carleton *Fardorougha* (1836) 223. **Wxf.** And may all sheebeen keepers that mix blue stone and acafortis with real wholesome whiskey be most exquisitely and genteely excoriated, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 97.

**2.** *v.* To keep an unlicensed drinking-place.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **e.Sc.** It was a case of shebeening and Tammy had been convicted, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) iv. **Ir.** Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 112. **N.I.**$^1$

Hence **Shebeener**, *sb.* a person who keeps a 'shebeen.'

**Ir.** At this time the forge was owned by Felix O'Beirne, blacksmith, shebeener, and exwhiteboy, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 128.

**SHEBO**, *sb.* e.Yks.$^1$ [ʃī·bō.] A tumult, disturbance. Cf. **skewber, sheevo**.

We'd a meetin ĭ vesthry las' neet aboot a new cess, an them at didn't want yan kick'd up a riglar shebo.

**SHECK**, *sb.* *Obs.* Wxf.$^1$ Ice.

**SHECK, SHECKLE**, see **Shake, Shackle**, *sb.*$^1$

**SHECKLE**, *sb.* Glo. Brks. Wil. Also written **shekel** Brks.$^1$ Wil.$^1$; and in form **shuckle** Glo.$^1$ [ʃī·kl.] A sickle.

**Glo.**$^1$, **Brks.**$^1$ **Wil.**$^1$ The first *e* is long. An old labourer, on being asked how he used to sharpen his ancient reaping-sickle, said, 'I did allus use to car' a grab [crab-apple] wi' me, an' draa my shekel droo un.'

**SHECKLES**, *sb. pl.* Nhp.$^1$ Also in form **shickles**. [ʃe·klz, ʃi·klz.] The frame at the back of a wagon into which the side-pieces are tenanted.

**SHE-COCK**, *sb.* N.I.$^1$ [ʃī·kok.] A corruption of 'shake-cock'; a small hay-stack built up loosely.

**SHED**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ *Obs.* Sc. **1.** *sb.* Shade; a shady place; shelter.

**Rnf.** The kye tormented wi' the klegs an' heat, Sought caller sheds, to fend them frae sic faes, Finlayson *Rhymes* (1815) 49. **Lth.** Thomson *Poems* (1819) 126. **Gall.** Forced to seek his bread, Through the wide warld without a shed, Wi' no a freend his cause to aid, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 154, ed. 1897.

**2.** *v.* To shade.

**Sc.** It sheds the sun weel aff, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xxviii.

**SHED**, *sb.*$^2$ e.Cy. [ʃed.] **1.** The sheath of a knife, &c. e.Cy. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 169. Suf.$^1$ Cf. **shade**, *sb.*$^4$ **2.** The praeputium of a horse. Suf.$^1$

**SHED**, *sb.*$^3$ Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] A tub for cream. (Hall.)

**SHED**, *sb.*$^4$ Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] The handle of a pail. (Hall.)

**SHED**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^5$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **sched** Sc. (Jam.) Chs.$^3$; and in forms **schede** Chs.$^3$; **shead** n.Cy. w.Yks. Lan. Chs.$^{23}$ nw.Der.$^1$; **sheard** w.Yks.; **shede** Sc. (Jam.) n.Lan.$^1$; **sheead** w.Yks. s.Lan.$^1$ Chs.$^1$; **sheeard** w.Yks.; **sheed** Sc. (Jam.) Lan.$^1$ e.Lan.$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$ Chs.$^{123}$ Stf. nw.Der.$^1$ Not.$^1$ Lei.$^1$ Nhp.$^2$ War.$^{23}$ se.Wor.$^1$ Shr.$^{12}$; **sheid** s.Chs.$^1$; **sheide** w.Yks.$^3$; *pret.* **sheeded** Lan. Lei.$^1$ Nhp.$^2$; *pret.* and *pp.* **shod** Sur.$^1$ Sus.$^1$ Som. Dev.$^1$; *pp.* **shud** se.Wor.$^1$ [ʃed; ʃīd, ʃiəd.] **1.** *v.* To part, separate, esp. to part lambs from the ewes; to disperse; to make way; to rake out a fire. Cf. **shade**, *v.*$^2$

**Sc.** Ten thousand worlds should not gar me shed with it again, Guthrie *Sermons* (1709) 16 (Jam.). **s.Sc.** I've made . . . my dog . . . separate hirsels, an' shed oot yin here an' there wi' a wave o' my stick, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Dec. 8, 1900). **Lnk.** I had shed my fire, An' hame was ettlin' to retire, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 26. **Rxb.** (Jam.) **Gall.** To separate the calves from the cows, we shed them, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **n.Cy.** 'As heaven's water sheds and deals,' a northern expression for the boundary of different districts, generally the summits of a ridge of hills, Leigh *Gl.* (1877). **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **Chs.**$^{13}$, **nw.Der.**$^1$

**2.** To make a parting in the hair of the head, the wool of sheep, &c. Cf. **shade**, *v.*$^2$

**Sc.** (Jam.); Her hair shed and brushed back only to curl again in fine disorder, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 51. **Cai.**$^1$ **Rnf.** Now let me kiss that bonnie mouth, And shed that yellow hair, Barr *Poems* (1861) 36. **Lnk.** Her hair was just to be plainly shed, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 76. **e.Lth.** His hair shed doon the middle, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 19. **N.Cy.**$^1$ Shedding sheep. In tarring sheep, the wool is shed, or parted, to introduce the salve. **Nhb.**$^1$ Shed yor hair. **w.Dur.**$^1$ **n.Yks.**$^1$ They hezn't shed tha' hair straight, bairn. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.**$^1$, **n.Lan.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ When H—— was a baby I could shed her hair,—quiet part it. **Cor.**$^1$ Shed your hair out of your eyes.

**3.** To cut into flat slices; to strike off a piece. n.Sc. (Jam.), Chs. (P.R.) **4.** To spill; to scatter; of corn, &c.: to drop out of the husks from over-ripeness; of flowers: to drop their petals.

**Yks.** I didn't put a finger on it; it shed of itself (C.C.R.). **Lan.** Broke her pitcher an' sheeded th' milk, Waugh *Ben an' Bantam* (1866) iv; **Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Chs.**$^{1}$ Th' curn's sheedin i' th' field; **Chs.**$^{23}$ **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Yo'n sheid that milk. **Stf.** A woman . . . helping me to pluck some roses from the wall of her cottage, said, 'If you don't mind, they'll sheed,' Addy *Gl.* (1891). **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Not.**$^{1}$ **Lin.**$^{1}$ The peas are shedding through the heat. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ **Lei.**$^{1}$ The prettiest flowers always sheed the first. **Nhp.**$^{2}$ The corn has sheeded. **War.**$^{23}$ **se.Wor.**$^{1}$ That shud barley ud make a nation good crap, uf thay'd let it stond. **Shr.**$^{1}$; **Shr.**$^{2}$ The wheat begins to sheed out o' the shofs. **s.Pem.** Who've been a sheddin water all over the place? (E.D.) **Sur.**$^{1}$ The rain come on before he got his peas carr'd, and they shod unaccountable. **Sus.**$^{1}$ I sent him up to fetch a little beer, but he shod half of it bringing of it home. **e.Som.** No use crying for shod milk, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.**$^{1}$ A shod the cream and slotter'd it all about, 4. [Make sure of reapers, get haruest in hand, The corne that is ripe, doo but shed as it stand, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 129.]

Hence **Sheeder**, *sb.* one who spills liquor.

**Lan.** 'Hello, Sam, I've knocked my ale o'er!' 'That's reet, my lad,' said Sam; 'one good sheeder's worth two fuddlers,' Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 116, ed. Milner; **Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ 26.

**5.** *Mingere.* Dev. (Hall.) **6.** Of ground: to slope regularly. Chs.$^{123}$, nw.Der.$^{1}$ **7.** *Obs.* To distinguish. Lan. Ray (1691). **8.** To cease, leave off.

**Ayr.** Aften had the Dominie to break in on his discourse with: 'Ay! be sheddin't noo, Davie, be sheddin't!' Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 99.

**9.** *sb.* A parting made in the hair, or in the wool of sheep.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$ (s.v. Shade). **n.Yks.** The man, being seated astride the smaller end of the creal, takes the hinder end of the sheep next him, and makes a shed in the wool, Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 370. **e.Yks.** In greasinge [lambs] they . . . goe round aboute by sheddes, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 69. **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ Mack smau sheds when'to' greasest' yows. **Chs.**$^{13}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ [Make wyde sheydes in the woll of the shepe, Fitzherbert *Husb.* (1534) 47.]

Hence *shame is past the shed of your hair, phr., obs.*, you have lost all sense of shame.

**Sc.** Shame's past the shed o' your hair, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 749.

**10.** A parting along planes of deposit. w.Yks. (S.K.C.)

**11.** The opening between two lines of warp in a loom, through which the shuttle passes; the crossing of two sets of thread in a warp; an interstice of any kind.

**Sc.**, **Rnf.** (Jam.), **w.Yks.** (J.H.G.), (J.T.), **w.Yks.**$^{3}$ **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ He oppen't his meawth as woide as a sheead. **Chs.**$^{1}$

Hence (1) *clean* or *clear shed, phr., fig.*, a clear course; see below; (2) *to be out of one's shed, phr., fig.*, to be out of one's course.

(1) **w.Yks.** 'Let's hev a clean sheeard,' that is, a clean course, or the cleaning off or away of all unnecessary and deterrent material, before proceeding further with work in hand, whatever kind of work it may be, whether connected with a loom or not. 'Tha'll niver get t'job done whol tha gets a clean sheeard, so tham'd as weelst set agate at once an' side all this truck an' muckment aht t'rooad.' 'Aye, Ah will; Ah'll hev a clean sheeard afore Ah du another bat.' 'Seure! allus get a clean sheeard, an' then tha can get on,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 15, 1897); A man recommending that the stiles in a footpath should be removed said there would then be 'a clear sheead.' (2) **w.Yks.** (J.H.G.)

**12.** *Obs.* A slice; a piece divided off.

**n.Sc.** Asunder I shall hack it In sheeds this day, A. Nicol *Poems* (1739) 74 (Jam.).

**13.** *Obs.* or *obsol.* A difference; *gen.* in phr. *no shed(s.*

**n.Cy.** There is no shed between them (K.); **N.Cy.**$^{2}$ **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703). **Lan.** Grose (1790). **Chs.**$^{123}$

**14.** *pl. Obs.* The shell or husks of oats. Chs. (K., s.v. Shoods). **15.** *Comb.* (1) **Shed-of-corn**, a piece of land on which corn grows as distinguished from the land on either side. Sc. (Jam.); (2) **-of-land**, a portion of land. Sc., Or.I. (*ib.*); (3) **-of-the-teeth**, or **-teeth**, the interstices between the teeth. Rnf. (*ib.*)

[OE. *scādan, scēadan*, to divide, separate; to scatter, sprinkle (Sweet).]

**SHED**, *v.*$^{3}$ n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also written **sched** Chs.$^{3}$; and in forms **shead, sheead** Lan.; **sheeod** s.Lan.$^{1}$ [ʃed, ʃiəd.] **1.** To surpass; to excel. Cf. **shad.**

**n.Cy.** Holloway. **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ He sheds aw I ivver heeard tell on, ii. 305. **Lan.** Well if that does no' sheead Ryno, Brierley *Treadlepin*, vi; Ov o' th' scheeams ot won has hyerd on . . . this sheads o'! Walker *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 12, ed. 1801; **Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ **e.Lan.**$^{1}$ It sheds all! **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ He sheds Wrynot, and Wrynot shed the divvle. **Chs.**$^{13}$

**2.** To surprise; *gen.* in phr. *fair shed.*

**Yks.** It fair sheds, *N. & Q.* (1893) 8th S. iii. 15; The word is expressive of intense feeling; conveying the idea that the speaker became, in effect, 'another' person by the shock (C.C.R.). **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ I wor fair shed to hear it.

**SHED**, *v.*$^{4}$ *Obs.* Sc. To place in sheds. Cf. **shade**, *sb.*$^{1}$, *v.*$^{1}$

**se.Sc.** He had the sheep to shed, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 175.

**SHED**, see **Shall**, *v.*$^{1}$

**SHEDDER**, *sb.* *Obsol.* Sc. Cum. Yks. A female salmon, esp. one out of season just after spawning; also in *comp.* **Shedder-salmon.**

**s.Sc.** The termination of close-time is . . . immaterial, if shedder salmon, kipper, and foul fish, are not to be taken at any time, Graham *Fisherman's Lett.* (1804) 7 (Jam). **Cum.**$^{4}$ Now used only by the old fishermen at Bowness. **n.Yks.** For taking and killing three kipper or shedder salmon, *Quarter Sess. Rec.* (Apr. 20, 1669), in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* II. 133.

**SHEDDER**, *v.* Rut.$^{1}$ [ʃe·də(r).] A dial. form of 'shudder.'

**SHEDDING**, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Also in form **sheeding** Not.$^{1}$ Lei.$^{1}$ Nhp.$^{1}$ War.$^{3}$ [ʃe·din, ʃī·din.] **1.** *ppl. adj.* In *comb.* **Shedding-wind**, a wind, esp. on Crossfell, blowing from the quarter opposite to the 'Helm wind' (q.v.).

**Cum.** Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 266; **Cum.**$^{4}$

**2.** *sb.* In phr. *shame is past the shedding of one's hair, obs.*, one has lost all sense of shame. See **Shed**, *v.*$^{2}$ **9.**

**Abd.** Gin he look'd blyth, the lassie lookèd mair, For shame was past the shedding o' her hair, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 103 (Jam.).

**3.** The place where cross-roads intersect; *gen.* in *pl.*

**Ayr.** The village terminated at the toll-house or 'sheddings' of the road, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 2. **N.I.**$^{1}$ **Ant.** He leeves at the sheddins, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

**4.** *pl.* Shed corn; the grain which drops from over-ripe ears. Not.$^{1}$, Lei.$^{1}$, Nhp.$^{1}$, War.$^{3}$ **5.** Sheep drafted out of a flock.

**Sc.** The lambs, dinmonts or wethers, drafted out of the fat or young stock, are sheddings, tails, or drafts, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 213.

**6.** A fine to be spent in drink imposed upon a new hand in a workshop.

**w.Yks.** He wouldn't pay his sheddins, an he'd nooa peeace (B.K.).

**SHEDDLE**, *v.* and *sb.*$^{1}$ Yks. Also written **scheddle, shedel.** [ʃe·dl.] **1.** *v.* To take the benefit of the Bankruptcy Act; to swindle; a dial. use of 'schedule.'

**w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ Cheat and sheddle when ya loik; **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ Thar't a bonny un' ar'n't tuh, to goa sheddle a chap art o' fifty pound.

Hence **Sheddler**, *sb.* a defaulting debtor; a swindler.

**w.Yks.** Birstal for ringers, Heckmondwike for singers, Dewsbury for pedlars, Cleckheaton for sheddlers, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1878) I. 174.

**2.** With *out*: to back out of an engagement in a dishonourable way. e.Yks.$^{1}$ **3.** With *off*: to take a hurried departure.

**w.Yks.** As soon as 'a begun to talk to him abaht repairing t'haas, him an' t'agent sooin sheddled off (J.N.L.); We shedel'd off under sum trees, *Six Days Aght*, 11.

**4.** *sb.* A shuffling gait. n.Yks.$^{3}$

**SHEDDLE**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Yks. [ʃe·dl.] The opening between the upper and lower part of the warp, through which the shuttle flies. w.Yks. (S.P.U.) Cf. **shed**, *v.*$^{2}$ **11.**

**SHEDE**, see **Shed**, *v.*$^{2}$

**SHEDER**, *sb.* Yks. Not. Lin. Also written **sheeder** Not.$^{12}$ n.Lin.$^{1}$ [ʃī·də(r).] **1.** A female animal, esp. a female yearling lamb; also used of persons; lit. 'she deer.' Cf. **heder**, s.v. **He, 10** (6).

**w.Yks.**$^{2}$ **Not.** We've noat agen nobuddy, good or bad, heder or sheder, if they'll on'y sweer to be staunch and stayable, Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 28; **Not.**$^{1}$, **Lin.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ That cat's a sheeder, bud she's niver hed ony kitlin's. **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ He bought a pen of sheders.

**2.** A pistil-bearing flower.

**s.Not.** Willer-trees hae two kinds o' flowers, heders an' sheders (J.P.K.).

**3.** *Comp.* (1) **Sheder-hog**, (2) **-lamb**, a female lamb in the first year; (3) **-wicken**, the female mountain ash, *Pyrus Aucuparia.*

(1) **Not.**$^{2}$ **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ I should have liked some of the sheder-hogs, but they went too dear. (2) **Not.**$^{2}$ (3) **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ There's heder wicken, and there's sheder wicken, one has berries, and the tother has none; when you thought you were overlooked, if the person was he, you got a piece of sheder wicken; if it was she, you got heder wicken, and made a T with it on the hob, and then they could do nowt at you (s.v. Wicken).

**SHEDEROW**, *sb.* *Obs.* Wxf.$^{1}$ The heron, *Ardea cinerea*; *fig.* a thin, weakly person.

**SHEDOM**, *adj.* Chs. Also written **schedom** Chs.$^{3}$; **sheedom** Chs.$^{1}$; and in form **sheeadom.** [ʃī·dəm.] Surprising, strange, past belief. Cf. **shadom.**

(E.M.G.); **Chs.**$^{1}$; **Chs.**$^{3}$ It's shedom, however.

**SHEE**, *sb.* Irel. [ʃī.] A female fairy. See **Banshee.**

To all the ilk of the wandering Shee, *Yellow Bk.* (1896) VIII. 137.

**SHEE**, *int.* and *v.* Chs. Der. [ʃī.] **1.** *int.* An exclamation of contempt: nonsense! pshaw! nw.Der.$^{1}$

**2.** *v.* To drive away birds or animals, to 'shoo' off. Chs.$^{3}$ (s.v. Shool). Cf. **shoo**, *int.* **5.**

**SHEE**, see **Sheave**, *sb.*, **Shoe.**

**SHEEAD, SHEEAM**, see **Shed**, *v.*$^{23}$, **Seam**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**SHEEARD, SHEEBEEN**, see **Shed**, *v.*$^{2}$, **Shebeen.**

**SHEED**, *sb.* Or.I. [ʃīd.] A measure of land. S.&Ork.$^{1}$

**SHEEDING, SHEEDOM**, see **Sheading, Shedding, Shedom.**

**SHEEFFIE-SHAFFIE**, *v.* and *sb.* Bnff.$^{1}$ Also in form **sheeffie.** [ʃī·fi·ʃafi.] **1.** *v.* To hesitate, to be undecided in mind; to make trifling excuses; to shilly-shally. **2.** *sb.* A frivolous excuse.

**SHEEG, SHEEGLE**, see **Shieg, Shiegle.**

**SHEEK**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **scheik** S. & Ork.$^{1}$; **shiek.** [ʃīk.] **1.** The side of anything; the post or jamb of a door; a dial. form of 'cheek.' Cf. **cheek, 3, 4.**

When you stand on the goit you have the door sheeks at either side (J.S.); I wis sittin mi laen bi da sheek o da fire, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 9.

**2.** Insincere or boastful talk, a bold assertion.

Haud dy shieks (J.S.); 'There's mair i' dy sheeks as i' dy breeks,' is applied to any braggart who pretends to do what he cannot accomplish, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 227; **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$

**SHEEK**, see **Shake.**

**SHEEL**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. [ʃīl.] **1.** *sb.* A shovel. Cai.$^{1}$ Cf. **shill**, *sb.*$^{2}$, **shool**, *sb.* **2.** *v.* To shovel; to clear up; to push a thing along in a sliding manner.

**Cai.**$^{1}$ **Bch.** I've turn'd out a' the stanes Stood i' the road; the gutter's sheel'd, Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 37. **Abd.** Baith yoke ti' an' sheel wi' a' their might To clean the door, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 454.

Hence **Sheeled-peat**, *sb.* peat cut horizontally. Cai.$^{1}$

**SHEEL**, see **Sheal**, *sb.*$^{1}$, *v.*$^{2}$

**SHEELA**, *sb.* N.I.$^{1}$ [ʃī·lə.] A woman's name, but often applied to an effeminate man, a 'molly-coddle.'

**SHEEL-APPLE, SHEEL-BOARD**, see **Shell-apple, Shell-board.**

**SHEELD, SHEELFA**, see **Sheal**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Shield**, *sb.*, **Shilfa.**

**SHEELY**, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Nhp. Also written **sheeley** N.Cy.$^{1}$ [ʃī·li.] The chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs.* Cf. **shell-apple, shilfa.**

**N.Cy.**$^{1}$; **Nhb.** (W.G.), **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **e.Dur.**$^{1}$ **Nhp.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 62; **Nhp.**$^{1}$ [The plaintive note of the 'shilfa' or 'sheely' is interpreted as a sign of rain, Swainson *Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 236.]

**SHEEMACH**, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **sheimach** (Jam.). [ʃī·məχ.] **1.** A matted mass of any fibrous substance; a piece of thick matted cloth.

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ His hair's jist a sheemach; for it hizna seen a reddin-kaim for a month.

**2.** A kind of pack-saddle.

**Sc.** Sibbald *Gl.* (1802) (Jam.). **Kcd.** A kind of bass made of straw or sprot-ropes plaited, on which the panniers are hung which are fastened to a pack-saddle (Jam.).

**3.** A thing of no value; anything that is worn out. n.Sc. (Jam.)

**SHEEN**, *adj.*, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Also Dor. Som. Dev. [ʃīn.] **1.** *adj.* Bright, shining, dazzling.

**Elg.** The sickles sharp and sheen, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 150. **Per.** That stream, sae peerless sheen, Like molten crystal, Stewart *Character* (1857) 88. **s.Sc.** By fountains sheen, Allan *Poems* (1887) 8. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**2.** *sb.* Brightness; a gleam, sparkle, glitter; a ray of sunshine. Also used *fig.*

**Sc.** A soul whose glorious sheen Impermeates their ev'ry breath, Allan *Lilts* (1874) 180. **Fif.** The torches, of course, were used to attract the fish, which came swimming to the sheen, Barrie *Licht* (1888) ii. **Dmf.** The merry sun sheen Shimmered an' shone, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 36. **Dwn.** The laurels wave wi' livelier sheen, Savage-Armstrong *Ballads* (1901) 20. **Dev.**$^{1}$ **n.Dev.** Cassent zee a sheen in thy reart ee, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 128.

**3.** Phr. *sheen of the eye*, the pupil of the eye. n.Sc. (Jam.) Cf. **shine**, *v.*$^{1}$ **5.** **4.** *v.* To shine; to gleam, glitter.

**Sc.** Albeit the sun began to sheen, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 81. **Sh.I.** Stewart *Tales* (1892) 239. **Abd.** Whan trouble comes there's nae remeed, Though ither suns sheen on your head, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 412. **s.Sc.** (A.W.) **Dor.** An corn, a sheenèn bright, did bow, Barnes *Poems* (1863) 19. **w.Som.**$^{1}$ How bright the moon do sheen. The bits and stirrup-ires do sheeny like zilver. **Dev.** The zun, lik' vier, sheenin' bright, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 15, ed. 1853.

[**1.** After sharpe shoures, quod Pees, moste shene is the sonne, *P. Plowman* (B.) xviii. 409. OE. *scīene*, beautiful.]

**SHEEN**, *sb.*$^{2}$ and *v.*$^{2}$ Cum. Nhp. Brks. Bdf. Hrt. Ess. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Also written **shene** Ess. [ʃīn.] **1.** *sb.* A machine, esp. a threshing-machine; a shortened form of 'machine.'

**Cum.**$^{1}$ **Hrt.** He's gon a-long o' the sheen (H.G.). **Ken.** Like de stra dat clutters out De 'sheen a thrashing carn, Masters *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 77; **Ken.**$^{1}$ **n.Wil.** Bring the sheen up nigher here, Bill (E.H.G.).

**2.** *v.* To work with a machine, esp. a steam threshing-machine.

**Nhp.** *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 330. **Brks.**$^{1}$ He hev a-bin awaay sheenin', an' wunt come whoam vor moor nor a wake it. **Bdf.** The term, now so common and well understood, was utterly unknown twenty years ago (J.W.B.). **Ess.** I think there will be some shening to do next week (C.D.). **Sus.** The mice hide themselves in the petticoats of the women working at the 'sheening,' Jefferies *Hdgrow.* (1889) 78. **Hmp.**$^{1}$, **Wil.**$^{1}$

**SHEEN**, see **Shin**, *sb.*, **Shun**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**SHEEP**, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **sheeap** n.Yks.$^{2}$; **sheeop** s.Lan.$^{1}$; **ship** n.Yks. Nhp.$^{1}$ Wor. Shr.$^{1}$ Glo. Brks.$^{1}$ Ken.$^{1}$ Sur.$^{1}$ Wil.$^{1}$ Som.; *pl.* **ships** War.$^{2}$ Shr.$^{2}$ Glo.$^{1}$ [ʃīp, ʃiəp, ʃip.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Sheep-bar**, a kind of hurdle on which sheep are laid when clipped; (2) **-bed**, in phr. *to take a sheep-bed*, to sleep on the grass like a sheep; (3) **-bield**, a shed for sheep; (4) **-bught**, a small sheepfold; (5) **-burrows**, excavations on a hillside or ditch-bank made by sheep boring into them when rubbing their backs; (6) **-cade, -ked**, or **-kead**, a sheep-tick; see **Cade**, *sb.*$^{2}$; (7) **-(s cage**, a crib for foddering sheep in the fold; (8) **-clipping**, sheep-shearing; (9) **-cote**, a sheepfold, an enclosure for sheep; (10) **-cratch**, a wooden framework on which sheep are laid in shearing, &c.; (11) **-cub**, a temporary shelter for sheep in a field; (12) **-dead**, *obs.*, a disease of sheep; see below; (13) **-dipping**, washing the coats of sheep before shearing; (14) **-dressing**, a fluid used to kill insects in the wool of sheep; (15) **-dump**, a place in which to wash sheep; (16) **-'s dung**, an ointment applied to broken chilblains; (17) **-dyke**, see (15); (18) **-fag**, a parasitic insect infesting the wool of sheep; see **Fag**, *sb.*$^{2}$; (19) **-faws**, retreats beneath the moors for sheep in winter; (20) **-flake**, an open wicker cage in which fodder is conveyed into the fields for sheep in winter time; (21) **-form** or **-furm**, a frame or bench on which sheep are laid for salving or clipping; (22) **-fry**, the heart, kidneys, &c., of a sheep; (23) **-gang**, a pasturage for sheep; (24) **-gate** or **-gait**, (*a*) a right of pasturage for one sheep, pasturage for one sheep; (*b*) a hurdle; a movable hurdle in a fence; (25) **-haick**, a crib for foddering sheep; (26) **-('s head**, (*a*) a dish of boiled sheep's head; (*b*) a clock without a case, having the workings exposed; (27) **-('s-head broth**, broth made from sheep's head; (28) **-head clock**, see (26, *b*); (29) **-head kail**, see (27); (30) **-head sword**, *obs.*, a basket-hilted sword; (31) **-heaf**, a sheepwalk or pasture; (32) **-herd**, *obs.*, a shepherd; (33) **-hog**, *obs.*, a sheep before its first shearing; (34) **-hole**, a hole in a wall for the passage of sheep; (35) **-hurk**, a permanent winter fold; (36) **-hut**, see (11); (37) **-keld**, the inner membrane of a sheep's carcase with the fat it envelops; (38) **-langel** or **-lanket**, a tether of straw or wool for sheep; also used *attrib.*; (39) **-leaze**, see (24, *a*); (40) **-lee**, a shelter for sheep in stormy weather; (41) **-lifter**, a sheep-stealer; (42) **-lifting**, sheep-stealing; (43) **-lock**, *obs.*, see (9); (44) **-louse**, a sheep-tick; (45) **-mark**, a distinguishing mark branded on sheep; (46) **-money**, *obs.*, see below; (47) **-muckle**, full-grown, as big as a sheep; (48) **-net**, a net hung upon stakes for the purpose of confining sheep; (49) **-nop broth**, see (27); (50) **-pen**, see (9); (51) **-quoy**, see (4); (52) **-race**, a schoolboys' game; see below; (53) **-rake** or **-wrack**, a sheepwalk or track, a line formed by sheep; (54) **-ree**, see (9); (55) **-rent**, the rent of a sheep-farm; (56) **-rodding**, a sheep-track; (57) **-salve**, an ointment for dressing sheep; (58) **-shank**, (59) **-shank bane**, a person or thing of little value, a nobody; *gen.* used *neg.*, esp. in phr. *to think oneself no sheep-shank*; (60) **-shanks**, bandy-legs; (61) **-shearer's feast**, a feast held at the time of sheep-shearing; (62) **-shearing**, *fig.* rent-day; (63) **-shearing feast**, *obs.*, see (61); (64) **-shearing posies**, posies presented to the sheep-shearers; (65) **-shouter**, a drover, one who drives sheep; (66) **-silver**, (*a*) mica; (*b*) a certain allowance made to ploughmen; (67) **-sime**, **-seyme**, or **-syme**, (*a*) a straw rope hung round a sheep's neck and fore-leg to prevent it leaping fences; (*b*) a rope set on the top of a stone wall to prevent sheep from climbing over it; (68) **-slate**, **-sleight**, or **-slite**, see (24, *a*); (69) **-smearing**, the process of smearing sheep with oily matters to enable them to stand the cold of winter; also used *attrib.*; (70) **-smout**, an opening in a wall big enough to allow the passage of a sheep; (71) **-'s snout(s**, a particular kind of apple; also used *attrib.*; see below; (72) **-stell**, see (9); (73) **-stool**, see (21); (74) **-stray**, see (24, *a*); (75) **-tade** or **-taid**, the sheep-tick; (76) **-tathing**, confining sheep to a particular spot of ground until they manure it; (77) **-teathe**, the droppings of sheep; (78) **-tiend**, see (46); (79) **-tray**, (*a*) a trough for feeding sheep in the field; (*b*) a large hurdle; (80) **-treddles**, see (77); (81) **-trod**, see (56); (82) **-troddles**, (83) **-truckles**, (84) **-trunlins**, see (77); (85) **-tun**, a circular pit sunk in the ground and lined with masonry in which sheep are washed; (86) **-walk**, pasturage for sheep; (87) **-wash**, (*a*) see (15); (*b*) a festival held at the time of the sheep-washing.

(1) **w.Yks.** Tom, on a sheep-bar, carried shoolder heit, *Pogmoor Olm.* (1847) 35, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 22, 1897); (S.P.U.) (2) **Wil.**$^{1}$ When a labourer had drunk too much, he would 'take a ship-bed.' *Obs.* (3) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ (4) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 406, ed. 1876. (5) **Shr.**$^{1}$ (6) **n.Yks.**$^{124}$ **ne.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 343. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ (7) **Sur.**$^{1}$ Some of the biggest of them poles would do for ship cages. **Sus.**$^{1}$, **Wil.**$^{1}$ (8) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ (9) **Ayr.** The blood-stain'd roost and sheep cote spoil'd, BURNS *Winter Night* (1785) st. 5. **n.Yks.**$^{2}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ (10) **w.Yks.** A frame called a sheep-cratch, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) iii; **w.Yks.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ (11) **Nhp.**$^{1}$ Differing from a 'hurk' in being covered over at top. (12) **Or.I.** The sheep usually die of a disease call'd the sheep dead, which is occasioned by great quantities of little animals like to flouks of an inch long, which are engendered in the liver, WALLACE *Desc. Or.* (1693) 16, ed. 1883. (13) **Brks.**$^{1}$ (14) **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ (15) **n.Yks.** He gat caw'd i' t'sheep-dump (I.W.). (16) **Sus.** (S.P.H.) (17) **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ My faather maade a sheep-dyke i' th' second Marsh cloäse. (18) **Lin.** HUNTER *Georgical Essays* (1803) IV. 263. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ (19) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 425, ed. 1876. (20) **Hrt.** The rest are cut down and split for sheep-flakes, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 12. (21) **Cum.** Some choose a steùll wi' three legs, or a sheep form, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 241; **Cum.**$^{4}$ (22) **Wm.** (B.K.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (23) **Lth.** To mak a sheep-gang o' a human hame, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 91. (24, *a*) **n.Yks.** (W.H.) **w.Yks.** Sheep-gates . . . are let . . . with each farm, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) iii; **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ One sheep-gait being one fourth part of a cow-gait. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Lin.** My sheepgate called Thorpe in the Mires to go to my wife for her life, MADDISON *Lin. Wills* (1500–1600). (*b*) **Ken.** (A.E.C.), **Ken.**$^{1}$ (25) **Cum.** Hay, in sheep-haicks or cribs, is given along with turnips, *Farm Reports, Netherby* (1832) 55. (26, *a*) **Abd.** Sheep's-head, haggis, and some mair, Boiled i' the pot, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 211. (*b*) **w.Yks.** Iv'rybody hed a sheep-heead hung ageean t'whiteweshed wall, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 27, 1896). (27) **Edb.** Bearing a large tureen of sheep's-head broth, BALLANTINE *Deanhaugh* (1869) 179. (28) **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.); A clock with a face round as the rising sun, having a wooden rim for its circumference; no case enclosed the works, the wheels of which were made of wood. The 'pendil' and weights were also exposed to view as they hung in front of the cottage whitewashed wall. They were the commonest of all clocks sixty years ago, and are yet to be seen in many a workshop and farmhouse, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 22, 1897). (29) **Lnk.** Sheep-head kail was counted a denty, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (1895) 156. **Edb.** BALLANTINE *Deanhaugh* (1869) 180. (30) **Peb.** Two large pistols, monstrous boots, A sheep-head sword, gray plaid, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 12, ed. 1817. (31) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ (32) **Ayr.** The sheep-herd steeks his faulding slap, BURNS *Maun I still on Menie doat*, st. 5. (33) **Edb.** Selfish Mass-John, Like sow, or sheep-hog, fat, *Carlop Green* (1793) 116, ed. 1817. **n.Yks.** Four sheep called sheep-hogges, value 20s., *Quarter Sess. Rec.* (July 11, 1605), in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* (1884) I. 14. (34) **w.Yks.** Let's leave half the hares under the sheep-hole in the wall yonder, SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 149. (35, 36) **Nhp.**$^{1}$ (37) **n.Yks.**$^{1}$ Forming the tallow chandler's material (s.v. Keld). (38) **Cum.** They'd rayder spin hanks o' rough sheep langel yarn, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 253. **I.Ma.** Tied about with long sheep-lankets of twisted straw, CAINE *Deemster* (1887) 291, ed. 1889. (39) **Sus.**$^{1}$ 135. (40) **Der.**$^{1}$ Fenc'd in on three sides. *Obs.* (41) **Sc.** Donald McGregor, a notorious sheep-lifter in the North Highlands, *Sc. Haggis*, 17. **Ayr.** A half-length portrait of a noted sheep-lifter of the name of Gilchrist, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 50. (42) **Ayr.** Sheep-lifting was then a more heinous crime in the eye of the law than it is at present, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 51. (43) **Dur.** (K.) (44) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Hrt.** ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. 133. (45) **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ When the commons were unenclosed it was necessary for every-one who had a right of pasture to have a sheep-mark that could be easily distinguished from those of his neighbours. (46) **Sh.I.** A payment made in olden times to the parish minister of so much per head of the lambs possessed—originally a tenth part of the lambs or of their value (J.S.); To his immediate landlord, or to his superior, he owes scatt, . . ox-money and sheep-money, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 228, ed. 1891. (47) **Gall.** Shear my son Patrick, for he is now sheep-muckle, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 182. (48) **Rnf.** Mr. John Smith . . . has fed annually about 300 or 400 Highland sheep on his turnip fields by using sheep-nets, for folding, *Agric. Surv.* 147 (JAM.). (49) **w.Yks.** Ah've hed some sheep-nop broth ta mi dinner (B.K.). (50) **Der.**$^{1}$, **Som.** (G.S.) (51) **Or.I.** (JAM., s.v. Quoy). (52) **w.Sc.** Still practised by school-boys, in the following manner: one catches his neighbour by the neck of the jacket and breach of the trousers and rushes him forward as fast as he can. It is sometimes given as a punishment (JAM., s.v. Ram-rais). (53) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Sheep tracks made by walking single file are called sheep rakes, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) iii; **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Glo.** [They] walked up to a ship-wrack, *Roger Plowman*, 16. (54) **s.Sc.**, **Lth.** A permanent fold into which sheep are driven, surrounded with a wall of stone and feal, sometimes five feet high (JAM., s.v. Ree). **Edb.** The found o' a sheep-ree, *Carlop Green* (1793) 174, ed. 1817. **Gall.** He begood tae mak a raith roon the cairn wi' the stanes, like a wee bruch or a sheep-ree, *Gallovidian* (1901) III. 71. (55) **Edb.** Some winters here in wastery spent Soon gat the start o' rais'd sheep-rent, MACNEILL *Bygane Times* (1811) 47. (56) **Slk.** A deep cleuch wi' a sma' sheep rodding through the linn not a foot wide, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 22, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** I turned Red Rowan off the sheep-rodding, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 25. (57) **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ (58) **Sc.** My word! but ye seem nae sheep-shank, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 195. **Rnf.** Ye'll aiblins fin' that, wat or dry, I'm nae sheepshank, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 128. **Ayr.** Ye'll think ye're nae sheep-shank, Ance ye were streekit owre frae bank to bank, BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* (1787) l. 91. (59) **Ayr.** Wha thinks himsel nae sheep-shank bane, BURNS *Ep. to J. Lapraik* (Apr. 21, 1785) st. 12. (60) **n.Yks.**$^{3}$ (61) **Glo.** Fifty years ago . . . there was four feasts in the year for us folk.

First of all . . . the sower's feast; . . then the sheep-shearer's feast,—there'd be about fifteen of us as would sit down after sheep-shearing, and we'd be singing best part of the night, and plenty to eat and drink, Gibbs *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 387. (62) **Nhp.**$^{1}$ The Clives' ship-shearin'. (63) **s.Cy.** In England, particularly in the Southern parts, for these festivities are not so common in the North, on the day they begin to shear their sheep they provide a plentiful dinner for the shearers and their friends who visit them on the occasion; a table also, if the weather permit, is spread in the open village for the young people and children, Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) I. 453. [Well, vor your paines (if you come to our sheep shering veast) bum vaith, yous taste of our cheese cake, Ferne *Glory of Generosity*, 71, in Brand *ib.*] (64) **Nhp.**$^{1}$ (65) **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ He mak's mooar noise nor a sheeop-sheawter. (66, *a*) **Sc.** A clear and transparent rock, incrusted with sheep-silver and spar and various bright stones, *N. Antiq.* (1814) 400, 401 (Jam.). **Bnff.** He went to the quarries chiefly to find the big bits of sheep's-silver or mica in the face of the rocks, Smiles *Natur.* (1876) 16, ed. 1893. (*b*) **Bwk.** A yearly allowance in money according to agreement, from 30*s.* to 40*s.* each in name of sheep-siller, being a commutation of an ancient permission of keeping a few sheep on the farm, *Agric. Surv.* 414 (Jam.). (67, *a*) **Lakel.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ (*b*) **Cum.**$^{4}$ (68) **Hmp.**$^{1}$ **Wil.** A large piece of down land called Keesley has been from time immemorial kept and let for an agistment sheep-sleight . . . every acre of the sheep-sleight is lett, *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 86; **Wil.**$^{1}$ **Dor.** *Gl.* (1851). (69) **Gall.** Butter melted with tar for sheep-smearing, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 410, ed. 1876. (70) **n.Yks.**$^{12}$ Left in the dry stone walls of the district, especially those which part the enclosures from the waste or moor, to permit the flock to pass in or out, at pleasure. (71) **Brks.**$^{1}$ 'Ship-snout tree,' an apple tree bearing a rather small favourite eating apple. **Som.** So called from their shape (W.F.R.). (72) **Edb.** Taking down the old walls to build drystone dikes or sheep-stells with, Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 347. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ (73) **Cum.**$^{4}$ (74) **n.Yks.**$^{1}$ (75) **Cld.** (Jam.) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (76) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (77) **ne.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 247. (78) **Sh.I.** (J.S.) (79, *a*) **Nhp.**$^{1}$ Principally used for oats. (*b*) *ib.* And ride on sheep-trays from the fold, A race-horse speed to Burton-hold, Clare *Shep. Calendar* (1827) 10. (80) **Ken.**$^{1}$ There's no better dressing for a field than sheep's treddles. (81) **Wm.** Two sheep-trods, . . crawling dangerously up between the sheer wall on the one hand and the sheer fall on the other, Ollivant *Owd Bob* (1900) 190. **n.Yks.**$^{2}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ (82) **Slk.** (J.F.) (83) **Som.** (W.F.R.) (84) **Wm.** (B.K.) (85) **Ken.** (P.M.) (86) **Edb.** The gude fortune to stumble upon what was either a sheep-walk or a bridle-track, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 170. **Don.** Over high hills, low hills, sheep-walks and bullock-traces, Macmanus *Chim. Corners* (1899) 5. **Wm.** The higher grounds allotted to large proprietors to be employed as private sheep-walks, Marshall *Review* (1808) I. 220. **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Nrf.**, **Suf.** Innumerable sheep walks in both Suffolk and Norfolk let at present for only two shillings and sixpence per acre, Hunter *Georgical Essays* (1803) II. 388. **Sur.** Did ye see the rooks makin' for the ship walk on top o' the hills? *Times* (Dec. 7, 1894) 13, col. 5. (87, *a*) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ A roofless enclosure of loose stones near a stream. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ Ther's a good sheep-wesh e' Scotter toon ageän th' ohd brig. **Oxf.** A certain portion of the river, between Osney Bridge and Medley, is still called the Sheepwash (G.O.). (*b*) **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Lan.** A lusty cheese-cake at our sheepe-wash, Braithwait *Lan. Lovers* (1640) 19 (Hall.). [The washing and shearing of sheep is attended with great mirth and festivity, Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) 453.]

**2.** *Comb.* in names of plants and birds: (1) **Sheep's-bent**, the sheep's fescue-grass, *Festuca ovina*; (2) **-bine**, the common bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis*; (3) **-'s brisken**, the marsh woundwort, *Stachys palustris*; (4) **-'s cheese**, the root of the couch-grass, *Triticum repens*; (5) **-'s fescue**, see (1); (6) **-foot**, the bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*; (7) **-'s knapperty** or **naperty**, the common tormentil, *Potentilla tormentilla*; (8) **-'s parsley**, (*a*) the mock chervil or cow-weed, *Anthriscus sylvestris*; (*b*) the cow-parsley, *Chaerophyllum temulentum*; (9) **-rack**, the starling, *Sturnus vulgaris*; (10) **-root**, the butterwort, *Pinguicula vulgaris*; (11) **-rot**, (*a*) the pennywort, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*; (*b*) see (10); (12) **-shearing rose**, the garden peony, *Paeonia officinalis*; (13) **-soorag**, (14) **-('s sorrel**, the wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*; (15) **-'s sowruck**, the couch-grass, *Triticum repens*; (16) **-starnel**, see (9).

(1) **w.Yks.** Lees *Flora* (1888) 491. (2) **Ess.** (3) **Don.** (4) **Lth.**, **Rxb.** (Jam.) (5) **Nhb.** Pasture a dingy brown, principally composed of fine herb and sheep's fescue, Marshall *Review* (1818) I. 68. (6) **sw.Cum.** (7) **N.I.**$^{1}$ (8, *a*) **Nrf.**, **Ken.** (*b*) **Suf.** (9) **Nhp.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 73; **Nhp.**$^{1}$ (10) **Rxb.** It is said to receive the name because when turned up by the plough the sheep greedily feed on it (Jam.). (11, *a*) **Cai.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Cum.** From a supposition that it causes the liver-rot in sheep, which disease is often prevalent on wet land where the plant grows; **Cum.**$^{14}$, **War.**$^{3}$ (*b*) **n.Sc.** (Jam.) (12) **Wor.** Called the sheep-shearing rose by many from the rough joke of filling the forls of its petals with pungent snuff or pepper at sheep-shearing feasts in order to enjoy the torments of those who innocently smell it at that period, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. ix. 405. (13) **Cai.**$^{1}$ (14) **Or.I.** Wallace *Desc. Ork.* (1693) 169, ed. 1883. **Bnff.** Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 289. **Frm.**, **e.An.**, **Dor.** (15) **Sc.** (Jam.) (16) **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796).

**3.** The cones of the Scotch fir, *Pinus sylvestris*. n.Yks. (B. & H.) **4.** *v.* To pasture sheep upon land or among root crops.

**s.Wor.** If I wuz you I should be to ship it. A con't do no better nur to ship thahy turmets (H.K.). **Bdf.** But beans . . . are generally sheeped, as it is termed, or weeded by the folding flock, Batchelor *Agric.* (1812) 403. **Nrf.** Barley land that has been sheeped is best ploughed twice, *Longman's Mag.* (Oct. 1898).

**SHEEP-DRAIN**, *sb.* Sc. A surface-drain on moorland.

**Wgt.** He got an old spade that was left by the man that made the sheep-drains, Saxon *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 94.

**SHEEPSTER**, see **Shepster**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**SHEER**, *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.*$^{1}$ In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **shear** Lan.; **shere** w.Yks.$^{2}$; and in form **share** e.Yks. [ʃiə(r.] **1.** *v.* With *off*: to depart, move off; to swerve, turn aside.

**n.Cy.** (J.W.) **n.Yks.** He sheer'd off t'rooad (I.W.). **e.Yks.** Ee shaird off ti toddher seid o street (Miss A.). **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ **Lan.** We sheared off to th' station, Dottie *Rambles* (1898) 141. **War.**$^{3}$ Now then, sheer off. **Lon.** Baumann *Londonismen* (1887). **Cor.** I did not like his looks a bit, and sheered off, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 357, ed. 1896.

**2.** *sb.* A swerve, lurch.

**Gall.** Rob Fisher took a sheer as we came down the green brae, and landed himsell in a rossen o' breers, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 264, ed. 1876.

**SHEER**, *v.*$^{2}$ Yks. [ʃiər.] To work brick-clay with a spade. n.Yks. (I.W.) Hence **Sheering-tool**, *sb.* a wooden spade shod with iron used in working brick-clay. *ib.*

**SHEER**, *sb.*$^{2}$ *Obs.* Hrt. See below.

Let the shepherd take a sheer full of bloom, Ellis *Shepherd's Guide* (1749) 330.

**SHEER**, *sb.*$^{3}$ Suf. The small iron wedge with which the bolt of a window-shutter is fastened. Forby *Gl.* (1830) (s.v. Shive).

**SHEER**, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. n.Cy. Glo. Bdf. e.An. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Som. Also written **schere** Sc. (Jam.); **shear** Nrf.; **shere** Hmp. [ʃiə(r.] **1.** *adj.* Bright, shiny; clear, transparent. Cf. **shire**, *adj.*

**e.An.**$^{1}$ Bright red, shining with inflammation. **Nrf.** Going along the ice, . . it was very 'sheer,' and I could see the brown bottom a foot beneath me, *Fishing Gazette* (Mar. 14, 1891) 166, col. 2; The water was 'sheer,' Emerson *Lagoons* (ed. 1896) 6. **Ken.**$^{1}$ It is applied to the bright, glassy appearance of the skin which forms over a wound; or to the appearance of the stars. 'When they look so very bright and sheer there will be rain.' **Sus.**$^{1}$ Smooth and shiny, as flesh which is swollen. **Hmp.**$^{1}$

**2.** Of the wind or atmosphere: keen, sharp, cutting.

**Glo.**$^{1}$ It's quite a sheer air to-day. **Wil.** The wind is very sheer (W.C.P.); **Wil.**$^{1}$ Uncommon sheer air s'marnin, yunnit? **Som.** The wind blows quite cold and sheer this evening (W.F.R.).

**3.** Brittle. e.An.$^{1}$ **4.** Bare; also used *advb.*

**Ken.**$^{2}$ A thing lies sheer.

**5.** *Obs.* Odd, singular; waggish.

**Sc.** A sheer dog (Jam.). **n.Cy.** He is a sheer fellow (K.).

**6.** *adv.* *Obs.* Completely, entirely; 'clean,' straight.

**Bdf.** Sheer here, sheer home, Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 142. [He is gone sheer away (K.).]

[1. Cp. ON. *skǣrr*, bright, clear (Vigfusson).]

**SHEER**, see **Shear**, *sb.*$^{1}$, *v.*, **Shire**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**SHEER-CLOTH**, *sb.* Sc. Chs. **1.** *Obs.* Cerecloth.

**Sc.** When her body should be wrapt in sheer-cloth, they should in no case suffer her linens to be taken off, Wodrow Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) II. 506.

**2.** A large plaster. Cf. **sar-cloth.**

**s.Chs.**$^1$ I've had a sheer-cloth [shey·ŭr- *or* shée·ur-kloth] upo' my back a despert lung wheile, bur it dunna help it none.

**SHEERE, SHEERE-MOUSE,** see **Shire,** *sb.*$^1$, **Shear-mouse.**

**SHEER-GATE,** *sb.* Ken. A bridle-path, a road for horses or foot-passengers only. (K.) See **Sheer-way.**

**SHEER-HOG,** see **Shear-hog.**

**SHEERLY,** *adv.* *Obs.* Sc. Thoroughly, entirely.

**Ayr.** Eve's bonie squad priests wyte them sheerly, Burns *Ep. to Maj. Logan* (Oct. 30, 1786) st. 9.

[He has outdone all, Outstripp'd 'em sheerly, Beaum. & Fletcher *Mad Lover*, v. 4.]

**SHEERMAN, SHEERMOUSE,** see **Shearman, Shear-mouse.**

**SHEER-WAY,** *sb.* Ken. Sus. Hmp. Also in form **shire-** Ken. Sus.$^2$ Hmp.$^1$ [ʃiə·wē.] A bridle-path, a road for horses or foot-passengers only.

**Ken.** Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695); Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); **Ken.**$^1$ A bridle-way through grounds otherwise private; **Ken.**$^2$, **Sus.**$^{12}$, **Hmp.**$^1$

**SHEERYMOUSE,** see **Shear-mouse.**

**SHEESENS,** *pron.* Dor. [ʃi·zənz.] Hers. *Gl.* (1851).

**SHEET,** *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [ʃit.] **1.** *sb.* *Obs.* A winding-sheet.

**Sc.** 'All that you'll get will be a kist and a sheet after all.' Spoken to them that are too eager on the world, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 6.

**2.** *Comp.* **Sheet-dance,** see below.

**m.Yks.**$^1$ Rape is thrashed on sheets; the young workers finding employment in laying on the produce, while the men use the flail. When this labour is ended, merriment begins; and, after supper, the young people resort to the barn, where there is dancing on the sheet which has been in use during the day.

**3.** In the woollen trade: a large bag for holding raw material.

**w.Yks.** A sheet of wool or tops in the Bradford trade is a bag of wool or tops, weighing from 3 to 6 cwt. The word is also used for the empty bag (S.P.U.); Holding about 240 lb. of raw material (J.M.).

**4.** Phr. (1) *a sheet of hay*, as much hay as can be carried from the field in a sheet or blanket; (2) *to give sheet*, to run, to run away; to chase.

(1) **Lan.** They all gav him a sheet o' hay apiece, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 132. (2) **I.Ma.** He thought they'd better make haste, you know, and give sheet, Brown *Witch* (1889) 83; Them givin sheet Like the mischief, *ib. Doctor* (1887) 79.

**5.** A broad white band round the bodies of cattle. War. (J.R.W.) Som. Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). Hence (1) **Sheet-bull,** *sb.* a bull having a white band round its body; (2) **-cow,** *sb.* a cow having a white band round its body; (3) **Sheeted,** *ppl. adj.* of an animal: having a white band round the body.

(1) **Lin.** By the agistment of the red sheet bull 52 weeks at 2*s.* per week, Hunter *Georgical Essays* (1804) V. 137. (2) **Nhb.** The peculiar breed of cattle—jet black in colour, with a broad white stripe encircling the body—which used to come to Newcastle from Holland, were called Sheet-cows (J.Ar.). (3) **Hmp.** Wise *New Forest* (1883) 185. **Dor.**$^1$, **Som.** (W.F.R.) **n.Dev.** That sheeted heifer of Prowse's is all wrong, Kingsley *Westward Ho* (1855) 39, ed. 1889.

**6.** The space or room where the nets are kept in an open fishing-boat. Cor.$^3$ Cf. **shot,** *sb.*$^4$ **10.** **7.** *v.* To rain in torrents. Der.$^2$, nw.Der.$^1$ **8.** Phr. *to sheet and glint*, to rain and to be fine alternately as on an April day.

**ne.Sc.** Of an April day, when there were alternate showers and sunshine with a good breeze and large clouds fleeting across the blue sky. 'It's an April day, it's sheetin' an' glintin',' Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 150.

**SHEET, SHEETH,** see **Sheat, Shoot,** *v.*, **Sheave,** *sb.*

**SHEETING,** *sb.* N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ Nhp.$^1$ [ʃi·tin.] The slope or fall of a mill-dam.

**SHEETS-AXE, SHEEV(E, SHEEVIL,** see **Shick-shack, Sheave,** *sb.*, **Shevel.**

**SHEEVO,** *sb.* Yks. Also Cor. Also in form **shevo** e.Yks.$^1$ [ʃi·vō.] A disturbance, 'row,' shindy. Cf. **shebo.**

**e.Yks.**$^1$ (s.v. Shebo). **w.Yks.**$^5$ A bonny sheevo thuh wor. **Cor.**$^1$ There was such a grand shee-vo; **Cor.**$^2$ Such a sheevo.

**SHEFF,** see **Sheave,** *sb.*

**SHEFFIELD,** *sb.* Yks. In phr. *to do a Sheffield*, to run away. **w.Yks.** Come on, let's do a Sheffield (H.L.).

**SHEFT,** *sb.* Som. [ʃeft.] A shoulder of beef.

Only used of a living animal when it is viewed prospectively as a carcase. A dealer would say, 'Look how firm his sheft is,' when bargaining about a fat animal (W.F.R.).

**SHEFTE, SHEG,** see **Shift, Shag,** *sb.*$^3$, *v.*$^3$

**SHEGGER,** *v.* Yks. [ʃe·gə(r.] To empty the pockets of an opponent at a game of chance or skill.

**e.Yks.** In playing at marbles, if one boy should 'shegger' his opponent, it is considered fair and right, nay, mean and shabby not, to give some back, Nicholson *Flk-Lore* (1890) 27; **e.Yks.**$^1$

**SHEID(E, SHEIGHVE, SHEIL,** see **Shed,** *v.*$^2$, **Shive,** *sb.*$^1$, **Sheal,** *v.*$^2$

**SHEIM, SHEIMACH,** see **Shim,** *v.*, **Sheemach.**

**SHEIR, SHEIVE,** see **Shire,** *adj.*, **Shive,** *sb.*$^1$

**SHEKEL,** *sb.* Wil.$^1$ [ʃi·kl.] The fork with which the bundles of prepared straw are carried up to the thatcher.

**SHEKEL, SHEKKY,** see **Sheckle, Shaky.**

**SHELAILICOCK,** *sb.* Cum.$^4$ The missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus.* Cf. **shell-cock.**

**SHELD,** *adj.* n.Cy. e.An. s.Cy. Also written **shelled** e.An.$^1$ e.Nrf.; and in form **shell** Suf.$^1$ [ʃeld.] Parti-coloured, speckled, piebald.

**N.Cy.**$^1$, **e.An.** (R.H.H.), **e.An.**$^1$ **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Nrf., Suf.** Applied to a piebald horse, *N. & Q.* (1855) 1st S. xi. 352; Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 292, ed. 1849; **Suf.**$^1$ Shell-horse. **s.Cy.** Grose (1790).

[*Sheld*, flecked, party-coloured, Coles (1677).]

**SHELD-APPLE,** see **Shell-apple.**

**SHELDER,** *v.*$^1$ n.Yks.$^{12}$ [ʃe·ldər.] To walk with an idle or lounging gait; to shuffle, slide. Cf. **shale,** *v.*$^2$

**SHELDER,** *v.*$^2$ ? *Obs.* Suf. [Not known to our correspondents.] To shovel earth downwards so as to give a greater slope to a bank or elevation. (Hall.)

**SHELDER,** see **Shalder,** *sb.*$^{12}$

**SHELD-FOWL,** *sb.* Sc. Sus. Also in form **schell-** Slk. The common sheldrake, *Tadorna cornuta.* See **Sheld, Shell-duck.**

**Or.I.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 153. **Slk.** Speckled schell-fowl hovering nigh, Borland *Yarrow* (1890) 119. **Sus.** Ray (1691).

**SHELDRAKE,** *sb.* Wtf. [ʃe·ldrēk.] The shoveller, *Spatula clypeata.* Swainson *Birds* (1885) 158.

**SHELDRAKER,** *sb.* Cum.$^4$ Also in form **shield-raker.** [ʃe·ldriəkər.] A town scavenger. Cf. **scaleraker.**

The town's scavenger appointed by the Borough Bailiff of Cockermouth, who was nominated by the Lord of the Manor.

**SHELDUCK,** see **Shell-duck.**

**SHELF,** *sb.*$^1$ and *v.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Lin. War. Oxf. Som. Also in form **shilf** War.$^2$ Oxf.$^1$ [ʃelf.] **1.** *sb.* A mantel-piece, chimney-piece.

**w.Yks.** (J.W.), **War.**$^2$, **s.War.**$^1$ **Oxf.** You'll find the money on the shelf (G.O.); **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.*

**2.** *Comp.* **Shelf-press,** a cupboard with shelves.

**Gall.** I found it where he had laid it, in the little shelf-press rudely constructed in the wall, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 48.

**3.** Phr. *the shelf is high* or *shelves are high*, *fig.* food is scanty or out of reach; an expression of inhospitality.

**n.Lin.**$^1$ Shelves is high to-daay. **w.Som.** The shelf was pretty high—there was nothing but the bones of a goose between three of us, Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 12.

**4.** *pl.* Part of a power-loom; see below.

**Lan.** The drop bones of a power-loom are divided by what are termed shelves. The different shuttles rest on different shelves (O.S.H.).

**5.** *v.* To lay by on a shelf; to put aside. Also used *fig.*

**Lnk.** I'll shelf that bonnie sang The ben thochts o' my heart amang, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 16. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**SHELF,** *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Hmp. Also in form **shelve** Sc. A reef or rock beneath the water, a shoal, shallow; a bank of sand or pebbles; a ford. Also used *fig.*

**Sc.** This plan was wrecked upon the ordinary shelve, to wit, the difficulty of finding performers, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xx. **Or.I.** The ships were born with the violence of the stream against the rocks and shelves, Wallace *Desc. Ork.* (1693) 86, ed. 1883.

**Rnf.** Yon fause stream, that near the sea, Hides monie a shelve and plum, *Harp* (1819) 208. **Hmp.** Wise *New Forest* (1883) 286; **Hmp.**$^1$

[On the tawny sands and shelves Trip the pert faeries and the dapper elves, Milton *Comus*, l. 117.]

**SHELF**, *sb.*$^3$ Sc. [ʃelf.] A splinter; a splint used for a broken limb. Rnf. Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 353. Cf. **skelf.**

**SHELF**, *sb.*$^4$ nw.Dev.$^1$ [ʃelf.] Soft, slaty rock.

**SHELFA**, see **Shilfa.**

**SHELFER**, *sb.* n.Yks.$^2$ [ʃe·lfər.] A self-invited guest, one who 'cadges' for invitations; see below.

Introducing yourself without an invitation as a 'schooler' or 'shelfer,' who slips in at the family meal time because an invitation would be convenient (s.v. Shooling).

**SHELFY**, *adj.* Brks.$^1$ [ʃe·lfi.] 'On the shelf,' applied to one who is growing old and is yet unmarried.

**SHELFY**, see **Shilfa.**

**SHELISTER**, *sb.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] [ʃe·listər.] The water-flag, *Iris Pseudacorus.*

**Arg.** Rory left the old man's side, and went down through a patch of shelisters, Munro *Lost Pibroch* (1896) 143; Dubh Loch, flapping with ducks and fringed with shelisters or water-flags and bulrush, *ib. J. Splendid* (1898) 11.

[Cp. Gael. *seilisdeir*, the plant yellow iris or yellow water-flag (M. & D.).]

**SHELKY**, *sb.* Sh.I. (Jam.), (J.S.) The seal. Cf. **sealch**, *sb.*$^1$

**SHELL**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.* Var. dial. and slang uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **schell** Lin.; **shels** s.Cy. [ʃel.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Shell-dillisk**, the dulse, *Rhodyménia palmata*; (2) **-fire**, phosphorescent light, esp. from decaying matter; cf. **fairy sparks**, s.v. **Fairy, II. 1** (38); (3) **-gold**, *obs.*, ? gold-leaf [not known to our correspondents]; (4) **-lime**, unslaked lime; (5) **-marl**, a particular kind of marl; see below; (6) **-sickness**, a disease of sheep; (7) **-tod**, a peculiarity in the teeth of a horse which prevents its age being judged; (8) **-wherry**, a small vessel used along the coast for bringing up cockles and mussels; (9) **-wife**, a woman who procures and sells shell-fish; (10) **-wum'le**, an old-fashioned auger.

(1) **Ir.** That is preferred which grows on rocks near low-water mark. . . This is frequently covered with young mussel-shells, whence it is called by the hawkers 'shell-dillisk,' Harvey in (B. & H.). (2) **s.Cy.** Often seen on cloaths in the night, Ray (1691). **Ken.**$^1$ The phosphorescence from decayed straw or touchwood, &c., sometimes seen in farmyards; **Ken.**$^2$ **Sus.** They believe in that county the death of sick persons is shewn by the prognostic of 'shell-fire.' That is a sort of lambent flame, which seems to rise from the bodies of those who are ill, and to envelop the bed, Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) i; **Sus.**$^1$ (3) **Sc.** He . . . was courted . . . to write their borebreifes, which he did on parchment or vellum, mostly performed with shell gold, Maidment *Pasquils* (1868) 434. (4) **Ayr.** Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXXV. 180. (5) **Chs.**$^1$ A shaly marl found between the upper beds of the new red sandstone. **Suf.** Young *ib.* (6) **Sh.I.** The shell sickness has been improperly confounded with dropsy. It consists in a thickening and concreting of the omentum and larger intestines into small white lumps resembling shells from which it receives its name. It is common to sheep that feed on wet mossy pastures, Edmonstone *Zetland.* (1809) II. 223 (Jam.); The water or shell sickness is a disease peculiar to those sheep who feed on the hilly pastures at a distance from the sea-shore. It is occasioned by a quantity of water lodged between the skin and the rim of the belly, which, when allowed to remain without application, occasions a great degree of heat, forming a crust over the tallow. They then loathe their food, become quite dispirited, and at last fall a sacrifice to the distemper. The best cure for this disease is salt water, *Agric. Surv.* 47 (*ib.*); **S. & Ork.**$^1$ (7) **Lakel.**$^2$ A shell-tod tiuth is neea use as a age guide. (8) **Gall.** Auld John M'Clellan . . . Bafmd in the Solway Frith, many a storm in his shell-wherry, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 42, ed. 1876; (J.M.) (9) **Lnk.** Sawny came swaggering through a' the shell wives, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 53. **Gall.** (J.M.) (10) **Lakel.**$^2$

**2.** Phr. (1) *to be scarcely out of the shell yet*, to be very young; (2) *to come out of one's shell*, to prosper; to succeed in business; (3) *to die in the shell*, to live a lonely, miserable life; (4) *to play shell*, to call seriously to account; to chastise.

(1) **Sc.** 'You're scarcely out of the shell yet.' Applied to young persons, to those esp. who affect something beyond their years (Jam.). (2) **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (3) **s.Lan.**$^1$ It's no good deein' i' th' shell, 18. (4) **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**3.** *Obs.* The husk of oats. Cf. **shill**, *v.*$^1$ **9.**

**Edb.** As some of the shells, however, still remain among the meal, they are separated from it by hand sieves, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 86, ed. 1815.

**4.** The bottom part of a turnip when half-eaten by sheep. Nhb.$^1$ **5.** The carcase of a house.

**Ess.**$^1$ 'But why do you call it a shell?' 'Why, ain't it holler like a shell?' 'That factory's a shell.'

**6.** A round drain-pipe forming half the circumference of a circle or more.

**Stf.** We found the drain did not work well, so we took them up, finding that some of them were large agricultural drain-pipes, and some were shells or saddle-backs (S.O.A.).

**7.** A pump bucket or clack before it is grathed.

**Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb., Dur.** Bucket shell or clack shell, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888).

**8.** *Obs.* A rail forming part of the 'going part' of a loom.

**w.Yks.** The 'bottom shell' formed the race on which the shuttle ran; and, with the 'top shell,' held the slay in position. They were both grooved to hold the slay (W.T.).

**9.** *Obs.* The hard, horny part of the neck of a hog. [Not known to our correspondents.] Cf. **shield**, *sb.*$^1$ **4.**

**e.An.** Kept for the purpose of being manufactured into brawn (Hall.).

**10.** *pl.* Burnt limestone before it is slaked. Cf. **shall**, *sb.*$^1$ **5, lime-shells**, s.v. **Lime** (8).

**Sc.** With this firlot we measure both shells or burnt stones and slacked lime. . . Shells will weigh about 25 stone weight the boll, Maxwell *Trans.* (1743) 191 (Jam., s.v. Lime-shells).

**11.** *v.* To separate grain from the husk. Cf. **sheal**, *v.*$^2$, **shill**, *v.*$^1$

**Slk.** Down came the words wi' me, with a gush like a mill shelling, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 283, ed. 1866. **Nhb.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Shelled-barley**, *sb.* barley freed from the husks; (2) **Shelling**, *sb.* grain freed from the husks; (3) **-seeds**, *sb. pl.* the husks of grain, chaff.

(1) **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) (2) **Abd.** The producer of the grain regularly took his wife and daughters to the mill to sift the shelling, Michie *Deeside Tales* (1872) 243. **w.Yks.** Oats, shelling, and beans. Shelling from 36*s.* to 38*s.* per load of 261 lb., *Morning Chron.* (Aug. 13, 1838) 4, col. 2. (3) **Dmf.** I'm gaun back for shellen seeds To the young pawkie miller, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 68.

**12.** To curdle. Cf. **sheal**, *v.*$^2$ **2, shill**, *v.*$^1$ **4.**

**n.Cy.** Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695). **n.Lin.** As white-wine posset does if not properly made. 'Stir it well an' then it weänt shell' (M.P.).

**13.** To pay, hand over, deliver; *gen.* with *out* or *down.*

**Sc.** The gold is shelled down when ye command, Scott *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) vii. **Dmb.** If ye'll just shell oot the notes, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xviii. **e.Yks.**$^1$ If thă's gannin tĭ threeat az wĭ sum yal shell oot, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 22, 1897). **Midl.** I shelled out, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 146. **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ Tell him he's to shell-oot or I shall put him i'to the coort as I did Broon. **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) **War.**$^3$ **Hrf.** Not permitted to leave before 'shelling' the demanded forfeit, *B'ham Dy. Post* (Sept. 10, 1901). **Slang.** Except to spend 'em first, and make your governor 'shell out' afterwards, Smedley *H. Coverdale* (1856) 248. [**Amer.** They shell out their cash like a sheaf of wheat in frosty weather, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xvi.]

**14.** To shed, to drop out; to fall from the pod or outer covering. Cf. **shale**, *sb.*$^1$ **12.**

**Not.** If that's your wheat, I see your beans shelled a good deal this year, Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 9. **w.Som.**$^1$ Animals and children are always said to shell their teeth.

**15.** Of sheep: to have snow lodge among the tops of the wool and freeze like an incrustation. Bwk., Nhb. Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXVII. 189.

**SHELL**, *sb.*$^2$ Sc. ? A dial. form of 'cell.'

**Slk.** Some nicht the Poleish enter at the cry of murder, and carry the Radical Reformer to the shells, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 233.

**SHELL**, see **Shall**, *v.*$^1$, **Sheld, Shirl**, *v.*$^1$

**SHELLACHIE**, *adj.* Sc. (Jam.) [ʃe·ləχi.] Of the weather: cold, chill, piercing. (s.v. Sharrachie.)

**SHELLAGGY**, *sb.* Sc. The coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara.* sw.Sc. *Garden Wk.* (1896) New S. No. cxiv. 111.

**SHELL-APPLE**, *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Stf. Cor. Also in forms **sheel-** N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$; **sheld-** Stf.$^1$; **shil-** Cum.; **shill-** Cum.$^{14}$ [ʃe·l-apl.] **1.** The chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs.* N.Cy.$^1$, Nhb.$^1$, Cum.$^4$, Stf.$^1$ Cf. **shilfa, sheely.**

**2.** The missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus.* Cf. **shell-cock.**

**Cum.** I mind when he crossed the deep watter, To get me the shilapple 'est, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 22; **Cum.$^1$** **w.Cum.** Prevost *Gl.* (1900).

**3.** The crossbill, *Loxia curvirostra.* Cor.$^2$

[Probably a corruption of 'sheld-dapple.' See **Sheld.**]

**SHELLARD**, see **Shillard.**

**SHELL-BOARD**, *sb.* Chs. Not. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Sur. w.Cy. Also written **shel-board** s.Wor. Shr.$^2$ Sur.; and in forms **sheal-board** Hrf.$^2$; **sheel-board** s.Wor.; **shelbud** Not.; **shell-booard** s.Chs.$^1$; **shield-board** w.Cy.; **shilbwoard** Shr.$^2$; **shilbwurd** se.Wor.$^1$ [ʃe·l-bōd.] **1.** The 'mould-board' of a plough; that part of a plough which turns aside the earth as it is cut by the coulter.

**Chs.$^1$**, **s.Chs.$^1$** **s.Wor.** The by-tail stands out at an angle from the beam and has the shel-board attached to it (H.K.). **se.Wor.$^1$**, **Shr.$^{12}$**, **Hrf.$^2$**, **Glo.$^1$**, **w.Cy.** (Hall.) [That the sheldbrede myght come more a-slope, Fitzherbert *Husb.* (1534) 10.]

**2.** A board or piece of wood used to widen a wagon; a shelf-board.

**Not.** (J.H.B.) **Sur.** A sack or two of wheat that lay not very safely on the near-side shel'-board, Hoskyns *Talpa* (1852) 139, ed. 1857.

**SHELL-COCK**, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Chs. Also written **shelcock** Cum.$^4$ w.Yks.$^2$ [ʃe·l-kok.] The missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus.* Cf. **shelailicock.**

**Cum.$^1$**; **Cum.$^4$** I heard a shelcock sing about nine o'clock, Dickinson *Remin.* (1882) 21. **w.Yks.$^2$**, **Chs.$^{13}$**

**SHELL-DUCK**, *sb.* Irel. Lan. e.An. Also written **shelduck** e.An. [ʃe·l-dɐk.] **1.** The common sheldrake, *Tadorna cornuta.* Lan. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 153. e.An. (R.H.H.), Suf.$^1$ Cf. **skelduck.** **2.** The goosander, *Mergus merganser.* **w.Ir.** On the Shannon, Swainson *ib.* 163.

**SHELLED**, see **Sheld.**

**SHELLET**, *sb.* Dev. Also written **shellat.** [ʃe·lət.] Slate, esp. imperfect or rotten slate. Cf. **shelty.**

*Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 389; Over the hard rock comes shellat, Baring-Gould *J. Herring* (1888) 12.

**SHELLIBERE**, *sb.* War. Also written **shellibeere** War.$^3$ [ʃe·libiə(r).] A vehicle forming a mourning-coach and hearse in combination.

For sale or exchange, a light shellibere, *B'ham Dy. Gazette* (Oct. 23, 1900); **War.$^3$**

[Named from Shillibeer, the coach-proprietor who introduced omnibuses into London in 1829; see Haydn *Dict. of Dates,* s.v. Omnibus.]

**SHELLS**, *sb.* Cum.$^4$ [ʃelz.] The sheldrake, *Tadorna cornuta.* Cf. **skell,** *sb.*$^2$

**SHELL-STONE**, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also in form **shil-** Dev. Cor.$^1$ [ʃe·l-stōn.] Slate-stone; a roofing-slate. Dev. (Hall.), Cor.$^1$ (s.v. Shale-stone), Cor.$^2$ Cf. **shelyng-stone.**

**SHELL-WING**, see **Shelvin(g.**

**SHELLY**, *adj.* and *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Chs. Der. Not. Nhp. Wor. [ʃe·li.] **1.** *adj.* Liable to peel off in flakes, laminated, resembling shale. Cf. **scaly, 1.**

**Nhb.$^1$** Shelly stone, shelly metal. **Chs.$^1$** Applied to marl having flakes of limestone in it; or which being foliated cleaves into flakes. **s.Not.** I objected to several of the stones becos they were shelly (J.P.K.).

**2.** Thin, slender, bony; ill-thriven. Cf. **scaly, 2.**

**Cum.$^4$** **Chs.$^1$** Applied to hide-bound cattle which do not grow well; **Chs.$^3$**, **Der.$^2$**, **nw.Der.$^1$**, **Wor.** (H.K.)

**3.** Mean, stingy. Cum.$^4$ **4.** *sb.* Slaty stone liable to peel off or break into laminae. Nhp.$^1$ **5.** A thinly-made animal; a tall, thin person. Cum.$^{14}$

**SHELLY**, see **Shilla.**

**SHELLY-COAT**, *sb.* Sc. Also written **shellicoat.**

**1.** A water-sprite; also used *attrib.*

**Sc.** Shelly-coat, a spirit who resides in the waters, and has given his name to many a rock and stone upon the Scottish coast, belongs also to the class of bogles. When he appeared, he seemed to be decked with marine productions, and in particular with shells, whose clattering announced his approach, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) *Introd.* I. 104, 105 (Jam.). **Per.** All the sea and river imps With shelly coats and scaly jimps, Spence *Poems* (1898) 90. **Lnk.** She fled as frae a shellycoat, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 227. **Edb.** No Shellicoat Goblin, or Elf on the Green, Pennecuik *Helicon* (1720) 65.

**2.** A coat made of shells worn by the water-sprite.

**Sc.** Laddie wi' the shelly-coat, Help me owre the ferry-boat, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 158.

**3.** A sheriff's messenger, a bum-bailiff.

**Lth.** (Jam.) **Edb.** I dinna care a single jot, Tho' summon'd by a shelly-coat, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 177, ed. 1785.

**4.** The tortoiseshell moth. Fif. Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 19.

**SHELM**, *sb.* Lnk. (Jam.) [ʃelm.] The pieces of wood which form the upper frame of a cart into which the starts or posts in the sides are morticed. Cf. **shelments, 2.**

**SHELMENTS**, *sb. pl.* Sc. (Jam.) Also in form **shilmonts.** **1.** The frame or rail, *gen.* extending over the wheels, which is laid on a corn-cart for carrying a load of corn or hay. n.Sc., Lth. Cf. **shelvin(g.** **2.** The longitudinal bars of the sides of a 'muck-bodied' or close cart. Lth. (Jam.) Cf. **shelm, shelvin(g, 3.**

**SHELPET, SHELPIT**, see **Shilpit.**

**SHELT**, *sb.* Nhb. [ʃelt.] A portion of a field ploughed by itself. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Nhb.$^1$

**SHELT**, *v.* I.W. [ʃelt.] With *in*: of days: to grow shorter, to become dusk earlier, to shorten.

**I.W.$^1$** The days be sheltun in; **I.W.$^2$** Aater Michaelmas the days begin shelten in vast.

**SHELT**, see **Sheltie.**

**SHELTER-STICK**, *sb.* Cum.$^4$ A slang expression for an umbrella.

He was gaan stawp'n aboot Carel hiring wid t'shelter-stick under his airm.

**SHELTIE**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Also in forms **shelt** Abd.; **shilt** Frf.; **shilty** N.I.$^1$ [ʃe·lti.] A Shetland pony, a small shaggy breed of ponies. Cf. **shalt(ie.**

**Sc.** Galloping bare-backed shelties down stony steeps, *Blackw. Mag.* (Sept. 1828) 280; On foot, or on a Highland shelty, that does not help me much faster forward, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) iv. **Sh.I.** To make a name and a fortune for themselves by hunting 'shelties,' Cowie *Shetland* (1871) 162; **S. & Ork.$^1$** **Or.I.** The 'shelties' stood in readiness to convey the exhilirating beverage to each and all, Vedder *Sketches* (1832) 79. **Abd.** From far and near came owsen, shelts, and stirks, and kye, *Guidman Inglismill* (1873) 34. **Frf.** To wirk some orra beast, or drive a milk shilt, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 59. **s.Sc.** The boy rides to school on a sheltie (A.C.). **N.I.$^1$**, **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Dwn.** (C.H.W.) **Nhb.$^1$** Pasture for their Shelties and asses, Oliver *Rambles* (1835) 249. **Cum.** Mounted his sheltie, Blamire *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1842) 167.

**SHELTY**, *sb. Obs.* Dev. A kind of imperfect or rotten slate. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) Cf. **shellet.**

**SHELVE**, *v.* Suf. Sus. [ʃelv.] **1.** To remove the surface of the land with a shovel. Suf.$^1$ **2.** To turn manure out of a cart by raising the fore part so that it slopes down. Sus.$^{12}$

**SHELVE**, see **Shelf,** *sb.*$^2$

**SHELVIN(G**, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Also in forms **shell-wing** Cai.$^1$; **shilvin** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ Cum.$^{14}$ m.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks.$^3$ ne.Lan.$^1$ [ʃe·lvin, ʃi·lvin.] **1.** A detachable framework or additional boards fixed to the sides of a wagon or cart to increase its carrying capacity; *gen.* in *pl.* Cf. **selvins, shilbin, skelvins.**

**Cai.$^1$**, **Bnff.$^1$** **Abd.** Ye hinna on the hin shelvin' o' the cairt, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) i. **Ags.** (Jam.) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Nhb.$^1$**, **Cum.$^{14}$**, **Wm.** (B.K.), **n.Yks.$^4$** **ne.Yks.$^1$** The moveable four-sided framework of two rails put on a cart when 'leading' hay or corn. 'Tak t'shelvins off o' t'cart.' **e.Yks.** Put on for a top-load, and taken off for a body-load, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.$^1$**, **m.Yks.$^1$**, **w.Yks.$^{12}$**, **w.Yks.$^3$** (s.v. Selvins), **ne.Lan.$^1$**, **Der.$^2$**, **nw.Der.$^1$**, **Not.$^{23}$**, **Lin.$^1$** **n.Lin.$^1$** 4 strong broad wheeled carts and shelvings, *Gainsburgh News* (Mar. 23, 1867). **sw.Lin.$^1$** He was set on the shelvings.

**2.** *Comp.* **Shelving-side**, a detachable framework fastened to the side of a cart to raise its height.

**Cum.**$^4$ Spokes, shelving sides and bars, *W. C. T.* (Feb. 25, 1899) 1, col. 4.

**3.** *pl.* The rails of a wagon; the rails that fix the rungs forming the body of an old-fashioned cart; the upper frame at the sides of a 'coup' cart to which an additional frame is temporarily fixed. Ags. (Jam.), Nhb.$^1$, w.Yks.$^2$

**SHELVING-STONE**, *sb.* Som. A blue tile or slate for covering the roofs of houses. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). [(Hall.)]

**SHELYNG-STONE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Dev. Also in form **shilling(e**. A tile, slate. Cf. **shell-stone**.

1550–1. ffor tow thowsand off shelyng stonys to heyll the church, xij$^s$. 1579–80. It. for one thovesande [*sic*] of shillinge stones, v$^s$, *Woodbury Chwardens' Acc.*; (Hall.); *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 389.

**SHEM, SHEMEE**, see **Seam**, *sb.*$^1$, **Shame, Shimmy**.

**SHEMMIE**, *adv.* Sh.I. A negative expression: not one, not a; used also as a mild oath.

Shemmie air [oar] dey hardly lay in watter noo, boy! *Sh. News* (June 19, 1897); (J.S.)

**SHEMMIN(G**, *sb.* Yks. [ʃe·min.] The mark left upon the imperfect adhesion of two pieces of iron when welded together. (S.O.A.)

**SHEMMLE**, *v.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written **shemmel** Cum.$^{14}$ Wm. w.Yks. [ʃe·ml.] **1.** To slip out sideways; to collapse; to throw down, overturn, upset; also used with *over*.

**Lakel.**$^2$ **Wm.** Hauf o' t'hay shemmled off t'cart afooar we war oot o' t'feild (B.K.). **e.Yks.**$^1$

Hence **Shemmelty**, *adj.* unsteady; having an uneven surface.

**w.Yks.** Thah mooant put th' teeah pot ameng t'cowks, it's sooa shemmelty (B.K.).

**2.** Of a boot: to wear down on one side.

**Wm.** His shoes is o' shemmelt doon o' yah side (B.K.).

Hence **Shemmled**, *ppl. adj.* twisted, bent out of truth. Cum.$^{14}$ (s.v. Swennt). **3.** *Fig.* To sneak away; to slip off secretly.

**Wm.** He wad allus find a way to shemmle oot when it was his turn to pay (B.K.).

**SHENACHRUM**, *sb.* Cor. Also written **shenakrum** Cor.$^1$; **shennacrum**; and in form **shenagrum** Cor.$^{12}$ [ʃe·nəkrɐm.] A hot drink; see below.

We had a braan tidy pint of shennacrum, Higham *Dial.* (1866) 14; A three-handled mug of shenachrum, hot from the embers, and furred with wood-ash, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) v; **Cor.**$^1$ Composed of boiled beer, a little rum, moist sugar, and slices of lemon; **Cor.**$^2$

**SHENAGH**, see **Shanagh**.

**SHEND**, *sb.* *Obs.* Hrt. A parting; a division.

Make two shends on both sides his backbone and anoint with . . . grease, Ellis *Shepherd's Guide* (1749) 329.

**SHEND**, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. n.Cy. Ken. Also written **schend** Sc.; and in form **shent** Ken.$^{12}$ **1.** To chide, reprove; to abash, confound; to disgrace.

**Sc.** (Jam.); He that shames shall be shent, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 370. **Rnf.** I'm redd that ye might weel be shent, For thriftless hours ye war hae spent, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 4. **Dmf.** Wae to see the lad sae shent, Whilst this dolefu' tale he sabit, Johnstone *Poems* (1820) 96. **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Ken.**$^{12}$

**2.** To mar, injure, destroy, ruin.

**Sc.** (Jam.); The wage o' the ungodlie sall be utterlie schent, Riddell *Ps.* (1857) i. 6. **Fif.** Too sore that horn the cartilage had shent, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 108, ed. 1871.

Hence **Shen(d)ship**, *sb.* ruin, confusion. Sc. (Jam.)

[OE. *scendan*, to put to shame; to injure (Sweet).]

**SHENE**, see **Sheen**, *sb.*$^2$

**SHENK**, *sb.* *Obs.* Yks. Der. Also in form **shink** Der.$^2$ nw.Der.$^1$ A dish with which to skim milk.

**w.Yks.** Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 546; **w.Yks.**$^4$ **Der.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$

[Cp. OE. *scencan*, to pour out liquor (B.T.).]

**SHENK, SHENNACRUM**, see **Shank**, *sb.*$^1$, **Shenachrum**.

**SHENNEL**, *sb.* Dev.$^3$ [ʃe·nl.] The roof of a building.

**SHENOUGH, SHENT, SHENTLE, SHENTY**, see **Shanagh, Shend**, *v.*, **Gentle, Shinty**.

**SHEOCH, SHEOW**, see **Shoch, Show**, *v.*$^2$

**SHEP**, *sb.*$^1$ Cum. Lin. Som. Dev. Also in form **ship** w.Som.$^1$ nw.Dev.$^1$ [ʃep, ʃip.] **1.** A shepherd.

**Cum.**$^4$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ Cook was shep to Mr. Sorsby then, but he's left noo. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ Tell Shep this. Why, Shep's wife she complained on it at the fore-end.

**2.** The name *gen.* given to a shepherd's dog.

**w.Som.**$^1$ Ship! go vore 'em! vore 'em, I tell thee! **nw.Dev.**$^1$

[1. I shope me in shroudes as I a shepe were, *P. Plowman* (B.) Prol. 2.]

**SHEP**, *sb.*$^2$ n.Cy. Lakel. Yks. Also in form **ship** n.Yks.$^4$ ne.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks.$^2$ [ʃep, ʃip.] The starling, *Sturnus vulgaris*; also in *comp.* **Shep-starling**. Cf. **shepster**, *sb.*$^2$

**n.Cy.** (B.K.), **Lakel.**$^2$, **n.Yks.**$^4$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** *Nature Notes*, No. 4. **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); [So called] from its habit of perching on the backs of sheep to feed on the ticks, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 73; **w.Yks.**$^2$

**SHEP, SHEPERD**, see **Shape, Shepherd**.

**SHEPHERD**, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **sheperd** Brks.; and in forms **shippard** Wm.; **shipperd** Cum. [ʃe·pərd, ʃe·pəd.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Shepherd-check**, black and white check; (2) **-land**, see below; (3) **-'s acre**, *obs.*, see below; (4) **-'s bird**, the wheatear, *Saxicola oenanthe*; (5) **-'s book**, see below; (6) **-'s crown**, a fossil, *Echinus*; (7) **-'s feast**, see below; (8) **-'s flock**, white fleecy clouds; (9) **-'s guide**, see (5); (10) **-'s hey**, see below; (11) **-'s lamp**, the evening star; (12) **-'s mill**, the game of 'Merrils' (q.v.); (13) **-'s purse**, see (6); (14) **-'s race**, (15) **-'s ring**, (16) **-'s run**, see (10); (17) **-tartan**, see (1); (18) **-'s velvet**, a coarse, thick sort of cloth.

(1) **Sc.** Let himself be instantly happet in the sheriff's shepherd-check plaid, Keith *Indian Uncle* (1896) 253. (2) **Abd.** Land was classified under three denominations—'infield' or cultivated, and 'outfield,' or unreclaimed, while pastoral districts were termed 'shepherd land,' *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Aug. 18, 1900). (3) **Sus.** The comparative respectability of the shepherd in old times is shown by the custom, formerly prevalent on the South Downs, of their being small landholders. 'Shepherds' acres' are found in many places; but only the name remains, the property having been absorbed by some neighbouring farm, Lower *S. Downs* (1854) 165. (4) **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 46. (5) **Lakel.**$^1$ A book published at irregular intervals extending over several years, and containing the distinctive marks, ear mark and smit of the stocks of heaf-going sheep of the farms in the fell or mountain districts of Cum., Wm., and n.Lan. With the ear mark and smit together, the marks of upwards of 600 farms or estates are given therein. . . Each stock is illustrated by the diagram of a sheep, nearly 1000 in all. **Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^4$ This book was first compiled and published by Joseph Walker in 1817; the flocks therein referred to belonged rather to the eastern division of the county. At what appears to be a slightly later date, a second book was printed at Penrith, and includes a wider extent of country reaching from Patterdale to Eskdale and Wastdale Head. (6) **Sur.**$^1$, **Sus.** (F.E.S.), **Wil.**$^1$, **Dor.** (C.W.) (7) **Cum.**$^4$ A dinner at which the fell-shepherds assemble, bringing with them any strayed sheep which have been found on their heafs. That Feast takes place at Thirlspot one year to accommodate the shepherds on the west side of Helvellyn, and at Dockray, in Matterdale, the other year, for the convenience of the men who live on the east side. The Feast is fixed for the first Thursday after old Martinmas, towards the latter part of November. But there are two other meetings of the shepherds, on the first Monday after the 20th July, on Stybarrow Dodd, and on the first Monday in October in Mosedale Ghyll, and to these meetings the stray sheep that have been found are brought, Rawnsley *Life at Lakes* (1899) 164. (8) **Nrf.** Indicative of fine weather, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 84. (9) **Cum.**$^4$ The latest guide for the West was printed at Ulverston, 1849, and includes the names of 1000 owners. (10) **Nhp.**$^1$ A pastime which is enjoyed by the lower orders at the celebrated fair held on Boughton Green, an inclosed pasture of seventeen acres, distant little more than a mile from the village of that name, and four miles from Northampton. A green-sward circle of considerable size has been sunk about a foot below the surface of the green, as far back as memory can trace. A mazy path, rather more than a foot in width, is formed within by a trench, three or four inches wide, cut on each side of it; and the trial of skill consists in running

the maze from the outside to the small circle in the centre in a given time, without crossing the boundaries of the path. (11) **Nhp.** *Cornh. Mag.* (1865) XII. 39; **Nhp.**$^1$ (12) **Nhp.**$^1$ (13) **Sur.**$^1$ (14, 15, 16) **Nhp.**$^1$ (s.v. Shepherd's Hey). (17) **Sc.** (A.W.) (18) **Ken.** A bran new coat of shepherd's velvet, Nairne *Tales* (1790) 56, ed. 1824.

**2.** *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Shepherd's bedstraw**, the quinancy-wort, *Asperula cynanchica*; (2) **-'s calendar**, the red pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*; (3) **-'s clock**, (*a*) the goatsbeard, *Tragopogon pratensis*; (*b*) see (2); (4) **-'s club**(s, the great mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*; (5) **-'s comb**, the wild chervil, *Scandix Pecten*; (6) **-'s daisy**, a variety of the common daisy, *Bellis perennis*; (7) **-'s delight**, (8) **-'s dial**, (9) **-'s glass**, see (2); (10) **-'s gourd**, see (4); (11) **-'s myrtle**, the butcher's broom, *Ruscus aculeatus*; (12) **-'s needle**, see (5); (13) **-'s pansy**, the mountain pansy, *Viola lutea*; (14) **-'s pedler**, (15) **-'s pocket**, the shepherd's purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*; (16) **-'s pouch or pouches**, (*a*) see (15); (*b*) the small broom-rape, *Orobanche minor*; (17) **-'s purse**, the yellow rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*; (18) **-'s rod**, the small teasel, *Dipsacus pilosus*; (19) **-'s staff**, see (4); (20) **-'s sundial**, see (2); (21) **-'s thyme**, (*a*) the wild thyme, *Thymus Serpyllum*; (*b*) the chalk milkwort, *Polygala calcarea*; (22) **-'s warning**, (23) **-'s watch**, see (2); (24) **-'s weather-glass**, (*a*) see (2); (*b*) the greater stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*.

(1) **Glo.**$^1$ (2) **Dev.** Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. Lett. 18; **Dev.**$^4$ (3, *a*) **Yks.** (*b*) **Glo.**$^1$ (4) **Sc.** (Jam.), **I.W.** (5) **n.Yks.** (6) **Nhp.**$^1$ With a brown spot in the centre, and the petals edged or bordered with pink. (7) **n.Lin.**$^1$, **w.Som.**$^1$ (8) **Midl.** *Cornh. Mag.* (1865) XII. 34. (9) **Not.**, **Rut.** (10) **sw.Sc.** *Garden Wk.* (1896) No. cxiv. 112. (11) **I.W.** (12) **Lnk.** Patrick *Plants* (1831) 141. **Shr.**$^1$ (13) **Nhb.**$^1$ (14) **Wil.**$^1$ (15) **Bck.** (16, *a*) **Hrt.** Ellis *Cy. Hswf.* (1750) 362. (*b*) **I.W.**$^1$ (17) **Cum.**$^4$ (18) **War.**$^3$ (19) **Cum.** (20) **Suf.**$^1$ (21, *a*) **War.**$^3$, **Wor.** (E.S.), **Glo.**$^1$, **Oxf.**, **Bck.** (*b*) **Wil.**$^1$ (22) **Lin.** (23) **Cum.**, **Nrf.**, **n.Ess.** (24, *a*) **n.Yks.** (R.H.H.), **Not.**, **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **nw.Lin.**, **Nhp.**$^1$, **Wil.**$^1$, **Dev.**$^4$ (*b*) **Lan.**

**3.** Phr. *Shepherd and sheep*, a children's game.

**War.** I believe that the shepherd's dog is the true thief and hides his propensity in the following dialogue:—'Bow, wow, wow.' Shep. 'What's the matter now?' 'A leg of a louse came over my house And stole one of my fat sheep away.' The game is played as in Shropshire, Northall *Flk. Rhymes* (1892) 391. **Shr.** One player is chosen to be the shepherd, another the thief, and the rest the sheep, who are arranged in a long row. The shepherd pretends to be asleep; the thief takes away one of the sheep and hides it. Thief, 'Shepherdy, Shepherdy, count your sheep!' Shepherd, 'I can't come now, I'm fast asleep.' Thief, 'If you don't come now they'll all be gone, So Shepherdy, Shepherdy, come along.' The Shepherd counts the sheep and missing one asks where it is gone. The Thief says, 'It is gone to get fat.' The Shepherd goes to sleep again and the same performance is repeated till all the sheep are hidden; the Shepherd goes in search of them, and when found they join him in the pursuit of the thief, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 520. **Cor.** Children choose, by 'counting out' or otherwise, a Shepherd and a Wolf (or Mother Sheep and Wolf). The Wolf goes away and the rest of the players are the sheep (or lambs) and stand in a row. The Shepherd counts them—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, &c. Then—Shepherd—'What shall I bring home for you for dinner, Sunday? I'm going to market.' Sunday chooses something. . . Then Monday, Tuesday, and the rest choose also. Shepherd goes away. . . The Wolf comes directly the Shepherd goes out of sight, and takes away one of the sheep. . . The Shepherd now goes to the Wolf's house to look for his sheep. . .'I smell my sheep.' The Shepherd then goes to one child, pretends to taste—using fingers of both hands as though holding a spoon and fork—on the top of the child's head, saying, 'That's my sheep,'. . till he comes to the end of the row; then they all shout out and rush home to the fold, the Wolf with them. A fresh Shepherd and Wolf are chosen and the game starts once more, Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 187–189.

**4.** *Obs.* A long-legged spider. Stf.$^1$ [(K.)] **5.** *pl.* A children's game; see below.

**Lan.** One child stands alone, facing the others in a line opposite. The single child shouts, 'Shepherds, shepherds, give warning.' The others reply, 'Warn away! warn away!' Then she asks, 'How many sheep have you got?' They answer, 'More than you can carry away.' She runs and catches one—they two join hands and chase the rest; each one, as caught, joining hands with the chasers until all are caught, Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 189.

**6.** *v.* To tend sheep; to act as a shepherd.

**Cum.** Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 75. **Wm.** Ya dae, when a'd been shippardan, es a seat doon, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 7. **Brks.** Hayden *Round our Vill.* (1901) 175. **Sus.** Davies *Athirt Downs* (1901) 25. **w.Som.**$^1$ I used to shepherdy vor Mr. Bond, but now I be a-fo'ced to stand to work.

**7.** *Fig.* To superintend.

**Nhp.**$^1$ He's an idle chap if I don't shepherd him well.

**SHEPHERDESS**, *sb.* Dor. Written **sheperdess**. [ʃe·pədes.] The yellow wagtail, *Motacilla Raii*. *Western Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 7, col. 2.

**SHEPHROAS**, *sb.pl.* *Obs.* Sc. Kid-gloves; ? lit. kids; cf. Fr. *chevreau*, a kid.

For she has invented a thousand toys, . . As scarfs, shephroas, tuffs and rings, Watson *Coll.* (1706) I. 30 (Jam.).

**SHEPPECK**, *sb.* War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Also in forms **schoppek** Glo.; **sheppick** s.Wor.$^1$ Oxf.; **shuppick** War.$^3$ w.Wor.$^1$ s.Wor.$^1$ se.Wor.$^1$ Hrf.$^1$ Glo.$^1$; **shuppuck** Glo.$^1$; **shuppuk** w.Wor.$^1$ [ʃe·pək, ʃɐ·pik, -ək.] A hay-fork; a pitchfork.

**War.**$^3$, **w.Wor.**$^1$, **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**$^1$, **se.Wor.**$^1$, **Hrf.**$^1$ **Glo.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1789) I; Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870); **Glo.**$^1$, **Oxf.** (M.A.R.)

Hence **Schoppek-stael**, *sb.* the handle of a pitchfork.

**Glo.** His carn did stand up strait as a schoppek-staël, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 196.

[Two paire of links, a forest bill, and a sheppicke, with some old tooles, *Inventory* (1627) Stratford-on-Avon MSS. (Nares).]

**SHEPPEY**, *sb.* Ken.$^1$ [ʃe·pi.] In phr. *sons of Sheppey*, see below.

The inhabitants of the isle at the mouth of the Thames call themselves 'sons of Sheppey.'

**SHEPPIE**, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Also in forms **shebby** Yks.; **shippy** n.Yks.$^4$ w.Yks.$^2$ [ʃe·pi.] The starling, *Sturnus vulgaris*. n.Yks.$^4$, w.Yks.$^2$ Lan. *Science Gossip* (1882) 164. Cf. **shep**, *sb.*$^2$, **shepster**, *sb.*$^2$

**SHEPSTER**, *sb.*$^1$ n.Yks.$^2$ Also in form **sheepster**. [ʃe·pstər.] A shepherd; a shepherdess. Cf. **shep**, *sb.*$^1$

**SHEPSTER**, *sb.*$^2$ n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also in forms **shepsterd** e.Lan.$^1$; **shepstert** n.Cy.; **shipster** ne.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks.$^1$ Chs.$^3$ [ʃe·pstə(r, ʃi·pstə(r.]

**1.** The starling, *Sturnus vulgaris*. A *comp.* of *sheep* and *stare*, a starling. See **Chepster**; cf. **shep**, *sb.*$^2$

**n.Cy.** (B.K.); (Hall.); Swainson *Birds* (1885) 73. **Lakel.**$^2$, **Cum.**$^4$, **Wm.**$^1$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.), **w.Yks.**$^{13}$, **Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **m.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^{123}$, **Der.**$^2$ **nw.Der.**$^1$

**2.** *Fig.* A worthless fellow. Chs.$^1$

**SHEPSTER**, *v.* Lan. [ʃe·pstə(r).] To nurse on the lap; to fondle.

Neaw they're coodling and shepsterin', Brierley *Layrock* (1864) v. **s.Lan.**$^1$

**SHEPSTERD, SHEPSTERT**, see **Shepster**, *sb.*$^2$

**SHERARIM**, *sb.* *Obs.* Rnf. (Jam.) A squabble.

**SHERBORNE**, *sb.* Cor. In phr. *a regular Sherborne*, a gossip, a newsmonger; see below.

The fame of the newspaper [the *Sherborne Mercury*] survived until very lately, for a gossip and newsmonger was spoken of as a 'regular Sherborne,' Quiller-Couch *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 124.

**SHERCOCK, SHERD, SHERE**, see **Shearcock, Shard**, *sb.*$^{12}$, **Shire**, *sb.*$^1$

**SHEREVIL, SHERG**, see **Sharevil, Sharg**, *v.*

**SHERIFF**, *sb.* Sc. Lin. Shr. [ʃə·rif.] In *comb.* (1) **Sheriff-gloves**, a perquisite of the Sheriff of Edinburgh after each of the two great fairs; (2) **-'s man**, the goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans*; (3) **-officer**, an officer belonging to the sheriff's court, charged with arrests, serving of processes, &c.; (4) **-turn**, *obs.*, the sheriff's court kept twice every year, within a month after Easter and a month after Michaelmas.

(1) **Sc.** That they shall appoint . . . Harrow-Fair and Trinity-Fair, with the haill small customs, especially the sheriff-fee and sheriff-gloves, *Blue Blanket*, 134 (Jam.). (2) **Shr.** From its bright-coloured feathers bearing a resemblance to a showy livery, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 58; **Shr.**$^{12}$ (3) **Sc.** (C.D.) (4) **n.Lin.**$^1$

**SHERIFFED**, *ppl. adj.* Lin. [ʃə·rift.] Of the sky: having a red or yellow appearance, portending rain or wind.

How sheriffed the sky is to-night: we shall have wind (Hall.); Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 722; **Lin.**$^1$

**SHERK**, see **Shirk**, *v.*$^{12}$

**SHERL**, *v.* Lin. [ʃəl.] An agricultural operation; see below.

We are awfully busy here, no time to thresh, no time to delve potatoes, or anything else but sherl our wheat in. . . We use a light plough with one horse, and push rather than plough the land two inches deep, nicely burying the wheat, and completing the operation by harrowing lightly that very minute, *Evesham Jrn.* (Nov. 14, 1896).

**SHERL, SHERMAN**, see **Shirl**, *v.*$^1$, **Shearman.**

**SHERN**, *sb.* Dev. [ʃə̄n.] A dial. form of 'churn.' (Hall.)

**SHERN, SHEROO, SHERP**, see **Sharn, Shirrow, Sharp**, *adj.*, *sb.*$^2$

**SHERRA**, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **sherry** Edb.; **shirra** Sc. (Jam.) [ʃə·rə.] **1.** A dial. form of 'sheriff.'

**Sc.** Ye maun ken I was at the shirra's the day, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xx. **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** Gar yer maister tak' ye afore the Shirra, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) viii. **Frf.** Does the shirra blame the sojers? Barrie *Minister* (1891) vii. **w.Sc.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** Twa sherra's wi' swords, Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (1816) 142, ed. 1871. **Lth.** (Jam.) **Edb.** Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.*

**2.** *Comp.* **Sherra-officer**, an officer connected with the sheriff's court, charged with arrests, serving of processes, &c.

**Lnk.** Murdoch *Readings* (1895) II. 18. **Edb.** A warrant granted to Francie Deep, the sherry-officer, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xx.

**SHERRA-MOOR**, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Also in forms **sherri-moar** Dur.; **sherry-moor** n.Cy. Nhb.$^1$; **shirra-meer, -muir** Sc.; **shirry-moor** N.Cy.$^1$ **1.** A name given to the Rebellion of 1715.

**Sc.** From the name of the moor between Stirling and Dunblane, where the decisive battle was fought (Jam.). **Ayr.** A hairst afore the Sherra-moor, I mind 't as weel's yestreen, Burns *Halloween* (1785) st. 15.

**2.** A row, tumult; a state of confusion; a disorderly crowd; a fright; a severe scolding; a 'tongue-banging.'

**Sc.** What with the scrubbing and the polishing and the better polishing, the house is a perfect Shirra Muir, Keith *Indian Uncle* (1896) 21. **Abd.** Aul' Luckie sittin near the lowe, A Shirra-meer she gae him, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 69 (Jam.). **Gall.** To hear him . . . telling of one of his Shirramuirs, how laughable it is, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 419, ed. 1876. **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ It was a fair sherrymoor. **Dur.** Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870).

**SHERRA-MOUSE, SHERROG**, see **Shearmouse, Shear-hog.**

**SHERRY**, *sb.* w.Wor.$^1$ Shr.$^1$ [ʃe·ri.] A short piece of wood used to shore up a gate-post when the lower part is worn away.

**SHERRY**, *v.* Yks. Lin. [ʃə·ri.] To depart; to hasten; to retreat hastily; also with *off.* Cf. **skerry**, *v.*$^2$

**e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^2$ Now, my lad, sherry. **Lin.**$^1$ You've been long enough, sherry. **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.)

**SHERRY, SHERRY-MOOR, SHERT**, see **Sherra, Sherra-moor, Short.**

**SHE'S**, *poss. pron.* Sur. Wil. [ʃiz.] Her.

**Sur.** My strap and she's baäck makes acquaintings pretty quick, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. xiii. **n.Wil.** Th' only child o' she's mother, Kite *Sng. Sol.* (c. 1860) vi. 9.

**SHET**, *sb.*$^1$ Lan. [ʃet.] A dial. form of 'seat'; also in *comp.* **Shet-board.**

Puttin one leg up on th' shet, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 87; Hoo sed hoo thowt th' shet-boart wur too wot for yo' to-day, Brierley *Day Out* (1859) 25. **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$

**SHET**, *sb.*$^2$ War. Dev. [ʃet.] **1.** Running water. Cf. **shoot**, *sb.* **3.**

**Dev.**$^1$ How happy was es, when es cou'd rise a ha'penny, to drink sugar and water at the shet o' holidays, 52, ed. Palmer.

**2.** *Comp.* **Shet-lake**, the stream which feeds a mill; the mill-head.

**n.Dev.** The shetlake that rin'th out to-day Can grind no grist tamarra, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 60.

**3.** A passage. War. (E.A.P.)

**SHET**, see **Set**, *v.*, **Sheat, Shoot**, *v.*, **Shut.**

**SHETE, SHETH**, see **Shoot**, *v.*, **Sheath.**

**SHETH(E**, *sb.* Dmf. (Jam.) **1.** The stick with which a mower whets his scythe. **2.** Anything that is coarse and ugly; esp. a coarse, ill-looking man.

**SHETHEN**, *sb.* Cor. A long strip; a piece of fish, esp. hake, used as bait. Cf. **skethan.**

**Cor.**$^1$ (s.v. Scethen). **w.Cor.** Bottrell *Trad.* 3rd S. *Gl.*

**SHETT, SHETTLE, SHEU**, see **Shoot**, *v.*, **Shittle**, *sb.*$^1$, **Shoo**, *int.*

**SHEUCH**, *v.* *Obs.* Rnf. (Jam.) To distort. Cf. **shach.**

**SHEUCH**, see **Shoo**, *int.*

**SHEUGH**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also in forms **shaugh** Dwn.; **sheuch** Sc. (Jam.) Ir.; **shooch** Lnk.; **shough** Sc. Ir.; **shuch** Sc.; **shugh** Sc. Ir. [ʃiuχ, ʃūχ.]

**1.** *sb.* A ditch, drain; a furrow, trench; a small stream or open gutter running through land; a small ravine; also in *comp.* **Ditch-** or **Dyke-seugh.** Cf. **seugh, sough**, *sb.* **2.**

**Sc.** (Jam.); Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Abd.** Ilka knablich an' ilka sheugh an' en' rig, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xliv. **Frf.** I fand him lying in the sheuch by the roadside, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 203. **w.Sc.** The sheughs and the sykes, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 257. **se.Sc.** A better [dog] never lap a dyke, Nor ever clear'd a sheugh, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 173. **Lnk.** In the shooch they'd often splacher, Stewart *Twa Elders* (1886) 6; West the hags, an' o'er by Whitehill shough, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 24. **Gall.** I lay in the sheuch of the moss-hagg, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) vii. **N.I.**$^1$ Scourin' a dyke sheugh. **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–62). **Ant.** (W.J.K.), **Dwn.** (C.H.W.) **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Cav.** (M.S.M.), **Nhb.**$^1$

**2.** Phr. (1) *to be in a sheugh*, to be in a difficulty; (2) *to get out of the sheugh*, to get out of the way; (3) *to let the sheugh build the dike*, to regulate one's spending by one's earning.

(1) **Edb.** He was in a bit of a sheugh, one that he was in a sweat to be out of, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 66. (2, 3) **N.I.**$^1$

**3.** The hollow of the neck.

**Rnf.** His big blue Kilmarnock, . . jist like a seck, . . hung in the sheuch o' the dramatist's neck, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 49.

**4.** *v.* To make ditches, drains, &c.; to furrow deeply; to dig, as for peat, coals, &c.

**w.Sc.** To sheugh peats (Jam.). **Ayr.** Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 334. **Rxb.** A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 34.

**5.** To lay plants temporarily in the earth when brought from the seed-bed, before their final transplanting; to cover over.

**Sc.** (Jam.); He was delving in his yardie, Sheughing kail, and laying leeks, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) I. 264. **Bch.** Ajax . . . whose targe was shught In seven fald o' hide, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 3. **Nhb.**$^1$

**SHEUGH**, see **Shoo**, *int.*

**SHEUGHLY**, *adj.* Sc. [ʃiu·χli.] Rickety, shaky, unsteady. Cf. **shoggle**, *v.*$^1$

**Sc.** (G.W.) **Ayr.** On sheughly seats that's like to fa' Whiles crash upon the flair, Laing *Poems* (1894) 17.

**SHEUH, SHEUK, SHEUL(E**, see **Shoo**, *int.*, **Shake, Shool**, *sb.*

**SHEVEL**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Lakel. Also in forms **shaivle** Bnff.$^1$; **shavel, sheavle, sheevil** Sc. [ʃī·vl, ʃē·vl.] **1.** *v.* To distort; to become distorted. Cf. **sheyle.**

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Bnff.**$^1$ **Lnk.** The deil's on the tap o' the mou' sheavling his mouth at me, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 92.

Hence (1) **Sheveling-gabbit**, *adj.* having a distorted mouth; (2) **Sheveling-heeled shoe**, *phr.* a shoe with a twisted or down-trodden heel; (3) **Shevel-mouthed**, *adj.*, see (1); (4) **Shevel-shot**, *adj.* twisted, deformed [not known to our correspondents].

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** This scalded heart I hae gotten frae that auld shavling-gabbit hielander, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) i. **Lnk.** Ye sheveling-gabbit brock, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 86, ed. 1783. (2) **Lnk.** How think ye the like o' me can wak straight wi' sic auld shevelin heel'd shune as mine, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 43. (3) **Bnff.**$^1$ (4) **Ayr.** He was sheevil-shot, humphy-backit, reel-fitted, and glee-eyed, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 253.

**2.** To walk in an unsteady, oblique way. Sc. (Jam.), Lakel.$^2$ Cf. **shale**, *v.*$^2$ **3.** *sb.* A distortion. Bnff.$^1$

**SHEVITON**, *sb.* s.Chs.$^1$ [ʃe·vitən.] An old coat; *gen.* in phr. *old Sheviton.*

**SHEVVER**, see **Shiver**, *sb.*

**SHEW**, *v.* and *sb.* Cld. (Jam.) Also written **schew.**
1. *v.* To swing; to move up and down; to shove.

To schew on a yett. To shew the box roun'.

2. *sb.* A swing; a see-saw; a shove.

**SHEW**, see **Shoo**, *int.*, **Show**, *v.*$^1$

**SHEWAGE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Suf. A toll exacted by the municipal authorities for wares exposed for sale within their jurisdiction. Gardner *Hist. Dunwich* (1754) *Gl.*

**SHEWANT**, **SHEWD**, **SHEWE**, see **Suant**, **Shood**, **Shaw**, *v.*$^3$

**SHEWELL**, *sb.* Oxf. Brks. Also in form **shool.** A scarecrow. Oxf. (G.O.), Brks. (W.H.Y.), *Gl.* (1851), Brks.$^1$ Cf. **sewell.**

[And summe of þe schawles [*v.r.* sheules] makeð, *Owl & N.* (c. 1225) 1648.]

**SHEWENT**, see **Suant.**

**SHEWIN**, *sb.* Pem. [Not known to our correspondents.] A horned sheep. s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421.

**SHEWL**, **SHEWL-A-MOUTH**, see **Shool**, *sb.*, **Shoul-a-mouth'd.**

**SHEWN(D**, **SHEY**, see **Shown**, **Shay**, *sb.*$^2$

**SHEYLE**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Also in forms **shile** Sc.; **shyle** Sc. (Jam.) [ʃeil.] 1. *v.* To distort the countenance; to make faces; to squint, look askance. Cf. **showl.**

**Fif.** I was dancin' aboot . . . shylin' my chafts like mad, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) viii. **Slk.** (Jam.) **Dmf.** He still stude shilin' at me, wi' that bundle in his haun', Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 49. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 93, ed. 1876. **Cum.** A' you 'at smudge at merry teales, Or at devarshon sheyle, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 126; **Cum.**$^4$ It is a usual thing in an agricultural field to hear the expression used to a boy or lad by an elder who has caught him making faces at him, 'I'll smack thy lug, thou nasty sheyling beggar,' or 'What is ta sheyling at?' *Carlisle Jrn.* No. 7282.

Hence (1) **Sheyld** or **Sheylt**, *ppl. adj.* distorted in any way. Dmf. (Jam.); (2) **Sheyly**, *adj.* having the toes turned out. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 22, 1897).

2. *sb.* A distortion of the features, a wry face.

**Wgt.** The shile That spread ower his face as he wantit to smile, Saxon *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 222.

[Cp. MHG. schilen, schilhen, *lippire* (Lexer).]

**SHIACKS**, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* Sc. A light kind of black oats, variegated with grey stripes, having beards like barley.

**n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** The species of oats used for this last [fauchs, with a single ploughing, or one furley], and partly for the outfield, is called small oats, hairy oats, or shiacks. They yield from five pecks to half a boll of meal, *Statist. Acc.* II. 533 (*ib.*).

[Cp. Norw. dial. *skjak*, darnel (Aasen); ON. *skjaðak*, darnel (Vigfusson).]

**SHIAR**, **SHIAUVE**, **SHIAVE**, see **Shire**, *adj.*, **Shave**, *v.*$^2$

**SHIB**, *v.* Yks. [ʃib.] To move off, or away. Cf. **shive**, *v.*$^4$

**w.Yks.** Thee shib! *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 29, 1897).

**SHIBBAND**, *sb.* n.Cy. Dur. Yks. Also in forms **sheaban** m.Yks.$^1$; **shibbin** Dur.$^1$ n.Yks.$^2$ ne.Yks.$^1$ m.Yks.$^1$; **shibb'n** n.Yks.$^1$; **shubban** m.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks.$^3$; **shubb'n** ne.Yks.$^1$ [ʃi·bən, ʃu·bən.] A 'shoe-band'; a shoe-lace; esp. one made of leather. Cf. **shoven.**

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Dur.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^{12}$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Sitha! thi shubb'n's lowse. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^3$

**SHIBBEEN**, **SHIBBIN**, see **Shebeen**, **Shibband.**

**SHIBBING**, *sb.* Yks. [ʃi·bin.] Wool after it has been dyed. w.Yks. (S.A.B.)

**SHIBEREENS**, *sb. pl.* Pem. Atoms, pieces, 'smithereens.' s.Pem. (W.M.M.) Cf. **shivereens.**

**SHICK**, *sb.* and *v.* Cai.$^1$ [ʃik.] 1. *sb.* A dial. form of 'cheek.' Cf. **sheek.** 2. *Comp.* **Shick-blade**, the cheek-bone. 3. *v.* To set the head as a bull does when intending to toss. Hence **Shickëd**, *ppl. adj.* having a wry neck.

**SHICKLES**, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* Nhp.$^1$ Thin, crisp gingerbread, formerly made in the form of a lozenge, having the lateral corners rounded.

**SHICKLES**, see **Sheckles.**

**SHICK-SHACK**, *sb.* War. Glo. Oxf. Brks. s.Cy. Sur. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in forms **sheets-axe** Hmp.$^1$; **shick-sack** Dor.; **shiff-shack**, **-shig** Glo.; **-shag** Glo. Hmp.; **shit-sack** Wil.$^1$ w.Som.$^1$; **shit-zack** Wil.$^1$ Som. Dev.; **shuck-shack** s.Cy. [ʃi·k-ʃæk.] 1. An oak-apple; a piece of oak, esp. with an oak-apple attached, worn before noon on May 29th; a term of contempt for any one appearing without this decoration on the specified day.

**Glo.** Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870); **Glo.**$^1$ **Oxf.** In the afternoon the shick-shack is discarded, and monkey-powder, or leaves of the ash, put in its place. In the evening, both emblems have to disappear, or the wearers are beaten with stinging-nettles (G.O.); **Oxf.**$^1$, **Brks.** (W.H.E.) **s.Cy.** Anybody not decorated was bonnetted, or pinched, and called a 'Shuck-shack,' *Church Times* (Feb. 13, 1891) 150, col. 2. **Hmp.** The working-men . . . arise early on May 29, to gather slips of oak with the galls on: these they put on their hats, or anywhere about their persons. They also hang pieces to the knockers, latches, or other parts of the house-doors of the wealthy. . . After breakfast these men go round to such houses for beer, &c. Should they not receive anything the following verse should be said: 'Shig-shag, penny a rag [Bang his head in Croommell's bag], All up in a bundle.' . . After noon the loyalty ceases; and then, if any one be charged with having shig-shag, the following verses are said: 'Shig-shag's gone past, You're the biggest fool at last; When shig-shag comes again, You'll be the biggest fool then,' *N. & Q.* (1855) 1st S. xii. 100; On the 29th of May children carry oak-apples about, and call out sheets-axe in derision to those who are not provided with them, Wise *New Forest* (1883) 183; **Hmp.**$^1$, **I.W.**$^2$ **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**$^1$ **nw.Som.**, **n.Dev.** Elworthy *Wd. Bk.* (1888).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Shick-shack day**, May 29th; (2) **—fool**, a person wearing oak after noon on May 29th.

(1) **War.** *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 474. **Glo.** *N. & Q.* (1875) 5th S. iv. 176. **Oxf.** (G.O.), **Oxf.**$^1$, **Brks.**$^1$, **Sur.** (Hall.), **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.), **I.W.**$^2$, **Wil.**$^1$ **Dor.** *Longman's Mag.* (Mar. 1889) 517. **w.Som.**$^1$ Sheet·-zaak-dai. (2) **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.)

**SHIDE**, *sb.* Lan. Chs. Shr. Glo. Ess. Ken. Sus. Also written **shyde** Ken.$^1$ [ʃaid.] A long piece of wood split off from timber; a plank; a thin board.

**Lan.** (K.), **Chs.**$^3$ **Shr.**$^2$ Cloven, peeled oak poles. **Glo.** A cleft shide, Grose (1790); **Glo.**$^{12}$ **Ess.** A quantity of pollard trees to make 1200 shides of cleft wood, computed to contain half a foot of wood or timber in each, *Parl. Commission on Royal Forests* (1791), in *Reports* (1863) VI. 339. **Ken.**$^1$ 1566. For a tall shyde and nayle for the same house, j$^d$, *Accounts of St. Dunstan's, Canterbury.* **Sus.** Much used for roofing church spires (F.E.S.).

[OE. *scīd*, a piece of wood split thin (Sweet).]

**SHIEG**, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **sheeg.** To shake, joggle; to be rickety. Cf. **jig**, *sb.*$^1$

**Gall.** A shieging concern, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 425, ed. 1876; Sheegin' a table or desk was a favourite torment in school-days (J.M.).

[Cp. Norw. dial. *skjaga*, to totter (Aasen).]

**SHIEGLE**, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **sheegle.** To shake; to joggle; to be loose and rickety. Cf. **shoggle**, *v.*$^1$

**Gall.** Whan I grow auld, wi' blinkers hazy, Wi' banes a shiegling and crazy, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 353, ed. 1876; (J.M.)

**SHIEK**, **SHIEL**, see **Sheek**, **Sheal**, *sb.*$^1$, *v.*$^2$

**SHIELD**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Hrt. [ʃīld.] 1. *sb.* In *comp.* **Shield-bone**, a blade-bone. n.Cy. (Hall.)
2. Shelter. w.Yks.$^{24}$ 3. A cloth-making term: an ornamental card put upon goods after 'screeding.' w.Yks. (J.M.), (R.H.R.) 4. *Obs.* The hard, horny part of the neck of a hog used to make brawn. Cf. **shell**, *sb.*$^1$ 9.

**Hrt.** An aged boar requires twelve hours boiling to get the shield tender and soft, Ellis *Cy. Hswf.* (1750) 118; The shield, the best part of the brawn, *ib.* 119.

5. *v.* To shelter. w.Yks.$^2$

**SHIELD**, *sb.*$^2$ Sh.I. Also written **sheeld.** The devil, *gen.* used with a qualifying *adj.*; also used in oaths. A dial. form of 'chield.'

Da ill shield, da muckle shield, da black shield, &c. (J.S.);

I hear hir njirrin', but ane ta dat sheeld o' her I can see! *Sh. News* (July 2, 1898).

**SHIELD, SHIELD-BOARD,** see **Sheal,** *sb.*$^1$, **Shell-board.**

**SHIELDING, SHIELD-RAKER,** see **Shealin(g, Sheld-raker.**

**SHIELDS-CAPON,** *sb.* Nhb.$^1$ A haddock salted and dried and eaten with egg-sauce.

**SHIELIN(G, SHIELL,** see **Shealin(g, Sheal,** *sb.*$^1$

**SHIEMACH,** *adj.* Sc. (Jam.) [ʃī·mə$^x$.] Malignant, reproachful. **Ayr.** A shiemach hearsay [an injurious report].

[Cp. Gael. *sgeamh*, severe or cutting language (Macbain).]

**SHIER,** *sb.* Yks. Der. Also written **shyer** Der.$^2$ [ʃai·ə(r).] Spar; gravel, &c. of regular size. m.Yks.$^1$, Der.$^2$, nw.Der.$^1$ Hence **Shiery,** *adj.* of a working in a mine: having a sharp, sparry appearance. m.Yks.$^1$

**SHIERS, SHIFE,** see **Chiers, Shive,** *sb.*$^1$

**SHIFF, SHIFFEN,** see **Shiv, Shiften.**

**SHIFFLE,** *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also in form **shivvle** Nhb.$^1$ [ʃi·fl.] **1.** To shuffle; to hobble in walking. Cf. **shaffle.**

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790) (s.v. Shaffle). **Nhb.**$^1$ Hi, shiffle up on that form there. **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781).

**2.** To shuffle cards.

**Cum.** Prod, shiffle, an' cut, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 49.

**3.** *Obs.* To act unfairly. n.Cy. Grose (1790). w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **4.** *Comp.* **Shiffle-shaffle,** (1) to shuffle; (2) to shilly-shally; to speak to no purpose; to prevaricate; (3) hesitation, delay; prevarication; also used *attrib.*

(1) **Slk.** Nane of your plain soles that gang shiffle-shaffling amang the chucky-stanes assassinating a' the insects, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 175. (2) **Wm.** An' after a full four hoors wer' spent, T'hifflin' hafflin—shifflin' shafflin', . . I nailt him at last, for twenty pun' ten, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 43. (3) **s.Lan.**$^1$ Aw hate sich shiffle-shaffle wark.

**SHIFF-SHACK,** see **Shick-shack.**

**SHIFT,** *v.*, *sb.* and *adj.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **shefte** ne.Lan.$^1$; *pret.* **shiften** w.Yks.$^3$ [ʃift.] **1.** *v.* To move; to move from one place to another; to change houses, 'flit'; to move about; to change places. Cf. **skift,** *v.*

**Sc.** Div ye no ken I've shifted my seat syne ye went away? *Jokes* (1889) 1st S. 23. **Ayr.** Wi' cits nor lairds I wadna shift, Burns *J. Lapraik* (Apr. 21, 1785) st. 13. **Gall.** Fowk were no pleased wi' 'em for shiftin' so quick, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 127. **Ir.** The sort of throuble there is shiftin' from one place to another, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 258. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.** He tried to shift it, Pease *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 26. **Nhb.** Shifting the flat [removing the flat or station nearer to the working places], Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888); **Nhb.**$^1$ **e.Dur.**$^1$ Shift them gates [of opening or shutting railway-crossing gates]. **Cum.** We'll agean our matty shift, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 239; **Cum.**$^4$ **n.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** Thompson *Hist. Welton* (1869) 169. **w.Yks.**$^3$, **Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Not.**$^{12}$ Shift up a bit. **n.Lin.**$^1$ Noo then shift, can't yĕ. **Lei.**$^1$ **War.**$^2$ Shift them tea-things. Shift yourself a bit quicker; **War.**$^3$, **w.Wor.**$^1$ **s.Wor.** I'll shift you (H.K.). **Shr.**$^1$ Noo look sharp, an' shift them milk-things, or I'll shift yo'. **Hrf.**$^{12}$ **Oxf.**$^1$ As soon as I can get this 'ouse I shall shift, *MS. add.* **Bdf.** Pleasant weather for shifting (J.W.B.). **Ken.** It was when we were shifting (D.W.L.). **Hmp.** (H.R.)

Hence (1) **Shifting-kavels** or **-kyevels,** *sb. pl.* the men who are on turn for removal from one working place in a colliery to another. Nhb.$^1$; (2) **-money,** *sb.*, *obs.*, money paid to a workman removing from one colliery to another in lieu of having his furniture removed by the company about to employ him. Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **2.** To change the clothes, shoes, &c.; *gen.* with a *reflex. pron.*; to change the linen of a sick person.

**Sh.I.** Doo'll hae to shift dee frae da skin an' oot, *Sh. News* (Feb. 24, 1900). **Abd.** I was just into the tift To see my Joe; Sae I resolv'd myself to shift, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 113. **s.Sc.** That's no enough to let you get your death o' cauld wi' thae weet claes on—sae ye maun e'en consent to shift yoursel, Wilson *Tales* (1836) IV. 261. **Cum.**$^4$ He's away gitten hissel shifted. **n.Yks.**$^1$ Tha' cleeas are wet; gan an' shift thee, man; **n.Yks.**$^4$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ 'Wilt tha gan wi ma?' 'Aye, if thoo'll stop a bit whahl ah shift mysel.' **e.Yks.**$^1$ Noo, John, gan an get thi-sen wesht, an shift thi-sen, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.**$^{24}$ **s.Lan.**$^1$ He hasno' bin shifted for a fortnit. **Chs.**$^1$ He was na shifted of a month. **s.Stf.** He's on'y gone upstairs to shift himself, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Not.** I'll come when I'm shifted (J.H.B.). **War.**$^{234}$, **Hrf.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ I run off jest as I wuz—never stopt to shift myself or nuthin. **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.* **Nrf.** I shall have to pull my boots off in the shed, and shift them altogether before I come in, Emerson *Marsh Leaves* (1898) 102. **Sus.**$^2$ **Hmp.** Holloway. **Dor.**$^1$ Poll an' Nan runn'd off up stairs, To shift their dings, 185.

Hence (1) **Shifting-clothes,** *sb. pl.* a change of clothes, esp. clothes worn after working hours; (2) *to shift a foot*, *phr.* to change one's stockings.

(1) **Lnk.** Ma guid shiftin' claes clean spilt, Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 51. (2) **Sh.I.** Alto' dey wirna a lass i' da company wi' a dry fit whin we cam ta da soond side, dey wirna a fit shiftid, *Sh. News* (Dec. 15, 1900). **s.Wor.** 'Er gets wet going to school, and then 'er ketches cowld; it isn't as if 'er could shift 'er fit (H.K.).

**3.** To manage; to provide; to earn one's own living; esp. in phr. *to shift for oneself*; in *gen.* colloq. use.

**Cld.** (Jam.) **Dmf.** I have no doubt Robert will shift his way with all dexterity and prudence thro' that Cotton Babylon, Carlyle *Lett.* (1836) in *Atlantic Monthly* (1898) 295. **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **w.Yks.**$^{24}$ **s.Lan.**$^1$ He's owd enough t'shift for hissel'. **Not.**$^1$ **Lin.**$^1$ I've ta'en a house, and am going to shift for mysen. **Lei.**$^1$ Well, they mut shift. **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^{23}$, **Shr.**$^1$, **Oxf.**$^1$

Hence **Shifting,** *sb.* a resort; an expedient; a contrivance; freq. in *pl.*

**Lan.** Mat, left to her own 'shiftin's,' now whisked away merrily, Brierley *Treadlepin Fold*, vii. **s.Lan.**$^1$

**4.** To be changeable. n.Cy. (Hall.) **5.** *Obs.* To escape from; to evade, elude.

**Bnff.** He was wi' gab sae gifted, That dad a bit cou'd I get shifted, Frae yieldin' to his sighs an' granes, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 181. **Abd.** Gight shifts the captain and all his keepers, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 225.

**6.** To divide land into equal parts. Ken.$^{12}$, Sus.$^2$ Hence **Shifting,** *vbl. sb.*, *obs.*, the partition of land among co-heirs where 'gavel-kind' prevailed. Ken. Bailey (1721).

**7.** To dispose of by eating.

**Nhb.** Did you ever see her at her parritch, or shiftin' a curran' dumpling? Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 263. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** He's not bin known to miss his dinner at th' hotel one day within th' last forty yer, and he's a pretty good hond at shiftin', Dottie *Rambles* (1898) 23.

**8.** *Obs.* To risk. Lin. (Hall.) [Not known to our correspondents.] **9.** Phr. *to shift time, obs.*, to pass time; to kill time.

**Per.** Cast wholly on the care of Heav'n I shifted time, toss'd by hard fortune, Till I was near the age of fourteen, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 1; (G.W.)

**10.** *sb.* A change, alteration; esp. a change of residence.

**Sc.** 'I've come to tell you about another shift I am going to make.' 'Anither shift! Are ye for awa' frae Glesca a'ready?' Swan *Gates of Eden* (ed. 1895) xvi. **Per.** I'm no seeking to be like mysel', I've been like mysel' owre long, and I'm for a shift, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 65. **Not.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ Thray shifts are as bad as a foire. **War.**$^3$

**11.** *Obs.* The rotation of crops; the division of land arranged with a view to the rotation of crops; any division of land.

**Bnff.**$^1$ **Slg.** In the carse grounds lying to the west of Stirling a course, or shift, as it is here called, of six years, is practised, *Agric. Surv.* 143 (Jam.). **Edb.** The adoption in this county of the common course of four shifts, before pasture, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 92, ed. 1815. **Cmb.** Four, five, or six shifts, Young *Ann. Agric.* (1784–1815) XLIII. 50. **e.Nrf.** An East Norfolk farmer divides his farm into what he calls six shifts, to receive his principal crops in rotation, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787) I. 131. **Ken.**$^{12}$

**12.** A change of clothes.

**sw.Lin.**$^1$ They've strange good clothes, and a many shifts. **War.**$^3$ **Shr.**$^1$ Be'appen yo' could pick a throck out o' this owd gownd, it ōōd do fur a shift a time or two. **Oxf.** (G.O.)

**13.** A woman's under-garment; a chemise.

**Nhb.** For wi' maw shimmee hes myekin a shift, Wilson *Sngs.* (1890) 193. **Dur.** (J.H.B.), **Lakel.**$^2$, **n.Yks.**$^4$ **w.Yks.** Clean linen is comfortable, as t'lass said when shoo turned her shift t'first time i' twelve months, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Aug. 10, 1889); **w.Yks.**$^2$ Shoo wer workin in her shift sleeves; **w.Yks.**$^5$, **m.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$ **s.Stf.** If it wo' mak' a shirt it'll mak' a shift, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Not.**$^2$, **War.**$^3$, **Shr.**$^1$ **Cor.** She very adroitly contrived to turn her shift, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 114, ed. 1896.

**14.** A term of work in mines, &c. where one set of men relieves another; the set of men working in each relay; in *gen.* use.

**s.Sc.** Like miners, faith, we'll try a shift, An' work by turns, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 132. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ In a colliery the first period of working is called the fore-shift and the next the back-shift, and the hewers themselves are similarly called the fore or back-shift according to their rotation in starting work. In factories, where continuous work is maintained, there is a day-shift and a night-shift; and at the end of the week a double-shift or a shift of twice the ordinary duration is sometimes worked, so as to turn the night men of one week into the day men of the next. A short-shift is a day's work of fewer than the ordinary number of hours. Shift is applied to the relays worked by horses. **e.Dur.**$^1$, **n.Yks.** (C.V.C.) **w.Yks.** I'm on t'neet shift this week, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) vi. **ne.Lan.** They're noan off the shift afore ten, Mather *Idylls* (1895) 211. **I.Ma.** Will you change your shift with Tommy Mawby? Brown *Witch* (1889) 35. **Stf.**$^1$, **Der.**$^1$ **Not.** It's my shift now (J.H.B.). **Not.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$

Hence (1) **Shift-man,** *sb.* a man who prepares the working places at night in a colliery for the men who come in at next 'shift'; cf. **shifter**; (2) **-work,** *sb.* (*a*) work paid for by the day or 'shift'; (*b*) the work of a 'shift-man.'

(1) **Nhb.**$^1$ His work is of various kinds, such as timbering rolley-ways, taking up bottom stone, or taking down top to make height where necessary, setting doors, building stoppings, redding falls, and stowing away stone. (2, *a*) **Nhb.**$^1$ (*b*) **Nhb.**$^1$ Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

**15.** Management; energy; aptitude for work; a contrivance, resource; an expedient.

**Ayr.** Pow't for want o' better shift, A runt was like a sow-tail, Burns *Halloween* (1785) st. 4. **Dmf.** I brought thee up, when young, wi' muckle care, Wi' my ain shift, atweel I had na mair, Johnstone *Poems* (1820) 114. **Wm.** He's neea shift in him (B.K.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.**$^1$ He's no moor shift in him than a kittlin. **e.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Lan.**$^1$ Hoo's getten no shift abeawt her. **Chs.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$ **Nrf.** The Almighty 'on't leave us to our own shifts; 'tain't likely (W.R.E.).

Hence **Shiftless,** *adj.* wanting in energy, tact, or management; useless; in *gen.* colloq. use.

**Yks.** The sister wor a pour, shiftless thing, *Yksman.* XXXVI. 491. **w.Yks.**$^3$ **Lan.** He's nobbut a shiftless sort of a craiter, *Told by Winter Fire*, 17. **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$

**16.** A makeshift.

**w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Chs.**$^1$ It)l dóo ŭkai·jünŭli für ŭ shif·t, lahyk.

**17.** A form of displacement, caused by the disjointing of a lode.

**Cor.** Stating that the lode had made a great shift, Tregellas *Tales* (1865) 152; **Cor.**$^2$

**18.** A fritter. Ken.$^2$ **19.** *Obs.* A piece of cunning.

**w.Yks.**$^1$ It's au a shift of his noddle to saav raap, ii. 298.

**20.** Phr. (1) *a shift and a shilling is worth thirteen pence*, an expedient or contrivance will increase the value of anything and make it go further; (2) *by the shift*, 'at a pinch'; (3) *no other shift*, no other resource, nothing else for it; (4) *to be put to one's shifts*, to be in a difficulty; (5) *to fall upon a shift*, to hit on an expedient; (6) *to find shift*, *obs.*, to find means, contrive; (7) *to make a bonny shift*, to manage well; (8) *— an honest shift*, to gain an honest living; (9) — (*a*) *shift*, to manage with difficulty; to succeed after an effort; cf. **make,** *v.*$^1$ **II. 2** (72).

(1) **s.Lan.** (F.E.T.), **s.Lan.**$^1$ 7. (2) **w.Yks.** Ah can eyt a pund bi t'shift. Ah can sell a pund o' bacon bi t'shift, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 29, 1897). (3) **Lnk.** There's nae ither shift but awa' to the deil If a groat gae for whisky instead o' aitmeal, Watson *Poems* (1853) 68. (4) **Lan.** (J.D.) (5) **Sh.I.** Say doo nae mair aboot hit at dis time, dy faider 'ill fa' apon a shift, *Sh. News* (Sept. 4, 1897). (6) **n.Sc.** I found shifts to pay many petty debts, Wodrow Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) II. 228. (7) **w.Yks.** An' a bonny shift he made on't, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 34. (8) **Edb.** Will ye compare me to a rogue, I always mak ane honest shift, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 57. (9) **Sc.** If men, when they're here, could make shift to agree, Nicoll *Poems* (ed. 1843) 158. **Abd.** He read through the Classics, and then made a shift A bursary to gain, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 46. **Lan.** When we'd'n mede shift to heyve an creep fro underth hey, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 61. **s.Not.** Yer may goo; ah'll mek shift wi'out yer (J.P.K.). **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) **Cor.** He made shift pretty well till he got to Lowland, and then had to drop upon his hands and knees, and crawl, 'Q.' *Wandering Heath* (1895) 8.

**21.** *adj.* Economical. Lin.$^1$ [Not known to our correspondents.]

[**1.** 'Hastilich he schifte him,' i.e. moved away, *P. Plowman* (B.) XX. 166.]

**SHIFTEN,** *v.* e.An. Also in form **shiffen** Nrf. [ʃi·ften, ʃi·fən.] **1.** To change one's clothes, esp. one's under-linen. See **Shift, 2.**

**e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** 'He never shiffen hisself all thro the sarvice,' by which she meant . . . that he preached in his surplice, and did not substitute a black gown for a white one, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 89.

Hence **Shiftening** or **Shiftning,** *sb.* a change of linen.

**e.An.**$^1$ A poor woman begs of the overseer to give her boy, who is going out to service, 'only a shiftening, two of each sort, one on and one off.' **w.Nrf.** More like they be cut into frocks and shiftnin's 'fore this, fear they should be 'dentified, Orton *Beeston Ghost* (1884) 12.

**2.** To move the stitches from one pin to another in knitting. e.An.$^1$

**SHIFTER,** *sb.* Nhb. Dur. [ʃi·ftər.] A coal-mining term: a man who works by the 'shift' instead of by the piece; a superintendent; a man who prepares the working places for the men who come in at next 'shift.' Cf. **shift-man,** s.v. **Shift, 14.**

**N.Cy.**$^1$ Generally old men. **Nhb.** Aw gat at furst a shifter's place, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 57; **Nhb.**$^1$ His work is of various kinds, such as timbering rolley-ways, taking up bottom stone, or taking down top to make height where necessary, setting doors, building stoppings, redding falls, and stowing away stone. Shifters work by the day or shift, as distinct from hewers, who work by the ton or yard. **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **Dur.** (J.J.B.)

**SHIFTY,** *adj.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Oxf. Sur. [ʃi·fti.] **1.** Ingenious, clever; precocious; full of resources; energetic.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Bnff.**$^1$ **Lnk.** Thriftie, shiftie, clean, and clever, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 29. **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** He's a shifty fendy chap (B.K.). **e.Yks.**$^1$ A shifty lahtle bayn. **w.Yks.** Sha'd ne'er lewk'd sa shifty all t'days of her life, Spencer *Field Flowers*, 283; *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 29, 1897). **n.Lin.**$^1$

**2.** Restless, changeable; esp. physically restless as a sick person. **Not.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ A wur very shifty all night. **Nhp.**$^2$

Hence **Shiftiness,** *sb.* restlessness. Lei.$^1$ **3.** Untidy, helpless. **Sur.**$^1$ She was a wonderful shifty woman.

**4.** Of the soil: loose, sandy.

**Oxf.** Some of the land was of a shifty, sandy nature, and he had gathered from four to six quarters per acre from it, *Oxf. Times* (Feb. 10, 1900) 2.

**SHIG,** *v.*$^1$ Yks. Cor. [ʃig.] To beggar; to ruin; to cheat; to deprive of all one's possessions; also with *out* or *up*.

**w.Yks.** 'Are ta shigged?' one boy will ask another at taw time. 'Aye, Ah'm reight shigged up,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 29, 1897); **w.Yks.**$^1$ I sall be parfitly shigg'd an I gang on mich langer seea, ii. 289. **Cor.**$^1$ They shigged me of all my marbles. I was shigged out of that money; **Cor.**$^2$

Hence **Shig·stakes,** *sb.* a gift of some of the forfeited possessions, to one who has lost everything; esp. used in marble-playing.

**w.Yks.** Bill Sykes won all my marbles, but gave me three fur shig-stakes (S.K.C.).

**SHIG,** *v.*$^2$ n.Lin.$^1$ [ʃig.] To shirk, avoid; to throw up a job. 'He's shigg'd his job an' goän to th' fo'nisis.'

[Cp. Swed. *skygga*, to shy (at), to startle (at), to take fright (at) (Öman).]

**SHIG,** *v.*$^3$ Nrf. [ʃig.] To shake. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 27. Cf. **shag,** *v.*$^3$, **shug,** *v.*

[Schygge clothys or oþer thyngys, *excucio* (*Prompt.*).]

**SHIG,** *v.*$^4$ and *sb.* Sc. **1.** *v.* To make temporary small stacks in harvest-fields. Gall. (A.W.) **2.** *sb.* A small, temporary stack erected in a harvest-field.

The sheaves are so placed at the top as to turn rain. The shig is generally of the size and shape of a hay-cock (*ib.*).

**SHIGGER**, *v.* Yks. [ʃi·gə(r).] To deprive of all one's property; to bankrupt. See **Shig**, *v.*$^1$

**w.Yks.** When t' —— Bank brake ah were reight shiggered (S.K.C.).

**SHIGGRY**, *adj.* Yks. [ʃi·gri.] Bad; unwell; drunken. n.Yks. (I.W.)

**SHIG-SHAG**, see **Shick-shack.**

**SHIG-SHOG**, *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Dur. Yks. Lin. Lei. War. [ʃi·g-ʃog.] **1.** *v.* To rock or vibrate; to walk in a jerky manner; to trot or amble in riding. e.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 29, 1897). Cf. **shog**, *v.* **1.** **2.** *sb.* A pace between a walk and a trot; a jog-trot; a shaking motion. w.Yks.$^2$, n.Lin.$^1$, Lei.$^1$, War.$^3$ **3.** A see-saw. Dur.$^1$ **4.** *adv.* At a jog-trot; with a jerky walk.

**w.Yks.** He's comin' creepin' on, shig shog, Wi' t'jinglin' cans on t'barrel, Spencer *Field Flowers*, 300, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 29, 1897). **Lei.**$^1$ To go shig-shog, like. **War.**$^3$

**SHIGUTTIN**, *sb.* Pem. [ʃi·gətin.] Any bird of the wagtail genus, *Motacilla.*

**s.Pem.** I've found a shiguttin's nest (W.M.M.).

**SHILAPPLE, SHILBAND**, see **Shell-apple, Shilbin.**

**SHILBIN**, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Also in form **shilband** Sc. (Jam.) [ʃi·lbin.] A detachable framework or additional boards fastened to the sides of a cart or wagon to increase its carrying capacity; *gen.* in *pl.* Cf. **shelvin(g, skilbins.**

**Dmf.** (Jam.); Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 352. **Gall.** A crackling noise from somewhere near the red 'shilbin' of the cart, Crockett *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 183. **Cum.**$^4$, **m.Yks.**$^1$

**SHILBWOARD, SHILBWURD**, see **Shell-board.**

**SHILDER**, *sb.* Lan. Also in form **shilther** Lan.$^1$ e.Lan.$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$ [ʃi·ldə(r), ʃi·lðə(r).] The shoulder.

O bundil o dur mats ov iz shilders, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 25; **Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$

[Formed from the OE. *pl.* form *gescyldru*, shoulders.]

**SHILE, SHILF**, see **Sheyle, Shelf**, *sb.*$^1$

**SHILFA**, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Also in forms **sheelfa** Sc. n.Cy.; **shelfa, shelfy** Sc.; **shilfaw** Sc. (Jam.); **shilfey, shilfy** Sc. [ʃi·lfā.] The chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs.* Cf. **sheely, shoulfall.**

**Sc.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 62; (Jam.); Montgomerie-Fleming *Notes on Jam.* (1899). **Frf.** The shilfa' and the mocking thrush, Jamie *Emigrant's Family* (1853) 6. **Per.** Linties sang amang the whins To friskin shilfies overhead, Edwards *Strathearn Lyrics* (1889) 36. **e.Fif.** The whistlin' o' a solitary schilfa on the lum-head, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vii. **Rnf.** Shilfas and bullfinches and yellow yelderings, *Good Wds.* (1865) 62. **Ayr.** (F.J.C.) **Lnk.** The lintie and shelfa on bush and on tree, Tennant *Musings* (1872) 45. **Slk.** A shilfa's nest within the angle, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 2. **n.Cy.** Swainson *ib.* 62. **Nhb.**$^1$ [The plaintive note of the 'shilfa' is interpreted as a sign of rain. When, therefore, the boys hear it, they first imitate it, and then rhymingly refer to the expected consequences: 'Weet-weet! Dreep-dreep!' Swainson *Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 236.]

**SHILF-CORN**, see **Shill-corn.**

**SHILL**, *sb.*$^1$ Yks. [ʃil.] The shaft of a conveyance. n.Yks.$^4$, ne.Yks.$^1$, e.Yks.$^1$, m.Yks.$^1$ Cf. **sill**, *sb.*$^1$ **4.** Hence **Shill-horse**, *sb.* the shaft-horse. ne.Yks.$^1$, m.Yks.$^1$

**SHILL**, *sb.*$^2$ Sc. **1.** A shovel. Cf. **sheel, shool**, *sb.*

**Ayr.** Tak' ye to barrows, picks, an' shills, Laing *Poems* (1894) 53.

**2.** An arrangement on the front part of the beam of a plough regulating the width and depth of the furrow. Cai.$^1$

**SHILL**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^3$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Shr. Wor. e.An. Also written **shil** w.Yks.; and in form **shull** Lan.$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$ Chs.$^{123}$ s.Chs.$^1$ Der.$^2$ nw.Der.$^1$ Not.$^1$ Shr.$^1$ se.Wor.$^1$ [ʃil, ʃul, ʃɐl.] **1.** *v.* To shell; to remove the outer husk or covering; to remove the husks from corn. Cf. **sheal**, *v.*$^2$, **shell**, *sb.*$^1$ **11, shoul**, *v.*$^1$

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Sh.I.** He shill'd twa or tree cockles wi' da auld table knife, *Sh. News* (Nov. 3, 1900). **Cai.**$^1$ **Dmb.** He'll ride nae sic race across the bent Broom cods to shill, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 80. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^{124}$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); Thompson *Hist. Welton* (1869) 172. **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**$^{1245}$ **Lan.** Shull them paes (S.W.). **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^{123}$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Come yur wees here, an' I'll set yŏ on a job o' shullin' peas. **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Not.** (W.H.S.); **Not.**$^1$ You come and shull these peas. **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^2$ **Suf.**$^1$ Are the beans shill'd.

Hence (1) **Shillacks, Shillicks**, or **Shillocks**, *sb. pl.* light grain blown aside in winnowing; the lighter part of oats; cf. **sheelocks**, s.v. **Sheal**, *v.*$^2$ 1; (2) **Shilling**, *sb.* grain that has been freed from the husk, esp. oats; (3) **-hill**, *sb.*, *obs.*, a hill or eminence used for winnowing grain; (4) **-seeds**, *sb. pl.* (*a*) the husks of corn, esp. of oats; (*b*) see (2); (5) **-stones**, *sb. pl.* a pair of stones in a corn-mill used for taking the husks off oats.

(1) **ne.Sc.** Over the fire hung a large iron pot heaped high with turnips and shillicks, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 54. **Bnff.** (W.A.C.) **Abd.** Even in these Highland districts the farmer gives his horses the lighter oats, provincially shillocks, and also a part of the chaff and light grain of his bear, *Agric. Surv.* 501 (Jam.). (2) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Another absurdity is that shillen . . . is measured by the tacksman of the mill, *Statist. Acc.* XV. 117 (*ib.*). **Lnk.** Groat meal, an' gray meal, sand, seeds, dust, an' weak shilling, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 36. **Edb.** Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 87, ed. 1815. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **w.Yks.** Ah could eyt a handful o' shillins if Ah'd nobbut t'chonce, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 29, 1897); **w.Yks.**$^{13}$ **Lan.** Sent son Thomas towards Preston with a load of shilling to sell, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 85. (3) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Gall.** Before the invention of fans, the seeds of corn had to be sifted from it on a hill in the wind, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Nhb.**$^1$ A shilling-hill, as a place to deet or winnow the groats of oats from the husks that had been shilled off them, before machinery was invented for the purpose, was not an uncommon appendage to a mill, Hodgson *Nhb.* III. ii. 118, *n.* (4, *a*) **Sc.** Used for drying the grain in the kiln (Jam.). **Edb.** The husks or shilling seeds are again separated by the farmers, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 87, ed. 1815. **N.I.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ Used for packing and preserving bacon in chests. (*b*) **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). (5) **N.I.**$^1$

**2.** *Fig.* To strip, take off, 'peel.

**w.Yks.**$^2$ Come, my lad, shill thy coat off!

**3.** To separate, divide; to put asunder.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **n.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** You are to make the shepheard shill them out, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 20; Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**$^1$

**4.** To curdle milk; to cause the small particles of butter to separate from the cream by the process of churning. Cf. **shell**, *sb.*$^1$ **12.**

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Shillac** or **Shillock**, *sb.* curdled milk obtained by adding 'beestings' (q.v.) to fresh milk; (2) **Shilly**, *adj.* of milk: inclined to curdle. n.Yks.$^2$ **5.** To fall from the shell or husk; to remove easily from the shell or outer covering.

**Sh.I.** 'Daa, I think I can tak' da lempits noo.' 'Can dey shill?' *Sh. News* (June 18, 1898). **sw.Lin.**$^1$ 'The wind maks the barley shill.' Of twitch and weeds, when the ground is wet, and they will not come out clean, 'They will not shill.'

**6.** To peel off, to come off in flakes or laminae.

**w.Yks.** (S.P.U.) **s.Not.** When the dust dries it'll shill off. The whitewash shills off the ceiling (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**$^1$ It's shilled a lot off on her head.

**7.** To scum, film over. n.Yks.$^2$, m.Yks.$^1$ **8.** With *out*: to pay down money; to hand over, deliver.

**Cum.** Ah meaad em shill out, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 120. **n.Lin.**$^1$ He's not a man that 'll stand nonsense, so you'd as well shill-oot noo. **se.Wor.**$^1$

**9.** *sb.* A shell; a husk or integument. Lan.$^1$, s.Lan.$^1$, s.Chs.$^1$, se.Wor.$^1$, Shr.$^1$, Suf.$^1$ **10.** Phr. *in shill*, of cream in churning: having the butter beginning to separate from the milk in small lumps. w.Yks.$^1$ **11.** A scum rising to the surface of anything. n.Yks.$^{124}$

[**1.** Cp. OE. *scylian*, to separate, remove (Hall). **3.** Cp. Dan. *skille*, to separate, part, sever, put asunder (Larsen). Schyllyn owte, or cullyn owte fro sundyr, *segrego* (*Prompt.*).]

**SHILL**, *adj.*$^1$ and *v.*$^2$ Sc. Dur. Yks. Nhp. Dor. [ʃil.] **1.** *adj.* Shrill, loud, noisy; also used *advb.*

**Sc.** He's . . . blawn baith loud and shill, Kinloch *Ballads* (1827) 85. **Rnf.** When Rorie drank an extra gill, He made his chaunter sound sae shill, Ye'd heard it on Benlomond hill, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 28. **Ayr.** The westlin wind blaws loud an' shill, Burns *My Nannie, O*, st. 2. **Lnk.** Close in a circle tweedle dee, Wi' bagpipes shill, Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 23. **Dur.**$^{1}$, **w.Dur.**$^{1}$, **n.Yks.**$^{1}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$ **Dor.**$^{1}$ The blackbird's shill . . . whistle, 64.

Hence **Shilly**, *adj.* of the wind: shrill, loud, howling.

**Lnk.** A blirtie nicht, the win' was shillie, Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 41. **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$

2. *v.* Of the wind: to howl, to whistle with a shrill sound.

**n.Yks.**$^{4}$ T'wind did shill roond t'chetch last neet.

[Riȝt so me grulde schille harpe, *Owl & N.* (c. 1225) 142. OE. *scill*, sonorous, sounding (B.T.).]

**SHILL**, *adj.*$^{2}$ and *v.*$^{3}$ Sc. Cum. Yks. [ʃil.] 1. *adj.* Chill; cold, bleak, piercing; desolate, unsheltered.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Cum.** She lives in a shill-house, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 83; **Cum.**$^{4}$, **n.Yks.**$^{12}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$

Hence **Shilly**, *adj.* somewhat cool. n.Yks.$^{2}$ 2. *v.* To chill, freeze; also used *fig.* *ib.*

[1. Cp. Sw. dial. *skäll*, cold (Rietz).]

**SHILL**, *adj.*$^{3}$ *Obs.* Nhp. Bdf. 1. Clear, transparent; fine; well-made, applied to lace or muslin. Nhp.$^{1}$, Bdf. (J.W.B.) 2. Thin, poor. Bdf. Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 154.

**SHILLA**, *sb.* n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. w.Cy. Also in forms **shelly** Cum.$^{14}$ w.Cy.; **shillar** Lan.; **shilley** Cum.$^{4}$; **shilloe** w.Yks.; **shillow** n.Cy.; **shilly** Lakel.$^{2}$ Cum.$^{14}$ I.Ma.; **shulla** Lan. [ʃi·lə; ʃi·li.] 1. A pebble; small pebbly stones, shingle, gravel; a bed of gravel or stones; the shore, beach; *gen.* in *pl.* Also in *comp.* **Shilla-bed, -shingle.**

**n.Cy.** She turned from the lamp-lighted road on to the wide strand of shillow, Wilson *Bacca Queen* (1901) 261. **Lakel.**$^{2}$ Ah gat in ta a bed of shillies on t'fell tudder day when Ah was amang t'sheep. **Cum.** Rough heap o' crags an' shilly beds, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 14; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** Et' last thae gat seaff ower Sand, an es thae wer ridin up t'shilla two wimmen wer feighten, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 48. **s.Wm.** (W.A.B.) **w.Yks.** Gravel and sand cast up and deposited along the edge of a river or stream (C.W.D.). **Lan.** Owr shillar and rough staans they trod, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 60; Thornber *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 110. **n.Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ **I.Ma.** A stream ran . . . down the glen, and soaked through the shilly, and out to the bay, Brown *Yarns* (1881) 12, ed. 1889.

2. An island in a river. w.Cy. (Hall.)

**SHILL-APPLE**, see **Shell-apple**.

**SHILLARD**, *sb.* Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **shellard** Cor.$^{2}$; **shillerd** Dev.; **shilleth** w.Som.$^{1}$ Dev.$^{1}$; **shillith** Som.; **shillurd** nw.Som. nw.Dev.$^{1}$ [ʃə·ləd, -əþ.] A shilling's worth.

**Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **nw.Som.** Elworthy *Wd. Bk.* (1888). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ I've a-bin a-fo'ced vor to get two shilleth [shúl·uth] o' brandy vor'n a'ready. **Dev.** Plaize tü gie me a shillerd ov awpels, missis, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**$^{1}$ **n.Dev.** But by degrees Ha thee vull shillard out, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 62. **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$, **Cor.**$^{2}$ 99.

**SHILL-CORN**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Also written **shil-** Sc. (Jam.) Ant.; and in form **shilf-** Sc. (Jam.) [ʃi·l-korn.] A small hard pimple; a blackhead; a small blotch upon the skin scaling away without suppuration.

**Sc.** Resembling a small maggot and vulgarly considered as such; proceeding from the induration of sebaceous matter (Jam.). **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **N.I.**$^{1}$ **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **n.Yks.**$^{12}$

**SHILLELAGH**, *sb.* Irel. Amer. Also in forms **shillalah** Amer.; **shillaly, shillely** Ir. 1. An oak or blackthorn sapling, used as a cudgel; a bludgeon.

**Ir.** May I d'e in my shoes if I don't belabour your vile body with my shillaly, Ochiltree *Out of Shroud* (1897) 87. **Ant.** We notice a genuine shillelagh, Hume *Dial.* (1878) 23. **w.Ir.** A murtherin' shillely in his fist, Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 560. **s.Ir.** As likely a young man as ever . . . handled a shillelagh, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 91. **Ker.** Each having a thundering big shillelagh, Bartram *Whiteheaded Boy* (1898) 115.

2. A whip of any kind. [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 399.]

[Said to be named from *Shillelagh*, a barony in County Wicklow, famous for its oaks (C.D.).]

**SHILLET**, *sb.* Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **shillot** and in form **shilt** Dev. [ʃə·lət.] Shale; a shaley subsoil; clay-slate. See **Shill**, *v.*$^{1}$

**w.Som.**$^{1}$ The disintegrated top layer of the Devonian clay slate so common in West Somerset and North Devon. From shillet [shúl·ut] it gradually decomposes into fertile soil. **Dev.** The soil is of a good depth upon the shillot, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 560; A man's liable tü be burried avore he knaw'th where 'e is, vur tha shillet com'th down by tha ton zometimes, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Shilt and shingle glitter on the bare tops above, Melville *Katerfelto* (1875) xxiii. **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$, **Cor.**$^{3}$

Hence **Shillety**, *adj.* of soil: composed of 'shillet.' w.Som.$^{1}$

**SHILLETH, SHILLEY**, see **Shillard, Shilla**.

**SHILLING**, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. War. [ʃi·lin.] 1. In phr. (1) *to be about ninepence to the shilling*, to be half-witted, 'not all there'; (2) *to spit shillings*, to have the mouth dry from hard drinking, so that the saliva if it is spit on the ground lies like a shilling; (3) *to want twopence*, or *fourpence, of* or *in the shilling*, see (1).

(1) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ He's nobbut abeawt ninepence to th' shilling, 38. (2) **Ayr.** I saw 'm gae bye this mornin', . . wi' his mooth unco dry, an' spittin' shillin's, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 222. (3) **Sh.I.** He's laek a' 'at wants a tippence o' da shillin', *Sh. News* (Feb. 12, 1898). **Ayr.** Although John is safe enough to trust with a mail-bag, he wants twopence in the shilling, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 127.

2. *pl.* The plant honesty, *Lunaria biennis*. War. (B. & H.)

**SHILLINGTHER**, *sb.* Nrf. Also written **shillinther**. A shilling's worth.

No man could 'a ate eight shillinther o' them sangwedges, Spilling *Giles* (1872) 98; So I bowt a shillingther, *ib. Molly Miggs* (1873) vii.

**SHILLITH**, see **Shillard**.

**SHILLOCK**, *v.* Yks. Also in form **shillot** n.Yks.$^{12}$ [ʃi·lək, -ət.] To knit or tat with large needles, and in a coarse pattern. m.Yks.$^{1}$ Hence (1) **Shillockers**, *sb. pl.* knitting-needles or hooks of a particular kind, see below; (2) **Shillocking** or **Shilloting**, *sb.* a coarse kind of knitting.

(1) **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ Ivory needles with a knob at one end and a hook at the other, used for doing a kind of worsted work. (2) **n.Yks.**$^{1}$ Performed with large-sized wooden pins, and leaving wide loops; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ A kind of wide knitting with wooden needles for thread nightcaps.

**SHILLOO**, *sb.* Irel. [ʃəlū·.] An outcry, loud shouting.

'What are you shouting there for? cawn't you wring!' 'Oh, they understand the shilloo as well, sor,' Lover *Handy Andy* (1842) ix. **s.Ir.** There was a shilloo that you'd think would split the sky, *ib. Leg.* (1848) II. 481.

**SHILLOT**, see **Shillock**.

**SHILLY**, *v.* Sc. To distort. Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 325. Cf. **sheyle, skelly**, *v.*

**SHILLY-SHALLY**, *adj.* Sc. Yks. [ʃi·li-ʃali.] 1. *Obs.* Weak, delicate.

**Slk.** Poor shilly-shally milk an' water things! Hogg *Tales* (1838) 59, ed. 1866.

2. Foolish, empty-brained; poor, inferior.

**Sc.** Pestering us wi' daft shilly-shally sangs, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) *Introd.* 30. **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (1884).

**SHILMONTS**, see **Shelments**.

**SHILP**, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. [ʃilp.] 1. *sb.* A pale, sickly girl.

**Ayr.** He's ta'en a fancy to yon bit shilp in the bar-room of the Red Lion, Douglas *Green Shutters* (1901) 222.

2. *adj.* Acid to the taste. Cai.$^{1}$

**SHILPIT**, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **shilpet** Sc.; and in forms **shelpet** Nhb.$^{1}$; **shelpit** Sc.; **shilpid** Sh.I. [ʃi·lpit, ʃe·lpit.] 1. Pale, sickly; weak, feeble, pinched and starved-looking in appearance; puny, small, shrunken.

**Sc.** Puir shelpit body, scarce o' use to put saut till his parritch, Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) xxxix. **e.Sc.** If so be ye're no bespoke a'ready to some shilpit, fusionless, town hizzie, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) iii. **Frf.** It is long since any one had an affection for shilpit, hirpling old Ballingall, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) xxvii. **Per.** If he hed been a shilpit, stuntit, feckless effeegy o' a cratur, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 269. **Rnf.** There Care nae shilpit face can shaw, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 79. **Ayr.** She grew shilpit as she grew auld, Service *Notandums* (1890) 110. **Dmf.** The shilpit mune rade high, Reid *Poems* (1894) 62. **Gall.** They're puir shilpet craturs the best o' them, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 26, ed. 1876. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Yo'r leukin varry shelpit thi day—are ye weel eneuf?

Hence **Shilpetness**, *sb.* weakness, feebleness.

**Gall.** A kind o' shilpetness cam' owre me, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 419, ed. 1876.

**2.** Insipid, tasteless; worthless, thin, inferior.

**Sc.** Sherry's but shilpit drink, Scott *Redg.* (1824) xx. **Sh.I.** Yon blash o' dirt 'at shü got frae da doctor! . . . Folk, if ye'll believe me, hit was shilpid, *Sh. News* (Oct. 5, 1901). **Rxb.** 'Tis but poor shilpet stuff; I wad nae hae a gallon o't, W. Wilson *Poems* (1824) 18.

**3.** Of ears of corn: ill-filled. Sc. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

**SHILPY**, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. [ʃi·lpi.] **1.** *adj.* Pale, sickly; weak, feeble; pinched and shrunken in appearance, puny. See **Shilp.**

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Gall.** An attendant lassie, white-faced, and every way 'shilpy' in appearance, Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 117. **Nhb.**$^1$ He's a peeur shilpy thing.

**2.** Of drink: tasteless, insipid, weak, thin. Sc. Brown *Dict.* (1845). Nhb.$^1$ **3.** Of ears of corn: not well-filled. Sc. Brown *Dict.* (1845). n.Sc. (Jam.) **4.** *sb.* A weak, sickly, timid person; a sycophant. Sc. Brown *Dict.* (1845). Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**SHIL·SHAL**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A delicacy, dainty.

**Edb.** Now foreign fal-als Cram ilk ane's amery or mawes Wi' sick'nin' shil-shals, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 50.

**SHILSTONE, SHILT, SHILTHER**, see **Shell·stone, Sheltie, Shilder.**

**SHILTY**, *sb.* Cum.$^4$ [ʃi·lti.] The chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs.* Cf. **shilfa.**

**SHILTY, SHILVIN(G**, see **Sheltie, Shelvin(g.**

**SHIM**, *sb.*$^1$ n.Cy. e.An. Sus. I.W. w.Cy. [ʃim.] **1.** A flitting shadow; a glimpse; a transient view.

**Sus.**$^1$ I thought I saw a shim of the carpenter going by the gate just now, but I'm not sure; **Sus.**$^2$ I can't be sure it was a partridge, but I saw the shim of something going over the hedge. **I.W.**$^2$ I jest kitch'd the shim o' zomebody gwyne past the door jest now. **w.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

**2.** A streak of white on the face of a horse.

**N.Cy.**$^2$, **e.An.**$^1$ **Suf.** Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); **Suf.**$^1$, **Sus.**$^1$, **e.Sus.** (T.S.C.)

[1. OE. *scima*, a shadow; gloom (Sweet).]

**SHIM**, *sb.*$^2$ Hmp.$^1$ [ʃim.] A shortened form of 'chemise.' Cf. **shimmy.**

**SHIM**, *v.* and *sb.*$^3$ Sc. Lakel. Yks. Bdf. Hrt. Ken. Sus. Som. Dev. Also written **shimm** Lakel.$^2$; and in form **sheim** Hrt. [ʃim.] **1.** *v.* To cut with a glancing stroke; to mark by a slip of a tool.

**n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ Shimm'd, said of an article spoiled by the slip of the knife in the shaping. **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$

**2.** To weed with a hoe.

**Bnff.**$^1$ He's shimmin' the neeps. **Abd.** Toilers in the farm fields who all day long have to bend their backs in the hoeing or shimming of turnips, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (July 27, 1901). **Lakel.**$^2$ **e.Yks.** When the land is in good order, an able workman will shim nearly six roods a day, *Farm Reports, Ridgemont* (1833) 138. **Ken.** The men were shimming (D.W.L.).

**3.** *sb.* A glancing cut; a slip of an edged tool; a mark left by such a cut. m.Yks.$^1$ **4.** A horse-hoe, a Dutch hoe; also used in *comp.* **Shim-hoe.** Cf. **skim, 9.**

**Bnff.**$^1$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** The Dutch hoe, called in Holderness the 'shim,' is much used, and several varieties are kept at Ridgemont. They are formed considerably stronger and heavier than those usually seen in gardens, and the front of the share is angular, *Farm Reports, Ridgemont* (1833) 133; The general mode of using the shim at Ridgemont is by pushing it forward in a straight line, and not taking it out of the ground and walking backward, *ib.* 138. **Bdf.** A shim, or scraper, might be inserted in the harrow-frame, for cutting thistles and other weeds, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 178. **Hrt.** The sheim or prong-plough, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. 56. **Ken.** A shim is used for cleaning the land between rows of plants, such as hops, planted wide apart, so that the shim itself can go up bodily between the rows, whereas the brake or horse-hoe is used for a narrow row. I do not intend to assert that this distinction in nomenclature between brake and shim or nidget is strictly observed in all parts of the county (P.M.); **Ken.**$^{12}$ **Sus.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Sus.**$^{12}$, **Som.** (W.F.R.) **Dev.** Cooke *Topog.* 49.

**SHIM**, *adj.*$^1$ Chs.$^{123}$ Shr.$^1$ [ʃim.] Of a clear, bright, white colour; also in *comp.* **Shim-white.**

[Aboute þat water arn tres ful schym, *Pearl* (c. 1325) 1077.]

**SHIM**, *adj.*$^2$ Hmp. Lean, thin; slim. Cf. **shim**, *sb.*$^1$

He's a shim fellow, Wise *New Forest* (1883) 286; **Hmp.**$^1$

**SHIM**, *adv.* Glo. Wil. [ʃim.] Seemingly, apparently.

**Glo.** I was shim in a fever. All in a dudder, shim in a maze, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 389; Shim two lovers, *N. & Q.* (1859) 2nd S. viii. 169; **Glo.**$^1$ **Wil.** He is a fine fellow, shim, Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**$^1$

**SHIMBLE**, *adj.* and *sb.* Shr. Glo. w.Cy. [ʃi·mbl.] **1.** *adj.* Shaky, insecure; loose, unconnected. Shr.$^2$, Glo.$^1$, w.Cy. (Hall.) **2.** *sb.* A state of shakiness, insecurity, or looseness. **Glo.**$^1$ All of a shimble.

**SHIMEE**, see **Shimmy.**

**SHIMMER**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ Yks. [ʃi·mə(r).] **1.** *v.* To shine.

**w.Yks.** But didn't I shimmer! I'd becum a shoinin' character all at wonce, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) vii.

**2.** To glide by; to flit past, as an appearance at a little distance. **w.Yks.** He shimmered by, a piece o' way off (C.C.R.). **3.** *sb.* A figure, shape, appearance. Cf. **shim**, *sb.*$^1$

**w.Yks.** He wor gooin' to tak his wife wi him, an he wor tellin some on his mates what a shimmer shoo' wor gooin to cut, Hartley *Ditties* (c. 1873) 2nd S. 111; He cut a bonny shimmer. I thought it worked like his shimmer. Chiefly used about Halifax (C.C.R.).

[1. OE. *scimrian*, to shine, gleam (Sweet).]

**SHIMMER**, *v.*$^2$ e.Yks.$^1$ [ʃi·mə(r).] To break into fragments.

**SHIMMER**, *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* Sc. One of the crossbars in a kiln, for supporting the ribs on which the grain is laid to dry.

As some servants belonging to Mr. McKenzie, of Kincraig, were engaged in drying a quantity of oats on the kiln, the mid shimmer gave way, when three of them were precipitated into the killogy, and one of them . . . was . . . burnt to death, *Edb. Even. Courant* (Dec. 21, 1809) (Jam.).

**SHIMMERING**, *ppl. adj.* w.Yks.$^1$ In phr. *a shimmering night*, a bright, frosty night. See **Shimmer**, *v.*$^1$ 1.

**SHIMMICKAR**, *sb.* Som. [ʃi·mikə(r).] A mean fellow. Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

**SHIMMY**, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also written **shimee** Sh.I.; **shimmee** Nhb. n.Lin.$^1$ Ken.$^1$; and in form **shemee** s.Lan.$^1$ [ʃi·mi.] **1.** A corruption of 'chemise' through the latter being mistaken for a *plural.* Cf. **shim**, *sb.*$^2$

**Sc.** (G.W.) **Sh.I.** Lat me see an' lowse da preen i' da neck o' dy shimee, *Sh. News* (Sept. 11, 1897). **Nhb.** For wi maw shimmee he's myekin a shift, Wilson *Tyneside Sngs.* (1890) 193. **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 29, 1897); (J.W.) **s.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Stf.** Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **n.Lin.**$^1$ **Rut.**$^1$ She'd joost got her little shimmy on. **War.**$^{234}$, **Shr.**$^1$, **Hrf.**$^1$, **Brks.**$^1$ **Suf.** I did count on gettin' myself a new shimmy, *Macmillan's Mag.* (Sept. 1889) 360. **Ken.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (W.G.P.) **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **w.Som.**$^1$ By many this word is used more frequently than change or smock, the latter being a male garment. This article when belonging to a child is nearly always called a shimmy. **Dev.** There's a new shimmy Miss Ellen gave me last Christmas, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 11. [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 393.]

**2.** The great bindweed, *Convolvulus sepium.* Wil.$^1$, Som. (W.E.D.)

**SHIMP**, *v.* Yks. [ʃimp.] A woollen-trade term: to look over a piece of cloth when woven, to repair it, &c. w.Yks. (J.M.)

**SHIMPER**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ *Obs.* or *obsol.* s.Cy. Sur. Sus. **1.** *v.* To shine brightly. See **Shimmer**, *v.*$^1$

**s.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Sus.** Ray (1691); (P.R.); **Sus.**$^1$; **Sus.**$^2$ How the carriage-wheels shimper in the sun.

**2.** *sb.* A glimpse in passing. Sur.$^1$ Cf. **shim**, *sb.*$^1$

**SHIMPER**, *v.*$^2$ *Obs.* e.An.$^1$ To simmer.

**SHIMPER**, *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* Sur. A small shelf of sand, or other rising bank, in the channel of a river. (K.)

**SHIMRAG**, *sb.* Yks. [ʃi·mrag.] A tatter, piece, fragment.

**w.Yks.** A woman said of her rent-book, whose leaves were all loose and unstitched, 'It's all tumbled to shimrags' (S.O.A.).

**SHIMSHAM**, *sb.* Lin. Hrf. [ʃi·mʃæm.] **1.** Useless talk, foolish conversation; nonsense. Hrf. Bound *Prov.* (1876). **2.** *pl.* Phr. *shimshams for meddlers*, a rebuke given to any one who asks impertinent questions.

**se.Lin.** 'What's that?' 'Shimshams for meddlers' (J.T.B.).

**SHIMSHANK**, *v.* Cor. [ʃi·mʃæŋk.] To peep inquisitively; to pry; to sneak.

I weeant go shimshankin into tha hawls an cornders, *T. Towzer* (1873) 85.

**SHIN**, *sb.* and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Nhp. Dev. Also in form **sheen** Dev.$^1$ [ʃin.] **1.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *against the shins*, against the grain; (2) *to break one's shins, fig.*, to inconvenience oneself by hurrying.

(1) **w.Yks.**$^1$ (2) *ib.* It is mostly used negatively, as 'I'll nut breck my shins to please thee.'

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Shin-burnt**, having the shins speckled by exposure to the fire; (2) **-cloth**, a rough cloth worn round the shins to protect them from the heat of the fire; (3) **-feast**, a good fire; (4) **-heat**, a warming of the legs; (5) **-side**, the front part of the leg, the shin; (6) **-splints**, (7) **-strads**, see below; (8) **-timber**, firewood.

(1) **Ir.** The sorra yard I'll go—the shin-burnt spalpeen, that's always the way with him, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 94; The sure mark of a lazy, worthless fellow (P.W.J.); (S.A.B.) (2) **w.Yks.** They pin cloths on their shins to prevent their being burnt, . . sitting in a row knitting with their shin-cloths on, Howitt *Rur. Eng.* (1838) I. 310. (3) **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **w.Yks.**$^1$ (4) **Ir.** Why don't yer pull forrid to the fire an' take a shin-heat? *Cent. Mag.* (Aug. 1899) 623. (5) **Gall.** She'll dance a jig, To shaw the shin-side o' her leg, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 84, ed. 1897. (6) **N.Cy.**$^1$ Pieces of wood placed on the legs of stone-breakers. **Nhb.**$^1$ A kind of greave or leg armour worn on the shins by trimmers, &c., to protect the legs in working. 'I lost a' my shin-splints among the great stanes,' Bell *Rhymes* (1812) 35. (7) **Dev.** Pieces of leather fastned on the shins from the knee to the instep, and tied with thongs, &c. behind the legs. Worn by labourers to guard against being stratted or bespatter'd with dirt, or being prickt by furzes, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 389; **Dev.**$^1$ **n.Dev.** Grose (1790). (8) **n.Yks.**$^2$ Wood for the fire that warms the shins, as the wood thrown on to a country fire on the hearth level with the feet. **Nhp.**$^1$

**3.** The slope of a hill; the prominent or ridgy part of a declivity. Cf. **shank**, *sb.*$^1$ **9.**

**Sc.** With a hollow on each side. . . One of these old square towers, or peel houses, whose picturesque ruins were then seen ornamenting the course of the river, . . sometimes on the shin, and sometimes in the hollow, of a hill, *Edb. Mag.* (Oct. 1817) 64 (Jam.). **Nhb.**$^1$

**4.** *v.* To throw down, by placing one foot behind a person's shins, and pushing him backwards. e.Yks.$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) Hence **Shinner**, *sb.* a kick on the shins at football. ne.Lan.$^1$ **5.** To peel bark off a tree; also used with *up*. Cum.$^4$ (s.v. Speel).

**SHIN**, *v.*$^2$ n.Cy. Dur. Lakel. Yks. [ʃin.] To trump at cards.

**n.Cy.** (Hall.), **Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$ **n.Yks.** (W.W.S.); **n.Yks.**$^2$ I've shinn'd it wi' t'speead yas. **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Trump at whist after playing false.

Hence *to shin aboon shin, phr.*, to overtrump. ne.Yks.$^1$

**SHIN**, *v.*$^3$ Ken. [ʃin.] To seek an engagement as a farm-servant; *gen.* in phr. *to go shinning*.

He was going shinning, with a peeled stick in his hand (D.W.L.); (P.M.)

Hence (1) **Shining-stick**, *sb., obs.*, see below; (2) **Shinner**, *sb.* a man who goes round to farm-houses at Michaelmas time seeking work as a farm-servant.

(1) All de ploughmen dat went dare Must car dair shining-stick, Masters *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) 8; Now *obs.* (P.M.); **Ken.**$^1$ A thin peeled stick, formerly carried by farm labourers at statute fairs, to shew that they sought work for the coming year. (2) I had three shinners come this morning (P.M.).

**SHIN**, *int.* Nhb. Yks. A term in the game of 'shinny': see below. Also in phr. *shin your side, shin you.*

**Nhb.**$^1$ The call to a player who has trespassed too far into the line of his opponents. **w.Yks.**$^2$ During the game the boys call out 'hun you, shin you' (s.v. Shinty).

**SHIN, SHINAN, SHINDE**, see **Shun**, *sb.*$^2$, **Sinew, Shine**, *v.*$^1$

**SHINDER**, *v.* Yks. [ʃi·ndə(r).] To play the game of hockey or 'shinny' (q.v.). (S.P.U.)

**SHINDLE**, *sb.* Dev. [ʃi·ndl.] A wooden roofing-tile, a shingle. nw.Dev.$^1$ Hence **Shindle-stone**, *sb.* a slate stone. Jago *Gl.* (1882).

[Cp. MHG. *schindel*, a shingle, from Lat. *scandula, scindula* (Lexer).]

**SHINDY**, see **Shinty.**

**SHINE**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Irel. [ʃain, Midl. ʃoin.] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Preterite*: (1) **Shane**, (2) **Shinde**, (3) **Shined**, (4) **Shoun.**

(1) **Yks.** A cleaner hearthstun never shane, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 105. **w.Yks.**$^3$ (2) **w.Yks.**$^1$ (3) **Slg.** The Abbey-Kirk, far-fam'd in story, Wha shin'd lang e'er the Brucian glory, Galloway *Poems* (1804) 61. **Ir.** The loveliest an' sweetest craythur the sun ever shined on, Lover *Handy Andy* (1842) i. **Nhb.** *Newc. Leader* (Feb. 13, 1896) 6, col. 6. **Lan.** T'Park Mistress e'en shin'd o' wi' leet, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 60. **Shr.**$^1$ The spar shined like diamants. (4) **Ken.**$^1$ And glory shoun araöund.

**2.** *Pp.*: (1) **Sheyne**, (2) **Shined**, (3) **Shoun.**

(1) **Cum.** The sun hes sheyne on me, Rayson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 6. (2) **n.Wil.** Th' zun ha' shined upon m', Kite *ib.* (1860). (3) **Sus.** De sun has shoun upan me, Lower *ib.*

**II.** Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* To show a light; to direct a light in a required direction.

**Nhb.** I heard Wilson shouting 'Shine a light.' I shined for him to his 'kist,' *Newc. Leader* (Feb. 13, 1896) 6, col. 6; **Nhb.**$^1$ Shine a low here, will ye? **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

**2.** To fling; to throw violently. Dmf. Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 352. **3.** *sb.* A display, show; a treat.

**w.Sc.** The term is *gen.* applied to a social gathering, esp. when of a convivial kind, as a wedding, an assembly, or a merrymaking, which is called a grand or great shine (Jam.). **Edb.** Wi' pennies a piece we wad ha'en sic a shine, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 132.

Hence (1) **Cookie-shine**, (2) **Tea-shine**, *sb.* a tea-party, a tea-meeting; (3) *to get up a shine, phr.*, to originate, plan, or provide for an assembly, merrymaking, &c.

(1) **w.Sc.** (Jam.) **Dmf.** A tea soiree, profanely named the 'Cookie-Shine,' Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 208. (2) **w.Sc.** (Jam.) **Lnk.** I couldna get a sixpence-worth . . . o' London buns, for an extempore tea-shine, without the sixpence, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 15. **Dmf.** Frequent little treats and picnics and tea-shines betwixt the families, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 249. (3) **w.Sc.** (Jam.)

**4.** The best of anything; the prize.

**Cum.** De Blenkinsop i' field or ring Is ane to take the shine, Burn *Border Ballads* (1874) 19, ed. 1877. **w.Yks.** But shine a all't consarn wor at Coat-hause, Tom Treddlehoyle *Doins e Bairnsla* (1838) 14; (J.W.)

**5.** The pupil of the eye. n.Yks.$^{14}$, e.Yks.$^1$, w.Yks. (S.O.A.) **6.** A coin. Wor. (W.C.B.) **7.** Phr. *every shine of them*, every one of them. Nhp.$^1$, w.Cy. (Hall.) Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

**SHINE**, *v.*$^2$ War.$^2$ [ʃain.] To steal apples. Cf. **shinering.**

**SHINER**, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Nhp. War. Cor. **1.** A clever fellow.

**n.Cy.** (Hall.) **w.Yks.**$^1$ *Gen.* used ironically. **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ He's quite a shiner. **War.**$^3$ He's a shiner in arithmetic.

**2.** A court card. ne.Lan.$^1$ **3.** *Fig.* A knave; a rough, wild person of either sex.

**w.Yks.** Haw, he's a shiner! He'll du owght to mak' a bit o' brass, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 29, 1897). **ne.Lan.**$^1$ 'He's a shiner, but he's nayder a king nor a queen,' said of a person who, it is meant to be insinuated, is a knave.

**4.** A sweetheart; some one with whom to carry on a flirtation.

**Cor.** She had shiners by the score, but she wasn't 'keepen' comp'ny' yet, Forfar *Pentowan* (1859) i; **Cor.**$^{123}$

**SHINERAG**, *sb.* Lon. In phr. *to win the shinerag*, see below.

'You'll win the shinerag, Joe,' meaning that he would be cracked up, or ruined, if he continued, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 18.

**SHINERING**, *vbl. sb.* War.$^3$ Orchard robbing. Cf. **shine**, *v.*$^2$

Boys setting out to steal a few apples would be said to 'go shinering.'

**SHINGAUN**, *sb.* Ir. A pismire, ant; *fig.* a small, contemptible fellow. (S.A.B.), (P.W.J.)

[Ir. *seangan*, an ant (O'REILLY).]

**SHINGLE**, *sb.*$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$ [ʃi·ŋgl.] A patch.

**SHINGLE**, *sb.*$^2$ nw.Dev.$^1$ [ʃi·ŋgl.] A snail.

**SHINGLE**, *v.* Wor. Hrf. Glo. [ʃi·ŋgl.] To sprinkle. s.Wor. (H.K.), Hrf.$^2$, Glo. (A.B.)

**SHINHAM**, *sb.* N.Cy.$^1$ [ʃi·nəm.] The game of 'shinny' (q.v.). (s.v. Shinney.)

**SHINICLE**, *sb.* Per. (JAM.) A bonfire, properly one lighted on Hallowe'en. Cf. **shannach.**

**SHINING-WOOD**, *sb.* e.Lan.$^1$ Rotten ash-timber, which sometimes appears luminous in the dark.

**SHINK**, see **Shenk.**

**SHINKER**, *sb.* ? *Obs.* e.An.$^1$ A little curly-tailed, long-coated dog.

**SHINK-SHANK**, *sb.* Lin. A reduplicated form of 'shank.'

**n.Lin.** Thruf an' owd mare's shink-shank boän, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 118.

**SHINLOG**, *sb.* e.An. Sus. [ʃi·nlog.] A brick-making term: see below.

**e.An.$^1$** Refuse bricks used to stop the kiln mouth while burning. **Sus.** Pieces of brick piled on each other with wet brick earth, and used to dam up the mouth of a kiln (F.E.S.).

**SHINNEN**, see **Sinew.**

**SHINNERS**, *sb.pl.* Dmf. (JAM.) [ʃi·nərz.] The refuse of a smith's stithy.

**SHINNINS**, *sb.* Yks. [ʃi·ninz.] The game of 'shinny' (q.v.). n.Yks. (I.W.)

**SHINNOCK**, *sb.* Lth. (JAM.) [ʃi·nək.] The game of 'shinny' (q.v.).

**SHINNON**, see **Sinew.**

**SHINNOP**, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Lin. Also written **shinnup** e.Yks.$^1$; **shinup** n.Lin.$^1$; and in form **shinnops** m.Yks.$^1$ [ʃi·nəp.] **1.** *sb.* The game of 'shinny' (q.v.). See **Chinnup.**

**ne.Yks.$^1$** **e.Yks.$^1$** A game at ball played by two parties, who strive, by means of hooked sticks, to drive it in different directions towards fixed points. **m.Yks.$^1$** **n.Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1895) 8th S. viii. 446. **n.Lin.$^1$**

**2.** *v.* To play at hockey. n.Yks.$^{124}$, m.Yks.$^1$ **3.** To trip any one up on the ice. e.Yks. (E.F.)

**SHINNY**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Midl. Der. Not. Lin. Glo. Also written **shinney** N.I.$^1$ N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb. Midl. Der. [ʃi·ni.] **1.** *sb.* A game similar to hockey, played with sticks curved at one end, and a ball; see below. Cf. **bandy**, *sb.*$^1$, **shinty.**

**s.Sc.** In the counties bordering on the Highlands (JAM., s.v. Shinty). **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **Ir.** On Christmas day and on the first of the year a great concourse of people assemble on the strand, at White Park, to play common or shinny, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 140. **N.I.$^1$**, **N.Cy.$^1$** **Nhb.$^1$** An equal number of opponents on two sides play with sticks, curved at the ends, called shinny sticks. Two goals or 'pasts' are marked off, the players on one side driving the ball to the end of the field where their past is situated, and those on the adverse side driving it towards the opposite goal. When the players of one side are successful in landing the ball within their past they cry out 'Hail.' As the sides face each other they strike in opposite directions, and the risk to the shins of opponents who advance too far from the line during a melee is considerable. **Dur.$^1$**, **e.Dur.$^1$**, **Lakel.$^2$**, **Cum.$^{14}$**, **n.Yks.$^4$**, **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **s.Lan.$^1$** **Midl.** *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. vii. 366. **Der.** ADDY *Sheffield Gl.* (1888) (s.v. Shinty). **Not.$^1$**, **Lin.$^1$**, **Glo.$^1$**

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Shinny-ball**, the ball used in the game of 'shinny'; (2) **-club**, the curved stick or bat used for striking the ball in the game of 'shinny'; (3) **-hah** or **-haw**, *obs.*, the game of 'shinny'; (4) **-stick**, see (2).

(1) **Edb.** He was usually seen in the streets surrounded by a group of little pensioners who regularly annoyed him for a 'shinny' ball or some such article, CHAMBERS *Trad. Edb.* (1825) II. 78. (2) **Rxb.** (JAM.) (3) **N.Cy.$^1$** **Nhb.** *Gent. Mag.* (Mar. 1794) 216; **Nhb.$^1$** Now *obs.* (4) **Nhb.$^1$**

**3.** The curved stick or club used in the game of 'shinny.'

**Sc.** It was himself first put a shinny into the boy's hand, *Clan Albin* (1815) I. 120 (JAM., s.v. Shinty). **Abd.** Bring your boaties, taps, an' dragons, Your shinnies, ba's, an' bools, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 146. **N.I.$^1$** **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.$^1$** **Nhb.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); *Gent. Mag.* (Mar. 1794) 216. **Cum.$^{14}$**

**4.** The ball or knot of wood used in the game of 'shinny.' Sth. (JAM., s.v. Shinty). **5.** *v.* To drive anything along the ground by means of a stick, &c.

**s.Not.** He shinnied the stone along with his walking-stick (J.P.K.).

**SHINTY** *sb.* Sc. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. Also in forms **shenty** Sc.; **shindy** Lan.$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$ Chs. [ʃi·nti, ʃi·ndi.] **1.** The game of 'shinny' (q.v.); see below. Cf. **common**, *sb.*$^2$, **shinny.**

**Sc.** In shinty there are two goals called hails; the object of each party being to drive the ball beyond their own hail: but there is no hole through which it must be driven (JAM.); Shinty in Scotland, hockey in England, and hurling in Ireland, appear to be very much the same out-of-door sport, *Chambers's Information* (ed. 1842) 543. **w.Sc.** I know there's a lemon about the house, for I saw my two boys playing at the shinty with it the other day, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 41. **Edb.** The shinty, or hummy, is played by a set of boys in two divisions, who attempt, as they best can, to drive with curved sticks, a ball, or what is more common, part of the vertebral bone of a sheep, in opposite directions. When the object driven along reaches the appointed place in either termination, the cry of 'hail!' stops the game, till it is knocked off anew by the boy who was so fortunate as to drive it past the 'gog,' *Blackw. Mag.* (Aug. 1821) 36. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **Dur.$^1$** (s.v. Shinny). **Cum.** Boys were fined 5*s.* each for playing shinty in the streets, *Carlisle Patriot* (Jan. 20, 1888) 7; **Cum.$^4$**, **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.), **w.Yks.$^2$**, **Lan.$^1$**, **s.Lan.$^1$**, **Chs.** (C.J.B.), **Not.$^1$**, **Lin.$^1$**, **n.Lin.$^1$**

**2.** A stick or club curved at the end, used for driving the ball in the game of 'shinty.'

**Sc.** All armed to the teeth with shintys, palmy spars, flails, divots, REID *Howetoon*, 66. **Lnk.** Some were gleyd, some bow't 's a shinty, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (1895) 24. **Lth.** Each for a sword a shenty seiz'd, A kail-runt for a gun, THOMSON *Poems* (1819) 49.

**3.** The ball or knot of wood used in the game of 'shinty.' Slk. (JAM.)

**SHINUP**, see **Shinnop.**

**SHINY**, *adj.* Yks. War. Ken. [ʃai·ni.] In *comp.* (1) **Shiny-back**, (2) **-bat**, a common garden-beetle; (3) **-bug**, a glow-worm; (4) **-kex**, the wild angelica, *Angelica sylvestris.*

(1, 2) **War.$^2$** The appearance of which is supposed to indicate wet weather. 'Here's a shiny-bat; we shall have rain soon.' (3) **Ken.$^1$** (4) **w.Yks.$^3$** (s.v. Kex).

**SHIOLAG**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. The wild mustard, *Sinapis arvensis.* Cf. **skellock.**

**Cai.** The tenants do not wish to sow bear until the 15th of May, because, say they, if we sow it earlier, the crop is choaked with shiolag (wild mustard) and other weeds, *Agric. Surv.* 93 (JAM.).

[Gael. *sgeallag*, wild mustard (M. & D.).]

**SHIP**, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Rut. Nhp. Glo. Oxf. Nrf. Amer. [ʃip.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Ship-garth**, a shipyard; (2) **-hook**, a pot-hook in writing; (3) **-lap**, a carpenter's term: see below; (4) **-raa** or **-rae**, a sailyard, the yard of a ship; (5) **-rade**, a harbour for ships; (6) **-rat**, the little red rat; (7) **-sail**, a game, see below; (8) **Ships-a-sailing**, the game of leap-frog.

(1) **n.Yks.$^2$** (2) **Rut.$^1$** (3) **Nhp.$^1$** A mode of uniting the end of one piece of wood to the side of another, at right angles, by a bevil-shaped bearing on the upper edge. (4) **Sh.I.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) (5) **Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) (6) **Nrf.** Old fenmen say they come from foreign ships wrecked on the coast, EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 361. (7) **Cor.** Usually played with marbles. One boy puts his hand into his trousers pocket and takes out as many marbles as he feels inclined; he closes his fingers over them, and holds out his hand with the palm down to the opposite player, saying, 'Ship sail, sail fast. How many men on board?' A guess is made by his opponent; if less he has to give as many marbles as will make up the true number; if more, as many as he said over. But should the guess be correct he takes them, and then in his turn says, 'Ship sail,' &c., *Flk-Lore Jrn.* V. 59, in GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 191. (8) **Oxf.** NICHOLSON *Golspie* (1897) 116; It is played in two or three forms. When played with all its points, it is termed 'ships-a-sailing all ways' (G.O.).

**2.** Phr. *ship shape and Bristol fashion*, see below.

**Glo.** A well understood phrase in this part of the West. . . It signifies respectability, steadiness, stolidity, and, some perhaps would say, a tendency to the slowness that is based upon deliberation, *Dy. News* (Oct. 18, 1884), in *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xi. 26. [**Amer.** Her decks were as white as snow, . . everything on board 'ship-shape and Bristol fashion,' Dana *Two Years before the Mast*, xx, in *N. & Q. ib.*]

**3.** *Obs.* A salt-making term: see below.

**Chs.** The vessel whereinto the brine is by troughs conveyed from the brine pit, Ray (1691); (K.); **Chs.**$^{1}$ So they call a great cistern by their panns sides, into which the brine runs.—Nantwich (1669), *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1065; **Chs.**$^{3}$

**4.** *pl.* A boys' game; see below.

**w.Yks.** If two only play at the game, it is known as the game of 'Buck, buck, ahmdy (how many) fingers du I cock up?' Where sides are chosen, we then call it 'Sips!' [*sic*]. In the latter case, a boy stands upright against a wall, serving the dual purpose of pillow and umpire. One side crouches and the other jumps on to them. In crouching, the first one stoops with his head against the abdominal part of the 'pillow' or umpire; the second croucher stoops down till his head is so low that he pushes it between the legs and underneath the posteriors of the first, and in this manner do the remainder of the crouching side place themselves, each locked as closely together as the vertebrae of their own backbones. The jumping side then play their part. The one who can make the farthest spring comes first. For the sake of impetus he takes a run, and then, as he nears the crouchers, he takes a bound with his legs outspread and alights on the back of one of the crouched ones with both his hands, and with such remaining impetus as he yet possesses whilst in that momentary position, he bounds forward again on to the back of one of those who are crouched nearer the umpire. In like manner on come the remainder until all are in position. Should one fall in attempting to secure a place, he causes his side to lose the game, and makes them have to crouch instead. If the first one who springs on the backs of his fellows be only a poor athlete at this kind of game, it may prove uncomfortable for him, for the next who comes after may possibly jump on to his back, to be, in some cases, followed in a like manner by others. When all are in position, then comes the trial as to whether the two sides shall change their respective places. The leader of those who have sprung on the backs of the crouched ones raises a digit so that the umpire can see it, and then exclaims, 'Dick, Prick, Anawny, Cherry, Berry!' the 'Dick' representing the thumb, 'Prick' the first finger, 'Anawny' the second finger, 'Cherry' the third finger, and 'Berry' the fourth. It is now the duty of the leader of those who are crouched down to guess which digit it is that his opponent has raised, and should he fortunately make a correct guess, the position of the two sides is reversed. . . Many schoolmasters forbid the game; and rightly so, think I—for it would be an easy matter for a player to have such injury to his spine as he would never recover from, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 5, 1897); **w.Yks.**$^{3}$ Can be played by two, or by sides, thus. (1) One boy bends down against a wall (sometimes another stands 'pillow' for his head), then an opponent jumps on his back crying, 'Ships' merely, or 'Ships a sailing coming on.' If he slips off, he has to bend as the other; but if not, he can remain as long as he pleases, provided he does not speak or laugh. If he forgets to cry 'Ships' he has to bend down. (2) Sometimes sides are chosen; then the whole side go down heads and tails, and all the boys on the other side have to jump on their backs. The game in each case is much the same. The mounting 'nominy' was formerly 'Ships and sailors coming on.'

**SHIP**, see **Sheep, Shep**, *sb.*$^{12}$

**SHIPE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Shr.$^{2}$ A kind of shovel for cutting turf.

**SHIPEEN**, *sb.* *Obs.* Wxf.$^{1}$ Tailor's work.

**SHIPPEN**, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Wal. Der. Shr. Hrf. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **shippon** Sc. Lakel.$^{2}$ Wm. w.Yks.$^{2}$ Lan.$^{1}$ ne.Lan.$^{1}$ e.Lan.$^{1}$ s.Lan.$^{1}$ Chs.$^{1}$ Wal.; and in forms **shipn** Chs.$^{23}$; **shippin** Chs.$^{23}$ Dev.$^{12}$; **shippum** Wm.; **shupm** Cum.$^{14}$; **shuppen** Wm. n.Lan.$^{1}$ ne.Lan.$^{1}$; **shuppom** Lakel.$^{2}$ [ʃi·pən.] A cow-house; a cattle-shed; a stable, stall.

**s.Sc.** (A.W.) **Gall.** I . . . thought it a poor joke to spoil my suit of second-best clothes in the gutter of a shippen, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xviii. **N.Cy.**$^{12}$ **Nhb.**$^{1}$ 'Byre' is the more usual term. **Lakel.**$^{2}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** I com awt oth shuppen an esht her had she put me up me dinner, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 82, ed. 1821; Gar'd coves in't shippum beat their last, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 38. **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.), **w.Yks.**$^{123}$ **Lan.** Sally was busy milking the cows in the shippon, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 86; **Lan.**$^{1}$, **n.Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Chs.** Aw'll mak it aw reet wi' th' shippon stoo', Clough *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 20; **Chs.**$^{123}$, **s.Chs.**$^{1}$, **n.Wal.** (F.R.C.), **Der.**$^{2}$, **Shr.**$^{1}$ **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Som.** Harness room, cow-shippen with feeding-passage and lofts over, *Wellington Wkly. News* (Apr. 29, 1896) 1, col. 5. **w.Som.**$^{1}$ An open shed for cows is a 'cow-linhay.' A 'shippen' is a closer, more stable-like building, divided into stalls. **Dev.** Sarah Burge committed suicide by hanging herself in the shippen, *Exeter Gazette* (Feb. 5, 1880), in *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 107; **Dev.**$^{1}$; **Dev.**$^{2}$ Put that hay up in the shippin tallet. **n.Dev.** Giles, git zum stroyl out o' tha shippen, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 5. **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$, **Cor.**$^{3}$

[OE. *scypen*, *scipen*, a stall; a fold for cattle or sheep (Sweet).]

**SHIPPY**, see **Sheppie.**

**SHIPRESS**, *sb.* Pem. [ʃi·pris.] A mixture of oats and barley sown together, and used for 'washporo.' s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421.

**SHIPSTER**, see **Shepster**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**SHIR**, *sb.* n.Cy. Sur. **1.** The wild service-tree, *Pyrus torminalis.* Sur. (B. & H.), Sur.$^{1}$ **2.** The wild cherry, *Prunus avium.* n.Cy. (Hall.)

**SHIRAM, SHIRCOCK**, see **Shiring, Shearcock.**

**SHIRE**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Nhb. Stf. Shr. e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Also in forms **sheer** Nrf. Suf.$^{1}$ Hmp.$^{1}$; **sheere** e.An. Ken.$^{1}$ Sus.$^{1}$; **shere** Shr.$^{1}$ e.An.$^{1}$ Ess.$^{1}$ [ʃai·ə(r, ʃiə(r).]

**1.** In *comp.* (1) **Shire-horse**, a large, powerful horse; (2) **-(s-man**, (*a*) a man who is a native of a county the name of which ends in *-shire*; (*b*) a voter for the county; (3) **-mouse**, a derisive epithet for a native of another part of the country; (4) **-tone**, a dialect; a dialectal pronunciation.

(1) **e.An.** *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. x. 412. (2, *a*) **e.An.** To this day also, an East Anglian talks, not without a shade of contempt, of an inhabitant of another county as a sheeres man, *Quarterly Review* (Oct. 1874) 494; **e.An.**$^{1}$ Any man who had not the good fortune to be born in one of the sister counties, or in Essex. 'Aye, I knew he must be a shere-man by his tongue.' **Nrf.** Holloway. **Suf.** Garb and physiognomy proclaimed the shire-man, Betham-Edwards *Lord of Harvest* (1899) 4. **Ess.**$^{1}$ **Ken.** Holloway (s.v. Frenchman). **Sus.**$^{1}$ (*b*) **Stf.**$^{1}$ (3) **Sus.**$^{1}$ (4) **Nrf.** To think of them pore critters in London. . . No wonder they look so dwiney, and speak in such a shire tone, they tell me, that no body can't understand what they do say, *Cornh. Mag.* (June 1900) 816.

**2.** A division of a county; see below.

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ The three shires, Norhamshire, Islandshire, and Bedlingtonshire, are detached portions of the patrimony of Saint Cuthbert. They were formerly included as parcel of the Palatinate of Durham. 'The Shire' is the common appellation of Hexhamshire, which included the parishes of Hexham, Allendale, and St. John Lee. . . Besides these there are Bamboroughshire, and the Shire Moor, near Backworth. **Yks.** Richmondshire, Hallamshire (J.W.).

**3.** *pl.* With the *def. art.*: a term applied to any part of England, other than the county containing the birthplace of the speaker, and one or two neighbouring counties; esp. used by the natives of East Anglia, Kent, Surrey, and Sussex of those counties whose names end in *-shire.*

**Shr.**$^{1}$ 'Down i' the Sheres' is a phrase . . . used with reference to other counties, more especially the manufacturing ones, in a depreciatory kind of way. . . It is singular to find it employed in a county which is itself a shire. **e.An.** If a neighbour leaves the village and inquiry is made for him, the answer is very likely to be that it is not known where he is, but very probably he may be gone 'into the sheeres,' *Quarterly Review* (Oct. 1874) 494; **e.An.**$^{1}$ A general name for all the counties in England, but Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, which are commonly called by us 'the three counties.' **Nrf.** They took him in cuffs, but he broke 'em an' runned on ter tha sheers for a fortnight, Emerson *Wild Life* (1890) 103. **Suf.**$^{1}$ **Ess.** Which do ye like best, master, Essex or the sheres? White *Eng.* (1865) II. 204. **Ken.** A vague term denoting any of the counties north or west of London. 'He's a young man from down the shires' (D.W.L.); **Ken.**$^{1}$ A person coming into Kent from any county beyond London, is said to 'Come out of the sheeres;' or, if a person is spoken of as living in any other part of England, they say, 'He's living down in the sheeres som' 'ere's.' **Sur.**$^{1}$ **Sus.**$^{1}$ The true Sussex man divides the world into two parts. Kent and Sussex forms one division, and all the rest is 'The Sheeres.' I have heard China and Australia both described as in the sheeres; but I confess that I was somewhat startled at being told that I was myself 'a man as was well acquaint with the sheeres, and had got friends in all parts of this world and the world to come.' **Hmp.**$^1$ The midland counties.

**4.** The county of Wigtownshire as distinguished from that of Kirkcudbright.

**Kcb.** I had it from a cousin in the Shire last week, Muir *Muncraig* (1900) 41. **Wgt.** It used to be very popular in Galloway, and was at one time to be heard at almost every farmer's fireside in the Shire, Saxon *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 60; Galloway comprehends the counties of Kirkcudbright and Wigtown, the former being spoken of as 'the Stewartry,' and the latter as 'the Shire' (A.W.).

**SHIRE,** *adj., adv., v.* and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Shr. Also written **schire** Sc. (Jam.); **sheir** e.Yks.; **shiar** Cum.$^{14}$ s.Lan.$^1$; **shyre** Sc. (Jam.); and in form **shoyer** Lan. [ʃai·ə(r.] **1.** *adj. Obs.* Of liquids: clear as opposed to muddy. Cf. **sheer,** *adj.*

**n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Clear liquor we call 'shire,' Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Gl.*

**2.** *Obs.* Of liquids: thin, watery; of cloth, &c.: thin.

**Sc.** Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Sh.I.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Abd.** Thin cloth . . . we call shire, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* **Lnk.** And shyrest swats, with landart maiks, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 339. **Nhb.** (Hall.), **Nhb.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** Tiffany is the sheirest and cheapest lawne of all, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 107.

**3.** 'Scrimp,' scanty; esp. of crops.

**Rxb.** Shire measure [that sort of measurement which allows not a hairbreadth beyond what mere justice demands] (Jam.). **Nhb.** (Hall.), **Nhb.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ Theer's a despert shire crop o' barley this time—on the bonks the straw inna-d-as lung as a wik's beärd.

**4.** *Obs.* Mere, complete, utter.

**Sc.** Was na Willie a great lown, As shyre a lick as e'er was seen? Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 198, ed. 1871. **Abd.** Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* **Lnk.** He's naithing but a shire daft lick, Ramsay *Poems* (1800) I. 342 (Jam.).

**5.** *Obs.* Flooded. Lan. Thornber *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 110. **6.** *adv.* Quite, entirely, 'sheer.'

**s.Lan.** He went shoyer o'er. He leep shoyer o'er (S.B.); **s.Lan.**$^1$

**7.** *Obs.* Direct; immediately.

**n.Cy.** (Hall.) **w.Yks.** He came shire from such a place, Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 546.

**8.** *v.* To pour off a liquor from the dregs; to skim. Cf. **share,** *v.*$^3$, **skir(r,** *v.* **2.**

**Cld., Lth.** (Jam.) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **s.Don.** Esp. to drain the watery part off buttermilk, Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **e.Dur.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^1$ (s.v. Skiar), **Cum.**$^4$

Hence **Schirins,** *sb. pl.* any liquid substance poured off. Rxb. (Jam.) **9.** *Fig.* Of the brain: to become clear; to render clear; to bring back to memory.

**Uls.** To shire one's mind (M.B.-S.). **Ant.** Wait till my brain shires an' I'll tell you, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

**10.** *sb.* An egg that has not been fertilized; also in *comp.* **Shire-egg.**

**Lin.**$^1$, **e.Lin.** (G.G.W.) **sw.Lin.**$^1$ There were three shire eggs, and only one bird. They're not rotten, they're shire eggs; there's no bird in them.

**11.** A defect in a web of linen. s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

[**1.** OE. *scīr*, bright, clear, transparent (B.T.). **2.** Shyre, nat thycke, *delie*, Palsgr. (1530).]

**SHIRED,** *ppl. adj.* N.I.$^1$ Thin; used of a part of a knitted article which is thinner than the rest owing to looser knitting. See **Shire,** *adj.* **2.**

**SHIRE-WAY,** see **Sheer-way.**

**SHIREY,** *adj.* Sc. Irel. Also written **shirie** Sc. (Jam.); **shiry** Ant.; **shyrie** Sc. (Jam.) [ʃai·ri.] **1.** Of liquids, &c.: thin, watery; of a garment, cloth, &c.: thin, loosely woven. See **Shire,** *adj.* **2.**

**Fif.** Shyrie kail (Jam.). **N.I.**$^1$ **Ant.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) (s.v. Skire).

**2.** Of a crop: scanty. N.I.$^1$ **3.** Proud, conceited. Rnf. Picken *Poems* (1788) *Gl.* (Jam.)

**SHIRGLE,** *v.* Hrf.$^2$ [ʃə̄·gl.] To shirk; to back out of an engagement. Cf. **shirk,** *v.*$^1$

You want to shirgle out on't.

**SHIRING,** *sb. Obsol.* Yks. Also in form **shiram.** A thin place or mark in cloth; see below. Cf. **shire,** *adj.* **2.**

**w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 8, 1884); A mark crossing the cloth, caused by the weft being there, more close, or more open, than in the rest of the cloth. A small space, without any weft, was left where it was intended to cut off the cloth; this was called a 'shirin,' and the word came ultimately to mean as above (W.T.); Used by old handloom weavers (S.P.U.).

**SHIRK,** *v.*$^1$ and *sb.* Irel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Nhp. Wor. Brks. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **sherk** w.Yks.$^1$ ne.Lan.$^1$ Wor.; **shurk** Ant. [ʃərk, ʃə̄k.] **1.** *v.* To evade.

**Hmp.** He shirked the question, Holloway.

**2.** With *off* or *out*: to slink off; to decamp hastily; to back out of an engagement.

**Hmp.**$^1$ **I.W.**$^1$; **I.W.**$^2$ He's ben and shirked off wi'out dooen his work. He's too windy by half, and he's sure to shirk out on't zomehow. **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825). **n.Wil.** Wurs he bin an' shirked off to? (E.H.G.) **Dor.**$^1$ (s.v. Shark). **w.Som.**$^1$ Bill zaid how he'd come 'long way us, but 'owsomedever he shirkt off to last.

**3.** With *about* or *round*: to dodge; to prowl about with dishonest intention.

**Yks.** I run out o' t'front door as wick as a scoprill and came shirking round towards t'back door, Baring-Gould *Oddities* (1874) I. 236. **Brks.**$^1$

**4.** To twist about in one's clothes, as when the skin is irritable. **Nhp.**$^1$ Don't stand shirking there.

**5.** To cheat; to gull, defraud. Cf. **shark,** *v.*

**w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Der.**$^1$, **Wor.** (J.R.W.) **Dev.**$^1$ The leet money I've a croop'd up I be a shirk'd out o', 22.

**6.** *sb.* A cheat; a 'sharper'; a slippery, untrustworthy person. Ant. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Cum.$^{14}$ Hence **Shirky,** *adj.* unstable, untrustworthy; deceitful.

**s.Not.** One o' them shirky chaps, as'll nayther do it nor let it alone (J.P.K.). **Brks.**$^1$, **s.Cy.** (Hall.), **Sus.**$^2$, **Hmp.**$^1$

**SHIRK,** *v.*$^2$ Yks. Not. Lei. War. Also written **sherk** w.Yks.$^1$ [ʃə̄k.] To shrug.

**w.Yks.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ A shirked his showlders. **War.**$^3$

**SHIRKY,** *adj.* Oxf.$^1$ [ʃə·ki.] Easily put out of temper. ? A corruption of 'shirty.'

**SHIRL,** *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also Dev. Also written **sherl** m.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks.$^1$; **shurl** N.Cy.$^1$ Cum.$^4$ n.Yks.$^2$; and in forms **scholl** n.Yks.; **shell** n.Yks.$^4$; **sholl** n.Yks.$^{24}$ e.Yks.$^1$ [ʃərl, ʃə̄l.] **1.** *v.* To slide, as on the ice; to slip; to cause to slip. Cf. **skirl,** *v.*$^2$

**N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ In driving forward a plough, the ploughman is said to 'shirl' the clods. 'Shirlin,' in the game of marbles, is the act of sliding the marble, which is loosely held for the purpose by the thumb and forefinger. **Cum.**$^4$ We wanted ta shirl, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). **Wm.** Lads watch me shirl o' ya leg (J.M.). **n.Yks.** (R.H.H.); **n.Yks.**$^1$ Us lads wur shollin' doon a stie; **n.Yks.**$^{234}$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ They're shollin' yonder uppo' t'pownd. **e.Yks.**$^1$ **m.Yks.**$^1$ Most used when the act of sliding involves a trembling motion, as in sliding any distance precipitately. **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**$^1$ They begins a fratchin an rockin' th stee; out, thou minds, it sherls at foote, an down t'lad drops, ii. 287. **ne.Lan.**$^1$

Hence **Sholling-berth,** *sb.* an ice-track on which to skate. n.Yks.$^2$ **2.** To idle; to procrastinate; to glide imperceptibly, as time; also with *on.*

**n.Yks.**$^2$ Time sholls on; **n.Yks.**$^4$, **e.Yks.**$^1$

Hence *to get sholl'd on*, *phr.* to pass decently through life.

**n.Yks.**$^2$ Yan aims te get mensefully sholl'd on.

**3.** To equivocate; to make excuses; to shuffle out of a bargain, &c. 'He sholl'd out of his bargain,' *ib.*

Hence (1) **Sholl-off,** *sb.* an excuse; an apology; (2) **Sholly,** *adj.* equivocating; unreliable; shuffling.

(1) *ib.* It was a kin o' sholl off. (2) *ib.*

**4.** To throw; to jerk. e.Yks.$^1$ **5.** To romp about rudely, to twist one another violently round. Dev. (Hall.), Dev.$^3$ **6.** *sb.* A slide.

**Lakel.**$^2$, **Cum.**$^4$ **Wm.** There's a grand shirl to-day, the pond is frozen over (B.K.). **n.Yks.**$^4$ **w.Yks.** Eh! tha girt warp'eäd, puttin' ashes down on ahr nice shirl 'at we'd maäde! (F.P.T.)

Hence **Sholly,** *adj.* slippery. n.Yks.$^2$

**SHIRL,** *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Also written **shurl** Sc. (Jam.) n.Cy. [ʃərl, ʃə̄l.] **1.** *v.* To cut with shears, esp. to clip the ends of hair, thread, &c. Cf. **shorl.**

**n.Cy.** To trim the ends of the neck-feathers of a fighting cock

(Hall.). **w.Yks.** Ah doan't want pollin' cloise; Ah nobbut want shirlin, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 22, 1897); Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 546; **w.Yks.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Shirlin**(**g**, *sb.* (*a*) a sheep newly shorn. Rxb. (Jam.); (*b*) the fleece of a lamb. ne.Lan.$^1$; (2) **Shirlin-skin**, *sb.* the skin of a sheep taken off before the wool has grown again after it has been shorn. Rxb. (Jam.)

**2.** *sb.* A clipping, trimming.

**w.Yks.** Ah've nobbut hed a shirl this time, for Ah wor flaed if Ah got cutten cloise Ah'st happen get cowd, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 22, 1897).

**SHIRL**, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Der. Also written **shirll** Der.$^1$ [ʃərl, ʃə̄l.] **1.** A metathesized form of 'shrill.' Cf. **skirl**, *v.*$^1$

**Sc.** (C.D.) **w.Yks.**$^1$ Her shirl voice rings i' my ears; **w.Yks.**$^2$ **Lan.**$^1$ The following appears on a tomb-stone in the grave-yard of Rochdale Parish Church: 'Here must he stay till Judgment day, While Trumpets shirl do Sound.' **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **Der.**$^1$ *Obs.*

**2.** *Comp.* **Shirl-cock**, *sb.*, *obs.*, the thrush, *Turdus viscivorus.* Der.$^{12}$ Cf. **shrill-cock**, s.v. **Shrill.**

[**1.** Shyrle, as ones voyse is, *trenchant*, Palsgr. (1530).]

**SHIRLE**, see **Shirrel.**

**SHIRMER**, *sb.* *Obs.* Cor. A pilchard which plays on the surface of the water. Bond *E. and W. Looe* (1823) 77.

**SHIRP**, *v.*$^1$ Wil. [ʃə̄p.] To cut or shred off a small piece; to trim a bank by cutting off any rough growths, brambles, &c.; to 'shroud up' the lower boughs of road-side trees. Cf. **shrip.**

The ditch is shirped, and the hedge is levelled, *Salisbury Jrn.* (Mar. 2, 1895); **Wil.**$^1$

Hence **Shirpings**, *sb. pl.* the rough grass and weeds by the river-banks, which cannot be mown with the scythe, and have to be cut afterwards with a sickle. Wil.$^1$

**SHIRP**, *v.*$^2$ ? *Obs.* Sc. To shrink; to shrivel; to waste or pine away. Also used *fig.*

**Sc.** Even professors sat-up, shirped away, and cryned into a shadow, as to all fervour of zeal for the cause, McWard *Contendings* (1723) 146 (Jam.); A shirpet face, a shirpet leg (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Ayr.** His nose was shirpit and sharp, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xlvii; Johnston *Congalton* (1896) 13.

**SHIRRA**, see **Sherra.**

**SHIRRAGH**, *adj.* *Obs.* Cld. (Jam.) Also in form **shirroch.** Sour, acrid. Cf. **sharrow.** Hence **Shirraghie** or **Shirrochy**, *adj.* having a sour, haughty, or passionate look.

**SHIRRAGLE**, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **shirraglie** (Jam.). [ʃə·rəgl.] A contention; a squabble. Bnff.$^1$, Lth. (Jam.)

[Cp. prov. Germ. *schurigeln*, to vex, plague, harass (Flügel).]

**SHIRRA-MUIR**, see **Sherra-moor.**

**SHIRRANG**, *sb.* and *v.* Bnff.$^1$ [ʃə·raŋ.] **1.** *sb.* A squabble. **2.** *v.* To squabble in a noisy manner.

**SHIRREL**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in forms **shirle** (Jam.); **shurral.** A piece of turf for fuel.

**Bch.** A coachman turned o'er our gallant cart amon' a heap o' shirrels, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 14. **Abd.** (Jam.); Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Gl.*; Hardly a shurral Even to rest a fire, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 9.

**SHIRRICK**, *sb.* Der.$^2$ [ʃə·rik.] In phr. *shirrick o' naut*, not a particle. Cf. **skerrick.**

**SHIRROT**, *sb.* Bnff. Abd. (Jam.) Also in form **shirret.** [ʃə·rət.] A turf; a 'divot.'

**SHIRROW**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Nhb. Not. Also in forms **sheroo, shorrow** Nhb.$^1$; **shurrer** Not. The shrew-mouse. Cf. **screw**, *sb.*$^3$

**Lnk.** 'Twas there the blue-hap cam' and biggit its nest, And the lang-nosed sheroo fand a bield wi' the rest, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 38. **Rxb.** (Jam.), **Nhb.**$^1$, **Not.** (J.H.B.)

**SHIRT**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Wor. e.An. Ken. Hmp. Wil. Dor. [ʃərt, ʃə̄t.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Shirt-band**, a band, esp. the wristband of a shirt; (2) **-buttons**, (*a*) the greater stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*; (*b*) the small stitchwort, *S. graminea*; (3) **-craw**, a shirt-front; see **Craw**, *sb.*$^2$ **2**; (4) **-gown**, a bodice; (5) **-washings**, water in which clothes have been washed.

(1) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Yks.** Ray (1691). **w.Yks.**$^1$ (2, *a*) **Cmb.**, **Nrf.** (B. & H.), **Ess.** (S.P.H.), **w.Ken.** (B. & H.) **Hmp.** There be such a lot o' shirt-buttons up our lane, there be (W.M.E.F.). **Wil.**$^1$ (*b*) **Dor.** (G.E.D.) (3) **se.Wor.**$^1$ I fund a young Black-stare as ud tumbled out uv 'is nist... I picked 'im up, un put 'im in me shirt-craw, und when 'e got a bit warm, 'e come round agyun. **Hmp.**$^1$ (4) **Lth.** Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 725. (5) **Lnk.** To think ye'd fling yer dirty shirt-washings owre my clean scullery fluir! Murdoch *Readings* (1895) III. 95.

**2.** Phr. (1) *to be all fellow and shirt*, to be conceited. s.Lan.$^1$ 36; (2) *— born without shirt*, to be born without a fortune. *ib.* **3.** *Obs.* A woman's under-garment, a 'shift.'

**Sc.** They turned him out, with nothing but a woman's shirt upon his back, *Scoticisms* (1787) 119.

**4.** *v. reflex.* To put on a clean shirt.

**Chs.**$^1$ It is customary for farm labourers, who live in the farmer's house, to have their washing done at their own homes, or at the house of some relative or friend. They go home on Saturday night, or on Sunday morning, and put on a clean shirt, leaving the dirty one to be washed against the next week-end. This is called 'going home to shirt him.'

**SHIRT**, *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* Sc. The winter rape, *Brassica Napus.* Sibbald *Gl.* (1802) (Jam.).

**SHIRTED**, *ppl. adj.* Yks. [ʃə̄·təd.] In phr. *to get a person shirted*, to make him angry.

**w.Yks.** Aw knew all th' time 'at tha wor nobbut tryin' to get me shirted, but aw know a trick worth two o' that, Hartley *Sts. Yks. and Lan.* (1895) viii.

**SHIRRY-MOOR, SHIRY**, see **Sherra-moor, Sheary.**

**SHISN**, *pron.* War. Glo. Brks. Hmp. Wil. Also written **shizn** Glo.$^2$ Wil. [ʃi·zən.] Disjunctive possess. *pron.*: hers.

**War.** *Leamington Courier* (Mar. 6, 1897); **War.**$^{24}$, **s.War.**$^1$ (s.v. Hisn), **Glo.**$^2$ **Brks.** Zays she, let thee and I go our own way, and we'll let she go shis'n, Hughes *Scour. White Horse* (1859) 164. **Hmp.** (H.B.) **Wil.** 'My dear, you should not bring your playthings to church.' 'Taint mine, ma'am, 'tis shiz'n,' *N. & Q.* (1859) 2nd S. vii. 365; Gie she shisn (K.M.G.). **n.Wil.** Always used by the old people still (E.H.G.).

**SHIT**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. [ʃit.] A term of contempt for a small, puny, insignificant person or animal. Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.$^1$ Cf. **chit**, *sb.*$^2$ Hence **Shit-faced**, *adj.* having a small face. Cld. (Jam.)

**SHIT**, *v.* and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Wm. Yks. Lin. Wil. Som. Dev. Also in forms **shait** Wm.; **shat** Yks.; **shite** Sc. Wm. Yks.; *pret.* **shate** Yks.; *pp.* **shitten** Sc. (Jam.) Wm. Yks. w.Som.$^1$ nw.Dev.$^1$ [ʃit; ʃait.] **1.** *v.* To void excrement.

**Sc.** Clap a carle on the culls and he'll shite i' your loof, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 234. **Per.** Sir, shiteing I receiv'd your letter, The more I read, I shite the better, Smith *Poems* (1714) 87, ed. 1853. **n.Wm.** (B.K.), **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **w.Som.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Shitten**, *ppl. adj.* dirty; *fig.* paltry, mean, base, contemptible; (2) *shitten-end-up*, *phr.* (*a*) of a person: head-over-heels; upside down; (*b*) having a foetid breath; (3) **Shitten-like**, *adj.* insignificant in appearance, mean, despicable.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.); No doubt the body has a shitten face, Maidment *Pasquils* (1868) 220. **Edb.** My Lord, ye're hawk's came back, but he's in a shitten case, *ib. Garland* (1824) 53, ed. 1868. **w.Som.**$^1$ He! he idn no good; hotever can ee look vor in jis shitten fuller's he? He must be a shitten sort of a fellow to do that there. **nw.Dev.**$^1$ (2, *a*) **Wm.** Ah teeak him a look under t'lug wi' mi double nief an' turned him t'shitten-end-up (B.K.). (*b*) *ib.* God's meead him t'shitten-end-up. (3) **Sc.** (Jam.)

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Shit-a-bed**, the dandelion, *Leontodon Taraxacum*; (2) **-vire**, an overbearing, quarrelsome bully; a passionate man; (3) **-your-breeches**, the redshank, *Totanus calidris.*

(1) **Hmp.** (H.R.), **Wil.** (Hall.), **Wil.**$^1$ (2) **w.Som.**$^1$ Never used for a woman, for whom 'spitfire' is the equivalent. Aay kyaa·lz ee· u praup·ur sheet·vuy·ur [I calls he a proper bully]. (3) **n.Lin.**$^1$ So called from the cry it makes.

**3.** Phr. (1) *to shit one's hole full*, to be caught after long-practised deceit; (2) *— through the teeth*, to vomit.

(1) **w.Yks.** He's shitten his hoil full, an gitten seckt long sin (B.K.). (2) **n.Cy.** (*ib.*)

**4.** *sb.* Excrement.

**Edb.** Maidment *Garland* (1824) 52, ed. 1868. **Wm.** Mind that shite (B.K.). **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**5.** A term of contempt applied to men only. n.Lin.$^1$, w.Som.$^1$ **6.** *Comb.* (1) **Shit-arsed fellow**, a term of contempt; (2) **-house**, a privy; (3) **-pot**, a term of contempt for a sneak.

(1) **n.Lin.**$^1$ If I was you, Mary Ann, I'd be aboon soortin' my sen wi' a shit-arsed fella' like that. (2) **Lnk.** We have his effigy in the shite-houses to this very day, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 247. **Wm.** (B.K.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (3) **w.Yks.** (B.K).

**7.** Phr. *to be always either of hight or of shite*, to be changeable in humour; to be up in the heights one moment and down in the depths the next. Wm. (B.K.)

[OE. *scītan*, 'cacare' (B.T.).]

**SHIT**, see **Shoot**, *v.*, **Shut.**

**SHITHER**, *sb.*$^1$ Cai.$^1$ [ʃi·ðər.] People, folk.

**SHITHER**, *v.* and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Der. Lin. Lei. Also written **shithor** Nhb.; and in form **shitter** Der.$^2$ nw.Der.$^1$ [ʃi·ðə(r.] **1.** *v.* To shiver; to shudder; to shake.

**Fif.** (Jam.) **Nhb.** Shithorrin' in the cawd blast, *Keelman's Ann.* (1869) 25; **Nhb.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^2$ **e.Lin.** The hail made the window shither (G.G.W.). **Lei.**$^1$ Shitherin' and ditherin'.

Hence **Shithering-bout**, *sb.* a shivering-fit. e.Dur.$^1$

**2.** *sb.* A shiver. **Nhb.**$^1$ Aa'm o' iv a shither.

Hence **Shithery**, *adj.* shivering; having a sensation of cold in the skin. **Nhb.**$^1$ Aa's aal shithery. **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$

**SHITHER, SHIT-SACK**, see **Shitter, Shick-shack.**

**SHITTE-BED**, *sb.* Dor. [ʃi·t·bed.] A stratum in the Swanage quarries. (C.W.)

**SHITTEN-SATURDAY**, *sb.* e.An.$^1$ Easter Eve.

It should now be pronounced shutten, or shut-in-Saturday; the day on which the blessed Redeemer's body lay inclosed in the tomb.

**SHITTER**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Der. Not. Also in form **shither** s.Chs.$^1$ Not. [ʃi·tə(r.] **1.** *v.* Of animals: to have diarrhœa. w.Yks.$^1$, nw.Der.$^1$ Cf. **shit**, *v.*, **skitter, 5.**

Hence **Shitterer**, *sb.* a cow subject to diarrhœa. w.Yks.$^1$

**2.** Of dry substances: to spill, shed. Cf. **shutter.**

**s.Chs.**$^1$ Taak· dhaat· shùg·ŭr-bai·sin in·tŭ)th kùb·ŭrd; ŭn dù)nŭ shidh·ŭr it.

**3.** With *off*: to trickle off, as small coal or gravel would trickle off a cart when the backboard is removed. Chs.$^1$

**4.** To slip. Not. (A.E.C.) **5.** *sb. pl.* With the *def. art.* diarrhœa.

**n.Cy.** Them plums hez geen me t'shitters ta some pattern (B.K.).

**SHITTER**, *v.*$^2$ Yks. [ʃi·tə(r), ʃi·tþə(r).] To break a bargain.

**w.Yks.** Ah 'aven't selled t'beäs, Smith's shittered (F.P.T.).

**SHITTER**, see **Shither**, *v.*

**SHITTERING**, *ppl. adj.* Yks. [ʃi·tərin.] Mean, small, paltry, insignificant. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 5, 1897).

**SHITTLE**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Dur. Not. Lin. Rut. Bdf. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in form **shettle** Dev. **1.** A shuttle (q.v.).

**Rnf.** While sitting weaving on the loom, While chirring ran the shittle, Finlayson *Rhymes* (1815) 70. **Dur.**$^1$ **s.Not.** The waiver threw the oad shittle this away and that away (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**$^1$

**2.** Part of a harrow; a bar of a gate.

**Bdf.** Sometimes two of these shittles are made round, and occasionally of iron, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 174. **Dev.** The shettles be all a-brokt down, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 107.

**3.** A door which may be raised or lowered in a groove, put across a drain for the purpose of holding up water; a flood-gate. Cf. **shuttle, 6.**

**n.Lin.**$^1$ Th' shittle ageän th' fish pond is o' noä ewse noo. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**4.** *Obsol.* A lozenge-shaped bun with currants and carraway-seeds, given to children and old people on St. Valentine's Day. Rut. (Hall.), Rut.$^1$ **5.** *Comp.* **Shittle-exe**, one of the timbers of a wagon, taking the 'summers.' Dor.$^1$

[Scytyl, webstarys instrument (*Prompt.*). OE. *scytel*, a missile, dart (Sweet).]

**SHITTLE**, *sb.*$^2$ Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Nhp. [ʃi·tl.] **1.** A term of contempt for anything good-for-nothing. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **2.** *Comb.* (1) **Shittle-come-poo**, an exclamation exciting to exultation and mirth; see below; (2) **-come-shaw**, an expression of contempt; (3) **-tide**, an expression of strong dissent.

(1) **Nhp.**$^1$ An old woman who . . . used to head the processions of her party at the close of each day's poll, playing upon the poker and tongs, repeating 'Fiddle-sticks-end, shittle-come-poo! Fiddle-sticks-end, shittle-come-poo!' (2) **Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 310; Wa' shittle-cum-shaugh, quo' Gwordy Waugh, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 272. **w.Yks.**$^1$ (3) **N.Cy.**$^1$

**SHITTLE-COCK**, *sb.* Lan. Not. Lin. [ʃi·tl-kok.] A shuttle-cock. See **Shittle**, *sb.*$^1$

**s.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **sw.Lin.**$^1$ She has jumped her shittle-cock into this here spout.

**SHITTY-WATTY**, *sb.* s.Chs.$^1$ [ʃi·ti-wati.] A weak-headed, foolish person.

**SHITWIG**, *sb.* Yks. A term of contempt.

**e.Yks.** They called Sammy Spadger a bulletowst hog, A shit-wig at's just fit ti live iv a bog, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 41.

**SHIV**, *sb.* Irel. Yks. Der. Lin. Also in forms **shiff** w.Yks.$^4$ Der.$^2$ nw.Der.$^1$; **shive** N.I.$^1$ w.Yks. Der.$^2$ nw.Der.$^1$ n.Lin.$^1$ [ʃiv, ʃaiv.] The husk of oats, &c.; a fragment of the woody part of flax or hemp; a particle of chaff; a small piece of some foreign substance found in woollen materials, &c.; *gen.* used in *pl.* Cf. **chivs, shave**, *v.*$^1$ **6.**

**N.I.**$^1$ (s.v. Shows). **n.Yks.** There's shivs in t'calico (I.W.); **n.Yks.**$^{124}$ **ne.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 72. **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.** (J.M.), **w.Yks.**$^{2345}$, **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Shivviness**, *sb.* the feeling of roughness caused by a new under-garment; (2) **Shivvy**, *adj.* containing particles of husks, &c.; (3) **Shivvy-dan**, *sb.* the integument of flax.

(1) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (2) **n.Yks.** This calico is rather shivvy (I.W.); **n.Yks.**$^2$ Shivvy bits [prickly points, annoying to the skin in flannel textures]. **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** (J.J.B.); **w.Yks.**$^5$ Oatmeal not properly dressed is 'shivvy.' (3) **w.Yks.**$^5$ It is mixed up with the offal accumulations of a slaughter-house. Used also in stables to imbibe the ground moisture.

[Cp. Dan. dial. *skiæv, skiæve*, a minute portion of straw or chaff, especially applied to the particles of the flax-stalk (Molbech).]

**SHIV**, see **Shive**, *v.*$^3$

**SHIVE**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **sheighve** Lan.; **sheive** Sc. s.Chs.$^1$; **shyve** Cum.$^1$; and in forms **sharve** n.Yks.$^2$; **shife** e.An.$^1$; **shiv** e.Yks.$^1$ Lin.; **shoive** Lan.$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$; **shorve** w.Yks.; **shoyve** Lan. [ʃaiv, Midl. ʃoiv.] **1.** *sb.* A slice of anything edible, esp. of bread; a round of a loaf. See **Butter-shive**, s.v. **Butter**, *sb.* **1** (28); cf. **shave**, *v.*$^1$ **4, sheave**, *sb.*

**Sc.** Their bread's not cut in slices but in sheives, Leighton *Wds.* (1869) 5. **Rxb.** The man had taken eleven cups of tea and eight 'shives' of bread, Murray *Hawick Characters* (1901) 37. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.** Bring him a shive oh butter an breed, Bewick *Tales* (1850) 10; **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$, **e.Dur.**$^1$, **w.Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^{12}$ **Cum.**$^1$ Cut thy sel a shyve o' cheese an' breed an' eat it as thou gangs; **Cum.**$^{24}$ **Wm.** She cot ma sick lile bits a shives a buttre shags, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 11. **n.Yks.** (T.S.); **n.Yks.**$^1$ The flat, comparatively thin, portion cut or sliced off anything, as a loaf, an apple, a turnip; **n.Yks.**$^{234}$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Wilt ta gie ma a shahve o' breead? **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Courier* (June 19, 1897); **w.Yks.**$^1$ A shive o' breod cleem'd wi' treacle, ii. 287; **w.Yks.**$^{23}$ **Lan.** Un o' meety bangkink loaf, un cut it int' shoyves us thick us th' three-fingers un moor, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 40; Then hoo mut give um aw abeawt a hawve-a-sheighve uv butty-cake, Staton *B. Shuttle Maneh.* 15; **Lan.**$^1$ Tha foo! wear thi brass [money] o' shoive, an' not o' drink. **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **m.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Lan.**$^1$ A shoive off a cut loaf's never miss't, 11. **Chs.**$^{123}$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Kùt im ŭ gùd sheyv ŭ bre)n-cheyz. **Stf.**$^1$, **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 357. **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$ **War.** The men, as a rule, use the older word 'shive' more frequently than the women, and especially when they are out in the fields cutting their food with a pocket-knife, *B'ham Wkly. Post* (Apr. 29, 1899); **War.**$^{123}$, **Shr.**$^1$ **Lon.** Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 227, ed. 1861. **e.An.**$^1$, **Nrf.** (M.C.H.B.) **w.Som.**$^1$ 'Tidn 'boo quarter nower agone I gid 'em a shive o' burd'n butter apiece, and now they be jis the very same's off they was starvin'. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 381.]

**2.** Phr. *to give the loaf and have to beg the shive*, to give away one's property and then have to beg a pittance from the recipient.

**w.Yks.** Dunnot give t'loaf an' beg t'shives, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Aug. 10, 1889); (S.P.U.) **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ 'The poor owd

Missis is very bad off, they sen.' 'Whad a pity!—'er wuz too good-natured; 'er gid the loaf an' as to beg the shive.'

**3.** A piece of wood shaved or splintered off; a splinter.

**e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lin.** (E.S.) **e.Lin.** I've got a shiv in my finger (J.C.W.). **Glo.**$^{1}$

**4.** A wooden bung used in closing the orifice of wine or vinegar casks, or of a barrel of turpentine. Lon. (W.W.S.)

**5.** The small iron wedge with which the bolt of a window-shutter is fastened. e.An.$^{1}$ **6.** *v.* To slice, cut into slices.

**Lakel.**$^{1}$ **Cum.**$^{4}$ T'lan'lady brings a leaf o' breed, an' shives it up seah nice, *w.Cum. Times* (Xmas 1893) 7, col. 4. **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ Shive a piece off that cucumber; **w.Yks.**$^{4}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Wel, gy'i mi uwt)n it, dhen, 'ŭn ahy)l sóon sheyv ŭm sùm of.

**7.** A mowing term: to cut a neat swath. Lakel.$^{2}$

**8.** Phr. *to shive it off*, to cut through at one clean stroke.

**Wm.** He is a capital mower, he can shive it off (B.K.).

**9.** With *off*: to splinter off.

**w.Yks.** The stone . . . shives off with frost, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 17.

[**1.** *Hec lesca*, schyfe, *Voc.* (c. 1450) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 740. Cp. Icel. *skīfa*, a slice (VIGFUSSON).]

**SHIVE**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Sc. Irel. Lan. Shr. Also in form **shoive** s.Lan.$^{1}$ [ʃaiv.] A small wild onion; a spring onion, esp. *Allium Schoenoprasum*. See **Chive**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Ant.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ These broth ŏŏd be all the better fur tuthree shives in 'em.

**SHIVE**, *v.*$^{2}$ Cor. [ʃaiv.] Of a horse: to shy. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 419; Cor.$^{1}$

**SHIVE**, *v.*$^{3}$ and *sb.*$^{3}$ Sc. Also in form **shiv**. [ʃiv.]

**1.** *v.* To push; a dial. form of 'shove.'

**Sh.I.** Da Deevil shivin' an' shivin' her afore him a' da wy, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 253; Shü shiv'd da paper bag afore me, *Sh. News* (Aug. 27, 1898); Caad here an' shived dere athoot mercy, OLLASON *Mareel* (1901) 10. **Cai.** I took anither refresher, an' shived it till 'e back o' 'e bed, HORNE *Countryside* (1896) 158.

**2.** With *by*: to get on in the world, to succeed.

**Sh.I.** I tocht I might manage ta shiv by withoot it, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 66.

**3.** *sb.* A push, shove.

**Sh.I.** Shü gae da peerie grice a shiv wi' her fit, *Sh. News* (June 9, 1900); Betty Anderson said wi' a luik an' a shive apo' Sibbie, *ib.* (Aug. 21, 1897); He . . . gies it a bit o' a shiv, an' awa it sails richt till her, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 34.

**SHIVE**, *v.*$^{4}$ e.Lan.$^{1}$ s.Lan.$^{1}$ With *off*: to go away; *gen.* used in *imp.*

**SHIVE**, *v.*$^{5}$ Also in form **sheeve** Dev.$^{3}$ A dial. form of 'shiver'; to cause to shiver.

**Dev.**$^{1}$ I, wan a com'th in, shiv'd way the cold, a can't come nare a blunk o' vire, 15; **Dev.**$^{3}$ I be sheev'd wi' the cold.

**SHIVE**, see **Shiv**.

**SHIVEL**, *sb.* and *v.* Sh.I. Also written **shivl**. A dial. form of 'shovel.'

**Sh.I.** I scoom'd hit up ta wan side an' huv'd hit oot apo' da shiv'l, *Sh. News* (Feb. 9, 1901); He lint him apo da shiv'l i' da owse room, *ib.* (Sept. 17, 1898); He looked as if he'd been shivelin' coal fir a mont, OLLASON *Mareel* (1901) 32.

**SHIVELAVAT'S-HEN**, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Irel. [Not known to our correspondents.] A hen which has ceased to lay; *fig.* a woman past child-bearing. Gall., Ir. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

**SHIVER**, *sb.* and *v.*$^{1}$ In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **sheiver** s.Chs.$^{1}$; **shyver** Der.$^{2}$; and in forms **shivva** Suf.$^{1}$; **shevver** Cor.; **shivver** Cum.$^{14}$ w.Yks. Lan. Cor.$^{2}$ [ʃai·və(r; ʃi·və(r.] **1.** *sb.* A slice, esp. of bread. See **Shive**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Skiver**.

**Nhb.** Times ha'e been when a body's been axt out to tea Or to get a wee bit of a shiver, ALLAN *Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 245. **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ If a person should say, 'cut me a shive o' cheese,' he would be understood to wish for a moderate slice. But if a larger piece was given him than he requested, he would instantly exclaim, 'what, barn, thou's geen me a shiver?' The word rhymes with driver; **w.Yks.**$^{24}$, **Chs.**$^{23}$ **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Kùt im ŭ shey·vur au·l ŭlùng· dhŭ loa·f. **Der.**$^{2}$ (s.v. Shive). **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 357. **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **Shr.**$^{1}$, **e.An.**$^{1}$ (s.v. Shive). **Suf.**$^{1}$ Come, give us a shivva.

**2.** A splinter; a piece broken off; a fragment.

**Edb.** Your cart's dung to shivers, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xv. **Mun.** 'Tisn't long till I'd make shivers and shives of what I was carrying, BARRY *Wizard's Knot* (1901) 121. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Yks.** Thade blaw t'Emperor a Rusha . . . into a thaasand million shivvers, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1855) 3. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Lin.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ Ther's a shiver run'd i'to my hand ho'ts me real bad. **Nrf.** He watched his son cutting a splinter from his hand. 'Dar bor! a shiver in the hand,' EMERSON *Marsh Leaves* (1898) 3. **Dev.** I'll be dalled ef 'e hathen a-brawked en awl tü shivers, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **n.Dev.** Tha wud'st ha' borst en to shivers, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 256.

**3.** Phr. (1) *all to shivers*, completely, thoroughly; (2) *to knock a person all to shivers*, to give him a severe drubbing.

(1) **War.**$^{3}$ In the hundred yards race he was beaten all to shivers. (2) *ib.*

**4.** A flake of stone; shale; slaty débris; a collection of small stones on the breast of a mountain.

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Nhb., Dur.** The shivers or splints of the whin or hard stone, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 7. **Lakel.**$^{2}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **w.Yks.** (C.W.D.)

Hence **Shivery**, *adj.* of stone, &c.: friable, broken, disintegrated.

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Nhb., Dur.** Dark grey shivery post, *Borings* (1881) II. 7.

**5.** The bar of a gate.

**Dev.** The very rails ('shivers,' as they were locally called) . . . all were of oak, BARING-GOULD *Spider* (1887) i. **Cor.** One shevver, the hang-bow, and millyer, was all that was left of the gate, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 6; **Cor.**$^{12}$

**6.** The thick end of a leg of pork. Suf. (M.E.R.)

**7.** *v.* To splinter; to shatter; also used *fig.*

**Lan.** Indulgin in a hope which I trust may not be shivvert . . . wi' a fit uv disappeigntment, STATON *B. Shuttle Bowtun*, 5. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$

**8.** To disperse by force; to punish. Cum.$^{14}$

[**1.** And of your softe breed nat but a shivere, CHAUCER *C. T.* D. 1840.]

**SHIVER**, *v.*$^{2}$ Yks. Brks. Hmp. [ʃi·və(r).] In *comb.* (1) **Shiver-grass**, the quaking-grass, *Briza media*. Brks.$^{1}$, Hmp. (W.M.E.F.), Hmp.$^{1}$; (2) **-the-wind**, a derisive epithet for a very thin person. w.Yks.$^{2}$

**SHIVEREENS**, *sb. pl.* Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Also Cor. Also in form **shiverins** Nhb.$^{1}$ [ʃi·vərīnz.] Atoms, fragments, 'smithereens'; also used *fig.* Cf. **shiver**, *sb.* **2.**

**Gall.** Cleg Kelly could lick him into shivereens, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 180. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ It's gyen aall te shivereens. **Lakel.**$^{2}$ Thoo's let it fo' an' brokken 't ta shivereens. **w.Yks.** Nock it ta shivereens, *Shevvild Ann.* (1855) 6. **Cor.**$^{1}$ Torn or broken into shivereens; **Cor.**$^{3}$

**SHIVERER**, *sb.* w.Yks.$^{2}$ [ʃi·vərə(r).] A horse which has a lameness in the loins.

**SHIVERING**, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Nhb. War. Nrf. Sus. [ʃi·v(ə)rin.] In *comb.* (1) **Shivering bite**, food eaten immediately after bathing; cf. **chittering bit**, s.v. **Chitter**, **5** (7); (2) **—boot**, a shivering fit; (3) **—grass**, (4) **—Jimmy**, the quaking-grass, *Briza media*; (5) **—tip**, a quick, smart blow given at an angle; a slanting blow.

(1) **Cld.** *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 41. **Kcb.** He's to the dookin' in the Dee, On shiverin'-bites a-dinin', ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 140. (2) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ (3) **War.** (B. & H.) (4) **Sus.** (*ib.*) (5) **Nrf.** He . . . [an owl] caught the dog a shivering tip on the face, EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 171.

**SHIVERING**, *sb.* Hrf.$^{2}$ [ʃi·v(ə)rin.] A light sprinkling of gravel.

**SHIVERY**, *adj.* Wil. [ʃi·v(ə)ri.] In *comb.* (1) **Shivery-bivery**, all in a shake with cold or fright. Wil.$^{1}$; (2) **-shakeries**, the quaking-grass, *Briza media*. (G.E.D.)

**SHIVVELS**, *sb. pl. Obs.* Yks. In phr. *all in shivvels*, of the hair: in disorder.

**w.Yks.** On Polly ran, hair aw in shivvels, DIXON *Craven Dales* (1881) 178.

**SHIVVER**, see **Shiver**, *sb.*

**SHIVVIE**, *sb.* Cum. [ʃi·vi.] The chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs*. (E.W.P.) Cf. **chivy**.

**SHIVVINS**, *sb. pl.* Yks. [ʃi·vinz.] Husks of grain; fragments of wood, rough yarn, &c. in woollen material. w.Yks. BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); w.Yks.$^{3}$ Cf. **shiv**.

**SHIVVLE, SHIZN**, see **Shiffle, Shisn**.

**SHO, SHÖ, SHOA**, see **She, Shoe, Show**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**SHOAD**, *sb.* and *v.* Nhb. Dev. Cor. Also written **shode** Dev. Cor.$^{2}$ [ʃōd.] **1.** *sb.* A mining term: loose stones of ore mixed with earth; also in *comp.* **Shoad-ore.**

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ Found on or near the surface, where it has resulted from disintegration. It is found in all sizes, from masses down to the size of peas and grains, usually in or near the beds of streams. **Dev.** The shode had led to as beautiful a bunch as a man might hope to see in a life-time, Baring-Gould *J. Herring* (1888) 111; Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 73. **Cor.** Blount (1681); Ray (1691) 11; **Cor.**$^{12}$

**2.** *v.* To seek for shoad-ore; see below.

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ To go a-shoading. **Dev.** Shoding is described as a method of finding mines of tin by digging small pits, in order to trace out the lodes of tin by the scattered and loose stones or fragments of ore, Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 73. **Cor.**$^{2}$

Hence (1) **Shoader**, *sb.* a miner engaged in 'shoading'; (2) **Shoading-heap**, *sb.* a heap from a pit sunk in search of lodes; (3) **Shoading-pit**, *sb.* a pit sunk in search of lodes.

(1) **Cor.**$^{2}$ (2) **Cor.** O'er shoading-heaps and pooks of turves, Tregellas *Tales* (ed. 1868) 20. **Cor.**$^{12}$ (3) **Cor.**$^{2}$

**SHOAD**, see **Shald.**

**SHOAF**, *sb.* Chs. Shr. e.An. Also written **shofe** Chs.$^{123}$ Shr.$^{2}$; and in forms **shof** s.Chs.$^{1}$ Shr.$^{12}$; **shoof** Nrf. Suf.$^{1}$ [ʃōf, ʃof.] A sheaf; a bundle of reeds. See **Shove**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**Chs.**$^{123}$ **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Let me leeze after the reäpers among the shofs, 99. **Shr.**$^{12}$, **e.An.**$^{1}$ **Nrf.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 169; Then we has to lay 'em [the reeds] straight, and tie 'em up into shoofs, and trim off the bottoms, White *Eng.* (1865) I. 101; The shoof is the unit of measure, and its size is gauged by the reed-cutter in this way. He places his two thumbs together on the bundle and spreads his hands wide. Then he turns one hand without moving the tip of his little finger (which acts as pivot), and if the thumb of that hand just reaches the little finger of the other the shoof is right, i.e. three hand-spans in circumference, six shoofs one fathom (P.H.E.). **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1849) 299; **Suf.**$^{1}$

Hence **Shoof-fork**, *sb.* a fork used for pitching sheaves of corn into a wagon or on to the stack.

**Suf.** A fork with two long tines and a long stale (Hall.).

[Scheffe, or scheef (schefe or schofe, s. schof, K.), *garba, gelima* (*Prompt.*).]

**SHOAK**, see **Shock**, *v.*$^{2}$

**SHOAL**, *adj.* and *sb.* Yks. e.An. [ʃōl.] **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* **Shoal furrow**, a shallow furrow, the last ploughed before taking the balk up. e.An.$^{1}$ **2.** *sb.* A flood of water in meadows beside a stream. w.Yks.$^{2}$

**SHOAL**, *v.* *Obs.* Hrt. ? To crumble. See below.

The top of this land will shoal and run into a fine hollowness, even by very small frosts, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. iii. 7.

**SHOAL IN**, *phr.* Ken.$^{1}$ **1.** To pick sides for a game. **2.** A pick-up game.

After the match, they had a shoal-in among theirselves.

**SHOAL, SHOAME**, see **Shool**, *sb.*, **Shawm**, *v.*$^{1}$

**SHOAN, SHOAR**, see **Shoe, Shore**, *sb.*$^{2}$, *v.*$^{3}$

**SHOARD**, *sb.* and *v.* Sh.I. Also written **shord** S. & Ork.$^{1}$ [ʃōrd.] **1.** *sb.* A prop, support; esp. used of a support for a boat lying on the beach.

We . . . rave da shoards frae da boat, an' hed her ipo da watter in nae time, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 89; **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$

**2.** *v.* To prop up; to support; to steady.

Watter 'ill no hurt dy boat, bit wind will. Tak' my wird, and shord 'er weel, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 126; Ta shoard aald rooklin govirmints, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 102.

[Norw. dial. *skorda*, a prop (Ross).]

**SHOARD, SHOART**, see **Shard**, *sb.*$^{12}$, **Shoort.**

**SHOAT**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Ken. Also written **schoat** Ken.$^{12}$ [ʃōt.] A kneading-trough. Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); Ken.$^{12}$ Cf. **scout**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**SHOAT**, *sb.*$^{2}$ *Obs.* Gmg. A small wheaten loaf. Collins *Gow. Dial., Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848–50) IV. 223.

**SHOAT**, see **Shoot**, *sb.*

**SHOAVE**, *v.* *Obs.* Lan. To shovel.

I'r thrunk shoaving it when a thowt coom int' meh noddle, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 18.

**SHOAVE**, see **Shove**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**SHOB**, *v.* ? *Obs.* Ken. Also in form **shub.** In phr. *to shob the trees*, to trim elm-trees in a hedgerow by cutting away all the branches except those at the head. *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. vii. 65.

**SHOBBLE**, *v.* Wor. [ʃo·bl.] To do odd jobs. Cf. **shabble**, *v.*

**s.Wor.** E've got a 'oss an' cart . . . an' does . . . bits o' jobs for one an' the t'other, an' gooes about shobblin' like, Outis *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 9, 1895) 4, col. 3.

Hence (1) **Shobbling-man**, (2) **Shobler**, *sb.* a man with no regular employment.

(1) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) (2) **s.Wor.** A riglar shobler, Outis *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 9, 1895) 4, col. 3.

**SHOCH**, *sb.* and *v.* Irel. Also in forms **shaugh, sheoch, shock, shough.** **1.** *sb.* A pull at a pipe; a smoke.

**Ir.** Now 'herself'—as the husbands call her—rarely indulges in a shock of the pipe, *Nineteenth Cent.* (July 1900) 79. **Ant.** For a shaugh wid Andy Feelan here I'd give a silver crown, O'Neill *Glens* (1900) 6. **Don.** 'How long must I wait?' 'Just while I pull this pipe. Take a shoch,' *Pearson's Mag.* (Aug. 1900) 139. **w.Ir.** Afther gitten' an air o' the fire and a shough o' the pipe, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 231. **Mun.** We'll . . . take the sheoch of a dudeen to clear our mouths of Davy Roche, Barry *Wizard's Knot* (1901) 53.

**2.** *v.* To pull at a pipe; to smoke.

**Don.** Himself an' the Playboy shoughed out o' the same pipe! MacManus *Bend of Road* (1898) 107.

**SHOCHAD**, *sb.* Cai.$^{1}$ [ʃo·χəd.] The lapwing, *Vanella vulgaris.*

**SHOCHLE**, see **Shachle, Shoggle**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**SHOCK**, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **shook** War.$^{3}$; **shuck** ne.Yks. Midl. Nhp.$^{2}$ War. Wor. Nrf. [ʃok.] **1.** *sb.* A pile of sheaves varying in number, set up endwise in the field to dry; in *gen.* colloq. use.

**Slk.** Standing in tight shocks, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 48, ed. 1866. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Rows of shock and gait. **n.Yks.** Ten or twelve sheaves, Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 115. **ne.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 40. **w.Yks.** Twelve sheaves of corn, Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **Midl.** Twelve sheaves of corn, set up in the field, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Nhp.**$^{2}$ **War.**$^{3}$ Eight sheaves. **ne.Wor.** (J.W.P.) **Hrf.** Twelve sheaves, Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Brks.**$^{1}$ **Bdf.** Beans are also said to be collected into shocks when they have been reaped instead of mown (J.W.B.). **Hrt.** Contains fifteen sheaves, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. i. 25. **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.), **Cmb.**$^{1}$ **Nrf.** I pitched on the two shooves to make up the shuck—that be twenty shooves, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 146. **Suf.** In forming the shocks, or stooks, they use no precaution against rain, merely setting ten or a dozen together, Marshall *Review* (1811) III. 437; **Suf.**$^{1}$ **Ken.**$^{1}$ I see that the wind has blowed down some shocks in that field of oats. **w.Ken.** When it was the custom to take tithes in kind a shock always consisted of ten sheaves, one of which belonged to the tithe owner. Now the number of sheaves in a shock is uncertain, but if I wanted ten sheaves I should say 'a tithing shock' (W.F.S.). **Hmp.** Twelve sheaves, Holloway; **Hmp.**$^{1}$, **I.W.**$^{1}$, **Dor.**$^{1}$, **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Shock-fork**, a large three-tined fork, used in gathering barley and clover into heaps for the 'pitchers'; (2) **-shower**, a slight shower in harvest; one which just wets the 'shocks.'

(1) **Suf.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). (2) **Hmp.** (J.R.W.), **Hmp.**$^{1}$

**3.** *v.* To arrange the sheaves in 'shocks'; *gen.* with *up.*

**Slk.** In the shocking, the corn-knots were all set outermost, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 48, ed. 1866. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **Oxf.**$^{1}$, **Brks.**$^{1}$ **w.Mid.** Go and shock up that wheat after the binder (W.P.M.). **Nrf.** We finished cutting, tying and shocking the wheat, *Longman's Mag.* (1899) 233. **Suf.**$^{1}$ Shockin the shooves. **Som.** Well cut! well bound! well shocked! Raymond *No Soul* (1899) 83.

[**1.** Schokke, of corne; *congelima* (*Prompt.*).]

**SHOCK**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Sc. [ʃok.] A stroke of paralysis.

**Ayr.** The mistress of Windy-Yett had taken a terrible turn—a shock or something, Johnston *Congalton* (1896) 315.

**SHOCK**, *v.*$^{2}$ and *sb.*$^{3}$ Brks. Hmp. Also in forms **shoak, shuck** Hmp.$^{1}$ [ʃok.] **1.** *v.* With *off*: to break off short, as gravel at any particular stratum. Brks.$^{1}$, Hmp.$^{1}$ **2.** *sb.* A line or band of sand. Hmp.$^{1}$

**SHOCK**, *v.*$^{3}$ *Obs.* Nrf. To sponge.

To shock a dinner, Grose (1790).

**SHOCK**, *v.*$^4$ Sh.I. [ʃok.] A dial. form of 'choke.'

(JAM.); An' some fell among torns, an' da torns shot up an' shockkit dem, *Parable of Sower* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**SHOCK**, see **Shake, Shoch, Shuck**, *sb.*$^2$

**SHOCKER**, *sb.* Yks. [ʃo·kə(r).] A person of bad or disagreeable character.

**w.Yks.** It is said he is a shocker, *Hlfx. Courier* (June 19, 1897); 'Shoo's a shocker,' he sed; 'shoo ill-uses me throo morn to neet,' HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1877) 48; **w.Yks.**$^1$

**SHOCKING**, *adj.*, *adv.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. I.Ma. Oxf. Brks. Dev. [ʃo·kin.] **1.** *adj.* Used as an intensive: magnificent, splendid.

**I.Ma.** When the Pazon heard it he fell on his knees, and he took a shockin prayer, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 82.

**2.** *adv.* Used as an intensive: very, exceedingly.

**Wgt.** I was . . . astonished to find what a shocking nice taste it had, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 211. **s.Ir.** Peggy is a shocking pretty girl, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 30. **Cum.**$^4$ Used by old fashioned people. 'A shockin' thrang kirk.' **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **I.Ma.** He was quiet shockin' and wouldn' hurt a fly, RYDINGS *Tales* (1895) 33. **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.* **Brks.**$^1$ Ther 'ull be a shockin' bad crop o' turmuts if us dwoant get zome raain. **Dev.** He took ill hisself wi' burn-gout, . . tormented him shockin' cruel, PHILLPOTTS *Striking Hours* (1901) 155.

**3.** *sb.* In phr. *my shocking*, an exclamation.

**n.Ir.** A katched her at last, an' my shockin! if she didnae kick an' squeal an' struggle, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 48.

**SHOCKINGLY BEGONE**, *phr.* n.Yks.$^1$ Woe-begone, distressed. (s.v. Sadly-begone.)

**SHOCKIT**, *v.* Brks. Also written **shocket.** [ʃo·kit.] To idle about. Cf. **shake, 7.**

He shocketted about the town all day (E.G.H.).

**SHOCKLE**, *v.*$^1$ Sc. Lei. Hmp. Dor. Also written **shockel** Sc. [ʃo·kl.] To shake about; to joggle; to rattle from looseness. Cf. **shackle**, *v.*$^2$, **shuckle**, *v.*$^1$

**Sc.** FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 426. **Lei.**$^1$ **s.Hmp.** You've got some mar'ls in yer pocket for me, as I hear 'um shockling, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xii. **Dor.**$^1$

Hence **Shockly**, *adj.* rattling. Dor.$^1$

**SHOCKLE**, *v.*$^2$ Wor. [ʃo·kl.] To shuffle. Cf. **shuckle**, *v.*$^2$

**s.Wor.** We walks to the dooer . . . and us shockles in. A shockles off, OUTIS *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (1896).

**SHOCKLED**, *ppl. adj.* ? *Obs.* Ken.$^{12}$ Of an apple: shrivelled. Cf. **shrockled.**

**SHOCKLESS**, *adj.* Lakel. [ʃo·kləs.] In phr. *to win a person shockless*, a marble-playing term: to win before one's opponent scores at all; see below.

(B.K.); **Lakel.**$^2$ When lads is laiken at marvels an' yan gits up afooar t'udder gits three—he's won him shockless.

**SHOCKS**, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. Also written **shoks.** [ʃoks.] The jaws; the 'chafts.' The same word as **Choke**, *v.* **2** (q.v.).

Shü handid da shoks o' da grice, *Sh. News* (Dec. 17, 1898); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**SHOCKY**, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also written **shoky**; and in form **shacky** Cor.$^2$ [ʃo·ki.] A small fish found in salt-water pools; also in *comp.* **Shocky-fish.**

**s.Dev.** (Miss D.) **Cor.** As they passed, Nicholls called prisoner 'Shocky Lander,' shocky being a local term for small fish, *Cor. Telegraph* (Nov. 15, 1894); **Cor.**$^{12}$

**SHOCROP**, *sb.* Dor. Som. Also in forms **shoocrope** Dor.; **showcrop** Som. A shrew-mouse. Cf. **shrowcrop.**

**Dor.** *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. i. 445. **w.Dor.** (C.V.G.) **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

**SHOD**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Yks. Chs. Lin. Nrf. Cor. [ʃod.] **1.** *v.* To furnish with shoes; also used *fig.*

**Sh.I.** SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 242. **Cai.**$^1$ Of horses. **Bnff.**$^1$ The smith wiz shoddin' the horse. He shodit 's bairns weel at the tail o' the herrin' fishan. **w.Sc.** (JAM.) **Gall.** Many of them are so hardy, as not to shod their feet the year round, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 43, ed. 1876. **n.Yks.**$^2$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**2.** To fit with a metal tip, ring, or band; to tire a wheel. Cai.$^1$, w.Sc. (JAM.) Hence (1) **Shod-shool**, *sb.* a wooden shovel fitted with iron; (2) **-up-scoop**, *sb.* an implement used in cleaning out dikes.

(1) **Sc.** A shod-shool of a hollan club, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) II. 351. **n.Sc.** (JAM.) **Fif.** Some flourish'd . . . graips, and forks, and guid shod-shools, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 54. (2) **Nrf.** My hodder is down at the old chap's mash. My meag and shod-up scoop is down there and all, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 109; It consists of a long handle and a frame to which is attached a coarse strong net of cord, and it has a sharp sort of edge at the point to drive it through the soft mud and weeds (P.H.E.).

**3.** To fit iron plates on shoes; to cover the soles with iron nails. w.Sc. (JAM.) Hence **Shodded-shoon**, *sb. pl.* shoes having iron 'shods.' Fif. (*ib.*)

**4.** *sb.* A shoe. [Not known to our Cor. correspondents.]

**n.Sc.** Shoddie, a little shoe (JAM.). **Bnff.**$^1$ Commonly applied to a child's shoe. **Cld.** (JAM.) **Dmf.** WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 352. **Cor.** I bawft a pair of shods for Sarah's cheeld, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 461, ed. 1896.

Hence **Shodless**, *adj.* shoeless.

**Ayr.** Jenny Clatterpans, snodless, snoodless, shodless, answered to the summons, GALT *Lairds* (1826) i.

**5.** An iron tip or point of any kind.

**Fif.** 'Shoddie,' the iron point of a pike-staff; the pivot of a top (JAM.). **Cld.** The tag of a lace (*ib.*). **Lnk.** My sides 'a' clartit, the shod off an' awa',' Sae fu' o' holes, 'I haena breath to blaw,' NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 88.

**6.** The tire of a wheel. Cai.$^1$ Hence (1) **Shod-cart**, (2) **-wain**, *sb.*, *obs.*, see below.

(1, 2) **n.Lin.**$^1$ A cart or waggon whose wheels are hooped with iron, as distinguished from those whose wheels are bare. 'Nulli ibunt cum auriga vocata a shod-wayne or carte super le hebbels,' *Bottesford Manor Records*, 1563.

**7.** An iron heel-piece or toe-piece nailed to the sole of a shoe. Also used *fig.*

**Sc.** Wi' Gospel-shods in ilka heel I'se blythely fute it, COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 43. **Cai.**$^1$, **w.Sc.** (JAM.), **N.I.**$^1$ **Dwn.** The big shods on the fellow's heels knockit it a' intil holes, LYTTLE *Ballycuddy* (1892) 10. **s.Chs.**$^1$ Ahy)v bruwt dhi ŭ pae·r ŭ yóo shóon frŭm Naantwey·ch; ŭn dhŭ mŭn nee·l sŭm shodz on)ŭm.

**SHOD**, *v.*$^2$ Som. Dev. [ʃod.] To shed; to spill.

**Som.** Don't shod th' cider, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 137, ed. 1871. **w.Som.**$^1$ There, now, I told 'ee you'd shod it, and now you've a-bin an' tor'd the pitcher too! Never cry arter shod milk.

Hence *to shod water*, *phr.* to cry; to lament.

**Dev.** You 'ant a-zeed the old ——'s wive 's mornin', 'ave 'e? Her was shoddin o' water, sure 'nough! *Reports Provinc.* (1889).

**SHOD**, *sb.*$^2$ e.An. [ʃod.] A shed. Cf. **shud**, *sb.*$^1$

**e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** I got a cottage, there was five rooms and a shod with a copper for washing, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 236. **Suf.** (H.H.); RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1849) 299; **Suf.**$^1$

**SHOD**, see **Shed**, *v.*$^2$, **Shald.**

**SHODDY**, *sb.* Irel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lei. [ʃo·di.] **1.** A woollen-trade term: waste from the carding-machine; refuse from worsted spinning mills. w.Yks. (S.A.B.), w.Yks.$^3$, Lei.$^1$ **2.** Inferior coal. w.Yks. (S.J.C.) **3.** The smaller stones at a quarry. N.I.$^1$ **4.** A steel tool used for dressing the edges of flags. w.Yks. (W.H.V.) **5.** *Comb.* (1) **Shoddy bands**, (2) **— dust**, see below; (3) **— flags**, natural-faced flags of inferior quality; (4) **— hole**, a rubbish hole; (5) **— men**, men who shape paving sets, &c. at a quarry; (6) **— taker-out**, one who clears away the shoddy from the carding-machine.

(1) **Cum.** Spats an shoddy-bands, an shears, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 11; **Cum.**$^4$ Cords used by shepherds to fasten the legs of sheep when undergoing the process of clipping. They are usually kept bound round the shears when not in use. (2) **w.Yks.** Minute wool fibres, mixed with oil and dirt; the refuse of grinding and scribbling machines used in the manufacture of shoddy. It is sold largely to Kentish hop-growers (M.F.). (3) **w.Yks.** (W.H.V.) (4) **ne.Lan.** We's be turnin' th' church into a shoddy hoile, MATHER *Idylls* (1895) 150. (5) **N.I.**$^1$ (6) **w.Yks.** (S.A.B.)

**SHODE**, see **Shoad.**

**SHOE**, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [ʃū, ʃœ̄, ʃǖ, ʃē, ʃī; ʃuf.] **I.** Dial. forms.

**1.** *sb. sing.* (1) **Scho**, (2) **Schoon**, (3) **Shae**, (4) **Shai**, (5) **Shean**, (6) **Shee**, (7) **Sheea**, (8) **Shew**, (9) **Shie**, (10) **Sho**, (11) **Shö**, (12) **Shoan**, (13) **Shoo**, (14) **Shoof**, (15) **Shoon**, (16) **Shough**, (17) **Showe**, (18) **Shue**, (19) **Shüe**, (20) **Shuf**, (21) **Shuff**, (22) **Shuffe**, (23) **Shugh**, (24) **Shun**, (25) **Shune**, (26) **Shuoff.**

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.) (2) **Lan.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) (3) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Per.** He cuist a shae clean aff, HALIBURTON *Dunbar* (1895) 24. **e.Yks.** My coit . . . laps tuches me shae heels nearly, RUDDLE-

Putty *Farm-servant's Lett.* (1840). (4) **N.I.**$^{1}$ (5) **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ (6) **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Abd.** (A.W.); Lat them stan upo' their nain shee soles, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxii. (7) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ (8) **Suf.**$^{1}$ An owd shew. (9) **Per.** Lend to me your clouted cloak That covers ye frae heid to shie, Ford *Harp* (1893) 19. (10) **Sc.** (Jam.) (11) **Sh.I.** Shö-brö is warm, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 231. (12) **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ (13) **Cum.**$^{1}$ (14) **Lan.** We'd hardly one good clog or shoof, Ramsbottom *Phases of Distress* (1864) 72; **Lan.**$^{1}$ (15) **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ (16) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ (s.v. Shoe), **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ (17) **Nhb.** One showe of, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 148. (18) **Suf.**$^{1}$ (19) **Sh.I.** Shüe-broe is warm, *Sh. News* (Feb. 11, 1899). (20) **Lan.** That lad had nowt no moor to do wi' yo'r mishap nor mi shuf, Donaldson *Takin' th' New Year in* (1888) 15. **Chs.**$^{1}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ (21) **Lan.** I nailed a horse shuff o' th' shippon door, Thornber *Penny Stone* (1845) 32, ed. 1886. **e.Lan.**$^{1}$ (22) **Lan.** On the happy day of marriage . . . some relative or servant threw at the smiling pair a 'shuffe,' Thornber *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 97. (23) **e.Lan.**$^{1}$ (24, 25) **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ (26) **nw.Der.**$^{1}$

**2.** *pl.* (1) **Schone**, (2) **Schoune**, (3) **Shaen**, (4) **Shean**, (5) **Sheean**, (6) **Sheen**, (7) **Sheun**, (8) **Shews**, (9) **Shin**, (10) **Shoan**, (11) **Shoe-en**, (12) **Shoen**, (13) **Shoeses**, (14) **Shoesis**, (15) **Shoin**, (16) **Shön**, (17) **Shone**, (18) **Shooen**, (19) **Shoofs**, (20) **Shooin**, (21) **Shoon**, (22) **Shoone**, (23) **Shoun**, (24) **Shuf**, (25) **Shuffs**, (26) **Shuin**, (27) **Shun**, (28) **Shün**, (29) **Shune**.

(1, 2) **Sc.** (Jam.) (3) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (4) **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ (5) **n.Yks.**$^{12}$ (6) **Sc.** O ragged is your hose, Glenkindie, And riven is your sheen, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 98. **ne.Sc.** The bairn it cuts its teeth abeen Ill nivver see its mairidge sheen, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 48. **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Lnk.** There they grow a trifle bolder, Rub at their birsled cuits and sheen, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 54. **n.Ir.** His coat, hat, and sheen He'd to sell for poteen, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 34. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ (7) **Cum.**$^{3}$ Ann Dixon's oald sheun, 41; **Cum.**$^{4}$ **n.Yks.** Brown *Yk. Minster Screen* (1834) l. 62. **e.Dev.** Heu han'som's yer veet wi' ther sheun, eu purncess! Pulman *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vii. 1. (8) **Yks.** Fifty years ago I remember old people saying Shews (W.H.). **Suf.**$^{1}$ (9) **Lnk.** He made mony a pair o' shin, Ewing *Poems and Sngs.* (1892) 31. **N.I.**$^{1}$ (10) **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ (11) **Som.** For the times I've a-made shoe-en plenty; an' I do knock in nails o' both sides, Raymond *Smoke*, 68. (12) **Sc.** Luckie . . . ties her shoen, draws up her hose, Pennecuik *Coll.* (1787) 12. **Wil.** Tennant *Vill. Notes* (1900) 47. (13) **Nrf.** My wife and myself and the muses with forty-five pair of shoeses, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 86. (14) **Dev.** Give's a pair o' gloss kid shoesis! Ford *Postle Farm* (1899) l. (15) **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ (s.v. Shoon). (16) **Sh.I.** Shü rubbid da gutter aff o' her shön wi' a lisk o' hay, *Sh. News* (Nov. 17, 1900). (17) **Sc.** (Jam.) (18) **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**$^{4}$ **Dev.** Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. lett. 2. (19) **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ (20) **w.Yks.** I'st be one o' them lenky chaps baht shooin, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 11; **w.Yks.**$^{3}$ (21) **Sc.** I should have been well pleased to have seen—whether he had not a cloven cloot under the braw roses and Cordovan shoon of his, Scott *Nigel* (1822) vii. **Abd.** Mark the thuds that shape the shoon, Murray *Hamewith* (1900) 17. **Dmb.** Tint him . . . and . . . Twa shoon besides, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 1. **Edb.** Glancing buckles in his shoon, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) i. **Dmf.** Bare feet maun look for empty shoon, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 373. **n.Ir.** Cum awa till a buy a pair o' shoon, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 27; **N.I.**$^{1}$ **Dwn.** Yer taes gang ramblin' through yer shoon, Savage-Armstrong *Ballads* (1901) 61. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Dur.** The meal cheap, and shoon dear, The cobbler's wife likes well to hear, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 90. **Lakel.**$^{2}$, **Cum.**$^{1}$ **Wm.** (B.K.); We durst'nt change them for our shoon, Southey *Doctor* (1848) 559. **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 39. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{1234}$ **Lan.** It's wi' havin' sich holes i' mi shoon, Laycock *Rhymes*, 104; **Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{123}$, **s.Chs.**$^{1}$, **Der.**$^{1}$ *Obs.*, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{12}$, **Shr.**$^{1}$ **Hrt.** Cussans *Hist. Hrt.* (1879–1881) III. 320. **Cor.** Ould men's shoon pinch young men's toes, Harris *Wheal Veor* (1901) 111. (22) **Sc.** (Jam.); He should wear iron shoone that bides his neighbour's dead, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 379. **Wxf.**$^{1}$ (23) **Nhb.** Maw shoun hes been mendin this month, Bewick *Tales* (1850) 12; **Nhb.**$^{1}$ (24) **w.Yks.** Very rarely used, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 3, 1897). **Der.**$^{2}$ (25) **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ (26) **w.Yks.** He could mend a peggy-tub, or soil a pair o' shuin, *Yksman's Comic Ann.* (1879) 34, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 12, 1897). (27) **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Dur.**$^{1}$, **Lakel.**$^{2}$, **Cum.**$^{1}$ **Wm.** Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 7; (B.K.) **n.Yks.**$^{3}$, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 277. (28) **Sh.I.** Wi' socks an' shün apo' my feet, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 250. (29) **Sc.** This maun be the cheepin' o' her shune, Leighton *Wds.* (1869) 18. **Per.** He canna sell them for siller to buy shune, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 250, ed. 1887. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**$^{4}$ **Lan.** Gaskell *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 23, 24.

**II.** Dial. uses. **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Old shoon**, *fig.* a former discarded lover; (2) **Shoe and sock**, the birdsfoot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*; (3) **-s and stockings**, (*a*) a variety of the polyanthus, *Primula elatior*, having one flower sheathed within another; (*b*) see (2); (*c*) the meadow vetchling, *Lathyrus Nissolia*; (*d*) the cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis*; (*e*) the yellow toadflax, *Linaria vulgaris*; (4) **-brew**, water in the shoes; (5) **-cappin**, a patch of leather on the sole or toe of a shoe; (6) **-clouter**, a mender of shoes, a cobbler; (7) **-cross**, see below; (8) **-horn**, (*a*) one employed to bid for the sellers at auctions; (*b*) to help on the bidding at an auction without intent to purchase; (*c*) the avocet, *Recurvirostra avocetta*; (9) **-lap**, the sole of a shoe; (10) **-latch**, a shoe-lace; (11) **-leather**, *fig.* a kicking; (12) **-lift**, (13) **-lifter**, a shoe-horn; (14) **-make**, to make shoes; (15) **-money**, see below; (16) **-mouse**, the shrew-mouse; (17) **-mouth**, the open part of a shoe; (18) **-nut**, the fruit of the Brazil nut, *Bertholletia excelsa*; (19) **-toe**, see (11); (20) **-whaing** or **-whang**, see (10); (21) **-wisp**, see below; (22) **Shoon-shapes**, footsteps.

(1) **Cum.**$^{3}$ Does t'e think I'll tak up wid Ann Dixon's oald sheun? 41; **Cum.**$^{4}$ (2) **e.Ken.** (G.G.) (3, *a*) **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **e.An.**$^{1}$ (*b*) **Bck.**, **s.Cy.**, **Sus.** (W.D.P.), **Sus.**$^{1}$, **Hmp.**$^{1}$, **Dev.** (*c*) **Sus.** (*d*) **Bck.** (*e*) **Dev.** On seeing the *Linaria vulgaris* in blossom I exclaimed, 'There is the first "Butter and Eggs" I have seen!' . . . Nurse, Cornish by birth, but long resident in Exeter, . . replied, 'We always call it "Shoes and Stockings,"' *Reports Provinc.* (1893). (4) **Sh.I.** Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 231. (5) **Cum.**$^{14}$ (6) **Sc.** If he be not a souter he's a good shoe-clouter, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). (7) **n.Yks.**$^{1}$ An aged woman was buried at Egton in the course of the autumn of 1865, of whom I was told that she never either entered a house or left it without marking a cross with the toe of her clog—on the doorstone, before entering, or on the thresho'd, before going forth; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ A cross made with your finger upon the shoe-toe, to cure the thrill in the foot. (8, *a*) **n.Cy.** (J.H.), **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ (*b*) **Wm.** He went ta shoe horn fer a few pints o' het yal (B.K.). (*c*) **Nrf.** You know 'tis an avocet, or 'shoe-horn,' as the old Broadsmen call him, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 281. **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 48. (9) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ (10) **Lth.** She was neat and smart, down to the very shoe-latch tied so daintily above the immaculate white stockings, Swan *Carlowrie* (1895) 1. (11) **War.**$^{3}$ I caught him stealing apples and gave him shoe-leather. (12) **Cor.**$^{1}$ (13) **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Som.** (W.F.R.) (14) **Som.** (W.F.R.) (15) **Ken.**$^{1}$ When strangers pass through a hop-garden their shoes are wiped with a bundle of hops, and they are expected to pay their footing, under penalty of being put into the basket. The money so collected is called shoe-money, and is spent on bread and cheese and ale, which are consumed on the ground the last day of hopping. The custom of wiping the shoes of passers-by is also practised in the cherry orchards, in the neighbourhood of Faversham and Sittingbourne. (16) **Brks.**$^{1}$ (17) **N.I.**$^{1}$ I was over the shoe mouth in glar. (18) **Dev.**$^{4}$ (19) **w.Yks.** A bit o' shoe toe (J.R.); Aw forgave her for her faal luks, an him for his shoe toa, Hartley *Tales*, 2nd S. 40. (20) **N.Cy.**$^{2}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Cum.**, **Wm.** Nicolson (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ (21) **ne.Sc.** Many had a habit of putting a little straw into the brogue or shoe or boot in later times, as a sole to keep the foot warm. When the shee wisp, as it was commonly called, was used up, it was spit upon and cast into the fire to be burned. On no account was it to be thrown into the dung-pit, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 31. (22) **Lan.** Yond lad's for followin' in his shoon-shaps, Brierley *Cotters*, xxiii.

**2.** Phr. (1) *a dead man's shoon* or *dead men's shoon*, an expected inheritance; (2) *as easy as an* (*my*) *old shoe*, very comfortable; (3) *to addle his shoon*, of a horse: to roll on the back from side to side; (4) *too big for one's shoon*, see below; (5) *to tread* or *walk one's shoe(s straight*, to behave with propriety; to be circumspect or honourable; (6) *to wipe one's shoes*, to get a little money to spend in drink; (7) *while one's shoes are good*, while one has the opportunity.

(1) **Sc.** He gangs lang barefoot that wears dead men's shoon, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Cai.**$^{1}$ To wait for a dead man's sheen. (2) **w.Yks.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$ (3) **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ (4) **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Used of a person whose notions are too high for his station, a conceited

person. (5) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 5, 1897); **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ (6) **Dev.** They were hoping to wipe your shoes, *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 138. (7) **Ir.** Go out o' that now, 'while your shoes are good.' A saying among the Irish peasantry—meaning there is danger in delay, Lover *Handy Andy* (1842) xix.

3. A slipper.

**e.Yks.**$^1$ It disn't deah yan's feet nĭ good gannin aboot ĭ shoes all day.

4. A colliery term: see below.

**Nhb.**$^1$ An iron plate flanged at the sides to fit upon a colliery guide-rod. It is attached to the cage, and slides on the guide so as to keep the cage perfectly steady in its ascent or descent in a pit.

5. The hopper of a mill. Cai.$^1$ 6. A horseshoe-shaped piece of net or lace in the back of a baby's cap. n.Lin.$^1$

7. A quoit.

**Lin.** The Quoit itself is often called a Shoe, from some resemblance to a horse-shoe; and the mark aimed at, the Ob, Brookes *Tracts Gl.*

8. A bag-net. Cum.$^4$ 9. *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Shoe-the-cobbler**, see below; (2) **-the-horse**, the moonwort fern, *Botrychium lunaria*; (3) **-the-nag**, a blacksmith.

(1) **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ A trick played upon a slider on the ice. A lad follows another on a slide, giving himself a quicker start than the one in front of him, and, as he closes with his predecessor, he throws out one foot quickly so as to collide with the other's heels and cause an upset. (2) **Cum.**$^{14}$ (3) **Abd.** Then leeze me on my shoe-the-naig—He gars the smiddy glow, Shelley *Flowers* (1868).

10. Phr. (1) *to shoe the* (*a*) *colt*, to 'pay one's footing'; see below; (2) *—the goose*, to be intoxicated; (3) *—the moss*, to replace the uppermost and grassy turfs after peats have been cast; (4) *—the old mare*, a kind of sport; see below.

(1) **sw.Lin.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$ **Suf.** A stranger appearing in the hay or harvest field is asked to take a turn at a scythe. If he can be induced to try, and, as is probably the case, is unable to mow, he is promptly 'shod,' i.e. seized and his foot turned up and hammered, an operation for which he is of course expected to pay (C.T.); Rainbird *Agric.* (1849) 293; **Suf.**$^1$ Social exaction of fine, on the introduction of an associate to any new office. **I.W.**$^1$ To make one pay a fine on a first visit to a fair or parish meeting. **w.Som.**$^1$ To cause to pay colt-ale, or the fine customary on first entering an employment. 'Jim, they be gwain to shoe a colt up to th' old Phil's, umbye night; we mid so well g'in an' have some o' it.' (2) **Shr.**, **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). (3) **s.Sc.** The surface turfs are carefully laid aside, and after the peats are taken out, these turfs are brought back one by one, and placed upon the part that was made bare. This operation is called shoeing the moss, and the grass is scarcely ever stopt from growing, *Essays Highl. Soc.* III. 448 (Jam.). **Gall.** When moss is stripped for peat-casting, the upper turf is thrown into where peats have been taken out, this preserves the soil of the moss, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (4) **Gall.** A beam of wood is slung between two ropes, a person gets on to this, and contrives to steady himself, until he goes through a number of antics; if he can do this he shoes the auld mare, Mactaggart *ib.*

11. To please, give satisfaction to; to suit.

**w.Yks.**$^1$ I knaw how to shoe him; **w.Yks.**$^3$ He's a bad 'un to shoe.

12. To fasten the tire on a wheel. Sc. (A.W.), Ess. (J.F.) Hence **Shoeing**, *sb.* the tire of a wheel.

**Don.** An hour and a half late, bekase of a gazened wheel loosin' its shooin', *Harper's Mag.* (Jan. 1901) 325.

13. To catch shrimps with a bag-net.

**Cum.**$^4$ Is ta gan ta 't low watter te shoe?

**SHOE**, see **Shool**, *sb.*, **Show**, *sb.*$^1$

**SHOEING-SUPPER**, *sb.* sw.Lin.$^1$ A supper given on appointment to an office, or entering on a tenancy, by way of paying one's footing. Cf. **colt's ale**.

**SHOEL**, see **Showl**.

**SHOELESS HORSE**, *phr.* Cum. The moonwort fern, *Botrychium lunaria.* Cum.$^1$ (s.v. Shoe the horse). w.Cum. (B. & H.)

**SHOEMAKER**, *sb.* Yks. Shr. Rdn. Oxf. Sus. Som. Also in form **shoemacker** w.Yks.$^1$ 1. In *comb.* (1) **Shoemaker's black galloway**, one's feet, 'Shanks' pony'; (2) **-'s heel(s**, Good King Henry, *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*; (3) **-'s pride**, the creaking of shoes; (4) **-'s stocks**, shoes which pinch the feet; (5) **-'s trot**, a fidgety movement of the feet.

(1) **n.Yks.** When Ah was yung, Ah use te think nowt o' gahin' twenty mahle iv a day on t'shoemacker's black gallower, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 39. (2) **Shr.** *N. & Q.* (1891) 7th S. xi. 71; (B. & H.) **Rdn.** *N. & Q.* (1894) 8th S. v. 209. (3) **w.Yks.**$^1$ That fellow's enif o' shoe-mackers pride about him. (4) *ib.* (5) **Oxf.**$^1$

2. The lesser weever, *Trachinus vipera*; also in *comb.* **Master shoemaker**. Sus. (F.E.S.) 3. An insect which darts about on the surface of fresh water. w.Som.$^1$

**SHOF, SHOFE**, see **Shoaf**.

**SHOFFLE**, *v.* Nhp.$^1$ [ʃo·fl.] To idle, loiter; ? a dial. form of 'shuffle.' Cf. **shaffle, 2.**

Applied almost exclusively to idle workmen. 'He's a good-for-nothing chap, he's always shoffling about, instead of working.'

**SHOG**, *v.* and *sb.*$^1$ In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **schog** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.$^1$; **shogg** Sc. Cor.$^2$; and in forms **shogue** Sc.; **shoog** Sc. (Jam.); **shug** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.$^1$ Cum.$^4$ n.Yks.$^2$ Lei.$^1$ Nhp.$^1$ e.An.$^1$ Suf.$^1$ [ʃog.] 1. *v.* To shake; to jog, jolt; to nudge, elbow; to rock; to swing backwards and forwards; to quiver, vibrate. Cf. **jog**, *v.*, **shoggle**, *v.*$^1$

**Sc.** (Jam.); Big it in a bog Where 'twill neither shake nor shog, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 337. **Bnff.**$^1$ **Frf.** Ane does the cradle shogue, Morison *Poems* (1790) 47. **Cld.** (Jam., s.v. Sugg). **Lnk.** The win' may shug the doors an' tiles, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 24. **Hdg.** Laz'rus shogs aff the sloth o' nicht, Sair envying cosy Dives, Lumsden *Poems* (1896) 67. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 168, ed. 1876. **Nhb.**$^1$ Shoggin wi' fat. **Lakel.** (B.K.) **Cum.** As the fiddler shog'd his knee, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 510; **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **m.Yks.**$^1$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^2$, **Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ Don't shog the table so. Shog the child off to sleep. **War.**$^{123}$, **e.An.**$^1$ **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Suf.** (H.H.); **Suf.**$^1$ Shug it right well. **Hmp.** Holloway. **Wil.**$^1$ To sift ashes, &c., by shaking the sieve. **Cor.**$^2$ To make a sifting movement, as in washing ore in water.

Hence (1) **Shogging** or **Shogging-tow**, *sb.* a swinging-rope; (2) **Shuggings**, *sb. pl.* anything shaken out or scattered, esp. corn at harvest.

(1) **Bnff.**$^1$ (2) **Nrf.** Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Shog-bog**, (*a*) a yielding or quaking bog; (*b*) in phr. *to lair oneself deeper in the shog-bog*, to get into greater and greater difficulties; used of a futile effort of any kind; (2) **-shog**, to jolt or shake frequently or continuously.

(1, *a*) **Sc.**, **Lnk.** (Jam.) **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 352. **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ **Cum.** Ah hard it beginnan teh mak a noise like that poar oald meear feet dud when she gat intull a shog bog, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 226; **Cum.**$^4$ (*b*) **Nhb.**$^1$ (2) **Sc.** *Whistle Binkie* (1878) II. 316 (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Edb.** Robbie Mant, drucken body, . . shug-shugging away home . . . on his grey sheltie, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxii.

3. To jog along whether on foot, riding, or driving; to move on slowly; *gen.* with *away* or *on*; of a horse: to trot; to amble. Also used *fig.*

**Sc.** Let the world shogg, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 240. **Lth.** What wey sid it be That I frae thee maun shog awa'? Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 121. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **Nhb.** You know what I mean when I say shog—slant—cut your stick! Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 293. **Lakel.**$^2$ He was shoggen away ta t'market on t'auld mear. **n.Yks.**$^4$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ Ah'll be shoggin on, an thoo'll owertack mä, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^{12}$; **w.Yks.**$^5$ Come, shog on! **Lan.** Aw'd leifer goo oppo foote nur shog oway in o cart, Ormerod *Felley fro Rachde* (1851) iv. **Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Not.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ I mun be shoggin'; I doänt walk very fast noo. **Lei.**$^1$ To ride at a trot without rising in the stirrups. **War.**$^{23}$, **s.War.**$^1$, **Glo.**$^1$, **w.Cy.** (Hall.), **Wil.**$^1$

4. With *off*: to depart, esp. to depart hurriedly; to slink away.

**w.Yks.**$^1$ It's heigh time for me to be shoggin off. Anto will be shoggin off, good journa to the, ii. 308. **Lei.**$^1$ You shog off. **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **se.Wor.**$^1$ **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 387. **Hmp.**$^1$ **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**$^1$

5. To put a horse to a slow trot; to urge a horse to its utmost speed.

**Nhb.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ A can goo a shaap trot wi'out shooin' team, but a limps when ye coom to shog 'im. Shog the meer aloong, man! **War.**$^3$

6. *Obs.* With *about*: to keep about; to remain alive.

**Abd.** But gin I could shog about till a new spring, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 134 (Jam.).

7. To hurry up. e.An.$^1$ 8. *sb.* A shake; a push, nudge; a jolt; a swinging movement; a blow, shock.

**Sc.** You might hae gien us a shog wi' your elbock, Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) xiii. **w.Sc.**, **Cld.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** Helps fell Death, wi' unco shogs Upon oor riggin', White *Jottings* (1879) 217. **Lnk.** Whilk, lichtin' warmly on my lug, Gied me a deevil o' a shug, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 12. **Dmf.** He got promotion —then a shog Into a ditch, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 373. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 299, ed. 1876. **N.I.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.**$^2$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ **e.An.**$^1$ Give the tree a good shug, and the fruit will fall.

9. A steady, ambling trot; a jolting trot; a 'jog-trot'; also in *comp.* **Shog-trot.**

**w.Yks.** (C.C.), **w.Yks.**$^2$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ Shog-trot refers more to the motion of the rider, who sits erect and goes shogging and shaking along, without rising in the stirrup. **War.**$^3$, **se.Wor.**$^1$, **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.*, **e.An.**$^1$

10. A swinging-rope. Bnff.$^1$

[1. Cp. Þan schogs hir*e* þe son-tree & schoke hir*e* schir*e* leues, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 5018.]

**SHOG**, *sb.*$^2$ Sus.$^1$ [ʃog.] The core of an apple. Cf. **scork.**

**SHOGGIE**, *v.*, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Nhp. Also written **shogie** Sc.; and in forms **shoogie** Sc.; **shugge** Uls.; **shuggy** Sc. (Jam.) N.I.$^1$ N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ e.Dur.$^1$ Cum.$^{14}$ n.Yks.$^{12}$ Nhp.$^1$ [ʃo·gi.] 1. *v.* To sway to and fro, esp. of anything pendant; to swing. Cf. **shog**, *v.*

**Peb.** Ye fowls that sit upon a tree and nightly shuggy, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 62. **Slk.** (Jam.), **Nhb.**$^1$ **e.Dur.**$^1$ He's shuggied all the afternoon. **Cum.**$^1$

2. *Comb.* (1) **Shoggy-boat,** a boat-swing at a fair; (2) **-shew, -shoo, -show,** or **-shue,** (*a*) a swing; a see-saw; a game on the slack rope; (*b*) with the *def. art.*: the gallows; (*c*) to sway up and down; to swing; (*d*) with a swaying, swinging motion.

(1) **Nhb.**$^1$ (2, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam.); In ahint the nettle bush Playing at shuggy-shew, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 151. **Gall.** Amusement of boys on the slack rope, riding and shoving one another in the curve of the rope. 'Shuggie Show, Druggie Draw, Haud the grup, ye canna fa', Haud the grup, or down ye come, And danceth on your braid bum,' Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824); (J.M.) **N.I.**$^1$ **Uls.** (M.B.-S.); *N. Whig* (May 8, 1901). **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Dwn.** He jumpit till his feet an' gied wee Paddy a bit shuggy shoo an' set him doon in his cher, Lyttle *Ballycuddy* (1892) 13. **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.** Aw'll tyek ye for a hike Te yon greet shakey shuggy-shoo, Wilson *Sngs.* (1890) 44; **Nhb.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^{12}$, **Nhp.**$^1$ (*b*) **Ir.** You'd a' got a touch of the Shuggy Shoe, Carleton *Fardorougha* (1836) 221. (*c*) **Nhb.** A' the Key To me seem'd shuggy-shooin, Marshall *Sngs.* (1819) 3; **Nhb.**$^1$ (*d*) **Lnk.** Look, hoo they're gaun shoogie-shoo, Coghill *Poems* (1890) 110.

3. *sb.* A push; a slight blow; a swing; a see-saw.

**Abd.** Some bonnie lass gies our hearts sic a shoggie, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 189. **e.Dur.**$^1$ Give me a shuggy. **Cum.**$^4$

4. *adj.* Shaking, tremulous, unsteady.

**Frf.** To stay his fame sae shogie, Jamie *Emigrant's Family* (1853) 66.

**SHOGGLE**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Nhb. Also in form **shochle** Sc. [ʃo·gl.] 1. An icicle. See **Ice-shockle, Shoggling.**

**Sc.** He dang down their plane-trees wi' shoggles o' ice, Waddell *Psalms* (1871) lxxviii. 47. **Ayr.** In winter when the shochles like crystal Hing clear frae the rocks, Edwards *Mod. Poets*, 2nd S. 54. **Nhb.** Pieces of ice which stick to the beard and whiskers in snowy weather (C.T.).

2. A large piece of ice floating down a river during a thaw. Sc. (Jam.)

**SHOGGLE**, *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) A clot of blood.

**SHOGGLE**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^3$ Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Yks. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Also Dev. Also written **schoggle** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.$^1$; **shogle** Sc. (Jam.); and in forms **shoogle** Sc. (Jam.); **shuggle** Sc. (Jam.) Uls. Dev.; **shugle** Sc. [ʃo·gl.] 1. *v.* To shake; to jolt, jog; to rock; to dangle; to tremble; to be insecure. Cf. **joggle**, *v.*$^1$, **shog**, *v.*

**Sc.** (Jam.); Thy banes being sae stiff and sair with the long sitting and the weary shoogling, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 240, ed. 1894. **Abd.** The steppin stones keep shoglin, Shelley *Flowers* (1868) 73. **Ayr.** If she had been shoogled aff, whar would I hae been then? Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxxiv. **Gall.** (J.M.), **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **Ant.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **N.Cy.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^{124}$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$

Hence (1) **Shogglety,** *adj.* shaky, insecure, tottering; (2) **Shoggling-shue,** *sb.* a swing; cf. **shoggy-shew,** s.v. **Shoggie, 2** (2); (3) **Shoggly,** *adj.* (*a*) see (1); (*b*) in phr. *when the bung is a wee shoggly*, when too much drinking is going on; (4) **Shuggle-shoe,** *sb.* a see-saw.

(1) **e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) (2) **n.Yks.**$^1$ (3, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam.); The coach seemed to her a very shoogly concern, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 227, ed. 1894. **w.Sc.** The shoogliest of the stepping-stanes, Henderson *Our Jeames* (1898) 168. **Dmb.** Taylor *Poems* (1827) 86. **Slk.** The steps are gey shoggly, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 139. **n.Yks.** This is a shoggly pleeace to stand on (I.W.). (*b*) **Ayr.** I whyles had a terr'ble ado to keep clear of them when the bung was a wee shoogly, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 99. (4) **Uls.** (M.B.-S.)

2. To move slowly; to shuffle in walking; of a horse: to trot slowly.

**Lnk.** (Jam.), **Nhp.**$^2$ **Dev.** The old cat was shuggling about in the hole, *Reports Provinc.* (1884).

3. With *down*: to shake or settle down.

**Gall.** They'll hae shuggled down as quaite as a session, Crockett *Cleg Kelly* (1896) xxix.

4. *sb.* A jolt; a jog; a shake.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Bnff.**$^1$ **Ayr.** A shoogle out of his dreams, Galt *Entail* (1823) lxxvii. **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$

5. A slow trot. Nhp.$^2$

**SHOGGLE**, *v.*$^2$ Not.$^1$ Lei.$^1$ War.$^3$ [ʃo·gl.] A stone-mason's term: to fit one stone to another by means of a zig-zag joint. Cf. **joggle**, *v.*$^2$

**SHOGGLING**, *sb.* n.Yks.$^{24}$ ne.Yks.$^1$ Also written **shoglin** ne.Yks.$^1$ [ʃo·glin.] An icicle. Cf. **shoggle**, *sb.*$^1$

**SHOGUE, SHOIL**, see **Shog**, *v.*, **Shool**, *sb.*

**SHOILY**, *adj.* Pem. [ʃoi·li.] Tipsy.

**s.Pem.** The poor owld fellow's mâin shoily, â can haârdly go along (W.M.M.).

**SHOKAMENT**, *sb.* Sh.I. In phr. *evil shokament*, an imprecation. See **Shock**, *v.*$^4$

Evil shokament! Dat's Arty's boys agen, *Sh. News* (Mar. 5, 1898).

**SHOL(E**, see **Shool**, *sb.*

**SHOLL**, *sb.* n.Lin.$^1$ [ʃol.] A fire-lighter, consisting of a piece of wood whittled into thin shavings which are left attached at one end.

**SHOLL**, *v.* Wor. [ʃol.] To shell, to remove from the shell or husk. s.Wor. (H.K.) See **Shill**, *v.*$^1$

**SHOLL, SHOLLOCK**, see **Shirl**, *v.*$^1$, **Shool**, *sb.*, **Shallock**, *sb.*$^1$, *v.*

**SHOLMA**, *sb.* Sh.I. [ʃo·lmə.] A name given to an animal having a white face.

Animals too had names, generally derived from their colour, such as Sholma, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 176.

Hence **Sholmit**, *adj.* having a white face.

Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 37; Hir sholmit gimmer frae da last year, blaetin' behint her, *Sh. News* (Apr. 30, 1898); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**SHOLT**, *sb.* e.An. [ʃolt.] 1. A rough kind of dog; a cur. e.An.$^1$ 2. *Fig.* A mean, disreputable fellow. Suf. *e.Anglian* (1866) II. 363.

**SHOLT**, see **Shalt(ie.**

**SHOLVE**, *sb.* e.An.$^{12}$ ? From 'shovel' by metathesis. Cf. **shulve.**

[Wing, cartnaue and bushel, peck, strike readie hand, Get casting sholue, broome, and a sack with a band, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 35.]

**SHOMACK, SHOME**, see **Shammock, Shawm**, *v.*$^2$

**SHON, SHŌND, SHONE**, see **Shun**, *sb.*$^2$, **Shown, Shoe.**

**SHONG**, *sb.* Cor.$^{12}$ [ʃoŋ.] A broken mesh.

**SHONGLE**, *sb.* Hrf. Dev. Also in form **shongow** Dev. [ʃo·ŋgl.] A handful of corn. *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. vii. 186. See **Songle.**

**SHONK**, *sb.* e.Lan.$^1$ [ʃoŋk.] A shock, as from a fall.

**SHONK**, *adj.* Pem. w.Cy. [ʃoŋk.] **1.** Nimble, quick on the feet, 'smart.'

**Pem.** (W.H.Y.) **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421; The owld man is màin shonk it, à can go w'ere à likes a'most (W.M.M.).

**2.** Hearty; healthy. [Not known to our correspondents.] w.Cy. (Hall.)

**SHONK**, *v.* Yks. [ʃoŋk.] To lose all one's 'taws' in the game of marbles. Cf. **shonker.**

**w.Yks.** 'Come on, an' Ah'll gie tha another gam'.' 'Nay, Ah can't laik tha, for Ah'm shonkt,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 12, 1897).

**SHONKAZ**, see **Shankle.**

**SHONKER**, *v.* n.Yks.$^{2}$ [ʃo·ŋkər.] To get to the end of one's means; to be bankrupt. Cf. **shonk,** *v.*

Shonker'd at last.

**SHONTO**, *sb.* I.W. A donkey. (Hall.), Wright. ? Misprint for 'shouto.'

**SHONY**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. The name formerly given to a marine deity worshipped in the Western Islands.

**w.Sc.** The inhabitants of this island [Lewis] had an ancient custom to sacrifice to a sea-god, called Shony, at Hallowtide, in the manner following. The inhabitants round the island came to the Church of S. Mulvay, having each man his provision along with him; every family furnished a peck of malt, and this was brewed into ale. One of their number was picked out to wade into the sea up to the middle, and carrying a cup of ale in his hand, standing still in that posture, cried out with a loud voice, saying, 'I give you this cup of ale hoping that you'll be so kind as to send us plenty of sea-ware for enriching our ground the ensuing year,' and threw the cup of ale into the sea. This was performed in the night time. At his return to land, they all went to the church, where there was a candle burning upon the altar; and then standing silent for a little time, one of them gave a signal, at which the candle was put out, and immediately all of them went to the fields, where they fell a drinking their ale, and spent the remainder of the night in dancing and singing, &c. The next morning they all returned home, being well satisfied that they had punctually observed this solemn anniversary, which they believed to be a powerful means to procure a plentiful crop, Martin *Desc. W. Isl.* (1716) 28 (Jam.).

**SHOO**, *int.* and *v.*$^{1}$ In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **schue** Sc.; **sheu** Shr.$^{2}$; **sheuch, sheugh** Sc.; **sheuh** Shr.$^{2}$; **shew** Sc. Cum. e.An.$^{1}$; **sho** Sc.; **shoou** Cum.; **shu** Sc. Lan. Chs.$^{2}$ Pem. Hmp.; **shue** Sc. (Jam.) e.An.$^{1}$; **shuh** Lin. [ʃū.] **1.** *int.* A word used in driving away poultry, birds, or other intruders; also used *subst.*; in *gen.* colloq. use.

**Sc.** Still be crying out, Shew deil, and divide ye, Satan, *Magopico* (ed. 1836) 31. **e.Sc.** Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) xx. **Fif.** Crying 'Shoo! Shoo!' making believe the time . . . that she was driving the black dog from his shoulders, Meldrum *Margrédel* (1894) 54. **s.Sc.** If ye had cried 'Shue' ye couldna hae frightened them oot o' their mission, Wilson *Tales* (1836) IV. 62. **Ayr.** 'Sho, Sho,' she wad say, 'gae wa',' Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 82. **Ir.** A broad and burly man, who says 'shoo-shoo' to a high-piping cluster of tiny yellow ducks, Barlow *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 41. **Nhb.** 'Shoo!' cried their tormentor, excitedly, as he tried to pen them in their original corner, Rhys *Fiddler of Carne* (1896) 308. **Dur.**$^{1}$ **Cum.** Wid a hullabaloo they cry't 'Shoou, Shoou,' Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 275; 'Shew-w-w.' So shouted our friend Davie as he drove his flock of black-faced mountain sheep along the road, Clare *D. Armstrong*, v; **Cum.**$^{4}$, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{14}$ **Lan.** Shu sed one; Shu sed another, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 22. **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **I.Ma.** Brown *Doctor* (1887) 29. **Chs.**$^{1}$, **s.Chs.**$^{1}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Nhp.**$^{12}$, **War.**$^{3}$, **Shr.**$^{12}$, **e.An.**$^{1}$ **Hmp.** Holloway. **I.W.**$^{1}$

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Shoo-gled's-wylie**, a game; see below; (2) **-haw**, *obs.*, a cry raised by boys to scare birds from the crops.

(1) **Fif.** A game in which the strongest acts as the gled or kite, and the next in strength as the mother of a brood of birds; for those under her protection, perhaps to the number of a dozen, keep all in a string behind her, each holding by the tail of another. The gled still tries to catch the last of them; while the mother cries 'Shue, Shue,' spreading out her arms to ward him off. If he catch all the birds, he gains the game (Jam.). **Rxb.** (*ib.*) (2) **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 390.

**3.** *Obs.* A command to oxen to go to the right; used also to urge on a horse. s.Pem. (W.M.M.) **4.** An exclamation.

**Sc.** Shoo! afore I could even think Jock Robison, she cam' owre my heid wi' the besom, Reid *Howetoon*, 70. **Hdg.** 'Shoo! fine countrie! Behald,' cried he, Lumsden *Poems* (1896) 181. **Lin.** Shuh! you doänt meän that (J.C.W.); **Lin.**$^{1}$ [**Amer.** Shoo! won't my old woman holler? *Cent. Mag.* (May 1883) 139.]

**5.** *v.* To make the sound of 'shoo'; to frighten away by word or gesture; to drive geese, &c., in the required direction.

**Sc.** (Jam.); A man stannin' waggin' a bit stickie, like a body shooin' craws, Reid *Howetoon*, 78. **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Fif.** Think alswa How to rebut and schue awa Thir damnit faes, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 106. **Lth.** [They] had succeeded in collecting their quacking charges, and were shooin' an' driving them homewards, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 305. **Dmf.** Shooes the hens frae the yaird, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 141. **Nhb.** Their task of 'shooin' craws in the new-sown fields, Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 96. **Lakel.**$^{2}$ **Cum.**$^{4}$ She shoo'd it away, *w.Cum. Times* (Xmas 1893) 5, col. 1. **Wm.** Fidelity away was shoo'd, Stewart *Rhymes* (1869) 77. **n.Yks.** Ah waved my hat an' shoo'd 'em all away, Brown *Awd Daisy* (c. 1798) l. 40. **w.Yks.** Shoo t'hens aht o' t'gardin, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Lan.** Still they kept shuing, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 22; **Lan.**$^{1}$ Here, Nanny, shoo these geese eawt o' th' fielt. **Chs.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{23}$ (s.v. Shool), **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ **Rut.** He's shooing the crows off (P.G.D.). **War.**$^{3}$ I should like the servants to go to my room and shoo the flies out of it. **s.Wal.** Shooing the geese over the hedges, Raine *Garthowen* (1900) 9. **Oxf.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.* **e.An.**$^{1}$ [**Amer.** Mrs. Zelotes made a violent shooing motion with her hands . . . as if he were a cat, *Harper's Mag.* (June 1901) 86.]

**6.** To hasten away; *gen.* used in *imp.* and with *along* or *away.*

**Per.** Beat the beldames blank and hollow, And sent them sheughing down the Ballow, Spence *Poems* (1898) 192. **Ir.** Shouts of 'Hi! out of that!' and 'Shoo along!' Barlow *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 47. **e.Yks.** He is a 'bod-tenther'; and seeing a flock of finches alighting on the ripening seed, he seizes his rattle, shakes it vigorously, and raises his shrill voice into a sing-song rhyme:—'Shoo way, bods! . . Tak a bit, an leeave a bit, An nivver cum ne ma'e, bods,' Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 10. **Nhp.** A bird-scarer who drives away the birds with the cry, 'Shoo all away, shoo away, shoo!' *Globe* (Apr. 21, 1890); **Nhp.**$^{2}$ Lady lock, lady lock! shoo all the way home.

**7.** To hush or soothe a child. e.Yks.$^{1}$

**SHOO**, *v.*$^{2}$ and *sb.* Sc. Also written **shue** (Jam.). [ʃū.] **1.** *v.* To swing; to rock or sway backwards and forwards; to see-saw.

**Sc.** (Jam.); They shoo back and forrit, Wright *Life* (1897) 74. **Ayr.** Dae naething a' day but shoo on a yett, Service *Notandums* (1890) 14.

**2.** To back water in rowing; to back a cart.

**Sh.I.** 'Shoo, ye're redder fram.' . . He waited fill I shoo'd a bill or twa an' then shot, *Sh. News* (Nov. 3, 1900); **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$, **Cai.**$^{1}$

**3.** *sb.* A swing; a rocking motion; a rope on which to swing; a see-saw.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Lnk.** We passed by a tug steamer which flung up some terrible big waves, an' gied us twa-three desperate 'shoos,' Murdoch *Readings* (1895) II. 84.

**SHOO**, *v.*$^{3}$ Lan. [ʃū.] In phr. *to shoo ducks*, to be splay-footed; a dial. form of 'shool,' *sb.*

Does he shoo ducks? Wood *Hum. Sketches*, 100.

**SHOO**, *v.*$^{4}$ Sc. Also written **shoow.** To sew.

**w.Sc.** (Jam.) **Twd.** I . . . shoo my breeks when they need it, Buchan *Grey Weather* (1899) 15. **Bwk.** While the lassies were clippin' and shoowin', Calder *Poems* (1897) 65.

Hence **Shooster**, *sb.* one who sews. S. & Ork.$^{1}$

**Kcb.** I see ye can shoo on a button, Muir *Muncraig* (1900) 33.

**SHOO**, see **She, Shoe, Shool,** *sb.*

**SHOOCH, SHOOCKY, SHOO-CROPE**, see **Sheugh,** *sb.*$^{1}$, **Sukey, Sho-crop.**

**SHOOD**, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Shr. Also in forms **shewd** n.Cy. w.Yks.$^{4}$ Chs.$^{3}$ nw.Der.$^{1}$; **shude** Lan.$^{1}$ s.Lan.$^{1}$ Chs.$^{1}$ [ʃūd, ʃeud.] The husk of oats after threshing; a mixture for horses, consisting of chopped hay and beans; *gen.* in *pl.*

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790); (Hall.) **w.Yks.** Onny man letting his horse be a boat hauler, we a beg a shewds hung at his noaze, . . iz a horse tax at wants repealin', Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1852) 27; **w.Yks.**$^{24}$, **Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Chs.**$^{1}$ Bacon is often stowed away in a chest amongst shoods; it is supposed to keep it free from reest. Occasionally oat shoods are ground up very fine for the purpose of adulterating oatmeal and other pig-meat; but very few millers care to grind it, as it gets so hot that there is considerable danger of setting the mill on fire; **Chs.**$^{3}$, **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ **Der.** Ray (1691). **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ This wutmil's fůll o' shoods.

Hence **Shudy**, *adj.* of porridge, &c.: containing husks of oats.

**Lan.**$^{1}$ 'What's to do wi' thi porritch?' 'What's to do wi' it? It could na be mich worse. It's sour, sauty [salty], shudy, and scaudin' hot.'

[MLG. *schode*, a pod, husk; Germ. *schote* (Schiller-Lübben).]

**SHOOD**, see **Shud**, *sb.*$^{3}$

**SHOODER-FISH**, *sb.* Cum.$^{4}$ The angler-fish, *Lophius piscatorius.* Macpherson *Fauna* (1892).

**SHOODTHER, SHOOER**, see **Shuther, Shower.**

**SHOOF**, *sb. Obs.* Lan. A shelf. Thornber *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 109.

**SHOOF, SHOOFT, SHOOG**, see **Shoe, Shuft**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Shog**, *v.*

**SHOOGIE, SHOOGLE**, see **Shoggie, Shoggle**, *v.*$^{1}$

**SHOOI(E**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **schooi** S. & Ork.$^{1}$ Richardson's skua, *Stercorarius crepidatus.* Swainson *Birds* (1885); S. & Ork.$^{1}$ Cf. **skooi.**

**SHOOK**, *v. Obs.* w.Yks.$^{1}$ To shrug.

**SHOOK, SHOOKEN, SHOOKEY**, see **Shock**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Shucken**, *sb.*, **Sukey.**

**SHOOKIE**, *int.* Cai.$^{1}$ [ʃū·ki.] A word used in calling horses.

[Gael. *siuc*, a word by which horses are called (Macbain).]

**SHOOL**, *sb.* and *v.*$^{1}$ In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **scheul** Dur.; **schole** Wm.; **school** Wm.$^{1}$ Wor.; **schul** Dur.; **schule** Sc. (Jam.); **shaewl** ne.Lan.$^{1}$; **shaowl** se.Wor.$^{1}$; **shaul** Sus.$^{1}$ Hmp.$^{1}$; **shawl** Der.$^{2}$ nw.Der.$^{1}$; **shawle** Cum.$^{14}$ s.Cy. Sus.$^{12}$; **sheul** Sh.I.; **sheule** n.Lan.$^{1}$; **shewl** ne.Lan.$^{1}$; **shoal** Cor.; **shoe** Chs.$^{3}$; **shoil** w.Yks.$^{5}$; **shol** S. & Ork.$^{1}$; **shole** n.Yks.$^{2}$ Dev.; **sholl** Sur.$^{1}$; **shoo** e.Lan.$^{1}$ m.Lan.$^{1}$ s.Lan.$^{1}$ Chs.$^{123}$ nw.Der.$^{1}$; **shooal** Cum.$^{1}$; **shoole** e.Lan.$^{1}$; **shouell** Cor.$^{1}$; **shoul** Nhb.$^{1}$ Cum. Nhp.$^{2}$ War.$^{12}$ Ken.$^{1}$ Wil. Dev. Cor.$^{2}$; **shoule** Nhb.$^{1}$ Der.$^{1}$; **showel** Lei.$^{1}$ Nhp.$^{1}$ War.$^{3}$; **showelly** Cor.; **showl** w.Yks. Lan. Lei.$^{1}$ Nhp.$^{1}$ s.Wor.$^{1}$ Glo.$^{1}$ Oxf.$^{1}$ Brks.$^{1}$ Suf.$^{1}$ Sur.$^{1}$ Hmp.$^{1}$ Wil.$^{1}$ Dor. Som. Dev.$^{3}$ Cor.$^{13}$; **showle** e.Yks.; **showley** Cor.; **shuil** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.; **shul** S. & Ork.$^{1}$ Nhb.$^{1}$; **shule** Sc. N.I.$^{1}$ Wxf.$^{1}$ N.Cy.$^{1}$ I.W.$^{1}$ w.Som.$^{1}$ Dev.; **shull** Sh.I. Nhb. [ʃūl, ʃoul, ʃōl.] **1.** *sb.* A shovel; a spade.

**Sc.** (Jam.); He comes aftner with the rake than the shool, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Sh.I.** (J.S.) **Bch.** The shool and spady, Forbes *Dominie* (1785) 40. **Rnf.** Pouter'd lang wi' spades and shules Before they try'd the plowing, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 156. **Ayr.** A' wi' the rake and no wi' the shool, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxix. **Edb.** Three young lads took shools, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) x. **Gall.** We made a grave for Richard Maxwell, and I went for spades and shools, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xv. **Wxf.**$^{1}$, **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783). **Nhb.** Wi' his swill and shull Was squeakin' like a bairn, man, Allan *Sngs.* (1891) 327; Put your shuil in, *ib.* 399; **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Dur.** (W.H.H.), **Dur.**$^{1}$ **Cum.** Now grypes, shouls, and barrows thrown by, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 116; **Cum.**$^{1}$ **Wm.** Let men and shools do what they may, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 209. **n.Yks.**$^{1234}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ **e.Yks.** Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 107; **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 277; **w.Yks.**$^{135}$ **Lan.** I borrod a shoo, an wou'd berrit meh seln, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1740) 13; **Lan.**$^{1}$, **n.Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{123}$, **Der.**$^{1}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{12}$, **War.** (Hall.), **War.**$^{123}$, **se.Wor.**$^{1}$, **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**$^{1}$, **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**$^{1}$, **Oxf.**$^{1}$, **Brks.**$^{1}$, **Suf.**$^{1}$, **Ken.**$^{1}$, **Sur.**$^{1}$, **Hmp.**$^{1}$ **Wil.** Davis *Agric.* (1813); **Wil.**$^{1}$ **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ **Dev.** Wi shoulder'd shule an' peckiss, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 18, ed. 1853; Drashles, biddickses, and sholes, Daniel *Bride of Scio* (1842) 179. **n.Dev.** May sexton's shou'l, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 98. **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$ (s.v. Shovel). **Cor.** Go out with a showl, and dig up the taties, *T. Towzer* (1873) 26; **Cor.**$^{123}$

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Shool-board**, the mould-board of a plough; (2) **-bone**, the shoulder-blade; (3) **-ful**, (4) **-graff**, a shovelful; (5) **-head**, the blade of a shovel; (6) **-heft**, a shovel-handle; (7) **-marked**, of a calf: born with a piece of the ear wanting; (8) **-run**, the ground-surface traversed by the blade of a shovel in lifting and filling stones, &c., from a heap; (9) **-shank**, see (6); (10) **-staff**, a shovel-handle; *fig.* a crutch; (11) **-web**, see (5).

(1) **Glo.**$^{1}$ (2) **Sh.I.** I wiss ta da Loard doo manna be gotten dy shöl bane knappit, *Sh. News* (Sept. 11, 1897). **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.**$^{1}$ [So called] from its shape. (3) **w.Yks.** A shoolful o' koils tuv a fireless grate Is help tuv a starvin' bruther, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1874) 26. **Lan.** Bring a shoolful o' naplins, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 350. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ Aw'll fot a shooful o' coal. (4) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ Tweea shoolgraffs deep. (5) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ (6) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ (7) **Sh.I.** Cut his lugs, bit he haesna muckle o' dem ta cut. He's sholmarkit alreddy, *Sh. News* (Aug. 27, 1898); **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$ (8) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ If the surface is hard and even it is a 'good shul-run'; if soft and uneven, 'bad shul-run.' (9) *ib.* (10) **Lnk.** Gang thro' the kintry on a barrow, or on twa shule-staffs, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 230. (11) **Cum.**$^{14}$

**3.** Phr. (1) *like shot out of a shool*, with great speed; (2) *the sexton has shaked his shool at him*, he is so ill as to be not likely to recover; (3) *to be put to bed with a shool*, to be buried.

(1) **Wil.** Jefferies *Gt. Estate* (1881). **Dev.**$^{3}$ Her vly'th like a shot out ov a showl. (2) **Chs.**$^{1}$ (3) **Dev.** I year th' old man's bad a-bed. Well, 't is most time vor'n to be a-put to bed wi' a showl, *Reports Provinc.* (1887).

**4.** A wooden scoop, used in winnowing corn.

**s.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Sur.**$^{1}$ **Sus.** Ray (1691); **Sus.**$^{12}$, **Hmp.**$^{1}$

**5.** A distinguishing mark, shaped like a shovel, cut in a sheep's ear.

**Sh.I.** Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 176; **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$ A slit by which the ear is separated into two lobes.

**6.** *v.* To shovel; to clear with a shovel; also used *fig.*

**Sc.** To schule the roads [to remove the mire by means of a shovel] (Jam.). **Sh.I.** (J.S.) **Frf.** A road was shooled as well as could be judged in the direction o' the door, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 71, ed. 1889. **Ayr.** Service *Notandums* (1890) 65. **Bwk.** Shool the grupe ahint the kye, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 79. **Rxb.** Shool them out, shool them out hand-habble, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 34. **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Dur.** (W.H.H.), **Lakel.**$^{2}$ **Cum.** Ah held t'mooth on't [bag] oppem while t'bank chap shoolt them [sovereigns] inteuh't wid a laal scowp, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 13. **Wm.** (E.C.H.), **Wm.**$^{1}$ **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ **e.Yks.** Another hath a showle and showleth the mowles into the hole, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 107. **w.Yks.** He dipt pairt o' th' crust into th' dish an' shooled a lot o' th' gravy, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1881) 46, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 12, 1897); **w.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ 78. **Lan.** I'd better shool a bit of a gate, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 84. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{1}$ **Nhp.**$^{1}$ Showl the snow off the pavement; **Nhp.**$^{2}$ **Brks.**$^{1}$ Showl up the whate into a hape. **Som.** Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). **Dev.** (R.P.C.) **n.Dev.** Whare they be a shooling o' beat, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 197. **Cor.** How could a pixie handle a showl for to showley in the stuff again? Forfar *Wizard* (1871) 7; **Cor.**$^{3}$

**7.** *Comb.* **Shool-the-board**, the game of 'shovel-board,' a species of draughts in which the victor is he who first gets his men off the board. Sc. (Jam.) **8.** To clean or clear a ditch; to smooth the bottom of a ditch or gutter.

**Wm.**$^{1}$ **Chs.**$^{1}$ To clean a ditch is to 'shoo it ite'; **Chs.**$^{3}$ To shoe a ditch or drain is the last smoothing and narrowing the bottom of the ditch or gutter (with a spade or 'shoo' with a round back, specially used for this purpose), before the water is let in, or the draining pipes laid. **s.Wor.** That ditch wants schooling out (H.K.).

Hence **Shoolings**, *sb. pl.* road-scrapings; the scouring of ditches or of the sides of roads. Wm.$^{1}$, ne.Lan.$^{1}$, Chs.$^{13}$

**9.** To scrape any flat body along the ground; to drag the feet; to shuffle, walk badly; to saunter, idle about; also used *fig.*

**Sc.** To schule the feet alang the grun' (Jam.). **Dmf.** We're no just sae throng with the ewe milking as we was, and I doubtna Auchenrivock'll manage to schule along, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 109. **Lakel.**$^{2}$, **Cum.**$^{4}$, **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Lan.** Thornber *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 110. **n.Lan.** (W.H.H.), **n.Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ **Nhp.**$^{1}$; **Nhp.**$^{2}$ Did you notice how he shooled away? **Shr.**$^{2}$, **e.An.**$^{1}$ [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 423.]

Hence (1) **Shooler**, *sb.* an idle, lazy fellow; (2) **Showelling**, *ppl. adj.* shuffling, trampling, treading awkwardly; slipshod, slovenly.

(1) **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Sus.**$^{1}$ Described as 'a man who goes about with his boots undone.' (2) **Cum.**$^{1}$ He's a shawlan ill-geattit thing. **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$

**10.** To go about begging; to sponge; to intrude uninvited; to acquire some advantage by insidious means. Cf. **shovel, 5.**

**Ir.** You do me wrong if you think I came shooling, LOVER *Handy Andy* (1842) xxxiv. **Lakel.**$^{2}$ **Cum.** Drinkin', shoolin', aidlin' nowt, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 42. **Wm.** He was shoolin aboot efter some cheap yal (B.K.). **n.Yks.**$^{12}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.**$^{13}$; **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ He'll shool in onnywhear, whear ther's owt to be gotten. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 722; **Lin.**$^{1}$ **Ken.** LEWIS *I. Tenet* (1736); **Ken.**$^{12}$, **I.W.**$^{1}$ **Cor.** But she comes here a shoaling, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 23.

Hence **Shooler,** *sb.* a beggar; one who sponges upon another, esp. for drink; an uninvited guest.

**Ir.** What tribes of beggars and shulers, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 62. **N.I.**$^{1}$, **n.Yks.**$^{12}$, **w.Yks.**$^{3}$, **Lin.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **Ken.**$^{12}$ **Sus.** I ent no shooler, nor I ent stomachy, so ya needn't swoorle an soor surelye, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 289.

**11.** To mark a sheep's ear with a shovel-shaped mark; in *pp.*

**Sh.I.** The second [mark] is the right lugg shulled and a rift before ditto behind a bit before, *Sh. News* (Dec. 18, 1897); **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$

[Item, j. dressyng knyfe, j. fyre showle, *Paston Letters* (1459) I. 490. OE. *scofl.*]

**SHOOL,** *v.*$^{2}$ Chs.$^{23}$ [ʃūl.] To 'shoo'; to drive away anything, esp. birds from crops or garden.

**SHOOL,** *v.*$^{3}$ Rut.$^{1}$ To mend a rope. (s.v. Shoot.)

**SHOOL,** see **Shewell, Shoul,** *v.*$^{1}$, **Showl.**

**SHOOP,** *sb.* n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **shoup** n.Cy. w.Yks.$^{1}$ ne.Lan.$^{1}$; **showp** w.Yks. [ʃūp, ʃoup.] The fruit of the wild rose, *Rosa canina*; also in *comp.* **Shoop-choop.** Cf. **choop.**

**n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Lakel.**$^{2}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **Wm.** (B.K.) **w.Yks.** That's a showp, isn't it? one o' them things you puts down people's backs to tickle 'em (F.P.T.); **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ They war feaful fain to pike amangt' shrogs some shoups, bummlekites, an hindberries, ii. 296. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$

[Cp. schowpe, *cornum*; schowpe tre, *cornus*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

**SHOOP,** see **Shape.**

**SHOOPILTIE,** *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **shoopiltee**; and in forms **shoupeltin, shoupiltin** (JAM.) S. & Ork.$^{1}$ A water-sprite; a Triton.

Disguised in a sort of masquing habits, and designed to represent the Tritons and Mermaids. . . The former called Shoupeltins, SCOTT *Pirate* (1821) xvi; The Shoopiltee assumes the form of a beautiful shelty, inviting some one to mount him, when he immediately runs into the sea and drowns his rider, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 234, ed. 1891; 'De Shoopiltie,' literally the 'sea-boy,' is a Northmavine name for the water spirit, called in the rest of Shetland 'de njuggle,' and in Scotland the water-kelpie, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 42; **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$

**SHOOR, SHOORE,** see **Shear,** *v.*, **Shore,** *sb.*$^{12}$, *v.*$^{3}$

**SHOORMILL,** *sb.* Sh.I. Also in forms **shoormal, shoormull**; **shoremil** S. & Ork.$^{1}$; **shourmel, shurmil.** [ʃū·rmil.] High-water mark; the margin of the sea; the fore beach. Lit. 'shore mark.'

JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 42; Shö was lyin' i' da wash o' da shoormal, JUNDA *Klingrahool* (1898) 45; The rock-and-sandy 'shourmel,' *Sh. News* (Mar. 26, 1898); A'm da sam as I'd been drawn trow da shurmil fir a hoor, *ib.* (Feb. 24, 1900); (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$

**SHOORT,** *v.* and *sb.* Dev. Also in forms **shoart** Dev.$^{2}$; **shourt** Dev.; **shuret, shurty** Dev.$^{1}$ [ʃoət.] **1.** *v.* To shift for oneself; to earn one's own living; to bustle about with great activity.

**Dev.**$^{1}$ 'Pithee now, how dist vend time to read?' 'Why I lost none, but shurty and work the harder, and don't stand dodeling whan thare's a book to be had,' 1; **Dev.**$^{2}$ Tom 'th got ta shoart ver's zell now. **n.Dev.** Ay, ay, shoort, Wilmot, shoort! *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 112.

**2.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *to be put to one's shoorts*, to have to make what shift one can; (2) *to make a shoort*, to make shift.

(1) **n.Dev.** Rab['s] zo put to's shourts, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 83. (2) **Dev.**$^{1}$ Well, a made a shuret to gulk down a quart o' at, 13. **n.Dev.** I'll make a shoort to do it, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 390.

**SHOORT, SHOOS,** see **Short, Shus.**

**SHOOSKIE,** *sb.* and *int.* Sc. [ʃū·ski.] **1.** *sb.* A name for the devil; a term of disrespect; used also as a term of endearment for a child. Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.$^{1}$ **2.** *int.* A cry used in driving cattle. S. & Ork.$^{1}$, n.Sc. (JAM.)

**SHOOST,** *v.* Sc. Also in form **shuest.** **1.** To drive off. Cf. **shoo,** *int.*

**Lnk.** The policeman had been shoosted wide o' the neighbourhood for his vera life, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) II. 67.

**2.** With *on*: to urge on.

**Lnk.** Now the war fever rages—they're ready to kill: Shuest them on, Dizzy; 'By jingo, I will,' HUNTER *Poems* (1884) 30.

**SHOOT,** *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [ʃūt, ʃuit, ʃīt, ʃot, ʃut, ʃɐt.] **I.** Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense*: (1) **Schuit** or **Shuit,** (2) **Schute** or **Shute,** (3) **Sheet,** (4) **Shet(t,** (5) **Shete,** (6) **Shetten,** (7) **Shit,** (8) **Shooit,** (9) **Shot,** (10) **Shote,** (11) **Shut,** (12) **Sut,** (13) **Sute.** [For further examples see **II** below.]

(1) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 207. **w.Yks.** WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 140. (2) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Lth.** LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 36. **Chs.**$^{1}$ (3) **Sc.** In truth I will you sheet, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 164. **Cai.**$^{1}$ *Obsol.* **Abd.** I never cud sheet neen ony wye, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxix. (4) **Dev.**$^{123}$, **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$ [**Amer.** JOHNSTON *Old Times* (1897) 94.] (5) **Dev.** (HALL.) (6) **Dev.**$^{2}$ (7) **Lnk.** I'd a thoosan' times rather shit ye farther ben! GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 41. ?**w.Yks.** (B.K.), **War.**$^{2}$ (8) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 19, 1897). (9) **Cai.** 'Weel, I'll shot masel!' 'Shot awa!' HORNE *Countryside* (1896) 101. **Bnff.**$^{1}$ **Abd.** I'll shot ye like a tyke, MACDONALD *Lossie* (1877) vi. **Ir.** Stand, or I'll shot ye, LEVER *H. Lorr.* (1839) vi. (10) **Abd.** Seeing also the haill scripture of God to tend and shote at this scope and mark, STUART *Eccl. Rec. Abd.* (1846) 4. (11) **Sc.** Shutting at the Archbishop of St. Andrews, KIRKTON *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 384. **Sh.I.** Tell dem about foo da Volunteers was doing at the shuttin! *Sh. News* (Sept. 21, 1901). **Or.I.** Shutting of guns, PETERKIN *Notes* (1822) 57. **Per.** Shutting his neighbours, LAWSON *Bk. of Per.* (1847) 267. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{4}$ **Wm.** Ye suddent shut at a corpse, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 46. **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ Ah nivver seed naebody shut better, 46. **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ *Introd.* 39. **n.Lin.** Huntin' and shutin', PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 105; **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{23}$, **se.Wor.**$^{1}$ (s.v. Away), **Shr.**$^{1}$, **Glo.** (A.B.) **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Ee-d su zèo·n shuut·-n-z lèok [He would as soon shoot him as look]. **Dev.** WHITE *C'yman's Conductor* (1701) 127. **Cor.** Ef you do car that there gun like that there you'll shut somebody 'fore long, FORFAR *Pentowan* (1859) i; **Cor.**$^{3}$ (12) **n.Lan.** *N. Lonsdale Mag.* (July 1866) 7. (13) **w.Sc., s.Sc.** (JAM.)

**2.** *Preterite*: (1) **Shuited,** (2) **Shut,** (3) **Shutted.**

(1) **w.Yks.** WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 140. (2) **n.Cy.** (J.H.) **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ *Introd.* 39. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **w.Som.**$^{1}$ **Cor.** *T. Towzer* (1873) 81. (3) **e.Yks.**$^{1}$

**3.** *Pp.*: (1) **Schotten** or **Shotten,** (2) **Sheet,** (3) **Shet,** (4) **Shooted,** (5) **Shuited,** (6) **Shut,** (7) **Shuten,** (8) **Shutten.**

(1) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 207. **Wm.** Hev ye shotten t'auld meear? (B.K.) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ *Introd.* 39. **w.Yks.**$^{5}$, **s.Chs.**$^{1}$, **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.**$^{1}$ *Introd.* 55. (2) **Abd.** (JAM.) (3) **Dev.** Maybe a'll be shet, or laust in the say, or hanged for moot'ny, NORWAY *Parson Peter* (1900) 116. (4) **Brks.** I seed 'tother wik in the paper as five hunderd on 'um had bin shooted in one battle, HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 208. [**Amer.** You'll git shooted, LLOYD *Chronic Loafer* (1901) 213.] (5) **w.Yks.** WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 140. (6) **w.Som.**$^{1}$ U-shuut·. **Cor.** He's a shut through the heart, BARING-GOULD *Curgenven* (1893) xliv. (7) **Lth.** A lang peeled lerrick can be shuten through to a hicht o' twenty feet, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 297. (8) **Cum.**$^{1}$ Yon fellow's shutten a hare; **Cum.**$^{4}$ **Wm.** What's thoo shutten oor cat for? (B.K.) **e.Yks.** Sumbody or uther had shutten his hoss, NICHOLSON *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 44; **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ It's my opinion as it's T—— an' noäbody else as hes shutten oor bitch.

**II.** Dial. uses. **1.** In *comb.* with *adv.*, *prep.*, &c.: (1) **Shoot about,** (*a*) to get through a time of special difficulty; (*b*) to be in one's usual health; (*c*) to satisfy with food; (2) — **away,** to run off; to hasten; (3) — **back,** to cause a horse to back; to back a cart; (4) — **by,** (*a*) to put off, delay; (*b*) to substitute, palm off; (*c*) see (1, *a*); (*d*) see (1, *c*); (5) — **off,** see (2); (6) — **over,** (*a*) see (1, *a*); (*b* see (1, *c*); (7) — **up**, to tilt a cart in order to discharge the contents.

(1 *a*, *b*) **Sc.** (Jam.) (*c*) One is said to be . . . easily shot about when he can satisfy himself with a slight or homely repast (*ib.*). (2) **se.Wor.**$^1$ (s.v. Away). **Dev.** Now than, sose, 'tez time vur us tü shett away homalong, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 89. **Cor.** I heerd a moast uncommon towze, so way I shut, *T. Towzer* (1873) 81. (3) **w.Som.**$^1$ Shut back a bit, wi't. (4, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** And gin ye wad but shoot it by a while, I ken a thing that wad your fears beguile, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 19, ed. 1812. **Per.**, **Cld.** (Jam.) (*b*) **Per.** Ye'd hae shotten't by wi' aitmeal brue, an' drank the sweet milk yersel'! Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 189, ed. 1887. **Cld.** (Jam.) (*c*) **Sc.** One who has many bills to pay at a certain period, says: 'I wish I could get such a time shot by' (Jam.). (*d*) **Sc.** One is said to be no ill to shoot by . . . when he can satisfy himself with a slight or homely meal (*ib.*). (5) **Sc.** (A.W.) **w.Yks.** Off they all shot, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Oct. 10, 1896); **w.Yks.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ When he seed oor Sam he shut off wi'oot a wo'd. [**Amer.** They git up, and they shoot off, Johnston *Old Times* (1897) 50.] (6, *a*) **Sc.** O whare'll our gudeman lie Till he schute o'er the simmer? Cromek *Remains of Burns* (1808) 295 (Jam.). (*b*) **Sc.** The deil's kind to them wi' his gowd and his gear, and his dainties, but he shoots auld decent folk ower wi' a pickle ait-meal, Tennant *Card. Beaton* (1823) 26 (*ib.*). (7) **nw.Der.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ 'Shut up they stones gin the wall.' A cart which tips badly is said not to shut up vitty.

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Shoot-by**, a makeshift; (2) **-stock**, a masons' or joiners' tool; a 'bevel.'

(1) **Frf.** He at length decided to gang alang to his sister's hoose an' mak' a 'shoot-by' a' nicht on a shak'-down, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 136, ed. 1889. **Per.**, **Cld.** (Jam.) (2) **Abd.** (Jam.)

**3.** Phr. (1) *shoot to dead come on him*, an imprecation; (2) *to shoot above*, or *over*, *one's head*, to speak or write above one's comprehension; (3) — *a dead*, of cattle: to die; (4) — *and shine*, of the weather: to be alternately stormy and sunny; (5) — *flying*, see below; (6) — *one's fry*, to collapse after making a great show; see **Fry**, *sb.*$^1$ **1**; (7) — *sand*, see below; (8) — *the bells*, to ring a peal of bells at one moment, so as to produce a general crash; (9) — *the guy*, see below.

(1) **Lnk.** Shute to dead come on them, an' they get a bit frae me till they work for't, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 50. (2) **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ (3) **n.Sc.** They are like to shute a-dead (Jam.). **Bnff.**$^1$ The coo fell our o' the ley. She wiz shot-a-dead. (4) **Sc.** It's gude March weather, schutin' and shinin' (Jam.). **Abd.** (*ib.*) (5) **Cor.**$^3$ I didn' think you could do so good a job. I never heard 'ee ask no questions. You must ha' shut en flying. (6) **w.Yks.** (B.K.) (7) **nw.Dev.**$^1$ To shet sand is to shovel it into small heaps on the beach to allow the water to drain off previous to landing. (8) **Der.**$^1$ (s.v. Clam). **s.Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1884) 6th S. x. 426. **Lei.**$^1$ Like artillery firing a salute (s.v. Slam). (9) **s.Lin.** On the evening of November 5 the church bells were rung at Lenton and Ingoldsby. . . It was . . . raining heavily or the . . . hand-bell ringers would have gone their rounds; as it was they kept to the belfry, where they were ringing and 'shooting' the bells. Children . . . explained that the bells were rung 'for shooting the guy,' *N. & Q. ib.*

**4.** A mining term: to blast.

**Nhb.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^4$, **Chs.**$^1$ **Cor.** Kill'd in shutten' of a hole, Forfar *Pentowan* (1859) iv.

**5.** To empty a bag or any kind of receptacle by pouring out all the contents at once; to discharge the contents of a cart by tipping.

**Rxb.** Never found time to remove a cart-load of coals after it had been 'shot' down in front of his door, Dibdin *Border Life* (1897) 169. **n.Yks.** He'll shoot t'secks down in t'fleear (I.W.). **w.Yks.** (H.L.), **s.Chs.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ Where shall I shoot the potatoes? **War.**$^2$ Shit them taters out o' the sack. **Glo.** Complained that the stones for repairing the road were shut on to a much used footpath, *Evesham Jrn.* (Aug. 6, 1898). **Shr.**$^1$ Them bags hanna bin shut yit. **w.Som.**$^1$ Shuut· dhu woet·s [empty the oats out of the sacks].

**6.** To fling, toss, throw away, esp. to cast a fishing-net or lines into the sea; to catch in a net.

**Sh.I.** Ta shut for saide, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 246. **Bnff.**$^1$ We wir jist beginnin' t'shot the lines, fin the ween wastert, an' the storm raize. Shot t' the line. **N.I.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** Has to return without shooting his lines, Kendall *God's Hand* (1870) 9. **Glo.** Shut it down in that corner (A.B.). **Nrf.** We'd hardly got the nets 'shot,' and got turned in, when the wind began to freshen, Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 117. **Dev.**$^1$ **Cor.** The sean-boat, at this important period, is rowed by four men, the other three being employed in throwing or shooting the net, Quiller-Couch *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 106; As many as six thousand fish being at times 'shut' at one operation, *Good Wds.* (1890) 19; **Cor.**$^3$ [**Amer.** He were too rapid in the shettin' of his seine, Johnston *Old Times* (1897) 94.]

**7.** To throw off, as water from a roof.

**Shr.**$^1$ Tak' car' as yo' maken that ruff steep enough, else it ŏŏnna shut the waiter off.

**8.** To shove, push; to thrust in; to stretch out.

**Sc.** The eldest shot the youngest in, Sharpe *Ballad Bk.* (1823) 32, ed. 1868. **Sh.I.** I shot da pockie wi' da Dutch [tobacco] i' William's haand, *Sh. News* (Aug. 28, 1897). **Cai.**$^1$ **Ayr.** Sae far ye needna shoot me ben, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 96. **Lnk.** Out she goes shooting Jockey before her, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 30. **Lth.** On rarer fare baith rich an' puir Do deeply shute their nose in Wi' joy this day, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 36. **Gall.** Until ye're shot aneath the mools, Ye winna be at rest, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 360, ed. 1876. **n.Yks.**$^4$ **w.Som.**$^1$ Shut in your hand and zee nif can veel ort amiss. He had on a bag wi' a gurt hole in the bottom o' un, vor to shut out his head.

**9.** *Obs.* To push off from the shore in a boat, to continue the course in casting a net.

**n.Sc.** They had the following shots on the Fraserfield side of the river . . . and from thence they shot all the way to the sea, *Leslie of Powis* (1805) 80 (Jam.).

**10.** To ply the shuttle in the making of cloth.

**w.Som.**$^1$ To shut a forrel [to weave the stripes at the ends of the piece; or stripes on blankets, &c.].

**11.** To slide a window, &c., up or down.

**n.Cy.** They shut the window open (J.H.); **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ 'Shut up' or 'shut down the window' if it be a sash, or 'shut back' if it be a horizontal slide. **n.Lan.** S'ut t'window down, *N.Lonsdale Mag.* (July 1866) 7. **Cor.**$^3$

**12.** A sawyer's term: see below.

**Dev.** The bottom sawyer is said to 'pull' the saw: the top sawyer to 'shut' it. Similarly when working horizontally. 'Nif you don't keep the tap o' un down, I can't never shut un,' *Reports Provinc.* (1882).

**13.** To bulge out; to give way.

**Gall.** The sclate ban o' the quarry shott Afore our worthy out o't got, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 191, ed. 1876. **Wgt.** A farm-servant, who happened to pass the scaffold, noticed that it was beginning to 'shoot,' Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 380.

**14.** Of plants: to run to seed; of corn: to come into ear.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** The kail shot and came to seed, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 34. **Edb.** Turnips are apt to shoot before winter, *Agric. Surv.* 110 (Jam.). **Nhb.** Between the 'shooting' of the corn and its ripening, there ought to be about six weeks, *Newcastle Dy. Jrn.* (July 5, 1899) 4, col. 5. **n.Yks.**$^{14}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **w.Som.**$^1$ Wait or barley 'll shut in June Nif they baint no higher 'an a spoon.

**15.** Of potatoes, &c.: to come up regularly in rows. Shr. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). Hence **Shooty**, *adj.* even, regular. Cf. **suity, 2.**

**Wor.** Grose (1790). **Shr.**$^1$ This yorn inna nigh so shooty as the tother—I doubt it'll mak' gobbety sort o' knittin. The tatoes bin peepin' 'ere an' theer, but nod at all shooty.

**16.** To defile with ordure; of cattle: to have diarrhœa.

**Lnk.** It piss'd the bed, and shute the bed, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 225. **e.Yks.** Such old sheepe and lambes as do shoote are to be gotten and feased, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 97. **w.Yks.**$^2$, **Chs.**$^1$, **Der.**$^1$ *Obs.* **Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. vii. 105. **n.Lin.**$^1$

**17.** To depart hastily; to quit.

**Cum.**$^3$ Shuttin' frae yan like a dart, 61. **n.Yks.**$^4$ **w.Yks.** Nah, then, shooit, or ah'll mak yo! *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 19, 1897).

**18.** To dispatch.

**w.Yks.** I've just shot him on an errand (C.C.R.); (J.W.)

**19.** *Obs.* To avoid, escape.

**Sc.** The safest way to shoot the shower is to hold out of God's gate, Walker *Peden* (1727) 57 (Jam.).

**20.** To separate the worst animals from a drove or flock.

**w.Sc.**, **s.Sc.** (Jam.) **Gall.** Drovers in purchasing . . . will sometimes take the good and leave the bad, this is called 'shooting,' Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 252, ed. 1876. **Cum.**$^4$ **w.Yks.**$^1$ I'll gee ye ten a piece for thur hundreds yows, an you'l let me shoot ten. **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**21.** To contribute, subscribe.

**Nrf.** We shot a shilling piece towards the frocks, *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 36; You'd get up a company and people as believed in it would shoot, Emerson *Lagoons* (ed. 1896) 8.

**SHOOT,** *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **chute** I.W.$^{1}$; **schute** Sc. (Jam.); **shoat** Chs.$^{123}$ e.An.$^{1}$ Suf.$^{1}$; **shoit** w.Yks.$^{5}$; **shooit** w.Yks.; **shote** Sc. Ess.$^{1}$ Hmp. Amer.; **shout** Yks.; **shoute** w.Yks.$^{1}$; **shut** S. & Ork.$^{1}$ Nhb.$^{1}$ Lakel.$^{2}$ Cum.$^{14}$ e.Yks.$^{1}$ War.$^{123}$ s.Wor.$^{1}$ Shr.$^{12}$ Hrf.$^{1}$ Glo.$^{1}$ Ken.$^{1}$ Sus.$^{12}$ w.Som.$^{1}$ Dev.; **shute** Chs.$^{1}$ Gmg. Hmp.$^{1}$ I.W. Wil.$^{1}$ Dev. Cor.$^{12}$ **1.** A shot with a gun.

**Lei.$^{1}$** **Brks.$^{1}$** I killed dree sparrers at a shoot.

**2.** The passing of the shuttle in weaving; the weft; a single thread of the weft of cloth; an imperfection in weaving: a double thread. Cf. **shot,** *sb.*$^{4}$ **6.**

**w.Yks.** (S.A.B.), **w.Yks.$^{5}$** **Lan.** After one has made allowance for lakin', batin', bad shoot, an' brokken warps, Mullins *Thrums*, 25. **Chs.$^{13}$** **w.Som.$^{1}$** A 'broke-shut' is a fault in the weaving of a twill, where a thread of the weft has been omitted, and consequently the regularity of the twill is marred. 'This here abb's so soft 'ton't stan' the shut.' **Dev.** (Hall.)

**3.** The eaves-gutter of a house; an open trough for the conveyance of water; a spout bringing water from a spring; a fountain of falling water; a freshet; an increase of water in a river after rain.

**Lan.** Th' watter com'd down a regular kelsher; th' conductors of the shoots wouldn't utter it, and it tuml'd ower the spoot heäds like watter fra th' top on a rock (E.P.). **Chs.$^{13}$, War.$^{3}$** **Shr.$^{1}$** Theer's a tremenjus shut o' waiter i' the river. **Hrf.$^{1}$** **Gmg.** A portion of the shute fell from its fixtures on the wall (S.O.A.). **Glo.$^{1}$, s.Cy.** (Hall.), **Sus.$^{1}$, Som.** (W.F.R.) **w.Som.$^{1}$** I wish you'd plase to be so kind's to put us in a pump, we be a fo'ced to go to shut vor every drap o' water. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1877); I should take it as a great favour if your Honour would be good enough to let me have the key of the church-yard to-night to go in at twelve o'clock to cut off three bits of lead about the size of a half-farthing; each from three different shuts (meaning spouts) for the cure of fits, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) II. Lett. xxx. in Tozer *Poems* (1873) 68. **nw.Dev.$^{1}$, Cor.$^{12}$**

Hence (1) **Shoot-trough,** *sb.* a trough placed under a spout; (2) **Shoot-water,** *sb.* the increase of water in a tide after a dead neap.

(1) **Dev.** It is now used . . . as a shoot-trough, in which they wash potatoes, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. Lett. vii. (2) **Som.** (W.F.R.)

**4.** A cast or throw of a fishing-net or lines; a draught with a net. S. & Ork.$^{1}$, Nhb.$^{1}$, s.Wor.$^{1}$ **5.** A push. Sc. (Jam.) **6.** A puny or imperfect young animal, esp. a pig between a 'sucker' and a 'porker'; a term of contempt for a young person. Cf. **sheat, shot,** *sb.*$^{4}$ **13, 14.**

**Sc.** Mackay. **n.Cy.** To be disturbed by the boars and shoots, Hunter *Georgical Essays* (1804) V. 58. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Along wi' sixty theawsand other young shoots, chiefly o' the Sunday skoo' persuasion, Dottie *Rambles* (1898) 84. **Chs.$^{123}$, e.An.$^{1}$** **Nrf.** Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv. **Suf.** (C.T.), **Suf.$^{1}$** **Ess.** Ray (1691); **Ess.$^{1}$** **Ken.** *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. vi. 339; **Ken.$^{1}$, Sur.$^{1}$** (s.v. Sheat), **Sus.** (E.E.S.), **Sus.$^{1}$, Sus.$^{2}$** (s.v. Sheat), **Hmp.$^{1}$** **I.W.$^{2}$** I must goo into market and zee if I can't buy a couple of shoots. **Wil.** Davis *Agric.* (1813); **Wil.$^{1}$** A young female pig of three or four months old. [**Amer.** He'd a taken the bristles off his hide as clean as the skin of a spring shote of a pig killed at Christmas, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. ix.]

**7.** A litter of pigs. Glo.$^{1}$ **8.** A fright; a guy. Not. (A.E.C.) **9.** A stout rod; a piece of wood immediately behind the coulter of a plough.

**War.$^{128}$** **Wil.** Each plough has two—the fore-shoot and the backward-shoot, Davis *Agric.* (1813); **Wil.$^{1}$** **Dor.$^{1}$** The strips on which the planks are laid which form the bed or bottom of a waggon (s.v. Waggon).

**10.** Diarrhœa, esp. in cattle. Cf. **shit,** *v.*

**Nhb.$^{1}$, Lakel.$^{2}$, Cum.$^{14}$, n.Yks.$^{12}$, e.Yks.$^{1}$** *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.$^{2}$** **Chs.** Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXXVII. 112; **Chs.$^{1}$**

**11.** A steep hill; a precipitous descent in a road; a steep, narrow path.

**Yks.** (Hall.), **w.Yks.$^{1}$** **Hmp.** A hill with a nasty shoot in it (H.W.E.); **Hmp.$^{1}$** **I.W.** Down-shute (J.D.R.); **I.W.$^{12}$, Wil.$^{1}$, Dor.$^{1}$**

Hence **Shoot-of-tin,** *sb.* a short formation of tin-stone in a lode; *gen.* having a considerable dip. Cor.$^{3}$

**12.** A narrow alley; a passage; occas. a cul-de-sac.

**Shr.** If a corpse is carried through a house from one street to another, or to a shut, a thoroughfare can always be claimed afterwards, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883–6) xxii; **Shr.$^{1}$** A shut in Shrewsbury . . . denotes, one open at both extremities, enabling the pedestrian, for it is pervious only to such, to shoot or move rapidly from one street into another, *Blakeway Salop MS.* (c. 1817). Up and down the Gullet Shut, *Old Shrewsbury Ditty*; **Shr.$^{2}$** **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876).

**13.** Phr. (1) *to look a shoot*, to have grown thin with illness or weakness; (2) *to make a poor shoot*, to make a poor job.

(1) **w.Yks.** (J.S.) (2) **w.Yks.** Tha's made a poor shoit on't, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 12, 1897).

**14.** *pl.* *Obs.* The game of 'shovel-board,' when the shillings are directed as at a mark in shooting. w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703). **15.** A salt-making term: broken stoved salt. Chs.$^{1}$ **16.** A division in the keel of a boat.

**Nhb.** The space between the bow and the cargo space, or hold, is the Heed-shuts; the hold itself is the Coal-shuts, and the space abaft is the Stern-shuts, where is placed the 'huddock' (or cabin of the keel) (R.O.H.); The hold 'ceiling,' commonly called 'shoots' by the watermen, is considerably higher in the keel than in the wherry, *Newc. Wkly. Chron.* (Sept. 28, 1895) 2, col. 5.

**SHOOT,** see **Shut.**

**SHOOTER,** *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Midl. Lei. Nhp. Shr. Ken. Cor. Also in forms **shuter** Chs.$^{1}$; **shutter** Nhb.$^{1}$ n.Yks.$^{4}$ ne.Yks.$^{1}$; **suiter** Chs.$^{1}$ Nhp.$^{1}$ **1.** A person who shoots; a sportsman.

**Nhb.$^{1}$** He's a bonny shutter, yon chep; myest shot his fethor. **Ken.** Not one shooter from the fishing village has been down with his gun to the shore, Son of Marshes *Lond. Town* (ed. 1894) 155.

**2.** *pl.* A shooting party. n.Yks.$^{4}$, ne.Yks.$^{1}$ **3.** A gun.

**Midl.** I'll pass on if you'll stand aside with that shooter, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 166. **Ken.** I sees him take somethin' out o' his pocket an' ram it down his old shooter, Son of Marshes *ib.* 157.

**4.** The man who casts the 'seine-net.'

**Cor.** The men pull the seine boat around the shoal, while the 'shooter' throws the net overboard, *Pilchard* (1885) 157.

**5.** An animal that has chronic diarrhœa. Chs.$^{1}$ **6.** A board placed between cheeses under a press; also in *comp.* **Shooter-board.** Cf. **suity-board.**

**Chs.$^{1}$, s.Chs.$^{1}$, Lei.$^{1}$, Nhp.$^{1}$** **Shr.$^{1}$** Yo' munna clane them shooter-bwurds ŏŏth the milk things, else we sha'n a sour milk.

**SHOOTHER, SHOOTHIR,** see **Shoulder.**

**SHOOTING,** *ppl. adj.*, *vbl. sb.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Midl. Hmp. Cor. Also in forms **sheeting** Cai.$^{1}$; **shutting** Nhb.$^{1}$ Cor.$^{2}$ **1.** *ppl. adj.* In *comp.* (1) **Shooting-blade,** the upper leaf of a corn-plant; (2) **-cart,** a cart which can be tipped up without unyoking the shafts.

(1) **Cai.$^{1}$** Corn is said to be in the sheetin-blade when the rachis or panicle is about ready to emerge from the sheath of the upper leaf. (2) **Mid.** The carts mostly in use are the six-inch wheeled shooting-carts, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 105.

**2.** *vbl. sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Shooting-brod,** a target; (2) **-fast,** the practice of blowing down coal without 'nicking'; (3) **-ground,** hard ground or rock requiring powder for blasting it; (4) **-time,** the season when wheat shoots into ear.

(1) **Frf.** He'll hang roond about John Morrison's shootin'-brod, Mackenzie *N. Pine* (1897) 105. (2) **Nhb.$^{1}$** **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888). (3) **Cor.$^{2}$** (4) **Hrt.** Wheat grew, several inches high, at shooting time, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. 52.

**3.** *sb.* A gutter under the eaves of a house. Hmp. (H.W.E.)

**SHOOTS,** *int.* Irel. [ʃūts.] A cry to frighten off animals, &c. Cf. **shoo,** *int.*

She sometimes said 'Shoots' faintly, and flapped her apron in his direction as she stood at her door, Barlow *East unto West* (1893) 224.

**SHOOVE,** see **Shove,** *sb.*$^{1}$, *v.*$^{2}$

**SHOP,** *sb.* and *v.*$^{1}$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [ʃop.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Shop-board,** a board on which a tailor sits to sew; a counter; (2) **-book,** a customer's account-book; a tradesman's debt-book; (3) **-bread,** bought bread as opposed to home-made bread; (4) **-clothes,**

ready-made clothes; (5) **-egg**, a term of contempt; (6) **-goods**, groceries; (7) **-hauder**, a shopkeeper; (8) **-keeper**, an article which has long remained in the shop unsold; (9) **-score**, entries in a tradesman's account-book; (10) **-server**, a shopman; (11) **-stuff**, (12) **-things**, see (6); (13) **-window rant**, (*a*) an excursion made for the purpose of looking at the windows of shops; (*b*) to go about looking at the windows of shops.

(1) **w.Yks.** A tailor at Leeds, jeered a brother chip at wor set up at same shop-board, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1852) 11. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ (2) **w.Yks.** Mesturs kept th' brass as lung as they could, Whot wi' credit, an' shop-books i' goa, *Warty Rhymes* (1894) 28. **Lan.** Receiving the pleasing assurance from Mrs. Simister that the shop-book was not quite full, Brierley *Day Out* (1859) 45. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ Theaw'll no' foind my name i' annybody's shop-book. (3) **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Brks.**$^{1}$ (4) **Don.** The pockets of his shop-clothes filled with the gold, Macmanus *Chim. Corners* (1899) *Introd.* xi. (5) **se.Lan.** 'A shop egg,' 'a devvle from yed to foot,' at some time or other were applied to him, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1898) 697. (6) **Ken.**$^{1}$ **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Rarely drapery. 'He d'outride vor Mr. Honniball, zellin' crockery and shop-goods an' that.' (7) **Ayr.** The shop-hauder wou'd ha'en her to tak' some new-fangled thing, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 152. (8) **w.Yks.** He gave melancholy glances of despair at the old shop-keepers, Dixon *Craven Dales* (1881) 126. **s.Not.** Have you a shopkeeper to sell me cheap? (J.P.K.) (9) **Lan.** His grondfeyther . . . could reckon shopscores up . . . wi' anybody, Brierley *Waverlow* (1863) 254, ed. 1884. (10) **Nhb.** Whip gaed the ticket i' the haund o' the neer-dae-weel shop-server, Jones *Nhb.* (1871) 100. (11) **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ (12) **n.Yks.** He'll gan for t'shop-things (I.W.). **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ This groäcer's licence is a real bad thing; women goäs to th' groäcers, slives off wi' a bottle o' gin, an' gets it setten doon as shop-things. **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ I ge'd her a few shop-things. **Oxf.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.* (13, *a*) **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.); He's a fooil 'at taks his wife throo th' taan for a shop-winder rant, when he's empty pockets, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1885) 11, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 19, 1897). (*b*) **w.Yks.** Come on wi' us, we're bahn shop-windo' rantin', *Leeds Merc. Suppl.*, *ib.*

2. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Shop comfrey**, the common comfrey, *Symphytum officinale*; (2) — **eyebright**, the common eyebright, *Euphrasia officinalis*; (3) — **lungwort**, the common lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*; (4) — **speedwell**, the common speedwell, *Veronica officinalis*; (5) — **valerian**, the cat's valerian, *Valeriana officinalis.*

(1) **Lnk.** Patrick *Plants* (1831) 108. (2) *ib.* 255. (3) *ib.* 107. (4) *ib.* 43. (5) *ib.* 50.

3. A place where any business is carried on.

**w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Aw gav' up goin to th' shop, Ackworth *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 243. **Hrf.**$^{2}$ A smithy; a blacksmith's shop. **Brks.** 'Doctor's shop,' a surgery. In common use amongst villagers (J.W.). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Vlex shop, raw-piece shop, tendin' shop, press shop, smith's shop. [I have worked in a shop at Birmingham. What you would call manufactories, we call shops, Dickens *Repr. Pieces* (1868) 225.]

4. A situation; a place.

**w.Yks.** Awm aght ov a shop an haddlin nowt, Hartley *Tales*, 2nd S. 59. **Lan.** Aw've left a good shop, Ackworth *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 288; If you'll give up your old job, and take to looking sharp after the machinery. . . It'll be a better shop than the other, Burnett *Haworth's* (1887) xxii. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$

5. A first, second, or third place in a horse-race.

**w.Yks.** Back him for a win and a shop (H.L.).

6. A weekly account at a grocer's.

**w.Yks.** My shop's over a sovereign this week. How much is mother's shop, please? (H.L.)

7. A mining term: see below.

**n.Yks.** A lead-mining shaft. The term is generally applied to the building at the mouth. 'Silver Band Shop' on the eastern slope of Mickle Fell (S.K.C.).

8. A slang word for 'mouth.'

**w.Yks.** Th' maister oppened sich a shop 'at aw thowt th' top ov his heead had come off, Hartley *Budget* (1868) 32; *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 19, 1897).

9. Phr. *to go to shop*, see below.

**Nhp.**$^{1}$ Not to purchase goods, as is the commonly-received meaning of this phrase; but used universally by all employed in shoemaking, when they take in, or fetch out from their employers. 'I'm going to shop with my work.' Always dropping the definite article. **Oxf.** (G.O.)

10. *v.* To employ; to take on new workmen.

**Lan.** Aw geet shopped straight off, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 21; They'd gan o'er shoppin, *The Sphinx* (1868) 116. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$

**SHOP**, *v.*$^{2}$ ? *Obs.* Sc. To hammer; to knock. See **Chap**, *v.*$^{2}$

**Sig.** There are verie few that have their heart free when the Lord shoppeth, Bruce *Sermons* (1631) vi. **Rnf.** I'm plagued at present wi' a shoe, Tae get it shopit, Fraser *Chimes* (1853) 183.

**SHOPPIE**, *sb.* Sc. [ʃo·pi.] A teetotum.

**Frf.** These 'totums were known as 'shoppies,' and were usually bocht at the fair, being made of bone, boxwood, and even ivory, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 98.

**SHOPPING**, *sb.* Shr. [ʃo·pin.] Ranges of workshops. White *Wrekin* (1860) xix.

**SHORD**, see **Shard**, *sb.*$^{12}$, **Shear**, *v.*, **Shoard.**

**SHORE**, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ Sc. Lan. Nrf. Ken. Sus. Wil. Also written **schor(e** Sc. (Jam.); **shoor** n.Lan. **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Shore-shooter**, one who shoots wild-fowl or birds frequenting the coast; (2) **-side**, the shore; also used *attrib.*; (3) **-snipe**, the common sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucus*; (4) **-teetan**, the rock pipit, *Anthus obscurus.*

(1) **Ken.** So uncertain is it, going after the wild-fowl, that many a time a party of shore-shooters will come home without a bird amongst them, Son of Marshes *Ann. Fishing Village* (ed. 1892) 62. (2) **Arg.** A shoreside man, Munro *J. Splendid* (1898) 52. **n.Lan.** A cuddy wos torn't on t'shoor side at neet wi' a lantern round it neck, R. Piketah *Forness Flk.* (1870) 49. (3) **Per.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 196. (4) **Or.I.** *ib.* 46.

2. The side of a ditch; the edge of a dike.

**Nrf.** I went and cut the shores down a bit, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 114. **n.Wil.** One large hawthorn tree stands on the 'shore' of the ditch, Jefferies *Wild Life* (1879) 210. **Wil.**$^{1}$ A Mearstone lying within the Shoore of the Dyche, *Perambulation Fasterne* (1602).

Hence **Shore-cutter**, *sb.* an instrument for cutting reeds, &c. to clear the bank of a dike or ditch.

**Nrf.** Go and get the shore-cutter and we'll cut across there, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 120; It has a long sharp blade, 2 ft. 6 in. in length, and a long handle 3 ft. 6 in. long (P.H.E.).

3. *Obs.* A steep rock; a rocky coast; *fig.* a forbidding prospect. Sc. (Jam.)

4. A game of marbles.

**Lth.** 'The bools' was entirely a boys' game, from the Ring, . . to 'Stappie,' 'the Shore,' and other varieties, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 33.

5. *v.* To shelve off; to cut off evenly.

**Sus.**$^{1}$ If the road was better shored at the sides the water wouldn't lay so much as what it does.

**SHORE**, *sb.*$^{2}$ and *v.*$^{2}$ In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **shoar** w.Yks.$^{4}$ e.An.$^{2}$; **shoore** Ess. [ʃoə(r.]

1. *sb.* A prop, stay, support.

**Sc.** (A.W.), **w.Yks.**$^{4}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **Ess.** (C.D.), **Ken.**$^{12}$, **Sur.**$^{1}$, **Sus.**$^{1}$

2. A stake; a hurdle-post.

**Hmp.** (H.E.) **Dor.** A post used with hurdles in folding sheep (Hall.); (C.V.G.) **Som.** 40 dozen good hurdles and shores for sale, *W. Gazette* (1895).

3. A pole used for carrying sheep-wattles. Wil. Kennard *Diogenes' Sandals* (1893) vi. **4.** *v.* To prop up; to support; also with *up*.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Midl.** *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. ii. 312. **Der.**$^{2}$, **Not.** (J.H.B.), **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **w.Wor.**$^{1}$, **Shr.**$^{2}$ **Glo.** Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870); **Glo.**$^{2}$ **Ess.** I had to shore him up in bed (C.D.). **Ken.**$^{2}$, **Sur.**$^{1}$

Hence (1) **Shorer**, *sb.* a prop, support. Shr.$^{2}$; (2) **Shoring**, (*a*) *sb.* a lean-to; a shed or out-house built against another building. Chs.$^{13}$; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* slanting, sloping, awry. e.An.$^{12}$ **5.** *Fig.* To hang or draw back, as a led horse. Hrf.$^{2}$

[1. Shore, undur settynge of a thynge þat wolde fall, *suppositorium* (*Prompt.*).]

**SHORE**, *sb.*$^{3}$ In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [ʃoə(r.] **1.** A sewer, drain; a dial. form of 'sewer.'

**Sc.** Here luckenbooths now choke the common shore, And 'gardyloo' but seldom meets the ear, *Blackw. Mag.* (May 1818) 202, in *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xi. 448; Among the lower classes 'shore' is the uniform pronunciation, *N. & Q. ib.* **Abd.** The burn . . . Fornent my door . . . has been lang A common shore, Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 168. **Gall.** (J.M.), **N.I.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$,

**m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^{25}$ **Lan.**$^1$ They're breakin' into th' main-shore again. **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Oxf.**, **Bck.** *N. & Q. ib.* **Ess.**$^1$ **Lon.** 'They won't let us in to work the shores,' say they, ''cause there's a little danger,' Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 152, ed. 1861. **Som.** 'To go to water-shores' means to attend the court of the Commissioners of Sewers (W.F.R.). **w.Som.**$^1$ Implies large drain. 'Thick there gutter emps in the common shore.' **Dev.** (Hall.)

Hence **Shore-man** or **-worker**, *sb.* a sewer-hunter, one who searches sewers for rats, &c.

**Lon.** The persons who are in the habit of searching the sewers, call themselves 'shore-men' or 'shore-workers,' Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 150, ed. 1861.

2. A mountain stream. e.Lan.$^1$

**SHORE**, *sb.*$^4$ *Obs.* Sc. Written **schore.** A chieftain; also in *comp.* **Schore-chieftain.**

**Sc.** Mackay. **Ayr.** Braw words for a hieland schore, that bigs his bield wi' other folks' gear, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) i.

**SHORE**, *v.*$^3$ Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Also written **schor** Sc. (Jam.); **schore** Sc. (Jam.) Dur.; **shoar** Sc.; **shoor** n.Yks.$^2$ m.Yks.$^1$ [ʃoər.] **1.** To threaten; to scold, blame.

**Sc.** Ye shor'd's wi' a claggie spring, Donald *Poems* (1867) 68; (Jam.) **Per.** A' the freits that were begun To shore us ill, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 66. **Ayr.** Like good mithers, shore before ye strike, Burns *Prologue* (1790) l. 50. **Peb.** He ill can fight, but weel can shoar, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 84, ed. 1817. **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Dur.** (K.), **n.Yks.**$^1$

**2.** To threaten rain; to be cloudy, gloomy.

**Cld.**, **s.Sc.**, **Lth.** It is said of a day that looks very gloomy that it shores rain (Jam., s.v. Schor). **Dmf.** It's shorin (Jam.). **N.Cy.**$^1$ It shores rain.

**3.** To frighten, scare; to drive or direct animals by frightening them into the proper course; with *off*: to call off; drive away.

**Dmf.** To shore off, to recall a dog from pursuing cattle or sheep (Jam.); Cromek *Remains* (1810) 98. **N.Cy.**$^1$ He 'shored them away.' **Nhb.**$^1$ To shore sheep. 'Ye'll spoil the dog if ye shore him that way.' **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ To frighten, with voice and gesture, the birds from the corn fields. 'Leave him to me and I'll shoor him.' **m.Yks.**$^1$

**4.** With *on* or *to*: to urge on; to hound, esp. to hound on a dog.

**Dmf.** (Jam.); Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 353. **Rxb.** I could hear Sim shoring them on to gar die the whale ruck o' the menfolk, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 126.

**5.** To offer.

**Sc.** A compliment kindly and decently shored, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 88. **Per.** Who shored the Blair folks this sublime oration, Fergusson *Village Poet* (1897) 144. **Ayr.** I doubt na fortune may you shore Some mim-mou'd pouther'd priestie, Burns *Willie Chalmers*, st. 4.

[1. Cp. And the V soyn, in full gret hy, Com vith gret schoyr and mannasyng, Barbour *Bruce* (1375) vi. 621.]

**SHORE**, *v.*$^4$ *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) To count, reckon.

**SHORE**, *v.*$^5$ *Obs.* Sc. To cut. Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.*

**SHORE**, see **Share**, *v.*$^2$, **Shear**, *v.*, **Sure**, *adj.*

**SHOREMIL**, see **Shoormil.**

**SHORK**, *v.*$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ [ʃork.] To make a gurgling noise.

When a person has wet feet he says, 'Me shoughs is shorkin.'

**SHORK**, *v.*$^2$ *Obs.* Lin. To trim reeds of the leaves for thatching.

[Every hundred of reeds] to be gathered, bound, and shorked, *Rates of Wages* (1680), in Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 762; Reeds called Bull-rush were used for thatching, being a large strong kind; they were sold at 10*d.* the 100, gathered, bound in bundles, and trimmed of the leaves (J.C.W.).

**SHORL**, *v.* Sc. Lan. To cut with shears. ne.Lan.$^1$ Cf. shirl, *v.*$^2$ Hence **Shorling**, *sb.* the skin of a sheep that has been lately shorn or clipped. Sc. Sibbald *Gl.* (1802) (Jam., s.v. Schurling).

**SHORLING, SHORN, SHORND**, see **Shearling, Sharn, Shall**, *v.*$^1$

**SHORNING**, *sb.* War.$^3$ [ʃǭ·nin.] The operation of sheep-shearing.

**SHORPEN**, *v.* Cum.$^{14}$ [ʃo·rpən.] To shrivel leather or other substance by heat.

[Cp. ON. *skorpinn*, shrivelled; *skorpna*, to be shrivelled (Vigfusson).]

**SHORROW**, see **Shirrow.**

**SHORRY**, *sb.* Nhp. Oxf. [ʃo·ri.] A short pole or stick on which hedgers carry faggots. Nhp.$^1$, Oxf. (Hall.) Cf. **shore**, *sb.*$^2$ **3.**

**SHORT**, *adj.*, *adv.*, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **shart** Brks.; **shert** n.Lin.$^1$ Brks.$^1$; **shooat** n.Yks.; **shoort** n.Yks.$^2$; **shot** n.Yks.$^4$ e.Yks.$^1$ n.Lin.$^1$; **shut** m.Yks.$^1$; **shwort** Cum.$^{14}$ [ʃort, ʃǭt.] **1.** *adj.* Deficient in judgment or foresight; mentally deficient; at fault, in error.

**w.Yks.** He wor nowt to speyk on when he wor grown up, bein' what they call 'a bit short,' Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 27; *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 26, 1897). **s.Not.** The Almanack said 'twould rain on the fift; it's a bit short there (J.P.K.). **Nhp.**$^1$ You were very short to let him take such advantage of you.

**2.** Curt, abrupt, hasty in manner or temper; peevish, irritable. Also used *advb.*

**Sc.** To speak short (Jam.); Ye're unco short the day, Saunders, *Sc. Haggis*, 97. **Dmf.** I will not wait, lest you grow impatient again and get short, Carlyle *Lett.* (1836), in *Atlantic Monthly* (1898) LXXXII. 296. **Nhb.**$^1$ 'Taken short,' taken abruptly or unaware. **Cum.**$^{14}$ **n.Yks.**$^4$ Ah thowt 'at he war a bit sho't wi' ma. **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **m.Lan.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$, **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ Oor missis is uncommon shert to-daay. **Lei.**$^1$ Shay were that short wi' me, ah wished her good shut an coom back. **Nhp.**$^1$ You're so short, there's no pleasing you. **War.**$^3$, **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Brks.**$^1$ A was out o' temper an' maain shert when I wanted to spake wi'n. **e.An.**$^1$ **Ken.** He spoke very short (D.W.L.). **Sur.**$^1$, **Sus.**$^1$, **w.Som.**$^1$ **Dev.** Silent by nature tu, an' short an' sharp in manner, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Apr. 1900) 436. **Cor.** He up an' sez No! short, Phillpotts *Prophets* (1897) 19.

Hence **Shortly**, *adv.* peevishly. ne.Lan.$^1$ **3.** Brittle; breaking with a straight cleavage; liable to snap.

**Nhb.**$^1$ Applied to wrought-iron that fractures with a slight blow. If it does this when cold it is called 'cold short'; if when hot it is 'red short.' The presence of phosphorus or other impurity is generally indicated by these terms. **w.Yks.**$^2$ Wrought-iron is said to be short. Cast-iron always 'breaks short.' **n.Lin.**$^1$ This warp's straange an' sho't; it crum'les wi' lookin' at anearly.

**4.** Tender. Also used *advb.*

**Brks.**$^1$ Thaze yer young radushes bites nice an' shert. **Sus.**$^1$ When they [barn-fed rats] 're in a pudding you could not tell them from a chick, they eat so short and purty. **Wil.**$^1$ Roast mutton ought to 'eat short.'

**5.** Small in size or numbers; portable.

**Wor.** 'I've only two children at home now.' 'What a short family' (H.K.). **Som.** (Hall.)

**6.** Quick, urgent, hurried. Also used *advb.*

**Lnk.** O Saunders, but ye be short, will ye no stay till my mither come hame? Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 62. **Edb.** Breathing some-deal short, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 189.

Hence **Shortly**, *adv.*, *obs.*, quickly.

**Bch.** Tho' she had clad him like a lass, . . I shortly kent the proty lad, Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 17. **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**7.** Early; also used *advb.*: soon; recently.

**Frf.** I kend it would be needed short or [ere] lang, Morison *Poems* (1790) 158. **Rnf.** Wee Sandy MacMurray, wha's faither's short deid, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 48. **Lnk.** Letters used to be directed against them . . . to appear in a very short day before the Council, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 10, ed. 1828.

**8.** *adj.* and *adv.* In *comb.* (1) **Short-back** or **-beck,** a stone slate, 21½ inches long; cf. **scant,** *sb.*$^2$ (5); (2) **-baited,** of coal: short-grained, breaking into short pieces; of wood: of uneven growth, with short spaces between the knots; cf. **bait,** *sb.*$^3$; (3) **-bob,** a short black or well-seasoned clay pipe; (4) **-bread,** a cake made short and friable; (5) **-cake,** a rich cake made short and friable; see below; (6) **-chain,** the draft-chain of any implement; (7) **-cock,** a slang term for cheese; (8) **-come,** shortcoming; (9) **-coupled,** *obs.*, thick-set, compact in body; (10) **-cuts,** a method of drawing lots; cf. **cut,** *sb.*$^2$; (11) **-ended** or **-aind(ed,** *obs.*, short of breath, shortwinded; (12) **-ganging,** slow-footed; (13) **-gown,** a short loose woman's jacket, reaching to the waist; (14) **-grained,** short-tempered, irritable; (15) **-heeled field-lark,** the tree pipit, *Anthus trivialis*; (16) **-heeled lark,** the skylark, *Alauda arvensis*;

(17) **-kale** or **-kail**, soup made with cabbage; (18) **-knodden**, see (14); (19) **-leg**, a master-man of any trade in a small way of business; (20) **-mettled**, see (14); (21) **-name**, a nickname; (22) **-pies**, rich pastry; (23) **-pole**, one of the four mates who work nearest the 'comb-pot' (q.v.); cf. pot; (24) **-roll**, a roll of butter weighing about 16 or 17 ounces; (25) **-schurin**, a stone slate 15½ inches long; cf. **scant**, *sb.*$^2$ (6); (26) **-set**, short and stout; (27) **-shed**, see below; (28) **-sheep**, a black-faced forest breed of sheep; (29) **-shift**, a day's work of less than the ordinary number of hours; (30) **-shits**, diarrhœa; (31) **-sinsyne**, recently, not long ago; (32) **-sixteens**, short, thick candles sold 16 to the pound; (33) **-straw**, straw from which 'reed' or 'long straw' has been separated; (34) **-stuff**, spirituous liquors; (35) **-syne**, see (31); (36) **-terrace**, a game resembling 'twos and threes' or 'round tag'; (37) **-tongued**, lisping, tongue-tied; (38) **-turn**, a hatting term: a treating given to workmen when in search of employment; (39) **-waisted**, see (14); (40) **-while**, shortly; (41) **-work**, work in odd corners of fields which does not come in long straight furrows; (42) **-workings**, the quantity of coal that falls short of that allowed to be worked annually by the certain rent of a royalty; (43) **-writing**, *obs.*, shorthand.

(1) **w.Yks.** (W.H.V.), **Chs.**$^1$ (2) **Yks.** In coal-mining a piece of coal is said in Yorkshire to be long-baited when its shape is long and narrow, or when it breaks into long and narrow pieces. The reverse of this is short-baited, *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xi. 216. **w.Yks.**$^2$ Wood is said to be long-baited or short-baited when the pieces are long or short before coming to a bough or knot (s.v. Baited). (3) **Cor.**$^2$ (4) **Sc.** A thick cake, baked of fine flour and butter, to which sugar, carraways, and orange-peel are frequently added (Jam.); Some persons . . . hold themselves entitled after two or three times receiving a piece of short-bread and a glass of elder-flower wine to ask the lady who has given them such refreshment in marriage, *M. Lyndsay* (1823) 288 (*ib.*). **Edb.** After giving him his meridian and a bite of shortbread, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xviii. **Nhb.**$^1$ **Cum.**$^4$ Similar to that made in Scotland, except that it is rolled out thinner; formerly made on the girdle, covered over whilst cooking, but now generally in an oven. (5) **Lakel.**$^2$ Fer krissenens, an' seck doos as them. **Cum.** Wi' feyne shwort keakes, ay frae the fair, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 5; **Cum.**$^4$ At fairs in Cumberland there are oblong squares made of very flakey puff paste; in the centre is put about a dessert-spoonful of currants, and a cover of pastry is put on the top. **n.Yks.**$^2$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ Generally eaten hot. **w.Yks.**$^5$ 'Fatty-cakes' are for every-day use; 'short-cakes' for Sundays only, and, when buttered, are reckoned a great luxury amongst the poorer sort of people. **nw.Der.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ (6) **nw.Dev.**$^1$ (7) **w.Yks.** We've nowt fer t'supper but a bit o' short cock (B.K.). (8) **Abd.** To reckon up his shortcomes, slips, an' sins, Murray *Hamewith* (1900) 22. (9) **Edb.** [Of sheep] Their shape . . . is compact, short coupled, short legged, round bodied, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 52, ed. 1815. **e.Yks.** Horses that are short coupled and well backed, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 100. (10) **Sc.** (A.W.) **w.Yks.** Afoor tossin' wor invented, drawin' short-cuts wor th' way o' sattlin' bits o' jobs 'at tossin' sattles nah-a-days. Suppoasin' me an' th' parson couldn't agree which on us is th' clivverest an' we drew short-cuts to decide it, we sud cut two pieces o' paper, booath ends alike, bud one piece shorter nur t'other; then we sud arrange 'em wi' th' ends just showin', an' him 'at pickt th' shortest paper wod loise, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 19, 1897). **Lan.** When boys do not wish to divide anything they decide 'who must take all' by drawing 'short cuts,' Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 106. **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^1$ We'n have to draw short-cuts, aw reckon. (11) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*); Duncan *Etym.* (1595). (12) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (13) **Sc.** A gown without skirts reaching only to the middle, worn by female cottagers and servants; sometimes with long and sometimes with short sleeves (Jam.). **Sh.I.** She wore a white short-gown open at the bosom, a blue 'claith' petticoat, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 45. **e.Sc.** Her dress was the 'shortgown and petticoat' of the Scottish peasant woman, Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 2. **Edb.** Robed in a homely shortgown and in a pink chraisy, Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 40. (14) **Wm.** A short-grained ill-geen laal divvle 'at he is (B.K.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (15) **Sc.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 46. (16) **Sc.** *ib.* 92. (17) **Sh.I.** Cabbage entered largely into the winter dietary in such preparations as lang kale, short-kale, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 177. **Cai.**$^1$ (18) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (19) **Lin.**$^1$ (20) **sw.Lin.**$^1$ (21) **n.Yks.** Our old friend, the scout, Skins by 'short' name, Atkinson *Lost* (1870) xxii. (22) **Wm.** Tomlison was a fat little man, who lived upon his own estate, and used to eat short pies, Close *Leg.* (1862) 58. (23) **w.Yks.** (J.T.) (24) **m.Yks.**$^1$ (s.v. Lang-pound, Pundstone). (25) **w.Yks.** (W.H.V.) (26) **Ayr.** Short-set little men they were, Ochiltree *Out of Shroud* (1897) 294. **n.Yks.**$^2$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (27) **Bwk.**, **Nhb.** Older sheep are salved . . . slightly on the back, neck, and upper parts of the sides, which is called salving from short shed to short shed, Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXVII. 195. (28) **Slk.** The short sheep hae the lang 'woo,' Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) *Introd.* 19. (29) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Nhb.**$^1$ (s.v. Shift). **Nhb.**, **Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (30) **Wm.** Tak raspberry leaf tea fer t'short-shits (B.K.). (31) **Sc.** Shortsinsyne I sent my man to tell, I ne'er can loo a lass but bonny Bell, *Shepherd's Wedding* (1789) 9. **Dmb.** Sae short sin' syne, found stickin' in a fen, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 70. (32) **War.**$^3$ (33) **nw.Dev.**$^1$ (34) **w.Yks.** They knew theare ad be plenty ov short stuff to put it tea, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1865) 8. **e.An.**$^1$ (35) **Sc.** Short syne we were wonderfu' canty, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) I. 162. **n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Little did I or yer peer fader think shortsyne that ye was to be hame to be a burden till's, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 214. **Ayr.** I laid bye the pen shortsyne, and steekit the book of my life, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 241. **Lnk.** A meetin' that took place Shortsyne doon at Slamannan, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 175. **Gall.** A'e day short syne, Sir, by the bye, Y'ur Telegraph cam' i' my way, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 87. (36) **Lin.** Called 'Short Terrace' at East Kirkby. . . Three players stand together instead of one in the centre to start the game. The player who stands immediately outside the circle is called the 'clapper'; it is his object to hit the player who stands behind two others, Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 144. (37) **e.Dur.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **Wm.** (B.K.) **n.Yks.** He was shooat-tung'd as weel as reeasty, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 12. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (38) **Chs.**$^1$ (39) **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^1$; **Chs.**$^3$ Yo darna open yer mouth, hardly, he's sitch a short-waisted chap. **Suf.** (C.L.F.); He is very short-waisted when anything puts him out (Hall.). (40) **Abd.** Short while before this time, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 107. (41) **Ken.**$^1$ (42) **Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb.**, **Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). (43) **n.Sc.** I studied stenography or short-writing, Wodrow Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) II. 128.

**9.** Phr. (1) *short and long*, in short, in brief; (2) *— by*, except, lacking in, short of; (3) *— of light*, light of wit; (4) *— of puff*, out of breath, short-winded; (5) *the shorter side of noon*, the forenoon; (6) *the short hours of the morning*, the small hours of the morning, the early morning; (7) *the short side of day*, dawn, early morning; (8) *to be short in the grain*, to be short-tempered; easily roused in temper; (9) *to keep short by the head*, to restrict as to expenditure, to keep short of money; (10) *to leave anything short*, to leave it unexplained or half told; (11) *to think short of*, to think little of; to forget.

(1) **Fif.** My advice is, short and lang, Tak' your disjeunes afore ye gang, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 51. **n.Cy.**, **Yks.** (J.W.) (2) **Brks.** We've ten pound, short by eighteen pence, Hayden *Round our Vill.* (1901) 32. (3) **Cum.**$^4$ (4) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 26, 1897). **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Lin.**$^1$ Going up the Steep-hill, Lincoln, tells on all who are short-of-puff. **n.Lin.**$^1$ (5) **Lan.** He ploughed the stubble in the meadow for me and got it done by the shorter side of noon, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 108. (6) **Edb.** Reels hame, 'mang the short hours o' mornin, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 172. (7) **Sc.** At the short side of day when the cocks crow, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xxi. (8) **Uls.** *N. Whig* (May 8, 1901). (9) **Sc.** (Jam.); If he canna pay the lawing himsell, as I ken he's keepit unco short by the head, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) iv. (10) **n.Yks.**$^4$ Saay neea mair, leeave that sho't. (11) **Tip.** Short she'll think uv Joe, Kickham *Knocknagow*, 162.

**10.** *sb. Obs.* A short space of time, a moment.

**Abd.** Syn, in a short, my blust'rin blade appears, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 34.

**11.** Phr. (1) *at all shorts and overs*, at all times, at every opportunity; after a long or short interval; (2) *full with the shortest*, too short; (3) *the short and the long*, the whole conclusion, the whole matter; (4) *to be at no short for anything*, to have plenty of anything, not to be lacking in anything.

(1) **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ They were at our house at all shoorts an owers. **m.Yks.**$^1$ How long did it use to take him to come? Nay, bairn, there was no dependence on him—he came at all shorts and owers. (2) **w.Yks.**$^1$ Happenin to be full wee 't' shorts't we

samm'd up to-a-three desses o' hay, ii. 288. (3) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Don.** The short an' the long of it was this poor boy was taken up for the murdher of his frien', Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 54. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Nhp.**$^1$ (4) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Uls.** 'Spain's at no short for gold,' says the prince, and I'll give you what you ask, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–62) VII. 143; I'm at no short for money (M.B.-S.).

**12.** The partridge, *Perdrix cinerea.*

**Nrf.** [So called] on account of its build, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 52.

**13.** *pl.* The quantity of coal that falls short of that allowed to be worked annually by the certain rent of a royalty. Nhb.$^1$ Nhb., Dur. Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **14.** *pl.* A fine kind of bran; coarse flour.

**w.Yks.**$^1$, **Not.**$^{12}$, **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ Ground, I believe, twice over. Used for the feeding of pigs (s.v. Grudgeons). **War.**$^3$ **e.An.**$^1$ Bran mixed with a small proportion of the flour. . . It must certainly make it lighter, as well as more nutritive, to the fatting pigs, to which it is given.

Hence **Shorts-and-sharps**, *sb. pl.* a particular quality of meal. Lei.$^1$ **15.** *pl.* The refuse of hay, straw, &c.; the ears of corn or pieces of straw broken off in threshing. Rxb. (Jam.), w.Yks.$^1$ **16.** *pl.* The refuse of flax separated by the fine hackle. Abd. (Jam.) **17.** *v.* To shorten; to grow short.

**Per.** When the nichts begin to short, Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 44. **m.Yks.**$^1$

**18.** To amuse, divert; to cause the time to seem short. Cld., Rnf. (Jam.) **19.** To wind up or down with rope or chain.

**s.Stf.** If I shake the rope yo' short me up at once (T.P.).

**20.** *Obs.* To become angry, short-tempered.

**Dmf.** Alick . . . mentions . . . that you are shorted (as he phrases it) because I have not written, Carlyle *Lett.* (1836) in *Atlantic Monthly* (1898) LXXXII. 294.

**SHORT**, see **Shoort.**

**SHORTAHS**, *sb. pl.* Cor.$^{12}$ [ʃǭ·tāz.] Masses of loose rubbish in slate quarries which have fallen in and filled up cracks and rents.

**SHORTEN**, *v.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Stf. War. Oxf. [ʃo·rtən, ʃǭ·tən.] To put a baby into short clothes for the first time.

**Sc.** (A.W.), **Cum.**$^{14}$ **w.Yks.** 'When are yo' bahn to shorten t'barn?' 'Haw, we think o' shortnin' on't in abaht another month,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 26, 1897). **s.Stf.** Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **War.**$^3$ **Oxf.**$^1$ I aan't shortened 'im it, *MS. add.*

**SHORTENING**, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **shortnin** Cum.$^{14}$; **shortning** Nhp.$^1$ Suf.$^1$; **shotnin** e.Yks.$^1$ [ʃo·rt(ə)nin, ʃǭ·t(ə)nin.] Butter, lard, or dripping used in making pastry, cakes, &c.

**n.Cy.** (B.K.), **Cum.**$^{14}$ **e.Yks.** She puts a deal too much shortening in for my taste, Flit & Ko *Reel of No. 8*, 44; **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.** (H.L.), **w.Yks.**$^2$, **Not.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ Caathlics won't eät onything wi' lard shortenin' in o' fast daays. **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^{23}$, **e.An.**$^1$ **Cmb.**$^1$ There might ha' bin a bit more short'ning in this cake. **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 22. **Suf.**$^1$ [**Amer.** Often deer's tallow, bear's grease, or racoon's oil served for shortening, *Cent. Mag.* (Mar. 1901) 786.]

**SHORTIE**, *sb.* Rnf. (Jam.) [ʃo·rti.] A kind of cake or shortbread.

A thick cake baked of fine flour and butter, to which sugar, carraways, and orange-peel are frequently added.

**SHORTLECRUB**, *sb.* w.Som.$^1$ [ʃǭ·tlkrɐb.] The shrew-mouse. Cf. **shuttlecroft.**

**SHORTLIES**, *adv.* Nhb. [ʃo·rtliz.] Shortly, presently, soon.

Varry shortlies, tho', he hed to change his tune aboot his prodiggy, Pease *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 26; As happened shortlies, *ib. Tales* (1899) 9; (R.O.H.)

**SHORTLINS**, *adv.* Sc. [ʃo·rtlinz.] Shortly, quickly.

**Ayr.** A lang Scots mile was shortlin's past, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 184.

**SHORTSOME**, *adj.* Sc. Also written **schortsum** (Jam.). [ʃo·rtsəm.] **1.** Amusing, cheerful, merry; causing time to pass quickly.

**n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Maybe a sang To haud fowk shortsum roun' the ingle Whan nights grow lang, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 607; The burnie gaed rowin' sae shortsome to hear, Shelley *Flowers* (1868) 241. **Cld.**, **Rnf.** (Jam.)

**2.** Pleasantly situated. Bch. (Jam.)

**SHORVE, SHOSHIN(G)S**, see **Shive**, *sb.*$^1$, **Soshing.**

**SHOT**, *sb.*$^1$ In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Eng. and Amer. [ʃot.] **1.** A payment; a bill, reckoning; a share of a reckoning; esp. used of tavern accounts. Cf. **scot**, *sb.*$^2$

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** I fondly wish'd my shot to pay, Cock *Strains* (1810) II. 108. **Per.** 'Tis known I gladly pay my shot, Smith *Poems* (1714) 18, ed. 1853. **Dmf.** He has nae what'll pay his shot, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 165. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ In ancient tenures certain taxes are specified as 'Kirk-shot,' 'Acre-shot,' &c. **Dur.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.**$^2$, **w.Yks.**$^4$ **Lan.** Aw thaught awll know heaw meh shot stons, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 28; **Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ **Shr.**$^1$ Now, chaps, whad'n'ee a to drink—ale or short [spirits]?—an' I'll stand shot; **Shr.**$^2$ **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). [**Amer.** I . . . paid my shot into the plate, whenever it was handed round in meeting, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 2nd S. ii.]

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Shot-flagon**, a pot of ale given by the host to his guests when they have drunk above a shilling's-worth; (2) **-free**, free from payment; not called upon to pay 'shot'; (3) **-pot**, a person who spends so much in drink that he is entitled to the 'shot-flagon.'

(1) **Der.** Ray (1691); **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ (2) **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ (3) **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 390; **Glo.**$^1$

**3.** Phr. (1) *to get the lucky shot*, to get the best share; (2) *to pay the rescue shot, obs.*, to pay ransom; (3) *to take shots*, to receive contributions from those who come to take a last look at a corpse.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) (2) **Sc.** He has paid the rescue shot, Baith wi' goud, and white monie, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) 49, ed. 1839. **Rxb.** Prisoners o' war maun pay the rescue shot, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 35. (3) **Yks.** The nearest relation sits besides the coffin for the purpose, and the money is handed over to the widow or other relations, *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 214.

**SHOT**, *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Yks. Hrt. Mid. Ken. Sur. Hmp. Som. Also in form **shutt** Yks. [ʃot.] A division of land.

**Lth.** The infield is divided into three shots or parts, Maxwell *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 32 (Jam.). **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Hrt.** About four or five hundred yards, Cussans *Hist.* (1879–81) III. 321. **Mid.** (W.W.S.), **Ken.** (P.M.) **Sur.** Will you let the upper shot be laid up for hay? *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1854) 84. **Hmp.** Upper shot, a long narrow slip; lower shot, a field (H.R.). **Som.** Each of these fields was divided into shots or furlongs, Hervey *Wedmore Chron.* (1887) I. 181.

**SHOT**, *sb.*$^3$ w.Cy. Cor. Also written **shott** Cor.; and in form **shote** Cor.$^1$ [ʃot.] A species of small trout.

**w.Cy.** (Hall.) **Cor.** Grose (1790); **Cor.**$^1$ Carew makes a distinction between the trout and shot. 'The latter,' he says, 'is in a maner peculiar to Devon and Cornwall. In shape and colour he resembleth the Trowts: howbeit in biggnesse commeth farre behind him'; **Cor.**$^2$

[Cp. OE. *scēota*, a trout (Sweet).]

**SHOT**, *sb.*$^4$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **schot** Sc. (Jam.) S. & Ork.$^1$; **schott** Sc. (Jam.); **shott** Sc. Cum.; and in form **shat** Brks.$^1$ [ʃot.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Shot-about**, an alternate move; one move or play each; (2) **-and-shot-about**, alternate casting, used of net-fishing for salmon; (3) **-bag**, the leather shot-pouch carried with muzzle-loading guns; (4) **-corn**, a pellet of shot; (5) **-gobbed**, of sheep: wry-mouthed; (6) **-hole**, (*a*) a loophole in a wall, &c.; (*b*) a hole made in a rock for blasting; (7) **-s-man**, a 'shot,' marksman; (8) **-of-grease**, a complaint of the leg to which horses are liable when kept too long in the stable; (9) **-of-ice**, a sheet of ice; (10) **-pig**, a young pig taken out of the litter; a castrated pig; (11) **-sele**, evening-time, when birds give gunners the chance of a shot by a flight; (12) **-stick**, a mining term: a round stick on which a paper cartridge-case is rolled; (13) **-window**, a projecting window.

(1) **Sc.** Let's tak shot-about (Jam.). (2) **Nhb.**$^1$ If the starting or landing place of a net belonging to one fishery is so close to another fishery, that nearly the whole of the net of the former is at one time within the boundary of the adjoining fishery, this is called shot-and-shot-about. The owners of fisheries on opposite sides of the river are also entitled respectively to their shot-and-shot-about, Weddell *Arch.* IV. 317. (3) **Brks.**$^1$ (4) **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **w.Yks.** (J.T.) (5) **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) (6, *a*) **Per.** Shot-holes a' doun,

an' double stanks beneath, Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 89. **s.Sc.** The gleam o' his glaring eye Through the shothole threw its lurid light, Watson *Bards* (1859) 31. (*b*) **Chs.**$^1$ (7) **Dev.** A terrible clever shotsman wi' a rifle, tu, he were, Phillpotts *Striking Hours* (1901) 88. (8) **Lakel.**$^2$ **Wm.** T'meear's hed a shot o' grease, thoo mun ride it oot (B.K.). (9) **Lakel.**$^2$ Frae t'skiul yat ta t'turn at t'niuk's o' yah shot o'-ice, an' slape as an eel tail. (10) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Nhb.** Brockett *Gl.* (1846). **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.** Sale by auction of shott pig, *Penrith Obs.* (11) **e.An.**$^1$ (12) **Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **e.Dur.**$^1$ (13) **Sc.** While I gang to my shot-window, And hear yon bonny bird's song, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) III. 154. **n.Sc.** Tamas lay ower his shott window, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 43, ed. 1875. **N.Cy.**$^1$

**2.** Phr. (1) *by shot*, an exclamation; an asseveration; (2) *my shots*, an exclamation of surprise; (3) *to begin new shot*, to begin business afresh after one has been engaged in it for some time; to do anything over again; see **Bod(e**; (4) *to come shot*, to come with speed; to advance.

(1) **w.Yks.** An' be shot he managed, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1870) 50, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 26, 1897). (2) 'My shots!' said Dick, 'a quarter to twelve! Aw'd no idea it wor so late,' *ib.* 42. (3) **n.Sc.** (Jam.) (4) **Sc.** (*ib.*) **Abd.** But little shot she came, an' yet the sweat Was draping frae her at an unco rate, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 55 (*ib.*).

**3.** A blast; a charge or cartridge of gunpowder for blasting. Cf. **fast-shot**, s.v. **Fast**, *adj.* **9** (3).

**Sc.** (A.W.), **Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb., Dur.** A hewer's cartridge, about 1¼ inches diameter, and from 4 to 9 or 10 inches long, according to the strength required. About 30 inches are made from a pound of powder, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

**4.** A curling term: see below. See **Draw, 6.**

**Sc.** If he place his stone near the tee, without minding that of his antagonist, it has a chance of remaining there, and gaining a 'shot' to his party... When the stones on both sides have all been played, the one nearest the tee counts one; and if the second, third, fourth, &c. belong to the same side, all these count so many 'shots'; thirty-one of which, for each side, is the number usually played for, Harewood *Dict.* (1835) (s.v. Curling); The number of shots in a game, if not otherwise mutually fixed upon, shall be twenty-one, *Chambers's Information* (1842) (s.v. Curling). **Slg.** We're lying shot, but yet, my man, I dinna like ava This stane, Buchanan *Poems* (1901) 79; We're lying shot afore the gairds, sae snug and cunnin' happit, *ib.* 99.

**5.** A marble placed in the ring before the game begins.

**Yks.** Any one's 'taw' staying within the ring after being tawn at the 'shots,' is said to be 'fat,' Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 113.

**6.** A weaving term: the passage of the shuttle across the web; one thread of each colour or kind of yarn. Cf. **shoot**, *sb.* **2.**

**Sc.** From the act of shooting or throwing shuttles alternately, containing different threads (Jam.). **Fif.** If I had his abilities I would na ca' anither shot. The loom is no the job for him, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 66; Every time the shuttle passes across the web is called a 'shot,' meaning a thread shot home (A.W.).

**7.** A single throw and haul in net-fishing; a draught of fish.

**Sc.** The boats in the Frith had an excellent shot on Monday, *Caled. Merc.* (Jan. 22, 1825) (Jam.). **Sh.I.** I timed da pock weel, an' I lifted wi' da first shot what filt baith wir büddies ta da baand, *Sh. News* (Oct. 2, 1897). **ne.Sc.** He would be out to sea several times before the others had got ready, and was usually rewarded with a 'shot' of larger or smaller dimensions—'shot' being the usual term among fishermen for the results of a night's fishing, Green *Gordonhaven* (1887) 40. **Cai.**$^1$, **Bnff.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$

**8.** A sudden attack of illness or disease; a sudden, sharp pain.

**Sc.** I charge thee for arrow-shot, For door-shot, for womb-shot, For eye-shot, for tongue-shot, For liver-shot, for lung-shot, For heart-shot, all the maist, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 347. **Nhb.**$^1$ A slight cold is called a shot. 'Aa've gettin a shot o' caad i' me eye.' **Cum.**$^4$ A shot of rheumatics.

**9.** The wooden spout by which water is carried to a mill; one of the boxes of a mill-wheel which contains the water by which it is moved. Sc., n.Sc. (Jam.) **10.** *Obs.* A compartment in the stern of a boat. Cf. **sheet, 6.**

**Sh.I.** The boat [sixern] was divided into six compartments, viz., fore-head, fore-room, mid-room, oost-room, shott, hurrik or kannie... The shott was double the size of a room, and formed a sort of hold in which the fish was carried, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 127; **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**11.** The particular spot where fishermen are wont to take a draught with their nets.

**n.Sc.** Being asked if their fishing stations or shots have not been frequently repaired on both sides of the river, *Leslie of Powis*, 40 (Jam.). **Per.** They got the bonnie lad's corpse In the Kirk shot o' bonnie Cargill... The fishing station almost opposite Ballathy House is still known as the Kirk Shot, Ford *Harp* (1893) 23.

**12.** *Obs.* A projecting window; one set on hinges and opening outwards.

**Sc.** Some out of shots cried rebels on the readers, Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. 69 (Jam.). **Lnk.** With windows called shots, or shutters of timber, and a few inches of glass above them, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 440, ed. 1828.

**13.** An ill-grown ewe; a refuse animal left after the best of the flock or herd have been selected; also used *attrib.* Cf. **shoot**, *sb.* **6.**

**Sc.** Mackay. **Per.** (Jam.) **Slg.** A few of the worst ewes called shotts are likewise sold every year about Martinmas, *Statist. Acc.* XVIII. 569 (*ib.*). **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 353. **Nhb.**$^1$ The process of selection may go on until 'first shots,' 'second shots,' 'third shots,' and even 'fourth shots' have been disposed of. **Cum.**$^1$ Shot sheep or cattle; **Cum.**$^4$ Shot lambs. For shott ewes there was an increase in price, *Carlisle Patriot* (Oct. 19, 1894) 2, col. 3. **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Nrf., Suf.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

**14.** A young weaned pig; a castrated pig; also used as a term of contempt for a young person.

**Slg.** The shots o'ergae the auld swine, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 857. **e.Fif.** Anither bit shot wi black lugs and a curly tail, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iv. **Rxb.** The male and female are generally called shots when about three months old (Jam.). **N.I.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **Chs.**$^{23}$, **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Suf.**$^1$

**15.** A handful of hemp. Ken. (K.), Ken.$^1$ **16.** A set of heavy breakers, three to five in number, followed by a lull caused by the back-wash. Cai.$^1$ **17.** *Fig.* An outburst.

**Per.** When there's shots o' wit agaun, there's no ane in a' the lan' Can haud his ain wi' oor auld wife, Ford *Harp* (1893) 317.

**18.** *Obs.* The end or aim in moving or acting.

**Sc.** The great shot of Cromwell and Vane is to have a liberty of all religions, Baillie *Lett.* (1775) II. 62 (Jam.).

**19.** *pl.* Spirituous liquor of more than the usual strength. Sc. (Jam.) Cf. **fore-shot**, s.v. **Fore, 1** (108, *a*).

**SHOT,** *pp.*, *ppl. adj.* and *int.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Der. Lin. Nrf. Ken. Also in form **shotten** Sc. N.I.$^1$ n.Yks.$^2$ I.Ma. sw.Lin.$^1$ Ken. **1.** *pp.* In phr. (1) *how has it shotten?* what is the decision or result of a matter? (2) *to be shot to dead*, to be shot; (3) *to laugh till one is heart-shot*, to laugh heartily, to laugh 'fit to burst'; cf. **heart-shot**, s.v. **Heart, 1** (47, *a*); (4) *to stand to be shot at*, to stand one's bid merely to let the seller try to get a better.

(1) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (2) **Slk.** I'll be shot to dead if I know what to do, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 113, ed. 1866. (3) **Sh.I.** Wi' dat Tamy, Willie, an' da lasses leuch fil dey soud 'a been hert shot, *Sh. News* (June 22, 1901). (4) **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**2.** *ppl. adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Shot-a-dead**, death caused by a fairy dart; (2) **-blade**, that part of the corn-stalk which encloses the ear of corn; (3) **-brae**, an avalanche; (4) **-fare**, the mackerel season; (5) **-fare-men** (**Shot-ver-men**), men engaged in the mackerel-fishing; (6) **-fast**, a coal-mining term: a place shot down without having been previously nicked up the side; (7) **-herring**, a herring that has cast its roe; (8) **-heuch**, a steep bank from which the surface has fallen through the undermining action of rain or a stream; (9) **-ice**, a sheet of ice; thin ice on road puddles, &c.; 'cat-ice'; (10) **-milk**, *obsol.*, milk turned sour and curdled; (11) **-net**, a net put overboard; a mackerel-net; (12) **-star**, (*a*) a meteor; (*b*) the jelly tremella, *Tremella nostoc*, a gelatinous plant, found in pastures, &c. after rain; cf. **fallen-stars**, s.v. **Fallen** (5); (13) **-stern**, see (12, *b*).

(1) **Bnff.**$^1$ (2) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Sh.I.** As green as whin hit wis i' da shotblade, *Sh. News* (Oct. 8, 1898). **Gall.** Corn is said to be beginning to ragg when the grain-head first appears out of the shot-blade, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 403, ed. 1876. **Nhb.**

(R.O.H.) (3) **Sc.** Every here and there the recent scar of some extensive 'shot brae,' or 'avalanche,' which had rushed into the flood below, *Blackw. Mag.* (Feb. 1822) 181. (4) **Ken.**$^1$ The first of the two seasons of the home fishery. It commonly commences about the beginning of May, when the sowing of barley is ended. (5) **Ken.**$^1$ 'A north-east wind in May Makes the shotver-men a prey,' the N.E. wind being considered favourable for fishing; **Ken.**$^2$ (6) **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (7) **N.I.**$^1$ **Der.**$^2$ As lean as a shot-herring. **nw.Der.**$^1$ (8) **Sc.** (Jam.) (9) **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **Cum.**$^{14}$ **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ The road is all of a shot ice; **n.Yks.**$^4$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** T'roads wor all shot-ice i' t'mornin' after t'neet's rainin' (Æ.B.); **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ (10) **sw.Lin.**$^1$ (11) **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 99. **Ken.**$^{12}$ (12, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam.) (*b*) **Sc.** Vulgarly called or believed to be a shot or fallen star (*ib.*). **Gall.** This [the heron] is the bird that vomits the shot star, that clear gluey matter found in fishy marshes; instead of being a production of the lofty regions of aether, as long fancied, it is now found to proceed from the greedy gizzerons of lang-necked, or craig o' herons, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 144, ed. 1876. **Ant.** *Hist. Carrickfergus* (1811) in (B. & H.). **Ldd., Don.** (B. & H.) (13) **Slk.** (Jam.)

**3.** Doomed; stricken to death.

**w.Yks.** Oh! he's shot shu's when he falls (B.K.).

**4.** Cast at by fairies; 'elf-shot' (q.v.). Sc. (Jam.)

**5.** Of herring: having recently spawned.

**Sc.** Some in full roe, some lately delivered only, or shotten, as they are called, Hunter *Georgical Essays* (1803) II. 351. **I.Ma.** The fish are in the best condition previous to spawning; after that they are termed 'shotten,' and are in a poor exhausted state, totally unfit for human food, Glover *Guide* (1870) 188. **Ken.**$^1$ At the beginning of the season all the fish have roes; towards the end they are all shotten.

**6.** *int.* A danger-signal; 'cave.'

**Edb.** 'Shot!' is a cry among Edinburgh street-children as a danger-signal on the appearance of a policeman (or any other person to be dreaded) (D.M.R.).

**SHOT**, see **Shoot**, *v.*, **Short**, **Shut**.

**SHOTE, SHOTTANCE**, see **Shoot**, *v.*, *sb.*, **Shot**, *sb.*$^3$, **Shuttance**.

**SHOTTELT**, *ppl. adj.* Cum.$^{14}$ [ʃo·tlt.] Warped, out of truth.

**SHOTTEN, SHOTTER**, see **Shot**, *pp.*, **Shut**, **Shutter**.

**SHOTTLE**, *sb.* Cum. Also written **shottel** Cum.$^1$ [ʃo·tl.] A schedule.

Peer Jemmy! of aw his bit oddments a shottle the bealies ha'e ta'en, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 114; **Cum.**$^1$

**SHOTTLE**, *adj.* *Obs.* n.Sc. (Jam.) Short and thick, squat.

**SHOTTLE, SHOU**, see **Shuttle**, **She**, **Show**, *sb.*$^1$

**SHOUALD, SHOUD**, see **Shald**, **Showd**.

**SHOUGH**, see **Sheugh**, *sb.*, **Shoch**, **Shoe**, **Show**, *sb.*$^1$

**SHOUGHIE**, *adj.* Per. Knr. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Short and bandy-legged.

**SHOUL**, *v.*$^1$ Sc. Shr. Also written **shool** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) **1.** To take the husks off seeds. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*, s.v. Shill). Cf. **shill**, *v.*$^1$ **2.** To shed the first teeth. Cf. **shaul**, *v.*$^1$ **2.**

**Shr.**$^1$ The poor lickle wench looks despert foul now er's shoulin' 'er tith.

**SHOUL**, *v.*$^2$ *Obs.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] To shove. White *C'yman's Conductor* (1701) 127.

**SHOUL**, see **Shool**, *sb.*

**SHOUL-A-MOUTH'D**, *adj.* *Obs.* Dev.$^1$ Also in form **shewl-a-mouth.** Having a wide, capacious mouth.

I coud'n abide her vather,—a shoul-a-mouth'd, hatchet-faced, bandy-legg'd wink-a-puss, 6; His bandy legs and shewl-a-mouth hatchet face, *ib.* 11, ed. Palmer.

**SHOULDER**, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **shooder** Lakel.$^2$ Cum.$^{14}$ w.Yks.$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$; **shoother** Sc. Nhb.$^1$ Lan. Chs.$^1$ s.Chs.$^1$; **shoothir** Bnff.$^1$; **shouder** n.Lin.$^1$; **shouther** Sc. N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ Shr.$^1$ [ʃou·ldə(r, ʃū·də(r, ʃū·ðə(r.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Shoulder-bone**, the shoulder-blade; (2) **-brat**, a child's pinafore; (3) **-bund**, cold-shouldered; idle; (4) **-chain**, the chain connecting the 'hame-sticks' upon a horse's collar with the shaft of a cart; (5) **-cleek**, the hook on the limmer or shaft of a cart to which the 'shoulder-chain' is attached; also used *attrib.*; (6) **-cup**, the socket of the shoulder-blade; (7) **-fellow**, a companion in work; (8) **-height**, raised to the height of the shoulders; (9) **-high**, as high as the shoulders; *fig.* on a bier; (10) **-lyar**, one of the joints according to the Scotch method of cutting up a carcase of beef; (11) **-pick**, a pickaxe; (12) **-pipes**, drain-pipes with a collar attached to each so that they fit one into another; (13) **-shawl**, a small shawl thrown over the shoulders; (14) **-sling**, a yoke; (15) **-spaw**, the shoulder-blade; (16) **-spike**, an iron spike having the head flattened and with a nail-hole through it for driving into walls to stay wood-work; (17) **-spoale** or **-spole**, (*a*) the shoulder-blade; (*b*) a shoulder-slip or partial dislocation of the shoulder; (18) **-spoaled**, having the shoulder slipped or partially dislocated; (19) **-width**, the breadth of the shoulders; (20) **-work**, hard, continuous labour, navvy work; (21) **-yoke**, see (14).

(1) **Per.** A dirl i' your left shouther-bane, Stewart *Character* (1857) 26. (2) **Lan.** Didn't eawr Jenny wear shoulder brats till hoo began coortin? Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 41. (3) **Lakel.**$^2$ (4, 5) **Nhb.**$^1$ (6) **Rnf.** To lift the pen into my hand, 'Twill loose my shoother cup, Fraser *Chimes* (1853) 178. (7) **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ (8) **Sc.** (A.W.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Found himself shoother height, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) xvi. (9) **Dmf.** 'Bess' was raised up shouther heigh Wi' level sure, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 36. **w.Yks.** I war nobbut shoulder-high when he hed long sons of his own, Sutcliffe *Moor and Fell* (1899) 11. **s.Lan.**$^1$ They carried him whoam shooder-hee. **Shr.**$^1$ 'Yo'n be right w'en yo' sin me shŏother 'îgh,' was the not infrequent remark of a certain man to his wife when quarrelling with her. (10) **Sc.** The shoulder-lyar is a coarse piece and fit only for boiling fresh to make into broth or beef-tea, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 692. (11) **ne.Sc.** Ane o' my spades an' a shouther-pick were lyin' upon the unthrown yird, Grant *Keckleton*, 48. (12) **n.Lin.**$^1$ (13) **ne.Sc.** The younger [women] either with heads bare or with a small parti-coloured shoulder-shawl drawn over them, Green *Gordonhaven* (1887) 77. **Lnk.** I'll throw a shoother-shawl owre my heid this minute, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) III. 11. (14) **Bck.** Carried home in pails hanging upon a shoulder-sling, Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 545. (15) **Cum.**$^{14}$ (16) **w.Cy.** Used for supporting shelves against a wall (Hall.). **w.Som.**$^1$ (17, *a*) **Cum.**$^4$ (*b*) **Cum.**$^1$ (18) **Cum.**$^4$ (19) **w.Yks.** It taks a bigger shock nor sich a young un as yond hes shoulder-width to stand, Sutcliffe *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 24. (20) **Chs.**$^{13}$ (21) **Lan.** He now got up a bucket of water, filled his other pail, slowly adjusted the shoulder-yoke, hooked on the pails, and rose, Saunders *Abel Drake* (1862) x.

**2.** Phr. (1) *over the left shoulder*, indirectly, in an adverse, deceitful, or untrustworthy manner; not at all; (2) *to put one's shoulder out*, (*a*) to be annoyed, offended; to be put out; (*b*) to have one's banns of marriage published; (3) *to rub shoulders with*, to come into close contact with; to rub against; also used *fig.*

(1) **w.Yks.**$^1$ To gain our't left shooder [to lose]. **Nhp.**$^1$ He gave it him over the left shoulder. **War.**$^3$ 'He will pay you over the left shoulder' means that he will not pay you at all. 'He said that over his left shoulder.' (2, *a*) **Chs.**$^1$ There's plenty of coal for less money, and what'll pee one 'll pee another; he's no need to put his shoother ite abite his coal. **s.Chs.**$^1$ I'm nat gooin' put my shoother aït abaït that. (*b*) **Wil.**$^1$ At Clyffe Pypard and Hilmarton it is customary to ask a man whose banns have been published once—'How his shoulder is?'—because you have heard that it has been 'put out o' one side,' owing to his having 'vallen plump out o' the pulput laas' Zunday.' Next Sunday will 'put'n straight agean.' (3) **Sc.** A thief is said to rub shoulders with the gallows. A bachelor is often advised to rub shoulders with a bridegroom that it may produce an inclination for matrimony. In the same manner an unmarried female jocularly says to a bride 'I must rub shoulders with you, it may help me to a husband' (Jam.). **Dmb.** To rub shoulders with a bride or bridegroom augurs a speedy marriage, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 32.

**3.** A scissor-manufacturing term: the widest part of the cutting portion of the blade. w.Yks. (C.V.C.) **4.** A cluster of grapes.

**Mid.** He hands you in a vine-leaf, being careful where he cuts it, a jet-black shoulder of Black Hamburgh, Blackmore *Kit* (1890) I. vi.

**5.** *pl.* The two sheaves which cover a shock of wheat in a field. w.Yks.$^2$ **6.** *v.* In slaughtering a pig: to stick it clumsily so that the knife touches the shoulder.

**Chs.**$^1$ The portion so damaged does not bleed quite freely, and often will not take the salt.

7. To turn the cold shoulder to, to turn the back on any one; to eject by force. Also with *out*.

**Lakel.**$^2$ A chap 'at izzant wanted gits t'shooder, an' if he's awk'ard 'll git shooder'd oot.

8. To abut; to project against.

**w.Yks.** A rambling house, shouldering roughly at the one end a group of laithes and mistals, Sutcliffe *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 33.

9. To walk with a heavy, lumbering step.

**Bnff.**$^1$ The great lang fabrick o' a cheel 'came shoothirin' up the brae.

**SHOULE**, see **Shool**, *sb.*

**SHOULFALL**, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) The chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs*. Cf. **shilfa.**

**SHOUP, SHOUPELTIN**, see **Shoop, Shoopiltie.**

**SHOUR, SHOURMEL, SHOURT**, see **Shower, Shoormil, Shoort.**

**SHOUT**, *sb.*$^1$ Lin. Also in form **schuyt**. A flat-bottomed boat. Cf. **scout**, *sb.*$^3$

(J.C.W.); Much used in the fens and narrow drains of the county... Many can remember when market-produce was brought from the fens to Lincoln in these tiny vessels, which lay outside the lock at Stamp End on Fridays, Brookes *Tracts Gl.*; A small boat, nearly flat-bottomed and very light, used for passing over the drains in various parts of the county; when broader and larger it is used for shooting wild ducks in the marshes and is then called a gunning shout (Hall.); They were crossing Barlings Drain in a small schuyt when it upset, *Lincoln Date Bk.* (Apr. 12, 1816); **Lin.**$^1$

[ME. *schūte*, MDu. *schuite*, a flat-bottomed boat (Stratmann).]

**SHOUT**, *v.* and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also written **schout** Sc. (Jam.); and in forms **shaat, shaht** w.Yks.; **shawwt** Cum.$^1$; **sheat, sheawt** Lan.; **shoot** Nhb.$^1$ Lakel.$^2$ Cum.$^{13}$ n.Yks.$^4$ [Sc. and n.Cy. ʃūt.]

1. *v.* To shout at; to assail with shouts; to hoot.

**Frf.** We'll shout rhyming Nell, and make her feel mad, Johnston *Poems* (1869) 123. **Lth.** Loudly an' blithely the bairnies did shout him, They hooted the loons wha had threaten'd to clout him, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 54. **n.Yks.**$^2$ **w.Yks.** They shahted him all t'way hoam fra t'miln (M.F.); When a candidate for favour becomes the object of dislike to the mob, they are said to shout him, Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 318.

2. To call, summon; to call for without necessarily raising the voice; *gen.* with *on.*

**Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^3$ We shootit Edard Beeby up, 66. **n.Yks.**$^2$; **n.Yks.**$^4$ Shoot on him, he's in t'next room. **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Thoo maun't shoot on him whahl ah's riddy ti gan. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Lan.** (S.W.) **n.Lin.**$^1$ I shooted you all over an' you niver cum'd.

3. To call the banns of marriage.

**Lan.** I'll tell Canon to begin o' shoutin' us straight off, *Longman's Mag.* (July 1896) 268; To goo an' get the lass shouted afore thou knowed if hoo were willin' to wed thee or not, *ib.* (Aug. 1895) 394.

4. Of a woman: to be in labour, to be confined. Also with *out.*

**Sc.** Were ye at Becka's shoutin', Sucky, the tother night? John Hogg *Poems* (1806) 82 (Jam.); Sibbald *Gl.* (1802) (*ib.*). **Lnk., Rxb., Dmf.** (Jam.) **Nhb.** Is thee muther shoutin out, Bewick *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 10; **Nhb.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$ **w.Yks.** Ah expect t'wife shaating about Christmas (J.J.B.); (S.P.U.) **Lan.** I welly believe hoos sheawting neaw (W.C.S.). **I.Ma.** If a poor man's wife was shoutin, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 4.

5. *sb.* The cry of a bird.

**Wmh.** 'Did you hit that snipe?' 'I knocked a shout out of him anyway' (S.A.B.). **w.Cum.** A few mair shoots fra t'yoolet, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1876) 85.

6. A congratulative ceremony on the occasion of the birth of a child.

**m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** When the birth is looked for immediately, the neighbours are summoned, and each attends with a warming-pan, but this is not put to any use. After the event a festive hour is spent, when each person is expected to favour the child with a good wish... Used in the Haworth district, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 26, 1897); When a birth is about to take place, they have what is called a shout. The nearest neighbour undertakes the office of herald. She runs from house to house, .. summoning all the neighbours with the cry, 'Run, neighbours, run,' &c., Howitt *Rur. Life* (1838) I. 306.

**SHOUTE**, see **Shoot**, *sb.*

**SHOUTER**, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Also in forms **shaouter** Chs.; **sheawter** s.Lan.$^1$ 1. A public crier of wares. n.Yks.$^2$ 2. Phr. *shouter of Gatley*, *obs.*, a loud, boisterous person. Chs.$^1$ 3. *pl.* Currants that are few and far between in a cake or pudding. s.Lan.$^1$, Chs.$^1$

**SHOUTHER**, see **Shoulder, Shuther.**

**SHOUTING**, *vbl. sb.* Nhb. Yks. Chs. Lei. Brks. Also written **showtin'** s.Chs.$^1$; and in form **shootin** Nhb.$^1$ In *comp.* (1) **Shouting-bottle**, the reapers' or haymakers' beer-keg; (2) **-bread**, (3) **-cake**, bread or cake in which the currants and plums are few and far between; (4) **-deaf**, so deaf that one has to be shouted to to enable one to hear; (5) **-loaf**, a spiced loaf made for and served to the gossips at a child-birth; see **Shout**, *v.* 4.

(1) **Lei.**$^1$ When emptied by the last drinker, he is expected to shout for more to be fetched. (2) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (3) **Brks.** (M.J.B.) (4) **Chs.**$^{13}$, **s.Chs.**$^1$ (5) **Nhb.**$^1$

**SHOUTO**, *sb.* I.W.$^1$ A donkey. ? A misprint for 'shonto.'

**SHOVAPENNY**, *sb.* Wil. The game of 'shove-halfpenny.' Slow *Gl.* (1892).

**SHOVE**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Yks. Shr. Nrf. Ken. Sus. Also in forms **shoave** Ken.$^1$; **shoove** Nrf. [ʃōv.] 1. *sb.* A handful of corn in reaping; a sheaf; a bundle of reeds; a row of shocks of corn. Cf. **shoaf.**

**ne.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 33. **Shr.**$^1$ I see 'em throwin' down the mows an' feelin' the shoves, I spect they bin thinkin' o' luggin'. **Nrf.** (A.G.F.); (P.H.E.)

2. A large kind of fork used to gather up oats when cut. Ken. (W.F.S.), Ken.$^1$ 3. *v.* To put loose corn into heaps that it may be more conveniently taken up. Sus.$^1$

[1. Cp. schokkyn schovys, or oþer lyke, *tasso, congelimo* (*Prompt.*).]

**SHOVE**, *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* or *obsol.* Irel. Chs. A fragment of the stems of flax or hemp broken off in 'scutching'; *gen.* in *pl.* Cf. **shiv, show**, *sb.*$^1$

**Ir.** As fast as it [flax] dries, they beat it on stones with a beetle, then they scutch it to separate the heart or the shoves from the rest, Young *Tour* (1780) I. 134 (Jam., s.v. Shoes). **Dwn.** (C.H.W.) **Chs.**$^1$ Shoves are the small breakings of the hemp or flax stalks, which often sticketh in the coursest sort of them, *Acad. Armory*, bk. III. iii.

**SHOVE**, *v.*$^2$ Nhp. e.An. Also in form **shoove** Suf.$^1$ [ʃōv.] 1. To shed the first teeth.

**Nhp.**$^1$ A calf or colt is said to be shoving, when parting with its early teeth. **e.An.**$^1$ Pronounced like 'grove.'

2. Of plants: to germinate, to shoot.

**e.An.**$^1$ **Suf.**$^1$ Trees putting forth their leaves are shooven.

**SHOVE-HOE**, *sb.* Yks. An implement used for cleansing the ground of weeds, a horse-hoe, scuffler. n.Yks. (I.W.), e.Yks. (R.B.)

**SHOVEL**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Chs. Nrf. s.Cy. Dev. Also written **shovl** Dev. [ʃu·vl, ʃe·vl.] 1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Shovel-bill**, (2) **-duck**, the shoveller, *Spatula clypeata*; (3) **-groat**, a species of draughts in which the winner is the one who first gets his men off the board; (4) **-tree**, the handle of a spade.

(1) **Nrf.** A few pairs of 'shovel-bills' are to be seen all the year round in the Broad district, but never many, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 224. (2) **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 47. (3) **Sc.** (Jam., s.v. Slide-thrift). (4) **s.Chs.**$^1$

2. Phr. *to put out on the shovel*, to cast a child out of doors which is suspected to be a changeling or bewitched.

**s.Ir.** Some advised to put him out on the shovel, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 23.

3. A spade. Cf. **shool**, *sb.*

**w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Chs.**$^1$ The word 'spade' is not used. 'The sexton's shooken his shovel at him,' is commonly used of anyone who is failing in health, and evidently near death.

4. *v.* To push, shove.

**s.Cy.** 'You trodden on my foot.' 'It's like your impudence to shovel your feet under my shoes' (I.W.). **Dev.** White *C'yman's Conductor* (1701) 127.

5. To intrude. m.Yks.$^1$ Cf. **shool**, *sb.* 10.

**SHOVELARD**, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Nrf. The shoveller, *Spatula clypeata*.

Swainson *Birds* (1885) 158; Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 51.

[Schovelerd, or popler, byrd, *populus* (*Prompt.*).]

**SHOVELLER**, *sb.* w.Yks.$^3$ [ʃu·vələ(r).] A kitchen shovel with holes in it to let ashes through.

**SHOVELLING**, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Wor. **1.** *ppl. adj.* Not in fixed employment, doing no regular work. s.Wor. (H.K.) Cf. **shuffling**, s.v. **Shuffle.** **2.** *sb. pl.* Dirt that is shovelled away.

**n.Cy.** The shovellings of highways, Hunter *Georgical Essays* (1803) II. 291.

**SHOVEN**, *sb.* Yks. Also written **shovven** n.Yks.$^4$; **shuvvun** w.Yks.$^5$ [ʃo·vən, ʃu·vən.] A boot-lace, shoe-string; also in *comp.* **Shovven-string.** Cf. **shibband.**

**n.Yks.**$^4$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ (s.v. Shibbin). **w.Yks.**$^4$ A vallit is indispensable to tee t'shuvvuns o' the'r boits, 130.

**SHOVER-IN**, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. An assistant banksman at a colliery, employed to push the empty tubs into the cage. Nhb.$^1$ Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

**SHOVERING**, *sb.* *Obs.* Chs. A lean-to or pent-house. Cf. **shoring**, s.v. **Shore**, *sb.*$^2$ 4 (2, *a*).

Two shoverings adjoining to a house on the truck Hill, *Sheaf* (1880) II. 201; **Chs.**$^1$ An old word found in Cheshire documents of the sixteenth century.

**SHOVVY-HOLE**, *sb.* Brks. Also in form **shuvvy-hawle.** [ʃɐ·vi-ōl.] A game of marbles; see below.

A round hole two or three inches deep is cut out in the ground. The players from a short distance each in turn throw up a number of marbles previously agreed on, trying to get them into the hole. The boy who has got most marbles in, or who has most nearest to the hole, then has the first try to push with his hand, or 'shove,' the other marbles into the hole. If he pushes one and fails to get it in, the boy whose marbles were second in nearness to the hole takes his place, and so on, everyone keeping the marbles which he gets into the hole (W.H.E.); **Brks.**$^1$ A small hole is made in the ground and marbles are pushed in turn with the side of the first finger; these are won by the player pushing them into the 'shuvvy-hawle.'

**SHOW**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also written **shoe** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.$^1$; **shou** s.Don.; and in forms **shaw** Sc.; **shoa** Sc.; **shough** N.I.$^1$ [ʃō.] **1.** A fragment of the stems of flax or hemp broken off in 'scutching,' the refuse of flax or hemp; *gen.* in *pl.* See **Shove**, *sb.*$^2$

**Sc.** (Jam.); Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **s.Sc.** The shows being now removed the heckling process followed, *Scotsman* (Oct. 23, 1900). **Rxb.** Some down were dous'd amang the shoas, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 122. **Gall.** (J.M.), **N.I.**$^1$ **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Nhb.**$^1$

Hence **Schowy**, *adj.* containing fragments of broken flax.

**Gall.** Dundrennan lasses turn your wheels, Lick aff the schowy stoor, Denniston *Craignilder* (1832) 76.

**2.** Phr. *shoe thick*, thickly, as thick as 'shows.'

**e.Lth.** Tho' sown shoe thick, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 57.

**3.** *pl.* The refuse of hay. n.Sc. (Jam.)

**SHOW**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^2$ Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **schaw** Abd. (Jam.); **shaw** Sc. n.Lin.$^1$ Brks.$^1$; **shew** w.Yks. [ʃou, ʃǭ, ʃō, ʃeu.]

**I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Preterite*: (1) **Shawed**, (2) **Sheu**, (3) **Shew**, (4) **Shewd**, (5) **Shown.**

(1) **Abd.** Yon face ye shawed me i' the coffin, Macdonald *Lossie* (1877) iii. **Ayr.** That shaw'd the dead in their last dresses, Burns *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) l. 126. (2) **Ess.**$^1$ (3) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 207. **Sh.I.** He open'd da stok an' shew Sibbie da king o' herts, *Sh. News* (Oct. 28, 1899). **Lei.**$^1$ 29. **Nrf.** *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. vi. 295. **Suf.** Pron. like 'knew' (C.L.F.). **Ess.** He shew me a pretty calf, *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 178. (4) **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 39. **w.Yks.** Went an' shew'd misen to ivvryboddy 'at ah knew, Binns *Orig.* (1889) No. i. 3. (5) **Lei.**$^1$ 29.

**2.** *Pp.*: (1) **Shawed**, (2) **Shawn**, (3) **Shewed**, (4) **Shewn**, (5) **Showed.**

(1) **Dev.** The best woman the world's ever shawed me, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Apr. 1900) 438. (2) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 207. **Abd.** I cud beg fine, noo ye hae shawn the gait, Macdonald *Warlock* (1882) lxii. (3) **w.Yks.** It's sooin shewed up what he wor, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 26, 1897). (4) **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 39. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Lei.**$^1$ 29. (5) **Lei.**$^1$ *ib.* **Glo.** Gibbs *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 90. **Som.** She've a-showed ee her mind plain enough, Raymond *Smoke*, 18. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 278.]

**II.** Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* In phr. (1) *to show a back*, in the game of leap-frog: to bend down, to put oneself in the proper position for another to leap over one; (2) — *for*, to betoken, portend; to look like; (3) — *hackle*, to be willing to fight; to get ready to fight; (4) — *off*, (*a*) to appear in church the first Sunday after one's wedding; (*b*) of a horse: to prance about; (*c*) to commence; (*d*) to scold, rate, reprimand; (5) — *out*, to show, display; (6) — *taper*, to dwindle away; (7) — *to*, (*a*) to undertake anything with pleasure; to take to; to appreciate; (*b*) to accept a challenge; to fight; (8) — *willing*, to show willingness; to be willing.

(1) **Oxf.** Show us a back, Dick (G.O.). (2) **Ken.**$^1$ It shows for rain. **Sur.**$^1$ It shows for wind pretty much. **w.Som.**$^1$ The wind's up again, and I sim do show vor [shoa· vaur] fine weather. (3) **I.W.**$^1$ From a cock's erecting his hackles when about to fight; **I.W.**$^2$ (4, *a*) **Chs.**$^1$ It was the custom about Mobberley and Wimslow, fifty or sixty years since, for a newly-married couple to appear at church the first Sunday after their wedding. This was always spoken of as 'showing off.' (*b*) **Brks.**$^1$ (*c*) **I.W.**$^1$ When do the plaayurs show off? (*d*) **I.W.**$^2$ I let the cows get into the clover and dedn't meyaster show off at me about it? (5) **Glo.** He'll see that the honour o' the old country is well show'd out an' kep' up, Gibbs *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 90. (6) **Lon.** And that sort of thing soon makes money show taper, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 237, ed. 1861. (7, *a*) **I.W.**$^2$ I can't show to noo vittles. (*b*) *ib.* It's no use vor he to show to wold Harry: he's too good a man vor'n. (8) **n.Yks.** If you wad try, it wad show willing (I.W.). **n.Lin.**$^1$ I'll goä if I can, that 'll shaw willing.

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Show-fair**, anything that serves rather for show than as answering the purpose in view; (2) **-up night**, *obs.*, the Monday evening of the Oxford Commemoration week.

(1) **Abd.** (Jam.) (2) **Oxf.** On the Monday evening of Commemoration Week it was formerly the practice to have a grand procession of all the eight-oared boats which had taken part in the Summer races and the Torpids. This was always styled by the townspeople 'show-up night,' and attracted more spectators than the races themselves. The custom has been discontinued since 1893, in which year the last procession took place (G.O.).

**3.** To appear, seem.

**n.Yks.**$^4$ It show'd to be a good 'un, 231. **Nrf.** *Arch.* II. 297. **w.Som.**$^1$ That must be a healthy place. Well! do show zo by the chillern.

**4.** Of a lamp or candle in mining: to burn with an elongated, unsteady flame, or with a blue, lambent top above the ordinary flame owing to the presence of fire-damp. Nhb.$^1$ **5.** To be willing to fight. I.W.$^1$ **6.** *sb.* An appearance, indication, sign; prospect; a portent.

**Abd.** Cries i' the deid o' the nicht, an' never a shaw i' the mornin' but white cheeks an' reid e'en, Macdonald *Donal Grant*, liii. **Nhb.**$^1$ **Cum.** If thou means by miracles, shaws an' signs, thou'se wrang, Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xiv. **w.Som.**$^1$ There's a fine show for apples.

**7.** In mining: a lambent blue flame appearing above the ordinary flame of a candle or lamp when fire-damp is present.

**Nhb.**$^1$ By the show upon a candle or in a safety lamp the presence of fire-damp in a colliery is indicated. **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

**8.** Phr. *to give one a show of*, to let one see; to show.

**Rnf.** Come, tak' a seat, an' gie's a shaw O' your snuff horn, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 117.

**9.** A picture, print.

**s.Lan.**$^1$ Aw loike a book wi' plenty o' shows in it. **Dev.** (Hall.); **Dev.**$^1$ Zee if there be any shows in en, ed. Palmer, 1.

**10.** Of a cow: the udder.

**w.Som.**$^1$ Look what a winderful show her've a-got. Grand heifer, splendid show, Fowler *Catal. of Guernseys* (Oct. 9, 1886).

**11.** *Comp.* (1) **Show-doll**, a girl who dances on the platform outside a travelling show; (2) **-folk**, the people connected with a show; (3) **-pea**, the sweet pea, *Lathyrus odoratus*; (4) **-shop**, a place of display; (5) **-Sunday**, the Sunday immediately preceding the Oxford Commemoration; (6) **-wife**, a show-woman.

(1) **s.Lan.**$^1$ (2) **w.Yks.** Peter-hoil-i'-'em lamps 'at shew-fowk use, Binns *Orig.* (1889) No. i. 6. (3) **Nrf.** (B. & H.) (4) **Fif.** That great show-shop [Cathedral of St. Andrews] of idol-ware, Gather't for near four hundert year, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 207. (5) **Oxf.** The next day, being Show Sunday, was spent by the young ladies in a ferment of spiritual and other dissipation,

Hughes *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xxv; Here [in the Broad Walk] on the evening of Show Sunday (that immediately before Commemoration) members of the University, with the strangers visiting Oxford, take a promenade, and, filling the walk, present an animated scene, Murray *Handbk. Oxf.* (1894) 22; The custom is now discontinued (G.O.). (6) **Abd.** Afore she'd weer a' yon faldarals aboot her heid like a show-wife she'd raither gyang t' the factory, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (May 19, 1900).

**SHOW**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^3$ e.An. Also in form **sheow** Suf.$^1$ [ʃau.] **1.** *v.* To push, shove. Cf. **shuff**, *v.*

**e.An.$^1$** Pronounced like 'cow.' In showing, some force must be used. Shoving may be quietly and silently performed. **Suf.$^1$** Rhyming to 'now.'

**2.** *sb.* A push, shove, thrust.

**Nrf.** 'Where are you going?' 'Shrimping.' 'First show I made I get half a pint,' Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 291.

[Schowwyn, or puttyn, *impello, trudo* (*Prompt.*).]

**SHOW, SHOW-CROP**, see **Shaw**, *sb.*$^1$, **Sho-crop**.

**SHOWD**, *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Sc. Also written **schowd** Bnff.$^1$; **shoud** Abd.; and in form **showdie** Abd. [ʃaud.] **1.** *v.* To swing; to move to and fro with a swaying motion; to waddle in walking.

**Sc.** (A.W.), **n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Bnff.$^1$** The loon sat in a tree schowdin. **Abd.** Where masons were workin', without any fear, He shoudit wi' scaffoldin' planks owre their meer, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 6. **Kcd.** He was . . . shak'n, showdit, thrashed, an' thumpit, Grant *Lays* (1884) 114.

Hence **Schowdin-tow**, *sb.* a swinging-rope, the rope of a swing. Mry. (Jam.), Bnff.$^1$ **2.** To dandle a child; to rock to sleep.

**Bnff.$^1$** She schowdit the bairn t'sleep and sang: 'Schowdie, bowdie, A pair o' new sheen, Up the Gallogate, Doon the green.' **Abd.** Languor showdies greetin' Grief in Poortith's creakin' chair, Shelley *Flowers* (1868) 255.

**3.** *sb.* The act of swinging or rocking; a rocking or swaying motion; a waddling gait.

**n.Sc.** Applied sometimes to the motion of a ship much tossed by the waves (Jam.). **Bnff.$^1$** **Abd.** Wha by the neck hae gotten a showd For't in a rape, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 73.

**4.** A child's swing; a swinging-rope. n.Sc. (Jam.), Abd. (G.W.) Hence **Showdy-towdy**, *sb.* a see-saw. Abd. (G.W.) **5.** A jaunt, trip; a short journey taken for pleasure.

**Inv.** A child calls a showd to be wheeled a short distance in a barrow, or asks a farmer to take him a 'showd' in his cart (H.E.F.).

**6.** *adv.* With a rocking motion, or waddling gait. Bnff.$^1$

**SHOWD, SHOWDIE, SHOWE**, see **Shald, Showd, Shoe**.

**SHOWEL**, *sb.* *Obs.* e. & s.Cy. A blind for a cow's eye made of wood. Ray (1691); Bailey (1721). [(K.)]

**SHOWEL, SHOWELLY**, see **Shool**, *sb.*

**SHOWER**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. I.W. Cor. Also written **schour** Sc. (Jam.); **shour** Sh.I.; **showre** Sc. (Jam.); and in forms **shooer**, **shoor** Sh.I. **1.** *sb.* *Obs.* Continuous rain lasting for several hours or for a whole day. I.W. (Hall.) Cor. *Monthly Mag.* (1870) I. 436. **2.** A copious supply; a quantity.

**Cor.** The cows gived a wonnerful shower o' milk, Phillpotts *Prophets* (1897) 61.

**3.** Phr. (1) *a shower in the heads*, *obs.*, a flood of tears; see **Head, 14**; (2) *to shake a shower with one*, to give one torrents of abuse, to storm at one.

(1) **Slk.** Used . . . in a pastoral district and borrowed from the proof that rain is falling in the high grounds or at the heads of rivulets by their swelling below (Jam., s.v. Heads); There's a shower i' the heads wi' Barny; his heart can stand naething, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 73, ed. 1866. (2) **Sh.I.** (J.S.)

**4.** A sharp attack; a throe, agony, paroxysm; the pangs of child-birth.

**Sc.** If the Lord gaue not leysure to draw their breath between showre and showre (as they call it) it were vntolerable, Rollock *Thessalonians* (1606) I. 238 (Jam.). **Sh.I.** Lay eight weeks, taking her shours and pains by fits, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 281, ed. 1891; Efter rinnin' I got a shooer o' da host, *Sh. News* (Aug. 28, 1897). **Kcb.** It cost Christ and all his followers sharp showers, and hot sweats, Rutherford *Lett.* (ed. 1765) I. ep. 131 (Jam.).

**5.** A strong push; a sudden turn.

**Sh.I.** Hit wid a set dee better, daa, if doo'd . . . com' an' gien me a shooer, *Sh. News* (May 26, 1900); (J.S.)

**6.** *v.* With *upon*: to give a helping hand with; to push or turn forcibly. **Sh.I.** Shoor upo da kirn (J.S.).

[4. Rest at all eis, but [without] sair or sitefull schouris, Douglas *Pal. Hon.* (1501) I. 40, ed. 1874.]

**SHOWERLICKIE**, *sb.* Knr. (Jam.) A gentle shower.

**SHOWING-ON**, *sb.* Oxf. A game played by boys with smooth kidney-stones.

It is usually played by boys on the way home from school. As long as a boy can hit the stone in front he is in play; as soon as he misses another boy takes his turn (G.O.).

**SHOWL**, *v.* and *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Also in forms **shoel**, **shool** (Jam.). **1.** *v.* To twist, distort; to make a grimace, esp. in phr. *to showl the mouth*. Cf. **sheyle**.

**Sc.** They showl'd their lips, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 33. **n.Sc.** To showl one's mouth (Jam.). **Frf.** He . . . screwed up his face an' showled like the lave o' them, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 147, ed. 1889. **Rnf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 353.

Hence **Showlie**, *adj.* deformed by being slender and crooked. Cld. (Jam.) **2.** *sb.* A distortion of the face, a grimace.

**Frf.** The showl it made garred baith o' the billies lauch, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 179, ed. 1889.

**SHOWLE, SHOWLE(Y**, see **Shaul**, *sb.*$^1$, **Shool**, *sb.*

**SHOWN**, *v.* Chs. War. Shr. Hrf. Also written **shewn** War.$^2$ Shr.$^1$; and in forms **shewnd** War.$^2$; **shōnd** War.$^2$; **shownd** War.$^1$ Hrf.$^2$ [ʃōn.] A dial. form of 'show.'

**s.Chs.$^1$** If yŏ gen me anny o' yur camperlash, I'll quick shown yŏ the road. *Pt.* and *pp.* shoa·nt, *ib.* 83. **War.$^1$** Shownd, imperative, 7; **War.$^2$** I'll shōnd yer the way. **Shr.$^1$** Let me shewn you 'ow to do that. **Hrf.$^2$** I'll shown you.

**SHOWP, SHOWRE**, see **Shoop, Shower**.

**SHOWY**, *adj.* Ess.$^1$ Shy. Cf. **shuf(f**, *v.*

**SHOWY**, *v.* Gmg. Of the weather: to clear. Collins *Gow. Dial.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848–50) IV. 223.

**SHOY, SHOYER**, see **Shy**, *adj.*$^1$, **Shire**, *adj.*

**SHRAANE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Wxf.$^1$ Also in form **shruane**. A shred, scrap; a slice of cake. Cf. **scran**, *sb.*

**SHRAFF**, *sb.* Stf.$^1$ [ʃraf.] Refuse from pot-works. Cf. **shruff**.

**SHRAFT**, *sb.* Irel. Also in form **sraft** Wxf. [ʃraft.] Shrovetide. Cf. **shrift, 2.**

**Ir.** Will you have my new big coat made agin Shraft? Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) 9.

Hence **Shraft-Tuesday**, *sb.* Shrove Tuesday.

**Wxf.** I was in Iniscorfy, you see, on Sraft Tuesday, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 106.

**SHRAG**, *v.* and *sb.*$^1$ Yks. Shr. Oxf. Suf. [ʃrag.] **1.** *v.* To lop, trim trees. n.Yks.$^4$ Cf. **shrig**, *v.*$^2$ Hence **Shragging-fagots**, *sb. pl.*, see below.

**Oxf.** About 350 loads of excellent beech timber, with the felling fagots, 1,500 shragging fagots, 5 lots of small ash, 15 large ash, and 22 large elm trees, . . will be sold by auction, *Oxf. Times* (Dec. 1, 1900) 2.

**2.** To snap; to bite. **Shr.$^1$** Hie, shrag 'im, Towzer, lad!

**3.** *sb.* An end of a stick; a twig in a broom.

**Suf.$^1$** Yar brum owt ta ha' fine shrags.

[1. Schredyn, or shragge trees, *sarculo* (*Prompt.*).]

**SHRAG**, *sb.*$^2$ Sh.I. Chiding, fault-finding, nagging. Cf. **sharg**, *v.*

Da shrag an' cullieshang o' her weary weary strife, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 74.

**SHRAGER**, *sb.* Stf.$^1$ A pottery term: a coarse pot of marl for baking wares. Cf. **saggar(d**.

**SHRAIL**, *sb.* e.An. [ʃrēl.] A light rail; a very slight fence.

**e.Cy.** More to warn persons from breaking through it than for real protection (Hall.). **Nrf.** (M.C.H.B.)

**SHRAILIE**, *sb.* Cum.$^4$ [ʃrē·li.] The missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*; also in *comp.* **Shrailicock**. (s.v. Mountain Throssel.)

**SHRAM**, *v.* and *sb.* War. Glo. Brks. Nrf. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Also written **shramb** Som. [ʃræm.] **1.** *v.* To shrink with cold; to benumb, stiffen, shrivel up with cold. Cf. **scram**, *v.*$^3$, **shrim**.

**War.$^2$**, **Glo.$^1$** **Brks.$^1$** Let I come to the vire, I be so shrammed a bidin' zo long in the kert. **Sus.** (E.E.S.) **Hmp.** I 'lows you be pretty nigh shrammed with the coöld, Gray *Heart of Storm* (1891) III. 11; **Hmp.**$^1$ **I.W.**$^1$; **I.W.**$^2$ Let's get avore the fire, vor I be ver' neer shrammed. **w.Cy.** I am shram'd to death, Grose (1790). **Wil.** He wur a teeny little thing shrammed up wi' cold, Swinstead *Parish on Wheels* (1897) 202. **Wil.**$^1$ **Dor.** Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 76; **Dor.**$^1$ **Som.** This weather's anough to shram a cat, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 10; Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.**$^3$

**2.** To deprive of the use of a limb by a nervous contraction of the muscles. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**3.** To frighten.

**Wil.** I was shramed, and couldn't speak neither, Kennard *Diogenes' Sandals* (1893) xi.

**4.** *sb.* In phr. *all of a shram*, benumbed with cold. Glo.$^1$

**SHRAP**, *sb.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] A thicket. (Hall.)

**SHRAPE**, *sb.* Chs. e.Cy. s.Cy. Also in form **shrap** e.An.$^1$ [ʃrēp, ʃræp.] A bait of chaff, seed, &c., laid for birds; the place where the bait is laid. Cf. **scrape, 16.**

**Chs.**$^1$ **e.Cy.** Ray (1691). **e.An.**$^1$ **s.Cy.** Ray (1691). [Make a shrape with some loose moulds where the hares' paths meet, Mayer *Sptsmn's Direct.* (1845) 128; Worlidge *Dict. Rust.* (1681).]

Hence **Shrape-net**, *sb.* a net with which to catch sparrows.

**e.An.**$^1$ [The sparrows] are then netted with a contrivance called a 'shrap net,' which it was once compulsory on parishes to provide.

**SHRAPE**, *v.* Ken. Sus. Hmp. [ʃrēp.] To chide, rate, scold. Cf. **shreap.**

**Ken.**$^1$ To scold or rate a dog. **Sus.**$^{12}$, **Hmp.**$^1$

**SHRARM**, *v.* e.An.$^1$ To scream shrilly and vociferously. Cf. **sharm.**

**SHRAUF, SHRAUVE**, see **Shrove.**

**SHRAVE**, *sb.* Sus. [ʃrēv.] A poor, rocky soil. (F.E.) Cf. **shravey.**

**SHRAVEL**, *sb.* *Obs.* Suf. Also written **shravvel** Suf.$^1$ Light refuse wood; dry faggots; also in *comp.* **Shravel-wood.** Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); Suf.$^1$ Cf. **shruff.**

**SHRAVEY**, *sb.* and *adj.* Sus. Hmp. I.W. Also written **shravy** Hmp.; and in form **shreavy** I.W.$^{12}$; **shrivy** Sus. [ʃrē·vi.] **1.** *sb.* A loose subsoil, between clay and sand. Sus.$^1$ Cf. **shrave, shrovy, 2.** **2.** *adj.* Of soil: poor; stony, gravelly; wanting in depth.

**Sus.** *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 12; (E.E.S.) **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.) **I.W.**$^{12}$

**SHRAWL**, *v.* *Obs.* Nrf. To screen. Gurney *Nrf. Wds.* (1855) 36.

**SHREAD**, see **Shreed.**

**SHREAK**, *sb.* Cum.$^4$ [ʃrīk.] The buzzard, *Buteo vulgaris.* (s.v. Glead.)

**SHREAP**, *v.* Ken.$^{12}$ Also in form **shrip** Ken.$^1$ [ʃrīp, ʃrip.] To chide, to scold. Cf. **shrape**, *v.*

**SHREAVY**, see **Shravey.**

**SHREAWL**, *v.* ? *Obs.* Lan. To shrivel, wither. s.Lan. Bamford *Dial.* (1854).

**SHRED**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Der. Nhp. War. Shr. Glo. e.Cy. s.Cy. Dev. Also in form **shrid** m.Yks.$^1$ Glo.$^1$ [ʃred.] **1.** *sb.* *Obs.* In phr. *a shred of grass*, the main spring crop; see below.

**Dev.** The accounts of the Receiver-General of Exeter for 1752, p. 1, have: 'George Wills, one field near Carlos Cross for the shred of grass growing in the said field, containing about $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres, called Culversland, formerly ffords, and the after mowth to Lady-day next for £5 10s. 0d,' *Reports Provinc.* (1895).

**2.** *v.* To lop; to cut off the smaller branches of a tree; to cut the twigs from a pole when cut down. m.Yks.$^1$, e.Cy. (Hall.), Suf. (H.O.H.) Hence **Shredding-bill** or **-hook**, *sb.* a tool used for cutting out grass, briars, &c., from a ditch. Glo.$^1$ **3.** To break into small pieces; to cut very fine; esp. used of suet.

**Sc.** (A.W.), **Chs.**$^{23}$, **Der.**$^2$ **Nhp.**$^1$ Shred the suet very fine. **War.**$^3$, **Shr.**$^2$

Hence **Shred-pie**, *sb.* a mince-pie.

**Yks.** And last, but not the least, shred pies, *Yks. Illus. Monthly* (Jan. 1884) 100. [Beefe, mutton, and porke, shred pies of the best, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 70.]

**4.** To scatter thinly. e.Yks.$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **5.** To spread manure. s.Cy. Leigh *Gl.* (1877); (Hall.)

**6.** To plan, arrange, contrive.

**Nhp.**$^1$ An industrious, managing wife often says of her servants, that they will not get on with their work unless she shreds it out for them.

**SHRED-COCK**, *sb.* Der. Shr. [ʃre·d-kok.] **1.** The missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus.* Der.$^2$ **2.** The fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris.* Shr.$^1$

**SHREED**, *sb.* and *v.* n.Cy. Hrt. Som. Dev. Also written **shread** Hrt. [ʃrīd.] **1.** *sb.* A shred. Cf. **screed**, *sb.*

**n.Cy.** (K.) **w.Som.**$^1$ Esp. strips of cloth used for nailing in fruit trees. **nw.Dev.**$^1$

**2.** *v.* To shred; to cut into slices.

**w.Som.**$^1$ Be sure to shreed the onions well for the squab pie. **nw.Dev.**$^1$

**3.** Of trees: to cut; to prune.

**Hrt.** It may take root and hasten to a sudden tree, especially if reasonable shreading be applied, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VII. ii. 71. [Fitzherbert *Husb.* (1534) 84.]

[**1.** Schrede, or clyppynge of clothe or oþer thynge, *scissura, presegmen* (*Prompt.*).]

**SHREEP**, see **Shrepe.**

**SHREEVE**, *sb.* e.An.$^1$ [ʃrīv.] A dial. form of 'sheriff.'

**SHREEVE**, *v.* Wil.$^1$ [ʃrīv.] To pick up fallen fruit in an orchard.

**SHREG**, see **Shrig**, *v.*$^2$

**SHREPE**, *v.* and *sb.* e.An. Also written **shreep** e.An.$^1$ [ʃrīp.] **1.** *v.* To clear up; to clear away partially; *gen.* used of fog or mist.

**e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** The fog shrepes, Gurney *Nrf. Wds.* (1855) 36.

**2.** *sb.* A ray; a gleam of light.

**Nrf.** A little shrepe of light, Gurney *ib.*

**SHREW**, *sb.*$^1$ Yks. Lan. Sus. Hmp. [ʃrū, ʃriu.]

**1.** In *comp.* (1) **Shrew-ash**, (2) **-tree**, see below.

(1) **w.Sus.** Within the memory of those living, the leaves or twigs of the 'shrew-ash' have been employed to cure the injured cattle, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1878) I. 42. **Hmp.** Another remedy is to rub the parts [of horse or cow] affected with the branches of a shrew-ash, that is an ash-tree which has been, in many cases, planted purposely near the farm-steading, into which when the trunk is large enough, a hole is bored with an auger, and then the poor little live mouse or shrew is thrust into this with many senseless incantations. The hole is plugged up, and the shrew thus buried alive, *Cornh. Mag.* (June 1893) 593; A shrew-ash is an ash, whose twigs or branches, when gently applied to the limbs of cattle, will immediately relieve the pains, White *Selborne* (1788) 144, ed. 1853; **Hmp.**$^1$ A 'medicated' ash-tree. (2) **Lan.** Near this place was the 'shrew tree,' Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 80; A twig cut from it and applied to the back of diseased cattle cured them. The tree owed its virtue to live mice and shrews having been plugged up in it (S.W.).

**2.** A dormouse. w.Yks.$^2$

**SHREW**, *sb.*$^2$ Som. A screw. (Hall.)

**SHREWD**, *adj.* Shr.$^1$ Also in form **srode.** [ʃrōd, srōd.] Badly-disposed; wicked; vicious.

[Sr'oa·d], Pulverbatch, Wem. [Shr'oa·d], Worthen, Cherbury. ''E's gwun a despert srōde lad, an' no ŏŏnder, fur 'e's never chid, do whad 'e ŏŏl.'

[Schrewyd, *pravatus, depravatus* (*Prompt.*).]

**SHREWSBURY**, *sb.* Shr.$^1$ Also in forms **Soosebury, Sosebury, Srowsbury.** In phr. *to send to Shrewsbury*, see below.

[Sr'oa·zbr'i'], the semi-refined pronunciation. [Soa·zbr'i'], the pronunciation of the country-folk, commonly. 'I'll sen' yo' to Sōseb'ry' implies, or did imply—the saying may be *obs.* now—a threat of legal proceedings, or the County Gaol, appealing to the imagination as something a little less awful than, 'I'll sen' yo' to Bottomley Bay' [Botany Bay]. [Soo·zbr'i'] may be considered a vulgarism.

**SHRIB**, *sb.* Hmp. [ʃrib.] A splinter, chip, &c. (H.E.) Cf. **shrip.**

**SHRID, SHRIDE**, see **Shred, Shroud.**

**SHRIEK**, *v.* and *sb.* Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Shr. Nrf. Suf. Ess. Sus. Also in form **shrike** Lan. [ʃrīk.] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense*: (1) **Schrich**, (2) **Shrike**, (3) **Shruck.**

(1) **Shr.**$^2$ Schriching as soon as ivir yo touchen him. (2) **Lakel.**$^1$

**e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 81. **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.** Theaw can never do nowt beawt shrikin, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) v. **Shr.**$^2$ (3) **Nrf.** The piwipes was shrucking, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 199. **Suf.** (C.T.) **Sus.**$^1$ I could shruck no longer.

**2.** *Pret.*: (1) **Shriked,** (2) **Shrook,** (3) **Shruck,** (4) **Shruk.**

(1) **Chs.** Mammy Blackburn shriked, Banks *Forbidden* (ed. 1885) xxviii. (2) **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** I shrook out to Rilly to hang on, Jessopp *Cy. Parson* (1890) 83. (3) **e.An.**$^1$ She shruck a rum 'un. **Nrf.** That Mawther shruck, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 77; I caught hold of the cat and she shruck (U.W.). **Suf.** (C.T.); When that hard her that shruck awful, Fison *Merry Suf.* (1899) 17; **Suf.**$^1$ A shruck like a stuck pig. **Ess.** I shruck out that they might have heard me, Baring-Gould *Mehalah* (1885) 85. **Sus.**$^1$ (4) **Suf.** He wholly shruk out (S.J.). **Ess.** She shruk so wonnerful that I fared hully stammed (F.G.B.).

**II.** Dial. meaning. *sb.* In phr. *shriek of day*, peep of day, daybreak. See **Screek, 6.**

**w.Yks.**$^4$ **Lan.** So I geet up be shrike o' dey, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1753) 25.

**SHRIEKER,** *sb.* Nhb. Nrf. [ʃrī·kə(r.] **1.** The black-tailed godwit, *Limosa aegocephala.*

**Nhb.**$^1$ A rare casual visitant, Hancock *Birds*, 101. **Nrf.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 199.

**2.** The common sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucus.* Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 51.

**SHRIEVY,** *adj.* Sus.$^{12}$ Hmp.$^1$ [ʃrī·vi.] Unravelled; having threads withdrawn.

**SHRIFT,** *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Yks. Wil. [ʃrift.] **1.** *sb.* *Obs.* One who shrives a penitent.

**Sc.** Bussie Bishops without orders, As master shrifts in ther borders, Maidment *Pasquils* (1868) 57.

**2.** Shrove-tide. Wil.$^1$ Cf. **shraft.** **3.** An illness.

**n.Yks.**$^2$ 'A sair shrift,' a severe illness; viewed, we believe, as a penance.

**4.** The condition of an animal's coat in spring; see below.

**n.Yks.**$^1$ The state or condition of an animal, a sheep especially, or a young horse, when, having been badly kept during the winter, on beginning to mend in condition in the spring, it also begins to shed its wool, or hair. 'Yon sheep has got a shrift'; **n.Yks.**$^4$

**5.** *adj.* Of an animal: beginning to lose its hair as it improves in condition after the winter. Cf. **shrifted.**

**n.Yks.**$^1$ Of sheep especially. 'Yon sheep's shrift.'

[**1.** Wiðuten schriftes leaue, *Anc. Riwle* (c. 1225) 418.]

**SHRIFTED,** *ppl. adj.* n.Yks.$^1$ Of an animal: gradually losing the hair as the animal's condition improves after the winter. Cf. **shrift, 5.**

**SHRIG,** *v.*$^1$ e.Lan.$^1$ [ʃrig.] To twist; to shrug.

**SHRIG,** *v.*$^2$ e.An. Wil. Som. Also in form **shreg** Som. [ʃrig.] **1.** To trim bushes, trees, &c. Som. (W.F.R.), (Hall.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Cf. **shrag,** *v.*

**2.** To strip trees of the remaining fruit after the main crop has been gathered; to hunt for apples. *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 478; Wil.$^1$ Cf. **scrigs.** Hence **Shrigger,** *sb.* a petty poacher or thief. e.An.$^1$

[**1.** If the branches thereof be shrigged, Holland *tr. of Pliny*, bk. xvii. ch. 11 (p. 514 b).]

**SHRIKE,** *sb.* Cum. s.Cy. Wil. [ʃraik.] **1.** The missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus.* s.Cy. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 1. **2.** *Comp.* (1) **Shrike-bird,** the shrike, *Lanius*; (2) **-cock,** the missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*; (3) **-pie,** see (1).

(1) **Cum.** *Science Gossip* (1865) 110. (2) **Wil.** Thurn *Birds* (1870) 14. (3) **Cum.** *Science Gossip* (1865) 110.

**SHRIKE,** see **Shriek.**

**SHRILL,** *adj.* and *v.* Der. Nhp. Wil. [ʃril.] **1.** *adj.* In *comp.* **Shrill-cock,** the missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus.* Der. (Hall., s.v. Shirl-cock). Cf. **shirl-cock,** s.v. **Shirl,** *adj.* **2.** **2.** Clear, thin; see below. Cf. **shill,** *adj.*$^3$

**Nhp.**$^1$ As book-muslin; to which the term is particularly applied. 'It's nice and shrill,' when it is very even and clear.

**3.** *v.* To shudder.

**Wil.**$^1$ I never couldn't eat fat bacon—I do allus shrill at it. **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.)

**SHRIM,** *v.* and *sb.* Wor. Hrf. Glo. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **shrimp** Dev.$^1$; **srim** Wor. Glo.$^1$ [ʃrim.] **1.** *v.* To shrivel; to shrink; to shiver with cold or fright; to chill; also used with *up.* Cf. **scrim,** *v.*$^3$, **shram.**

**Wor.** Of potatoes: tough, limp, wrinkled, Soft and srimmed up for want of rain (R.M.E.). **Hrf.** (W.W.S.), **Glo.**$^{12}$ **Dev.**$^1$ Dame sat on the cricket knitting, and seeing Batt a shrimp'd up, her nadded and mean'd to en, that a shud come by the vire, 19. **Cor.** Tell I were nigh shrimmed weth his look, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 18; **Cor.**$^1$ Shrimmed to death with the cold; **Cor.**$^2$

**2.** To scorch by fire. Wor. (W.C.B.) **3.** *sb.* A cold shiver; a creeping cold.

**Cor.** O'Donoghue *St. Knighton* (1864) *Gl.*; **Cor.**$^1$ I feeled sich a shrim.

[**1.** OE. *scrimman*, to shrink, contract (B.T.).]

**SHRIMP,** *sb.* Nrf. Ken. Wil. Dor. [ʃrimp.] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Shrimp-catcher,** the little tern, *Sterna minuta*; (2) **-grig,** a mischievous boy; (3) **-picker,** the tern, *Sterna fluviatilis*; (4) **-stone,** a kind of stone; see below.

(1) **Nrf.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 204. (2) **Ken.** ''Tis a right down pity as ye hadn't hed a touch of the fever yerselves, ye howlin' young shrimpgrigs, to quieten ye a bit,' screamed Nance, Son of Marshes *Ann. Fishing Vill.* (ed. 1892) 158. (3) **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 50. (4) **Dor.** A 'shelly, cockly stone, with shells,' found in Seacombe quarry (C.W.).

**2.** *pl.* A kind of sweetmeat. Wil. *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 478; Wil.$^1$

**SHRIMP,** see **Shrim.**

**SHRIMPY,** *adj.* Wil.$^1$ Dor.$^1$ [ʃri·mpi.] Thin; arid; shrivelled; poor.

**SHRINE,** *v.* Nhp.$^1$ [ʃrain.] Of beans in a harvest-field: to dry.

When they are fit to carry, they are said to be well shrined. I am not aware that it is applied to other than siliquose grain.

**SHRINK,** *v.* Yks. Som. Dev. [ʃriŋk.] **1.** Of the moon: to wane.

**Dev.** It is a very common custom among the farmers . . . to gather in the hoard fruit at the 'shrinking' of the moon. I should also add the reason given for this custom, viz. that apples, when bruised in the gathering in, do not decay afterwards, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 156.

**2.** To start, or 'jump' involuntarily.

**n.Yks.**$^1$ As one does in sleep, or as a dying man.

**3.** To cease; to be finished with.

**Som.** We shall get more to cricket now, I think, haymaking's shrinking (W.F.R.).

**4.** To diminish the number or size of anything.

We are shrinking the snails, I think, sir—bound to shrink them if we go on at this rate. We are shrinking the ditch, this dry weather (*ib.*).

**SHRIP,** *v.* Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Som. [ʃrip.] **1.** With *off*: to shred or cut off a little of anything. Wil.$^1$ Cf. **shirp,** *v.*$^1$ **2.** To strip; to whittle a piece of wood; to make chips; to clip a tree, hedge, &c. Cf. **shrib.**

**e.Sus.** Holloway. **Hmp.** (H.E.), **I.W.**$^{12}$, **Wil.**$^1$ **Som.** I was shripping up the hedge on the other side, Yonge *Cunning Woman* (1890) 153.

**3.** To cut hair close. I.W.$^1$ **4.** To make a litter or mess. Hmp. (H.C.M.B.)

**SHRIP,** see **Shreap.**

**SHRITE,** *sb.* Cum. s.Cy. Cor. [ʃrait.] The missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus.*

**Cum.**$^4$ (s.v. Mountain throssel). **s.Cy.** (Hall.) **Cor.** Rodd *Birds* (1880) 315.

**SHRIVE,** *v.*$^1$ Ken. [ʃreiv.] To prune trees; to clear the small branches from the trunk of a tree.

To shrive trees (K.); **Ken.**$^1$ Those elm-trees want shriving.

**SHRIVE,** *v.*$^2$ and *sb.* *Obs.* s.Lan.$^1$ **1.** *v.* To run wet matter. Cf. **screeve.** **2.** *sb.* A corrupting.

**SHROCKLED,** *ppl. adj.* Ken. [ʃro·kld.] Shrunk; shrivelled; wrinkled, puckered. Cf. **shockled, shroke.**

Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Ken.**$^1$ A face like a shrockled apple; **Ken.**$^2$

**SHROCROP,** see **Shrowcrop.**

**SHROG(G,** *sb.* Lakel. Yks. Sus. Also in form **shrug** w.Yks.$^2$ [ʃrog.] **1.** Shrubs, bushes, and underwood growing together; the land where they grow; a little wood; *gen.* in *pl.* Cf. **scrog(g,** *sb.*

**Lakel.**$^2$ **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**$^1$ They war feaful fain to pike amang t'shrogs some shoups, bummlekites, an hindberries, ii. 296; **w.Yks.**$^{234}$

**2.** *pl.* The refuse trimmings of hop-plants. Sus.$^1$

**SHROKE,** *ppl. adj.* I.W. [ʃrōk.] Shrivelled, withered. Cf. **shrockled.**

**I.W.**$^1$; **I.W.**$^2$ They there apples be all shroke up to nothen.

**SHROOD, SHROOK,** see **Shroud, Shriek.**

**SHROPSHIRE,** *sb.* Shr.$^1$ Also in form **Sropshire.** A dish of fried eggs and bacon; also in *comp.* **Shropshire-fare.**

Waggoners and such-like folk, stopping for refreshment at a public-house, will say, 'Can yo' gie us any S'ropshīre?' 'W'en nuthin' but eggs an' bacon—owd S'ropshire-far'—to offer yo'.'

**SHROSIES,** *sb. pl.* Cum.$^{14}$ White sweet-cakes.

**SHROUD,** *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Lan. Lin. Wor. Glo. Brks. Sus. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **shrowd** Wil.$^1$ Som.; and in forms **shride** Sus. Som.; **shrood** Glo.; **shrud** Glo.$^1$; **sroud** s.Wor.$^1$ [w.Cy. ʃreud.] **1.** *sb. pl.* A fabric composed of a mixture of cotton and worsted, woven on a handloom. s.Lan.$^1$ **2.** A piece of charred wick at the top of a burning candle; melted wax or tallow running down the side of a candle.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **n.Lin.**$^1$ A small fungus-like concretion of soot in the wick of a burning candle, which becomes enlarged and red; or a small piece of wax or tallow which curls up at the side of a burning candle. Both these objects are signs of death to the person to whom they are opposite. **w.Som.**$^1$ When the wick wanted snuffing, the cap or piece of charred wick at the top was called a shroud or winding-sheet, because it portended death to the person in whose direction it inclined. The same term and portent were ascribed to the guttering of the tallow on the side of the candle.

**3.** *pl.* Limbs and branches of trees forming a shade; branches which shoot out after a tree has been lopped. Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 390. Som. (W.F.R.) Hence **Shroudy,** *adj.* covered with branches.

**w.Som.**$^1$ Giving directions to a man to save all the sticks suitable for peas and kidney-beans which he found in the hedge he was cutting, he said, 'They be a come now vor to use all shroudy sticks vor kidney beans, and I'd so lay use shroudy sticks myzull, as ever I would trim'd wans.' **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1881) 17.

**4.** Wood cut off from growing trees; a pole so cut; tree-loppings.

**Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 390. **e.Sus.** Holloway. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**5.** *v.* Of the sun: see below.

**s.Wor.**$^1$ Among the watermen the sun is said to shroud or s'roud, when its rays appear through the clouds slanting to the horizon, in a form resembling the shrouds of a ship. It is then said to be 'drawing water,' and rain is predicted.

**6.** To trim a tree or hedge; to cut off the side-branches, or the top of a growing tree.

**Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 390; **Glo.**$^{12}$, **Brks.**$^1$, **Wil.** (W.H.E.), **Wil.**$^1$ **Dor.**$^1$ Zome trees to shroud, an' wood to vell, 234. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**$^1$ It is a common practice to cut off all branches from the tall elm trees, and to leave a mere pole with a tuft on the top. [Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681).]

**SHROUGH,** see **Shruff.**

**SHROVE,** *sb.* and *v.* Oxf. Brks. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Also in forms **shrauf, shrauve** I.W.$^1$; **srove** Oxf.$^1$ [ʃrōv.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Shrove-bun.** I.W.$^2$; (2) **-cake,** a cake given to children who come 'shroving' on Shrove Tuesday. I.W.$^1$ **2.** *v.* To go round singing for money, &c. on Shrove Tuesday; see below.

**s.Oxf.** 'Be you goin' a-shrovin', Rosy?' asked Mary Hester, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 17; They once more sang their Shrove Tuesday ditty: 'Pit, pat, the pan's 'ot, I be come a-shrovin', A bit o' bread and a bit o' cheese, That's better than nothin'. Butter an' lard 'as grown so dear, That's why I come shrovin' 'ere, The roads are very dirty, My boots are very thin, I've got a little pocket To put the money in,' *ib.* 25. **Brks.**$^1$ The children go round singing: 'Snick-snock, the pan's hot, We be come a shrovin'. Plaze to gie us zummut, Zummut's better'n nothin', A bit o' bread, a bit o' chaze, A bit o' apple dumplin' plaze.' **Hmp.** At Basingstoke and in some other parts of Hmp. on Shrove Tuesday, the boys and girls go to the houses of the well-to-do classes in little companies. They knock at the door and then begin the following rhyme: 'Knick a knock upon the block; Flour and lard is very dear, Please we come a shroving here. Your pan's hot, and my pan's cold [Hunger makes us shrovers bold], Please to give poor shrovers something here.' They then knock again, and repeat both knocks and verses till they receive something. The line in brackets is not said in Basingstoke and many other places. . . At midday, the children return home with their earnings, which consist of money, &c., *N. & Q.* (1855) 1st S. xii. 100; Boys and girls 'go shroving' on Ash Wednesday (?Shrove Tuesday); that is, begging for meat and drink at the farmhouse[s], singing this rude snatch: 'I come a shroving, a shroving, a shroving, For a piece of pancake; For a piece of truffle-cheese Of your own making.' When, if nothing is given, they throw stones and shards at the door, Wise *New Forest* (1883) 178; **Hmp.**$^1$ **I.W.** This morning [Shrove Tuesday, 1855] I was suddenly greeted with a chorus of young boys' voices, chanting in simple rustic melody the following words. . . This party was succeeded by a second consisting of girls, and that by a third of very small children. 'Shroving, shroving, I am come to shroving. White bread and apple pie, My mouth is very dry. I wish I were well a-wet, As I could sing for a nut. Shroving, shroving, I am come to shroving, A piece of bread, a piece of cheese, A piece of your fat bacon, Dough nuts, and pancakes, All of your own making. Shroving, shroving, I am come to shroving,' *N. & Q.* (1855) 1st S. xi. 239; **I.W.**$^1$ (s.v. Shrauvers); **I.W.**$^2$ **Wil.** *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 209. **Dor.** It is customary for the boys to go about at Shrovetide with potsherds, to throw at people's doors. These are tolerated, but they are not allowed to throw stones. As they call at the various houses, they sing this doggerel: 'I'm come a shroving, For a piece of pancake, Or a piece of bacon, Or a little truckle cheese Of your own making. Give me some, or give me none, Or else your door shall have a stone,' *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 135; A custom prevalent in the counties of Dor. and Wil., with the addition of a second verse (the first varying somewhat from that given above): 'A-shrovin, a-shrovin, I be come a-shrovin; Nice meat in a pie, My mouth is very dry. I wish I wuz zoo well-a-wet, I'd sing the louder for a nut! Chorus: A-shrovin, a-shrovin, We be come a-shrovin,' *ib.* 209; **Dor.**$^1$

Hence **Shrover,** *sb.* a child who goes 'shroving.'

**Oxf.**$^1$ Pit a pat, th' pan's hot, An' I be come a srover; Et [eat] a bit and bite a bit, An' then 'tis all over. **Hmp.** Hunger makes us shrovers bold, Please to give poor shrovers something here, *N. & Q.* (1855) 1st S. xii. 100. **I.W.**$^{12}$

**SHROVE-MOUSE,** *sb.* Dur. Dev. The shrew-mouse. Cf. **shrowcrop.** **Dur.**$^1$ **Dev.** Bellamy *Nat. Hist.* (1839) pt. II. i.

**SHROVY,** *adj.* e.An. I.W. Wil. Dor. Also written **shrovey** Nrf. [ʃrō·vi.] **1.** Shabby, ragged, untidy; squalid. e.An.$^1$, Nrf. (A.G.F.), Dor.$^1$ Cf. **scrovey.** **2.** Of land: poor, wanting in depth of soil. I.W.$^2$, Dor.$^1$ Cf. **shravey.** **3.** Puny. **Wil.**$^1$ What a shrovy child!

**SHROWCROP,** *sb.* Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **shrocrop** Dor.$^1$ The shrew-mouse. Cf. **shrove-mouse, shocrop.**

**Dor.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 45; *W. Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 7, col. 2; **Dor.**$^1$

Hence **Shrowcroped,** *ppl. adj.* of an animal: paralyzed by a shrew-mouse creeping over its back.

**w.Som.**$^1$ Said of animals. A Devonshire superstition. **Dev.**$^3$

**SHROWD, SHRUANE,** see **Shroud, Shraane.**

**SHRUB,** *v.*$^1$ Wil.$^1$ [ʃrɐb.] To 'rub' along; to manage to live somehow.

I do shrub along middlin' well, when I bain't bad wi' the rheumatiz.

**SHRUB,** *v.*$^2$ Som. To win all the marbles, &c. of an opponent. (Hall.) Cf. **shub.**

**SHRUCK,** *ppl. adj.* Sus. Shocked. *Obsol.* (E.E.S.), Sus.$^1$

**SHRUCK,** see **Shriek.**

**SHRUD,** *adj.* ? *Obs.* Nhp.$^1$ Also in form **shruddy.** Grave; somewhat stern.

How shruddy he looks. He was very shrud.

**SHRUD, SHRUDDY,** see **Shroud, Shrud.**

**SHRUFF,** *sb.* Yks. Lan. e.An. Also written **shrough** e.An.$^1$ [ʃruf, ʃrɐf.] **1.** Fragments of wood, peat, coals, &c.; hedge-clippings; any short, dry stuff used for fuel. Cf. **scruff,** *sb.*$^2$ **5, shraff, shravel.**

**w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^{12}$ **Nrf.** Gurney *Wds.* (1855) 36. **Suf.** A perquisite of the hedger (C.T.); **Suf.**$^1$

**2.** Any sort of refuse or sweepings. e.An.$^1$

[**1.** Store of shruffe, dust, and small cole, Greene *Discovery of Coosnage* (1591) (Nares).]

**SHRUG,** *sb.* Sh.I. Ground that is shallow and full of small stones. Cf. **shurg.**

Saw doo no what da Johnson breider did ta der toon wi' muckin' wi' waar? Deil thing is remainin', I can say, bit solid shrug, *Sh. News* (Mar. 4, 1899).

**SHRUG**, see **Shrog(g.**

**SHRUGG**, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A quiver; a convulsion.

**Rnf.** The Lord Advocate died, in the very act of blessing his children, without any shruggs of death, but pleasantly shut his eyes, WODROW *Corres.* (1709-31) I. 448, ed. 1843.

**SHRUGGLE**, *v.* Ken.$^1$ [ʃrɐ·gl.] To shrug the shoulders.

**SHRUGGY-SHOE**, *sb.* Irel. The gallows. Cf. **shoggie-shew**, s.v. **Shoggie**, **2** (2).

Bad luck to thim that sint you acrass . . . only that . . . swore like a man you'd 'a' got a touch of the shruggy shoe, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (1848) xvi.

**SHRUMP**, *v.* Sur. Wil. Dev. Cor. [ʃrɐmp.] **1.** To shrink, shrivel; to shiver with cold; *gen.* with *up.* Cf. **scrump**, *v.*$^2$, **shram**, **shrim**.

**Dev.** It is a common idea that apples 'shrump up' if picked when the moon is waning, *Gent. Mag.* (Aug. 1880) 182; **Dev.**$^1$ Zeeing Bat a shrumpt up wi' the cold, 31, ed. Palmer; **Dev.**$^3$, **nw.Dev.**$^1$ **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 419; **Cor.**$^2$

**2.** To shrug the shoulders.

**Wil.**$^1$ Don't shrump up your shoulders like that! **Dev.**$^1$ Slinking down, tiptoe, so gingerly shrumping his shoulders, 25, ed. Palmer.

Hence **Shrump-shouldered**, *ppl. adj.* narrow across the shoulders; humpbacked. [Not known to our Sur. correspondents.]

**Sur.** (HALL.), **Dev.**$^1$ **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 419.

[Cp. Dan. *skrumpe*, to shrivel up (LARSEN); EFries. *schrumpen*, to shrivel up (KOOLMAN).]

**SHRUMPSED**, *ppl. adj.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] Beaten in a game. (HALL.)

**SHU**, see **Shoo**, *int.*

**SHUB**, *v.* Yks. [ʃub.] To win everything from an opponent; to make bankrupt, to 'clean out'; esp. used in the game of marbles.

**w.Yks.** Assuming, for example, that a lad had been cheating at 'taws,' or had claimed a 'dub' on the plea that he had been 'shubbed' while at the same time he had a pocket full of 'stoneys,' condign punishment was called for by all who had 'dubbed up,' CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 110; When one on us hed shubb'd t'other, *Yksman.* (1875) 23, col. 2; (S.P.U.)

**SHUB**, **SHUBBAN**, **SHUCH**, see **Shob**, **Shibband**, **Sheugh**, *sb.*

**SHUCK**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ Not. Lin. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Brks. Mid. e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Wil. [ʃuk, ʃɐk.] **1.** *v.* To shake.

**se.Wor.**$^1$ **s.Wor.**$^1$ Pick the best on 'em, and then shuck the tree. **Hrf.**$^2$, **Glo.**$^1$, **ne.Ken.** (H.M.) **Sus.**$^2$ Do'an't shuck de teable so. **Hmp.**$^1$

Hence **Shucky**, *adj.* rough, uneven, jolting.

**Brks.** The roads be's so rucky and shucky (W.W.S.). **Wil.**$^1$ Used of roads when the surface is frozen and rutty.

**2.** To slip; to move about; to move from a certain position; to wriggle.

**s.Not.** The corn shucked out from the corners of the load. Put a breast-plate on the hoss to keep the saddle from shucking back. The Boers shuck about so (J.P.K.). **Ken.** Shucking about in his chair (D.W.L.).

Hence **Shucky**, *adj.* constantly moving from one position to another.

**s.Not.** Them Boers is so shucky; we shall ne'er beat 'em (J.P.K.).

**3.** To shiver; to shake with cold.

**s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Ken.** I'm warm enow in here but I see 'em pass the window shucking (W.F.S.).

Hence (1) **Shuckish**, (2) **Shucky**, *adj.* causing one to shiver; cold, unpleasant; unsettled, windy; used esp. of the weather.

(1) **Ken.** (W.F.S.); **Ken.**$^1$ Looks as though we be going to have a lot of this shuckish weather. **Sur.**$^1$ I expect we shall have a shuckish time at harvest. **Sus.** In rough, shuckish weather, the shepherd used to turn into this hut, LOWER *S. Downs* (1854) 167; **Sus.**$^1$; **Sus.**$^2$ A shuckish journey. **Hmp.**$^1$ (2) **w.Mid.** It's impossible to do any hay-making this shucky weather (W.P.M.).

**4.** Of a horse: to walk at a slow trot.

**Wor.** The horse 'shucked' along, *Evesham Jrn.* (Dec. 9, 1899).

Hence (1) **Shuck-trot**, *sb.* a slow, jolting trot; (2) **Shucky**, *adj.* slow, shuffling.

(1) **e.An.**$^1$ (2) **Nrf.** The horse was going a shucky trot (A.G.).

**5.** With *about*: to do anything in a restless, hurried way. Ken.$^1$ **6.** To avoid; to baffle, outwit; to shirk.

**s.Not.** He likes to shuck his work (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**$^1$ 'The fox went through the crew, and shucked them'; or, as in the game of Hide and Seek, 'We've shucked them nicedly.'

Hence (1) **Shuckish**, *adj.* shifty, unreliable, tricky; (2) **Shucky**, *adj.* (*a*) see (1); (*b*) bad, worthless.

(1) **Ken.**$^1$ (2, *a*) **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ He got so shucky, and his herse got badly. (*b*) **w.Mid.** They were a very shucky lot of beast, and never would have got fat (W.P.M.).

**7.** *sb.* A yawn; a stretch.

**ne.Ken.** I always feel the better for a good shuck (H.M.).

**8.** A tramp; a loose, idle fellow. Not. (J.H.B.), Nrf. (U.W.) **9.** Phr. (1) *on the shuck*, on the move; (2) *to give one the shuck*, to give one the slip; to outwit, baffle.

(1) **s.Not.** The Boers are allus on the shuck (J.P.K.). (2) **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) **sw.Lin.**$^1$ The fox gave them the shuck.

**SHUCK**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ Wor. Mid. e.Cy. s.Cy. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Som. Amer. Also in form **shock** Sur. [ʃuk, ʃɐk.] **1.** *sb.* A husk, shell, pod; a fruit-skin.

**se.Wor.**$^1$ Don't thraow them warnut shucks away, thay'll do to make some ketchup. **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.) **e.Cy.** BAILEY (1721). **s.Cy.** GROSE (1790); Bean shucks, RAY (1691). **Ken.** They ar only the pea-shucks (D.W.L.); **Ken.**$^{12}$ **Sur.** *Trans. Phil. Soc* (1854) 84. **Sus.**$^{12}$ **Hmp.** (H.E.); **Hmp.**$^1$ Used only after the seed has been removed. **I.W.**$^1$, **Wil.**$^1$, **Som.** (P.R.)

**2.** *Fig.* The remains of a tooth; see below.

**w.Sus.** 'That there shuck,' continued Hook, . . indicating with his finger a fanged monster, to the sides of which the skin of the gum still adhered, 'was the plague of my life,' GORDON *Vill. and Doctor* (1897) 268.

**3.** Used as a term of contempt. **Ken.**$^1$ A regular old shuck.

**4.** A whit; the least degree. Cf. **shucks**.

**Ken.** I don't care a shuck for that (D.W.L.).

**5.** *v.* To take off husks; to shell peas, beans, &c.

**w.Mid.** (W.P.M.) **s.Cy.** The gleaners 'shuck' the wheat with their hands, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 42. **Ken.** I've got these peas to shuck (D.W.L.); **Ken.**$^1$, **Sur.**$^1$, **Sus.**$^1$ [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 333.]

**6.** To undress. Sus.$^1$

**SHUCK**, *sb.*$^3$ e.An. A spectre hound; also in *comp.* **Shuck-dog.**

**e.An.**$^1$ **Cmb.** There is a notion prevalent in many places that whenever a calamity is at hand, or in localities where some accident or evil deed may have occurred, a spectral dog appears. . . In Cmb. this apparition is known under the name of 'Shuck,' *Gent. Mag.* (Apr. 1880) 494; CHAMBERS *Bk. of Days* (1869) II. 434. **Nrf.** *ib.*; Gossips believed in 'the shrieking woman,' 'the white lady,' 'the shuck dog,' and other spectres, GIBBON *Beyond Compare* (1888) I. xii. **e.Nrf.** *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. i. 468. **Suf.** There was Shuck, who haunts many parishes in East Anglia, with his rough coat and great saucer eyes that glow like fire. If you touch him he bites you to the bone—you will bear his mark to your dying day, GURDON *Memories* (1897) 48.

[Al so ase þu wel wult schenden þene scucke [*v.r.* schucke], *Anc. Riwle* (c. 1225) 316. OE. *scucca*, demon, devil.]

**SHUCK**, *sb.*$^4$ n.Yks.$^2$ [ʃuk.] A great quantity or number. Cf. **shuft**, *sb.*$^2$

'They come in great shucks,' in quantities together; said of mice.

**SHUCK**, *int.* Brks. Dor. A call to pigs. Brks.$^1$ Dor. *Gl.* (1851); (HALL.) Cf. **shug**, *int.*

**SHUCKEN**, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also written **shooken** Cai.$^1$ **1.** The dues paid at a mill. See **Sucken**, *sb.*$^1$ **2.**

**Sc.** Her daddie, a cannie auld carl, Had shucken and mouter a fouth, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 294. **Mry.** (JAM., s.v. Sucken).

**2.** The tenants near a mill who were bound by the owner to send their corn there to be ground. Cai.$^1$

**SHUCKEN**, *v.* Som. Dev. Also written **shuckn** Som. Dev.$^2$ [ʃɐ·kən.] To shuffle; to twist the body about; to shrug the shoulders; to go timidly or shyly.

**e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** A farmer, . . speaking of a pony passing a traction engine, said, 'He didn't shy exactly, but he rather shucken'd a bit,' *Reports Provinc.* (1897); **Dev.**$^1$ What dost stand digging the head and shuckening, as if thee was louzy, 28, ed. Palmer; **Dev.**$^2$ 'What a't shuckenin' so for?' 'My shoulder itches.' **nw.Dev.** (R.P.C.)

Hence **Shuck'n-ta-shoort**, *v.* to walk awkwardly. Dev.$^2$

**SHUCKEN-WORT**, *sb.* Cai.$^1$ [ʃɐ·kən·wərt.] The chickweed, *Stellaria media*; a dial. form of 'chicken-.'

**SHUCKET**, *v.* Brks. Also written **shuckit**. [ʃɐ·kit.] To shake, quiver, quake.

The sarmint hit ma hard, an' just about med ma shuckit and tremble, Hayden *Round our Vill.* (1901) 96; No moor shuckettin' fur we in carriers' caerts, *ib.* 58.

**SHUCKLE**, *v.*$^1$ Wor. [ʃɐ·kl.] To rattle; to chatter. s.Wor. (H.K.) See **Chuckle**, **Shockle**, *v.*$^1$

**SHUCKLE**, *v.*$^2$ Wor. Ken. [ʃɐ·kl.] To shuffle; to slink along in walking. Ken.$^1$ See **Shuck**, *v.*$^1$ Cf. **shockle**, *v.*$^2$ Hence **Shuckely**, *adj.* idle, wandering. Wor. (H.K.)

**SHUCKLE**, see **Sheckle**.

**SHUCKLED**, *ppl. adj.* Suf.$^1$ Of beans, &c.: beaten down by hail or wind.

**SHUCKS**, *int.* Ken. Amer. [ʃɐks.] An expression of contempt or indifference.

**Ken.** 'Oh! shucks!' says Alfred (D.W.L.). [**Amer.** 'We can spare it.' 'Oh, shucks, yes, we can spare it,' *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1885).]

**SHUCK-SHACK**, *sb.* Pem. The noise caused by walking in wet stockings.

**s.Pem.** There's wet feet yeȧ got, I knows it by the shuck-shack (W.M.M.).

**SHUCK-SHACK**, see **Shick-shack**.

**SHUCKY**, *adj.* e.An. Also in form **shucka** Nrf. [ʃɐ·ki.] **1.** Shaggy, rough-coated; having long hair.

**e.An.**$^1$ A shucky dog. **Nrf.** Glyde *Garl.* (1872) i; Bob was a good sort at the bottom, though extremely shucka, Emerson *Marsh Leaves* (1898) 143.

**2.** Untidy in one's person or dress; ragged, shabby; shirtless. e.An.$^1$

**SHUD**, *sb.*$^1$ Yks. Der. Hrf. Nrf. Suf. [ʃud, ʃɐd.] A shed. See **Shod**, *sb.*$^2$

**w.Yks.**$^2$ Two bayes of a barn and a shud near to the said barn. **nw.Der.**$^1$ Built at the side of a barn, &c., with a low roof, descending in a line from the principal roof. **Hrf.**$^2$, **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1849) 299.

[Schudde, hovel, or swyne kote, or howse of sympyl hyllynge to kepe yn beestys, *catabulum* (*Prompt.*).]

**SHUD**, *sb.*$^2$ Sc. (Jam.) Also in form **shude** Lnk. [ʃɐd.] **1.** The coagulation of any liquid body. Slk. **2.** Of ice: a large body or broken piece, esp. in a floating state. Lnk., Slk.

**SHUD**, *sb.*$^3$ Sh.I. Also in form **shood** S. & Ork.$^1$ [ʃɐd.] A low, continuous sound; a din; *gen.* used of a noise in the distance; see below.

A moment efter dis we heard da shud o' folks' feet an' da bark o' a dog, *Sh. News* (Nov. 20, 1897); **S. & Ork.**$^1$ The distant noise of animals pasturing.

**SHUD**, see **Shed**, *v.*$^2$, **Shall**, *v.*$^1$

**SHUDDER**, *v.* and *sb.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. [ʃu·də(r, ʃu·ðə(r.] **1.** *v.* To move tremulously; to shake anything; to jolt; used of persons and things.

**n.Yks.**$^1$ Pr. shouther, the *ou* as in 'should.' 'T'heeal place shudders agen when yan o' thae express-treeans passes.' 'T'hooss shudder'd wi' 't;' under a heavy storm of wind; **n.Yks.**$^2$ 'Shudder't up,' shake it up—the liquid in the bottle. 'Shuddering in a cart,' jolting along; **n.Yks.**$^4$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

Hence **Shuddery**, *adj.* shivery. n.Yks.$^2$, w.Yks. (J.W.)

**2.** To fall; to slide down in a mass. Cf. **shutter, 1.**

**Cum.**$^4$ As when a bank of earth or gravel slides down. 'T'grave he was makken shuddert in on him.' **ne.Lan.**$^1$ (s.v. Shutter).

Hence **Shuddery**, *adj.* in a falling condition; tottering. n.Yks.$^2$ **3.** To crowd impatiently into a place.

**Wm.** They gat Billy doon tat station et last, en when he saa what scoars o fooak there was a shudderin intat train he thout wya what Ise tak me chance amang tudders, Taylor *Sketches* (1882) 9.

**4.** To beat about; to mangle.

**n.Yks.**$^2$ 'T'coorn's desperately shudder'd,' the corn is very much beaten out by the wind. 'His leg was n't brokken, but sair shudder'd.'

**5.** *Fig.* Of prices: to fall suddenly. Cum.$^4$ **6.** *sb.* A heavy fall, as of earth, stones, &c.

**Cum.**$^4$ Theer's been a girt shudder at Milthrop. **w.Yks.** Aw t'folk about . . . follow 'em like a shudder o' staans i' a fence when ye stir a through, *Jabez Oliphant* (1870) bk. I. viii.

**7.** *Fig.* A sudden decline in markets. Cum.$^{14}$

**SHUDDERING-BITE**, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. A piece of bread eaten by a bather on coming out of the water.

It was a common custom to take to the river side a bit of bread, which was called the 'shuddering' or the 'shivering bite,' and eaten immediately on coming out of the water, to reanimate the exhausted frame, *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 554.

**SHUDDY**, *adj.* Sur.$^1$ [ʃɐ·di.] Weak on the legs.

I knew the horse was a bit shuddy.

**SHUDE**, see **Shood**, **Shud**, *sb.*$^2$

**SHUDEHILL-CORD**, *sb.* s.Lan.$^1$ Corduroy.

**SHUE**, see **Sew**, *v.*$^1$, **Shoe**, **Shoo**, *int.*, *v.*$^2$

**SHUEST**, **SHUF**, see **Shoost**, **Shoe**.

**SHUF**, *sb.* Chs.$^1$ [ʃuf.] A shovel.

**SHUF(F**, *v.* and *adj.* Oxf. Brks. [ʃɐf.] **1.** *v.* Of a horse: to shy. Oxf. (Hall.) Cf. **showy**. **2.** *adj.* Given to shying. Oxf. (K.), Brks. (E.G.H.)

[**2.** Lokeð þet ȝe ne beon nout iliche þe horse þet is scheouh, *Anc. Riwle* (c. 1225) 242. OE. *scēoh.*]

**SHUFF**, *sb.*$^1$ Nhp. Ken. [ʃɐf.] A sudden gust of wind. Nhp.$^1$, Ken. (W.F.S.) Cf. **shuft**, *sb.*$^1$

Hence **Shuffy**, *adj.* gusty, coming by fits and starts. Ken. (W.F.S.)

**SHUFF**, *sb.*$^2$ Chs. Som. [ʃɐf.] **1.** An attempt, effort, 'shift.'

**s.Chs.**$^1$ Yoa mai·n ŭ ver·i póoŭr shùf aat· it. **w.Som.**$^1$ We must make shuff and put up way it, I 'spose.

**2.** A difficulty; a perplexity. Cf. **shuffle, 11.**

**s.Chs.**$^1$ Wi bin in ŭ fahyn shùf ŭbuw·t dhŭ mil·kin.

**SHUFF**, *v.* Lan. e.An. Also in form **shuft** e.An.$^1$ [ʃuf, ʃɐf(t.] To push or shove. Cf. **show**, *v.*$^2$

**e.Lan.**$^1$ **e.An.**$^1$ I saw John shuft Tom into the ditch; **e.An.**$^2$ Said of a more violent shove.

[Cp. Swed. *skuffa*, to push, to shove (Widegren).]

**SHUFF**, *adj.*$^1$ Oxf. [ʃɐf.] Of gravel: loose, shifting.

The gravel of Oxford is of a very loose and shifting character—'shuff' is the local epithet implying this lack of coherence, Hurst *Oxf. Topog.* (1899) 20.

**SHUFF**, *adj.*$^2$ Cor.$^1$ [ʃɐf.] Full; stout; well. Cf. **shuffer**. A shuff old woman. A shuff old man. (s.v. Shuffer.)

**SHUFF(E**, see **Shoe**.

**SHUF(FE**, *sb.* Lin. Wor. A dial. form of 'sheaf.'

**Lin.** Every hund$^d$ of reeds in the shuffe, 1*s.* 8*d.*, *Rates of Wages* (1680), in Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 762. **se.Wor.**$^1$ *pl.* Shuvs.

**SHUFFER**, *adj.* Cor. [ʃɐ·fə(r).] Full; stout; well. Cf. **shuff**, *adj.*$^2$ **Cor.**$^1$ When I'm shuffer I'll pay; **Cor.**$^2$

**SHUFFET**, *v.* Wil. Also in form **shuffut**. [ʃɐ·fit.] To shuffle; to shuffle along hurriedly; to walk hastily.

**Wil.**$^1$ **n.Wil.** I seed un come shuffutting along (E.H.G.).

**SHUFFLE**, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [ʃu·fl, ʃɐ·fl.] **1.** *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Shuffle-cap**, a game: the same as 'Jingle-the-bonnet' (q.v.); (2) **—the-brogue**, the game of 'hunt the slipper.'

(1) **Rxb.** (Jam., s.v. Jingle-the-bonnet). (2) **Kcb.** The boys sat [*sic*] on their haunches in a circle. One of the players takes a small object, and hands it from one to another under the legs from behind. The players as they pass the brogue repeat the words—'Shuffle the brogue once, Shuffle the brogue twice, Shuffle the brogue thrice.' The object has always to be passed along in the same direction. One player who is blindfolded has to catch it as it is passing along. The one in whose hand it is found becomes the catcher, Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 454. **n.Ir.** 'Big Kinnin the fun wis beginnin' Be startin' the oul' game av Shuffle the Brogue.' A game generally played at wakes and parties, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 53. **Ant.** (S.A.B.)

**2.** *Obs.* To dance a certain movement in a step-dance.

**Nhb.** Can ye jump up and shuffle, And cross ower the buckle, When ye dance? like the cliver Bob Cranky, *N. Minstrel* (1806-7) pt. iv. 76. **Cum.** He'd shuffle and loup till he sweat, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 47.

**3.** *Fig.* To wriggle about; to evade; to cheat; also with *out*.

**Yks.** *Arch. Wds.* in *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Sept. 8, 1883). **Hmp.** You bain't agine to shuffle um out like that (H.R.).

Hence **Shufflin-fellow**, *sb.* one who makes idle pretences for evading an obligation or engagement; one who is not to be relied on. e.Yks.$^{1}$, se.Lin. (J.T.B.) **4.** To procrastinate. w.Yks. (J.W.) Hence **Shuffler**, *sb.* one who procrastinates. *ib.* **5.** To make an effort; to tolerate; to endure; to manage to get along.

**Yks.** *Arch. Wds.* in *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Sept. 8, 1883). **w.Yks.** I can shuffle wi a roasted chicken an a glass o' champagne, *Yksman.* (1875) 217.

**6.** With *about*: to idle about; to pretend to be busy and do nothing. Sur.$^{1}$ Hence (1) **Shufflemuck**, *sb.* one who does work badly and slovenly; (2) **Shuffling**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) of work: irregular, not fixed; (*b*) of persons: having no fixed employment.

(1) **w.Yks.** A! tha art a shufflemuck. Side aht t'gate, an' let someb'dy try 'at can du some'at, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 3, 1897). (2, *a*) **s.Wor.**$^{1}$ Shuffling jobs. (*b*) **s.Wor.** A shuffling man (H.K.).

**7.** To hurry. **Glo.**$^{1}$ I was shufflin' to get home. **Wil.**$^{1}$

**8.** With *out*: to hand out, pay.

**Lnk.** Shuffle out the cash—seven and seven are fourteen, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 52.

**9.** *sb.* A movement in a step-dance.

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ Executed by tapping the heels on the floor. Step-dancing was, not many years ago, a general accomplishment among the young men who assembled at street corners to wile away their time. **Cum.**$^{1}$; **Cum.**$^{4}$ 'To dance Peggy' was a simple shuffle.

Hence **Shuffle-and-cut** or **Cut-and-shuffle**, *sb.* a variation of the dance. Nhb.$^{1}$, Dur.$^{1}$, Cum.$^{14}$ **10.** *Obs.* A slipper.

**Lan.** When a bride and her 'groom' left the house, .. some relative or servant threw at . . . the smiling pair a 'shuffle,' Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 264.

**11.** A 'mess,' a difficulty. s.Chs.$^{1}$ Cf. **shuff**, *sb.*$^{2}$ **2.**

**SHUFFLER**, *sb.* Yks. Hmp. **1.** A man or boy employed in the yards about a farm-house. Hmp. (W.L.R.S.) **2.** A kitchen shovel with holes in to let ashes through. w.Yks.$^{3}$ Cf. **shoveller.**

**SHUFFLE-WING**, *sb.* Yks. Wor. Sur. [ʃu·fl-, ʃɐ·fl-wiŋ.] The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis.*

**n.Yks.** The robin or the shufflewings—I like that name; it is as descriptive as a mediaeval nickname, Atkinson *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 323. **w.Yks.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 29. **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). **Sur.** The hedge-sparrow . . . glides in and out of the hedge, flirts and shuffles with his wings, justifying one of our local names for him, that of 'shuffle-wing,' Son of Marshes *Lon. Town* (ed. 1894) 223.

**SHUFFLY-BOARD**, *sb.* ne.Lan.$^{1}$ [ʃu·fli-boəd.] A battledore.

**SHUFFLY-COCK**, *sb.* ne.Lan.$^{1}$ [ʃu·fli-kok.] A shuttle-cock.

**SHUFFS**, *sb. pl.* Sus. [ʃɐ·fs.] A brick-making term: see below.

Badly-burnt bricks or outside bricks in a clamp which are thrown away or mixed with brick rubbish (F.E.S.).

**SHUFT**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Rut. Nhp. Also in form **shooft** Rut.$^{1}$ [ʃɐft, ʃuft.] A blast of wind. Cf. **shuff**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**Rut.**$^{1}$ I heer'd the shoofts, an', thinks I, 'Theer's a slate blowed off!'

Hence **Shufty**, *adj.* of wind: changeable; blowing in sudden gusts; 'shifty.' **Nhp.**$^{1}$ The wind is very shufty.

**SHUFT**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Yks. [ʃuft.] A large number of individuals collected into a moving flock or crowd.

**n.Yks.**$^{1}$ Possibly with a tacit reference to a still larger assemblage of which it forms a constituent part. 'A! but there's a bonny shuft iv 'em,' speaking of grouse when packed and wild, and when consequently the sportsman may at times walk a considerable distance over a well-stocked moor without seeing a single bird. Then, suddenly, on reaching a point from which a new expanse of moor is visible, a large pack of grouse is seen to take wing, and the attendant's exclamation is somewhat in the above form. But I have never heard it applied to the birds as seen before they take flight, as they may be when the moor is whitened with snow. It is the flying rout, or pack, which is so designated, and consequently the idea of section or division, and that of change of place, may both seem to be present: 'there's a bonny lot of 'em, and they are shifting their place;' **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ (s.v. Shucks).

**SHUFT**, see **Shuff**, *v.*

**SHUG**, *v.* and *sb.*$^{1}$ Yks. s.Cy. Sus. Som. [ʃug, ʃɐg.]
**1.** *v.* To shrug; to scratch; to rub against.

**w.Yks.** He shugg'd his shoolders (Æ.B.). **s.Cy.** (Hall.), **e.Sus.** Holloway. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); To writhe the body forward and backward, or from side to side, so as to produce friction against one's clothes, as those who have the itch (Hall.).

**2.** *sb.* Of the shoulders: a shrug.

**w.Yks.** He gav' his shoolders a shug, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 3, 1897).

**SHUG**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Sh.I. [ʃɐg.] Mist, fog, drizzling rain. Cf. **scug**, *sb.*$^{3}$

Be dis time he [it] wis come doon a kind o' weet shug, sae 'at we lost sight o' Henderson, *Sh. News* (Sept. 21, 1898); **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$

Hence **Shuggie**, *adj.* misty, foggy. S. & Ork.$^{1}$

**SHUG**, *sb.*$^{3}$ Wor. [ʃug.] A cider-husk. (W.K.W.C.)

**SHUG**, *int.* Sh.I. Brks. [ʃɐg.] **1.** A call to pigs. Brks.$^{1}$ Cf. **chug, shuck**, *int.* **2.** A call to a horse to come to the hand. S. & Ork.$^{1}$

**SHUG**, *adj.* *Obs.* Dev.$^{1}$ Menacing.

**SHUG, SHŪGE**, see **Shog**, *v.*, **Shug(g.**

**SHUG(G**, *adj.* Dev. Also in form **shūge** Dev.$^{2}$ [ʃɐg.] Shy, bashful.

They make out to be so mortal shugg, *Reports Provinc.* (1899); **Dev.**$^{2}$ He's too shūge to look at a girl. **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$

[Cp. MLG. *schugge*, shy (Schiller-Lübben).]

**SHUGGLE, SHUGGY**, see **Shoggle**, *v.*, **Shoggie.**

**SHUGH**, see **Sheugh, Shoe.**

**SHUG-MEAZEL**, *sb.* *Obs.* Dev. A term of vituperation.

**n.Dev.** Ya mulligrub gurgin! ya shug meazel, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 186.

**SHUIL, SHUIT**, see **Shool**, *sb.*, **Shoot**, *v.*

**SHUK(Y, SHUL(E**, see **Sukey, Shool**, *sb.*

**SHULKS**, *sb. pl.* Pem. [ʃulks.] Frowns; a dial. form of 'sulks.'

**s.Pem.** Naw, naw, no more of iwar shulks, my boy (W.M.M.).

**SHULL**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A shoal. Cf. **shall**, *adj.* **2.**

**Bch.** Spottie, wi' his wonted fury Drew his spauls up for the chase; An' in desperation's hurry, Plumpit through a shull o' ice, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 56 (Jam.).

**SHULL**, see **Shill**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Shool**, *sb.*

**SHULLA, SHULLOCK**, see **Shilla, Shallock**, *sb.*$^{1}$, *v.*

**SHULOCK**, *v.* *Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) To sweep the stakes in a game. Cf. **shool**, *sb.* **7.** Hence **Shulocker**, *sb.* one who sweeps the stakes.

**SHULVE**, *sb.* and *v.* e.An. Som. [ʃɐ·lv.] **1.** *sb.* A dial. form of 'shovel.' e.An.$^{1}$ Som. Holloway. Cf. **sholve.** **2.** *v.* To saunter lazily.

**e.An.**$^{1}$ With such extreme laziness as if the saunterer did not mean to walk, but to shovel up the dust with his feet (s.v. Shool).

**SHUM**, *adj.* Brks. [ʃɐm.] Shy. Cf. **shan**, *adj.*$^{1}$ **2.**

He's as shum as a veldevare (W.W.S.).

**SHUMMACK**, see **Shammock.**

**SHUMPGULLION**, *sb.* Lan. [ʃu·mpguliən.] A glutton. (T.R.S.)

**SHUN**, *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. Yks. Wor. Glo. Brks. Suf. s.Cy. Ken. [ʃun, ʃɐn.] **1.** *v.* To move aside; to make room.

**Abd.** There is . . . an erroneous idea prevalent amongst country folk that they have no need to give a cyclist room to pass. Should the cyclist expostulate he is told promptly that 'We're nae needin' to shun for you,' *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (July 22, 1899).

**2.** *Fig.* To avoid.

**w.Yks.** If it happens on a Sunday, I can't shun going (C.C.R.).

**3.** To keep off, to frighten away.

**Brks.** I'd put up a boord in front of the coob to shun dogs and foxes an' sich, Hayden *Round our Vill.* (1901) 120; To shun the fox from the hen-coop (E.G.H.).

**4.** To cover, hide, screen, shelter.

**Glo.**$^{1}$, **Brks.** (E.G.H.) **Ken.** To shun it from the wind. Shunned by the wall (D.W.L.).

**5.** *Obs.* To save. s.Cy. Grose (1790). **6.** *sb.* A screen, shelter, protection.

**Wor.** The fence will be a shade and a shun (W.C.B.). **Suf.** (C.T.)

**SHUN**, *v.*$^{2}$ Sur. Sus. Hmp. [ʃɐn.] To push, shove, drive; to knock against.

**Sur.**$^{1}$ 'They havn't made the hole large enough to get a stick in to shun the dung back,' said my farm-man of a new calves' pen. **Sus.** Ray (1691); (K.); To shun your hand against the door (S.P.H.); **Sus.**$^{1}$ He shunned me off the pavement; **Sus.**$^{2}$ **Hmp.** Holloway; **Hmp.**$^{1}$

**SHUN,** *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Also in forms **sheen** Sh.I.; **shin, shon** Cai.$^1$ **1.** A temporary pool of water; a quagmire; a pit containing water. S. & Ork.$^1$, Cai.$^1$ **2.** A small loch or pool. Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 86; (J.S.)

**SHUNCH(E,** *v.* Sus. I.W. [ʃɐnʃ.] To push; to shove. Cf. **shun,** *v.*$^2$

**Sus.** I shunched him away, *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 204. **I.W.**$^1$

**SHUND, SHUNDER, SHUNDLE,** see **Shynd, Shunner, Shuntle.**

**SHUNE,** *adj.* ? *Obs.* Cor.$^2$ Strange.

**SHUNNER,** *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also written **shuner** Sc.; and in form **shunder** Nhb.$^1$ [ʃɐ·nər.] A dial. form of 'cinder.'

**Gall.** The vera ploughmen had to yield, Wi' hides as black as shuners, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 268, ed. 1876. **N.I.**$^1$ **Dwn.** If they dae ye a bit rasher it's burned tae a shunner, Lyttle *Robin Gordon*, 45. **Nhb.**$^1$ Smiddy shunders, smithy ashes.

Hence **Shunner-stick,** *sb.* charcoal.

**Gall.** The sad black chymic nitre Made frae the half brunt shunner stick, The sulphur and saut-petre, Mactaggart *ib.* 246.

**SHUNNISH,** *v.* Sus. To treat unkindly.

Often applied to the improper treatment of children (Hall.).

**SHUNT,** *v.*$^1$ and *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. War. Hrf. [ʃunt.] **1.** *v.* To move, push, shove; to stand on one side; to go away.

**n.Cy.** Shunt it a little that way. Shunt it at the other end, *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 450. **Cum.** Efter hoaf-an-'ooar's crack, t'oald fwoak shuntit off, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1876) 2. **w.Yks.** Shunt, or O'll have you kicked clean out of door, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1877) 12. **Lan.** Then you mean to shunt, do you, old fellow? Brierley *Cotters*, xiv. **s.Lan.**$^1$ It's ten o'clock, aw mun be shuntin'. **Chs.** Shuntingk th' hare into other folks laand, Clough *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 7. **War.**$^3$ As soon as the show was over he shunted. **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876).

**2.** To slip; to fall in; to give way.

**n.Cy.** As . . . a wall or foundation which has moved from its position, *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 450. **w.Yks.** Scatcherd *Hist. Morley* (1830) 171, ed. 1874; **w.Yks.**$^{135}$ **Lan.** *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 450.

**3.** To settle an adversary by thrusting him aside.

**Nhb.**$^1$ Aa'll seun shunt the likes o' him. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**4.** To shy; to start. [Not known to our correspondents.] War. (Hall.) Hence **Shunty,** *adj.* frightened, nervous.

**War.**$^4$ She be a nice mare to look on, but she be mortal shunty.

**5.** *sb.* A move off; a removal; a departure.

**w.Yks.** They'll all stand aat o' th' gate, an' let yo have a cleean shunt, Hartley *Budget* (1869) 99.

[**1.** Schountes he no lengare, *Morte Arth.* (c. 1420) 3816.]

**SHUNT,** *v.*$^2$ Ken.$^{12}$ [ʃɐnt.] To chide, reprove, reproach. (s.v. Shent.)

**SHUNTER,** *sb.* Yks. [ʃu·ntə(r).] A fall of some heavy mass, as earth, stones, &c.

**w.Yks.** There wur a girt shunter o' coäls, an' t'door o't coäl-hoil wur fair fast (F.P.T.).

**SHUNTLE,** *v.* Yks. Der. Also in form **shundle** w.Yks.$^2$ [ʃu·ntl, ʃu·ndl.] To shine.

**w.Yks.**$^2$ The moon shuntles. Also used by cutlers in Sheffield when they are polishing their wares. **Der.** Used in Dore, Addy *Sheffield Gl.* (1891).

**SHUPERNACULAR,** *adj.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Shr.$^2$ Superior, excellent.

The lower orders in Shr. apply the word shupernacular to any liquor of an excellent quality.

**SHUPPEN, SHUPPICK,** see **Shippen, Sheppeck.**

**SHUR,** *sb.* Yks. [ʃə̄(r).] A weaving term: see below.

**w.Yks.** A grooved wooden support for the reed, and serving as a 'race' for the shuttle in carrying the weft across (J.T.).

**SHUR, SHURAT, SHURD,** see **Shut, Surat, Shard,** *sb.*$^1$

**SHURDAVINE,** *sb.* Cum.$^{14}$ [ʃə·rdəvein.] A short, fat person.

**SHURDLE,** *v.* w.Wor.$^1$ [ʃə̄·dl.] To shiver.

W'at bist shurd'lin thahr far? Come ta the fire an' wahrm theesen.

**SHURE, SHURET,** see **Shear,** *v.*, **Sure,** *adj.*, **Shoort.**

**SHURF,** *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A puny, insignificant person; a dwarf.

**Slk.** Poor shilly-shally shurf! . . you haad a pleugh! Hogg *Tales* (1838) 238, ed. 1866; Get away wi' ye, ye bowled-like shurf! *ib.* 84. **Rxb.** A term expressive of great contempt (Jam.).

**SHURG,** *sb.* Sh.I. [ʃərg.] Wet, gravelly subsoil. (J.S.), S. & Ork.$^1$ Hence **Shurgie,** *adj.* thinly covered with shingle; gravelly.

Da kail is grown weel dis year, alto' i' yon shaald shurgy bit i' da head o' da yard der naethin' bit peaigs, *Sh. News* (Dec. 25, 1897); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**SHURK, SHURL, SHURMIL,** see **Shirk,** *v.*$^1$, **Shirl,** *v.*$^{12}$, **Shoormil.**

**SHURNE, SHURRAL, SHURRER, SHURTY,** see **Sharn, Shirrel, Shirrow, Shoort.**

**SHUS,** *v.* Yks. Lan. Also written **shoos** w.Yks.; **shuz** Lan.$^1$ e.Lan.$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$; and in form **schews** w.Yks. [ʃuz, ʃiuz.] In *comb.* (1) **Shus how,** however; in any case, anyhow; (2) — **what,** whatever; (3) — **when,** whenever; (4) — **where,** wherever; (5) — **whether,** whether; (6) — **which,** whichever; (7) — **who,** whoever.

(1) **w.Yks.** Awl bet his heead comes off schews ha, Hartley *Paris*, 20. **Lan.** Shuzheaw we looken at it, there's bad times afore us, Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) ii; For he comforted hissell wi' thinkin' he wur savin' a penny, un that summat to him shusheaw, Wood *Hum. Sketches*, 11; **Lan.**$^1$ **e.Lan.**$^1$ Right or wrong, I'll go shuzheaw it is. **s.Lan.**$^1$ (2) **w.Yks.** Sum weant get fat shoos what ye give em, Eccles *Leeds Olm.* (1874) 15. **Lan.** He couldn't get th' donkey to goo wi' him, shuswhat he said or did, Wood *Hum. Sketches*, 117; **Lan.**$^1$ Aw'st goo to-morn shuz what comes. **s.Lan.**$^1$ (3) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **s.Lan.**$^1$ (4) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Shus wheer aw com, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1740) 3. **s.Lan.**$^1$ (5) **Lan.** Shuz whether they're rich or they're poor, Harland *Lyrics* (1866) 194. (6) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **s.Lan.**$^1$ (7) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Aw'll live justly, shuz who else does, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 202; Aw'm weel aware yo'll tell no lies shuz who else does, Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) xix.

[A dial. form of 'choose.' See **Choose, 4.**]

**SHUSH,** *int.* Nhb. [ʃɐʃ.] A cry used on starting a hare.

Sudden I heard the lads clappin' their sticks an' cryin': 'Howny-howny! shush-shush!' . . an' I knaa'd the hare wes started, Pease *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 92.

**SHUSN'T, SHUST, SHUSY,** see **Shall,** *v.*$^1$, **Susy.**

**SHUT,** *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. Amer. and Aus. Also written **shutt** Yks. e.Lan.$^1$ n.Lin.$^1$ sw.Lin.$^1$ Ess.; and in form **shot** Sc. [ʃɐt, ʃut, ʃet.] **I.** Gram. forms. **1.** *v.* *Present Tense*: (1) **Shet,** (2) **Shetten,** (3) **Shit,** (4) **Shoot,** (5) **Shur,** (6) **Shute.** [For further examples see **II** below.]

(1) **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^2$, **w.Wor.**$^1$, **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **Shr.**$^1$ **Glo.** Thay ud soon shet up shop, an' take in washin', Gibbs *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 92. **Oxf.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^1$, **Suf.**$^1$, **I.W.**$^2$, **Dev.**$^2$ **nw.Dev.**$^1$ Shet the door, wut. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 6.] (2) **Dev.**$^{23}$ (3) **War.**$^2$ (4) **w.Yks.**$^2$ **Lin.** Yow needn't shoot the window, Fenn *Cure of Souls* (1889) 35. **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.) **Dev.** The lower classes in Devonshire, almost invariably, say shoot the door, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. Lett. vii. (5) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Not.** [Before vowels.] Shur 'im up i' th' stable (J.P.K.). (6) **w.Yks.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 210.

**2.** *Preterite*: (1) **Shot,** (2) **Shöt,** (3) **Shutted.**

(1) **w.Sc.** (Jam.) **Cum.** Than gloaart ageaan streeght up at it; than ah shot t'teaah ee an try't peean up at it, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 212. (2) **Cum.** We shöt his eyes, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1876) 95. (3) **e.Yks.**$^1$

**3.** *Pp.*: (1) **Shet,** (2) **Shit,** (3) **Shoot,** (4) **Shot,** (5) **Shotten,** (6) **Shutted,** (7) **Shutten.**

(1) **Rut.**$^1$ (s.v. Shoot). **Shr.** Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883–6) vi. **Glo.**$^1$ **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.* **s.Oxf.** I shu'n't like bein' shet up all day, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 80. **Brks.**$^1$ **Nrf.** A spring shet up, Gillett *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iv. 12. **Sus.** Lower *ib.* **I.W.**$^2$ **n.Wil.** Kite *Sng. Sol.* (c. 1860) iv. 12. [**Amer.** Ef people'd keep thar mouths shet, *Cent. Mag.* (Apr. 1885) 844.] (2) **Rut.**$^1$ (s.v. Shoot). (3) **Rut.**$^1$ **Dev.** Vields . . . all aupening into wan anither, yu naw, by geateways, and all shoot, Burnett *Stable Boy* (1888) viii. (4) **Dmf.** Cromek *Remains* (1810) 88. **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ **Dur.** A spring shot up, Moore *Sng. Sol.* (1859) iv. 12. **Dur.**$^1$ **Wm.** *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 42. **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.**$^2$ **Lin.** Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879). **Glo.**$^{12}$, **Hmp.**$^1$, **Wil.**$^1$ **Dor.** Hardy *Tess* (1891) 82, ed. 1895. (5) **Nhb.**$^1$ (6) **Abd.** I'm shutted up bairns, and I'm, wow! just perished wi' cauld and hunger, Cobban *Angel* (1898) 2. (7) **Abd.** The lid shutten doon upo't, an' the key turn't i' the lock o't, Macdonald *Donal Grant* (1883) lvii. **w.Cum.** He'd neah sènner gitten t'dooar

shûtten, nor we gat sec a lecter, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1876) 39. **Wm.** O' t'doors an' windows er shutten up (B.K.). **n.Yks.**$^{2}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ 34. **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ Hez thă shutten yat? **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ *Introd.* 39. **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 141. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ A woman niver knaws what a man is whilst she's wedded to him, an' thaay shutten up e' one hoose together. **w.Wor.** S. Beauchamp *N. Hamilton* (1875) I. 273. **e.Dev.** Say backwards the letters Z, Y, X, W, V, and the rest, all through with thine eyes shutten, Jane *Lordship* (1897) 37.

**II.** Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* In *comb.* with *adv.*, *prep.*, &c.: (1) **Shut down,** to close, shut up; (2) — **home,** to close; (3) — **in,** (*a*) to put a horse in the shafts; to yoke a horse to the plough; (*b*) of the day: 'to draw in'; (4) — **off,** (*a*) to leave off work, esp. with a team; (*b*) to unyoke a horse; (*c*) to cut off; (5) — **on,** (*a*) see (3, *a*); (*b*) to weld the 'straps' on to a fork; (6) — **out,** (*a*) see (4, *a*); (*b*) see (4, *b*); (*c*) to take a harnessed horse from the stable to the plough, &c.; to set out, start; (7) — **to,** see (2); (8) — **up,** to counteract.

(1) **Nrf.** *Longman's Mag.* (May 1899) 37. (2) **Cor.**$^{23}$ Shut-hom the door. (3, *a*) **se.Wor.**$^{1}$ 'Shut in' the horses and drive off, 67. **Oxf.**$^{1}$ (*b*) **Brks.**$^{1}$ The daays shuts in arly at this time o' year. (4, *a*) **se.Wor.**$^{1}$, **Hrf.**$^{2}$ **Oxf.**$^{1}$ What time be us to shet off, Master? **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). (*b*) **w.Mid.** We shot of and come home, afore we'd ploughed the 'eadlands (W.P.M.). **Hmp.**$^{1}$ (*c*) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Aa'll shut a bit mair off. (5, *a*) **Oxf.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.* (*b*) **s.Yks.** (W.S.) (6, *a*) **Dor.** Shut out work, Barnes *Gl.* (1863). (*b*) **Oxf.**$^{1}$, **Brks.**$^{1}$ **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 144. **w.Mid.** That little cart won't be any good! Shoot out the mare and put her under the yellow waggon (W.P.M.). **Sus.** (E.E.S.), **w.Dor.** (C.V.G.) (*c*) **War.**$^{3}$, **se.Wor.**$^{1}$, **Oxf.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.* (7) **w.Sc.** He shot to the door (Jam.). **n.Yks.** Shut t'deer teea! (I.W.) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.** I shut to the winders and drew the blinds, Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 50. **Dev.**$^{3}$ Dawntee layve tha geāt awpen, mind and shetten-tü when yü comes out. (8) **n.Lin.** So that's shutten up one o' Bob's mean tricks (E.P.); **n.Lin.**$^{1}$

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Shut-knife,** a clasp-knife; a pocket-knife; (2) **-knife carpenter,** a joiner's nickname for a carpenter whose principal tool is his pocket-knife; (3) **-lock,** (*a*) the cross-piece at the back of a wagon into which the 'tail-board' hooks; (*b*) a split-link used in harness; (4) **-off time,** the hour at which horses leave off work; (5) **-up bed,** a bed made to close up into the form of a press, &c. when not in use.

(1) **Oxf.**$^{1}$, **e.An.**$^{1}$ **Nrf.** Spilling *Johnny's Jaunt* (1879) i. **w.Som.**$^{1}$ (2) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) (3, *a*) **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**$^{1}$ (*b*) **Oxf.** (M.A.R.) (4) **I.W.**$^{2}$ Vrom the look o' the zun, I louz 'tes prid near shet off time. (5) **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**3.** Phr. (1) *shut in the twist,* of sheep: see below; (2) *to be,* or *to get, shut of anything,* to be rid of it; in *gen.* colloq. use; (3) *to keep shut of,* to avoid; to keep clear of; (4) *to leave a thing shut,* to leave it without further mention or reference; (5) *to look shut out,* to look exceedingly cold; (6) *to shut a pit,* a marling term: to cease to dig marl out of a pit; (7) — *one's knife,* (*a*) to finish any business in hand; (*b*) to die; (8) — *one's mouth,* (9) — *one's shop,* (10) — *one's trap,* to cease speaking; (11) — *ploughs,* to agree; (12) — *the top up,* a ploughing term: see below.

(1) **Sus.** Without the thin shank and shambling walk of legs that cross for want of fullness in the thigh to keep them asunder, Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XX. 506. (2) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Dmf.** We're weel shot on him, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 116. **Ir.** It's glad enough we are to get shut of the likes of yous now and agin, Barlow *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 86. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.**$^{1}$ We'll be glad to get shotten on ye. **Dur.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 42. **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ Ah've rheumatiz i' my leg, an, deeah what Ah will, Ah can't get shut-on't. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{245}$, **Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{13}$, **s.Chs.**$^{1}$, **Der.**$^{12}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Not.**$^{1}$, **Lin.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ I should be straange an' glad to be shutten on him; he cums here clartin' aboot ivery blessed daay as ther' is. **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ She's gotten shut of her daughter, and she's fine and pleased. **Rut.**$^{1}$ I ha'n't not no peace while I can get shoot o' my food. **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{234}$ **Wor.** We have a hard matter to get shut of our work in time (C.W.). **w.Wor.**$^{1}$, **se.Wor.**$^{1}$, **s.Wor.**$^{1}$ **Shr.** They couldna get shet on 'em, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883–6) vi; **Shr.**$^{12}$, **Hrf.**$^{12}$, **Glo.**$^{12}$ **Oxf.**$^{1}$ I be glad I be got shet on 'er, that I be, *MS. add.* **Brks.**$^{1}$ **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 143. **Hrt.** (H.G.), **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.), **e.An.**$^{1}$ **Ken.**$^{1}$ I lay you wun't get shut-of him in a hurry. **Sur.**$^{1}$, **Sus.**$^{1}$ **I.W.**$^{2}$ I must putt up wi't till Michaelmas and then I'll get shet on't. **Wil.**$^{1}$ **Dor.** Hardy *Tess* (1891) 82, ed. 1895. **w.Som.**$^{1}$, **Dev.**$^{2}$, **Cor.** (J.W.) [**Amer.** Johnston *Old Times* (1897) 130. **Aus.** Boldrewood *Robbery* (1888) III. xi.] (3) **Dev.** And how we kep shut o' th' quag-mires or pixy-gates is more than I could ha' told, Madox-Brown *Yeth-hounds* (1876) 253. (4) **n.Yks.**$^{1}$ (5) **Ken.**$^{1}$ (6) **Chs.**$^{13}$ (7, *a*) **Shr.**$^{1}$ The head waggoner is 'master of the ceremonies' at 'the men's table,' and when he has finished his dinner, he closes his knife with a snap, as a signal for all to rise and leave the table. This custom has given rise to a saying current among farm-servants: 'It's time for me to a shut my knife' (s.v. Scraup). (*b*) **se.Wor.**$^{1}$ I ketched a young cuckoo last spring an' I kep' 'im t'll about October, but 'e shut 'is knife then. (8) **w.Yks.** Shut thi mahth, an' let's ha' no more o' thi slavver (Æ.B.). **Hrf.** Shut thee mouth, 'oot, or I'll giv thee a clinker under thee ear-'ole (*Coll.* L.L.B.). (9) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 3, 1897). (10) **w.Yks.** And thee, Ebenezer, tha can shut thy trap quick, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) iv. (11) **w.Dor.** He an' I don't shut ploughs over that (C.V.G.). (12) **Wil.**$^{1}$ On each side of this 'veering out' furrow a fresh furrow is ploughed, turning the earth into it. This is 'topping up,' or 'shutting the top up' (s.v. Ploughing terms).

**4.** To join; to mend, esp. to weld iron; to splice a rope.

**w.Yks.**$^{2}$ To weld a piece of iron to the blade of a table knife. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ **Rut.**$^{1}$ Paid for a bell rope and shooting another, *Church Account* (1720). **Nhp.**$^{1}$ Shut a piece on to it. **War.** (J.R.W.), **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **se.Wor.**$^{1}$ To shut a hoop. **Shr.**$^{1}$ To join two pieces of iron by over-lapping them, and then hammering them together at red-heat till they become firmly compacted. Blacksmiths understand a difference between shutting and welding iron: to shut is to unite two separate pieces, to weld is to turn a piece back upon itself, and hammer it until the whole becomes a solid body again; **Shr.**$^{2}$ **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Glo.**$^{1}$ **Oxf.** A broken tyre is always said to be shut (J.E.). **I.W.**$^{2}$, **w.Cy.** (Hall.) **Wil.**$^{1}$ Used of welding iron, splicing a rope, joining woodwork, laying turf, &c. **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Tyres of wheels when loose are always said 'to be cut and shut.' That is a piece of the iron cut out, and the ring re-welded.

**5.** A carpenter's term: to plane true.

**w.Som.**$^{1}$ To plane the edges of boards so as to make them quite straight is to 'shut' them. Of some dry elm flooring a man said, 'This here elem do work tough, sure 'nough, mid so well work hard's shut it.'

**6.** To get rid of, esp. to get rid of one's money in an extravagant way.

**m.Yks.**$^{1}$ He could fend for himself well enough if he didn't shut t'addlings in drink. **w.Yks.** They addle brass like horses and shute it like asses, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 210; **w.Yks.**$^{13}$ **Lan.** It wur forchnit aw wur th' last, ur els th' owd chap med a bin fur dreawnin' ur shuttin' me, like owd Ginx wur wi' his babby, Ferguson *Dick Moudywarp*, 5. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$

Hence **Shutter,** *sb.* a spendthrift.

**w.Yks.** After a saver comes a shutter (S.J.C.); **w.Yks.**$^{3}$

**7.** To yoke horses to the implements.

**Shr.**$^{1}$ Tell Jack to shet a couple o' 'orses to that par o' twins.

**8.** To unharness a horse. **Hmp.**$^{1}$ I've just shot the mare.

**9.** To cease, leave off; to end.

**Lan.** Thornber *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 110. **w.Wor.** When the snow shuts, S. Beauchamp *N. Hamilton* (1875) I. 273; The snow's a-shuttin, *ib.* 283. **Mid.** The more they takes on at first, the sooner they gets shut, Blackmore *Kit* (1890) III. iv.

**10.** To cover land with marl. Lan. Thornber *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 110. **11.** To do; to manage. Ken. (Hall.), Ken.$^{1}$ **12.** To agree.

**Dor.** *Gl.* (1851); **Dor.**$^{1}$ We two can't shut.

**13.** To injure. Stf.$^{1}$ **14.** *sb.* In *comb.* **Shut of day** or — **of evening,** the twilight.

**Sc.** The shut o' day was aye the gloamin', Haliburton *Puir Auld Scot.* (1887) 166. **Glo.**$^{1}$

**15.** A shutter; *gen.* in *pl.*

**Lnk.** In thro' the shuts the sun's rays Are blinkin', Penman *Ingleside* (1878) 21. **N.I.**$^{1}$, **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ It's gettin dark, put shuts in, and leet cannle. **w.Yks.**$^{2}$, **Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$ **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ Goo an' put th' shuts up. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ It's getting dark, put th' shutts up. **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ We'd gotten the shutts shut. **Lei.**$^{1}$ Ah seen the shuts up as ah coom boy. **Ess.** Paid for makeinge a payer of staires and window shutt at the widdow Bloys house, £0 3*s.* 0*d.*, *Wakes Colne Overseers' Accs.* (1698–9).

**16.** A door; a lid; a window. n.Yks.$^{2}$, w.Yks. (E.G.)

**17.** A mending; a join; the point of junction.

**Nhb.**$^1$ Broken at the shut. A flaa i' the shut. **Rut.**$^1$ For the Bell Rope and six shoots of y$^e$ old, 8*s.*, *Church Acc.* (1730). **Shr.**$^1$ When two pieces of iron have been badly united they call it a 'cold shut';—'it öönna las' lung, 'e's made a cold shut on it.' **Oxf.** That was a good shut (J.E.). **Wil.**$^1$ The point of junction, as where rick is built against rick.

**18.** Riddance, esp. in phr. *good shut of bad rubbish.*

**Lnk.** I want shot o' her, can ye advise me, mate, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) II. 57. **w.Yks.** *Sheffield Indep.* (1874) (s.v. Shuttance). **Lei.**$^1$ An' good shut! A goód shut o' bad rubbidge, bleam 'er! **Nhp.**$^1$ **War.**$^2$ 'Good-night and good-shut'; jocular phrase of parting friends. **Shr.**$^{12}$

**19.** A spendthrift, esp. a person extravagant in drink.

**w.Yks.** Bill Scholey is a shut; he spends ivvry awpny he addles (Æ.B.); **w.Yks.**$^5$

Hence **Shutful,** *adj.* extravagant, profuse.

**w.Yks.** Shoo wor nawther mucky nor shutful, *Yksman.* (1876) 68, col. 1; **w.Yks.**$^1$

**SHUT,** see **Shall,** *v.*$^1$, **Shoot,** *v.*, *sb.*, **Short, Such.**

**SHUTE,** see **Shoot,** *v.*, *sb.*, **Shut, Soot,** *sb.*$^1$

**SHUTH,** *sb.* Wor. Shr. [ʃɐþ.] A dial. form of 'sheath.'

**se.Wor.**$^1$ **s.Wor.** About half-way between this junction and the share, the shuth or sheath (in shape like a sword sheath) falling backwards at an obtuse angle with the line of the throck, into which it is fixed, passes through the beam as a further support (H.K.). **Shr.**$^1$ Han'ee sid the shuth o' my scithors?

**SHUTHER,** *v.* and *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Lin. Lei. Also in forms **shoodther** ne.Yks.$^1$; **shouther** n.Yks.$^1$; **shutther** n.Yks.$^4$ [ʃu·ðə(r.] **1.** *v.* To shudder, shake; to cause to shudder; a dial. form of 'shudder.'

**Nhb.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^1$ (s.v. Shudder), **n.Yks.**$^4$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ He cam up an' shoodthered ma. T'au'd helm fair shoodthered ageean; it wer ommost fit ti whemm'l ower (s.v. Shudder). **w.Yks.**$^{125}$, **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$

**2.** *sb.* A shudder, shiver.

**n.Yks.**$^4$ Yan feels all ov a shutther. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **sw.Lin.**$^1$ Them nasty shuthers. He was took all ov a shuther.

Hence **Shuthery,** *adj.* shivery.

**w.Yks.** (J.W.) **sw.Lin.**$^1$ I felt shuthery all day.

**SHUTHER,** see **Shutter.**

**SHUTNESS,** *sb.* Cum. Yks. Lin. [ʃu·tnəs.] Riddance, esp. in phr. *good shutness of bad rubbish.* Cf. **shut, 18.**

**Cum.** DALBY *Mayroyd* (1888) III. 23. **e.Yks.**$^1$ He's geean away, an it's a good shutness o' bad rubbish. **w.Yks.**$^3$; **w.Yks.**$^5$ Good shutness tul him an' awal sich like, 42. **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ 'Good shutness to him.' 'Good-bye and good-shutness.' Phrases commonly used when an unwelcome guest has taken his departure.

**SHUTSELE,** *sb.* e.An.$^1$ The evening-time, when birds give gunners the chance of a shot by a flight. Cf. **shot-sele,** s.v. **Shot,** *sb.*$^4$ **1** (11).

**SHUTT,** see **Shot,** *sb.*$^2$

**SHUTTANCE,** *sb.* Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Shr. Also written **shutance** Lin.$^1$; and in form **shottance** n.Yks.$^2$ [ʃu·təns.] Riddance, removal, esp. in phr. *good shuttance of bad rubbish.* Cf. **shut, 18.**

**Wm.** 'Is thoo gaan?' 'Aye.' 'Whia good shuttance o' thi, say Ah' (B.K.). **n.Yks.**$^2$ Their shottance is a good riddance; **n.Yks.**$^4$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.** (J.C.), **w.Yks.**$^2$, **Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^{123}$, **s.Chs.**$^1$, **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.** She's gotten good riddance an' shuttance o' him, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 124. **Shr.**$^1$

**SHUTTEN,** *sb.* Lin.$^1$ [ʃu·tən.] Quittance, riddance. Cf. **shuttance.**

**SHUTTEN,** see **Shall,** *v.*$^1$

**SHUTTER,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Lei. Oxf. Som. Also in forms **shotter** Oxf.$^1$; **shuther** Bwk. Lei.$^1$ [ʃu·tə(r, ʃɐ·tə(r.] **1.** *v.* To roll or slide down a slope; to fall down in a heap, as loose earth, &c.; to slip. Cf. **scutter, shudder, 2.**

**Bwk.** The length of bank that has shuthered down, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 5. **Lakel.**$^2$ **w.Yks.**$^{18}$; **w.Yks.**$^5$ Tilting the body of a loaded cart in the usual manner causes what is in it to 'shutter' to the ground. 'Going to shutter a lōad o' coils ah declare.' **Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Lan.**$^1$ Snow is said to 'shutter' off a house-roof, and coals are said to 'shutter' when they roll from the top to the bottom of a heap. **Lei.**$^1$ A shoothered daown looer an looer.

**2.** *Comp.* **Shutter-out,** a bursting forth; an outbreak.

**w.Yks.** Ther' wor a general shutter aht o' laughin', *Yks. Comic Ann.* (1891) 45, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 7, 1897).

**3.** To make a breach in a wall. w.Yks.$^1$ **4.** To rain heavily; *fig.* to pour forth words; to talk fast.

**Lakel.**$^2$ **w.Yks.** 'An' what did sha say to mak' yo' so mad?' 'Haw, shoo shuttered a deal off, Ah can tell tha, an' it wor noane on 't so nice, nawther,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 3, 1897).

**5.** To spend one's substance recklessly; to become bankrupt. Lakel.$^2$, w.Yks.$^3$ **6.** To give birth.

**w.Yks.** Shoo'll shutter ony day now (B.K.).

**7.** With *off*: to hasten away. s.Lan.$^1$ **8.** *sb.* A fall of earth. w.Yks.$^1$ Hence **Shuttery,** *adj.* in an insecure, tottering condition; falling to pieces.

**w.Yks.** It's as shuttery as owght, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 3, 1897).

**9.** A small piece; a fragment; esp. in phr. *to break all to shutters.*

**Oxf.**$^1$ **Som.** It fell out o' my han' and broke all to shutters (W.F.R.).

**10.** *pl.* Relaxed bowels. n.Cy. (B.K.) Cf. **shitter,** *v.*$^1$

**SHUTTER,** see **Shooter.**

**SHUTTERS,** *sb. pl.* Lan. Sandwiches of ice-cream and wafer-biscuits.

A man ... informed the police that three of his children ... had bought 'shutters' from an ice-cream vendor, and after eating them had become sick, *Manch. Evening Chron.* (July 30, 1900).

**SHUTTHER,** see **Shuther.**

**SHUTTING,** *ppl. adj. vbl. sb.* and *sb.*$^1$ Lan. Nhp. Shr. e.An. Hmp. Also in form **shooting** Hmp.$^1$ [ʃu·tin, ʃɐ·tin.] **1.** *ppl. adj.* In *comb.* **Shutting-knife,** a clasp-knife; a pocket-knife. Cf. **shut-knife,** s.v. **Shut, II. 2** (1).

**Nrf.** The old chap brought me a shutting-knife when he come home, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 3.

**2.** *vbl. sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Shutting-in,** the evening; (2) **-off time,** the hour at which farm-horses are unyoked for the night; (3) **— of marling,** *obs.*, see below.

(1) **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^{12}$ (2) **Hmp.**$^1$ (3) **Lan.** 'Shutting of marling' had also its gala-day. Then a 'lord' and a 'lady' presided at the feast; having been previously drawn out of the marl-pit by a strong team of horses, gaily decorated with ribbons, mounted by their drivers, who were trimmed out in their best. The procession paraded through the village lanes and streets, some of its members shaking tin boxes, and soliciting contributions from the bystanders. The money collected was expended in good cheer at the feast, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 298.

**3.** *sb.* A yoking, the length of time horses are yoked for field work.

**Shr.**$^1$ Early in November, after the corn seed-time, the farmers make 'one shutting,' i. e. the horses go to the field about 8 a.m., and are not brought back until three or four o'clock in the afternoon; but in the spring-time, at the 'Lent-sidness,' they make a 'double shutting,' the horses being at work from 6 a.m. to 12, and from 2 to 6 p.m.

**SHUTTING,** *sb.*$^2$ *Obsol.* Chs. A harvest custom; see below.

The harvest-home feast: the closing of the harvest, *Sheaf* (1879) I. 336; **Chs.**$^1$ This could hardly be called a harvest-home custom, as it took place, not when the last load was brought home, but when the last field of corn was cut. Generally it was only those farmers who had finished in pretty good time who ventured upon a shutting. . . The shutting took place in this wise: The men used first to come to their master and ask permission to go through the ceremony, which, being granted, they proceeded to the highest ground on the farm, or near the homestead, where their voices could be heard a long way off, and there formed a ring. One of them then acted as spokesman and gave out the nominy. . . The first nominy was as follows, and was always given in the recognised form:—'Oh, yes! oh, yes! oh, yes! this is to give notice That Mester 'Olland 'as gen th' seck a turn, And sent th' owd hare into Mester Sincop's standin curn.' Then they took hold of hands, and, bending down, shouted at the top of their voices a prolonged and most unearthly, 'Wow! wow-w! wow-w-w!' Other nominies followed, varied according to the taste and oratorical powers of the spokesman, having reference to special circumstances, such as gratuities, donors, &c. After the shutting the men had an extra allowance of beer; and in the evening a supper, to which their wives generally accompanied them; **Chs.**$^3$

**SHUTTLE**, *sb.*, *v.* and *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **shottel** Sc.; **shottle** Sc. (Jam.) Lin.$^1$ sw.Lin.$^1$ [ʃu·tl, ʃɐ·tl.] See **Shittle**, *sb.*$^1$ **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Shuttle-arm**, the arm with which the weaver throws the shuttle; (2) **-board**, (*a*) a battledore; (*b*) a shuttle-cock [not known to our correspondents]; (3) **-cock**, to play at battledore and shuttle-cock; (4) **-cock fern**, any fern which sends up its young fronds in a circle; (5) **-exe**, the axle of a wagon that takes the hinder end of the 'summers' and the 'tail-board'; (6) **-eye**, a small circular part of a loom, made of glazed earthenware, through which the weft passes; freq. in phr. *to have one's money*, &c. *come through the shuttle-eye*, *to make money*, &c. *through the shuttle-eye*, to earn one's living by weaving; (7) **-feather**(s, a shuttle-cock; (8) **-gabbit** or **-gobbed**, of an animal, esp. a sheep: having a misshapen mouth; (9) **-gathering**, see below; (10) **-greuned**, see (8); (11) **-hook**, a small hook for drawing the weft through the 'shuttle-eye'; (12) **-mouthed**, see (8); (13) — **of ice**, a miniature glacier; a sloping slide or frozen streamlet; (14) **-ploy**, weaving.

(1) **Gall.** Yon ill-set randy has broken my shuttle-airm. . . I'll never work mair a' my days! Crockett *A. Mark* (1899) xii. (2, *a*) **w.Yks.**$^{23}$ (*b*) **n.Cy.** (Hall.) (3) **Lnk.** It's somewhat like a boyish yoking, At battle door and shuttle-cocking, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 107, ed. 1897. (4) **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.) (5) **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863) (s.v. Waggon). (6) **w.Yks.** (J.T.), **w.Yks.**$^3$ **Lan.** He wanted no brass nobbut what come through th' shuttle-e'e, Brierley *Cotters*, xxiv. **s.Lan.**$^1$ His livin comes through th' shuttle-ee. (7) **w.Yks.** Grown-up men and women playing 'battledore and shuttle feathers,' Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) ii; **w.Yks.**$^3$ (8) **s.Sc.** 'D'ye think I'm gaunna sit here an' see that shuttle-gabbit thing o' yours jump at my beast, when he's no fashin' yours?' 'Shuttle-gabbit, did ye say. He's a wyser-like beast than that brute o' yours, ony day.' . . 'Yer dowg, as ye ca't, is no shuttle-gabbit, gor, he's soo-luggit, an' that's mebbees waur,' *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Dec. 8, 1900). **Cum.**$^4$ Hog or parrot-mouthed; when by reason of abnormal length of the upper jaw it projects over the lower. One class of sheep enjoyed almost entire immunity from the disease [Fluke], namely, those known as 'hog-mouthed,' 'parrot-mouthed,' and 'shuttle-gobbed,' *Carlisle Patriot* (Feb. 24, 1894), 6, col. 7. (9) **Lan.** They were going to Redburn on a shuttle-gathering expedition—shuttle-gathering being an expedient frequently adopted for stopping mills without destroying machinery. For without shuttles there can be no weaving, and when all the shuttles in a district were taken and destroyed, they could not be replaced under several weeks, Westall *Old Factory* (1885) xi; A group of impracticable objects which were to be accomplished by a general 'shuttle gathering,' that is by a stoppage of the whole flannel weaving of the valley by the collection of all the shuttles by a mob, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) III. 82. **s.Lan.**$^1$ (10) **Wm.** Kirkby *Granite Chips* (1900) 127. (11) **w.Yks.** (J.T.) (12) **Lakel.**$^2$ (13) **Gall.** To slide, sitting on the hams or hunkers, down shuttles o' ice, or braes, made sleek by a basking sun, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 279, ed. 1876. (14) **w.Sc.** What a queer kind o' dergue is this love. . . A shuttle-ploy sure, 'mang rich and 'mang poor, Wi' its pirnfu' o' woof guid and ill . . . Wi' its warp that maks guid o' the ill, Henderson *Our Jeames* (1898) 165.

**2.** The stop-pin of a grindstone. w.Yks. Roberts *Tom and Charles* (1850) 22. **3.** A hollow in the stock of a spinning-wheel, in which the bobbin first filled is kept until the other is ready to be reeled with it. Sc. (Jam.)

**4.** A small drawer, esp. one fixed in a chest or press; a till; a money-box.

**Sc.** When the lid of the shuttle is opened it holds up that of the kist (Jam.); From a drawer under the shottel, Ochiltree *Redburn* (1895) xii. **S. & Ork.**$^1$, **Cai.**$^1$ **Slg.** On Friday, faith, he emptied all his shottles, Galloway *Poems* (1804) 69. **Ayr.** I had three white half-croons in the shuttle o' my kist, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 158. **Dev.** There were . . . the most costly ancient cabinets . . . and I thought of the old names by which the little drawers and boxes in such were called,—the shuttles, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) III. xxxiv.

**5.** A horizontal bar of a gate or hurdle; one of the minor supports joining the 'summers' of a cart to the 'rades.'

**Lin.**$^1$, **sw.Lin.**$^1$, **Som.** (W.F.R.) **w.Som.**$^1$ The upper bar of a gate is always much stronger than the others, and is known as the top shuttle. We do not say 'five-bar-gate,' but 'five-shuttle-gate.'

**6.** A flood-gate; the sliding door which regulates the supply of water in a mill-stream, &c. Cf. **shittle**, *sb.*$^1$ 3.

**w.Yks.** *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 250; **w.Yks.**$^2$ **Not.** The second field from Monspool-lane, opposite the 'shuttle' or flood gate, *Fishing Gazette* (Apr. 2, 1887) 207, col. 2. **n.Lin.**$^1$ **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**7.** *v.* To weave.

**Rnf.** I see the shop, the loom, the seat, Whaur long I shuttl'd air an' late, Young *Pictures* (1865) 150. **Ayr.** Samsie there would rather shuttle for twelve hours than write a line, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 26.

Hence **Shuttler**, *sb.* a weaver.

**Ayr.** He was the prettiest shuttler I ever saw, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 155.

**8.** To dart backwards and forwards.

**Ayr.** In the clear linn the trouts shuttled from stone and crevice, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) xxviii.

**9.** To push; to shake.

**Ayr.** He would hae grippit me by the cuff o' the neck and the back o' the breeks and shuttled me through the window, Galt *Entail* (1823) lxiv. **Yks.** Don't bother to shuttle a happle-tree to get t'fruit, Baring-Gould *Oddities* (1874) I. 234, ed. 1875.

**10.** Of ground: to shelve, slope off.

**Som.** The groun' do shuttly off (W.F.R.).

**11.** *adj.* Quick, lithe, active, esp. in phr. *so shuttle as a rabbit.*

**Som.** I mus' run zo shuttle as a rabbit, an' exercise my ho'ses, Raymond *Charity Chance* (1896) vii. **w.Som.**$^1$ Yours is a rare pony, nif he idn so shuttle's a rabbit.

**12.** Slippery, sliding; quickly falling as grain.

**Shr.** Lintseed earth—dark brown—a very shuttle measure, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 200. **w.Cy.** (Hall.) **Som.** Applied only to solid bodies, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**$^1$ Mus' put in another board in the hutch; that there whait's so shuttle 't 'll be all over the place, else.

**SHUTTLECROFT**, *sb.* Dev. A dormouse. n.Dev. *Handbk.* (ed. 1877) 259. Cf. **shortlecrub.**

**SHUVVUN, SHUVVY-HAWLE, SHUZ, SHWOR**, see **Shoven, Shovvy-hole, Shus, Shear**, *v.*

**SHWORN(E, SHWORT**, see **Shear**, *v.*, **Short.**

**SHY**, *adj.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Nhp. Wor. Brks. Hrt. Nrf. Suf. Ken. Also in form **shoy** Ken.$^1$ [ʃai, ʃoi.] **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* **Shy widow**, a game; see below.

**Lan.** They were playing 'the shy widow,' a favourite Christmas game, Brierley *Irkdale* (1868) 134. **s.Lan.** A group of about half-a-dozen young men and the same number of young women sit in a circle, and the Usher, a young woman, takes a young man round with a handkerchief, stopping at each young woman, the question, 'Is this the right one?' being assumed but not expressed. He replies 'No' each time till he comes to the right one, when the Usher throws the handkerchief at her. He is then blindfolded and kisses her. The same thing is repeated till the young men and women have all kissed each other. The game is varied more or less in every village, but it is fast dying out (S.W.).

**2.** Averse, unwilling; slow, backward.

**Abd.** He bann'd he'd lay him styth: But I was shy to at him, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 107. **Nhb.**$^1$ 'Yo'r varry shy wi' that baccy o' yors'—unwilling to produce and share it. 'The folks is varry shy o' tornin up thi day' (said of a slow gathering attendance).

Hence *to play shy*, *phr.* to avoid. Brks.$^1$ **3.** Of plants or trees: unprolific, weakly, bearing little fruit; late.

**Wor.** (E.S.) **ne.Wor.** It's a good sort o' strawberry, but it's such a shy bearer (J.W.P.). **s.Wor.** That tree is a shy bearer (H.K.). **Hrt.** The apples are rather shy of growing this year (H.G.). **Ken.**$^1$

Hence **Shy-blow**, *sb.* a late blossoming.

**Wor.** When the leaves show on the plum-trees before the bloom it is called a 'shy-blow' (E.S.).

**4.** Bold, forward; headstrong; giddy; skittish; wild.

**Nhp.**$^1$ **e.An.**$^1$; **e.An.**$^2$ A shy boy, or a shy girl, is wanton, unsteady, amorous, . . wanting in bashfulness. **Nrf.** Of persons and animals: the opposite of shy in its ordinary sense (W.H.); High-mettled, . . as wild colts, &c., Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Suf.** (H.H.); Strickland *Old Friends* (1864) 307; **Suf.**$^1$

**5.** *v.* *Fig.* To shun; to fight shy of.

**Ayr.** You are well entitled to shy for evermore the trammels of servantship, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xxxix. **Nhp.**$^1$ I am sure she saw me, but she tried to shy me.

Hence **Shyster**, *sb.* one who evades obligations.

**w.Yks.** Ah'll tell thi what Ah think abaht thi—tha'rt nowt but a shyster (B.K.).

**6.** To make to start; to startle. e.An.$^1$

**SHY**, *adj.*$^2$ Yks. [ʃai.] Of the wind: chill, bitter, keen, piercing.

**n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ When not exactly fair for the sailor's course, he talks of the wind being shy; **n.Yks.**$^4$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$

Hence **Shyish**, *adj.* rather cold. **n.Yks.**$^2$ A shyish air.

**SHY**, *adj.*$^3$ Nrf. [ʃai.] Thin. (P.H.E.) Cf. **shire**, *adj.* **2.**

**SHY**, *sb.* e.An. [ʃai.] A 'groin' or light rail erected on the sea-coast for the protection of the beach. e.Cy. (Hall.), Suf., Ess. (W.H.W.) Cf. **groin**, *sb.*$^1$, **shrail.**

**SHY**, *v.*$^2$ Lin. In phr. *to shy eggs*, to test them against the light to see if they are impregnated. se.Lin. (J.T.B.)

**SHYER**, *v.* Wm. To wander alone.

It's gay good ta tell when a coo's oot o' soorts, fer they shyer off frae t'tudders bi thersells (B.K.).

**SHYER, SHYLE**, see **Shier, Sheyle.**

**SHYND**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sh. & Or.I. Also in forms **soind, shund** S. & Ork.$^1$; **shyynd** Sh.I. A court; a court of law. S. & Ork.$^1$ Hence **Shynd-bill**, *sb.* a decree executed in a court of law; see below.

**Sh.I.** Succession to heritable and moveable estate was arranged at meetings of the parish court, or of a number of reputable neighbours, whose decision, embodied in a Shyynd Bill, or brieve of succession, or of division, was accepted as authoritative, and therefore permanently binding, *Sh. News* (Feb. 19, 1898); Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 50, ed. 1891. **Or.I.** Wallace *Desc. Ork.* (1693) 110, ed. 1883. **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**SHYRE**, see **Shire**, *adj.*

**SHYTEAWK**, *sb.* Yks. The skua, *Stercorarius catarrhactes. Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 31, 1898). e.Yks. (J.N.) Cf. **shit**, *v.*

**SHYWANNICK**, *v.* e.An. To loiter about; to go 'on the loose'; prob. a coined word. Cf. **sky-wannocking, 2.**

**e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Wherey yow bin shy-wannicking tew? Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 74.

**SI**, see **Sey**, *sb.*$^1$, **Sie**, *v.*, **Sigh**, *v.*$^1$

**SIB**, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. and Nfld. Also written **sibb** Sc.; and in forms **seb** Sh.I.; **sub** Sc. [sib.] **1.** *adj.* Closely related; akin; esp. in phr. *sib to a person*; also used *fig.*

**Sc.** It is something to be sub to a good estate, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 197. **Sh.I.** Sibbie is ower auld for dee, Willie, seb alto' doo is, *Sh. News* (Aug. 13, 1898). **ne.Sc.** The Brodies, as the sibbest relatives, . . had taen chairge, Grant *Keckleton*, 48. **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** They're sometimes fitter freen's 't's nae drap's bleed nor them 't's sibbest till us, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 82. **Per.** Nae man can be a richt father without being sib tae every bairn, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 160. **w.Sc.** There's anither lass, it seems, that ye would fain be sib to, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 91. **e.Fif.** A toom head and licht heels bein' raither sib to ane anither, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ix. **Ayr.** It was far from our hand to misliken one that was sib to us, Galt *Provost* (1822) viii. **Lnk.** Are ye evening me to be sib to the foul thief? Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 91. **Lth.** I'm sib to the Stuarts, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 293. **Slk.** Gin he binna the auld ane himsel, he's gayan sib to him, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 523, ed. 1866. **Gall.** Him being sib to my mistress, and prood of the connection, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 107. **N.I.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.**$^3$ **w.Yks.** We say of those who are related by consanguinity they are sib, Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 341. **Lan.** Yoar sib to thoose Gotum tikes, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 2; **Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Der.**$^2$ He's sib to me. **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Lin.** (Hall.) **n.Lin.**$^1$ *Obsol.* Oor Marmaduke's sib to all the gentles in th' cuntry, though he hes cum doon to leäd coäls. **Nhp.**$^2$, **War.**$^3$ **w.Wor.**$^1$ Thaay be sib ta we. [**Nfld.** Relationship by religious obligation (G.P.).]

Hence (1) **Siblike**, *adj.* friendly; (2) **Sib-man**, *sb.* a kinsman; (3) **Sibness**, *sb.* propinquity of blood, relationship; also used *fig.*

(1) **Cld.** For a' that we were aye siblike (Jam.). (2) **Sc.** (*ib.*) (3) **Sc.** Pastoral relations and scriptural sibnesses, Pitcairn *Assembly* (1766) 47. **Abd.** Ye might as soon unravel the sibness o' the Gordons o' Girnock, Michie *Deeside Tales* (1872) 8. **Bwk.** When I for sibness to him socht, It was the wrang way, Crockett *Minstrelsy* (1893) 27.

**2.** Phr. (1) *over sib*, too closely related; within the forbidden degrees; too intimate; used esp. of unlawful sexual intercourse; (2) *sib-and-sib, rib-and-rib*, closely related; (3) *to gang sib to a person*, to claim kinship with him; (4) *to make sib*, to make free; (5) *too sib*, too closely related; esp. used of cattle where there has been too much interbreeding.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.); By the religion of our holy Church they are ower sibb thegither, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxxiii. **Cai.**$^1$ **Frf.** A man . . . wha could mak' plum-puddin's in a black satin hat, and itherwise prove himsel' owre sib to the evil ane, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 11, ed. 1889. **Rxb.** To be tauld I'm ower sib till the lads, and by you, Gavin, of all men in the world, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 181. (2) **Lan.** Birtle folk are a deeal on 'em sib an' sib, rib an' rib, Harland & Wilkinson *Leg.* (1873) 194; As far as foolishness gwos, I doubt we're o' sib-an'-sib, rib-an'-rib, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 263. **s.Lan.**$^1$ They're o' sib an' sib, rib an' rib, 23. (3) **Lnk.** The best micht gang sib noo to Annie, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 90. (4) **Abd.** Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Gl.*; Prob. a cant local phrase . . . denoting either the actual donation of the liberty of the city, or referring to some ludicrous mode of pretending to confer it, in many places called brothering (Jam.). **Rxb.** For when the lad at last had chewed, And made him sib with cheese and scone, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (1871) I. 197. (5) **s.Sc.** He is breeding his cattle too sib (A.C.). **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Nhb.**$^1$

**3.** Friendly, on good terms, intimate, 'pack.'

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Is Archie a frien' o' yours: how sib may he be to you? Ruddiman *Sc. Parish* (1828) 69, ed. 1889. **Fif.** Gang where ye may, Maister Newton, ye'll ne'er ha'e a truer or a sibber friend than Willie Pitblado, Grant *Six Hundred*, vii. **Edb.** Sic twa sib freens I never saw, Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 240. **Dmf.** He's mair sib till thae two rag-a-busses than ever he was to us, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 216. **Nhb.**$^1$ Thor varry sib together. **w.Yks.**$^2$

**4.** *sb.* Kindred, relatives.

**Sh.I.** Nae winder 'at doo's ill-laekit bi a' 'at iver kent dee, sib an' fremm'd alaek, *Sh. News* (July 31, 1897). **Bch.** Gloves likewise, to hap the hand Of fremt an' sib, Forbes *Shop Bill* (1785) 13. **Kcd.** A man esteem'd by frem'd an' sib, Grant *Lays* (1884) 25. **Nhb.** Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 226.

Hence **Sibbed**, *ppl. adj.* (1) related, akin; (2) in phr. *no sole sibbed*, nothing akin.

(1) **n.Cy.** (K.), **N.Cy.**$^2$ **Chs.** Ray (1691); **Chs.**$^{123}$ (2) **n.Cy.** Bailey (1721). **Chs.** Ray (1691).

[OE. *sibb*, akin, related; relationship, friendliness (B.T.).]

**SIBBA**, see **Sybo.**

**SIBBENS**, *sb.* Sc. [si·bənz.] **1.** The itch. S. & Ork.$^1$ **2.** *Obs.* A venereal disease. Cf. **sivven, 2.**

**Sh.I.** There is a great variety of cutaneous complaints. . . Sibbens, a disease hitherto ill defined, I saw occasionally, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 244, ed. 1891. **Frf.** The disease called Sibbins . . . has made its appearance once or twice in this parish, *Statist. Acc.* V. 146 (Jam.).

**SIBBER**, *v.* Glo.$^1$ [si·bə(r).] To simmer.

**SIBBERED, SIBBERET(S**, see **Sibberidge.**

**SIBBERIDGE**, *sb.* Chs. e.An. Sus. Also in forms **sibbered** Suf. Sus.; **sibberet** e.An.$^2$; **sibberets** Chs.$^3$ Nrf.; **sibbits, sibbret** Nrf.; **siberet** e.An.$^1$; **sibrets** Nrf.; **sibright** Suf.; **sibrit** Nrf. Suf.$^1$; **sibritts** Suf.; **sybbrit** e.An.$^1$ **1.** The banns of marriage; also the act of publishing the banns of marriage. Cf. **sib.**

**Chs.**$^3$ **e.An.**$^1$ The siberet was asked at church; **e.An.**$^2$ **Nrf.** The crownd as his mother crown'd him with in the dā when his sibrets wor out axed, Gillett *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iii. 11; Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 11; Ray (1691); Doant want a missus at all. T'will be a precious long while afore the paarson axes my sibbret, Orton *Beeston Ghost* (1884) 4. **Suf.** To come Sunday . . . to hear James Mayhew's sibright out asked with another gal, Strickland *Old Friends* (1864) 304; Her sibritts were put up last Sunday (M.G.R.); Ray (1691); **Suf.**$^1$ **Sus.** Hearne *Gl. Rob. Gl.* (ed. 1810) (s.v. Sibbe).

**2.** Phr. *to put the sibberets into book*, to have one's banns published.

**Nrf.** I writ home and told her to put the sibberets into book, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 236.

[Cp. sybrede, *banna* (*Prompt.*). OE. *sibbrǣden*, relationship (B.T.).]

**SIBBER-SAUCE**, *sb.* nw.Der.$^{1}$ A sauce or other dainty, used to give a relish to one's food. Cf. **sipper-sauce.**

**SIBBITS**, see **Sibberidge.**

**SIBBLE**, *v.* *Obs.* ne.Lan.$^{1}$ To sip.

**SIBBRET**, see **Sibberidge.**

**SIBBY**, *sb.* Lakel.$^{2}$ [**si·bi.**] An old woman regarded as something of a witch.

**SIBERET, SIBLET**, see **Sibberidge, Seed-lip.**

**SIBOW, SIBRETS, SIBRIGHT, SIBRIT, SIBRITTS**, see **Sybo, Sibberidge.**

**SIC**, *int.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Der. Hmp. Also in forms **sec** w.Yks.$^{2}$; **sickie** Abd. [**sik.**] **1.** A call to pigs to come to the trough; *gen.* in *comp.* **Sic-sic.**

**n.Cy.** (Hall.), **w.Yks.**$^{24}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ **Hmp.** When the good women call their hogs they cry 'sic, sic,' White *Selborne* (1788) 202, ed. 1853.

**2.** A sheep-call. Abd. (G.W.)

**SIC**, see **Sike**, *v.*$^{2}$, **Such.**

**SICAN, SICCA, SICCAN**, see **Suchan, Siker, Suchan.**

**SICCANS**, *sb. pl.* Pem. [**si·kənz.**] Oatmeal cleaned of the husks but retaining the bran; a mixture of oatmeal and water. s.Pem. (W.H.Y.); Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. Cf. **bud-ram.**

**SICCAR, SICCER**, see **Sicker**, *adj.*

**SICE, SICEN**, see **Sich(e, Suchan.**

**SICH**, *v.* and *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. Also written **seich** Sc.; **sicgh** Sh.I.; and in form **sech** Sc. [**siχ.**] **1.** *v.* A dial. form of 'sigh.' Cf. **sife.**

**Sc.** Nae langer noo I seich and mane, Currie *Poems* (1883) 44. **Sh.I.** Girzzie luikid ta me an' sich'd, *Sh. News* (June 22, 1901). **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Kcd.** The Cooper didna sich an' grain, Grant *Lays* (1884) 92. **Per.** Sichin' an' sowpin' did she say, Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 87. **Fif.** Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 182. **Rnf.** They sech loud an' lang till they're sleepin' Their sairs hale on grandfaither's knee, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 57. **Ayr.** She'll hae to stan' And sech and skirl, White *Jottings* (1879) 185. **Lnk.** The lee-lang night I sich and grane, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 83, ed. 1897. **Edb.** She sicht sair i' her bed, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 113. **Slk.** True love outlives the breath that sichs itsel awa frae the breist o' a faithful leman, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 334. **Dmf.** Cromek *Remains* (1810) 208. **Wgt.** Sair the bairnies grat an' sich't, Fraser *Poems* (1885) 179.

Hence **Sichin-like**, *adj.* like one in trouble.

**Cld.** Dinna sit there, as gin ye were some puir sichin-like body (Jam.).

**2.** *sb.* A sigh.

**Sh.I.** I canna help gi'ein a sicgh noo an' agen, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 106. **Or.I.** Miny a sair sich gae he, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 248. **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Abd.** She gae a gret sich, an' a sab, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xlvi. **Rnf.** Young *Pictures* (1865) 154. **Ayr.** Answered wi' a taunt her sich, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 72. **Lnk.** Wi' mony a sich an' wail, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 18.

[Baith sich, and weep, and murnyng mak, Barbour *Bruce* (1375) III. 350.]

**SICH**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] A wicked fellow. (Hall.)

**SICH, SICHAN**, see **Such, Suchan.**

**SICH(E**, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lei. Nhp. Shr. Som. Also written **sitch** w.Yks.$^{2}$ Der.$^{2}$ nw.Der.$^{1}$ Nhp.$^{1}$ Shr.$^{1}$; **sytche** Chs.$^{1}$; and in forms **sech, seech** Lan. Chs.$^{128}$; **sice** Som. [**sitʃ.**] **1.** A brook; a ditch; a gutter or drain; a ravine. See **Sike**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**n.Cy.** (P.R.) **Yks.** *Macmillan's Mag.* (Apr. 189–) 475. **w.Yks.**$^{2}$, **Chs.**$^{1}$ **Nhp.**$^{1}$ Not common. **Som.** (Hall.)

**2.** A spring in a field which forms a boggy place; a swamp, bog.

**Lan.** Wilbraham *Gl.* (1826). **Chs.**$^{128}$, **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ **Lei.** Ray (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) **Shr.**$^{1}$

Hence **Sichy**, *adj.* wet, marshy, boggy. w.Yks.$^{2}$, Chs.$^{13}$

['Ine flome Jordanes siche,' in the channel of the river Jordan, Shoreham *Poems* (c. 1315) 123 (Camd. Soc.).]

**SICHE, SICHEN**, see **Such, Suchan.**

**SICHER**, *v.* Sc. [**si·χər.**] To sigh and sob. Cf. **sich**, *v.*

**Lnk.** 'Oor bairnie,' sichered oot the wife, 'Is jist a moment gane!' Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 18.

**SICHIN**, see **Suchan.**

**SICHTER**, *sb.* Lnk. (Jam.) A great quantity of small objects seen at once. Cf. **sight, 4.**

A sichter of birds,—of motes, &c.

**SICHUN, SICIN**, see **Suchan.**

**SICK**, *adj.*, *adv.*$^{1}$, and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **seak** n.Yks.$^{2}$ m.Yks.$^{1}$; **seek** Dur. Cum.$^{14}$ Wm. & Cum.$^{1}$; **sike** n.Cy.; **zick** Brks.$^{1}$ [**sik, sīk.**] **1.** *adj.* In *comp.* (1) **Sick-bout**, an attack of illness; a fit; a swoon; (2) **-feathers**, young ungrown feathers at the time of moulting; (3) **-gird**, see (1); (4) **-wean**, a woman in child-bed; (5) **-wife**, (*a*) see (4); (*b*) the refreshments given to the neighbours who visit a woman during her confinement.

(1) **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ (2) **Dev.**$^{1}$ (3) **w.Yks.** He's happen gone to visit some poor body in a sick gird, Brontë *Shirley* (1849) iii; (J.W.) (4) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ (5, *a*) **Cum.**$^{14}$ (*b*) **Dur.** Tea, b'd it wez nobb'd like dish-weshings ta what yan gits ed seek-wives ed hiäm, Egglestone *Betty Podkins' Visit* (1887) 12.

**2.** Phr. (1) *as sick as a horse*, feeling sick without actually vomiting; (2) *as sick as a peat*, very sick; (3) *neither sick nor sore*, afflicted neither in body nor in mind; (4) *sick and sated*, thoroughly sated; also used *fig.*

(1) **Nhp.**$^{1}$ This simile is generally considered a very anomalous one, but, as it is well known that a horse is never actually sick, it is strictly correct. (2) **Wm. & Cum.**$^{1}$ I turnt as seek as a peet an spewt, 126. **Wm.** T'trees gang fleeing by o' ya side, an t'wa'as on tudder, an gars yan be as seek as a peate, Southey *Doctor* (1848) 558. (3) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ I was nowther seak nor sair when I said it. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ (4) **Oxf.**$^{1}$ Uuy bee sik un sai·tid wi dhŭ ver·i suuyt u wuurk. Uuy aa·nt set duuwn dhis yuur bles·id dai. **Brks.**$^{1}$ I be zick an' zaayted wi' rabbuts, an' hawpes us 'ull get a bit o' butcher's me-at to-morrer.

**3.** *Obs.* In travail. w.Yks.$^{1}$ **4.** Of soil: exhausted through having the same crops grown too frequently upon it. War.$^{3}$, Wil.$^{1}$ **5.** Of a mere: see below.

**e.An.** Should the hot and dry weather continue, a curious phenomenon takes place. The mere is said to be 'sick'; that the eels are so there can be no doubt. . . The mere was 'sick,' and the eels showed the sickness, coming to the edge of the water and there lying in a helpless condition, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1892) 83.

**6.** Eager, desirous.

**Shr.**$^{1}$ 'E wuz oncommon sick to gŏŏ, but I ŏŏdna let 'im.

**7.** *adv.* In *comb.* (1) **Sick-felled**, struck down by illness; (2) **-full**, full to bursting; (3) **-loath**, exceedingly unwilling; (4) **-saired**, thoroughly sated; (5) **-sorry**, exceedingly sorry; very unwilling; (6) **-tired**, see (4).

(1) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ (2) **Edb.** Wi' Gowk-hill-news sick-fu' . . . To spew his budget-fu' o' tales And wonders 'mongst the rout, *Carlop Green* (1793) 120, ed. 1817. (3) **Edb.** 'I'll be sick laith,' quo' Will, *Twa Cuckolds* (1796) 11. **Rxb.** Somehow I'm sick-laith to leave her, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 197. (4) **Sc.** Mackay. **Abd.** At last sick-sair'd o' cards and drink, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 23, ed. 1873. **Ags.** (Jam.) (5) **Fif.** No mercy was shown to him that said he was 'deid sweer,' or 'would be sick sorry,' Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 18. **w.Sc.** (Jam.) **Arg.** Munro *J. Splendid* (1898) 343. **n.Ir.** Be aff! or I'll make ye sick-sorry an' sore, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 20. (6) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Rnf.** I'm sick tired o' a bachelor life, Barr *Poems* (1861) 11.

**8.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Sick-house**, a hospital; (2) **-loom**, a loom attended to by a friend on behalf of a sick weaver; (3) **-work**, temporary employment at the looms while the regular weaver is absent through illness.

(1) **Lth.** In a sick-house, damp and narrow, . . See Will next in pain and sorrow, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 156, ed. 1856. (2) **Yks.** Ah've t'sick-loom to mind (J.H.G.). (3) **s.Lan.**$^{1}$

**9.** Phr. *to weave sick*, or — *for sick*, to take the place of a weaver who is absent through illness.

**m.Lan.**$^{1}$ **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ 'What art doin' neaw?' 'Nowt mich: aw'm weighvin' sick a bit, that's o'.'

**10.** A sick person. n.Cy. (Hall.) **11.** *Obs.* A fit of illness. **n.Sc.** The sick's na aff him (Jam.).

**12.** A surfeit; also used *fig.*

**War.**$^{2}$ I've 'ad my sick o' plums, this turn. Jim's 'ad 'is sick o' sōjerin'.

**SICK**, *adv.*$^{2}$ w.Yks.$^{5}$ Sure. Cf. **sicker.**

They tuke 'em, sick eniff, 110.

**SICK**, see **Sike**, *sb.*$^1$, *v.*$^2$, **Such.**

**SICKEN**, *v.* Midl. [si·kən.] To long; to desire greatly. Cf. sick, 6.

I'm sickenin' to get back, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 146.

**SICKEN**, see **Suchan.**

**SICKENING**, *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Also in forms **seakening** n.Yks.$^2$ m.Yks.$^1$; **seekenin(g)** N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$; **seekning** n.Yks. [si·k(ə)nin, sī·k(ə)nin.] **1.** The illness attending child-birth.

**N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ **n.Yks.** 'Hev yo' heeard what they've had up across t'rooad.' 'Nea, I aint.' 'Wi, tha've had a seekning' (W.H.); **n.Yks.**$^{12}$, **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$

**2.** A congratulative ceremony on the occasion of the birth of a child. e.Yks. ROBINSON *Gl.* (1876) (s.v. Shout).

**SICKER**, *adj.*, *adv.* and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also written **siccar**, **siccer** Sc.; **siker** n.Cy. e.Yks.$^1$; **sikker** Sh.I. n.Yks.$^2$ m.Yks.$^1$ [si·kə(r.] **1.** *adj.* Secure, safe; firm; sound.

**Sc.** He sall walk a mair siccar path, SCOTT *Pirate* (1821) iv. **n.Sc.** Andrew stretchit his length on the grun', an' they had him siccar as a nail, GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 139. **Per.** Mak' your union siccar, HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 41. **Ayr.** I maun put my trust in this affair into your hands, in the hope . . . that ye're able to mak something mair siccar, GALT *Entail* (1823) xviii. **Dmf.** Resolve is sickerest when it's placed On a foundation wrought, THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 28; QUINN *Heather* (1863) 35. **Wgt.** I hope that yer health is baith siccar and soun', FRASER *Poems* (1885) 40. **n.Cy.** (HALL.) **Nhb.** CHARNLEY *Fisher's Garl.* (1842) 8. **Cum.** The lads their sicker stations tuik, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 118.

Hence **Sickerness**, *sb.* security. Sc. MACKAY. n.Sc. (JAM.) **2.** Sure, certain; full of assurance.

**Sc.** You seem gey siccar, my lass, KEITH *Indian Uncle* (1896) 312. **Bnff.** I heezt the tricker, An' crost the door, an' hat the hallen A thump fu' sicker, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 62. **Abd.** I markit doon a fyou particulars to be siccar wi't, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. **Frf.** The charm is firm and sicker, BEATTIE *Arnha'* (c. 1820) 23, ed. 1882. **Ayr.** He was nottourly kent through a' the kintra-side as ane sicker warlock man, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 105. **Gall.** Flattery's aye a sicker bait, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 57, ed. 1897. **Wgt.** We made sicker he was with you, *Good Wds.* (1881) 774. **N.I.**$^1$ **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**$^1$ **n.Yks.**$^2$ I's sikker on't. **m.Yks.**$^1$ I'm sikker and sure.

Hence **Sikkerness**, *sb.* firmness, assurance; severity.

**Sh.I.** Dis I sed we mair dan ordinar sikkerness, *Sh. News* (May 15, 1897).

**3.** Of a person: steady, unyielding, to be relied upon.

**Bch.** He kens me sicker, leal, an' true, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 24. **Lth.** LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 260. **Edb.** Time's a sicker master, an' we maun a' bend afore him, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 309. **Hdg.** A meer . . . Fat, sleek, and sonsy, slow—but sure; And yet a sicker jaud and dour, A perfect fiend to turn the sad, LUMSDEN *Poems* (1896) 13. **Ant.** He's a gye sicker boy, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **Cum.**$^1$ He's a varra sicker body; **Cum.**$^4$

**4.** Prudent, cautious, esp. in money matters; grasping, sly.

**Sc.** The Provost was siccar—wha lost or wha wan, Number ane was aye taken gude care o', NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 104; He, who is tenacious of his own rights or property, is said to be a sicker man (JAM.). **Abd.** It'll be siccarer to gae to the kirk, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxv. **Slg.** He is a sicker man: he thinks he will only preach against Poprie, and not make with other controversies, WODROW Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 208. **Lth.** A stern wee man was this siccar auld Paip, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 150. **Gall.** I'm as great on the side o' the law as it's siccar to be in thae uncertain times, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xvii. **Nhb.**$^1$ He's a gey sicker yen. **Cum.**$^{14}$

**5.** Severe, harsh; of a bargain: hard, stiff.

**Sh.I.** Da shooers is sae siccer 'at a body canna haud up der face, *Sh. News* (Dec. 4, 1897). **Or.I.** ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 799. **Per.** Siccar bargains he could mak, When o'er a bicker he was set, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 90. **Kcd.** The laws are sae very sicker We daurna draw the very trigger, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 100.

**6.** Precise in speech. N.I.$^1$ **7.** *adj.* and *adv.* In phr. (1) *oath sicker*, as binding as an oath; (2) *sicker set*, secure; firmly established, to be depended upon; (3) *—than not*, more likely than not; (4) *the sicker*, the more securely or firmly; (5) *to be sicker than sure*, to be more than positive; (6) *to make sicker*, to make certain; (7) *to set sicker*, to establish; (8) *to speak sicker*, to express oneself precisely and firmly.

(1) **Slg.** So light a tether lasts through life oath sicker, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1806) 14. (2) **Sc.** There's nae man sae siccar set, DONALD *Poems* (1867) 154. **Gall.** I've fund the mansion whar ye dwell; At least whar you and I hae met, For 'deed ye're seldom sicker set, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 44, ed. 1897. (3) **e.Yks.** It's siker he'll come than not (E.F.); **e.Yks.**$^1$ (4) **Lnk.** Habbie jist grippit his stick the mair firm, An' planted his fitstaps the sicker, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 89. (5) **n.Yks.**$^2$ I's sikker than sear. (6) **Edb.** I'se mak' siccar, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 25. **Gall.** I made siccar o' my silver spoon, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xlii. (7) **Sc.** Sete thou siccer the wark o' our han's apon us; gis the wark o' our han's, sete thou siccer it, RIDDELL *Psalms* (1857) xc. 17. (8) **Sc.** (JAM.)

**8.** *adv.* Securely, safely, firmly.

**Sc.** He rode sicker that never fell, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) No. 310. **ne.Sc.** Haud him sicker, haud him sair, Haud him by the head of hair, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 16. **Dmb.** TAYLOR *Poems* 1827. **Lnk.** Lay't into our loof, We'll haud it sicker, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 167, ed. 1897. **Edb.** Ye wha canna staun sae sicker, Whan twice you've loom'd the big-ars'd bicker, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 125, ed. 1785. **Rxb.** HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 149. **Dmf.** Within oor hearts sincerely, Aye siccar shalt thou reign, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 201. **Gall.** He began to swing, and noop, and jee, He cudna hauf sit sicker, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 499, ed. 1876.

**9.** Certainly, assuredly.

**Bch.** He'll get them leal and sicker, FORBES *Ajax* (1785) 6. **Abd.** The antichristian aim'd sae sicker, He made his head ring like a bicker, WALKER *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 280. **Dmf.** I wadna steer my parritch bicker, Though caul' and ready, Till by my name they'd ca' me siccar, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 75.

**10.** *v.* *Obs.* To make secure; to fasten firmly; to make certain.

**Sc.** MACKAY; Sicker what you will, if the main chance be not sickered. I'll not give a gray goat for you, and your religion both, BRUCE *Lectures* (1708) 40 (JAM.). **Abd.** Her nainsel's sheltie's shoon was sicker'd, ANDERSON *Poems* (ed. 1826) 60. **Gall.** Tha runt must be siccard in the den, so that the [sythe-]blade may have a swanging sound, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 429, ed. 1876.

[1, 2. OE. *sicor*, secure, certain of (SWEET).]

**SICKER**, *v.*$^2$ Lin. [si·kə(r).] To soak; to ooze, trickle. (J.C.W.) se.Lin. (J.T.B.) Cf. **sigger.**

**SICKERLY**, *adv.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Also written **siccarly**, **sikerly** n.Cy. e.Yks.$^1$; **sikkerly** n.Yks.$^2$; and in form **sekerly** Sc. [si·kə(r)li.] **1.** Securely, safely; firmly. See **Sicker.**

**n.Sc.** Twa for keepers o' the guard, See that to keep it sickerlie, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 110, ed. 1875. **Per.** What sorrow gars him haud it sae sickerlie? FORD *Harp* (1893) 419. **Slg.** How sickerly is that laid up from the reach of the roughest hands, WODROW Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 268. **Ayr.** He had again got himself most sickerly installed in the guildry, GALT *Provost* (1822) xiv. **Lnk.** The frost, wi' snelly breath, Sae sickerly sat in, LEMON *St. Mungo* (1844) 50. **Rxb.** There's nae a man in Liddesdale can sickerly lead a party at night thro' the Foulbogshiel, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 27. **Gall.** To learn ye how siccarly to sit your beast, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xlvi.

**2.** Surely; certainly; assuredly.

**Sc.** Thou sall hae thae, thou sall hae mae, I say it sickerlie, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) I. 317, ed. 1848; I say thee full sekerly, AYTOUN *Ballads* (ed. 1861) I. 30. **Bch.** My gentle bleed . . . Right sickerly does plead, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 5. **Slk.** I would have aimed as sickerly as possible, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 245, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** Sooner or later they'll sickerlie hae your life, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 209. **n.Cy.** (P.R.), **N.Cy.**$^{12}$, **Nhb.**$^1$ **n.Yks.**$^2$ Ay, Ay, sikkerly.

**3.** Severely.

**Sc.** Who spoke against conclusions, got usually so sickerly on the fingers that they had better been silent, BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I. 384 (JAM.). **Or.I.** ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 792.

**4.** Similarly. e.Yks.$^1$

**SICKET**, see **Siket.**

**SICKETTUM**, *sb.* *Obs.* Dur. A small watercourse. Cf. **siket.** RAINE *Charters, &c. Finchale* (1837) 88.

**SICKIE**, see **Sic.**

**SICKIFIED**, *adj.* Wor. [si·kifaid.] Inclined to be sick. s.Wor. (H.K.)

**SICKLE**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Yks. Lan. Wor. Bdf. [si·kl.] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Sickle-boon**, *obs.*, a service performed by a tenant for his landlord, consisting of work done with a sickle; (2) **-headed**, of wheat: ready for reaping; (3) **-hocked**, of wheat: too weak in the stem to stand alone; (4) **-shins**, a man with bent or crooked legs; (5) **-sweep**, a curve, as of a sickle.

(1) **w.Yks.** 'Boynes' (alias 'boons') were services rendered, so many days' ploughing or reaping, and called 'plough-boons' and 'sickle-boons,' CUDWORTH *Horton* (1886) 114, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 10, 1897). (2) **Bdf.** So called because the ear then droops and assumes the peculiar curve of a sickle (J.W.B.). (3) **w.Wor.**$^1$ (4) **w.Yks.**$^2$ (5) **Gall.** Green flats of sparse grass terminating in sweet sickle-sweeps of yellow sand, CROCKETT *Lochinvar* (1897) 261.

**2.** Phr. *to get th' great lond an' th' ill sickle*, to be engaged on a difficult matter. s.Lan.$^1$ 16.

**SICKLE**, *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* Som. A ring made of a split withy bound on to the end of a staff on which teazles were tied for sale.

The staff or stick was split up a certain distance, and the teazles were put in the cleft. The sickle was then put on and thrust down as far as it would go, and two notches cut to prevent it slipping back (W.F.R.).

**SICKLY**, *adj.* Sh.I. Dev. Also in form **seekly** Sh.I. **1.** In *comb.* **Sickly-looking**, of the moon: hazy, watery.

**Sh.I.** Boys, bit shü [the moon] is seekly lookin', OLLASON *Mareel* (1901) 72.

**2.** *Fig.* Poor, scanty; dull.

**e.Dev.** The collection was so sickly that it did not pay the cost of sending him here to preach, JANE *Lordship* (1897) 3; With a song or two when the talk grew sickly, *ib.* 13.

**SICKNESS**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Wm. A disease in sheep: the 'blackwater' or 'braxy.'

**Sc.** *Essays Highl. Soc.* III. 362 (JAM.). **Wm.** *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 24.

**SICKRIFE**, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) Sickly; having a slight attack of illness.

**SICKY**, *adj.* Dev. [si·ki.] Sick, squeamish.

Has she promised you? I says, feeling sicky, MORTIMER *W. Moors* (1895) 137.

**SID**, *sb.* Lin. [sid.] **1.** The fine mud which accumulates in a drain or gutter. STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 357. n.Lin.$^1$ **2.** *Comp.* **Sid-hole**, a cess-pool. n.Lin.$^1$

**SID**, see **Shall**, *v.*$^1$

**SIDDEL(L**, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. [si·dl.] A schedule; also used *fig.*

**Nhb.** A dumplin, like a sma'-coal heap, A puil o' spice-kyel i' the middle, Wi' pies and puddins wide and deep, About myed up the savoury siddell, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 58; **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$

[And there a gentilman of my Lord of York toke unto a yeman of myn, John Deye, a tokene and a sedell of my Lords entent, whom he wold have knyghtts of the shyre, *Paston Letters* (1450) I. 161.]

**SIDDENT**, see **Sudden.**

**SIDDER**, *adj.*, *sb.* and *v.*$^1$ Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Also written **cidder** Wor.; **sida** Glo.; **sidda** se.Wor.$^1$ Glo.; and in forms **seedow** War. Glo.; **siddow**, **zidder** Glo.$^1$ [si·də(r).] **1.** *adj.* Soft, tender, ripe; esp. used of peas and other vegetables which boil well.

**Lei.** Long ago it [Lindley] has had the praise for good sydowe pease, as they term them, BURTON *Desc. Lei.* (1622) 158; **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **w.Wor.**$^1$, **se.Wor.**$^1$, **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**$^1$ **Glo.** 'Will you warrant them siddow?' is the ordinary question asked on buying peas for boiling, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1789); **Glo.**$^1$

**2.** Of the soil: friable, mellow; sure to produce good boiling peas or other vegetables; also in *comb.* **Sidder-land.** Lei.$^1$, s.Wor.$^1$, Glo.$^1$ **3.** Of barley, yeast, &c.: see below.

**Lei.**$^1$ Applied to yeast dumplings that are properly swelled. **Nhp.**$^1$ A shower of rain on barley, after it is cut, is said to be beneficial and to make it sidder, i.e. promote its growth in the cistern and make it work better.

**4.** Of wood: decayed; of scaffolding, &c.: unsafe, shaky. se.Wor.$^1$, s.Wor.$^1$ **5.** *sb.* *Obs.* Vegetables, esp. peas which boil soft. War., Glo. RAY (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.); *Gl.* (1851). **6.** *v.* *Obs.* To boil soft.

**Glo.** These peas will sidda, GROSE (1790).

**SIDDER**, *v.*$^2$ Sur. [si·də(r).] An aphetic form of 'consider.'

What are ye sidderin' on now? *Forest Tithes* (1893) 145; Master don't 'low it; 'sidders as it's torturin' little fishes, SON OF MARSHES *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 28.

**SIDDERNIP**, *sb.* Sh.I. [si·dərnip.] A rope or cord by which a harrow is drawn. Cf. siddrib.

[I] spang doon da hill wi' da harrow ahint me, an' as my faeder wis comin' up I nailed my harrow within his ane, whin snap atwa güed his siddernips and back ower he güed curly-head-a-craw doon da face o' da rig, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 249; (J.S.)

**SIDDERS, SIDDHERS**, see **Scithers.**

**SIDDERWOOD**, *sb.* Sc. [si·dərwud.] A corruption of 'southernwood,' *Artemisia Abrotanum.*

**Gall.** When I gaed to the kirk she wad bring me a bit o' sidderwood for my kerchief, CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 128.

**SIDDICK**, *sb.* Lakel. Cum. [si·dik.] A dial. form of 'sea-dike.'

**Lakel.**$^1$ This word, which is found in many instances as place-name, and also as common noun on the Cum. shore of the Solway, . . was applied to the sea dyke which, in the Abbey Holme and other parts of Cumberland, was reared and maintained to protect the flat agricultural country against the encroachment of the sea. In the Abbey Holme the rent of a large and valuable farm is assigned to a parish committee for the proper maintenance of this sea dyke. **Cum.**$^4$

**SIDDIE, SIDDLE, SIDDOW**, see **Seedy, Sidle, Sidder**, *adj.*

**SIDDRIB**, *sb.* Sh.I. [si·drib.] A rope or cord by which a harrow is drawn. Cf. **siddernip.**

'Tak da harrow, daa. What cam' o' da siddribs?' 'Da siddribs is i' da calf's stammik,' *Sh. News* (Apr. 8, 1899); (J.S.)

**SIDDY**, see **Seedy.**

**SIDE**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **sahd** n.Yks.$^4$; **sid** Chs.$^{13}$; **soide** w.Yks.$^1$ Lan.$^1$; **syde** Sc. Cum. [said, Midl. **soid.**] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Side-away**, evasive, prevaricating; (2) **-aways**, the Tartary oats, *Avena orientalis*; (3) **-bank** or **-banky**, sloping land; also used *attrib.*; (4) **-basket**, *obsol.*, see below; (5) **-board**, a movable board or rail, used to heighten the sides of a cart; (6) **-by(e**, aside; a little to one side; (7) **-coal**, coal taken off the side of a place; (8) **-dish**, see below; (9) **-dykes**, in phr. *to run side-dykes with a person*, see below [not known to our correspondents]; (10) **-heavy**, lopsided; (11) **-hook**, a hook used by butchers in 'dressing meat'; (12) **-ill**, a disease in sheep; cf. **sethill**; (13) **-ladder**, see (5); (14) **-land** or **-lant**, sloping; (15) **-lands**, (*a*) the headlands of a ploughed field, where the plough has been turned; (*b*) in phr. *on the side lands*, on sloping ground; (*c*) by the side of, in the immediate neighbourhood; (16) **-langel**, (*a*) *obs.*, a hobble for a horse; (*b*) to tie the fore and hind leg of an animal together on the same side to prevent its straying; (17) **-lant leasow**, a steep, sloping field; (18) **-legs**, side-saddle; with legs on one side as ladies ride; (19) **-lichts**, side-whiskers; (20) **-line**, (*a*) see (16, *b*); (*b*) evenly in rows; (21) **-lock**, a curl on the side of the face; (22) **-'s-man**, an umpire, referee; (23) **-piece**, a longitudinal piece of timber lying under the rafters between the ridge and wall-plate; (24) **-pocket**, a large, loose pocket worn by a woman under her gown; (25) **-rail**, part of the 'harvest-gearing' of a cart; (26) **-razor** or **-razzer**, the 'purlin' of a roof; (27) **-school**, an auxiliary school in addition to the principal public school of a neighbourhood; (28) **-settle**, a resting-place at the roadside; (29) **-shangle**, (*a*) see (16, *a*); (*b*) see (16, *b*); (30) **-slip**, in phr. *on the side-slip*, somewhat on the side of; (31) **-span**, see (16, *b*); (32) **-spot**, a small settlement near a town; (33) **-springs**, elastic-sided boots; (34) **-spurn**, the spreading roots of trees; (35) **-step**, a false step which wrenches the limb; (36) **-stone**, (*a*) a stone put slantingly against a hedge-bank to keep carts off the hedgerow; (*b*) a stone in the side of a drain made of flag-stones; (37) **-strake**, (*a*) the side-beam of a saw-pit; (*b*) one of the principal 'summers' in the body of a cart;

(38) **-swag** or **-sway**, a declivity close to the roadside threatening a carriage with an over-balance; the accident caused by such a declivity; (39) **-swung**, shelving, hanging to one side; (40) **-timber**, see (26); (41) **-waver**, **-wefer**, or **-wiver**, (*a*) see (26); (*b*) loose material at the sides of a cutting in stone or coal ready to fall down if left unsupported; (42) **-winder**, a blow on the side of the face or over the ear; (43) **-wipe** or **-wiper**, a blow on the side; a covert blow or kick; *fig.* an indirect censure; a sarcasm; (44) **-wire**, see (26).

(1) **n.Yks.** Aw could get nowt out on him but side-away answers an' a lot of impittence (T.K.). (2) **n.Yks.**$^1$ Which grow with the grains all depending on one side of the head. (3) **Cum.** In side-bank fields, whoar cars on clog wheels Wad hardly be seäff to stand, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1875) 220; **Cum.**$^{14}$, **Wm.** (B.K.) (4) **Shr.**$^1$ A shallow basket without a handle, straight on one side and curved on the other,—adapted for carrying butter, eggs, &c. to market on horseback. It was formerly a general custom for farmers' wives and daughters to ride to market, carrying their dairy an poultry-yard produce with them in side-baskets on this wise,—a wallet stuffed with hay or straw was thrown across the saddle, to form a support or pad for the baskets—the curved sides of which fitted upon it—they were then secured by means of a strap passing over the saddle, one on each side of the horse, the market-woman sitting between them. (5) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Uls.** Rests for the feet placed along the sides of cars or carts, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–62) IX. 145; McIlroy *Craiglinnie* (1900) 44. **Nhb.**$^1$ They are fitted with projecting legs of iron which slide into two loops fixed in the 'shilvins' of the cart. **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Wm.** (B.K.), **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$ **nw.Der.**$^1$ The rails of a cart. **n.Lin.**$^1$ 1 waggon with shelvings and sideboards, *Gainsburgh News* (Mar. 23, 1867). **War.** (J.R.W.), **Sus.**$^1$ (6) **e.Yks.**$^1$ Rail-road disn't hit Botton [Burton] Cunstable, it gans side-by. **w.Yks.**$^3$ To put side bye. (7) **Nhb.**, **Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (8) **Sc.** The principal amusement of the company consists in the wit of some practised punster, who has been invited chiefly with an eye to this sort of exhibition, from which circumstance he derives his own nick-name of a side-dish, Lockhart *Peter's Lett.* (1819) III. 241 (Jam.). (9) **Per.** It's ill rinnin' side-dykes wi' you, I maun say't, Gin ye swap na wi' Benjie, Stewart *Character* (1857) 16. (10) **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ (11) **Lei.**$^1$ (12) **Sc.** I'll cut the craig o' the ewe, That had amaist died of the side-ill, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 313. (13) **Mid.** These carts, with the addition of movable head, tail, and side ladders or copps, carry hay, corn, and straw; and, when thus enlarged, are much more convenient than waggons, Middleton *View Agric.* (1798) 87. (14) **Hrf.**$^1$ A sideland farm. A troublesome sideland place; **Hrf.**$^2$ **Shr.**$^1$ Despert 'ard to work, they'n so much sidelant ground in 'em. **Wil.**$^1$ (15, *a*) **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Sus.**$^{12}$, **Hmp.**$^1$ (*b*) **Chs.**$^{13}$ (*c*) **Wm.** Yan, 'at mā'nd'rs sidelands o' t'flocks o' thy companions, Richardson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 7. **w.Yks.** (C.W.D.) (16, *a*) **n.Yks.** Wheay has remmond'th side lanyels? Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 171. (*b*) **Slk.** (Jam.); I am settled, tied up, tethered, side-langled, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 281, ed. 1866. **Cum.** (E.W.P.) (17) **Shr.**$^1$ (18) **Rxb.** He put on her one of my lady's own saddles, so that Joan might ride into the castle sidelegs, as was proper and fitting, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 200. **Dmf.** Such as the fine ladies use who ride side-legs, *ib. Mawkin* (1898) 103. (19) **Sh.I.** He never adapted the latest styles of whiskers, such as 'side-lichts' or a moustache, Nicolson *Aithstin' Hedder* (1898) 8; Side-lichts on baid o his sheeks, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 10. (20, *a*) **ne.Yks.**$^1$ (*b*) **Dev.** (Hall.) (21) **Cum.** Thy brows within thy sidelocks is like a bit of a pomgranate, Dickinson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) vi. 7. (22) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) (23) **Nhp.**$^1$ (24) **n.Lin.**$^1$ 'Go up stairs, Sarah, an' fetch th' nutmeg oot o' my Sunda' side-pocket.' Anything very useless is said to be 'of no moore ewse then a side-pocket is to a toäd.' A person dressed in a very absurd manner is said to look like a sow wi' side-pockets. **Oxf.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ He an't no more use vor'n, 'an a toad have way a zide-pocket. (25) **Chs.**$^1$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Side-rails extend from one thrippa to the other, so as to increase the width. (26) **Chs.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^1$ (27) **Cai.** The Old Testament being usually read in the most advanced class in 'side schools,' McLennan *Peasant Life* (1871) 1st S. *Introd.* xvii. (28) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (29, *a*) **Lakel.** In the days when gypsies, potters, and tinkers used to camp on the roadsides side-shangles were common (B.K.). (*b*) **Lakel.**$^2$ **Wm.** T'galloway wor side-shangled (B.K.). (30) **n.Lin.**$^1$ On the side slip o' Wroot. (31) **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. ii. 97. (32) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (33) **Lnk.** The trousers . . . barely reached the top of a pair of wofully dilapidated side-spring boots. . . It was nothing short of a miracle how the old fellow contrived to squeeze his understandings into the side-springs, Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 25. (34) **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). (35) **Cld.** (Jam.) (36 *a*, *b*) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (37, *a*) **se.Wor.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ Upon these rest the bolster-piece, transum, and pit-roller, which support the timber to be sawn. (*b*) **w.Som.**$^1$ (38) **n.Yks.**$^2$ We gat a side-swag. (39) **n.Yks.** This is a sahd-swung rooad (I.W.). (40) **w.Som.**$^1$ (41, *a*) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **n.Yks.**$^2$ **e.Yks.** Sowe downe their thatch . . . two foote belowe the side wivers, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 148; **e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703) (s.v. Bawks). **Not.** Holloway. **n.Lin.**$^1$ (*b*) **Nhb.**$^1$ A side-wafer, or a frame of stone, most dangerous to look at, as it appeared ready to drop, Scott *Ventilation of Coal Mines* (1868) 28; The sides of the shaft, where the strata were tender, had given way; large side-wefers had slidden off, and others were hanging dreadful to pass by, *ib.* 31. **Nhb.**, **Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). (42) **Lan.**, **Chs.** Theau mun keep quiet now, or a'st gi' thi a reg'lar sidewinder (R.P.). (43) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*), **Nhb.**$^1$ **Wm.** Ah gat a side wiper in, an' telt him a few bits o' things he dudnt like (B.K.). **n.Yks.**$^{124}$ **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**$^1$; **w.Yks.**$^2$ That's a side-wipe for him. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.** (J.H.B.), **n.Lin.**$^1$ **se.Lin.** He gave him a good side-wipe (J.T.B.). **Nhp.**$^1$ **Nrf.** I gave her such a side-wiper, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 94. (44) **w.Yks.**$^3$

**2.** Phr. (1) *better side out*, in a good humour; (2) *off at* (*the*) *side*, out of temper; mad, out of one's mind; (3) *right side out*, see (1); (4) *side for side*, or *sidie for sidie*, alongside, side by side; (5) *this side of time*, this present life; (6) *to be all ends and sides*, to be much out of shape; also used *fig.* of incoherent and ignorant talk; (7) *to have a pain in one's side*, see below; (8) — *a side all to oneself*, to be in opposition to all the world; (9) — *neither end nor side*, see (6); (10) — *two sides*, to take different views of a matter; to quarrel; (11) *to keep an open side*, to leave a way open to escape; (12) — *one's own side*, to hold one's own; (13) *to know both sides of a penny*, to 'know one's way about,' to be hard to cheat or deceive; (14) *to take a side*, to go hand in hand with, to take part with; (15) *worst side out*, (16) *wrong side out*, in a peevish, morose temper.

(1) **w.Yks.**$^1$ (2) **w.Yks.** Has ta gooan clean off th' side? Hartley *Budget* (1869) 71; **w.Yks.**$^1$ He maun be off at side, er he wadn't be insens'd, ii. 295. **s.Lan.**$^1$ He's a bit off at th' side, 38. (3) **Lakel.**$^2$ He was t'reet side oot, seea we gat on famishly. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (4) **Sc.** To gae side for side (Jam.). **Abd.** The earl of Errol sat down in a chair, and he in another, side for side, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 25. **Ayr.** Thus has our parish walked sidy for sidy with all the national improvements, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xlii. **Slk.** The deil's seen gaun sidie for sidie w'ye, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 518, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** (Jam.) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (5) **Edb.** There was no hope for him on this side of time, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vi. (6) **n.Lin.**$^1$ (7) *ib.* When any one is weary of a long story, or one that he has heard many times before, he exclaims, 'I've a pain in my side.' He begun saayin' th' saame thing oher and oher ageän aboot Miss Braddon books, so I says to him, 'I've a paain e' my side,' an' leäves him to talk to my lasses. (8) **Dur.** Thoo's alwes happiest when thoo hes a side all to theesel' and can argefy wi ivery other body, Guthrie *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 181. (9) **n.Lin.**$^1$ I wodn't hev hed th' ohd thing at noht. It hed naaither end nor side belongin' to it. I can't beär talkin' to him; what he says hes naaither end nor side. (10) *ib.* We nearly hed two sides aboot Roäver, 'cos Jim wo'd gie him butter'd caake at teä-time. (11) **Slk.** I'll keep an open side wi' him, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 53, ed. 1866. (12) **Per.** A tongue that could jeer, too, the little limmer had, Whilk keepit aye her ain side for bonnie Bessie Lee, Nicoll *Poems* (ed. 1843) 100. (13) **Som.** He knew both sides of a penny, for all he looked so daft, Raymond *No Soul* (1899) 58. (14) **Ayr.** Will ye tak' a side an' taste wi' us? Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 65. (15) **Lakel.**$^2$ He's what ye may say t'warst side oot, ther's neea willy lilly whakly wark wi' him, nobbut he's a bit soor an' rough. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (16) **w.Yks.**$^1$

**3.** An ellipsis for '(the) side of'; esp. in phr. *a this side*, on this side of.

**Dmf.** Tam Peerish lives in Galloway Athis'd Dumfries a mile or twa, Shennan *Tales* (1831) 60. **Nhb.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Very common (J.W.). **ne.Lan.**$^1$ A-this-side Easter. **nw.Der.**$^1$ A this side Christmas. **s.Not.** Scuft 'im side th' eäd. It lays tother side the waggon (J.P.K.). **Lei.**$^1$ Theer wean't a sooch anoother agen, not a-this-side Lunnon. **War.**$^3$ He must be a-this-side forty. A'tother side forty.

**4.** A district, region; a settlement; a hillside; esp. used in place-names; also used *attrib.*

**Arg.** He had been set on the ship by a wherry that had approached from Cowal side, Munro *J. Splendid* (1898) 329. **Rnf.** I'm new come frae Dumbarton side, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 123. **Ayr.** An auld wife wins by Girvan side, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 37. **Lnk.** Young Jock . . . Had met wi' Jean on Falkirk side, Orr *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 38. **Lakel.**$^1$; **Lakel.**$^2$ What side dive ye cum frae? **Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^4$ I'd leev't doon i' t'low side o' Cumberland aw my life, Richardson *Talk* (1871) 1st S. 107, ed. 1886. **Wm.** *Kirby Stephen Monthly Messenger* (Apr. 1891). **ne.Lan.**$^1$ O't fell side. **n.Lin.**$^1$ Kelton side. Gaainsbr' side. **Lei.**$^1$ T'oother soide [the other side of the country]. **War.**$^3$

**5.** A company.

**Not.** You'd best go wi' t'wimmen. They've gotten a side to t' two on 'em, Fletcher *Harvesters* (1900) 26. **s.Wor.** A 'side' of five or six labourers, each one 'bestraddling' about four rows of corn (H.K.); **s.Wor.**$^1$ A strong side at the pea-picking.

**6.** *Obs.* An illness which attacks cattle.

**Hrt.** A bull . . . died of the side or giddiness, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. iv. 76.

**7.** *pl.* A part of a wagon; the 'wagon-bed.'

**w.Yks.** (J.W.), **s.Chs.**$^1$ (s.v. Cart). **Wil.** Davis *Agric.* (1813) in *Arch. Rev.* (1888) pt. i. 37.

**8.** *v.* To put in order; to clear away; also used with var. *prep.*, esp. *away* and *up*; *fig.* to devour, 'put away' food.

**n.Cy.** To side a room (J.H.); **N.Cy.**$^1$ A house is said to be 'sided-up' when it is made orderly. **Nhb.** When supper was over, and all was sided down, Dixon *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1846) 196, ed. Bell; **Nhb.**$^1$ **Lakel.**$^2$ Side t'pots by an' git weshed up, lasses. **Cum.** Harvest o finish't and o sydit up, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 251; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** Git te hoose sided up, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 33. **n.Yks.**$^1$ Ah'll coom, lad, as soon's Ah've getten things sahded oop a bit; **n.Yks.**$^2$ Get all sided up; **n.Yks.**$^{34}$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Be sharp, Jane, an' git them things sahded up. **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^1$ Come lass, side this chaumer a bit; **w.Yks.**$^2$ Side away the dinner pots; **w.Yks.**$^3$; **w.Yks.**$^5$ Come, get sided up, my lass. **Lan.** Waited till th' porritch wur soided, Staton *B. Shuttle Manch.* 5; And hope to side my affairs here in a very little time, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 67; **Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **m.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.** His wife Mally, who were pretendin' to side th' things away, Croston *Enoch Crump* (1887) 8; **Chs.**$^1$; **Chs.**$^3$ Oos allus sidin things away, but so sure as oi want 'em, theym never to be found! **s.Chs.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ Side up yer things noo, it's bed time. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 383.]

Hence (1) **Sideation**, (2) **Sidement**, *sb.* a clearance; a clearing up; (3) **Sider** or **Sider-up**, *sb.* an orderly person; one who puts things in order; (4) **Siding**, *vbl. sb.* in phr. *a bit of a siding*, an approach to order or tidiness.

(1) **Lakel.**$^2$ **w.Yks.** Aw think it's abaat time to mak a sideashun an' get off to bed, Hartley *Sts. Yks. and Lan.* (1895) ii; Shoo teed her apron string a bit tighter, tucked up her sleeve, pooled in a long breath, an' . . . began to make a sideation, *ib. Clock Alm.* (1868) 44, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 10, 1897). (2) **Cum.**$^1$ We nobbet skiftet here this week, an has n't gitten a sidement yet; **Cum.**$^4$ (3) **w.Yks.**$^1$; **w.Yks.**$^5$ A rare sider-up; tha'll du somb'dy some good, ah see thah will. **ne.Lan.**$^1$ She's a girt sider. (4) **n.Yks.**$^2$

**9.** Phr. *to side a table*, to clear away the tea-things, &c. from off it.

**Yks.** Shall I side the table? (F.P.T.) **w.Yks.** Thou mun side teäble for teä (W.F.). **Lan.** Here, Sally, help me to side this table, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 36, ed. 1879.

**10.** To bury; esp. with *by*.

**n.Yks.**$^4$ It's owered wiv him noo, wa've gitten him sahded by. **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Noo! you've gotten au'd Willie Barker sahded. **Chs.**$^1$ My mother 'll come back from Hale when they'n sided owd Kirkley.

**11.** To stand aside; to move away, 'clear off'; also used with *off*, *on*, or *out*.

**w.Yks.** Ov a Saturday shoo maks me side off, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1874) 23, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 10, 1897); This hoile's neither mensful nor seemly for us: we mun side out and search another, Brontë *Wuthering Hts.* (1847) xxxii; To soide hissen for foaks to pass him, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) xix; Side on wi' ta (S.P.U.). **Der.**$^1$ Side ye, Bonso' lads.

**12.** With *over*: a coal-mining term: to drive a line with the cleat through a pillar of coal when working the broken. Nhb.$^1$ Nhb., Dur. Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

**SIDE**, *sb.*$^2$ and *adj.*$^1$ Sc. [said.] **1.** *sb.* Time.

**Sh.I.** Shü's no sleepin'. I wiss shü may get a blind [a little sleep] i da night side, *Sh. News* (Sept. 4, 1897).

**2.** Phr. *in the season side*, while the season lasts.

Diel set i' my haands whin I tak edder spade or shivel ta da muir i' da saison side, *ib.* (Apr. 6, 1898); No a paek o' girse 'll be apo' dem mair i' da saesin side, *ib.* (Aug. 20, 1898).

**3.** *adj.* Of a person: too late, beyond the time appointed.

**n.Sc.** It is said of a traveller, who is so late that he must necessarily be overtaken on his journey by the night, 'he'll be side' (Jam.).

[3. Cp. OE. *sīþ*, late, with delay (Sweet).]

**SIDE**, *adj.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^3$ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Nhp. e.An. Hmp. Also written **syde** Sc. Dur.$^1$; and in form **seyde** Cum.$^4$ [said.] **1.** *adj.* Wide; long; hanging low down; trailing; esp. used of clothing; also used *subst.*

**Sc.** Now will ye wear the short claithing, Or will ye wear the syde? Aytoun *Ballads* (ed. 1861) II. 169. **n.Sc.** O he that made my claithing short, I hope he'll make them side, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 102, ed. 1875. **Abd.** Having brown velvet coats side to their hough, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 22. **s.Sc.** Syde his stockings hang ungarter'd, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 358. **Lnk.** Wi' a pair o' wally side auld fashioned breeks o' his father's, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 53. **Slk.** The men wald doff their doublets syde, And after them wald ply, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 15. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 264, ed. 1876. **N.Cy.**$^{12}$ **Nhb.**$^1$ Aa'll tyek some o' this check; say a yard side. **Dur.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^4$, **n.Yks.**$^3$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**$^1$ I've naa patience wi' ther flarin way o' donning now-a-days; ivvery thing hangs seea side on 'em, ii. 297; **w.Yks.**$^2$ **Lan.** Davies *Races* (1856) 269; **Lan.**$^1$ **ne.Lan.**$^1$ This gown's raydher too side afore. **e.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^1$; **Chs.**$^3$ I do not like side frocks for little girls. **Der.**$^1$ *Obs.*, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Lin.** Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695) (s.v. Sidelinge). **sw.Lin.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^1$, **Hmp.** (J.R.W.), **Hmp.**$^1$

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Side-coat**, a great-coat; a waistcoat; (2) **-sark**, a long shirt; (3) **-tailed**, long-tailed.

(1) **Gall.** An old serving-man, in a blue side-coat of thirty years before, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 159. **n.Cy.** Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695) (s.v. Sidelinge). **Yks.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Lin.** You've got a side-coat on, Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 723; **Lin.**$^1$ Your gloves, &c., are in your side-coat pocket. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ He has ta'en his side coat to put on a-top of the tother. (2) **Lnk.** A gown and apron, besides a side sark down to the ankle-banes, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 149. (3) **Ayr.** He wore an old light blue, side-tailed coat, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 123. [Fitzherbert *Husb.* (1534) 64.]

**3.** Phr. *side and wide*, large in every way.

**Sc.** A street so syde-and-wyde that there was elbow-room for every one in Boulder in it, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 206, ed. 1894. **Abd.** Side an' wide aboot the tail, An' jimp for my body, Paul *Abd.* (1881) 123. **Per.** The hodden web was swirled out o' its fauld For cleedin to the childer, side an' wide, Stewart *Character* (1857) 175. **Ayr.** My gude grey plaid, baith syde an' wide, I airtit to the wun', Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 339. **Edb.** His Sunday coat, which, being a tremendously side and wide article, was far from presenting what would be called a smart fit, Ballantine *Deanhaugh* (1869) 25.

**4.** High, steep.

**N.Cy.**$^2$, **Nhb.**$^1$ **Lin.** A side house, Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695) (s.v. Sidelinge).

**5.** Narrow, straitened.

**e.An.**$^1$ This sleeve is too side, it must be let out. It is too loose, it must be made sider. **Suf.** *e.An. N. & Q.* (1866) II. 317.

**6.** Phr. *to be side upon*, to be hard or severe upon.

**Sc.** Hout, tout, Tam! you're just some syde on Geordie, Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) iii. **Abd.** (Jam.); Ye're far owre side upon yer servan's. Lat them get a rest noos an' thans (G.W.).

**7.** *sb.* Space, width. **Nhp.**$^2$ Give it plenty of side.

[1. OE. *sīd*, long, wide, spacious (B.T.).]

**SIDE**, *sb.*$^4$ Wor. [soid.] A measure of cherries or currants: 63 lb.

(E.S.) **s.Wor.** I was used to grow five or six sides o' cherries in my garden (H.K.); **s.Wor.**$^1$

**SIDE**, *sb.*$^5$ Nhb.$^1$ A dial. form of 'scythe.'

**SIDE**, *adj.*$^3$ n.Cy. Yks. Lin. Dev. [said.] Haughty, proud; cold in manner; rough, rude.

**n.Cy.** (P.R.), **N.Cy.**$^2$ **w.Yks.**$^2$ I met Mrs. — in the town and she was very side. **Lin.** A side woman, Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695) (s.v. Sidelinge). **Dev.** (Hall.)

**SIDE**, *v.*$^{2}$ n.Cy. Cum. Yks. [said.] An aphetic form of 'decide'; to agree, to settle differences.

**N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **n.Yks.** We'll soon side that (I.W.); **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ It greaves me sairly at they dunnot side it.

**SIDE**, *prep.* Sc. An aphetic form of 'aside' (q.v.); beside.

**Kcd.** There sat the smiddie 'side the kirk, Jamie *Stray Effusions* (1849) 2. **s.Sc.** Wha could e'er be sad or wrang, 'Side the auld gudwife? Watson *Bards* (1859) 10. **Edb.** My wheel birrs wi' joy 'Side my auld gudeman, Maclagan *Poems* (1851) 222. **Dmf.** An' they gather i' the sun, 'side the green haw-tree, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 51.

**SIDE, SIDEL, SIDELAN**, see **Seed, Sidle, Sideling.**

**SIDELANS, SIDELENS**, see **Sidelin(g)s.**

**SIDELING**, *adj.*, *adv.* and *sb.* Sc. Wm. Nhp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. and Aus. Also in forms **sidelan** Sc. Wm.; **sidlin(g** Sc.; **zidelen** I.W.$^{2}$ Dor.; **zidelin** Wil.; **zidelun** I.W.$^{1}$ [sai·dlin.] **1.** *adj.* Sidelong; sloping; oblique; also used *fig.*

**Sc.** The men-fouk tae were nae ways blate To tak' a sidlin' sklent at them wha sate On either side, Allan *Lilts* (1874) 67. **Abd.** This sideling hint gae, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 116, ed. 1812. **Lth.** He cuist a sidelan' glance at Bess, McNeill *Preston* (c. 1895) 76. **Nhp.** I left the green hill's sideling slope, Clare *Village Minst.* (1821) II. 44. **I.W.**$^{2}$ **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**$^{1}$ I wur nigh upset, th' rwoad wur that sideling. **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ You can't do much to tillin' such a zidelin' field; he's to steer vor the 'osses to work'n up an' down.

**2.** *adv. Obs.* Sideways, obliquely.

**Ayr.** I sidling shelter'd in a nook, And at his Lordship steal't a look, Burns *Interview with Lord Daer*, st. 5. **Kcb.** Sidelin to the fight They both come on, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 45 (Jam.).

**3.** *sb.* The slope of a hill; sloping ground.

**s.Cy.** (Hall.), **I.W.**$^{12}$, **Som.** (W.F.R.) **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Most always there's a hare zittin' in thick there zidelin'.

**4.** The neighbourhood or outskirts of a town.

**Wm.** Frae't sidelan a Lunnan, Clarke *T'Reysh Beearin* (1865) 5, ed. 1871.

[**2.** Set him a sad dynt sydlyng by-hynd, *Destr. Troy* (c. 1400) 7320.]

**SIDELIN(G)S**, *adv.*, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. e.An. Also written **sidelans** Sc. Lakel.$^{2}$ Wm.; **sidelens** Wm.; and in forms **seydlins** Cum.; **sidlings** e.An.$^{1}$; **sidlins** Sc. Nhb.$^{1}$ Cum.$^{4}$; **sydlins** Cum.$^{1}$ [sai·dlinz.] **1.** *adv.* Sideways; on one side.

**Elg.** Sidlin's upon the mare's hurdies he sat, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 25, 1898). **Bnff.**$^{1}$, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Lin.** Lasses rides sidelins, lads rides straddlins (J.T.F.). **e.An.**$^{1}$

**2.** Alongside; by the side of; side by side.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Lakel.**$^{2}$ They lived sidelans. **Cum.** Reet proud to sit seydlins wi' girt fwok an' deyne, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 104; **Cum.**$^{4}$ **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ He went somewheers sahdlins o' Lon'on. **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ You deean't gan throo toon, bud sidelins on't, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ Butterwick Moors runs sidelin's o' th' Haale o'must th' whoäle length on it.

**3.** Aside; furtively.

**Ayr.** I sud be laith to think ye hinted Ironic satire, sidelins sklented On my poor Musie, Burns *W. Simpson* (1785) st. 2. **Lth.** Sidelins he meets the cauld averted gaze O' them that kent him in his better days, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1856) 66. **Cum.** An' sidelins aft was speer't that nicht, Gilpin *Ballads* (1874) 205. **Wm.** An Bo being t'foremost sidelens he glented, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 33.

**4.** *adj. Obs.* Sideways.

**Abd.** Aye a sydelans keek I tak, Davidson *Poems* (1861) 76; They keek wi' sidelins glints, Milne *Sngs.* (1871) 37. **Gall.** 'I wus ploughing a sidlans brae' means that man and horses were going neither up nor down hill but across the slope—leaving one foot higher than the other (J.M.).

**5.** *sb.* The outskirts of a town.

**Cum.**$^{14}$ (s.v. Sidins). **Wm.** Ned Stretchem es geean ta t'sidlans a Lirple, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 7. **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ They com frae t' sidelings o' York.

**6.** A declivity; the side of a sloping bank; the side of a rig.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ 'He wis plewin on the siddlins.' To a ploughman it is the slope below his furrow, the fall of the ground from him.

**SIDELONG**, *v.* and *sb.* Irel. Dur. Yks. Der. In form **sidelang.** [sai·dlaŋ.] **1.** *v.* To fasten the fore and hind foot of a sheep together to prevent it from straying. Cf. **side-langel**, s.v. **Side**, *sb*$^{1}$ **1** (16).

**Wxf.** Sidelanged, spancelled, and fettered, Kennedy *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 190. **n.Yks.**$^{14}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ **e.Yks.** Hopple and sidelang their tuppes, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 28.

Hence **Side-langer**, *sb.* the straw hobble which fastens a sheep's legs. Der.$^{2}$, nw.Der.$^{1}$ **2.** *sb.* A hobble which fastens the fore and hind foot of a horse. Dur.$^{1}$

**SIDELONG**, *adj.* Hrf. Wil. [sai·dloŋ.] Sloping; having one side higher than the other. Also used *advb.*

**Hrf.**$^{2}$ As a sidelong piece of ground. **Wil.** On the hills where the waggons have to run sidelong to pick up the crops, Jefferies *Wild Life* (1879) 119; **Wil.**$^{1}$

**SIDEN**, *v.* Yks. [sai·dən.] To put in order; to clear away; also with *up.* Cf. **side**, *sb.*$^{1}$ **8.**

**m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Whenivver a meal's ovver, mind an sidean all away, an doan't hev t'breikfast things up a t'table wal dinner time, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1861) 4; **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ Sidenin' t'house up a bit.

**SIDENED**, *ppl. adj.* Lei.$^{1}$ [sai·dənd.] On one side, crooked. 'I've dressed you all sidened.'

**SIDER**, *sb.* Lon. A basket; see below.

There are likewise their [dustmen's] 'tots' . . . popped into their 'siders' or baskets, *Good Wds.* (1879) 739.

**SIDERS**, see **Sideways.**

**SIDES**, *adv.* and *prep.* Ess. Sur. Dev. and Aus. Also in form **zides** Dev. [saidz.] **1.** *adv.* An aphetic form of 'besides.'

**Ess.** 'Sides, Mary's conduct . . . It now den't seem so wusser, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 39; **Ess.**$^{1}$ **Sur.** 'Sides, my gal 'ull run in front on 'ee, Bickley *Midst Sur. Hills* (1890) II. i. [**Aus.** 'Sides, I got somethin' privit to say to him, *Longman's Mag.* (Aug. 1901) 310.]

**2.** *prep.* In addition to.

**Dev.** 'Zides which, I beant a-gwaine tü zee that zilly smile upon thee face, Salmon *Ballads* (1899) 60.

**SIDEWAY**, *adv.* Yks. [sai·d-, sā·dwē.] Aside, out of the way; on one side.

**ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ Ah put it sahdewaay. **w.Yks.** Put it sideway for muh whol I call agean, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 10, 1897).

**SIDEWAYS**, *adv.*, *prep.* and *sb.* Cum. Yks. Hrf. e.An. Dev. Also in forms **sidays** w.Yks.$^{1}$; **siders** Suf.; **sidus** w.Yks.$^{1}$ Nrf. Suf.$^{1}$ [sai·dwēz, sai·dəs.] **1.** *adv.* On one side, not straight.

**w.Yks.** (J.W.), **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 59. **Suf.** (C.T.); **Suf.**$^{1}$ Sidous kiender [inclining to be crooked].

**2.** Aside.

**w.Yks.** Put this cabbidge sideways wol I call for't (Æ.B.).

**3.** Askance.

**Dev.** The folks have been used to look sideways 'pon me an' spit awver theer shoulders arter I'd passed by, Phillpotts *Sons of Morning* (1900) 205.

**4.** *prep.* By the side of; in the direction of.

**Hrf.**$^{2}$ He lived sideways Ross.

**5.** *sb.* A sidewise movement. Cum.$^{14}$ **6.** A sloping. Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 22.

**SID-FAST**, *sb.* Mry. (Jam.) The rest-harrow, *Ononis arvensis.* Cf. **sit-fast**, s.v. **Sit, II. 3** (1, *e*).

**SIDGROUND**, *sb. Obs.* Nhp.$^{2}$ A field newly laid to grass.

**SIDIN(G)S**, *sb. pl.* Cum.$^{14}$ [sai·dinz.] The outskirts of a town. Cf. **sidelin(g)s, 5.**

**SIDISH**, *adj.* w.Yks.$^{2}$ [sai·diʃ.] Proud; cold in manner. See **Side**, *adj.*$^{3}$

**SIDITHERUM**, *sb. Obs.* Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] A creeping, slow-motioned person. (Hall.) Cf. **slitherum.**

**SIDLE**, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **sidel** n.Yks.$^{2}$ m.Yks.$^{1}$; and in forms **seedle** s.Chs.$^{1}$; **seydle** Cum.; **siddle** Nhb.$^{1}$ e.Dur.$^{1}$; **sydle** Cum.$^{1}$ w.Yks. [sai·dl.] **1.** *v.* To saunter about; to loiter, esp. with some ulterior purpose such as purloining trifles; to trifle.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ **w.Yks.** Them forrad young misses at sydle abaat Briggate, Hartley *Tales*, 2nd S. 89; **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ To sidle about a place. **Lan.** He sidles i' th' lone, Axon *Flk. Sng.* (1870) 52. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ Wot art sidelin' an' dooin' dheer? **Lin.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$ **Shr.**, **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876).

**2.** To walk in a circular direction; also used of a winding footpath.

**Not.** (L.C.M.) **Nhp.** But now my footsteps sidle round The gently sloping hill, Clare *Poems* (1827) 194; **Nhp.**$^2$

**3.** With *off*: to slip off; to depart.

**Frf.** Sam'l sidled off the henhouse, Barrie *Licht* (1888) viii. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**4.** A coal-mining term: to slope, dip downwards.

**Nhb.**$^1$ Just ayont, the seam o' coal begins to siddle.

**5.** To sit down very gently. Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 391. **6.** To make servile advances; to coax slyly; also with *round*, and in phr. *to sidle about a person.*

**n.Yks.**$^2$; **n.Yks.**$^4$ He awlus sidles an' maks up ti fresh fooak. **w.Yks.** (J.W.); **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$ **Oxf.**$^1$ You be aulus a sidlin' about round ee, you be.

Hence (1) **Sideler,** *sb.* one who is artful and unstraightforward in word or manner; (2) **Sidling,** *ppl. adj.* servile, fawning, artful.

(1) **m.Yks.**$^1$ (2) **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^4$ He's a sidling sooart ov a chap.

**7.** To pick out or choose the best of anything. e.Dur.$^1$

**8.** *sb.* A sideways movement.

**Cum.** An wheyle they skew't and tew't, and swat, Wa monny a weeary seydle, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 275; **Cum.**$^4$

**9.** The slope of the ground; a coal-mining term: the inclination of a seam of coal.

**Nhb.**$^1$ The general direction of the strips in open field tillage lands was regulated by the siddle of the ground to admit of natural drainage. **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

**SIDLIN, SIDLINS,** see **Sideling, Sidelin(g)s.**

**SID-LIP, SID-LOP, SID-LUP,** see **Seed-lip.**

**SIDS,** *sb. pl.* Sc. [sidz.] In phr. *never to say sids,* never to mention the subject; never to speak of anything.

**Abd.** 'That carpet must have cost £5.' 'I never said sids; but its price was only 17*s.* 6*d.*' 'He never said sids aboot his mother' (G.W.).

**SIDTH,** *sb.* Yks. Lan. Shr. Nrf. Also in form **sith** Nrf. [sidþ.] Depth; length. Cf. **side,** *adj.*$^2$

**w.Yks.** What sidth o' bant dusta want? Is that th' sidth on it, dusta think? (D.L.) **Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ Lenth, width, and sidth. **Nrf.** The width and the sith, *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 36.

**SIDUS,** see **Sideways.**

**SIDY,** *adj.* Sus. Hmp. [sai·di.] Surly, moody. Cf. **side,** *adj.*$^3$

**Sus.** A sidy fellow, Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695) (s.v. Sidelinge); **Sus.**$^{12}$, **Hmp.**$^1$ [Sidy, *morosus, tetricus,* Coles *Dict.* (1679).]

**SIDY-WAYS,** *adv.* Sc. To one side.

**Frf.** The cat . . . began to birl round sidy ways, like the circus laddies when they are gaein' heels owre heads like cairt wheels, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 21, ed. 1889.

**SIE,** *v.* and *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Also in forms **say** Stf. War.$^2$ Wor. Glo.; see Not.$^1$ Lei.$^1$; **seegh** Lan.; **seigh** s.Lan.$^1$; **sey** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.$^1$ Lei.$^1$ War.$^3$ Shr.$^2$ w.Cy.; **si** w.Yks. Stf.; **sigh** n.Yks.$^2$ e.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks.$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$ Chs. Wor.; **sighe** Chs. War.; **sy** Sh.I. Cai.$^1$; **sye** Sc. (Jam.) n.Cy. Cum.$^{14}$ w.Yks. e.Lan.$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$ Stf. Der. Lei.$^1$ War.$^3$ Wor. Shr.$^2$; **syge** Chs.; **sygh** e.Yks.$^1$ [sai, sī.] **1.** *v.* To strain through a sieve, esp. to strain milk; to sift.

**Sh.I.** As fir flannin ta sye mylk trow! *Sh. News* (Apr. 20, 1901); (J.S.) **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** Baubie had milket the kye, seyt the milk, and wash'n up the dishes, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 205. **Per.** Seyin' sowens, and spinnin' harn, And thrashin' nightly in the barn, Spence *Poems* (1898) 142. **Fif.** When the milk was drawn in the cog, it was 'sie'd,' or strained, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 15. **n.Cy.** Holloway. **n.Yks.**$^4$ **w.Yks.** Hoo helped him to si o' the milk thi had (D.L.). **Lan.** Davies *Races* (1856) 272. **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.** (C.J.B.) **s.Stf.** Do' forget to sye it thru a jelly bag else it wo' be clear, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ 'What is a sieve?' 'An' if ye please sir, what ye says milk wi'.' **War.**$^3$ **w.Wor.**$^1$ I was in the dairy 'elping mother to sie the milk. **Shr.**$^1$ Now, look sharp an sie the milk.

Hence (1) **Side,** *ppl. adj.* of milk: strained and put away; (2) **Syer,** *sb.* a strainer; a sieve; (3) **Sying-clout,** *sb.* a piece of gauze cloth laid over the bottom of a 'syer' to retain the impurities of the milk.

(1) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) (2) **Sh.I.** Shü tristid da fresh butter aff o' da kirn trow da cloot 'at shü hed for a syer, *Sh. News* (June 16, 1900); A small shallow box with open bottom (J.S.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$, **Cai.**$^1$ (3) **Sh.I.** (J.S.)

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Sie-bowl,** a milk-strainer; (2) **-clout,** a cloth used in straining milk; (3) **-dish,** (4) **-milk,** see (1); (5) **-sones,** a sieve for straining 'sowens.'

(1) **War.** (J.R.W.) **Wor.** 'Sigh-bowl' is the name of the implement used for straining milk when it comes from the cow. It is made of tin, just like a cullendar without a bottom. A piece of fine gauze or net is fixed across the bottom by means of a hoop which fits tightly on a projecting ring. When the operation is finished the hoop is removed, and the piece of gauze is carefully washed, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 39; Cream pippens and sye-bowl, *Auctioneer's Catalogue* (E.S.). (2) **e.Yks.**$^1$ (s.v. Sile). (3) **Sc.** (Jam.); A sey-dish and a milking-caup, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) II. 351. **Fif.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **s.Sc.** I can compare it to naething but the syndins o' my mither's sye-dish, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 54. (4, 5) **Bnff.**$^1$

**3.** To drop; to mark by dropping; to show slight discolouration or dimness.

**n.Cy.** (Hall.) **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ It was not spotted, but sigh'd all over [as a dimness on a polished surface]. **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **m.Yks.**$^1$ A vessel which has been submerged, and afterwards turned upside down, for the moisture to evaporate, has, when dry, 'sied itself clean'; and when another drop of tea cannot form itself on the end of the tea-pot spout, the liquid is said to have 'all sied out.'

**4.** To drain, percolate, drip; esp. used of pouring rain.

**n.Cy.** Holloway. **w.Yks.** Aw seed th' swat fair si sawt on him (D.L.). **Lan.** Davies *Races* (1856) 272. **e.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Lan.** As weet as ewer [*sic*] eh could sye, Picton *Dial.* (1865) 15. **s.Lan.**$^1$ Yeryo, heaw th' rain's sighin' deawn. **s.Wor.** That's how the water keeps syeing through the drain (H.K.).

Hence *si-ing wet, phr.* dripping; wet through.

**w.Yks.** He coom in si-ing weet (D.L.).

**5.** To desire to make water.

**War.**$^2$ **Stf., War., Wor., Glo.** Northall *Flk. Phr.* (1894).

**6.** *sb.* A strainer, esp. for milk; a sieve. See **Milk-sye.**

**Cld.** (Jam.), **n.Yks.**$^4$ **Lan.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1854); **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.** (K.) **Stf.** There ain't a si' fit to use in the wull house, Murray *Joseph's Coat* (1882) 106. **Der.** Addy *Gl.* (1888) (s.v. Sile). **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **w.Wor.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ I like a tin sie best, they bin a power sweeter than the ŏŏden uns.

**7.** A skimming dish. Shr.$^2$, w.Cy. (Hall.) **8.** A drop; the smallest particle.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Nhb.**$^1$ 'Not a sie left' (said of a liquid when it has all evaporated or been spilt). **Cum.**$^1$ Robin sank a well, and ther wasn't a sye o' watter in't; **Cum.**$^4$ **n.Yks.**$^2$ They never put a sigh of black on for him [not a particle of mourning]. There was n't a white sie left in the house [not a vestige of linen to be found]. **e.Yks.**$^1$ That bacon was all leean, ther wasn't a sygh o' fat on't. **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**$^1$ There warn't a sigh left, ii. 300; **w.Yks.**$^5$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**9.** A spot, esp. one made by a falling drop; a stain; a slight discolouration.

**n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ There was not the sign of a sigh on it; **n.Yks.**$^4$, **m.Yks.**$^1$

Hence **Sieless,** *adj.* stainless; undimmed; unblemished. n.Yks.$^2$

[**1.** The forms agree partly with ON. *sīa,* to filter, and partly with OE. *sēon* (from **sīhan*), to filter, strain. **6.** ON. *sīa,* a sieve or strainer for liquids (Vigfusson).]

**SIE,** *sb.*$^2$ Sh.I. A narrow strip of tarred cloth, placed between the over-laps of a clinker-built boat. S. & Ork.$^1$

**SIE, SIECAN,** see **Sey,** *sb.*$^1$, **Sigh,** *v.*$^1$, **Suchan.**

**SIEFFER,** *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Also written **seefer, siefer, siepher.** **1.** *sb.* An impudent, empty-headed rascal; a worthless, lazy, or drunken loafer, a 'cipher'; freq. applied jokingly to children.

**Fif., Dmf., Gall.** Oh, Tam's a' gaen to the bad. He's juist a seefer (S.R.C.). **Gall.** No at that upstart sieffer's at the corner wi' his wax figgurs an' his adverteesements, Crockett *Cleg Kelly* (1896) xl; Whaur can he be, the siefer, paidlin'? Scott *Gleanings* (1881) 101.

**2.** *adj.* Diminutive. Gall. Scott *ib. Gl.*

**SIEGE,** *sb.* Sc. I.W. [sīdʒ.] **1.** In *comb.* **Siege of Troy,** a boys' game; see below.

**I.W.**$^1$ Our rustic youth play a game of great antiquity, called 'Siege of Troy,' which at Winchester I heard called 'Peg Nine

Holes.' It is played by boys making use of pot-shards and pantiles for men... Nearly every stable bin . . . had a 'Siege of Troy' cut on the lid of it, 64.

2. Phr. *to give a person a siege*, to chase him with a view to chastisement. **Abd.** I'll gie ye a siege, ye little rascal (G.W.).

**SIEGING**, *vbl. sb.* Sc. [sī·dʒin.] In phr. *a sieging and judging*, a scolding and swearing.

**Abd.** I never got sic a siegin' an' jeedgin' frae livin' mortal (G.W.).

**SIELACK**, *sb.* Sh.I. [sī·lək.] A sow having young. S. & Ork.$^{1}$

**SIEP**, see **Seep.**

**SIER**, *sb.* Hrf.$^{2}$ [siə(r).] A scion; a shoot.

**SIERCE, SIESIN**, see **Searce, Sizzing.**

**SIESTEEN**, *sb.* Irel. A low seat made of straw bands fastened together. Cf. **siostog.**

**s.Ir.** Seated on a siesteen, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 267.

**SIETER**, see **Seeter.**

**SIEVE**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Lon. Ken. Also in forms **schiff** Elg.; **sive** Ken.$^{2}$; **soive** Chs.$^{1}$ [sīv.] **1.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *the sieve and shears*, a mode of divination, 'the riddle and shears' (q.v.); (2) *to milk one's cow in a sieve*, to waste one's labour.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Elg.** William Cuming, cordiner, denyit the turning the schiff and sheir, Cramond *Kirk-Session Rec.* (1897) 108. (2) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Rnf.** He ance thocht o' turnin, tho' sair it might grieve, But that wad been milkin' his cow in a sieve, Picken *Misc. Poems* (1813) II. 135.

**2.** A wicker basket made in various sizes, used by market-gardeners. Ken. (D.W.L.) **3.** A measure of fruit and potatoes; see below.

**Lon.** In Covent Garden and Spitalfields Market it is a peck. I presume it is called a sieve from the shape of the measure, it being broad and flat; more resembling a sieve than a peck measure (W.W.S.). **Ken.** Of apples and potatoes, about a bushel; of cherries, 48 lb., Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Ken.$^{1}$** A measure of cherries, containing a bushel, 56 lb.; **Ken.$^{2}$** A sive of cherries, 52 lb.; two sives make one bushel.

**4.** *v.* To pass through a sieve.

**Gall.** Sieving milk through a syle, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 442, ed. 1876. **Chs.$^{1}$**

Hence (1) **Siever**, *sb.* an assistant miller who sifts grain; (2) **Sievins**, *sb. pl.* fine particles which have passed through a sieve.

(1) **w.Sc.** Three of the sievers of Sessantilly,—the rival mill to Goodie, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 173. (2) **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**5.** To become full of holes like a sieve.

**Edb.** Take care o' your breeks that they dinna get sieved, Maclagan *Poems* (1851) 176.

**SIEVE**, see **Seave**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**SIEVER**, *sb.* Ken.$^{1}$ Sus.$^{12}$ Also in form **siver** Ken.$^{1}$ [si·və(r).] All the fish caught at one tide, and so ready for the 'sieve' or basket; a boat-load of whitings.

**SIEZIN**, see **Sizzing.**

**SIFE**, *v.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **siff** n.Cy. n.Yks.$^{12}$ m.Yks.$^{1}$ w.Yks.$^{1}$ Dev.$^{2}$ Cor.$^{1}$; **zif, zife, ziff** Dev. [saif, sif.] **1.** *v.* To sigh, sob; to make a sighing noise as the wind. Cf. **sich**, *v.*

**n.Cy.** Holloway. **w.Yks.$^{1}$** **Dor.** Don't ee sify so now, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 219. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.$^{1}$** I sim 'tis ter'ble wisht to yur the wind sifin like that droo the trees. **Dev.** I've a jist layved missis zitting a-ziffing an' a-sighing, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 66; **Dev.$^{1}$** What did her zay to et? Nort but zift, 5; **Dev.$^{2}$** Here's tha poor cheel' siffen as tho' her heart would break. **nw.Dev.$^{1}$** **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 419; **Cor.$^{1}$**

**2.** To draw the breath sharply between the teeth, as one in pain. n.Yks.$^{12}$, m.Yks.$^{1}$ Hence **Siffing**, *ppl. adj.* drawn sharply between the teeth. **n.Yks.$^{2}$** A siffing sound.

**3.** *sb.* A sigh.

**w.Yks.$^{1}$** **Dev.** Ha haiv'd a sife, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* 1st S. (1858) 79. **e.Dev.** The next wan zed, with many a zife, Jane *Lordship* (1897) 212.

**4.** The noise made by drawing the breath sharply through the teeth. m.Yks.$^{1}$

[**1.** Syhghyn, for mornynge (syhyn, K., sighen, P.), *suspiro* (*Prompt.*).]

**SIFFER**, see **Suffer.**

**SIFFLICATION**, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. A petition, supplication.

Here's the bit double of the sifflication, Scott *Nigel* (1822) iv.

**SIFT**, *v.* Sc. Chs. [sift.] **1.** In phr. *to sift siller*, a Hallowmas custom; see below.

**Sh.I.** The operator in this case went alone into a room having a window, and placing a looking-glass opposite, he took his stand between the window and the mirror, having his back turned towards the window. Then, with three silver coins in a sieve, he sifted away, steadfastly gazing at the mirror, in which . . . a view reflected from the window was obtained. While this was going on, he expected to behold, passing before his astonished gaze in a sort of panoramic order, the whole of his future life, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 193.

**2.** Of snow: to fall in fine flakes as through a sieve.

**Dmf.** The snaw about my lugs did sift, As he pass'd by, Hawkins *Poems* (1841) II. 41.

**3.** To bandy words; to gossip.

**Dmb.** We need nae langer sift, You were yoursel the 'to-bread' to the gift, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 104. **s.Chs.$^{1}$** Dhéeŭr óo stùd, chaat·in ŭn sif·tin wi sùm uwd yuwth.

**4.** With *out*: to find out, to discover a secret.

**Sh.I.** Blied wis I, for weel I kent 'at Sibbie wid sift oot aboot da cock, *Sh. News* (Nov. 6, 1897).

**SIFTER**, *sb.* Lin. Ken. I.W. Also in form **zifter** I.W.$^{2}$ [si·ftə(r).] A fire-shovel; a kitchen shovel; also in *comp.* **Sifter-pan.**

**Lin.$^{1}$** So called, because it sifts the dust from the cinders. **Ken.$^{1}$**, **I.W.$^{2}$**

**SIFTING**, *sb.* Sc. Chs. [si·ftin.] **1.** A sprinkling.

**Abd.** Frost in the air, and a sifting of snow on the ground, Cobban *Angel* (1898) 81.

**2.** *pl.* A salt-making term: the waste and large salt that passes over the sieves. Chs.$^{1}$

**SIG**, *sb.* Glo. Cmb. s.Cy. Ken. Wil. Som. Dev. Amer. Also written **sigg** Ken.; and in forms **seg** Glo.$^{12}$ Wil.$^{1}$; **zig** Glo. w.Som.$^{1}$ Dev.; **zigg** Dev. [sig, w.Cy. zig.] **1.** Old urine, esp. used in the manufacture of cloth; see below.

**Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 473; **Glo.$^{12}$** **Cmb.** Mix some sig with lime and put it on the apple-trees (W.M.B.). **s.Cy.** Ray (1691). **Ken.** (K.), **Ken.$^{12}$**, **Wil.$^{1}$** **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.$^{1}$** Not many years ago this was employed very largely in the process of fulling, and it was carefully preserved by every means that could be adopted. The woollen factories used to supply to any householder who would receive it, and undertake to 'save' the sig, a tub or vat for the purpose, and moreover paid an annual sum to the good wife for doing so. Each establishment then kept a large barrel on wheels, drawn by a horse, which used to make regular rounds to collect the contents of its several clients. **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 473. **n.Dev.** Grose (1790). **nw.Dev.$^{1}$** [**Amer.** New Eng. (C.D.)]

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Sig-cart.** Wil.$^{1}$, (2) **-dilly**, the barrel on wheels in which urine is collected from house to house for use in the cloth-mills. w.Som.$^{1}$

**SIG(G**, *v.* Sh.I. [sig.] Used as an exclamation to hound on a dog; *gen.* in *comb.* with a *pers. pron.*

Hiss! 'Starrie!' 'Seemun!' Tak a hadd! Hiss! Sigg him! nobble dugs! Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 46; Berry, Berry! sigg her, Berry! sigg her! *Sh. News* (Mar. 26, 1898); Sig dem, sig, Berry, sig, sig! *ib.* (July 22, 1899).

[ON. *siga*, to excite dogs by shouting *rrr* (Vigfusson).]

**SIGG**, see **Seg(g**, *sb.*$^{3}$

**SIGGER**, *v.* and *adj.* Cor. Also written **sigure** Cor.$^{12}$; and in form **zighyr** Cor.$^{2}$ [si·gə(r).] **1.** *v.* To leak.

*Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 170; **Cor.$^{1}$** Siggers through the wall; **Cor.$^{2}$**

**2.** *adj.* Sluggish; used of a small slow stream of water issuing through a cranny underground. Cor.$^{2}$

[**2.** OCor. *sigyr*, sluggish, lazy (Williams).]

**SIGGERED**, *ppl. adj.* Sh.I. [si·gərd.] [Not known to our correspondents.] Of an invalid: better, easier.

Is doo ony grain sigger'd be what doo wis da streen, Girzzie? *Sh. News* (Sept. 11, 1897).

**SIGGYWIGGY**, *sb.* Pem. Also in form **siggwiggy.** [si·giwigi.] The titmouse, esp. the blue titmouse, *Parus caeruleus.*

(W.H.Y.) **s.Pem.** LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 421; Them owld siggywiggy birds are villens for the frute (W.M.M.).

**SIGH,** *v.*$^1$ Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **seigh** n.Cy. Dur.$^1$ w.Yks. ne.Lan.$^1$; **si, sy** w.Yks.; **sye** Nhb. Lakel.$^2$ n.Yks.$^3$; and in forms **sey** Cum.$^4$; **sie** n.Cy. n.Yks.$^{12}$ ne.Yks.$^1$ e.Yks.$^1$ m.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks.$^{15}$ **[sai, sī.]**

**1.** To stretch; to expand; *gen.* with *out.*

**n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**$^1$ The shoon are ower little but they'll sigh out. **Nhb.** The poke was syed (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.** When t'brutches was sooa strait yan couldn't struddle in them, he wad tell us they war oa reet, at they wad sey oot, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 69; **Cum.**$^4$ **n.Wm.** Won't it sye a bit? (B.K.) **n.Yks.**$^{123}$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ He's siein' hissen oot. **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**$^1$ Tak them shoes tĭ shoe-maker an get him tĭ sie em oot wiv his last. **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** He si'd it aht aboon a yard (Æ.B.); **w.Yks.**$^1$ By jen, I'll remman 'em, an sigh ther lugs for 'em, ii. 303; **w.Yks.**$^5$

Hence *to sigh a hemp, phr.* to be hanged. Cum. (E.W.P.)

**2.** With *in*: to shrink.

**Cum.** When they [breeches] happent teh be sooa girt . . . t'ower-wurd wid em was still they wad sey in, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 69; **Cum.**$^4$

**3.** To hang down in the centre; to 'sag'; to hang heavily to one side; to bulge; to swell, as unseasoned wood.

**n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** [Used] where a thing is stretched . . . by its own weight when extended between two distant points, or distended by the weight of something within it, as milk in the udder of a cow, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 17, 1897); T'wall's syed aht, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**$^1$

[1. Cp. OE. *sīgan*, to sink, decline; to move downwards, descend (HALL).]

**SIGH,** *v.*$^2$ Stf. War. Wor. Glo. **[sai.]** Of a boil, &c.: to lessen in size.

**Stf.** NORTHALL *Flk. Phr.* (1894). **War.**$^2$ This pimple's beginning to sigh. **Wor., Glo.** NORTHALL *Flk. Phr.* (1894).

**SIGH(E,** see **Sie,** *v.*

**SIGHT,** *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **seeght** n.Yks.$^2$; **seet** Nhb.$^1$ Cum.$^4$ Wm. n.Yks.$^4$ e.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks.$^{12}$ Lan. Chs.$^{123}$ Der. n.Lin.$^1$; **seght** Nhb.$^1$; **seight** s.Chs.$^1$; **sicht** Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.$^1$; **site** Nhb.$^1$ Wm. Dev.$^2$; **syte** Wm.; **zight** Brks.$^1$ Sus. Dev.; **zite** Dev. **[sait, sīt; Sc. siχt.]**

**1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Sight-o'-nowt,** an insignificant quantity; (2) **-seeing,** seeing ghosts; (3) **-unseen,** without seeing; esp. in phr. *to buy a thing sight-unseen.*

(1) **w.Yks.** Theer's hauf a week's wage gooan at seet-o-nowt varry nar nah-a-days (B.K.). (2) **Abd.** A hint let me gie to those sicht-seein' flats: Instead o' grim ghosts, I'd mention bedposts, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 110. (3) **w.Yks.**$^2$ [**Amer.** To trade knives sight unseen is to swap without having seen each other's knife, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 231.]

**2.** Phr. (1) *a sight for sore eyes,* a pleasing sight; esp. used of a welcome visitor; (2) *not up to a sight,* not very well; (3) *out of sight,* beyond all bounds; (4) *the sight of the eye,* the pupil of the eye; (5) *to come to sight,* to make one's appearance in a place; (6) *to get sight of,* to catch a glimpse of; (7) *to put a sight on a net,* see below; (8) *within sight of one's eye,* anywhere.

(1) **Sc.** That's a sight for sair e'en, STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 154. **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** Preserve's a'! Ye're a sicht for sair e'en, Maister MacPhail, MACDONALD *Lossie* (1877) lv. **w.Sc.** (JAM.) **Fif.** Eh, sir, it's a guid sicht for sair een, MELDRUM *Grey Mantle* (1896) 70. **Uls.** It's a sight for sore eyes to see you, and you getting so stout, HAMILTON *Bog* (1896) 18. **Nhb.** You're a sight for sore een . . . One never sees you nowadays, LILBURN *Borderer* (1896) 160. **Lakel.**$^2$ (s.v. Sair). **w.Yks.** Eh, but she's a syght for sore een, is the bonny bairn, SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 304. **Som.** RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) x. (2) **Nrf.** I don't feel up to a sight, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 41. (3) **Dev.** I've longed for 'e, out o' sight, all these years an' years, PHILLPOTTS *Sons of Morning* (1900) 398. (4) **Sc.** (JAM.) **w.Yks.** As careful as t'seet ov her e'e, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 20, 1889). (5) **Abd.** He was a freen', fowk said, o' the young markis o' Lossie, an' that was hoo he cam' to sicht, MACDONALD *Warlock* (1882) vii. (6) **Cum.**$^4$ I want to get sight of him, LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) I. 61. (7) **I.Ma.** Every fishing-boat has a train of nets consisting of five pair. When fishing these extend through the water like a hedge over two miles in length. Before hauling all this tremendous length on board about 25 yards of the net nearest the boat is pulled up to see if there has been a take of fish: if this is found satisfactory all is pulled on board. The skipper would say, 'Thou had better put a sight on the net now' (S.M.). (8) **Bnff.**$^1$ Ye winna get a bonnier lassie within sicht o' yir ee. **Cld.** (JAM.)

**3.** *Obs.* A station on the bank of a river whence the motions of salmon are observed.

The fishers used sights, during the fishing season, upon Fraserfield's grounds, *Leslie of Powis* (1805) 56 (JAM.).

Hence **Sightman,** *sb.* a fisherman employed to observe the approach of the salmon.

**Sc.** (JAM.) **Kcd.** They are also with propriety called sightmen; because . . . they become wonderfully quick-sighted in discerning the motion and approach of one or more salmon under the water, *Statist. Acc.* XI. 93 (JAM.).

**4.** A number; a quantity; a great deal; also used before an *adj.* as an intensitive; in *gen.* colloq. use.

**Sc.** The Evil One has aye a sicht of arguments, to turn wrang into richt, LEIGHTON *Wds.* (1869) 23. **Sh.I.** Doo'd bun a deil's sicht vexter if da barmskin hed been dine, puir saul, *Sh. News* (May 29, 1897). **Abd.** I hae nae feelin's. . . They're a terrible sicht i' the gait, MACDONALD *Malcolm* (1875) I. 1. **Fif.** I'm gaun back to't a hantle sicht puirer than I left it, MELDRUM *Margrédel* (1894) 231. **Slg.** I ne'er saw sic a sight O' sweet mou'd Norlan' roses, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1804) 65. **Cld.** A wee sicht mair (JAM.). **Ayr.** They say he has a fell sicht o' siller i' the stocks, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 158. **Lnk.** Ye ken the road to the public-hoose a hantle sicht ower weel, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 28. **Ir.** 'Tis a powerful dark night, considerin' the sight of stars that are out on it, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 283. **N.I.**$^1$ **Don.** In them days they'd sthring ye up for a dickens sight smaller matther, MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 54. **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** It cost a syte o' brass, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1896) 20; A seet of folks think soa, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 108; Bet a fan t'badans a gae site meear ner t'goodans, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 7. **n.Yks.**$^4$ Ah've been here a seet longer an' what yow 'ev, 19. **e.Yks.**$^1$ It's a precious seet ower mich tĭ give. **w.Yks.**$^{123}$ **Lan.** He can dew better ba'at me, nor Aw can dew ba'at Him, a fine sight, ACKWORTH *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 288; He's makin' a seet o' brass, FOTHERGILL *Healey* (1884) xxv. **Chs.**$^{123}$, **s.Chs.**$^1$ **s.Stf.** Our servant's gettin a sight tew chappy for me, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.** Et'll gi'e 'em a seet o' pleasure, GILCHRIST *Peakland* (1897) 22; **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.**$^{12}$ **Lin.** Fur I luvv'd 'er a vast sight moor fur it, TENNYSON *N. Farmer, New Style* (1870) st. 9. **n.Lin.**$^1$ Ther's seets an' seets o' laadies gets their deaths o' cohd by weärin' them theäre low-necked dresses. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ They're getting on a sight too reiet. **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^{12}$, **War.**$^{234}$, **s.War.**$^1$, **w.Wor.**$^1$ **se.Wor.**$^1$ We've 'ad a sight a rain this sason. **Shr.**$^1$ That cow gies a sight o' milk; **Shr.**$^2$ **Hrf.**$^1$ A sight of sheep; **Hrf.**$^2$ A sight better off there than he was here. **Glo.**$^{12}$, **Brks.**$^1$ **Hrt.** I see a sight o' things, GEARY *Rur. Life* (1899) 144. **w.Mid.** I'd a gallus sight rather not know anythink about it (W.P.M.). **e.An.**$^{12}$ **Nrf.** I doan't like the sea a sight, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 115. **Suf.**$^1$ **Ess.** Him as had olluz a sight o' good luck, DOWNE *Ballades* (1895) I. 5; **Ess.**$^1$ **Ken.** A plaguey sight ta pay, MASTERS *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 82; **Ken.**$^1$ **Sur.** It 'ud be a sight better if 'ee kept they to hissen, BICKLEY *Midst Sur. Hills* (1890) I. i; **Sur.**$^1$ **Hmp.** The Lard hev zent a zight o' trouble into this yer world, GRAY *Ribstone Pippins* (1898) 116; There was a terrible sight a' rain fell last night (H.C.M.B.). **I.W.**$^2$, **Wil.**$^1$ **Dor.** BARNES *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** There ain't so girt a sight of that, PALMER *Mr. Trueman* (1895) 15. **w.Som.**$^1$ **Dev.** There's a zight of varmers wanting the rabbits caught, MORTIMER *Tales Moors* (1895) 219; Sitch a nashun zite o' time, DANIEL *Bride of Scio* (1842) 191; **Dev.**$^{128}$ **Cor.** Joe used to say a sight more'n what you do, PHILLPOTTS *Prophets* (1897) 81; **Cor.**$^{23}$ [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 393.]

**5.** *pl.* A pair of spectacles.

**e.An.**$^1$ He was pakin about in sights. **Nrf.** Here, child, just get my sights; I can't say (W.R.E.). **Suf.** She han't her sights on, FISON *Merry Suf.* (1899) 53; **Suf.**$^1$

**6.** *pl.* Eyes. Som. (HALL.) **7.** *v.* To perceive. n.Yks.$^2$

**8.** *Obs.* To spy from a station on the bank the movements of the fish in the river, in order to direct the casting of the net.

**Sc.** Being asked, whether the Seaton side in general is not the best side for sighting fish? depones that it is so, and is most used, *Leslie of Powis* (1805) 123 (JAM.).

**9.** *Obs.* To inspect.

**Sc.** The moderator craved that these books might be sighted by Argyle, Lauderdale, and Southesk, Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. 103 (Jam.). **Abd.** His papers which were taken frae him were revised and sighted, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 315. **Lnk.** The clerks of council are ordered to sight the shop of John Calderwood, Stationer, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 240, ed. 1828.

**SIGHTABLE,** *adj.* Nrf. Sur. [**sai·təbl.**] Seemly, tidy, sightly.

**Nrf.** *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 173. **Sur.**$^{1}$ It won't be noways sightable.

**SIGHTED,** *ppl. adj.* Nhb. In form **seetid.** [**sī·tid.**] Provided with sight.

Thoo wis seetid like a bord [bird], Chater *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 31.

**SIGHTWORTHY,** *adj.* Yks. Also in form **seeght-worthy** n.Yks.$^{2}$ [**sī·twərði, -wə̄ði.**] Deserving of being seen.

**n.Yks.**$^{2}$ **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 17, 1897).

**SIGHTY,** *adj.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Lan. Also in forms **seeghty** Cum.$^{14}$; **seety** Cum.$^{14}$ Wm.; **sichty** Sc. (Jam.) [**sī·ti,** Sc. **si·χti.**] **1.** Striking-looking, glittering, shining. Sc. (Jam.), ne.Lan.$^{1}$ **2.** Quick of perception, far-seeing, prudent; handy.

**Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** He's a gay seety mack of a chap an' can han'le his wark (B.K.). **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$

**SIGLE,** *v.* Yks. [**sai·gl.**] To sidle; to edge off; a dial. form of 'sidle.'

**w.Yks.** I wanted to be off, an' sigled to't door, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) iv.

**SIGN,** *sb.* and *v.*$^{1}$ Irel. Yks. Lin. Som. Also written **sine** Lin.; and in form **soign** Yks. Lan. [**sain.**] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Sign-hill,** a slight eminence on the sea-bank on which a tall pole is set up for the purpose of making signals to vessels out at sea.

**Lin.** (Hall.); Spirits were hidden in the sine hills, Fenn *Cure of Souls* (1889) 15; I on'y see him on the sine hills o' Thorpe Bank, *ib.* 50.

**2.** Phr. (1) *the sign of,* a sign of; (2) (*the*) *signs on it,* —*him,* in consequence, as a natural result; as an infallible proof.

(1) **n.Ir.** An' how did yer eggs an' butter sell? I'll lay you a shillin' you haven't the sign o' either wan or the other to set before the sthranger this day! Mulholland *Ailsie's Shoe,* 234. (2) **Ir.** For, signs on it, ne'er a day there is since folk heard tell of it, that there doesn't be some comin' and goin' about the place, Barlow *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 24. **Don.** So signs on it ye had nothing to do with him or ye'd have another story to tell, MacManus *Chim. Corners* (1899) 202. **Wxf.** I don't think Tom ever gave himself much trouble with the class, and sign's on him he's hardly fit for the Readamedesy now, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 236. **w.Ir.** Throth, the sign's an it, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 137.

**3.** *pl.* The marram grass, *Psamma Arenaria.* Lin. (B. & H.) **4.** *v.* To daub a ram's chest.

**w.Som.**$^{1}$ Joe, thick there sheep mus' be fresh a-signed.

Hence **Signing,** *sb.* the red or black colour daubed upon a ram's chest at certain seasons.

All the signin's a-rubbed off, *ib.*

**5.** With *in* or *o'er*: to finish, give up work; *fig.* to die.

**w.Yks.** An' soign'd in wark for t'day, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) vii. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ Aw'm gerrin owd, yo' seen, it's toime aw soign't o'er.

**6.** To assign, to transfer property by a legal document; also with *over.*

**n.Lin.**$^{1}$ He signed his property to his son. **se.Lin.** He signed over to his wife (J.H.B.).

**SIGN,** *v.*$^{2}$ s.Cy. I.W. [**sain.**] An aphetic form of 'design.' **s.Cy.** (Hall.) **I.W.**$^{1}$ I signs to goo to-morrow.

**SIGN(E,** see **Sine,** *v.*

**SIGNEN-CAKE,** *sb.* *Obs.* Lakel.$^{2}$ A cake used for fortune-telling purposes.

A rich good cake wi' honey in 't. Made on Valentine's day for lasses ta catch a sweet heart wi'.

**SIGNIFICATION,** *sb.* nw.Der.$^{1}$ Nhp.$^{1}$ War.$^{3}$ Hrf.$^{1}$ [**signifikē·ʃən.**] Importance; consequence; esp. in phr. *of no signification.*

**SIGNIFY,** *v.* Lin. Dev. [**si·gnifai.**] **1.** In phr. *so it does not signify,* so there is no more to be said; an emphatic form of clinching an order, argument, &c.

**n.Lin.**$^{1}$ I'll hev all my sarvants in by nine o'clock, so it duz not signify. Them as duz n't like it can leave.

**2.** To mark, designate.

**e.Dev.** I would alter those four marks which signified the place, Jane *Lordship* (1897) 177.

**SIGNMENT,** *sb.* w.Som.$^{1}$ [**sai·nmənt.**] A signature.

He's signment [suy·nmunt] idn a wo'th a varden; I widn tris'n way a bad 'a'penny.

**SIGN-POST-HAY,** *sb.* Lin. See below.

'I've been a farmer mysen and knaw what it is to have herses left to eat sign-post hay.' The man meant to be left starving outside, while their masters were drinking, &c. inside a public-house (E.P.).

**SIGN-TREE,** *sb.* Yks. Lan. Also written **sine-tree** ne.Lan.$^{1}$ [**sai·n-trī.**] **1.** One of the principal timbers of a roof.

**w.Yks.** The main outer sloping beams in a roof (J.J.B.); Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**$^{1}$

**2.** The centerings of an arch. ne.Lan.$^{1}$

**SIGTH, SIGURE,** see **Sithe,** *v.*$^{1}$, **Sigger.**

**SIK, SIKAN,** see **Sike,** *v.*$^{2}$, **Such, Suchan.**

**SIKE,** *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Also written **syke** Sc. N.Cy.$^{1}$ Nhb.$^{1}$ Dur.$^{1}$ Lakel.$^{12}$ Cum.$^{14}$ Wm. n.Yks.$^{124}$ ne.Yks.$^{1}$ w.Yks.$^{28}$ Lan.$^{1}$ e.Lan.$^{1}$ s.Lan.$^{1}$ Chs.$^{123}$ Not. n.Lin.$^{1}$ sw.Lin.$^{1}$; and in forms **saik** Wm.; **seyke** Cum.$^{14}$; **sick** w.Yks.$^{2}$ Der.$^{1}$ Not. [**saik, sik.**] **1.** *sb.* A small rill, esp. one which runs dry in summer; a marshy hollow containing one or more streams; boggy land; a ditch; a gutter. Cf. **sich(e.**

**Sc.** Sae I took up the syke a wee bit, away to the right, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) xxiii. **n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** The swankies lap thro' mire and syke, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 1. **w.Sc.** The sheughs and the sykes, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 257. **se.Sc.** A better [dog] never lap a dyke, Nor never clear'd a sheugh or syke, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 173. **s.Sc.** The green bog-land, where sykes did rin, Watson *Bards* (1859) 5. **N.Cy.**$^{12}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Dur.**$^{1}$, **w.Dur.**$^{1}$, **Lakel.**$^{12}$ **Cum.** The outlet of a lake. Bassenthwaite Lake Sike (J.D.); **Cum.**$^{14}$, **Wm.** (J.D.), **n.Yks.**$^{1234}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ Applied to a natural as well as to an artificial stream; the latter usually constructed to receive the contents of field-gutters for discharge into the river. **w.Yks.** A spout, or small running water, received into a reservoir, Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 546; **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ Louping ower dubs, laches, an sikes, 295; **w.Yks.**$^{28}$ **Lan.** Dablin' i' th' waytur at th' syke, Standing *Echoes* (1885) 16; **Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{123}$ **Der.**$^{1}$ *Obs.* as a general term for a small brook. **Not.** (J.H.B.); (L.C.M.) **Lin.** Many lakes and sykes remained, Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) vi. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ *Obsol.* **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{2}$

Hence (1) **Sike-fat,** *sb.,* see below; (2) **Sikie,** *adj.* full of rills, esp. such as run dry in summer.

(1) **w.Yks.** 'Sike-fat' is a phrase used in a jocular sense, when, in making up a dish or other eatable, we think it is hardly rich enough, from containing too little fat and too much water; the water is the 'Sike-fat.' For instance: recently I was rather proud about some home-baked tea-cakes, and challenged the admiration of a gentleman and his wife over them. My readers can feel for my wounded vanity, when I tell them that the lady 'roused' the muffins as being rich in 'sike-fat,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 17, 1897). (2) **Cld.** (Jam.)

**2.** *Obsol.* A sink; a drain. n.Yks. (W.H.) **3.** A dip in the ground; a natural gully; a small ravine.

**Nhb.** White *Nhb. and Border* (1859) 363. **Wm.** (C.W.D.) **Yks.** *N. & Q.* (1884) 6th S. x. 455. **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.), **Lan.**$^{1}$

**4.** *v.* To run slowly as water in a ditch. N.Cy.$^{1}$

[OE. *sīc,* a watercourse, runnel, gutter (Hall).]

**SIKE,** *v.*$^{2}$ and *sb.*$^{2}$ Sc. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Mtg. Hrf. e.An. Also written **syke** w.Yks.$^{23}$ Der.$^{2}$ nw.Der.$^{1}$; and in forms **sic** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **sick** Hrf.$^{2}$; **sik** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **soik** Lan. [**saik.**] **1.** *v.* To sigh; to sob; to gasp; to catch the breath suddenly.

**Sc.** Siccin and sabbin (Jam. *Suppl.*). **w.Yks.**$^{23}$ **Lan.** I hate to yer that soikin' an' meeonin' wi' folk ut han nowt to be unyezzy about, Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) xviii; **Lan.**$^{1}$ **Chs.** *Sheaf* (1878) I. 75; **Chs.**$^{1}$ Th' poor babby does nowt bu' sike. 'Every time you sike, you lose a drop of heart's blood,' is a Cheshire saying. **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ **Stf.** 'Don't sike' [used when a person catches his breath in bathing], *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. ix. 154; **Stf.**$^1$ **s.Stf.** We chaps cast . . . eyes on the ground an' we siked, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1889) 67. **Der.**$^2$ Hey! how hoo did but syke. **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Not.** This code watter mae's me sike (J.H.B.); **Not.**$^1$ **s.Not.** The co'd linen sheets made me sike (J.P.K.). **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^2$, **War.**$^3$, **w.Wor.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ Dunna sike, but send; If 'e's alive 'e'll come, An' if 'e's bad 'e'll mend; **Shr.**$^2$, **Hrf.**$^2$ **Nrf.** Usually applied to a person who was in a melancholy frame of mind, and who in consequence of such depression of spirits avoided conversation, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 219.

**2.** *sb.* A sigh; a muffled sob; a gasp; a catch of the breath.

**Lakel.**$^2$, **w.Yks.** (C.W.D.) **Lan.** A good soik of relief, BRIERLEY *Ab-o'th-Yate Yankeeland* (1885) ii. **s.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Not.** 'E gied such a sike when the watter touched 'im (J.P.K.). **Lei.** *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 57; **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ **Shr.** Her give a great sike, and then died, *N. & Q. ib.* ix. 396; **Shr.**$^1$ 'Er aived sich a sike. **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Mtg.** (E.R.M.) **Ess.** *N. & Q. ib.* x. 57.

[OE. *sīcan*, to sigh, yearn for (HALL).]

**SIKE**, *sb.*$^3$ Sc. In phr. *to flay the sikes from a person*, to give him a good beating.

**Lnk.** I sud flay the sikes frae them, they anger'd you an' sham'd you, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 208.

**SIKE, SIKEN**, see **Such, Suchan.**

**SIKER**, *adj.* n.Cy. Yks. Also written **syker** n.Cy. Such. n.Yks.$^2$, m.Yks.$^1$ Hence **Syker-like**, *adj.* similar, 'such-like.' n.Cy. GROSE (1790).

**SIKER**, see **Sicker**, *adj.*

**SIKET**, *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. Also written **sicket** n.Cy. Nhb.$^1$; and in form **secket** Nhb.$^1$ [**si·kit.**] A small brook; a diminutive of 'sike,' *sb.*$^1$ (q.v.). n.Cy. (J.H.), Nhb.$^1$

**SIKE-UN, SIKKAN, SIKKEN**, see **Suchan.**

**SIKKER**, see **Sicker**, *adj.*

**SIL**, *adv.* *Obs.* w.Cy. Wil. Dor. Also in forms **sail** Dor.; **sil'd** w.Cy.; **sile** Dor.; **zil** w.Cy. Seldom; also in *comp.* **Sil'd-time.** Cf. **seltimes.**

**w.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Wil.**$^1$ **s.Wil.** The shepherds and vulgar people . . . have this proverb, 'Soulegrove sil lew,'—February is seldom warme, THOMS *Anecdotes*, 83. **Dor.** HAYNES *Voc.* (c. 1730), in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 45; (W.C. c. 1750); (A.C.)

**SIL**, see **Sile**, *sb.*$^2$, **Sill**, *sb.*$^1$

**SILAK, SILCH, SILD,** see **Sillock, Sulsh, Sile**, *sb.*$^2$

**SILDER**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A dial. form of 'silver'; also used *attrib.*

**Sc.** Growlin' ay for want o' silder, DUFF *Poems*, 36 (JAM.). **Per.** Our gou'd and silder were as rife As coals are in the shire of Fife, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 94; Glittering on the silder streams, *ib.* 47.

**SILDOM**, see **Seldom.**

**SILE**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written **cyle** Rxb. (JAM.); **syelle** n.Yks.; **syle** Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ Cum.$^2$; and in form **soil** n.Cy. [**sail.**]

**1.** A beam, rafter; one of the principal rafters of a building.

**w.Sc.** The operation of joining the beams together, which is a work of considerable nicety, is called 'knittin' the siles' (JAM.). **Ayr.** The roof was formed of strong cupples termed syles, set up 8 or 10 feet distant from each other, *Agric. Surv.* 114 (*ib.*). **Ayr., Rxb.** A large beam, one end of which is placed on the wall, and the other pinned or nailed to another beam of the same description resting on the opposite wall, for the purpose of supporting the roof. These are denominated 'a pair o' siles' (JAM.). **Rxb.** Ye didna ken but syle o' kipple . . . might be your fate, A. SCOTT *Poems* (1805) 22 (*ib.*). **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$, **w.Dur.**$^1$ **n.Yks.** Y$^t$ is to say iiii romes of syelles, *Quarter Sess. Rec. Bridge Acc.*, in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* III. 36.

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Sile-blade**, one of the upright beams of a sile; (2) **-raising**, a rejoicing or entertainment held when a building has reached the stage when the roof-timber has to be raised thereon; (3) **-tree**, the timber roof-blades of a thatched clay house.

(1) **w.Sc.** Two transverse beams go from the one sile-blade to the other, to prevent the siles from being pressed down by the superincumbent load, which would soon make the walls 'skail,' that is jut outwards (JAM.). (2) **Wm.** 'What's t'measons thrang wi'?' 'Oh! they're gaan ta hev t'sile raisin in' (B.K.). (3) **Cum.**$^1$ The lower ends were placed on a dwarf wall, and being of curved oak the upper ends met at the ridge, and when erected they resembled a pair of whale's jaws; **Cum.**$^{24}$

**3.** The foot or lower part of a couple or rafter. Rxb. (JAM.) **4.** An iron bar inserted across the centre of the 'eye' of a hand-mill.

**Sh.I.** In this bar was a round hole into which the end of an upright iron spike—the spindle—entered, and on which the millstone turned as on a pivot (J.S.); Yon auld lipper o' a mill widna bide apo' da syle a moment, *Sh. News* (Dec. 11, 1897); The hand-mill is taken off the sile and turned upside down on the looder, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 196.

Hence *off the sile*, *phr.* cross, ill-tempered, out of sorts.

**Sh.I.** A'm tinkin' ye're baith aff o' da syle da night! *Sh. News* (Oct. 26, 1901); Wir Airty is shörly risen aff o's wrang side i da mornin'. He's fairly aff da sile (J.S.).

[1. Cp. OE. *sȳl*, a column, pillar, support (HALL).]

**SILE**, *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Nhb. e.An. Also written **syle** Nrf.; and in forms **sil** Sh.I.; **sild** e.An.; **sill** S. & Ork.$^1$ Nrf.$^1$ [**sail, sil.**] **1.** The spawn or fry of fish, esp. of herrings; a young herring.

**Sh.I.** In Shetland 'sil' or 'sile' is applied to the herring-fry, in Faroe always to the trout-fry, JAKOBSEN *Dial. Sh.* (1897) 20; (J.S.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$, **Abd.** (JAM.) **Nhb.**$^1$ Herring sile. **e.An.** (W.W.S.), **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** A quantity of herring-syle, wrongly termed white-bait, *E. Evening News* (Aug. 3, 1889) 3, col. 1; The 'small sile' of herrings and sprats, cooked like white-bait, is scarcely distinguishable from that dainty (A.G.); **Nrf.**$^1$ 280. [SATCHELL (1879).]

**2.** *Comp.* **Sill-fish**, a male fish, a milter. Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.$^1$

[ON. *sīl*, a kind of herring (VIGFUSSON); Mod. Icel. *sīld*, a herring (ZOËGA).]

**SILE**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^3$ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Hrt. Lon. e.An. Sus. Also written **syle** Sc. (JAM.) Dur. Lakel.$^2$ Cum.$^{14}$ Wm. w.Yks. Lan. Lin.; and in forms **sail** Not.$^2$; **seel** s.Lan.$^1$ Lei.$^1$; **seil** Sc. n.Cy.; **seyl** Sc.; **seyle** Cum.$^1$; **soi** Chs.; **soil** N.Cy.$^2$ w.Yks.$^4$ Rut.$^1$ Lei.$^1$ Hrt. Lon. Sus.; **soile** w.Yks.; **sorl** w.Yks.; **soyle** Lin.$^1$ [**sail.**] **1.** *v.* To strain, to pass through a strainer or filter; to skim.

**Sc.** The brown four-year-auld's milk is not seiled yet, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xiv; Our sowins are ill sowr'd, ill seil'd, ill salted, ill soden, thin and few o' them, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 274. **s.Sc.** They syle its current through the herring nets 'tween Yule and Yule, *Blackw. Mag.* (May 1820) 159 (JAM.). **Dmf.** WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 353. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783), **N.Cy.**$^{12}$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^{12}$, **Dur.**$^1$, **Cum.** (J.Ar.), **Cum.**$^1$ **Wm.** Milk t'kye, syle t'milk, *Dial. Spec.* (1885) 34; (A.T.) **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.), **n.Yks.**$^{12}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Thou mun syle it—sitho'—hair's in 't (A.C.); **w.Yks.**$^{12345}$, **Lan.**$^1$, **n.Lan.** (C.W.D.), **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$ **I.Ma.** Milk when they're takin and silin it, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 120. **Chs.** Where oi were soi'ing th' milk, BANKS *Prov. House* (1865) 234, ed. 1883. **Der.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 318; **Der.**$^1$, **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Not.**$^{12}$ **s.Not.** Sile the peeps from the water (J.P.K.). **Lin.** Take milk and sile it through a strainer (J.C.W.); **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.** (E.S.), **n.Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ Tak' and sile it thruff a cloth. **Rut.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **e.An.**$^1$ **Suf.** *E. Anglian N. & Q.* (1866) II. 325.

Hence (1) **Siler**, (2) **Siling-bowl**, (3) **-dish**, *sb.* a strainer for milk.

(1) **Bwk.** He handed her the milk-strainer, milsey, or seiler, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 82. **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 8, 1898). **Not.**$^2$ (2) **Lin.** A wooden bowl with a square hole; this hole is covered with fine wire; through it the fresh milk is poured, *Lin. N. & Q.* (July 1890). (3) **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Lin.** In the Mylke House: It'm a sileing dishe, *Household Bk.* (1578), in *Lin. N. & Q.* 232.

**2.** To allow a turbid fluid to remain unmoved that it may deposit its sediment. e.An.$^1$ **3.** To rinse clothes. Cai.$^1$

**4.** *Obs.* To pour, let fall.

**n.Cy.** He siled a gallon of ale down his throat, GROSE (1790).

**5.** To pour, flow, stream; to drip copiously; to bleed severely; of rain: to pour heavily and continuously.

**n.Cy.** *Cornh. Mag., Poetry Provinc.* (1865) XII. 33; **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ **Lakel.**$^2$ It's fair sylen doon. **Cum.**$^1$ It syl't and bled. **n.Yks.** It thundered and then it siled down (R.H.H.); **n.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Th' rain had siled daan day and neet, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1888) 14; *Hlfx. Courier* (June 12, 1897); **w.Yks.**$^1$ It's a sartain sign ov a change, sometimes I've knaan it sile and teem at efter, ii. 286; **w.Yks.**$^{24}$ **Lan.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 272. **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Not.** It didn't stay in the cestern, it all siled away (L.C.M.); **Not.**$^2$ **Lin.** It siles wi' rain (J.C.W.). **n.Lin.**$^1$ It siled doon all day long as fast as it could power. **sw.Lin.**$^1$

Hence **Siling**, *ppl. adj.* dripping, streaming with water, soaking. Also used *advb.*

**Cum.** An' seylin sweats their haffets bathe, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 119. **w.Yks.** Aw wor sylin' weet throo mi neck to mi feet, *Yksman.* (1876) 45, col. 2; I ran into a dike, As weet as muck ran sileing home, *Dolly's Gaon* (1855) 17.

6. *sb.* A strainer, sieve, esp. one for milk.

**Gall.** She actually put the good coo's milk through a sile afore she could pour it intil the bynes, Crockett *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 270; Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Wgt.** Saxon *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 216. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ **Dur.** Like team'n milk throo a syle, Egglestone *Betty Podkins' Lett.* (1877) 6; **Dur.**$^1$, **w.Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^{12}$ **Cum.** Keaty was just gaan across t'foald inteh t'milkess with a syle iv her neef, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 67; (J.Ar.); **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** Ya chap hed a girt lang thing like a brass sile wi a hannel in, Clarke *Spec. Dial.* (1865) 5. **n.Yks.** Now let us hame and late for bowls and sile, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 35; **n.Yks.**$^{1234}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^{12345}$, **Lan.** (Hall.), **n.Lan.** (C.W.D.) **ne.Lan.**$^1$ A fine wire sieve chiefly for straining milk through directly it has come from the cow to clear it of hairs, &c. **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Not.**$^2$ **s.Not.** Have you got a sile to lend me? (J.P.K.) **Lin.** A milk-sile (W.W.S.). **n.Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ When the butter comes in pin-heads, we tak' and put them thruff the sile.

7. *Comb.* (1) **Sile-brig(s** or **-bridge**, a frame for supporting the 'sile'; (2) **-brig-an'-guileford**, see below; (3) **-clout**, the piece of cloth or muslin employed as a strainer in the 'sile'; (4) **-dish**, *obs.*, a milk-strainer.

(1) **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** Bring us t'syle brig intat milkas (B.K.). **n.Yks.**$^1$ A wooden frame with two long sides held together by two cross-pieces, on which the sile or milk-strainer is set, over the milk-dish, when the milk has to be transferred from the milk-pail to the latter; **n.Yks.**$^{24}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 343. **m.Yks.**$^1$ (2) **Wm.** The 'brig' is a frame formed of four pieces of wood, two long ones to go across the 'guileford,' or large brass vessel, and two shorter placed crosswise. Between these latter the syle is placed and the milk is strained from the milking cans, before it is set by (B.K.). (3) **Dur.**$^1$ Generally of fine muslin. **Cum.**$^1$ Economical house-wives do not always incur the cost of wire gauze, but substitute a linen cloth as filter; **Cum.**$^4$, **n.Yks.**$^2$, **e.Yks.**$^1$ (4) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^{12}$

8. A copious drip. Cum.$^{14}$ 9. Fine ashes sifted from the 'breeze' (q.v.).

**Hrt.** *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 178. **Lon.** Here are carts laden with sifted 'soil,' so much like gunpowder. . . At the wharf a barge is loading with a cargo of the 'soil.' . . The fine dust or 'soil' is used for manure. It is said to be specially useful for bringing marshland into cultivation. . . 'Soil' is also mixed with clay for brick-making, *Good Wds.* (1879) 740. **Sus.** *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. vi. 425.

[1. To syle, *colare*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483). Swed. *sīla*, to strain (Widegren).]

**SILE**, *v.*$^2$ n.Cy. Yks. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Also written **syle** n.Cy. [sail.] 1. To glide, fleet past; with *off*: to run away, decamp.

**n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ Sile past. **e.Yks.** When sumbody spak i' next rum ghooast siled away, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 81. **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^2$ **Nhp.** As sober evening sweetly siles along, Clare *Village Minstr.* (1821) I. 14.

2. To sink, subside, fall; to faint; *gen.* with *down* or *away*.

**n.Cy.** Bailey (1721); Grose (1790). **n.Yks.**$^{12}$ **e.Yks.** Sha just tawmed ovver, an siled doon, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 93; **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^5$ Poor thing! shoo siled awäay thear an' then. **Lin.** (L.T.); Skinner (1671); **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ She siled reight doon, an' fell into a panshion o' paaste. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ She siled reiet away off on the chair. **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.** 'Your Nelly's beguil'd!' She said, and she siled on the floor, Clare *Poems* (1820) 215; By the spring-head, whose water, . . Now swimming up in silver threads, and then Slow siling down to bubble up again, *ib. Shep. Calendar* (1827) 180; **Nhp.**$^{12}$, **War.**$^3$

3. *Obs.* To boil gently, simmer; with *over*: to boil over.

**n.Cy.** The pot siles over, Grose (1790). **Yks., Der.** *ib. Suppl.*

4. To equivocate. w.Yks.$^5$

[1. Bot silis to ser Sirraphis at sittis in his trone, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 161. 2. Siles doun on aithire side selcuth kniȝtis, Sum darid, sum dede, sum depe wondid, *ib.* 3043.]

**SILE**, see **Sil**, **Soil**, *sb.*$^2$

**SILENCE**, *sb.* Wal. [sai·ləns.] In phr. *cake of silence*, a 'dumb-cake' (q.v.).

Her three elder sisters on this night (Hallow E'en) made and baked the cake of silence . . . and having been eaten, as it was made, in perforced silence, *Monthly Packet* (Dec. 1863) 678.

**SILENT**, *sb.* Hrf.$^2$ Also in form **silence**. A dial. corruption of 'asylum.'

**SILGREEN**, *sb.* War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Wil. Dor. Dev. Also written **sill-** War.$^2$ se.Wor.$^1$ Glo.$^1$ Oxf.$^1$; and in forms **sel-** Dor. Dev.$^4$; **silk-** Wor.; **silly-** Hrf.$^2$ [si·lgrīn.] The house-leek, *Sempervivum tectorum*. Cf. **sengreen**.

**War.**$^2$, **Wor.** (E.S.), **se.Wor.**$^1$, **Hrf.**$^2$, **Glo.**$^1$ **Oxf.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 165; **Oxf.**$^1$ 'Sill-green and cream' is used as a cooling ointment, the juice of the sill-green mixed with cream, *MS. add.* **Wil.**$^1$ **Dor.** (C.W.); Its leaves are thought to be cooling, and are used with cream for eruptions, Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Dev.** (B. & H.), **Dev.**$^4$

**SILIT**, *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] At a distance, fallen behind.

Silit rest, 'companions at a distance,' Sibbald *Gl.* (1802) (Jam.).

**SILK**, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Shr. Hmp. Dev. [silk.]

1. In *comb.* (1) **Silk-and-silver-Johns**, the London pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa*; (2) **-coal**, strata in Lightmoor Wimsey pit; (3) **-ling**, (4) **-wood**, the common hair-moss, *Polytrichum commune*; (5) **Silks-and-satins**, the plant honesty, *Lunaria biennis*.

(1) **w.Yks.** Mak a border o' silk-an-silver-Johns, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 13, 1896). (2) **Shr.** Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 200. (3) **n.Yks.** (B. & H.) (4) **Hmp.** White *Selborne* (1788) 142, ed. 1853; **Hmp.**$^1$ (5) **Dev.**$^4$

2. Phr. (1) *like silk*, glibly, fluently; (2) *to give silk*, to thrash soundly; to beat.

(1) **Frf.** I had them on my tongue like silk, A' sucked in wi' my muther's milk, Sands *Poems* (1833) 103. (2) **Lan.** Yon Garibaldi's gan 'em silk, Waugh *Poems* (ed. 1870) 192. **s.Lan.**$^1$ To give a man silk.

**SILKEN**, *adj.* Nhp.$^1$ [si·lkən.] In phr. *to have a silken skin*, to be in a good humour.

He has a fine silken skin to-day.

**SILKER**, *sb.* ?*Obs.* Som. Also in form **zilker**. A court card. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**SILKEY, SILKIE, SILK-GREEN**, see **Sealch**, *sb.*$^1$; **Silgreen**.

**SILKY**, *adj.* and *sb.* Nhb. [si·lki.] 1. *adj.* In *comp.* **Silky-ling**, the hare's-tail cotton-grass, *Eriophorum vaginatum*.

**Nhb.**$^1$ In early spring the flocks in the Cheviots and the hills of Upper Coquetdale and Redwater feed upon the tender blades of the hare's-tail cotton grass (*Eriophorum vaginatum*), and although this plant belongs to the sedge tribe, yet it is called 'silky ling' by the shepherds in those parts, *Newc. Wkly. Chron.* (Dec. 29, 1888) (s.v. Ling).

2. *sb.* A sprite; see below.

**Nhb.** Black Heddon, . . was greatly disturbed by a supernatural being, popularly called Silky, from the nature of her robes, Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) vii.

**SILL**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Stf. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Shr. Oxf. e.An. Also written **sil** Lan. [sil.]

1. The threshold of a door.

**n.Yks.**$^2$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **ne.Lan.**$^1$ The stone that runs along the bottom of the gates of a door or lock. **Not.** The door-sill (J.H.B.). **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^2$

2. A step.

**War.**$^3$ 'Mind the sill' is a common warning to a stranger in a church or other building when the floor is on more than one level. **Oxf.** (Hall.)

3. A beam or rafter. Cf. **sile**, *sb.*$^1$ 1.

**Ayr., Rxb.** (Jam.) **Dmf.** A beam lying on the ground-floor (*ib.*).

4. The shaft of a cart or wagon; a thill.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^{12}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.** Thornber *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 110. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Sill-hanks** or **Sillanks**, *sb. pl.* (*a*) the arrangement on the collar of a shaft-horse to which the shafts are attached by chains; hames having chains instead of hooks on each side; (*b*) hooks in the shafts of a cart or wagon for the shaft-horse to pull by; (2) **-horse**, *sb.* the shaft-horse; (3) **Silling**, *ppl. adj.* applied to a horse which backs against the shafts of a vehicle.

(1, *a*) **Lan.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Not.**$^2$ (*b*) **n.Lin.**$^1$ (2) **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ (s.v. Shill-horse), **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ (3) **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**5.** The bottom and side pieces which form the framework of the body of a cart or wagon; the foundation of its superstructure. Shr.$^1$ **6.** The bottom part of a fixed bench, pew, or other wooden erection. n.Lin.$^1$ **7.** The bottom part of a plough which slips along the ground in ploughing. *ib.* **8.** *Comp.* **Sill-iron**, the iron which connects the plough with the standards, jigs, or carriage of a Norfolk plough. e.An.$^1$ **9.** A stratum or bed of rock, mineral, &c.; the floor of a coal-seam.

**N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ Of special application to the great basaltic outburst traversing the country, which is called a whin sill, because sometimes seen, like a stratum, intercalated among stratified rocks. The sills are lying flat. **Nhb., Dur.** Grey sill, *Borings* (1881) II. 99; Some of the slate sills are so thinly laminated or stratified, Forster *Strata* (1821) 95. **Dur.**$^1$ **Cum.** If the lower sills are productive the prospect of the continuance of these mines will be greatly increased, *C. Patr.* (Sept. 21, 1900) 7, col. 4; **Cum.**$^4$, **Stf.**$^1$

Hence **Sill-coal**, *sb.* one of the strata in coal-fields. Shr.$^1$ 91, Shr.$^2$ **10.** A soft slate rock; the soft clay of the coal measures.

**Cum.** A soft stone used for rubbing on floors (J.D.); **Cum.**$^1$ Used for slate pencils; **Cum.**$^4$ A crusher used for crushing sill, *W.C.T* (Oct. 8, 1898) 3, col. 1.

Hence **Sill-pencil**, *sb.* a slate-pencil.

**Cum.** He telt us oalas teh clap t'point of ooar sill pencils on ivery figure, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 113; **Cum.**$^4$

**SILL**, *sb.*$^2$ Sh.I. [sil.] Cloth that has been worn thin or into rags; a gauze-like fabric.

Da winna ae rint upo' her croopin bit a sill o' linsey coat an a dungaree slugg (J.S.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**SILL**, *conj.* Nhb.$^1$ [sil.] ? A dial. form of 'till'; until.

Keep on at that job sill aa set thoo another.

**SILL**, see **Sell**, *v.*, **Sile**, *sb.*$^2$

**SILLER, SILL-GREEN**, see **Silver, Silgreen.**

**SILLIBAUK**, *sb.* Lan. Lin. Also written **sillibauck** Lan.; **silly-bauk** Lin.$^1$; and in forms **sillabeawk** s.Lan.; **sylibewk** Lan. **1.** *Obs.* A sillabub. Also used *attrib.*

**Lan.** Skinner (1871); Owd Rachot wife order't ewt th' ghreyt black two bule'd sylibewk pot, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 40. **Lin.** Bailey (1721); **Lin.**$^1$

**2.** A rich cake used at weddings. s.Lan. Bamford *Dial.* (1854). **3.** *Obs.* A particular kind of jug from which sillabub was drunk. s.Lan. (S.B.)

[A sillibouke or sillibub, *Laict aigre*, Sherwood *Index to* Cotgrave.]

**SILLICAN**, *sb.* Cum.$^{14}$ [si·likən.] A simpleton; prop. a little silly person.

**SILLIFIED**, *ppl. adj.* Oxf. Sur. [si·lifaid.] **1.** Silly, foolish. Oxf.$^1$ *MS. add.* **2.** Delirious.

**Sur.** He was quite sillified yesterday, *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 6.

**SILLIK**, see **Sillock.**

**SILLIST**, *adj.* Per. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Laying aside work in the meantime.

**SILLO**, see **Sillock.**

**SILLOCK**, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **sellag** Cai.$^1$; **sellock** Sh. & Or.I.; **sellok, silak** Or.I.; **sillack** S. & Ork.$^1$; **sillik** Sh. & Or.I.; **sillo** Or.I. [si·lək.] The coal-fish, *Merlangus carbonarius*, in its first year, the fry of the coal-fish. Cf. **sile**, *sb.*$^2$

**Sh.I.** The fry of the Coal-fish . . . first appear in May, scarcely more than an inch long; . . about August they become very abundant, measuring from 6 to 8 inches in length. During this time the fry are distinguished by the name of sillocks, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 25, ed. 1891; Sküls o sillick gadder up, Burgess *Rasmie* (1897) 101. **Sh. & Or.I.** Neill *Tour* (1806) 209 (Jam., s.v. Seath); **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Or.I.** Mansie geed tae fish sillo's aff o' a ootlyan' rock, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 247; The Coal-fish . . . which is so well known here by the name of the sellock, cuth or seth, according as the age of it is either one or two or more years, Barry *Hist. Or. I.* (1805) 293 (Jam., s.v. Seath); *Statist. Acc.* XIV. 314; *ib.* III. 416; *ib.* VII. 542. **Cai.**$^1$ [Satchell (1879).]

Hence (1) **Sillock-oil**, *sb.* oil extracted from the young coal-fish; (2) **-pock**, *sb.* a bag-net for catching sillocks; (3) **-pocker**, *sb.* one who catches sillocks with a bag-net; (4) **-rod**, *sb.* a rod used for fishing for sillocks, with fly or bait.

(1) **Sh.I.** Girzzie wis geen ta fill da collie wi' a aire o' sillock oil, *Sh. News* (Oct. 15, 1898). (2) **Sh.I.** He taught us to . . . form all manner of knots, manufacture troot-huvies and sillock-pocks, Clark *Gleams* (1898) 21; (J.S.) (3) **Sh.I.** Thomas . . . withal was a carpenter and sillock-pocker, *Sh. News* (Feb. 5, 1898); (J.S.) (4) **Sh.I.** It is to the sinewless arm of youth, or to the relaxed fibres of old age, that the light task is resigned of wielding the sillock-rod, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 26, ed. 1891; (J.S.)

**SILLOW**, see **Sull**, *sb.*$^1$

**SILLY**, *sb.* Cor. Also in form **zelli.** [si·li.] The conger eel, *Conger vulgaris.*

The Scilly Islands (probably so called from the abundance of eel or conger fishes caught there, which are called sillys or lillis), Gilbert *Hist. Cor.* III. 43, in Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 182, ed. 1896; *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1900) 629. **w.Cor.** Bottrell *Trad.* 3rd S. *Gl.*

[OCor. *silli, selli*, an eel (Williams).]

**SILLY**, *adj., adv.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [si·li.] **1.** *adj.* Simple; rural, rustic. Cf. **seely.**

**Ess.** I can't remember that child's name, I know it's a very silly name (S.P.H.). **w.Som.**$^1$

**2.** Small, insignificant. Bdf. (J.W.B.) **3.** Good, worthy; pure, innocent, young.

**Rxb.** Peculiar to Liddesdale (Jam.). **Nhb.**$^1$

**4.** A term of endearment or of affectionate sympathy.

**Rxb.** (Jam.) **Kcb.** The silly stranger in an uncouth country must take with smoky inns, Rutherford *Lett.* (ed. 1760) III. No. 9 (Jam.). **Nhb.**$^1$ Often applied kindly in speaking of children. 'The bit bairn's asleep noo, silly thing.' **Cum.** A term of very fond endearment with an undertone of respect—as of an old nurse to her grown-up nursling (J.Ar.); **Cum.**$^1$ He's nobbet hed peer luck, silly man. **e.Cum.** He's dead, silly man! (M.P.) **Wm.** Silly man i's waĕ for him, Sedgwick *Mem. Cowgill Chapel* (1868) 107; Sairey, silly man, thoo's gaan frae heam an' it's mickle if ah ivver see thi again (B.K.). **w.Yks.** (C.W.D.)

**5.** Weak, feeble, frail; in poor bodily health, sickly, poorly. Also used *advb.* Cf. **seely, 5.**

**Sc.** Your health seems but silly, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xvii; A silly bairn is eith to lear, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 20. **Abd.** They were but silly poor naked bodies, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 291. **Frf.** Twa o' them [chairs] was mended wi' glue, an' gey silly, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) xxii. **Per.** I'm . . . juist a puir silly earthen vessel, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 49, ed. 1887. **Slg.** Harvey *Kennethcrook* (1896) 235. **s.Sc.** I am a poor, silly, undone woman, in my old age, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 11. **Ayr.** She was but of a silly constitution, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) i. **Lnk.** It made them both prove faint and silly, Graham *Writings* (1883) I. 158. **Edb.** The bit silly spindle-shankit callant, Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 324. **Gall.** His scythes row owre a famous swaird, and no a silly whittery, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 214, ed. 1876. **Kcb.** If ye have a part in silly, friendless Zion, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 18. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Lakel.**$^2$ Ah's bad i' mi' heed, an' Ah's as silly as a gius if Ah stir. **n.Yks.** You look a poor silly look (I.W.); **n.Yks.**$^{13}$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ 'How is your wife?' 'Sha's nobbut silly.' **e.Yks.** Thompson *Hist. Welton* (1869) 172. **w.Yks.** (W.A.S.); **w.Yks.**$^1$ I'se waa to larn shoes seea varra silly, ii. 290. **Lan.** I's nobbut varra silly, Eavesdropper *Vill. Life* (1869) 47. **Der.** Father, you know, he's a bit silly, he is this while, Le Fanu *Uncle Silas* (1865) I. 271. **Hrf.**$^2$

**6.** Lean, meagre. Sc. (Jam.) **7.** Timid, spiritless.

**Abd.** Whilk for plain fear they were forced to do, being poor silly bodies, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 241.

**8.** Dazed, confused, stunned, giddy.

**Not.** He wasn't hurt, he was only knocked silly (L.C.M.). **s.Not.** A hit 'im on the head, an' knocked 'im silly (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**$^1$ It made me quiet silly for a time.

**9.** Fatuous, imbecile; senile.

**Sc.** Davie's no sae silly as folk tak him for, Scott *Waverley* (1814) lxiv. **Lnk.** By reason of the extraordinary loss of blood and strokes he had got, he did not recover the exercise of his reason fully, but was silly and next to an idiot, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 318 (Jam.). **w.Som.**$^1$ I was a-frightened to zee the old man, he's a-come proper silly like.

**10.** Frantic, mad, insane.

**ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Hmp.**$^{1}$ It 'ud drive me silly to see it. He's gone silly, and took to th' asylum.

**11.** *Comp.* (1) **Silly-bold**, impertinent, impudent; unbecomingly free; (2) **-go-saftly** or **-sefly**, (*a*) a foolish, useless creature; (*b*) a jocular person fond of playing harmless tricks; (3) **— old man**, a children's singing game; see below; (4) **-willy**, (*a*) the sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucus*; (*b*) a foolish person, a 'silly-billy'; (5) **-wise**, debilitated to some extent in mind or body.

(1) **e.An.**$^{1}$ Applied to petulant and forward youth. 'Silly bold, like Tom Johnson's owl.' **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 23. (2, *a*) **N.I.**$^{1}$ (*b*) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (3) [The children form a ring joining hands, a child, usually a boy, stands in the middle. The ring dances round and sings the verses. The boy in the centre chooses a girl when bidden by the ring. These two then stand in the centre and kiss each other at the command. The boy then takes a place in the ring and the girl remains in the centre and chooses a boy in her turn, Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 199.] **Ir.** There's another game [at funeral wakes] they call silly ould man, that's played this way:—A ring of the boys and girls is made on the flure—boy and girl about—houlding one another by the hands; well and good—a young man gets into the middle of the ring, as 'the silly ould man.' There he stands looking at all the girls to choose a wife, and in the mane time the youngsters of the ring sing out—'Here's a silly ould man that lies all alone, . . . He wants a wife and he can get none.' When the boys and girls sing this, the silly ould man must choose a wife from some of the colleens belonging to the ring. Having made choice of her, she goes into the ring along with him and they all sing out—'Now, young couple, you're married together, . . you must obey your father and mother, and love one another like sister and brother; I pray, young couple, you'll kiss together,' and you may be sure this part of the marriage is not missed anyway, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1836) I. 262. **Dub.** A girl is first in the centre. 'Silly old maid she lives alone, . . wants a husband but can't get one. So now go round and choose your own, Choose your own, and choose your own, Choose the very one you love best. Now, young couple, you're married for ever,' &c., Gomme *ib.* 198. **Lan.** Still a popular kissing-ring game. The children form a ring round one in the middle, then they run round singing:—'Silly old man, he walks alone. . . He wants a wife and can't get one, All go round and choose your own, . . And choose a good one or else choose none.' Here the child in the centre chooses some one from the circle, and they take hold of each other's hands. 'Now, young couple, you're married together,' &c., *N. & Q.* (1875) 5th S. iv. 157; [At Monton] Silly old man, he walks alone, . . Wants a wife and he canna get one, All go round and choose your own, . . . Choose a good one or let it alone. Now he's got married and tied to a peg, . . married a wife with a wooden leg, Gomme *ib.* 198. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **I.Ma.** The two children hold hands when in the centre. Silly old maid (or man) she walks alone. . . She wants a man (or wife) and she can't get one. Go round and choose your own . . . And take whoever you like in. Now these two are married together, . . I pray, love, kiss again, Gomme *ib.* 197. **Lei.** Silly old man, he's all alone, He wants a wife and can't get one, Round and round and choose a good one, or else choose none. This young couple are married together, Their fathers and mothers they must obey, Love one another like sister and brother, And down on their knees and kiss one another, *ib.* 197. (4, *a*) **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. (*b*) **Lnk.** A silly-willy glarin' Called our hero back, Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 110. (5) **Sc.** He's no just quite silly-wise, he just lies there snottering awa, Ferrier *Inheritance* (1820) II. 319 (Jam.).

**12.** *adv.* Foolishly.

**w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Not.**$^{1}$, **Rut.**$^{1}$ **Lei.**$^{1}$ How can you talk so silly?

**13.** *v.* To show weakness of character.

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ He silliet himsel' in answerin' that stoopit letter i' the newspaiper.

**14.** With *about*: to act foolishly. n.Lin.$^{1}$

**15.** To stun, daze.

**sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ It didn't kill it; it only sillied it a bit.

**SILLY-BAUK**, see **Sillibauk**.

**SILLY-BUB**, *sb.* Irel. Buttermilk mixed with newly milked sweet milk. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

**SILLY-GREEN, SILLY-HOO(D**, see **Silgreen, Silly-how**.

**SILLY-HOW**, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Der. Lin. Also in forms **seelie-hoo'** Abd.; **seely-how, sely-how** Sc. (Jam.); **silly-hoo** ne.Sc.; **-hood** Der. n.Lin.$^{1}$; **-hue** N.Cy.$^{1}$ Nhb.$^{1}$ Dur. **1.** A child's caul; the membrane sometimes covering the head of a newborn infant. See **How**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**Sc.** (Jam.) **ne.Sc.** The caul, or 'silly hoo,' was much prized. It brought success to the possessor, and the smallest part of it was a sure guard against drowning, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 25. **Abd.** What . . . she prized aboon a' the contents o' the kist . . . A luck-bringin' rare seeliehoo', Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 67; Any-one possessing a seelyhoo' legally is always progressing in fortune, while to possess one in a surreptitious manner brings grief and ruin, *ib. note.* **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.**$^{1}$ The silly-hue is usually preserved, and is believed to sympathise with the person whose face it covered, so as to be dry when he is well and moist when he is ill, at whatever distance he may be absent from it. **Dur.** (Hall.) **Der.** Three weeks ago his silly-hood was lost, Furness *Medicus Magus* (1836) 61. **Lin.** When a bairn's born wi' a silly-hood, you want to dry and keep it, and give it to the bairn when it grows up. You want to keep it dry, and it turns damp if the bairn falls ill (R.E.C.). **n.Lin.** I knew a man 'at 'ed web feet. I've seen 'em, an' at was all to do wi' his bein' born i' a silly-ood, a sort an a veil ovver his head. An' if they don't take care on it, child'll grow up a wanderer—an' they know if person is ill, all'ast, after, by it. It'll go damp, all'ast, if he ails anythink (J.T.F.); **n.Lin.**$^{1}$

**2.** Any curious head-dress. Abd. (G.W.)

**SILT**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Also in forms **selt** Hmp. Dor.; **silter** Som.; **zelt** Dor.; **zilt** Wil. Dor.$^{1}$; **zilter** Som. [**silt, zilt.**] A trough for salting meat; a salting-tub. Cf. **bacon-silt, salter, 4.**

**Hmp.** (J.R.W.), (H.E.), **Hmp.**$^{1}$ **Wil.** Then we puts his vine vat zides Into a girt big zilt, Slow *Rhymes* (1889) 66. **Dor.** (C.W.); Haynes *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 45; **Dor.**$^{1}$, **Som.** (W.F.R.), (Hall.)

[Cp. OE. *sieltan*, *syltan*, to salt, season (Hall).]

**SILT**, *sb.*$^{2}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ Sc. Not. Lin. Nhp. Bck. Lon. e.An. Sus. Also in form **silth** Bck. Lon. e.An.$^{1}$ [**silt, silþ.**]

**1.** *sb.* The deposit of sand or mud left by a flood or tide; sediment. Cf. **sile**, *v.*$^{1}$

**Sc.** (A.W.), **Not.** (L.C.M.) **Lin.** The sock or soak among the silt is sometimes brackish, Marshall *Review* (1811) III. 74; **Lin.**$^{1}$ Silt makes a hard and good road. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ The pipes are choked wi' silt. **Nhp.**$^{12}$ **Bck.** These streams are suffered to be filled with silth, Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 518. **Lon.** The silt and sand, *Petition to Parliament* (1771) in Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **e.An.**$^{1}$, **Cmb.** (M.J.B.) **Nrf.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Suf.** Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); **Suf.**$^{1}$, **Sus.**$^{1}$

**2.** A sandy stratum containing much water which lies below the clay bed and above the gypsum in the Trent valley. n.Lin.$^{1}$ **3.** *v.* With *up*: to choke up, to obstruct the passage of water with mud or sand; to become choked up.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Not.** It's silted up (J.H.B.). **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ The soughs are clēan silted up. The mouth of Gautby Beck had been allowed to silt up. **e.An.**$^{1}$, **Sus.**$^{12}$

[1. Cylte, soonde, *glarea* (*Prompt.*).]

**SILT**, *v.*$^{2}$ w.Yks.$^{2}$ To rise up; see below.

The floor in a coal mine is said to silt when it is raised up by the action of gas. A collier when returning to his work in the morning often finds the floor silted.

**SILTER, SILTH, SILVENDY**, see **Silt**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Silt**, *sb.*$^{2}$, **Solvendi(e.**

**SILVER**, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **siler** Wm.; **sillar** Sc.; **siller** Sc. Bnff.$^{1}$ N.Cy.$^{1}$ Nhb. Cum. [**si·lvə(r**, Sc. n.Cy. **si·lər.**] **1.** *sb.* Money in general; payment.

**Sc.** How will you get 'sneeshin' wanting siller? Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) i; Better find iron than tine siller, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); Count siller after a' your kin, Ferguson *Prov.* (1644) No. 228. **Or.I.** That's just gin ye hae sillar eneugh, Vedder *Sketches* (1832) 19. **Abd.** I'll gie ye your siller . . . Is't a' there? Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 3. **Per.** For the want o' siller, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 18. **s.Sc.** It was na the siller that drew my heart till her, Watson *Bards* (1859) 78. **Ayr.** He had sae muckle siller lying in the Castle, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 9. **Edb.** It's to be understood, I deal for ready siller, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 18. **Dmf.** Ye'd na siller lend me, 'Cause I was fu', Quinn *Heather* (1863) 81. **Gall.** There will aye be a bit of yellow siller for ye in the cupboard, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 328. **Kcb.** A hantle o' siller, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890)

150. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.** There's the bit pock o' siller, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 312; (W.G.) **Cum.** Ae word says aw, . . he hes siller, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 80. **Cum.**, **Wm.** 'Having nae silver,' is given as a reason for non-payment of accounts occasionally. In old parish books hay-silver is often mentioned; also, oat-silver, payable at . . . 'according to the best price the market day before,' and 'hemp-silver' (M.P.). **Wm.** For siler had I skant, BRATHWAIT *Mushrome* (1615) l. 8. **w.Yks.**[1] It'l cost a seet o' silver. **Lan.** That £2 5*s.* should be to me instead of £2 10*s.* of the silver he had by loan of me, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 57. **Der.** Hay-silver, a tithe charge of one shilling an acre upon mown land, ADDY *Gl. Suppl.* (1891).

Hence (1) *Siller doon*, *phr.* ready money; (2) **Sillerie**, *adj.* rich in money; (3) **Sillerieness**, *sb.* richness in regard to money; (4) **Sillerless**, *adj.* without money, poor, impecunious.

(1) **Slg.** It was seldom the weaver would come to any terms other than 'siller doon,' HARVEY *Kennethcrook* (1896) 52. (2, 3) **Lnk.** (JAM.) (4) **Sc.** A sillerless man gangs fast through the market, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). **Elg.** Sic a sillerless crew, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 107. **Per.** Folk sillerless may ca' us, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 160. **w.Sc.** Better to be sautless than sillerless, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 92. **Peb.** A sillerless sot's what we loathe and detest, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 66. **N.Cy.**[1]

**2.** Phr. (1) *a big siller*, (2) *a lang siller*, a big price.

(1) **Gall.** (A.W.) (2) **Ayr.** It was a lang siller she wanted for the hoose, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 118.

**3.** *Comp.* (1) **Silver-bag**, a money-bag; (2) **-blind**, blinded by wealth; (3) **-clean**, spotlessly clean; (4) **-day**, pay-day; (5) **-dodge**, to cheat out of money, to embezzle; (6) **-duty**, *obs.*, dues payable in money and not in kind; (7) **-gatherer**, (8) **-grip**, a miser, a 'money-grubber'; (9) **-gun**, see below; (10) **-hole**, an excavation made to obtain minerals; (11) **—Latiny**, a corruption of 'sal volatile'; (12) **-leaf**, a plant disease; (13) **-maill**, *obs.*, rent paid in money; (14) **-marriage**, *obs.*, a marriage to which the guests brought an offering of money; (15) **-pock**, see (1); (16) **-pound**, a pound in silver, twenty shillings; (17) **-rent**, see (13); (18) **—Saturday**, see (4); (19) **-steel**, a superior quality of cast steel.

(1) **Per.** Misers make their heaven o' a siller bag, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 173. (2) **Slg.** Wealthy gowks struck siller-blind Pass heedless by, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 88. (3) **Yks.** Maria looked round the room. . . It was siller-clean, as Yorkshire people say, TAYLOR *Miss Miles* (1890) viii. (4) **Sc.** (A.W.) (5) **Dmf.** Nor blythely greet the faithless man, Wha siller-dodges a' he can, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 67. (6) **Bnff.** The locall stipend, both siluerdewtie, and viccraige therof, *Presbytery Bk.* (1631–54) 115, ed. 1843. **Fif.** Letting . . . lyff-rents successive for peyment of small silver-dewtie, MELVILL *Autobiog.* (1610) 332, ed. 1842. (7) **Edb.** Like a' the lave o' the siller-gatherers, BALLANTINE *Deanhaugh* (1869) 283. (8) **Lth.** Shame fa' the siller-grips that stay'd our blythesome clamour, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 94; Nae sordid siller-grip wert thou, *ib.* 207. (9) **Dmf.** A small silver tube, like the barrel of a pistol, about ten inches long, with standard marks stamped on it. . . It derives great importance from its being the gift of James the Sixth, who ordained it as a prize to the best marksman among the Corporations of Dumfries. The contest was by royal authority licensed to take place every year; but in consequence of the trouble and expense attending it, the custom has not been so frequently observed. Whenever the festival was appointed, the 4th of June, during the long reign of George III, was invariably chosen for that purpose, *Blackw. Mag.* (June 1836) 844. (10) **Lth.** The excavations made in consequence of working the metals . . . are still called by the inhabitants, the siller holes, *Statist. Acc.* XVII. 628 (JAM.). (11) **Sur.** Doctor has give me this here stuff, and my! I do believe it's silver Latiny, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 222. (12) **Mid.** Blister in a peach, or silver-leaf, or shanking in grapes, BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) III. ii. (13) **Sc.** The dutie quhilk the tennent paies to the landislord, quhidder it be silver-maill, victuall, or uther duetie, SKENE *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 56; (JAM.) (14) **Abd.** Siller marriages fifty years syne war in vogue; Ilka guest brought an offerin', with which they install'd The pair—wha provided the meat an' the grog, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 181; (JAM.) (15) **Ayr.** Gowd's no that scanty in ilk siller pock, BOSWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1803) 15, ed. 1871. **Edb.** Has na lous'd his siller-pocks, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 148, ed. 1785. (16) **Elg.** Mony a weel-faured note, An' siller poun' frae him ye got, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 95. (17) **Abd.** They got about 40 chalders of victual and silver rent out of the bishop's kavil, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 231. **Bwk.** The Lammas term's dutie of the siluer rent, HUME *Domestic Details* (1697–1707) 10, ed. 1843. (18) **Sc.** This is siller Saturday, The morn's the resting day, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 388. (19) **s.Yks.** Made from Swedish or Dannemora iron (W.S.).

**4.** *Comb.* in names of plants: (1) **Silver-bells**, the double guelder-rose, *Viburnum Opulus*; (2) **-bennet**, *obs.*, a species of grass, ? a variety of *Alopecurus*; (3) **-bush**, the traveller's joy, *Clematis Vitalba*; (4) **-feather**, (5) **-fern**, the silver-weed, *Potentilla Anserina*; (6) **-ginglers**, the quaking-grass, *Briza media*; (7) **-grass**, (*a*) a striped grass common in gardens, *Calamagrostis argentea*; (*b*) the ribbon-grass, *Phalaris arundinacea variegata*; (*c*) see (5); (8) **-hair grass**, the mouse-grass, *Aira caryophyllea*; (9) **-lavender**, the woolly lavender-cotton, *Santolina incana*; (10) **-moss**, the Jerusalem star, *Cerastrium latifolium*; (11) **-penink**, the Whitsun lily, *Narcissus poeticus*; (12) **-pennies**, the common daisy, *Bellis perennis*; (13) **-poplar**, the white poplar, *Populus alba*; (14) **-shakers**, (15) **-shakle**, see (6); (16) **-skin**, a variety of potato.

(1) **Wil.** *Garden Work* (1896) New S. No. cxi. 76; **Wil.**[1], **n.Wil.** (W.C.P.) (2) **Hrt.** Black and Silver Bennets, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. pt. ii. 79, in (B. & H.). (3) **Jer.** (4) **Oxf.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 165. (5) **Wil.**[1] (6) **Rxb.** *Science Gossip* (1876) 39. (7, *a*) **Nhp.**[1] (*b*) **Nhp.** (*c*) **Wil.**[1] (8) **Bnff.** GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 280. (9) **Nhp.**[1] (10) **War.** (11) **Dev.** BARING-GOULD *Kitty Alone* (1894) xxvi, in *N. & Q.* (1894) 8th S. v. 508. (12) **Nhp**[1] (13) **Som.** (14) **Rxb.** *Science Gossip* (1876) 39. **Dmf.** WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 353. **Gall.** (J.M.) (15) **Gall.** The sillar shakle wags its pow, Upon the brae, my deary, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 427, ed. 1876; (J.M.) (16) **n.Som.** The sorts cultivated are the kidney, . . and silver skin, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 519.

**5.** *Comb.* in names of birds, fishes, insects, &c.: (1) **Silver-buckie**, the grey purple-streaked pyramid shell, *Trochus cinerareus*; (2) **-eel**, the common eel, *Anguilla acutirostris*; also used *attrib.*; (3) **-fish**, (*a*) small, white-backed insects found in drawers, &c., moth weevils, book-worms; (*b*) the roach, *Leuciscus rutilus*; (4) **-grebe**, the red-throated diver, *Colymbus septentrionalis*; (5) **-grub**, the chrysalis of the *Vanessa c. album*; (6) **-owl**, the barn-owl, *Strix flammea*; (7) **-pin**, the dragon-fly; (8) **-plover**, (*a*) the knot, *Tringa canutus*; (*b*) the grey plover, *Squatarola helvetica*; (9) **-sawnie**, (*a*) the pearly-top, *Trochus ziziphinus*; (*b*) the periwinkle; (10) **-tail**, see (3).

(1) **Bnff.**[1] (2) **Nrf.** For deafness we use silver eel oil an' waddin', EMERSON *Wild Life* (1890) 96. [SATCHELL (1879).] (3, *a*) **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **e.Yks.**[1] [As the student remembers the rustle of the leaves of some volume he bent over heedless of the dust and 'silver fish,' JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper* (ed. 1879) 96, in *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 330.] (*b*) **War.**[3] (4) **Ken.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 214. (5) **Hrf.** Formerly very common in hop-yards, and kept by the pickers as lucky (E.M.W.). (6) **Frf.** SWAINSON *ib.* 125. (7) **se.Wor.**[1] (8, *a*) **Sc.** SWAINSON *ib.* 195. (*b*) **Cum.**[4] (9, *a*) **Gall.** When dipped in weak acid and scrubbed with a brush they reveal a beautiful pearly surface. They are used in the home-made decorations of seaside cottages (J.M.). (*b*) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (10) **Lakel.**[2]

**6.** *v.* To pay, to give money as a bribe.

**Sh.I.** I couldna preeve hit if doo wid siller me, *Sh. News* (Mar. 12, 1898); I widna haud his feet an' see dee cuttin' his craig, no if doo wid siller me, *ib.* (Oct. 8, 1897).

**SILVERIZE**, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **silverise**. To cover with silver leaf; also used *fig.*

**Sc.** (JAM.) **Ayr.** He had glaz'd the streamlet o'er, . . And silveris'd the bow'r, SMITH *Poet. Misc.* (1832) 29.

**SILVERY-GULL**, *sb.* Irel. The herring-gull, *Larus argentatus*. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 207.

**SILVINS**, see **Selvins**.

**SIM**, *sb.*[1] Wil. Also in form **zim** Wil.[1] [**sim**, **zim**.] A smell.

**Wil.**[1] As of burning wool or bone; *ib.* It minds I o' Guy Vawks's, Thuck vire o' he's to zee! 'Twur down in veyther's archet, A gashly smother 'twur, Vor when you comes to scarch it, Thur be a zim to vur! 216.

**SIM**, *sb.*[2] Sh.I. A hint, a slight notice or warning.

I haedna da laestist sim at wir Airty was gaain to spör (J.S.).

**SIM, SIMATHY**, see **Seem, Simmithy.**

**SIMBLIN**, see **Simlin, Simmin.**

**SIMBLY**, *v.* Wil. [si·m(b)li, zi·m(b)li.] To seem.

I'll be whipped if a do simbly a bit th' better var't, Akerman *Tales* (1853) 137; **Wil.**$^1$

**SIME**, *sb.* n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **syme** n.Cy. Cum.$^{14}$ Wm. w.Yks. ne.Lan.$^1$; and in form **seyme** Lakel.$^1$ Cum.$^{14}$ [saim.] **1.** A straw rope, esp. one used for holding down the thatch on stacks. Cf. **simmet, simmon,** *sb.*$^1$

**Lakel.**$^1$, **Cum.** (M.P.), **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** He could twist the syme, but could not wash it in the Cocker, Briggs *Remains* (1825) 223; He lapt his legs up weel wi' streea symes ta keep them dry (B.K.).

Hence **Syme-turner**, *sb.* a machine for twisting straw ropes. Lakel.$^1$, Cum.$^4$ **2.** A frame of straw to set pans on.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**$^1$

[**1.** ON. *sīma*, a rope, cord (Vigfusson); cp. OE. *sīma*, a bond, chain.]

**SIMET, SIMEY, SIMGREEN**, see **Semmit, Simie, Singreen.**

**SIMIE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. n.Cy. Also written **simey** N.Cy.$^1$; **symie** Sc. **1.** A designation of the devil.

**Ayr.** What's the wages now, think ye, Auld reekit Symie he does gie, Whilk tempts sae mony fouk to lie? Fisher *Poems* (1790) 139.

**2.** A foolish fellow; a simpleton.

**N.Cy.**$^1$ There's a simple simey.

**3.** Phr. *to be like simie* or *symie*, see below.

**Gall.** When there are two things quite like one another we say they are like simie or symie, either of which will answer for the name Simeon, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**SIMILAR**, *adj.* Sc. Also in form **seemilar.** [si·milər.] In phr. *similar the same*, exactly or nearly the same.

**Per.** (G.W.) **Ayr.** Fire-Jake Jack o' the Gowkha' . . . was juist sic anither as Wall. Juist something seemilar the same, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 222.

**SIMKIN**, *sb.* *Obs.* s.Cy. A simpleton. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 170.

**SIMLIN**, *sb.* Lan. Der. Som. Also in form **simblin** Lan. [si·mlin.] **1.** A 'simnel,' a rich cake eaten on Mid-Lent Sunday. Also in *comp.* **Simblin-cakes.** See **Simnel**(1.

**Lan.** Davies *Races* (1856) 272; Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 222; Feed em o' simblins an port wine, Waugh *Tufts* (ed. Milner) II. 27. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **m.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Lan.**$^1$ The town of Bury is noted for these cakes. They are made of currants, candied-lemon, sugar, and spice, baked between a crust of light puff-paste. **nw.Der.**$^1$

Hence **Simlin-Sunday**, *sb.* Mid-Lent Sunday.

**Lan.** At furst invented simblins un started simblin Sundi, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 43; In Bury on Mid-Lent Sunday, there called 'Simblin Sunday,' large cakes called 'simblins' (i.e. simnels) are sold generally in the town, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 224. **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$

**2.** A kind of fine cake, intended for toasts. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**SIMLY**, see **Seemly.**

**SIMMENDABLE**, *adj.* Irel. [Not known to our correspondents.] ? Very great, severe. Cf. **sevendible.**

**Don.** Och! yer reverence, I'm doin' no good from a simmendable pain in the small i' me back! *Harper's Mag.* (Jan. 1900) 209.

**SIMMER**, *v.* Sc. Cum. Not. War. Dev. [si·mə(r).]

**1.** To smoulder. Cf. **simper.**

**s.Not.** The wood wouldn't burn, it ud on'y simmer; it had no nature in't (J.P.K.).

**2.** *Fig.* To cool, subside; to be under consideration.

**Edb.** In a while . . . he simmered down and went on, stopping now and then to rub the clour, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 102. **War.**$^3$ Let it simmer in his mind.

**3.** *Fig.* Of the weather: to change towards; to settle down to.

**Cum.** 'It's simmeren doon for frost.' Common saying when the weather is settled in winter with an east or north wind (D.G.).

**4.** *Obs.* To smile at; to simper.

**n.Dev.** Chawr a told that ye simmered upon wone tether, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 563.

**SIMMER**, *sb.*$^1$ Chs.$^1$ [si·mə(r).] A salt-making term: see below.

A kind of circular spade, bent in a peculiar form and perforated, used for drawing the salt out of the pans. Also a wooden bowl at the end of a long handle used for skimming the pan.

**SIMMER**, *sb.*$^2$ Sc. (Jam.) [si·mər.] **1.** The principal beam in the roof of a building. Sc. **2.** One of the supports laid across a kiln.

**Lth.** Formerly of wood, now *gen.* of iron, with notches in them for receiving the ribs, on which the grain is spread in order to be dried; a hair cloth, or fine covering of wire, being interposed between the ribs and the grain.

**SIMMER**, see **Summer**, *sb.*$^{12}$

**SIMMERIN**, *sb.* Yks. Also written **simmeren** n.Yks.$^3$ [si·mərin.] The primrose, *Primula acaulis.*

**n.Yks.** I never heard it anywhere but in Coverdale. 'Āv gean moniətaim tə gedhər simmerins of't Briasaids' (W.H.); **n.Yks.**$^3$, **nw.Yks.** (A.C.)

[Cp. *uiola*, simeringwyrt, *Voc.* (c. 1050) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 300.]

**SIMMERLY**, see **Seemly.**

**SIMMERMIL-DAY**, *sb.* Sh.I. April 26th, the day on which the sun ceases setting till Lawrencemas. Manson *Alm.* (1893).

**SIMMET**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **simmit.** [si·mit.] A rope made of heather, rush, straw, &c. See **Sime**; cf. **simmon**, *sb.*$^1$

I wis sittin' windin' simmits at wir fireside, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 23.

Hence **Simmet-clew**, *sb.* a ball of straw rope.

Da Deevil . . . catchin' da end o' his tail, laek a oater, rowed himsel' ower da banks laek a simmet clew, *ib.* 254.

**SIMMETT**, see **Semmet.**

**SIMMIN**, *vbl. sb.* Lan. Also in form **simblin.** [si·min, si·mlin.] The snaring of birds by means of nets; the working of lark-nets.

Macpherson *Wild-fowling* (1897) 69; A space is left between two nets each 12 ft. long and 4 ft. broad. The inner sides of the nets are fixed to the ground with pegs; the outer sides are free to yield easily to a sharp pluck at the strings fastened to the outside corner of each net. Cages containing singing birds are placed at each end of the space between the nets and abundance of food in the middle. When the birds are in this middle space a sharp pluck by a man at the strings throws the nets over, covering the middle space and catching the birds. This is called 'simmin birds' (H.M.).

Hence **Simmin-nets**, *sb. pl.* nets used to ensnare birds. (H.M.)

**SIMMIN(D**, see **Simmon**, *sb.*$^1$

**SIMMISH**, *v.* Sh.I. [si·miʃ.] To astonish, amaze. S. & Ork.$^1$

**SIMMIT**, see **Semmit**, *adj.*, **Simmet.**

**SIMMITHY**, *v.* Dev. Also written **simathy** Dev.$^1$; **simmathy**; and in form **simmity** nw.Dev.$^1$ [si·məði.] To look after admiringly; to pay attention to.

**nw.Dev.**$^1$ I zeed'n simmitin' round arter her.

Hence **Simmithing**, *sb.* a fondness, an inclination; esp. towards one of the opposite sex.

*Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 391; **Dev.**$^1$ But had a ever a simathing arter that harum-scarum? 7. **n.Dev.** Love isn't a mere simathin', Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 135. **nw.Dev.**$^1$

**SIMMITY**, see **Simmithy.**

**SIMMON**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Also written **simman** Cai.$^1$; **symmon** (Jam.); and in forms **simmin(d, simmond** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Sh.I.; **simmund** S. & Ork.$^1$ [si·mən.] A rope made of heather, rush, straw, &c. See **Sime**; cf. **simmet.**

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Sh.I.** On his head he wore an old, hard felt hat with a band of simmind or straw rope about it, Burgess *Tang* (1898) 40; [The roof is] held in its place by simmins, Cowie *Sh.* (1871) 92. **Or.I.** Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 231. **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **n.Sc.** *Glasgow Herald* (Sept. 2, 1899). **Cai.**$^1$ Heather simmans are used mainly for thatched roofs. Straw simmans for corn stacks and bykes. Sma' simmans, made of crushed rushes or of dog's tail grass (*Cynosurus cristatus*), for making creels, keyzes, and cubbags.

Hence **Simmon-chair**, *sb.* a chair made of 'simmons.'

**Sh.I.** Articles of domestic use from straw, such as . . . simmond-chairs, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 195.

**SIMMON,** *sb.*$^{2}$ Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Shr. Also written **simmen** Wm.; **simmun** Lakel.$^{2}$; **symmon** Nhb.$^{1}$; and in form **symon** Shr.$^{1}$ [**si·mən.**] **1.** Cement. w.Yks.$^{1}$

Hence (1) **Simmoned,** *ppl. adj.* cemented; (2) **Simmons,** *v.* of cement, glue, &c.: to adhere, set.

(1) **Cum.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ It's feaful weel simmon'd. (2) **Lakel.**$^{2}$ A chap . . . pot a woman a teapot spoot on . . . an' he telt her nut ta touch it fer hauf a day as it wadn't hae simmuns'd afooar than. **Wm.** T'sowder wants time ta simmens (B.K.).

**2.** A reddish powder, made of pounded bricks, tiles, &c.

**e.Yks.** When bricklayers wish to give a reddish colour to the mortar, they use pounded bricks or tiles to mix with it. This powder is called simmon, and simmon pounding was formerly the hard labour punishment in Beverley gaol, Nicholson *Flk-Lore* (1890) 80; **e.Yks.**$^{1}$

**3.** *pl.* A red deposit from chalybeate water found in old colliery workings. Nhb.$^{1}$ **4.** A sort of red shale. Shr.$^{1}$

Hence (1) **Symony-ground,** *sb.*, (2) *the Great Symon fault, phr.* colliery terms: see below.

(1) **Shr.**$^{1}$ 'Faulty' ground or barren measures. (2) *ib.* A remarkable fault known as the Great Symon fault traverses the coal-field.

[**1.** And sadly sette it with symonde fyne, *York Plays* (c. 1440) 43.]

**SIMMOND,** see **Simmon,** *sb.*$^{1}$

**SIMMUN,** *v.* Yks. To simmer.

**n.Yks.** T'puddin' simmuns away nicely (I.W.).

**SIMMUN, SIMMUND,** see **Simmon,** *sb.*$^{2}$, **Simmon,** *sb.*$^{1}$

**SIMNEL(L,** *sb.* n.Cy. Lan. Chs. Wor. Shr. Wil. Jer. [**si·m·nl.**] A kind of cake: see below; also used in *comp.* **Simnel-cake.** See **Mothering, Simlin.**

**n.Cy.** *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iv. 212. **Lan.**$^{1}$ Made of flour, spice, and currants, eaten on Mid-Lent Sunday, usually with the accompaniment of braggat or spiced ale. **Chs.**$^{1}$ Simnels . . . have ceased to be a Chs. speciality. **Wor.** It is a custom among the pastry-cooks to make, at the beginning of Lent, a rich sort of cake, consisting of a thick crust of saffron-bread filled with currants, citron, and all the usual ingredients of wedding-cake, which is called a simnel, *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 506. **s.Wor.** Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 17. **Shr.** A large plum cake, with a thin but very hard raised crust, Bound *Provinc.* (1876); **Shr.**$^{12}$ **Wil.** Eaten on Good Friday and at Easter, perhaps in all Lent, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. xi. 98. **Jer.** A kind of thin biscuit made of the finest wheaten flour and water; the paste is at first parboiled, and after having been glazed with white of egg, baked in the oven, *ib.* (1854) 1st S. x. 393.

Hence (1) **Almond-simnel,** *sb.* a specially rich kind of simnel; (2) **Simnel-Sunday,** *sb.* Mid-Lent Sunday, on which simnels are eaten.

(1) **Lan.** Approaching the bride-cake in character, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 224. (2) **Lan.**$^{1}$

[Symnel, brede, *artocopus* (*Prompt.*). OFr. *simenel,* bread or cake of fine wheat flour (Skeat).]

**SIMON,** *sb.*$^{1}$ Shr. Hrf. [**sai·mən.**] A special use of the proper name: a simpleton, an idiot. Bound *Provinc.* (1876).

**SIMON,** *sb.*$^{2}$ Chs.$^{1}$ [**sai·mən.**] A log for a fire.

**SIMPER,** *v.* Irel. Yks. Lan. Der. e.An. [**si·mpə(r).**] **1.** To simmer. N.I.$^{1}$ w.Yks.$^{2}$ e.An.$^{1}$ **2.** To whimper; to cry like a spoilt child. w.Yks.$^{2}$, Der.$^{2}$, nw.Der.$^{1}$ **3.** To mince one's words. Lan. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

[**1.** I symper, as lycour dothe on the fyre before it begynneth to boyle, Palsgr. (1530).]

**SIMPER-FACED,** *ppl. adj. Obs.* Sc. Having a simpering face.

**Peb.** The Boar was round as any clue, Was smooth and simper fac'd, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 22, ed. 1817.

**SIMPLE,** *adj.*, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **sempel** Ir.; **semple** Sc. Ir. N.Cy.$^{1}$ Cum.$^{14}$ n.Lan.$^{1}$ [**si·mpl, se·mpl.**] **1.** *adj.* Of lowly birth, not 'gentle'; *gen.* used in phr. *gentle and simple.*

**Sc.** I'se warrant they'll tak ye in, whether ye be gentle or semple, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) i. **Abd.** We're but semple fowk, Macdonald *Donal Grant* (1883) vi. **Arg.** To wrong no man, gentle or semple, Munro *J. Splendid* (1898) 27. **Ayr.** Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 98. **Edb.** Gentle and simple were of one mind, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 77. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** We mun all live by th' land, gentle and simple, Sutcliffe *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 123. **Lan.**$^{1}$, **n.Lan.**$^{1}$ **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ He sarves 'em o alike, gentle an' simple. **Der.** Gentle wi' gentle, an' simple wi' simple, Cushing *Voe* (1888) II. vii. **Wor.** (H.K.)

**2.** Stupid, half-witted, idiotic.

**Not.** Well, that was a simple thing to do (L.C.M.). **Hrf.**$^{2}$, **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Suf.** You must be simple, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). **Ken.**$^{1}$ Doän't be so simple, but come along dreckly minnit. **Sus.**$^{1}$ **Hmp.**$^{1}$ He be quite simple, poor chap.

Hence **Simple-like,** *adv.* stupidly, thoughtlessly.

**Not.** Simple-like, I never thought to name it (L.C.M.).

**3.** Unintelligible, hard to understand.

**Ken.**$^{1}$, **Sur.**$^{1}$ **Sus.**$^{1}$ Will you be so good as to lend mother another book? for she says this one is so simple she can't make it out at all.

**4.** Weakly, feeble, infirm, ill.

**N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **w.Wor.**$^{1}$ Joe's a bit better, but 'e's mighty simple, 'e canna stand scahrcely. **Shr.** (E.D.); **Shr.**$^{1}$ Poor owd John's gettin' mighty simple, 'e can 'ardly get alung. **Hrf.** Her's mighty simple (J.D.). **Hrf.**$^{12}$ **Rdn.** Morgan *Wds.* (1881). **Glo.**$^{1}$

**5.** Of a wound: requiring simples, needing treatment.

**Dev.** That horse had a bad fall. It's a jegged cut on his knee; a simple place, miss, *Reports Provinc.* (1889).

**6.** *Comb.* (1) **Simple-honest,** guileless; (2) **-looking,** insignificant; (3) **-sides,** a foolish person; (4) — **Simon,** an idiot.

(1) **Cor.**$^{3}$ (2) **w.Wor.**$^{1}$ 'What is that tall plant in your middle flower-bed?' ''Deed, 'mum, I dunno. 'Twas give to me, but I dunna cahr about it much, the flower's a simple-looking thing, ain't it?' (3) **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ (4) **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$

**7.** *sb. pl.* Foolishness, folly. War.$^{2}$, Oxf.$^{1}$ *MS. add.*

**8.** Phr. (1) *to be plagued with the simples,* (2) *to be sick of the simples,* (3) *to have got the simples,* (4) *to have one cut for the simples,* (5) *to want bleeding, cutting,* or *nicking for the simples,* var. expressions implying that the person referred to has said or done something foolish.

(1) **w.Yks.** Ah think tha'rt plagued wi't' simples to talk that way (S.K.C.). (2) **Stf., War., Wor., Glo.** Northall *Flk. Phr.* (1894). (3) **Oxf.**$^{1}$ What be laughin' at, av ee got the simples? *MS. add.* (4) **War.**$^{2}$ (5) **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **w.Yks.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Lei.**$^{1}$ A'd ought to be coot [cut] for the simples. **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

**9.** A weaving term: see below.

**Lnk.** That part of a harness to which the figure intended to be wrought is committed, McIndoe *Poems* (1805) 11.

**SIMPLER'S JOY,** *phr.* War. Cor. The vervain, *Verbena officinalis.* War.$^{3}$, Cor. (B. & H.)

**SIMPLETON,** *sb. Obs.* Dev. In phr. *to cut simpletons,* see below.

And whereaz 'cham convorm'd, that yaur worship is zoone to be wedded, and keep a coach, and to joine with Mrs. Mambrino to cut simpletons, *Gent. Mag.* (1733) 331, ed. Gomme.

**SIMPSON,** *sb.* e.An. Suf. Ess. Ken. Also written **simson** Suf.$^{1}$ Ken.$^{1}$ [**si·msən.**] The groundsel, *Senecio vulgaris.* See **Sencion.**

**e.An.**$^{1}$ **Suf.** (C.T.); Ray (1691); **Suf.**$^{1}$ **Ess.** *Gl.* (1851); Ray (1691); **Ess.**$^{1}$, **Ken.**$^{1}$

**SIMSAM,** *adj.* Dur. [**si·msam.**] Disordered. Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870).

**SIMSON,** see **Simpson.**

**SIMTWINK,** *sb.* Nrf. [**si·mtwiŋk.**] A noodle, a simpleton. (E.M.)

**SIN,** *adv.*, *prep.* and *conj.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **syn** Sc.; and in forms **sen** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.$^{1}$ Nhb.$^{1}$ Dur.$^{1}$ w.Dur.$^{1}$ Lakel.$^{2}$ Cum.$^{1}$ Wm. n.Yks.$^{1234}$ ne.Yks.$^{1}$ e.Yks.$^{1}$ w.Yks.$^{1}$ Lan.$^{1}$ n.Lan.$^{1}$ ne.Lan.$^{1}$ Der. Lin.$^{1}$ War.$^{24}$ s.War.$^{1}$ Shr.$^{2}$ e.An.$^{1}$ Ess.$^{1}$ Sus.$^{1}$; **sun** Lan. [**sin, sen, sən.**] **1.** *adv.* Since, ago, since then. See **Sine,** *adv.*

**Cai.**$^{1}$ **w.Sc.** Thretty years sin', Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 132. **Ayr.** Johnston *Congalton* (1896) 77. **Ir.** In th' ould times long sin', Barlow *Bogland* (1892) 25, ed. 1893. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Dur.**$^{1}$, **e.Dur.**$^{1}$, **w.Dur.**$^{1}$, **Lakel.**$^{12}$ **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.**$^{1}$ **Wm.** A few years sen, Gibson *Leg.* (1877) 65. **n.Yks.**$^{1234}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Heaw long sin? (D.L.); **w.Yks.**$^{1234}$ **Lan.** Walker *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 32, ed. 1801; **Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{23}$, **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ **Der.** Cushing *Voe* (1888) II. vii; **Der.**$^{1}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Not.**$^{1}$, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Lin.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ 'Faatherless a' mutherless, Born wi' oot a skin, Spok' when it caame i'to th' wo'ld, An' niver spok' sin.' The answer is *crepitus ventris*. **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.), **sw.Lin.**$^1$, **Rut.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^{24}$, **s.War.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^2$, **e.An.**$^{12}$, **Suf.**$^1$, **Ess.**$^1$, **Ken.**$^1$, **Sur.**$^1$, **Sus.**$^1$

Hence **Sin'd**, *adv.* since then, ago.

**Nhb.**$^1$ It's mair nor a fortnith sin'd.

**2.** *prep.* Since.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Fif.** Sin' the time I first saw the sweet lassie, Gray *Poems* (1811) 159. **Ayr.** I've climbit on the studdy Sin a wean, Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (1816) 149, ed. 1871. **Edb.** Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 117, ed. 1785. **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$, **e.Dur.**$^1$, **w.Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^{12}$, **Cum.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^{34}$, **Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^{123}$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$, **Rut.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **Suf.**$^1$, **Ess.**$^1$

**3.** *Comb.* **Sin this**, *obs.*, hence. Sc. Sibbald *Gl.* (1802) (Jam.) **4.** *conj.* Since.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Sh.I.** Hit's twenty year . . . Sin last I sang a New Year rime, Junda *Klingrahool* (1898) 51. **Abd.** It's half-a-dizzen year sin' I was at the skweel, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xv. **Frf.** It's been your preevilege to feed men sin Eve gave Adam the apple, Paton *Inveresk* (1896) 84. **Per.** Spence *Poems* (1898) 161. **Ayr.** A towmond nearabout has run Sin' last we saw thy face, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 357. **Edb.** It's twenty years an' mair, Sin I wrote to the thoughtless fair, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 132. **Slk.** Borland *Yarrow* (1890) 212. **N.Cy.**$^1$ It's lang syne sen he left us. **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$, **e.Dur.**$^1$, **w.Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^{12}$ **Cum.** Theer's been a deal o' ups an' doons sen I went to scheùl, Richardson *Talk* (1871) 1st S. 18; **Cum.**$^1$ **Wm.** Sen they hang'd hauf-a-dozen, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 7. **n.Yks.** Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 3. **w.Yks.**$^{134}$ **Lan.** I have checked my grumbling sin' she said that, Gaskell *M. Barton* (1848) v. **n.Lan.**$^1$ **ne.Lan.** Sin' hoo were a little un, Mather *Idylls* (1895) 31. **Chs.**$^3$, **s.Chs.**$^1$ **Stf.** Ever sin I can remember, Saunders *Diamonds* (1888). **Der.** It seems a year o' Sundays sin' yo' went away, Gilchrist *Peakland* (1897) 102. **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.** (L.C.M.) **Lin.** I've 'ed my point o' aäle ivry noight sin' I beän 'ere, Tennyson *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 2; **Lin.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^{12}$, **War.** (J.R.W.), **Ess.**$^1$, **Sus.**$^1$ **s.Hmp.** You haven't seen her sin she were a scrap of six, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) ix. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **n.Dev.** Ever sin' mother died, Baring-Gould *Dartmoor Idylls* (1896) 131.

**5.** Because, seeing that.

**Sc.** (Jam.); Sen your gotten out o's grips, Gie John a bucky, Pennecuik *Coll.* (1787) 14. **Bnff.** Sin Tibbie did to me prove true, Cou'd I to her be fause? Taylor *Poems* (1787) 50. **Slk.** I wish ye had suffered under ony hand but mine, sin it be your lot, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 8, ed. 1866. **e.Yks.**$^1$ Sin he's se rusty, A weeant gan wiv him. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **War.** (J.R.W.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

[ME. *sin*, *sen*, contracted from older *siþþen*; OE. *siþþan* = *sīþ þon* (= *þǣm*), since, ago, afterwards.]

**SIN**, *sb.* and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Hrf. Cth. Sus. [sin.] **1.** *sb.* Blame.

**Sh.I.** Fish or no fish, Magnie 'ill no hae sin for hungering da' huiks, *Sh. News* (Apr. 23, 1898).

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Sin-eater**, see below; (2) **-struck**, bewitched.

(1) **w.Sc.** Persons who were called in when any one died to eat the sins of the deceased. When they came their *modus operandi* was to place a plate of salt and a plate of bread on the breast of the corpse, and repeat a series of incantations, after which they ate the contents of the plates, and so relieved the dead person of such sins as would have kept him hovering around his relations, Napier *Flk-Lore* (1879) 60. **Hrf.** An old custom at funerals, to hire poor people who were to take upon them the sins of the party deceased. One of them, . . I remember, lived in a cottage on Rosse highway. The manner was, that when the corpse was brought out of the house, and laid on the bier, a loaf of bread was brought out, and delivered to the sin-eater, over the corpse, as also a mazard bowl of maple, full of beer (which he was to drink), and sixpence in money, in consideration whereof he took upon him all the sins of the defunct, and freed him or her from walking after they were dead, Hone *Year Bk.* (1832) 858, in *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iv. 211. **Cth.** The superstition of the sin-eater is said to linger even now in the secluded vale of Cwm Amman. When a person died, the friends sent for the sin-eater of the district, who on his arrival placed a plate of salt on the breast of the deceased, and on the salt a piece of bread. He then muttered an incantation over the bread, which he finally eat, thereby eating the sins of the dead person. This done, he received the fee of 2*s.* 6*d.*, and vanished as quickly as he could, the friends helping his departure by the aid of sundry blows and kicks, if they could catch him, Murray *Handbk. s.Wal.* (1860) *Introd.* 26. (2) **w.Sus.** But, instead of saying they were bewitched, they used the very singular expression of being 'sin-struck' by the witch, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1878) I. 23.

**3.** *v.* To make to sin.

**Kcb.** The look o't wad hae sin'd a saunt, Made teeth wi' water soom, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 39.

**4.** Phr. (1) *to sin one's mercies*, to be ungrateful, to show ingratitude; (2) — *one's soul*, to cause one's soul to commit sin, to injure it by so doing.

(1) **Sc.** I know your good father would term this sinning my mercies, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. i. (2) **Sh.I.** Hit'll only vex an' sin your souls to spaek o' edder Willa or her story, *Sh. News* (Jan. 15, 1898); Shü must niver know, though I sood sin my sowl in savin' her frae a broken heart, Clark *N. Gleams* (1898) 77. **Fif.** I'm jist sittin' here sinnin' my soul aboot the auld fool, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 37. **Ir.** They don't mind sinnin' their sowls an' all for the love av the dirty money, Blackburne *Stories*, 16.

**SIN**, *v.*$^2$ e.An. [sin.] To stand; only used in *comb.* with *don't*. ? A corruption of 'stand.'

**e.An.**$^2$ Don't sin rattocking thinder. **Nrf.** Don't sin starrin' at me, cos I em black, Gillett *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 6; **Nrf.**$^1$ Don't sin talking, but go to work.

**SIN, SINABLE**, see **See, Sind, Sun, Synnable.**

**SINACLE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A sign, the smallest vestige; a particle, grain. Also used *fig.*

**Sc.** Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* (Jam.) **Abd.** But never a sinacle o' life was there, And I was just the neist thing to despair, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 13, ed. 1812.

[OFr. *sinacle*, 'signe de croix' (La Curne).]

**SINAGREEN, SINAL**, see **Singreen, Seenil.**

**SINCE**, *adv.* and *prep.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dor. [sins.]

**1.** *adv.* From then until now. Cf. **sin**, *adv.*, **sine**, *adv.*

**Ir.** If they were to pelt one another since, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) 102.

**2.** *Obs.* Afterwards, then.

**Sc.** He breaks my head, and since puts on my hood, Ray *Prov.* (ed. 1813) 378.

**3.** Already. Dor. *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 45. **4.** *prep.* In *comb.* **Since syne**, since then, ago. See **Sinsyne.**

**Frf.** Ay, but it has been turned sax times since syne, Barrie *Minister* (1891) xxiii. **Dmb.** This scorn o' thine Rests on a true love-knot tied lang since syne, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 4. **Rnf.** Barr *Poems* (1861) 2. **Ayr.** We twa hae forgathered no lang sincesyne, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) v. **Edb.** Ay since syne he's tint the way For her to spear, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 20, ed. 1801. **Gall.** It flew frae hame About an hour sincesyne, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 95, ed. 1876. **Nhb.** Ivver since syne aa've thought o' naethin' else, Pease *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 24.

**SINCEDER**, *sb.* Sc. A seceder from the Established Church. Abd. (A.W.)

**SINCERE**, *adj.* *Obs.* Bwk. (Jam.) Grave, serious.

**SIND**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **scind** Dur. w.Yks.; **sinnd** w.Yks.; **synd** Sc.; and in forms **sin** Cum.$^2$; **sinde, sine, sinn** Sc.; **synde** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.; **syne, synn** Sc. [sind, sin; Sc. also sain, sein.] **1.** *v.* To rinse, wash out; *freq.* used with *out.*

**Sc.** It is always applied to things that are supposed to be nearly clean (Jam.); Something now and then to synd my mouth wi' after sic drouthy work, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) v. **Per.** Katie an' Lizzie come in frae the kye, An' synd their milk coggies an' lay them a' by, Ford *Harp* (1893) 216. **w.Sc.** Water clear as crystal spring, To synd them clean, Napier *Flk-Lore* (1879) 170. **e.Fif.** Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxv. **Rnf.** Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 11. **Ayr.** [She] syned her face every morning in a buggie-fu' of sow's milk, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 66. **Edb.** Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.* **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.** Fetch a quart o' yill, that I might Synde my throat, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 117; **Nhb.**$^1$ Just sind oot the coffee pot. **Dur.** (Hall.), **Dur.**$^1$, **w.Dur.**$^1$ **Cum.**$^2$; **Cum.**$^4$ An' to clear him o' dirt they wad sind him, They poo'd him through t'watter, Dickinson *Lit. Remains* (1888) 197. **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.), **n.Yks.**$^{123}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); Castleford lasses may weel be fair, For they wesh in the Calder and sind in the Aire, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Aug. 10, 1889); Scind me that pot aht, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 6, 1897); **w.Yks.**$^{14}$, **n.Lan.** (C.W.D.), **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Sinder**, *sb.* a strainer or filter for liquids; (2) **Sindings**, *sb. pl.* rinsings, water in which anything has been washed.

(1) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (2) **Sc.** The bits of vinegar cruets are put awa into an awmry and ilk ane wi' the bit dribbles o' syndings in it, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) ii. **Ayr.** (F.J.C.) **Lnk.** The milky syn'ins o' the kirn, The scartin's o' the parritch pat, Hamilton *Poems* (ed. 1885) 265. **n.Yks.**$^2$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**2.** To wash down food with drink; to drink immediately after eating; used with *down* and *over*; also *fig.*

**Sc.** A drink to synd it doun, Smith *Archie and Bess* (1876) 40; They will want to do your job and synd it down with usquebaugh, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xliv. **Frf.** Syndin' a' doon wi' a bicker an' mebby twa o' nappy ale, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 55. **s.Sc.** The lappert milk he got His vyttles owre to synd, Watson *Bards* (1859) 105. **Lnk.** A guid breakfast, an' something guid tae synd it doon, Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 34. **Edb.** He steghs on fat, synds't down wi' wine, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 59. **Gall.** Sinn't ower wi' a drap tea (J.M.). **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Lakel.**$^2$ Breed an' cheese an' a drop o' yal ta sind it doon. **Cum.**$^1$ Sind it down wi' good strang yal; **Cum.**$^4$ **w.Yks.** A soap o' reight stunnin' home-brewed ale to sinnd it all dahn wi, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1875) 23; **w.Yks.**$^1$

**3.** *Obs.* To draw through water; to drench, quench.

**Sc.** That ye may ne'er be scant o' brass, To synd the spark that's i' yer hause, Turnbull *Poet. Ess.* (1788) 190 (Jam.). **Lnk.** Whan ridin' late ae night sinsyne In the burn pool she did me syne, Watt *Poems* (1827) 57. **Edb.** In cellar dunk, Whare hearty benders synd their drouthy trunk, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 179, ed. 1785.

**4.** Of linen: to rinse in cold water.

**Sc.** To synde up claise, in order to take out the soap, previously to their being hung up, or spread out to dry (Jam.). **Cai.**$^1$ **Frf.** The burn bein' handy for water and for syndin' claes, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 150, ed. 1889. **Slk.** Wait till I sinde up the sarks, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 74, ed. 1866. **Gall.** She'll mak a' thy claise, and synn a' thy sarks, man, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 240, ed. 1876. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 546; Common (J.W.).

**5.** *sb.* A slight washing, a rinsing.

**Sc.** A clean synd's better than a dirty dry, *Prov.* (G.W.) **Gall.** They are no content wi' giein' a pot a bit syne wi' a jaw o' water, Crockett *Kit Kennedy* (1899) viii. **Lakel.**$^2$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.).

**6.** A drink; liquid taken with or immediately after solid food.

**Per.** There was no time for a refreshing 'synd' of any species of nappy liquor at any of the numerous taverns, Haliburton *Furth in Field* (1894) 61. **Edb.** Refreshing synd O' nappy liquor, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 161, ed. 1785. **Lakel.**$^2$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**7.** The last water which is used to rinse anything down after having been cleaned. Cum. (E.W.P.)

[**1.** Als the childe stouped þam bihind To tak water, the coup to sind, *St. Nicholas*, l. 201, in *Altenglische Legenden*, *Neue Folge*, ed. Horstmann, 1881, p. 13.]

**SINDER**, *v.* Sc. Ken. Also in form **synner** Sc. [**si·ndə(r, si·nər.**] **1.** To sunder, part, separate.

**Sc.** A' my banes are sinderet, Riddell *Ps.* (1857) xxii. 13. **Sh.I.** He tries ta sinder wis, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 262. **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** Wi' my twa Turks I winna sinder, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 182. **Bwk.** To sinder your twa trustin' hearts, Calder *Poems* (1897) 274. **Slk.** Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 98. **Dmf.** Freens noo sinder'd far and wide, Reid *Poems* (1894) 177. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 122, ed. 1876. **Nhb.**$^1$.

Hence (1) **Sindering-day**, *sb.* the day of parting after a festival; (2) **Sinders**, *adv.* asunder.

(1) **Sh.I.** It was only on the eve of the 'sindering day' that he reached the festive dwelling, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 151. (2) **Ken.**$^1$

**2.** *Obs.* To settle or separate the lees or dregs of liquor. Ken.$^{12}$

[OE. *syndrian*, to separate (B.T.).]

**SINDILL**, **SINDLE**, see **Seenil**.

**SINDRY**, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Also written **sindrie**, **syndry** Sc.; and in forms **sendry** Wm.; **sinnerry** N.I.$^1$; **sinnery** Sc.; **sinnry** Cai.$^1$; **sinry** Sc.; **sinthery** N.I.$^1$ [**si·ndri.**] **1.** *adj.* Sundry, several, various, separate.

**Sc.** Riddell *Ps.* (1857) lxxviii. 45. **Bnff.** Thou kens sindrie deid men in their company, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 55. **Edb.** Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 403, ed. 1815. **Peb.** Sindry times I've fund ye lyin' Just across the dirty strand, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 125. **Nhb.**$^1$ Aa've seen'm catch sindry troot. **Cum.** The grund wi' sindry flowers is sawn, West *Guide to Lakes* (1780) 304, ed. 1807. **Wm.** She ligs in' a sendry kaw boose, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 85.

**2.** *adv.* Asunder, apart, separate, in pieces.

**Sc.** Waddell *Ps.* (1871) ii. 3. **Sh.I.** I hoop der naethin happened ta pit him an' Janny sindry, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 72. **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** We crap awa oot, sin'ry like, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xl. **Frf.** They were hardly ever sindry, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 192, ed. 1889. **Ayr.** I drew my een sinnery, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 130. **Hdg.** Ritchie *St. Baldred* (1883) 157. **Slk.** The herds, wha lived about three miles sindry, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 296, ed. 1866. **N.I.**$^1$ **Ant.** The man tuk the clock sinthery and cleaned it, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Nhb.**$^1$ Somebody's pull'd th' aad mop sindry.

**3.** Phr. *to fall sindry*, to give birth to a child. Cai.$^1$

[**1.** OE. *syndrig*, separate, several (B.T.).]

**SINDY**, *adj.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] Soft in speech. (Hall.)

**SINE**, *v.* and *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **sign** Lakel.$^2$ Yks.; **signe** w.Yks.$^1$; **syne** Cum.$^4$; and in form **seyne** Cum.$^4$ [**sain.**] **1.** *v.* To drip; to drain off; to decant. Cf. **sie**, *v.* 4.

**Cum.** (E.W.P.), **Cum.**$^4$, **n.Yks.**$^3$ **w.Yks.**$^1$ Let my cooat sine a bit.

**2.** To soak in or through; to dry up; also used with *through.*

**Nhb.** Are the springs sined? (I.W.) **Dur.** Brockett *Gl.* (1846). **Cum.** Freq. spoken of in connection with wet land. T'watter in t'field 'll seyne i' teyme. After a wet time, when the land is getting into working order, it is said to be 'well seyned' (E.W.P.); **Cum.**$^4$, **Yks.** (S.P.U.), (W.C.S.)

**3.** To cease milking a cow when it approaches calving; to let it go dry.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790); (J.H.); **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$, **Cum.**$^4$, **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.), **Yks.** (F.P.T.) **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**$^1$ Shoe pares fast—I sall be foarced to signe her, ii. 290. **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**4.** To strain through a sieve. Lakel.$^1$ w.Yks. Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882). **5.** *sb.* A strainer; a sieve. Lakel.$^1$ w.Yks. Lucas *ib.*

**SINE**, *adv.*, *prep.* and *conj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Der. e.An. Som. Also written **syne** Sc. N.I.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ Dur.$^1$ w.Dur.$^1$ Cum.$^1$ Wm. n.Yks.$^{23}$ m.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks.$^1$; and in forms **saan** e.Yks.; **sahn(e** n.Yks.; **seen** Sc.; **seyn** Cum.$^1$; **zyne** e.Dur.$^1$ [**sain.**] **1.** *adv.* Ago, since; from that time. See **Sin**, *adv.*

**Sc.** Seven or eight years syne, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) ii. **ne.Sc.** Twinty year seen, Green *Gordonhaven* (1887) 90. **Abd.** A filie syne, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) i. **Frf.** I' the tail, it plainly said that after fifteen years, in fine, The Laird sud be his servant syne, *Piper of Peb.* (1794) 12. **Per.** He was never so thrawn afore or syne, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 77. **Fif.** I've been a' o' a tremble ever syne, Heddle *Marget* (1899) 8. **Ayr.** Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 27. **Dmf.** Quinn *Heather* (1863) 134. **Dwn.** Savage-Armstrong *Ballads* (1901) 199. **Nhb.** Sic a pair o' friends aa nivvor seed either before or syne, Pease *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 20; **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$, **e.Dur.**$^1$, **w.Dur.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^1$, **Wm.** (E.W.P.) **n.Yks.** Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 56; **n.Yks.**$^{128}$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Aforesine**, *adv.* formerly; (2) **Short sine**, *adv.* recently, a short time ago.

(1) **Per.** Aforesyne I didna see how it was possible for me to love the Lord wi' a' my heart, *Sabbath Nights* (1899) 20. (2) **Dmf.** Short syne, in the gray o' the dawin', Reid *Poems* (1894) 43.

**2.** Then, at that time; afterwards, next in point of time.

**Sc.** Break my head and syne draw on my bow, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Elg.** An' syne she leuch, Tester *Poems* (1865) 111. **Kcd.** Bide till daylight, I'll tell you syne, Burness *Thrummy Cap* (c. 1796) l. 372. **Abd.** Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 20. **Frf.** Mr. Dishart says, 'Come forward,' and syne Robert rose, Barrie *Minister* (1891) iii. **Per.** Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 4. **Rnf.** He apen'd the door syne, to spear wha was there, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 135. **Ayr.** Johnston *Congalton* (1896) 74. **Lnk.** Breakfast first, though, syne business, Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 258. **Lth.** Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 49. **Edb.** First he cur'd an' syne he kiss't them, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 85. **Bwk.** Calder *Poems* (1897) 64. **Dmf.** Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 70. **N.Cy.**$^1$

**Nhb.**$^1$ Forst creep ; sine gan. **Cum.** Syne tugs his cwoat, Blamire *Poems* (ed. 1842) 207. **w.Yks.**$^1$ **e.An.**$^1$ First one, sine another.

Hence **Frae·sine**, *adv.* ago.

**Sh.I.** A'll tell you . . . what I heard da voters sayin' twa ooks frae syne, *Sh. News* (Nov. 10, 1900) ; I wrate him aucht days frae syne, *ib.* (May 19, 1900).

**3.** In that case, then.

**Per.** They brag me wi' my sister's darg, And ca' me 'thriftless quean,' But were I 'Lady Hillburn Head,' They widna brag me syne, Spence *Poems* (1898) 22.

**4.** Late ; *gen.* in phr. *as well soon as sine, soon or sine.*

**Sc.** It's no chappit four yet, but as well soon as syne, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 152. **Per.** It's better sune than syne, Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 21. **Rnf.** [Death] is a gaet we a' maun gang, Or sune or syne, Young *Pictures* (1865) 61. **Dmf.** Let oor comin' be syne or sune, Reid *Poems* (1894) 198. **Gall.** It's as weel to tell ye sune as syne, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) vii. **Uls.** An' as well soon as syne, a may tell ye, . . ye shall rue it, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–1862) VI. 43. **n.Cy.** I may as well deut soon as sine (K.). **Dur.**$^1$, **Der.**$^1$ *Obs.*

**5.** *prep.* Since.

**Frf.** A' kind o' gear syne Adam's day, Sands *Poems* (1833) 77. **Fif.** Ever syne that 'tillery ball, Meldrum *Grey Mantle* (1896) 155. **Nhb.** Robson *Bk. Ruth* (1860) ii. 11. **Yks.** I've niver set fute i' Gibb's Ha' syne his father's death, Howitt *Hope On* (1840) ii. **m.Yks.**$^1$

**6.** *conj.* Since.

**Kcb.** A towmond's gane syne my lad set sail, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 19. **Nhb.** Jones *Nhb.* (1871) 83. **w.Yks.** Shoo's . . . gitten fair pratty, syne Maister Allen gat wed, Banks *Wooers* (1880) III. 1 ; **w.Yks.**$^1$

**7.** Then, thereupon, therefore.

**Sc.** Syne Joseph was mindet to pit her awa, Henderson *S. Matt.* (1862) i. 19. **Abd.** He'll vera likely faint ; Syne I can vanish into spirit lan', Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 18. **Frf.** Syne he would be able to haud up his head, Barrie *Minister* (1891) xii. **Lnk.** Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 9. **Cum.** To-night we're yen, to-morrow geane, Syne let us merry be, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 73.

**8.** Because ; seeing that.

**Cum.** Syne mortal men nae pity ken, O ! Holy Virgin, help ye me ! Burn *Ballads* (ed. 1877) 46. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

[**2.** Seyne come ther sewes sere, with solace ther-after, *Morte Arth.* (c. 1420) 192. The same word as **Sin**, *adv.*, q.v.]

**SINE**, see **Sign**, *sb.*

**SINEGAR**, *sb.* Som. Also written **sinnigar**. [si·nigə(r).] The stock, *Matthiola.*

Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**SINEN, SINE·TREE**, see **Sinew, Sign·tree.**

**SINEW**, *sb.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [si·nə(n, se·nə(n, ʃi·nən.] **I.** Dial. forms: (1) **Senna**, (2) **Sennen**, (3) **Senner**, (4) **Senney**, (5) **Senni**, (6) **Sennoo**, (7) **Sennow**, (8) **Senon**, (9) **Shannon**, (10) **Shinan**, (11) **Shinnen**, (12) **Shinnin**, (13) **Shinnon**, (14) **Sinen**, (15) **Sinin**, (16) **Sinna**, (17) **Sinnan**, (18) **Sinnen**, (19) **Sinner**, (20) **Sinney**, (21) **Sinnin**, (22) **Sinno**, (23) **Sinnon**, (24) **Sinnow**, (25) **Sinon**, (26) **Zenner**, (27) **Zinney**, (28) **Zinny**.

(1) **Chs.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$, **s.Wor.**$^1$ (2) **Nhb.**$^1$ (3) **e.Lan.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Rut.**$^1$, **War.**$^2$, **Wor.** (H.K.), **se.Wor.**$^1$ (4) **s.Lan.**$^1$ (5) **Lan.**$^1$ (6) **w.Wor.**$^1$ (7) **Shr.**$^{12}$ (8) **Nhb.**$^1$ (9) **Abd.** (G.W.) (10) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (11) **N.I.**$^1$ **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (12) **Ir.** Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 106. (13) **Rnf.** Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 42. (14) **Frf.** Sands *Poems* (1833) 104. (15) **Sh.I.** Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 26. (16) **Lnk.** (Jam.) (17) **S. & Ork.**$^1$ (18) **Sc.** There's a teuch sinnen in an auld wife's neck, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 140, ed. 1881. **Slk.** Hogg *Tales* (1838) 3, ed. 1866. **Nhb.**$^1$ (19) **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **w.Yks.**$^{12}$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Rut.**$^1$, **Hrf.**$^2$, **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.) [**Amer.** Lowell *Biglow Papers* (ed. 1866) 384.] (20) **s.Lan.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ (21) **Sh.I.** *Sh. News* (June 18, 1898). (22) **Sc.** (Jam.) (23) **Ayr.** Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 155. **Lnk.** (Jam.), **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **n.Yks.**$^2$ (24) **Shr.**$^1$ (25) **Sc.** (J.Ar.) (26) **Glo.**$^{12}$ (27) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (28) **w.Som.**$^1$, **nw.Dev.**$^1$

**II.** Dial. uses. In *comb.* (1) **Sinew·grown**, (2) **-tucked**, having the sinews contracted, stiff in the joints.

(1) **w.Yks.**$^{12}$ **Lan.**$^1$ Stir abeawt mon ; tha'll be sennigroon if ta sits i' that cheer much lunger. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^1$ Aw've getten th' rheumatics so bad, aw'm welly sennagrewn. **nw.Der.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ I think it's a bad thing fur Dick to carry 'is arm in a sling so lung ; it'll be gettin' sennow-growed, an' 'e'll 'ăve a stiff jint as lung as 'e lives. (2) **s.Chs.**$^1$ Ahy)m des·pŭrt ok·ŭrt ŭ dhaat· aa·rm ŭz wŭz uurt dhéeŭr ŭ weyl baak· ; it)s wi aav·in tŭ uwd it sŭ lùngg i won fau·rm, ŭn it)s lahyk ŭz iv it)s ŭ bit sen·ŭ-tùkt, fŭr it)s ŭz stif· ŭz ŭ krùch.

**SINEWAYS**, *adv.* n.Cy. Cum. Also written **syneways** Cum.$^4$ [sai·nwēz.] Sundry ways, in different directions.

**n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783). **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851) ; The clouds brek off, and sineways run, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1747) 6 ; They fleaawe syneways an ah follot, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 186 ; **Cum.**$^4$ They ran ivry yan syne ways.

**SINEY**, *sb.* Dev. [sai·ni.] The dame's violet, *Hesperis matronalis.*

**SINFUL**, *adv.* Wil.$^1$ Excessively, very. Hence **Sinful·ordinary**, *adj.* very plain in looks, exceedingly ugly.

I once knew a young gentleman in the Guards who was very ordinary-looking—what is called in Wil. 'sinful ordinary,' *Illust. Lond. News* (Mar. 23, 1889).

**SING**, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **zing** Brks.$^1$ Wil. Dev. **1.** *v.* In phr. (1) *to neither sing nor say*, see below ; (2) *to sing a song*, to make a fuss ; (3) — *different*, to speak otherwise ; (4) — *dumb*, to keep or be reduced to silence ; (5) — *rovings*, of a cat : to purr ; (6) — *small*, (*a*) to be silent, retract, humble oneself ; in *gen.* colloq. use ; (*b*) to put up with less than was expected ; (7) — *the same song*, to say the same thing ; (8) — *three thrums*, see (5).

(1) **Sc.** A proverbial phr. signifying that the person to whom it is applied is quite unfit for the business he has undertaken (Jam.). (2) **Sh.I.** Twa bottles o' porter amang sax o' you 'ill no be ta sing a sang aboot, *Sh. News* (Mar. 12, 1898). (3) **Cor.** You speaks as a onmarried wummon, Sarah ; but if you comed to be a bride, you'd sing different, Phillpotts *Prophets* (1897) 95. (4) **Sc.** (Jam.), **Per.** (G.W.) **Edb.** There's my hand she'll tire, and soon sing dumb, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 107, ed. 1785. **Cum.** She was gitt'n a ride for nowt, an' thowt it best ta sing dum, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 146. (5) **Lei.**$^1$ Aark at the kitlin ; shay's a-singgin' roovin's. (6, *a*) **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** He'll sing sma' afore either Jean Davidson or him comes back to Cairnley, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Jan. 18, 1902). **Per.** I maun sing sma', just to keep a hale skin, Nicoll *Poems* (ed. 1843) 133. **Cld.** (Jam.), **s.Lan.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ **se.Lin.** I'll make him sing small (J.T.B.). **Nhp.**$^1$ **War.**$^3$ I will make you sing small. **Brks.**$^1$ A gin I plenty o' tawk at vust but when a vound I knawed all about his goins-on a begun to zing small. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **w.Som.**$^1$ He used to be so big's my lord, but ever sinze thick there job up to Buckland, he bin a-fo'ced to zing small—ees he have. **Cor.** You'm in the Lard's hand, an' it becomes 'e to sing small, Phillpotts *Prophets* (1897) 51. (*b*) **Ess.** *Gl.* (1851) ; **Ess.**$^1$ (7) **Dmf.** He was singing the same song himself just, no later than yestreen, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 98. (8) **s.Chs.**$^1$

**2.** Of animals : to hum, buzz ; to purr.

**Per.** I wish I were a hinny-bee, That I awa' might sing, Nicoll *Poems* (ed. 1843) 139. **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Oor cat sings weeantly ti-neet. **w.Yks.** Hearken tha at ahr cat singin', *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 24, 1897). **s.Chs.**$^1$

**3.** To wheeze.

**Sh.I.** I hed ta neeze or host, fir I had da cauld, an' a singin' at me breest 'at wis horrid, *Sh. News* (May 12, 1900).

**4.** To scream, cry out.

**w.Yks.** T' schooilmaister did mak' t'lad sing, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 24, 1897) ; Common (J.W.).

**5.** With *out* : to call aloud, to shout.

**Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** [He] aften beats his rib to boot, Wha murder monie a time sings out, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 79. **w.Yks.** Sing aht o' yond chap an' tell him to stop, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 24, 1897). **n.Lin.**$^1$ **se.Lin.** He did sing out above a bit (J.T.B.). **Nrf.** 'Boy,' sang out the carpenter, 'go below and see wot's in the cabin,' Forbes *Odd Fish* (1901) 13. **Dev.** Take the colt . . . into tha middle ov tha vield, and zing out, Burnett *Stable Boy* (1888) viii. **Cor.** Sing out if 'tis hurtin' thee, 'Q.' *Splendid Spur* (ed. 1893) 184.

**6.** With *up* : to draw or pull up.

**w.Yks.** Sing it up, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 24, 1897).

**7.** *sb.* A song.

**Dur.** A few on us 'll come an' gi'e ye a bit sing, Guthrie *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 189.

**8.** An outdoor concert, a musical festival.

**w.Yks.** Art gooin' ta t'sing ? (B.K.). **e.Lan.**$^1$ A Sunday School anniversary, when the scholars form a choir. **s.Lan.**$^1$ Sometimes held in a chapel in aid of its funds, and sometimes in a park in aid of some public charity.

Hence **Singeration**, *sb.* a musical party. Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892). **9.** A sudden blow.

n.Cy. Ah gat a sing under t'lug wi' his nief fer mi pains (B.K.).

**SINGE**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also in form **sing** Sc. Nhb.$^1$ [sin(d)ʒ.] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Preterite*: (1) **Sang**, (2) **Sung**.

(1) **n.Sc.** [it] sang the points o' her yellow hair, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 122, ed. 1875. (2) **Nhb.**$^1$

**2.** *Pp.* **Sung.**

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Kcd.** He steed until the flames hed sung the whiskers on his cheek, Grant *Lays* (1884) 29. **Abd.** An' it was ill sung, Macdonald *R. Falconer* (1868) 15. **Nhb.**$^1$ Somebody's ower near the fire; thor claes is sung.

**II.** Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* To burn off down from a plucked fowl. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **2.** To remove by a candle-flame the loose threads from the edges of a folded web of linen. *ib.* Hence **Singeing-dust**, *sb.* dust obtained from stuff goods being quickly passed over a flame. Sc. Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1855) I. 474. **3.** *sb.* In phr. *on the singe*, of food: on the point of burning.

**Lnk.** Mind the parritch, lassie! They're on the sing, an' my faither used to say, 'Singit parritch's wastry,' Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 17.

**SINGE**, *v.*$^2$ ne.Yks.$^1$ [sinʒ.] To wash out, to rinse. Cf. sind.

**SINGED**, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Also in form **singit**. **1.** Evil-smelling.

Put out that cauld-rife singed colly, Hawkins *Poems* (1841) V. 25.

**2.** Puny, shrivelled; also in *comb.* **Singed-like.**

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Per.** Your singit shargie o' laddie Wad shame the hovel-hame o' Paddy, Stewart *Character* (1857) 64.

**3.** Phr. (1) *a singed hair*, in the smallest degree, next to nothing; (2) *singed sheep's head*, a dish composed of sheep's head.

(1) **Abd.** The fient ae singit hair care ye, *Guidman Inglismill* (1873) 30. (2) **Sc.** The head, with the skin on it, is singed over a blaze of straw or brush-wood . . . or sometimes over the clear flame of a blacksmith's fire. It is then well scraped and washed, the jaws being wrenched open, that the mouth may be cleansed; and being boiled in barley broth, it is ready for the table. The trotters, which are prepared in a similar manner, *gen.* accompany the head, *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 325; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Edb.** Weel singet sheep-heads, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 59.

**SINGER**, *sb.* w.Yks. (J.W.) s.Lan.$^1$ n.Lin.$^1$ [si·ŋə(r).] A chorister, a member of a village choir.

**SINGIFY**, *v.* Yks. Lan. Der. Brks. e.An. Hmp. I.W. Also in forms **singafy** Ess.$^1$; **sinify** w.Yks.$^1$ nw.Der.$^1$; **sinnafy** e.Yks.$^1$ I.W.$^1$; **sinnify** e.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks.$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$ Nrf. Hmp.; **zinnify** Brks.$^1$ To signify.

**n.Yks.** It diz'nt singify (I.W.). **e.Yks.**$^1$ It sinnifies nowt what you say. **w.Yks.**$^1$ What does aw that sinnify? ii. 297. **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Brks.**$^1$ Wher a comes or wher a dwoant, dwoant zinnivy to we. **Nrf.** It sinnifies nothin', Spilling *Giles* (1872) 58. **Ess.** That oon't singafy, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 140; **Ess.**$^1$ **Hmp.** It don't singify (H.C.M.B.). **s.Hmp.** What did that sinnify? Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) viii. **I.W.**$^1$

**SINGIN(G**, *ppl. adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **singan** Cum.$^4$ Cor.$^3$; **singen** Lakel.$^2$ [si·ŋ(g)in.] In *comb.* (1) **Singing-bird**, the thrush, *Turdus musicus*; (2) **-bone**, (*a*) the 'funny-bone'; (*b*) the throat; (3) **-cake**, a cake given to the singers at 'Hogmanay'; (4) **-een**, New Year's Eve, 'Hogmanay' (q.v.); (5) **-glasses**, musical glasses; (6) **-honey** or **-hinny**, a rich currant-cake baked on a girdle; (7) **-lines**, popular lines used for tune lines in teaching psalmody; (8) **-loft**, the gallery of a place of worship; freq. reserved for the choir; (9) **-man**, a precentor; (10) **-school**, singing-classes for the practice of sacred music; (11) **-seat**, a choir-seat or pew.

(1) **Hrf.** (E.M.W.) (2, *a*) **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ (*b*) **Lan.** Yellin' eawt enuff to crack his singin'-booan, *New Wkly.* (Jan. 5, 1895) 7, col. 2. (3) **Per.** Those who were willing to accept gifts were supplied with them, and money was sometimes added to the ordinary gift of 'singing' cakes and cheese, Haliburton *Furth in Field* (1894) 28. **Fif.** I remember that dining at the Oliphants' crowned the joy of singing cakes and other delights, Meldrum *Margrédel* (1894) 6. (4) **Ags.** Douglas *Poems* (1806) *Gl.* **Fif.** (Jam.); Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1848) I. 8. (5) **Slg.** To see . . . Mr. Cartwright's singing-glasses, Galloway *Poems* (1792) 34. (6) **n.Cy.** *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. ix. 153; **N.Cy.**$^1$ So called from the singing noise emitted while it bakes over the fire. **Nhb.** In strang lyced tea and singin' hinnies, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 10; **Nhb.**$^1$ It is served up hot, sliced and buttered. **e.Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.** Ah set t'gurdel on till t'fire, an' began ta mak a singin' hinny, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 11; **Cum.**$^4$ Apparently in some parts the same as clap keak, but the names of these girdle cakes are used rather indiscriminately. (7) **Wgt.** The singing-lines lingered longer there [Kirkmaiden] than anywhere else, Saxon *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 208. (8) **w.Yks.** Shoo sits i't singing loft, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (July 11, 1850). **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Cor.**$^3$ (9) **Dwn.** 'A suppose you're the singing man.' 'Yis, sur, a'm jist the singing man,' Lyttle *Ballycuddy* (1892) 25. (10) **Wgt.** This is one [rhyme] they used to have at the singin'-skules about Kirkcowan and other places, Saxon *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 207. (11) **Cor.** The 'singing seat' below the pulpit is long and narrow, so that there is not too much room for the harmonium, Harris *Wheal Veor* (1901) 188.

**SINGLE**, *adj.*, *sb.*$^1$, *adv.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **sungle** Sc. [si·ŋ(g)l.]

**1.** *adj. Obs.* Few; slight.

**Ayr.** Our comforts are na single, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 78.

**2.** Small; of letters of the alphabet: not capital.

**Sc.** Single coins = small coins (Jam.). **Cai.**$^1$

**3.** *Obs.* Of the singular number.

**Lnk.** In your rhymes are set verbs single for the plural, McIndoe *Poems* (1805) 28.

**4.** Of liquor: weak, under proof. Sc. (Jam.), Cai.$^1$

Hence **Singlings**, *sb. pl.* weak poteen of the first distillation. s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **5.** Of lowest rank or grade.

**Sc.** A single sailor, a man before the mast (Jam.); Not knowing . . . how far the manners of a single soldier might have been corrupted by service in a great house, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxvii.

**6.** Without addition or accompaniment; see below.

**Sc.** A single waistcoat, is one without lining. A single man, one without arms or means of defence (Jam.). **Cai.**$^1$ The single catechism, the shorter catechism without proofs. **Lth.** A rousin' pawmie on the loof Will waken up a sleepy coof, An' gaur him gie ye scripture proof For a' the single carritch, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 138. [The Shorter Catechism is printed in two forms—for younger scholars without scripture texts; for older with scripture texts, which are called 'Proofs,' because they illustrate and explain and ground the statements of the Catechism (A.W.).]

**7.** *Comb.* (1) **Single castle**, var. kinds of *Orchis*; (2) —**corner**, a term used in the game of draughts: an opening; (3) —**end**, one room alone; (4) —**flooring**, a kind of nail; (5) —**frizados**, a cloth made at Barnstable; (6) —**gear**, in single harness; (7) —**gus(s**, see (1); (8) —**hatch**, a haymaking term: see below; (9) —**horse**, *obsol.*, a saddle-horse, one ridden by one person only; (10) **-horse tree**, a stretcher of a plough by which one horse draws; (11) —**men**, see below; (12) —**note**, a £1 bank-note; (13) —**shear**, a bar of steel welded together once; (14) **-sided**, widowed; (15) —**ten**, a term used at whist: the tenth card; (16) **-tongued**, truthful; (17) —**windrows**, a haymaking term: see below; (18) —**yarn**, yarn of one strand.

(1) **Dor.** (B. & H.); *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. vi. 198. (2) **Nhb.** There was a great rage for draughts . . . at that time, . . and it was quite common to hear carters and cobblers and tailors discussing Single Corner . . . and other favourite openings, Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 119. (3) **Sc.** It was a very humble home, 'a single en',' or one apartment, Wright *Sc. Life* (1897) 27. (4) **Slg.** Their nasty, rusty single-flooring, The pain thou gie's is past enduring, Muir *Poems* (1818) 23. (5) **Dev.**, **Cor.** (R.H.H.) (6) **Wm.** Sez I: but thoo wants t'double-harness gay strangly,—An' seems to be stoat a bein yoked single-gear, Clarke *Spec. Dial.* (ed. 1880) pt. ii. 31. (7) **w.Cy.**, **Som.** (B. & H.); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (8) **Wil.**$^1$ Grass . . . is 'turned,' preparatory to being 'tedded'; then raked up into lines called hatches, which may be either single hatch or double hatch. (9) **Lan.** There was a Ladies' school at Ormskirk, where a single-horse and a double-horse were kept for the use of the pupils, with whom the single-horse was the 'favourite,' as its rider could out-distance her companions on the double-horse,

Jackson *Wd. Bk.* (1879). **Shr.**$^1$ (10) **Rxb.** The plough is drawn by a long stretcher commonly called a two-horse tree, with an iron staple in the middle, and a hook to go into one of the holes of the bridle, and with two iron ends, in each of which there is a hole to receive a smaller hook coming from the middle of two lesser stretchers, or single-horse trees, to whose extremities the ropes were formerly tied, and now the chains are fastened, which reach from both sides of the collars of two horses placed abreast, *Agric. Surv.* 50, 51 (Jam.). (11) **w.Dor.** Young men are called single men, if their fathers are alive, to advanced life, Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). (12) **Dmb.** Ye hae twenty fives, and three bunches o' single notes, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xviii. (13) **s.Yks.** (S.O.A.) (14) **Rnf.** Whan Death took Sawners ower He left her single-sided, Wi' ae bit bairn, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 67. (15) **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **w.Yks.**$^2$; **w.Yks.**$^4$ I have neither ace, face, or single ten. (16) **Gall.** There never was a dragoon that was single-tongued, Crockett *Lochinvar* (1897) 253. (17) **Mid.** The first thing to be done after dinner is to rake in to what are called 'single windrows.' . . That is, they all rake in such a manner, as that each person makes a row, which rows are three or four feet apart, Middleton *View Agric.* (1798) 238. (18) **w.Yks.** (F.R.)

**8.** *sb.* A handful or a few ears of gleaned corn. Cf. **songle, 1.**

**Sc.** A wheen singles sal stan' in't like the shog [shake] o' ane olive tree, Waddell *Isaiah* (1879) xvii. 6. **Fif.** They're fu' glad To gather singles on the shade, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 123. **Edb.** *Har'st Rig* (1794) 12, ed. 1801. **Hdg.** Ritchie *St. Baldred* (1883) 151. **Nhb.** The . . . proceeds plaited up in handfuls called singles, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 380; **Nhb.**$^1$ Gleaning is often described as 'gatherin singles.' Singles are bundled and carried home on the 'gatherer' and afterwards 'bittled.'

Hence (1) **Single-straw,** *sb.* straw gleaned as 'singles'; (2) **Singlet,** *sb.* a single loose sheaf; (3) **Singlin,** *sb.* a handful of gleaned corn, a 'single.'

(1) **Lth.** Nae mair the wind will blaw awa The cotter's muck and single straw, Thomson *Poems* (1810) 147. (2) **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) I. 353. (3) **N.Cy.**$^1$

**9.** A hunting term: the tail of a deer or stag.

**Nhp.**$^1$ Used on the north-eastern side of the county. **w.Som.**$^1$ [(K.); *Cauda cervi*, the single of a deer, Coles *Dict.* (1679).]

**10.** *Obs.* The talon of a hawk.

**Sc.** Aiming at me with beak and singles, Scott *Monastery* (1820) xxxiv.

**11.** *pl.* Steel pen-nibs.

**w.Som.**$^1$ Common in the Board schools. Boys constantly go to shops for 'two-penno'th o' singles.'

**12.** *pl.* In *comb.* **Singles questions,** the Shorter Catechism without scripture proofs.

**Lnk.** The children . . . were heckled by the maister about their knowledge of the singles questions, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) 28. **Lth.** Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 222.

**13.** *adv.* Alone, singly. Sc. (Jam.) **14.** Riding side-saddle. **se.Lin.** To ride single (J.T.B.).

**15.** *v.* Of turnips, &c.: to thin out; *gen.* used with *out.*

**Sc.** When the plants have attained about 3 inches in height, it is time to prepare the ground for their being singled at determinate distances, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (1849) II. 61, ed. 1855. **e.Lth.** We're gey thrang singlin neeps, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 44. **Wgt.** Instead of standing up and singling the turnips with a hoe, they gart them . . . single them with their fingers, Saxon *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 332. **Nhb.** This'll never do, singlin' wi' your best things on, Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 175. **s.Not.** If yer've noat else to do, yo can goo an' single them turnips (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ T'mester wants him to single swedes. **s.Wor.** A's singlin' mangol's (H.K.). **Hrf.**$^2$ **Nrf.** Singling beet is no child's play, *Longman's Mag.* (May 1899) 36.

Hence **Singler,** *sb.* one who is employed in thinning out turnips, &c.

**Wgt.** Singlers, my boy, singlers, . . they're always grumbling, Saxon *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 333. **sw.Lin.**$^1$

**16.** With *off*: of cattle: to leave the herd.

**Wor.** Single off, as cattle do when they are sick, or going to calve, &c. (H.K.)

**17.** *Obs.* Of flax: to prepare it for making thread.

**Frf.** Lint was beaten wi' a mell, An' ilk ane sungled to them-sell, *Piper of Peb.* (1794) 6.

**18.** To glean. Nhb.$^1$

**SINGLE,** *sb.*$^2$ Not. Shr. Glo. Also written **cingle** Not.$^2$ Shr. [si·ŋgl.] A girdle, girth, or belt for a horse.

**Not.**$^2$ **Shr.** *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. vi. 186, 396. **Glo.** Three night and day side singles, *ib.* 186.

[OFr. *cengle, sengle,* a girdle (N.E.D.).]

**SINGLERS,** *sb. pl.* w.Som.$^1$ [si·ŋləz.] A building term: two rafters, framed together at the right span and pitch, as a model for the wallers to form the gable of the right height.

**SINGLET,** *sb.* Irel. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Shr. Cor. Also written **cinglet** w.Yks.$^{23}$ nw.Der.$^1$; and in form **senglet** w.Yks. s.Lan.$^1$ Chs. [si·ŋlit.] A flannel vest; an under-shirt, a jersey; a waistcoat, *gen.* unlined.

**Ant.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **n.Cy.** (K.) **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882); Look whot a nice white senglet he has on (D.L.); **w.Yks.**$^{1235}$ **Lan.** I remember thee wearin' my grondfeyther's senglet, Brierley *Cotters,* xii; Think o' th' ghost of a owd singlet, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 72; **Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.** Aw could hear my heart thumpin' again mi senglet, Croston *Enoch Crump* (1887) 13. **s.Chs.**$^1$, **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ Whadever did'n'ee lave off yore flannin singlet fur? **Cor.** He . . . pulled open his sailor's jumper and singlet, 'Q.' *Ship of Stars* (1899) 27.

**SINGLETON,** *sb.* w.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A silly fellow. (Hall.)

**SINGREEN,** *sb.* Wor. Shr. Bck. Ken. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Also written **syngreen** Bck. Ken.; and in forms **simgreen** Bck.; **sinagreen** Wor.; **sinnagreen** Shr.$^1$; **sungreen** Sus. Wil.$^1$ [si·ngrīn.] The house-leek, *Sempervivum tectorum.* Cf. **sengreen.**

**Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.**$^1$ 'Ow lung's yore arm bin bad?—it's despert red; get a good 'antle o' sinna-green an' pun it well, an' pŭt a spot o' crame to it or a bit o' lard, an' it'll cool it. **Bck.** (K.), **s.Bck.** (B. & H.), **Ken.** (K.) **Sus.** You will also bring trouble on your house, if you cut down the house-leek, or sungreen, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1878) I. 13. **Hmp.** (B. & H.), **I.W.**$^{12}$, **Wil.**$^1$

[OE. *singrēne,* houseleek (B.T.).]

**SING-SONG,** *sb.* Nhp.$^1$ A wearisome repetition, as of a tale, a grievance, &c.

Don't make such a sing-song about it.

**SINGULAR,** *adj.* *Obs.* e.An. Lone, single.

**e.An.**$^1$ **e.Nrf.** A singular house, or farm, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

[And whenne he was singuler, or by hym-silf, Wyclif *Mark* iv. 10 (earlier version).]

**SINILE, SININ,** see **Seenil, Sinew.**

**SINIWATE,** *v.* Lan. [si·ni-wēt.] An aphetic form of 'insinuate.'

I'd knock yo down to the floor for siniwatin' that I'm a thief, Brierley *Cotters,* ii.

**SINK,** *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [siŋk.] **1.** *v.* To lose sight of: used of the disappearance of a landmark on the horizon.

**Sh.I.** We row'd oot upon him till we sank a' da laigh land, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 224, ed. 1891; Dey wid be below deck fir a', afore da Flugga light wis sukken, *Sh. News* (Feb. 4, 1899).

**2.** To overpower.

**Per.** Then I was not drunk (Though thou with ale was almost sunk), Smith *Poems* (1714) 40, ed. 1853.

Hence **Sinking,** *ppl. adj.* faint.

**Nhp.**$^1$ I feel so sinking. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

**3.** A hunting term: to descend, lie down, hide.

**War.**$^3$ **w.Som.**$^1$ She leaped out in view, down the bottom under Nymph Moor, and sunk in a furze brake, *Rec. N. Dev. Staghounds,* 77. [He will then lurk, skulk, and sink—lying down with his legs doubled under his belly, and his nose to the ground to prevent the scent flying, Mayer *Sptsmn's Direct.* (1845) 4.]

**4.** A mining term: to make a vertical excavation through the strata; to work a mine deeper.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888); As they work or sink the shaft, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 3. **Der.** *English Mining Terms* (1830). **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Cor.** *English Mining Terms* (1830).

Hence (1) **Sinker,** *sb.* a miner; a man who sinks or digs out pit-shafts, &c.; (2) **Sinking(s,** *sb.* a pit-shaft; (3) **Sinking-set,** *sb.* a set of pumps used in sinking a pit-shaft; (4) **Sinking-trunk,** *sb.,* see below.

(1) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Nhb.** The fire was . . . caused by one of the sinkers, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) V. 330; **Nhb.**$^1$, **n.Stf.** (J.T.) **Der.** He and his mate were 'sinkers,' that is, workers in the deep shaft which was being carried out to reach the coal

measures in the colliery lately opened above, *Good Wds.* (1881) 843. (2) **Nhb.**$^1$, **n.Stf.** (J.T.) (3) **Nhb.**$^1$ (4) **w.Yks.** The iron bucket used for raising rubbish or 'spoil' during the sinking of a colliery shaft (S.J.C.).

5. Of hemp, flax, &c.: see below.

**n.Lin.**$^1$ To put it in a pond or drain with turves on the top to weight it for the purpose of rotting the non-fibrous parts from the stalk.

6. To cut the die used for striking money. Sc. (Jam.)

7. Phr. (1) *to sink their milk*, of cows: to give a diminished supply of milk, to begin to go dry; (2) *—the offal*, to remove the offal from a carcase before weighing it to compute the price.

(1) **War.** Cows began to sink their milk, *Evesham Jrn.* (Aug. 3, 1901). (2) **Lon.** Deptford cattle. 762 United States sheep, and 1219 Canadian, met a steady sale at 3*s.* 2*d.* to 3*s.* 4*d.* per 8 lb. to sink the offal, *Standard* (Dec. 3, 1901) 9, col. 6; (W.P.M.); A calf is suckled for 10 weeks, and weighs from 10 to 11 stones imperial, sinking the offal, as it is called in London, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 532.

8. To curse, swear; also in phr. *to sink and graem.*

**Sh.I.** Dey turned dem doon da Voe . . . sinkin' fur wis an' da whole concairn, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 94; **S. & Ork.**$^1$

Hence **Sinkation**, *sb.* cursing.

**Sh.I.** Shü's haed a güde hame, an' shü'll tak' a' da waur wi' flytin an' sinkation, *Sh. News* (Sept. 23, 1899).

9. Used in oaths and exclamations.

**Sc.** Dee'l knock, Dee'l sink, Dee'l ryve and burst him, Maidment *Pasquils* (1868) 393. **Rxb.** He refused, saying, 'Sink it, na,' Murray *Hawick Characters* (1901) 6. **Wgt.** Sorra sink her! Saxon *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 75. **N.Cy.**$^1$ A collier's asseveration, like 'smąsh.' **Nhb.**$^1$ Od·sink ye! **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^1$ Damn it an' sink it, mon, tha'll kill th' tit. **Midl.** Damn an' sink him for a baad 'un, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 69. **Lin.**$^1$ Odd sink it, I cannot roquet him (s.v. Secket). **n.Lin.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$

10. *sb.* A droop.

**Nhb.** A bit tear tiv his eye an' a sink tiv his lip, Pease *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 75.

11. A place where superabundant moisture stagnates in the ground. Abd. (Jam.) 12. *Obs.* The shaft of a mine.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Edb.** Silver was obtained from mines near the village of Linton, where remaining vestiges of old sinks, or pits, still retain the name of Silver holes, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 159, ed. 1815.

13. A gutter, drain, sewer; a stone trough having a pipe for the outlet of dirty water.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Ant.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **w.Yks.** We've a load o' puttates under th' sink, Hartley *Ditties*, 2nd S. 10; **w.Yks.**$^{245}$, **Lan.**$^1$ **I.Ma.** She was sharplin a knife upon the sink, Brown *Yarns* (1881) 34, ed. 1889. **Chs.**$^{23}$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Glo.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Sinker**, *sb.* a drain; a stone trough fitted with a drain for the outlet of dirty water; (2) **Sinker-hole**, *sb.* a hole through which dirty water runs; (3) **Sinkler**, *sb.*, see (1).

(1) **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ (2) **Lin.**$^1$ The rat has run down the sinker-hole. (3) **n.Lin.**$^1$

14. A waste; a throwing away.

**Rxb.** Architectural beauties were a 'sink o' the money,' Murray *Hawick Characters* (1901) 86.

15. A weight; of a clock: one of the moving weights.

**Gall.** A bairn wi' a clock sink tied roun' its neck (J.M.).

Hence **Sinker**, *sb.* (1) *obs.*, a stone attached to each lower corner of a drift-net; (2) a weight attached to the rope of a horse's 'stall-collar'; (3) a weight on a fishing-line.

(1) **Cai.**$^1$ Since the introduction of the Bush-rope sinkers are not required. (2) **Sc.** Each horse should be bound to his stall with a leather stall-collar, having an iron-chain collar-shank to play through the ring *i* of the hay-rack, fig. 105, with a turned wooden sinker at its end, to weigh it to the ground, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (1849) I. 305, ed. 1855. **Cai.**$^1$, **Bnff.**$^1$, **Cld.** (Jam.) (3) **Sh.I.** Formerly sinkers were made of klamal or soap-stone, instead of lead as at present, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 129. **Cai.**$^1$, **Bnff.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 51.

16. A quantity of hemp or flax 'sunk' in one place at one time. n.Lin.$^1$ 17. The quantity of cloth woven at one time before being rolled on the web. s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). 18. *pl.* In phr. *damn my sinks*, a curse. War.$^2$

19. *Comb.* (1) **Sink-dirt**, gutter mud; (2) **-ditch**, the hole or ditch into which the drainage of a farm-yard runs; (3) **-fence**, a sunk fence; (4) **-hole**, (*a*) any hollow place in which drainage from the midden, or water from the sink, collects; (*b*) a drain for carrying away dirty water from the kitchen; (5) **-hole thief**, see below; (6) **-mew**, see below; (7) **-pin**, a woollen-trade term: see below; (8) **-stone**, a stone trough in a kitchen, in which to wash dishes, &c.

(1) **Lan.** (Hall.), **s.Lan.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ (2) **Chs.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$ (3) **Chs.**$^1$ (4, *a*) **n.Yks.**$^{14}$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (*b*) **w.Yks.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ **War.** It [drink] goes down like soap-suds down a sink-hole (C.T.O.), **Oxf.** (G.O.), **s.Cy.** (Hall.) (5) **e.An.**$^1$ A despicable small thief, capable of creeping through a sink-hole. (6) **Lakel.** In many barns or liathes, a portion rises right from the earth, whilst another is over cow-shed or stable; this leaves a deeper section for a hay-mew, which is taken right up to the roof and is called a sink-mew (B.K.). (7) **w.Yks.** A falling lever or catch working in a ratchet-wheel which held the warp-beam for revolving, and which was raised from time to time by the weaver to let off portions as the weaving proceeded. The rolling of the cloth on the cloth-beam was effected by a similar but more complicated arrangement of levers, and was called 'setting up.' This is now effected continuously as the loom works (W.T.). (8) **w.Yks.** *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); **w.Yks.**$^{12}$, **Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^3$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$

**SINKERS**, *sb. pl.* Brks. Wil. Also in form **zinkers** Brks.$^1$ [**si·ŋkəz, zi·ŋkəz.**] Stockings without feet. Cf. **sankers**, *sb.*

**Brks.** Moses pulled off his high lows, and appeared in sinkers, Hughes *Scour. White Horse* (1859) vi; *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**$^1$, **Wil.**$^1$

**SINKLER-CODLIN**, *sb.* Cai.$^1$ A cod with a large head and lean body.

**SINKUM**, *sb.* Ess. [**si·ŋkəm.**] The second of the three draughts into which a jug of beer is divided. Cf. **neckum.** *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 498; *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**$^1$

**SINKY**, *adj.* Sc. [**si·ŋki.**] Yielding, given to sinking.

**e.Sc.** It was a heavy enough walk over the 'sinky' sand even in the best of weather, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 145.

**SINLE**, see **Seenil.**

**SINLO**, *sb.* Or.I. [**si·nlō.**] A huddle, two or more persons closely entangled together.

They in a sinlo lep like fools, *Paety Toral* (1880) l. 117, in Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 795, 800.

**SINN**, see **Sind.**

**SINNA**, *sb.* Sh.I. A long kind of grass of strong fibre growing on cliffs and rocks.

At Unst this grass furnishes the name given to a 'stack,' viz. 'da sinna stack' (J.S.); 'Hit's been raekin [reaching] fir da banks girse?' 'Yiss, Girzzie, fir da sinna. Hir mooth wis foo o't whin dey cam whaur shü wis lyin',' *Sh. News* (Aug. 10, 1901).

Hence **Sinna-peat**, *sb.* peat full of fibre. S. & Ork.$^1$

[Norw. dial. *sina*, old, withered grass; *sinegras*, a dense-growing grass (Aasen).]

**SINNA, SINNABLE**, see **Shall**, *v.*$^1$, **Sinew, Synnable.**

**SINNACLE**, *sb.* Bnff.$^1$ [**si·nəkl.**] A person of a vicious disposition.

**SINNAFY, SINNAGREEN**, see **Singify, Singreen.**

**SINNAN, SINND, SINNEN**, see **Sinew, Sind, Sinew.**

**SINNET**, *sb.* Bnff.$^1$ [**si·nit.**] Merry-plait.

**SINNIE**, *sb.* Sh.I. [**si·ni.**] A small kiln in a barn for drying corn. S. & Ork.$^1$

**SINNIE**, see **Seeny.**

**SINNIE-FYNNIE**, *sb.* Sc. [**si·ni-fini.**] The black guillemot, *Colymbus grylle.* S. & Ork.$^1$, Rnf. (Jam.)

**SINNIFY, SINNIGAR, SINNIN, SINNLE**, see **Singify, Sinegar, Sinew, Seenil.**

**SINNO, SINNON, SINNOW, SINON**, see **Sinew.**

**SINSION**, see **Sencion.**

**SINSYNE**, *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also in form **sen-** Dur.$^1$ Cum. n.Yks.$^1$ [**si·n-, se·nsain.**] Ago, since then, since that time. See **Sin, Sine**, *adv.*; cf. since, 4.

**Sc.** (Jam.); My eesight and . . . my hand-grip hae a' failed mony a day sinsyne, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) vii. **Sh.I.** Ollason *Mareel* (1901) 35. **Cai.**$^1$ **Mry.** Sinsyne 'tis thirty years, Hay *Lintie* (1851) 59. **Elg.** I've sung awa' sin' syne, Tester *Poems* (1865) 122. **Abd.** Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xiii. **Frf.** Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 42. **e.Fif.** Aften hae I thocht sinsyne hoo great a blessin' it was, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xvii. **Dmb.** Salmon *Gowodean* (1868)

27. **Rnf.** *Harp* (1819) 71. **Ayr.** My mother has gone on like a randy sin syne, Galt *Entail* (1823) lvii. **Lnk.** Twenty years sin syne, Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 39. **Edb.** McDowall *Poems* (1839) 90. **Bwk.** Chisholm *Poems* (1879) 23. **Slk.** Hogg *Tales* (1838) 23, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** Kye are no sae plenty at Whisgills as they was twa months sin syne, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 5. **Dmf.** I've ne'er kent the like o' sinsyne, Reid *Poems* (1894) 45. **Gall.** Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 7. **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$, **Cum.** (P.R.), **Cum.**$^1$, **Wm.** (B.K.), **n.Yks.**$^{123}$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.**$^1$

**SINT**, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **sent** w.Sc. (Jam.); **sinter** S. & Ork.$^1$ [**si·nt(ər.**] A small quantity, a morsel. S. & Ork.$^1$, w.Sc. (Jam.)

**SINTER-SAUNTER**, *v.* Yks. Also written **sinter-santer** n.Yks.$^4$ [**si·ntə(r)-sǭntə(r.**] To saunter lazily; to loiter, idle, to be indifferent about doing anything. n.Yks.$^{124}$, m.Yks.$^1$

**SINTHERY**, see **Sindry.**

**SION-HILL**, *sb.* Irel. A hill supposed to be haunted by fairies.

There are certain hills on which the fairies hold their meetings; these in Irish are called 'cnocksheeaun,' which is now in general half corrupted and half translated into 'Sion Hill' by the English, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 98.

**SIOSTOG**, *sb.* Irel. A sort of cushion, *gen.* made of straw. Cf. **siesteen.**

**Don.** Sittin on a sthraw siostog on wan side of his own hearth, *Cent. Mag.* (Nov. 1899) 45; The second seat of honour, . . which was a stump of tree with a siostog of plaited straw on it, by way of luxury, was yet vacant, Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 38.

**SIP**, *v.* Sc. Also written **syp** S. & Ork.$^1$ [**sip.**] To eat fluid food, as broth, porridge, &c., with a spoon; to drink, not necessarily in small mouthfuls. Cf. **sup.**

**S. & Ork.**$^1$, **Cai.**$^1$ **Lnk.** Sip pease brose wi' my wife an' bairns, McIndoe *Poems* (1805) 11; Tak your mind o't as our cat did o' the haggies, when she sippit it a', and crap in o' the bag, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 30.

**SIP**, see **Ship, Sipe.**

**SIPE**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Cmb. Also written **cype** Yks.; **sype** Sc. (Jam.) n.Cy. Lakel.$^2$ Cum.$^4$ Wm. w.Yks.$^1$ n.Lan.; and in forms **seip** Sc. n.Cy.; **seype** Nhb.$^1$ Cum.; **sip** Sc.; **sorpe** w.Yks. [**saip.**] **1.** *v.* To percolate slowly; to ooze, trickle, leak, drip; to soak, saturate. Cf. **seep.**

**Sc.** (Jam.); Seip yer brunt-offrans, Waddell *Ps.* (1871) xx. 3. **Or.I.** (S.A.S.), **Cai.**$^1$ **Per.** Gin ye be heedless and let it sip awa, or gin ye hae the runnel choked up, ye may lose it a', *Sandy Scott* (1897) 38. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$, **e.Dur.**$^1$, **w.Dur.**$^1$ **Lakel.**$^1$; **Lakel.**$^2$ Hing it ower t'wo, an' let it sype. **Cum.** I held him a laal bit to let t'durty watter a kind o' sipe off, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 34; **Cum.**$^4$ **Wm.** A sorry ginnel down a lofty crag, Whar watter sipes as fra a pauper's kettle, Sewart *Rhymes* (1869) 8. **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.), **n.Yks.**$^{1234}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); Used as a woollen-trade term. The gradual progress of water draining downwards in cloth or any fibrous substance (W.T.); **w.Yks.**$^{12345}$, **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Not.**$^{13}$, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Lin.** Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv; **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ Th' left hand beer-barril sipes real bad. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ **Cmb.**$^1$ The water's all siping over the top of the cistern.

Hence (1) **Sipage**, *sb.* a leakage; (2) **Siping**, (*a*) *sb.* a coal-mining term: a small feeder of water, a trickle; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* leaking; dripping, soaking, saturated: *gen.* in phr. *siping wet*; (3) **Sipings**, *sb. pl.* (*a*) oozings, a leakage; dregs; (*b*) the last milk from a cow.

(1) **n.Sc.**, **Cld.** (Jam.) (2, *a*) **Nhb.**, **Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888); *Borings* (1881) II. 44. **Nhb.**$^1$ (*b*) **Sc.** Sirs me! he'll be seipin' wet, an' his feet never changed since the morning! Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 155; An hard-hearted sinner . . . is like a seiping dish, a dish that winno hald in, *Magopico* (ed. 1836) 28. **Abd.** I'm a' seipin' wi' that shower (G.W.). **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Yks.** I am sipeing wet (M.N.). **w.Yks.** A lot o' cabbage leaves all sypin' wi' sow muck, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1880) 52; **w.Yks.**$^{15}$ **Lan.** Tummy coom runnin' into th' kitchen . . . sipein weet, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 129, ed. 1879; **Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ (3, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam.), **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ **Lakel.**$^2$ Ther's nowt fer me but some sypins o' tea. **Cum.**$^4$ **Yks.** I told you to put the sipings along with it (W.B.T.). **n.Yks.**$^{12}$, **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** They didn't wade to th' knees i' blooid—That spoils one's breeches sadly—But th' pond o' sypins did as gooid, An' scented 'em as badly, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1868) 34. **n.Lan.** R. Piketah *Forness Flk.* (1870) 20. (*b*) **w.Yks.**$^3$

**2.** To cause to drop or trickle; to extract the last drops; to drain to the dregs by drinking or sipping.

**Sh.I.** I wis sypid da dregs o' me second cup, *Sh. News* (Dec. 15, 1900). **Abd.** And gart his swall'd een sype Sawt tears that day, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 2, ed. 1859. **Cld.** (Jam.), **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.** Swore that he could a brewing stow, And after that sipe all the draff, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 8. **Cum.** (H.W.); Dinna leave a drop, but seype 't up (E.W.P.). **Wm.** He would sype the last drop (B.K.). **n.Yks.** 'Let's ev a drink wi' yo!' 'All reet, thoo can sipe't all oot noo' (W.H.); **n.Yks.**$^2$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Aw fun th' bottle under th' sink, but aw couldn't sype a drop aght, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1879) 30; Sorpe it all aat [get it all out by holding the vessel mouth downwards], *Hlfx. Courier* (June 19, 1897); **w.Yks.**$^{124}$, **Lan.**$^1$ **n.Lan.**$^1$ Sipe it off. **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Siped**, *ppl. adj.* drained of moisture, dried up; (2) **Siper**, *sb.* a deep drinker, a drunkard.

(1) **Gall.** Dinna delve till the grun's syped a wee thing (J.M.). **n.Yks.**$^2$ 'Get it all siped up,' said of a spilled liquid. (2) **Cum.** The Hivverby lads at fair drinking are seypers, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 67; **Cum.**$^4$, **Wm.** (J.B.), **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**3.** *Fig.* To soak through, sink slowly, decline and disappear.

**Per.** Ithers wouldna as much as let ye mention the thought o' food to them, and their life would sip fast awa', *Sabbath Nights* (1899) 54. **Ayr.** A sma' bit inkling of the case must have been seipin doon into my mind, Service *Notandums* (1890) 17.

**4.** *sb.* A leakage. n.Sc. (Jam.) **5.** A state of wetness; a 'puddle.'

**Per.** Your slaiver-brewin' cutty-pipe Hauds a' your hearth-stane in a sype, Stewart *Character* (1857) 62.

**6.** A small quantity of liquid taken in the mouth; a sip, a drop; the remainder of the contents of a bottle, &c.

**Sh.I.** Geng ben an' luik if der a sipe i' da bottle, *Sh. News* (Jan. 21, 1899); A sype o' milk (J.S.). **Rxb.** See if I canna light on a stolum o' bread and a seip o' milk maybe, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 187. **n.Yks.**$^3$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**7.** A small spring or stream of water.

**Per.** (Jam.) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**8.** The dregs of a liquid. Dmf. (Jam.)

[**1.** OE. *sīpian*, to macerate; to be soaked. LGer. *sipen*, *sipern*, to ooze, trickle, *Bremen Wtb.*]

**SIPID**, *adj.* Ken.$^1$ [**si·pid.**] Insipid.

I calls dis here claret wine terr'ble sipid stuff.

**SIPLIN(G**, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Also written **sipplin** Nhb.$^1$ [**si·plin.**] A sapling; a young tree; a walking-stick or cudgel made from a sapling.

**Slk.** (Jam.), **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$ **Cum.** Wid a spur on my heel, a yek siplin' in han', Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 141; **Cum.**$^1$ **n.Yks.** There to cutt upp young siplings of ashe and hassells, *Quart. Sess. Rec.* in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* (1884) I. 186.

**SIPLUS**, *sb.* Rut. Wil. Also in form **sippleus** Rut.$^1$ [**si·pləs.**] A corruption of 'erysipelas.' Rut.$^1$, n.Wil. (E.H.G.)

**SIPPEL**, *sb.* n.Yks.$^4$ [**si·pl.**] A thin slice of anything.

**SIPPER**, *v.* Yks. Lan. Chs. [**si·pə(r.**] **1.** To sip; to take small quantities of food at once.

**n.Yks.**$^2$ **Lan.** Such bubbling and sippering, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) v.

**2.** Of a duck: to filter dirty water through the bill. Chs.$^{13}$ **3.** *Fig.* To dawdle over a matter. n.Yks.$^2$

**SIPPER**, see **Supper**, *sb.*

**SIPPER-SAUCE**, *sb.* Yks. [**si·pə(r)-sǭs.**] **1.** A sauce or other concoction taken as a relish for food; a dainty dish. Cf. **sipperty.**

**n.Yks.** Sheea might deea fer makkin' sipper sauces fer t'quality, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 37; **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ We've good meat, but no sipper-sauces; **n.Yks.**$^4$, **m.Yks.**$^1$

**2.** *Fig.* An extravagance; a superfluity.

**n.Yks.**$^2$ Their income will do, but they'll get no sipper-sauces.

**SIPPERTY**, *sb.* Yks. [**si·pəti.**] A sauce, &c. taken as a relish with food. Cf. **sipper-sauce.**

**w.Yks.** A Todmorden term, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 31, 1897).

**SIPPETY**, *adj.* Yks. Wor. Also written **sippetty** w.Wor.$^1$ [**si·pəti.**] Insipid. w.Wor.$^1$ Hence **Sippety-soss**, *sb.* weak, insipid food. e.Yks.$^1$

**SIPPETY-POWDER**, *sb.* Oxf. [**si·pəti-peudə(r).**] White precipitate.

Used for children's heads. 'Go to the chemist's, and get me a packet of sippety-powder' (G.O.).

**SIPPID-PUDDIN**, *sb.* e.Yks.$^1$ [**si·pid-pudin.**] A pudding made of alternate layers of buttered bread and currants, and baked.

**SIPPLE**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. [**si·pl.**] **1.** *v.* To sip continuously, to tipple.

**Sc.** Sippling and tippling wi' the baillies, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) ix; (Jam.) **Gall.** We had nae jabblin thing like scaud ava to sipple wi', Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 27, ed. 1876. **m.Yks.**$^1$

**2.** *sb.* A tipple.

**Lnk.** What a wonderfou' convenience (for we S***s fock like a sipple), If there was a decent ale-house in the bottom o' the steeple, McIndoe *Poems* (1805) 18.

[1. Sypple, *sorbillare*, Levins *Manip.* (1570).]

**SIPPY**, *sb.* w.Yks.$^5$ [**si·pi.**] A half-witted person. Cf. **sap**, *sb.*$^2$

**SIPS**, see **Sep**, *prep.*

**SIP-SAP**, *sb.* Yks. Lan. [**si·p-sap.**] The mountain ash, *Pyrus Aucuparia.* Yks. *N. & Q.* (1888) II. 142. Cf. **sap**, *sb.*$^1$ Hence (1) *Sip, sap*, or *sip, say*, (2) *Sip sap, Willie Whitecap, phr.* words repeated during the operation of making 'sap' whistles; see below.

(1) **w.Yks.** The lines are said as the lads beat the wetted bark with the 'heft' of their penknives, the piece of twig being generally held on the knee during this process. 'Sip, sip, say, Sip, sip, say, Lig in a nettle bed While May-day,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 31, 1897); **w.Yks.**$^3$ (2) **n.Lan.**$^1$ After the small branches are cut to the proper form the bark is notched round with a knife; it is then beat on the knee with the knife haft, and the following lines are repeated: 'Sip sap, sip sap, Willie, Willie Whitecap' (s.v. Sap-whissel).

**SIR**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Lan. Glo. Sus. **1.** *sb.* Used in addressing a lady. Cf. **sirs.**

**n.Sc.** The Highlanders use this term of respect indifferently to both sexes (G.W.); 'And ye tu, bonny sir,' addressing Lady Juliana, Ferrier *Marriage* (1818) ii. **Sus.** (S.P.H.)

**2.** *Obs.* With the *def. art.*: a clergyman.

**ne.Lan.**$^1$ Here's t'sir cumman.

**3.** *v.* To address as 'sir.' **Glo.**$^1$ She sirred him.

**SIRAGE-MONEY, SIRCE, SIRCY**, see **Cirage-money, Sirs.**

**SIRDON**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also in form **sirdoun.** [**si·rdən.**] **1.** *sb.* A low, murmuring, plaintive cry. Sc. (Jam.) **2.** *v.* To emit a plaintive cry, as some birds do. Rnf. (*ib.*)

[Cp. Fr. *sourdine*, the little pipe, or tenon put into the mouth of a trumpet, to make it sound low (Cotgr.).]

**SIRE**, *sb.* e.An. [Not known to our correspondents.] A breed or variety, as of pigs, cabbages, &c. (Hall.)

**SIRE**, see **Seer**, *int.*, **Syre.**

**SIR-HARRY**, *sb.* *Obs.* e.An.$^1$ A close-stool.

**SIR-JOHN**, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) A close-stool.

**SIRKEN**, *adj.* Sc. (Jam.) [**si·rkən.**] **1.** Tender of one's body; afraid of cold or pain. Sc. **2.** *Fig.* Tender of one's credit.

**Cld.** Ye needna be sae sirken to pay just now. Ye're ay very sirken.

**SIRKENTON**, *sb.* Ayr. (Jam.) One who is very careful to avoid pain or cold; a person who keeps near the fire. Cf. **sirken, 1.**

**SIRP**, *v.* Sh.I. [**sirp.**] To wet over-much, esp. to make leaven too thin for baking. (Jam.), S. & Ork.$^1$

Hence **Sirpa**, *sb.* a semi-liquid mass.

Da böddie wi' da sea bannocks wis a' weet, an' da bread wis in a sirpa, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 250.

**SIRPCLOTH**, see **Serpcloth.**

**SIRPLE**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. [**si·rpl, sə·rpl.**] **1.** *v.* To take frequent sips; to drink a little at a time; to tipple. Cf. **sipple.**

**Sc.** (Jam.) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^1$ A horse is said to sirple when he drinks fastidiously and sparingly. **Nhb.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781).

**2.** *sb.* A sip; a mouthful; a taste.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **e.Fif.** He had been imbibin' a wee sirple o' Mrs. Snifter's 'Entire,' Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxiv. **s.Sc.** Ye'll be used to drappies o' tea, . . and though a wee sirple o't may do brawly when the sap's scarce, I aye thocht it an unco feckless sort o' diet, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 96. **Ayr.** To hand a sirple O' the gude gear to her gudeman, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 187. **Lnk.** We whiles wad shake hauns o'er a sirple o' yon [whisky], Watson *Poems* (1853) 51.

**SIRRAFT-CHOOSEDAY**, *sb.* N.I.$^1$ Shrove Tuesday. A corruption of **Shraft-Tuesday**, s.v. **Shraft.**

**SIR-RAG**, *sb.* Midl. Not. Nhp. Oxf. Hrt. Mid. **1.** The chief of a band of servants or workers; a foreman; one in authority over others; 'Sir Rag.' See **Head, II. 19** (12).

**Midl.** Sometimes he or she is the 'head sir-rag,' or, as some put it, 'head sir-rag, chief cork and bottle-washer,' *N. & Q.* (1891) 7th S. xii. 132–3. **Not.** He wears Lunnon clo'es, and he looks at a body as if he were head Sir Rag, Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 18. **Nhp.** Thomas Hunt, from Leicester (a Sir-rag to a Waggoner), buried Oct. 31 [1764], *N. & Q. ib.* 29. **Oxf.** (G.O.)

**2.** *Obs.* A tatterdemalion.

**Hrt., Mid.** A dusty set of tatterdemalions, far beneath the companionship of the rom, constantly attended fairs and race-courses, and these poor scarecrows used to be called . . . 'Sir-Rags,' *N. & Q. ib.* 132.

**SIRRAH**, *sb.* Irel. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Also in forms **sarra** w.Yks.; **sarrah** e.Yks.$^1$; **sarree** Wxf.$^1$; **serrah** Wm.; **sirree** Stf.; **sirry** Chs.$^{123}$ s.Chs.$^1$ Not.; **soorey** Not.$^1$ Lei.$^1$; **sorrah** Der.$^1$; **sorree** s.Lan.$^1$; **sorry** s.Chs.$^1$ Stf.$^1$ Der.$^1$; **surrah** Nhb.$^1$; **surree** Glo.$^1$; **surrey** Not.$^3$ Shr.$^{12}$ Hrf.$^2$; **surrie** Der.$^2$; **surry** w.Yks.$^2$ s.Lan.$^1$ s.Chs.$^1$ Stf.$^1$ Der.$^1$ nw.Der.$^1$ Not.$^1$ Lei.$^1$ War.$^3$ Wor. [**si·rə, sə·rə, sə·ri.**] A term of contempt or familiarity, esp. used to an animal or to a young person of either sex, or by boys among themselves; also in *comp.* **Sirrah-lad.** Also used as an *interj.*: see below.

**Wxf.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ 'De ye hear me, sirrah?' (said by a shepherd to his dog). **Wm.** I'll fetch the, thau idle serrah, Close *Satirist* (1833) 164. **e.Yks.**$^1$ A contemptuous and defiant mode of addressing an antagonist in a quarrel. **w.Yks.** Thoo is a young sarra, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 6, 1897); **w.Yks.**$^2$ Come, surry, let's go and bade us. **s.Lan.**$^1$ Heigh! surry, is this thy dog? **Chs.**$^{123}$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ 'Sirry! Sirry! look here.' The word seems to be more or less confounded with Sithee. **Stf.** Oi say, sirree, where be'st thee gwain? *Knight's Quarterly Mag.* (1823) 300; **Stf.**$^1$ **Der.**$^1$; **Der.**$^2$ Surrie! I'll drop on thee, if thou doos'tna' moind (s.v. Drop-on). **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Not.**$^1$; **Not.**$^3$ Oomers! surrey! they melt in the mouth like muck. **s.Not.** What's yer name, sirry? (J.P.K.) **Lei.**$^1$ 'Shuddee loike to hae this 'ere, soorey?' 'Dade shuddy, soorey.' **War.**$^3$ **s.Wor.** Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 20. **Shr.**$^1$; **Shr.**$^2$ How goes it, Surrey lad? **Hrf.**$^2$ I say, Surrey, how about this here job? **Glo.**$^1$

[Serrha, *heus, io*, Levins *Manip.* (1570).]

**SIRRAP**, *sb.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] A hard blow. (Hall.)

**SIR-REVERENCE**, *sb.* Dur. Wm. Yks. Human ordure.

**Dur.**$^1$, **Wm.** (B.K.) **Yks.** 'What's that stink?' 'Aw was comin' down t'lonnin i' t'dark, an' gat mi fuit in a Sir Reverence' (R.B.). **e.Yks.**$^1$ Thoo grins like a dog eatin Sir Reverence. **w.Yks.**$^1$

[A corruption of 'save-reverence.' A kind of apologetical apostrophe, when anything was said that might be thought filthy (Nares).]

**SIRRY**, see **Sirrah.**

**SIRS**, *sb. pl.* and *int.* Sc. Irel. Lan. Not. Lei. War. Shr. e.An. Also in forms **saaz, sars** Suf.$^1$; **serse** Sc. (Jam.); **sirce, sircy** Sc.; **sirse** Sc. (Jam.); **sores** Shr.$^2$; **surce** Sc.; **surs** Lan.; **zeese** Wxf.$^1$ [**sərz, sə̄z, sərs.**] **1.** *sb. pl.* A common mode of address to a number of persons although of both sexes.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Frf.** Anither day'll ser'e us, sirse, Mackenzie *N. Pine* (1897) 10.

**2.** A term of address to inferiors of both sexes.

**e.An.**$^1$ A farmer says to his domestics collectively, 'You may all go to the fair, Sars, for I shall stay at home.' **Suf.**$^1$ In a familiar way from a farmer to his workmen, bespeaking their attention: 'I sah, saaz.' Said sometimes to women: 'Cup, sars,—store, store—cup, cup.'

**3.** Used for *sing.* sir. Wxf.$^1$ **4.** *int.* An exclamation of astonishment, &c.; used without reference to the number or sex of the persons addressed.

**Sc.** Ay, sirse! the ae half o' the world disna ken hoo the t'other half lives, Lawson *Sacrifice* (1892) 28. **n.Sc.** Eh, sirs, they do ye mickle guid, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 287. **Cai.**$^1$ **Per.** Hech, sirse! but my hirdies are sair forfuchan, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 13, ed. 1887. **s.Sc.** Hech, sirs, it's an awsome bit that Lunnon, Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 274. **Rnf.** 'Hech, sirs! hech, sirs!' I said breathless, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 41. **Kcb.** 'Na, na! only one man.' 'Eh sircy!' Muir *Muncraig* (1900) 235. **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$

**5.** Phr. (1) *my sirs*, (2) *sirs a day*, or — *the day*, (3) — *alive*, (4) — *me*, exclamations of surprise.

(1) **Ayr.** My surse, he'll leeve a heap less than a hunner years, Johnston *Congalton* (1896) 67. **Lan.** My surs! Aw never seed nowt loike it afore, Staton *B. Shuttle Manch.* 38. **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$ Moy Sirs! **War.**$^3$ (2) **Sc.** (Jam.) **w.Sc.** 'Eh, sirs, the day!' exclaimed Mrs. Pry, . . 'but Mr. McCringer's no looking weel,' Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 79, ed. 1877. **Ayr.** Sirs the day, laird! but he was the drollest sicht ye ever saw, Service *Notandums* (1890) 19. **Lnk.** Hech, sirs, the day! but folk in love are queer fish, Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 127. (3) **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ **Shr.**$^2$ Come! sores alive! we munna stop lazing a thisns. (4) **Sc.** Sirce me, but I wuss it had been the lad Adam himsel', Keith *Indian Uncle* (1896) 3. **Rxb.** Sirce me! was there aye seen sic a thrawn doited body? Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 70. **Gall.** But the seven bauld brithers, sirce me, but they'll be wild men when they come hame, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) vii. **Kcb.** Eh, sircy-me! what's this? Muir *Muncraig* (1900) 308.

**SIRUP**, *sb.* Suf. In phr. *a poor ha'porth of sirup*, a poor creature. (Hall.)

**SISE**, *sb.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A lesson, a task. (Hall.)

**SISERARY**, *sb.* and *v.* Irel. Dur. Nhp. e.An. Suf. Dev. Also in forms **sessarara** Nhp.$^1$; **siserara** Ir. Suf.$^1$; **sissarara** Dev.$^1$; **sisserara** Dur.$^1$ e.An.$^1$; **zissarara** Dev.$^1$ [si·sərērə.]

**1.** *sb.* A violent scolding; a severe blow. A dial. corruption and use of the legal term 'certiorari.'

**Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–62) 162. **Dur.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^1$ **Suf.**$^1$ 'A gon em sich a siserara 'a the hidd. [I have gi'en the dirty slut a siserary, Smollett *H. Clinker* (1771) 83 (C.D.).]

**2.** Phr. *with a siserary*, with a vengeance.

**Dev.**$^1$ 'Thecca spitfire woud a fitted en to a T.' 'I sure, that her wid, way a zissarara,' 7. [It was on Sunday in the afternoon, when I fell in love all at once with a sisserara; it burst upon me, 'an please your honour, like a bomb, Sterne *T. Shandy* (1758–67) VI. 47 (Davies).]

**3.** *v.* To scold severely; to beat. Dev.$^1$

**SISERY**, *sb.* Irel. [si·səri.] A severe blow. *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–62) VIII. 162. Cf. **siserary**.

**SISH**, see **Such**.

**SIS(S**, *v.* and *sb.* Dev. Also written **ciss** Dev.$^2$ [sis.]

**1.** *v.* To throw, esp. along the ground.

Sis some of it over here, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 28; **Dev.**$^2$ Ciss that pipe away. **nw.Dev.**$^1$ Siss min auver yur then.

**2.** To drive. **nw.Dev.**$^1$ Siss min alung.

**3.** *sb.* A sudden push or throw. Dev.$^2$

**SISS**, *v.* and *sb.*$^1$ Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Som. Amer. Also in forms **siz** e.Yks. m.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks.$^1$ ne.Lan.$^1$; **sizz** Amer.; **ss** Der.; **syz** n.Yks. [sis, siz.] **1.** *v.* To hiss; to fizz; to make a whizzing noise.

**n.Yks.** What's that ət keeps syz, syzin it fire? Siùrli that boiler eznt a hūal in't? (W.H.); T'cat siss't (I.W.); **n.Yks.**$^{24}$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ It's tahd ti be raanin hard, t'fire sisses seea. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** It [porter] siz'd aght a all sides, like a gud an, Rogers *Nan Bunt* (1839) 20; **w.Yks.**$^{13}$; **w.Yks.**$^5$ Thuh siss'd him wal he luked fair 'shāamed on hizsen. **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$ **Lin.** He filled the glasses very quick, The stuff all sissed and fluthered out, Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 46. **n.Lin.**$^1$, **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) **sw.Lin.**$^1$ If a sup o' rain were to fall, it would siss. [**Amer.** Farmer (s.v. Sizzle).]

Hence (1) **Sissing-medicine**, *sb.* an effervescent draught. sw.Lin.$^1$; (2) **-mixture**, *sb.* an effervescing powder. Lin.$^1$

**2.** To make a hissing noise with which to incite a dog to the attack.

**Lakel.**$^2$ He siss'd dog at me. **s.Lan.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ Her's always afeard of a dog, and there was thick there lousy boy sissin on Towler, and tellin o' un to bite 'er.

**3.** *sb.* The noise made by steam escaping through any aperture; a hissing sound made to excite a dog, or by grooms when rubbing down horses. Der. (T.H.), n.Lin.$^1$

**4.** Something tasty eaten with food. Cf. **sissup**, *sb.*$^2$

**w.Yks.** From the sissing or hissing sound made by the food whilst cooking in the pan, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 31, 1897).

[**1.** ME. and Du. *sissen*, to hiss (Stratmann).]

**SISS**, *sb.*$^2$ Dev. Amer. [sis.] **1.** A big, fat woman; ? a dial. form of the proper name 'Cicely.'

**Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 391; Whot a fat ole siss 'tez. Why her lüketh like a bunnel ov straw tied up wi' a hay-beem, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 51; **Dev.**$^1$, **nw.Dev.**$^1$

**2.** A familiar term of address to a little girl or woman; short for 'sister.'

[**Amer.** I be goin' to a newer country yet, sis, *Cent. Mag.* (May 1902) 134; (C.D.)]

**SISSA**, *sb.* Dev. [si·sə.] A fuss.

Well, yü dü make a purty sissa ivery time passen's wive com'th tü zee 'e. 'Er idden no better than nobody else! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

**SISSEL**, *sb.* Sus. Also written **sissle**. A dial. form of 'thistle.' (B. & H.), Sus.$^1$

**SISSING-GIRT**, *sb.* nw.Dev.$^1$ The extra or loose girth of a side-saddle.

**SISSLE**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.* Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Not. Lin. Nhp. Brks. Hnt. e.An. Ken. and Amer. Also in forms **scizzle** Suf.; **sizzle** Nhb. Lakel.$^2$ w.Yks. Not. Nhp.$^1$ Hnt. e.An.$^1$ Suf.$^1$ Ess.$^1$ Amer.; **zizzle** Brks.$^1$ [si·sl, si·zl.] **1.** *v.* To make a spluttering noise, as meat when cooking; to hiss; to fizz. Cf. **siss**, *v.*

**Nhb.** (R.O.H.) **Lakel.**$^2$ When t' meet's i' t'yubben an' it begins ta sizzle we know 'at we shan't be lang afoor we hev some. **w.Yks.** Basting the capon that sizzled there, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 31, 1896) 12, col. 6. **s.Not.** Let the pan stop on the fire, till the lard begins to sizzle (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **Brks.**$^1$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**$^1$ **Suf.** The ginger-beer all scizzled out of the bottle (C.G.B.). **Ess.** It'll soon bile [beil], it begin to sizzle (W.W.S.). **Ken.**$^1$ De old kettle sissles, 'twun't be long before 'tis tea-time, I reckon.

**2.** To burn; to singe; to frizzle.

**Suf.**$^1$ If we heen't rain in another week we shall be all sizzled up. **Ess.** *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 187; **Ess.**$^1$ [**Amer.** 'No danger of frost.' . . 'You bet your life. We're going to have it just sizzling from now on,' *Cent. Mag.* (Oct. 1883) 895.]

**3.** *sb.* A hissing, spluttering sound.

**Not.** Soon a pleasant sizzle made concert with the kettle's song, Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 344. **Suf.**$^1$ The half hiss, half sigh of an animal; of an owl, for instance. Also the effervescence of brisk beer, &c. through a cork, or the alarming hissing of lightning very near one.

**SISSLE**, *v.*$^2$ Cor.$^{12}$ [si·sl.] To move uneasily in sleep.

**SISSLE, SISSOR**, see **Sissel, Searcer**.

**SISSUP**, *v.* and *sb.*$^1$ Lakel. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **sizap** w.Yks.; **sizzap** n.Yks.$^4$; **sizzup** w.Yks.$^1$ ne.Lan.$^1$ [si·səp, si·zəp.] **1.** *v.* To beat; to deal a heavy blow to; to lay violent hands on.

**Lakel.**$^2$ He gat a good sissupen fer putten his neb in. **w.Yks.**$^1$ We'll sizzup him an he does come, ii. 305. **ne.Lan.**$^1$

Hence **Sizzapur** or **Sizzuper**, *sb.* a severe blow; *fig.* anything large of its kind, esp. a tremendous lie. n.Yks.$^4$, w.Yks.$^1$, ne.Lan.$^1$ **2.** *sb.* A heavy blow.

**Lakel.**$^2$ **Wm.** He catch't mi a sissup ower t'lug wi his double nief (B.K.). **w.Yks.** Catched him sitch a sissup a back o' t'heead, *Pudsey Olm.* (1877) 18; Fetch't him a sizap ovat top at ead we hiz stick, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1838) 16. **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**SISSUP**, *sb.*$^2$ Yks. [si·səp.] A dish consisting of various kinds of food mixed up together; *fig.* a jolly affair; see below. Cf. **siss**, *v.* **4**.

**w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Courier* (June 12, 1897); My owd lass thowt shoo'd give 'em a reight Yorkshire sissup; soa shoo bowt some liver an' a cauf heart an' a bit o' bacon, an' shoo smothered it wi' oonions an' heearbs o' one sooart or another, an' when it coom on th' table it sent up sich a smell 'at one hauf o' th' fowk i' th' street had ther maaths watterin', Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1881) 17, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 31, 1897).

**SIST**, *sb.*$^1$ Shr. Cor. [sist.] **1.** Money paid to miners in advance; also in *comp.* **Sist-money**. An aphetic form of 'subsist' (q.v.).

**Cor.** Murray *Hndbk.* p. liv; **Cor.**$^{12}$ (s.v. Subsist); **Cor.**$^3$

**2.** A full pay-day for miners. Shr.$^1$

**SIST**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. [sist.] **1.** *v.* To stop; to stay; esp. as a legal term: to stop procedure.

**Sc.** The covenanters meant not to sist there, Guthry *Memoirs* (1747) 60 (Jam.); Our council sisted in their persecutions upon denunciation and intercommuning, Kirkton *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 364. **Cai.** At six, her father sisting labour for the day, M$^c$Lennan *Peasant Life* (1871) 2nd S. 23. **Bnff.** The Session thereupon sists till his further behaviour be seen, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 83. **Ayr.** None will be surprised to hear that banns of marriage have been often sisted, Edgar *Old Ch. Life* (1886) 2nd S. 157. **Bwk.** My cause being in the roll, I had no mind it shall sist on any account, Hume *Domestic Details* (1697–1707) 55, ed. 1843.

**2.** To cite, summon before a judicial tribune; also used *fig.*

**Sc.** Ordinances are means by which . . . we are sisted more directly in the presence of God, *Disquisition on Lord's Supper*, 45–6 (Jam.). **Per.** For his ill-will and evil words Muir was sisted before the Session and tholed rebuke, Haliburton *Furth in Field* (1894) 185. **Lnk.** He was sisted before the committee for publick affairs, Wodrow *Hist.* (1721) II. 6.

**3.** *sb.* A delay of legal procedure, esp. in the execution of decrees for civil debt.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Frf.** 'Gainst this last charge I canna get sist or suspension, Sands *Poems* (1833) 23. **Rnf.** Obtained, on a bill of suspension presented to the Lord Ordinary on the Bills, a sist, or temporary stay of execution, of an Act of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, Wodrow *Corres.* (1709–31) III. 497, ed. 1843. **Lnk.** They were not willing any sist should be in the persecution, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) IV. 11, ed. 1828.

**4.** A summons, citation.

**Rnf.** Memorials about sists and citations of presbyteries and synods before the Lords of Session in ecclesiastical matters, Wodrow *Corres.* (1709–31) I. 72.

[Lat. *sistere*, to check, stop, keep back.]

**SIST**, *v.*$^2$ Brks. I.W. and Amer. Also in form **zist** Brks.$^1$ [sist.] An aphetic form of 'insist.'

**Brks.**$^1$ If e zists upon 't I 'ooll do 't. **I.W.**$^1$ [**Amer.** Youse gentlemen 'sisted that I tell ye 'bout it, Lloyd *Chronic Loafer* (1901) 79.]

**SISTA**, see **Seesta.**

**SISTANCE**, *sb.* Cai.$^1$ [si·stəns.] The smallest possible quantity, esp. of food; an aphetic form of 'subsistence.'

**SIST'E, SISTEH**, see **Seesta.**

**SISTENSTATION**, *sb.* Sh.I. A particle, the smallest possible quantity. Cf. **sistance.**

*Gen.* applied to food or aliment. 'Dey har'ly hae ae sistenstation i' da yard ta gie da kye' (J.S.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$ Not a sistenstation.

**SISTER**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Glo. Brks. Wil. Som. Also in form **zister** Brks.$^1$ [si·stə(r.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Sister-bairn,** a sister's child; a cousin on the mother's side; (2) **-law,** a sister-in-law; (3) **-('s-part,** the portion of a daughter; also *fig.* less than one's right; nothing at all.

(1) **Sc.** I was a gentleman that had blood relation to his relations, the Earl of Mar's mother and I being sister bairns, Thomson *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 85, ed. 1871. **Cai.**$^1$ (2) **Glo.**$^1$, **Brks.**$^1$, **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.), **w.Som.**$^1$ (s.v. Mother-law). (3) **Sh.I.** Although the udallers divided their land among all their children, yet the portions were not equal, the son got two merks and the daughter one; hence the sister part, a common proverb in Zetland to this day, Edmonston *Zetland* (1809) I. 129 (Jam.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**2.** *pl.* The common milkwort, *Polygala vulgaris.* Wtf. (B. & H.)

**SISTO**, see **Seesta.**

**SISTREN**, *sb. pl.* Sc. and Amer. Also in forms **sisteren, sisterin, sistern** Amer. Sisters.

**Cai.** Brethren and sistren—Hem!—suffer the word of imploration, Horne *Countryside* (1896) 177. [**Amer.** Pray for me, brethren! pray for me, sisteren! *Cent. Mag.* (Apr. 1882) 887; *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 67, 333.]

**SISTY**, *adj.* Ess. [si·sti.] Heavy; used of bread that has not risen. *Trans. Arch. Soc.* II. 187.

**SIT**, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [sit.] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense*: (1) **Seet,** (2) **Sitt,** (3) **Zit.**

(1) **n.Cy.** Holloway. **Chs.**$^2$ (2) **Sc.** (Jam.) (3) **w.Som.**$^1$, **nw.Dev.**$^1$

**2.** *Preterite*: (1) **Sar,** (2) **Sate,** (3) **Seat,** (4) **Seet,** (5) **Set,** (6) **Sit,** (7) **Sittet,** (8) **Sot,** (9) **Sut,** (10) **Zot.**

(1) **w.Yks.**$^5$ Sar him darn to rest. (2) **w.Yks.** Ah sate watchin t'reek, Preston *Poems* (1864) 31. (3) **Wm.** A seat doon a top ov a crag neeak, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 7. (4) **s.Lan.**$^1$ Hoo seet by the foire. **Chs.**$^1$ (5) **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 39. **w.Yks.** Shoo set daan an' hed a gooid cry, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1889) 53, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 10, 1897). **Lan.** We set not long after, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 6. **s.Not.** She set down on a cheer (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**$^1$, **War.**$^2$ **Sus.** I set down under his shadder, Lower *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 3. [**Amer.** You hain't hardly said aye, yes, ner no sence you set down, Westcott *David Harum* (1900) i.] (6) **s.Lan.**$^1$ Hoo sit bi the foire. **s.Chs.**$^1$ 83. (7) **Lnk.** Sometimes we sittet doon, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) I. 31. (8) **Ir.** Dick sot awhile, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) 49; (A.S.-P.) **Chs.** Hoo sot theer i' th' cheer, Clough *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 3. **s.Stf.** Her sot in her low-sated cheer, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895) 8. **Der.** I sot cuttin' a stick, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) vi. **War.**$^3$, **w.Wor.** (W.B.) **Shr.**$^1$ *Gram. Outlines*, 54. **Glo.** Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) vii. **e.An.**$^2$ **Suf.** I sot here, *Macmillan's Mag.* (Sept. 1889) 359. **Ess.**$^1$, **w.Som.**$^1$ **Cor.** I . . . sot mighty still, Phillpotts *Prophets* (1897) 211. [**Amer.** An' there sot Huldy all alone, Lowell *Biglow Papers*, 10.] (9) **n.Ir.** A sut doon, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 13. **Dwn.** A' sullen an' sulky sut John, Savage-Armstrong *Ballads* (1901) 53. **Shr.**$^1$ *Gram. Outlines*, 54. (10) **Som.** Then zot down an' ate his supper, Raymond *No Soul* (1899) 172. **w.Som.** Zau·t, Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 48. **Dev.** Here I must zot o' nights, Mortimer *W. Moors* (1895) 105.

**3.** *Pp.*: (1) **Sat,** (2) **Satten,** (3) **Sattun,** (4) **Set,** (5) **Sit,** (6) **Sitten,** (7) **Sot,** (8) **Sutten,** (9) **Suttin,** (10) **Zitted,** (11) **Zot.**

(1) **Lan.** Quite content, aw'm sat at whoam, Ramsbottom *Rhymes* (1864) 12. (2) **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^3$ (3) **w.Yks.**$^3$ (4) **Lan.** Then having set awhile after in the family, I read a portion of Scripture, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 2. (5) **Lnk.** He . . . had sit down in a fur among his own corn, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 109, ed. 1828. **w.Yks.**$^2$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ (6) **Sc.** We little thought to hae sitten doun wi' the like o' . . . you, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) iv. **Bnff.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.**$^2$, **e.Yks.**$^1$ **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 39. **w.Yks.**$^{12}$; **w.Yks.**$^5$ (s.v. Shotten). **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^{13}$, **s.Chs.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ *Gram. Outlines*, 54. (7) **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^{23}$ **Shr.**$^1$ *Gram. Outlines*, 54. **Ess.** They down had snugly sot, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 138. **w.Som.**$^1$ **Dev.** The craws hev sot on es shoulder, Norway *Parson Peter* (1900) 50. (8) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 208. **Slk.** Gin they should a' hae sutten down on their knees, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 71, ed. 1866. **Shr.**$^1$ *Gram. Outlines*, 54. (9) **Edb.** Whare An hour I suttin hae Carousin', Learmont *Poems* (1791) 81. (10) **Dev.** Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 54, ed. 1853. (11) **Som.** Zomebody must ha' zot on un, Raymond *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 22.

**II.** Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* In *comb.* with *prep.* or *adv.*: (1) **Sit down,** (*a*) to settle, become established; to continue; of the weather: to become calm or settled; (*b*) to become bankrupt; (2) **— down to,** to submit to; to suffer without complaint; (3) **— in,** (*a*) to sit to the table; to draw in; (*b*) to adhere; (4) **— on,** (*a*) to remain, continue to abide; (*b*) of food: to stick to the pan in cooking; to burn; (5) **— out,** to project, stick out; (6) **— over,** to sit closer together so as to make room for another; to sit down to table; (7) **— to,** (*a*) to settle down to, set in for; (*b*) see (4, *b*); (8) **— under,** to attend regularly the ministry of any particular preacher at church or chapel; (9) **— up,** (*a*) to court, woo, esp. to sit up at night with a woman during courtship; (*b*) to keep watch over a corpse at night; (*c*) to enrage, vex; (*d*) to suffer; (*e*) to become careless in regard to one's religious profession or duties; (10) **— upon,** (*a*) to sit near, draw up to; (*b*) to fit, become; (11) **— with,** to disregard, endure, put up with.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** Is the frost to sit down, think ye? (Jam.); It's no' a canny thing to let a cauld get sutten doon on an auld body, Swan *Gates of Eden* (ed. 1895) ix. **Bnff.**$^1$ Applied to a storm; as, 'A think the weather's gain' t' sit-doon;' and to the sea. **Abd.** I did not think it richt that he sud be latt'n sit doon amon's as a neebour onbeen enterteen't, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 139. **Slk.** The rime had sitten down, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 70, ed. 1866. **Don.** The girl that sits down in Pathrick's 'll find she hasn't made a mistake, *Pearson's Mag.* (Mar. 1900) 311. (*b*) **Abd.** Fa wud a' thocht o' Sawney Mutch sittin' doon noo! Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 121. (2) **Midl.** It wasn't likely that he would sit down to it (I.W.). (3, *a*) **Sc.** Sit in and help yourself, Lawson *Sacrifice* (1892) 41. **nw.Abd.** Ye're unco far ootby; Jist sit in to the fire, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 18. (*b*) **w.Yks.**$^1$ To adhere, as any extraneous matter does in a recent wound. (4, *a*) **Sc.** Are ye to sit on the year? (Jam.) (*b*) **Nhb.**$^1$ When a dumpling, hasty pudding, potatoes, &c., have sitten on to the bottom of the pan in which they are boiled, Oliver *Rambles* (1835) 131. **w.Yks.** Common (J.W.); **w.Yks.**$^1$ (5) **Dev.** 'Pon buttress stout, That vrom ez zides var zitted out, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 54, ed. 1853. (6) **s.Lan.**$^1$ (7, *a*) **Frf.** It's sitting to snaw, Barrie *Minister* (1891) x. (*b*) **Sc.** Dinna let the kail sit to (Jam.). (8) **Sc.** I'm overly old to sit under a halflin laddie, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 12. **ne.Sc.** I've been sittin' under him for twenty years, Grant *Keckleton*, 186. **Per.** That comes o' sittin' under a moderate minister! Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 66, ed. 1887. **Dmf.** I wudna sit under sick a toomhead, Ponder *Kirkcumdoon* (1875) 10. **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ We sit under Christ'n minister 'at preăches the real gospel. **Oxf.**$^1$ I sits under Mr. Jones, *MS. add.* **Suf.** I sot under a number o' prachers, Raven *Hist. Suf.* (1895) 260. (9, *a*) **Lakel.**$^2$ He'd bin sitten his heart's desire up fer years an' nivver hardly spokken. **Cum.**$^4$ The custom being for the lad to sit up with the lass, *W. C. T. H.* (1893) 6, col. 2 (s.v. Rig-reap). **s.Lan.**$^1$ They were sittin-up t'gether, 22. [**Amer.** Sarah Ann is sitting up with a young man, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 424.] (*b*) **Sc.** The friends and neighbours took their turn at 'sittin' up wi' the corpse,' and were provided with a candle, a Bible, and a bottle of whisky, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 253. **Nhb.**$^1$ A custom yet observed. (*c*) **Yks.** He's best off who's not bothered wi' no women koind, they sa sane git sit oop, Fetherston *T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 5. (*d*) **Lakel.**$^2$ Thoo'll sit-up fer that efter a bit. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (*e*) **Sc.** Even professors sat up, shirped away and cryned into a shadow, McWard *Contendings* (1723) 146 (Jam.). (10, *a*) **Sc.** I remember asking her to come and sit upon the fire, Ramsay *Remin.* (1859) 100. (*b*) **Dmf.** As though jack and boot sat upon me no less aptly than threshie-coat and brogues, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 207. (11) **Sc.** God will not sit with all the wrongs done to Him, Thomson *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 10, ed. 1871.

**2.** Phr. (1) *as well sit teum as run teum*, to make the best of a bad bargain instead of worrying over it; (2) *deil sit athin*, an imprecation: 'devil take'; (3) *sit ye merry*, a phr. used at the end of a song; (4) *to let that hare* or *hen sit a bit*, to wait for a better opportunity before saying or doing anything; (5) *to sit awhile*, to pay an evening visit; (6) — *down off one's feet*, (7) — *down one's way(s*, to sit down, be seated; (8) — *eggs*, to sit too long in a neighbour's house; to outstay one's welcome; (9) — *fling*, see below; (10) — *for glory*, see below; (11) — *ill to one's meat*, to sit inconveniently at table; *fig.* to be ill-kept, ill-fed; (12) — *in the sun*, to be tipsy, to become intoxicated; (13) — *near the door*, a tailoring term: to take big stitches to make up for lost time; (14) — *on another's coat-tail* or *lap*, to be dependent on another; to be helped by another; to sponge upon; (15) — *on one's knees*, to kneel, remain kneeling; (16) — *over end*, to sit in an upright position; to sit up in bed; (17) — *the* or *one's market*, to expect too much and thereby lose an opportunity; (18) — *the stool*, to sit on the stool of repentance; (19) — *to the bottom*, of food: to stick to the side of the pan in cooking; to burn; (20) — *upon coals*, to be very anxious or restless; (21) — *up on end*, see (16).

(1) **Cum.**$^4$ (s.v. Run). (2) **Sh.I.** Deil sit athin dat hands, Ollason *Mareel* (1901) 16. (3) **e.An.**$^1$ (4) **Wm.** (B.K.) (5) **Cai.**$^1$ (6) **N.I.**$^1$ (7) **Edb.** Sit down your wa',—mak' this your hame, Macaulay *Poems* (1788) 139. (8) **w.Yks.**$^1$ (9) **e.Yks.** Should any one boast of his horsemanship, he is quietly asked if he can 'sit fling,' Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 5. (10) **Lon.** Sitting for glory . . . is a ceremony in which an engaged couple sit in a drawing-room and receive the congratulations of their friends, *Dy. Telegraph* (Jan. 25, 1902) 7, col. 7. (11) **Sc.** 'Nothing makes a man sooner old like than sitting ill to his meat.' Spoken when people sit inconveniently at table, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 264-5; (Jam.) (12) **Glo.** (H.S.H.) (13) **Lnk.** Tam the while sat near the door, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 28. (14) **Sc.** (Jam.) **w.Cum.** Bob, 'at hed sitten two or three days, owder on sumboddy's cwoat lap, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1876) 7. (15) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*), **n.Yks.**$^1$ (16) **e.Yks.** Do you think you can manage to sit ower end if I get you up? (B.K.); I'se sat ower end in this ere chair for eighteen year, Flit & Ko *Suddaby Fewster*, 175. (17) **Edb.** Ye may sit your market, ma lassie, like a wheen mair I ken o', *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Mar. 8, 1902). **Nhb.**$^1$ 'I doubt she has sat her market.' Said of a girl too particular in her choice and therefore not likely to be married. (18) **Abd.** Ilk ither Sunday some wad sit the stool, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 68. (19) **Cum.**$^{14}$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (20) **Sh.I.** I tell'd wir folk at I widna be lang furt, an' ye ken dey'll juist sit apo' cols till I come, *Sh. News* (Feb. 19, 1898); (J.S.) (21) **n.Yks.**$^1$ 'Matched to sit up on end;' of a person suffering from weakness; **n.Yks.**$^4$ He's sitting up on end in bed. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ She wanted to sit up, but Doctor said she'd better sit up on end a bit first.

**3.** *Comb.* (1) **Sit-fast,** (*a*) a sot, one who sits long over his drink; (*b*) a hard substance formed in a wound or sore; a hard swelling; a gathering; (*c*) a large stone fast in the earth; (*d*) the creeping crowfoot, *Ranunculus repens*; (*e*) the rest-harrow, *Ononis arvensis*; (2) **-house,** a place of habitation as distinguished from a house appropriated to some other purpose; (3) **-sicker,** (*a*) the upright crowfoot, *Ranunculus acris*; (*b*) the corn-field crowfoot, *R. arvensis*; (4) **-still-nest,** ordure, dung.

(1, *a*) **w.Yks.**$^1$ (*b*) **Nhb.**$^1$ He'd a sitfast in iv his hand. **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** An aggravated wound caused by the stocking or other woollen material coming into close contact with the raw flesh (H.L.); **w.Yks.**$^1$; **w.Yks.**$^2$ He's got a sit-fast in his arm. **ne.Lan.**$^1$ [It is open to question whether a warbly back or even a sitfast would be such unsoundness as to constitute breach of warranty, *Sat. Review* (1887) LXIV. 707.] (*c*) **Bwk.** In many situations of this county improvable land is, or has lately been, much encumbered by such stones. These are sometimes large nodules or irregularly shaped masses of whin, trap, basalt, or granite, either appearing above the surface or discovered by the plough, and are called sitfasts, *Agric. Surv.* 380 (Jam.); Some are even of many hundredweights, and are called sitfasts, *ib.* 35. (*d*) **Dmf.** *Garden Work* (1896) No. cxiv. 112. **N.I.**$^1$ (*e*) **Lnk.** (Jam.) (2) **Fif., Lth.** What should be the form of a sit-house, barn, bire, stable, with corn and kitchen-yards? Maxwell *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 437 (Jam.). (3, *a*) **Cld., Rnf.** (Jam.) (*b*) **Slg.** The *Ranunculus arvensis*, . . or sit-sicker, as it is here called, is very common, very hurtful, and very difficult to extirpate, *Agric. Surv.* 131 (*ib.*). (4) **Lan.** (Hall.)

**4.** To lie, remain; to continue in the same position.

**Sc.** The book is sitting on the table, *Glasgow Herald* (Apr. 3, 1899). **Abd.** Dinna lay a finger upo' them. . . Na, na, lat them sit, Macdonald *R. Falconer* (1868) 34. **Dmf.** Applied to any piece of crockery or furniture, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 353. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**5.** To continue to occupy a farm or house; not to move; to remain during a lease.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Neebóur's roun', whan Robin teuk it, Swore he wadna sit his lease, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 36. **Dmb.** Flitt wha like, and sit wha like, I'll flitt, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxxviii. **Edb.** May a' her tenants sit fu' snug and bein, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 163, ed. 1785. **Gall.** He sits rent free (A.W.).

**6.** To cease to grow; to become stunted. Cf. **set,** *v.* **26.**

**Sc.** Applied both to animals and vegetables (Jam.).

**7.** Of food: to be easily digested; to agree with one. Cf. **set,** *v.* **47.**

**s.Chs.**$^1$ Pol·i, eyŭr)z sŭm ky'aay·kùmbŭrz iv dhai)n sit wi yŭ. [Had a cheesecake (3*d.*) by the way, which being better than ordinary, 1*d.* more price, did not sit so easy, being buttery, Byrom *Remin.* (1737), in *Cheth. Soc. Publ.* XL. 122.]

**8.** Of the moon: to be past the full; to be invisible during the 'interlunium.'

**s.Not.** It'll be dark for yer to-night; the moon sits (J.P.K.). **Lei.**$^1$ The moon sits; it will be dark to-night. **Nhp.**$^1$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

**9.** Of a building: to sink, settle.

**Sc.** As when a wall sinks or falls down in consequence of the softness of the foundation (Jam.).

**10.** Of milk, &c.: to adhere to the side of the pan when boiling; to burn. Cf. **pot-sitten,** s.v. Pot, *sb.*$^1$ **17** (70, *a*).

**w.Yks.**$^2$ That milk has sit. **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$

**11.** To seat; *gen.* in phr. *to sit one down*, to sit down, seat oneself. Cf. **set,** *v.* **4.**

**Abd.** He sits him down upo' the bink, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 24, ed. 1873. **Per.** Come in, gudewife, an' sit ye down, Nicoll *Poems* (ed. 1843) 230. **Lnk.** Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 94. **Lth.** Sic a back! . . It sat oor gude sire's bairns fairly, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 104. **Bwk.** Here I sit me doon, Chisholm *Poems* (1879) 102. **Gall.** He sat hissel doon on a cairn, *Gallovidian* (1901) III. 71. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **w.Yks.** He was sat by t'fire, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882); **w.Yks.**$^5$ Sar him darn to rest a bit. **s.Lan.**$^1$ He wur sit on a cheer. **Not.** Sit yer down. The lads mun stand, Prior *Renie* (1895) 329. **s.Not.** Who to'd yer to sit yer theer? (J.P.K.) **Som.** You'll sit yourself down somewhere in the shade, Raymond *No Soul* (1899) 6. **e.Dev.** Sitee down, Jane *Lordship* (1897) 81.

12. To set.

**Sc.** They sat us down at the Star Inn, Mitchell *Scotticisms* (1799) 78. **Yks.** They sat off again i' t'morning, Taylor *Miss Miles* (1890) xix. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Not.** A've sat the sage-tree (J.P.K.). **w.Som.**$^1$ Be you comin to zee me zit the sponge umbye night? **Dev.** 'I'll zit ee gwine,' I will accompany you a short distance on your journey, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) *Gl.*, ed. 1853. **nw.Dev.**$^1$

13. To ignore, set aside, disregard; to decline; to disobey.

**Sc.** He durst not sit God's call to that work, Thomson *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 224, ed. 1871; It implieth that very few who sit the offer until then are honoured with repentance, Guthrie *Trial* (1755) 82–3 (Jam.). **Abd.** They sat this charge, and nothing followed thereupon, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 150. **Bwk.** 'Ritchie! come in, and blaw the bellows;' I sat that bidding, but I've rued it ay sin syne, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 43. **s.Don.** 'Sit a summons,' to disobey a summons by neglecting to appear in court, Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Nhb.**$^1$ To sit a biddin.

14. To burn food in cooking. Cf. **set**, *v.* **42.**

**w.Yks.**$^2$ Thah's sitten t'porridge ageean. **Der.**$^1$

15. To woo, court, 'keep company with'; to sit up with one's sweetheart during the night when courting. Cf. **sitting up**, s.v. **Sitting**, 1 (3, *a*).

**w.Yks.** It is said that a young man is 'sitting a young woman,' *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iv. 43; **w.Yks.**$^1$ **ne.Lan.**$^1$ James T. is sitting our Betty.

16. To fit, suit, become. Cf. **set**, *v.* 44.

**Sc.** As for the rapier it sits wi' your degree, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) i; 'It sits ye weel' is said ironically of a person who attempts what is beyond his power or position (Jam. *Suppl.*). **N.Cy.**$^1$ Most frequently ironical, as 'It sits him weel indeed' is said of a person who arrogates to himself more than is thought proper. **Nhb.**$^1$ The coat sits him weel.

17. To get equal with. Cf. **set**, *v.* 45.

**Lakel.**$^2$ Noo if thoo can sit t'auld horse brecker thoo's nobbut anudder ta sit. **ne.Lan.**$^1$ I can't sit him.

18. *sb.* In phr. *better* (*to*) *rue sit than rue flit*, it is better to stay on in a place than to move and repent it.

**Sh.I.** Hit's better ta roo-sit den roo-flit, *Sh. News* (Apr. 9, 1898); Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 209.

19. The fit of a garment.

**Nhb.**$^1$ Aa dinna like the sit o' yor goon; it wants a tuck anunder the oxter.

20. Of a wall: the state of sinking. Sc. (Jam.)

**SITCH**, see **Sich(e**, **Such.**

**SITCHEN, SITCHUN**, see **Suchan.**

**SITCHY-WOW**, *adv.* Dev. [si·tʃi-wou.] Crosswise.

Her eyes be lūking sitchy-wow. 'Er dū'th 'er work jist the same, nort straight, ivery bit o't sitchy-wow! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

**SITE**, *sb.*$^1$ *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) Also written **syte.** Anxious care.

[Þat liued nine hundret yeir and mare, And al his liue in site and care, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 1410. Cp. ON. *sȳta*, to wail.]

**SITE**, *sb.*$^2$ Nhb.$^1$ A dial. form of 'scythe.' (s.v. Scythe.) Cf. **side**, *sb.*$^5$

**SITH**, *prep.*$^1$ and *conj.* *Obs.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Also in form **zeeth** Wxf.$^1$ 1. *prep.* Since. Nhb.$^1$, Wxf.$^1$ See **Sithen.** 2. *conj.* Seeing that, because.

**Sc.** Sith it is easy to stem evil, Scott *Abbot* (1820) iv. **Abd.** Sith your solemn heart doth seem set on the green maiden, Cobban *Angel* (1893) 156. **Per.** My heart is rent sith we maun part, Ford *Harp* (1893) 44. **Fif.** Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 32. **Rnf.** Sith ye are undoubted lairdie O' mony a guid thack-hoose, Finlayson *Rhymes* (1815) 23. **Edb.** Sith that whilk was done, was done by her leman wi' whom she fled, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 112. **Wxf.**$^1$

3. Therefore, for that or this reason. n.Yks.$^2$

[2. Sith it is in thy might, Chaucer *C. T.* A. 930.]

**SITH**, *prep.*$^2$ ? *Obs.* Glo. With, in the house of.

In use 40 years ago (H.S.H.); **Glo.**$^1$

**SITH**, see **Sidth**, **Sooth.**

**SITHA, SITHARS**, see **Sithee**, **Scithers.**

**SITHE**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ Nhb. Lei. Nhp. Wor. Glo. Brks. e.An. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **sigth** Glo.$^1$; **sythe** Nhb. e.An.$^2$ Suf.$^1$ Wil.$^1$ Dev. [saiþ, saið.] 1. *v.* To sigh, sob.

**Nhb.** Jones *Nhb.* (1871) 256. **Lei.**$^1$, **se.Wor.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^{12}$ **Nrf.** I knew a clergyman who always read 'scithing' for 'sighing of a contrite heart,' Holloway. **Suf.** He sithed and said . . . 'take care of her when I am gone,' Strickland *Old Friends, &c.* (1864) 264. **Ess.**$^1$, **Hmp.**$^1$, **I.W.**$^1$ **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**$^1$, **Dor.**$^1$ **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **s.Dev.** Little Em Linnick hollen an' suffen and sythin' like a babby! *Longman's Mag.* (1901) 47.

2. *sb.* A sigh.

**Nhp.**$^1$, **Glo.**$^1$, **Brks.** (J.C.K.), **e.An.**$^2$, **Suf.**$^1$ **Ess.** *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**$^1$

[1. So I say sithing, and sithing say my end is to paste up a siquis, Marston *What you will* (1607) III. i. (C.D.) 2. The woods were heard to waile full many a sythe, Spenser *Colin Clout* (1595) l. 23.]

**SITHE**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Lan. Lei. Nhp. Also written **syth(e** Sc. (Jam.); and in form **seeth** Lan.$^1$ [saið.]

1. *v.* To strain through a sieve: *gen.* used of milk; to sift. Cf. **sie**, *v.*

**Sc.** (Jam.); Our sowens are ill soured, ill sythed, ill soden, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 58, ed. 1881. **Lnk.** (Jam.), **Lan.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$

Hence **Sithing-bowl**, *sb.* a bowl for straining milk; see below.

**Nhp.**$^1$ A wooden bowl without a bottom, and with a piece of strainering tied over the aperture for the purpose of straining or purifying milk.

2. *sb.* A sieve, a milk-strainer. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*)

[Cp. Cyyd (cyued, P.) or cythyd and clensyd, as mylke, or oþer lyke (licoure, P.), *colatus*; cythynge (cyynge, H., cyuynge, P.) or clensynge, *colatura* (*Prompt.*).]

**SITHE**, see **Scythe.**

**SITHEE**, *int.* Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Shr. Also written **sithe** s.Lan.; **sithi** e.Lan.$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$; and in forms **see the'** Wm.; **see thee** n.Yks.$^2$ w.Yks.$^2$ s.Lan.$^1$ Der.; **se' the'** m.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks.; **sitha** Nhb.$^1$ Lakel.$^2$ n.Yks.$^4$ ne.Yks.$^1$ e.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks.$^3$ n.Lin.$^1$; **sither** w.Yks.; **sitho** w.Yks.$^1$ e.Lan.$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$; **soethee** n.Yks.$^2$; **sootha** n.Yks. m.Yks.$^1$; **so the'** m.Yks.$^1$; **so-thee** n.Yks.$^1$; **sutha** n.Yks.$^4$ ne.Yks.$^1$ e.Yks.$^1$; **suther** w.Yks.; **sutho** w.Yks.$^1$ [si·ðə, sə·ðə.] 1. An exclamation used to attract attention; lit. 'see thou.' Cf. **seesta.**

**Nhb.**$^1$ When he cam, sitha, aa didn't ken whe it could be. **Lakel.**$^2$ **Wm.** For see the' t'wint'r's past, Richardson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) ii. 11. **n.Yks.** Sitha, Ah sall nivver gan wi' neeabody else, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 37. **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** Whah, sitha! that conny lahtle bayn can run aboot like a two-year-awd, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 95; **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Se' the', se' the', a lad an' lass a comin' (W.F.); He's yonder, sitha, *Yksman.* (1880) 311; **w.Yks.**$^1$; **w.Yks.**$^2$ See thee, look what stays I've getten; **w.Yks.**$^3$ **Lan.** They're off to th' chapel, si tho, Waugh *Chimn. Corner* (1874) 6, ed. 1879; Si thi, Bess! here's a God-send fur thi, Banks *Manch. Man* (1876) i. **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.** (S.B.), **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^1$ Very frequently used in setting a dog at anything. **s.Chs.**$^1$ Sidh·i! ah)l tel dhi sùm·ŭt iv dhaa)l ky'eeū·p it skwaat·. **Der.** See thee, 'tant sandy at all isn't this here, *Good Wds.* (1881) 844. **Not.** Especially used before an admonition or objection (W.H.S.); **Not.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ Sitha! sitha! mun, how it lightens. **Shr.**$^1$ *Gram. Outlines*, 81.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Sithee be luthee**, (2) **—bud** or **but**, (3) **—buds, li' the buds**, (4) **—lo thee! looks thee!** (5) **—me**, exclamations used to attract attention, look! see!

(1) **Der.** Lit. 'see thee and look thee.' Sithee be luthee! what a giant! (H.R.) (2) **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.); Sitha, bud! tha can't du owght like this, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 31, 1897); **w.Yks.**$^1$ (3) **m.Yks.**$^1$ (4) **n.Yks.** (T.S.); Whah' sootha, lootha, leakstha, Brown *York Minster Screen* (1834) l. 39; **n.Yks.**$^2$ Lo thee! Looks thee! **m.Yks.**$^1$ (5) **s.Lan.**$^1$

**SITHEN**, *adv.* and *conj.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. [si·ðən.]

1. *adv.* Since then. N.Cy.$^1$, s.Lan.$^1$ See **Sin**, *adv.*

2. *conj.* Thus it follows. n.Yks.$^2$

**SITHENCE**, see **Sithens.**

**SITHENS**, *adv.*, *prep.* and *conj.* *Obs.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also written **sithence** Sc. n.Yks.$^2$ 1. *adv.* Since that time. See **Sithen.**

**Peb.** Twenty years had passed sithence, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 37, ed. 1817.

2. *prep.* Since.

**Nhb.**$^1$ Before him Sir William Johnson, Sir John Sadler, and

Sir Thomas Langton, priests deceased, did occupy the said house and waste (lying in the Darne Croke) sithens the said suppression, Welford *Hist. Newcastle*, II. 494.

3. *conj.* As, seeing that.

**Sc.** He trustet in the Lord that he wad delifer him: Let him do sae nowe, sithens he delichtet in him, Riddell *Ps.* (1857) xxii. 8. **Abd.** Sithence my diligence is bestowed in perusing their tedious volumes . . . why may not I also give a proof what happilie I have reaped? Turreff *Gleanings* (1859) 72. **Dmf.** It's our plain duty to bide by it, sithens we was sent by Buccleuch to be guided by the hound, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 157.

4. Therefore, then. **n.Yks.²** If thoo will gan, sithance be 't.

[1. Have you informed them sithence? Shaks. *Cor.* iii. i. 47. 3. Sithence . . . it concerns you to know it, *All's Well*, i. iii. 124.]

**SITHERS**, see **Scithers.**

**SITHERWOOD**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Cum. A dial. form of 'southernwood,' *Artemisia Abrotanum.*

**Sc.** (A.W.) **n.Ir.** There was a sweet scent of musk and sitherwood hanging about, Mulholland *Ailsie's Shoe*, 228. **Cum.** Southernwood, or as he called it, 'sitherwood' or 'old man,' was Jobby's especial favourite, Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xii.

**SITHI, SITHO**, see **Sithee.**

**SITHORS, SITHURS**, see **Scithers.**

**SITH YE MERRY**, *phr.* Irel. Used as a salutation.

**Wxf.** 'Sith ye merry, genteels,' says I, Kennedy *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 281.

**SITHY-HANGERS**, *sb. pl.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] A cow's teats. (Hall.)

**SITTEN**, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also in forms **sittun** w.Yks.; **sutten** Sc. (Jam.) [si·tən.]

1. Of eggs: being hatched.

**Cai.¹** **Nhb.¹** Black sitten, near the time of incubation, applied to eggs under a hen when the birds are in the shell. **n.Yks.²** Sitten eggs.

2. Stunted in growth, ill-thriven. Cf. **set**, *ppl. adj.* 3.

**Bnff.¹** He's naething bit a sitten baggeral o' bairn. **Cld.** (Jam.) **Slk.** Sitten like (*ib.*). **Chs.¹** That tree will grow no more, its quite sitten. Its a poor, sitten thing.

3. Of food: burnt to the pan. Cf. **set**, *ppl. adj.* **5**; **pot-sitten**, s.v. **Pot**, *sb.*¹ **17** (70, *a*).

**w.Yks.** *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. v. 334. **Lan.** The following humorous description of faulty porridge—'Sitt'n, saut, sooty, reecht, an noan bwoilt, lumpy, and too leight on 'em' (S.W.). **ne.Lan.¹** Sitten-milk. **s.Lan.¹**, **Chs.¹³**, **nw.Der.¹**

4. Heavy, sodden.

**s.Lan.¹** Porridge is said to be sitten when it is heavy.

5. Stiff, hard, inelastic. ne.Lan.¹ 6. Sulky, malicious.

**w.Yks.** Eh! hoo is a sittun good fur nowt (D.L.). **s.Lan.¹** Aw'd ne'er break mi heart o'er sich a sitten hussy as her.

7. *Comb.* (1) **Sitten down,** (*a*) of the weather: settled, calm; (*b*) of a cold or illness: having taken hold of one, not easily got rid of; (2) **— in,** (*a*) ingrained, saturated; cf. **set**, *ppl. adj.* **1** (4, *a*); (*b*) of long standing, chronic; (3) **— land,** grass land where the soil is stiff and unproductive through want of cultivation; (4) **— on,** (*a*) stunted in growth, small, ill-thriven; (*b*) burnt to the pan in cooking; (5) **— up,** neglectful, careless.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam.) (*b*) **Sc.** A sitten down cauld (*ib.*); It was at first a sutten-doon cauld, Ferrier *Inheritance* (1824) iv. (2, *a*) **Cum.¹** Fairly sitten in wi' dirt. **w.Yks.** Get tha weshed, Tha'rt fair sitten in wi' muck (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.¹** (*b*) **w.Yks.** His hasma is fair sitten in now (S.P.U.). (3) **Cum.¹⁴** (4, *a*) **Slk.** (Jam.) **Nhb.¹** A sitten-on creature. **w.Yks.¹** Thou's a sitten-on barn, at isto. (*b*) **Rxb.** Broth or soup which has been boiled too long, esp. when burnt in the pot, is said to be sitten on (Jam.). **w.Yks.¹** (5) **Slg.** Their fire-edge might help to kindle up old sitten-up professors, Wodrow Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 254.

**SITTEN**, *v.* Der. [si·tən.] To burn food in cooking, to cause to adhere to the pan.

**Der.¹** Dhaa⁽ʳ⁾l sit·'n dhaat· milk (s.v. Sit); **Der.²**

**SITTER**, *sb.* Sh.I. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. [si·tə(r.]

1. One who waits to join a funeral procession in a neighbouring dwelling and is not in the house of the deceased. n.Yks.² *Pref.* 10. 2. The root of a tree left in a hedge after felling timber. Chs.¹ 3. A sore slow of cure or fixed in the flesh; solid matter in a wound; a festered burn.

**Lan.** Solid matter in a wound which prevents it healing and is generally if not always removed by cauterizing (S.W.); **Lan.¹**, **e.Lan.¹**

4. A rebuff, 'settler.'

**Sh.I.** Feth, dey're gotten a sitter, onywye, *Sh. News* (June 16, 1900).

5. *Comp.* (1) **Sitter-on,** an official employed in a pitman's game of bowling; (2) **-up,** a girl who takes part in the service at a Sunday School anniversary; see **Sitting-up,** s.v. **Sitting, 1** (3, *b*).

(1) **Nhb.** Each player has his own sitter-on, who goes in advance and sits on 'his hunkers' to indicate the spot where the 'bool' may beat to the greatest advantage of the thrower (R.O.H.). (2) **w.Yks.** Two rows o' t'youngest sitters up, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 16, 1896); Common (J.W.).

**SITTING**, *vbl. sb.*, *sb.* and *ppl. adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **sitten** Lnk. [si·tin.]

1. *vbl. sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Sitting-board,** a board or bench for sitting upon; (2) **-down,** (*a*) a relay of people partaking of a meal; see below; (*b*) a resting-place, a situation; a settlement, esp. in marriage; (*c*) bankruptcy; (3) **-up,** (*a*) a night courtship; see below; (*b*) a Sunday School anniversary; see below.

(1) **e.Lth.** A good many desks were converted into pews by adding to them a 'sitting-board and a resting board,' Waddell *Old Kirk Chron.* (1893) 161. **w.Yks.** A board on which the weaver sat when at work (D.L.). (2, *a*) **w.Yks.** Where large numbers of people partake of refreshments, and the number of tables is limited, the people will have to be seated in turns, one set sitting down as another rises up from their meal; each of these sets is called a sitting-down. 'There'd be two gooid sittins-dahn,' or, 'There'd be fower sittins-dahn an' abaht another tableful,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 7, 1897); There's other two sittinsdahn yet, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 17. (*b*) **Lnk.** A kind sittendoon for the remainder o' my stay, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) III. 106. **Don.** It isn't in every ditch-sheuch nowadays ye'll pick up a brave man with a good sittin'-down, *Pearson's Mag.* (Mar. 1900) 311. **n.Yks.** 'He's gotten a rare sitting-doon,' a good situation; also applied to a person who has married well (T.S.). **Nrf.** It's a nice comfortable sittin' down, Forbes *Odd Fish* (1901) 65. (*c*) **Abd.** Sandy Mutch's 'sittin' doon' had been attended with less disastrous effects, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 124. (3, *a*) **Lakel.²** **Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 308; **Cum.⁴** **Wm.** The last stage of courting previous to marriage, when the engaged couple spend their Saturday nights together in the house after the other members of the household have retired to rest (B.K.). **Lan.** This sitting up was regularly observed every Saturday night, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 264; The addresses paid by the swain to his sweetheart were styled 'the sitting up,' from the night instead of the day being the time allotted to the important affair of courtship, Thornber *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 96. (*b*) **w.Yks.** There was a constant flutter of excitement pervading the members of the choir—I mean the 'sitting-up' choir, which included about fifty of the female scholars. We lads were tabooed on this most important event of the year and had the satisfaction of seeing the lasses donned magnificently . . . all in white dresses with bishop sleeves, pink or blue sashes, low shoes and ankle straps, and white muslin caps trimmed with black ribbon, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 43–44; The term arose from the fact that the girls and young maidens of the Sunday-school sat up in the gallery round about the organist, all dressed in their new clothes, even as is yet the custom to this day, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 7, 1897); The anniversary of the Horton-lane Sunday-school was for many years a grand and auspicious occasion. . . Then the old custom of 'sitting-up' was in vogue, when the girls dressed in white, and the boys in 'bran new suits,' were so arranged, with an eye to effect, as to produce a most dazzling display of well-dressed juvenility, Scruton *Pictures Old Bradford*, 71, *ib.*; She used ta sing at all t'church festivals an' t'chapel sittinns-up in t'neighbourhood, *Yksman's Comic Ann.* (1889) 47, *ib.*

2. *sb.* The posteriors, seat.

**w.Som.¹** **Dev.** She had a tumour going from her sitting, *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 15.

3. A clutch of eggs, the number of eggs upon which a fowl sits. Cf. **setting, 3.**

**Nhb.** If a sitting of eggs went addled, Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 40. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.¹** A hen must have thirteen, otherwise the incubation will be unlucky. But with thirteen she will have twelve chickens and one bad egg. **e.An.¹** **Som.** Now I suppose my sitting o' turkey eggs 'll all be addled, Raymond *Gent. Upcott*

(1893) 48. **w.Som.**$^1$ Thirteen eggs being the number considered proper to set a hen or other farm bird upon.

**4.** A situation, berth.

**Elg.** Tak' them a public... It's a gey cannie sittin', Tester *Poems* (1865) 142.

**5.** An assemblage of knitters met together at a neighbour's house for the purpose of knitting; *gen.* in phr. *going* or *ganging a sitting.*

**n.Yks.** Little groups of family parties assembled together in rotation, round one blazing fire, during the winter evenings. This was called ganging a sitting to a neighbour's house, Sedgwick *Mem. Cowgill Chapel* (1868) 70. **w.Yks.** The most characteristic custom of the Dales, is what is called their sitting or going-a-sitting, Howitt *Rur. Life* (1838) I. 307.

**6.** *pl.* A statute-fair for hiring servants.

**ne.Yks.**$^1$ We're off for Pockli'ton sittins. **e.Yks.** (H.W.); It is customary once a year for men and women servants out of place to assemble in the market places of Hedon and Patrington, the two chief towns in Holderness, and there await being hired. This very ancient custom is called Hedon Sittings, *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 328; Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); Masters that wante servants, and servants that wante masters, have the benefit of the next sittinge to provide themselves, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 135; **e.Yks.**$^1$

**7.** *ppl. adj.* In *comp.* (1) **Sitting-down,** (*a*) settled, continued, chronic; (*b*) of a meal: 'sit down,' requiring the partakers to be seated at the table; (2) **-drink,** (3) **-gill,** a drink taken in company and of long duration.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** He had contracted a sitting-down cold, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 72. **Lth.** There's naething waur than a sittin'-doon cauld, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 233. (*b*) **Sc.** I hope you'll excuse it's not being a sitting-down tea, Keith *Lisbeth* (1894) xvi; There's nothing I'd like better than a good, old-fashioned, sitting-down tea, *ib. Indian Uncle* (1896) 152. (2) **Abd.** To take a sitting drink with the Gordon gentlemen, Cobban *Angel* (1898) 180. (3) **Lan.** A 'standing gill' cost a penny, a 'sitting gill' three halfpence, Westall *Birch Dene* (1889) I. 251.

**SITTREL,** *adj.* Per. (Jam.) Peevish, discontented. Cf. **satteral.**

**SIUF, SIV,** see **Sough,** *sb.*$^2$, **Seave,** *sb.*$^1$

**SIVE,** *sb.* Pem. Glo. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **scive** Pem.; **scyve** Som.; and in forms **zive** Glo. I.W.$^{12}$ Wil. Dor.$^1$ w.Som.$^1$ Dev.; **zyve** Glo.$^1$ [saiv, zaiv.] A dial. form of 'scythe.'

**s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 473; **Glo.**$^1$, **I.W.**$^1$ **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Dor.**$^1$ **Som.** Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 46. **w.Som.**$^1$ **n.Dev.** Tho' es [Time's] sive bet lightly vall, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 96; Grose (1790).

Hence (1) **Sive-snead,** (2) **-stick,** *sb.* the stick or pole to which the scythe and handle are attached; the handle of a scythe; (3) **-stone,** *sb.* a whetstone.

(1) **I.W.**$^1$; **I.W.**$^2$ I went to git the ring fitted to my zive-snead. **Som.** (W.F.R.) (2) **Som.** (W.F.R.) (3) **w.Som.**$^1$

**SIVE,** *v.* Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) To drain. Cf. **siver,** *sb.*

**SIVE,** see **Sieve,** *sb.*$^1$

**SIVER,** *sb.* Sc. Also written **syver, syvor.** [sai·vər.]

**1.** An open drain or gutter; a dial. form of 'sewer.' Cf. **sive,** *v.*, **syre.**

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Cai.**$^1$ In Wick this word is often used as if meaning Gulley trap, or Grid, from some confusion with Siv = sieve and Syer = colander. **Rnf.** He saw a seybo synd't doon the syvor till it sank in the stank, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 11. **Ayr.** He frequently rode up and down the street as far as the Luckenbooths and the Abbey's sanctuary siver, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) vi. **Slk.** She [a hare] made for the mouth o' the siver, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 99. **Gall.** (A.W.) **Wgt.** To keep the syvors sunk, Fraser *Wgt.* (1877) 81.

Hence **Siver-edge,** *sb.* the edge of an open drain or gutter.

**Ayr.** Guileless laddie-weans, sitting at their play by the syver-edge, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 281.

**2.** ? A covered drain.

**Sc.** (Jam.); A syver is not a covered drain; it... is essentially open, Montgomerie-Fleming *Notes on Jam.* (1898).

**SIVER,** *adj.* Som. Dev. [si·və(r).] A corruption of 'several,' a good many.

**w.Som.**$^1$ Aay-v u-yuur·d súv·ur zai· zoa. Siver volks have ax me vor the refuse o' they there ducks. **nw.Dev.**$^1$

**SIVER,** see **Siever, Sivver.**

**SIVES,** *sb. pl.* Sc. Hmp. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **syves** Sc. Dev.$^4$ [saivz.] Small onions, 'chives,' garlic, *Allium Schoenoprasum.* See **Cives.**

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Hmp.** Holloway. **Dor.** (C.W.), **Dor.**$^1$, **w.Som.**$^1$ **Dev.**$^4$ The fairies had even their musicians; hautboys were syves, Whitcombe *Bygone Days* (1874). **Cor.**$^{12}$

**SIVIN,** see **Seven.**

**SIVVEN,** *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. **1.** The fruit of the raspberry, *Rubus Idaeus.* (Jam.) **2.** *pl. Obs.* A disease of the venereal kind. Cf. **sibbens, 2.**

A loathsome and very infectious disease of the venereal kind has long afflicted the inhabitants of the Highlands, and from thence some parts of the Lowlands in Sc., even as far as the borders of Eng... Sometimes a fungus appears in various parts of the body resembling a raspberry, Pennant *Tour* (1772) 447 (*ib.*).

**SIVVER,** *adv.* and *conj.* Lin. Also written **siver.** [si·və(r).] A shortened form of 'howsoever,' whether.

Siver, I kep' um, I kep' um, my lass, tha mun understond, Tennyson *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 6; **Lin.**$^1$ Sivver it was so I'm sarn-sure. **n.Lin.**$^1$ Sivver it dees or lives I sha'n't alter my opinion.

**SIX,** *num. adj.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **sax** Cai.$^1$ [siks.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Six-footer,** a long fowling-gun; (2) **-o'clock flower,** (3) **-o'clock(s,** (4) **-o'clock sleepers,** the Star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*; (5) **-quarter cattle,** cattle from eighteen months to two years old; (6) **-square,** six-sided; (7) **-tooth** or **-teeth,** a sheep between three and four years old; also used *attrib.*; (8) **-toothed,** of sheep: between three and four years old; (9) **Sixes ale,** small beer.

(1) **Ken.** It wus jest sich a day as this here that old Splashey busted his six-footer, Son of Marshes *Within an Hour of Lon.* (ed. 1894) 155. (2) **Midl.** From its closing at that hour, *Cornh. Mag.* (1865) XII. 34. (3) **Nhp.**$^1$, **Bck.** (B. & H.) (4) **sw.Lin.**$^1$ (5) **Fif.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). (6) **e.Lan.**$^1$ (7) **Wil.** Sheep are called six-teeth wethers or ewes from the shear-time after three years old till the following year, Davis *Agric.* (1813); **Wil.**$^1$ We have wether hogs... and four-tooths and six-tooths, *Wil. Arch. Mag.* XVII. 303 (s.v. Sheep). (8) **Dor.** They are called two-toothed, four-toothed, and six-toothed ewes, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 280. (9) **Lan.** Pickles, bread and cheese, and 'sixes' ale, Doherty *N. Barlow* (1884) 14.

**2.** Phr. (1) *at sixes and sevens,* in confusion, in disorder; in *gen.* colloq. use; (2) *it's six and half a dozen,* (3) *it's six and sax,* it is all the same; (4) *to be six o'clock with any one,* to be failing in health; (5) *to get half sixes,* to get angry; (6) *to play sixes and sevens,* to be in utter discord.

(1) **w.Yks.**$^2$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Suf.**$^1$ At sixes an' sevens, as the owd 'oman left her house. **Dor.** We be all at sixes and sevens down here for want of a miss'es, Hare *As we Sow* (1897) 17. (2, 3) **Cai.**$^1$ (4) **Chs.**$^1$; **Chs.**$^3$ It's welly six o'clock with him. (5) **Nrf.** She got half sixes at once and blowed me sky 'igh because I came in without my coat on, Forbes *Odd Fish* (1901) 88; (M.C.H.B.); To be angry as if from sudden drinking. A half-six was a pint of strong ale (E.G.P.). (6) **Wgt.** They're playing six an' sevens throughout, an' a' reel-rawl, Fraser *Poems* (1885) 134.

**SIX,** *sb.* w.Yks.$^5$ [siks.] A pull at a pipe.

Let's hev a six.

**SIXAREEN,** *sb.* Sh. & Or.I. Also written **sixereen** Sh.I.; and in forms **saxear** Or.I.; **saxereen, saxern, saxherrin, saxtereen, sixern, sixherrin, sixreen** Sh.I. A six-oared boat.

**Sh.I.** A sixereen under full sail in the midst, Clark *N. Gleams* (1898) 43; He wis skipperin' a saxereen ower at Swanfirt, *ib.* 33; (A.W.G.); The sixreens have had a very poor fishing this summer, *Sh. News* (Aug. 27, 1898); *ib.* (Sept. 3, 1898); Ye shürely saw mony a ill day i' da saxtereen, *ib.* (Dec. 9, 1899); Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 42; If it haed na been my uncle's boat I mebbe widna a bün in a saxherrin' yet ta dis hoor an' day, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 243; **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Or.I.** Leukst doo there, Maigie, at that saxear comean fae the haaf, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 162.

[ON. *sex-æringr,* Mod. Icel. *sexaringr,* a six-oared boat (Vigfusson).]

**SIXPENCE,** *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Also in form **saxpence.**

**1.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *to be the* (*same*) *old sixpence,* to be the same kind of person as formerly; (2) *to spit* (*white*) *six-*

*pences*, to be thirsty, to have the mouth dry from hard drinking; cf. **shilling, 1** (2).

(1) **Lnk.** I am still the same old sixpence I was when I cleaned the bunker, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 174; He's aye the auld saxpence. He's like to en' afore he men's, I'm thinkin', Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xi. (2) **Abd.** Spittin' saxpences whiles when his throat was on fire, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 42; I've been spittin' saxpences a' day; gie's a drink (G.W.). **Lnk.** See if ye can bring us in hålf-a-mutchkin, for I'm spitting white sixpences, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) III. 60.

2. *adj. Obs.* Worth sixpence, sixpenny.

**Edb.** My maunky coat an' saxpence ring, I gat frae Geordy Bell, *Auld Handsel Monday* (1792) 18.

**SIXREEN**, see **Sixareen.**

**SIXTEEN**, *num. adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. 1. *num. adj.* In *comb.* **Sixteen hundred**, a fine quality of linen.

**w.Sc.** With the other [eye] she could most accurately guage the fineness of linen, tell the real 'sixteen hundred' from the coarser, Wood *Farden Ha'* (1902) 139.

2. *sb.* A slate of a particular size. w.Yks.$^1$

**SIZ**, see **Siss**, *v.*

**SIZABLE**, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. War. Wil. Dev. Amer. Also written **sizeable** Sc. Ir. Wm. m.Yks.$^1$ ne.Lan.$^1$ War.$^3$ Wil.; and in form **sahzable** n.Yks. [saiˑzəbl.] Good-sized, fairly large.

**Rnf.** It will, I think, run to four or five sizeable octavos, Wodrow *Corres.* (1709–31) II. 403, ed. 1843. **Kcb.** He soon brought down the ball, and with it a sizeable branch, Muir *Muncraig* (1900) 32. **Ir.** He would have made a better thing of it . . . if he had built three 'sizeable' cabins, Barlow *Land of Shamrock* (1901) 162. **Don.** By the patch on my breeches, an' that's a fairly sizeable oath, Macmanus *Chim. Corners* (1899) 114. **Wm.** But for o' he was a sizeable man, . . he was plainish featured, Rawnsley *Remin. Wordsworth* (1884). **n.Yks.** Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 37. **m.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ **War.** Under the limit of 6 inches only one sizeable fish was taken, *B'ham Dy. Gaz.* (July 8, 1898); **War.**$^3$ **n.Wil.** The taters is got main sizeable (E.H.G.). **Dev.** Not a sizeable apple went to the mak' o'nt, Zack *On Trial* (1899) 226. [**Amer.** It was consid'able more'n a lot—in fact, a putty sizable place, Westcott *David Harum* (1900) xvii.]

**SIZAP**, see **Sissup**, *v.*

**SIZE**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Dev. Cor. Amer. Also in form **zize** Dev. [saiz.] 1. *sb.* In phr. (1) *that's about the size of it*, that is the fact of the matter; (2) *to be size enough*, to be important enough.

(1) **Rnf.** 'She is narrow and self-willed.' 'That's aboot the size o't,' *Good Wds.* (1878) 244. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Dev.** I dessay it dü zound a bit startlin'. What yu med zay oncommon-like, but I reckon ez thet's about the zize o' it! *Longman's Mag.* (Sept. 1901) 439. **nw.Dev.**$^1$ (2) **Ayr.** Auntie Lily was hardly size enough in her ain estimation to go with me to the Professor's house, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 88.

2. A consequential manner.

**w.Yks.** (J.W.); **w.Yks.**$^1$ He talks at a feaful size.

3. *pl.* Regular roofing-slates, cut to given dimensions.

**nw.Dev.**$^1$ They are nailed to battens at right angles to the refters.

4. *v.* To assort or separate according to size.

**Peb.** To sort and size them, sair he toil'd, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 15, ed. 1817. **s.Lan.**$^1$

5. To judge correctly, to find out exactly about, to estimate the value or character of a person or thing; also with *up*.

**Ayr.** The parish is sizing him up, Douglas *Green Shutters* (1901) 177. **Don.** He sized the man up and sez he;—'I'll tak so much,' Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 60. **s.Lan.**$^1$ Aw con size thee up i' two minutes. **Dev.** Willie looked at t'other careful, an' measured un, and sized un up, Phillpötts *Striking Hours* (1901) 186. **Cor.** I'd a notion travellin' were costly afore this, but darn me! you've got to be dead afore you sizes it, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xix. [**Amer.** He said he could size their style, *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1885) 552.]

**SIZE**, *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Stf. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Mid. Hnt. Wil. Som. Dev. Also written **syse** Sc.; and in forms **sahze** e.Yks.$^1$; **soize** Lin.; **zize** Wil. [saiz.] An aphetic form of 'assize.' *Gen.* used in the *pl.* only.

**Sc.** This deed was not done by a council of war, but by country men without syse, Thomson *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 580, ed. 1871. **Edb.** There is no size can make him clean, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 399, ed. 1815. **Nhb.** When the Aalmighty holdeth His 'size i' the heavens, Pease *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 59. **Cum.** (E.W.P.), **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^1$ Rascads at are tried at York sizes, ii. 339; **w.Yks.**$^2$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Stf.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$ **Lin.** Noäks wur ang'd for it oop at 'Soize, Tennyson *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 9. **n.Lin.**$^1$ He was tried at Lincoln sizes. **Rut.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^2$, **Shr.**$^1$ **Mid.** Thackeray *Misc.* (1855) 140. **Suf.** Were the whole lot of Largess spenders to be sent up to the ''Sizes'? Betham-Edwards *Lord of Harvest* (1899) 265. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Som.** Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). **w.Som.**$^1$ **Dev.** I seed a high judge to Exeter. An' 'twas at the 'Sizes, Phillpotts *Sons of Morning* (1900) 218.

**SIZE**, *sb.*$^3$ and *v.*$^2$ Yks. Lan. s.Cy. Hmp. Som. Dev. [saiz.] 1. *sb.* A weaving term: a liquid made chiefly of the bones of animals, used to strengthen the warps. See **Sizing**, *sb.*$^1$

**w.Yks.** (W.T.), (J.M.) **ne.Lan.** Aw trembled all o'er like a barrow full o' size, Mather *Idylls* (1895) 314.

2. Consistency, thickness.

**Hmp.** The size of the gruel, Wise *New Forest* (1883) 286; **Hmp.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ 'Be they broth hot, and zalt enough?' 'Ees! they be jist the right size.'

Hence **Sizy**, *adj.* gluey, sticky. s.Cy. (Hall.) 3. *v.* *Fig.* To press with arguments, to try to persuade.

**e.Dev.** Well done, well done, gentle shepherd! Size it into them, Jane *Lordship* (1897) 191.

**SIZE**, *v.*$^3$ ? *Obs.* Hrt. Ess. An agricultural term: see below.

**Ess.** He 'sizes the field, as it is styled, that is, draws out new ridges or stitches nearly in the direction of the old original ones,' Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XLV. 342.

Hence **Size-land**, *sb.*, see below.

**Hrt.** They plough two, three, or four of these size-lands into one broad-land, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. i. 75.

**SIZE**, *num. adj.* Lan. [saiz.] Six. (Hall.), s.Lan.$^1$ Cf. **suse.**

**SIZEABLE**, see **Sizable.**

**SIZE-ACE**, *sb.* Dor. In phr. *to be in a size-ace*, to be in a difficulty or a 'fix.' *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. ix. 96; (C.W.B.)

**SIZEL**, *v.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Lan. Also written **seissle** Sc.; **sizle** Lakel.$^2$ Cum. Wm. ne.Lan.$^1$ [saiˑzl.] 1. To edge away; to 'sneak off.'

**Lakel.**$^2$ **Wm.** The sulky hunters sizel'd off, For gull'd they were reet sair, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 38.

2. To saunter about, to loiter, trifle, waste time.

**Bwk., Rxb.** (Jam.) **Lakel.**$^2$ We war sizelan aboot tell t'dinner was reddy. **Cum.** To Hudless's now off they sizled And there gat far mair than eneugh, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 172; Ah was sizelan aboot an thrang glooren at oa t'signs, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 107; **Cum.**$^4$ **Wm.** (J.M.); Gibson *Leg. and Notes* (1877) 94. **ne.Lan.**$^1$

Hence **Sizler**, *sb.* a trifler. Bwk., Rxb. (Jam.) 3. To walk in a rocking manner. ne.Lan.$^1$ 4. To confuse, put in disorder. Bwk., Rxb. (Jam.)

**SIZELY**, *adj. Obs.* n.Cy. Dev. Nice, proud; coy. n.Cy. (K.), N.Cy.$^2$ n.Dev. Grose (1790).

**SIZER**, *sb.* Irel. A corruption of 'incisor.'

**Dwn.** The sizers is fur cuttin', Lyttle *Robin Gordon*, 52.

**SIZING**, *sb.*$^1$ Yks. [saiˑzin.] A weaving term: see below. See **Size**, *sb.*$^3$

**w.Yks.** A weak glue, used to keep the threads of warp from 'chauving' [chafing], that is, fraying or wearing away, in the process of weaving. The sizing of the warp or web, and the drying of it afterwards, was an important operation to a handloom weaver (W.T.); (J.M.); **w.Yks.**$^1$ Used by weavers to stiffen the warp, or to make it more smooth.

Hence **Sizing-piggin**, *sb.* a vessel used to measure or bale 'sizing.' w.Yks. (W.T.)

**SIZING**, *sb.*$^2$ Ken. [seiˑzin.] In phr. *Jack running for sizing*, a game with cards; see below.

'Jack running for mustard' is *gen.* called 'Jack running for sizing.' The cards are placed so that by touching the first pair, all the rest must of course fall diagonally, in the form of upright wedges (Hall.); **Ken.**$^1$

**SIZLE, SIZZAP**, see **Sizel, Sissup**, *v.*

**SIZZEN**, *v.*$^1$ n.Yks.$^2$ [siˑzən.] To parch or half-burn by drying. Cf. **kissen.**

**SIZZEN**, *v.*$^2$ n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] To hiss. Holloway. Cf. **siss**, *v.*

**SIZZING**, *sb.* s.Cy. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Also in forms **siesin** Ken.$^{12}$; **siezin, sizzen, sizzn** Ken.; **sizzum** Sur.$^{1}$ [**si·zin, sī·zin.**] Yeast, barm.

**s.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Ken.** LEWIS *I. Tenet* (1736); (W.F.S.); **Ken.**$^{12}$, **Sur.**$^{1}$ **Sus.** RAY (1691); **Sus.**$^{12}$, **Hmp.**$^{1}$ [WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.* (1681).]

**SIZZLE, SIZZUM, SIZZUP, SKA**, see **Sissle, Sizzing, Sissup**, *v.*, **Scall**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**SKAAB**, *sb.* Sh.I. [**skāb.**] The bottom of the sea. S. & Ork.$^{1}$

**SKAAD**, see **Scad**, *sb.*$^{4}$, **Scald**, *ppl. adj.*

**SKAAG**, *sb.* Sh.I. [**skāg.**] Snuff. S. & Ork.$^{1}$

**SKAAIL, SKAALING, SKAAP, SKAAR**, see **Scale**, *v.*$^{2}$, **Skeeling, Scalp, Scar**, *sb.*$^{1}$, *v.*$^{1}$, **Scar(r.**

**SKAAVIN**, *sb.* Sh.I. [**skā·vin.**] A 'haaf' term for a cat. Cf. **skavnashi.**

De skaavin . . . means the 'shaver,' . . from the cat's habit of washing itself up around the lugs and down over the nose, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 27.

**SKACKLE**, *sb.* and *v.* Sh.I. Written **skacle** and in form **skjackle.** [**ska·kl.**] **1.** *sb.* A masker, masquerader. S. & Ork.$^{1}$ Cf. **skekkel.** **2.** *v.* To masquerade.

Isna hit curious 'at da boys gae skjacklin i' wir place? *Sh. News* (Feb. 11, 1899).

Hence **Skjackler**, *sb.* a masquerader. *ib.*

**SKAD**, see **Scad**, *sb.*$^{24}$, **Scald**, *v.*

**SKADDERIZ'D**, see **Scadderiz'd.**

**SKADDIN**, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. [**ska·din.**] **1.** *adj.* Dry, shrivelled, lean. Bnff. (JAM.) **2.** *sb.* Anything dry and shrivelled; *gen.* used of fish.

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ He boucht half a dizzen o' skaddins o' speldins.

**3.** A thin, shrivelled person; a very lean animal. *ib.*

**SKADDOW, SKADELY**, see **Scaddaw, Skaidly.**

**SKAE**, *v.* Sc. **1.** To happen.

**Sh.I.** I canna rowe Wi' sikken warps, whate'er may skae, JUNDA *Klingrahool* (1898) 52; **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$

**2.** To give a direction to; to take aim with.

**e.Sc.** And we will skae them sure, *Old Sng.* (JAM.) **Per.** Thae 'lines' hae skaed puir folk nae little, Just look hoo mony a ane they mittle, FORD *Harp* (1893) 347.

[1. Cp. Icel. *skē*, to happen (VIGFUSSON).]

**SKAE, SKAED, SKAEL**, see **Skee, Scade, Scale**, *sb.*$^{4}$

**SKAENY, SKAETCH, SKAEV**, see **Skeeny, Sketch**, *v.*, **Skave**, *adj.*

**SKAFE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Lin.$^{1}$ A knife.

**SKAFELL**, see **Scaffle**, *sb.*

**SKAFFAT**, *sb.* ne.Lan.$^{1}$ [**ska·fət.**] A dial. form of 'scaffold.'

**SKAFFEL**, see **Scaffle**, *sb.*

**SKAFT**, *sb.* Yks. [**skaft.**] A handle, shaft. n.Yks. *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. vii. 231.

[Dan. *skaft*, a handle, haft (LARSEN).]

**SKAG**, *sb.* and *v.* War. Glo. Wil. Som. Also written **scag** Glo.$^{1}$ [**skæg.**] **1.** *sb.* A ragged tear; a rent; an accidental blow; a slight wound. See **Skeg**, *sb.*$^{1}$ 2.

**War.** (J.R.W.); **War.**$^{2}$ What a skag you've got in your shirt. **Glo.**$^{12}$, **Wil.**$^{1}$ **Som.** Particularly of the heel of the shoe, so as to tear either the cloaths or the flesh, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

Hence **Skaggy**, *adj.* liable to tear. Glo.$^{1}$ **2.** A branch not pruned close to the tree. Glo.$^{12}$ Cf. **skeg**, *sb.*$^{1}$ 1.

**3.** *v.* To tear obliquely; to split; to wound slightly.

**War.**$^{2}$, **Glo.**$^{1}$ (s.v. Skaggy), **Wil.**$^{1}$ **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

[2. Cp. ON. *skaga*, to project (VIGFUSSON).]

**SKAG, SKAGE**, see **Scag, Scage**, *v.*, *sb.*$^{2}$

**SKAICHER**, *sb.* *Obs.* Ags. (JAM.) A term of good-natured reprehension; used in addressing a child.

**SKAIDLY**, *adj.* n.Cy. Nhb. Also written **skadely** N.Cy.$^{1}$; and in forms **skeyedly, skyedly.** [**skē·dli, skiə·dli.**] Thievish, sneaking, voracious; immoral. Cf. **scaddle, skaydle.**

**N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Applied esp. to a . . . dog or cat, and occasionally to men of similar disposition. 'That's a skyedly beast.' 'A skaidly tyke.' 'Greyhoonds is myestly aall on them skeyedly.'

**SKAIF, SKAIGE**, see **Scafe**, *adj.*, **Scage**, *v.*

**SKAIG(G**, *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Sc. Also written **skeyg** (JAM.). [**skēg.**] **1.** *v.* To walk with long, unbecoming steps. Bnff.$^{1}$ **2.** To walk quickly; to scud along.

**n.Sc.** Skeygin' awa on the road (JAM.). **Fif.** Aff sae they skeygit, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 52.

**3.** *sb.* In phr. *at the skaig(g*, with a quick motion, in the act of scudding along. Ags. (JAM.) **4.** A person of disagreeable temper; *gen.* used of females.

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ She's a sweer skaigg; she's aye ahin.

**5.** *adv.* With violence; flat. 'He played skaigg on's back,' *ib.*

**SKAIGH**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **scaigh, skegh** (JAM.); and in forms **skech, skeich.** [**skēχ.**] **1.** *v.* To obtain anything by any means; to obtain by craft. Cld. (JAM.) Hence **Skaigher**, *sb.* one who obtains anything by artful means; a 'sponger.' Cld. (JAM.); MONTGOMERIE-FLEMING *Notes on Jam.* (1899). **2.** To steal, filch.

**Lnk.** For what he'd skech'd fu' keen devourin', WATT *Poems* (1827) 98. **Edb.** It's no hard to skech things oot o' folk, gif ye but keep a quate tongue, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 110. **Slk.** (JAM.)

**3.** To roam about in search of food.

**Sc.** A man is said to skaigh for his dinner who calls upon a friend just at dinner-time, MONTGOMERIE-FLEMING *ib.*

**4.** To go about in a silly, idle, vain manner. Bnff.$^{1}$ Cf. **skaivie, 6.** **5.** *sb.* A disappointment. *ib.* Cf. **skaivie, 2.** **6.** Phr. (1) *on the skaigh*, on the look-out; (2) *to play skaigh*, of an unmarried woman: to give birth to a child.

(1) **Slg.** 'He's on the skaigh for a lass,' i.e. he is on the outlook for a sweetheart (W.G.). (2) **Bnff.**$^{1}$

**SKAIK**, *v.* Sc. [**skēk.**] To spread; to bedaub, smear; to separate one part of anything from another, in an awkward or dirty manner.

**n.Sc.** Properly applied to moist substances. A child is said to skaik his porridge when instead of supping it equally, he spreads it over the plate with his spoon (JAM.). **Abd.** Ye hae yer claith breeks skaikit wi' skirps o' sharn bree, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxvi.

**SKAIL**, see **Scale**, *v.*$^{2}$

**SKAILACH**, *sb.* Sc. [**skē·ləχ.**] A sharp cry; a scream, shriek, yell. Cf. **skelloch.**

**Abd.** Down they came upon me wi' a skailach like wallapyweeks, MICHIE *Deeside Tales* (1872) 170; (G.W.)

**SKAIN**, *sb.* Hrf. [**skēn.**] A collection, sort.

What a skain of swedes he's got (W.W.S.).

**SKAIN, SKAINER, SKAINYA**, see **Skean, Skeaner, Skeeny.**

**SKAIR**, *sb.* and *v.* *Obs.* Sc. n.Cy. Also written **scare, skare** Sc. **1.** *sb.* A share, portion.

**Bnff.** Ye'll be sure to get your skair, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 111. **Ayr.** Possess'd . . . Likewise o' beauty a large skare, FISHER *Poems* (1790) 108. **Lnk.** Ilk pleasure has of pain a skare, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 36. **Edb.** Now's ye'r time to get ye'r skair O' readin' beuks, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 9.

**2.** *v.* To share.

**Fif.** DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) *Gl.* **Lnk.** Nane but my Jenny shou'd the samen skair, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 77, ed. 1783. **Edb.** Caller burn . . . That gars them a' sic graces skair, And blink sae bonny, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 146, ed. 1785. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

Hence **Skarin**, *sb.* a share. Ayr. (JAM.)

**SKAIR-SCON**, *sb.* Abd. Rnf. (JAM.) A thin cake; see below.

Made of milk, meal or flour, eggs beaten up, and sugar, baked and eaten on Fasten's-een or Shrove-Tuesday (s.v. Sooty-scon).

**SKAIRT**, see **Scart**, *ppl. adj.*

**SKAIT-BIRD**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. The Richardson's skua, *Stercorarius crepidatus.* Cf. **skatie-goo.**

SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 210; Ignorant elf, ape, owl, irregular, Skaldit skaitbird, and common skandelar, *Flyting Dunbar*, in RAMSAY *Evergreen* (ed. 1876) II. 49; All writers that mention it, agree that it has the property of pursuing the lesser gulls so long that they mute for fear, and that it catches up their excrements before they fall into the water, PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) 534 (JAM.).

[Cp. Swed. dial. *sket*, excrement (RIETZ).]

**SKAIT**, see **Skate**, *v.*$^{1}$

**SKAITCH**, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. A shelf; a ledge. n.Cy. GROSE (1790). w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). ne.Lan.$^{1}$

**SKAITCH, SKAITH**, see **Scaitch, Sketch,** *v.*, **Scathe.**

**SKAITHIE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Bnff. Rxb. (Jam.) Also in form **skathie.** **1.** A fence or shelter.

Occasionally made of those stakes called stuckins and ropes; also of bunches of straw tied with ropes, set on end and pinned to the wall, placed before the outer door, towards the quarter whence the wind comes.

**2.** A wall of stones and turf, or boards, erected on the outside of a door to ward off the wind.

**SKAITIE-PURSE,** *sb.* *Obs.* Rnf. (Jam.) The ovarium of the skate-fish. Cf. **skate,** *sb.*$^{2}$ **2.**

**SKAIVIE**, *sb.*, *adj.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **skavie** (Jam.). [**skē·vi.**] **1.** *sb.* A trick, prank; whatever results from a mad prank or folly. Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.$^{1}$, Abd. (Jam.) Cf. **shavie.** **2.** A disappointment, an affront. Cf. **skaigh, 5.** **Bnff.**$^{1}$ He got an unco skaivie.

**3.** Phr. *to play skaivie*, of an unmarried woman: to give birth to a child. Bnff.$^{1}$ **4.** *adj.* Hare-brained; applied to one who acts as if in delirium or bordering on insanity. Sc. (Jam.) See **Skivie.** **5.** *v.* To play pranks. Abd. (*ib.*) **6.** To go about in an idle, silly manner. Cf. **skaigh, 4.**

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ 'He geed skaiviein' through the market.' The word has the idea of something about the person to attract attention.

**SKAIVLE**, see **Skavle.**

**SKAKLING,** *sb.* Sh.I. [**ska·klin.**] The day on which the winter half-year begins. Manson *Alm.* (1893).

**SKAKY**, *adj.* nw.Der.$^{1}$ [**skē·ki.**] In delicate health, not well.

**SKAL**, *sb.* Cor. A term of abuse.

**Cor.**$^{1}$ You great skal; **Cor.**$^{2}$

**SKALAMOUNT**, *v.* and *sb.* w.Yks.$^{3}$ **1.** *v.* To kick about in bed; lit. to scale a mount. **2.** *sb.* A boy fond of climbing.

**SKALD, SKALDOCKS**, see **Scald,** *v.*, **Scaldricks.**

**SKALE**, see **Scale,** *sb.*$^{34}$, **Skeel,** *sb.*$^{1}$

**SKALEY, SKALK**, see **Skelly,** *v.*, **Scalch.**

**SKALL**, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Sc. (Jam.) Also in form **skell.** A term used to express that one has a right, in grinding, to the next turn of the mill, in preference to another who has come to the place after him.

**SKALLAG, SKALLAGE, SKALLENGE**, see **Scallag, Scallenge.**

**SKALLEY, SKALLION, SKALLOW**, see **Scaldy, Scallion, Skeller.**

**SKALLY-GRASS,** *sb.* Irel. The couch-grass, *Triticum repens.* (B. & H.)

**SKALRAG**, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. **1.** *adj.* Of a shabby appearance. (Jam.); Mackay. **2.** *sb.* A tatterdemalion. (Jam.)

**SKALV, SKALVA, SKALVE**, see **Scalva.**

**SKAM**, *v.* *Obs.* s.Lan.$^{1}$ To throw a thing low.

**SKAM, SKAMBLE**, see **Scam,** *sb.*$^{1}$, **Scamble.**

**SKAME, SKAMMEL, SKANCE**, see **Scheme, Scamble, Scance,** *v.*$^{12}$

**SKANE**, *v.* n.Yks.$^{2}$ [**skēn.**] To cut shell-fish out of the shell.

'We're skaning mussels,' so as to get them out in a whole state for bait.

**SKANES**, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) Scurf of the head appearing among the hair; the exfoliation of the cuticle.

**SKANEY**, *adj.* *Obs.* Dor. Also written **skayney** (Hall.). Long, lanky. *Gl.* (1851); (Hall.)

**SKANS, SKANSE, SKAR**, see **Scance,** *v.*$^{1}$, *v.*$^{2}$, **Sker.**

**SKARMAG,** *v.* Pem. Also in form **skarmig.** [**skā·məg.**] In phr. *to go skarmagin*, to hawk.

**s.Pem.** Dave's gwayin' about the contry skarmigin (W.M.M.).

**SKARMISH**, see **Skirmish,** *v.*$^{1}$

**SKARRACH**, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) [**ska·rəχ.**] **1.** A flying shower; a temporary blast of foul weather. Ags., Fif. **2.** A considerable quantity of drink. Lth.

**SKARRIK**, *sb.* Sh.I. [**ska·rik.**] A steep, bare rock; an opening in a rock. Cf. **scar,** *sb.*$^{1}$, **skerry,** *sb.*$^{1}$

I saw . . . Willie apo da keel o' his back, in a skarrik, a bit farder up, *Sh. News* (Mar. 18, 1899).

**SKASE,** *v.* Cor. To run; to hurry. (Hall.) Cf. **skice.**

**SKAT, SKATCH**, see **Scat,** *v.*$^{1}$, *sb.*$^{2}$, **Scat(t, Sketch,** *v.*

**SKATE,** *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. Yks. Also written **skait** Sc. (Jam.) [**skēt.**] **1.** *v.* To turn sharply round. See **Skite,** *v.*

**n.Yks.** Describing how a fox came unaccountably near to him, an old farmer said it approached him in a perfectly straight line and 'when it gat ti t'barn it skated' (M.C.F.M.). **n.Yks.**$^{4}$

**2.** *sb.* A paper kite.

**n.Sc.** Ower Benachie I saw a skate flee, And four and twenty little anes fleeing her wi', Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 253, ed. 1875. **Rnf., Rxb.** (Jam.)

**SKATE,** *v.*$^{2}$ Wor. [**skēt.**] To slide about. (H.K.)

**SKATE,** *sb.*$^{2}$ Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lin. Cth. Also written **scate** Sc. Nhb.; and in form **skeeat** Yks. [**skēt.**] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Skate-bree**, the water in which a skate-fish has been boiled; (2) **-damnel**, a small kind of ray-fish; (3) **-rumple**, (*a*) the hinder part of a skate; (*b*) *fig.* a thin, awkward-looking person; (4) **-shears**, see below.

(1) **ne.Sc.** Accounted an efficacious lotion for sprains and rheumatism in man, gout in pigs, and crochles in cattle, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 46. (2) **Lin.** (P.R.) (3, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam.); They will e'en say that ye are ae auld fule and me anither, that may hae some judgment in cock-bree or in skate-rumples, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) iii. **Sh.I.** Nor da hoes an' skate rumples boiled fir da grice, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 42. **Twd.** Crappit-heids and scate-rumples, nowt's feet, Buchan *J. Burnet* (1898) 271. (*b*) **Sc.** (Jam.) (4) **Fif., Edb.** The male has not only his pectoral fins studded with spines, but he possesses long sharp-edged appendages on the lower part of his body, with which he lays hold of the female; and fishers call these appendages skate-sheers, from their resemblance to the blades of a pair of scissors, Neill *Fishes* (1810) 27 (Jam.).

**2.** The ovarium of the skate. Rnf. (Jam.) Cf. **skaitie-purse.** **3.** A fish like the herring, but more bony, and twice the size. Cth. (W.W.S.) **4.** *Fig.* Used as a term of contempt.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **ne.Sc.** He's a real blethering skate, Gordon *Northward Ho* (1894) 52. **Per.** Get out my gate, ye blatherin' skate! Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 263, ed. 1887.

**5.** *Fig.* A light woman. Nhb. (Hall.), n.Yks. (I.W.), w.Yks.$^{1}$

**SKATE,** *v.*$^{3}$ and *sb.*$^{3}$ Cor. Also in form **skeat.** [**skēt.**] **1.** *v.* To rend. Cor.$^{1}$ Cf. **scat,** *v.*$^{1}$ **3.** **2.** *sb.* A rent, tear.

Some skeats they would measure a yard, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 8; **Cor.**$^{1}$

**SKATE,** *v.*$^{4}$ Cor. [**skēt.**] To spread manure with a spade. Hammond *Cor. Parish* (1897) 339. Cf. **skeet,** *v.* **3.**

**SKATE,** *sb.*$^{4}$ I.Ma. [**skēt.**] A bank of cloud.

'But,' said Pete, looking up at the sky, . . 'now the thick skate yonder is hanging mortal low,' Caine *Manxman* (1894) pt. III. ix.

**SKATER,** *sb.* War.$^{2}$ [**skē·tə(r).**] A fly which moves rapidly, in zig-zag style, on the surface of still water.

**SKATEREENS,** *sb. pl.* Cor.$^{12}$ [**skē·tərīns.**] Small pieces; also used *advb.* See **Skate,** *v.*$^{3}$

**SKATH(E, SKATHIE**, see **Scathe, Skaithie.**

**SKATIE-GOO,** *sb.* *Obs.* Rnf. (Jam.) The Richardson's skua, *Stercorarius crepidatus.* Cf. **skait-bird.**

**SKATING-IRON,** *sb.* s.Lan.$^{1}$ In form **skeytin'-oiron.** A skate.

**SKATTALD, SKAU**, see **Scathald, Skew,** *adj.*

**SKAUDE, SKAUM**, see **Scald,** *v.*, **Scaum,** *sb.*$^{2}$, **Skime,** *v.*$^{1}$

**SKAUR-WRANG,** *adj.* ?*Obs.* Lth. (Jam.) Quite wrong; totally out of the way; used in a moral sense.

**SKAVE,** *adj.* Sh.I. Also in forms **skaev, skeave, skjaeve.** [**skēv.**] Uneven, askew, out of shape, awry. Also used *advb.* Cf. **skavle.**

(J.S.); (A.W.G.); Fir God sake, dünna strik skjaeve dis time, Paetie, *Sh. News* (Nov. 4, 1899); Help ta keep wis right whin we wid gang skave, J. H. *Da Last Foy* (1896) 3; **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$

[Cp. Icel. *skeifr*, askew (Vigfusson).]

**SKAVE,** *v.* Nhp.$^{1}$ [**skēv.**] To pare leather so thin as only to remove the bare grain; to take the mere surface of anything.

[Dan. *skave*, to scrape (Larsen).]

**SKAVLE,** *v.* and *adj.* Sc. Also written **skaivle** (Jam.) Bnff.$^{1}$; and in forms **skeav'l, skevl, skjaevle** Sh.I. [**skē·vl.**] **1.** *v.* To make uneven, to put out of shape, to twist, wear to one side; also used *fig.* Cf. **skave,** *adj.*

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Sh.I.** I begood ta pare da edge o' a bit o' bain 'at I wis pitten apo' da ootside o' da sole o' me left blutcher bekis I was skjaevlin him, *Sh. News* (Aug. 19, 1899); *ib.* (Oct. 14, 1899); **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$

**2.** To walk with a tottering gait. Cai.$^1$, Bnff.$^1$ **3.** To walk with a silly, affected air.

**Bnff.**$^1$ She thocht her bairn wiz like nae bodie's bairn; an' ilky aifterneen she heeld a skawlan wee't up an' doon the street, thinkin' it a'bodie thocht as muckle o't 's she did hirsel.

**4.** *adj.* Uneven, twisted, out of shape, worn to one side.

**Sh.I.** *Gen.* applied to a shoe or boot (J.S.); (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

**SKAVNASHI**, *sb.* Sh.I. A 'haaf' term for a cat. Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 27. Cf. **skaavin.**

**SKAW, SKAWP**, see **Scaw**, *sb.*$^{13}$, *v.*$^2$, **Scope**, *v.*$^3$

**SKAYDLE**, *sb.* Ken. [skē·dl.] A thievish cat. Cf. **skaidly, scaddle.**

**w.Ken.** The skaydle's got a bit o' flick in her mouth, *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 56.

**SKAYMERIL**, *sb.* Lakel.$^2$ [skē·məril.] A restless, rough, and mischievous youth.

Bide tha whial thoo gurt silly skaymeril.

**SKAYNEY**, see **Skaney.**

**SKEADLICK**, *sb.* Nhb.$^1$ [skī·dlik.] A 'sneaking,' low person or animal.

**SKEAF**, *sb.* Lakel. Yks. Also in forms **scafe** Yks.; **scaife** Lakel.$^2$; **skafe** n.Yks.$^1$; **skaff** n.Yks.$^4$; **skeeaf** n.Yks.$^{24}$ [skīf, skiəf.] **1.** A steep, broken bank; an embankment; an abrupt, precipitous face rising from any level surface; a precipice. n.Yks. (T.S.), n.Yks.$^{124}$ Cf. **skufe.** Hence **Skeeafy**, *adj.* precipitous; abounding in precipices. **n.Yks.** This is a skeeafy bank side (I.W.).

**2.** A pavement raised above the level of the farm-yard; the wall raising a footpath from the road. Lakel.$^2$, n.Yks. (H.M.)

**SKEAFE, SKEAL**, see **Skeape, Scale**, *sb.*$^{14}$

**SKEAN**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Also written **skeen** Sc.; **skene** Sc. (Jam.) Ir.; and in forms **skain** Ir.; **skein** Sc. (Jam.) Ir.; **skian** Lnk. Ir.; **skien** Abd.; **skön, skönie, sköni, sküan, skuin** Sh.I.; **skunie** S. & Ork.$^1$; **skuny** Sh.I. [skīn.] **1.** *sb.* A dirk, dagger; a short sword; a knife.

**Sc.** (Jam.); He took hold of a long skeen, . . and therewith did give him a deadly wound, Maidment *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844–5) I. 114. **Sh.I.** Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 29; He tuik da skuin, an' sneed da tombe, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 224, ed. 1891; Took out his skön or tullie (sea-knife), Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 111; Me ask you eef ever you see dis sküan before, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 70; (J.S.); (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Or.I.** A knife is called a skunie, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 165. **Abd.** With his keen skien, he through every part, Pierc'd his steel jacket, till he reached the heart, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 170. **Cld.** Skenes were glancing, Nimmo *Sngs.* (1882) 109. **Lnk.** With durks and skians they fell a sticking, Graham *Writings* (1883) I. 135. **Ir.** To . . . cut his throat with a skene, Macmanus *Silk of Kine* (1896) 46. **Ant.** There is no appearance of a skian or any other weapon, Hume *Dial.* (1878) 23.

**2.** *v.* In phr. *to skunie bait*, to open shell-fish and take out the bait with a small blunt knife. S. & Ork.$^1$

[Gael., Ir. *sgian*, a knife (Macbain).]

**SKEAN-DHU**, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **sgian-dhu** Abd.; **skein-dhu** Sc. A dirk; a dagger. See **Skean.**

**n.Sc.** A brog wi' my skean dhu will make them quate aneuch. . . Tat's but a small shot, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 387. **Abd.** The half of his sgian dhu was the next morning found sticking in it, Macdonald *Lossie* (1877) lv. **Slk.** You're a desperate sateerical auld chiel, and plant your skein-dhu, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 146. **Gall.** He drew his skean dhu and cut a whang from the sweetmilk cheese, Crockett *Lochinvar* (1897) 288.

[Gael. *sgian dubh*, lit. black knife (Macbain).]

**SKEANER**, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also in forms **skainer** Cor.$^2$; **skeiner** Dev.$^3$ [skī·nə(r), skē·nə(r).] In phr. *to go* or *run like a skeaner*, to go very fast.

**Dev.**$^3$ Why, my Jackie can urn like a skeiner; yü cüdden catch en, I tellee. **nw.Dev.**$^1$, **Cor.**$^2$

**SKEAPE**, *sb.* Cum.$^4$ Also written **sceape** and in form **skeafe.** [skīp, skiəp.] The snipe, *Gallinago coelestis.* Cf. **scape**, *int.*

**SKEAR**, *v.*, *sb.* and *adj.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **skeer** Sc. (Jam.) Ir. Nhb.$^1$ Dur. Cum.$^{14}$ e.Yks.$^1$ Lan. Chs.$^{13}$ Der. Glo. Ess. Ken.$^1$ Sus. Hmp. I.W.$^1$ Wil. Dor. Dev. Amer.; and in forms **skeir** Sc. (Jam.); **sker** Sc. (Jam.) S. & Ork.$^1$ Lin. Cor. [skīr, skiə(r.] **1.** *v.* To scare, frighten; to frighten away; to become wild with excitement. See **Scare**, *v.*$^1$

**S. & Ork.**$^1$, **Cai.**$^1$ **Frf.** There's Jess 'at hasna her equal for cleverness in Thrums, . . an' yet she's fair skeered about thae cloaks, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) viii. **Dmf.** Do you want to skear me awa' frae you? *Good Wds.* (1882) 507. **n.Ir.** Don't be skeer'd, For he's wan av ourselves now, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 81. **Uls.** I'm skeared at your coming, Hamilton *Bog* (1896) 54. **Nhb.** 'Steed o' skeerin' the cat she hes scadded hersel, Chater *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 10. **Dur.** Hetty cam' out looking as skeered as if she had getten a gliff of summut uncanny, *Longman's Mag.* (July 1897) 254. **Wm.** He was skeared maist oot o' his skin, Ollivant *Owd Bob* (1900) 165. **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^3$ **Lan.** Yo never seed sich a sight—I were fair skeert, *Chambers's Jrn.* (Jan. 24, 1885) 56. **Chs.**$^1$ He's skeered like, i' th' dark; **Chs.**$^3$ **Der.** I'se feared she's too skeered to tell it yer, Hall *Hathersage* (1896) xli. **Lin.** Fairies and shag-boys! lasses are often skeart at them, *Cornh. Mag.* XLVI. 232. **Shr.** As did skear 'em above a bit, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883–6) viii. **Glo.** I was quite skeered by that flash of lightning (A.B.). **Ess.** Olbut skeered him in a fit, Downe *Ballads* (1895) 22. **Ken.**$^1$ Dractly dere's ever so liddle bit of a skirmish he's reglur skeer'd, he is. **Hmp.** He was terrible skeert (H.C.M.B.). **I.W.**$^1$ **Wil.** Kennard *Diogenes' Sandals* (1893) viii. **Dor.** If you can't skeer birds what can ye do? Hardy *Jude* (1896) pt. I. ii. **Dev.** Why, chil', how you skeered me! Ford *Postle Farm* (1899) 36. **Cor.** To sker they Lights I was a fool, Tregellas *Tales* (1865) 160. [**Amer.** It jest skeers me to think about it, Johnston *Old Times* (1897) 54.]

Hence (1) **Skearie**, (*a*) *adj.* frightened, nervous, restive, esp. of horses; wild, excited; reckless; impatient, cross; (*b*) *sb.* a wild, reckless romp; a madcap; (2) **Skeer-crow**, *sb.* a scarecrow.

(1, *a*) **Per., w.Sc., Cld.** (Jam.) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Nhb.**$^1$ The horses were skeery. **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 358. **Oxf.** Skeary Jem is your name and nature, Blackmore *Cripps* (1876) ii. **Dev.** That was tu skeery work, Phillpotts *Dartmoor* (1896) 217. [**Amer.** It makes me feel skeery of matrimony, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 3rd S. ix.] (*b*) **w.Sc.** (Jam.) (2) **I.W.**$^1$

**2.** *sb.* A fright; a sudden surprise.

**n.Sc.** (Jam., s.v. Skair). **Nrf.** You did give me a skear, Gibbon *Beyond Compare* (1888) I. iv.

**3.** *adj.* Timid, esp. of horses; wild with excitement, hare-brained; exciting, rousing.

**Sc.** It's no the little thing sae screech and skeer That drunken fiddlers play in barns and booths, Leighton *Wds.* (1869) 22. **Cai.**$^1$ **Frf.** He gaed fair skeer aboot this stocky at Tilliedrum, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) xiii. **w.Sc.** (Jam.)

**SKEAR**, see **Scar**, *sb.*$^1$

**SKEART**, *v.* Wil.$^1$ [skiət.] To cause to glance off.

**SKEASE, SKEAT, SKEAT(E**, see **Skice, Skate**, *v.*$^3$, **Skeet.**

**SKEATE-GOB**, *sb.* Cum.$^4$ A term of reproach applied to the inhabitants of Allonby.

**SKEATH**, see **Scathe.**

**SKEAT-LEGS**, *sb. pl.* Ken. Also written **skeet-.** [skīt-legz.] The purple orchis, *Orchis maculata*; occas. used of other orchises.

*Science Gossip* (1869) 27; [So called from] the stem or 'leg' of the plant being partially enveloped in a sheathing leaf (B. & H.).

**SKEAVE, SKEAV'L**, see **Skave**, *adj.*, **Skavle.**

**SKEAW, SKEAW-BANK**, see **Scow**, *sb.*$^4$, **Scow-bank.**

**SKEAWER, SKEAW-WIFT**, see **Scour**, *v.*, **Skew-whiff.**

**SKEB**, *sb.* Sh.I. [skeb.] A large basket made of straw, about four times the size of a 'cassie' (q.v.). Cf. **skep.**

At the side of the kiln stood a large straw basket, called a skeb, in which the corn was rubbed by foot when dried, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 171; **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**SKEBAL, SKEBEL**, see **Skybal.**

**SKEBBIK**, *sb.* Sh.I. A basket. Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 32. Cf. **skep.**

**SKECH**, see **Skaigh.**

**SKECK**, *sb.* Nhb.$^1$ [skek.] A person of proud, disdainful, or pugnacious character.

A policeman at Warkworth was known as 'Old Skeck.'

**SKECK**, see **Skeek.**

**SKECKER**, *sb.* Nhb.$^1$ [ske·kər.] A pugnacious person, one of proud, disdainful mien.

**SKECKING**, *ppl. adj.* Nhb.$^1$ [ske·kin.] Eccentric; proud; pugnacious.

A gentleman of eccentric habits was known as the 'Skecking Laird.'

**SKECKY**, *adj.* Nhb. Also written **skekie** Nhb.$^1$ [ske·ki.] **1.** Shy, frightened; of a horse: mettlesome, inclined to shy. (Hall.); **Nhb.**$^1$ That's a skecky mear.

**2.** Pugnacious; proud, disdainful. Nhb.$^1$

**SKEDADDLE**, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Lan. [skeda·dl.] **1.** To spill, scatter.

**Sc.** You will skedaddle that milk, Edwards *Dict.* **Dmf.** Applied to the wasteful over-flow of the milk in the pails, when the milkmaids do not balance them properly, Mackay. **Lan.** We . . . heard 'skedaddle' every day of our lives. It means to scatter, or drop in a scattering way. If you run with a basket of potatoes or apples, and keep spilling some of them in an irregular way along the path, you are said to skedaddle them, *Atlantic*, XL. 234, in *C. D.*

**2.** To disperse in flight; to retreat precipitately.

**Nhb.**$^1$ The American War familiarized this term in 1862; but it had been commonly used on Tyneside long before.

**SKEDDAL**, see **Scaddle.**

**SKEDGE**, *sb.* Cor. [skedʒ.] The common privet, *Ligustrum vulgare.* (B. & H.) Cf. **skedgwith.**

**SKEDGWITH**, *sb.* Cor.$^{12}$ The common privet, *Ligustrum vulgare.* Cf. **skedge.**

**SKEDLOCK**, *sb.* Lan. [ske·dlok, -lək.] The charlock, *Sinapis arvensis.* Cf. **cadlock** (4), **skellock.**

Eawr Billy'd ha' to wear a skedlock in his hat, Waugh *Ben an' Bantam* (1867) 52; **Lan.**$^1$

**SKEE**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in form **skae** Bnff.$^1$ [skī, skē.] **1.** *v.* 'Cacare.' S. & Ork.$^1$ **2.** *sb.* Excrement, esp. liquid excrement. Bnff.$^1$

**SKEE, SKEEAL**, see **Skeo(e, Scale**, *sb.*$^{24}$, **School**, *sb.*$^1$

**SKEEANGIE**, *adj.* Nhb. [skiə·n(d)ʒi.] Cross-tempered, irritable; uneasy. (R.O.H.) Cf. **caingy.**

**SKEEAP, SKEEAT**, see **Scape**, *v.*$^1$, **Skate**, *sb.*$^2$, **Skeet.**

**SKEEB**, *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Bnff.$^1$ [skīb.] **1.** *v.* To go about in a careless, vain manner, flourishing a knife or other sharp instrument; to carry anything about carelessly.

Faht are ye skeebin' aboot at wee that plait? y'ill brack it.

**2.** *sb.* A large knife or other cutting instrument. **3.** A staff or stick. **4.** *adv.* Vainly, with vain parade.

**SKEEBRIE**, see **Skibbrie.**

**SKEEBROCH**, *sb.* Gall. (Jam.) Very lean meat.

**SKEECH, SKEEDYIN, SKEEF**, see **Skeigh**, *adj.*, **Scadyin, Scaife.**

**SKEEG**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Also in forms **skeegin** n.Ir.; **skig** Lnk. [skīg.] The smallest portion of anything, the least quantity; a drop of anything liquid. Cf. **squig.**

**Ags.** No a skeeg to the fore (Jam.). **Per.** It brocht me skeegs o' aquy, Stewart *Character* (1857) 43. **Fif.** (Jam.) **Lnk.** Of meat and drink, leave not a skig Within his door, Graham *Writings* (1883) I. 253. **n.Ir.** We drank ivery skeegin wis left in the pot, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 45; **N.I.**$^1$ There's no a skeg o' watther in the kettle.

**SKEEG**, *v.* and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Also in forms **skeg** Sc. (Jam.); **skeig** Abd.; **skig** Abd. (Jam.) [skīg.] **1.** *v.* To strike, esp. with the open palm; to lash, whip; also used *fig.*

**Sc.** The norlan' blast . . . That skeegs the dark-brown waste, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) IV. 341, ed. 1848. **Mry.** *Agric. Surv. Gl.* (Jam.) **Abd.** By the help o' the tards and a wheen skeigit bottoms, Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 205. **Rnf.** (Jam.)

Hence (1) **Skeegat** or **Skeegit**, *sb.* a blow; (2) **Skeegers**, *sb. pl.* a whip.

(1) **Bnff.**$^1$ **Rnf.** A stroke on the naked breech (Jam.). (2) **Ags.** Properly one made of sedges used by boys in playing at top (Jam.).

**2.** *sb.* A blow, stroke, esp. one with the palm of the hand. Mry., Abd., Rnf. (Jam.) **3.** Phr. *to play skeeg*, to become suddenly bankrupt. Fif. (Jam.)

**SKEEGH, SKEEGIN**, see **Skeigh**, *adj.*, **Skeeg**, *sb.*$^1$

**SKEEG-WAGGERY**, *sb.* Irel. [skī·g-wagəri.] Mischief, facetiousness, love of joking, 'tomfoolery.'

**Ir.** The wickedness of the Eskeragh boys was inordinate. Skeeg-waggery was their forte and particular line of wickedness, *Cent. Mag.* (Aug. 1899) 621. **n.Ir.** Rarely used (A.J.I.); (R.Y.) **Don.** The skeeg-waggery—by which term Shusy chose to describe his facetiousness—is all gone out of him, Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 193.

**SKEEK**, *v.* Sh.I. Also in forms **skeck** (Jam.); **skeik** S. & Ork.$^1$ [skīk.] To use sparingly; to husband; to plan with a view to economy.

Skeek weel, hae lang, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 207; **S. & Ork.**$^1$

[Cp. Icel. *skikka*, to order, ordain (Vigfusson).]

**SKEEL**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. w.Cy. Wil. Also written **skiel** Sc. w.Cy. Wil.$^1$; and in forms **skale** Glo.$^1$; **skeil** Sc. S. & Ork.$^1$; **skiul** Glo.$^2$ [skīl.] **1.** A wooden pail; a bucket; a tub; a shallow wooden vessel.

**n.Sc.** A washing-skiel. The tubs used by brewers for cooking their wort are in like manner called skiels (Jam., s.v. Skul). **Frf.** No muckle bigger in her keil, Than a common ordinar' washin' skiel, Sands *Poems* (1833) 106. **se.Sc.** Some thick cabbage kail being left in the skeil, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 100. **N.Cy.**$^{12}$ **Nhb.**$^1$ A vessel containing about six gallons, constructed of straight wooden staves, hooped with iron, one of the staves being made longer than the rest and carved so as to form a handle. The diameter of the skeel is greatest at the bottom; the taper towards the top giving steadiness to the vessel when it is filled and balanced on the head, where it is always carried when full. **Dur.**$^1$ **e.Dur.**$^1$ A peculiarly-shaped bucket, formerly used in colliery villages to carry water for household use. They were carried on women's heads on a 'wase,' and a piece of wood was made to float on the top, to prevent the water from splashing over. **w.Dur.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.**$^{1234}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**$^{14}$ **Nhp.**$^1$ Similar to a piggen, only larger in dimensions. **War.**$^3$ The butter skeel is a shallow wooden vessel that was used for working the butter in by pressing it with the hand (as the dough skeel was used for kneading the bread by hand). It is now merely used as a temporary receiver for the butter straight from the churn. **w.Wor.**$^1$ **se.Wor.**$^1$ Bread or dough skeel, a tub or trough in which bread is made. **Hrf.** Ray (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.); **Hrf.**$^2$ **Glo.** (A.B.); Skeels are broad shallow vessels, principally for the purpose of setting milk in, to stand for cream; made in the tub-manner, with staves and hoops, and two stave handles; of various sizes, from 18 in. to 2 and a half ft. diameter, and from 5 to 7 in. deep, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1789) I. 269; **Glo.**$^1$; **Glo.**$^2$ A shallow tub wherein to cool beer. **w.Cy.** A beer-cooler, used in brewing, Grose (1790). **Wil.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Skeel-calf**, *sb.* a calf fed by hand from the pail; (2) **Skeelful**, *sb.* a pailful, tubful, bucketful.

(1) **n.Yks.**$^{12}$, **e.Yks.**$^1$ (2) **Nhb.** Wi' skeelfuls o' wetter he brightened his jaw, Robson *Sngs. Tyne* (1849) 237. **n.Yks.**$^2$ T' rain teeam'd doon by skeelfuls. **w.Yks.** Ah've gitten twea skeels full, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 31.

**2.** A wooden drinking vessel with a handle. S. & Ork.$^1$

[ON. *skjōla*, a pail, bucket (Vigfusson).]

**SKEEL**, *sb.*$^2$ Hmp.$^1$ [skīl.] A layer of soil of any kind; a stratum.

**SKEEL**, *v.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Pem. [skīl.] **1.** *Obs.* To take off the husk or outer shell, to shell. n.Cy. (J.H.), Nhb.$^1$, Wm. (K.) Cf. **scale**, *sb.*$^4$ 11, **skell**, *sb.*$^1$, **skill**, *v.*$^2$

Hence **Skeelings**, *sb. pl.* shelled oats. Cum.$^4$ **2.** To strip the crust off a loaf. s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421.

**SKEEL**, see **Scale**, *v.*$^2$, **Scool, Skell**, *v.*$^{12}$, **Skill**, *sb.*, **Skyle.**

**SKEELD**, *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Yks. Lin. Also in forms **skelded** n.Lin.$^1$; **skeyld** e.Yks. Mottled, particoloured; blotchy in colour. Cf. **sheld.**

**n.Yks.**$^2$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **n.Lin.**$^1$ When a textile fabric, having in it various colours, becomes blotchy after washing, it is said to be skelded.

**SKEEL-DUCK**, see **Skelduck.**

**SKEELGOOSE**, *sb.* Sc. The common sheldrake, *Tadorna cornuta.* Cf. **skelduck, skeeling-goose.**

**Sc.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 183. **Or.I.** Neill *Tour* (1806) 195 (Jam.).

**SKEELIE, SKEELIEGOLEE**, see **Scaly, Skillygalee.**

**SKEELING**, *sb.* Hrf. Glo. Brks. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. and Aus. Also in forms **skaaling** Hmp.; **skeling** Brks.; **skellin** Brks.$^1$; **skelling, skiling** Wil.;

**skillen** Sus. Hmp. I.W.$^2$ Dor.$^1$; **skillin** Glo.$^1$ Hmp.$^1$ Wil.$^1$; **skilling** Hrf.$^2$ Glo.$^2$ Sur. Hmp. Wil.$^1$; **skillion** Aus.; **skillun** I.W.$^1$; **skiln** Glo. [**skī·lin, ski·lin.**] **1.** A shed, out-house, esp. one with a sloping roof against a building, a pent-house. Cf. **shealin(g.**

**Glo.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Glo.**$^{12}$ **Brks.** *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**$^1$, **s.Sur.** (T.T.C.), **Sus.** (S.P.H.), **Hmp.** (K.) **s.Hmp.** She did see a hare a runnin' off that evenin', close to the skillen, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) ii. **Hmp.**$^1$, **I.W.**$^{12}$ **Wil.** A barn and extensive skilling was burnt down, *Devizes Gazette* (Aug. 8, 1831); (K.M.G.); **Wil.**$^1$, **Dor.**$^1$ [**Aus.** There was a skillion behind, which could be filled up with a bunk for Talgai, Boldrewood *Sydney-side Saxon* (1891) v.]

**2.** *Comp.* **Skillen-roof**, a lean-to or pent-house. Dor. (C.W.) **3.** *Obs.* A division or bay of a barn.

**Glo.** Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870). **s.Cy.** Grose (1790); (K.); Ray (1691); **Sus.**$^{12}$

**4.** The side of a garret or upper room where the slope of the roof interferes with the upright. Sus.$^{12}$ Hmp. Holloway. **5.** The ups and downs of a roof. Hrf.$^2$

**SKEELING-GOOSE**, *sb.* Sc. The common sheldrake, *Tadorna cornuta.* Cf. **skeelgoose.**

**Sc.** Yarrell *Hist. Brit. Birds* (ed. 1845) III. 236. **Or.I.** Sibbaldi *Scotia* (1684) 21 (Jam.); Neill *Tour* (1806) 195 (*ib.*); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**SKEELK(IN**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in forms **skeilkin** (Jam.); **skyelk, skylkin.** [**skī·lk(in.**] Loud laughter, noisy glee.

Bawby answer'd, wi' a skeelk o' a laugh, *Sh. News* (May 12, 1900); The skyelks o' da bairns (J.S.); (*Coll.* L.L.B.); (Jam.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**SKEELLY, SKEELY**, see **Skilly**, *sb.*, **Skilly**, *adj.*

**SKEEMISH**, *adj.* Hrf. Dev. Also in form **skimish** Dev.$^1$ [**skī·miʃ.**] **1.** Squeamish, particular. Cf. **skymous**, s.v. **Skime**, *v.*$^2$

**Dev.**$^1$ A was rannish vor es dinner, and eet zo skeemish that nort would please en for zooth [skimish, ed. Palmer], 12.

**2.** Delicate, subject to fits or to faints. Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). Dev.$^1$ Cf. **squeamish, 1.**

**SKEEMISH**, see **Schemish.**

**SKEEN**, *sb.* Nhb.$^1$ [**skīn.**] A round pad on which a vessel is rested when carried on the head.

**SKEEN, SKEENGIE**, see **Skean, Sken, Skeeny.**

**SKEENY**, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **skaeny** Cai.$^1$; **skainya** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **skeengie** Sc. (Jam.); **skeenyie** Sc.; **skeenzie** Slk.; **skinie** Edb.; **skiny** Sc. (Jam.) [**skī·ni, skī·nji.**] Pack-thread, twine.

**Sc.** (Jam.); (*ib. Suppl.*) **Cai.**$^1$ **Edb.** Shilling cakes, in paper, tied with skinie, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) iii. **Slk.** The woo' man wi' the leather bags an' the skeenzie thread, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 26, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** Tie a piece of good skeenyie about my papers, Carlyle *Lett.* (1831). **Gall.** (J.M.) **Wgt.** Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 312.

[Gael. *sgéinnidh*, twine, flax or hemp thread (Macbain).]

**SKEENK, SKEENKLE**, see **Skink**, *v.*$^2$, **Skinkle**, *v.*$^1$

**SKEENY**, *adj.* Cor.$^{12}$ [**skī·ni.**] Of the wind: sharp and gusty.

**SKEENYIE, SKEENZIE, SKEEOG**, see **Skeeny, Skiog.**

**SKEEP**, *sb.* Cai.$^1$ [**skīp.**] A scoop, esp. one used for baling small boats.

**SKEER**, *v.* Yks. Chs. Der. Also in form **skare** w.Yks.$^2$ [**skiə(r).**] To clear, rake out, poke.

**w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**$^2$ Skeer the ashes out of the fire. **Chs.**$^1$ 'Skeer your own fire' is a sort of proverbial expression; **Chs.**$^{23}$ **Der.**$^1$ Skeer the fire; **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$

[Cp. ȝif þu wreiest þe wel her, God wull unwreien þe þer, and skeren mid alle, et te neruwe dome, *Anc. Riwle* (c. 1225) 308.]

**SKEER**, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Also written **skier**; and in forms **scyre**; **skire, skyre** (Jam.). **1.** *adj. Obs.* Sheer, utter, complete.

**n.Sc.** A skire fool, Ruddiman *Introd.* (1773) *Gl.* (Jam.)

**2.** *adv.* Quite, utterly.

**Per.** He rins skeer nakit, wantin' claes, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 92; Our land is now quite skier naked made, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 95. **Fif.** Skyre-mad (Jam., s.v. Skeir). **Edb.** He had a base property, 'twas scyre wrang, Mitchell *Tinklarian* (ed. 1810) 6.

**SKEER**, see **Skear, Skir**, *adj.*, **Skir(r**, *v.*

**SKEER-DEVIL**, see **Scare-devil.**

**SKEER-EYED**, *adj.* Sc. [Not known to our other correspondents.] Squinting. Ayr. (H.M.)

**SKEERT, SKEESE**, see **Skirt**, *sb.*, **Skice.**

**SKEET**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Also Cor. and Amer. Also written **skeat** Dur. Cor.; **skeate** Nhb.$^1$; **skeeat** n.Yks.$^2$ [**skīt, skiət.**] **1.** *v.* To squirt; to eject fluid. Cf. **scoot**, *v.*$^1$ **1**, **skite**, *v.* **3.**

**Sh.I.** (J.S.), **Cai.**$^1$ **Cor.**$^1$ To eject saliva through the teeth; **Cor.**$^2$ (s.v. Skit); **Cor.**$^3$

Hence (1) **Skeeter**, *sb.* (*a*) a syringe, squirt; (*b*) the cuttle-fish, *Sepia officinalis*; (2) **Skeetick** or **Skeetack**, *sb.*, see (1, *b*).

(1, *a*) **Cor.**$^{13}$ (*b*) **Cai.**$^1$ (2) **Sh.I.** (K.I.); (J.S.); Edmonston *Zetl.* (1809) II. 319 (Jam.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**2.** To wash windows with a syringe.

**Cor.**$^1$ Skeet the windows.

**3.** To spread, distribute, scatter. n.Yks.$^2$ (s.v. Skit), Cor.$^3$ Cf. **skid**, *v.*$^2$, **skate**, *v.*$^4$ **4.** To hasten, move quickly. Cf. **scoot**, *v.*$^1$ **3.**

**Sh.I.** Skeet howe hame, güid folk! Stewart *Tales* (1892) 89. **Cor.** An then do way to skeet, Thomas *Aunt Keziah*, vi. [**Amer.** You can just skeet around home agin, Adeler *Elbow Room* (1876) xxix.]

**5.** To skate, slide; to skim along the surface of anything; to glance off.

**Sh.I.** Dey wis pullin' wi awfil warps, plumpin' an' skeetin' an' kerryin' on, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 93. **Nhb.**$^1$ 'Aa'll skeet ye,' a challenge to the game of ducks and drakes. **n.Yks.**$^2$

Hence **Skeeting-berth**, *sb.* an ice-track for sliding upon. n.Yks.$^2$ **6.** *sb.* A squirt, syringe.

**Cai.**$^1$ Usually made by country children from the stems of certain umbelliferous plants. **Cor.**$^{13}$

**7.** A boys' name for the horse-parsley, *Smyrnium Olusatrum.*

**Cor.**$^2$ Called skeet by boys who made squirts of the stems (s.v. Allsanders).

**8.** Diarrhœa.

**Cai.**$^1$ **Cor.** Young *Ann. Agric.* (1784–1815) III. 380.

**9.** *pl.* The shaft timbers in a pit on which the cage is guided.

**Nhb.**$^1$ **Dur.** Wooden guides put in a shaft to keep the cage steady when travelling up and down (J.J.B.).

Hence **Skeeting-deals**, *sb. pl.* deals erected to fend off a kibble or bucket in a shaft.

**Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb., Dur.** Deals sloping back to the shaft side from the inner edge of the scaffold at the top of a sinking pit to prevent the kibble striking the under side of the scaffold in coming up, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

**SKEETLE**, *v.* Sc. [**skī·tl.**] To drop.

**Abd.** Why are ye skeetlin' an' skailin' yer drappie? (G.W.)

Hence (1) **Skeetlich(ie**, (2) **Skeetlie**, *sb.* a drop; a small shower. (1) *ib.* (2) There was jist a skeetlie o' a shooer, *ib.*

**SKEET-LEGS**, see **Skeat-legs.**

**SKEETY**, *adj.* n.Yks.$^2$ [**skī·ti.**] Of fish: ready to spawn. Cf. **skeet.** 'They're not shotten yet, but skeety.'

**SKEEV(E**, *sb.* Cum. [**skīv.**] A broken piece of the stem of flax not sufficiently dressed, the husk of flax. (M.P.), Cum.$^{14}$ Cf. **shiv.** Hence **Skeevy**, *adj.* containing or full of 'skeeves.' Cum.$^4$

**SKEE-WEEP**, *sb.* N.I.$^1$ [**skī·-wīp.**] A dash, smear; something indistinct in writing.

**SKEE-WIFF, SKEEYUL**, see **Skew-whiff, School**, *sb.*$^2$

**SKEG**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ n.Cy. Nhb. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Wil. Cor. [**skeg.**] **1.** *sb.* The stump of a branch. N.Cy.$^1$, Nhb.$^1$, Hrf.$^1$ Cf. **kag, skag, 2.** **2.** A piece split off; a rent or tear, esp. a three-cornered tear. Cf. **skag, 1.**

**Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876); **Hrf.**$^1$ **Glo.**$^1$ A skeg of fingernail. **Wil.**$^1$ (s.v. Skag). **Cor.** Measter's tore a skeg in his best trowsers (D.W.L.).

**3.** *v.* To tear cloth, &c. jaggedly as with a nail.

**Wor.** I have skegged my dress while gathering the gooseberries (E.S.). **Glo.**$^1$, **Wil.**$^1$ (s.v. Skag).

**SKEG**, *sb.*$^2$ I.Ma. Nhp. War. Oxf. Ken. [**skeg.**] **1.** A name applied to var. species of wild plum, esp. the fruit of the damson, *Prunus communis*, var. *damascena*, and of the bullace, *P. insititia.* Cf. **scad**, *sb.*$^2$

**Nhp.** *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 335; **Nhp.**$^2$, **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**$^3$ **Oxf.**$^1$ A small round yellow plum, called wheaten plum in some parts, *MS. add.* **Ken.** At Halstead, near Sevenoaks, most of the hedgerows are planted with common damsons which are called skegs (W.F.S.).

**2.** The fruit of the blackthorn, *P. spinosa.*

**I.Ma.** He laughed at me for calling berries skegs, Johnson *Isleiad*, 48. **Nhp.**, **War.** (B. & H.)

**SKEG**, *sb.*$^3$ and *v.*$^2$ Yks. Lin. [**skeg.**] **1.** *sb.* A glance; a cast of the eye; a squint.

**n.Yks.**$^{24}$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ A skeg o' t'ee. **e.Yks.**$^1$ Skeg-ad-een. **n.Lin.** She gies a skeg ower her shou'der at Aamos, Peacock *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 23.

**2.** Phr. *by the skeg of the eye*, by sight; not by definite rule or measurement.

**n.Yks.**$^2$ A sailor kens t'weather by t'skeg o' t'ee. **n.Lin.**$^1$ I reckon, sir, all theäse ohd carvin's was dun by th' skeg o' th' eye.

**3.** *v.* To peer, peep.

**n.Lin.**$^1$ Braade o' me, th' mare's getten sum'ats amiss wi' her ees; she's alus skeggin' aboot soä.

**SKEG**, *sb.*$^4$ Yks. [**skeg.**] The yellow flag, *Iris Pseudacorus.* e.Yks. (B. & H.)

**SKEG**, *sb.*$^5$ Nhp.$^2$ [**skeg.**] A foolish, clownish fellow; a contraction of 'suck-egg.'

Brackley skegs Come t'Imly ta et th'addled eggs.

**SKEG, SKEG(G**, see **Skeeg**, *v.*, **Skegga.**

**SKEG(G**, *sb.* Not. Cor. [Not known to our correspondents.] [**skeg.**] A kind of oats.

**Not.** Bearded oats (J.H.B.); Skegs appear to be the *Avena stipiformis* of Linnaeus, *Agric. Survey* (1793–1813) 64; **Not.**$^3$ **Cor.** Upon such land he may profitably obtain a crop of skegs, Hunter *Georgical Essays* (1804) VI. 239.

[Cp. ON. *skegg*, a beard (Vigfusson).]

**SKEGGA**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in forms **skeg** S. & Ork.$^1$; **skegg**; **skigga** S. & Ork.$^1$ [**skẹ·gə, skeg.**] The sail of a boat.

Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 121; The sail was called 'de cloot' or 'de skegga,' Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 28; **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**SKEGGLE**, *sb.* Cum. Wm. Also written **skegul**; and in form **skeggy.** [**ske·gl, ske·gi.**] A species of freshwater herring, *Coregonus clupeoides.* Cf. **skelly**, *sb.*$^1$ **4.**

**Cum.** They seem to be a species of freshwater herrings. . . Like the herrings they assemble in vast numbers, . . and are called schools or (in the country dialect) skeguls or skellies, Watson *Eng. Lake Fisheries* (1889) 91; (J.Ar.) **Cum.**, **Wm.** A gat nowt bit a lile skeggle er two (W.H.H.).

**SKEGGLE**, *v.* ne.Yks.$^1$ [**ske·gl.**] To sway from side to side, as a horse sometimes does.

**SKEGGY**, *adj.* War.$^4$ [**ske·gi.**] Left-handed.

What's become of your skeggy brother?

**SKEGGY**, see **Skeggle**, *sb.*

**SKEGH**, *v.* Lnk. (Jam.) To void excrement. Cf. **skee.**

**SKEGH, SKEGUL**, see **Skaigh, Skeggle**, *sb.*

**SKEIBALT, SKEICH, SKEIG**, see **Skybal, Skaigh, Skeeg**, *v.*

**SKEIGH**, *sb.*$^1$ *Obs.* Cld. (Jam.) A round, movable piece of wood perforated in the middle, put on the spindle of the large wheel of a spinning-wheel to prevent the worsted from slipping off.

**SKEIGH**, *adj.*, *adv.* and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Irel. Also in forms **skeech, skeegh** Sc.; **skeich** Sc. (Jam.); **skiech** Sc. [**skīχ.**] **1.** *adj.* Timid; apt to start. Sc. (Jam.) Hence **Skeighness**, *sb.* timidity. *ib.* **2.** Spirited, mettlesome, wild, skittish; esp. used of horses.

**Sc.** (Jam.); The minister remarked as he saw the mare a little friskier than usual, 'She's a little skiech the day,' Dickson *Kirk Beadle* (1892) 62. **s.Sc.** Or bogglin at it either, like a skeigh horse at a gate-post, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 85. **Ayr.** He was ne'er cut out for prancing on skeigh horses, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxxvii. **Lnk.** Ramsay *Poems* (1721) *Gl.* **N.I.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Skeigh-bill**, *sb.* a wild, skittish bull; (2) **Skeighish**, *adj.* somewhat skittish; (3) **Skeighness**, *sb.* skittishness.

(1) **Lnk.** [He] glowered at women-folk gaun by, Like some skeigh-bill that's first seen kye, Orr *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 42. (2) **Dmb.** The capering skeighish jade Made him owre the rumple fly, In dirt that day, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 12. (3) **Sc.** (Jam.)

**3.** Coy, shy; prudish.

**Sc.** (Jam.); Ye might hae lootit down a wee to the young man, Isabella, woman; there's nae need for being sae skeigh on a night like this, *Blackw. Mag.* (Jan. 1822) 33. **Edb.** The coof, albeit his shanks have scowth enow, looks no sae skeigh as could be wussed. I kenna what's agley. I ne'er dressed a lass afore, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 215. **Kcb.** The lasses turned skeigh, man, They hid themselves amang the corn, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 90.

Hence **Skeichness**, *sb.* coyness, shyness. Sc. (Jam.)

**4.** Proud, disdainful, fierce-looking; keeping aloof, reserved.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Rnf.** There should be something done anent her, She'll turn ower skeigh, Barr *Poems* (1861) 235. **Ayr.** Maggie coost her head fu' high, Look'd asklent and unco skeigh, Burns *Duncan Gray*, st. 1. **Gall.** (J.M.)

Hence **Skeighness**, *sb.* pride, disdain. Sc. (Jam.)

**5.** *adv.* Timidly. Sc. (Jam.) **6.** Skittishly; briskly.

**Sc.** (Jam.); When skeigh the jads ran in my noddle, Donald *Poems* (1867) 165; A snod keepit pony nichered skeech 'tween ilk tram, Edwards *Mod. Poets*, 10th S. 153.

**7.** Coyly, shyly. Sc. (Jam.) **8.** Loftily, proudly, disdainfully.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Slg.** Auld Scotia held her head fu' skeigh When kings they rang in Stirling, Galloway *Poems* (1804) 47. **Rnf.** Wi' guid plain fare we'll leuk fu' skeigh, Haud up our nose fu' bauld, ay, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 153.

**9.** *sb.* Haughtiness.

**Sc.** His skeigh an' his pride an' his angir, Waddell *Isaiah* (1879) ii. 12.

**SKEIK, SKEIL**, see **Skeek, Skeel**, *sb.*$^1$, **Skill**, *sb.*

**SKEILLY, SKEILY**, see **Scale**, *sb.*$^4$, **Scaly, Skilly**, *adj.*

**SKEIN**, *sb.* Sc. In phr. (1) *a ravelled skein*, a disagreement; (2) *to ravel the skein*, to bring matters into confusion.

(1) **Ayr.** 'Redde the ravelled skein wi' my leddy.' . . 'What makes you suppose that there is . . . a ravelled skein between me and Lady Sandyford?' Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xvii. (2) Charlie has ravelled the skein o' his own fortune and maun wind it as he can, *ib. Entail* (1823) xvii.

**SKEIN**, see **Skean.**

**SKEINER**, *sb.* Yks. [**skī·nə(r).**] A dyer's term: the man who works cotton hanks on sticks in a tub. w.Yks. (J.S.)

**SKEINER**, see **Skeaner.**

**SKEIN-OCHIL**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **skene-occle** (Jam.). A small dirk, esp. a concealed one. See **Skean.**

**Sc.** (Jam., s.v. Skean); 'Kittle his quarters wi' her skene-occle.' 'Skene-occle! what's that?' Callum unbuttoned his coat, raised his left arm, and . . . pointed to the hilt of a small dirk, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xxix. **Slk.** The beldam plunged a skeinochil into my breast, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 378, ed. 1866.

**SKEIR-WARE**, *sb.* Nhb. [**skī·r-wēr.**] Sea-weed, esp. the tang, *Fucus nodosus.*

The skeir-ware is not held in much estimation, Marshall *Reports* (1818) I. 70; **Nhb.**$^1$

**SKEITCH**, see **Sketch**, *v.*

**SKEITH**, *sb.* Lin. [**skīþ.**] A kind of wheel-coulter. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Cf. **scaife.**

**SKEKKEL**, *sb.* Sh.I. [**ske·kl.**] A bogie; a fabulous monster; also a masquerader. Cf. **skackle.**

A skekkel (some sort of bogie or fabulous animal) has come riding to the 'toon' on a black horse with a white spot on its brow, with fifteen tails, and with fifteen children on each tail. This fabulous animal is here called a skekkel. The word which originally signifies a bogie is still used in Yell and Fetlar to denote a straw guizard [masker], Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 52.

**SKEL**, see **Scale**, *sb.*$^4$, **Skell**, *sb.*$^1$, *v.*$^1$

**SKELB**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. [**skelb.**] **1.** *sb.* A splinter or flake of wood; a thin slice of anything. Cf. **skelf, skelp**, *sb.*$^2$

**Sc.** Yonder's a fine thin skelb. . . The crap'll no be muckle the better for that kind of plewmanship, Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) iv. **Abd.** They war flingin' aboot bits o' skelbs o' stickies, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. **Fif.** Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 18.

Hence **Skelby**, *adj.* full of splinters, tending to form or run into splinters. w.Sc. (Jam.) **2.** *v.* To cut or take off in thin slices, to separate in laminae. Bnff.$^1$

**SKELCHER**, *sb.* Oxf. [ske·ltʃə(r).] A heavy fall of rain. Cf. **kelch**, *sb.*$^1$

The rain come down a fair skelcher for five minnits or more (G.O.).

**SKELDED, SKELDER**, see **Skeeld, Skeller, Skilder.**

**SKELDER-BAUKS**, *sb. pl.* n.Yks.$^2$ The rafters of a cow-house.

The rafters up to which the posts of the stalls often reach and are fastened; and where shelves are contrived for sundry implements in use.

**SKELDERED**, *ppl. adj.* n.Yks.$^2$ Painted in slanting patterns or showy flourishes. Cf. **skeeld.**

**SKELDICK, SKELDOCK**, see **Skellock.**

**SKELDRAKE**, *sb.* Sc. Also written **skell-drake** Slk.; and in form **skieldrake** Or.I. **1.** The common sheldrake, *Tadorna cornuta.* Cf. **scale-drake.**

**Sh.I.** (Jam., s.v. Skaildraik). **Or.I.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 153. **Slk.** He gaed as fast as a skell-drake, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 150, ed. 1866.

**2.** The oyster-catcher, *Haematopus ostrilegus.*

**Or.I.** Swainson *ib.* 188. [Montagu *Birds* (ed. 1866) 226.]

**SKELDRAKER**, see **Scaleraker.**

**SKELDROCH**, *sb. Obs.* Lth. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Hoar-frost.

**SKELDUCK**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Also in forms **skeel-duck** Sc. Or.I. (Jam.); **skeld-duck** Ir.; **skell-duke** Nhb.$^1$ **1.** The common sheldrake, *Tadorna cornuta.* Cf. **scale-duck, shell-duck.**

**Sc.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 153. **Or.I.** Neill *Tour* (1806) 195 (Jam.). **Nhb.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^4$

**2.** The red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator.*

**Ir.** It is known to the fishermen and fowlers as the skeld duck, Smith *Birds* (1887) 496.

**SKELENTON**, see **Skelington.**

**SKELET**, *sb.* Sc. Lin. Cor. Also written **scelet, scellet** Sc. (Jam.) [**ske·lit.**] A skeleton; *fig.* form, appearance.

**Sc.** The Lords thought this decree had not so much as the visage and scelet of a decreet, Fountainhall *Dec. Suppl.* (ed. 1759) IV. 673 (Jam.). **Edb.** The breast is covered with the sternum-bone, The skelet now hath got his breast-plate on, Pennecuik *Helicon* (1720) 146. **w.Cor.** She's nothing but a walking skelet (M.A.C.).

Hence **Skeleted**, *ppl. adj.* like a skeleton, emaciated.

**n.Lin.**$^1$ Th' poor fella' was clear skeleted afoore he deed.

[Fr. *scelete*, a skeleton (Cotgr.).]

**SKELETON**, *sb.* Nrf. [**ske·litən.**] The green sandpiper, *Helodromas ochropus.* Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 49.

**SKELF**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Lan. Also in forms **skelve** Sc.; **skilf** n.Lan.$^1$ [**skelf.**] **1.** *sb.* A thin flake or lamina; a small splinter; a chip. Cf. **skelb, skelp**, *sb.*$^2$

**S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Cai.**$^1$ A flake or lamina split off a stone. **Cld.** (Jam.) **Lnk.** 'What's the maitter wi' yer finger, guidman?' 'I think I hae gotten a skelf intill't,' Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 197. **n.Ir.** Nor a skelf av thir hides, nor a tuft av their hair, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 88; **N.I.**$^1$ He got a skelf o' wụd ondher 'is nail.

Hence **Skelfy** or **Skelvy**, *adj.* laminated, tending to peel off or form into splinters; full of splinters.

**Sc.** Heal ye a' her skelvy scaurs, Waddell *Psalms* (1871) lx. 2; Applied to a rock which appears in a variety of laminae (Jam.). **Frf.** Ilk rib sae bare, a skelvy skair, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 239. **w.Sc.** (Jam.)

**2.** A shelf; a wooden frame containing shelves.

**Sc.** I hae a cheese upon my skelf, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) I. 134. **Sh.I.** Apo' da tap-skelf o' da ben press, *Sh. News* (Oct. 23, 1897). **Or.I.** (S.A.S.) **Abd.** Ye'll get yer shavin' leems o' the skelfie ahin' the saut backit, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 94. **e.Fif.** I canna say I saw ony blue-devils glarin' at me frae the bed skelf, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xiii. **Ayr.** On the kirkgate end o' the skelf, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) xxiv. **Edb.** Lying against the slaunt of the roof is the skelf, or frame, containing shelves, with cross bars in front, to prevent the utensils set upon its shelves from tumbling off from its overhanging position, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 83, ed. 1815. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.**$^1$, **Cum.** (E.W.P.), **Cum.**$^1$, **n.Lan.**$^1$

**3.** A ledge in a cliff. Cai.$^1$ Hence **Skelvy**, *adj.* shelving, forming a shelf or ledge.

**Sc.** Applied to rocks which form the bed of a shallow river (Jam.). **Ayr.** Here foaming down the skelvy rocks, Burns *Petition of Bruar Water*, st. 4.

**4.** *v.* To splinter; to peel off in flakes.

**n.Sc.** A stone is said to skelve when thin layers fall off from it in consequence of friction or of exposure to the air (Jam.). **N.I.**$^1$

**SKELINGTON**, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Stf. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. w.Cy. Dor. Also written **skellington** s.Wor. Shr.$^1$; and in forms **skelenton** Glo.$^1$; **skelinton** Lan. War.$^2$; **skellinton** w.Yks.; **skillenton** Dor. [**ske·lintən.**] A dial. form of 'skeleton.'

**w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Lan.** Aw declare tha'rt nowt nobbut a skelinton, Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) xiii. **Stf.** *The Chronicle* (Oct. 25, 1901). **War.**$^2$ **s.Wor.** Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 17. **Shr.**$^1$, **Glo.**$^1$, **w.Cy.** (Hall.) **Dor.** There's not a man in the county o' South Wessex that's got grander and nobler skillentons in his family than I, Hardy *Tess* (1891) i.

**SKELK**, *v.* Shr.$^2$ [**skelk.**] To shrink, esp. as applied to coffin wood.

**SKELL**, *sb.*$^1$ n.Cy. Lakel. Lan. Also written **skel** Lakel.$^1$ [**skel.**] **1.** A shell.

**n.Cy.** (Hall.), **Lakel.**$^1$ **Cum.**$^1$ Borrowdale nuts hes thin skells. **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$

Hence **Skellful**, *sb.* the contents of a shell.

**Cum.** Hoo can we gang noo? Theer isn't a egg skellful o' steam, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 299.

**2.** The hull of a ship; a house without furniture. Cum. (E.W.P.)

[And othir fysch to flet with fyne, Sum with skale and sum with skell, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 12. ON. *skel*, a shell (Vigfusson).]

**SKELL**, *sb.*$^2$ Nhb.$^1$ Cum.$^4$ Also in form **skelly** Cum.$^4$ [**skel.**] The common sheldrake, *Tadorna cornuta.* Cf. **skeldrake, shells.**

**SKELL**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^3$ Sc. n.Cy. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Stf. Der. Lin. Also written **schell** Lin.; **skel** m.Yks.$^1$ n.Lin.; and in forms **schill** Lin.$^1$; **skeel** n.Yks.$^{12}$; **skeyl** n.Cy. e.Yks.; **skil** m.Yks.$^1$ [**skel.**] **1.** *v.* To tilt, tip up; to set on one side; with *up* or *over*: to overturn, upset, overbalance.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Lakel.**$^2$ **n.Yks.** Tack that leead a steeans an' skell 'em up at t'rood-side (W.H.); **n.Yks.**$^1$ A cart is skelled when the body is raised from the shafts in front, and, working on the axle-tree, is fixed so as to slope down backwards, to facilitate unloading, &c.; **n.Yks.**$^{24}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); You'll be skelling your chair over and falling into the grate, Flit & Ko *Reel of No. 8*, 76; **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^2$ A woman said to her servant, as she was taking a joint of beef out of the room, 'Mind it doesn't skell up!' Common about Barnsley, but very rare in Sheffield. **Lin.** (Hall.), **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.** Thoo's skelled th' slop-baas'n cleän ower (M.P.); **n.Lin.**$^1$

**2.** To twist or lean on one side; to be awry; to warp. Cf. **skeller.**

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 357. **n.Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ I can never use it, it skells over. The hingle's on one side; so the pot skells.

Hence **Skelled**, *ppl. adj.* twisted out of shape, distorted, warped, crooked.

**n.Cy.** (Hall.), **Cum.**$^{24}$ **w.Yks.** My drawin' booard's all skellud (Æ.B.). **Lan.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Stf.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$

**3.** With *over*: to throw anything over something else.

**w.Yks.** As a covering of any kind, over a bucket, cart, wheelbarrow, or the like, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 12, 1898).

**4.** To hit on one side. **Lin.**$^1$ Skell him on the head.

**5.** To squint. m.Yks.$^1$ Cf. **skelly**, *v.*, **sheyle.** **6.** *Comp.* (1) **Skell-faced**, having a distorted, wry countenance; squinting; (2) **-mouthed**, wry-mouthed; (3) **-over**, (*a*) an overthrow, upset; (*b*) something thrown over another as a covering; (4) **-up**, a quarrel.

(1) **Gall.** The leer of a skell-faced vagabond, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 426, ed. 1876. (2) **n.Lin.** She's ă skell-mooth'd ohd carry-taale, she is (M.P.). (3, *a*) **m.Yks.**$^1$ It has got a 'skil-over.' (*b*) **w.Yks.** This'll dea for a skell-ower, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 12, 1898). (4) **n.Yks.** When maister an' man had quarrelled and parted we should say they'd had a skellup (W.H.). **w.Yks.** Measther an' sahv'nt hed a skell-up, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 12, 1898).

**7.** *sb.* An upset, overthrow, a fall.

**e.Yks.**$^1$ We've had a skell. **m.Yks.**$^1$ It has got a skil.

[6. Cp. ON. *skǣla*, to make a wry face (Vigfusson).]

**SKELL**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^4$ Yks. Also in form **skeel** e.Yks.$^1$ [**skel, skīl.**] **1.** *v.* To shriek, scream, yell, to cry aloud; to squall. Cf. **skelloch.**

**n.Yks.**$^{24}$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ Ah gav him a cut wĭ whip, an' didn't he skell oot.

**2.** *sb.* A shriek, scream.

**n.Yks.** Ah set up a greeat skell, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 48.

[Cp. ON. *skella*, to make to slam, clash (Vigfusson).]

**SKELL**, see **Scale**, *sb.*$^{14}$, **Skall.**

**SKELLACH, SKELLAD, SKELLAG**, see **Skellock, Skillet, Skellock.**

**SKELLAT**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Also in forms **skellie** Lnk. (Jam.); **skellit, skillat, skillet** Sc. [**skeˑlət, skiˑlət.**] A small bell, a hand-bell; *gen.* in *comp.* **Skellat-bell.** See **Skell**, *v.*$^2$

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*); A rattle or bell used by common criers, Grahame *Birds* (1806) *Gl.* in *N. & Q.* (1889) 7th S. vii. 322. **Or.I.** The small bell, called the skellat or shrill toned bell, also called the fire bell, is not hung, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 27. **Per.** To buy a tow to the little skellit bell, Andrews *Bygone Ch. Life* (1899) 39. **Dmb.** Here lies Maggie, a skillat bell, . . Rail'd on her neibours air and late, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 112. **Ayr.** Her wheel, her hand-reel, a kail-pot, and a skillet, were part of her furniture, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) i. **Lnk.** The hand-bell used by public criers (Jam.). **Lth.** A sort of iron rattle used for the same purpose as a hand-bell for making proclamations on the street (*ib.*).

Hence **Skellie-man**, *sb.* a bellman; a public crier. Lnk. (Jam.)

[OFr. *eschellete*, *esqualette*, *escalette*, a little bell (Godefroy); dimin. of *esquelle*, a bell (Rochefort).]

**SKELLAT**, *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* Sc. An imaginary spirit.

**n.Sc.** Sae aff it fudder't owre the height As fleet's a skellat, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 9 (Jam.).

**SKELLAT**, see **Skillet.**

**SKELLER**, *v.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Also written **skellar** w.Yks.; and in forms **skallow** Stf.; **skelder** n.Yks.$^2$; **skellow** s.Lan.$^1$ Not.$^2$; **skiller** Sc. Yks. [**skeˑlə(r.**] **1.** To warp; to bend or twist with heat; to become crooked. Cf. **skell**, *v.*$^1$ **2.**

**Sc., Yks.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **n.Yks.**$^2$ It's all skeller'd to one side; **n.Yks.**$^4$ **w.Yks.** T'sun skellard a muffin in a shop-winda ta that degree at noabdy ad bye it, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1849) 9; **w.Yks.**$^{1234}$ **s.Lan.**$^1$ Sithee, heaw th' back o' this book's skellow't. **Chs.**$^{123}$ **Stf.** Ray (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) **Der.** Ray (1691); **Der.**$^2$ **Not.**$^2$ The wood is new and sure to be skellowed afore long.

**2.** Of paint: to blister with heat. w.Yks.$^{35}$ **3.** To tilt upwards. See **Skell**, *v.*$^1$ **1.**

**n.Yks.** Tak' pins aht o' th' cart an' skeller it up, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 14, 1897).

**4.** To squint. Cf. **skelly**, *v.*

**n.Yks.**$^{24}$ **ne.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 344. **m.Yks.**$^1$

**5.** *Comp.* **Skeller-brained**, wild, disordered in intellect.

**w.Yks.**$^1$ Ristless, skellerbrain'd raggamuffin', ii. 308.

**SKELLET**, see **Skillet.**

**SKELLETED**, *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* Lan. Warped, twisted by heat. Thornber *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 110. Cf. **skell**, *v.*$^1$ **2, skeller.**

**SKELL-HORN**, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Yks.$^2$ A horn-blower; see below. Cf. **skell**, *v.*$^2$

The cattle doctor, as well as the travelling vendor of small wares, in former days, was wont to announce himself at farm-places and villages by the blowing of a horn.

**SKELLIE**, see **Skellat**, *sb.*$^1$, **Skellock.**

**SKELLIG**, *sb.* Irel. [**skeˑlig.**] **1.** In phr. *to go to skellig*, a custom; see below.

**s.Ir.** On the day preceding Lent (a season in which no marriages are made in the Catholic Church) it is humorously fabled that the unmarried folks of both sexes 'go to skellig' in pairs. Regular rhymed lists with their names are published and sold by hawkers. . . . The young people are supposed to go to do penance. . . Formerly there were austere hermitages on the Skellig Rocks, *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. vi. 353.

**2.** *Comp.* **Skellig-list**, the list of names drawn up on Shrove Tuesday.

**Crk., Ker.** On Shrove Tuesday they draw out a list of the maids and bachelors. This is put in doggerel rhyme, usually more or less witty, and not very complimentary to some, especially the old. It is called the 'Skellig list,' after an island off the coast of Kerry, which in old times was used as a penal settlement for monks and other ecclesiastics who broke the vows of chastity, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 107.

**SKELLIN(G, SKELLION**, see **Skeeling, Scallion.**

**SKELLOCH**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. [**skeˑləχ.**] **1.** *sb.* A shrill cry, a scream, shriek, yell. Cf. **skell**, *v.*$^2$, **squalloch.**

**Sc.** My gudesire that stood beside him, hears a loud skelloch, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xi. **n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Dmf.** The skelloch o' the lass in her teens, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 74. **Gall.** With a wild skelloch of desperation, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 227.

**2.** A blow; anything provocative of a scream.

**Slk.** I hae gotten a right sair skelloch, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 363, ed. 1866.

**3.** *Comp.* **Skelloch-bell**, a small bell, a hand-bell. Cf. **skellat**, *sb.*$^1$

**Per.** This bell . . . is called the Curfew Bell, and the Little Skelloch Bell, Lawson *Bk. of Per.* (1847) 58.

**4.** *v.* To scream, shriek, yell.

**Sc.** Whiles we could hear it skelloch as it span, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xv. **n.Sc.** (Jam.) **e.Sc.** Ye would hear them skellochin' wi' lauchter, Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 279. **Dmf.** He . . . made him rin skellochin' three times round his ain stable yaird, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 12.

**SKELLOCH**, see **Skellock.**

**SKELLOCK**, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **skeldick, skeldock** Sc. (Jam.); **skellach** Abd.; **skellag** Cai.$^1$; **skellie, skelloch** Sc. (Jam.); **skillock** Rnf.; **skiollag** Cai.$^1$ [**skeˑlək.**]

**1.** The wild mustard, *Sinapis arvensis*; *gen.* in *pl.*

**Sc.** There are two sorts of wild mustard, the one commonly called Skeldock, the other Runches. . . Skeldocks yield yellow, Runsches very white honey, Maxwell *Bee-master* (1747) 71, 72 (Jam.). **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** His patches of corn bloomed with the ancient skellach, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxvi. **Fif.** The corn-craik scraiched among the 'skellocks' . . . in the haugh-land, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 13. **Rnf.** The weeds which abound in corn fields are,—wild mustard or skillocks, Wilson *View Agric.* (1812) 137 (Jam.). **Lth.** The skelloch bright 'mang corn sae green, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 105, ed. 1856.

**2.** The wild radish, *Raphanus Raphanistrum.* Cai.$^1$, s.Sc. (Jam.)

[**1.** Gael. *sgeallag*, wild mustard (Macbain).]

**SKELLOP, SKELLOW**, see **Skelp**, *v.*$^1$, **Skeller.**

**SKELLUM**, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lin. Also in form **skelm** n.Yks.$^1$ [**skeˑləm.**] A term of reproach; a rascal, scamp, scoundrel. Cf. **sclem, schelm.**

**Sc.** Lauchie M'Donald! you skellum, ochon! Vedder *Poems* (1842) 103. **Ayr.** She tauld thee weel thou wast a skellum, Burns *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) l. 19. **Lnk.** Ye ill-bred, dorbie skellum, Coghill *Poems* (1890) 70. **n.Yks.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ I'll hev noht to do wi' sich'n a drunken skellum.

[ON. *skelmir*, a rogue, devil (Vigfusson).]

**SKELLY**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. [**skeˑli.**]

**1.** The chub, *Cyprinus cephalus.*

**Rxb.** The fish are trouts, lampreys, eels, skelly or chub, *Statist. Acc.* XVI. 75 (Jam.). **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.**$^4$ In the Eden, Esk and other rivers. The chub is now extinct in Ullswater. 'Mr. —— moved that they no longer employ a man to kill skellies, but that the members devote one week to a competition in skelly catching,' *C. Patr.* (Feb. 16, 1894) 3, col. 3. **Wm.** (W.H.H.)

**2.** The dace or dare, *Leuciscus vulgaris.*

**Nhb.**$^1$ **Dur.** Brockett *Gl.* (1846). **Cum.** The Petteril skellies were hated of the single-hair trout-fisher (J.Ar.).

**3.** The roach, *L. rutilus.* Dur. Brockett *Gl.* (1846). [Satchell (1879).] **4.** The fresh-water herring, *Coregonus clupeoides.*

**Cum.** The Gwyniad (locally skelly) occurs in Ullswater. . . They seem to be a species of freshwater herrings. . . Like the herrings they assemble in vast numbers, . . rippling the surface of the water, and are called Schools or (in the country dialect) Skellies, Watson *Lake District Fisheries* (1899) 91; **Cum.**$^1$ Found in Ullswater; **Cum.**$^4$

**SKELLY**, *sb.*$^{2}$ *Obs.* Sc. A rock. Cf. **skerry**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**Fif.** The storm that dang him frae the deep, Upon our tangly skellies steep, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 102.

**SKELLY**, *v.*, *sb.*$^{3}$ and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. and Amer. Also in forms **scailie**, **scalie** Sc. (Jam.); **skaley** Sc. [**ske·li**]. **1.** *v.* To squint; to look sideways, to glance out of the corner of the eye. Cf. **sheyle**, **skell**, *v.*$^{1}$ **5.**

**Sc.** It is the very man! . . skellies fearfully with one eye? Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) iv; Sae proud was he o' his Maggie, Though she did baith scalie and squint, Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 171 (Jam.). **Ayr.** Skellyin' oot again into the coming nicht, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 255. **Gall.** (J.M.), **N.I.**$^{1}$, **Uls.** (M.B.-S.), **Ant.** (S.A.B.) **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Dur.**$^{1}$ Seldom used. **Cum.**$^{4}$ **n.Yks.**$^{1}$; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ She skellies wi' yah ee; **n.Yks.**$^{34}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ [**Amer.** *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 249.]

Hence (1) **Skellied**, *ppl. adj.* squinting, having a squint; (2) **Skellyscope**, *sb.* a humorous name for a telescope.

(1) **Ayr.** A real earnest servant lass, who was skellied in one eye, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 257. (2) **Nhb.**$^{1}$

**2.** To do anything crookedly or out of the straight line; to throw or shoot beside the mark.

**Dmf.** One who does not write in a straight line is said to skellie or to be 'a skellying blockhead.' The same is said of a ploughman who draws irregular or unequal furrows (Jam.).

**3.** *Fig.* To digress; to exaggerate; to narrate incorrectly.

**Ayr.** Excuse me gif I skellie, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 118. **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 353.

**4.** *sb.* A squint.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Cum.**$^{4}$ A rough lookin chap, wid a terrible skelly on him. **n.Yks.**$^{1}$

**5.** *Fig.* A guess; an unsuccessful attempt.

**N.I.**$^{1}$ You made a queer skelly at it.

**6.** *adj.* Squinting, having a squint.

**Per.** His een, I ken, are skellie baith, Ford *Harp* (1893) 152. **Cld.** (Jam.), **Nhb.**$^{1}$

**7.** *Comp.* (1) **Skelly-eye**, a squint eye; (2) **-eyed**, having a squint, cross-eyed.

(1) **Sc.** Thorl's brither wi' the skaley e'e, Hislop *Anecdote* (1874) 67. **w.Sc.** Has he a skellie e'e? Henderson *Our Jeames* (1898) 239. **e.Fif.** Bring nane o' yer bool feet an' skellie e'en this wey, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xi. **Nhb.** Wiv her snipy beak an' skelly e'en, Robson *Bards Tyne* (1849) 171. (2) **Cld.** (Jam.) **Rxb.** This cringing skellie-eyed worm, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 186. **Gall.** (A.W.) **Uls.** It is 'skelly-eyed,' if it has a squint, *N. Whig* (May 8, 1901); (M.B.-S.) **Cum.**$^{4}$, **n.Yks.**$^{12}$

**SKELLY**, see **Scaly**, **Skell**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**SKELLY-COAT**, *sb.* s.Sc. (Jam.) A goblin. (s.v. Skellat.) See **Shelly-coat**.

**SKELM**, *sb.* Glo. [**skelm.**] A long pole used to carry hay-cocks or to make wind-cocks.

Two long poles made use of in harvest time, whereon to set cocks of hay to be carried by hand, where the distance is small and draught horses scarce, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 392; **Glo.**$^{12}$

**SKELM**, see **Skellum**.

**SKELP**, *v.*$^{1}$, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *adv.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. n. and midl. counties to Lin. Lei. War. Also e.An. ?I.W. Also written **scelp** I.Ma.; and in forms **skellop**, **skilp** Sc. [**skelp.**] **1.** *v.* To strike with the hand or with a flat surface; to beat, whip, smack; to give a sharp blow.

**Sc.** In the year you refer to . . . I was getting skelped in the parish school, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) v; Skelp almost implies a certain amount of kindness, or at least of gentleness, Montgomerie-Fleming *Notes on Jam.* (1899). **Sh.I.** Ta lay him ower hir knees an' skelp him laek a bairn, *Sh. News* (May 28, 1898). **Ayr.** To skelp an' scaud poor dogs like me, Burns *Address to Deil* (1785) st. 2. **Dmf.** I'd sooner hae, I've tauld her plain, My doup weel skelpit, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 43. **N.I.**$^{1}$, **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Dur.**$^{1}$, **e.Dur.**$^{1}$, **w.Dur.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** When she is tired of skelping the children (B.K.). **n.Yks.**$^{1234}$ **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ Whisht! or Ah'll skelp tha. **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ He's been skelping on him wi' t'strap. **w.Yks.** I'll skelp tha, if ta doesn't come tarecly (J.T.F.); **w.Yks.**$^{1234}$; **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ To beat with a stick or a strap of any kind. To horsewhip a person would be to 'skelp' him. **Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **I.Ma.** If a child of mine had done such a thing I'd have him skelpit (S.M.). **Chs.**$^{1}$, **Der.**$^{2}$, **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Not.**$^{12}$, **Lin.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$, ? **I.W.** (C.J.V.)

Hence **Skelp-doup**, *sb.* a contemptuous term for any one, esp. for a schoolmaster.

**Abd.** I dinna care the black afore my nails for ony skelp doup o' the lot o' ye, Macdonald *D. Elginbrod* (1863) I. 126.

**2.** To beat, hammer, esp. to hammer metal or leather.

**Bnff.** Sewing, hammering, and 'skelping away at the leather,' Smiles *Natur.* (1876) x. **Slg.** Hither blith comes tinker John Who skelps the kettle, Galloway *Poems* (1804) 15. **Nhb.** Sair the drums they're skelpin', Bell *Rhymes* (1812) 32. **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ To skelp scythes is to beat them until they are thin.

**3.** In mining: to use the pick in pulling down or hewing coal.

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ Instead of kirving, nicking, and wedging, or bringing it down with powder.

**4.** *Obs.* To throb, pulsate; of a clock: to tick.

**n.Sc.** The veins are said to be skelpin when the pulse beats very quick or hard as in a strong fever (Jam.). **Lnk.** 'Wait on,' quoth Clock, 'I scorn his help, Baith night and day my lane I skelp,' Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1733) 214.

**5.** To drive with blows; to drive hard; to cause any rapid movement.

**Bnff.** A byke was regarded as a glorious capture, . . because of the fun the boys had in skelpin' out the bees, Smiles *Natur.* (1876) i. **se.Sc.** Up an' down sae hard ane's skelpit, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 77. **Dmf.** My fair opponents skelp me aff, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 131. **Gall.** We'll skelp him to hell, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 126, ed. 1876. **Nhb.**$^{1}$

**6.** To dash, splash, pelt.

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ Commonly applied to liquids and semi-liquids. 'He skelpit up the wattir in's face.' **Cld.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** The rain and hail clashed and skelpit doon in torrents, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 131. **Tip.** How will she know but it was skelpin in our faces, Kickham *Knocknagow*, 192.

**7.** To move quickly; to run, scamper, hasten; to skip, bound along.

**Sc.** Up cam my young Lord Evandale, skelping as fast as his horse could trot, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) xiii. **Kcd.** We ran An skilpit barefit i' the peels, Grant *Lays* (1884) 23. **Per.** The doctor came skelpin' intae the close, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 237. **Ayr.** The lasses, skelpin barefit, thrang, Burns *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 7. **Edb.** Skelp, my Birkie! you maun get on, Aikman *Poems* (1816) 238. **Gall.** She . . . skelped home in a crack, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 47, ed. 1876. **Ir.** I saw Pat skelping along, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 105. **N.I.**$^{1}$, **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.** That little plaguy breed That skelp aboot in youngster's hair, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 49; **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Cum.** He's just gëan skelping by on t'laal snip-fëaced mëar at a rare bat (J.Ar.); **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** Dudden't thor chaps skelp oot o mi geeat, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 15. **n.Yks.**$^{12}$; **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ He skelp'd off yam' t'minit he seed ma. **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ **e.Yks.** Sha . . . com skelpin yam, as thof summat had bont her, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 46. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Come, skelp off. **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Not.**$^{1}$ **Lei.**$^{1}$ The mear doon't go near the ground now; she skelped along uncommon. **War.**$^{3}$

Hence **Skelp-the-dub**, *sb.* a contemptuous term for one who is accustomed to do dirty work.

**Ayr.** A skelp-the-dub creature, Galt *Entail* (1823) xci.

**8.** To leap awkwardly, as a cow. Chs.$^{123}$ **9.** To kick with violence. e.An.$^{1}$ Nrf. Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) 131. **10.** To tilt, tip up; to upset; to throw down with violence. Cf. **skell**, *v.*$^{1}$

**Cum.** Where mun I skelp the coals? (M.P.) **Lin.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); She skelpt ma haäfe ower i' the chair, Tennyson *Owd Roä* (1889). **Lin.**$^{1}$, **s.Lin.** (C.K.) **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ He found his cart skelpt up against the Wash Dyke.

**11.** To do anything with vigour, violence, or suddenness; to work with spirit or energy, to 'rattle off.'

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ Followed commonly by 'up.' **Cld.** Noo skelp at it (Jam.). **Gall.** Let me hear a cheel skelpin a sermon affloof, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 28, ed. 1876. **Nhb.** He's at the pleugh while wakes the lark, An's skelpin' at it after dark, Strang *Earth Fiend* (1892) 3. **Cum.** Joe scrattit his heed lang and sair an' then skelps doon [i.e. writes in the will] t'drawers an' t'clock till Maggie, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 21.

**12.** Phr. (1) *to let skelp*, to hit out, strike; (2) *to play skelp*, to sound sharply; (3) *to skelp the hide and tallow*, *obs.*, to carouse till the value of the hide and tallow are consumed; see below.

(1) **Lnk.** I let skelp with a stick, Ewing *Poems* (1892) 20. **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ (2) **Lnk.** A lingle played skelp like the crack o' a whup;

Watson *Poems* (1853) 31. (3) **Nhb.**$^1$ A custom observed when a 'mairt' had been found to weigh more than had been anticipated.

**13.** *sb.* A blow, a stroke with the open hand, a smack.

**Sc.** A skelp on the lug is not a very deadly assault, Montgomerie-Fleming *Notes on Jam.* (1899). **Sh.I.** Hat him wi' a skelp richt ower da nose, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 68. **Per.** I'se gie ye a harder skelp nor that next time, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 241, ed. 1887; (G.W.) **Fif.** Dealing out skelps and paiks with liberal allowance, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 18. **s.Sc.** 'He has got his skelps' is well known to the schoolboy who has witnessed his comrade punished by stripes on his hand with the taws, *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. i. 485. **Ayr.** 'I'll learn you,' quo' he, 'wi' aye the tither skelp at the dowp o' her,' Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 233. **n.Ir.** Quit that, or I'll gie ye a skelp (M.B.-S.); **N.I.**$^1$ **s.Ir.** Giving him a great skelp of the whip, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 28. **w.Ir.** The man that was selling it gave it now and then a skelp with a bit of a kippeen, Lawless *Grania* (1892) I. pt. II. ii. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ Aa'll gie ye a skelp o' the lug. **Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.**$^4$ Thool git tha' skelps if tha duzzent haud tha' tungue. **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.) **n.Yks.** (T.S.); **n.Yks.**$^4$ Ah gav him a skelp. **e.Yks.**$^1$ **m.Yks.**$^1$ He gave me such a skelp. **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.**$^1$ He gan him a skelp o' t'side of his yed 'at sent him spinning into t'ditch. **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **I.Ma.** I'll give you a scelp if you won't do what I tell you (S.M.). **Chs.**$^1$, **Not.** (W.H.S.) **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 358. **n.Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ I no-but g'ed her a bit of a skelp. **Suf.**$^1$

**14.** A heavy fall; the sound of a heavy fall.

**n.Yks.**$^2$ I gat a sair skelp. **e.Yks.**$^1$ It com doon wĕ sike a skelp, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

**15.** A dash, splash; a quantity of any liquid dashed up.

**Sc.** The water is said to come with a skelp on a boat, when its shock is sudden and violent so as to make it give way (Jam.). **Bnff.**$^1$ He got a skelp o' boilin' watter on's feet. **Kcd.** He lat a skelp o' gravy Licht upon her saitin goon, Grant *Lays* (1884) 73. **Cld.** (Jam.)

**16.** A heavy fall of rain; a severe blast; a squall.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **e.Lth.** It poored on maist o' the month o' September, wi' awfu' jaws an' skelps o' rain, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 9. **Slk.** We had an unco skelp o' wind an' sleet yesternight, *St. Kathleen* (1820) III. 98 (Jam.).

**17.** A stride, bound, leap; a rapid pace; any rapid action.

**Edb.** He . . . can come on prodigious skelps, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 98. **Lakel.**$^2$ Ah was thinkin' aboot a chap 'at was gaan at seck a skelp ta catch a train. **Cum.** He'll gang up three steps at a skelp, Richardson *Talk* (1871) 1st S. 104, ed. 1886; **Cum.**$^4$ **n.Yks.**$^3$; **n.Yks.**$^4$ He did gan wiv a skelp.

**18.** A strong kick. e.An.$^1$ **19.** *adv.* With violence or vigour, quickly.

**Bnff.**$^1$ He geed skelp through wee's job. The sklates cam skelp aff o' the riggan o' the hoose. **Frf.** His solid avoirdupois cam' skelp doon in the ice, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 76, ed. 1889. **Ayr.** Their bauldest thought's hank'ring swither To stan' or rin, Till skelp—a shot—they're aff, a' throwther, Burns *Author's Cry* (1786) *Post.* st. 4.

[1. And [I] sall hym skelp with a scourge, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 1924.]

**SKELP**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ Sc. Irel. Lan. Chs. Shr. Also in forms **shkelp** Ker.; **skilp** Lan.$^1$ [**skelp.**] **1.** *sb.* A small splinter of wood; a piece of wood or stone broken off; a slice, portion. Cf. **skelb, skelf.**

**Sc.** Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Lnk.** Ramsay *Poems* (1721) *Gl.* **Lth.** He's run a skelp into his finger (Jam.). **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Ker.** I'd cut my heart up into shkelps to serve Ould Oireland an' her frinds, Bartram *Whiteheaded Boy* (1898) 131.

**2.** A shelf. Lan.$^1$ **3.** Any large superficial area. Inv. (H.E.F.) **4.** A deep scratch.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ A mother said to her child who was playing with a cat, 'Yo mun bewar on her, or hoo'll gie yŏ a pratty skelp.'

**5.** Part of a plough.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ It goes before the coulter and pares off the surface of the ground, thus effectually burying the grass and weeds under the furrow which the plough makes. **Shr.**$^1$

**6.** *v.* To run, break, or fall into splinters. Cld. (Jam.)

**7.** To apply splints to a broken limb. Slk. (*ib.*) **8.** To turn over or pare the surface of anything.

**Bnff.**$^1$ Applied particularly to digging, ploughing, cutting turf, &c. **Cld.** (Jam.) **Chs.**$^1$ 'Skelpin a stack' is raking the sides smooth, or, in the case of a corn-stack, cutting the rough ends of the straw with a scythe; **Chs.**$^3$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ To turn over a very shallow furrow so as afterwards to cover it by a much deeper one. **Shr.**$^1$ To pare the turf off grass land.

**9.** To scratch so as to remove or seriously injure the skin.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ Hoo's skelped me o'er the hand.

**SKELPER**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Also in form **skelpear** Wxf.$^1$ [ske·lpə(r.] **1.** One who strikes with the hand; a castigator, whipper. Cf. **doup-skelper**, s.v. **Doup, 3**; see **Skelp,** *v.*$^1$

**Sc.** (Jam.) **n.Sc.** I'll let ye ken wha's drunk, ye cowardly skelper, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 168. **Nhb.** Lairds, loons, lubberdoons, dog-skelpers, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 201.

**2.** A smart stroke. N.Cy.$^1$, w.Yks.$^1$, ne.Lan.$^1$ **3.** An energetic person. **Cld.** He's a skelper at gangin (Jam.).

**4.** Anything very large or exceptional; a tall, overgrown person.

**N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ It's a skelper noo. **e.Dur.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^4$, **n.Yks.**$^{124}$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ She's a rare fine lass; she's a reglar skelper. **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$ **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 358. **n.Lin.**$^1$ I niver seed sich skelpers as them Northum'land men an' wimmin is. **Lei.**$^1$ Oh my! what a skelper you are! **Nhp.**$^1$ What a skelper he's grown! **War.**$^3$

**5.** *Obs.* A small pig. Wxf.$^1$ 106.

**SKELPER**, *v.* Yks. [ske·lpə(r).] To run quickly, scamper.

**w.Yks.** Leuk at yond barn skelperin' dahn t'Sykes, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 14, 1897); Common (J.W.).

**SKELPIE**, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. [ske·lpi.] **1.** *adj.* An opprobrious epithet: deserving to be whipped; *gen.* applied to a girl. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Cf. **skelp,** *v.*$^1$ **2.** *Comp.* **Skelpie-limmer,** an opprobrious term for a girl.

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Ayr.** Ye little skelpie-limmer's face! Burns *Halloween* (1785) st. 14.

**3.** *sb.* A worthless person; a mischief-maker; a mischievous girl.

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899).

**SKELPING**, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. [ske·lpin.] **1.** Exceptionally large or fine; vigorous, energetic, active. See **Skelp,** *v.*$^1$

**Sc.** (Jam.); In comes . . . half-a-dozen of skelping long lads from some foolery or another, Scott *Pirate* (1821) xxx. **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783), **Nhb.**$^1$ **Cum.** Was she a girt skelpin lass? (E.W.P.) **Wm.** But there's some shes, girt skelpin jades, Twice t'size o' me, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 42. **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ A skelping owce; **n.Yks.**$^4$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Sha's a greeat skelpin meer. **e.Yks.**$^1$ That's a skelpin tonnop. **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^1$ That's a skelping lass. **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Not.** A skelping pace (J.H.B.); **Not.**$^3$ Large-boned, large-framed, often used of sheep. **Lin.**$^1$ It's a skelping bairn. **n.Lin.**$^1$ Thaay've gotten a skelpin' big chech at Lincoln.

**2.** Resounding, 'smacking.'

**Ayr.** Aye he gies the towsie drab The tither skelpin' kiss, Burns *Jolly Beggars* (1785) l. 21. **Dmf.** She . . . gave him a skelping kiss upon the cheek, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 171.

**SKELSH**, *sb.* Lin. [skelʃ.] A heavy fall; a squash.

How 'maäzing blashy' was the morn When Joe 'fell such 'na skelsh,' Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 64.

**SKELT**, *sb.*$^1$ *Obs.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Rumour, report. (Hall.)

**SKELT**, *v.* and *sb.*$^2$ Hrf.$^2$ Also written **sckelt.** [**skelt.**]

**1.** *v.* To wander, roam. 'He went skelting off.'

**2.** *sb.* A worthless person. 'The fellow's a regular sckelt.'

**SKELTER**, *sb.*$^1$ n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Order as to arrangement, or condition as to body. (Hall.) Cf. **kelter,** *sb.*$^1$

**SKELTER**, *v.*, *sb.*$^2$ and *adv.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Not. Wor. Also in forms **skelther** I.Ma.; **skilter** s.Wor. [ske·ltə(r.] **1.** *v.* To hurry; to run or ride quickly; to scamper; to beat a hasty retreat.

**Per.** He skeltered away whenever I threatened to gie him his scults (G.W.). **Rnf.** As sune as the schule skails oor Will skelters hame, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 47. **n.Ir.** He wid skelter The roads up an' down, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 82. **Cum.**$^4$ He went skelteren down that bit of a broo, *W. C. T. X.* (1893) 7, col. 2. **w.Yks.** Thee skelter off hoame, or Ah'll hev ho'd on tha, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 14, 1897). **n.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1854). **I.Ma.** I pulled me shoose off and took off as hard as I could skelther (S.M.). **Not.** Yo're gooing to hull them wet things off and skelter off to bed, Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 20. **s.Not.** How she did skelter up them steps (J.P.K.). **s.Wor.** A skiltered awahy an' no mistake (H.K.).

Hence **Skeltering,** *ppl. adj.* of the wind: hurrying, driving.

**Dev.** After the long dry skeltering wind of March, Blackmore *Lorna Doone* (1869) xxii.

**2.** *sb.* A hurry, scamper; a hasty retreat.

**Cum.**$^{14}$ **s.Wor.** The young uns 'ere sin 'e a comin' an' off 'em gooes in a skelter (H.K.).

**3.** A free, open gait. Cum.$^{4}$ **4.** Joyousness, pleasure.

**n.Yks.**$^{2}$ I'll take my skelter.

**5.** *adv.* Rapidly, at headlong speed; esp. in phr. *full skelter.*

**Lnk.** A'll roose ma man, Wha'll send ye skelter ower the lan', Stewart *Twa Elders* (1886) 9. **Rxb.** Whisgills . . . plunged full skelter up the burn, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 52.

**SKELVE,** *v.* and *adj.* Lin. [skelv.] **1.** *v.* To shelve; to tilt, tip; to slip on one side. Cf. **skell,** *v.*$^{1}$

I happened to let it skelve reiet over (R.E.C.); It's all skelved to aside and run over (Hall.).

**2.** *adj.* Awry, uneven, tilted on one side.

**Lin.**$^{1}$ Applied to saucepans and other kitchen utensils which have slipped from their original position on the fire.

**SKELVE,** see **Skelf.**

**SKELVINS,** *sb. pl.* Cum. Wm. Lan. Also in forms **skilvings** Wm. ne.Lan.$^{1}$; **skilvins** Lakel.$^{2}$ Cum.$^{14}$ Wm. [skeˑlvinz, skiˑlvinz.] A wooden frame or boards fixed to the top of a cart to increase its carrying capacity. Cf. **shelvin(g.**

**Lakel.**$^{2}$ **Cum.** T'oald car was a far wankler consarn ner Beaany. T'skelvins was oa brokken, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 217; **Cum.**$^{14}$, **Wm.** (B.K.) **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ A wooden frame to fix on the top of a cart, . . principally when carrying hay, grain, straw, or thorns.

**SKEM,** *sb.* Nhb. Yks. [skem.] **1.** Used as a term of contempt. Cf. **skemmy.** **Nhb.**$^{1}$ He's a reg'lar skem.

**2.** A common or badly bred pigeon; esp. used of the blue rock pigeon. Nhb.$^{1}$, w.Yks. (A.L.K.)

**SKEMBLE,** see **Skemmel,** *v.*$^{2}$

**SKEMLIN,** *sb.* N.I.$^{1}$ [skeˑmlin.] A quantity of peat dug from the edges of a bog-hole, and thrown in to be mixed and afterwards taken out and dried.

Tak' a skemlin aff that side o' the hole.

**SKEMMEL,** *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Also written **scemmel** N.Cy.$^{2}$ Nhb.; **scemmell** Cum. Wm.; and in form **skemmil** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.$^{1}$ [skeˑml.] **1.** *sb.* A kind of long form used in a farm-house kitchen; a settle; a stool.

**N.Cy.**$^{2}$, **Nhb.** (K.), **Lakel.**$^{1}$ **Cum.** Ah clappt me-sel doon on t'skemmel, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 5; Placed the benches called skemmels down each side, Caine *Shad. Crime* (1885) 72; **Cum.**$^{4}$ **Cum., Wm.** Nicolson (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX.

**2.** *pl.* The shambles; a butcher's market.

**n.Sc.** From the tables on which the meat is exposed (Jam., s.v. Skamble). **Bnff.**$^{1}$

**3.** *v.* To kill animals in the shambles. Bnff.$^{1}$

[1. ON. *skemill*, a bench, foot-stool (Vigfusson).]

**SKEMMEL,** *v.*$^{2}$, *adj.* and *sb.*$^{2}$ Sc. Cum. Yks. Shr. Also written **skemmle** Sc. e.Yks.$^{1}$; and in forms **skemble** Shr.$^{1}$; **skemmil** Sc. (Jam.) [skeˑml.] **1.** *v.* To throw the limbs out in a loose and awkward manner in walking; to shamble. Lth., Slk. (Jam.) Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). See **Scamble.** **2.** To climb over slight obstructions; to scramble over rocks and walls, &c. Rxb. (Jam.) **3.** To wander; to go astray; to scramble, romp.

**Per.** Oh dear! Oh dear! what an old fool I have been. Skemmeling over Findochart like a nine-year old, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 86, ed. 1887. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**4.** To become prostrate; to fall over.

**e.Yks.**$^{1}$ A gust o' wind com, an it skemml'd ower at yance.

**5.** To throw things about in a careless, slovenly manner. Rxb. (Jam.) **6.** To work in a light, easy way. Shr.$^{1}$

**7.** *adj.* Having the feet thrown outwards. Sc. (Jam.)

Hence **Skemmel-legged,** *ppl. adj.* knock-kneed. Cum.$^{4}$ (s.v. Key-legged.) **8.** *sb.* A tall, thin, ungainly person. Cld. (Jam.)

**SKEMMY,** *sb.* Nhb. Dur. [skeˑmi.] **1.** Used as a term of contempt. Cf. **skem.**

**n.Cy.** At a school where I was, we had a boy from the North, who nicknamed the head master Skemmy. When asked the reason, he said that the master was like their vicar, and he was a skemmy, *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 469; *ib.* viii. 174. **Nhb.**$^{1}$

**2.** A common pigeon, esp. the common blue or farmer's pigeon; also used in *comp.* **Skemmy-pigeon.**

**Nhb.** For there's a chep that skemmies breeds, He's in the Quackin' trade, lad, Robson *Sngs. of Tyne* (1849) 113; **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Dur.** *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 469; *ib.* viii. 174. **e.Dur.**$^{1}$

**SKEMP,** *sb.* Sc. A dial. form of 'scamp'; a worthless fellow.

**Sc.** It's a bonny turv. It's a pity to see it putten doon on the tap o' sic a skemp, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 98. **s.Sc.** The wraith was juist some skemp frae the bleach field, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 397. **Edb.** I found we were entangling ourselves to work to a wheen ugly customers, skemps that had not wherewithal to pay lawful debts, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxv. **Slk.** But ye're surely some silly skemp of a fallow, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 18, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** (Jam.)

**SKEMP, SKEMPS,** see **Skimp,** *v.*$^{1}$, **Skimps.**

**SKEN,** *v.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Flt. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Shr. Also in form **skeen** Lei.$^{1}$ [sken.] **1.** *v.* To squint; to look askance. Cf. **skent,** *v.*$^{1}$

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Lakel.**$^{2}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); Goa whoam wi thi, theaw owd skennin good fur nowt (D.L.); **w.Yks.**$^{1245}$ **Lan.** If theau hadno' skenned wurr than a deein cawve, Brierley *Waverlow* (1863) 156, ed. 1884; **Lan.**$^{1}$, **n.Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **m.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{123}$, **s.Chs.**$^{1}$, **Flt.** (T.K.J.), **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Not.** (J.H.B.) **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ Look how you sken! **Lei.**$^{1}$

Hence (1) **Skenner,** *sb.* one who squints; (2) **Skenning,** *ppl. adj., fig.,* crooked, not straightforward; (3) **Skennox,** *sb.,* see (1).

(1) **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ (2) **Lan.** Theau'rt not only tellin' a skennin bit o' truth, an' that's next dur to a lie, Brierley *Fratchingtons* (1868) 9. (3) **Lan.** But skennox ud say nowt no road, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 110.

**2.** To glance hurriedly and furtively; to peer, stare.

**w.Yks.** Seventy-four ship rowlin an sailin abaght . . . an skennin intut fortefecashans a Cronstadt, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1855) 3. **n.Lan.**$^{1}$ **ne.Lan.** Him up i' his study-winder skennin' at her, Mather *Idylls* (1895) 334. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{1}$ **Der.** He looks as if hee wor skennin a bit az well at t'yung wench, Robinson *Sammy Twitcher* (1870) 6. **Shr.**$^{1}$ 'Er kep' skennin' around the room all the w'ile we wun talkin'.

**3.** Of glass: see below.

**s.Lan.**$^{1}$ Glass is said to 'sken' when it is wavy, and distorts the objects seen through it. The same is said of a wavy mirror.

**4.** *sb.* A squint.

**Lakel.**$^{2}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **w.Yks.** Ivery one on 'em wor possess'd o' what is call'd a sken, ther eyes turnin' to t'left, whoile ther noases (long an' pointed) turn'd to t'reight, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) viii.

**5.** A rapid or slight glance; a stare.

**Cum.** If he just gev his birds a sken He kent . . . if yan was missin, Gwordie Greenup *Anudder Batch* (1873) 9; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 8, 1884); An tayin a sken for a minnit or two at ahtside at beilden, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1869) 42.

**SKENCH,** *sb.* Stf. A strain in the back. Baker *Gl.* (1854) (s.v. Skenchback).

**SKENCHBACK,** *adj.* and *adv.* Yks. Nhp. Also in form **skensback** Yks. [skeˑnʃ-, skeˑnsbak.] **1.** *adj.* Having strong personal or family characteristics; remarkable in appearance, easily recognizable.

**w.Yks.** It doesn't matter; if the bairn is his, it will own itself, for they're a skenchback family. I should know yon man anywhere: he's skenchback enough to pick out of a thousand (M.N.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 13, 1889). **Nhp.**$^{1}$ You must know such a person, if you have ever seen him, he's skenchback enough.

**2.** *adv.* Askance, sideways.

**w.Yks.** Lewkin varry skensback at her prim an' severe relative, *Pudsey Olm.* (1887) 13; Lewkin' skensback at t'chap shoo wor tawkin' tul, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1881) 17.

**SKENE-OCCLE,** see **Skein-ochil.**

**SKENETON,** *sb.* Dev.$^{3}$ [skeˑnitən.] A dial. form of 'skeleton.'

**SKENGERIN,** *sb.* Sh.I. [ske·ngərin.] A small quantity, a morsel. S. & Ork.$^1$

**SKENK, SKENKLE,** see **Skink,** *sb.*$^1$, **Skinkle,** *v.*$^1$

**SKENNERS,** *sb. pl.* s.Lan.$^1$ [ske·nəz.] A derisive term for bread-and-butter, when there is nothing else to make a meal of.

**SKENSBACK,** see **Skenchback.**

**SKENSMADAM,** *sb.* Cum. [ske·nzmadəm.] A mock dish set on the table for show.

There had been no 'skensmadams' or 'who may says' among the cakes and cold meats, Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xxix; **Cum.**$^4$

**SKENT,** *v.*$^1$ Ken.$^1$ [skent.] To look askance; to scowl. Cf. **sken.**

**SKENT,** *v.*$^2$ and *sb.* I.W. Dor. Som. Also in form **skint** Som. [skent.] **1.** *v.* Of cattle: to have diarrhœa. Dor.$^1$, Som. (W.F.R.) Cf. **skenter.** **2.** *sb.* Diarrhœa in cattle. I.W.$^2$

**SKENTER,** *sb.* and *adj.* Hmp. I.W. Som. Dev. Also in form **skinter** Som. [sken·tə(r).] **1.** *sb.* Chronic diarrhœa in cattle; occas. in *pl.* Cf. **skent,** *v.*$^2$

**Som.** Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXX. 333. **w.Som.**$^1$ Nif once they've a-got the skenter proper, 'tis all over way 'em. **Dev.**$^3$, **nw.Dev.**$^1$

**2.** An animal which will not fatten.

**Hmp.**$^1$ **I.W.**$^2$ That ere heifer o' your'n es a skenter. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**$^1$ 'Well, Maister Jim, how do the yeifer get on?' 'Au! not well at all, I be afeard her'll turn to a skenter.'

**3.** *Fig.* An unthrifty person. Som. Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **4.** *adj.* Of cattle: suffering from diarrhœa.

**e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.**$^3$ Awl our cāāves be skenter and gitting za thurdled's a yerring.

**SKENTING,** *ppl. adj.* Hmp. Som. Of cattle: lean, though well-fed. Hmp.$^1$ Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). Cf. **skent,** *v.*$^2$

**SKENYDOUGAR,** *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **skeyndoager** (Jam.). A slight peal of thunder. (Jam.), S. & Ork.$^1$

**SKEOCH,** *sb.* Cai.$^1$ [skjoχ.] A very small cave; a large chink in a cliff.

**SKEO(E,** *sb.* *Obs.* Sh. & Or.I. Also written **skio** S. & Ork.$^1$; and in forms **skee** Or.I. (Jam.); **skjo, skoe, skyo** Sh.I. A fisherman's hut; a drying-house; an outhouse; see below.

**Sh.I.** A deserted skeoe, Scott *Pirate* (1822) xxix; A skjo (Norw. skjaa) is a roughly built stone hut with slits to admit the wind for the purpose of drying fish and flesh [mutton] not salted. This manner of curing is now *obs.*, Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 95; Did do[o] pit a grain o' saut apo' da piltick 'at do[o] pat i' da skio yesterday, daa? *Sh. News* (Oct. 15, 1898); The old skoes for preserving meat or vivda in, existed to my time, and I well remember seeing two very good ones below the Brough of Brough. . . These were placed on detached rocks or points of land running out into the sea, for before salt was common, each house must have had one, *ib.* (July 3, 1897); (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Or.I.** (Jam.); (S.A.S.); Wallace *Desc. Or. I.* (1693) 111, ed. 1883; **S. & Ork.**$^1$

Hence **Skeo-dried,** *ppl. adj.* having been dried in a 'skeo.'

**Sh.I.** The tables labouring . . . under the weight of skeo-dried vivda, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 259, ed. 1891.

[Norw. dial. *skjaa*, a shed, drying-house (Aasen).]

**SKEOMIT,** *adj.* Sh.I. Also in forms **skjomet; skomit** (Jam.); **skoomet, skyomit.** [skjō·mit, skū·mit.] **1.** Pale, sickly-coloured; of a dusky hue.

Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 37; (Jam.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**2.** Thin, haggard. (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

[Cp. ON. *skūm*, dusk, Jakobsen *l. c.* The *-it* represents the old neut. adjectival ending.]

**SKEOW,** see **Skew,** *adj.*, *sb.*$^2$, **Scow,** *sb.*$^1$

**SKEP,** *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Wal. Also written **skepp** Sc. Lin.; and in forms **skepe** s.Cy.; **skeyp** Nhb.; **skip** Sc. N.I.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ Lakel.$^2$ w.Yks.$^{234}$ Lan.$^1$ ne.Lan.$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$ Chs.$^1$ Stf.$^1$ Der.$^2$ nw.Der.$^1$ Not.$^1$ Lin. Lei.$^1$ Nhp.$^{12}$ War.$^{234}$ s.Wor.$^1$ se.Wor.$^1$ Shr.$^{12}$ Hrf.$^2$ Glo.$^1$ Oxf. Bdf. Hnt. Suf. Ess. Ken. Sus.$^1$ Cor.$^3$; **skjöp** Sh.I. [skep, skip.] **1.** *sb.* A basket; see below.

**Sh.I.** He set da skjöp o' piltiks apo' da aeft taaft fil Sibbie cam' wi' da būddies, *Sh. News* (Sept. 1, 1900); A large basket for rubbing corn in, Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 32. **w.Sc.** (Jam.) **Wgt.** He then got a skep . . . and gathered sheep dung, Saxon *Gall. Gossip* (1898) 94. **N.I.**$^1$ A basket or crate to contain live fowls in transit. **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$ **Lakel.**$^1$; **Lakel.**$^2$ Ther's taty skips, an' coorn-skips. **Cum.**$^4$ **n.Yks.**$^1$ Of different shapes in different districts; **n.Yks.**$^2$ A round bottomed twig-basket without a bow. . . . Butter skeps are formed of a straw material as circular boxes with rimmed lids; **n.Yks.**$^{34}$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Esp. a garden basket with an arched handle. **e.Yks.**$^1$ Used on the coast for gathering stones. **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^2$ A small wicker basket in which horse-corn is carried to the manger; **w.Yks.**$^{35}$ **Lan.** A hamper (S.W.); Along which these collectors travelled with wicker baskets called skips on their backs, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) III. 128; **Lan.**$^1$ Such baskets, square in shape, are much used in the mills for packing cotton weft. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$, **Der.**$^2$, **Not.**$^{12}$ **Lin.** A round open gardening basket with two handles, *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. vi. 298. **n.Lin.**$^1$, **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.), **sw.Lin.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ Wider at the top than the bottom, and holding about a bushel. **Nhp.**$^{12}$, **War.**$^2$ **s.Wor.**$^1$ Made of oak laths, with rounded bottom and ends, and an opening at either end by way of handles. **se.Wor.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^1$, **Hrf.**$^2$ **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. **Glo.**$^1$, **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.**$^1$ We have bushel-skeps, and skeps of var. sizes. **Cmb.**$^1$ They say that he once tried to lift himself in a bushel skep. **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 37. **Suf.** (C.T.), (M.E.R.), **Suf.**$^1$ **s.Cy.** Ray (1691). **Ken.** I have heard a certain size or kind of hamper of cherries called a skip of cherries (C.V.C.). **Sus.** A broad flat wooden basket, *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. vi. 298; **Sus.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Skep-basket,** *sb.*, see below; (2) **Skep-room,** *sb.* the room in a mill in which the 'skeps' of bobbins are kept.

(1) **Ess.** A rough wicker basket with two handles, wider at the top than at the bottom, holding about half a bushel (J.W.B.). (2) **w.Yks.** Hugged him down into the skep-room, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) 71.

**2.** A measure or 'scuttle' of varying quantity; also used in *comp.* **Bushel-skep, Peck-skep,** &c.

**N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ **Cum., Wm.** In 1619 it is defined to contain 12 bushels and every bushel (Penrith measure) 16 gallons and upwards, Nicholson & Burn *Hist. Wm. and Cum.* (1777) II. 178. **n.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **Not.** (E.P.), **Not.**$^2$ **Lin.** Here is the peck-skep in which she measures her potatoes and apples, Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 264, 358; **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ **Nrf.** I felt as if I could ate a dickey and a skep o' graans, Spilling *Molly Miggs* (1873) iii. **Suf.** (C.T.)

Hence **Skepful,** *sb.*, *obs.*, a measure: see below.

**n.Yks.**$^2$ Tithes of grain were paid to Whitby Abbey in skepfuls, but the quantity of a skepful is not specified.

**3.** Any handy receptacle; used in a *gen.* sense.

**Nhb.**$^1$ A meal skep is the dish in which oatmeal is kept.

**4.** A coal-scuttle; *gen.* in *comp.* **Coal-skep.**

**Nhb.**$^1$ **n.Yks.**$^4$ An' neea cooals i' t'skep, 214. **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 546; (H.L.); **w.Yks.**$^{345}$, **sw.Lin.**$^1$

Hence **Skep-bonnet,** *sb.* a scuttle-shaped bonnet. m.Yks.$^1$

**5.** A bowl-shaped vessel with a handle, used for ladling anything. Cf. **lade-skip,** *v.*$^1$ **2** (5).

**Sc.** Such as a grocer uses for serving sugar, or a tobacconist for snuff (A.W.). **War.**$^4$ Bring us the skip, and us ull ladle it out in no time. **Nhp.**$^1$ The same vessel, with a long handle, is a hog-skip, and used for lading the hogs'-wash out of the loom; **Nhp.**$^2$ **Oxf.** Used for getting water out of a tub (M.A.R.). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Sus.**$^1$ For taking up yeast.

**6.** A sieve.

**Not.** You'll soon catch him, if you take a skep with some oats. We want a smaller skep (L.C.M.).

**7.** A straw bee-hive; the cover of a hive. Cf. **bee-skep,** s.v. **Bee,** *sb.*$^1$ **1** (18); see **Scap(e.**

**Sc.** Andrew . . . cast a parting glance upon the skeps, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xvii. **Abd.** Bees' skeps for sale, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 138. **Frf.** To dispose of a skep of bees, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 9. **Ayr.** Soon we were as thrang as a skep at the casting, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 168. **Lth.** Mrs. Rankine had also several 'skeps' of bees, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 230. **Slk.** [The Queen Bee] Never havin' been alloo'd to set her fit ayont the door o' the skep, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 266. **Dmf.** There were no wooden frames for bees, only the cosy-looking straw 'skeps,' Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 18. **Ir.** Sewed together like bees' skeps, with the peel of a brier, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 277. **N.I.**$^1$ **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.** The brumstin pan aw've set te born mun cleer the hornets skeyp, Robson *Evangeline* (1870) 330; **Nhb.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^{12}$ **Cum.**$^4$ Some one not belonging to the house had to go to the bee skeps as soon as the death occurred and tap three times, and tell the bees of the death, *W. C. T. X.* (1892) 6, col. 2. **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$, **Lan.**$^1$ **Der.** Old Sammy giv' me the skep when I had a nursed him, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) i. **n.Lin.**$^1$ **s.Lin.** Put yon swarm into yọn new skep (F.H.W.). **s.Lin.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **Wor.** (E.S.), **Shr.**$^2$, **Hrf.**$^2$, **e.An.**$^1$ **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Suf.** (C.T.); Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); **Suf.**$^1$ **s.Cy.** Ray (1691). **Sur.** *Times* (Dec. 7, 1894) 13, col. 4; **Sur.**$^1$, **Sus.**$^1$ **Hmp.** De Crespigny *New Forest* (1895) 113. **Dor.** Maybe as the bees 'll change their mind, and settle somewhere more handy. Have 'ee got the skep ready? Hare *Dinah Kellow* (1901) 144. **Cor.** He do live nigh we in a garden weth th' bee skips, Harris *Wheal Veor* (1901) 18.

Hence **Skep-moo**, *sb.* the mouth of the hive.

**nw.Abd.** Her nain bees hang at the skep-moo, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 29.

**8.** The contents of a bee-hive.

**Per.** Skeps that canna turn the beam, Haliburton *Idylls* (1891) 46.

**9.** Basket-work. s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421.

**10.** The box or wagon in which material is brought up from a quarry or mine; the cage in which the men descend and ascend.

**N.I.**$^1$, **Stf.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$ **Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. vi. 186. **Lei.**$^1$ **War.**$^3$ Used very widely for movable cages or boxes—e. g. the skip or skep of a crane. **Shr.**$^{12}$ **Glo.** Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870). **Cor.**$^3$ The skip is drawn up by means of a steam winding engine at the surface, and wire-rope connected with it.

Hence (1) **Skep-plats**, *sb. pl.*, see below; (2) **Skep-road**, *sb.* the rails on which the 'skep' runs.

(1) **Cor.**$^3$ Small platforms in mines from which the ore is shovelled into the skips for raising to surface. (2) *ib.*

**11.** A hat.

**Sus.**$^1$ I just saw the top of his skep as he skiced along (s.v. Skice).

**12.** *v.* Of butter: to pack in baskets for the market. n.Yks.$^2$ **13.** To enclose in a hive.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Elg.** Dinna throw awa money for the Keith-skepit honey—Troth, it's naething like honey ava', man, Tester *Poems* (1865) 168. **Gall.** Let us skep gin that we can My gude tap swarm here casten, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 95, ed. 1876.

**14.** Phr. *to skep a bike*, to carry off wild bees with their combs from their natural nest and put them into a hive. Abd. (Jam.) **15.** *Fig.* To go to rest for the night.

**Lnk.** Men an' beasts hae a' been skepit, Nicht's black wing is deepenin' roun', Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 82.

**16.** *Fig.* With *in*: to make acquaintance with.

**e.Sc.** A metaphor borrowed from the conjunction of bees of different swarms in one hive (Jam.). **Rnf.** She wad fain skipt in wi' me, An' ca'd me oft a sonsy chappie, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 2.

[Skeppe, *sporta, corbes* (*Prompt.*). ON. *skeppa*, a measure, bushel (Vigfusson).]

**SKEP**, see **Scape**, *v.*$^1$

**SKEPE**, *sb.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A fishing-vessel. (Hall.)

**SKEPLET**, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Mean, tattered, ragged. Cf. **skybal.**

**Sc.** I'll leave some heirships to my kin;—A skeplet hat, and plaiden hose, Hogg *Jacob. Rel.* (1819) I. 118, ed. 1874. **Abd.** (Jam.)

**SKEPPACK**, *sb.* Sc. [ske·pək.] The game of 'tig.' Inv. (H.E.F.) Hence **Cross-skeppack**, *sb.* the game of 'cross-ticky' (q.v.). *ib.*

**SKEPSIT**, *ppl. adj.* Sh.I. [ske·psit.] Stretched out, out of shape, askew. S. & Ork.$^1$

**SKER**, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Also written **skir** n.Cy.; and in form **skar** Sc. (Jam.) Left. Cf. **car**, *adj.*

**Sc.** (Jam.) **n.Cy.** If you enter another man's house with your skir foot foremost, you draw down evil on its inhabitants, Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) iv.

Hence **Sker-handed**, *ppl. adj.* left-handed.

**Lth., Rxb.** (Jam.) **n.Cy.** Skir or kir-handed people are not safe for a traveller to meet on a Tuesday morning, Henderson *ib.*

**SKER**, see **Scar**, *sb.*$^1$, **Skear**, **Skir(r**, *v.*

**SKERDINS**, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. [ske·rdinz.] Mice. S. & Ork.$^1$

**SKERL**, **SKERR**, see **Skirl**, *v.*$^1$, **Scar**, *sb.*$^1$

**SKERRET**, *sb.* Cor.$^{12}$ [skə·rit.] A safe drawer in a box; a small box fixed in one end of a larger one. Cf. **skibbet.**

**SKERRICK**, *sb.* Wm. Yks. Stf. Not. Lin. Nhp. Hmp. Also written **skerrik** Not.; and in forms **skerrig** Not.$^1$; **skirrack**, **skirrick** w.Yks. [skə·rik.] A particle, morsel, scrap, atom; also used *fig.* Cf. **scuddick**, **scurrick**, *sb.*$^1$, **shirrick.**

**Wm.** He screapt it up iv'ry screed an' skerrick (B.K.). **n.Yks.**$^2$ I don't care a skerrick about it. **w.Yks.** He cooarted a lass 'at did'nt care a skirrack fur him, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1873) 11; A son ov hiz woddant gie a skirrick a nowt ta noabdy, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1863) 14; **w.Yks.**$^2$ **s.Stf.** Theer wan't a skerrick o' food in the house, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Not.** (J.H.B.); **Not.**$^1$ A's run off and not left 'is wife and childern a skerrig. **Lin.**$^1$ (s.v. Skorrick), **Nhp.**$^1$, **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.)

**SKERRID**, *sb.* Lei.$^1$ [skə·rid.] The thin, grey, partially laminated bands occurring in the red brick earth near Bosworth. Cf. **skerrig**, **skerry**, *adj.*

**SKERRIE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Pem. A pole placed in the centre of the floor round which the party danced at wedding festivities.

**s.Pem.** Hip hei derry! round the skerrie, Loud the fiddel goes (W.M.M.).

**SKERRIE**, **SKERRIEGIFNOT**, see **Skerry**, *sb.*$^1$, **Scargivet.**

**SKERRIFIER**, **SKERRIG**, see **Scarifier**, **Skerrick.**

**SKERRIG**, *sb.* Lei.$^1$ [skə·rig.] The thin, grey, partially laminated bands occurring in the red brick earth near Bosworth. Also in *comp.* **Skerrig-stone.** Cf. **skerrid**, **skerry**, *adj.*

**SKERRIMUDGE**, *sb.* Cor.$^2$ [skə·rimɐdʒ.] A toy of grotesque human shape, the limbs of which are moved by a string.

**SKERRISH**, *sb.* Cor.$^{12}$ [skə·riʃ.] The privet, *Ligustrum vulgare.* Cf. **skedge.**

**SKERRY**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Also written **skerrie**; and in form **skirrie** (Jam. *Suppl.*). [skə·ri, ske·ri.] **1.** An isolated rock in the sea above water.

**Sh.I.** Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 102; Here we find the cave, its entrance guarded by a skerry, not much above high-water mark, Cowie *Sh.* (1871) 170. **Or.I.** (Jam.); Wallace *Desc. Or.* (1693) 111, ed. 1883. **S. & Ork.**$^1$, **Cai.**$^1$

Hence **Skerry-men**, *sb. pl.* the inhabitants of an outlying rock or island; also used *fig.* in phr. *to meet the skerry-men*, see below.

**Sh.I.** If doo met nae idder body whin doo wis furt, doo's met da skerry men, as da folk wis wint ta say, *Sh. News* (Nov. 13, 1897); To meet the skerry-men, an evasive answer given by one that does not want to tell whom they have met. Skerry-men are seldom met; thus it signifies to meet a person whom you did not expect to see (J.S.).

**2.** A rock in the sea submerged at high water.

**Sh.I.** A sleepin' baukie on a rudderie skerrie, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 4; (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Or.I.** The sandy beaches of the two first mentioned extend each a mile in length; that of the last not so much, except at low water of spring tides; and consist partly of skerries (flat rocks over which the sea flows and ebbs), Stronsay *Or. Acts*, IV. 388 (Jam.).

[ON. *sker*, an isolated rock in the sea (Vigfusson). See Scar, *sb.*$^1$]

**SKERRY**, *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* Lin. Nhp. A small boat.

**Lin.**$^1$ Which would only hold two persons, used in the Lin. fens about a century ago. **Nhp.**$^2$

**SKERRY**, *sb.*$^3$ Cor. [skə·ri.] A great riot; ? a dial. use of 'scurry.'

**w.Cor.** The others were all around them in a skerry all in a minute (M.A.C.).

Hence **Skerry-kabberish**, *sb.* a great noise.

I never heard such a skerry-kabberish as the rats made, *ib.*

**SKERRY**, *sb.*$^4$ Cor.$^3$ [skə·ri.] A safety fuse.

**SKERRY**, *sb.*$^5$ Sc. Irel. Cum. Wm. Chs. Also in form **skirry** Wm. [skə·ri.] A variety of potato; also in *comp.* **Skerry-blues.**

**s.Sc.** (A.W.) **n.Ir.** If ye boil the fu' o' the twa-bushel pot o' them guid skerries, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 65; Get up, take a skinful av skerries, an' dance us an oul' Irish jig, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 52. **w.Cum.** Howkin' away in a tatie stitch, an' nut known whedder it was plantit wid Skerry Blues, Reed Rocks, or Forty Foulds, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1876) 106. **Wm.** Coarse and hardy potatoes (B.K.). **Chs.**$^{1}$

**SKERRY,** *sb.*$^{6}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ Lin. [skəˑri.] **1.** *sb.* An agricultural implement for weeding turnips; a 'scuffler.'

Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 358. **ne.Lin.** (E.S.)

**2.** *v.* To weed with a 'skerry'; to 'scuffle.' n.Lin.$^{1}$

**SKERRY,** *adj.* and *sb.*$^{7}$ Yks. Der. Lei. [skəˑri.]

**1.** *adj.* Gravelly, slaty, stony; *gen.* used of coal. Cf. **scare,** *sb.*$^{2}$

**w.Yks.**$^{2}$ Poor thin land with little soil upon it is said to be skerry. **Der.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$

**2.** *sb.* The thin, grey, partially laminated bands occurring in the red brick-earth near Bosworth. Lei.$^{1}$ Cf. **skerrid, skerrig.**

**SKERRY,** *v.*$^{2}$ Not. [skəˑri.] To hurry, 'scurry.' Cf. **sherry,** *v.* 'Skerry off' (J.H.B.).

**SKERRY,** see **Scairy.**

**SKERRY-BRAND,** *sb.* N.I.$^{1}$ Sheet lightning.

**SKERRYCOAT,** *v.* s.Chs.$^{1}$ To abuse, scold.

Ahy éeŭrd ŭr sky'erˑikoaˑtin dh)uwd mon ŭbùvˑ ŭ bit.

**SKERRYFLIER,** see **Scarifier.**

**SKERRY-WERRY,** *sb.* Cor.$^{2}$ [skəˑri-wəri.] A slight, active person. 'We seed little skerry-werry cut by Rawe's door.'

**SKERRY-WHIFF,** *sb.* and *v.* Dev. [skəˑri-wif.]

**1.** *sb.* Thin soup or broth, 'skilly.' nw.Dev.$^{1}$ **2.** *v.* To blow about; to scatter.

**nw.Dev.** The tetties waz all skerry-whiff'd about in the win' (R.P.C.).

**SKERSE,** see **Scurse.**

**SKERTAR,** *sb.* Or.I. Also written **skerter** (Jam.). The sea-belt, *Laminaria saccharina.*

A species of seaweed burnt for making kelp (Jam.); Neill *Tour* (1806) 191 (*ib.*); **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$

[ON. *sker*, an isolated rock in the sea + *þari*, seaweed (Vigfusson).]

**SKET,** see **Skit,** *v.*$^{2}$

**SKETCH,** *v.* and *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. Also in forms **skaetch** Fif.; **skaitch, skatch, skeitch, skeytch** (Jam.); **skitch** Sc.; **skytch** (Jam.). [sketʃ, skētʃ.] **1.** *v.* To skate.

**Sc., w.Sc.** (Jam.) **e.Fif.** Skeitchin' like a madman on the ice, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xi. **Cld.** (Jam.) **Slg.** Buchanan *Poems* (1901) 158. **Edb.** Awa' to skaitch, or see the curling, Macaulay *Poems* (1788) 142.

Hence **Sketcher,** *sb.* (1) a skater; (2) a skate.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.); The pond look'd grand for skytcher's sport and eke as gude for tiel, *Caledonian Curling Club Ann.* (1892–93) 79. **w.Sc.** (Jam.) **Fif.** Frozen pools . . . resounded to the rush of the skaetchers, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 14. (2) **Sc.** (Jam.); Ye sall tak down the picture, or sketching, or whatever it is (though I thought sketchers were aye made of airn!), Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) iii. **w.Sc.** (Jam.) **Rnf.** Oure the loch's clear frozen face On skytchers thrang . . . Flew mony a cheery chiel, A. Wilson *Poems* (1790) 196 (Jam.). **Ayr.** (F.J.C.) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 165, ed. 1876.

**2.** *sb.* A skate. w.Sc. (Jam.)

**SKETCH,** *sb.*$^{2}$ Ant. [sketʃ.] A knack. (S.A.B.)

**SKETCH,** *sb.*$^{3}$ n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A latch. (Hall.)

**SKETCHERS,** *sb. pl.* ? *Obs.* Bwk. (Jam.) Two wooden legs with a cross-bar, used for supporting a tree during the operation of sawing within doors.

**SKETHAN,** *sb.* Cor. Also written **scethen** Cor.$^{1}$ [skeˑðən.] **1.** A strip of torn material. Cf. **shethen.**

(J.W.); **Cor.**$^{3}$ Her clothes all in skethans . . . for she'll never sew up a skate, Bottrell *Trad.* 3rd S. 77.

**2.** A piece of fish cut out for bait. Cor.$^{1}$

**SKEU,** *v.* Or.I. See below. See **Skeo(e.**

These natural mummies . . . were preserved in the same manner as beef and mutton 'by skeuing,' that is by placing the body in a situation where the air can get in to absorb the juices, but insects are excluded, so that in time the body becomes like a dried haddock, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 177.

**SKEU, SKEUGH,** see **Skew,** *adj.*

**SKEUL, SKEUT,** see **Skewl, Skewt.**

**SKEVALMAN, SKEVL,** see **Scavelman, Skavle.**

**SKEVREL,** *v.* Rnf. (Jam.) To move unsteadily in a circular way.

**SKEW,** *adj., adv., sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **sceugh** Cum.$^{4}$ Wm.; **schugh, schuh** Nhb.; **scue** Sc. (Jam.) Dur. Ess.$^{1}$; **skeu** Sc. (Jam.); **skeugh** Sc. (Jam.) n.Yks.$^{1}$; **skieu** w.Yks.; **skue** Cum. nw.Der.$^{1}$; and in forms **skau** Sc. (Jam.); **skeow** Ir.; **skeuch** Sc. (Jam.); **skyeow** Sc.; **skyow** Bnff.$^{1}$ [skiu.] **1.** *adj.* Askew, awry; also used *advb.*

**Sc.** (A.W.), **Lakel.**$^{2}$, **n.Yks.**$^{3}$, **w.Yks.** (Æ.B.), **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ **Not.** My oad missis sits 'erklin' ower the fire wi' 'er face skew, Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 271. **Suf.** (Hall.), **Ess.**$^{1}$

Hence (1) **Skew-mouth,** *sb.* a crooked mouth; also used *fig.* and *attrib.*; (2) **-side,** *sb.* in phr. *on skew side*, askew, aslant, obliquely.

(1) **Gall.** A joiner speaks of 'skew-mouth planes' (J.M.). (2) **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ He naail'd it on skewside, not fit to be seen.

**2.** Of a horse: piebald; properly speaking, mottled with brown and white; also used *subst.* s.Lan.$^{1}$, Chs. (Hall.), Chs.$^{13}$, nw.Der.$^{1}$ Cf. **skewbald.** **3.** *adv.* In phr. *to look skew at*, to look strange; to look with displeasure, or askance.

**Not.** The house I was born in looks skew at me, Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 256. **s.Not.** She looked skew at 'im, and said, 'A think it might be Mister Smith in your mouth' (J.P.K.).

**4.** *Comp.* (1) **Skew-footed,** splay-footed; (2) **-gobbed,** wry-mouthed; *fig.* surly; (3) **-walled,** having crooked walls, not square, irregular; (4) **-ways,** (5) **-wise,** askew, obliquely.

(1) **Abd.** Ane o' yon chiels 't was aboot the toon wi' er at Briggies'—yon skyeow-fittet breet, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 220. (2) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ (3) **w.Yks.** If such matters could teach a man to measure skew-walled fields—why, there was something in them, Sutcliffe *Moor and Fell* (1899) 82. (4) **Wxf.** Skeow ways across the river, Kennedy *Evenings in Duffrey* (1869) 108. **Shr.**$^{1}$ (5) **War.** The old chestnut 'took it' [the brook] 'skewise,' Mordaunt & Verney *War. Hunt* (1896) II. 78.

**5.** In a distorted manner; with a waddling, affected gait. Bnff.$^{1}$ **6.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *at skew*, (2) *on the skew*, awry, on one side.

(1) **w.Yks.** Jake Jackson allus hes his billycock at skieu (Æ.B.). (2) **Wm.** This brig's on t'skew (B.K.). **w.Yks.** Thi billycock's o' t'skew (Æ.B.). **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Yŭr lahyn)z auˑl on dhŭ sky'óo. **War.**$^{2}$ You've got your bonnet on on the skew.

**7.** A slant; anything crooked. Sc. (Jam.), Cum.$^{2}$ Hence **Skewy,** *adj.* askew.

**Som.** (Hall.) [**Amer.** Narrer an' p'inted like a pear, or skewy an' knobby like a quince, Slosson *Foxglove* (1898) 71.]

**8.** A twist, turn, distortion; a movement to one side.

**Or.I.** His head up in a skew, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1899) V. 794. **Bnff.**$^{1}$ He ga's fit a skyow, an' caed himsel' oot o' the queet. **Abd.** (Jam.) **Cld.** Gie the stane a skew this way (*ib.*). **Rnf.** (*ib.*) **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Gave his leg sitch an' a skew, *Yksman.* (1876) 51, col. 1.

**9.** The oblique part of a gable on which the roof rests; a layer of mortar placed over the thatch at the gable of a house; a slate forming part of the gutter of a roof.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** I paid Deacon Paul, the Glasgow mason, thirteen shillings, a groat and a bawbee, for the count o' his sklater that pointed the skews o' the house, Galt *Entail* (1823) xlix. **Peb.** The bitter, blindin, whirlin drift, Through ragged skeu and chimlie lift, Nicol *Poems* (1805) I. 45 (Jam.). **Kcb.** High on the sklentin skew or thatched eave, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 43 (Jam.). **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Glo.** The slates used to form the gutters of the roof have their distinctive names. The centre one is the 'bottomer,' on either side are two 'tie-lyes,' and above and below in the next course two 'skews,' *Evesham Jrn.* (Apr. 1, 1899).

Hence **Skew-block,** *sb.* a corbelled block on which the water-tabling of the gables rest. Nhb.$^{1}$ **10.** *Obs.* A shade, shadow; a projection causing a shadow.

**Slk.** Except the skeuch of greenwood tree, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 407. **Nhb., Dur.** (K.), **w.Yks.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$

**11.** A kind of wooden chimney-cowl. Rnf. (Jam.)

**12.** A precipitous bank, more or less twisted in outline; a dwelling on the bank of a river.

**Cum.** Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 208; **Cum.**$^{4}$ Let's gan doon that bit sceugh. **Wm.** (B.K.) **n.Yks.**$^{1}$ A spot or place the natural features of which are more or less oblique or twisted, partly from the contour of the surface, and partly from the direction of the water-course which runs through it; a crooked dale-let with enclosing banks that do not look as if they were pairs. **13.** A state of ruin or destruction. Abd. (Jam.) **14.** *v.* To slant, turn aside; to fly in an oblique direction; to twist about; to walk in an affected manner; to start aside; to shy as a horse or cow.

**Sc.** Contemplating ilk foppish brat. . . To see them skew and skip about, Anderson *Poems* (1813) 112 (Jam.). **Sh.I.** Try ta mend Dy weeked wies, an' niver skew Inta da end, *Sh. News* (Oct. 16, 1897). **Or.I.** There arose a mist, whereby we could scarce see land, however we judged it safest, to keep as near it as we could, and scued away by the coast, Brand *Ork.* (1701) 9 (Jam.). **Bnff.**$^{1}$ The dyke's beginning t'skyow. **w.Sc.** (Jam.), **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Cum.** He was . . . skuin' aboot on t'furm, he cuden't sit quiet, *e.Cum. News* (Jan. 5, 1889) 5, col. 5. **n.Yks.**$^{1}$; **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ Sha skews hersen aboot warse 'an nowt. **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**$^{25}$ **Lan.**$^{1}$ A hawk skews about. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ Doänt skew aboot soä bairn. **Nhp.**$^{12}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ Yo' mun skew up w'en yo' comen to Willey. **e.An.**$^{1}$

Hence (1) **Skewing,** *ppl. adj.* crooked. e.Suf. (F.H.); (2) **Skewish,** *adj.* of a horse: apt to shy. N.Cy.$^{2}$

**15.** To distort; to twist off; to wrench; to screw up.

**Sc.** His theologic veesion may be skew'd, Leighton *Wds.* (1869) 24. **Bnff.**$^{1}$ **Abd.**, **Rnf.** (Jam.) **Ant.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **n.Yks.**$^{12}$; **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ Skew't off if t' weean't pull oot. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** T'stuck-up gooid-for-nowt skew'd her nose up, *Yksman.* (1875) 25, col. 1; **w.Yks.**$^{3}$

**16.** To throw with an angular or sweeping movement; to throw violently; to fling, whirl away; to propel; *fig.* to squander.

**N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.**$^{1}$ 'Skewin a stone' is the art of throwing a flat stone with 'side' on it, so that it cuts the air and holds a straight course. **Cum.** Skewing up their beavers, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 278. **Wm.** He skewed his dinner ower his shooder (B.K.). **n.Yks.**$^{12}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Ah wor az near az nowt a skewin me hat up an gien a 'hurra,' Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1859) 38; **w.Yks.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$

Hence **Skew-the-dew,** *sb.* a splay-footed person. N.Cy.$^{1}$

**17.** To cross diagonally.

**Nhp.**$^{1}$ They were obliged to skew the brook. **Ess.** Though we scue them fills, we've gut To goo a dogged way, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 171.

**18.** To squint; to look askance at; to leer; to pry about.

**N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ A lile skewin, prying taad,—peepin an skewin about i' ivv'ry nook, ii. 303; **w.Yks.**$^{3}$ **Lan.** Him up in his study-winder skeuuin' at her when he ought to ha bin sayin' o' his prayers, Mather *Idylls* (1895) 334. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{23}$ **Nhp.** The cows stood round her in a wondering way, Skewing at her, Clare *Shep. Calendar* (1827) 172. [To skewe, *linis oculis spectare*, Levins *Manip.* (1570).]

**19.** To build in an oblique form; to cover the gables of a thatched roof with sods. Sc., Twd. (Jam.) **20.** With *up*: a builder's term: to finish off the brickwork of a gable by building it up to the level of the spars. Chs.$^{1}$

**21.** With *about* or *off*: to equivocate, make excuses.

**n.Yks.**$^{2}$ Try to skew off. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ It is n't of a bit o' ewse tryin' to skew aboot wi' me, my lad.

**SKEW,** *sb.*$^{2}$ Wil. Cor. Also in form **skeow** Wil.$^{1}$ **[skiu.]** A sudden, gusty shower of thick, drizzling rain; a driving mist.

**Cor.** The only bit of lewth [shelter] I had When it came to a skew, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 27; **Cor.**$^{12}$

Hence **Skewy,** *adj.* gusty, showery, likely to rain.

**Wil.**$^{1}$ When the sky shows streaks of windy-looking cloud, and the weather seems doubtful, it is said to 'look skeowy.' **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.), **Cor.**$^{1}$

**SKEW,** *sb.*$^{3}$ Pem. **[skiu.]** A settle.

**s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421; (W.M.M.); (W.H.Y.) [Wel. *ys giew*, a settle, Laws *ib.*]

**SKEW,** *v.*$^{2}$ Sc. Cor. To eschew, shun; to seek shelter from. Prob. the same word as **Skew,** *adj.*

**Rxb.** To skew a shower (Jam.). **Cor.**$^{2}$

**SKEW,** *v.*$^{3}$ *Obs.* Som. A shortened form of 'skewer.' Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

**SKEW,** see **Scaw,** *sb.*$^{1}$

**SKEWBALD,** *adj.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **skeowbald** Wor.; **skewball** Cum.$^{4}$ nw.Der.$^{1}$; **skewbawl't** s.Lan.$^{1}$ **1.** Of a horse: parti-coloured; coloured brown and white, in contradistinction to 'piebald,' black and white; also used *subst.* and *advb.* Cf. **skew,** *adj.* **2.**

**w.Sc.** *N. & Q.* (1875) 4th S. v. 115. **Ir.** Many a regret for . . . the bit of a skewbald pony, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 43. **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **Cum.**$^{4}$, **w.Yks.**$^{123}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{123}$, **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ **Der.** Here's Mester Possleton on his skewbald, Gilchrist *Willowbrake* (1898) 4; **Der.**$^{12}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Not.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ **Lei.**$^{1}$ When a circus visited Bosworth, I was told by a lad that 'the roiders' had a lot of piebalds and skew-balds. **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$, **se.Wor.**$^{1}$, **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.** Passing the patient nine times round the body of a 'skewbald' horse is another . . . remedy for whooping-cough, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883–6) xv; **Shr.**$^{1}$, **e.An.**$^{1}$, **Suf.**$^{1}$, **Ken.** (H.K.), **w.Som.**$^{1}$

**2.** Phr. *to sing skewball*, to sing without time or tune.

**Cum.** When he tilts and sings skewball, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 85; **Cum.**$^{4}$

**SKEWBER,** *sb.* and *v.* s.Chs.$^{1}$ **[skjū·bə(r).]** **1.** *sb.* A bustle, fluster. Cf. **shebo.**

To be in a skewber. To make a skewber.

**2.** A disturbance, scuffle.

Did yŭ éeŭr dhŭ sky'óo·bŭr laas· neyt?—Noa·; dhŭr kŭd·nŭr ŭ bin mùch ŭv ŭ sky'óo·bŭr, fŭr it did·nŭ wai·kn mey.

**3.** *v.* To hurry; to put together hurriedly.

Skewber yŭr things together.

**SKEWBOGLISH,** *adj.* *Obs.* Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] Of a horse: apt to shy. (Hall.), Lin.$^{1}$

**SKEWED,** *ppl. adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Der. Also in form **skyowt** Bnff.$^{1}$ **[skiud.]** **1.** Distorted; out of the perpendicular. See **Skew,** *adj.*

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ He hid on aul' skyowt bashles o' beets.

**2.** Bemused with drink; demented, acting like one deprived of reason.

**Per.** (Jam.) **w.Sc.** A half-drunk person, when walking zig-zag, is said to be skew'd (*ib.*). **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ He's skewed with drink.

**3.** Of a horse: parti-coloured. n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) Der.$^{1}$ See **Skewbald.**

**SKEWER,** *sb.* Yks. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Brks. Bck. I.W. Wil. Dor. Dev. **[skiu·ə(r).]** **1.** In *comp.* **Skewer-wood,** (1) the spindle-tree, *Euonymus europaeus*; (2) the dog-wood, *Cornus sanguinea*. Cf. **skiver, 2.**

(1) **n.Yks.** Still used to make wooden skewers for butchers (R.H.H.). **Glo.** (B. & H.) **Brks.** Druce *Flora* (1897) 124. **I.W.** (B. & H.), **Wil.**$^{1}$, **Dor.**, **s.Dev.** (B. & H.) (2) **Shr.** (B. & H.), **Hrf.**$^{2}$ **Bck.** *Science Gossip* (1869) 30.

**2.** A poker.

**w.Yks.** Sammy put the skewer back in the fender, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) xiv.

**SKEWIFF,** see **Skew-whiff.**

**SKEWL,** *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Sc. Ken. Also written **sceul, skeul** Ken.; and in forms **skowel** Sc. (Jam.); **skowl** Slg.; **skyowl** Bnff.$^{1}$ **1.** *v.* To twist, distort; to deflect from the plumb-line; to walk with a waddling, affected gait. Cf. **showl.**

**n.Sc.** (Jam.), **Bnff.**$^{1}$, **Ags.** (Jam.) **Fif.** See, Sipsie! how he skewls his mou', Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 60.

**2.** *Obs.* To look askance; to squint.

**Ken.** He skeuls with his eyes (K.).

Hence **Skowlie,** *sb.* a nickname; see below.

**Slg.** The nickname 'Skowlie' . . . had been applied to him from the particular twist which he gave his mouth during the recital of his tales, Fergusson *Village* (1893) 147.

**3.** *sb.* A twist. Bnff.$^{1}$ **4.** *adv.* In a twisted manner, with a waddling gait. *ib.*

**SKEWN,** *v.* Ken. To peer about, to look out of the corners of the eyes. Cf. **sken.**

Now then, what are you skewning at me for? (P.M.) **e.Ken.** 'He's always skewning about.' Said of a farmer curious about his neighbour's affairs (M.T.).

**SKEWT,** *v.*, *sb.*, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Shr. Brks. e.An. Also written **skeut** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.$^{1}$ **[skiut.]** **1.** *v.* To turn aside; to cross in a diagonal direction; to twist, distort; to slant.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Bnff.**$^{1}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ Yo' mun gŏŏ skewtin' across the leasow nigh to a noud wuk tree, w'eer the cows bin, an' y'on droppen into a lane as 'll tak' yo' to Strett'n. **e.An.** (Hall.), **Suf.** (C.T.)

**2.** To walk in an awkward manner, putting down the feet with force; to throw or fall flat. Bnff.$^1$ **3.** With *out*: to project in an unseemly way. e.An.$^2$ **4.** *sb.* A twist.

**Bnff.**$^1$ He ga's leg a skeut, fell our, an' brook's airm.

**5.** Anything clumsy and misshapen, esp. a broad, flat hand or foot; a clumsy, ill-fitting shoe; an untidy, cross-grained woman. **Bnff.** What skeuts! (Jam.); **Bnff.**$^1$

Hence **Skeut-fitted**, *adj.* having flat feet, much turned out. Bnff.$^1$

**6.** A skate. Cld. (Jam.) **7.** *adj.* Aslant, crossing.

**Brks.**$^1$ Them vloor-boords be led down all skewt, e' maunt naail 'um to the jists like that ther.

Hence **Skewt-wise**, *adv.* in a slanting direction, diagonally. *ib.* **8.** *adv.* With awkward, heavy steps; flatly, heavily. **Bnff.**$^1$ He fell skeut amo' the clay.

**SKEWT**, see **Scoot**, *sb.*$^3$

**SKEW-WABBLE**, *adj.* and *sb.* Lakel. Wm. [skiu·-wobl.] **1.** *adj.* Unsteady, out of line.

**Lakel.**$^2$ Skew-wabble is when a load is out of its position and in a shaky condition at that.

**2.** *sb.* In phr. *on the skew-wabble*, in an unsteady condition.

**Wm.** That car'ful o' hay's on t'skew-wabble (B.K.).

**SKEW-WAMP**, *adj.* *Obs.* Nhp.$^1$ Awry, crooked, warped.

**SKEW-WHIFF**, *adj.*, *adv.*, *sb.* and *v.* Sh.I. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Hrf. Pem. Glo. Hmp. Dor. Dev. Also written **scew-whiff** Shr. Hrf.; **skewiff** Pem.; **skew-wiff** s.Chs.$^1$ Stf. Shr.$^1$ Hrf.$^2$ Dev.$^3$; and in forms **skeaw-wift** Shr.$^2$; **skee-wiff** s.Chs.$^1$; **skew-quieff** Sh.I.; **-whift** Lan.$^1$ e.Lan.$^1$ nw.Der.$^1$ Lei.$^1$ War.$^{23}$ Hmp. w.Cy.; **-wift** w.Yks.$^2$ s.Lan.$^1$ Chs.$^{13}$ s.Chs.$^1$ Der.$^2$ nw.Der.$^1$ War.$^3$; **sku-whief** Sh.I.; **sky-whiffy** e.Lan.$^1$ [**skiu·-wif(t.**] **1.** *adj.* and *adv.* Askew, crooked, awry; zig-zag; cornerwise; also *fig.* out of temper, cross. Cf. **scirwhew.**

**Sh.I.** I hed ta geng skewquieff, *Sh. News* (May 20, 1899); Shü set da trapp a kind o' skuwhief, an' poo'd a kishie o' kail oot o' her rod, *ib.* (Dec. 2, 1899). **w.Yks.**$^2$ **Lan.** Her judgment's getten thrut skew-wift, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 228; **Lan.**$^1$ He's a bit skew-whift in his mind, tha knows. **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$, **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ It's all skew-whiff. **War.**$^2$ The wind blowed the flagstaff skew-whiff; **War.**$^3$ **Shr.**$^1$; **Shr.**$^2$ All skeaw-wift. **Shr.**, **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Hrf.**$^2$, **Glo.**$^1$ **Hmp.** Holloway. **w.Cy.** (Hall.), **Dor.**$^1$, **Dev.**$^3$ **nw.Dev.**$^1$ A purty shew-whiff job thee'st a-made o't.

**2.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *all of a skew-whiff*, (2) *all on* or *to the skew-whiff*, all awry.

(1) **Shr.**$^1$ 'Er's got 'er bonnet on all of a skyöw-wiff. (2) **War.**$^2$ This thing is all on the skew-whiff. **s.Pem.** Will's all on the skewiff, à canna stand strȧyt somehow (W.M.M.). **Dev.**$^3$ Tez all upon the skew-wiff, not wan bit straight. **nw.Dev.**$^1$ Why thee'st a-got it all to a skew-whiff.

**3.** *v.* To place anything cornerwise. Chs.$^1$ Hence (1) **Skew-whifted**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) askew, uneven, crooked; (*b*) *fig.* weak-minded, having a mental twist; (2) **-whifter**, *sb.* (*a*) anything out of shape; also used *attrib.*; (*b*) a crooked blow; an unexpected blow; a blow on the side of the head.

(1, *a*) **Stf.** (Miss E.), **Lei.**$^1$ **War.**$^2$ This is a skew-whifted load o' hay; **War.**$^3$ (*b*) **s.Lan.**$^1$ (2, *a*) **Chs.**$^1$; **Chs.**$^3$ That hat o' yourn's a regular skew-wifter. (*b*) **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^1$ He gen him a skew-wifter wi' his left hond. **s.Chs.**$^1$ A 'round-hand' blow, generally with the left hand; distinguished from a blow straight out from the shoulder.

**SKEY**, *sb.*$^1$ N.I.$^1$ A small artificial island forming part of an eel-weir.

**SKEY**, *sb.*$^2$ Irel. A small loft over part of a room. s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

**SKEY**, *v.*$^1$ Glo. To tear, split. Northall *Gl.* (1896) (s.v. Skag). Cf. **skeg**, *sb.*$^1$ **3.**

**SKEY**, *v.*$^2$ *Obs.* N.Cy.$^1$ To fly off.

**SKEYBEL**, see **Skybal.**

**SKEYB-HORN'T**, *adj.* *Obs.* Cld. (Jam.) Of cattle: having horns at a considerable distance from each other.

**SKEYCE, SKEYEDLY**, see **Skice, Skaidly.**

**SKEYF**, *sb.* *Obs.* Cld. (Jam.) A shrivelled dwarf.

**SKEYG, SKEYL**, see **Skaig(g, Scale**, *sb.*$^4$, **Skell**, *v.*$^1$

**SKEYLD**, *sb.* Sh.I. The surf; the sound of gentle wavelets or ripples breaking on the beach. (J.S.), S. & Ork.$^1$

**SKEYLD, SKEYNDOAGER**, see **Skeeld, Skenydougar.**

**SKEYP, SKEYSE, SKEYTCH**, see **Skep, Skice, Sketch**, *v.*

**SKI**, *v.* Sc. To slide. Bwk. (W.S.C.)

**SKIACH**, *sb.* Mry. (Jam.) The fruit of the hawthorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha.*

[Gael. *sgeach*, hawthorn berry (Macbain).]

**SKIAL, SKIAN**, see **Scale**, *sb.*$^4$, **Skean.**

**SKIANDER**, *v.* and *sb.* Cum. Wm. Lan. Also written **skyander** Lakel.$^2$ Wm. ne.Lan.$^1$ [**skī·andər, skai·andər.**] **1.** *v.* To scatter, disperse, put to flight; to fly about in a flighty manner.

**Lakel.**$^2$ T'lads was at oor pez-rig, an' thoo sud hae seen me mack them skyander when t'auld dog an' me gat i' t'field. **Cum.**$^4$, **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.), **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**2.** To frighten; to reproach severely; to scold.

**Cum.** Art tryin to skiander me like yon saucy baggish? Caine *Shad. Crime* (1885) 152; **Cum.**$^4$ **Wm.**, **n.Lan.** (C.W.D.)

**3.** *sb.* A threat. Cum.$^4$

**SKIAR**, see **Skir(r**, *v.*

**SKIB**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A stroke, blow.

**Abd.** Upo' the crown he got a skib, That gart him yowll and claw't, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 46.

**SKIB**, *v.* Irel. [**skib.**] To trim a load of hay or straw by pulling away the loose parts. s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

**SKIBBET**, *sb.* War. Wor. Dev. Cor. [**ski·bit.**] **1.** A small box fixed inside a larger one at one end of it; a safe drawer in a box. Cf. **skippet**, *sb.*$^1$, **skivet**, *sb.*$^2$

**nw.Dev.**$^1$ **Cor.**$^1$; **Cor.**$^2$ Look in the box and you'll find it in the skibbet.

**2.** A large basket. War.$^3$, Wor. (E.S.) See **Skippet**, *sb.*$^2$

**SKIBBIE**, *sb.*$^1$ Cai.$^1$ [**ski·bi.**] The game of touch or 'tig.'

**SKIBBIE**, *sb.*$^2$ Glo. A basket. (H.S.H.) Cf. **skep.**

**SKIB-BO**, *sb.* War.$^3$ [**ski·b-ō.**] A painter; a white-washer.

**SKIBBRIE**, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Also written **skibrie, skybrie**; and in form **skeebrie** (Jam.). [**ski·bri.**] **1.** *sb.* Thin, light soil; worthless stuff of whatever kind. Bnff.$^1$, Abd., Ags. (Jam.) **2.** *adj.* Worthless.

**Bnff.** (Jam.) **Abd.** (Jam.); Skybrie stuff [bad grain] (*ib.*).

**SKIBBY**, *sb.* Ayr. [**ski·bi.**] A left-handed person. (F.J.C.)

**SKIBE**, *sb.* Sc. Also written **scibe** and in form **skyb.** [**skaib.**] A low, worthless, niggardly fellow. Cf. **skybal, skype.**

**w.Sc.** (Jam.) **s.Sc.** A windy skibe [a braggart], A neetie skibe [a mean person] (*ib.*). **Dmf.** He's aye a windy skibe, but his wind shakes no corn, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 235. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**SKIBEL**, see **Skybal.**

**SKICE**, *v.* Lan. Sus. Hmp. I.W. w.Cy. Dor. Cor. Also in forms **skease** Cor.$^1$; **skeese, skeyce** Cor.$^{12}$; **skeyse** Cor.; **skeyze** Cor.$^{12}$; **skise** Hmp. I.W.$^1$; **skize** I.W.$^1$ [**skais, skaiz.**] To frisk or frolic about; to run fast; to make off quickly and slyly, so as to avoid detection.

**Lan.** To Lapland, Finland, we do skice, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 181. **Sus.**$^1$ I just saw the top of his skep as he skiced along under the hedge. **Hmp.**$^1$ The lambs skise about the fold. **I.W.**$^1$; **I.W.**$^2$ Don't the mice skice round house in the night. **w.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Cor.** (Hall.); Beginn'd for te skeyce and te fade so friskis, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 19; **Cor.**$^1$ Skeesing about like a pisky; **Cor.**$^2$

Hence **Skicer**, *sb.* a lamb which runs itself to death from excess of energy. w.Cy. (Hall.), Dor.$^1$

**SKICHEN**, *sb.*, *v.* and *adj.* Sc. Also in form **skiken** Bnff.$^1$ **1.** *sb.* Disgust at food, arising from over-daintiness. Bnff.$^1$, Rnf. (Jam.) **2.** *v.* To disgust; to become disgusted. Bnff.$^1$ **3.** *ädj.* Haughty; showing contempt and disgust. *ib.*

**SKICK**, *v.* and *adj.* Sc. Also in form **skich** Ayr. [**skik, skiχ.**] **1.** *v.* Of cattle: to jump about in a lively way. Cai.$^1$ **2.** *adj.* Frisky. Ayr. (F.J.C.)

**SKID**, *v.*$^1$ Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Cmb. s.Cy. Ken. Sur. Sus. Som. Dev. Cor. [**skid.**] **1.** To lock a wheel; to check a wheel going down hill.

**Nhb.**$^1$ A waggon wheel is skidded or caused to slide by chaining or spragging it. **n.Yks.**$^4$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$ **s.Cy.** Bailey (1721). **Ken.** To skid a wheel with an iron hook fastened to the axis to keep it from turning round upon the descent of a steep hill, Ray (1691); **Ken.**$^2$, **Sur.**$^1$, **Sus.**$^{12}$, **w.Som.**$^1$ **Cor.** Skid the wheel, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 41.

Hence **Skid-bat**, *sb.*, see below.

**Ken.** A piece of timber, rather stout and 5 or 6 feet long, one end of which can be hooked on to the axle, the other end dragging on the ground at the back of the cart. The cart is canted back on to it when going down hill so that the weight of the load is taken off the horse (P.M.).

**2.** To slide; to slip away.

**Ayr.** His clumsy-looking boots . . . skidded on the cobbles, Douglas *Green Shutters* (1901) 80. **Rxb.** Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 158. **Bwk.** In cutty stools upturned we sat An' skiddit doon the brae, Calder *Poems* (1897) 98. **Dmf.** (Jam.) **n.Yks.**$^2$ **Sur.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1854) 84. **n.Dev.** Mother was . . . after me, skidding over the ground with a fine contempt for the stones, Zack *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 65.

**3.** To look obliquely or asquint at any object. Ags. (Jam.) Hence (1) **Skiddie**, *adj.* squint, oblique. *ib.*; (2) **Skiddie-look**, *sb.* a squint look. *ib.*

**4.** To go sideways as a horse. Cmb. (W.W.S.)

**SKID**, *v.*$^2$ Nrf. Ken. Dev. Cor. [**skid.**] **1.** To scatter; to spread manure, &c., with a spade. Cf. **scud**, *v.*$^2$

**Cor.** Instead of spreading manure, we 'skid' or 'skate' dung, Hammond *Cor. Parish* (1897) 339; **Cor.**$^{13}$

**2.** *Obs.* To move smoothly and evenly.

**Ken.** He skids it along (K.).

**3.** To rebound as on a flat surface; to throw a stone along the surface of water. Nrf. (I.W.), nw.Dev.$^1$

**SKIDDAW**, *sb.* Sc. Cor. **1.** The common guillemot, *Lomvia troile.* e.Lth. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 218. **2.** The Manx shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum.* Cor. (M.A.C.)

**SKIDDER**, *sb.* Nhb. Also written **skider.** [**ski·dər.**] The common skate, *Raia batis.* (Hall.), Nhb.$^1$

**SKIDDERY**, *adj.* Cor.$^2$ [**ski·dəri.**] Slippery, as ice. Cf. **skid**, *v.*$^1$ **2.**

**SKIDDICK**, *sb.* Dev. Also written **skiddik.** [**ski·dik.**] **1.** An atom, particle; a coin of smallest value. Cf. **scuddick, scriddick.**

A man speaking of a case of skin disease, remarked 'There was'nt a skiddick of it left,' *Reports Provinc.* (1877); Besaides, the money 'th urn'd za zshort—(Jist wan an aight—a figger a nort—And nat a zingle skiddik bort), Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1858) 1st S. 46.

**2.** Anything very small and worthless; a puny, deformed person or animal.

**n.Dev.** The sooner the little skiddick had women folk around un agin the better, Zack *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 218; Poor little skiddick! Shall I go for the doctor, *ib.* 248.

**SKIDDLE**, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **skittle.** A contemptuous term for tea or any insipid liquid.

**Lnk.** We kentne the goo' o' the wash we drink noo, That puir, feckless skiddle ca'd tea, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 166; (J.F.)

**SKIDDLE**, *v.* Nhb. Yks. [**ski·dl.**] **1.** To move away quickly.

**w.Yks.** I meade him skiddle off in a hurry. He skiddled off sharply, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 12, 1898).

**2.** Phr. *to be skiddled*, to be 'dashed.'

**Nhb.** I'm skiddled if I'll swaller any preachments from any one in this house, Rhys *Fiddler of Carne* (1896) 264.

**SKIDDLEY**, *adj.* w.Som.$^1$ [**ski·dli.**] Small; diminutive.

Used generally with little, to intensify or to add contempt. 'Her ax me nif I'd like vor to take ort; an' I zaid, thanky mum, s' I; an' then if her didn bring me out a little skiddley bit o' bird'n cheese, 'bout 'nough to put in a rabin's eye.'

**SKIDDY**, *sb.* Wor. Glo. w.Cy. Also written **skiddey** w.Cy. [**ski·di.**] **1.** The water-rail, *Rallus aquaticus*; also in *comp.* **Skiddy-cock.**

**w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). **w.Cy.** Grose (1790).

**2.** The wren, *Troglodytes parvulus.*

**Glo.**$^1$ Skiddy-hunting is a favourite winter pastime for boys.

**SKIDER**, see **Skidder.**

**SKIDMAREE**, *adj.* Wor. Out of the perpendicular; untidy. ne.Wor. (J.W.P.)

**SKIDY**, *adj.* Cum.$^{14}$ [**ski·di.**] Thin, slender.

**SKIECH, SKIEF, SKIEL**, see **Skeigh, Scaife, Skeel**, *sb.*$^1$

**SKIELDRAKE, SKIEN, SKIER**, see **Skeldrake, Skean, Skeer**, *adj.*

**SKIE THURSDAY**, see **Skirisfurisday.**

**SKIFE**, *v.* *Obs.* Dor. To kick up one's heels. Haynes *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 45.

**SKIFE**, see **Scaife.**

**SKIFF**, *v.* and *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Yks. [**skif.**] **1.** *v.* To skim lightly along the ground; to move lightly and easily. Cf. **skift**, *v.*

**Sc., n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Rnf.** She treads the lee, Or skiffs alang the flowery green, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 105. **Lnk.** She came skiffing o'er the dewy green, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 23, ed. 1783. **Edb.** The birds were skiffing here and there after their shadows, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 190. **Bwk.** (W.S.C.)

**2.** To brush or graze slightly; to wipe off with a gentle touch; to cause a flat stone to skim along the surface of water.

**Sc.** (Jam.); The first flight of the winter rime, That on the kirkyard sward had faun, The wanton wife skift off the grave, A kirking with her new goodman, Cunningham *Sngs.* (1813) 7. **Bnff.**$^1$ **Slg.** Frae the rank blue-bells I skiff'd the clear dew, Muir *Poems* (1818) 89. **Dmf.** Skiffin' a tear frae his e'e on the sly, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 66. **Gall.** Now down themselves again they fling And skiff the water on the wing, Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 234.

**3.** To remove one's belongings; to 'flit.' Cf. **skift**, *v.* **1.**

**n.Cy.** (Hall.), **Yks.** (K.) **w.Yks.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

**4.** To rain or snow slightly. Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.$^1$ **5.** With *by* or *over*: to do any kind of work in a careless manner. Bnff.$^1$, Cld. (Jam.) **6.** *sb.* A skip; a slight, whizzing sound as made by a body 'skiffing' through the air; a slight movement. Sc., n.Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.$^1$ **7.** A slight graze or hurt; a light touch; art or facility in doing anything; also used *fig.*

**Sc., n.Sc.** (Jam.), **Bnff.**$^1$ **Fif.** Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 56. **Edb.** Wait a moment, till I give a skiff of description of our neighbour Reuben, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxvii.

**8.** A slight or flying shower.

**n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Bnff.**$^1$ There cam a bit skiff o' a shoorie, an' we geed t' the hoose. **N.I.**$^1$

**SKIFF**, *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Lin. Cor. Also in form **skiffie** Sc. (Jam.) [**skif.**] **1.** A shovel; esp. a wooden shovel used for corn. Lin. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 359.

**2.** A box or bucket used in mines; see below.

**Sc.** The tub or box used for bringing up coals from the pit (Jam.). **Slg.** There were employed at least two men at the windlass, putting up the coals in skiffies, termed hutches, *Statist. Acc.* XV. 331 (*ib.*). **Cor.** The skiff is a wrought-iron box of rectangular section, obliquely cut off at the mouth, with the bottom also put on obliquely and nearly parallel to the mouth, giving it a rectangular front and back, and sides of a trapeziform figure. . . The front of the skiff is divided into two parts, which are hinged together by a transverse bolt; the lower part forms a door opening outwards, giving an aperture for discharging the contents equal in area to the mouth; by this system the necessity of tipping the bucket for discharging the load is avoided, Bauerman *Mining Models* (1865) 88–9.

**SKIFF**, *sb.*$^3$ Sus. [**skif.**] The common tern, *Sterna fluviatilis.* Knox *Ornith. Rambles*, 252.

**SKIFF**, *adj.* n.Cy. Dor. Som. [**skif.**] Distorted, awkward. Dor.$^1$ Hence **Skiff-handed**, *adj.* awkward; left-handed; having a distorted hand; unable to throw straight.

**n.Cy.** (Hall.), **Dor.**$^1$ **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**SKIFFAW**, *v.* Dor. To slur over, to do a thing imperfectly and incompletely. (H.J.M.)

**SKIFFER**, *sb.*$^1$ Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] A kind of cooler; a low, shallow tub. (Hall.), Lin.$^1$

**SKIFFER**, *v.* and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. [**ski·fər.**] **1.** *v.* To rain, snow, or hail gently. Bnff., w.Sc. (Jam.) Cf. **skifter, 2.**

**2.** *sb.* A slight shower of rain or snow.

**Sc.** I fair danced to see the skiffer o' snaw the ither morning, *Caled. Curling Club Ann.* (1898–99) 153.

**SKIFFLE**, *sb.*$^1$ Irel. Wil. [**ski·fl.**] A slight shower of rain. Cav. (M.S.M.) Hence **Skiffley**, *adj.* showery. Wil.$^1$

**SKIFFLE**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Yks. Also written **sciffle** w.Yks.$^2$; **skifle** e.Yks.$^1$ [**ski·fl.**] **1.** *v.* To scuffle. Arg. Munro *J. Splendid* (1898) 38. Hence **Skifling**, *ppl. adj.* romping, frolicsome, playful, frisky.

**e.Yks.**$^1$ What a skiflin lahtle thing that pony is.

**2.** *sb.* A hurry, scuffle. w.Yks.$^2$

**SKIFFLE**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^3$ Som. [**ski·fl.**] **1.** *v.* To whittle a stick. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **2.** *sb.* In phr. *to make a skiffle*, to make a mess of anything. *ib.*

**SKIFFLINGS**, *sb. pl.* w.Som.$^1$ [**skə·flinz.**] The skin or scale of flax; the refuse after both flax and tow have been made.

**SKIFT**, *v.* and *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **skifft** Sc. Bnff.$^1$ [**skift.**] **1.** *v.* To shift; to remove, 'flit'; to move away quickly. Cf. **skiff**, *v.*, **shift.**

**Edb.** The sun now frae the twal hour point Had nearly skifftit twa hours yont, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 67. **Lakel.**$^{12}$ **Cum.** Gedder up offal, and hèammward to skift it, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 254. **Wm.** Ya can haardly skift em [steeans] wi booarin an blastin, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 1. **w.Yks.**$^1$ Sud they be taan nappin by 't owerlooker, he'll soon skift 'em, ii. 305; **w.Yks.**$^3$ **Lan.** Aw could like yo to skift, afore aw slat th' dur i' yo'r face, Waugh *Owd Blanket* (1867) 10; **Lan.**$^1$, **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$

Hence *to get skifted out of liquor, phr.* to become sober after intoxication.

**w.Yks.** He left me drunk t'other neet an' he came back i' a two-three minutes after sober; an' when a man gets skifted out o' liquor so speedy-like he gets a sort o' hatred on't, Sutcliffe *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 103.

**2.** To glide over; to move lightly and easily.

**n.Sc.** (Jam.), **Bnff.**$^1$ **Fif.** Arnold's nakit ghaist was seen . . . Skiftin' owr the roofs like fire, Like ane unsettlet thing, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 182.

**3.** To brush or graze slightly; to wipe off with a gentle touch; to cause a flat stone to skim along the surface of water. Sc. (Jam.), Or.I. (J.G.), Bnff.$^1$ Hence **Skifting**, *sb.* a thin shaving from a larger piece; a skimming. Or.I. (J.G.) **4.** To rain or snow slightly.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Bnff.**$^1$ **Rnf.** Cauld sleety showers round the auld kirk skifted, Fraser *Chimes* (1853) 82.

**5.** With *by* or *over*: to do any kind of work in a careless manner. Bnff.$^1$, Cld. (Jam.) **6.** *sb.* A removal. ne.Lan.$^1$ **7.** A skip; a slight, whizzing sound; a slight movement. Sc., n.Sc. (Jam.) **8.** A slight graze or hurt; a light touch; art or facility in doing anything. *ib.* **9.** A slight, passing shower. Sh.I. (J.S.), S. & Ork.$^1$, n.Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.$^1$, Ant. (S.A.B.) **10.** A thin strip of wood, a shaving. Sh.I. (J.S.)

[1. ON. *skipta*, to shift, change (Vigfusson).]

**SKIFT**, *sb.*$^2$ Yks. Lan. [**skift.**] A shirt, 'shift,' chemise.

**w.Yks.** Shoe said shoe'd wash t'baäby's skifts an' barras fomme (F.P.T.). **Lan.** It's noa bigger nur eawr Bob's skift, Ferguson *Moudywarp's Visit*, 13. **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**SKIFT**, *sb.*$^3$ S. & Ork.$^1$ [Not known to our correspondents.] [**skift.**] A broad ridge of land, as distinguished from a 'laing' (q.v.).

**SKIFTER**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Also written **skiffter** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.$^1$ [**ski·ftər.**] **1.** *v.* To scatter, disperse, put to flight. **n.Yks.** They skifterd their enemies (I.W.).

**2.** To rain, snow, or hail very gently. Bnff.$^1$, w.Sc. (Jam.) **3.** *sb.* A slight shower of rain or snow. Cai.$^1$, Bnff.$^1$, w.Sc. (Jam.)

**SKIG, SKIGGA**, see **Skeeg**, *sb.*$^1$, *v.*, **Skegga.**

**SKIGGLE**, *v.* Sc. To sprinkle, scatter, to spill in small quantities. Cld., Rnf., Edb. (Jam., s.v. Skinkle).

**SKIGHT, SKIKEN, SKIL**, see **Skite**, *v.*, **Skichen, Skell**, *v.*$^1$

**SKILBINS**, *sb. pl.* Cum.$^{14}$ [**ski·lbinz.**] A wooden frame or boards fixed to the top of a cart to increase its carrying capacity. Cf. **shilbin, skelvins.**

**SKILDER**, *sb.* Sh. & Or.I. Yks. Also in form **skelder** Or.I. n.Yks. [**ski·ldər, ske·ldər.**] **1.** A scream, shriek; a sudden shrill noise.

**Sh.I.** A 'hooch' was generally the precursor of a 'skilder,' the latter being the sudden and perhaps not unnatural exclamation of a girl, *Sh. News* (Jan. 5, 1901); Baith gae a skilder o' a laugh, Ollason *Mareel* (1901) 11.

Hence (1) **Skelderin**, *sb.* a screaming; a loud, shrill noise; (2) **Skildered**, *ppl. adj.* shrill.

(1) **n.Yks.** What a skelderin she set up, *Broad Yks.* (1885) 43. (2) **Sh.I.** Peggy Tamasin . . . dan cried wi' yon skilderid tongue o' hers, *Sh. News* (Feb. 4, 1899).

**2.** A loud, clashing noise.

**Or.I.** Such as that caused by the sea breaking upon the beach, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 167.

**SKILDERIN**, *sb.* Sh.I. [**ski·ldrin.**] A smooth, glazed surface.

No muckle mair yet as gotten da skildrin brokken, *Sh. News* (June 9, 1900); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

[Cp. Dan. *skildre*, to paint (Rosing).]

**SKILE**, see **Scale**, *sb.*$^4$, **Skyle.**

**SKILF, SKILING**, see **Skelf, Skeeling.**

**SKILL**, *sb.* and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Also written **skil** Lan.; and in forms **skeel** Sc. Bnff.$^1$ N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$; **skeil** Edb. [**skil, skīl.**] **1.** *sb.* Knowledge, acquaintance, experience.

**Sc.** Ye have skeel of our sect, sir, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xv; Them that's skeel o' horse has skeel o' women, Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) v. **Dmb.** I ha'e nae skill o' women folk if she's no' just as willing as me, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxxiii. **Edb.** Gif ye hae skeil o' rhyming gear, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 4. **N.Cy.**$^1$ Aw had ne skeel of him. **Cum.** I've nae skill o' them. Amang ye be't (M.P.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Ther'n hundurths o' things besoide as aw hadn't mich skil on, Ormerod *Felley fro Rachde* (1851) iv.

Hence **Skilful**, *adj.* clever, experienced, possessed of knowledge.

**Sc.** And do you really believe the like o' that, Mr. Dusterdeevil—a skeelfu' man like you? Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxiv.

**2.** Medical assistance or advice, the medical art.

**Edb.** 'Nae saxpence, nae skeel' 's their motto, I'm thinkin', Campbell *Deilie Jock* (1897) 134. **Rxb.** To get skeel, to consult a medical gentleman (Jam.).

**3.** Approbation, favour, liking; confidence.

**Sc.** I have little skill of any of her kind, *St. Johnston*, II. 224 (Jam.). **n.Sc.** I hae nae skill of him or it (Jam.). **Abd.** Our wife likes skate, but well I wat, I needna hae grite skill o't, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 143. **Nhb.**$^1$ Aa he' nee skeel o' that chep.

**4.** A proof, trial.

**Sc.** Goodwife, gae to your geelin vat And fetch us here a skeel o' that, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 168.

**5.** *v.* To understand, comprehend; to judge, discriminate; to fathom; to know how to deal with; to manage.

**N.Cy.**$^1$ **Wm.** A bad man to skill on, *Quarterly Review* (1867) CXXII. 379. **n.Yks.**$^1$ Ay! we's hard chaps t'skill; **n.Yks.**$^{24}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ He talked sike gibberish, Ah couldn't skill him at nowt. **w.Yks.** He's a deep un, but I can skill him (M.G.); **w.Yks.**$^1$ **s.Lan.**$^1$ Aw conno' skill what he meeons.

**6.** To prove, test. Bnff.$^1$ **7.** With *on*: to esteem, approve. **ne.Lan.**$^1$ I couldn't skill on him.

**8.** *Obs.* To matter, avail.

**Gall.** Weel, Bess, it skills little, Crockett *Lochinvar* (1897) 253. **Der.** It skills not a brass button how fine a girl she may be, Cushing *Voe* (1888) II. v.

**SKILL**, *v.*$^2$ Lakel.; also Dev. To shell; to separate from the husk. Lakel.$^1$, Dev. (Hall.) Cf. **skeel**, *v.*, **Shill**, *v.*$^1$ Hence **Skillings**, *sb. pl.* (1) the farinaceous portion of grain separated from the husks. Lakel.$^1$; (2) the husks of oats. Cum. Clark *Lakes* (1787) p. xxx.

[ON. *skilja*, to part, separate, divide (Vigfusson).]

**SKILL**, see **Scale**, *v.*$^2$

**SKILLABLE**, *adj.* n.Yks.$^2$ [**ski·ləbl.**] Easy to discern.

It's all varry skillable.

**SKILLAGALEE, SKILLAGILEE**, see **Skillygalee.**

**SKILLAT, SKILLEN**, see **Skellat**, *sb.*$^1$, **Skeeling.**

**SKILLENTON, SKILLER**, see **Skelington, Skeller.**

**SKILLER-BOOT**, *sb.* I.W. Dor. Also in form **skilty** Dor. A half-boot laced in front; ? misprint for 'skitter-boot' (q.v.). I.W.$^1$ Dor. (Hall.); *Gl.* (1851).

**SKILLET**, *sb.* and *adj.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **skillett** s.Wil. w.Som.$^1$; **skillit** s.Lan.$^1$; and in forms **skellad** Cai.$^1$; **skellat** Inv.; **skellet** Sc. (Jam.) Ant. Nhb.$^1$ n.Yks. e.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks.

s.Chs.$^1$ Der.$^2$ nw.Der.$^1$ Lin.$^1$ n.Lin.$^1$ Shr.$^1$ Hmp.$^1$ Cor.$^2$; **skellit** n.Yks.$^{14}$ ne.Yks.$^1$ m.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks. s.Lan.$^1$; **skillot** Inv. [**ski·lit, -ət; ske·lit, -ət.**] **1.** *sb.* A small metal vessel, *gen.* with a long handle, used for boiling liquids, &c.; a pan, saucepan.

**Cai.$^1$ Inv.** Used for carrying water (H.E.F.). **Gall.** She dipped a tin skillet in the pot, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxvii. **N.I.$^1$ Ant.** A thick brass vessel for boiling syrups, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Nhb.$^1$** An iron pot with feet, like a 'yetlin,' but differing from a yetlin in having a straight, instead of a bow, handle. **n.Yks.** (W.H.), **n.Yks.$^{14}$, ne.Yks.$^1$, e.Yks.$^1$, m.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 23, 1898); **w.Yks.$^2$, ne.Lan.$^1$, s.Lan.$^1$ Chs.** It. iij skellets . . . xviij$^d$, *Inventory* (1611), in *Local Gleanings* (Jan. 1880) 264; **Chs.$^1$, s.Chs.$^1$, Der.$^2$, nw.Der.$^1$ Lin.$^1$** A funnel-shaped vessel, used principally for heating beer and milk. **n.Lin.$^1$, Lei.$^1$ Nhp.$^1$** A small brass kettle without a lid. **War.$^2$ Shr.$^1$** A brass pan without a lid—usually with a swivel-handle across the top—and of any size, though the term is more generally applied to a preserving-kettle. **Hrf.$^2$** Large and shallow, of copper or brass. **Glo.$^1$, Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.$^1$; e.An.$^2$** A small boiler in an iron frame, with an iron handle, the boiler being of brass, not of copper or of iron. **Suf.$^1$** Small brass saucepan on feet, used for boiling preserves. **Ess.$^1$, Ken.$^1$ Sur.** The grate was enormous, and winter or summer held a fire to match; . . it was handy to stick the sharp-pointed skillets in, Bickley *Midst Sur. Hills* (1890) III. vii. **Hmp.$^1$** A round brass pot, having a bail to hang it over the fire. **Wil.$^1$** A round pot to hang over the fire. **s.Wil.** A small pot with a handle, such as is carried by tramps to make their tea in (G.E.D.). **Som.** (J.S.F.S.) **w.Som.$^1$** A peculiar and distinctly shaped brass saucepan. It is cast, not beaten metal, a semi-globe in form, having three short straight legs of about three inches in length, cast on its bottom. The handle is tapering, but flat and quite straight, of greater length than that of common saucepans. It is cast in the same piece as the vessel, and in a line with the diameter. The skillet is only suitable to be used with a wood fire on the hearth. **n.Dev.** Dame send'th, too, a skillet, cowal, an' trundle, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 70. **Cor.$^2$** A brass pot with three short legs and a flattish handle, all of one casting. [**Amer.** A skillet is a fry-pan with legs, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 374.]

**2.** A thin brass perforated implement used for skimming milk. Suf. Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 292, ed. 1849; Suf.$^1$

**3.** A clog iron.

**w.Yks.** Skellets on the soles, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 22, 1889); Tak' them clogs an' get some skellits on 'em, *ib.* (Aug. 14, 1897).

**4.** *adj.* Made of cast metal. Dmf. (Jam.) **5.** Made of white or tinned iron. **Sc.** A skellet-pan (*ib.*).

[1. Cp. OFr. *escuellette*, a little dish (Cotgr.).]

**SKILLET**, see **Skellat**, *sb.*$^1$

**SKILLIBEGS**, *sb. pl.* Dev. Hay-bands wreathed round the legs in wrestling.

As a protection to their shins, the antagonists have their legs wreathed with hay-bands (*vulgo* 'skillibegs'), Baring-Gould *Spider* (1887) xxiii; In his excitement Larry had forgotten that he and his opponent were without skillibegs, *ib.*

**SKILLIGOLEE,SKILLIN**(**G**,see **Skillygalee,Skeeling.**

**SKILLINGTON**, *sb.* Wor. [**ski·lintən.**] A spade with two tines. s.Wor. (H.K.)

**SKILLION, SKILLOCK**, see **Skeeling, Skellock.**

**SKILLOP**, *sb.* N.I.$^1$ [**ski·ləp.**] A gouge-shaped borer, of tapered form, for wood.

**SKILLY**, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. and slang use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **skeelly** Sc. [**ski·li.**] **1.** Thin oatmeal porridge or broth, weak gruel. See **Skillygalee.**

**Edb.** The novelty of skeelly, and the plank bed, becomes mair impressive every day, Campbell *Deilie Jock* (1897) 275. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Cum.$^1$ n.Yks.** A kən git sumət betər nər skili ət hiam (W.H.). **e.Yks.$^1$** (s.v. Skilligalee), **w.Yks.$^5$ Lan.** Skilly an' water-gruel dunnot fly to a mon's head, Burnett *Lowrie's* (1877) xvi. **Der.$^2$, Not.$^1$ Lin.$^1$** Broth thickened with oatmeal. 'You need not skinch me of skilly.' **n.Lin.$^1$ Lei.$^1$** A drink made of oatmeal and water with a little salt. The oatmeal is first 'mashed' with a little cold water, and boiling water is then added. **War.$^3$, Ess.** (W.W.S.) **Sus.** The skilly ain't what it might be, O'Reilly *Stories* (1880) III. 329. **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.$^1$ n.Dev.** Skilly iddn't eggs, Zack *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 212. **Slang.** For breakfast a six ounce loaf and a pint of gruel or skilly, as it is usually called, Horsley *Jottings* (1887) 62; Barrère & Leland (1890).

**2.** *Comp.* **Skilly-and-wack**, thin gruel, prison fare.

**Cum.** (J.D.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lan.** They give em nout but skilly and wack (G.W.). **e.Lan.$^1$**

**SKILLY**, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also in forms **skeely** Sc. N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ w.Yks.$^{12}$; **skeily** Sc. [**ski·li, skī·li.**] Skilful, clever, experienced; wise, knowing; skilled in the art of healing. See **Skill**, *sb.*

**Sc.** The clouds are casting up thick in the west . . . and maist skeily folk think that bodes rain, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) xxxvii. **ne.Sc.** Wonderful were the stories current [as to the marvellous cures effected] by the treatment of this canny man or that skeely woman who had the gift [ordinary physicians having failed], Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 36. **Cai.$^1$ Abd.** He's an unco skeely body (Jam.). **Per.** With skilly remedies of the olden time, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 192. **w.Sc.** To remove this evil influence, I was subjected to the following operation, . . superintended by a neighbour 'skilly' in such matters, Napier *Flk-Lore* (1879) 36. **s.Sc.** Endowed with the knowledge which was supposed to enable one to counteract the power of magic (Jam.); Certain rules and remedies, no less strange than ridiculous, were prescribed by skilly auld wives, whereby the charms of the fairies might be averted, *Edb. Mag.* (Apr. 1820) 344 (*ib.*). **Slk.** 'Twould tak a mair skeely sportsman than the Shepherd to decide, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 152. **N.Cy.$^1$, Nhb.$^1$ Cum.$^1$** He's gay an' skilly at his trade; **Cum.$^4$, n.Yks.$^{12}$, m.Yks.$^1$**

Hence **Skeely-wife**, *sb.* a midwife; a woman expert in healing, nursing, &c.

**Kcd.** Davie Durrit ran The skeely wife to ca'. . . The skeely wife lap frae her bed, An' buskit in a glint, Grant *Lays* (1884) 10. **Gall.** (A.W.)

**SKILLY**, see **Scaly.**

**SKILLYGALEE**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lin. e.An. Slang. Also written **skilligalee** e.Yks.$^1$; **skilly-galle** Lin.$^1$; and in forms **skeeliegolee** Abd.; **skillagalee** e.An.$^1$; **skillagilee** s.Don.; **skilligaler** w.Yks.; **skilligolee** Slang. [**ski·ligali.**] Thin oatmeal porridge or broth, weak gruel. See **Skilly**, *sb.*

**Abd.** A patient, put upon a soup diet, told the doctor after a few days, 'I'm for nae mair o' yer skeeliegolee, doctor' (G.W.). **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **e.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks.** Burnley *Sketches* (1875) 115; **w.Yks.$^2$, Lin.$^1$ n.Lin.$^1$** Linseed porridge prepared for calves. Oatmeal porridge given in workhouses and jails. **e.An.$^1$ Slang.** *Dict.* (1865).

**SKILM**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **skjilm.** [**skilm.**] The cream and milk adhering to the inside of an unwashed milkpail, &c.

He [a churn] 'll hae ta be scraepit wi' daa's auld tullie afore A'll get da skjilm frae aboot da inside o' da lips o' him, *Sh. News* (June 12, 1897); **S. & Ork.$^1$**

Hence **Skilmy**, *adj.* applied to milk tainted by the impurity of the vessel in which it has been contained. S. & Ork.$^1$

[Cp. ON. *skilmi*, mustiness (Vigfusson).]

**SKILN, SKILP**, see **Skeeling, Skelp**, *v.*$^1$, *sb.*$^2$

**SKILT**, *sb.* and *v.*$^1$ *Obs.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] **1.** *sb.* A drink, draught.

**Gall.** He took himsell a skilt o' water, Pech'd and drank, and pech'd again, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 6, ed. 1876.

**2.** *v.* To drink copiously, to 'swill.'

Whisky is skilted over like whey, *ib.* 293.

**SKILT**, *v.*$^2$ Sc. Der. Wor. [**skilt.**] To move quickly; to skip; to rush about.

**Sc.** There it was Where the red-hair'd glyed wanton lass Did skilt through woods, Cleland *Poems* (1697) 59 (Jam.); Ye gang aw skiltin' about the streets half naked, Ferrier *Marriage* (1818) II. xxxv. **Der., Wor.** (R.M.E.) **s.Wor.** 'A's got to bustle an' skilt about (H.K.).

**SKILTER**, see **Skelter**, *v.*

**SKILTER-VAMP**, *sb.* I.W.$^1$ A half-boot laced in front; ? misprint for 'skitter-vamp' (q.v.).

**SKILVINGS, SKILVINS**, see **Skelvins.**

**SKILYEEN**, *sb.* Irel. A small iron pot on three legs. Ant. (S.A.B.) Cf. **skillet.**

**SKIM**, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. **1.** *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Skim-board**, a salt-making term: see below; (2) **-cheese**, poor cheese made from skimmed milk; (3) **-dick**, (*a*) see (2); (*b*) thin, watered skim-milk; (*c*) hasty pudding, thin batter-pudding; (4) **-milk cheese**, see (2).

(1) **Chs.**$^{1}$ A peculiar piece of wood for skimming the flakes from the surface of a pan making bay-salt. (2) **Wor.** Marshall *Review* (1817) II. 373. **Oxf.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.* **Hmp.** For a skim cheese of seven pounds he paid 1*s.* 9*d.*, *Longman's Mag.* (Jan. 1902) 221. (3, *a*) **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ **Chs.**$^{1}$ Made in early spring before the cows go out to grass. **s.Chs.**$^{1}$, **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{23}$, **w.Wor.**$^{1}$, **s.Wor.**$^{1}$, **Shr.**$^{1}$, **Glo.**$^{1}$ **Dor.** *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 486. (*b*, *c*) **War.**$^{3}$ (4) **Sc.** *Gen.* (A.W.), **w.Som.**$^{1}$

**2.** Of wheat: see below.

**Chs.**$^{1}$ To skim wheat is to soak it in brine or some chemical solution, by which means the germs of parasitic fungi are destroyed. The light grains, which are not likely to germinate, also float to the surface and are skimmed off.

**3.** To plough a very shallow furrow. Chs.$^{1}$, n.Lin.$^{1}$

Hence **Skim-plough,** (1) *sb.* a plough that cuts the surface of the ground only; (2) *v.* to plough a very shallow furrow.

(1) **Oxf.**$^{1}$ (2) **Brks.**$^{1}$ This kind of ploughing is so light as often not to turn the soil over.

**4.** To mow tufts of coarse grass. Cf. **skirme.**

**Shr.**$^{1}$ The term 'skim' is used with reference to fields which are hardly worth mowing, having no undergrowth of grass, but merely a thin surface crop of coarse blades. **Dor.**$^{1}$ Why bissèn fit to goo a-vield to skimmy, 129. **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Nearly the same as 'skur,' except that one would only skim a pasture for the sake of appearance, and not for that of the produce. 'The home-field do look ter'ble rough wi' all they dashles an' trumpery, take 'n skim un over.'

**5.** To fish for eels.

**Nrf.** Broad-nosed eels—got by 'skimming' in August mostly, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 367.

Hence **Skim-net,** *sb.* a kind of net for eel-fishing.

**Nrf.** Sharp-nosed, or silver-bellied eels—not often got in skim nets, *ib.* 367.

**6.** Of moles: to work just beneath the soil.

**Nrf.** They [moles] will not 'skim' in dry weather, *ib.* 336.

**7.** To throw, fling, draw; *gen.* with *up.*

**Ken.** (T.P.C.) **Cor.** Skim up the twine! *Good Wds.* (1896) 17; The last mackerel having been tucked, and the last fathom of net skimmed, we ship the long oars again and pull for the porth, *ib.* 18.

**8.** *sb.* Skimmed milk.

**Som.** Yo keps um allus on tailin, skim, and swipes, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 57; (W.F.R.)

**9.** An agricultural implement; see below. Cf. **shim,** *v.* **4.**

**s.Wor.** There is sometimes a skim in front of the coulter which serves to turn in the weeds (H.K.). **se.Wor.**$^{1}$ [Used] to cut or skim off the surface of the ground when covered with stubble, &c.

**SKIMAUNDER,** *v.* w.Yks.$^{3}$ [skai·mǭndə(r).] To hang or hover round; properly a *comp.* of 'sky' and 'maunder' (q.v.).

**SKIME,** *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Not. Lin. Also written **skyme** Sc. (Jam.) n.Cy. e.Yks. Lin.$^{1}$ n.Lin.$^{1}$; and in forms **scarm** n.Yks.$^{2}$ e.Yks.$^{1}$; **skaum** n.Yks.$^{4}$ [skaim, n.Yks. skām.] **1.** *v.* To gleam with reflected light.

**Lnk.** An' whar hae ye been, dear dochter mine, For joy skimes frae your ee? (Jam.)

**2.** To look with distorted vision or half-shut eyes; to scowl; to roll or turn up the eyes; to give a side-glance; to look furtively or askance.

**n.Yks.**$^{13}$; **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ Oppen thi e'es, an' deean't gan skauming aboot leyke that. Noo leeak pleasant, an' dean't skaum. **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ **e.Yks.** An young Jabod Rees, Skymin oot ov his ees, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 38; **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ He just skimed and went on. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **Lin.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.** Wi'oot wonce wantin' to skime ower his shouder to look what was ahind him, Peacock *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 120; **n.Lin.**$^{1}$

**3.** To squint.

**N.Cy.**$^{12}$, **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ He skahms wi yah ee. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.**$^{1}$, **Not.**$^{1}$, **Lin.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$

**4.** To leer; to ogle. n.Cy. (K.), n.Yks.$^{3}$ **5.** *sb.* Of light: a gleam; a glimpse. Cf. **squeem.**

**Sc.** His mantle was o' the skime o' licht That glints frae the emerant green, *Edb. Mag.* (Oct. 1818) 327 (Jam.). **Lnk.** (*ib.*) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ The least scarm of light.

**6.** A glance of the eye; a wild look; a frown.

**Sc.** The skime o' her een was the dewy sheen O' the bonny crystal-well, *Lady Mary of Craignethan, Edb. Mag.* (July 1819) 525 (Jam.). **Gall.** The son stood up tae rax his back awee, an' gied a bit skime aboot him, *Gallovidian* (1901) III. 74. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **Not.**$^{3}$

[5. ON. *skīmi*, a gleam of light (Vigfusson).]

**SKIME,** *v.*$^{2}$ and *sb.*$^{2}$ Yks. Lan. Also written **scyme** s.Lan.$^{1}$; **skyme** Lan.$^{1}$ e.Lan.$^{1}$ s.Lan.$^{1}$; and in form **skyoyme** Lan. [skaim.] **1.** *v.* To look coldly or scornfully; to turn up the nose; to be indifferent or distant in manner; to decline a thing.

**w.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Lan.**$^{1}$ What arto skymin' at? Eat, an' dunno skyme. **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1854); **s.Lan.**$^{1}$

Hence **Skymous,** *adj.* supercilious, saucy, squeamish, fastidious. Cf. **squeamous.**

**Lan.** Aw'm noane skymous, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 341; **Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$

**2.** *sb.* Scorn, anger.

**Yks.** Noo ye can show skime nae langer, Macquoid *Doris Barugh* (1877) xlvii.

**SKIMELTON, SKIMISH,** see **Skimmington, Skeemish.**

**SKIMITIN(G, SKIMITY,** see **Skimmington.**

**SKIMMAGE,** *sb.* Cor. [ski·midʒ.] A disturbance; ? a corruption of 'scrimmage.'

'The press-stones a bin rolling; . . they has been making a skimmage!' . . And sure enough there was a heavy rolling of the stones in the cellar below, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 369, ed. 1896.

**SKIMMENTON,** see **Skimmington.**

**SKIMMER,** *sb.*$^{1}$ Yks. Lan. Chs. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Sur. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Dev. [ski·mə(r).] **1.** The sand-martin, *Cotile riparia.* w.Yks.$^{2}$ **2.** A common farm-yard pigeon. War.$^{3}$ **3.** A small flat stone, used in the game of 'ducks-and-drakes.' s.Lan.$^{1}$, War.$^{3}$ **4.** An implement attached to a plough-coulter for paring off the surface of the land. Cf. **skim, 9.**

**Sur.** Hunter *Georg. Essays* (1803) II. 77. **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$

**5.** A salt-making term: see below.

**Chs.** The earthy or feculent contents of the brine are removed by skimmers, Marshall *Review* (1817) II. 94; **Chs.**$^{1}$ A kind of circular spade bent in a peculiar form and perforated, used for drawing the salt out of the pans. Also a wooden bowl at the end of a long handle used for skimming the pan.

**6.** A salt-making term: one of the men who remove the earthy matter from the salt brine as it is being refined. Chs. Marshall *Review* (1817) II. **7.** A hooked iron rod used by children for trundling iron hoops without striking them. nw.Dev.$^{1}$ **8.** A flat piece of wood to float on water carried in buckets, to prevent its spilling. Nhp.$^{2}$

**9.** *Comp.* (1) **Skimmer-cake,** (2) **-lad,** a kind of dumpling or cake, esp. one made with surplus dough, and boiled on a skimmer, i.e. the dish with which milk is skimmed.

(1) **Brks.**$^{1}$ **Hmp.** Almost the same as n.Eng. girdle-cake, Wise *New Forest* (1883) 286; **Hmp.**$^{1}$ **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**$^{1}$ **Dor.** Helping himself to a cut piece of skimmer-cake that lay on a ledge beside where he had sat, Hardy *Wess. Tales* (1888) I. 41. (2) **se.Wor.**$^{1}$, **Glo.**$^{1}$, **Oxf.**$^{1}$, **Wil.**$^{1}$

**SKIMMER,** *v.* and *sb.*$^{2}$ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. e.An. Also written **skimmar** Sc. [ski·mə(r.] **1.** *v.* Of light: to flicker.

**Sc.** (Jam.); It glimmart awa an' skimmart awa, Donald *Poems* (1867) 43.

Hence **Skimmering,** *ppl. adj., fig.*, in phr. *a skimmering look*, see below.

**n.Sc.** That peculiar look which characterises an idiot or a lunatic (Jam.).

**2.** To shimmer, glitter, sparkle, shine brightly.

**Frf.** Her wheels were made o' timmer, An' ne'er like braw brass warks could skimmer, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 135. **Lnk.** Of the rays of light, when reflected from a liquid surface slightly agitated (Jam.). **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **n.Yks.**$^{1}$ As the morning sun, when it shines into the eyes, so to speak; **n.Yks.**$^{24}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**$^{14}$

Hence (1) **Skimmering-clean,** *adj.* sparkling with cleanness; (2) **Skimmerish,** *adj., fig.*, of superficial display; (3) **Skimmery,** *adj.* of the early morning: brilliantly fine.

(1) **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **e.Dur.**$^{1}$ (2) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ 'They're nobbut skimmerish kind,' only friendly in appearance. (3) **ne.Yks.** It's getting out fine, but the morning early on was desperate skimmery (J.C.F.).

**3.** To have a flaunting appearance; applied to females when lightly and showily dressed.

**Sc.** And when she cam into the kirk She skimmer'd like the sun, Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) I. 26. **Ayr., Lnk.** (Jam.)

**4.** To scatter or dust lightly or quickly over the surface of anything. Bnff.$^1$, e.Lan.$^1$ **5.** To fall in a light, drizzling shower. Bnff.$^1$ **6.** To act or walk quickly; to glide rapidly.

**Per.** As one does over boggy ground (Jam.). **s.Sc.** He saw a bonny young lass come skimerin' by, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 388. **Lth.** Now skim'ring frae a' airts, in raws, Cam' lads, an' lasses dainty, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 63.

**7.** To flutter lightly; to frisk; of birds: to skim near the surface of water. Fif. (Jam.), e.An.$^1$ **8.** With *over*: to do anything in a perfunctory manner.

**e.Yks.**$^1$ Lass hezn't hawf scoored this teeable doon; shă's nobbat skimmered it ower, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

**9.** To peep from a window, round a corner, &c. w.Yks.$^3$

**10.** *sb.* The flickering of rays of light. Lnk. (Jam.)

**11.** A slight sprinkling of any fine powdery substance. Bnff.$^1$ **12.** A light shower. *ib.* **13.** Of birds: a low flight. Fif. (Jam.)

[**2.** Swed. *skimra*, to flare, glitter (Widegren).]

**SKIMMERTON**, see **Skimmington**.

**SKIMMETY**, *adj.* Shr.$^1$ [ski·məti.] Of clothes: scanty, spare. Cf. **skimp**, *v.*$^1$ **4.**

Whad a skimmety gownd!

**SKIMMETY**, see **Skimmington**.

**SKIMMING**, *vbl. sb.* and *sb.* Chs. Lin. War. Glo. Hrt. Som. [ski·min.] **1.** *vbl. sb.* In *comb.* **Skimming-dish**, a dish used by cheesemakers to collect the particles of curd.

**Chs.** The cheese maker with the skimming dish in one hand, Marshall *Review* (1817) II. 52.

**2.** *sb. pl.* The thinnest sort of cream; also in *comp.* **Milk-skimmings.**

**n.Lin.**$^1$ Used in farm-houses for tea and coffee. 'Put three lumps o' sugar in and cream, not milk-skimmin's,' Peacock *M. Heron* (1872) III. 13.

**3.** The wheat skimmed off a mixture of brine, in which the better ears sink, the lighter float.

**Hrt.** He sowed the same seed after floating skimming; . . the skimmings he sowed by themselves, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. iii. 57.

**4.** *pl.* Hay made from the bad parts of pasture land. War. (J.R.W.), Glo.$^1$, Som. (W.F.R.)

**SKIMMINGTON**, *sb.* Yks. Wor. Ken. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Amer. Also written **skymington** Dev.$^1$; and in forms **skimelton** Amer.; **skimitin** Wil.; **skimiting** Wil.$^1$ Dev.; **skimity** w.Som.$^1$; **skimmenton** Wil.$^1$; **skimmerton** Ken. Som.; **skimmety** Dev.; **skimmiting** Hmp.; **skimmity** Dor.; **skiverton** Dev.; **skymaton** Dev.$^1$ [ski·mintən.] **1.** A ceremony practised on unpopular persons; see below. Also in *comp.* **Skimmington-ride**; and in phr. *to ride Skimmington.* Cf. **ride**, **II. 1** (9), (21).

**n.Yks.**$^2$ Some say this is an imported expression and means the same as our riding the stang. Others state that riding Skimmington had something different in the performance, but in what that difference consisted we cannot effectually learn. The same in purpose, or nearly so, it exhibited a man at one end of a long pole and a female at the other, suspended by rows of men on each side for the double weight; while she is said to have displayed a chemise by way of banner, expanded at the end of a staff, with the usual tumult on such occasions (s.v. Riding the Stang). **se.Wor.**$^1$ It usually consists of a procession, in which effigies of the objectionable persons are carried through the village accompanied by beating of tin kettles and other discordant noises. Under particular circumstances, certain articles of wearing apparel are carried on sticks, after the manner of flags or banners. The performance concludes with the burning of the effigies. . . A Skimmington performance took place at Little Comberton, as recently as the beginning of the present year (1893). **Ken.** *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 529, 608. **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.), **Hmp.**$^1$ **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**$^1$ A serenade of rough music got up to express disapproval in cases of great scandal and immorality. The orthodox procedure in n.Wil. is as follows: the party assembles before the houses of the offenders, armed with tin pots and pans, and performs a serenade for three successive nights. Then after an interval of three nights the serenade is repeated for three more. Then another interval of the same duration and a third repetition of the rough music for three nights—nine nights in all. On the last night the effigies of the offenders are burnt. **Dor.** I say what a good foundation for a skimmity-ride, Hardy *Mayor of Casterbridge* (1886) xxxvi. **w.Dor.** Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). **Som.** The turf-cutters, t'other zide o' Chris'boro', an' the men about here, they had . . . a 'skimmerton riden,' . . an' they meade a straa figure of him as 'ud ruin'd an' then deserted poor Mary, Leith *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 107; An exhibition of riding by two persons on a horse, back to back; or of several persons in a cart, having skimmers and ladles, with which they carry on a sort of warfare or gambols, designed to ridicule some one who unfortunately possesses an unfaithful wife. . . It occurs, however, at the present time, very rarely, and will soon, I apprehend, be quite *obs.*, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); I know not if the custom is ever practised now. It is well remembered here, and several now living have incurred the disgrace. 'It's down-right wicked, I call it. Stupid old thing—she ought to be skimmerton-rid for going on like that' (W.F.R.). **e.Som.** The effigy of a man or woman unfaithful to marriage vows carried on a pole accompanied by rough music from cows'-horns and frying-pans. Formerly it consisted of two persons riding on a horse back to back, with ladles and marrow-bones in hand, and was intended to ridicule a hen-pecked husband, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ A mob demonstration against conjugal offenders, still by no means infrequent. A very old doggrel often yelled out by those who are skimity riding, is: 'Now [Jimsy Hart], if thee disn mend thy manners, The skin of thy ass we'll zend to the tanner's; And if the tanner, he on't tan un well, We'll hang un pon a naail in hell; And if the nail beginth to crack, We'll hang un 'pon the devil's back; And if the devil urnth away, We'll hang un there another day.' **Dev.** An event that took place in Rockbeare some ten or fifteen years ago. . . A figure was dressed to represent a caricature of an inhabitant of the parish who was believed to have been unfaithful to his wife; the image was robed in a nightshirt, and mounted on a donkey, and then driven through the village, *Reports Provinc.* (1891); The villagers elected some one to act a hunted stag; the others, some mounted and in hunting or other costumes, with horns, acted huntsmen and hounds. The stag, disguised with antlers, &c., was hunted through the village lanes, &c., and brought down near the offender's door; where there was blowing of horns, shouting, and spilling of blood, brought in a bladder, to make scene realistic, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1882) V. 167; **Dev.**$^1$ **n.Dev.** The procession consists of two stuffed figures of a man and woman on horseback, back to back, preceded by a man carrying a pair of ram's horns on a pole or on his head, followed by noisy music of ladles, pots, frying-pans, &c., and smacking of whips. After the procession the horns are nailed up sometimes to the church porch. The rustics have a tradition that by using this ceremony they can legally establish a cattle fair, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1883) I. 365; To establish for the parish the right of holding an annual fair for cattle, the tolls of which are first offered to the delinquent husband, and, if refused, then to the lord of the manor, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 165. [**Amer.** Let's give old Holcroft and his poor-house bride a skimelton that will let 'em know what folks think of 'em, Roe *He fell in love with his wife*, 240.]

**2.** A virago. Ken. *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 608.

**SKIMMURTON**, *sb.* I.W.$^1$ [ski·mətən.] A skeleton.

**SKIMP**, *v.*$^1$, *adj.* and *sb.*$^1$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **scimp** s.Lan.$^1$; and in forms **scemp** Nhb.$^1$; **skemp** Nhb.$^1$ Cor.$^1$ [skimp.] **1.** *v.* To curtail, stint, 'scrimp,' economize.

**Sc.** Montgomerie-Fleming *Notes on Jam.* (1899). **Sh.I.** *Sh. News* (Mar. 5, 1898). **Gall.** I take a bit turn round the yard myself, just to see that they dinna skimp the stabling of the horses, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 126. **Ir.** If it was me, and I was finding myself skimped for good stuff to be puttin' in it, Barlow *Kerrigan* (1894) 112. **N.I.**$^1$, **s.Lan.** (F.R.C.), **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **w.Som.**$^1$, **nw.Dev.**$^1$ [**Amer.** Always skimpin' you in the cloth, givin' you sixteen yards where you ought to have twenty, *Cent. Mag.* (1882) 342.]

Hence **Skimping**, (1) *ppl. adj.* scanty, small, narrow, niggardly, miserly; (2) fantastical; (3) *sb.* a mining term: see below.

(1) **Ir.** A hackney jaunting-car . . . rolled up the skimping avenue, Lover *Handy Andy* (1842) xlviii. **Chs.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$, **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ What a skimping little bit you've given me! What a skimping little bonnet she had on! **War.**$^2$; **War.**$^3$ A draper measuring his thumb into the yard was said to give skimp-

ing measure. **Hrf.** (W.W.S.), **Shr.**$^1$ **Brks.**$^1$ I be maain hungry, vor all a gin I vor dinner was a skimpin' bit o' baaycon. **Ess.** *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 249. **w.Som.**$^1$ Come, missus, that's ter'ble skimpin' misure, I sim. **nw.Dev.**$^1$, **Cor.**$^1$ [**Amer.** *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 249.] (2) **Not.** She's a skimpin walker (J.H.B.). (3) **Cor.**$^1$ The smallest fragment of stone thrown out of a mine; **Cor.**$^2$ The lightest and poorest part of the tin ore in the dressing of it.

**2.** To work carelessly and badly; to work with insufficient material; to 'scamp' work.

**s.Not.** Now, lad, give yer mind to't, don't skimp yer work (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**$^1$ He's skimpt that thackin' straange an' bad. **Cor.**$^2$ [**Amer.** Why didn't they leave the inside just plain, not finished off any, sort of skimped that part, you know, that wasn't to shew, Slosson *Foxglove* (1898) 8.]

Hence **Skimper**, *sb.* a person who works hurriedly and carelessly.

**Cor.**$^1$ This bed is not weeded clean; John is a skimper.

**3.** Of tiles: to make to overlap insufficiently.

**n.Lin.**$^1$ When John Smith built oor barn at th' Moors he skimp'd th' tiles soä that thaay are n't fit to be seen.

**4.** *adj.* Small, scanty; stinted; niggardly.

**Sc.** Her grey hair straying disordered, . . the skimp shawl fleeing from her shoulders, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 61. **Nhb.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^2$ They give skimp weight. **Chs.**$^1$ Her dress is very skimp. **s.Chs.**$^1$ **s.Not.** A don't like them frocks what looks so skimp (J.P.K.). **Suf.**$^1$ [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 211.]

Hence (1) **Skimpiness**, *sb.* scantiness; (2) **Skimpy**, *adj.* short, small, scanty; sparing, niggardly.

(1) **Ir.** The creeping shadow on the floor had shrunken almost to its noon-tide skimpiness, Barlow *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 213. (2) **Ir.** To Biddy's sincere regret she could offer Theresa barely a skimpy noggin of milk, *ib. Lisconnel* (1895) 31. **N.I.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^5$ (s.v. Skrimpy). **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Not.** I'll own now I did mek but a skimpy breakfast on't; we're allus so throng on wesh-days, Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 279. **s.Not.** The skirt's too skimpy for me (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**$^1$ He's skimpy i' all his actions, when ther's noht to get by shawin' off. **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.), **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^{234}$ **Brks.**$^1$ If 'e be zo skimpy towards we, none on us wunt gie thee nothun' when us has got ut. **e.Ken.** (G.G.)

**5.** *sb.* A small piece.

**w.Yks.**$^5$ So as to resemble skimps o' cloud, as seen to the physical eye, 118.

**SKIMP**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ Sh.I. Also in form **skjimp.** [**skimp.**] **1.** *sb.* Joking, good-humoured raillery; satirical mockery, irony.

Nane o' dy skjimp. A'm no spaekin' o' Tamy or ony ane in partikler, *Sh. News* (Aug. 31, 1901); Skimp, sarcastic, glancin bricht, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 34; **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**2.** *v.* To joke, mock good-humouredly, speak ironically. Cf. **skime**, *v.*$^2$

Doo wid only skjimp an' laugh, *Sh. News* (May 19, 1900); O Bawby yer skimpin' me, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 96; **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**SKIMPS**, *sb. pl.* Dor. Som. Also in form **skemps** w.Som.$^1$ [**skimps**, w.Som. **skemz.**] The scales and refuse of flax.

**Dor.** Used for fuel in drying it, *w.Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 7, col. 2. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$

**SKIN**, *sb.*$^1$, *v.* and *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **skine** Sc. [**skin.**] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Skin-aboon-skin,** to trump over one's adversary's cards; (2) **-bare**, (*a*) naked; (*b*) *fig.* very poor; (3) **-claes**, oilskins, waterproof overalls; (4) **-flype**, to flay, take off the skin in 'flipes'; (5) **-for-money**, anything obtained at the cost of great labour; (6) **-ful**, a bellyful, gorging; (7) **-heaps**, short measure of all kinds; (8) **-jup**, a jacket or frock of tanned skin; (9) **-loosener,** (*a*) a warm bath; (*b*) a glass of spirits; (10) **-mark**, *obs.*, a merchant's mark; (11) **-meat**, see below; (12) **-plate**, see below; (13) **-set**, of potatoes: firm in the skin; (14) **-turf**, see below; (15) **-whole**, unharmed, sound of body.

(1) **Nhb.**$^1$ (2, *a*) **Lnk.** The bits o' weans wha us'd to rin On skin-bare soles, thro' thick and thin, Watson *Poems* (1853) 23. (*b*) **Edb.** Tho' skin-bare when they begin Fast on to walth and grandeur rin, Macneill *Bygane Times* (1811) 30. (3) **Sh.I.** Why hed ye no your skin claes wi' you? *Sh. News* (Aug. 17, 1901); **S. & Ork.**$^1$ (4) **Dmf.** [He] Sud wi' a satire blade twa-edged Skin-flyped be, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 25. (5) **Wm.** It's skin-fer-money is drainin' (B.K.). (6) **Per.** 'He's got 's skinfu',' he is full of drink (G.W.). **Rnf.** Tak' a guid skinfu' o' kail, Edwards *Mod. Sc. Poets*, 12th S. 285. **n.Ir.** Get up, take a skinful av skerries, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 52. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Wm.** O' poison swash a skinful, Sewart *Rhymes*, 22. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (7) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (8) **Sh.I.** A lame [loft] for laying lines, cashies, büddies, skinjups, sea-boots, and other articles requiring to occupy this elevated position, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 39. (9, *a*) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (*b*) *ib.* Bread may be the staff of life, but a skin-lowzener of good Geneva is life itself. (10) **Nhb.** As you go from the south-isle into the body of the church, there is a large blue stone, which was the stone of Christopher Elmer. . . . There was on it the Elmer's arms, the Merchant's arms, and his skin mark, which was $\overset{\maltese}{4}$, Bourne *Hist. Newc.* (1736) 93; There are higher up this isle, in the windows . . . some characters, one is like an (I) with an (S) through it, and other three characters, which are the Merchant's skin-mark, for they are but little different from the skin-mark, which is upon the stone of Christopher Elmer. . . I take it to be the skin-mark of Roger Thornton, *ib.* 89. (11) **w.Yks.** Either the fore or the hinder—preferably the latter—leg of a bovine when killed and cut up for meat . . . is commonly spoken of as skin-meat, and is used especially for making beef tea, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 2, 1896). (12) **Ir.** A small plate placed beside the dinner plate on which to divest potatoes of their skins, the potatoes being commonly served *au naturel* (A.S.-P.). (13) **Wor.** (H.K.) (14) **Cor.** Of turf on the Cornish moors there are two kinds, the peat turf, dug in the bogs, and the skin turf, a spade-graft off the surface of the moor anywhere taken where not stony, Baring-Gould *Curgenven* (1893) xlvi. (15) **Dmf.** Weel I ken the man's as skin-whole as you yourself, unless maybe for a broken shackle-bane, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 225.

**2.** Phr. (1) *at the skin*, wet to the skin, wet through; (2) *from the skin out*, entirely, completely; (3) *skin and bane* or *birn*, the whole of anything or any number; entirely; (4) *— and grief*, half-starved; of a melancholy disposition; (5) *to be fit to leap out of one's skin*, to be transported with joy; (6) *to be in another's skin*, to be in another's situation; (7) *to flay two devils for one skin*, said of a stingy person.

(1) **Sh.I.** Come in ta da fire, man. Ye're shürely at da skin, *Sh. News* (Dec. 4, 1897). (2) **Don.** I'm goin' to rig Andy an' the childre from the skin out, *Cent. Mag.* (July 1901) 435. (3) **Sc.** Do ye think our auld enemies of England care a boddle whether we didna kill ane anither, skin and birn, horse and foot? Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xxiv. **Kcd.** He lost her skin an' bane, Grant *Lays* (1884) 12. **Fif.** Now a' thegither, skin an' birn, They're round the kitchen table, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 143. **Lnk.** The smith's wife her black deary sought, And fand him skin and birn, Ramsay *Poems* (1800) I. 276 (Jam.). (4) **Sc.** (A.W.) **w.Yks.** (B.K.); Look at his poor little bones, he's all skin an' grief (H.L.). (5, 6) **Sc.** (A.W.), **w.Yks.**$^1$ (7) **s.Lan.**$^1$

**3.** *Obs.* A parchment deed.

**Gall.** There was ane skin, they cudna fin, Some deed 'bout Dinwudie, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 117, ed. 1876; What did he chance to fin' 'Mang mony anither auld charter, But his ain sair sought-for skin, *ib.* 122.

**4.** A purse.

**Lon.** 'Tail-Buzzers,' those who dive into coat-pockets for sneezers [snuff-boxes], skins and dummies [purses and pocket-books], Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) IV. 25, ed. 1862.

**5.** A particle, a grain, a small quantity.

**Abd.** A skin of corn, a skin of sand (Jam.).

**6.** *Fig.* Humour, temper.

**Lei.** I did not find my mother in a very good skin last night (S.A.K.).

**7.** *v.* In *comb.* **Skin-a-louse**, a miser, a niggardly person.

**Der.** Be off, yo' skin-a-louse, Gilchrist *Peakland* (1897) 142.

**8.** Phr. (1) *to skin a fairy*, see below; (2) *— a louse for the tallow o't*, (3) *— a toad for the hide and tallow*, used of a niggardly, stingy person; (4) *— the lamb*, see below.

(1) **N.I.**$^1$ Said of very cold weather. 'Dear, but it's that cowl it would skin a fairy.' (2) **s.Sc.** *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Dec. 8, 1900). (3) **n.Yks.** A kudnt git aut əgian wen wə bārgənd. A bilīv riəli ət hī wəd omist skin ə tiad fərt haid ənt talə (W.H.). (4) **w.Mid.** 'He'll skin the lamb this time,' meaning that the person alluded to will take the whole of the pool at the game of cards he was playing (W.P.M.).

**9.** To flog violently. Cf. **hide**, *v.*$^1$ 7.

**Nhb.**$^1$ Aa'll skin ye if aa get ahad on ye. **e.Yks.** Bon tha! Ah'll skin tha wick, thoo young rackapelt, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 29; **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**10.** *Fig.* To exact to the full.

**Rnf.** Lands an' their factors were as keen . . . Their rents frae cottar folks to skin, Young *Pictures* (1865) 152.

11. To clear out, leave bare, impoverish; *gen.* used with *out.*

**w.Yks.**$^{2}$ (s.v. Scunt). **Lan.** (S.W.) **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Wey)m sky'in·d aayt ŭ koa·l. **War.**$^{3}$ 'I'm skinned,' would be the excl. of a schoolboy who had lost his last marley in playing, and would so indicate his retirement from the game. 'He skinned him to the last farthing.' **w.Mid.** I've skinned him out, and now he wants to borrow of me (W.P.M.).

12. *Obs. Fig.* To hide, represent under a false appearance.

**Abd.** Bessy's mother for our sister past. Nae Theodore that kent it was a lie, We skinn'd the story sae 'twish her and me, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 174.

13. *adj.* Skin-deep, superficial.

**Lth.** Nor deck thy cheek with skin humility, But let thy very core and centre be True modesty's own home, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 103.

**SKIN**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Sc. [**skin.**] A term expressive of the greatest contempt.

Ye're naething but a nasty skin (Jam.); Mackay.

**SKINADHRE**, *sb.* Irel. A thin, fleshless, stunted person.

**Ir.** My little skinadhre, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) 9. **N.I.**$^{1}$

**SKINCH**, *v.* and *int.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Bdf. Hnt. e.An. Cmb. Also in form **skink** e.Yks.$^{1}$ e.An.$^{12}$ [**skinʃ, skiŋk.**] 1. *v.* To stint, limit, supply sparingly; to be parsimonious and stingy. Cf. **skingy.**

**e.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Not.** He nevers skinches us in eating (W.H.S.); **Not.**$^{1}$ **s.Not.** The good roast beef worn't skinched, I can tell yer (J.P.K.). **Lin.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ We're a bit skinch'd for room. **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ Well, we are skinched of bread this morning! **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$ **Bdf.** Don't skinch me so. I want some more pudding (J.W.B.). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**$^{1}$ **Cmb.**$^{1}$ She needn't have skinched the skirt so—nine yards wus enough for both.

2. With *out*: to eke out.

**s.Not.** If yo're short o' stuff, yo mun skinch it out, an' mek it sarve (J.P.K.).

3. To avoid drinking in turn. e.An.$^{12}$ 4. A term in the game of marbles; see below.

**w.Yks.**$^{2}$ When a boy playing at marbles moves his taw nearer to the ring than he ought to do he is said to skinch, i.e. to encroach unfairly.

5. *int.* A cry of truce used by boys at play. Nhb.$^{1}$, e.Dur.$^{1}$

**SKINCHEON**, *sb.* Fif. (Jam.) In phr. *a skincheon of drink*, a hearty pull. Cf. **skube, 2.**

**SKINGES**, see **Squinges.**

**SKINGY**, *adj.* Yks. Not. Lin. Suf. Also written **skindgy** Not. [**ski·n(d)ʒi.**] 1. Stingy, 'skinny.' Cf. **scinch.**

**w.Yks.**$^{2}$ **s.Not.** Don't be too skindgy with yer seed (J.P.K.). **Lin.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$

2. Of the weather: cold, nipping. [Not known to our correspondents.] Suf. (Hall.)

**SKINIE**, see **Skeeny.**

**SKINK**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. Also in forms **skenk** Sc. S. & Ork.$^{1}$; **skyenk** Sh.I. [**skiŋk, skeŋk.**] 1. A shin or knuckle of beef, a shank. Also in *comp.* **Skink-hough.**

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Sh.I.** Da half o' a reisted coo's head, an' twa skenk houghs, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 249; The smoked hock of an ox (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$, **Inv.** (H.E.F.), **Abd.** (A.W.), **Rnf.** (Jam.)

2. A bad piece of flesh. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). 3. Soup made from the shin or knuckle of beef; soup in general. Also in *comp.* **Skink-broth.**

**Sc.** Bacon says, that Scotch skink, which is made with the knees and sinews of beef, is 'a potage of strong nourishment,' *Scoticisms* (1787) 70; A spoonfu' of skitter will spoil a potfu' o' skink, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 152. **n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Cai.**$^{1}$ Very thin soup. **Abd.** Not a broth but a soup, a potage, much of the nature of 'brown soup'—or a purée, if it was coloured, and clarified (A.W.). **w.Sc.** (Jam.) **Rnf.** Skink to sup till ye rive, Sempill *Bridal*, st. 8. **Twd.** Kebbucks, scadlips, and skink, Buchan *J. Burnet* (1898) 271.

Hence *cold skink*, *phr.* beef jelly made of cold soup.

**Abd.** She wabblet a' ower like cauld skink, Macdonald *Malcolm* (1875) II. 43.

**SKINK**, *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.*$^{2}$ Sc. n.Cy. e.An. Also written **skynk** Sc. (Jam.); and in form **skjenk** Sh.I. [**skiŋk.**]

1. *v. Obs.* To pour out liquor of any kind for drinking; to decant; to serve with drink.

**Sc.** They skinked the mead and they skinked the wine, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 221. **Lnk.** (Jam.) **Lth.** Tinkler chiels the red wine skink, Till they get fu', Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 140. **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **e.An.**$^{1}$

Hence **Skinker**, *sb.* a pourer out or server of drink; a butler.

**Sc.** Mackay. **Fif.** Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 121. **e.An.**$^{1}$ In alehouse parties, in which the word is principally used, it is applied to one of the company who takes upon himself to fill the glasses or horns, and to call for more liquor, when it is wanted. **Nrf.** Come, bor, you are a slow skinker, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 66.

2. To serve at table. e.An.$^{1}$ 3. To drink, tipple; to fill glasses and drink healths; to drink in company.

**Sc.** (Jam.); You might challenge at skinking that great Danish knight who was with us at Orleans, Lang *Monk of Fife* (1876) 374. **n.Cy.** (Hall.)

Hence (1) **Skinker**, *sb.* a drinker, a tippler; (2) **Skinking**, *ppl. adj.* thin, liquid, much boiled.

(1) **Sc.** 'I am an old soldier, sir.' . . 'An old skinker you mean, John,' Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) xi. (2) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Per.** 'Skinking ware' is not skink; it is a Scottish rustic's name for some unmentionable French or Italian cat-lap, Haliburton *Furth in Field* (1894) 101. **Ayr.** Auld Scotland wants nae skinking ware That jaups in luggies, Burns *Haggis*, st. 8.

4. *Obs.* With *over*: to drink together, in order to settle or confirm and formally renounce.

**Sc.** As in the case of a vender drinking the health of a buyer, by way of confirming the bargain, and wishing him enjoyment of what he has purchased (Jam.). **Kcb.** To make it a matter of bairns play to skink and drink over paradise, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 87.

5. *Fig.* See below. [Not known to our correspondents.]

**Sh.I.** A'm tellin' dee da truth, an' doo can edder skjenk aboot it, or tak' it by da glunch, ony wye 'at doo laeks, *Sh. News* (May 15, 1897).

6. *sb.* Drink in general, liquor.

**Sc.** (Jam.); The wine—puir, thin, fusionless skink it was, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xxxii. **Cai.**$^{1}$ Any weak drink such as treacle-ale. **Edb.** Jail beer was poor, thin skink for gentlemen who had drank claret after dinner every day for twenty years, Ballantine *Deanhaugh* (1869) 247.

7. A draught, drink, drinking-bout, booze. Cld. (Jam.)

[1. Bacus the wyn hem skinketh al aboute, Chaucer *C. T.* E. 1722.]

**SKINK**, *v.*$^{2}$ and *sb.*$^{3}$ Sc. Irel. Also in form **skeenk.** [**skiŋk.**] 1. *v.* To scatter, disperse, split, separate. Cf. **skinkle,** *v.*$^{2}$ **Cld.** Noo, we man skink awa' hame (Jam.).

2. To pour from one vessel to another in order to break cohesive particles, and thoroughly mix; esp. used of gruel.

**Sc.** In the common advice given to one making gruel, 'skink it weel,' i.e. while stirring it with the spoon, frequently lift a spoonful and pour it back again, in order to break the gruel thoroughly and prevent it sitting to the bottom of the vessel (Jam.). **Gall.** 'Yaitmeal [oatmeal] and water, skeenked atween twa bowls.' The oatmeal, mixed with water, is poured rapidly from one vessel to another until a milky fluid results, the solid portion being rejected (J.M.). **Ant.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

3. To break in pieces by weight or pressure. Mry. *Surv. Gl.* (Jam.) 4. To break by crushing the sides of anything together. *ib.* 5. *sb.* A splitting, cleavage.

**Cld.** Ilk stane has a skink o' its ain (Jam.).

6. A mixture to drink; thin gruel.

**N.I.**$^{1}$ **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

7. A small portion, fragment; a chip, shred, tatter. Cf. **skinkle,** *v.*$^{2}$ **2.**

**Lnk.** 'Gane a' skink,' gone to shreds. 'A skink o' saut' (Jam.).

8. A crush, smash; also the sudden pressure or blow by which it is produced.

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ He ga' it a skink aneth's heel. **Cld.** He brak' it wi' a skink o' his heel (Jam.).

**SKINK**, *v.*$^{3}$ *Obs.* e.Cy. Suf. 1. To spy, peer about. e.Cy. (Hall.), Suf.$^{1}$ 2. To shine as a glow-worm; to glimmer. Suf.$^{1}$ Cf. **skinkle,** *v.*$^{1}$

**SKINK**, see **Skinch.**

**SKINKLE**, *v.*$^{1}$, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *adj.* Sc. Also in forms **skeenkle, skenkle.** [**ski·ŋkl.**] 1. *v.* To sparkle, shine, twinkle. Cf. **skink,** *v.*$^{3}$ **2.**

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Fif.** [They] flee about on skinklin' wing, Like butterflies in days o' spring, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 30. **Rnf.**

On a finger of the hand on which skinkled her marriage ring, Gilmour *Paisley Weavers* (1876) vi. **Ayr.** The stars were skeenklin' up i' the lift juist for a' t'e worl' like wee wheels o' glory up i' the knock o' Eternity, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 230.

**2.** To make a showy appearance. e.Sc. (Jam.)

**3.** *sb.* Sparkle, lustre, glitter.

**Ayr.** *Gl. Surv.* 693 (Jam.); (J.M.) **Lnk.** See me then wi' rapture playin' In the skinkle of the moon, Wingate *Elegy* in *Poems* (1862).

**4.** *adj.* Lustrous, glittering, sparkling. Ayr. (J.M.)

**SKINKLE,** *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. **[ski·ŋkl.]** **1.** *v.* To sprinkle, to spill in small quantities; to sow thin. Cf. **skink,** *v.*$^2$

**Abd.** Oor joys, like flow'rs, may bloom at mornin'-tide, At nicht, ae skinklin' frost may lay their pride, *Guidman Inglismill* (1873) 29. **Cld., Rnf.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** Squire Pope but busks his skinklin patches O' heathen tatters, Burns *Pastoral Poetry*, st. 4. **Edb.** (Jam.) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**2.** *sb.* A sprinkling, scattering; a very small quantity; esp. used of a liquid and dust. Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.$^1$ Cf. **skink,** *v.*$^2$ 7.

**SKINKLE,** see **Skintle.**

**SKINKLING,** *adj. Obs.* Rnf. (Jam.) Of meat: tainted, out of season, unpleasant to the taste.

**SKINKS,** *sb. pl.* e.An.$^1$ **[skiŋks.]** Bricks immediately next the outside ones in a kiln or 'clamp.'

**SKINNER,** *sb.* Lon. A woman who entices children, &c. to go with her, and then strips them of their clothes. Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) IV. 25, ed. 1862.

**SKINNERY,** *adj.* Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] A weather term.

Applied to the sky or to the weather. 'It looks skinnery' (S.P.H.).

**SKINNETTY,** *adj.* Dev.$^3$ **[ski·niti.]** Stingy. Cf. **skinny,** *adj.*

Why 'er's a riglar skinnetty ol' twoad, 'er'd peel a flint tü save a ha'penny, and spoil a fourpenny knive tü dü't.

**SKINNION,** *sb.* Der. **[ski·niən.]** A thin, bony person; lit. a 'skinny one.'

Six bonny children, plump as eggs—not skinnions like th' eldest lad, Gilchrist *Rue Bargain* (1898) 118.

**SKINNUM,** *sb.* Lon. A trained pigeon.

I passed a bird-dealer's shop . . . and seeing . . . [some] pigeons I . . . asked the man their breed. He told me that most of them were 'duffers' or 'common shooters,' but he added 'There are a few skinnums amongst them,' *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 469.

**SKINNY,** *adj.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Sus. Hmp. Also written **skiny** n.Yks.$^4$ **[ski·ni.]** Mean, greedy, niggardly, miserly, inhospitable. Cf. **skingy.**

**n.Yks.** Oh, she's a skinny bitch (T.S.); **n.Yks.**$^4$, **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Shooze gettin reight skinny, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1846) 50; **w.Yks.**$^{25}$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **m.Lan.**$^1$ Id is said as skinny fooak wodn'd pert wi' th' smook off their porritch iv they could help id, an' it's true. **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Yŭ ney·d)nŭ bey sŭ sky'in·i wi dhŭ bùt-ŭr; pùt it on ŭz wi)kn sey it. **s.Stf.** I wouldner be soo skinny for a fortin', Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.**$^2$, **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^{23}$, **Wor.** (H.K.), **Shr.**$^{12}$, **Sus.**$^1$ **Hmp.** Holloway.

**SKINNY,** *sb.* Sc. A roll of bread. Dmf. (E.M.M.)

**SKINNY-FLINT,** *sb.* Nhb. Yks. **[ski·ni-flint.]** **1.** A skinflint.

**w.Yks.** Sike a skinny-flint as couldn't spare a haup'ny fo' t'collection, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 12, 1898).

**2.** A thin, lean, or bony person. Nhb.$^1$

**SKINT,** *sb.* and *v.* Cai.$^1$ **[skint.]** **1.** *sb.* A drop of liquid thrown; a very small quantity of liquid. Cf. **skink,** *v.*$^2$ 7. **2.** *v.* To splash, to throw drops of liquid on anything.

**SKINT, SKINTER,** see **Skent,** *v.*$^2$, **Skenter.**

**SKINTLE,** *v.* Hrt. Sus. Also in form **skinkle** Hrt. **[ski·ntl.]** A brick-making term: to turn bricks in the 'hack' edgewise to complete the drying.

**Hrt.** *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 178. **Sus.** (F.E.S.); *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. vi. 425.

**SKINTY,** *adj.* Nhb.$^1$ **[ski·nti.]** Very small.

**SKINY, SKIO,** see **Skeeny, Skeo(e.**

**SKIOG,** *sb.* Irel. Also in form **skeeog.** A thorn-bush; also in *comp.* **Skiog-bush.**

**n.Ir.** (R.Y.) **Don.** Their late musician (who had hung his instrument on the skiog before he dashed away), Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 264; A story of fairies revelling to entrancing music under the skiog bush, *ib.*

[Ir. *sgeachog*, a haw; a hawthorn (O'Reilly).]

**SKIOLLAG,** see **Skellock.**

**SKIONE,** *v.* Sh.I. Also in form **skoan.** **[sk(j)ōn.]** To ascertain by a practical process whether a hen is about to lay an egg. (J.S.), S. & Ork.$^1$

**SKIP,** *v.*$^1$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. **[skip.]** **1.** *Comb.* (1) **Skip-cock,** the water-rail, *Rallus aquaticus*; (2) **-jack,** (*a*) a dandy; a pert, conceited fellow; also used *attrib.*; (*b*) a romping child; (*c*) a serving-man; (*d*) a child's toy made of the merrythought of a bird; also the merrythought itself; (*e*) a beetle of the *Elateridae*; (*f*) a sandhopper; (*g*) nimble, sportive; (3) **-rig,** see below [not known to our correspondents]; (4) **-rope,** a skipping-rope.

(1) **Dev.** Bellamy *Nat. Hist.* (1839) pt. ii. 1. **Cor.** Rodd *Birds* (1880) 315. (2, *a*) **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **e.Yks.** Nor a skip-jack like yon, 'at's walked the eth wiv his han's in his pockets, Linskill *Exchange Soul* (1888) xxvi. **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Spilling *Molly Miggs* (1873) i. **Suf.** This here young skip-jack of a parson, Strickland *Old Friends, &c.* (1864) 269; **Suf.**$^1$ (*b*) **e.Yks.**$^1$ (*c*) **ne.Lan.**$^1$ (*d*) **N.I.**$^1$, **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **w.Yks.**$^1$; **w.Yks.**$^5$ By means of a piece of band stretched across and secured end to end, together with a short piece of wood fastened midway thereon, the bone is made to spring a distance, or 'skip.' The 'skip-jack' of a goose is always preserved, and the younger members of a family, or the servants, break it, by one taking hold of each end. The one retaining the longest piece will be the first to be married, it is affirmed. **nw.Der.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 48. **Suf.**$^1$ (*e*) **Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^4$ *Athoüs hemorrhoidalis* and *vittatus*, which when laid on its back, recovers its feet by a sudden spring. **Sur.** Some moths fly straightly, others archwise; the skip-jacks vandyke about, Son of Marshes *Within an Hour of Lon.* (ed. 1894) 4. (*f*) **Ken.**$^1$ (*g*) **Gall.** Suddenly the black back of a skip-jack dolphin curved over like a mill-wheel beside the boat, Crockett *Lochinvar* (1897) xxvii. (3) **Edb.** Even vardingales, when ladies dance, Begarry'd tails, with borders three, And skiprigs now come up by chance, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 391, ed. 1815. (4) **Kcb.** They aft brocht her sweeties, an' skip-rapes, an' bools, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 149.

**2.** To make a stone skim along the surface of water; also in phr. *to skip a stone.*

**Elg.** Who lav'd their forms, or skipp'd the stane Across thy river, Tester *Poems* (1865) 154. **Bwk.** (Jam.)

**3.** To slip out of a person's sight.

**w.Yks.** They raac't me; bud didn't catch meh cos ah cut up a entry an skipt em, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865).

**SKIP,** *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^2$ Sc. **[skip.]** **1.** *sb.* A curling term: the captain of a rink.

**Sc.** (A.W.); A skip, or leader, stands at the tee, Chambers *Bk. Days* (1863) I. 20. **Lth.** The 'roaring game' was in full swing on the loch, between curlers of all classes and opinions. 'Rinkie' was 'skip,' Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 269. **Wgt.** The skip his men with counsel sage directs, Fraser *Poems* (1885) 202.

**2.** *v.* To act as captain of a rink; *gen.* used in phr. *to skip a rink.* Sc. (A.W.) Hence **Skipper,** *sb.* the captain of a curling rink.

**Sc.** The skippers shall have the exclusive regulation and direction of the game, and may play in what part of it they please, *Chambers's Information* (1842) (s.v. Curling). **Edb.** The clergymen of both parishes were keen curlers, and acted as skippers on the present occasion, Ballantine *Deanhaugh* (1869) 16.

**SKIP,** *sb.*$^2$ Sc. **[skip.]** The peak of a cap.

**Lnk.** Ye're surely no ettlin' to put on that ugly twa-faced kep wi' the skip baith back an' fore? Murdoch *Readings* (1895) II. 29.

Hence **Skipped,** *ppl. adj.* of a cap: peaked.

**Lnk.** A skippet bonnet wi' a red band roond it, *ib.* I. 83.

**SKIP,** *sb.*$^3$ Lan.$^1$ e.Lan.$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$ **[skip.]** An infant's long gown.

**SKIP,** *sb.*$^4$ Dev. **[skip.]** A step-ladder.

Go up the skip, Blackmore *Christowell* (1881) xv; (R.D.B.)

**SKIP,** see **Skep.**

**SKIPPER**, *sb.*$^1$ Cum. Cor. [**ski·pə(r.**] The maggot of the small flesh-fly; maggots in cheese, ham, &c. Cum.$^4$, Cor.$^2$ Hence **Skippery**, *adj.*, see below.

**Cum.**$^4$ Said of bacon and cheese when full of 'jumpers.' Also of ground full of hares and rabbits (s.v. Hoppery).

**SKIPPER**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.* Sc. Nhb. [**ski·pə(r.**] **1.** *sb.* The head man on board a fishing-boat.

**Sc.** One of the men who superintends other four, having charge of a 'coble' (Jam.). **Nhb.** The bonny fray We had wi' skipper Robin-o, *N. Minstrel* (1806–7) pt. iv. 80; **Nhb.**$^1$ The crew of a keel consisted of three men and a boy; the men known as 'bullies,' their senior called 'skipper,' and the boy 'peedee.' 'May 16th, 1618, an information was made in the Star Chamber against several hostmen and skippers of Newcastle-upon-Tyne for adulterating coals,' Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) II. 278. 'An Act of Parliament, 1788, for establishing a permanent fund for the relief and support of skippers and keelmen employed on the river Tyne,' Mackenzie *ib.* (1827) 550.

**2.** *v.* To act as captain of a boat.

**Sh.I.** He wisna lang oot o' his teens afore he wis skipperin' a saxareen ower at Swanfirt, Clark *N. Gleams* (1898) 33.

**SKIPPET**, *sb.*$^1$ Pem. Cor. Also in form **skipput** Cor. [**ski·pit, -ət.**] **1.** A small box fixed in one end of a larger one. Cf. **skibbet**.

**Cor.** I put ut en tha skipput of Phep's box, *T. Towzer* (1873) 15.

**2.** A small drawer in an old oak chest.

**s.Pem.** Look in the skippet, there's soom bruss in it (W.M.M.).

**SKIPPET**, *sb.*$^2$ War. Glo. [**ski·pit.**] An osier bushel basket. War.$^3$, Glo.$^1$ Cf. **kipe**, *sb.*$^1$, **skep**, **skibbet**.

**SKIPPET**, *sb.*$^3$ Chs. Lin. Shr. Wil. [**ski·pit.**] A long-handled, spoon-shaped ladle or shovel. Cf. **scuppit**.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ **Lin.**$^1$ Look sharp and fetch me a skippet. **Shr.**$^1$ **Wil.**$^1$ Used for filling a water-cart, emptying a hog-tub, &c.

**SKIPPIN(G**, *vbl. sb.* Yks. e.An. Wil. [**ski·pin.**] In *comp.* (1) **Skipping-band**, a skipping-rope. n.Yks.$^2$; (2) **-block**, a horse-block. e.An.$^{12}$; (3) **-ropes**, sprays of wild clematis, *Clematis Vitalba*. Wil.$^1$

**SKIPPIT**, *v.* w.Som.$^1$ To skip.

I zim I do love to zee the chillern to play, skippitin' [skúp·uteen] about and divertin' theirzuls.

**SKIPPON**, *sb.* Lan. A cow-house. (S.W.) See **Shippen**.

**SKIP-SKOP-NIGHT**, *sb.* Cor. A certain night in November; see below.

*Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 113; **Cor.**$^1$ In Padstow, on one night in November, the boys go about with a stone in a sling, with which they strike the doors; they then slily throw in winkle-shells, dirt, &c. Couch says, 'They strike violently against the doors of the houses, and ask for money to make a feast.'

**SKIR**, *sb.* Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Also written **skyr**. A rock in the sea, a small rocky islet; a cluster of rocks. See **Scar**, *sb.*$^1$ **2.**

**SKIR**, *adj.* *Obs.* Sus. Also in form **skeer**. Sharp. Cf. **sheer**, *adj.* **2.** 'The wind is tedious skir,' Grose (1790).

**SKIR**, **SKIRCK**, see **Sker**, *adj.*, **Skirk**, *v.*$^2$

**SKIR-DEVIL**, **SKIRDICK**, see **Scare-devil**, **Scriddick**.

**SKIRDOCH**, *adj.* *Obs.* Fif. (Jam.) **1.** Flirting; used of a coxcomb or a coquette. **2.** Easily scared or frightened.

**SKIRE**, *adj.*$^1$ Sc. Mad. Cf. **sheer**, *adj.* **5.**

**Rxb.** The man's gane skire, Howden, in Edwards *Mod. Poets*, 11th S. 35.

**SKIRE**, *adj.*$^2$ *Obs.* Lan. Of cloth: thin, open, loose. s.Lan. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); s.Lan.$^1$ Cf. **shire**, *adj.* **2.**

**SKIRE**, see **Skeer**, *adj.*, **Skir(r**, *v.*, **Skyre**.

**SKIRG**, *v.* Sc. [**skirg.**] To romp about.

**Per.** (G.W.) **Rxb.** The like before I ne'er did thole Sin' days I skirg'd about a foal, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 42.

**SKIRGE**, *sb.*$^1$ *Obs.* Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) A scold, termagant; a brawling woman; lit. 'a scourge.'

**SKIRGE**, *v.* and *sb.*$^2$ Fif. (Jam.) **1.** *v.* Of fermented liquors: to pour a liquid forcibly backwards and forwards from one vessel to another, in order to mellow it. **2.** *sb.* A dash or flash of water.

I gat my kutes brunt wi' a skirge out o' the kail-pat.

**SKIRGIFFIN**, see **Scargivenet**.

**SKIRISFURISDAY**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Also in forms **Skie Thursday** Dur.; **Skis Thursday** Nhb.$^1$; **Skuir Fiursday**, **Skyirthurisdaye** Sc.; **Sky Thursday** Dur. Maundy Thursday.

**Sc.** Item, fourty drying claithis of all sortes—deliverit xii. in the chalmer on Skiris-furisday at the wesching of the pure folkis fete, *Inventories A.* (1561) 156 (Jam.); Togidder with ane ouklie mercate on Setterdaye, and thrie yeirlie faires, viz. the first thairoff yeirlie vpoun Skyirthurisdaye, the secund thairoff at Lambes, the third thairoff at the feast of Martimes in winter, *Acts Jas. VI.* (1621) 642, ed. 1814 (*ib.*); Ihre says it is thus denominated 'either because the church prepares herself for a more solemn celebration of the day of our Lord's passion by greater purity of life; or because it was anciently the custom to wash the feet of the poor who were assembled on this day; or because Christians then purified themselves from earthly things, *a cineribus purgarunt*, as on this day they sprinkled their heads with ashes,' *ib.* **Sh.I.** Manson *Alm.* (1893). **Nhb.**$^1$ Our Lady-day in Lent, *Bks. of Shipwrights' Co., Newcastle* (1630), Brand, II. 343, *n.* **Dur.** In Parish Bks. of S. Nicholas, Durham, c. 1670, *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. v. 28, 76.

[Cp. ON. *Skīri-Þōrsdagr*, Maundy-Thursday (Vigfusson). See Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1795) I. 142, ed. 1849.]

**SKIRK**, *v.*$^1$ Wm. [**skirk.**] To run off. Gibson *Leg. and Notes* (1877) 94.

**SKIRK**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.* Yks. Lan. Also written **skirck**. [**skə̄k.**] **1.** *v.* To cry out. Lan. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Cf. **skrike**. **2.** *sb.* A scream, shriek.

**w.Yks.** He set up a gurt skirk, *Yksman.* XXXVI. 662.

**3.** Phr. *skirk of day*, daybreak. Lan. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

**SKIRL**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Dev. Also written **skerl** n.Yks.$^2$ e.Yks. w.Yks.$^1$ [**skirl, skərl, skə̄l.**] **1.** *v.* To shriek, scream, to cry or sing shrilly; to emit any shrill, discordant sound. Cf. **shirl**, *adj.*

**Sc.** (Jam.); Like the scarts and seamaws at the Cumries, there's aye foul weather follows their skirling, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxx. **Sh.I.** Skirled oot for stap, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 31. **Or.I.** Vedder *Sketches* (1832) 102. **Cai.**$^1$ **Elg.** The bagpipe skirlin' blythe Strathspeys that rend the air, Tester *Poems* (1865) 156. **Abd.** Samie's pipes skirlin' at the heid o' 's, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xl. **Frf.** Blasts from the north skirled through the manse, Barrie *Minister* (1891) iii. **Ayr.** When skirlin weanies see the light, Burns *Sc. Drink* (1786) st. 12. **e.Lth.** A' his notion o' preachin was juist to dad the buik an skirl his text ower an ower again, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 131. **Edb.** Three fiddlers . . . and a piper . . . all skirling, scraping and bumming away, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ii. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 332, ed. 1876. **Wgt.** Pate Clauchan o' this toon, Wha skirled his pipes, Fraser *Poems* (1885) 219. **Ir.** Your skirlin' dhrives the life that's in him out of him, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 376; The gusts whistling through the many chinks of her rough walls seemed to skirl derisively, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 21. **N.I.**$^1$, **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.** The peasweep skirl'd oot the wae tale, Proudlock *Muse* (1896) 176; **Nhb.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^{12}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** Used in a derisive sense in phr. 'thoo may skirl fer thi brass fer owt Ah care' (B.K.). **n.Yks.**$^{1234}$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ He skirls leyke a pig iv a yat. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**$^1$, **Lan.**$^1$ **n.Lan.** They dud tak off . . . skirlin' like crazy things into t'house, R. Piketah *Forness Flk.* (1870) 51; **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ **Dev.** And all the long night he heard skirling and groans, Baring-Gould & Sheppard *Sngs. West* (1889) pt. i. 35; **Dev.**$^3$

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Skirl-cock**, the missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*; (2) **-crake**, the turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*; (3) **-naked**, stark-naked.

(1) **Der.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 1. (2) **Sh.I.** Edmonston *Zetland* (1809) II. 240; (Jam.); Swainson *ib.* 187; **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **e.Lth.** Swainson *ib.* (3) **Rxb.** It has been conjectured that this term might originate from the circumstance of a child generally skirling or crying as soon as born (Jam.). **Nhb.**$^1$ Usually applied to children.

**3.** To frizzle, as in frying; to fry.

**Gall.** He walked to the pan in which the bacon was skirling, Crockett *Lochinvar* (1897) xxv.

Hence (1) **Skirling-pan**, *sb.* a frying-pan; (2) **Skirl-in-the-pan**, *sb.* (*a*) the frizzling sound made by butter when frying in a pan; (*b*) anything fried in butter in a pan; (*c*) a drink; see below.

(1) **Gall.** Frying trout upon a skirling-pan, *ib.* *Raiders* (1894)

vi. (2, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam.) (*b*) **Sc.** I trow ye dinna get sic a skirl-in-the-pan as that at Niel Blane's, Scott *Old Mortality* (1820) v; It is commonly said to a stranger, who has arrived at a late hour, or where there is no regular dinner, and who may be supposed anxious to get what can be soonest made ready, 'Ye'se get a skirl-i'-the-pan' (Jam.). (*c*) **Rnf.** Made of oatmeal, whisky, and ale, mixed and heated in a pan, and given to the gossips at inlyings (Jam.) (cf. Merry-meat).

4. *sb.* A shriek, scream, shrill cry; a loud, discordant sound.

**Sc.** Ye have gi'en baith the sound thump and the loud skirl, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); I ken the skirl weel, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) vii. **Cai.**$^1$ **Frf.** The town full o' the skirls of women, Barrie *Minister* (1891) v. **Ayr.** Just see him wi' his rod and creel, . . And watch the skirl o' his reel, White *Jottings* (1879) 223. **Slk.** The very first squeak or skirl o' a new-born wean in the house, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 305. **Wgt.** Each boy an' each girl Wad rejoice in the skirl, Fraser *Poems* (1885) 53. **Ir.** A skirl of vocal music rose up suddenly close by, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 78. **N.I.**$^1$, **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^4$ **Wm.** The hysterical crying of a child (B.K.). **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$

5. A blast of wind accompanied by rain or snow.

**Sc.** Gin the winter win' blaw thro' a skirlie o' snaw, *Caledon. Curling Club Ann.* (1888–89) 401. **Abd.** (Jam.); We'll hae a blash o' rain, Or else a skirl o' snaw, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 28, ed. 1873; A skirl o' skyting hail, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 2.

6. A stroke or blow causing a shriek.

**Gall.** Fling the yirth af her whirl, O! strike her a skirl, That nae mair she may birl On her auld batter'd track, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 200, ed. 1876. **Kcb.** Elspith's charms Gied his poor saul a skirl, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 53.

**SKIRL**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **scurl** Cum.$^4$; **skurl** Cum.; and in forms **skurrel**, **skurrle** Cum. [**skərl, skə̄l.**] **1.** *v.* To slide, esp. on ice; to cause to slide; to slide down as from the top of a stack. See **Shirl**, *v.*$^1$

**Cum.** (H.W.); Skurrle thee down—I'll kep thee, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 155; Ah began teh skurrel throo t'shilleys, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 22; **Cum.**$^4$ **Wm.** Nicolson (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. **Yks.** (Hall.)

2. To whirl.

**Cum.**$^4$ **n.Lan.** It blew fit to thraa a body ooer, or skirl 'em round, R. Piketah *Forness Flk.* (1870) 37; (E.W.P.)

Hence *skirled to death*, *phr.*, *fig.*, very much worried. Cum.$^4$ **3.** *sb.* A slide, esp. on ice. Cum.$^4$

**SKIRL**, *v.*$^3$ Yks. e.An. [**skəl.**] **1.** To twist.

**w.Yks.** 'It isn't straight.' 'No, but you can skirl it round afterwards' (F.P.T.).

2. To shrivel up with heat.

**e.An.**$^1$ Parchment, card, or paper skirl up before the fire.

**SKIRL**, *sb.*$^3$ *Obs.* Yks. Small stones or pebbles. w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781).

**SKIRLAG**, *sb.* Cai.$^1$ [**ski·rlag.**] A child's toy; see below. Cf. **skirl**, *v.*$^1$

A long thin leaf, as of corn or lyme grass, is held stretched between the thumbs, laid parallel, and on being blown on makes a kind of musical note.

**SKIRLING**, *sb.* Wor. [**skə̄·lin.**] A samlet, *Salmo salar.*

We think we are not mistaken in saying that the Severn Board of Conservators have successfully prosecuted those found with these skirling in their possession. There is no doubt they are samlets, *Fishing Gazette* (Feb. 14, 1891) 88, col. 3. [Satchell (1879).]

**SKIRLLIE-WEEACK**, *v.* and *sb.* Bnff.$^1$ **1.** *v.* To cry with a shrill voice. Cf. **skirl**, *v.*$^1$ **2.** *sb.* A shrill cry. **3.** A little person with a shrill voice.

**SKIRME**, *v.* Hrf.$^2$ [**skə̄m.**] To mow or dig lightly. Cf. skim, 4. 'He just skirmed it over.'

**SKIRMAGE**, *v.* and *sb.* Lan. Chs. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. e.An. Also in forms **skirmidge** Lan. Nhp.$^1$ War.$^2$ se.Wor.$^1$ e.An.$^1$; **skwirmidge** s.Chs.$^1$ [**skə̄·midʒ.**] A dial. form of 'scrimmage.'

**s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1854); Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 46. **s.Chs.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^2$, **se.Wor.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^2$, **Glo.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^1$

**SKIRMISH**, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Ken. Sur. Sus. Also in forms **scarmush** Yks.; **skarmish** Ken.$^1$ [**skə̄·miʃ, skā·miʃ.**] **1.** *v.* With *about*: to run about and make untidy; to romp. Cf. **scummage.**

**Sur.**$^1$ **Sus.**$^1$ It's no use to try and keep a garden tidy as long as the children are a skirmishing about over the flower borders.

2. To scatter. **Ken.** He soon skarmished the boys (D.W.L.).

3. *sb.* A bit of horse-play. Ken.$^1$ **4.** A confused dispute or flight.

**w.Yks.** As soon as I gat int' t'hoil [room] there were a bonny scarmush, I can tell thee, they all ran out like rattons (S.P.U.).

**SKIRNE**, *sb.* Not.$^3$ [**skə̄n.**] A side-glance. Cf. **sken.**

**SKIRP**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Pem. [**skirp, skə̄p.**] **1.** *v.* To splash; to bespatter.

**Abd.** We hed to skirp water in's face, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxiii; Skirpit ower the head in mire, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Dec. 22, 1900).

2. To rain slightly.

**Bnff.**$^1$ It's jist beginnin' t'skirp sum. **s.Pem.** (W.M.M.)

3. *sb.* A splash, a drop, as of rain; a small clot.

**Bnff.**$^1$ There's a skirp or twa o' dubs on's sheen. **Abd.** Skaikit wi' skirps o' sharn bree, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxvi. **s.Pem.** (W.M.M.)

4. A slight shower of rain. Bnff.$^1$

**SKIRPIN**, *sb.* Ayr. (Jam.) A gore, or strip of thin cloth, in the hinder part of breeches. Cf. **curpin.**

**SKIR(R**, *v.* and *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. War. Glo. Oxf. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **scur** w.Yks.$^1$; **sker** N.Cy.$^1$ w.Yks. Lan. Dev.$^3$ nw.Dev.$^1$ Cor.$^2$; **skur** w.Som.$^1$; **skurr** Sc. (Jam.) War.$^3$; and in forms **skeer** Cum.$^{34}$ Wil.$^1$ w.Som.$^1$ nw.Dev.$^1$ Cor.$^{12}$; **skiar** Cum.$^{14}$; **skire** Cum.$^1$ [**skər, skə̄(r), skiə(r.**] **1.** *v.* To graze, touch lightly; to glide lightly and quickly over; to cause a stone to skim over water or ice; to jerk.

**War.**$^3$ 'See me skirr this stone.' A word used only, as far as I now remember, in connection with this boyish test of skill. **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 393. **Oxf.** The broader puddles, though skirred by the breeze, Blackmore *Cripps* (1876) ii. **Wil.**$^1$ **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**$^1$ **Dev.** Th' stwone jis' skeer'd the tree and marked the rine [bark] o'n, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 138, ed. 1871. **nw.Dev.**$^1$ **e.Dev.** Polwarth . . . skirred his flat hat into the middle of the sawdust, Blackmore *Perlycross* (1894) xxxv. **Cor.**$^1$ The stone skeered my head; **Cor.**$^2$

2. To skim; to pour off from the settlings of a liquid. Cum.$^{134}$ **3.** To mow lightly over summer-fed pastures. Cf. **skim, 4, skirme.**

**Wil.**$^1$ **Som.** (J.S.F.S.); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ [Skuur·, skee·ur, skyuur·.] The word rather implies that there is a sensible quantity to be mown. **Dev.** Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 355. **n.Dev.** 'E dithn't fail ta skeer down all, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 96.

Hence **Skirrings**, *sb. pl.* hay made from long grass left in pastures.

**Som.** (W.F.R.); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ I do want vor'ee to skur over the Barn's Close, eens can put the skyurrins up tap o' the rick. **n.Dev.** Skeerings o' wormeth, tweeny-legs, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 75.

4. To skate or slide on the ice.

**N.Cy.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **n.Lan.** *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. vii. 121. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Dev.**$^3$, **nw.Dev.**$^1$, **Cor.**$^2$

5. To rush, scurry, fly quickly, whizz.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Fif.** The fient a body that had feet, That didna skirr into the street, Effray't, and out o' breath, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 49. **Ayr.** Twa sturdy loons . . . ran skirring along, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) iii. **Dmf.** The reid jagg'd bolts o' the fireflaucht flichtert and skirr'd alang, Reid *Poems* (1894) 198. **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Glo.** It skird along close by my ear, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 393.

6. To scour, hunt.

**Ayr.** Two dragoons, who had been skirring the country, like blood-hounds, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) xxvi. **I.Ma.** The Bishop had made up his mind to send messengers to skirr the island round, Caine *Deemster* (1887) 175, ed. 1889.

7. To rise in the air. Wxf.$^1$ **8.** To flutter, fly about. Cor.$^2$ **9.** To scramble down a place. *ib.* **10.** *sb.* A gentle rub; a graze.

**Cor.** So ef you'll lev me have the reins, A sker I'll give 'em for their pains, Tregellas *Tales* (ed. 1868) 160.

11. A slide on the ice. ne.Lan.$^1$

[5. Cp. We will come to them, And make them skirr away, Shaks. *Hen. V*, iv. vii. 64.]

**SKIR(R**, *sb.*$^2$ Irel. Dev. [**skər, skə̄(r).**] **1.** The tern, *Sterna*, esp. the Arctic tern, *Sterna macrura*, and the little tern, *Sterna minuta*. Ir. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 202-3; N.I.$^1$ **2.** The swift, *Cypselus apus*. Dev. Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 355. Cf. **scare-devil.**

**SKIR(R**, *sb.*$^3$ Lin. [**skə̄(r).**] The whirr made by certain birds in taking flight.

**n.Lin.** Th' skirr o' a partridge wing, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 128; **n.Lin.**$^1$

**SKIRRACK, SKIRRICK, SKIRRIE**, see **Skerrick, Skerry**, *sb.*$^1$

**SKIRRIT**, *v.* n.Lin.$^1$ [**skə·rit.**] To cry out, as an animal in fear or pain.

**SKIRRIVAIG, SKIRRY, SKIRRY-WHIRRY**, see **Scurry-vaig, Skerry**, *sb.*$^5$, **Scurrie-whurrie.**

**SKIRT**, *sb.*, *adj.* and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Yks. Chs. Lin. Shr. Hnt. Nrf. Suf. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **skeert** Cor.$^{12}$ [**skərt, skə̄t.**] **1.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *a pair of skirts*, a petticoat. n.Yks.$^4$, ne.Yks.$^1$; (2) *to sit on one's skirts*, to annoy, baffle, or impede a person. n.Lin.$^1$ **2.** An upper petticoat, used in riding to protect the clothes from mud. Fif. (Jam.) Suf. Spurdens *Gl.* (s.v. Kirt). Cf. **kirt. 3.** A short gown. Cld. (Jam., s.v. Skurt). **4.** *Obs.* A slope of a hill; the side of a wood, bank, &c.

**Sc.** Drew up his army upon the skirt of the same hill, where Wallace hade the ridge and Dalyell hade the skirt beneath him, Kirkton *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 243. **n.Lin.**$^1$ None in casting or amending the aforesaid banks shall take any earth within two yards on the skirt of them, *Inquisition of Sewers* (1583) 4.

**5.** The close, end.

**Ayr.** It was then the skirt of the afternoon, about the time when the sweet breathing of flowers and boughs first begins to freshen the gentle senses, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) xxviii.

**6.** The midriff or diaphragm of an animal. Cf. **skirting, 3.**

**Hnt.** A woman has been telling me of her sister's recovery from typhus fever. She said that they placed 'the skirt' of a sheep to the soles of her feet, and kept it there for seven hours, and that this drew away the fever from her head. . . The young woman recovered 'in consequence of' the application of 'the skirt,' *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. x. 307.

**7.** *pl.* The trimmings or loose pieces taken off from the carcase of an animal after being dressed. w.Som.$^1$ Cf. **skirting, 4. 8.** *sb.* The loose pieces of wool mixed with dung on a fleece; the short wool growing on the legs, belly, and forehead of a sheep. *ib.* Cf. **skirting, 5.**

**9.** *adj.* Short, scanty.

**Cor.**$^1$ Her coats were very skirt; skirt measure; **Cor.**$^2$

Hence **Skirty**, *adj.* short, scanty. Cor.$^1$ **10.** *v.* To undercut a hay-stack.

**n.Yks.** To hinder pigs, &c., from eating and pulling pieces out (I.W.). **ne.Yks.**$^1$ After due settlement from 'sweating' a stack would be 'pulled,' 'skirted,' and 'topped out.'

Hence **Skirtling**, *sb.* the lower and dressed part of a hay-stack. n.Yks.$^4$ **11.** To take the outside hay from hay-cocks.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ Wi)dn bet·ŭr goa· ŭn sky'uurt dhem koks, ŭn gy'iv· ŭm ŭ chaan·s ŭ drahy·in ŭgy'en·)dh oa·ndŭr. **Shr.**$^1$ 'Mun we open the cocks, Maester?' 'No, they bin only wet o' the outside, I'll send the women to skirt 'em.'

**12.** To trim hedgerows.

**Nrf.** The sides of highways are skirted in the autumn, *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 173.

**13.** To 'skim,' or pare off the turf in ploughing.

**Dev.** Ah! could I snatch Time's ploughshare from his hand, Who, with that ease a farmer skirts his land, Furrows so cruelly o'er the fairest face! Peter Pindar *Wks.* (1816) II. 193; Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Dev.**$^1$ **n.Dev.** For skirting the common share is used, but made perhaps somewhat wider than when it is used in the ordinary operation of plowing, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) I. 144. **nw.Dev.**$^1$

**SKIRT**, *v.*$^2$ Sc. Irel. Also in form **scairt** Sc. [**skirt, skərt.**] **1.** To run away; to run rapidly; to hurry off.

**Sc.** Skirt awa' roond an' see if ye can get half a mutchkin, for I'm as dry's a wooden leg, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 131. **Bnff.**$^1$ **e.Fif.** Awa he skirtit wi'oot speerin' her price, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xvi. **Cld.** (Jam.) **Lnk.** She bade me skirt awa wi' speed, Coghill *Poems* (1890) 58. **Edb.** Ye fool-moothed drunken leear, —Scairt! Reade *Christie Johnstone* (1853) xiii. **N.I.**$^1$

**2.** To elude, run away stealthily; to get beyond the reach of a pursuer. Cai.$^1$, Cld. (Jam.)

**SKIRT**, *v.*$^3$ Som. To squirt, to throw water with a syringe. (Hall.)

**SKIRTH**, *sb.* Lin. [**skə̄þ.**] A fen drain, a dike. (J.C.W.)

**SKIRTING**, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. Som. Cor. [**skə·rtin, skə̄·tin.**] **1.** *pl.* A rag-trade term: a coarse variety of merino rags. w.Yks. (M.F.) **2.** A coal-mining term: see below.

**Nhb., Dur.** A loose boardways lift, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **Dur.** A new drift alongside one in which the roof has fallen (J.J.B.).

**3.** The diaphragm of an animal. e.Yks.$^1$, Som. (Hall.), Cor.$^{12}$ Cf. **skirt**, *sb.* **6. 4.** The trimmings or loose pieces taken off from the carcase of an animal after being dressed. w.Som.$^1$ Cf. **skirt**, *sb.* **7. 5.** A woollen-trade term: see below. Cf. **skirt**, *sb.* **8.**

**w.Yks.** The outer edges of a fleece of wool (J.M.). **w.Som.**$^1$ Loose pieces of wool mixed with dung on a fleece; also the short wool which grows on the legs, belly, and forehead of a sheep, and which are first stripped off by the wool-sorter before he begins to separate or sort the rest of the fleece.

**SKIRTY**, *adj.* Hnt. Cmb. Nrf. Suf. [**skə̄·ti.**] Of land: see below.

The fen land adjoining the hard lands, partaking of the characters of both, is called skirty land, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (1849) I. 490, ed. 1851.

**SKIRVAL**, *sb.* Nhb.$^1$ [**skə·rvl.**] The two pieces of wood acting as a keel in cobles.

**SKIRWINK**, *v.* *Obs.* Dev. To pare off turf for burning. Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 429.

**SKIRWINK**, *adj.* Cor. [**skə̄·wiŋk.**] Askew.

The cheeld's coat all skirwink, Nellie Cornwall *Twice Rescued*, 122; (M.A.C.)

**SKISE**, see **Skice.**

**SKIST**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) A chest, box. Sibbald *Gl.* (1802) (Jam.). Cf. **kist**, *sb.*

**SKIS THURSDAY**, see **Skirisfurisday.**

**SKIT**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Nhp. War. Shr. Hnt. e.An. Cor. [**skit.**] **1.** *sb.* A taunt, sneer; a sarcastic allusion; an indirect reflection or censure; a piece of scandal; a hint; indirect information. Cf. **skite**, *sb.*$^1$

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Gall.** Nae glumfie chiel sat, wi' his sneers and his skits, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 79, ed. 1876. **Cum.**$^4$ **Wm.** I'm void o' skits, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 46, ed. 1896. **n.Yks.**$^4$, **w.Yks.**$^{12}$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **Stf.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^{12}$, **War.**$^3$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**$^1$ **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 419.

**2.** A joke, esp. a practical joke; a trick; a hoax.

**Sc.** I canna think it, Mr. Glossin; this will be some o' yer skits now, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxxii. **Bnff.**$^1$ He played 'im a naisty skit aboot's seed-corn. **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Lan.** We'd have a skit eawt on him ut he wouldno forget for two-thri rent days, Brierley *Marlocks* (1866) 31, ed. 1884. **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^{13}$, **s.Chs.**$^1$, **Stf.**$^1$ **Der.** That wor a rum skit! Ward *David Grieve* (1892) I. iv. **Nhp.**$^2$ **Shr.**$^1$ They played'n off a fine skit o' Cleeton's cowman at Stretton far—persuaden 'im as the paas'n 'ad fancied 'im fur a coachman, an' 'ired 'im! **Cor.**$^1$ A 'lectioneering skit.

**3.** A humorous picture or story; a short tale; a bungled composition.

**Gall.** Hoh-anee we'er a' unfit, The attempt wad only be a skit, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 192, ed. 1876. **w.Yks.** He towd im a bit ov skit tother neet (D.L.). **Lan.** Besoides being able to scrape a mon's face he con tell a bit ov a skit or two when he has a mind, Wood *Hum. Sketches*, 10. **s.Lan.**$^1$

**4.** A piece of silly ostentation; a foolish action. Sc. (Jam.) **5.** A slight altercation. nw.Der.$^1$ **6.** *v.* To reflect on; to asperse by innuendo; to taunt, make game of; to joke, jest; to play ill-natured tricks; to show annoyance.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Mun.** Skitting and laughing, Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Cum.** She was skitting and saying what she would do with Mrs. C., *w.Cum. Times* (Apr. 21, 1900) 2, col. 7; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** Then nobody dare skit at me for being a tailyer, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1821) II. 247. **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**$^1$ **ne.Lan.**$^1$ She skit at him. **e.An.**$^1$

**SKIT**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Yks. Chs. Lin. Pem. Brks. Hrt. e.An. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **sket** Pem. [**skit.**]

**1.** *v.* To caper as a restive horse; to skip; to run lightly and quickly; to slide. Cf. **skite, *v.*, skitter, 2.**

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Rnf.** Soon's she hears me mention Muirland Willie, She skits and flings like any towmont filly, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 12 (*ib.*). **Dor.**$^1$ **Som.** Too glad to walk, zo 'bout the pleace did skitee! Frank *Nine Days* (1879) 57; (Hall.) **e.Dev.** The man behind the horse skitted back into a bush, Blackmore *Perlycross* (1894) viii.

**2.** To squirt, spit out; to splash, sprinkle; to throw a stone along the surface of water.

**s.Pem.** (E.D.); Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. **nw.Dev.**$^1$ Le's żee eef I kin skit a stone athort the pon'. **Cor.**$^2$

**3.** To scatter, spread out.

**n.Yks.**$^2$ To 'skit the nets' [to cast them forth for fish]. **s.Pem.** (E.D.)

Hence **Skitwit**, *sb.* a soft, foolish, 'scatter-brained' person. Chs.$^1$ Cf. **skitterwit**, s.v. **Skitter, 6** (3). **4.** *sb.* A young, capering, or restive horse; one who skips about; a contemptuous term for a woman of frivolous or immoral character; a disagreeable woman. Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.$^1$, Dor. (T.H.) Hence **Skitty**, *adj.* inconstant, lively, freakish; not to be depended on. Brks.$^1$ **5.** A squirt, syringe; a mine pump shaped like a ship's pump, used to raise water from a small depth. Cor.$^2$ **6.** The common Alexanders, *Smyrnium Olusatrum.*

A name given . . . by boys who cut out portions of the hollow stems to make skits, *ib.*

**7.** A sharp, passing shower.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **s.Pem.** 'Tis just a sket o' rain (E.D.). **Wil.**$^1$ **Dev.** Suddenly there came a little volley of sharp drops, . . the first skit of rain, Blackmore *Perlycross* (1894) xxxv.

**8.** Diarrhœa; esp. in calves or lambs. Cf. **shit**, *v.*

**e.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lin.** (E.S.) **n.Lin.**$^1$ They [lambs] die of the skit or scouring, Young *Agric.* (1799) 376. **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) **Hrt.** Ellis *Pract. Farmer* (1750) 154. **e.An.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ Calves be very apt to get the skit, but can zoon stap it nif 'tis a-tookt in hand torectly. **nw.Dev.**$^1$

[8. Skytte, or flyx (flux, S.), *fluxus, lienteria, dissenteria* (*dyaria*, P.) (*Prompt.*).]

**SKITAWAY**, see **Skitterways.**

**SKITCH**, *sb.* I.Ma. [**skitʃ.**] A switch; a slight blow.

The Pazon gave a little skitch and got in front, Brown *Witch* (1889) 2; The school-master gave him a skitch on the hand (S.M.).

**SKITCH**, *v.* Dev.$^3$ To shriek, scream, cry out.

What be skitching and squalling vor now then?

**SKITCH**, see **Sketch**, *v.*

**SKITE**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. and Irel. Also written **skyte** Sc. (Jam.) [**skait.**] **1.** A trick; an ill turn. Cf. **skit**, *sb.*$^1$

**Sc.** He play'd my dochter Meg a skyte, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 60 (Jam.). **Bch.** He's played me an ill skite (*ib.*).

**2.** A spree, jollification.

**Sc.** He's been on the skite, Montgomerie-Fleming *Notes on Jam.* (1899).

**3.** An opprobrious epithet for an unpleasant or conceited person; a meagre, starved-looking, ugly fellow.

**Sc.** This gabbling skyte, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxvii. **n.Sc.**, **Abd.** (Jam.) **s.Sc.** Prood skyte of Aberdeen, Selt your mither for a preen, Selt your father for a plack, Whatna prood skyte was that? Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 179. **Lth.** (Jam.) **Kcb.** They were just the skytes o' the shore, Muir *Muncraig* (1900) 206. **N.I.**$^1$

**SKITE**, *sb.*$^2$ Sc. [**skait.**] The yellow-ammer, *Emberiza citrinella.*

**Abd.** Wi piots, an' birrits an' skites on a string, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 78; Swainson *Birds* (1885) 70.

**SKITE**, *v.*, *sb.*$^3$, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Amer. and Aus. Also written **scyte** Yks.; **skight** Slk.; **skyt** Sc. (Jam.); **skyte** Sc. (Jam.) Ir. Bnff.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ [**skait.**] **1.** *v.* To move in leaps and bounds; to run swiftly and lightly; to fly off hastily. Cf. **skit**, *v.*$^2$, **skitter, 2.**

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Gl.*; His very shuttle skytes boldly along, Thom *Rhymes, &c.* (1844) 14. **Gall.** Flashy blades gae skytin by, Harper *Bards* (ed. 1889) 98. **Ir.** He wasn't fit to be thravellin' the len'th of the ward, that indifferent he was, let alone skytin' over the ocean-says, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 69. **Uls.** My needle is lost, it skyted away (M.B.-S.). **Nhb.**$^1$ [**Aus.** 'If ye'd rather, laddie, the dog will bring ye home.' 'Skite!' said Dick, with sullen scorn, *Longman's Mag.* (Sept. 1901) 387. **Amer.** Skite out [get out, run away quickly], *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 424.]

**2.** To slip or slide suddenly; to skate.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Cld.** My feet skitit on the plainstane (Jam.). **Ayr.** (F.J.C.), **Lth.** Our feet skyted back on the road freezing hard, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 1. **Edb.** Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.* **Nhb.**$^1$ (s.v. Skeet).

Hence **Skiter**, *sb.* a skater. Cld. (Jam.) **3.** To squirt; to eject any liquid forcibly; to spit; to have diarrhœa. See **Blather(um)skite**, s.v. **Blather(s, 1** (7); cf. **shit**, *v.*, **skeet.**

**Sc.** (Jam.); Skytes on the man poison and bale, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 36. **Abd.** The blower skytit oot o' Samie's mou', Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xl. **Cld.** (Jam.) **Lnk.** In his throat some spark had skytit, No that Robin e'er gat fou', Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 30. **Nhb.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Suf.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Skiter**, *sb.* (*a*) a squirt; a syringe; (*b*) the cow-parsley, *Heracleum Sphondylium*, of which boys' squirts are made; (2) **Skitit**, *ppl. adj.* of a cow: newly turned out to grass.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Abd.** (Jam.); Wi' pipes an' skiters three or four, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 73. **Frf.** Skyters o' boortree, an' stout humlock shaws, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 58. (*b*) **Bnff.**$^1$, **Abd.** (Jam.) (2) **Cum.**$^4$

**4.** To rebound as hail, &c.; to fly off at a tangent; to fall or be driven forcibly in an oblique direction; to project with force; to throw a stone so as to strike the surface of water; to slap.

**Sc.** Hail may skyte an' rain may pour, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 311; But it only skited off 'im like a shoor o' hailstanes, Tweeddale *Moff* (1896) 93. **Bnff.**$^1$ **Edb.** Had he no been kepped . . . he wad hae been skyted awa' an' broken to flinders on the mill wheel, Ballantine *Deanhaugh* (1869) 8. **Gall.** Skytin' slate stanes, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) xxxvi. **N.I.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ As in throwing a flat stone that tips along the face of a pond. 'Aa can skite a styen farther nor 'ee.' 'The styen hit the top o' the waal an' skited reet off.'

**5.** To splash; to rain slightly.

**Bnff.**$^1$, **Ayr.** (F.J.C.) **Lnk.** To save oorsels frae the rain that was skytin' doon on us frae the dreepin' roof, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) II. 62. **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

Hence **Skyter**, *sb.* a sea-bather. Bnff.$^1$ **6.** *sb.* The act of skating or slipping; a sliding motion; a turn in skating; a skate.

**Slg.** To sharp inwick wi' bitter skyte, And many a pat-lid braw, Buchanan *Poems* (1901) 191. **Cld.**, **Lth.** (Jam.)

**7.** The act of squirting or spitting; a squirt; a syringe.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.**, **Rnf.** A humlock skite [a squirt made from the hollow stalk of hemlock] (*ib.*).

**8.** A sharp, passing shower.

**n.Sc.** A skite o' rain (Jam.). **Abd.**, **Rnf.** (*ib.*)

**9.** A small quantity of any liquid, esp. of spirits.

**Elg.** We'se e'en hae a skyte at the Orient Sun, Tester *Poems* (1868) 133. **Bnff.**$^1$ A took a skytie o' a dram afore ma brackfast. **Abd.** Johnny Robson, the ferryman, wis aye fond o' a skite, an' aften took mair than wis good for him, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 30, 1900).

**10.** Diarrhœa in animals, esp. in calves or lambs; the dung of fowls.

**n.Sc.** (Jam.), **Cum.**$^{14}$ **n.Yks.** Yan a yon coaves iz bad i' t'scyte; it does nowt b't skitter (W.H.). **w.Yks.** Yond's coaf's i' t'skite, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 12, 1898).

**11.** A dash; a sudden fall; a sudden blow, esp. one delivered sideways; a slight sweeping.

**Abd.** (Jam.) **Rnf.** *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 613. **Ayr.** When hailstanes drive wi' bitter skyte, Burns *Jolly Beggars* (1785) l. 4. **Lnk.** I made up on the loon and gied him a skite on the lug wi' my bundle, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xv. **Gall.** (J.M.), **N.I.**$^1$ **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Dwn.** Gied the hearth a bit skite wi' the besom, Lyttle *Robin Gordon*, 17. **Nhb.**$^1$ Aa gav him a skite o' the lug.

**12.** Phr. (1) *to play skite*, to glance off a hard substance; (2) *to take one's skite*, to take oneself off; to turn quickly.

(1) **Ayr.** A' at ance his spade played skyte aff something hard, Service *Notandums* (1890) 64. (2) **Nhb.** (J.H.) **Cum.**$^4$ Hook it heame as fast as yeh can lick; . . Tak thi skite, an' leuk slippy,

*w.Cum. Times Xmas.* (1895) 11, col. 3. **n.Yks.**$^4$ Ah heeard what he'd gitten ti saay, an' then Ah teeak my skite.

**13.** *adj.* Fleet, active.

**Slk.** The deer was skight and the snaw was light, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 86.

**14.** *adv.* With sharp force.

**Bnff.**$^1$ **Frf.** Knockin' the drummer heels owre head into his ain drum, through the upper end o' which he gaed skyte, leavin' his head an' his heels stickin' oot, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 56, ed. 1889.

**SKITE, SKITHER**, see **Skyet, Skitter.**

**SKITHERACS**, *sb. pl.* n.Yks.$^2$ [**ski·ðərəks.**] In phr. *hitheracs and skitheracs*, odds and ends; trifling amounts.

**SKITLY**, *adj. Obs.* w.Cy. Diminutive. (Hall.); *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 170.

**SKITTER**, *v.* and *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **skitta** Suf.$^1$; and in form **skither** e.Yks.$^1$ [**ski·tə(r.**] **1.** *v.* To scatter sparsely, as seed, &c.; to sprinkle. Cf. **scutter, squitter,** *v.*

**s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^{123}$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Goa·ŭn sky'it·ŭr sŭm en·-kuurn ŭpŭ dhŭ fuwd. **Shr.**$^1$, **Cor.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Skittered**, *ppl. adj.* of cloth: irregular in colour or texture; (2) **Skittering**, *sb.* (*a*) a thin covering, as of snow, &c.; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* scattered, thinly spread; slight, flimsy, fly-away.

(1) **w.Yks.**$^3$ (2, *a*) **Chs.**$^1$ Au just gen it a leet skitterin o' muck; **Chs.**$^3$ A skittering of snow. A skittering of leaves. **nw.Der.**$^1$ (*b*) **Dev.**$^1$ Their vly pick'd, vlimsy, skittering gowns, reeping in the mux or wagging in the weend, 9. **nw.Dev.**$^1$ 'Twaz a cruel skitterin' dressin' a putt to thucker viel'.

**2.** To scamper off or about; to walk stealthily and swiftly; to shuffle along; to hurry over and 'scamp' work.

**Wm.** The dog made the tramps skitter (B.K.). **n.Yks.** They skittered and plew'd all winter (I.W.). **w.Yks.**$^{23}$ **Hmp.**$^1$ To skitter like a mouse to her hole. **w.Som.**$^1$ There they was a-villin' their pockets so vast as ever they could, and when they zeed me, 'cause I had my Zinday coat on, they thort 'twas maister, an' didn 'em skittery! **Dev.** They youngsters be a 'appy lot. They dü hoppee an' skitteree about awl day long, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 89.

Hence **Skittering**, *ppl.adj.* having little purpose or energy.

**Lakel.**$^2$ A laal skitteren good-fer-nowt, is a chap 'at doesn't sattle doon seea weel ta wark.

**3.** To slide; to skate; to slip along; to move sideways. Cf. **cater**, *v.*$^1$

**e.Yks.**$^1$ Leeak at mah scoperil, hoo it skithers across teeable. **Ken.** A countryman who was leading me up a steep hill, when we came to a place which was inaccessible, said 'We had better skitter under here, and it won't be so steep' (Hall.). **s.Dev.** (Miss D.) **Cor.** Skittering on the ice (H.E.); **Cor.**$^1$ The things go skittering about.

Hence **Skittery**, *adj.* slippery, as ice or smooth stones. Cor.$^{12}$ **4.** To throw a stone so as to make 'ducks and drakes' with it. Cor.$^1$ (s.v. Scutter), Cor.$^2$ **5.** To have diarrhœa. Cf. **shitter**, *v.*$^1$ **1.**

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^4$ **n.Yks.** Thur yowes are clowclagg'd, they skitter saire, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 155. **w.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ You on't catch me drinkin' that there new cider again! nif didn make me skittery then last night, sure 'nough. **nw.Dev.**$^1$

**6.** *Comb.* (1) **Skitter-brained**, scatter-brained; (2) **-hips**, an animal having emaciated thighs; see below; (3) **-wit**, a harum-scarum, hare-brained person; (4) **-witted**, (5) **-wittish**, see (1).

(1) **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ (2) **Cum.**$^4$ A term applied to a beast which has wasted or lost flesh by some ailment such as 'scour'; the thighs become thin and emaciated. (3) **w.Yks.**$^2$ **Lan.** Those scitterwits o' girls, Brierley *Cotters*, xiii. **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^{123}$ (4) **s.Chs.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^2$ (5) **Lan.** Wurno hoo a bit scitterwittish in her way? Brierley *Out of Work*, ii.

**7.** *sb.* A hurry, bustle.

**e.Yks.** They'r off in a bonnie skitter (W.H.).

**8.** A track on ice or frozen snow for sliding on; a person who slides. Cor.$^2$ **9.** Watery excrement, diarrhœa, esp. in *pl.* and with the *def. art.*; anything impure or incongruous.

**Sc.** (Jam.); A spoonfu' o' skitter will spoil a potfu' o' skink, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 152. **Cai.**$^1$, **Ayr.** (F.J.C.) **Gall.** Ye seem tae hae the skitter, Or bloit this day, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 81, ed. 1876. **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$, **n.Yks.**$^3$, **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$; **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Suf.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Skitterful**, (2) **Skitterish**, (3) **Skittery**, *adj.* afflicted with diarrhœa.

(1) **Sc.** If you was as skitterful as you are scornful, you would fill the whole house, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 176. (2) **e.Yks.** (R.S.) (3) **n.Yks.** T'calf's skittery (I.W.).

**SKITTER-BOOT**, *sb.* Hmp. I.W. Dor. Also in form **skitty-** Dor. A heavy hob-nailed boot, laced in front, worn by labourers. Cf. **skitter-vamp, skitty-bat.**

**Hmp.**$^1$, **I.W.**$^2$ **Dor.** No time to change his . . . skitty-boots, Hardy *Tower* (1882) xxxviii.

**SKITTER-BROTTIE**, *sb.* Or.I. The corn-bunting, *Emberiza miliaria.*

[So called] perhaps from its resorting to corn stacks in winter, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 69.

**SKITTER-VAMP**, *sb.* Hmp. I.W. Som. Also in form **skitty-** w.Som.$^1$ A half-boot laced in front. Hmp.$^1$, I.W. (Hall.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.$^1$ Cf. **skitter-boot.**

**SKITTERWAISEN**, see **Skitterways.**

**SKITTERWAYS**, *adv.* Sur. Sus. I.W. Also in forms **skitaway** Sur.; **skitterwaisen** Sus.$^1$ Diagonally, from corner to corner; irregular, not straight and even. Cf. **cater-wise**, s.v. **Cater**, *v.*$^1$ **3** (14).

**Sur.** There, look at old Johnny! He will go skitaway over that there grass-plot, *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iii. 318. **Sus.**$^1$, **I.W.**$^1$

**SKITTERY-DEACON**, *sb.* Sc. The common sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucus.* Slg. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 196.

**SKITTISH**, *adj.* Yks. [**ski·tiʃ.**] Waggish, satirical.

**n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ Of a skittish turn; **n.Yks.**$^3$, **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**SKITTLE**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.* Not. Brks. [**ski·tl.**] **1.** *v.* To play at skittles.

**Not.** On 'Saint Monday' they go pigeoning, skittling, or after some other amusement, *Good Wds.* (1865) 125.

**2.** *sb. pl.* A game resembling the ordinary skittles; but always played with four pins, while the wooden ball is thrown and not rolled. Brks.$^1$

**SKITTLE**, *v.*$^2$ and *adj.* Irel. Nhb. Dur. Ken. Wil. Also written **scittle** Ken.$^1$; **skitle** e.Dur.$^1$ [**ski·tl.**] **1.** *v.* To run about without aim. **Nhb.**$^1$ He gans skittlin aboot.

Hence **Skittling**, *ppl. adj.* (1) moving to and fro; (2) wild, mischievous.

(1) **Wil.** The calf dived into its mother, and became an excited and skittling tail, Tennant *Vill. Notes* (1900) 171. (2) **e.Dur.**$^1$ The skitlin' rascal!

**2.** *adj.* Skittish. Ant. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Ken.$^1$

**SKITTLE**, *v.*$^3$ *Obs.* w.Cy. To cut, hack. (Hall.)

**SKITTLE**, see **Skiddle**, *sb.*

**SKITTY**, *sb.* Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. [**ski·ti.**] **1.** The water-rail, *Rallus aquaticus.* Also in *comp.* **Skitty-coot, -cock.**

**Dor.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 45. **Som.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 176. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** Her rinn'th like a skitty, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 13. **Cor.** [So called] from its quiet, stealthy habit of running, Swainson *ib.*

**2.** The moorhen, *Gallinula chloropus.* Som. Swainson *ib.* 178. w.Som.$^1$ **3.** The spotted crake, *Porzana maruetta.* Dev. Swainson *ib.* 177.

**SKITTY-BAT**, *sb.* w.Som.$^1$ [**ski·ti-bæt.**] A boot laced in front, not so high as a half-boot. Cf. **skitter-boot.**

**SKITTY-BOOT, SKITTY-VAMP**, see **Skitter-boot, Skitter-vamp.**

**SKITTYWITTING**, *ppl. adj.* Lei.$^1$ Harum-scarum. Cf. **skitter**, **6** (4).

**SKIUL, SKIUM**, see **Skeel**, *sb.*$^1$, **Scum**, *sb.*$^1$

**SKIUMPACK**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **skjumpik.** A broad, unshapely piece of turf.

Pitna a klod bit da skjumpik i' da graeff, *Sh. News* (May 19, 1900); (A.W.G.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**SKIVE**, *v.* Lin. [**skaiv.**] To turn up the whites of the eyes.

(Hall.); **Lin.**$^1$ He skives like a dying duck in a thunderstorm.

**SKIVEL**, *sb. Obs.* Ken. Sus. A skewer.

**Ken.** No pains or cost's requir'd to paint a devil Down in a trice, with black ink and a skivel, NAIRNE *Tales* (1790) 76, ed. 1824; **Ken.**$^{2}$ (s.v. Skivers). **Sus.**$^{1}$

**SKIVER**, *sb.* and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Ir. Eng. Amer. and Aus. Also written **sciver** Sc. (JAM.); **skivor** Dev.; **skivver** Cum.$^{14}$ n.Yks.$^{124}$ m.Yks.$^{1}$ Nhp.$^{2}$ Glo.$^{1}$ Wil. Dev. Cor.$^{23}$ [ski·və(r.] **1.** *sb.* A skewer; a shaving of wood. Cf. **shiver**, *sb.*

**Sc.** If your fire be very brisk, butter a sheet of white paper, and, with small wooden scivers, pin it to your beef, *Receipts in Cookery*, 37 (JAM.). **N.I.**$^{1}$ **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Uls.** It's hard to sup soup with a skiver (M.B.-S.). **Dwn.** (C.H.W.), **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{2}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ The bŭtchers gi'en yo' plenty o' 'ŏŏd i' the skivers, now the mate's sellin' at tenpince an' a shillin' a pound. **Glo.**$^{1}$, **Ken.**$^{12}$, **I.W.**$^{12}$, **Dor.**$^{1}$ **Som.** Doctor blooded un wi' a little skiver thing he took out o' his pocket, RAYMOND *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 218. **w.Som.**$^{1}$ **Dev.** The bait is secured by great 'skivers' or skewers . . . at the top of the [crab-] pot, *Longman's Mag.* (Oct. 1897) 512; **Dev.**$^{1}$, **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$ **Cor.** Towld of a man who'd skivvers in his head, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1865) 44; **Cor.**$^{123}$ [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 381.]

Hence **Skivvery**, *adj.* very thin. **Cor.**$^{3}$ A skivvery man.

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Skiver·timber**, the spindle-tree; any wood from which skewers are made; (2) **·tree**, the spindle-tree, *Euonymus europaeus*; (3) **·wood**, (*a*) see (1); (*b*) the dog-wood, *Cornus sanguinea.*

(1) **Dor.** (G.E.D.), **Som.** (B. & H.), **w.Som.**$^{1}$ **Dev.** HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**$^{1}$ **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$ Withy or nut-halse is often used as a substitute for the real skiver-timber. (2) **Dev.**$^{1}$ (3, *a*) **Shr.**$^{1}$ Usually elder-wood. 'Wha'n'ee done ŏŏth that skiver-'ŏŏd?—yo' young dog, yo'n bin makin' w'istles stid o' skivers, they bin all too short—ŏŏnna raich through the fowl.' **I.W.**$^{2}$, **Dor.** (C.W.) (*b*) **Glo.**$^{1}$, **n.Bck.** (B. & H.), **I.W.**$^{1}$, **Dor.**$^{1}$, **s.Dev.** (B. & H.), **Cor.**$^{1}$

**3.** The spindle-tree, *Euonymus europaeus.*

**Wil.** So called from the skewers the gipsies make from the wood, KENNARD *Diogenes' Sandals* (1893) vi. **Som.** (B. & H.)

**4.** A slaty waste; débris. Cum.$^{14}$ **5.** *v.* To fasten with a skewer; to transfix, pierce.

**Lnk.** [They] threaten to gore an' to skiver The first that daur fash them again, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 150, ed. 1897. **Ir.** Musha, now, I'll be skivered, if that's not Joe M$^{c}$Evoy's ould cow, BARLOW *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 47. **Wxf.** They were all skivered before they had time to look straight before them, KENNEDY *Duffrey* (1869) 352. **Dor.** And set you free to go and skiver up them ducks, HARDY *Woodlanders* (1887) I. 179. **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Mind you skiver up the bag eens none on't vall out. **Dev.** 'You Vrench blackguard,' sez I, 'Was you gwain vor to skivver master?' PASMORE *Stories* (1893) 6. **Cor.**$^{1}$ She walks about with her arms skivered down to her sides. [**Amer.** He fell flat on his face atop of the blade, and it came straight out through his back. He was fairly skivered, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xxx. **Aus.** Those old cows would eat a man—let alone skiver him, BOLDREWOOD *Squatter* (1890) v.]

**6.** To cut up; to disperse by force; to punish.

**Sc.** The constables threatened to skiver the mob, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 111. **Cum.**$^{14}$

**7.** Phr. (1) *skiver the goose*, a boys' game; see below; (2) — *the pullet*, a rapier.

(1) **N.I.**$^{1}$ Two persons are trussed somewhat like fowls: they then hop about on their 'hunkers,' each trying to upset the other. (2) **Qco.** The family rapier was called 'skiver the pullet,' BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1827–30) II. i.

**SKIVERTON**, see **Skimmington.**

**SKIVET**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. Also written **skivat.** [**ski·vit.**] A sharp blow.

**Slk.** Rare (J.F.); She gave him a skivat on the cheek, HOGG *Queer Bk.* (1832) 24.

**SKIVET**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Cor. [**ski·vit.**] A small box fitted at one end of a larger one; a concealed compartment or drawer. Cf. **skibbet.**

You'll find plenty o' money for the way i' the skivet o' my chest there, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xix; **Cor.**$^{2}$

**SKIVET**, *sb.*$^{3}$ *Obs.* Slk. Rxb. (JAM.) A fire-shovel used in forges.

**SKIVET**, *v.* Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] [**ski·vit.**] To twist, turn round.

**w.Yks.** He skivetted round on his seat, *Tommy Toddles' Comic Alm.* (1868).

**SKIVIE**, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Hare-brained; silly. Cf. **skaivie, 4.**

(JAM.); 'What can he mean by daft?' 'He means mad,' said the party appealed to. . . 'Ye have it, ye have it,' said Peter, 'that is not clean skivie,' SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) vii.

**SKIVOR, SKIVVER**, see **Skiver.**

**SKIWANIKIN, SKIWINCKIN, SKIWINKIN, SKIZE**, see **Sky·wannocking, Skice.**

**SKIZZLE**, *sb.* e.An. Also in form **skizzy** e.An.$^{2}$ [ski·zl.] A large marble; see below.

**e.An.**$^{1}$ A large marble, rolled along the ground at others placed in a ring, to displace as many of them as possible, as at the game of skittles; **e.An.**$^{2}$

**SKIZZY, SKJAARD, SKJACKLE, SKJAEL**, see **Skizzle, Scare**, *v.*$^{3}$, **Skackle, Scale**, *sb.*$^{4}$

**SKJAEVE, SKJAEVLE**, see **Skave**, *adj.*, **Skavle.**

**SKJENK, SKJILM, SKJIMP, SKJO, SKJÖLL**, see **Skink**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Skilm, Skimp**, *sb.*$^{2}$, **Skeo(e, Scool.**

**SKJOMET, SKJÖP**, see **Skeomit, Skep.**

**SKJOVIK**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **skövik.** [**skjō·vik.**] A piece of earth dug up by an animal; a wet peat.

He trampid doon twa or tree skjoviks at da grice wis turn'd ower, *Sh. News* (Aug. 20, 1898).

**SKJUG, SKJUMPIK**, see **Scug**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Skiumpack.**

**SKJURT**, *sb.* Sh.I. The tail of a fish. Cf. **scut**, *sb.*$^{1}$

Used as [a] lucky word at the haaf . . . by the Aithsting fishermen, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 16.

**SKL.** For Sc. words containing this combination of letters, see the corresponding forms without **K.**

**SKLAET, SKLAFF**, see **Slate**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Sclaff.**

**SKLAFFARD, SKLAFFIRT**, see **Sclaffert.**

**SKLAFFER, SKLAFFIR**, see **Sclaffer.**

**SKLAFFORD·HOLE**, *sb.* Ags. (JAM.) A ventilation-hole in the wall of a barn.

**SKLAIK, SKLAIT**, see **Slake**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Slate**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**SKLAMMER**, *v.* Sc. [**skla·mər.**] **1.** To clamber about; to scramble. Cld. (JAM.) **2.** To wander about in idleness. Bnff.$^{1}$

**SKLANT**, see **Slant**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**SKLAP**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. [**sklap.**] **1.** *sb.* A heavy blow with anything flat; a dial. form of 'slap.' Cai.$^{1}$, Bnff.$^{1}$, w.Sc. (JAM.) Hence **Sklap·dunt**, *sb.* a very heavy blow. Bnff.$^{1}$ **2.** *v.* To slap, strike with severity; to dash in any direction. Bnff.$^{1}$, w.Sc. (JAM.)

**SKLASH, SKLATCH, SKLATE**, see **Slash**, *v.*$^{2}$, **Clatch**, *sb.*$^{2}$, **Sclatch, Slate**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**SKLAVE, SKLAW**, see **Sclave, Sclaw.**

**SKLEENY, SKLEET**, see **Sklenie, Scleet.**

**SKLEET·SKLYTE**, *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Sc. Also written **·sklite** (JAM.). **1.** *v.* To throw or dash with violence; to slide or tumble out in a mass, as in emptying a bucket. Bnff.$^{1}$, Cld. (JAM.) **2.** To walk with heavy, dashing step. Bnff.$^{1}$ Cf. **scleet, 2.** **3.** *sb.* A heavy fall; a heavy dash. *ib.* **4.** The act of walking with a heavy step. *ib.* **5.** *adv.* With force. *ib.*

**SKLEFF**, see **Sclafe.**

**SKLEFFERIE**, *adj.* *Obs.* Cld. (JAM.) Also in form **sklifferie.** Separated into thin plates or scales. See **Sclafe.**

**SKLEM**, see **Sclem.**

**SKLENIE**, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **skleeny** Per. Thin, slender.

**Per.** Did ye ne'er hear o' the Priest o' Kinfauns, Wi' his black gown an' beads, an' his lang skleeny hauns? FORD *Harp* (1893) 182. **Fif.** (JAM.)

**SKLENN**, *sb.* Hrf.$^{2}$ [**sklen.**] A greedy, omnivorous person. Cf. **sclem, 2.**

**SKLET, SKLETASKRAE**, see **Slate**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Sclaty·scrae.**

**SKLEUSH**, *v.* and *sb.* Bnff.$^{1}$, Cld. (JAM.) **1.** *v.* To dash softly; to fall somewhat softly; to walk with a dragging step. Cf. **slush, 14, 15.** Hence **Skleushing**, *ppl. adj.* slatternly. **2.** *sb.* A somewhat soft dash or fall; the act of walking with the feet dragging on the ground; the noise caused by such a fall, dash, or manner of walking. Cf. **slush, 4.** 3. A misshapen, worn shoe; a person, esp. a woman, of slatternly habits. Cf. **slush, 9.**

**SKLEUT**, see **Sclute.**

**SKLEUTCH**, *v.* and *sb.* Bnff.$^1$ 1. *v.* To walk in a dirty, awkward manner; a dial. form of 'slouch.' 2. *sb.* A slovenly, untidy woman.

**SKLEUTER**, *v.* and *sb.* Bnff.$^1$ 1. *v.* To flow through a narrow opening with a spluttering noise. 2. To walk in an awkward, careless way; to do any kind of work in a slovenly fashion. Cf. **slutter, 3.** 3. *sb.* An untidy clot or mass of any liquid or semi-liquid substance; the noise made by a liquid or semi-liquid substance projected forcibly through a narrow opening; the act of working among liquids or semi-liquids in a slatternly manner.

Hence **Skleuterie**, *adj.* wet and filthy.

**Bnff.**$^1$ That's skleutrie wark it y'ir at.

4. A person, esp. a woman of filthy habits. Cf. **slutter, 7.**

**SKLEY, SKLIDDER, SKLIFF**, see **Scly, Slidder, Scliff.**

**SKLIFFER**, *v.* and *adv.* Sc. (Jam., s.v. Sklufe). A frequentative of 'scliff' (q.v.).

**SKLIFFERIE, SKLIM**, see **Sklefferie, Sclimb.**

**SKLINTER**, *sb.*, *v.*, *adj.*, and *adv.* Sc. Also in form **sklinner** Bnff.$^1$ [skli·ntər.] 1. *sb.* A splinter.

**Bnff.** The punch bowl wiz knockit doon aff o' the table, an' geed a' in sklinners. **Ayr.** (Jam.); Nature had of her own accord worked out the root of the evil in the shape of a sklinter of bone, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) xiii.

2. *v.* To splinter; to break off in thin pieces.

**Ayr.** (Jam.); He sent for me to make a hoop to mend her leg that sklintered aff as they were dressing her for the show, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) v.

3. *adj.* Slender, slim. Bnff.$^1$ 4. *adv.* In splinters; *fig.* with speed. Bnff. (Jam.), Bnff.$^1$

**SKLITTER**, see **Sklyter.**

**SKLONE**, *v.* and *sb.* Bnff.$^1$ [sklōn.] 1. *v.* To squeeze any plastic substance flat. 2. *sb.* A mass of any plastic substance; *fig.* a person of easy-going disposition.

**SKLOUFF**, *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Sc. Also written **skloof, sklufe** (Jam.). [sklūf.] 1. *v.* To strike with a dull, heavy blow; to strike sideways or in passing with anything having a flat surface; to rub against; to walk with a dull, heavy step; to trail the feet on the ground. Bnff.$^1$, Cld., Slk. (Jam.) Cf. **sclaff, scliff.** 2. *sb.* A blow or rub with the open hand or with anything having a flat surface; the noise of a blow or rub; the act of walking with a dull, heavy step or with the feet trailing along the ground; the sound so produced.

**Bnff.**$^1$ A hear the sklouff o's feet comin' in the rod. **Cld.** (Jam.)

3. An old worn shoe or slipper; a big, clumsy boot or shoe. Bnff.$^1$, Cld. (Jam.) 4. An easy-going, untidy person.

**Bnff.**$^1$ She's nae an ill sklouff o' a dehm. **Cld.** (Jam.)

5. *adv.* With a dull, heavy sound; flat, 'plump'; with a trailing, shuffling motion.

**Bnff.**$^1$ He geed sklouff through the wet closs. He fell sklouff on's back. **Cld.** (Jam.) [Sklouff implies a dull, heavy, lazy act and sound (Jam.).]

**SKLOUFFER**, *v.* and *adv.* Sc. (Jam., s.v. Sklufe). A frequentative of 'sklouff' (q.v.).

**SKLOUT**, *sb.* *Obs.* Fif. (Jam.) Also in form **sklouter.** Cow-dung in a thin state.

**SKLOY, SKLUFE, SKLUM(M**, see **Scly, Sklouff, Sclum.**

**SKLUSH, SKLUTE, SKLY**, see **Slush, Sclute, Scly.**

**SKLYDE**, *v.* and *sb.* s.Sc. Dmf. (Jam.) 1. *v.* A dial. form of 'slide.' 2. *sb.* A slide.

**SKLYPACH**, *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Bnff.$^1$ An augmentative of 'sklype' (q.v.).

**SKLYPE**, *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Sc. Also written **sclype** Dmf. 1. *v.* To dash down violently; to fall flat and heavily; to walk with a heavy, splashing step.

**Bnff.**$^1$ He sklypet the loon doon on's back.

2. To tear, rend, or strip off in thin shreds or flakes; freq. with *down* or *off.*

**Bnff.** (Jam.); **Bnff.**$^1$ He sklypet's stockin doon our's heel.

3. *sb.* A heavy blow with the hand or with anything having a flat surface; a heavy fall; the noise made by such a blow or fall. Bnff.$^1$ 4. A large clot or spot; a large, thin piece of anything; a clumsy hand or foot; a misshapen shoe, glove, or bonnet.

He hiz a red sclype on's nose, *ib.*

5. A term of contempt, esp. for a person of dirty habits. Cf. **slipe**, *v.* 33.

**Bnff.**$^1$ **Dmf.** Na let thae glaikit monkeys on the Green hear a', an' lauch at us, the silly sclypes, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 7.

6. *adv.* With force. Bnff.$^1$

**SKLYRE, SKLYTACH, SKLYTE**, see **Slur, Sklyter, Sclyte.**

**SKLYTER**, *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Sc. Also in forms **sklitter** (Jam.); **sklytach** (Jam.) Bnff.$^1$ An intensitive and frequentative form of 'sclyte' (q.v.). Bnff.$^1$, w.Sc., Cld. (Jam.)

**SKLYTERACH**, *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Bnff.$^1$ An intensitive form of 'sklyter' (q.v.).

**SKOAG, SKOAN**, see **Scog**, *sb.*$^3$, **Skione.**

**SKOB, SKOBBY**, see **Scob**, *sb.*$^2$, **Scobby.**

**SKOBE**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **skoob** S. & Ork.$^1$ A length of rope or cable; a range of line. See **Scope**, *sb.*$^1$ 3.

Whin da cappie wis hame, Lowrie gae plenty o' skobe, *Sh. News* (Apr. 23, 1898); **S. & Ork.**$^1$ The fathom or so of line drawn into the boat to keep the hooks clear of the bottom when fishing; *ib.* The length of cable between the anchor and the vessel, *MS. add.*

**SKODE, SKODER, SKODGE**, see **Scald**, *ppl. adj.*, **Scowder**, *v.*$^2$, **Scodgy.**

**SKOE, SKOFF**, see **Scall**, *sb.*$^1$, **Skeo(e, Scoff**, *v.*

**SKOFFRIE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Scoffing, mockery.

**Per.** She has . . . in her skoffrie unnaturally and ungodly injured and defamed, so far as lay in her, Mr. George Ruthven, with many and divers opprobries and slanders, Maidment *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844–5) II. 260.

**SKOGGAR, SKOGGER, SKOIL**, see **Scogger, Scoil**, *sb.*$^1$

**SKOIT**, *v.* and *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **skote.** 1. *v.* To peer, peep.

Skoitin' oot ower da backwird gunn'l at William, *Sh. News* (Dec. 24, 1898); (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

Hence **Skoiter**, *sb.* (1) one who peeps. S. & Ork.$^1$; (2) *obs.*, a piece of wood set up in the bows of a fishing-boat. *ib.* 2. *sb.* Sight, range; a visible distance.

Whin I cam' in skoit o' da crō, *Sh. News* (July 8, 1899).

[Cp. Dan. *skotte*, to cast a sly look at (Larsen).]

**SKOL, SKÖL**, see **Scoll**, *sb.*$^2$, **Scool**, *sb.*

**SKOLE, SKOLL**, see **Scoll**, *v.*, **Scowle**, *sb.*$^2$, **Scoll**, *sb.*$^2$

**SKOLLOCK**, *v.* Lan. Also written **skollok.** [sko·lək.] To idle, skulk.

Let him sit skollokin round doin nowt, an he's reet, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 70. **s.Lan.**$^1$

**SKOLT**, see **Scoll**, *v.*

**SKOMBLE**, *v.* Wor. Also written **schomble.** To scramble. Cf. **scamble.**

Calves would schomble through anything (E.S.).

**SKOMIT**, see **Skeomit.**

**SKOML**, *sb.* and *v.* Sh.I. 1. *sb.* A side-glance.

'Folk wid tink, my Fanny,' Betty said, wi' a skoml oot inunder at Sibbie, 'at dem at's gaien ta mak' for hit in winter, wid be tinkin' as muckle aboot edder things as da hairst,' *Sh. News* (Oct. 8, 1898); (J.S.)

2. *v.* To look sideways, to squint. (J.S.)

**SKON**, see **Scon, Scone, Scun**, *v.*$^1$

**SKÖN, SKONCE, SKONE, SKÖNI(E**, see **Skean, Sconce**, *sb.*$^1$, **Scone, Skean.**

**SKONK**, *sb.*$^1$ Som. A collection of people. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). See **Conk**, in Vol. I, p. xxiii.

**SKONK**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.* Cum.$^4$ [skoŋk.] 1. *sb.* An idle man; a 'skunk.' 2. *v.* To idle about.

**SKONNER, SKOO**, see **Scunner, School**, *sb.*$^1$

**SKOOB, SKOOBMAH, SKOODER**, see **Skobe, Scubmaw, Scooder, Scowder**, *v.*$^2$

**SKOODRA**, *sb.* Sh.I. [Not known to our correspondents.] The ling, *Lota molva.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.$^1$

**SKOOG**, see **Scug**, *sb.*$^1$

**SKOOI**, *sb.* Sh.I. The skua, *Stercorarius catarrhactes.* Edmonston *Zetland* (1809) II. 283 (Jam.); S. & Ork.$^1$ Cf. **shooi(e.**

**SKOOK, SKOOLE**, see **Scouk, Scowle**, *sb.*$^2$

**SKOOM, SKOOMET**, see **Scum**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Skeomit.**

**SKOOMP**, *sb.* Sh.I. **1.** A lump; a thick, heavy quantity; a patch of fog or mist on a hill-top.

A skoomp o' mist, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 37; (J.S.)

**2.** *Fig.* An idle, useless fellow. (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

**SKOORIE**, *sb.* Sh.I. [skū·ri.] The coal-fish, *Merlangus carbonarius*, when full-grown. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.$^{1}$

**SKOOT**, see **Scoot**, *sb.*$^{23}$, *v.*$^{1}$, **Skute**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**SKOOTHER, SKOP**, see **Scoother, Scalp, Scop**, *v.*

**SKOPERIL, SKOPPERDIDDLE**, see **Scopperil.**

**SKOPPOLOIT**, *sb.* and *v.* ? n.Cy. e.An. s.Cy. Also in forms **scopperloit** n.Cy. e.An. s.Cy.; **skoppolot** e.An.

**1.** *sb. Obs.* A time of idleness, play-time. ? n.Cy. BAILEY (1721). e. & s.Cy. RAY (1691). Cf. **sooperloit. 2.** A romp; rough, indelicate play; a game.

**Nrf.** MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv. **Suf.** 'What ha made yeow sa long?' 'Why I ha bin havin a game a skoppoloit along i' th' man Jenkins i' th' chatch-yahd.' Much used in Ipswich (HALL.).

**3.** *v.* To romp; to play roughly and rudely.

**e.Cy.** A schoolmistress chid a child for skoppoloitin (HALL.).

**SKORD, SKORDER**, see **Score**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Scowder**, *v.*$^{2}$

**SKORE, SKORIE**, see **Score**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Scaurie.**

**SKORKLE**, *v. Obs.* ne.Lan.$^{1}$ To scorch.

[Alle the peoples that the violent wind Nothus scorkleth, and baketh the brenning sandes by his dry hete, CHAUCER *Boethius*, bk. II. met. vi. 18.]

**SKORPER**, *sb.* Sh.I. [Not known to our correspondents.] A round kind of bread, a 'cookie.' S. & Ork.$^{1}$

[Cp. Dan. *skorpe*, a crust (ROSING).]

**SKORRICK, SKORRIE**, see **Scorrick, Scaurie.**

**SKORY, SKOT**, see **Scaurie, Scot**, *sb.*$^{2}$, **Scote.**

**SKOT-PIG**, *sb.* e.An.$^{1}$ A half-grown pig. Cf. **shot**, *sb.*$^{4}$ **14.**

**SKOTE, SKOUDER**, see **Skoit, Scouther.**

**SKOUGH, SKOURICK**, see **Scug**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Scurrick**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**SKOURIE**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **skorie.** The swath or ridge in which the scythe lays the grass or hay. (J.S.), S. & Ork.$^{1}$

**SKOUT, SKOUTHER, SKOVEN**, see **Scoot**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Scowder**, *v.*$^{2}$, **Scoving.**

**SKÖVIE**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **skuvie** S. & Ork.$^{1}$ [skœ̄·vi.] The tail of an animal or fish.

No growing person would eat the skövie of an animal because they would immediately cease to grow (J.S.); Used as [a] lucky word at the haaf . . . by the Unst fishermen, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 16; SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 135; **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$

**SKÖVIK, SKOW**, see **Skjovik, Scaw**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**SKOWL, SKOYL, SKRACH, SKRAE**, see **Skewl, Scoil**, *sb.*$^{2}$, **Screigh**, *v.*, **Scrae**, *sb.*$^{12}$, **Scree**, *v.*$^{1}$

**SKRAICH, SKRAIGH, SKRAIK**, see **Screigh**, *v.*, **Skrike.**

**SKRAIL**, *v.* Yks. [skrēl.] To draw, trail; to scratch.

**w.Yks.** He smiled a cheery smile, then skrailed t'kei all ower t'door, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1892) 23.

**SKRAKE, SKRAM**, see **Skrike, Scram**, *v.*$^{3}$

**SKRANKLINS**, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. [skra·ŋklinz.] Small rocks; a low, jagged formation of coast. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), (J.S.)

**SKRANSHLIN**, *sb.* Suf. A crunching. Suf.$^{1}$ (s.v. Skransh). Cf. **scranch.**

**SKRAUCHLE, SKRAUGH**, see **Scrauchle, Screigh**, *v.*

**SKRAUK, SKRAUM, SKRAVL**, see **Scrawk, Scrawm, Scravvle.**

**SKRAW**, *sb.* Lin. In phr. *skraw lean and skraw fat*, bacon with alternate bands of lean and fat. se.Lin. (J.T.B.)

**SKRAW, SKRAWL, SKRAY**, see **Scraw**, *sb.*, **Scrawl**, *v.*$^{2}$, **Scray**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**SKREA**, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A post or prop used in forming a clay or wattled wall.

Some tenn or twelve people dwelling in cottages patched up with skreas and wattles, *Mem. Spottiswood* (ed. 1811) 66 (JAM.).

**SKREAD, SKREAGH, SKREAK**, see **Screed**, *sb.*, **Screigh**, *v.*, **Screek.**

**SKREÄL, SKRECH**, see **Screel, Screigh**, *v.*

**SKRED**, *v.* Pem. [skred.] To chop up; to cut into small pieces. **s.Pem.** Skred some onion into the broth (W.M.M.).

**SKRED**, see **Scride**, *v.*$^{2}$

**SKREE**, *sb.* Sh.I. [skrī.] A small stack of corn. S. & Ork.$^{1}$ Cf. **scroo**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**SKREECH, SKREEGH**, see **Screigh**, *v.*

**SKREEL**, *sb.* n.Lin.$^{1}$ [skrīl.] A screen for dressing corn or for separating the larger from the smaller stones in a gravel-pit. Hence **Skreelings**, *sb. pl.* the small gravel that passes through the skreel.

The larger stones are used for mending the highways, the small pebbles, or skreelings, are employed for footpaths and walks in gardens.

**SKREEMAGE, SKREENGE, SKREG**, see **Scrimmage, Scringe**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Scrag**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**SKREGG**, *sb. Obs.* Pem. Quartz, rough white stone; also used *attrib.*

**s.Pem.** Skregg stones looks well on top of a wale (W.M.M.).

**SKREGGINS, SKREGH, SKREICH, SKREID**, see **Scriggins, Screigh**, *v.*, **Scride**, *v.*$^{1}$

**SKREIGH, SKREIK**, see **Screigh**, *v.*, *sb.*$^{2}$, **Skrike.**

**SKREIM, SKREMP**, see **Scrime, Scrimp**, *v.*$^{1}$

**SKRENT, SKREUF, SKREW**, see **Scrint, Scruff**, *sb.*$^{2}$, **Screw**, *sb.*$^{3}$, **Scroo**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**SKREWBALD, SKRIAK**, see **Scrowbald, Skrike.**

**SKRIBE, SKRIDDICK**, see **Scribe**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Scriddick.**

**SKRIECH, SKRIEGH, SKRIEH**, see **Screigh**, *v.*

**SKRIEK, SKRIEV**, see **Screek, Screeve.**

**SKRIEVE**, *v. Obs.* Lan. [Not known to our correspondents.] To increase. THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 110.

**SKRIEVE, SKRIFF**, see **Scrieve, Scrive**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Screef.**

**SKRIFT**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **scrift.** [skrift.] A thin person; anything thin, frail, or meagre; a trifle, scrap.

Da drought 'ill be brunt up her bits o' skrifts o' buirds, *Sh. News* (June 19, 1897); A scrift o' wid. A pör aamis scrift o' a ting. A boat built of thin wood is termed a scrift o' a boat (J.S.); **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$

**SKRIFT**, see **Scrift.**

**SKRIG(G**, *v.* and *sb.* Lin. **1.** *v.* To add furtively; to advance unfairly.

**se.Lin.** Now, you skrigged on; he always skriggs on a bit if he's only half a chance (J.T.B.).

**2.** *sb. pl.* In phr. *no skriggs*, a schoolboys' term when playing marbles.

**SKRIKE**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Glo. Also written **screik** Sc. w.Yks.$^{4}$ Nhp.$^{1}$; **scrike** e.Dur.$^{1}$ n.Yks.$^{12}$ w.Yks.$^{13}$ e.Lan.$^{1}$ nw.Der.$^{1}$ Lei.$^{1}$ Nhp.$^{1}$ War.$^{3}$ Shr.$^{1}$ Glo.$^{1}$; **skreik** w.Yks.$^{2}$ Lan.; and in forms **scraik** Sc. N.I.$^{1}$ Uls.; **scroike** s.Lan.$^{1}$; **skraik** Sc. w.Yks. Lan.; **skriak** n.Lan.; **skroik** Lan. Chs.$^{3}$; **skroike** Lan. Shr.; *pp.* **skrake** e.Yks.$^{1}$ [skraik.] **1.** *v.* To scream, screech, shriek; to cry out loudly. Cf. **screigh**, *v.*, **screek.**

**Sc.** (JAM., s.v. Skraigh). **Per.** The mill scraiking and girling till it's fairly aff, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 222. **s.Sc.** Ye sall skraik in our terrible grup, ALLAN *Poems* (1887) 93. **Cld.** (JAM.), **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Dur.**$^{1}$, **e.Dur.**$^{1}$, **w.Dur.**$^{1}$ **Lakel.**$^{2}$ What's ta skriken aboot? Ah'll gie thi summat ta skrike for. **Cum.** Gaart t'lasses oa skrike ageaan, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 18. **n.Yks.**$^{1234}$ **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ Ah fair skrik'd oot i' paan. **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** A skraiked eouet fur um, bud a gammah nooa ansir, LITTLEDALE *Crav. Sng. Sol.* (1859) v. 6; **w.Yks.**$^{12345}$ **Lan.** Skroikin like two terror struck jays, STATON *Loominary* (c. 1861) 18; **Lan.**$^{1}$, **n.Lan.** (C.W.D.), **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{123}$, **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ **Stf.** He's been skriking all t'night, *Cornh. Mag.* (Jan. 1894) 35. **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ Scriked till yo' met'n a 'eärd 'er a mile off. **Glo.** Ye skriked out eess, when ye'd ought to ha' said I ull, GISSING *Both of this Parish* (1889) II. 29; **Glo.**$^{12}$

Hence (1) **Skriker**, *sb.* (*a*) one who screams; a shrieking child; (*b*) a boaster, disclaimer; (*c*) an apparition whose appearance is said to be a sign of death; (2) **Skrikin'-woman**, *sb.*, see (1, *c*).

(1, *a*) **Lan.** Theawr't never beawn to tek yon skroiker, FERGUSON *Preston Eggsibishun* (1865) i. (*b*) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ (*c*) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ The barguest, whose howls in the night are a token of death either to those who hear them, or to some of their friends. **Lan.** Belief in the appearance of the skriker, trash, or padfoot, as the apparition is named in Lancashire, . . is still very prevalent in certain parts.

. . . It is supposed that only the relatives of persons about to die, or the unfortunate doomed persons themselves, ever see the apparition, Bowker *Tales* (1882) *Append.* No. i. 245; He walks backwards before the wayfarer, and disappears suddenly into a pool or into the ground with a splashing noise, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 91; Many hundreds of persons there are in these districts who place implicit credence in the reality of the appearance of a death sign locally termed 'trash' or 'skriker.' It has the appearance of a large black dog with long shaggy hair and . . . 'eyes as big as saucers.' . . The second appellation is in allusion to the sound of its voice when heard by those parties who are unable to see the appearance itself, *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 52. **s.Lan.**$^1$ Said to have wandered about in the woods by night, uttering loud piercing shrieks. (2) **Lan.** The Skrikin' Woman, an appearance which, at a but recent period, obtained for a lane at Warrington the reputation of being haunted, Bowker *Tales* (1882) *Append.* No. i. 245. **s.Lan.**$^1$

**2.** To weep, cry.

**Lan.** Hoo skrike't so when hur mother deed I thow't hoo'd ne'er ha done (S.W.). **s.Chs.**$^1$ I can tell by yur een as yo'n bin skrikin'.

**3.** To creak.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ Them wheels wanten oil; yo connur ha' oiled 'em properly, else they wudna skrike a-that-ns.

**4.** *sb.* A scream, shriek, screech, a loud outcry.

**Frf.** To its maik, with wilsum skraik, Ilk bird its terror spoke, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 240. **N.I.**$^1$, **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **Nhb.**$^1$ The skrikes on her wis aaful ti hear. **e.Dur.**$^1$ **Cum.**$^3$ Yan o' them let out a meeast terrable skrike, 108. **n.Yks.** (W.H.), **n.Yks.**$^2$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** We have in Wharfdale a proverb or saying that has always been a puzzle. . . 'Winnot there be skrikes i' Oberon?' It is used when anything extraordinary is about to occur that is likely to produce excitement, *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. vii. 187; **w.Yks.**$^{13}$ **Lan.** Th' engine gave a skroike, Ferguson *Moudywarp's Visit*, 8; **Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Just weet than I've gotten this spoon-meat into me, an' then I'll fatch up a pratty skrike. **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ A heerd a sooch a scroike. **War.**$^3$ **Shr.** If the marmed didna . . . give a kind of a skroike, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) viii; **Shr.**$^1$

**5.** *Comp.* **Skrike-owl**, the screech-owl, *Strix flammea.* War.$^3$ **6.** Phr. (1) *all upon the skrike*, in acute pain so as to be scarcely able to restrain oneself from crying out; (2) *no great skrikes*, not much to boast of; (3) *skrike of day*, dawn, cockcrow; cf. **screigh**, *v.* **4.**

(1) **Chs.**$^1$ (2) **n.Yks.**$^2$ That bargain was neea great scrikes. (3) **Sc.** Mackay. **Abd.** Fa ees't to be first o' the feedles gin screik o' day fan there was the chance o' an enterin' mornin', Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 67. **Cum.**$^{14}$, **w.Yks.**$^{12}$ **Lan.** Just afore skrike o' day, Waugh *Old Cronies* (1875) ii; (S.W.); **Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^{13}$, **Lin.**$^1$

**7.** The typographical note of exclamation. n.Yks.$^2$

[**1.** Scrykynge, of chylder (screkynge or schrekynge, K.), *vagitus* (*Prompt.*). Swed. *skrīka.*]

**SKRILLE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A shrill cry, a shriek. Cf. **skirl**, *v.*$^1$

**Fif.** His skrilles, and skriechs, and skellocks dreir, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 127.

**SKRIMISHER**, *sb.* Lin.$^1$ [**skri·miʃə(r).**] A dwarf. Cf. **scrimmage, 4.** 'What skrimisher is that!'

**SKRIMSKIN**, *sb.* e.An.$^1$ [**skri·mskin.**] A small piece. Cf. **scrimption.**

**SKRINE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Unboiled 'sowens' (q.v.).

**Ags.** (Jam.) **Frf.** In place of milk, they were necessitated to have recourse to the wretched substitute of skrine or unboiled flummery, prepared from the refuse of oatmeal, soaked in water, *Statist. Acc.* XII. 302 (*ib.*).

**SKRINKIE**, *adj.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Also in form **skrinkyt.** **1.** Lank, slender. Sc. (Jam.) Cf. **scranky.**

**2.** Wrinkled, shrivelled. Sc. Sibbald *Gl.* (1802) (*ib.*).

Hence **Skrinkie-faced**, *ppl. adj.* having wrinkles on the face.

**Rxb.** (Jam.); Feeble skrinkie-faced beldames, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 231.

[Cp. Swed. *skrynka*, a wrinkle, rumple (Widegren).]

**SKRISH, SKRIT**, see **Scrush**, *v.*, **Scrit.**

**SKRITE**, *sb.* s.Cy. [**skrait.**] The missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus.* Swainson *Birds* (1885) 1.

**SKRIVE, SKRÖFF**, see **Screeve, Scruff**, *sb.*$^2$

**SKROIL**, *sb.* Sh.I. Broken parts, fragments.

Hit's du 'at's layin' da wheel in skroil. Dere doo's shurely knappit da fit-tree, *Sh. News* (Nov. 13, 1897); (J.S.)

**SKROITA**, see **Skrottie.**

**SKROKE**, *v.* Lakel.$^2$ [**skrōk.**] To make a harsh, grating noise; to squeak. Cf. **scrawk, skrike.**

If ye tak' a stian pencil an' set it ebm up on a end, an' draw it doon it'll skroke.

**SKRÖL**, *v.* and *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **skrul** S. & Ork.$^1$

**1.** *v.* To scream, shriek; to bellow, roar loudly.

Da roarin' wind, an' skrölin' sea, *Sh. News* (June 4, 1898); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**2.** *sb.* A loud roar; a bellow. Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 164; S. & Ork.$^1$

**SKROODGE, SKRORK, SKROTCH**, see **Scrouge, Scrawk, Scrooch**, *sb.*

**SKROTTIE**, *sb.* and *adj.* Sh.I. Also in forms **scriota, skroita; skrootie; skrotta** S. & Ork.$^1$; **skrottyee** (Jam.); **skrotyee; skrotyei.** [**skro·ti.**] **1.** *sb.* A brown or dark purple lichen used for dyeing.

(Jam.); The lichen *parietinus* (named by the Shetlanders 'scriota') dyes cloth of an orange colour, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 188, ed. 1891; **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**2.** A brown or purple dye made from lichens.

Wool . . . dyed with blue-lit, old man skrottie, korkalit, or yellowin' girs, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 181; (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

**3.** *adj.* Brown, dark-coloured.

Providing herself with a triangular clipping of skrootie claith, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 141.

**SKRÖVL**, *v.* Sh.I. [**skrœ̄·vl.**] To put into heaps or cocks.

If I had my wye, güde troth I wid geng furt eenoo an' skrövl what we could, *Sh. News* (Oct. 15, 1898).

Hence **Skrövlin**, *sb.* a small stack or cock. Cf. **screevelin.**

Wir skrövlin id been da wye 'at I left him, *Sh. News* (Oct. 14, 1899).

**SKRŌVLE, SKRUCE**, see **Scruffle**, *v.*$^2$, **Scruse**, *sb.*

**SKRUCKEN**, *v.*, *sb.* and *ppl. adj.* Bnff.$^1$ [**skrɐ·kən.**]

**1.** *v.* To shrivel, become dry; to cause to shrivel.

Ye've latten the bread be our-lang afore the fire, an' ye've skruckent it.

**2.** *sb.* Anything dry and shrivelled; *gen.* in *pl.*

Sic skruckens o' speldins.

**3.** *ppl. adj.* Shrivelled.

[Norw. dial. *skrukken*, *skrokken*, shrivelled, shrunken (Aasen).]

**SKRUDDACK**, *sb.* Sh.I. [Not known to our correspondents.] [**skrɐ·dək.**] A cleft; a crevice in a rock. S. & Ork.$^1$

**SKRUDGE, SKRUF**, see **Scrouge, Scruff**, *sb.*$^2$

**SKRUKE**, *v.* Nrf. To grate, scrape, squeak. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1897) 70. Cf. **scrawk, skroke.**

**SKRUMPLE, SKRUMSHUS**, see **Scrumple**, *v.*$^1$, **Scrumptious.**

**SKRUNK**, *v.* Sc. [**skrɐŋk.**] To shrink; to crumple; to become withered, shrivelled, or dry.

**Abd.** When meat is fried too much it is said to be skrunket (G.W.). **Cld.** (Jam.)

Hence **Skrunkit**, *ppl. adj.* pinched, scanty. Rnf. (Jam.)

**SKRUNKLE**, *v.* Sc. (Jam.) To shrink; to crumple; to become withered or shrivelled. Cld. Hence **Skrunkilt**, *ppl. adj.* pinched, scanty. Rnf.

**SKRURK**, *sb.* w.Yks.$^5$ [**skrə̄k.**] A shriek. Cf. **skrike.**

Ivver surch a greyat skrurk, *Introd.* 16.

**SKRUSSLE**, *sb.* e.An.$^1$ Suf.$^1$ Also written **skruzzle** e.An.$^1$ [**skrɐ·zl.**] The crackling or roasted skin of pork, the edible cartilage of a breast of veal.

**SKRUVLE, SKÜAN, SKUAT**, see **Scruffle**, *v.*$^2$, **Skean, Scute**, *sb.*$^1$

**SKUB**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **scubb** S. & Ork.$^1$ [**skɐb.**]

**1.** Fine, small rain, drizzle.

Frae mi een da skub aa clears, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 115; **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**2.** A thick fog. S. & Ork.$^1$ Hence **Skubbly**, *adj.* foggy weather. *ib.*

**SKUBBA**, *sb.* Sh.I. [**skɐ·bə.**] Milk. S. & Ork.$^1$

**SKUBE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] **1.** Anything that is hollowed out. n.Sc.

**2.** A hearty drink. **Fif.** A skube o' drink.

**SKUD**, *sb.* Chs.$^{13}$ [**skud.**] The undigested pellets of hair, bones, &c. thrown up by owls. See **Cud**, *sb.*$^1$ **2.**

**SKUD**, *v.* Suf. Ess. [**skɐd.**] To twist straw together.

**Suf.** Still used in Ipswich (H.H.M.). **Ess.** *Obs.* (*ib.*); Straw twisted together (provincially called skudded) is used in covering drains, Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XL. 332.

**SKUDDICK**, *sb.* Sh.I. [**skɐ·dik.**] A rick of corn or hay. S. & Ork.$^1$

**SKUDDICK, SKUDDIN'-'OO**, see **Scuddick, Scud**, *sb.*$^5$

**SKUDGE**, *v.* Sc. [**skɐdʒ.**] To buffet, box the ears.

She was flytin' at me and skudgin' Tammy's lugs, *R. Caled. Curling Club Ann.* (1898–99) 153.

**SKUDGY**, see **Scodgy.**

**SKUDHELÈS**, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* Wxf.$^1$ Knives.

A skudhelès, lhaung roosta, leth aam what [The knives long rusty, let them whet], 106.

**SKUDJY, SKUE, SKUEL**, see **Scodgy, Skew**, *adj.*, **School**, *sb.*$^2$

**SKUFE**, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Also in form **skuff** n.Cy. n.Yks.$^1$ A precipice; a rocky, precipitous bank or rise. Cf. **skeaf.**

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790); (Hall.), **n.Yks.**$^{12}$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

**SKUFF**, see **Scuff**, *sb.*$^1$, *v.*$^{24}$, **Skufe.**

**SKUFFIN**, *sb.* w.Som.$^1$ [**skɐ·fin.**] The fore-quarter of a lamb after the shoulder is taken off, the brisket. Cf. **scovin**, *sb.*$^2$, **scuff**, *sb.*$^1$

**SKUFFY**, *adj.* I.W.$^1$ [**skɐ·fi.**] In a scurvy state.

**SKUG**, *v.* Sc. [**skɐg.**] To flog.

**Abd.** Fa skuggit the lawdy? Ramsay *Remin.* (ed. 1861) II. 75.

**SKUG, SKUGGIE**, see **Scug**, *sb.*$^{123}$, **Scug**, *sb.*$^2$

**SKUGGON**, *v.* w.Yks.$^2$ [**sku·gən.**] To grow dim. See **Scug**, *sb.*$^1$ 'If I read too long my eyes skuggon.'

**SKUIFF, SKUIK, SKUIL**, see **Scuff**, *v.*$^2$, **Scouk, School**, *sb.*$^{12}$

**SKÜIL-BRÜIL**, *v.* and *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **sküol-brül.** **1.** *v.* To moan; to give a low bellow. Cf. **goilbrul.**

Da taen efter da tidder spriklin' an' sküil-brüilin' in da most awfil wy, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 32.

**2.** *sb.* A bellow, the excited lowing of an ox, &c.

Up she spangs wi' a sküol brül, an' I faas back ower, *ib.* 256.

**SKUILT, SKUIN**, see **Skult, Skean.**

**SKUIR FIURSDAY**, see **Skirisfurisday.**

**SKUIT, SKULDUDDERY**, see **Scute**, *sb.*$^1$, **Sculdudry.**

**SKULE**, see **School**, *sb.*$^2$, **Scool**, *sb.*

**SKULER**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A story-teller, narrator.

O gentle skuler up the glen, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 236.

[Cp. Gael. *sgeul*, *sgial*, a tale (Macbain).]

**SKULES**, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* n.Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Stalls where cattle are fed.

**SKULK**, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Pem. Nrf. Cor. Also written **sculk** nw.Der.$^1$ [**skulk, skɐlk.**] **1.** *v.* To dodge by a sudden turn or stoop; to bend the head.

**s.Not.** Just when 'e tho't he'd nabbed ho'd on me, a skulked an' gor out of 'is road (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**$^1$ Thoo mun skulk as ta goäs thrif th' door-steäd, or thoo'll hit thy̆ sen.

**2.** To sulk.

**Nrf.** If captured when old, they [goldfinches] will often sulk to death, or 'die of skulking,' as the fenmen say, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 98.

**3.** To steal. s.Pem. (W.M.M.) **4.** *sb.* An idle, good-for-nothing fellow; a rogue, vagabond.

**w.Yks.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ **Cor.** Hes wife es as big a skulk as he es, Tregellas *Tales* (1868) 12.

**SKULL**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Shr. Dor. Also written **scull** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) [**skul, skɐl.**] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Skull-bonnet**, *obs.*, a tightly-fitting cap worn at one time by judges and lawyers; (2) **-cap**, (*a*) a tightly-fitting cap or hat; (*b*) an infant's cap; (*c*) one of the strata of the Purbeck beds; (3) **-hat**, see (2, *a*).

(1) **Sc.** Ane ewill favorit scull bonnet on his heid, Pitcairn *Trials* (1829) pt. II. 246. (2, *a*) **Sc.** The winter scull-cap was generally made of coarse woollen stuff and was fitted with ear-flaps which could be tied under the chin; the summer scull-cap commonly had no ear-flaps and was made of lighter material (Jam. *Suppl.*). (*b*) **Shr.**$^1$ The cross-cloth together with the 'skull-cap' and 'plucker-down' formed the head-gear of an infant a century ago—1770—or thereabout. The skull-cap was a tight-fitting cap of linen which went over the cross-cloth (s.v. Cross-cloth). (*c*) **Dor.** The term 'skull-cap,' applied to the solid layers constituting the lowest bed of the Purbeck formation, is intended to denote its position in relation to other beds below, Damon *Geol. Weymouth* (1864) 88. (3) **Sc.** An auld scull-hat for winter-weather, Herd *Country Wedding* (ed. 1869) II. 91 (Jam. *Suppl.*).

**2.** *Obs.* ? A tightly-fitting cap or hat; see below.

**Frf.** I bought . . . Frae yon wee chield the hatter, A scull, made up o' hawkie's hair, Just baken thick wi' batter an' black, Morison *Poems* (1790) 22. **n.Yks.** Covering the skull agane, 9*d.*, *Quarter Sess. Rec.* in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* (1884) II. 308.

**3.** *v.* To cut off the horns of cattle close to the head. N.I.$^1$ Hence **Skulled**, *ppl. adj.* a term applied to cattle that have had their horns sawn off close to the head. *ib.*

**SKULL**, see **School**, *sb.*$^{12}$, **Scull**, *sb.*$^{12}$, *v.*

**SKULP**, *sb.* Sh.I. [**skɐlp.**] **1.** A circle, halo.

Boy, whaer is do been wi' yon skulps o' dirt aboot dy een? (J.S.)

**2.** An empty shell; a thin, round film; a jelly-fish.

The jelly-fish often drive ashore in great numbers and the ebb-tide leaves them on the beach. They seem to melt away, leaving only a thin film on the sand. We would call that 'the skulps o' jelly-fish' (J.S.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**SKULSH**, *sb.* nw.Der.$^1$ [**skulʃ.**] A sudden overthrow.

**SKULT**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **skuilt.** [**skɐlt.**] The skull, head.

He laundid him ane i' da skuilt wi' his shod blutcher, Clark *N. Gleams* (1898) 58; Is doo been takkin dy skult for a neep? Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 43; Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 15.

**SKULTIE**, *adj.* *Obs.* Cld. (Jam.) Naked, in a state of nudity.

**SKUMFIS(H, SKUNFIS, SKUNIE**, see **Scumfish, Skean.**

**SKUNK**, *sb.* Lin.$^1$ [**skuŋk.**] A polecat.

**SKUNKLE**, *v.* Sc. [**skɐ·ŋkl.**] **1.** To glitter. Cld. (Jam.) Cf. **skinkle**, *v.*$^1$ **2.** Phr. *skunkle me*, an oath, 'blast me.' [Not known to our correspondents.] S. & Ork.$^1$

**SKUNNAAN**, *sb.* *Obs.* Wxf.$^1$ A tall, clever person.

**SKUNY, SKUR**, see **Skean, Skir(r**, *v.*

**SKURE**, *v.* I.W.$^1$ [**skiu·ə(r).**] A dial. form of 'secure.'

**SKURFF**, see **Scurf**, *sb.*$^2$

**SKURKEN**, *v.* Sh.I. [**skə·rkən.**] To dry, to cause to harden on the surface.

Haud me hat afore dee fil da weet is skurkn'd aff o'm, *Sh. News* (Jan. 26, 1901); Dat's been da wadder fir skurknin' da paet, *ib.* (May 19, 1900); Ae dry day wi a gude gook 'ill skurken da peats (J.S.).

**SKURL**, see **Skirl**, *v.*$^2$

**SKURLIE-WHIETER**, *sb.* Sh.I. An insignificant lad. S. & Ork.$^1$

**SKURM**, *sb.* Sh.I. [**skərm.**] A hard shell; an egg-shell; *fig.* anything very fragile.

Da skurm o' da egg wis rentid, *Sh. News* (Apr. 30, 1898); (A.W.G.); (J.S.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

Hence **Skurmed**, *ppl. adj.* having a shell.

Shü took da eggs, . . an' dan laid da grittest ane, a broon skurm'd ane, at da side o' my cup, *Sh. News* (Aug. 10, 1901).

[Mod. Icel. *skurmr*, an egg-shell (Vigfusson).]

**SKURMACK**, *sb.* Sh.I. [**skə·rmək.**] An egg. S. & Ork.$^1$ See **Skurm.**

**SKUROK, SKURR**, see **Scurrick**, *sb.*$^1$, **Skir(r**, *v.*

**SKURR**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **scurr** S. & Ork.$^1$; **skur.** [**skər.**] A small spot of fishing-ground; an inshore fishing-seat.

We're juist i' da e'e o' a skurr, 'at A'm seen baith a ling an' a keelin taen intil, *Sh. News* (June 24, 1899); Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 120; **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**SKURREBOLOO**, *sb.* Wm. [**skə·ribəlū.**] A chase, stampede. See **Scurry**, *sb.*

He gev it a regular skurreboloo fer aboot hofe an hoor, Taylor *Sketches* (1882) 15.

**SKURREL, SKURRLE**, see **Skirl**, *v.*$^2$

**SKURT**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **scurt.** [**skərt.**]

**1.** The bosom within the folded arms; the lap.

Da sookin bairn i da skurt, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 74; He grippid Bawby, cairds an' a', in his skurt, *Sh. News* (Mar. 5, 1898); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

Hence **Skurt-fu(l**, *sb.* an armful.

He got his ba, an' a scurtfu o' butter sconns, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 111; (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

**2.** An armful, lapful.

He guid in da locker an' cam' oot wi' a skurt o' pound packages, *Sh. News* (July 13, 1901).

**SKUSUM PRICK**, *phr.* Cum.$^4$ Also in form **scursum-**. A roofing-slate of medium size. (s.v. Slates).

**SKUTCHINEAL**, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Suf. A dial. form of 'cochineal.' n.Cy. (Hall.), w.Yks.$^1$, Suf.$^1$

**SKUTE**, *sb.*$^1$ *Obs.* Abd. (Jam.) Also in form **skoot**. Sour or dead liquor.

**SKUTE**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. I.Ma. [**skiut.**] **1.** *v.* To squirt. Cf. **scoot**, *v.*$^1$, **skite**, *v.* **3.**

**Sc.** (Jam.) **I.Ma.** He'd a trick of spittin . . . his mouth like a flute, all to make the puffick skute, Brown *Witch* (1889) 110.

**2.** *sb.* A squirt.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **I.Ma.** I gave it him once, a right good skute betwis the eyes, Brown *Yarns* (1881) 20, ed. 1889.

**3.** A glance, peep; a side-glance.

**I.Ma.** And you'll be . . . never giving a skute of your little eye to them drapers and druggists, Caine *Manxman* (1894) pt. I. ix.

**SKUTE**, *v.*$^2$ *Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) Also in form **scuit**. To walk awkwardly with the feet much turned out in consequence of having flat soles.

**SKUTE, SKUTIE**, see **Scoot**, *sb.*$^3$, **Scoot**, *sb.*$^4$, **Skuttock**.

**SKUTTOCK**, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **skutie, skutock** (Jam.). [**skɐ·tək.**] The common guillemot, *Lomvia troile*. Sc. (Jam.) e.Lth. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 218. Cf. **scoot**, *sb.*$^1$

**SKUVIE, SKU-WHIEF, SKWEEL**, see **Skövie, Skew-whiff, School**, *sb.*$^1$

**SKWINGES, SKWIRMIDGE**, see **Squinges, Skirmage.**

**SKWORE**, *sb.* Cor.$^3$ [**skwǫə(r).**] A three-cornered rent in a garment, a snag. Cf. **squard.**

**SKY**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.* Var. dial. and slang uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **ski** w.Yks. [**skai, skī.**] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Sky-blue clunch**, strata in Lightmoor Wimsey Pit; (2) **-goat**, the bittern, *Botaurus stellaris*; (3) **-high**, (*a*) *fig.* greatly, tremendously; (*b*) to throw up into the air; (4) **-laverock**, the skylark, *Alauda arvensis*; (5) **-lights**, a half-filled glass, the space between the wine and the rim of a glass; (6) **-peeper**, a weather-prophet, one who watches the sky to foretell the weather; (7) **-racket**, flighty, rackety; (8) **-scraper**, a niggardly person; (9) **-wammock**, to toss up in the air.

(1) **Shr.** Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 199. (2) **n.Sc.** The Highlanders call the bittern the sky-goat, from some fancied resemblance in the scream of both animals, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) I. 169 (Jam.). (3, *a*) **s.Lan.**$^1$ Hoo blowed him up, sky-high, 27. **War.**$^3$ 'Blowed up' the keeper 'sky-hoigh.' **Nrf.** She got half sixes at once and blowed me sky 'igh because I came in without my coat on, Forbes *Odd Fish* (1891) 88. [**Amer.** He . . . praises his own witnesses sky-high, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 2nd S. v.] (*b*) **Ayr.** The last yin that tried 'im the cuddy skye highed 'im, Aitken *Lays* (1883) 137. (4) **Rxb.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 92. (5) **Sc.** Come, Mick, no skylights, here is Clara's health, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) x. (6) **w.Yks.** Bein a bit an a ski-peepar ma sen like, have taen pairt noatis at t'wethur-glas, Tom Treddlehoyle *Ben Bunt* (1838) 20. (7) **Lnk.** Bringing up a wheen sky-racket dancing daughters, a' bred to be ladies, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 147. (8) **Nhb.**$^1$ (9) **ne.Lin.** (E.S.)

**2.** Twilight, dawn; the red light in the sky before sunrise or after sunset.

**Sc.** 'Was ye up afore the sun the day?' 'Aye, afore the sky.' 'The sky winna set this hour yet' (Jam.). **Bch.** Neist mornin they had me up afore the sky, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 18. **Abd.** Ere the sky, gin I be weel, I sall be i' the barn, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 32, ed. 1873. **Ags.** The boat was then rowed out to sea before sun-rise and, to use the technical expression, the figure was burnt between the sun and the sky, i.e. after daylight appeared but before the sun rose above the horizon, *Edb. Mag.* (Feb. 1818) 116 (Jam.).

**3.** Phr. *to look* or *see an object between the sun and the sky*, to bow down the body, bringing the eye as much as possible along the horizon.

**n.Sc.** When there is a dark ground behind an object is in this way seen far more distinctly than when viewed by one standing upright. The idea seems borrowed from the circumstance of anything being thus seen after sunset by the light that is reflected from the sun on the lower part of the sky (Jam.).

**4.** The ridge or summit of a hill.

**Abd.** It has been also defined the highest part of a hill that is seen by a person standing at its base. All below this is viewed as individual property; all above it as common (Jam.).

**5.** A look; a peep. **Suf.**$^1$ Less av a sky.

**6.** *v.* To throw up into the air; to toss up.

**Ir.** Will you sky a copper? Edgeworth *Bulls* (1802) 129, ed. 1803. **Not.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ Skoy 'er oop! **War.**$^3$ **Slang.** It's all right, Jim skyed the browns, *Slang Dict.* (1865).

**7.** *Obs.* To skim along the horizon.

**Gall.** The maws fly skying by the sounding shore, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 431, ed. 1876.

**8.** Of the weather: to clear up; also with *up*.

**n.Sc.** It's skyin' (Jam.). **Slk.** It's like to sky up (*ib.*).

**9.** To look towards the horizon shading the eyes with the hand. Bnff.$^1$ **10.** To look, peep. Suf.$^1$

**SKY**, *sb.*$^2$ Sh. & Or.I. A small board taking the place of the mould-board in a plough.

**Sh.I.** A small board about four inches in depth. . . An old barrel stave is generally used for this purpose (Jam.); Through the end of the beam a square hole is cut, for the introduction of a piece of oak about twenty-two inches in length, named the mercal, to which is affixed the sock and sky, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 200, ed. 1891; **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Or.I.** It also forms part of the Orcadian plough, jutting obliquely backwards on the right side immediately behind the share (Jam.).

Hence **Sky-ear**, *sb.* a part of the plough jutting out obliquely backwards on the right side a little above the 'sky.'

There are two skies-ear which with the sky supply the place of the mould-board in ploughs of a better construction (Jam.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**SKYANDER, SKYAT, SKYB**, see **Skiander, Skyet, Skibe.**

**SKYBAL**, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Also written **scybel** Rnf.; **scyble** Cum.; **skibel** Ant.; **skybel** Cum.$^4$; **skybil** Ayr. (Jam.); **skyble** Gall. N.I.$^1$; and in forms **skebal** Rxb. (Jam.); **skebel** Slk.; **skeibalt** Sc. (Jam.); **skeybel** Cum.; **skybald** Sc. (Jam.); **skybauld** Sc.; **skybelt** Nhb.$^1$ [**skai·bl.**] **1.** *sb.* A low, worthless fellow; a scoundrel; a lazy, useless, ne'er-do-well.

**Sc.** Sibbald *Gl.* (1802) (Jam.); The skybald by his ain ill conscience chas't Did flee the kintra, *The Ghaist*, 6 (*ib.*). **Arg.** Nor I a claty skybal, thus To sclaffer after thee, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 6. **Rnf.** Ye pawky wee red-headed scybel, Wha lo'es like me to drink a drible, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 105. **Lnk.** Poor skybalds! cursed with more o' wealth than wit, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1800) I. 353 (Jam.). **Slk.** My very bluid began to rise at being chased by twa skebels, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 7, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** (Jam.) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 498, ed. 1876. **Nhb.**$^1$ **Cum.** Oft did he wish aw sec skeybels were hanged, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 135; There wer helter-neck scybles frae Carel, Rayson *Poems* (1839) 22; **Cum.**$^4$

Hence (1) **Skeblous**, *adj.* rascally, evil-disposed. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); (2) **Skybaleer**, *v.* to rail against, to abuse. Cai.$^1$ **2.** A tatterdemalion; a ragged urchin.

**Sc.** Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Lnk.** Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1733) *Gl.* **Ant.** You're a naked skibel, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

**3.** A lean person or animal; a worn-out horse. Ayr. (Jam.), N.I.$^1$, Cum. (H.W.) **4.** A horse that is lazy. Ayr. (Jam.) **5.** A gelded goat. Rnf. (*ib.*) **6.** Land with thin, poor soil. Cai.$^1$ **7.** An oak twig that is not worth the cost of peeling. Cum.$^4$ **8.** *adj.* Mean, low. Sc. (Jam.) **9.** Tattered, ragged. Cld. (*ib.*)

[**1.** Prob. the same word as Gr. *σκύβαλον*, dung, offal, refuse.]

**SKYBOSH**, *sb.* Lan. Practical joking, 'larking,' 'tomfoolery'; *gen.* in phr. *to give one skybosh*, to put a stop to 'larking.'

Fidler were waitin' wi' th' watter-jug to give them young swells what he called 'skybosh,' *Manch. Even. Mail* (Aug. 27, 1901) 2; Aw'll gie 'im skybosh if aw catch him (S.W.).

**SKYBRIE**, see **Skibbrie.**

**SKYBY**, *adj.* *Obs.* Yks. Shy, reluctant, averse. w.Yks. Willan *List Wds.* (1811).

**SKYEDLY, SKYEL, SKYELK,** see **Skaidly, Scale,** *sb.*$^{4}$, **Skeelk(in.**

**SKYEMAN'S PUZZLE,** *phr.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] ? A difficult question or puzzle.

**Arg.** That's the Skyeman's puzzle: it would take seven men and seven years to answer it, MUNRO *J. Splendid* (1898) 247.

**SKYENK, SKYEOW,** see **Skink,** *sb.*$^{1}$, **Skew,** *adj.*

**SKYET,** *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. Nhb. Also written **skyat** N.Cy.$^{1}$; and in form **skite** Nhb.$^{1}$ A paper kite. Cf. skate, *v.*$^{1}$ 2.

**N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.** We'll sell . . . paper skyets, MIDFORD *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 16; **Nhb.**$^{1}$

**SKYFA,** *adj.* Cum.$^{14}$ Of pinched pattern.

**SKYIRTHURISDAYE,** see **Skirisfurisday.**

**SKYLANT,** *adv.* w.Yks.$^{3}$ [**skǭ·lənt.**] Askew; also used *fig.* askance. 'They looked rather skylant at me.'

**SKYLD,** *sb. Obs.* Or.I. A species of tax or land-rent.

The small part held upon feudal terms was subjected to the payment of a skyld or land-rent in addition to the scat and tithe, *Agric. Surv.* 30 (JAM.); PETERKIN *Notes* (1822) *Append.* 95; **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$

[ON. *skylda*, tax, tribute (VIGFUSSON).]

**SKYLE,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **skile, skyl** Sh.I.; and in form **skeel** Sc. **1.** *v.* To shelter, screen, shade; to put up a screen in a chimney to prevent the smoke blowing down.

**Sh.I.** Shü could staand at da briest o' wir hoose an' skyle wir lum withoot ever sturtin' her, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 247; (A.W.G.) **Cai.**$^{1}$

**2.** *sb.* A screen, esp. a screen or cover in a chimney for the prevention of smoke. Also in *comp.* **Skyle-a-lum.**

**Sh.I.** A kind of weatherboard used as a shelter for a chimney (A.W.G.); Da wind is geen sudderly i' da face o' da skyle, *Sh. News* (Nov. 25, 1899); **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$

**3.** Protection, shelter.

**Slk.** I canna afford to maintain them, and get skeel for them, and nurse them, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 202, ed. 1866.

[ON. *skȳla*, to screen, shelter (VIGFUSSON).]

**SKYLE, SKYLKIN, SKYLLIE,** see **Scale,** *sb.*$^{4}$, **Skeelk(in, Scaly.**

**SKYMATON, SKYME,** see **Skimmington, Skime,** *v.*$^{12}$

**SKYMER,** *sb.* Pem. [**skai·mə(r).**] A cow that breaks fences. s.Pem. LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 421.

**SKYNE,** *v.* Suf. [**skain.**] To look upwards or 'skywards.'

H'is a skynin arter bahd's neesen, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

**SKYNK, SKYO,** see **Skink,** *v.*$^{1}$, **Skeo(e.**

**SKYOMIT, SKYOW,** see **Skeomit, Skew,** *adj.*

**SKYOWL, SKYOWT, SKYOYME,** see **Skewl, Skewed, Skime,** *v.*$^{2}$

**SKYPAL,** *sb.* and *adj.*$^{1}$ Sc. Also written **skypel** (JAM.). [**skai·pl.**] **1.** *sb.* A mean, worthless fellow. Sc. (JAM., s.v. Skybald). See **Skybal.**

**2.** A person of unpleasant temper and manners. Bnff.$^{1}$

**3.** *adj.* Ugly, worthless.

**Abd.** Gin I had here the skypel skate Sae weel's I shou'd him bang, SKINNER *Poems* (ed. 1809) 3.

**SKYPAL,** *adj.*$^{2}$ Bnff.$^{1}$ Also written **scypal.** Short, lacking, having an insufficiency.

A'll be some scypal o' seed-corn.

**SKYPE,** *sb.* Sc. **1.** A mean, worthless fellow. Cf. skibe.

**Sc.** (JAM., s.v. Skybald). **Slk.** If he durst I would claw the puppy hide of him! He is as great a skype as I know of, HOGG *Winter Tales* (1820) I. 249 (JAM.).

**2.** A lean person of disagreeable manner and temper. Bnff.$^{1}$

**SKYPE,** *v.* Bnff.$^{1}$ To go from place to place in idleness.

**SKYRE,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Also written **skire** Cum. Wm. [**skair.**] **1.** *v.* To shine, glitter; to make a foolish parade in gaudy dress. Cf. **sheer,** *adj.*

**n.Sc.** When she was in her saddle set She skyred like the fire, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) II. 57, ed. 1875. **Bnff.**$^{1}$ He geed skyrin' through the fouck wee a great red cloak on. **Abd.** That braw French merino she's been skyrin in, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxix. **Cum., Wm.** NICOLSON (1677) in *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX.

Hence (1) **Skyre-leukin,** (2) **Skyring,** *ppl. adj.* shining; of bright, gaudy colour; brilliant, showy.

(1) **Bnff.**$^{1}$ (2) **Sc.** Nae skyring gowk, my dear can see, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1824) 24, ed. 1871. **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$, **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Bnff.**$^{1}$ She hid on a skyrin' red dress. **Bch.** A' the skyrin brins o' light That blink the poles aroun', FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 29. **Abd.** Pink's an awfu' skyrin' colour, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Dec. 1, 1900). **Ayr.** And skyrin tartan trews, man, BURNS *Battle of Sherrif-muir*, st. 3.

**2.** To look in a silly, amazed manner. Bnff.$^{1}$ Hence **Skyre-leukin,** *adj.* having a vacant, foolish look. *ib.*

**3.** *sb.* Anything brightly-coloured, a brightly-coloured, tawdry piece of dress. *ib.* **4.** A person with a foolish, amazed look. *ib.*

[Cp. ON. *skīrr*, bright, clear (VIGFUSSON).]

**SKYRE, SKYT,** see **Skeer,** *adj.*, **Skite,** *v.*

**SKYTCH, SKYTE, SKY THURSDAY,** see **Sketch,** *v.*, **Skite,** *sb.*$^{1}$, *v.*, **Skiris-furisday.**

**SKYTLE,** *v. Obs.* Cld. (JAM.) To move from side to side.

Applied to any liquid in a vessel that is shaken in being carried.

**SKYUL,** see **School,** *sb.*$^{2}$

**SKY-WANNOCK,** *adj.* Lin. Also in form **sky-wannocked** e.Lin. Awry, crooked; also used *advb.*

**n.Lin.**$^{1}$ A person is said to tumble down sky-wannock when he falls with legs, arms, and clothes flying about in an ungraceful manner. 'His hoss gev a bit on a stumble, an' he flew cleän oher it heäd sky-wannock.' **e.Lin.** (G.G.W.)

**SKY-WANNOCKING,** *ppl. adj.* e.An. Also in forms **skiwanikin, skiwinckin** e.An.$^{1}$; **skiwinkin; skywannikin** e.An.$^{1}$ **1.** Awry, crooked, warped. (HALL.), e.An.$^{1}$

**2.** Unsteady, giddy, thoughtless, frolicking. e.An.$^{1}$ Nrf. *Slang Dict.* (1865). Cf. **shywannick.**

**SKYWASH,** *sb.* Lin. A scolding, rating, 'a piece of one's mind.' **se.Lin.** I'll give you skywash (J.T.B.).

**SKY-WHIFFY,** see **Skew-whiff.**

**SLA,** see **Slaag,** *sb.*$^{2}$, **Sloe.**

**SLAAG,** *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.* Sh.I. [**slāg.**] **1.** *sb.* A slap, blow.

I gae her a slaag wi' da eel, bit dat made her only faercer, *Sh. News* (Dec. 24, 1898).

**2.** *v.* To slap, hit.

Doo'd no slaagid Tamy o' da Lees wi' a weet cob, *ib.* (Mar. 10, 1900).

[ON. *slag*, a blow, stroke (VIGFUSSON).]

**SLAAG,** *sb.*$^{2}$ Sh.I. Also in form **sla.** An indefinite quantity. 'A slaag o' bairns' (J.S.).

**SLAAK, SLAAKE,** see **Slake,** *v.*$^{1}$, *sb.*$^{5}$

**SLAAM, SLAAN, SLAAP(E, SLAAT,** see **Sloum,** *sb.*$^{1}$, **Slain,** *sb.*$^{1}$, **Slape,** *adj.*, **Slart.**

**SLAB,** *sb.*$^{1}$, *adj.*$^{1}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in form **slob** Chs.$^{1}$ [**slab, slæb.**]

**1.** *sb.* A thick slice; a large piece; a lump; used esp. of anything edible.

**Lnk.** The slabs of bread and cheese which formed his piece, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) vii. **Ir.** A great slidin' slab of brown water druv down on her, and passed wid one sweep, And she under it, BARLOW *Ghost-bereft* (1901) 74. **Lin.** A slab of bäacon, a side or flitch of bacon (J.C.W.). **Nhp.**$^{1}$ Give me a good slab of meat. **War.**$^{3}$ **Bdf.** A good slab of bread (J.W.B.). **Hmp.** WISE *New Forest* (1883) 286; **Hmp.**$^{1}$

**2.** A thin flag-stone for making footways. Lin.$^{1}$, n.Lin.$^{1}$

**3.** *pl.* A Yorkshire-stone pavement; the foot-pavement.

**Lin.**$^{1}$ **Cmb.**$^{1}$ We may as well walk on the slabs as on the road.

**4.** A slate table for a dairy. Lakel.$^{2}$ **5.** A kitchen range; a cooking-stove.

**Cor.** Placing a chair before the 'slab,' as they call the closed iron stove, *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1893) 382; **Cor.**$^{13}$

**6.** A tin-mining term: see below.

**Cor.** The lesser pieces [of melted tin, after being cast into oblong square pieces in a mould made of moore-stone] they call slabs, RAY (1691) 13; **Cor.**$^{3}$ An oblong piece of tin, melted and moulded.

**7.** *Fig.* A tall, thin person.

**Abd.** A lean slab o' a chiel, wi' a gude lang neb, COBBAN *Angel* (1898) 207.

**8.** *Comp.* (1) **Slab-bricks,** the thin bricks found in very old buildings; (2) **-cake,** see below; (3) **-step,** a flat door-step; (4) **-stock,** a weaving term: see below; (5) **-stones,**

broad, thin stones; (6) **-wheel**, *obs.*, a wheel for spinning woollen.

(1) **Chs.**$^1$ (2) **w.Yks.** Fruit cake baked in large flat squares as distinct from 'fruit loaf' (B.K.). (3) **Abd.** I straddled across the slab-step of the door, Cobban *Angel* (1893) 6. (4) **Cum.**$^4$ A bar of wood about four inches wide under which the cloth passed to the 'cloth beam' of a hand-loom; its purpose was to cause the cloth to be wound evenly and smoothly on to the beam. The technical terms used by the hand-loom weavers are still employed for the power-loom. (5) **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Nhp.**$^2$ (6) **Dur.**$^1$ In use in the early part of the century.

**9.** *adj.* Smooth, soft. **Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^4$ Slab as butter.

Hence **Slab-sided**, *ppl. adj.* flat-sided; smooth-sided.

**n.Lin.** 'A great, slaumy, slab-sided lad,' to use the expressive language of the sty, applied by his maternal parent to her first-born and exact male counterpart, *Cornh. Mag.* (Jan. 1899) 80. **Nrf.** They [oxen] are without doubt very much improved in personal appearance, less hungry looking and slab-sided, with better coats, *Longman's Mag.* (Jan. 1899) 223. [**Amer.** His heart warms towards those under-sized, harsh-coated, slab-sided little friends [dogs] of his, Bradley *Old Virginia* (1897) 68.]

**10.** *v. Obs.* To take an outside piece from a log to saw into boards.

**w.Yks.** Spent when the balks were slabbed ... 1*s.* 0*d.*, Scruton *Pictures Bradford*, 48, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 4, 1897).

**11.** To smooth.

**Cum.**$^4$ It [the grave] was a foot and a half deeper than ordinary ... with slabbed walls and a carefully smoothed ground-work, Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) III. 168. Very rare.

**SLAB**, *adj.*$^2$, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. e.An. Ken. [**slab, slæb.**] **1.** *adj.* Thick; slimy, viscous. Cf. **slob**, *sb.*$^1$

**Lan.**$^1$ To make the mixture thick and slab, you must add for yourselves the bustle, the mystery and the importance which every little event causes or assumes in a small town, Gaskell *Squire's Story* (ed. 1890) 174. **Suf.**$^1$

**2.** *sb.* A puddle; a collection of surface-drainage; a wet place. n.Cy. (Hall.), e.An.$^1$ **3.** The act of swaying about in bulk; used of liquid when carried in a pail, &c. m.Yks.$^1$ **4.** A drudge; the subordinate assistant of a dyer or bricklayer. Cf. **slab-dyer.**

**w.Yks.** He's nobbut a slab at dy'us (J.T.F.); (J.S.) **e.An.**$^1$, **Nrf.** (E.M.), **Suf.** (C.T.), **Suf.**$^1$ **Ken.** He's my slab (D.W.L.).

**5.** *v. Obs.* To 'sup' greedily and dirtily; also with *up.*

**Bnff.** (Jam.); Lang may ye blaw the reamin ale ... While I slab up my barefit kail, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 173.

**6.** To sway about in bulk.

**m.Yks.**$^1$ As water in a pail not full enough to be carried steadily.

[**1.** Make the gruel thick and slab, Shaks. *Macb.* IV. i. 32. **2.** Cp. Ir. *slaib*, mud, mire left on a strand or edge of a river (O'Reilly).]

**SLAB**, *sb.*$^3$ n.Cy. [**slab.**] The wryneck, *Jynx torquilla.* Swainson *Birds* (1885) 103.

**SLABBER**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Stf. Not. Pem. Glo. w.Cy. [**sla·bə(r, slæ·bə(r).**] **1.** *v.* To wet the thread with saliva in the process of spinning, using the finger and thumb for the purpose. n.Yks.$^1$ Cf. **slobber.** **2.** To swallow one's words in speaking, to gulp down.

**Sc.** An English tourist asking the name of a mountain was told 'Ben-y-brackie.' 'How do you spell it?' 'Never mind spelling it, just slabber it doon,' *Jokes*, 2nd S. (1889) 18.

**3.** To daub; to dirty; to soil with mud; to walk through mud.

**Gall.** All his work was only slabbering with paint, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) v. **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Stf.** Cyclists on a wet day get slabbered, *The Chronicle* (Oct. 25, 1901). **s.Pem.** She has slabbered herself all over (W.M.M.). **Glo.**$^1$ **w.Cy.** Picking up her cotton skirt behind, to slabber through the puddles, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1897). [Her milke pan and creame pot, so slabbered and sost, That butter is wanting and cheese is halfe lost, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 106.]

Hence **Slabbery**, *adj.* rainy, wet; dirty, sloppy, messy.

**S. & Ork.**$^1$ Applied to rainy windy weather. **Cld.** (Jam.) **e.Yks.**$^1$ Used only in reference to the roads in rainy weather. **s.Not.** A don't like this slabbery weather (J.P.K.).

**4.** *sb.* Mud; slop; slush.

**Sc.** Of roads in wet weather; the slush or half-melted snow on roads when a thaw sets in (Jam. *Suppl.*); Mud in a field where cows and horses stand, e.g. at a gate: mud made by much trampling or traffic (A.W.).

**5.** A sloven.

**Ayr.** Look at him there, the muckle slabber! Douglas *Green Shutters* (1901) 31. **Dmf.** (Jam.) **Gall.** What business is that o' yours, ye muckle slabber? Crockett *Cleg Kelly* (1896) vii.

**SLABBERDASH**, *v.* Cor.$^3$ [**slæ·bədæʃ.**] To wash a roof with a thick liquid mixture of lime, &c. to keep the slates from ripping off. Cf. **slab-dash.**

**SLABBERGASH**, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A slovenly, drivelling fellow. Cld. (Jam., s.v. Slabbergaucie).

**SLABBERGAUCIE**, *sb. Obs.* Bnff. (Jam.) A slovenly, drivelling fellow.

**SLABBY**, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Dur. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Rut. Nhp. Pem. Lon. Suf. Sus. Hmp. Also in form **slebby** I.Ma. [**sla·bi, slæ·bi.**] **1.** Sloppy, muddy, dirty; wet, rainy; greasy, sticky; slippery. Also used as *sb.* Cf. **slab**, *adj.*$^2$

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **N.I.**$^1$ Slabby wet clay. **Dur.**$^1$, **w.Dur.**$^1$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **I.Ma.** Aw, the face, you know, a kind of a slebby with the shine, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 131. **Rut.** The land wur that slabby, it wur all of a soak. **Nhp.**$^{1\,2}$ **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. **Lon.** *Parker's Lond. News* (Jan. 18, 1722); Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Suf.**$^1$, **Sus.**$^1$, **Hmp.**$^1$

**2.** Slight in construction; thin, unsubstantial; superficial.

**n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ 'A poor slabby job,' as an unsubstantial building; **n.Yks.**$^4$, **m.Yks.**$^1$

**SLAB-DASH**, *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Nhb. Cum. [**sla·b·daʃ.**] **1.** *v.* To whitewash; to paint roughly; to stencil in colours on a plaster wall. Cf. **slabberdash, slap-dash.**

**Nhb.**$^1$ A method of decoration much used before the introduction of cheaper wall papering. An imitation of marble was sometimes made by splashing on colours. **Cum.**$^4$

**2.** To repair holes in a wall with mortar. Cum.$^4$

**3.** *sb.* A mode of colouring a wall, by means of a white or colour wash. *ib.* **4.** *adv.* In a cheap or hurried manner; in reckless haste. *ib.*

**SLAB-DYER**, *sb.* Yks. A man who looks after the dyeing-machines at a dye-works. w.Yks. (J.C.) Cf. **slop-dyer, slab**, *adj.*$^2$ 4.

**SLACEN-BUSH**, *sb. Obs.* or *obsol.* Nhp. The blackthorn, *Prunus spinosa.* (B. & H.), Nhp.$^1$

**SLACHE**, *v.* and *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Lan. Also written **slaich** n.Yks.$^3$; **sleich** Nhb.$^1$ [**slētʃ.**] **1.** *v.* To loiter. Yks. (Hall.), w.Yks.$^1$, ne.Lan.$^1$ Cf. **slatch**, *v.*$^1$ **2.** To sneak. n.Yks.$^3$ Hence **Sleicher**, *sb.* a skulker, a sneak. Nhb.$^1$ **3.** *sb.* A lazy, worthless fellow. n.Yks.$^3$

**SLACHT**, *sb.* Sh.I. [**slaχt.**] Race, descent, family. S. & Ork.$^1$

[Cp. OHG. *gislaht*, wohlgeartet, edel geartet (Kluge).]

**SLACK**, *adj.*$^1$, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **slake** e.An.$^1$; **sleck** Chs.$^1$ Not.; **zlack** Dev. [**slak, slæk.**] **1.** *adj.* Slow; remiss, negligent; neglectful; sparing; also used *advb.*

**Sc.** In relation to mercantile concerns. 'He's a slack chap' (Jam.). **ne.Sc.** Folks warna slack to say that I took him for the sake o' a couthie doonsit, Grant *Keckleton*, 10. **Ayr.** Folks werena slack to speak ill of you, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xix. **Edb.** Binna slack To get a wife to heal your back, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 125. **Gall.** Wha's wee rascal's that keeps knockin', O' your impudence no slack? Kerr *Maggie o' the Moss* (1891) 74. **N.I.**$^1$, **n.Cy.**, **Yks.** (J.W.), **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Dev.** A chap aul ta wance, as a tride ta urn zlack, Ha cock'd up es pumps an went irt pin es back, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 25, ed. 1865.

Hence **Slackly**, *adv.* negligently. n.Yks.$^2$ **2.** Not busy; short of work; in indifferent employment.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Dmb.** Since the house is slack, Stop yer cleaning, let's hae a crack, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 38. **Lnk.** We generally landed in John's warehouse, where, whether slack or thrang, John made us heartily welcome, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 54. **Nhb.**$^1$ **n.Yks.**$^1$ Winter's a slack time o' year for out-deear wark. **w.Yks.**$^1$ Slack times. **w.Yks.**$^2$ **Lan.**$^1$ 'Is yore factory stopp'd?' 'Aye, we've bin slack now for mony a month.' **s.Lan.**$^1$ We're slack just neaw at th' works. **Chs.**$^1$ 'Are you busy?' 'Naöw, we're very slack.' **Glo.** Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870).

Hence **Slackness**, *sb.* a time during which there is little work to be done; a state of being short of work.

**Lan.** It's full twelve months sin th' slackness coom, An' nine we'n wortcht three days a week, Ramsbottom *Rhymes* (1864) 45.

**3.** Of an oven: insufficiently heated; slow.

**Nhb.**$^1$ Put mair coals on, the oven's getten slack. **w.Yks.**$^2$ **Nhp.**$^1$ My oven's slack, *MS. add.*

**4.** Underdone; insufficiently cooked; inclined to fluidity.

**w.Yks.**$^5$, **Nhp.**$^1$ **Ken.** (H.K.); **Ken.**$^1$ Applied to meat not cooked enough, or bread insufficiently baked. 'The bread is very slack to-day.' **w.Som.**$^1$ 'We always mixes for the sponge (q.v.) slacker by a lot to what we do in the mornin'.' This means that much more water is used with the same quantity of flour, and that it is consequently much thinner, or inclined to be liquid.

**5.** Insufficient in quantity or volume; not filled; thinly occupied; scarce; also used *advb.*

**Sc.** The kirk was slack (Jam.); Of money, when merchants find difficulty in getting payment of the sums owing them (*ib.*). **n.Sc.** Siller's slack, money is ill to raise, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* **Nhb.**$^1$ The air's slack here. He sent up two tubs slack—that is, insufficiently filled. **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.**$^1$ Slack at a pinch—giving way when most needed; **Cum.**$^4$, **Chs.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ When tradesmen find a difficulty in getting in their payments, they will say, 'Money comes in very slack.' **War.**$^3$

**6.** Diminished, decayed. Glo. Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870).

**7.** Slight, thin. Cf. **slacket.**

**Cor.**$^1$ You're looking but slack; **Cor.**$^2$

**8.** Phr. *in slack water*, in low circumstances.

**Wm.** They're nobbut e slack watter (B.K.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**9.** Of the weather: moist, inclined to rain, mild.

**Not.** Weather's very slack, mester. . . The snow's thoein' nicely, Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 86. **s.Not.** 'We've hed a deal o' wet just now.' 'Ah, it ho'ds slack' (J.P.K.).

**10.** Not to be trusted; loose in conduct. Sc. (Jam.)

**11.** *Comb.* (1) **Slack-back,** (*a*) a lazy fellow; (*b*) loose in the back; (*c*) lazy, idle; (2) **-backed,** (*a*) of a horse: having a low back; (*b*) see (1, *c*); (3) **-baked,** (*a*) not baked sufficiently; *gen.* used of bread; (*b*) *fig.* foolish, 'half-baked'; (4) **-deed,** dull trade, little to be done; (5) **-done,** see (3, *a*); (6) **-ewe,** a ewe that has ceased bearing; (7) **-handed,** wanting in energy, lazy; (8) **-head,** a stupid person, a blunderer; (9) **-jaw,** impudent speech, derisive or coarse language, loose, frivolous conversation; also used *attrib.*; (10) **-oven,** an oven not hot enough; (11) **-set(ten-up,** indifferent, depressed, in indifferent health; (12) **spun,** see (3, *b*); (13) **-trace,** a slovenly woman; a woman of unchaste life; (14) **-tracely,** (*a*) slovenly; (*b*) idly; unchastely; (15) **-twist,** an inactive, lazy, shiftless person; (16) **-twisted,** inactive, inert, lax, lethargic; (17) **-water,** an insufficient supply of water in a mill-dam; (18) **-willed,** weak-willed.

(1, *a* **Yks.** He's a kind of a slackback you knaw, ah niver could get him te warrk, Lancaster *Mod. Poets*, 65. (*b*) **Lakel.**$^2$ A slack back cooat. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (*c*) **w.Yks.** He'd nearly as lief wark as fight, wod slack-back Earnshaw, Sutcliffe *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 215. (2, *a*) **n.Yks.** That hoss is varra slackback't (W.H.); (I.W.) (*b*) **Dev.** He's a slack-backed fellow, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 29. (3, *a*) **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ **Oxf.**$^1$ I dun't like slackbaked bread, *MS. add.* **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 34. (*b*) **Dev.** If a man couldn't love the likes o' you, he'd be a poor, slack-baked twoad, for sartain, Phillpotts *Sons of Morning* (1900) 398. (4) **n.Yks.**$^1$ Slack deed i't' mark't; **n.Yks.**$^{24}$, **w.Yks.**$^1$ **ne.Lan.**$^1$ Slack-deed in the iron trade; slack-deed among the fishermen. (5) **Nhp.**$^1$ Slack-done meat. **War.**$^3$ (6) **s.Sc.** (Jam.) **Edb.** The superannuated breeding ewes are either sold fat, at Martinmas, when they are called slack ewes, or crocks: or with lamb, in March, . . when they are called great ewes, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 52, ed. 1815. **Gall.** (A.W.) (7) **s.Oxf.** 'Ee be that slack-'anded, everythin' slips through 'is fingers like water, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 151. (8) **w.Yks.** Yo' gurt slackheead what're ta duin? *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 4, 1897). (9) **Cai.**$^1$ Gie's nane o' yer slack jaw. **Abd.** (Jam.) **e.Fif.** A warl' o' slack jaw was intercheenged atween the belligerents, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ix. **Rxb.** (Jam.), **Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ [**Amer.** The exercise of unbridled slack jaw, *Cent. Mag.* (Dec. 1883) 279.] (10) **w.Yks.**$^5$, **Lan.** (F.R.C.) (11) **Lakel.** (B.K.) **w.Yks.** Ah'm nobbut rayther slack set up this morning. This phrase had its origin in the days of the hand-loom weaver, [who] in proceeding with his work, performed part of his duty by the pulling of a string or lever to release a certain amount of the warp off the beam. This action necessitated an almost equal amount of cloth being wound on the cloth beam, this also being effected by the means of a lever or string, and was called setting up. To set up too slack would render it impossible to weave properly. A learner on being found in this plight, would call forth the following words of reproof from father or overlooker: 'Tha'rt ovver slack set up bi hoaf; tha can du nowght like that,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 4, 1897). (12) **N.I.**$^1$ (13) **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ (14, *a*) **Lin.**$^1$ (*b*) **n.Lin.**$^1$ (15) **Dev.** There's money in the sniveying slack-twist, Zack *On Trial* (1899) 231. (16) **Wil.** (G.E.D.), **Dor.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ 'Tidn no good to zend thick slack-twisted son of a bitch, 't'll take'n a month o' Zundays avore a's back again. **Dev.** He's tur'ble slack-twisted, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 139, ed. 1871; A slack-twisted ninny by all accounts, as wouldn't have killed the flea that bit un, Phillpotts *Striking Hours* (1901) 105. [**Amer.** Mentally weak, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 394.] (17) **w.Yks.**$^{24}$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^{13}$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ (18) **Dev.** He's a poor slack-willed squallop at best, Zack *On Trial* (1899) 214.

**12.** *sb.* A loose, baggy part of anything; esp. used of trousers.

**Sh.I.** A yok for da slack o his breeks dan I mak, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 16; Seemun I yoks bi da slack o da lug, *ib.* 10. **w.Yks.**$^2$ **Lan.**$^1$ I took it bi th' slack o' th' breeches, an' chuckt it into th' pond, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 229, ed. 1879.

**13.** *pl.* Trousers. Sc. Smith *Archie and Bess* (1876) 39.

**14.** A ewe that has missed having a lamb.

**Slk.** Slacks will be sleek, a hogg for the howking, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 141, ed. 1866. **Gall.** (A.W.)

**15.** *Obs.* Phr. *to be at slake*, to be at leisure.

**e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

**16.** *v.* *Obs.* To cease to be distended; to become flaccid.

**Lth.** A tumour is said to be slack (Jam.). **Edb.** How maun their weyms wi' sairest hunger slack? Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 196, ed. 1785.

**17.** With *in*: to pay off slack rope from the drum of an engine. Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

**18.** To stop, cease, rest, pause; to slacken; to cause to go slowly.

**Abd.** Auld Lucky singing at her reel. . . Excuse: for she a wee maun slack, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 131. **Per.** Wheet-wheet! ting-ting! doo-doo! it went. . . It never slack'd a minute, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 76. **Edb.** A' the house for sleep begins to grien, Their joints to slack frae industry a while, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 164, ed. 1785. **Rxb.** Ruickbie *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 183. **Gall.** I . . . straucht for't ran, an' never slackit, Scott *Gleanings* (1881) 21. **s.Wor.** Slack thahy 'arses, ool a? (H.K.)

**19.** *Obs.* To grow remiss; to become neglectful of anything.

**Kcb.** Seeing his care for his soul so exceedingly slacked, Wodrow Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 389.

**20.** *Obs.* Of business; to become less busy.

**Dmf.** Some seekin' neighbours for a crack, When business had begun to slack, Shennan *Tales* (1831) 37.

**21.** To let an oven grow cool. Nhb. (R.O.H.) **22.** To make water. **Wor.** Almost *obs.* (H.K.); (Hall.)

**SLACK,** *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Sus. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Amer. [**slak, slæk.**] **1.** *sb.* The refuse of a blacksmith's shop. Nhp.$^1$ **2.** *Fig.* Impudence; loose, idle talk; 'chaff.'

**Nhb.**$^1$ Had yor slack. **w.Yks.** Let's hev nooan o' thi slack here (B.K.); **w.Yks.**$^5$, **Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **War.**$^2$, **Sus.**$^1$ **I.W.**$^2$ Don't let's hay noo moore o' yer slack here. **Wil.**$^1$ I'll ha' none o' your slack! **Dor.** The woman only began to abuse him. 'Let's have none of your slack,' said Sol, Hardy *Ethelberta* (1876) xlvi. **Som.** Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 139, ed. 1871. **w.Som.**$^1$ **Dev.** Rabin howld tha slack! Yer tongue, young chap's, too saucy, and too slepper, Daniel *Bride of Scio, &c.* (1842) 177. **Cor.**$^{12}$ [**Amer.** None of yer slack to me! *Scribner's Mthly.* (Feb. 1880) 485.]

**3.** *v.* To quench or reduce the consumption of a fire by covering it with slack.

**Per.** (Jam.) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) (s.v. Slock). **Lan.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$

**SLACK,** *sb.*$^3$ and *adj.*$^2$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. Som. Dev. Also in form **sleck** Chs.$^1$ [**slak, slæk.**] **1.** *sb.* A hollow, esp. one in a hill-side; a dip in the surface of the ground; a shallow dell, a glade; a pass between hills. Cf. **slake,** *sb.*$^4$

**Sh.I.** (J.S.) **n.Sc.** Then she became a gay grey mare And stood in yonder slack, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 26, ed. 1875. **Cai.**$^1$,

**Abd.** (G.W.) **Kcd.** Gae see him on, and down the slack, Wi' care the auld gray mare ride back, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 105. **Lth.** Frae the tap o' high Dunsarg To Hayholm Slack, an' the Fell, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 298. **Edb.** Cauldstane Slap, or rather Slack, is a much frequented pass, through which the periodical droves of black cattle are transported into England, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 141, ed. 1815. **Slk.** (Jam.); The side of the brae where the little green slack was situated, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 307, ed. 1866. **Uls.** (M.B.-S.), **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Ye come ti where thor's a slack i' the road. **e.Dur.**$^{1}$, **w.Dur.**$^{1}$ **Lakel.**$^{2}$ Land-slack is [the name of a] field which is hilly at each end and hollow in the middle. **Cum.**$^{4}$ Then, tarn-hunting teaches the relative position of places almost as exactly as do the mountain-tops, leading by 'backs,' and 'shoulders,' and slacks . . . to half a dozen . . . districts, Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 172. **n.Yks.**$^{1234}$ **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ A 'slack' on the road from Driffield to Nafferton is called 'The Slack.' **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**$^{125}$ **Lan.**$^{1}$ The great interest of the sandhills is the 'slacks,' as the country people call the low-lying hollows between. Every here and there the hills have receded and formed a little flat valley, where there is something like soil, and where the rain lodges and the mosses grow. . . Arenaria, or the sand pyrola, is to be found nowhere except among the slacks of the Lancashire sandhills, *Pall Mall Gazette* (Sept. 11, 1880). **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{123}$ **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 359. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$

Hence **Hill-slack**, *sb.* an opening between hills.

**Dmf.** When I met you on yon hill-slack, Hawkins *Poems* (1841) V. 23.

**2.** A hollow boggy place; a morass; a shallow fresh-water pool.

**Sc.** Between the farm-house and the hill-pasture was a deep morass, termed in that country a slack, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxv. **Bnff.** None cast above two spades casting in the common moss or Chamar Slack, Cramond *Ann. Cullen* (1888) 79. **Rxb.** In that quarter lay the great slack of the Watch Hill, the yellow slack that feeds the Blackburn, and in which horse and rider might readily disappear for ever, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 310. **Lakel.**$^{1}$ As place-name, e.g. Nettleslack, Ashslack. **w.Yks.** Slack, in Foulcauseway Slack—a boggy hollow in a moor, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1880) 278. **Chs.** The slacks an' fresh-water pools which extend just inside the outer sandhills. Being mostly dry in summer, the shore fowl love to breed there, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Sept. 1901) 138.

**3.** A common. w.Yks. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 400.

**4.** A smooth reach in a river, where the current is slow: also in *comp.* **Slack-water.**

**N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ Gentle currents or slacks, *Sheffield Dy. Telegraph* (Sept. 7, 1888). **s.Not.** There's a good long slack above Gunthorpe brig (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**$^{1}$

**5.** The small of the back; the narrowest part of an animal's ribs.

**Rxb.** Passing the bridle round his chest and the slack of the horse's ribs, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 323. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ It's beginnin' to catch me e' th' slack o' th' back noo, an' it stangs reight doon my leg.

**6.** Phr. *the slack of the hass*, the narrowest part of the throat. Lth. (Jam.) **7.** *adj.* Hollow, low, slightly depressed; concave.

**Lakel.**$^{2}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **n.Yks.** Thar's a slack pleeas i yon field, thoo mun run a grip fra thar to t'drain: t'watter oft stands i that slack spot when ther's heavy rain (W.H.). **w.Yks.** (F.M.L.), **Chs.**$^{1}$ **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Ŭ slaak· plee·s in ŭ feyld. **w.Som.**$^{1}$ In 'shutting' the edge of a board, if on squinting along it, it appears concave, so as to require planing down at the ends, the carpenter would say, 'He's slack in the middle.' **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$ Also used in mow-making. 'I zim the moo's purty slack alung yur' (i.e. certain sheaves do not project sufficiently at this point).

**SLACKEN,** *v.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. War. [**sla·kən.**]

**1.** To fall in price. **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ Corn begins to slacken. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$

**2.** To slake; to quench.

**Rnf.** 'Tween ae wee faught and anither, We scarce hae't to slacken our drouth, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 20. **Nhb.** (W.G.) **Yks.** Now the ewes and lambs . . . show new signs of life at the genial downpour which 'slackens' them, Fletcher *Wapentake* (1895) 116.

**3.** To diminish, reduce.

**n.Yks.**$^{2}$ 'The cow has slacken'd of her milk,' gives shorter quantities than usual. 'He should slacken his feed,' not eat and drink so heartily.

**4.** *Obs.* To enfeeble.

**Ayr.** Being then somewhat slackened in the joints of the right side by a paralytic, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) viii.

**5.** *Comp.* **Slacken-twist,** a dawdler, a slow-goer. War.$^{2}$

**SLACKER,** *sb.* Lin. [**sla·kə(r).**] A flood-gate; a small sluice; a stop-gate to prevent the passage of water. Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) xii. n.Lin.$^{1}$

**SLACKET,** *adj.* Cor.$^{12}$ [**slæ·kit.**] Slight, thin. Cf. **slack,** *adj.*$^{1}$ 7.

**SLACKIE,** *sb.* Sc. [**sla·ki.**] A kind of sling.

**Sc.** The other shepherds and shepherdesses . . . came with their slings and slackies, following them, and throwing great stones at them as thick as if it had been haile, Urquhart *Rabelais* (1653) 117 (Jam.); The slackie, it is believed, is that kind of sling which is made of an elastic rod, or piece of wood, split at one end for receiving the stone (Jam.). **Fif., Lth.** Used by schoolboys (*ib.*).

**SLACKUMTRANCE,** *sb.* and *adj.* Hmp. I.W. Also written **slackumtrans** I.W.$^{1}$ [**slæ·kəmtræns.**] **1.** *sb.* A slovenly, dirty woman. I.W.$^{12}$ Cf. **slackumtwist.**

**2.** *adj.* Slovenly; untidy; dirty; careless.

**Hmp.** A slackumstrance girl (J.J.R.). **I.W.**$^{2}$ She always was a gurt slackcumtrance thing, to my mind.

**SLACKUMTWIST,** *sb.* Brks. An untidy, slatternly woman. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), Brks.$^{1}$ Cf. **slackumtrance.**

**SLAD,** *sb.* Cor.$^{3}$ [**slæd.**] A bar of a gate. Cf. **slat,** *sb.*$^{1}$ 4.

**SLAD,** see **Slade.**

**SLADDED,** *ppl. adj.* Shr.$^{1}$ [**sla·did.**] See below.

A term applied to fields when the surface soil has been washed away by very heavy rains, or when heavy rain has fallen and the land is crusted over.

**SLADDER,** *v.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Nhp. [**sla·də(r.**] **1.** *v.* To spill, scatter; to make a wet, dirty mess. Cf. **slatter,** *v.*$^{1}$

**Dur.**$^{1}$ **Lakel.**$^{2}$ Mind thoo doesn't sladder thisel wi' that milk. **n.Yks.** He sladders straw or corn (I.W.); **n.Yks.**$^{3}$ **n.Lan.** When a child spills its porridge on its clothes we say it sladders its poddish (G.W.).

Hence (1) **Sladderment,** *sb.* mud, mire, filth; (2) **Sladdery,** *adj.* wet and dirty.

(1) **Cum.**$^{14}$ (2) **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Dur.**$^{1}$, **Lakel.**$^{2}$, **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **Nhp.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 170; **Nhp.**$^{1}$ It's sladdery walking.

**2.** Phr. *to sladder and drink*, to be a drunkard. n.Yks. (I.W.) **3.** *Comp.* **Sladder-poke,** one who spills or scatters things about; a drunkard.

**n.Yks.** He's a drunken sladder-poak (I.W.).

**4.** *sb.* Mud, filth, mire; a wet, untidy mess. Cum.$^{14}$, Wm. (B.K.)

**SLADDERING,** *ppl. adj.* Chs. Also in form **sladering.** [**sla·dərin.**] In *comp.* **Sladdering-drag,** or **-dray,** a small dray or sledge without wheels drawn by one horse. (K.), Chs.$^{13}$

**SLADDOCKS,** *sb.* Cor.$^{12}$ [**slæ·dəks.**] A short cleaver used by masons for splitting and shaping slate; ? a corruption of 'slataxe' (q.v.).

**SLADE,** *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Mon. Gmg. Glo. Brks. e.An. Sus. Hmp. Dor. Som. Cor. Also written **slaid** n.Sc. (Jam.); and in forms **slad** Wor. Shr.$^{1}$ Hrf.$^{2}$ Glo.$^{1}$ Brks.$^{1}$ Cor.; **sled** n.Yks.$^{2}$; **zlad** Glo. [**slēd, slad, slæd.**] **1.** A valley, hollow; a grassy plain between hills; the side or slope of a hill; freq. in place-names.

**n.Sc.** A hollow between rising grounds, esp. one that has a rivulet of water running through it (Jam.). **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 82; **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ Flat moist ground in a valley. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Chs.**$^{1}$ A hollow with wooded banks. Found occasionally in place-names, as the Slade, Mobberley. **Der.**$^{1}$ Name of fields, as Horston Slade, at Osmaston. **Not.** (L.C.M.) **Nhp.** A flat piece of grass (Hall.); **Nhp.**$^{2}$ **War.**$^{2}$ A tract of land which bears evidence of an ancient landslip; the vale at its base; **War.**$^{3}$ A pasture depression, a small dell or valley with small trees such as hawthorns, &c. dotted about it. **Wor.** One of the hamlets of the extensive . . . parish of Wolverley, near Kidderminster, is called 'The Slad.' It contains about a dozen houses; . . a few of these houses are situated on the lower slope of a hill, but the greater portion of them are in the valley, *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. ix. 104; The long slade, a hollow field (J.R.W.). **Shr.**$^{1}$ A long strip of ground. **Hrf.**$^{12}$ **Mon.** Near Chepstow . . .

the ordnance map marks 'Warren slade' on the Monmouthshire side of the Wye, *N. & Q. ib.* 307. **Gmg.** In Gower . . . this syllable occurs as a termination to the names of places where there is a ravine leading down to the sea-shore, *ib.* 207; Ground sloping towards the sea, Collins *Gower Dial.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848–50) IV. 223. **Glo.** You kip to this here rawd, and volly on till you do come to them there housen, and that'll bring e up right into the zlad, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. viii. 452; There is a steep walk through the woods from the 'Devil's pulpit' (overlooking the Wye) to Tintern Abbey which is called 'the slad,' *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. ix. 104. **Glo.**$^1$ East Slade, a colliery in the forest. The Slad is a part of Stroud, and also a place at Longhope. **Brks.**$^1$ A low lying strip of land between two hills. Many villages and farms have a 'slad.' **Suf.** The side or slope (covered with trees) of a hill of moderate elevation, *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 206. **Sus.** Portslade, near Brighton, a village on the southern slope of the South Downs, *ib.* **w.Som.**$^1$ *Obs.* But very common as a place name, as Waterslade, Millslade, Winslade. **Cor.** The general aspect presented by clay-bearing ground is that which is locally known in Cornwall as 'slad,' being a hollow depression in the side of a hill which catches water as it drains from it, the water percolating through the soil assisting the decomposition of the granite beneath, *Engineer*, LXVII. 171 (C.D.).

**2.** A small open hanging wood. Suf.$^1$ **3.** A strip of greensward through a wood or plantation; a green road.

**N.Cy.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ Now most commonly applied to a broad strip of greensward between two woods, generally in a valley, a sort of natural drainage. **War.**$^3$ Broader than a ride. **e.An.**$^1$ **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 219, ed. 1849; Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (1813).

**4.** A piece of greensward in ploughed land.

**N.Cy.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **s.Chs.**$^1$ A boggy piece of ground in an arable field, which is left unploughed as too wet for grain. **Nhp.**$^1$ A border of grass round, or a strip of grass at the sides of, ploughed fields. **Shr.**$^1$ **Sur.**$^1$ A ridge in plough-land.

Hence **Slade-grass**, *sb.* coarse grass grown on the 'slades.'

**s.Chs.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ Of inferior quality; it is, when mown, usually reserved for putting on the tops of haystacks.

**5.** A strip of boggy land; a piece of stagnant water on a marsh.

**e.An.**$^1$; **e.An.**$^2$ Narrow slips of boggy ground running into the hard land at Rockland and Surlingham are called 'the slades.' **Nrf.** (M.C.H.B.)

**6.** A brook, a small running stream. Hmp.$^1$ **7.** A sheep-walk; a bare flat space on the top of a hill. Cf. **slait**, *sb.*$^2$

**Glo.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Dor.**$^1$ **Som.** *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. viii. 528.

[**1.** Þou schal se in þat slade þe self chapel, *Gawayne* (c. 1360) 2147. OE. *slæd*, a valley.]

**SLADE**, see **Slaid**, **Slead**, **Slide**.

**SLADERING**, see **Sladdering**.

**SLADGE**, *sb.* and *v.* *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) **1.** *sb.* A sloven, one who muddies his clothes in walking; a dirty, coarse woman. s.Sc., Cld. Cf. **slatch**, *v.*$^1$ **2.** *v.* To walk in a lounging, slovenly way through mire and dirt. s.Sc. **3.** To work in a slovenly way. *ib.*

**SLAE**, **SLAEK**, **SLAER**, **SLAEVER**, see **Slay**, *sb.*$^1$, **Sloe**, **Slake**, *v.*$^1$, **Slier**, **Slaver**.

**SLAFE**, *adj.* Nhb.$^1$ [**ṡlēf**, **sliəf.**] Of cattle: narrow, mean-looking.

**SLAFTER**, *sb.* and *v.* Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **slafther** e.Yks.$^1$; **slaghter** Cum.$^{14}$ [**sla·ftə(r.**] **1.** *sb.* A dial. form of 'slaughter.'

**w.Dur.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.** (T.T.), **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**2.** The aggregate of the hides and skins taken off in one establishment.

**Cum.**$^1$ Tanner Tom's bought Butcher Bob's slafter for a heàll year; **Cum.**$^4$

**3.** *v.* To slaughter. Dur.$^1$, ne.Yks.$^1$, w.Yks. (J.W.), ne.Lan.$^1$

**SLAG**, *v.*$^1$ Nhp. Wor. Bdf. [**slæg.**] **1.** To loosen; to make slack. Cf. **slagger**, *v.*$^1$, **slagged.**

**Nhp.**$^2$ It's too tight, slag it.

**2.** To lag; to idle. **Bdf.** Don't hang slagging behind (J.W.B.). **3.** To cause to go slowly, to slacken. Wor. (H.K.)

**SLAG**, *v.*$^2$ Som. [**slæg.**] To squander, spend recklessly.

She had a good bit o' money wi' her sister, but she've a slagged it all away by this (W.F.R.).

**SLAG**, **SLAGER**, see **Sloe**, **Slagger**, *v.*$^{12}$

**SLAG(G**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Nhb. Dur. Yks. Flt. Shr. [**slag.**] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Slagg-pigs**, small flat pigs of lead of a smaller size and of an inferior quality to the common ones. Shr.$^2$ **2.** A thin band or bed of coal mixed with lime and iron pyrites. Nhb.$^1$ Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). Cf. **brat**, *sb.*$^1$ **10.** **3.** Vitreous matter which collects on the sides and bars of furnaces and boiler fires. Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *ib.* **4.** *Obs.* The black slat which lies above the coal when pits are sunk. Flt. (K.) Cf. **cleft**, *sb.*$^2$ **5.** Phr. *slag of tobacco*, a 'dottle,' a plug of tobacco.

**Nhb.** Applied a match or two to the slag of tobacco in his 'cutty,' Pease *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 37.

**6.** *v.* To remove slag from a furnace. s.Yks. (S.O.A.)

[Swed. *slagg*, dross, dross of metal (Widegren).]

**SLAG(G**, *adj.*, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ Sc.; also Cor. Also in forms **shlag** Cor.$^1$; **slaig** Sc. (Jam.); **slyaag** Abd. Cld. (Jam.) [**slag**, **slæg.**] **1.** *adj.* Soft, moist, wet; in a state of thaw.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Gall.** A slag-day, with curlers, is a day on which the ice is thawing, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

Hence **Slaggy**, *adj.* in a state of thaw; miry; wet, drizzling.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Gall.** The land or ice after a thaw is said to be slagie, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Cor.**$^1$ The weather is very slaggy to-day. What a slaggy mess the streets are in.

**2.** *sb.* Misty rain, sleet. Cor.$^{12}$ Cf. **slagging.** **3.** A lump or portion of any soft substance.

**Sc.** A slag of parridge, a large spoonful (Jam.). **Knr.** (*ib.*, s.v. Slagger). **Lnk.** Swallowed o'er his sodden meat, slag by slag, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 53.

Hence **Slaggie**, *sb.* (1) an unseemly mass or mixture of anything wet or soft; food dirtily mixed; (2) slatternly work, the act of working in a slatternly manner. Bnff., Cld. (Jam., s.v. Slagger). **4.** A quagmire, slough. Sc. Sibbald *Gl.* (1802) (Jam. s.v. Slogg). **5.** *v.* To soften; to besmear; to moisten.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** 'An' bony lass,' says he, 'ye'll gee's a kiss.' . . 'Kiss ye slate stanes, that winna slagg your mou',' Ross *Helenore* (1768) 53 (*ib.*).

**6.** With *up*: to lift in large spoonfuls; to gobble up voraciously. Abd., Cld. (Jam.)

[Cp. ON. *slag*, wet, water penetrating walls or houses; *slagi*, dampness (Vigfusson).]

**SLAGGED**, *ppl. adj.* Dev. Also in forms **slaggit** Dev.$^1$; **slaggert** Dev.$^2$ Loose, untidy. Cf. **slag**, *v.*$^1$

**Dev.**$^1$ I was struck all o' a heap to zee her look zo pinnikin and thirl, and her clothes hanging zo slaggit about her, 53, ed. Palmer; **Dev.**$^2$ **n.Dev.** Hur dith sem slagged, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 121.

**SLAGGER**, *v.*$^1$ Bdf. Ken. w.Cy. Also written **slager** w.Cy. [**slæ·gə(r).**] To slacken; to walk lame; to limp. Cf. **slag**, *v.*$^1$

**Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 144. **Ken.** (G.B.); And so we slagger'd den, ya know, And gaap't and stared about, Masters *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 32; **Ken.**$^1$, **w.Cy.** (Hall.)

**SLAGGER**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Lan.; also Cor. Also in forms **slager** Nhb.$^1$; **slaiger** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.$^1$; **slyaager** Cai.$^1$ [**sla·gər**, **slæ·gə(r).**] **1.** *v.* To besmear with mud; to bespatter, bedaub; to make a mess in doing anything. Cf. **slag(g**, *adj.* **5.**

**Cai.**$^1$, **Cld.** (Jam.) **Nhb.**$^1$ He slaiger'd the paint ower the hyel place.

Hence (1) **Slaggerer**, *sb.* one who bedaubs; a dirty walker. Cld. (Jam.); (2) **Slaggering**, *ppl. adj.* heedless, careless. ne.Lan.$^1$; (3) **Slaggersom**, *adj.* dirty or slovenly in walking, working, &c. Cld. (Jam.) **2.** *Obs.* To waddle in the mud. Sc. Sibbald *Gl.* (1802) (Jam.). **3.** To beslabber; to eat in a dirty, slatternly manner.

**Bnff.**$^1$, **Cld.** (Jam.) **Slk.** To take meat in a slow and careless way: *gen.* said of dogs (*ib.*).

**4.** To be untidy; to scatter. Cum.$^{14}$ **5.** To make a gurgling noise in the throat. Bnff.$^{1}$ **6.** To growl. *ib.*

**7.** To walk slowly and carelessly; to loiter.

**Slk.** Used contemptuously (JAM.). **Cum.**$^{14}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$

Hence **Slaggart**, *sb.* a loiterer.

**Cum.** Theer still a few slaggarts to saunter ahin' and niver wi' t'foormest can shine, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 249; **Cum.**$^{4}$

**8.** *sb.* The act of bedaubing, working in mud or in a slatternly manner; slatternly work. Bnff., Cld. (JAM.)

Hence **Slaggery-job**, *sb.* a dirty piece of work. w.Cor. (M.A.C.) **9.** A small portion of any soft substance; an unseemly mass or mixture of anything wet or soft.

**Bnff.**$^{1}$, **Knr.** (JAM.) **Cld.** A slaiger o' dirt, a slaiger o' cauld parritch (*ib.*). **Cum.**$^{1}$ Applied to a soft sandy place, or other soft substance; **Cum.**$^{4}$

**10.** The act of taking food in a dirty, slatternly manner; food mixed up in a dirty manner. Bnff.$^{1}$, Cld. (JAM.)

**11.** A bite. Bnff.$^{1}$ **12.** The act of making a gurgling noise in the throat. *ib.* **13.** The growl of a dog. *ib.*

**SLAGGERING**, *sb.* Cor.$^{12}$ [**slæ·dʒərin.**] A great row. (s.v. Sligering.)

**SLAGGING**, *sb.* Cor. [**slæ·gin.**] Misty rain. (J.W.) Cf. slag(g, *adj.* **2.**

**SLAGGIT, SLAGHT, SLAGHTER**, see **Slagged, Slart, Slafter.**

**SLAGIN**, *sb.* Sh.I. A low-lying wet hollow. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 84. See **Slag(g**, *adj.*

**SLAHK, SLAHT, SLAHVE**, see **Slake**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Slart, Slive**, *v.*$^{2}$

**SLAICH**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **slaigh** Bnff. Cld. (JAM.) [**slēχ.**] **1.** *v.* To bedaub, smear; to paint in a careless or slovenly manner. Bnff.$^{1}$, Cld. (JAM.) Cf. **slake**, *v.*$^{1}$ **5.** **2.** To spit mucus; *gen.* with *out* and *up*. *ib.*

**3.** To eat liquid food in a dirty, disgusting manner. *ib.*

**4.** To wash or scour in a slatternly manner. Bnff., Cld. (JAM.) **5.** *sb.* Slime; anything wet and muddy, or soft and disgusting. Bnff.$^{1}$, Cld. (JAM.) Hence **Slaichie**, *adj.* slimy, wet, moist, disgusting. *ib.* **6.** The act of eating in a dirty, disgusting manner. Bnff.$^{1}$

**SLAICH**, see **Slache.**

**SLAID**, *v.*, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Also written **slade** Lnk. (JAM.) [**slēd.**] **1.** *v.* To walk with long steps and a lounging gait. Bnff.$^{1}$ **2.** *sb.* An indolent, slovenly person; one given to procrastination; a person of somewhat disagreeable disposition.

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ He's a naesty slaid o' a cheel. **Cld.** (JAM., s.v. Slate). **Lnk.** (JAM.)

**3.** *adj.* Slovenly, dirty, disagreeable. Lnk. (*ib.*)

**SLAID**, see **Slade, Slide.**

**SLAIF(F**, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. A shallow dish.

Almost a trencher, GROSE (1790); *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 170; (HALL.)

**SLAIG, SLAIGER**, see **Slag(g**, *adj.*, **Slagger**, *v.*$^{2}$

**SLAIGH**, see **Slaich, Sloe.**

**SLAIGIE**, *sb.* n.Cy. [**slē·gi.**] The halibut, *Hippoglossus vulgaris.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

**SLAIK**, see **Slake**, *v.*$^{1}$, *sb.*$^{5}$

**SLAIN**, *sb.*$^{1}$, *adj.* and *v.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also written **slane** n.Yks.$^{12}$ m.Yks.$^{1}$ ne.Lan.$^{1}$; and in forms **slaan** ne.Yks.$^{1}$; **sleean** n.Yks.$^{124}$ ne.Yks.$^{1}$ e.Yks.$^{1}$ [**slēn, sliən.**] **1.** *sb.* The smut or blight in corn.

**N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Thor's a lot o' slain amang that wheat. **Cum.**$^{4}$ **Yks.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** THORESBY *Lett.* (1703). **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$

Hence **Slainy**, *adj.* of corn: smutty, blighted.

**n.Yks.** This wheat is varry sleeany (I.W.). **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ There's a vast o' slaany ears amang t'coorn.

**2.** *adj.* Of corn: blighted, smutty.

**N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{1}$ **n.Yks.** In order to prevent wheat from being smutty or slain, brine made of a sufficient strength to swim an egg, or instead of that, stale urine, has been generally used, TUKE *Agric.* (1800) 111. **e.Yks.** When your barley is infeckted with slaine corn, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 53; **e.Yks.**$^{1}$

Hence **Slain-corn**, *sb.* smutted or mildewed corn. w.Yks.$^{1}$ **3.** *v.* *Obs.* To blight. Cum.$^{4}$

**SLAIN**, *sb.*$^{2}$ *Obs.* Rxb. (JAM.) Also written **slane.** A wooded 'cleugh' or precipice.

**SLAINGE**, *sb.* Slk. (JAM.) One who clandestinely carries off anything that seems palatable.

**SLAINT**, *v.* Ken. Also in form **slant** Ken.$^{12}$ [**slēnt, slænt.**] To miscarry; to give premature birth; to slip a calf, &c. before the proper time.

A cow slaints her calf, and a mare her colt (K.); **Ken.**$^{12}$

Hence **Slaint-skin**, *sb.* the skin of a slainted calf or colt. (K.)

**SLAIP**, see **Slape**, *adj.*

**SLAIPIE**, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Also written **slapie** Rxb. (JAM.) **1.** *sb.* *Obs.* A mean fellow; a plate-licker. Rxb. (JAM.) **2.** *adj.* Indolent, slovenly. Sc. MACKAY (s.v. Slawpie).

**SLAIR**, *v.* w.Sc. (JAM.) [**slēr.**] To lick up in a slatternly manner; to eat greedily and with noise; to gobble food; to outstrip in eating. Cf. **slairp, slairt.**

**SLAIR(E**, see **Slare.**

**SLAIRG**, *v.*, *sb.* and *adj.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Nhb. Also in forms **slarg** Sc. (JAM.); **slerg** Lth. (JAM.) **1.** *v.* To besmear with mud; to bespatter, bedaub; to plaster. Cf. **slagger**, *v.*$^{2}$, **slairy.**

**Sc.** SIBBALD *Gl.* (1802) (JAM.); HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Cld.** (JAM., s.v. Slagger), **Lth.** (JAM.)

**2.** To beslabber; to take food in a dirty manner; to eat in a slow and careless way.

**Sc.** Brodie soon slairg'd his beard wi' bra' creeshie platefu's of gravy, WILSON *Poems* (1816) 17 (JAM.). **Bnff.**, **Cld.**, **Slk.** (*ib.* s.v. Slagger).

**3.** To walk slowly and carelessly. Slk. *ib.* (s.v. Slagger).

**4.** *sb.* A quantity of any substance in a semi-fluid state; soft, wet mud, 'clarts.'

**Sc.** 'A slairg o' parritch,' a large spoonful of porridge, as much as one can swallow (JAM.). **Nhb.**$^{1}$

**5.** *adj.* Slimy, gluey, unctuous, adhesive; also in form **Slargie.**

**Sc.** (JAM.) **Gall.** 'Twere marvel if mer-woman Slimy and slarg Could change the true love Of young Sandy McHarg, NICHOLSON *Hist. Tales* (1843) 375; Slargie stuff, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

**SLAIRK**, see **Slake**, *v.*$^{1}$

**SLAIRP**, *v.*, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. (JAM.) Also in form **slerp** Fif. [**slerp.**] **1.** *v.* To lick up in a slatternly manner; to eat greedily and with noise; to gobble food; to outstrip in eating. w.Sc. Cf. **slair, slairt.** **2.** *sb.* A slovenly female. Fif. **3.** *adj.* Slovenly; handless. Sc.

**SLAIRT**, *v.*, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. (JAM.) [**slert.**] **1.** *v.* To lick up in a slatternly manner; to eat greedily and noisily; to gobble; to outstrip in eating. w.Sc. Cf. **slair, slairp.**

**2.** To outdo.

**Fif.** Will I be slairtit be sic a pallawa? (s.v. Pallawa).

**3.** With *about*: to go about in a sluggish manner. n.Sc.

**4.** *sb.* A silly, dastardly fellow, used by the fishers of Buckhaven. Fif.$^{1}$ **5.** *adj.* Slovenly; handless. Sc.

**SLAIRY**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) Also written **slarie, slary.** [**slē·ri.**] **1.** *v.* To bedaub. Cf. **slairg.**

**n.Sc.** It properly denotes the effect of carelessness.

**2.** *sb.* A small portion of anything taken in a dirty way so as to bedaub one's clothes, &c.; esp. used of food. Sc.

**SLAISH**, see **Slash**, *v.*$^{1}$

**SLAISTER**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Nhp. Also written **slayster** Lakel.$^{2}$ n.Yks.$^{2}$; and in forms **slaster** m.Yks.$^{1}$; **slaystor** Nhb.; **sleäster** e.Yks.; **sleeasther** e.Yks.$^{1}$; **slester** Sc.; **slestir** S. & Ork.$^{1}$ Cld. (JAM.); **slister** w.Yks.$^{5}$; **sloister** Ant.; **slyster** Sc. (JAM.) Cai.$^{1}$ [**slē·stə(r.**] **1.** *v.* To be engaged in wet, dirty work; to bedaub, befoul, bespatter; to make a wet, dirty mess.

**Sc.** There's a soup parritch for ye—it will set ye better tae be slaistering at them and the lapper-milk than meddling wi' Mr. Lovel's head, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) x; The servant lassies were out slestering and scrubbing, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xxiii. **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$, **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Rnf.** BARR *Poems* (1861) 103. **Cld.** (JAM.) **Edb.** FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 206, ed. 1785. **Ant.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Lakel.**$^{2}$

Hence (1) **Slaistering**, *sb.* liquid spilt by carelessness;

(2) **Slaisterkyte,** *sb.* a foul feeder; a gormandizer; (3) **Slaisters,** *sb.* one who bedaubs himself; (4) **Slaist(e)ry,** (*a*) *adj.* wet, dirty, defiling; (*b*) *adj.* apt to spill; (*c*) *sb.* dirty work; drudgery; the refuse of a kitchen.

(1) **Sh.I.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.) (2, 3) **Rxb.** (Jam.) (4, *a*) **Sc.** 'That's slaistry wark ye're at.' The weather is said to be slaistry, when one is exposed to a good deal of rain, or has one's dress soiled by the miriness of the roads (Jam.). **Or.I.** (S.A.S.), **Cld.** (Jam.) (*b*) **Or.I.** [Used of] one who can never take a dish in hand without spilling some of its contents (S.A.S.). (*c*) **Sc.** (Jam.); We cou'dna be fash'd to gang sae far wi' a' the slaistery, Hamilton *Glenburnie* (1808) 149; It's a great fash when your hand's out of the slaistrie o' fine work to have to begin it again, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 330, ed. 1894.

**2.** *Obs.* To move clumsily through a miry road; to wade through mud.

**Sc.** There was he wading up to the kutes in glaur, slaisterin' through the deepest part of the road (Jam.). **Fif.** Loud gaups o' lauchter shook the bank, As Johnnie slaister'd throu' the stank, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 89.

**3.** To do anything in a dirty, slovenly, careless, or awkward manner; to idle, loiter, dawdle; to scamp work.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$, **Cld.** (Jam.) **Ant.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.** Slaystorin' sadly throo the streets, *Keelmin's Ann.* (1869) 7; **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Them painter cheps gets badly endwis, an' they've been slaisterin on for a week at the job. He cam slaisterin alang an hoor ahint the time. **Cum.**$^{4}$ A young wife offen hes a slaisterin' way o' deean things. **n.Yks.**$^{1}$; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ He slaisters his time away; **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ He's a slaisterin' soort ov a man. **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ Pretending to be looking for a job of work without caring to obtain one. To do anything in a hurried, bustling, disorderly manner. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** What 're ta slisterin' theare at? *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 9, 1897); **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ **Nhp.**$^{1}$ Not frequent.

Hence (1) **Slaisterer,** *sb.* an idle, slovenly person; a lounger; a loiterer; a slink; (2) **Slaisters,** (3) **Slaistrel,** *sb.* a sloven; (4) **Slaistry,** *adj.* slovenly, careless, untidy.

(1) **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ (2) **Rxb.** (Jam.) (3) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Clean the yaird up, ye greet slaistrel, ye. (4) **Sh.I.** (Jam.), **Or.I.** (S.A.S.), **Cld.** (Jam.)

**4.** To cut up; to disfigure by beating; to beat with rapid blows; to flog.

**N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Cum.**$^{1}$ He gat a slaisterin when he fought wi' Jack; **Cum.**$^{4}$ **n.Yks.**$^{1}$; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ I'll slayster thy shoulders; **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ Always used stressfully, and with some vehemence.

Hence **Slaistering,** *ppl. adj.* strong, powerful, 'slashing.'

**Dur.**$^{1}$, **w.Dur.**$^{1}$ **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ He made a slasterin speech.

**5.** To rebuke or deride, concerning an act of folly.

**Lakel.**$^{2}$ He dud slayster him aboot his craft.

**6.** *sb.* A wet, dirty, or disgusting mess; the act of working in such; the act of bedaubing; a heterogeneous mixture.

**Sc.** (Jam.); An unco slaister, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) ii. **Per.** Gude feth, I ne'er saw sic a slester, Stewart *Character* (1857) 62; Your herbs an' drugs, your drinks an' plaisters, An' a' your ither unkent slaisters, Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 69. **Cld.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** I . . . had nae great broos o' their slaisters o' dishes wi' the lang queer names, Service *Notandums* (1890) 78. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Some form of a mess caused either by want of skill or want of tidiness.

**7.** Work slovenly done. Cld. (Jam.), Nhb.$^{1}$ **8.** A lazy, untidy worker; a slut; a sloven.

**Cld., Slk.** (Jam.) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ He's a reg'lar slaister.

**9.** A hurry. **e.Yks.** To be in a sleäster (W.W.S.).

**SLAIT,** *sb.*$^{1}$ Slk. (Jam.) The track of cattle among standing corn.

**SLAIT,** *v.*$^{1}$ Hrf. Glo. Som. Dev. Also in forms **slat** Hrf.; **slight** Dev.$^{1}$ nw.Dev.$^{1}$ [slēt.] To extinguish; to slake lime. Cf. **sleft,** *v.*

**Hrf.** (W.W.S.) **Glo.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 394. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ **Dev.** They slighted the limestone [pronounced slate], *Reports Provinc.* (1897); **Dev.**$^{13}$, **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$

**SLAIT,** *sb.*$^{2}$ *v.*$^{2}$ and *adj.* Sc. Lin. Glo. w.Cy. Wil. Dor. Som. Also written **slate** Glo.$^{1}$ Som.; **sleight** Lin. Glo.$^{12}$ Wil.$^{1}$; and in forms **slatt** Glo.; **slite** Dor. [slēt.] **1.** *sb.* A level pasture; a down; a sheep-walk; also in *comp.* **Sheep-slait.** Cf. **slade,** *sb.*$^{1}$ 7.

**Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 185. **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 394; **Glo.**$^{12}$, **w.Cy.** (Hall.), **Wil.**$^{1}$ **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** (W.F.R.); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); A bare flat space on the top of the hills, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. viii. 528. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**2.** The right to allow sheep to run. Som. (W.F.R.)

**3.** A place to which a person is accustomed. w.Cy. (Hall.) Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **4.** *v.* To level. Sc. (Jam.) **5.** To lead sheep to pasture; to pasture sheep on the downs. Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 394. Wil.$^{1}$ **6.** To accustom; to be content with.

**Som.** 'Well, James, I reckon you won't be slated to-night: when bed-time comes you'll be wanting to come up to the old place.' A newly married farmer was heard to say to himself as he carried home a goose who was making her nest on a neighbour's land, 'I've a-slated your missus, and now I'll see if I can't slate you' (W.F.R.); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

**7.** *adj.* Accustomed to; contented. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**SLAIT, SLAITED,** see **Slate,** *sb.*$^{2}$, *v.*$^{2}$, **Slated.**

**SLAITH,** *sb.* se.Wor.$^{1}$ [slēþ.] Action; form; used of the manner of working.

''E a got a good slaith at 'is work,' he is a good workman, doing his work well and quickly.

**SLAITHER, SLAIVER,** see **Slather, Slaver.**

**SLAKE,** *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Der. Lin. Nhp. Shr. Also written **slaek** Wm.; **slaik** Sc. (Jam.) e.Lan.$^{1}$; and in forms **sklaik** Abd. (Jam.); **slaak** ne.Yks.$^{1}$ w.Yks.$^{5}$ n.Lan.$^{1}$ n.Lin.$^{1}$; **slahk** n.Yks.$^{1}$; **slairk** Sc. (Jam.) n.Yks.$^{1}$; **sleak** Sc. Ant. n.Cy. Chs.$^{123}$ s.Chs.$^{1}$; **sleake** Sc. Ant.; **sleck** w.Yks.$^{3}$ Der.$^{2}$ nw.Der.$^{1}$ Nhp.$^{1}$; **sleek** N.I.$^{1}$; **slerk** Dmf. (Jam.) [slēk, slīk, slek.] **1.** *v.* To lick with the tongue.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** He louped up an' sleak'd her cheek, Afore she could won at him, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 112. **Gall.** Adders rough, and gruesome horrid, . . gluey tongues did slake and feed, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 5, ed. 1876. **n.Yks.**$^{124}$ **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ Sitha! he's slaakin' t'treeacle off. **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{12}$ **Lan.** An' th' doctor's dog slakin it great long tong all o'er mi face, Donaldson *Takin' th' Doctor, &c.* (1883) 14.

**2.** To put out the tongue.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **e.Lan.** *Burnley Express* (June 1, 1901); **e.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Chs.** Ray (1691); **Chs.**$^{123}$ **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Mùdh·ŭr, aa·r Jin·i)z slee·kin ŭr tùngg aayt aat· mi. **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Shr.**$^{1}$

**3.** To lick up or eat greedily and noisily.

**Dmf.** (Jam.) **Lin.**$^{1}$ Spoken of a cow rapidly eating grass.

**4.** To kiss in a slobbering manner; to caress, to fondle.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **w.Yks.** Telled ma ta goa an' slake t'Shah's wimmin if aw wanted ta slake, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1874) 42. **n.Lan.**$^{1}$

**5.** To wet, daub, smirch; to smear in streaks; to wipe gently; to wash carelessly, leaving a dirty mark; to work in a slovenly, imperfect manner; also used with *over.* Cf. **slaich.**

**Sc.** (Jam.); Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Abd., Cld.** (Jam.) **Gall.** He slaik her and straik her, Harper *Bards* (ed. 1889) 239. **Ant.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.**$^{14}$, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.* (T.H.), **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.**$^{23}$; **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ A 'bone-idle' youth takes a wet towel and slakes over his face instead of washing himself properly, leaving a 'rauk' from ear to ear, or visible line of demarcation, and having, as an observant comrade remarks, 'a neck fit to set tāaties in.' **Lan.** Dipt his fingurs i' th' likkor, an slak't 'em throo his meawth, Walker *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 36, ed. 1801. **n.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{1}$ **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Yoa)n gon ŭn mik·st dhŭ blaak-led wi gree·si wai·tŭr, ŭn dhŭ grid·)l bi au· slee·kt. **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ **Lin.**$^{1}$ You've slaked these plates,—they're none washed, you've only gen them a lick and a promise. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ Liza Ann's slaak'd th' taable-cloth all oher wi' treäcle. **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ **Nhp.**$^{1}$ The table was slecked all over.

Hence (1) **Slaker,** *sb.* a dauber; (2) **Slakings,** *sb. pl.* besmeared places; (3) **Slaky,** *adj.* (*a*) streaked with dirt, smeary; (*b*) careless.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) (2) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ As grease on the clothes. (3, *a*) **Abd.** (Jam.) **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ Our glasses [tumblers] often do look slaky, as if they weren't half washed. (*b*) **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ Tha's made a slaky job of it.

**6.** To hang about; to lounge.

**Sc.** Like a dog that is content to feed on offal (Jam.). **Rnf.** I never had an itching, To slake about a great man's kitchen, And like a spaniel lick his dishes, Tannahill *Poems* (1817) 71. **Wm.** Whaa sud a leet on bet Gooardy J. slaekan aboot, *Gooardy Jenkins.*

Hence **Slaiker,** *sb.* a sneak. Cld. (Jam.) **7.** To carry off and eat clandestinely, applied esp. to confections, sweetmeats, &c. Sc. (Jam.) **8.** *Fig.* To fawn upon; to flatter. n.Yks.$^{2}$ **9.** *sb.* A lick with the tongue.

**Sc.** Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 427. **n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Cum.**$^{3}$ 'Lets tak slake an' slake aboot till its done.' Said in licking out a treacle pot, *Gl.* **n.Yks.**$^{14}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$

**10.** A wet kiss, a slobbering caress.

**n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** I maun kiss her, 'cause I was the woo'r. Thy father briskly loot me see the gate,—But frae my father mony a slaik she gat, Ross *Helenore* (ed. 1768) 30 (*ib.*). **Ayr.** And what were ye the waur o' a bit slaik o' a kiss? Galt *Entail* (1823) xxvi. **n.Yks.**$^{2}$

**11.** Anything soft, semi-liquid, unctuous, or muddy that smears; a small quantity of such a substance applied to anything. Sc., Abd., Cld. (Jam.) **12.** A daub, smear, dirty mark; a gentle wipe or brush over; a careless wash or scrub; the act of bedaubing or smearing.

**Sc.** A touch o' blackit cork, or a slake o' paint, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xvii. **Ayr.** As if he got a bit slaik now and then, and never a good rub, Douglas *Green Shutters* (1901) 114. **N.I.**$^{1}$ **Ant.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Cum.**$^{1}$; **Cum.**$^{3}$ If thoo was gud for owte, thoo wad git a shilling a pund for't, ivery slake, 18; **Cum.**$^{4}$ **n.Yks.**$^{1}$; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ A lick and a slake, by which a slut is said to get over her household duties in the matter of cleansing. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ Furniture half cleaned is said to have had the slut's slake. **Chs.**$^{1}$

**13.** A slight stroke, gentle blow, pat, slap.

**Rnf.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** He gied you but a gentle slaik wi's paw, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) v. **n.Cy.** (Hall.)

**14.** A small portion of anything laid hold of clandestinely. Sc. (Jam.) **15.** A low, mean, sneaking fellow. Rxb. (*ib.*)

[1. Cp. ON. *sleikja*, to lick (Vigfusson).]

**SLAKE,** *v.*$^{2}$ and *sb.*$^{2}$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Dev. Also in forms **slack** Sc. n.Cy. w.Yks.$^{5}$ Not.$^{1}$ Lei.$^{1}$ Nhp.$^{1}$ War.$^{3}$ Dev.$^{3}$; **sleak** Ir. Cum. w.Yks. [**slēk, sliək, slak.**] **1.** *v.* To quench the thirst. Cf. **sleck,** *v.*$^{1}$

**Abd.** Ye're baith hungry an' dry, But ye're nae vera far frae the slackin' o't, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 600. **Rnf.** They manage whyles to slack their drouth, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 109. **Bwk.** Wull . . . Went to the well his drouth to slack, Calder *Poems* (1897) 112. **n.Ir.** Feelin' his drouth stud in need av a sleakin, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 76. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) (s.v. Slock). **Cum.** (E.W.P.) **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 346; **w.Yks.**$^{5}$, **Not.**$^{1}$ **Lei.**$^{1}$ Ah gin 'im a sup o' brandy-an'-wa'r to slack 'im. **War.**$^{3}$, **Dev.**$^{3}$

**2.** To put out a fire with water. w.Yks.$^{3}$, Der.$^{2}$ Cf. **sleck,** *v.*$^{1}$ **3.** To cool hot iron in water. n.Cy. (Hall.), w.Yks.$^{5}$, Not.$^{1}$, Lei.$^{1}$, War.$^{3}$ Hence (1) **Slake-trough,** (2) **Slaking-trough,** *sb.* a trough in a blacksmith's shop in which the water used for plunging the hot iron in is kept.

(1) **n.Yks.**$^{12}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$ (2) **Lei.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$

**4.** To decompose, to wear away.

**Nhp.**$^{2}$ As some species of stone when exposed to the weather.

**5.** To cease raining. Cf. **sletch.**

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781).

**6.** *sb.* Drink of all kinds. n.Yks.$^{2}$, w.Yks.$^{5}$, n.Lin.$^{1}$ Cf. **sleck,** *v.*$^{1}$ **3.** **7.** An habitual drunkard. Nhb.$^{1}$

**SLAKE,** *sb.*$^{3}$ and *v.*$^{3}$ n.Cy. Der. [**slēk.**] **1.** *sb.* Small coals, slack. n.Cy. (Hall.); Grose (1790). **2.** *v.* To cover a fire with small coals to prevent it burning too fast. n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) Der.$^{12}$

**SLAKE,** *sb.*$^{4}$ and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Also in form **sl'yuk** Nhb. [**slēk.**] **1.** *sb.* A rocky hill or brow. Cf. **slack,** *sb.*$^{3}$

**Gall.** Corse o' slakes, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 142, ed. 1876.

**2.** Soft muddy ground left bare by the tide; an accumulation of mud; a bog. Cf. **sleck,** *sb.*$^{3}$, **slick,** *sb.*$^{2}$

**Sc.** The slakes are waste lands bordering on the sea shore, which are covered with water when the tide comes in, Maidment *Pasquils* (1868) 4, *note.* **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ Jarrow Slake, on the Tyne. **Nhb.** Offins fund in the sl'yuk at law wettor, *Keelmin's Ann.* (1869) 116.; **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Fenham Slakes, the flats near Holy Island. **Dur.** *Borings* (1881) II. 96; *N. & Q.* (1884) 6th S. x. 455. **Cum.** *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 30; *Gl.* (1851); *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 90; **Cum.**$^{4}$

**3.** *adj. Obs.* Soft, as mud or dirt. Dur. (K.), (Hall.)

[1. Cp. ON. *slakki*, a slope on a mountain-edge (Vigfusson).]

**SLAKE,** *sb.*$^{5}$ Sc. Nhb. Lan. Also written **slaik** n.Sc. (Jam.); and in form **slaake** ne.Lan.$^{1}$ [**slēk.**] The oozy vegetable substance in the bed of rivers; var. kinds of sea-weed, esp. *Ulva* and *Porphyra.*

**n.Sc.** In some places slake is also applied to the *Ulva compressa* and *Conferva bullosa.* The latter abounds in all stagnant pools (Jam.); A kind of sea-weed very soft and slippery, . . which they also eat, Ruddiman *Introd.* (1773) (*ib.*). **Cai.**$^{1}$ Eaten after being boiled. **Abd.** The green slake, which grows in the river, is washed down by the summer floods; and is brought ashore at the harbour-mouth, *Statist. Acc.* VII. 201 (Jam.). **Ags.** This, I am informed, when boiled, forming a jelly, is eaten by some of the poor people on bread instead of butter (*ib.*). **Nhb.** (B. & H.); **Nhb.**$^{1}$ The *enteromorphae* fill the bed of the lower part of the Tweed during the summer, and are well-known to our fishermen under the name of slake, for, by clogging his nets, they offer a serious obstacle to his work, Johnston *Botany of E. Borders*, 287. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$

**SLAKE,** *sb.*$^{6}$ Hrt. See below.

In May . . . when the webs and slakes lie on the ground, Ellis *Experiments* (1750) 46.

**SLAKING-TIN,** *sb.* Not.$^{2}$ A tin for skimming milk.

**SLAKKEN,** *sb.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] In *comb.* **Slakkens o' night,** night-watches.

Keppit my een the slakkens o' night, Waddell *Ps.* (1871) cix. 148.

**SLALE,** *adj.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Violent, inflamed. (Hall.)

**SLALLACK,** *v.* n.Lin.$^{1}$ [**sla·lək.**] To walk clumsily, as with ill-fitting or downtrodden shoes. Cf. **sallacking.**

**SLAM,** *v.*$^{1}$, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *adv.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Yks. Der. Lin. Wor. Hrf. Glo. w.Cy. Dev. Cor. and Amer. [**slam, slæm.**] **1.** *v.* To slap; to beat; to do anything with violence. Cf. **lam.**

**Abd.** Clutchin' at the scythe handle . . . he was slamin' an' ramin' at the barley, hackin' an' packin', but never cuttin' a stack, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Sept. 15, 1900). **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Wait til thay hev hed wun [a wife] twenty years, an been hammered . . . an slammed awl t'wile, *Frogland Olm.* (1856). **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ Look how he comes slamming through the hedge. **Wor.** (H.K.), **Glo.**$^{12}$ **Cor.** Slamm'd the poor man in the head, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 45; **Cor.**$^{12}$

Hence (1) **Slam-bang,** *adv.* (*a*) with undue violence or noise; 'slap-bang'; (*b*) all of a sudden; forthwith; (2) **Slamming,** *ppl. adj.* large, big.

(1, *a*) **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Glo.**$^{1}$, **w.Cy.** (Hall.) **Cor.**$^{2}$ (s.v. Stram-bang). (*b*) **Cor.**$^{2}$ *ib.* [**Amer.** I'm a gwine to stay right slam-bang in the United States, *Cent. Mag.* (May 1883) 139.] (2) **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **w.Cy.** (Hall.) **Dev.** With a slammin stick, Com'd souse upon my sconce, Peter Pindar *Wks.* (1816) IV. 186; **Dev.**$^{1}$

**2.** *sb.* The sound of a bang; a crash.

**Arg.** The crack of the musket sounded odd and moist in the mist, falling away in a dismal slam that carried but a short distance, Munro *J. Splendid* (1898) 109. **Ir.** It's much if there isn't a good slam or two of thundher agin we git done wid the wet weather, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 88.

**3.** *adv.* All of a sudden; forthwith.

**Dev.** Slam off a went, without more ado, Peter Pindar *Wks.* (1816) IV. 178.

[1. Cp. Sw. dial. *slämma*, to strike or push hastily (Rietz).]

**SLAM,** *v.*$^{2}$, *sb.*$^{2}$ and *adj.*$^{1}$ Yks. Lin. Sus. Dev. [**slam, slæm.**] **1.** *v.* To do any kind of work in a slovenly manner; to spoil. Cf. **slem,** *adj.* **2.**

**Sus.**$^{12}$ **Dev.** You've slam'd they broth, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 139, ed. 1871.

**2.** *Comp.* **Slam-bags,** (1) an unworkmanlike person; (2) an untidily-dressed person.

(1) **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ M—— is a reäl slambags at cuttin' up a pig. (2) *ib.*

**3.** To shuffle in walking; to raise the heel out of the shoe or slipper at every step.

**w.Yks.**$^{3}$ Dunnot slam sooa; yo'll slart Mester North his stockins; **w.Yks.**$^{5}$

4. *sb.* A slovenly person.

**w.Yks.** He is an owd slam, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 29, 1884).

5. *adj.* Slovenly, careless.

**Yks.** A slam pieace ov wark, Fetherston *T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 11; Akers upon akers farmed in onny slam sort of way, *ib.* 160, 4th ed.

**SLAM,** *v.*$^3$ and *sb.*$^3$ Yks. 1. *v.* With *off*: to depart in a hasty manner.

**w.Yks.** A mən slam of ər els as bi lat. Slam of ər al mak ðə in ə minit (J.W.).

2. *sb.* In phr. *to take one's slams*, to take one's departure.

**w.Yks.** Thee tak' thi slams, or Ah'll put my fooit agean thi behund, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 11, 1897).

**SLAM,** *sb.*$^4$ Dor. [slæm.] The side of a hill, &c.

To go up the slam of a hill is to go up obliquely (Hall.); *Gl.* (1851).

**SLAM,** *sb.*$^5$ n.Sc. (Jam.) [**slam.**] A portion of anything which has been gained by violence or trickery; esp. used of food. Cf. **slammach, 4.**

**SLAM,** *sb.*$^6$ *Obs.* Lan. s.Cy. A kind of mussel. ne.Lan.$^1$, s.Cy. (Hall.)

**SLAM,** *v.*$^4$ Som. Cor. [slæm.] To trump in card-playing.

**w.Som.**$^1$ They be slammin' both o' they suits. **Cor.**$^1$ I'll slam that card; **Cor.**$^2$

**SLAM,** *v.*$^5$ Lei.$^1$ Nhp.$^1$ War.$^3$ [**slam.**] To ring all the bells of a peal together so as to produce a general clash. Cf. **clam,** *v.*$^4$

**SLAM,** *adj.*$^2$ *Obs.* N.Cy.$^2$ Of a man: tall, raw-boned, scraggy. Cf. **slem,** *adj.*

**SLAMACH, SLAMACKING,** see **Slammach, Slammocking.**

**SLAMBER,** *adj.* Sh.I. Also in form **slambery** (Jam.). Slim, slender. (Jam.), S. & Ork.$^1$

**SLAME,** *v.* Som. Dev. [sleəm.] Of a grindstone: see below. Cf. **slim,** *v.*$^3$ **2.**

**w.Som.**$^1$ Applied to a grindstone, or whetstone of any kind, in the very common case, when either by reason of frozen water or dried oil the stone will not 'fret'—i.e. take any effect on the instrument to be sharpened. 'Can't grind nort gin the stone's a-unthawed, the vrost 've a-slame un.' 'Th' oilstone 'll sure to slamy nif you lef so much stale oil 'bout'n.' **nw.Dev.**$^1$ The vrost 've a-slame the grendin' stone.

**SLAMMACH,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **slamach,** and in form **slawmach** (Jam.). [slaˑməχ.] 1. *v.* To slobber, slabber; to eat hastily and in a slovenly fashion. Cf. **slummock, 3.**

**n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** (G.W.); Gin ye're but ae day amissing, And nae ay slammaching and kissing, Your conduct's deem'd sae wondrous fau'ty, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 333.

2. To eat stolen food; to lay hold of anything in an unfair way.

**n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** 'Lassie, ye've been slammachin'?' 'Na, as sure's death; I never put a speen in amon't' (G.W.).

3. *sb.* A large quantity of soft food, swallowed hastily and in a slovenly fashion. Rnf. (Jam.) 4. A piece of anything, esp. food gained by underhand or violent means. n.Sc. (*ib.*, s.v. Slam.)

**SLAMMACHS,** *sb. pl.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Abd. (Jam.) Gossamer.

**SLAMMAK,** *sb.* *Obs.* Yks. Sour oat-cake.

**w.Yks.** 'Dustah rememba hah menni names we ad fo sahwer wotcake?' . . 'Let's see; slammak wer won,' Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1834) 24; **w.Yks.**$^2$

**SLAMMER,** *sb.* and *v.* n.Yks.$^2$ [slaˑmər.] 1. *sb.* Slime. 2. *v.* To smear; *fig.* to flatter.

**SLAMMOCK,** *sb.*, *v.*, *adj.* and *adv.* In *gen.* dial. use in Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **slammack** e.Yks.$^1$ Lin.$^1$; **slammacks** e.Yks.$^1$ Ess.$^1$; **slammak** w.Yks.$^2$; **slammick** Wil. w.Som.$^1$ Dev.; **slammicks** Ess.; **slammocks** w.Yks.$^1$; **slomax** War.; **slommack** War.$^3$; **slommacks** Nhp.$^1$; **slommak** Glo. Sus.$^1$; **slommax** Wil.; **slommick** Ir. War. Som.; **slommock** Lakel.$^2$ Wm. War.$^2$ Wor. Hrf.$^2$ Oxf.$^1$ Brks. Dor.$^1$ nw.Dev.$^1$; **slommocks** War.$^{24}$ s.War.$^1$ Oxf.$^1$; **slommox** Hrf.; **slommuck** se.Wor.$^1$; **sloomik** Amer.; **slummack** Brks.$^1$; **slummak** Glo.; **slummick** Glo.; **slummix** w.Som.$^1$; **slummock** War. Glo.$^1$ Mid. Sur.$^1$ Wil.$^1$ Cor.$^{12}$ Amer.; **slummox** e.Yks.$^1$ [slaˑmək, sloˑmək, slɐˑmək.] 1. *sb.* A dirty, untidy person; a slattern; an idle, careless person; a hulking, lazy, contemptible fellow; an awkward, waddling person or animal.

**Lakel.**$^2$ **Wm.** He is only a slommock. You can see that by the way he walks (B.K.). **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^{15}$, **Nhp.**$^1$ **War.** (J.R.W.); 'Come thee here you slummock,' . . to a child with frock unfastened, stockings down, or hat slouched on head, *B'ham Wkly. Post* (Apr. 29, 1899); **War.**$^{234}$, **s.War.**$^1$ **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876); **Hrf.**$^2$, **Glo.**$^1$ **Oxf.** She's a great idle slommock (G.O.); **Oxf.**$^1$ 'Er's sich a slommocks. **Brks.** (W.H.Y.), **Brks.**$^1$ **w.Mid.** You dirty slummock! Look what a mess you've made your frock in! (W.P.M.) **Ess.** *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 187; **Ess.**$^1$, **Sus.** (E.E.S.) **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**$^1$ **s.Wil.** (G.E.D.), **Dor.**$^1$ **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **w.Som.**$^1$ Her's a proper old slumix, and her house is like a pig's looze. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1886). **nw.Dev.**$^1$, **Cor.**$^{12}$ [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 383.]

Hence **Slammocky,** *adj.* untidy, dirty, slovenly; awkward in gait.

**Ir.** (A.S.-P.), **Lakel.**$^2$ **w.Yks.** There were one or two bandy-legged, or slammocky, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) vi; He's nobbut a slammocky way o' waukin (J.R.). **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Glo.** I never saw such a slommaky woman (A.B.); **Glo.**$^1$ **w.Mid.** She's a slummocky sort of woman. Her house always looks as if it wanted a spring-clean (W.P.M.). **Sur.**$^1$, **Sus.** (E.E.S.), **Sus.**$^1$ **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1886). [**Amer.** Carruth *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (1892) I.]

2. General untidiness. n.Lin.$^1$ 3. *v.* To be untidy; to walk in a slipshod, awkward fashion; to reel; to dawdle, loiter about; to act in a disreputable or vulgar manner.

**e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 359. **n.Lin.**$^1$ **War.**$^2$ She goes slommocking about, worse than any beggar on the road. **se.Wor.**$^1$ **s.Wor.** 'E gooes slommockin' alung, an' wears out the toes ov 'is shoes (H.K.). **Oxf.** (G.O.); **Oxf.**$^1$ 'Ow 'er slommocks about in them auld shoes. **Nrf.** *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 173. **Ess.** She went slammocking all over the place (F.G.B.).

4. To make untidy; to dress in ill-fitting clothes.

**Lin.**$^1$ She was slammacked out. **n.Dev.** Her used vor slammocky hur dress, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 21.

5. With *off*: to go off in a temper.

**War.** She went and slommocked off and left me (N.R.).

6. *adj.* Untidy, slatternly; ugly, misshapen, out of proportion; unnatural. w.Yks.$^2$ War. Holloway. 7. *adv.* With a loud noise or heavy bump.

**n.Lin.** A pair o' tall boots drops doon chimla' slammock upo' th' flōōr, Peacock *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 127; Slammock refers to the sound made by certain falling bodies coming in contact with the ground or a flat surface such as a table top. The word may also be used of certain flat bodies dragged along the ground and hitting at intervals (E.P.).

**SLAMMOCKING,** *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **slamacking** Lin.$^1$; **slamicking** Dev.; **slammaching** Shr.$^2$; **slammackin(g** e.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks.; **slammaken** Suf.$^1$; **slammakin(g** Cum. w.Yks.$^2$ Brks.$^1$ Suf.$^1$ I.W.$^{12}$ Dev. Cor.$^1$; **slammerkin** Cum.$^4$ Glo.$^{12}$ Hmp.; **slammickin(g** Hmp. w.Som.$^1$ nw.Dev.$^1$; **slammikin** Sc. (Jam.) Lan.; **slammykin** s.Dev. e.Cor.; **slomaking** War. Som.; **slommackin(g** s.Chs.$^1$ Nhp.$^2$ Shr.$^{12}$ Bck.; **slommakin(g** n.Yks.$^2$ Chs.$^1$ nw.Der.$^1$ Not.$^1$ Lei.$^1$ Nhp.$^1$ War.$^3$ Wil.$^1$; **slommocken** Lakel.$^2$ Dor.$^1$; **slommockin(g** War.$^2$ Oxf.$^1$ nw.Dev.$^1$; **slummacking** Not.$^1$ s.Wor.$^1$ Glo.; **slummaking** w.Wor.$^1$ Brks.$^1$ Dev.$^1$; **slummockin** Glo.$^1$ Cor.$^1$; **slummucking** Dor. [slaˑməkin, slæˑməkin, sloˑməkin, slɐˑməkin.] 1. *ppl. adj.* Untidy, slovenly, careless; lazy, shuffling; ungainly, large and clumsy; misshapen.

**Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 311. **n.Yks.**$^2$, **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** There's Joe Sutters, for instance, he's nobbut a slammacking chap, *Yksman.* (Oct. 1878) 363; **w.Yks.**$^{12}$ **Lan.** A tall slammocking young fellow, Brierley *Tales* (1854) II. 120. **Chs.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$ **n.Lin.** Them is ă slammockin' pair o' boots (M.P.). **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$; **Nhp.**$^2$ A great slommackin wench. **War.** Holloway; **War.**$^{23}$, **w.Wor.**$^1$, **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^{12}$, **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**$^1$ **Oxf.**$^1$ How slommockin' tha lookst. **Brks.**$^1$, **n.Bck.** (A.C.) **Suf.**$^1$ A great slammakin mawther. **Hmp.** She makes me downright ill, What wi' her slammickin' ways, *Cornh. Mag.* (June 1887) 657. **I.W.**$^1$; **I.W.**$^2$ I won't hay things done in sich a slammaken way. **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**$^1$ **Dor.** *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 157; **Dor.**$^1$ **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**$^1$ Her's the slammickins old drab you'll vind in a day's march. **Dev.** Aw yü gert slamicking theng! Yer clothes lükes s'off 'twuz drawed on wi' a peek! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**$^{1}$ **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$ We should say 'A gurt slammickin' 'oss,' not 'slommockin''; but we should apply either term to a maid, with very little difference in the meaning. **s.Dev.**, **e.Cor.** (Miss D.), **Cor.**$^{1}$

**2.** *sb.* A dirty, slovenly woman; an ungainly, burly person.

**Lth.** (JAM.), **Lakel.**$^{2}$, **Cum.**$^{4}$ **w.Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 26, 1897). **n.Lan.** (J.Ar.), **Hrf.**$^{1}$, **Glo.**$^{12}$ **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$ Whys-n putt yur kep on vitty, slommockin'?

**3.** An awkward, slovenly gait. Lin.$^{1}$

**SLAMMOCKY**, *adj.* Yks. [**sla·məki.**] Of the skin: soft and flabby; of crochet, knitting, &c.: loose. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 11, 1897); (J.W.)

**SLAMP**, *adj.*$^{1}$ Yks. Lan. Der. [**slamp.**] **1.** Soft, loose, slack; empty; limp, tottering.

**Lan.** Surelee yo're noane so slamp 'at yo'll be lost Becose a foolish lass yor fancy crossed, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 235; **Lan.**$^{1}$, **n.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Der.** As slamp and wobbly as an owd corn boggart, WARD *David Grieve* (1892) I. iv.

**2.** Wet, moist. s.Lan.$^{1}$ **3.** Dull. w.Yks.$^{3}$

**SLAMP**, *adj.*$^{2}$ Sc. [**slamp.**] **1.** Pliant, flexible, supple; active.

**Mry.** The elf-bull is . . . long, round, and slamp in the body like a wild animal, *N. Antiq.* (1814) 405 (JAM.). **Abd.** My back's nae sae slamp as it wis, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Sept. 15, 1900). **s.Sc.** The carline was ane o' the slampest women in a' the north o' Scotland, WILSON *Tales* (1836) IV. 46.

**2.** Plump; taut. Inv. (H.E.F.)

**SLAMP**, *sb.* and *v.* s.Wor. (H.K.) Also in form **slomp**. **1.** *sb.* A slap; a blow. Cf. **slump**, *sb.*$^{1}$ **3.**

'E loosed 'e's 'olt an' come down sich a slamp.

**2.** *v.* To slap; to slam; to rattle about; of shoes: to slip up and down. Cf. **slump**, *sb.*$^{1}$ **5.** 'My shoes slamp.'

Hence **Slampy**, *adj.* of shoes: slipping up and down.

**3.** To go about in an idle, slovenly way; to walk in a limping manner.

A con't a-bear to see a mon as gooes slompin' alung.

Hence **Slampy** or **Slompy**, *adj.* heavy, clumsy, cumbrous.

I dooesn't like the look o' thot 'arse, a's sah slompy.

**SLAMPER**, *v.* Lan. [**sla·mpə(r).**] To shrink, dwindle, collapse.

It caused him to slamper up like a doll ut's had o' th' sawdust letten eawt on't, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1865) 180, ed. 1868; **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ He slamper't-up loike a prick't bleddur.

**SLAMPY**, *adj.* Lan. I.Ma. [**sla·mpi.**] Flabby; soft and wet. See **Slamp**, *adj.*$^{1}$

**e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **I.Ma.** You feel as slampy as a mollag just pricked, RYDINGS *Tales* (1895) 114.

**SLAMS**, *sb. pl.* Cor.$^{12}$ [**slæmz.**] Scraps of meat.

**SLAMTRASH**, *sb.* *Obs.* Yks. A slovenly, dirty person. w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703).

**SLAN**, see **Slone**.

**SLANCE**, *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.* Lan. Chs. Also written **slanse** Lan.; and in form **slanch** Chs.$^{3}$ [**slans.**] **1.** *v.* To pilfer; to take pickings from meat, &c.; to pry about with a view to pilfering, esp. used of a cat. Cf. **slench**, *v.*$^{1}$

**Lan.** Yo shadd'n wrynot on slanst th' charges frowt I hear, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 37; To pick or steal in a furtive manner small portions from a dish of food in such a way that the loss will not be noticed. It used to be a common fault among children, *Manch. Cy. News* (May 17, 1902); A boy may take a piece of pie from his mother's larder and he will have 'slanst it'; but if he did the same thing from his neighbour's plate he would have stolen it, *ib.*; **Lan.**$^{1}$ **m.Lan.**$^{1}$ Cat as mi landlady hed as used to slance beef, an' cheese, an' pickled onions. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ Wheer did t' get that sugar? Tha's bin slancin' it. **Chs.**$^{13}$

Hence **Slancer**, *sb.* a pilferer; a petty thief. s.Lan.$^{1}$

**2.** *sb.* A pilferer; a petty thief.

**s.Lan.**$^{1}$ That cat o' yore's is a regilar slance.

**SLANCE**, *v.*$^{2}$ Chs. Also in form **slanch** Chs.$^{3}$ [**slans.**] To cut and lay a hedge. Chs.$^{1}$ Cf. **slench**, *v.*$^{3}$ Hence (1) **Slancing-hook**, *sb.* a bill for trimming hedges. Chs.$^{13}$; (2) **Slancings**, *sb. pl.* the trimmings of a hedge. *ib.*

**SLANCH, SLANDLES**, see **Slance**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Slanlas**.

**SLANE**, *sb.* Ir. Hrt. [**slēn.**] **1.** A long-handled spade, used esp. for cutting turf.

**Ir.** Two or three slanes being propped up against it, *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) I. 307. **Ant.** There is a slane . . . against the wall, HUME *Dial.* (1878) 23; A special narrow spade about 4 in. wide with a projecting spud for the foot (R.M.Y.). **Wxf.** Pitch forks, and slanes, KENNEDY *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 68. **Hrt.** Dig your trench with slanes, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. ii. 40.

**2.** *Comp.* **Slane-turf**, peat cut for burning.

**Ir.** I know what he's after—cuttin' sods in the bank where I've tould him times and agin there isn't a spade-load of good slane-turf, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 172; Sometimes the 'sods' or little brick-shaped masses are made with the hand from half-liquid bog-stuff and dried: this is called hand-turf. Sometimes it is cut out of the soft solid bog, with a sharp spade. This is slane-turf (P.W.J.).

[Cp. Ir. *sleaghan*, a sort of turf-spade (O'REILLY).]

**SLANE**, see **Slain**, *sb.*$^{12}$, **Slone**.

**SLANG**, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *adj.* Chs. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Hrf. Rdn. Pem. w.Cy. [**slaŋ.**] **1.** *sb.* A narrow piece of land running up between other and larger divisions of ground; a long and narrow strip of ground; very common as a field-name. Cf. **sling**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**Chs.**$^{1}$ **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Mahy wuurd, ée)z moa·d ŭ fahyn slaangg·! **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{12}$ **War.**$^{3}$ In sowing a field with barley a slang will often be left on which to grow potatoes. **Shr.**$^{1}$ We bin despert short o' meadowin', theer's on'y two, an' a bit of a slang as yo' met'n stride across, aumust; **Shr.**$^{2}$ **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876); **Hrf.**$^{12}$ **Rdn.** MORGAN *Wds.* (1881). **Pem.** A strip of field belonging to another owner, but not fenced off. This occurs in case of divided inheritance. We possess a slang field, where the central strip belongs to Lord Kensington and has to be rented by us, or the whole pasture would be useless to both parties (E.D.). **s.Pem.** LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. **w.Cy.** (HALL.)

**2.** A small square portion of any substance; a patch on a patchwork quilt.

**s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Iz dhŭr aan·i ŭ dhaat· flich· ŭ bee·kn left? Aay, dhur)z ŭ bit ŭv ŭ slaangg.

**3.** A long row.

Dhŭr)z sik·s ŭr sev·n on ŭm kŭm·in ŭp dhŭ roa·d au·l in ŭ slaangg, *ib.*

**4.** *adj.* Long and narrow. **War.**$^{2}$ A slang kitchen. A slang field.

**SLANG**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Sc. Lakel. Yks. [**slaŋ.**] **1.** Impertinence, abusive language.

**Lakel.**$^{2}$ Let's hev neea slang. **n.Yks.** If he gives me onny of his slang (I.W.).

**2.** Talk, chat.

**Abd.** Aroun' the yard in booríghs here an' there, the slang gaed on about their war'ly care, WALKER *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 457.

**SLANGER**, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To linger, go slowly. Cf. **slanker**.

**s.Sc.** Hameward straight he tried to slanger, But his mind was far frae right, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 361. **Bwk.** (JAM.)

**SLANGET**, *sb.* Shr. Hrf. w.Cy. Also in form **slanket** w.Cy. A long, narrow strip of land. Shr., Hrf. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). w.Cy. (HALL.) Cf. **langet**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **slang**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **slinget**.

**SLANGING**, *prp.* Nhp.$^{1}$ In phr. *to run slanging*, of a slip of land: to run up between larger divisions of ground. See **Slang**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**SLANG-UP**, *adj.* Wil. Also in form **slang-uppy** Wil.$^{1}$ [**slæ·ŋ-ɐp.**] Untidy, slatternly.

**Wil.**$^{1}$ **n.Wil.** A man who goes about with his boots unlaced, &c. is slanguppy (E.H.G.).

**SLANK**, *sb.* Not. Pem. Mid. Ken. Sur. and Amer. [**slaŋk, slæŋk.**] **1.** A slope, declivity; a depression in the ground. Cf. **slonk**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**s.Not.** Only used in the midwife's proverb below, which means that before the increase in bulk of the enceinte there is usually a brief falling off in flesh. 'A slank before a bank' (J.P.K.). **w.Mid.** That meadow's always wet down in those slanks (W.P.M.). **Ken.**$^{1}$, **Sur.** (T.T.C.) [**Amer.** Low place at side of river, bay or cove, filled with water at freshet, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 383.]

**2.** Wrinkled skin; esp. used of animals.

**s.Pem.** A's gettin' to look owld, there's slank on 'is varred (W.M.M.).

**SLANK**, *v.* Cum. Not. [**slaŋk.**] To slink away; to go about in a lazy, listless fashion. Cf. **slanker, slonk**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**Cum.**$^{14}$ **s.Not.** What are yer slankin about like that for? Ger on with yer wuck (J.P.K.).

**SLANK,** *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Lan. [**slaŋk.**] Slender, thin, lanky. Cf. **slonky.**

**Fif.** (Jam.) **n.Cy.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 170. **Lan.** No matter what th' chap ate, it made no difference beawt it ratched him eawt an' made him lunger an' slanker, Mellor *Uncle Owdem* (1865) 4; **Lan.**$^1$

[EFris. *slank*, lanky, thin (Koolman).]

**SLANK,** see **Slink,** *v.*$^1$

**SLANKER,** *v.* Chs. [**sla·ŋkə(r).**] To slacken pace; to linger, saunter. Cf. **slanger, slank,** *v.*

He slankert behind, *Sheaf* (1879) I. 190; **Chs.**$^1$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Ah râe·li aam· ŭshai·md ŭ)dhŭ laad·z ŭn wensh·iz slaangk·ŭrin ŭbuw·t dhŭ lee·nz ŭ Sùn·di neyts.

**SLANKET,** see **Slanget.**

**SLANLAS,** *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written **slanlus** Sc.; and in form **slandles** Ir. The greater plantain, *Plantago major.*

**n.Sc.** (R.H.H.), **Uls.** (M.B.-S.), **Ant., Dwn.** (B. & H.) **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

[Gael. *slàn-lus*, rib-wood, lit. healthy plant (M. & D.); Ir. *slanlus*, rib-grass, ribwort, plantain (O'Reilly).]

**SLANNY, SLANSE,** see **Slany, Slance,** *v.*$^1$

**SLANT,** *sb.*$^1$, *v.* and *adv.* Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. I.Ma. Nhp. [**slant.**] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Slant-vein,** one vein crossing another at an acute angle. w.Yks.$^1$ **2.** Phr. *to make a slant*, to go sideways.

**I.Ma.** Made a slant and stoopin' there, and in on the ditch, Brown *Witch* (1889) 2; The horse made a slant and the carriage was upset (S.M.).

**3.** An untruth; a joke; a sneer. Cf. **slent,** *v.*$^1$ 5.

**N.Cy.**$^1$ **Cum.**$^4$ Mister H—— sez that I assume at nobbet dissenting ministers preach without pay, now that's rather a slant. **Nhp.**$^1$

**4.** *v.* Of hail, &c.: to come down in an oblique direction.

**Ir.** The hail-showers were slantin' in sthrakes, Barlow *Bogland* (1892) 85, ed. 1873.

**5.** To run off; to move; also used *fig.*

**Nhb.** You know what I mean when I say shog—slant—cut your stick! Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 293. **I.Ma.** One verse, that's enough, that's all we're wantin, Just to show the way it's slantin, Brown *Yarns* (1881) 255, ed. 1889.

**6.** To tell petty falsehoods; to make sly jokes; to attack indirectly; to exaggerate.

**n.Cy.** (Hall.); **N.Cy.**$^1$ He slants a good deal. **Dur.** (K.) **Cum.** Well, I'll not say but he may have slanted now and then, White *Leg. Lake Cy.* (1873) 330; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Nhp.**$^1$ He slants at me.

**7.** *adv.* Sideways. Cum. (E.W.P.)

**SLANT,** *sb.*$^2$ Sh.I. Yks. Also in forms **sclant, sklant** Sh.I.; **slaunt.** [**slant.**] An opportunity; an occasional time.

**Sh.I.** A boatman might speak of having a sclant to cross a ferry between showers. 'Did doo speak wi' Rasmie da streen?' 'Naa, boy, I never haed a sclant' (J.S.); 'Is doo seen ony sklant yet, Olie?' 'Na he, he didna hae time ta look aboot him for coortin',' Ollason *Mareel* (1901) 39. **n.Yks.**$^2$

**SLANT,** see **Slaint.**

**SLANY,** *sb.* Shr. Hrf. Glo. Also written **slanny** Shr.$^1$ [**slæ·ni.**] A slattern.

**Shr.**$^1$ I'd mak' that girld keep 'erself a bit tidier,—whad a slanny 'er looks! **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Glo.** Grose (1790); **Glo.**$^1$, **w.Cy.** (Hall.)

**SLAP,** *v.*$^1$, *sb.*$^1$ and *adv.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **slaap** Midl.; **slape** Shr.$^2$; **zlap** Dev. [**slap, slæp.**] **1.** *v.* In *comb.* with *adv.* and *prep.*: (1) **Slap at,** to dash into; to tackle energetically; (2) — **back,** to drive back smartly; (3) — **down,** to put down hastily; (4) — **into,** see (1); (5) — **off,** (*a*) to lop off at one blow; (*b*) to go off hastily; (6) — **out,** to put out suddenly; esp. used of the tongue; (7) — **up,** to eat or drink hastily.

(1) **s.Chs.**$^1$ (2) **Fif.** Fun at the door-stane stands, And slaps him [Care] back wi' baith his hands, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 17. (3) **Sc.** (A.W.) **w.Yks.** Slap it dahn onnywhear (Æ.B.). (4) **s.Chs.**$^1$ Wi)n slaap· in·tŭ dhaat· wéeŭt. (5, *a*) **Lakel.**$^2$ He slap't gurt lumps off. (*b*) **n.Yks.**$^1$ (6) **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); Let me see thee slap thi tongue aht agean at onnybody an' ah'll bray theh (Æ.B.). **Shr.**$^2$ (7) **Wm.** He slaps-up his crowdy an nivver leuks oft (B.K.). **n.Yks.**$^{14}$ **w.Yks.**$^1$ He slapt up his porridge in a trice. **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**2.** Phr. (1) *to slap a person into court* or *into the hole*, to summons him; (2) — *hold of*, to seize hastily; (3) — *on the cheek*, to put on rouge.

(1) **w.Yks.** Slap him into t'hoile if he wean't pay up, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 11, 1897); (J.W.) (2) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** I slapt howd oth' tea-pot, un' drunk out oth' spout, Gaskel *Comic Sngs. add.* 88; Somebuddy slapt howd on me wi a pair o honds, Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 124. (3) **Hmp.**$^1$

**3.** To ram with speed and violence; to slam, as a gate, &c.

**Ayr.** I flung my kist on my shouther and slapped the gate ahint me, Douglas *Green Shutters* (1901) 40. **Ir.** If I killed a man on purpose, sure it would be slappin' the gates of Heaven in my own face, Lover *Handy Andy* (1842) xxv. **w.Yks.** Slapped it into my bellas-cap aht o't seet, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 16.

**4.** To do anything quickly; to walk with speed or violence.

**n.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^1$ He slaps ower t'country. **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ How he goes slapping along!

**5.** To exceed, excel. **Cld.** Weel that slaps a' (Jam.).

**6.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Slap-bazz,** with a sudden and violent concussion; (2) **-of-the-ear,** a rough game; see below.

(1) **s.Lan.**$^1$ (2) **n.Cy.** A rough game played mostly by youths during the dinner hour. It consists of selecting one to 'stand out.' He places both hands flat over his ears. Behind him in a row the others are ranged, and one of them gives him a smart blow with the flat hand over the back of his hand, he immediately turns round, and selects one whom he blames for hitting him, and, seizing hold of his ear, leads him forward to be slapped. If he selects a wrong man, then he again becomes the victim (B.K.).

**7.** Phr. (1) *all of a slap*, all at once; (2) *at a slap*, (*a*) all together; (*b*) at a great pace; (3) *full slap*, see (2, *b*); (4) *to have a slap at*, to attempt; 'to make a shot at'; (5) *to play slap at*, to strike smartly; (6) *with a slap*, suddenly.

(1) **Lakel.**$^2$, **e.Yks.**$^1$ (2, *a*) **n.Lin.**$^1$ Th' poästman wi' a letter fra my sun e' th' Indies, an' th' doctor for my ohd man leg, an' th' butcher, an' th' parson to praay wi' him, all cum'd at a slap. (*b*) **n.Wm.** We walked at a rare slap (B.K.). (3) **Sc.** (A.W.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**$^1$ When thaay heärd on it thaay all run'd full slap. (4) **Sc.** (A.W.) **w.Yks.** Ah'd hev a slap at this mak o' wark, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 30, 1896). **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Midl.** Hevin' a slaap at the sqowire's pheasants, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 103. **War.**$^3$ Let me have a slap at it. (5) **Sc.** (A.W.) **n.Ir.** Barney played slap at the bush, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 20. (6) **w.Yks.**$^5$ Flour al be coming darn wi' a slap in a bit.

**8.** A large quantity.

**Cld.** (Jam.) **N.I.**$^1$ A whole slap of money. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**9.** *adv.* With sudden force; quickly, suddenly, unawares; directly; entirely; in *gen.* colloq. use.

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Ayr.** Till, slap, come in an unco loon, Burns *Dmf. Volunteers* (1795) st. 2. **Dmf.** A misanthrope henceforth tae be, Clean slap ootricht, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 131. **Ir.** The great cliffs go down at your feet slap into the say, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 265. **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Cum.** Slap fell it on the fleer, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1747) 96. **n.Wm.** He went slap at it (B.K.). **n.Yks.**$^4$ Ah'll run slap ower at yance. **e.Yks.**$^1$ Gan doon that looan, an you'll come slap inti toon. **w.Yks.**$^5$ T'other traan ran slap into t'first. Goa slap up to t'door an' ax if he's in. **Lan.** Slap over the ears in love he fell, Gaskel *Comic Sngs.* (1841) 9. **s.Lan.**$^1$ It hit him slap i' th' face. **s.Not.** I can throw slap across the Trent (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**$^1$ She brok it slap e' two. **Lei.**$^1$ Yo tell 'im as a mutn't, an' a'll goo dew it slap. **Nhp.**$^1$ He went slap into the pool. **War.**$^3$ **Brks.**$^1$ The stwun hit I slap on the yead. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Hmp.**$^1$ To put a horse slap at a fence. **w.Som.**$^1$ The pony jump'd slap round. **Dev.** A wiff blaw'd zlap tha cannel out, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1858) 1st S. 66. **Cor.** A flight of steps leadin 'ee slap into his workshop, 'Q.' *Wandering Heath* (1895) 102. [**Amer.** Down she fell slap off her seat, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xx.]

**10.** *Comb.* (1) **Slap off,** immediately; at first start; (2) — **up,** fully; perfectly.

(1) **e.Yks.**$^1$ Ah tell'd him tĭ gan, an he went slap off, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** Ah couldn't sleep ony more nor Ah could goa ta heaven slap off, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1879) 47, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 18, 1897). **Lan.** T'poor pig were kilt slap off, Clarke *Tum Fowt Sketches* (1892) 40. **s.Lan.**$^1$ (2) **Wm.** He was donn'd slap up. He paid his bill slap up an' nivver said a whumper (B.K.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Oxf.** 'Twas a job I could ha done slap up, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 92.

**11.** In good condition; well in health.

**Sus.** Doänt ye feel hem slap? Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 200; **Sus.**$^1$ I don't feel very slap this morning.

**SLAP**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Irel. Lakel. Yks. Lin. Nhp. Hnt. e.An. Ken. I.W. Som. Also in form **zlap** Som. [**slap, slæp.**] **1.** *v.* To spill any liquid; to make a slop; to dash or throw water.

**n.Wm.** (B.K.) **n.Yks.** Mind thou dizzant slap that watter (T.K.); **n.Yks.**$^4$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Thoo maun't slap it. **e.Yks.**$^1$ Gan an' fetch a jug o' watther fre' pump, an' mind thoo dizn't slap neean upo cleean fleear. **m.Yks.**$^1$ (s.v. Slatter). **w.Yks.** O happen'd to slap a sup uppa me appron, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 156, ed. 1887. **w.Yks.**$^{1\,2\,4\,5}$, **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) **sw.Lin.**$^1$ I've not letten her wash, she slaps her-sen so.

Hence (1) **Slappy**, *adj.* (*a*) sloppy; clammy; slippery through wet; dirty under foot; of the weather: rainy; (*b*) addicted to drunkenness; (2) **Slappy-bread**, *sb.* bread insufficiently baked; (3) **-deed**, *sb.* wet doings; rainy weather.

(1, *a*) **Lakel.**$^2$ It's rayder slappy soort o' wedder this. **n.Yks.**$^{1\,4}$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ It's a slappy tahm been. **e.Yks.**$^1$ D'ye think Ah's boon to dhrink sike slappy stuff as that teea? **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^{1\,2\,4}$, **Lin.** (J.C.W.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Suf.**$^1$ **Ken.** Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); **Ken.**$^{1\,2}$ **I.W.**$^1$ The roads are wet and slappy. (*b*) **e.Yks.**$^1$ (2) **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Grose *MS. add.* (P.) **Suf.**$^1$ (3) **n.Yks.**$^2$

**2.** To walk about the house with dirty shoes and dripping clothes. Oxf. (Hall.) **3.** *sb.* Spilt liquid; a liquid mess; the mark left by a fluid spilt on a flat surface.

**n.Wm.** What's ta deean, makken that slap? (B.K.) **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^1$ Don't mak sich a slap. **n.Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ The snow'll mak' a lot of slap. She'll be all in a mess of slap and muck.

**4.** Refuse fluid; slops; washings, rinsings; *gen.* in *pl.*

**Rnf.** The vera slaps that stegh our wames, The fient a bit I ken their names, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 124. **n.Ir.** A got my first cup finished at last, an' o' coorse there wuz a taste o' what we ca' 'slaps' in the bottom, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 43. **n.Yks.**$^{1\,2\,4}$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Ah gi'es 'em a bit o' slap i t'mornin's. **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^5$ A poorly woman 'hes lived o' nowt but slap this six week.' **n.Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ The pigs have had nowt but swedes and slap from the house.

**5.** Drink.

**w.Yks.** Dry . . . Like wot sadly ta menny foaks ar when theaze onny slap sturrin', Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1875) 5. **Som.** And wesh un down wi' bout dree quarts o' zlap, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 8.

**6.** *Comp.* (1) **Slap-barm**, brewer's yeast; (2) **-hole**, (*a*) a puddle; (*b*) a receptacle for dirty water; the mouth of a drain; (3) **-house**, a scullery; (4) **-stone**, a kitchen sink; the perforated covering of a drain; (5) **-wash**, a washing of linen on a small scale.

(1) **w.Yks.** (E.L.) (2, *a*) **n.Yks.**$^2$ **w.Yks.** A man at swims throo t'poands an slap-hoyles, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1858) 15. (*b*) **e.Yks.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ That time as Dick hed blew devils, if she didn't power ivry blessid drop o' drink i' th' hoose doon slap-hoäle. (3) **Nhp.**$^1$ (4) **n.Yks.**$^{1\,2\,4}$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). (5) **n.Yks.**$^2$

**SLAP**, *v.*$^3$ and *sb.*$^3$ Sc. Irel. [**slap.**] **1.** *v.* To separate threshed grain, by means of a riddle, from the coarser chaff before winnowing. n.Sc. (Jam.), Ant. (S.A.B.)

**2.** *sb.* A riddle for separating grain from broken straw, &c.; also in *comp.* **Slap-riddle.**

**Sc.** Riddles for roughs are also called slap-riddles, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 415. **n.Sc.** (Jam.)

**SLAP**, *sb.*$^4$ and *v.*$^4$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Pem. Som. Also in forms **slaap** Sh.I.; **slop** Pem. [**slap, slæp.**] **1.** *sb.* A narrow pass between two hills; a gap or temporary opening in a hedge, fence, &c.

**Sc.** (Jam.); He that lippens to chance lippens his back to a slap, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 77, ed. 1881. **Sh.I.** I güde an' biggit up a bit o' slaap i' da daek, *Sh. News* (Sept. 23, 1899). **n.Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** By this time Ned comes forward to the slap, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 90. **w.Sc.** They can find admission by slaps, or breaches in the fences, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 80. **s.Sc.** Passed by the windows, by the barn door, through 'the slap,' as the entrance to the place was denominated, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 369. **Bwk.** I scampered through hedge-slap an' stile, Calder *Poems* (1897) 65. **Wgt.** I gaed through yon slithery slap, Saxon *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 219. **Ir.** I thought he was mendin' the slap at the Three-Acres, Carleton *Fardorougha* (1836) 113. **N.I.**$^1$ **Uls.** Through this slap and out by the shough, Hamilton *Bog* (1896) 44. **Ant.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **s.Pem.** Hedgē to-dây Jack, and put up those slops (W.M.M.). **Som.** (Hall.)

**2.** A notch in the edge of a sword, &c.

**Abd.** Ye're just as rough's a tenor saw, An' fu' o' slaps, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 116.

Hence **Slappit**, *ppl. adj.* notched.

**Abd.** On Bible brod an' Sunday shee Ye hea been strappit; I canna think how ye can be Sae blunt an' slappit, *ib.*

**3.** *v.* To break into gaps.

**Sc.** There was the remains of an old dyke . . . much slapped and broken, *Fraser of Fraserfield* (1805) 216 (Jam.). **Bnff.** The wall is slapt to make a slit to give air to the criminal prison, Cramond *Ann. Cullen* (1888) 106.

**4.** *Obs.* To enter by a breach or opening.

**Nhb.**$^1$ They're looking where to find a gapp And, if they find it, in they'll slapp, Stuart *Joco-Serious Discourse* (1686) 35.

**SLAP**, *sb.*$^5$ s.Lan.$^1$ [**slap.**] A trap to catch stray pigeons.

**SLAP**, *v.*$^5$ Nhp.$^1$ Only used in phr. *to go a slapping*, to go gathering cowslips; a shortened form of 'cowslap.' See **Cowslip.**

**SLAP-BANG**, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhp. Cor. [**sla·p-baŋ, slæ·p-bæŋ.**] **1.** *adj.* Loud; forcible; downright.

**Slg.** In friendship's armour ready charged For a royal slap bang volley, Buchanan *Poems* (1901) 58. **Cor.** To tell 'ee the slap-bang truth, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (ed. 1892) 83.

**2.** *sb.* In phr. *Slap-bang's come to town*, an expression used when a great noise has been made. Nhp.$^1$

**SLAP-DASH**, *v.* and *sb.* Nhb. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. War. Dev. [**sla·p-daʃ, slæ·p-dæʃ.**] **1.** *v.* To white-wash; to paint roughly; to stencil in colours on a plaster wall; to rough-cast; to repair holes in a wall with mortar. Cf. **slab-dash, slop-dash.**

**Nhb.**$^1$ (s.v. Slab-dash). **Lakel.**$^2$, **Cum.**$^4$ **w.Yks.** It saves th' expense of slap-dashing, Hartley *Puddin'* (1876) 115; **w.Yks.**$^{1\,3}$, **War.** (J.R.W.), **nw.Dev.**$^1$

Hence **Slap-dasher**, *sb.* a whitewasher. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 18, 1897). **2.** *sb.* A cheap mode of colouring the walls of a room; rough-cast in masonry; a mixture of lime and small gravel to dash on the front of buildings.

**e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Dev.** This [Bideford church tower] has been thoroughly cleaned of the 'slap-dash' which formerly encrusted it, and the masonry carefully pointed, *n.Dev. Hndbk.* (ed. 1877) 205; **Dev.**$^1$ **w.Dev.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796).

**3.** A thoughtless, impetuous fellow. w.Yks.$^1$

**SLAP-DYER**, see **Slop-dyer.**

**SLAPE**, *adj.*, *adv.*, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Not. Lin. Cmb. Also in forms **slaap** n.Yks.$^4$ w.Yks.$^1$; **slaape** Lin.; **slaip** w.Yks. [**slēp, sleəp.**] **1.** *adj.* Slippery; smooth-worn; also *fig.* deceitful, smooth-spoken, untrustworthy.

**N.Cy.**$^{1\,2}$ **Nhb.** Me hands is slape (R.O.H.). **Dur.**$^1$, **w.Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^{1\,2}$ **Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^3$ Fwoke tell't me thoo com of a slape sneeky breed, 181; **Cum.**$^4$ **Wm.** He's come back like a slape sixpence (B.K.). **Yks.** The Princess [Victoria] was running about one wet morning on the terrace, when the gardener warned her to be careful, as the ground was 'slape.' She turned and asked: 'What is slape?' At that moment her heels flew up and she sat down suddenly on the slippery ground. 'That is slape, miss,' replied the old servant, Lorne *V. R. I.* 50. **n.Yks.**$^2$ As slape as glass. As slape as an eel's tail; **n.Yks.**$^{3\,4}$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ T'rooads is varry slaape. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**$^1$ A crafty, shuffling, unreliable person is said to be a slape chap. **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**$^1$ T'bent's snod, hask, cranchin, an slaap, ii. 285; **w.Yks.**$^{2\,3\,4\,5}$, **Lan.**$^1$, **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^1$ Mind you dunna go dain, it's very slape. **Stf.**$^1$ **Not.**$^2$ How slape the roads are; **Not.**$^3$, **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**$^1$ Th' ohd man hed nobbut two suns, an' one was as blunt as a hatchet, an' t'uther slaape as oil. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ The mare's shoes are a bit slape, she soon wears them down. **Cmb.** (W.M.B.)

Hence **Slapeness**, *sb.* slipperiness; smoothness; also *fig.* craftiness, untrustworthiness.

**n.Yks.**$^2$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ He fell an' brok his airm that fo'st slaapeness we had last back-end. You mun be careful what yĕ saay to him; he's as full o' slaapeness as a lawyer, a exciseman, an' a winda'-peeper all e' one.

**2.** Of liquid or semi-liquid food: of a uniform consistency; of tea, &c.: 'sloppy'; of beer: soft and sweet, mellow.

**n.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Weak tea and . . . hasty-pudding are also said to be slape, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 278. **Chs.**$^{1}$ Aw connot abide gruel, it's sich slape stuff. **Lin.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$

**3.** Of cattle: having the bones well covered with flesh, but not fat.

**n.Lin.** Yon beäs' o' thine is gettin' slape, I see (M.P.).

**4.** *adj.* and *adv.* In *comb.* (1) **Slape-ale,** (*a*) rich, smooth ale; ale which is unmedicated; dull and flavourless ale; (*b*) ale which costs the drinker nothing; (2) **-at-heart,** insincere; (3) **-bottom'd,** unsubstantial; dishonest; (4) **-bowelled,** laxative, subject to diarrhœa; (5) **-clogs,** (*a*) clogs without 'calkers'; (*b*) a person not to be relied on; a cheat; (6) **-face,** (*a*) a face devoid of whiskers; (*b*) a soft-spoken hypocrite; (7) **-faced,** (*a*) smooth-faced, clean-shaven; (*b*) fawningly hypocritical, deceitful; (8) **-fingered,** (*a*) 'butter-fingered'; (*b*) dishonest, apt to pilfer; (9) **-fingers,** see (5, *b*); (10) **-fisted,** see (8, *a*); (11) **-footed,** slippery, unstable; esp. of horses; (12) **-guttit,** see (4); (13) **-haired,** smooth-haired; esp. of dogs; (14) **-handed,** trustless; (15) **-head,** (*a*) a bald head; (*b*) a half-witted person; a blockhead; (16) **-heels,** in phr. *to have a pair of slape-heels,* to cheat; (17) **-joint,** a joint in masonry without a bond; (18) **-pudding'd,** see (4); (19) **-scalp, -scaup,** or **-scope,** (*a*) see (15, *a*); (*b*) a person with a short memory; (*c*) a plausible, unprincipled person, a hypocrite; (20) **-shod,** having shoes worn flat, and therefore likely to slip, esp. used of 'unroughed' horses; (21) **-shoe,** a worn, 'unroughed' shoe; (22) **-sickle,** a sickle without teeth; a reaping-hook; (23) **-sides,** a sloven, slut; a negligent, untrustworthy person; (24) **-tail,** a cheat; an unsatisfactory workman; a shuffler; (25) **-tailed,** deceitful; (27) **-tongued,** smooth-spoken, plausible, hypocritical, disclosing secrets; (27) **-wheel,** a smooth wheel, the opposite to a cog-wheel.

(1, *a*) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Lin.** Ray (1691). **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ That is slape ale, there's no fly in it at all. (*b*) **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ He'd had a drop o' slape ale. (2, 3) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ (4) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ (5, *a*) **Wm.** (B.K.) (*b*) **Lakel.**$^{1}$ **Cum.**$^{1}$ He's nobbet a slape-clogs; **Cum.**$^{4}$ **Wm.** Ah wadn't trust a slape-clogs like thatn as far as Ah could throw a bull bi t'tail (B.K.). (6, *a*) **n.Lan.**$^{1}$ (*b*) **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Lin.** (Hall.) (7, *a*) **Cum.** Nowder oald men ner young weàrr beard er moustache, Bet they warn't slape feàsst ebn than, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 239. **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) (*b*) **n.Yks.**$^{24}$ **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **Lin.**$^{1}$ (8, *a*) **Cum.** Left-handed Jim, slape-finger'd Sam, Nae law cou'd iver teame them, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 77; **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.**$^{124}$ (*b*) **Cum.** For slape-finger'd art he is equalled by neane, Rayson *Poems* (1839) 63; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) (9) **Wm.** (B.K.) (10) **Cum.** She was . . . a 'slape-fisted fudget' if she let a brush fall, Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xxv. (11) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ (12) **Cum.**$^{14}$ (13) **Cum.** What a singular-looking set of dogs they were! There were, as it seemed, two distinct breeds: the slape-haired and the rough-haired, *Cornh. Mag.* (Oct. 1890) 392; **Cum.**$^{4}$, **Wm.** (B.K.) (14) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ (15, *a*) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 29, 1884) 8. (*b*) **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ (16) **Lakel.**$^{2}$ (17) **w.Yks.** (T.H.H.) (18) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ (19, *a*) **n.Lan.**$^{1}$ (*b*) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ (*c*) **n.Yks.**$^{14}$ (20) **Cum.** T'pwoney's slape-shod, . . an' mud easy flee doun, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 147; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** Ah munnot gah, Ah's nobbut slape-shod (B.K.). **n.Yks.**$^{12}$; **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ 'Is ta slape-shod?' 'Neea, Ah've just gitten sharp'd.' **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{2}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Lin.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.** Th' hoss was slaape-shod yĕ see, soä it cum'd doon o' th' ice (M.P.); **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ It's hard work for the poor herses as is slape shod (s.v. Herse). (21) **w.Yks.** How we may walk with slape shoes upon ice, Castillo *Bard of Dales,* 206, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 18, 1897). (22) **Cum.**$^{14}$ (23) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) (24) **Lakel.**$^{2}$ **n.Yks.** He's a regler slapetail; he dus'nt oaf deu't (W.H.). **w.Yks.** He'll slip 't it he can; he's a reg'lar slapetail, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 12, 1898). (25) **Lakel.**$^{2}$ (26) **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (27) **n.Yks.** (I.W.)

**5.** *adv.* In phr. *to look slape,* to 'look alive'; to be quick.

**Wm.** Gah an' bring t'gallawa an' leuk slape (B.K.). **e.Yks.** For gracious sake look middling slape aboot it, *Reel of No. 8,* 147.

**6.** *sb.* A fellow who goes from house to house on the chance of getting something to drink.

**w.Yks.** It wor whisper'd 'at they'd heeard o' t'ale an' t'bacco, for they wor nowt but a pair o' slapes, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) iii; **w.Yks.**$^{2}$

**7.** *v.* To make slippery; to open the bowels with laxatives. n.Yks.$^{4}$ **8.** To sharpen, give an edge to.

**m.Yks.**$^{1}$ Slape us that knife.

**9.** To drink at another person's expense; to finish what others have left.

**w.Yks.** He made noa accahnt o' foaks 'at went abaht slapein ale, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) iii.

**10.** To neglect or scamp work, to do anything in a perfunctory manner.

**Cum.** Thou's not going to slape thy work like that, Dalby *Mayroyd* (1888) II. 284. **Wm.** He slaped ower owt he put his hands tull, nivver finished nowt as it sud be (B.K.).

[1. ON. *sleipr,* slippery (Vigfusson).]

**SLAPE,** *sb.*$^{2}$ and *v.*$^{2}$ Yks. [slēp.] **1.** *sb.* A flag-shaped slate. nw.Yks. (A.C.) **2.** *v.* To roof with slates.

It wants slaping, that it does, *ib.*

**SLAPE,** see **Slap,** *v.*$^{1}$, **Sleep.**

**SLAPEN,** *v.* and *adj.* Yks. [slē·pən.] **1.** *v.* To render slippery; to make smooth or even; to sharpen, give an edge to. n.Yks.$^{12}$, m.Yks.$^{1}$ Cf. slape, *adj.* 1.

**2.** To glide along; to pass smoothly or pleasantly; esp. of time. **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ We did it te mak time slapen. It slapens away.

**3.** To induce action of the bowels by the administration of laxatives or aperients; esp. of cattle.

**n.Yks.**$^{1}$; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ She would be all the better if she had her inside slapen'd a bit. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$

**4.** *adj.* Slippery. m.Yks.$^{1}$

**SLAPER,** see **Sleeper,** *sb.*$^{1}$

**SLAPEY,** *adj.* Nhb. Yks. Also written **slapy** w.Yks. [slē·pi.] Slippery; also *fig.* deceitful, untrustworthy. Cf. **slape,** *adj.* 1.

**Nhb.** (R.O.H.), **n.Yks.**$^{2}$, **nw.Yks.** (A.C.) **w.Yks.** Poor bairn! a bad man's slapy tongue proved ower mich for thee, Cantebor *Bad Aud Squeyr,* in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 18, 1897).

**SLAPIE,** see **Slaipie.**

**SLAPISH,** *adj.* n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. [slē·piʃ, sleə·piʃ.] **1.** Rather slippery; smooth; also used *advb.*

**n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.) **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ If your pony's slapish shod.

**2.** *Fig.* Tricky, mean, doubtful.

**Cum.** He was yance aks't ta yan o' ther slapish meet hooses ta repair sum dooars, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1876) 61. **Wm.** Ye're seeaf at see some slapish trick, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 40.

**SLAPPEL,** *sb.* s.Cy. Sus. Also written **slapel, slapple** Sus. [slæ·pl.] **1.** A piece or portion; a large, rough piece of anything.

**s.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Sus.** Ray (1691); **Sus.**$^{12}$

**2.** *Obs.* A smooth piece. Sus. Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695) (s.v. Slade).

**SLAPPER,** *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Nhp. War. Dev. [sla·pə(r.] Anything large or fine of its kind; a 'thumping lie.' See **Slapping.**

**Rxb.** (Jam.) **n.Cy.** She is a slapper, Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Cum.** Their tongues are girt slappers, Rayson *Poems* (1839) 54; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ **n.Lan.** A girt slapper. . . I nivver seed sic a fish i' o' me life, R. Piketah *Forness Flk.* (1870) 40; **n.Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Nhp.**$^{1}$ She's a slapper. **War.**$^{3}$ **Dev.** Under theck th' slappers lies, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 12.

**SLAPPING,** *ppl. adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Nhp. War. Brks. Som. Cor. [sla·pin, slæ·pin.] Extraordinarily large or fine; excellent; tall and strong; strapping. Cf. **slapper.**

**Rxb.** A slappin chiel (Jam.). **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{4}$ **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ That's a slappin hog thoo's getten ĭ thĭ sty. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** O great slappin potato pie, Gaskel *Comic Sngs.* (1841) 58. **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ A slapping fine woman. A slappin' good preächer. **Nhp.**$^{1}$ What a slapping child! It takes a slapping piece of leather to cover a folio. **War.** Go along a slapping pace, Mordaunt & Verney *War. Hunt* (1896) I. 43. **Brks.**$^{1}$ We shall hev a slappin' lot o' graaypes on our graaype-tree this year. **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Generally used before or after 'gurt.' 'He's a slappin' gurt 'oss.' 'Our Jack's a gurt slappin' fuller, sure 'nough.' The word conveys distinct praise, however. **Cor.**$^{2}$

**SLARE,** *v., sb.* and *adj.* n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. e.An. Also written **slair** Cum. n.Yks.$^{124}$ ne.Yks.$^{1}$ w.Yks.$^{1}$ n.Lan.$^{1}$ ne.Lan.$^{1}$ s.Not. Lin. Cmb.; **slaire** Cum.$^{4}$;

and in form **slar** s.Chs.$^{1}$ e.An.$^{1}$ [slē(r, sleə(r.] **1.** *v.* To smear, bedaub; to do anything in a dirty, slovenly manner; to clean imperfectly and carelessly.

**Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.**$^{2}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.**$^{2}$; **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ Ti'n't weshed; nobbut just slared ower. **Not.**$^{3}$ **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ Crockery-ware when washed in dirty water or dried badly so as to leave marks thereon is said to be slared. **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ The ceilings get slared so in white-washing. **e.An.**$^{1}$ **Cmb.**$^{1}$ Don't slare your fingers about the winder—I've just cleaned it.

Hence **Slary**, *adj.* (1) dirty, smeared, sticky; untidy, sluttish, careless; (2) *fig.* dishonest, sly, sneaking.

(1) **Cum.** Snaps and gingerbread galwore, Tho neyce fwok ca'd them slairy, Stagg *Poems* (ed. 1807) 17; **Cum.**$^{4}$ **n.Yks.**$^{1}$; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ Slairy and slinky; **n.Yks.**$^{4}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ It's not over-wet, only a bit slary at top. **e.An.**$^{1}$ (2) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ **Cmb.** She is a regular slairy woman like her mother-in-law (W.M.B.).

**2.** To slur over; to skim in reading. n.Yks.$^{2}$ **3.** To move slowly or idly; to drag the feet in walking; to saunter; to idle away time.

**n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Cum.**$^{1}$; **Cum.**$^{3}$ Yan likes to . . . slare whoor t'Green hes t'Ropery, an' t'Shore of ayderside, 47; **Cum.**$^{4}$, **n.Yks.**$^{14}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** Tha'd better be weshin' them pots up nor slairin' abaht i' that gait (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**$^{1}$, **n.Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Not.**$^{3}$

**4.** To make a noise by rubbing with the feet.

**Lin.** Both describe some of the noises as like 'some one slaring with his feet,' *N. & Q.* (1886) 7th S. i. 489. **n Lin.**$^{1}$

**5.** To slide on ice.

**Chs.**$^{1}$ **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ The little lads bin gone slar o' the Brick-kil' pits. **Not.**$^{1}$

**6.** *Fig.* To flatter. n.Yks.$^{2}$ **7.** To sneer, taunt, gibe.

**Not.** He was much given to . . . slaring his neighbours, Hole *Memories* (1892) 192. **s.Not.** She's allus flairin' an' slairin' at sumbuddy (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$

**8.** To put out the tongue. w.Yks.$^{2}$ **9.** *sb.* A smear. n.Lin.$^{1}$ **10.** Dirt. Cum.$^{4}$ **11.** A slide on ice; a scratch made on ice by some one having slipped upon it.

**Chs.**$^{3}$ I say, lads, the pit's froze; let's have a slare. **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Them gallous lads han made a grät lung slar i'th' middle o'th' road. **Not.**$^{1}$ 'Ere's a glibby slare. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$

**12.** A sneer, gibe, taunt; sarcasm.

**n.Yks.** He's on ageean wiv his slares (I.W.). **s.Not.** She's allus throwin' out slairs at me about fayther (J.P.K.). **Lin.**$^{1}$ That was a nasty slare. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ It'll save the lass many a slare.

**13.** *adj.* Slow, lifeless in movement.

**n.Yks.**$^{2}$ She's varry slair, and clicks up her back [of a cow].

**SLARG**, see **Slairg**.

**SLARKY**, *adj.* Wm.$^{1}$ [sla·rki.] Smeary, discoloured.

**SLART**, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Der. Lin. Hrf. Amer. Also written **slaat**, **slaght**, **slaht** w.Yks.; and in form **slort** Der. [slāt.] **1.** *v.* To splash; to sprinkle with water, dirt, &c.; to stain, make dirty.

**w.Yks.** Mi closae wor all slaghted wi muck, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1847) 51; **w.Yks.**$^{1234}$; **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ Luke at that dolly!—slarting t'barns wi' t'dish-clart, astēad o' gehring wesh'd up. **Der.** Addy *Gl.* (1888). **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876); **Hrf.**$^{1}$

Hence (1) **Slarting-cart**, *sb.* a watering-cart; (2) **Slarty**, *adj.* very sticky.

(1) **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.); (B.W.) (2) [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 394.]

**2.** *Fig.* To taunt, insinuate.

**Lin.** If you've anything to say, out with it and don't slart in that way (Hall.). **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ Out with it, don't slart.

**3.** *sb.* A splash of rain or mud; a sprinkling.

**w.Yks.** Ye weean't need a dictionary to tell ye what slaht means; wimmin wi' new frocks on don't like slahts, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1890) 39, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 4, 1897).

**4.** A large quantity of anything.

**Lin.** You've got a pretty good slart of butter this week (Hall.).

**SLARTERY**, *adj.* Suf. [slā·təri.] Damp, dirty, muddy, *gen.* used of the weather. (H.O.H.) Cf. **slart**.

**SLARVER**, see **Slaver**.

**SLASH**, *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.*$^{1}$ Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Midl. Not. Lei. War. Brks. Wil. Colon. Also in form **slaish** Wil. [slaʃ, slæʃ.] **1.** *v.* To carve awkwardly. Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892). **2.** To trim a hedge.

**n.Yks.** He's slashin' a hedge (I.W.). **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{13}$, **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ **s.Not.** Yer hedge wants slashin' (J.P.K.).

Hence (1) **Slasher**, *sb.* (*a*) a knife for cutting hedges; a bill-hook; (*b*) a stem partly cut through and woven into a hedge in laying; (2) **Slashing-crook**, (3) **-hook**, *sb.* a knife with a hooked blade used for cutting hedges; (4) **-knife**, *sb.*, see (1, *a*).

(1, *a*) **Cum.**$^{4}$, **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ A long straight blade with a handle. **Not.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$ [**New Z.** A billhook or slasher supplements the axe for the purpose of clearing all the undergrowth, Hay *Brighter Brit.* (1882) II. 186.] (*b*) **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). (2) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ A sickle-shaped hedge-bill. (3) **War.**$^{2}$ For cutting tall hedges. (4) **e.Yks.** Ah can nobbut faddle aboot wi' me slashin'-knife, Wray *Nestleton* (1876) xxxiii, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 25, 1897).

**3.** To lash; to strike with a whip. Lan. (S.W.) **4.** *sb.* A cut with a whip.

**w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Give im a good slash (S.W.). **Brks.**$^{1}$

**SLASH**, *v.*$^{2}$, *sb.*$^{2}$ and *adv.*$^{1}$ Sc. Irel. Also in form **sklash** Sc. (Jam.) Cai.$^{1}$ Bnff.$^{1}$ [slaʃ.] **1.** *v.* To dash; to strike with anything wet; to throw liquid; to splash, bespatter.

**Sh.I.** Shü liftid da wan spüne o' skoom efter da tidder an' slash'd hit i' da aes, *Sh. News* (May 28, 1898). **Cai.**$^{1}$, **Bnff.**$^{1}$, **Cld.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** He up wi' a dirty washing-clout and slashed me in the face wi't! Douglas *Green Shutters* (1901) 29. **Lnk.** (Jam.)

**2.** To rush; to walk with violence, esp. on a wet and muddy road.

**Bnff.**$^{1}$, **Cld.** (Jam.) **Ir.** One big juttin' rock that the strame ran full tilt agin slashin' by, Barlow *Ghost-bereft* (1901) 62.

**3.** To kiss in a wet, slobbering manner; to lick. Sc. (Jam.) **4.** *sb.* A quantity of anything liquid or semi-liquid dashed with violence; a heavy shower.

**Sh.I.** Slashes o' hail shoo'rs, *Sh. News* (June 4, 1898). **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Bnff.**$^{1}$ He got a sklash o' dubs in's face. **Cld.** A slash o' glaur (Jam.).

**5.** A great quantity of broth or other sorbillaceous food. Cld., Lth. (Jam.) **6.** A violent dash; the act of walking violently through mud or water; a loud, crashing noise.

**Sh.I.** Sent hit doon ipo dem wi' a slash, Clark *N. Gleams* (1898) 57. **Bnff.**$^{1}$, **Cld.** (Jam.)

**7.** A lick; a slobbering kiss; a light brushing over. Sc. Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 427. **8.** A sloven, slattern. Cld. (Jam.) **9.** *adv.* Violently; with a heavy, splashing noise.

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ He fell sclash our the rocks in o' the sea. **Ayr.** John let him have the wet lump slash in his mouth, Douglas *Green Shutters* (1901) 30.

**SLASH**, *adv.*$^{2}$ Not.$^{3}$ [slaʃ.] Aside. Cf. **slosh**, *adv.*

Stand slash.

**SLASH**, see **Slashy**.

**SLASHING**, *ppl. adj.* Irel. Yks. War. Wor. Brks. Suf. [sla·ʃin, slæ·ʃin.] Used as an intensive: exceptionally fine or large; very fast; also used *advb.*

**Ker.** A great, slashin' bullock of a man, Bartram *Whiteheaded Boy* (1896) 66. **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ He went at a slashin pace. **w.Yks.** A gurt slashin' woman. He went at a slashin' speed, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 25, 1897). **War.** After a slashing run, Mordaunt & Verney *War. Hunt* (1896) I. 46. **w.Wor.** A slashing looking horse, S. Beauchamp *Grantley* (1874) I. 78. **Brks.**$^{1}$ The man had ro-ast bafe vust an' a slashin' gurt plum pudden ater 't. **Suf.**$^{1}$ Dashing, smashing, applied to young fellows and girls.

**SLASHY**, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Lakel. Cum. Lan. Also in form **slash** n.Lan.$^{1}$ [sla·ʃi.] **1.** *adj.* Wet and dirty, sloppy, miry. See **Slash**, *v.*$^{2}$

**Sc.** (Jam.), **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Lakel.**$^{2}$ We've hed it gaily slashy noo fer a canny while. **Cum.**$^{1}$; **Cum.**$^{3}$ T'rwoads was slashy, 21. **n.Lan.**$^{1}$ A varra slashy day. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ It's nobbet slashy wedder.

**2.** *sb.* A slatternly female. Cld. (Jam.)

**SLASTER**, see **Slaister**.

**SLAT**, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **sclat** Abd. Nhb.$^{1}$; **zlat** Glo. [slat, slæt.] **1.** *sb.* A slate.

**Abd.** A bit sclattie an' skaillie, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) ix. **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Not.** (W.H.S.), **Not.**$^{1}$ **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{24}$, **s.War.**$^{1}$ **Glo.** *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. viii. 528. **Suf.**$^{1}$, **Sus.**$^{1}$, **Hmp.**$^{1}$ **Wil.**$^{1}$ Thur's a slat blowed off. **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Wilscombe Slat Quarry. **Cor.**$^{12}$

**2.** A tombstone.

**Cor.** I've seed his pictur' 'pon the slat, Tregellas *Tales* (1865) 40.

**3.** A slaty piece of coal; in *pl.* refuse of coal, lime, &c. War.$^{3}$ Glo. Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870). **4.** A long, narrow strip of wood; a lath, esp. the laths of a bedstead or venetian blind, the cross-bars of a framework.

**Abd.** A slat in the door was opened, Cobban *Angel* (1898) 170. **N.I.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** He'd offered to buy her a new un [a bed] onny time, one wi' slats or patent springs, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1895) 38, 39, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 25, 1897). **Midl.** Cross pieces used in hurdles (Hall.). **Not.** (W.H.S.), **n.Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ The cross pieces of wood on trays or hurdles. **Rut.**$^1$ A spline or thin strip of wood rather stouter than a lath. 'The door didn't fit, so the man coom'd an' put a bit o' slat joost theer.' **Lei.**$^1$ The thin pieces of wood between the rafters of a roof to support the slates. **Nhp.**$^1$ The sleepers or rails to support the bed of a cart. The flat step of a ladder. **War.**$^{23}$ **Shr.**$^1$ Jiner, jest nail a slat under this box-lid to strenthen it. **Bdf.** (J.W.B.) **Sur.**$^1$ I wish you could let me have a few slats to mend my gates. [**Amer.** He took a slat out of the bedstead, Adeler *Elbow Room* (1876) xxviii.]

**5.** A small piece or chip of wood. Der.$^2$, nw.Der.$^1$

**6.** *v.* To slate; to nail or fasten 'slats' of any kind. Lei.$^1$

Hence **Slatter**, *sb.* a slater, one who 'slats' generally. *ib.*

[Sklat, or slat stone, *latericia*, *ymbrex* (*Prompt.*). Cp. Fr. *esclat*, a shiver, splinter, or little piece of wood broken off with violence (Cotgr.).]

**SLAT**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ Hrf. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Dor. Also in form **slate** Sus.$^1$ Hmp.$^1$ [**slæt, slēt.**] **1.** *sb.* A pod or husk, esp. of peas.

**Ken.** (P.M); **Ken.**$^1$ Thin flat unfilled pea-pods. **w.Ken.** The skaydle's got a bit o' flick in her mouth an's run under the slats, *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 56. **Sur.**$^1$ **Sus.**$^1$ The peas seem to be out in bloom a long time before they hang in slates this year. **Hmp.**$^1$ **s.Dor.** Peas when they first show the pod (C.W.).

**2.** *v.* Of peas: to have the pods beginning to form.

**Hrf.**$^2$ **Ken.** When the pea flower has gone and the slats are just forming one says 'my peas are slatting or have just slatted' (P.M.). **Hmp.** The peas are well slated, Holloway.

**SLAT**, *sb.*$^3$ Irel. [**slat.**] A spent salmon.

The rivers still hold a large number of kelts, or 'slats,' *Standard* (Mar. 25, 1901) 2; Constant rains are keeping the river bank high, and affording every facility for the return of the 'slats,' as well as the spring run of new fish, *Fishing Gazette* (Jan. 11, 1890) 22, col. 3.

**SLAT**, *v.*$^3$ and *sb.*$^4$ In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. Also in forms **sclat** Hrf. Sus.$^2$; **zlat** Som. n.Dev. [**slat, slæt.**]

**I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Preterite*: (1) **Slat**, (2) **Slatt.**

(1) **Wm.** Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 16. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** He slat waiter up and down, Gaskell *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 29. **Chs.**$^1$, **I.W.**$^2$, **Dev.**$^1$ (2) **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1854).

**2.** *Pp.*: (1) **Slat**, (2) **Slated**, (3) **Slatt**, (4) **Slatted.**

(1) **s.Lan.**$^1$, **w.Som.**$^1$ (2) **w.Yks.** (W.C.S.) (3) **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ (4) **w.Yks.**$^1$

**II.** Dial. meanings. **1.** *v.* To throw violently, esp. water or liquid; to dash down; to slam; to splash, bespatter, spill.

**N.Cy.**$^2$ **Cum.** Ferguson *Northmen* (1856) 197. **Wm.** I slat a pot of weatin' in his feace, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 16. **w.Yks.** (E.G.); **w.Yks.**$^1$ My petticoat war seea clarted an slatted, ii. 296. **Lan.** The floor wur slat o'er same as if it had bin th' weshin day, Brierley *Waverlow* (1863) 6, ed. 1884; **Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Lan.**$^1$ Aw'll slat it at th' back o' th' foire. **Chs.**$^1$ After aw my care he slat it to th' dog afore my face; **Chs.**$^{23}$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Well, yo neidna slat that i' my face. Slat it o' one side; it's good nowt. **Midl.** Toone *Dict.* (1834). **s.Der.** (H.R.) **I.W.**$^2$ He brought the things in and slat 'em down 'bout house. **w.Dor.** Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). **w.Som.**$^1$ Implies a back-handed throw. 'Nif I 'adn a-hold'n I ver'ly blieve he'd a slat every dish and spoon to doors.' 'Mind hot you be 'bout; no 'kision to slat the mud all over anybody.' **Dev.**$^1$ A slat and scat the things about as thof the godger was in, 4. **n.Dev.** Doant 'e slat tha clath, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 126.

Hence **Slatty**, *adj.* muddy, dirty.

**War.** The roads do be slatty (N.R.).

**2.** To beat; to slap, smack.

**Hrf.** Occasionally used to denote beating about the head, Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **I.W.**$^1$ If thee doann't ghee off roarun I'll slat thee; **I.W.**$^2$ **w.Som.** Ee slaa·t dhu ai·d oa un, Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 65. **Dev.**$^1$

**3.** To drip, run down; of rain: to beat against anything.

**Lei.**$^1$ Whoy, the water's slattin' off o' your head on to your collar. **Nhp.**$^1$ **Sus.**$^2$ The rain sclats agin de winders. **Hmp.**$^1$

**4.** To plaster. Shr.$^1$ **5.** With *over*: to do anything in a hurried, makeshift manner.

**w.Som.** 'Uur kud zeo·n slaa·t-n oavur, kèod-n ur?' A farmer would say to a man 'Leòk shaa·rp-n slaa·t-n oavur,' as an order to be quick in ploughing a field, Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 65; **w.Som.**$^1$

**6.** To put out the tongue derisively.

**Chs.**$^1$; **Chs.**$^3$ Don't slat your tung at me, hussey!

**7.** *sb.* A small drop; a spill, slop; a spot of dirt.

**w.Yks.** A drop given in when measuring out milk. 'He gies us a slat over every morn when he coams wi th' milk' (D.L.); **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.** My wife's a slat ov aliker in her, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 87. **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**8.** *pl.* Dark blue ooze left hard and dry by the ebb of the sea. [Not known to our correspondents.] Suf. (Hall.) Cf. **sleech**, *sb.* 1. **9.** A slap.

**Som.** Her gied 'im a zlat in the veace, *N. & Q.* (1875) 5th S. iii. 192. **w.Som.**$^1$ Let me catch thee again, I'll gi thee a slat under the yur s'hear me. **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777); **Dev.**$^1$ I long'd to het men a good slat in the chucks, 9. **n.Dev.** Ad! chell gi' tha . . . a zlat in the chups, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 101.

**10.** An iron heater used for smoothing linen after washing. Som. (Hall.)

[1. Cp. ON. *sletta*, to slap, dab, used of liquids (Vigfusson).]

**SLAT**, *v.*$^4$ and *sb.*$^5$ Cum. Nhp. Hrf. Glo. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in forms **slait** Dev.$^3$; **slate** Som. Dev.$^3$; *pret.* and *pp.* **slat.** [**slat, slæt.**] **1.** *v.* To slit, crack, split; to crumble.

**Cum.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^2$ I'll slat your head for ye, young un. **Hrf.**$^1$, **Glo.**$^{12}$, **Hmp.**$^1$ **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**$^1$ Thuc plate's slat. **Dor.**$^1$ **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** I wan'th tü slat thease moots, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) (s.v. Bittel); *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 394; **Dev.**$^1$; **Dev.**$^3$ To slat wood. **nw.Dev.**$^1$

**2.** *sb.* A split, crack.

**Wil.**$^1$ What a girt slat thur is in un. **Som.** There was a gurt slat right up the side o' the bell (W.F.R.).

**SLAT**, see **Slait**, *v.*$^1$, **Slate**, *v.*$^2$

**SLATAXE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Dev. A mattock with a short axe-end.

Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 355. **w.Dev.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796).

**SLATCH**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.* Sc. Cum. Wm. [**slatʃ.**] **1.** *v.* To dabble in mire; to move heavily as through mud. Slk. (Jam.) Cf. **sclatch.** Hence **Slatching**, *ppl. adj.* (1) miry, dirty; (2) slovenly, untidy, idle; also used *advb.*

(1) **Slk.** A slatchin day (Jam.). (2) **Cum.** Thy cleaz hing slatchin fra thy shou'ders lean, Gilpin *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 205; **Cum.**$^4$

**2.** To thieve, pilfer, esp. to steal eatables.

**Wm.** Thoo's slatchin efter oor pears (B.K.).

**3.** *sb.* A heavy fall or crash.

**Sh.I.** He coopit ower, an' cam' doon on his sate wi' a slatch, fair ipa da tap o' da fire, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 69.

**4.** A sloven, slattern. Slk. (Jam.) **5.** A term of reproach; a lazy, idle vagabond; a greedy, thievish person or animal; an immoderate drinker or eater.

**Lakel.**$^2$ A gurt hungry lad 'at's allus efter summat ta eat. A dog 'at's far ower many hiams an' hes ta snake a bit whar it can; chaps 'at gahs strippin' fooaks peer trees. **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** He was a slatch fer yal. That gurt hungry slatch of a dog's been i' our milkus (B.K.).

**SLATCH**, *v.*$^2$ I.W.$^2$ Dor.$^1$ Also in form **sletch** I.W.$^2$ [**slætʃ.**] To slake lime. Cf. **slait**, *v.*$^1$

**SLATE**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **sclait** Cai.$^1$; **sclaitey** Frf.; **sclate** Sc. (Jam.) S. & Ork.$^1$; **sklaet** Sh.I.; **sklait** Slk.; **sklate** Sc. (Jam.) S. & Ork.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$; **sklet** Sc.; **slaate** Sur.; **slayatt** Yks. [**slēt, sleət,** Sc. also **sklēt.**] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Slate-band**, a stratum of slate amongst bands of rock; schistus; (2) **-cutter**, a wood-louse and other similar species of crustaceans; (3) **-house**, a house with a slate roof; (4) **-marl**, a shaly variety of marl; (5) **-pen**, (6) **-pike**, a slate-pencil; (7) **-ribs**, the short ribs of beef between the top ribs and the brisket; (8) **-stone**, (*a*) a small piece of slate or stone; (*b*) see below.

(1) **Cld.** (Jam.) **Gall.** Under this name he includes the proper 'schistus,' the 'Schiefer' of the Germans, called by English miners

'shiver' and in Galloway 'slate-band,' *Agric. Surv.* 20, 21 (*ib.*); The sclateban o' the quarry shott Afore our worthy out o't got, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 191, ed. 1876. (2) **N.I.**$^1$ (3) **Edb.** A wild and solitary site for a slate house, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 243, ed. 1815. (4) **Chs.**$^1$ (5) **Cai.**$^1$, **Cld.** (Jam.) **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 339. (6) **Abd.** She gave him Donal's school-slate, with a sklet-pike, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xxiv. (7) **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$ (8, *a*) **Sc.** I dinna like to use siller unless I kend it was decently come by, and maybe it might turn into sclate-stanes, and cheat some poor man, Scott *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) viii; It is a vulgar superstition that the money given by the devil or any of his emissaries as a reward for service or as arles on entering into it, although when received it had every appearance of good coin, would against next day appear merely as a piece of slate (Jam.); Ye . . . threw away money as ye had been sawing sklate-stones, *Blackw. Mag.* (Mar. 1823) 313 (Jam.). **Abd.** Skellie's deein' weel—makin' siller like sclate steens, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 16. **Ayr.** Although the money came in like sclate stones, it would go like the snow, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) ii. **Lnk.** Makin' siller like sclate stanes, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) 150. **Gall.** Scarted other folks siller into their wallets like sclate stanes, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 166. (*b*) **Nhb.**$^1$ The Nhb. slates made of schistose sandstone which readily splits into large flags. They were regularly used on old roofs, pinned to the rafters with mutton bones or oak trenails.

**2.** Phr. (1) *a slate off of a* . . ., a fool of a . . ., an idiot of a . . .; (2) *clean over the slate*, utterly, at a headlong pace, without restraint; (3) *one's slate wants cleaning*, one needs to reform, there is much room for improvement in one; (4) *to have a slate slipped*, to be slightly deranged in mind, 'to have a slate off'; (5) *to put under the slates*, to send to the prison at Kirton-in-Lindsey; (6) *to reckon without one's slate*, to reckon wrongly.

(1) **Yks.** He left aw 'at he hed to his slayatt hoff of a nevvy, *Philip Neville*, xv. (2) **Rnf.** To see ye gaun to ruination, Clean owre the sclate, Barr *Poems* (1861) 216. (3) **Sur.** The man be a baäd 'un; he's slaäte wants a lot o' cleanin', Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) III. vii. (4) **w.Yks.**$^3$ (5) **n.Lin.**$^1$ That having been one of the first slated buildings in the northern part of Lincolnshire. (6) **s.Lan.**$^1$ Theaw'rt reckonin' beawt thi slate, 21.

**3.** A stratum that splits or slices easily; also used *attrib.*

**Nhb.**$^1$ The fine-grained and thinly laminated sandstone used for roofing in old houses is also called slate, and the large slabs into which it is dressed are known as Northumberland Slates. 'There are three varieties of coal; the slate or common coal, the Cannel or Splint Coal, and the Coarse, also called Splint Coal,' Mackenzie *Hist. Nhb.* (1825) I. 82.

Hence **Slate-sills**, *sb. pl.* a bed from which fine laminated sandstone is obtained. Nhb.$^1$ **4.** A flag-stone. w.Yks. Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882). **5.** A marble made of slate.

**Frf.** The sclaiteys, as their name signifies, were of slate, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 94.

**6.** A roof. **s.Lan.**$^1$ He wur up on th' slate.

**7.** A flat rock. Cai.$^1$ **8.** A thin piece of wood nailed to the shank of an oar to prevent it from chafing.

**Sh.I.** He laid his aer in ta da sklaets, an' turn'd up a bill laek a measie o' teck, *Sh. News* (Apr. 23, 1898); (J.S.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$ Nailed to that part of the oar which travels over the routh to prevent the oar from feathering.

**9.** *Obs.* The flat step of a ladder. n.Cy. Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695). **10.** *v.* To become encrusted, to fur. Not.$^1$, Lei.$^1$

**SLATE**, *sb.*$^2$ and *adj.* Sc. Also written **slait** (Jam.). [slēt.] **1.** *sb.* A dirty, slovenly person.

**Lnk.** Had aff, quoth she, ye filthy slate, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1800) I. 262 (Jam.). **Lth.** (Jam.) **Slk.** The blether-lipped drunken slate, Jo. Hogg *Poems* (1806) 74 (*ib.*).

**2.** *adj.* Dirty, slovenly, careless in dress.

**Rxb.** (Jam.) **Dmf.** She . . . rather was inclined to be somewhat slait in her dress, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 51.

**SLATE**, *v.*$^2$ Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Oxf. Also written **slait** Sc. (Jam.); *pret.* and *pp.* **slat** w.Yks.$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$; **slatt** e.Lan.$^1$ [slēt, sleət.] **1.** To set on a dog; to hound, incite; to drive away with abuse. See **Sleat.**

**n.Cy.** (K.); To slate the dog at any one, Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^1$ **n.Yks.** I did slate him back than with our dog, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 148. **m.Yks.**$^1$ I'll slate my dog against thine. **w.Yks.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Der.**$^1$ **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 360.

**2.** To thrash a person, to damage an antagonist effectually with a stroke. Nhb.$^1$ **3.** To depreciate, disparage; to cut up any one's character.

**w.Lth.** (Jam.) **Oxf.** He is always slating some one or other (G.O.).

**SLATE**, see **Slait**, *sb.*$^2$, **Slat**, *sb.*$^2$, *v.*$^4$, **Slit**, *v.*$^1$

**SLATED**, *ppl. adj.* Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also written **slaited** ne.Lan.$^1$; and in forms **sleatit** Cum.$^4$; **sleattit** Cum.$^1$; **sliated** Lakel.$^2$ Having the petticoat hanging below the gown.

**Lakel.**$^2$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.** *Manch. Cy. News* (May 31, 1902); In common use in our village [Melbrook, Bowdon], *ib.* (June 7, 1902); In common use about fifty years ago, *ib.* **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**SLATER**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Also in forms **sclater** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.$^1$; **sleater, sleatter** Cum. [**slē·tər, sliə·tər.**] A wood-louse.

**Sc.** Supposed to derive this name from being commonly found under the slates (Jam.); Sclaters twall frae foggy dykes, Hislop *Anecdote* (1874) 158. **Cai.**$^1$ **Gall.** He is also fond of eating sclaters; he puts the insects on his tongue, and, like the ant-bear, lets them travel down his red gullet, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 361, ed. 1876; Sclater's eggs, little white eggs like beads, found amongst red-land, *ib.* 422. **N.I.**$^1$ *Oniscus*, and several of the allied species of crustaceans. **Nhb.**$^1$ Sclaters were crawling on the paved floor, *Hist. Bwk. Nat. Club*, VII. 32. **Cum.** (J.Ar.); Doon he com like a sleatter, Dickinson *Lamplugh* (1856) 5; Doon, leyke a sleater, fell flat on the fluir, Rayson *Poems* (1839) 65; **Cum.**$^4$

**SLATERHOUSE**, *sb.* Chs. The slate-roof of a house.

**Chs.**$^1$; **Chs.**$^3$ See! there's a cat on th' slaterhouse; chuck a stone at him!

**SLATH**, see **Sloe.**

**SLATHER**, *v.*, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Wor. Glo. Also in forms **slaither** Sc.; **slatther** Lan.; **slayther** w.Yks. [sla·ðər, slē·ðə(r.] **1.** *v.* To spill, upset. Cf. **slatter**, *v.*$^1$

**e.Yks.**$^1$ Leeak at him! he's slatherin pig meeat all across hoose fleear. **m.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.** Some carless chilt had bin a buyin peawdher blue an' slatthert it, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 43.

**2.** To rain. **n.Yks.**$^2$ It keeps slathering on.

**3.** To slobber, slaver.

**Nhb.** He certainly divvn't look mad, he's not slatherin' at the jaws, Pease *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 29.

**4.** *Fig.* To flatter. **Per.** He's slaitherin' him noo (G.W.).

**5.** To slip, slide; to trail the feet in walking.

**Chs.**$^{123}$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Haï yo dun come slatherin' yur feit alung! **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Glo.**$^1$ The plank slathered away.

Hence **Slathertrash**, *sb.* one whose shoes are down at heel, a slovenly-dressed person, a slattern. s.Chs.$^1$

**6.** With *away*: to waste, spend idly.

**w.Yks.** Theer he slaythered his days an' neets away, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1881) 28.

**7.** *sb.* Thin liquid mud; puddle.

**m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** It's all slather, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 25, 1897).

**8.** *Fig.* Smooth speech, flattery, cajolery.

**n.Yks.**$^4$ He ommaist 'wildered ma wiv his slather, 10.

**9.** A slide. **s.Wor.** A's bin 'avin' sich a slather (H.K.).

**10.** *adj.* Wet and dirty, sloppy; also used *advb.*

**w.Yks.** Dean't mak it si slather, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 25, 1897).

[2. Cp. EFris. *sladdern*, to rain noisily (Koolman).]

**SLATHERY**, *adj.* Dur. Yks. [sla·ðəri.] **1.** Dirty, muddy; wet, rainy.

**w.Dur.**$^1$ **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ A slathery time; **n.Yks.**$^4$ **ne.Yks.** The weather is slathery when it is showery (J.C.F.). **e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**$^1$

**2.** Of straw, &c.: scattered when being carried. ne.Yks. (J.C.F.)

**SLATING**, *sb.* Sc. A covering, roof.

A slating of divots, Monteath *Dunblane* (1835) 82, ed. 1887.

**SLATT**, see **Slat**, *v.*$^3$, **Slate**, *v.*$^2$

**SLATTER**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.* Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. e.An. Som. Dev. Also in form **sclater** Nhb. [sla·tə(r, slæ·tə(r).] **1.** *v.* To spill, splash, slop; to upset; to scatter, esp. carelessly; to waste, squander. Cf. **sladder, slather, 1.**

**N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.** (R.O.H.), **Lakel.**$^{12}$ **Cum.** Carry it cannily and dunnet slatter t'milk ower (E.W.P.). **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.), **n.Yks.**$^2$

**m.Yks.**$^1$ To spill slightly in volume. **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**$^{12}$ **Lan.** Any mak o' talk as ever wur slatter't off th' edge o' a mortal lip, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 164, ed. 1879; **Lan.**$^1$ **n.Lan.** A child slatters its poddish (G.W.); **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Lan.**$^1$ That brid slatters it' seed o reawnd. **Chs.** *Sheaf* (1879) I. 250; **Chs.**$^1$ Applied to dry materials rather than to liquids; **Chs.**$^3$ (s.v. Slat). **s.Chs.**$^1$, **Stf.**$^1$ **nw.Der.**$^1$ Tha'rt slatterin' that mail. **s.Not.** Look how yer've slattered the knives an' forks all ower the table (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**$^1$ Thaay've slatter'd a lot o' swede seed e' th' sixteen aacre; it's cumin' up e' a greät plump. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ Whatever a man addles, it gets slatter'd away. **e.An.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ Why's'n take more care, thee's a-slattered the water all over the place? **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 397.

Hence (1) **Slattering,** *ppl. adj.* (*a*) of the weather: wet, rainy, moist; of a harvest: lingering, tedious; (*b*) wasteful, inclined to squander; (2) **Slatterins,** *sb. pl.* relics; (3) **Slatterment,** *sb.* anything that has been spilt or scattered; in *pl.* small bits or relics.

(1, *a*) **w.Yks.**$^2$ A slattering hay-time. **s.Not.** It's a slattering sort o' day; I'll stop at hum (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**$^1$ The weather since being what is commonly termed slattery, *Stamford Merc.* (Sept. 17, 1880). **sw.Lin.**$^1$ It has been so slattering for the hay. There has been some showers, but it's not been to say a slattering harvest. **e.An.**$^1$ (*b*) **s.Not.** She hes sich poor slatterin ways (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**$^1$ (2) **Lan.** (Hall.) (3) **Lan.** Crack it went, un dewn I slipt aw into th' slatterment, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 19. **Der.**$^1$

2. To break in pieces.

**Suf.** That there brickwork 'll all slatter (H.O.H.).

3. To go about like a slattern. N.I.$^1$ Hence **Slattering,** *ppl. adj.* slovenly. n.Lin.$^1$ 4. *sb.* A wet dirty mess, a slop; mud and mire; a wet place.

**Cum.** I weade amang the slatter, Rayson *Poems* (1839) 20; **Cum.**$^4$, **n.Yks.**$^2$ **w.Yks.** Steeam, suds, an slatter, splash, an sich a stew, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1896) 65.

5. A clatter, the sound of hoofs upon hard ground.

**Wm.** A terrific slatter on the hard slope as of drums beating a charge, Ollivant *Owd Bob* (1898) xxv.

**SLATTER,** *v.*$^2$ ne.Lan.$^1$ [sla·tə(r).] A dial. form of 'slaughter.' Cf. **slafter.**

**SLATTER-CAN,** *sb.* Cum.$^4$ [sla·tər-kan.] An untidy person; one who spills water, &c. from a 'can.'

**SLATTER-CUM-DRASH,** *sb.* Dev. Cor. A great noise, an uproar, confusion. s.Dev. (Miss D.), Cor.$^{12}$

**SLATTERKIN,** *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. A slattern. Grose (1790) *Suppl.*

**SLATTERLY,** *adj.* Yks. e.An. 1. Of the weather: moist, damp. e.An.$^2$ 2. Slovenly. n.Yks.$^2$ (s.v. Slairy). 3. Unprincipled, dishonest. *ib.*

**SLATTERPOUCH,** *sb.* Som. Dev. Also in form **zlatterpouch** Som. 1. *Obs.* A dirty, worn-out bag full of holes. Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 396. Hence **Slatterpüched,** *ppl. adj.* pouch-lipped.

**Dev.** I widden buy a slatterpüched 'oss. I dawn't like tü zee tha lips aw'n banging down like a bag! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

2. An idler, loafer. Som. Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). Cf. **slawterpooch.**

**SLATTERY,** *adj.* Nhb. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. e.An. Som. [sla·təri, slæ·təri.] 1. Wet, rainy; dirty, muddy, sloppy.

**N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ A slattery day. **Lakel.**$^2$ We're hevin some slattery wedder aboot noo, by gom. **Cum.**$^3$ T'wedder was slattery, 21; **Cum.**$^4$ **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 25, 1897); **w.Yks.**$^1$ It's varra slattery walking. **Lan.** Th' rode wur verra slattery an' slutchy, Ferguson *Moudywarp*, 13. **n.Lan.** Slattery weather, R. Piketah *Forness Flk.* (1870) 39. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^{13}$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ When it begins to be slattery it keeps on so long. **e.An.**$^2$ Moist, not quite rainy. **w.Som.**$^1$ You 'ad'n better go thick way, 'tis a slattery sort of a path like. A 'slattery harvest' is a wet, rainy harvest, when the corn is dried with difficulty, and much damaged.

2. Slovenly, untidy, slipshod; also used *fig.*

**Cum.**$^4$, **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **w.Yks.**$^2$ **Lan.** Th' singers followed, in a slattery sort of a way, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 168. **s.Lan.**$^1$

3. Wasteful, squandering. n.Yks.$^2$ Lin. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 360.

**SLATTOCK,** *sb.* w.Yks.$^2$ [sla·tək.] A joint of beef cut from the hock of a cow, &c. and used for making stews.

**SLATY,** *adj.* Nhb. Not. Lei. Cor. [slē·ti.] 1. Made of slate.

**Cor.** A gran' place wi' a slaty roof, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) iv.

2. Resembling slate, shaly.

**Nhb.**$^1$ Where other and harder deposits alternate with a seam of coal a slaty coal is the result. 'The stone-coal is subject to be a little slaty, as I am told,' *Compleat Collier* (1708) 19.

3. Encrusted with fur.

**Not.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ She used the soft water because the hard made the copper so slaty.

**SLAUCH,** *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **sllauch** Bnff.$^1$; **slaugh** Bnff. Cld. (Jam.) [slāχ.] 1. *sb.* Slime; expectoration. Cf. **slaich, slauk(e.**

**Bnff.**$^1$ 'Sllauch' indicates greater disgust than 'slaich.' **Cld.** (Jam.)

Hence **Sllauchie,** *adj.* slimy. Bnff.$^1$ Cf. **slauky, 1.**

2. A wet covering; a thin film; a haze or watery appearance; mire.

**Sh.I.** When the sun sets in a broch, He'll rise in a slauch, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 115; A slauch on the eye (J.S.).

3. The act of expectorating; the act of eating food of a slimy kind; the act of working in a viscous substance. Bnff.$^1$, Cld. (Jam.) 4. *v.* To bedaub; to do any kind of slimy work. *ib.* 5. To eat food of a slimy kind. *ib.* 6. With *out* or *up*: to expectorate. *ib.*

**SLAUGHEARDHÈ,** see **Sloughherdhè.**

**SLAUGHTER,** *sb.* Ess. A great alteration involving some destruction; esp. used of the repair of an old house. (Hall.), Ess.$^1$

**SLAUK(E,** *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Lin. Also written **slawk** Sc. n.Lin.$^1$ [slāk, slǭk.] The oozy, slimy vegetable substance found in the bed of rivers; var. species of sea and fresh-water weeds, esp. the oyster-green, *Ulva Lactuca*, and the sea-moss, *U. latissima.* Cf. **slake,** *sb.*$^5$, **slauch.**

**n.Sc.** (Jam., s.v. Slake). **Gall.** His haurns wi' slawk and sludge war muddy, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 135, ed. 1876. **Nhb.** (B. & H.), **Nhb.**$^1$ **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 360. **n.Lin.**$^1$

**SLAUKY,** *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Also written **slawkie.**

1. *adj.* Slimy. See **Slauk(e.**

**Sc.** (Jam.); Twa slauky stanes seemit his spule-banes, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) IV. 340, ed. 1848; A slawkie bed, Donald *Poems* (1867) 8.

2. Of soft flesh, esp. of young veal when boiled: loose, flaccid, flabby. n.Sc. (Jam.) 3. Of speech or motion: slow, inactive. Ags. (*ib.*) 4. *adv.* In *comp.* **Slaukie-spoken,** speaking in a slow, drawling fashion. *ib.*

**SLAUM,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Also written **slaume** Chs.$^1$; **slawm** Sc. (Jam.) Not.$^3$ [slǭm.]

1. *v.* To smear, deface; to scatter untidily; to slobber.

**Bnff.** He has a dreadfu' drouth Whilk slawmin canna put awa', Taylor *Poems* (1787) 99. **Abd.** (Jam.), **Chs.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.**$^{13}$ **s.Not.** She slawmed the cinders all over the hearth (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**$^1$ He slaums it about. Lor', mercy, how you've slaumed the walls. **Lei.** (Hall.), **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$

Hence **Slauming,** *ppl. adj.* muddy, sticky.

**Not.** The wet maks the road a bit slaumin' (L.C.M.).

2. With *over*: to give a hasty washing to; to perform anything in a negligent fashion.

**s.Not.** Y'uv on'y slawmed that table ower, look at them marks (J.P.K.).

3. *Fig.* To flatter grossly.

Yer needn't come slawmin 'ere, for a don't believe yer (*ib.*).

4. *sb.* Slime, slippery mud; a smear, daub; a hasty, negligent washing; a hasty or negligent piece of work. Cf. **sloum,** *sb.*$^2$

It meks thi pad slippy, all that slawm on't. Who's made this gret slawm across my copy? She didn't wesh the flooer, she just gied it a slawm (*ib.*).

Hence **Slaumy,** *adj.* slimy, miry; wet and sticky.

**Chs.**$^1$ Corn half rotted by wet is slaumy. **s.Not.** She slipped down, the road was so slawmy. It's a slawmy job, settin' plants this weather (J.P.K.).

5. *Fig.* Gross flattery. **s.Not.** Non o' yer slawm (J.P.K.).

**SLAUM,** see **Sloum,** *sb.*$^1$

**SLAUMY,** *adj.* Yks. Lin. [slǭ·mi.] Huge; clumsy in figure or gait.

**m.Yks.**$^1$ A great slaumy fellow was walking down the lane, and he did nought but stare at the windmill. **n.Lin.** A great slaumy pig (M.P.).

**SLAUN, SLAUNT**, see **Slone, Slant**, *sb.*$^2$

**SLAUNTER**, *v.* Yks. Lan. [slǭ·ntə(r).] To saunter. w.Yks. (J.W.), s.Lan.$^1$

**SLAUP**, see **Slorp.**

**SLAUPIE**, *adj.* Sc. Also written **slawpie.** [slā·pi.] Indolent and slovenly. Cf. **slaipie, 2.**

**Sc.** Mackay. **n.Sc.** A slaupie queyn (Jam.).

**SLAURIE**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in form **sclaurie** (Jam.). [slā·ri.] **1.** *v.* To bedaub; to splash with mud; to soil the clothes, &c. Cf. **slairy, slurry.**

**Sc.** Mackay. **Fif.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** The weans have slauried the butter on the table (A.W.).

**2.** *Fig.* To calumniate, vilify; to scold; to pour forth abusive language; to call names.

**Sc.** Mackay. **Fif.** To sclaurie one like a randy beggar (Jam.).

**3.** *sb.* Soft mud; any semi-viscous substance.

**Ayr.** You've an unco slaurie o' jelly on your plate (A.W.).

**SLAVE**, see **Sleave.**

**SLAVER**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Nhp. Oxf. e.An. Ken. Also written **slavver** Cum.$^1$ Wm. n.Yks.$^2$ e.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks. e.Lan.$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$ Chs.$^1$; and in forms **slaava** Suf.$^1$; **slaaver** Suf.$^1$ Ken.; **slaever** Sh.I.; **slaiver** Sc.; **slarver** Suf.; **slever** Sc. N.I.$^1$; **slevver** Cum.$^1$ [sla·və(r, slæ·və(r).] **1.** *v.* To eject saliva; to dribble, slobber; to foam at the mouth.

**Sc.** It sets you well to slaver, you let such gaadys fall, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 203. **Abd.** Slaverin' an' kissin' a man she hadna seen nor heard tell o' for years... Feich! *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 25, 1898). **w.Sc.** A superstitious aunt has taken baby from his cradle, and is charming his forehead and his slavering lips against mischief, Napier *Flk-Lore* (1879) 35. **Fif.** To snotter or to slaver was no less objectionable in the callant, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 17. **Slg.** Slaverin' kissed her till ane in the morn, Towers *Poems* (1885) 163. **Edb.** The saft woo'-carding sheep that slavers o'er his wabs, *Carlop Green* (1793) 124, ed. 1817. **Gall.** Slavering pellocks snore, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 84, ed. 1876. **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) **Cum.** Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 158. **n.Wm.** What's ta makkin thi slavverin' noise aboot? (B.K.) **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.), **n.Yks.**$^{12}$, **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** He axed Charley if he knew who he wor slavverin ovver, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1877) 26. **Lan.** Slavverin' an yammerin' o'er th' table at mi, as if aw'd bin a flitch o' bac'n, Brierley *Treadlepin Fold*, 21. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **Der.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **Ken.** (G.B.)

Hence (1) **Slavering**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) given to drunkenness; (*b*) stupid, 'boobyish'; (2) **Slavering-bib**, (3) **Slavering-cloth**, (4) **Slavering-clout**, *sb.* a baby's bib; (5) **Slavering-hash**, *sb.* a 'soft,' slovenly person; (6) **Slavering-weather**, *sb.* a continuance of slight rain or of frequent showers.

(1, *a*) **e.Yks.**$^1$ (*b*) **Nhb.**$^1$ Slaverin cull. (2) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **w.Yks.** They ware some mak ov a lace slavverin-bib, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 16, 1896). **s.Lan.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^1$, **Suf.**$^1$ (3) **ne.Lan.**$^1$ (4) **Wm.** Thoo munnat chow thi slavveren cloot thoo laal noddy (B.K.). **n.Yks.**$^2$ (5) **Nhb.**$^1$ (6) **e.An.**$^1$

**2.** To mess, make sticky; *gen.* with *up*; also used *fig.*

**n.Lin.**$^1$ He'd a nist little plaace on his awn, clear an' all, bud he slaver'd aboot an got thrif it all e' two or three year. **Suf.** That handle be slarvered all the way up (M.E.R.); The handle was right slavered up (C.G.B.).

**3.** To talk fast or unintelligibly; to flatter, fawn upon; to talk nonsense; to cajole.

**Abd.** The thoucht o' the rascal slaverin' his lees ower my Eppy's killin' me, Macdonald *Donal Grant* (1883) xxiv. **N.Cy.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^2$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ **Nrf.** We slavered her over 'twas an accident, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 187.

Hence (1) **Slavering**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) fulsome; foolish; (*b*) foul-mouthed; obscene; (2) **Slaverment**, *sb.* fulsome flattery, fawning insincerity, sycophancy; insolence, impertinence.

(1, *a*) **w.Yks.** John can't bide pride an' humbugs an' slavverin flattery, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Oct. 31, 1896). **Lan.** A lot o' slavverin compliments, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 143. **n.Lin.** Let's have no slaverin' talk like that, Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) I. 192. (*b*) **e.Yks.**$^1$ (2) **n.Yks.**$^{124}$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ She praised awd woman's chiskeeaks, an said they was best ĭ counthry side; bud it was all slavverment. If thoo gies mă onny mare o' thy slavverment, Ah'll gĭ thă summat ower lug at 'll mak thă remember it. **m.Yks.**$^1$ **Oxf.** Let's have none of that slaverment (G.O.).

**4.** *sb.* Saliva dribbling from the mouth; spittle; slobber.

**Sh.I.** Keep aff wi' dy slaevers, an' drink dy milk, *Sh. News* (June 1, 1901). **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Abd.** The slaver rinnin doon his lang baird, Macdonald *Malcolm* (1875) I. 20. **Rnf.** Tho' his teeth wi' terror chatter'd, His eager chafts wi' slaiver water'd, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 66. **Lnk.** Ow'r his beardie went the slaver, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 48. **N.I.**$^1$ **Cum.** Thy cheeks, at ayder end o' t'mooth, Wi' 'bacco slavver dy't, Richardson *Talk* (1871) 1st S. 88, ed. 1886; **Cum.**$^1$, **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.), **n.Yks.**$^2$, **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Slavver wor runnin off t'chap chin end, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 6, 1896); **w.Yks.**$^4$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.), **Suf.**$^1$

Hence **Slavery**, *adj.* slobbering; of the weather: damp, wet.

**Per.** From his slav'ry chafts the slime Like dish-clouts lampit lang, Spence *Poems* (1898) 55. **Ayr.** 'Tis nicht's a wee slevery, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 221. **n.Yks.** T'bairn's varry slavvery, he's cutting his teeth (I.W.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Th' babby warm an' slavvery (J.T.C.).

**5.** *Comp.* (1) **Slaver-bab**, a term of contempt for a babyish person; (2) **-bib**, a bib; (3) **-brewing**, provoking the flow of saliva; (4) **-haggish**, 'boobyish.'

(1) **s.Lan.**$^1$ (2) **w.Yks.** I wonder at ye men wearin slaverbibs, *Yks. Mag.* (1878) 182, col. 2. **n.Lin.**$^1$ (3) **Per.** Your slaiver-brewin' cutty-pipe Hauds a' your hearth-stane in a sype, Stewart *Character* (1857) 62. (4) **Nhb.**$^1$

**6.** Fulsome flattery; plausible, fawning speech; nonsense; 'drivel'; impudence; wild or indecent talk; continual nagging.

**Per.** Wi' deil haet but a tongue an' slaver To start anew on, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 89. **Lth.** Sic munchin'—sic runchin'—Sic slaver, an' sic chatter, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 13. **n.Yks.** Gie mah neean o' thee slavver (T.S.). **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Let's hev nooan o' thi slavver (B.K.). **Lan.** The blathers an' slavvers, Ridings *Muse* (1853) 15. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 97.

[**1.** His mouthe slavers, Hampole *Pr. C.* (c. 1340) 784. ON. *slafra*, to slaver (Vigfusson).]

**SLAVERMAGULLION**, *sb.* Sc. Wm. Also written **slavermahgulyen** Wm. A contemptuous term for a foolish, lubberly person.

**Ayr.** (Jam.) **Wm.** She's nobet a slavermahgulyen, Blezard *Sngs.* (1848) 34.

**SLAVVEN**, *sb.* Sus. [slæ·vən.] A large piece; a 'hunk.' Sus.$^1$, Sus.$^2$ (s.v. Slappel).

**SLAVVERACK**, *sb.* Yks. [sla·vərək.] A saucy, foul-mouthed person. n.Yks. (T.S.) See **Slaver, 6.**

**SLAW**, see **Slow**, *adj.*

**SLAWIT-MOON**, *sb.* Yks. See below.

**w.Yks.** At Slaithwaite the sun is commonly so much obscured by smoke as to resemble the moon in appearance, so it is called 'Slawit Mooin' (J.T.F.).

**SLAWK, SLAWM**, see **Slauk(e, Slaum.**

**SLAWMACH, SLAWN**, see **Slammach, Slone.**

**SLAWP, SLAWPIE**, see **Slorp, Slaupie.**

**SLAWTERPOOCH**, *sb.* Cor. [slǭ·təpūtʃ.] A slovenly, ungainly person. Cf. **slatterpouch, 2.**

Now, a 'slawterpooch' Lisbeth certainly was not, a neater trimmer woman could hardly have been found, *Camborne Alm.* (1834) 99; Some slawter-pooch I'll marry, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 25.

**SLAY**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Dur. Wm. Yks. Lan. Som. Dev. and Amer. Also written **slae** Sc.; **slaye** e.Lan.$^1$; **sleigh** w.Yks.$^3$ w.Som.$^1$; **sley** n.Cy. w.Yks. Lan.; and in forms **slea** Uls.; **slee** Yks. [slē, sleə.] **1.** *sb.* A weaver's reed; the wooden frame which holds the reed and drives home the weft; the hand-board of a loom.

**se.Sc.** Welcome back to gar us steer Our gears an' slaes, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 140. **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–62) V. 99. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **n.Cy.** Holloway. **Dur.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** A weaver's reed, consisting of two parallel strips of wood about five inches apart, the interspace being filled with close-set, flat irons about one-sixteenth of an inch wide and about as thick as a pen-nib. Its purpose is to keep the threads ('ends') straight and in position, to act as guide for the shuttle, and to push the woven weft close against its predecessor, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 25, 1897); **w.Yks.**$^3$ **Lan.** Davies *Races* (1856) 276; **Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ The fineness or coarseness of the sleigh regulates the texture and width of the cloth. It is fixed in the lay or lathe, and serves to guide the shuttle, which sleighs or slides along it from side to side. [**Amer.** I'd a heap druther see you fillin' them slays an' afixin' up for to weave your pappy some shirts, *Cent. Mag.* (Jan. 1866) 434.]

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Slay-board**, the board to which the 'slay' is affixed; (2) **-hook**, (*a*) the instrument used to draw the threads through the 'slay'; (*b*) a dried herring; (3) **-knife**, (4) **-prick**, see (2, *a*); (5) **-sword**, see (1).

(1) **se.Sc.** My slaeboards, man, wi' ilk new sword, Gae unco weel upo' my word, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 95. **w.Yks.** This was moved backwards and forwards by the left hand of the weaver, who used his right hand to drive the shuttle across the loom (J.T.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 25, 1897). (2, *a*) **N.I.**$^1$ **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–62) V. 105. (*b*) **N.I.**$^1$ **Uls.** From its resemblance in form to the instrument by which the threads are drawn through the reed, *Uls. Jrn. Arch. ib.* (3) **w.Yks.** It was about four or five inches long. The common practice was for the loomer to use two, alternately, the one remaining in the slay serving as a guide for the insertion of the other. Each loomer made his own, generally of boxwood, an old shuttle being cut up into thin strips (J.T.). (4) *ib.* (5) **Lan.** (O.S.H.)

**3.** Anything that moves on a pivot. n.Cy. (Hall.) Wm. *Guide to Lakes* (1780) 288. **4.** Coarse wool.

**Dev.** Perhaps from slay, that part of a loom with which the work is closed (Hall.).

**5.** *v.* To put the ends of the warp through the 'slay'; also in phr. *to slay the warp.* w.Yks. (D.L.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 25, 1897). Hence **Slayer**, *sb.* the person who puts the ends of the warp through the 'slay.' w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (*ib.*)

[OE. *slēa, slahæ*, a weaver's reed (Sweet).]

**SLAY**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ Suf. Sus. Wil. Also written **sleigh** Sus.$^1$ [slē.] **1.** *sb.* A slope. Sus.$^1$ **2.** A lane cut through a whin or broom cover to admit a vehicle to receive the cuttings, or to facilitate the movements of sportsmen. Suf.$^1$ **3.** *v.* To pasture sheep on the downs. Wil.$^1$ Cf. **slait**, *sb.*$^2$ **5.**

**SLAY**, *v.*$^3$ Sc. Chs. Lin. Shr. Also in form **slea** Chs.$^{13}$ [slē, slī.] **1.** To kill by an accident.

**Lin.** His poor father was sla'ain last Pag-Rag Da'ay: he was remmeling a stay when it fell right a-ways upov his head and killed him, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 31. **n.Lin.**$^1$ My poor bairn 'at was slaain wi' a hoss.

**2.** Of corn, &c.: to dry up; to wither as from the effects of the sun; to suffer injury before coming to maturity.

**Chs.** (K.); **Chs.**$^1$; **Chs.**$^3$ 'Slain' describes the state of thistles cut down, and before they are thoroughly dry, during which period the points are innocuous, and the sheep and cattle devour them greedily. **s.Chs.**$^1$ Dhis gres i)nŭ ver·i wel slee·n yet. **n.Lin.**$^1$ Those ears of corn are said to be slain which are beaten down before the grains in them have come to maturity, and which have, as a consequence, little corn in them. Corn, or any other plant where the seedlings grow closely together, is said to be slain when so injured by frost, blight, or overcrowding as not to be able to come to maturity. **Shr.**$^1$ Pŭt these yarbs to slay i' the sun, they bin ever so much better than dried i' the 'ouse.

**3.** To pulverize by too much harrowing, and thus render the ground unfit for vegetation. Lnk. (Jam.)

**S'LAY**, *phr.* Som. Also written **sley**. [slē.] A contracted form of *so lay*, as lief. See **Lief.**

I would slay do it as not (Hall.). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ I'd s'lay do one's tother.

**SLAY(A, SLAYSTER, SLAYTHER**, see **Sloe, Slaister, Slather.**

**SLAY-WATTLE**, *sb.* Ken. [slē·-wætl.] A hurdle made of narrow boards. Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); Ken.$^{12}$

**SLAYWORM**, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) The slow-worm.

**Gall.** Tho' slayworms and adders be coiled by thy rills, *Ayr and Wgt. Courier* (Mar. 22, 1821).

**SLAZE, SLEA**, see **Sleeze, Slay**, *sb.*$^1$, *v.*$^3$, **Sloe.**

**SLEACH**, *sb.* Yks. I.Ma. Also written **sleech** I.Ma. [slītʃ.] A lazy, worthless fellow; used as a term of contempt.

**n.Yks.** He's a lazy sleach (I.W.). **I.Ma.** I heard Tomsellar, the sleech, say sometin' about 'wearin' the breeches,' and the people laffin, Rydings *Tales* (1895) 76.

**SLEACH**, see **Sleech**, *v.*$^2$

**SLEAD**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Chs. Der. Lin. Shr. e.An. Dev. Also written **sleed** n.Lin.$^1$; and in forms **slad** Shr.$^1$; **slade** nw.Der.$^1$ Shr.$^1$ e.An.$^1$ nw.Dev.$^1$; **sleäd** n.Lin.$^1$; **sleead** Chs.$^1$ [slīd, sliəd, slēd.] **1.** *sb.* A sledge; a low cart without wheels used for the carriage of goods. Cf. **sled**, *sb.*$^1$

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*), **Chs.**$^{13}$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ Used for removing ploughs, harrows, gate-posts, &c., from place to place. **Shr.**$^1$ For carrying implements from one field to another. **e.An.**$^1$ **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 219, ed. 1849.

**2.** The shoe or drag of a wagon-wheel. n.Lin.$^1$, Shr.$^1$

**3.** The sliding bed of an iron plough.

**nw.Dev.**$^1$ Corresponding to the chip of a timbern zole.

**4.** *v.* To slide.

**Nrf.** When they fly, they don't move their wings much—kind of slade along, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 186; I shall let her just slade round and keep the wanes steady, *ib. Son of Fens* (1892) 348.

**5.** To dislocate. e.An.$^1$ **6.** To carry on a sledge.

**nw.Der.**$^1$ **e.An.**$^1$ Heavy weights are easily sladed on level ground.

**7.** *Obs.* With *down*: a term in ploughing; see below.

**e.Nrf.** To draw back part of the mould into the interfurrow, with the plow dragging, or slading upon its side, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

[Dan. *slæde*, ON. *sleði*, a sledge (Vigfusson).]

**SLEAH, SLEAK, SLEAK(E**, see **Sloe, Slake**, *v.*$^2$, **Slake**, *v.*$^1$

**SLEAKEN**, *v.* *Obs.* Wm. To quench one's thirst. Cf. **slecken.**

**s.Wm.** They ran to the beckside and sleaken'd thar sells purely, Hutton *Dial. Storth and Arnside* (1760) l. 85.

**SLEAR**, *sb.*$^1$ Glo.$^1$ [sliə(r).] The craggy side of a hill.

**SLEAR**, *sb.*$^2$ w.Yks.$^2$ A slide. Cf. **slare, 11, slur, 11.**

**SLEAR, SLEARY, SLEASE, SLEÄSTER**, see **Sleer**, *v.*$^{123}$, **Sleery, Sleeze, Slaister.**

**SLEAT**, *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Der. Also written **sleet** w.Yks.$^{23}$; **slete** N.Cy.$^2$ nw.Der.$^1$; and in forms **sleeat** s.Lan.$^1$; **slett** Lan.; *pret.* **slett** e.Lan.$^1$ [slīt, sliət.] To let loose upon, incite; egg on; *gen.* used of a dog. Cf. **slate**, *v.*$^2$

**n.Cy.** (P.R.), **N.Cy.**$^2$ **w.Yks.** I tuke a delight i' sleatin' 'em at one another, for a gooid set to wor as pleasant to me as it wor to them, *Yksman.* (Nov. 1878) 394; **w.Yks.**$^2$ To sleet a dog at a hare; **w.Yks.**$^{345}$ **Lan.** Aw think no moore o' killin' him nor aw should o' slettin' a badger, Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) xxii. **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$

[OE. *slǣtan*, to set dogs on; to hunt (Sweet).]

**SLEATH**, *sb.* and *adj.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Ken. Dev. Also written **sleeth** Sc. (Jam.) Ken.; **slieth** Sc. (Jam.) **1.** *sb.* Sloth. Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 395. **2.** A sloven; a sluggard.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Bch.** Fat needs the sleeth then strive? Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 36. **Abd.** Foul fa' that young and souple sleeth That cudna had his feet, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 130.

Hence (1) **Slieth-like**, *adj.* idiotic; sottish; (2) **Sleethy**, *adj.* slovenly.

(1) **Bch.** Some sumph gets up, scull proud o' pence, An' slieth-like bids ma couch, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 19 (Jam.). (2) **e.Ken.** He is a bit sleethy, he will have to pull himself together if he is to be any good (G.G.).

**3.** *adj.* *Obs.* Slothful.

**Bch.** But sall that sleeth Ulysses now Be said to be my maik? Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 3.

**SLEATHERY, SLEAUCH, SLEAUM**, see **Slithery, Slouch**, *v.*$^1$, **Sloum**, *sb.*$^1$

**SLEAVE**, *sb.* and *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Der. Hrf. Som. Also written **sleeve** n.Cy. w.Yks.$^{15}$ Chs.$^1$ Som.; and in forms **slieve** w.Yks.; *pret.* **slave** w.Yks.$^1$; *pp.* **slovven** w.Yks.$^{15}$ [slīv, sliəv.] **1.** *sb.* A tangle; a tangled string. w.Yks. (S.P.U.), (J.W.) **2.** *v.* To twist; also used *fig.*

**n.Yks.**$^4$ To 'sleave' a lass is to put one's arm round her waist.

**3.** To fray. Som. (J.S.F.S.) **4.** To split, cleave, gash; to tear down. Cf. **slive**, *v.*$^1$

**n.Cy.** (Hall.) **m.Yks.**$^1$ Used of anything which an edged instrument can run through easily. **w.Yks.** (B.K.); **w.Yks.**$^1$;

**w.Yks.**$^5$ A mother's wordy threat towards a mischievous child, is that she will 'sleeve' its 'hēad' if it 'does it agean!' 'He wur varry near gehring his hēad slovven.' **Chs.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Hrf.**$^1$ As a branch or a cutting of a plant.

Hence **Sleaving**, *sb.* a twig torn off. Hrf.$^1$

[1. Sleep that knits up the ravell'd sleave of care, Shaks. *Macb.* II. ii. 37.]

**SLEAWGH, SLEAWM, SLEAZE**, see **Sloe, Sloum**, *sb.*$^1$, **Sleeze.**

**SLEB**, *sb.* Sh.I. **[sleb.]** **1.** The under-lip when projected; a big lip.

Less! fir Tamy's peerie sleb, *Sh. News* (Mar. 9, 1901); He is hangin' a sleb, i.e. is sulking, Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 39; **S. & Ork.**$^1$

Hence **Slebsed**, *ppl. adj.* having a 'sleb.' S. & Ork.$^1$

**2.** Phr. *to set the sleb*, to pout. *ib.*

**SLEBBY**, see **Slabby.**

**SLECK**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Also written **slek** m.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks.$^5$ Not.; **slekk** Lan.; and in form **slick** n.Cy. **[slek.]** **1.** *v.* To slake, allay, cool, quench, extinguish; *gen.* used of fire or thirst. Cf. **slake**, *v.*$^2$

**n.Cy.** (P.R.), **N.Cy.**$^2$ **Dur.**$^1$ To sleck lime. **Lakel.**$^2$, **Cum.**$^4$, **Wm.** (M.P.), **n.Yks.**$^{124}$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ T'lahm wants sleckin' a bit mair. **e.Yks.**$^1$ Ah've dhrunk a quayt o' yall an Ah's nut hauf sleck't yit. **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); Now lad, get a can and sleck that dust (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**$^{12345}$ **Lan.** Awr no greadly sleckt, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1740) 27; Aw'd a dhruft on me nowt could sleck, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 125; **Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **m.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^{123}$, **Der.**$^2$ **Not.** (J.H.B.); **Not.**$^1$; **Not.**$^2$ The blacksmith is slecking a piece of iron. **s.Not.** There's nothink like tea to sleck yer thirst (J.P.K.). **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.), **Lei.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Slecking**, *sb.* small beer, or any weak liquor to allay thirst; (2) *Slecking-out supper*, *phr.* see below; (3) **Slecking-trough**, *sb.* a blacksmith's cooling-trough; (4) **Sleck-trough**, *sb.* (*a*) see (3); (*b*) an immoderate drinker; (*c*) a prostitute.

(1) **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **w.Yks.**$^1$ (2) **w.Yks.**$^5$ A prevailing and old custom amongst some of the weavers of this district, of having a supper to celebrate the event of the first putting out of the lights, generally at the latter end of February. It is an ordinary affair, toasting being the chief feature of the proceedings. (3) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** He could get as mich good by gooin un drinkin at th' sleckin-trowf at th' smithy, Staton *Rays fro' Loominary* (c. 1861) 26. (4, *a*) **N.Cy.**$^1$ In which smiths cool their iron and temper steel. **Nhb.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^4$, **Wm.** (B.K.), (M.P.), **n.Yks.**$^2$ **w.Yks.** Jove puts t'fire aght be thrawing t'contents at sleck-troff onta it, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1851) 37. **Lan.** (S.W.), **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ (*b, c*) **Wm.** (B.K.)

**2.** *Fig.* With *off*: to cool down. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 25, 1897). **3.** *sb.* Anything to quench thirst; any kind of fluid for drinking; a drink.

**n.Yks.**$^{12}$; **n.Yks.**$^4$ Ah leyke a sup o' beer foor a sleck. **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Aa! ah was dhry, bud t'yal maks a good sleck. **m.Yks.**$^1$ When I want good sleck, I take to cold tea. **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^5$ In hot weather, milk and water is good 'slek,' as is also treacle, or nettle-'drink.' **Lan.** 'It's good slekk!' said Mr. Ogden, as he swallowed a tumblerful, Hamerton *Wenderholme* (1869) v. **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 360. **n.Lin.**$^1$ Teä 's straange good sleck for harvist.

[1. Slekkyn (sleckyn or whechyn, K.), *extinguo* (*Prompt.*).]

**SLECK**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Pem. Also in form **slick** n.Cy. Stf.$^1$ Pem. **[slek.]** **1.** *sb.* Slack; small coal.

**n.Cy.** (P.R.), **N.Cy.**$^2$, **Cum.**$^4$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** (W.H.), **w.Yks.**$^{1234}$ **Lan.** I put some sleck on, Waugh *Sneck-Bant* (1868) iii; **Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **m.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$, **Stf.**$^1$, **Der.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Sleck-nook**, a place where slack is stored; (2) **-riddle**, a 'riddle' used to sift slack; (3) **-ruck**, a heap of slack.

(1) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 29, 1884). (2) **w.Yks.** T'walls too, . . wor az full a hoyles az a sleck-riddle, Tom Treddlehoyle *Fr. Exhebishan* (c. 1856) 41. (3) **Chs.**$^1$ 'He's too good a mon to be thrown to th' sleck-ruck' is a figurative way of saying a man is too good, or clever, not to have his merits recognised.

**3.** *Fig.* Impudence. Cf. **slack**, *sb.*$^2$ **2.**

**s.Pem.** Now then, noane o' iwar slick, owld man (W.M.M.).

**4.** *v.* To put slack on a fire. Der.$^2$, Lei.$^1$

**SLECK**, *sb.*$^3$ Nhb.$^1$ **[slek.]** Smooth river-mud, ooze. Cf. **slake**, *sb.*$^4$ **2**, **sleech**, *sb.*, **slick**, *sb.*$^2$

**SLECK**, *v.*$^3$ Sc. **[slek.]** To groan when overcharged with food. Ayr. (J.M.)

**SLECK**, see **Slack**, *sb.*$^{13}$, **Slake**, *v.*$^1$, **Slick**, *sb.*$^3$

**SLECKEN**, *v.* Lakel. Yks. **[sle·kən.]** To quench; to slake. Cf. **sleaken, sleck**, *v.*$^1$

**Lakel.**$^2$ (s.v. Slocken). **n.Yks.**$^2$ 'I ha' n't slecken'd mysel yet,' my thirst is not yet abated. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**SLED**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Hrf. e.An. Som. Dev. and Amer. **[sled.]** **1.** *sb.* A sledge; a low cart or framework without wheels used for the carriage of heavy loads. Cf. **slead.**

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Bnff.** The harvest was got in upon sleds, i.e. two long poles trailing behind a horse, and connected by a cross piece, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 437. **Bwk.** Those peats had been brought on sleds, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 7. **Peb.** Long had there slid a humble sled Below his horse's tail, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 30, ed. 1817. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Nhb.**$^1$ 'Drees,' or sleds, were in use for many purposes where wheeled vehicles are now generally adopted. They are still used for heavy weights where roads are not available. **Nhb.**, **Dur.** A wooden frame upon which the corves were drawn previous to the introduction of wheels and rails, and still used occasionally in leading to a stow-board, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888); **Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^4$ **Wm.** Hay is taken in peat 'sleds,' *Gent. Mag.* (May 1890) 529. **n.Yks.**$^1$ A means of carriage often used in time of snow to carry corn to the mill, turnips from the field to the owshus; also in leading peats or other moor-fuel down the extremely steep tracks or roadways. The sled is also used for the transference of harrows, ploughs, &c., from the farmstead to the field, or from one field to another; **n.Yks.**$^{234}$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^{23}$ **Lan.** He darted into the house with his wooden 'sled' upon his back, Waugh *Old Cronies* (1875) iii; **Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^1$ An implement for drawing a plough from one place to another. It is formed of a slab of wood with the round side downwards; and into the flat upper surface is driven a large square staple. The plough is then lifted bodily on to the sled, and the point of the plough suck put through the staple; the whole thing is then drawn by a horse much more readily than if the plough itself were dragged upon the ground; and there is no risk of the plough being broken. The horse is yoked to the plough, not to the sled. Thus the plough pushes the sled along. **Der.** *English Mining Terms*; **Der.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Hrf.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^1$, **Suf.**$^1$ [**Amer.** He'd get the sleds into the woods and get 'em loaded up, *Cent. Mag.* (Mar. 1882) 762.]

Hence **Sledder**, *sb.* (1) a horse used to draw a 'sled'; (2) a man formerly employed in drawing the corves or coal-baskets on sledges from the top of a coal-pit to the point where they were emptied; the under-banksman at a colliery.

(1) **Dev.** Smiler (our youngest sledder) had been well in over his withers, Blackmore *Lorna Doone* (1869) ii. (2) **Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb.**, **Dur.** Fourteen pence a day for the other Bancksman or Sledder, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 15.

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Sled-butt**, a dung-cart with one wheel in front and two runners behind; (2) **-ful(l**, a cart-load; (3) **-geat**, the track down the side of a mountain formerly used for bringing down peats on 'sleds'; (4) **-ride**, to slide downhill; (5) **-saddle**, a saddle for a horse yoked in a cart; (6) **-way**, an inclined plane, a sloping path to a beach.

(1) **w.Som.**$^1$ Something like a three-wheel butt, with runners instead of two of the wheels. (2) **Sc.** Sent a man with him, who brought him two sled-fulls of sand, Wodrow Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845-7) II. 489. **Cum.** Theer was a man cummin' doon wi' a sledful o' sleat, Richardson *Talk* (ed. 1886) 1st S. 118. (3) **Cum.**$^4$ (4) [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 215.] (5) **Sc.** (Jam.) (6) **n.Yks.**$^2$ **Lin.** Between these banks are narrow overfalls and sled-ways, Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) viii.

**3.** An old worn-out shoe.

**w.Yks.** So I threw me sleds to t'cellar door and donn'd me better shooin, Musgrave *Our Village* (1891) 11; **w.Yks.**$^5$ A store of 'owd sleds' is sometimes kept to be ready for wedding occasions. **Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**4.** *v.* To carry on a 'sled.'

**Cum.** We sleddit t'peats an' truss't oor hay, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 57; **Cum.**$^4$, **n.Yks.**$^2$, **w.Yks.** (C.W.D.)

**5.** To toboggan; to slide downhill.

**Lan.** A knot of grammar-school lads were 'sleddin' down the brow, Waugh *Owd Cronies* (1875) II. 207. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 215.]

**6.** To drag along the ground, to scrape, skid; to draw timber with a chain.

**Wm.** 'Thoo cart carry that lump o' wood.' 'Neea, I know I cart carry 't, but I can sled it' (B.K.). **w.Yks.**$^2$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ They sled at the bottom. It's the bad foundation as maks the doors all sled.

**7.** To drag the feet in walking; to go slipshod.

**Wm.** Then [we] went off—sledding away amang t'snaw, Southey *Doctor* (1848) 560. **n.Yks.**$^2$ He sleds his feet. **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Sled-hoff** or **-hough**, (2) **-trough**, *sb.* one who walks in a heavy, shuffling, clumsy manner.

(1) **w.Yks.**$^1$ Bensil'd her purely to mack her think on, girt sled-hoffs, how she com theear nesht time, ii. 288. (2) **w.Yks.** Wright.

**8.** To slip, to miss one's footing. Sh.I. (J.S.) **9.** With *about*: to wander about idly. w.Yks.$^1$

[**1.** A sled (sledde A.), *traha*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

**SLED**, *sb.*$^2$ Sh.I. [**sled.**] **1.** A big, slatternly woman; a lazy person who will not work. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), (J.S.) **2.** A clumsy, ill-built boat. (J.S.)

**SLED**, *adv.* Slk. (Jam.) Also in form **a-sled.** Aslant.

**SLED, SLED(DEN**, see **Slaid, Slade**, *sb.*$^1$, **Slide.**

**SLEDDER**, *v.* Lakel. Cum. Lan. I.Ma. Also written **sleddur** Lakel.$^2$; and in forms **sleddher** Wm. I.Ma.; **sledther** Wm. [**sle·dðə(r.**] **1.** To walk in a shuffling, slovenly manner; to drag the feet in walking; to saunter, slouch; to idle about.

**Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.** Theear com a sackless leukan lump ov a lad sledderan away, *Willy Wattles* (1870) 5; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** Varra few foak wear ther shoon streight; . . sum sledther off t'heels, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 17; He could sledder up an' doon wi' a hang-gallas leeak, *ib.* (1880) pt. ii. 43. **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.) **n.Lan.** An aad fella wos sledderin' alang, R. Piketah *Forness Flk.* (1870) 12; **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Sledder-clogs**, *sb.* an untidy fellow; (2) **-geggin**, (3) **Sledderkin**, (4) **Sledders**, *sb.* a shuffler; a sauntering, slovenly person; an idler; one who is slow in the performance of any duty.

(1) **Cum.** (E.W.P.) (2) **Cum.**$^{14}$ (3) **Cum.**$^4$ Sledderkin applies also to the slouching gait of the confirmed idler. 'Wor hes thoo been aw this time, thoo sledderkin thoo?' (4) *ib.* Thoo's a fair sledders an' niver like ta git back woriver thoo gangs till.

**2.** To slide, slip. Cf. **slidder.**

**I.Ma.** You'll sleddher unknownced and slip and slip again, till over you go, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 43.

**SLEDGE**, *sb.*$^1$ Nhb. Dur. [**sledʒ.**] A mining term: a wooden frame upon which the corves were formerly drawn previous to the introduction of wheels and rails. Cf. **sled**, *sb.*$^1$

Still used occasionally in leading to a stow-board, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

**SLEDGE**, *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Irel. I.Ma. Dev. Also in form **sloidge** Dev. [**sledʒ.**] A sledge-hammer.

**Lth.** Wha wi' Will could rin or wrastle? Throw the sledge, or toss the bar? Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 125, ed. 1856. **Gall.** I hate for to engage for wark that's done wi' pick, or sledge, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 59. **n.Ir.** The sledges, the anvils, an' wedges, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 56. **Dwn.** A may tak' it oot tae the anvil an' put an edge on wi' the sledge, Lyttle *Betsy Gray* (1894) 19. **I.Ma.** Some as hard you couldn' break them with a sledge, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 2. **Dev.** He angered blacksmith so that Jim thrawed down his sledge, Phillpotts *Striking Hours* (1901) 122; I can't hit it with the sloidge, *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 139.

**SLEDGE**, *v.* Dur. Cum. Yks. [**sledʒ.**] **1.** To shuffle, scrape the feet; to go about in shoes that are too large.

**Cum.**$^{14}$ **n.Yks.** To make a noise by rubbing the boot soles on a hard floor. He sledged his feet on t'fleer (I.W.).

Hence **Sledgy**, *adj.* trailing, shuffling, heavy, lumbering; of shoes: loosely fitting. n.Yks. (I.W.), n.Yks.$^2$ **2.** To saunter; to walk lazily; to be slow in commencing work. Cum.$^{14}$ **3.** *Obs.* To shift off. Dur. (K.)

**SLEDGER**, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Shr. The stone which lies undermost in the hopper of a mill. Shr.$^2$ [(Hall.)]

**SLEDGING-MILL**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A sledge-hammer.

**Gall.** His neive's ne'er lifted like a sledging mill, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 349, ed. 1876.

**SLEE**, see **Slay**, *sb.*$^1$, **Sloe, Sly**, *adj.*

**SLEEAH, SLEEAN**, see **Sloe, Slain**, *sb.*$^1$

**SLEEASTHER, SLEEAVE**, see **Slaister, Sleave.**

**SLEEBAND**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A band of iron which went round the beam of a plough, for the purpose of strengthening it at the place where the coulter was inserted.

**Mry.** Sleeband, the ancient muzzle of the plough, *Gl. Surv.* (Jam.) **Lnk.** (Jam.)

**SLEECH**, *sb.* and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks.; also Sus. Also written **sleetch** Sc.; and in forms **sletch** Sc. (Jam.); **slitch** Cum.$^{14}$ Yks. [**slītʃ, slitʃ.**] **1.** *sb.* River or marine silt, esp. when used as manure; sea-wrack growing on mud-banks; the oozy, vegetable substance found in the beds of rivers; slime. Cf. **sleegh, slick**, *sb.*$^2$

**Sc.** Sea-sletch, clay and lime, being within a mile of it, Maxwell *Trans. Agric.* (1743) 44 (Jam.). **Sth.** Some trials of sleech [for manure] from the shore have been made but it did not seem to answer, *Statist. Acc.* II. 19 (Jam., s.v. Slake). **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **N.I.**$^1$ **Cum.** Lime is chiefly used as a manure, with clagg or slitch, as the farmers call it, being the wreck left by the tide on the shore, Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 564; **Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^4$ When the salt industry was carried on on Solway shores, this word referred to a loose and porous clayey sand which formed natural salt-beds, presenting a surface capable of retaining a very heavy solution of salt after being covered by the tide. **Yks.** (K.) **Sus.** A manure they make use of here which they call sleech, Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXII. 291; **Sus.**$^1$; **Sus.**$^2$ The sediment deposited by the river Rother is called sleech.

Hence **Sleechy**, *adj.* slimy.

**Wgt.** The lands, fishings, sleechy grounds, and shores mentioned, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 192.

**2.** *Comp.* **Sleech-grass**, the wrack-grass, *Zostera marina.* N.I.$^1$ **3.** *Fig.* Designing flattery. Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **4.** *pl.* Expanses of foreshore on which silt is deposited by the tide.

**Sc.** There were near Bo'ness wide expanses of flat muddy foreshore, known as 'sleeches,' or 'slob-lands,' only covered at high tide by a very few feet of water, *Scotsman* (Feb. 11, 1902).

**5.** *v.* *Obs.* To coax, cajole. Sc. (Jam.)

[**1.** I . . . wan to the lond, Thurgh the slicche and the slyme in þis slogh feble, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 13547.]

**SLEECH**, *v.*$^2$ n.Cy. Chs. Also written **sleach** s.Chs.$^1$ [**slītʃ.**] To dip a vessel into a liquid in order to fill it; to scoop up water with a bucket, &c. Cf. **cleach**, *v.*$^1$

**N.Cy.**$^2$, **Chs.**$^1$ **s.Chs.** Sleech the can into the river (E.F.); **s.Chs.**$^1$ Naay, dù)nŭ yoa· goa· slée·chin i dhem mil·k-ponz wi' yŭr bai·sin.

Hence **Sleeching-net**, *sb.* a net fixed at the end of a long pole for catching fish.

**Chs.** For the iro' frame for the sleeching nett, 0. 1. 0, *Farm Acct.* (1665) in *Sheaf* (1882) II. 333; **Chs.**$^1$ **s.Chs.** He has gone fishing with a sleeching net (E.F.).

**SLEECH, SLEED**, see **Sleach, Slead.**

**SLEEGH**, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. The oozy, vegetable substance found in the beds of rivers. n.Sc. (Jam., s.v. Slake). Cf. **sleech**, *sb.*

**SLEE-HOUSE**, *sb.* *Obs.* nw.Dev.$^1$ A lean-to.

Extract from a lease, 1728: 'All that messuage and tenement containing a Kitchen Hall and Parlour with chambers over the same a slee house on the south side a Dairy Barns Stable and Shippen.'

**SLEEK**, *adj.*, *adv.* and *v.*$^1$ Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Lin. Glo. Wil. [**slīk.**] **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Sleek-gabbit**, smooth-spoken, flattering; (2) **-stone**, a polishing stone or piece of glass.

(1) **Dmf.** Crack his sleek-gabbit head against a rock, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 115. (2) **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ (s.v. Slick-stone).

**2.** Of the ground, &c.: smooth; slippery. Cf. **slick**, *adj.*$^1$

**Gall.** The bare sleek yird I hae mony a time shook my shanks on, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 28, ed. 1876. **Glo.** (E.D.) **Wil.**$^1$ The rwoad's terrible sleek.

**3.** Sly, cunning, crafty; plausible. See **Sleeky.**

**Lth.** He is sleek in the tongue, he is gleg in the een, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 108. **Edb.** They're wily, slee, an' sleek, Macaulay *Poems* (1788) 188. **Dmf.** Auld time freens were fawnin' on the sleek Laird o' Kinheft, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 22.

**4.** *adv.* Smoothly. Nhb.$^1$ (s.v. Slick). **5.** Slyly, stealthily; cleverly.

**Lnk.** Slip fu' sleek A bonnie yellow George or twa Into their cheek, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 174, ed. 1897. **Nhb.$^1$** (s.v. Slick).

**6.** *v.* To smooth, esp. to smooth the hair; to make level and even; also used *fig.*

**e.Sc.** I brushed oot their tails an' I sleekit their coats as if they had been ridin' mares, Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 17. **Cld.** To sleek the skins, to smooth and stretch them out with the sleeker (Jam.). **Edb.** I sleek her bricht tresses, Logan *Auld Reekie* (1864) 17. **Gall.** Their winding-sheet is drawn, and is sleekit white and fair, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xiv; The snow . . . had swirled into the courtyard of Culzean so, the very steps of the doors were sleeked, *ib. Grey Man* (1896) xvi. **n.Lin.$^1$** Sleek thy̆ hair oot lass; what a seet thoo is.

Hence (1) **Sleeker**, *sb.* an instrument for smoothing and stretching leather; (2) **Sleeking-bone**, *sb.*, *obs.*, a hard, polished bone used for glazing linen; (3) **Sleeking-stone**, *sb.* a hard, polished stone used for glazing linen.

(1) **Cld.** (Jam.) (2, 3) **Ant.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

**7.** To fill a measure level with the top; to fill to overflowing; also used *fig.*

**Sc.** In measuring grain: to draw a straight piece of wood or a roller across the top of the measure in order to make the contents even (Jam.). **Cld.** Noo sleek the stimpart, i.e. smooth and level the grain in the measure (*ib.*). **Dmf.** The tears I shed behin' her Wad sleek a sheuch, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 126. **Gall.** (J.M.)

Hence **Sleeked-ful**, *sb.* a level measureful.

**Gall.** Dry measure might be 'heaped' or 'straiked'; fluids were filled until they would just run over, that was a sleeked-ful of the measure (J.M.).

**8.** *Obs.* To lay out carefully; to slip neatly under cover.

**Abd.** A tramp their feckfu' jerkin fu' To sleek aneath the bowster, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 74 (Jam.).

**9.** To flatter, mollify, propitiate; to work or walk in a sly manner.

**Bnff.$^1$** **Lnk.** An older traveller than I, who gave me information how to blow the goodwife and sleek the goodman, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 93. **Edb.** Sleek her up fou canny afterhend, An' marriage bands 'll ony breaches mend, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 315.

**SLEEK**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Also in forms **slick**, **slieck** (Jam.). [slīk.] A measure of fruit, &c., containing 2$\frac{1}{2}$ gallons or 40 lb.

**Sc.** A sleek of apples, onions (Jam.). **Cld.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Rnf.** To deliver to the laird ten slicks of keeping apples, Hector *Judic. Rec.* (1876) 42.

**SLEEK**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ Sc. Bdf. Wil. [slīk.] **1.** *sb.* Sleet. Fif. (Jam.), Bdf. (J.W.B.), Wil.$^1$ Hence **Sleekie**, *adj.* sleety. **Fif.** A sleeky day (Jam.).

**2.** *v.* To sleet. Bdf. (J.W.B.)

**SLEEK**, *sb.*$^3$ Sc. (Jam.) Also written **sliek**. Mire, slime, miry clay in the bed of a river on the sea-shore. Cf. **sleech**, *sb.*, **slick**, *sb.*$^2$

**SLEEK**, see **Slake**, *v.*$^1$

**SLEEKED**, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb.; also Dor. Also in form **slekit** Sc. (Jam.) [slī·kid, -it.] **1.** Smooth and glossy; unruffled. See **Sleek**, *adj.*

**Sc.** (Jam.) **e.Sc.** She couldna gar my hair lie sleekit, Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 148. **w.Sc.** Thae were the horse, just as daft as young couts, . . weel fed and as sleekit i' the skin as otters, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 162. **Ayr.** Wee, sleekit, cow'rin, tim'rous beastie, Burns *Mouse* (1785) st. 1. **Lnk.** His fine sleekit bawsy, Watson *Poems* (1853) 86. **s.Sc.** (A.W.) **Nhb.$^1$** A sleekit cat. **Dor.** His hat being set on at a knowing angle over his well-sleeked locks, Francis *Pastorals* (1901) 221.

Hence (1) **Sleeked-gabbit**, *ppl. adj.* smooth-spoken; (2) **-like**, *adj.* sly, cunning; also used *advb.*; (3) **Sleekitly**, *adv.* artfully, cajolingly; (4) **Sleekitness**, *sb.* wheedling, fair appearance.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Edb.** Sleekit gabbit Edmund Burke, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 165. (2) **Bnff.$^1$**, **Cld.** (Jam.) (3) **Sc.** Whan they saw that open force wad do nae good, St. Patrick advised tae come about them sleeketly, *St. Patrick* (1819) I. 76 (Jam.). (4) **Sc.** (Jam.)

**2.** Smooth-spoken; plausible; hypocritical; sly.

**Sc.** (Jam.); I had a sleekit tongue That ne'er was known to fail, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 90. **Sh.I.** Shü's no hed da impitence ta shaw her sleekid face aside wis frae syne, *Sh. News* (Mar. 5, 1898). **Bnff.** Nae sleekit birkie's lurin' art I dread to blast my Peggy's charms, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 44. **Per.** Sleekit he was, an' carefu' to conceal, And vulnerable only at the heel, Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 92. **Ayr.** I didna think the sleekit sinner had art enough to play't, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) iv. **Edb.** Ye are a close loon, and sleekit, but ye hae begowked yersel for ance, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 26. **Gall.** Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 24. **N.I.$^1$** **Ant.** As sleekit as a cat, Hume *Dial.* (1878) 34.

**SLEEKEN**, *v.* ? *Obs.* Sc. To make sleek.

**Gall.** Young gorbs which he did fin . . . Whilk sleekened his skin, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 150, ed. 1876.

**SLEEKLY**, *adv.* Sc. [slī·kli.] Smoothly, easily.

**Wgt.** Things didn't move so sleekly in that house after, Saxon *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 245.

**SLEEKY**, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Lakel. [slī·ki.] **1.** *adj.* Sly, crafty, insinuating. Cf. **sleek**, *adj.* **3.**

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Rnf.** Let poor simpletons see through The sleeky tribe, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 187. **Lnk.** Wily elf, your sleeky self Gars me gang gyte before folk, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 5, ed. 1897. **Edb.** Sae sleeky and sae slee, *Carlop Green* (1793) 128, ed. 1817. **Slk.** Sleeky Tom possesses both his own and his neighbour's farm at this day, Hogg *Perils of Man* (1822) II. 314 (Jam.). **Lakel.$^2$**

**2.** *sb.* A person of a sly, fawning disposition. Bnff.$^1$, Cld. (Jam.) **3.** A term of endearment for an infant or child. Bnff.$^1$

**SLEENGE**, see **Slinge**, *v.*$^1$

**SLEEP**, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **slape** Brks.$^1$; **sleip** s.Chs.$^1$ [slīp.]

**I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Preterite*: (1) **Slape**, (2) **Sleeped** or **Sleepit**, (3) **Sleept**, (4) **Sleipit**, (5) **Slep**, (6) **Slīpt**. [For further examples see **II** below.]

(1) **e.Yks.$^1$** *MS. add.* (T.H.) (2) **Sc.** I sleepit ayont the hallan, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xlv. **Lnk.** Wallace sleepit in a ward, Tennant *Wayside Musings* (1872) 20. (3) **Cum.** (E.W.P.); **Cum.$^3$** Is I to sell t'bed fra anonder my wife at she sleept on for forty year? 153. **Wm.** T'woman's doughter sleept we' us, Southey *Doctor* (1848) 559. (4) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 207. (5) **Ir.** (A.S.-P.) **N.I.$^1$** A've slep noan. **Don.** It's little he slep' that night, *Pearson's Mag.* (July 1900) 52. **m.Yks.$^1$** *Introd.* 40. **Chs.$^1$** **Lin.** Thou slep i' the chaumber above us, Tennyson *Owd Roä* (1889). **War.$^2$**, **se.Wor.$^1$**, **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.$^1$** 'E slep well all night. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 376.] (6) **m.Yks.$^1$** *Introd.* 40. **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 143.

**2.** *Pp.*: (1) **Sleepen**, (2) **Sleipit**, (3) **Slep**, (4) **Slepen**, (5) **Slipen**, (6) **Slīpt**.

(1) **e.Yks.$^1$** *MS. add.* (T.H.) (2) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 207. (3) **s.Lin.** (J.T.B.), **War.$^2$** (s.v. T). **Dev.** 'E'd slep' in the vorenoon, Ford *Postle Farm* (1899) 46. (4) **m.Yks.$^1$** *Introd.* 40. **Shr.$^1$** *Introd.* 54. (5) **m.Yks.$^1$** *Introd.* 40. (6) **m.Yks.$^1$** *Introd.* 40. **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 143.

**II.** Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* In phr. (1) *to get sleeping* or *sleepit*, to sleep; (2) *to have slept in a field and left the gate open*, used of any one who is hoarse; (3) *to sleep in one's shoes*, to die a violent death; (4) — *one's tide*, to oversleep oneself; (5) — *out a candle*, see below; (6) — *rough*, to sleep with one's clothes on; to sleep in an out-house, or on straw, &c.; (7) — *the caller*, see (4).

(1) **Ayr.** I could na get sleeping till dawin' for greetin', Burns *As I was a wandering*, st. 3. **Dmf.** Our Johnny's about me sae carried, He canna get sleepit at night, Johnstone *Poems* (1820) 127. (2) **s.Lan.$^1$** 16. (3) **Lnk.** The dreary eighteenth day of June Made mony a ane sleep in their shoon; The British blood was spilt like dew Upon the field of Waterloo, Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 108. (4) **Sh.I.** Daa, is doo waukin? I said dat da streen, 'at doo wid sleep dy tide, *Sh. News* (June 8, 1901). (5) **Cor.** They [miners] commenced their operations by 'sleeping out a candle,' that is, by lighting a candle and sleeping till it was burnt out, *Blackw. Mag.* (Dec. 1828) 138. (6) **Wm.** T'chimley-sweep sleeps rough (B.K.). **n.Lin.$^1$** (7) **Nhb.$^1$** Literally to sleep on after the caller has roused the slumberer.

**2.** With *in*: to oversleep oneself.

**Ayr.** A'e mornin' last March, when Rab Black sleepit in, Aitken *Lays* (1883) 58. **Lnk.** That's twice I've sleepit in since the New Year, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) II. 63. **N.I.$^1$**, **N.Cy.$^1$**

**3.** Of a limb: to be benumbed through cold or want of circulation.

**Heb.** Oh, to be walking there, though our feet were frozen and our fingers sleeping, Sarah Tytler *Macdonald Lass* (1895) 208. **n.Cy.**, **Yks.** (J.W.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

**4.** Of a top: to spin so smoothly and so fast that no movement is perceptible; of a churn: to make no sound when the cream is agitated.

**Rxb.** (Jam.), **Nhb.**$^1$, **w.Yks.** (H.L.), **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

**5.** *Obs.* A legal term: to be in abeyance; to lie dormant.

**Sc.** Induring the time of the quhilk dissolution, the annexation ceases and sleepis, and the dissolution being ended be decease of the maker theirof, the said annexation begins to quicken *et quasi reviviscere*, Skene *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 8. **Bwk.** Hume *Domestic Details* (1697–1707) 54, ed. 1843.

**6.** To get mildewed.

**Cor.** His customers often went barefooted whilst their shoes were 'sleeping' in his kitchen, Harris *Wheal Veor* (1900) 124.

**7.** To decay, become rotten; *gen.* with *away*.

**w.Som.**$^1$ **Dev.** I see that pear is sleeping, *Reports Provinc.* (1889); **Dev.**$^1$ A log of wood which burns away without the production of flame is said to sleep away.

**8.** To cause to sleep.

**e.Yks.**$^1$ Did that mixthur docthur sent sleep him? **w.Yks.** Give him some lodnum, an' that'll sleep him, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 2, 1897). **s.Not.** They gied 'im a dose o' lodlum to sleep 'im a bit (J.P.K.).

**9.** To provide with a bed; to put up or the night.

**w.Yks.** If ta can't get lodgins noawheare, come to ahr hahse, an' we'll sleep tha, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 2, 1897). [**Amer.** We can eat and sleep him, Carruth *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (1892) I.]

**10.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Sleep-drink**, a soporific potion; (2) **-hungry**, sleepy; (3) **-mouse**, a dormouse; (4) **-song**, a lullaby; (5) **-weed**, (6) **-wort**, the butterwort, *Pinguicula vulgaris.*

(1) **Sc.** That sleep-drink of this Antichristian intoxicating toleration was then brewed in hell, Shield *Contendings* (1780) 308 (Jam.). (2) **Abd.** I will go to my bed; for I am road-weary and sleep-hungry, Cobban *Angel* (1898) 243. (3) **Brks.**$^1$ **Hmp.** Tommy Christmas hez found a sleep-mouse in bank he hez! (W.M.E.F.); **Hmp.**$^1$ (4) **Lnk.** Sweeter sleep-sangs sings the breeze, Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 147. (5, 6) **Ant.** *Science Gossip* (1881) 278.

**11.** In phr. *to go to sleep*, of linen: to get mildewed after washing. Cor. (E.M.M.), Cor.$^1$ **12.** A gummy secretion in the corners of the eye.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ Kau· dhat· wesh·in yŭ! Wey, yoa aan·)ŭ got·n)th sleyp ai·f aayt ŭ)th kau·rnŭrz ŭ yŭr ahyz. **s.Not.** Come, let me wash the sleep out of your eyes (J.P.K.).

**SLEEPER**, *sb.*$^1$ Sh.I. Yks. Nhp. Shr. Hrt. e.An. Ken. Sus. Also in form **slaper** e.An.$^1$ [slī·pə(r.] **1.** A dormouse.

**Hrt.** (H.G.), **Suf.** (R.E.L.), **Ken.** (P.M.) **Sus.** Ralph the woodman had brought home a nest of 'sleepers,' O'Reilly *Stories* (1880) I. 4.

**2.** The dunlin, *Tringa alpina.*

**Sh.I.** This bird . . . is seen to be very busy feeding when the water begins to fall. On other occasions it appears dull and heavy, Edmonston *Zetland* (1809) II. 239 (Jam.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**3.** A grain of barley which does not germinate during the process of malting. Nhp.$^1$ Shr. Bound *Provinc.* (1876); Shr.$^{12}$ **4.** A rushlight. e.An.$^1$ **5.** The stump of a tree left in the ground. e.An.$^1$, Nrf. (Hall.), Suf.$^1$

**6.** One of the timbers of a lock.

**Nrf.** We got into the lock all right, shut the doors, and hulled up the sleepers to let the water out again, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 181.

[Slepare, *dormitor*, *somniosus* (*Prompt.*).]

**SLEEPER**, *sb.*$^2$ War.$^2$ [slī·pə(r).] A fine gold ring put into the ear after boring to prevent the perforation of the lobe closing.

**SLEEPER**, *sb.*$^3$ Yks. [slī·pə(r).] A narrow passage. w.Yks. *Archaic Wds.* in *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 5, 1883).

**SLEEPERY**, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Also in forms **sleepry** Sc.; **slippery** Sc. (Jam.) [slī·pəri.] Sleepy.

**Sc.** If you, sir, are not very sleepry, and would do me and the Dominie the honour to sit up wi' us, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) iii; Sleep'ry Sim . . . And snoring Jock, *ib. Minstrelsy* (1802) I. 207, ed. 1803 (Jam.). **Lnk.** Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (Scenary ed.) 1808 *Gl.* **Nhb.**$^1$

**SLEEPING**, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Shr. Oxf. e.An. Dor. [slī·pin.] In *comb.* (1) **Sleeping beauty**, (*a*) the common wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*; (*b*) the two-lobed wood-sorrel, *O. bilobata*; (2) **— clover**, see (1, *a*); (3) **— drops**, an opiate; (4) **— fou'**, dead-drunk; (5) **— Maggie**, (*a*) the purple clover, *Trifolium pratense*; (*b*) a top; (6) **— room**, a bedroom.

(1, *a*) **se.Dor.** (C.W.); (B. & H.) (*b*) **Shr.**$^1$ (2) **Oxf.** (B. & H.) (3) **Don.** He went and got a jar of whiskey and drugged it with sleeping drops, Macmanus *Chim. Corners* (1899) 155. (4) **Frf.** The Frenchy was sleepin' fou, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 172, ed. 1889. (5, *a*) **Nhb.** (B. & H.); **Nhb.**$^1$ (*b*) **Abd.** (G.W.) (6) **Sc.** If we had evened ourselves to a fire in the living room in May, let alone in the sleeping rooms, Keith *Lisbeth* (1894) xii. **e.An.**$^1$

**SLEEPY**, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Glo. Oxf. Ess. Cor. [slī·pi.] **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Sleepy Dick**, the common star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*; (2) **— dose**, the ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea*; (3) **-dust**, see below; (4) **— fivvers**, a disease; see below; (5) **-head**, (6) **-headed**, sleepy; stupid; (7) **— louse**, see below; (8) **— Maggy**, a rude humming-top.

(1) **Lan.** From the early closing of its flowers (B. & H.). (2) **Bnff.**$^1$ (3) **Oxf.**$^1$ When a child, near bedtime, looks very sleepy it is told the 'sleepy dust' is got in its eyes, *MS. add.* (4) **ne.Sc.** There was a disease that bore the name of the sleepy fivvers. In this disease the patient was affected with a strong tendency to sleep and had no inclination to engage in anything. Hence it was said of any one lazy at work that he had the sleepy fivvers, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 44. (5) **Ayr.** He's no like a wheen o' yer sleepy-heid folk, He's as sharp to the hour as the haun o' a clock, Aitken *Lays* (1883) 93. (6) **Edb.** Rise up, ye sleepy-heided laddie, McLaren *Rhymes* (1881) 71. **w.Yks.** This soart a bed al just be t'thing for sleepy-headed prentis-lads, Tom Treddlehoyle *Trip ta Lunnan* (1851) 40. **Cor.**$^2$ A sleepy-headed fellow. (7) **e.Yks.**$^1$ When a child becomes sleepy, and scratches his head at night, it is said, 'He wants tĭ gan tĭ bed, sleepy-loose hez getten hod'n him,' *MS. add.* (T.H.) (8) **Abd.** (Jam.)

**2.** Of bread: heavy. Ess. (S.P.H.) **3.** Of wood, &c.: having a kind of white, dry rot. Cor.$^2$ **4.** Of linen, &c.: mildewed. Glo. Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870). Cor.$^2$ **5.** Frosty. Glo. Baylis *ib.* **6.** *sb. pl.* The wild oat, *Bromus secalinus.*

**Sc.** It is asserted that meal, among which a considerable quantity of this weed is mixed, has a soporific influence, and sometimes produces a temporary delirium (Jam.). **Kcd.** *Statist. Acc.* XI. 155, in (B. & H.).

**SLEER**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ Yks. Lan. Stf. Der. Not. Also written **slear** Yks. Not. [sliə(r).] **1.** *v.* To sneer in a covert fashion; to talk with sly offensiveness. Cf. leer, *sb.*$^3$ **6**, **slare**, **7**, **slier**, **slur**, **2.**

**w.Yks.** What are ta slearin' at, caufheead? *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 25, 1897); **w.Yks.**$^2$ **Lan.** Theer's places i' Riggan as I could go to wi' out bein sleered at, Burnett *Lowrie's* (1877) xix. **Stf.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **s.Not.** Non o' yer slearin ways; a know yer mean the very opposite o' what ye say (J.P.K.).

Hence **Sleeringly**, *adv.* sneeringly.

**w.Yks.** 'Tha duz, duz ta?' he sleerinly reploied, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) vii.

**2.** *sb.* A covert sneer; a gibe. s.Not. (J.P.K.)

**SLEER**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Der. Not. Lei. War. Also written **slear** Not. [sliə(r).] **1.** *v.* To smear; to swill or sluice out carelessly; to wipe or wash out; to do any work superficially and negligently. Cf. **slur**, **1.**

**Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Not.** Put a bandage about the wownd, and slear the bandage wi' some balsam, Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 258. **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$

**2.** *Fig.* To flatter; to use 'soft sawder.' Der.$^2$, nw.Der.$^1$ **3.** *sb.* A smear. s.Not. (J.P.K.)

**SLEER**, *v.*$^3$ Yks. War. Oxf. Also written **slear** Yks. [sliə(r).] To move away in a cowardly, sneaking fashion; to creep along noiselessly; to walk about in a purposeless way. Cf. leer, *sb.*$^3$ **4.**

**w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 8, 1884). **War.**$^3$ When the trouble began he sleered off. **Oxf.** (M.W.); **Oxf.**$^1$ Er sleered up behind I, *MS. add.*

**SLEER-RIB**, *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* w.Cy. Som. Dev. Also in form **slerib** Som.; **slerrib** w.Cy. A spare-rib of pork. w.Cy. (Hall.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 395. Cf. **leer-rib**, s.v. **Leer**, *sb.*$^1$ **2** (2).

**SLEERY**, *adj.* Not. Rut. Also written **sleary** Not. [sliə·ri.] Slimy; muddy on the surface; slippery. See **Sleer**, *v.*$^{2}$

**s.Not.** The thoe's med the ground a bit sleary (J.P.K.). **Rut.**$^{1}$

**SLEESH**, see **Slish.**

**SLEET**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. Der. Also in form **slett** Sc. **1.** ? *Obs.* A fireside. ? Misprint for 'flett.' See **Flet**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**Sc.** A fair fire makes a room slett, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 24.

**2.** *Comp.* **Sleet-grate**, an ash-grate. Der.$^{2}$, nw.Der.$^{1}$

**SLEET**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Wm. Yks. Also in form **sliut** Wm. **1.** *Obs.* The occasional evacuation of a cow. w.Yks.$^{1}$

Hence **Sliuty**, *sb.* a periodic condition of a cow. Wm. (B.K.) **2.** A slimy substance discharged from the nostrils of diseased animals.

**Wm.** Sliut was hingin oot ov its nooez (B.K.).

**SLEET**, *sb.*$^{3}$ Yks. [slīt.] A flat meadow; a level moor.

**w.Yks.** Alang t'breah top, doon through t'Nar sleets ta t'Wath, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 278.

[ON. *slētta*, a plain; a level field (Vigfusson).]

**SLEET**, *sb.*$^{4}$ Sc. [slīt.] A load.

**Lnk.** Each upon his shouther grapples A heavy sleet o' Sodom apples, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 19.

**SLEET, SLEETCH**, see **Sleat, Sleight, Sleech**, *sb.*

**SLEETH**, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] Sly, cunning. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

**SLEETH**, see **Sleath.**

**SLEETSTONE**, *sb.* Dev. A round stone; see below.

This 'sleetstone' was used before flat-irons were invented, or mangles were used to smooth clean linen, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

**SLEEVE**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. [slīv.] In phr. (1) *the riven sleeve keeps the hand back*, want of power or poverty keeps back the willing helper; (2) *they that have a riven sleeve must hold their tongue*, 'those that live in glass houses should not throw stones'; (3) *to see down the sleeve of the ways of men*, to have experience of human nature.

(1, 2) **Sh.I.** Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 213. (3) **Ayr.** I'm no' come to this time o' day without being able to see down the sleeve o' the ways o' men, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 82.

**SLEEVE**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Sus. [slīv.] A species of octopus. (F.E.S.)

**SLEEVE**, *v.* ne.Lan.$^{1}$ [slīv.] To kiss.

**SLEEVE**, see **Sleave.**

**SLEEVED**, *ppl. adj.* Der. In phr. *a long-sleeved clock*, a grandfather's clock.

Vignettes akin to those one sees on the porcelain faces of old Derbyshire 'long-sleeved clocks,' Gilchrist *Peakland* (1897) 95; (R.J.B.)

**SLEEVEEN**, see **Slieveen.**

**SLEEVELESS**, *adj.* n.Cy. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Nhp. Suf. Also written **sleevles** Wm.; and in form **sleeoveless** s.Lan.$^{1}$ [slī·vləs.] Useless, bootless, esp. in phr. *a sleeveless errand*; of a person: idle, helpless, shiftless.

**N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Wm.** Sae ye see I hev yan tae gang teea, ise net gangin a sleevles arrant, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 19; Thoo gurt silly sleeveless ass; we went a sleeveless geat that time (B.K.). **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ As I've hed a sleeveless errand—I mun endays, ii. 290; **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ Well, of a sleeveless barn ur a towel, gi'e me t'first I sāay, fur a sleeveless barn nobbud does nowt, bud a towel does nowt an' war na nowt fur he's awalus shappin' an' duing o' summat 'at he owtant to du. **Lan.** He did nowt but drink . . . wi o' maks [kinds] o' sleeveless wastrels that he could leet on, Waugh *Snowed-up*, iii; **Lan.**$^{1}$, **n.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{1}$ **Nhp.**$^{1}$ A poor sleeveless thing. **Suf.**$^{1}$ [Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* v. iv. 9.]

**SLEEVER**, *sb.* Mon. [slī·və(r).] A glass of beer containing more than half a pint but less than a full pint. (G.O.)

**SLEEVING**, *sb.* *Obs.* Hrt. A little sharp ridge made in ploughing.

Combing, or hacking of land, is made by the plough's being drawn forward and backward closer than boughting in smaller thoroughs, and tho' a little sharp ridge, or sleeving be left, yet in a manure, this is neat clean ploughing, Ellis *Pract. Farmer* (1750) *Gl.* (s.v. Combing).

**SLEEZE**, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. War. Shr. Glo. e.An. Wil. Som. Dev. and Amer. Also written **sleaze** n.Yks.$^{4}$ Dev. Amer.; and in forms **slaze** Shr.$^{1}$ e.An.$^{1}$; **slease** Glo.; **sleeaze** e.Yks.$^{1}$ [slīz, sliəz.] **1.** *v.* Of loosely or badly woven cloth: to separate, part asunder; to wear away; also with *away*.

**Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 395.

Hence (1) **Sleezed**, *ppl. adj.* frayed, ravelled; (2) **Sleezy**, *adj.* (*a*) of cloth, &c.: loosely woven, flimsy, thin; cf. **scleezy**; (*b*) badly made, unsubstantial.

(1) **w.Cy.**, **Som.** (L.S.) (2, *a*) **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ **War.**$^{3}$ I cannot fit this dress body to the lining, the stuff is so sleezy. **Shr.**$^{1}$ I dunna like yore Dowlas-cloth, its too slāzy, an' lasses none; I made our John four shirts on it, an' they wun done direc'ly—theer's nuthin' like a bit o' wham made. **Glo.** That dress is too sleasey to wear well (A.B.). **e.An.**$^{1}$ **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825). **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 395. [**Amer.** *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 249.] (*b*) **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ Them new 'ousen by the bruck bin run up despert slāzy.

**2.** *sb.* The separation of texture in badly-woven cloth. Glo.$^{12}$

**SLEFT**, *v.* Som. Dev. Also in form **zleft** w.Som.$^{1}$ [slē̆f(t, zlē̆f(t.] To slake lime. Cf. **slait**, *v.*$^{1}$

**w.Som.**$^{1}$ Here now, 'mind thick load o' lime's a-zlefted avore you lefs work. This here lime idn quarter a burned, 't'on't zlefty a bit. **Som.**, **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1897).

**SLEFT**, *pp.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] Slashed. (Hall.)

**SLEGGER**, *sb.* Sc. [sle·gər.] An instrument made of a pole fixed between two high wheels; used for carrying trees. Edb. (W.A.C.) Cf. **janker.**

**SLEGIE**, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Smooth.

Mair saft an' slegie nor butter, Riddell *Ps.* (1857) lv. 21.

**SLEICH, SLEICHT, SLEIGH**, see **Slache, Slight**, *v.*, **Slay**, *sb.*$^{12}$

**SLEIGHT**, *sb.*, *v.* and *adj.* Sc. Cum. Yks. e.An. Amer. Also written **slight** Sc. e.An.$^{1}$ Amer.; **slyte** n.Yks.$^{2}$; and in forms **sleet** Cum.; **slicht** Sc. **1.** *sb.* A trick.

**Ayr.** I would hae liket a canny crack with the auld wife anent their slights and cantrips, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lvi.

**2.** The knack of doing anything; skill.

**Cld.** I hae the slicht o't noo (Jam.). **Rnf.** Weel doon, my lass! her daddy cried, My word! ye hae the slight o't, Barr *Poems* (1861) 10. **Ayr.** His knife see rustic labour dight, An' cut you up wi' ready slight, Burns *To a Haggis*, st. 3. **e.An.**$^{1}$ [**Amer.** She had a good slight at hoein', *Dial. Notes* (1895) I. 424.]

**3.** Ready calculation; shrewd judgment. e.An.$^{1}$ **4.** *v.* To cheat. n.Yks.$^{2}$ **5.** *adj.* Dexterous at any art. e.An.$^{1}$

Hence **Sleet-hand**, *sb.* sleight of hand.

**Cum.** 'Tis whuspert by sleet-han' he's meade lots o' money, Rayson *Poems* (1839) 62.

**SLEIGHT**, see **Slait**, *sb.*$^{2}$, **Slight**, *v.*, **Slite.**

**SLEIGHTY, SLEIK**, see **Slighty, Slick**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**SLEIPE**, see **Slipe**, *v.*

**SLEIP-EYED**, *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* Sc. See below.

'I will sooner see you sleip-eyed, like a French cat.' A disdainful rejecting of an unworthy proposal, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 218; With the inside turned out, *ib. note.*

**SLEIVEEN, SLEK(K**, see **Slieveen, Sleck**, *v.*$^{1}$

**SLEM**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Yks. [slem.] Ooze, mud.

**n.Yks.** They sow rice in t'slem o' t'Nile (I.W.).

[Swed. *slem*, slime, phlegm (Widegren).]

**SLEM**, *adj.*, *adv.*, *sb.*$^{2}$ and *v.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. [slem.] **1.** *adj.* Overgrown and thin.

**Lakel.**$^{2}$ **n.Wm.** He's nobbut slem (B.K.).

**2.** Of work: badly done, 'scamped'; also used *advb.* Cf. **slam**, *v.*$^{2}$, **slim**, *adj.* **1.**

**Lakel.**$^{2}$ Wark 'at's diun slem izzant o' mich account. **n.Yks.**$^{1}$ Look'd weel enew, but desper't slem i' t'wark; **n.Yks.**$^{4}$

**3.** Idle, untrustworthy, bad; esp. used of a workman.

**Lakel.**$^{2}$ **n.Wm.** He's nobbud a slem customer (B.K.). **n.Yks.**$^{1}$ Nobbut a slem an; his wark warn't te trust tae. A slem chap, as mean as he's lang.

**4.** *adv.* Quietly; with or in a harmless manner.

**n.Wm.** He talks as slem as a barn (B.K.).

**5.** *sb.* A sloven. n.Yks.$^{3}$ **6.** *v.* To work in a slovenly, imperfect, or perfunctory manner; to slur over; to hide bad work under a covering of paint, &c.

**Cum.**$^{14}$ **n.Yks.**$^{1}$ An idle, lang-backed chap, slemmin' and slithering, an' deein nowght te nae yowse; **n.Yks.**$^{4}$

7. To approach slyly; in marble playing: to dally with the marble with a view to getting nearer the ring instead of 'shooting' properly. Lakel.$^2$, ne.Lan.$^1$

[3. Cp. Swed. *slem*, vile, dirty, bad (Widegren).]

**SLEMP**, *v.* and *sb.* Wm. Lan. [**slemp.**] **1.** *v.* To sidle off; to slink away; to 'slope.'

**Wm.** Len hez offen been reet weel fashed ta tak twa strides straight forrard i' slempin' yam, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 41. **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.)

**2.** *sb.* A worthless fellow. Lan. Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 597.

**SLEN**, *adj.* and *v.* *Obs.* Som. **1.** *adj.* Sloping. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **2.** *v.* To slope. (Hall.) See **Slent**, *v.*$^1$

**SLENCH**, *sb.*$^1$ Shr. w.Cy. [**slenʃ.**] **1.** A big piece or lump of anything. Shr.$^1$ Cf. **slenching.** **2.** A hind leg of beef from the first joint, including the upper round and part of the flank; the part near the brisket. Shr.$^{12}$, w.Cy. (Hall.)

**SLENCH**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^2$ n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Wor. Also written **slensh** Cum.$^4$; and in form **slinch** Dur. Wor. [**slenʃ.**] **1.** *v.* To hunt about privately with a view to stealing food, as a cat or dog; to pry about. Cf. **slance**, *v.*$^1$, **slinge**, *v.*$^1$

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Wm.** Wer olas hankeran an slenchan aboot a body's dewer, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 26. **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Wor.** (J.R.W.)

**2.** *Obs.* To creep or slink away. Dur. (K.) **3.** *sb.* An idle fellow. Cum.$^4$

**SLENCH**, *v.*$^2$ Chs. s.Cy. I.W. [**slenʃ.**] To quench one's thirst. Chs.$^1$, s.Cy. (Hall.), I.W.$^1$

**SLENCH**, *v.*$^3$ Chs. Also written **slensh.** [**slenʃ.**] To prune a hedge; to cut one side of it only. (K.), Chs.$^{13}$ Cf. **slance**, *v.*$^2$

**SLENCHING**, *sb.* Shr.$^1$ [**sle·nʃin.**] A big piece or lump of anything. Cf. **slench**, *sb.*$^1$

**SLENDER**, *adj.* and *sb.* Wm. Yks. Lei. [**sle·ndə(r.**] **1.** *adj.* In phr. *as slender in the middle as a cow in the waist*, a simile used for a very stout person. Lei.$^1$ **2.** Of an animal: miserably thin.

**w.Yks.** In allusion to a cow, it will be said, 'She's very slender; she's nought but skin and bone' (C.C.R.).

**3.** Poor; esp. used of a person's state of health.

**Wm.** Ey he's nobbut iv a slender way (J.M.).

**4.** *sb. pl.* The lean animals in a litter of pigs.

**w.Yks.** Them's t'slenders; and them we fat for killing (C.C.R.).

**SLENK**, *sb.* and *v.* n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Also written **slengk** Lakel.$^2$ Wm. [**sleŋk.**] **1.** *sb.* A sneak, a mean, cowardly person; a hanger-on; a loafer. Cf. **slink**, *v.*$^1$ 5.

**N.Cy.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.**$^4$ Catch a slenk o' some mack in a mischief, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). **Wm.** He is an idle hungry slengk (B.K.).

**2.** *v.* To slink.

**Lakel.**$^2$ He's slengkt hissel off ta bed withoot weshen.

**SLENKS**, *v.* Glo.$^1$ [**sleŋks.**] To slink about. Cf. **slench**, *v.*$^1$

A farm man said to his dog which had been keeping back, 'Come on, now; where's um been slenksin to?'

**SLENNOCK**, *adj.* Yks. [**sle·nək.**] Supple, pliant, yielding.

**w.Yks.** He teuk a slennock stick aht oth hedge and laid it on weel (J.B.); (J.T.)

**SLENSH**, *v.* Cum.$^{14}$ [**slenʃ.**] To cleanse.

**SLENSH**, see **Slench**, *v.*$^{13}$

**SLENT**, *v.*$^1$, *sb.*$^1$, *adj.* and *prep.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Lin. Nhp. e.An. Also in forms **sclent** Sc. (Jam.); **sklent** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.$^1$; **sklint** Sc. (Jam.) [**slent**, Sc. also **sklent.**] **1.** *v.* To slant; to slope; to move in an oblique direction. Cf. **asklent.**

**Sc.** (Jam.); The morning light is sklenting brightly off their slate roofs, Haliburton *Puir Auld Scot.* (1887) 245. **Ayr.** Burns *Address to Deil* (1785) st. 7. **Lnk.** Down the brae he sklentet, Watt *Poems* (1827) 64. **Edb.** They . . . sklent sliely duin to the burn syd, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (Scenary ed.) 712. **Gall.** A great, lang steep hill, sklentin' fae the S.W. tae the N.E., *Gallovidian* (1901) III. 70. **Nhb.**$^1$ The styen sklented off as it fell. The sun's sklentin. **Nhp.**$^1$

Hence **Sclentine-ways**, *adv.*, *obs.*, in an oblique direction.

**n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Frf.** Wi' kindly heart he aft your welfare spier'd, And sclentine ways his course he aften steer'd, Morison *Poems* (1790) 136.

**2.** Phr. *to slent the bog*, to run away; to make off.

**e.Sc.** 'I winna bide wi' you.' 'Sklent the bog, then! . . as weel tramp first as last,' Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 28.

**3.** To cut so as to make a sloping side.

**Cld.** To sklent a stane, a buird, &c. (Jam.)

**4.** To give a side glance; to look askance.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^1$ **Rnf.** [I] neither let ae e'e nor ither Sklent, wi' unkindness, on a brither, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 66. **Nhb.**$^1$ He sklented oot o' the side o' his ee.

**5.** To reflect unfavourably upon a person; to deviate from the truth.

**ne.Sc.** I'll never vex you again by speakin' ill o' Jamie Lott, nor in ony way sklentin' on him in your presence, Grant *Keckleton*, 38. **e.Fif.** I'm juist ga'en your gait ony wey, said I, though in saying sae I doot I was sklentin' a wee thocht, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) viii. **s.Sc.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** An' sklented on the man of Uz Your spitefu' joke, Burns *Addr. to Deil* (1785) st. 17. **Cum.**$^{14}$ (s.v. Slant).

**6.** *sb.* A slope, esp. a gentle ascent of the ground; a sideways motion; obliquity; also used *fig.*

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Sh.I.** But tanks ta Güd du's noo weel kent, Dy lang fause tongue has got a sklent, *Sh. News* (Sept. 11, 1897). **Abd.** With easy sklent, on ev'ry hand the braes, To right well up, wi' scattered busses raise, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 21, ed. 1812. **Ayr.** This while my notions taen a sklent, To try my fate in guid, black prent, Burns *J. Smith* (1785) st. 7. **Gall.** Down on the sclent shall I fly, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 133, ed. 1876. **Nhb.**$^1$ It's on the slent. **e.An.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Slenty**, *adj.* aslant; (2) **Slenty one**, *phr.* a term used in the game of peg-tops: see below.

(1, 2) **Nhb.**$^1$ In playing with peg-tops, if the top spin aslant and roll away it is called 'slenty.' The player next in turn is entitled to take 'slenty one'—that is, the top being laid in the ring or 'boorey' one shot at it is taken.

**7.** A side glance; a passing look.

**Sc.** The men-fouk tae were nae ways blate To tak' a sidlin' sklent at them wha sate On either side, Allan *Lilts* (1874) 67. **s.Sc.** (Jam.) **Slk.** I gae a sklent wi' my ee, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 51, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** With never sae muckle as a sniff of the air or a sclent of the e'e that road, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 153.

**8.** An untruth. Cum.$^4$ **9.** *adj.* Slanting, oblique.

**Sc.** Mackay. **Per.** The sklent moon's shine Was glancin' deep in Mary's e'e, Ford *Harp* (1893) 71. **Ayr.** Sklent leuks and tongue's contemptuous roll, Ramsay *Woodnotes* (1868) 204. **Nhb.**$^1$ **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 360.

Hence **Sklently**, *adv.* aslant, in a sloping position.

**Edb.** On the sere seggs lie sklently, Aikman *Poems* (1816) 48.

**10.** *prep.* Across.

**Gall.** We've lost our strength and honest hearts, Sin' ye came sklent us, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 130, ed. 1897.

[6. By-ȝonde þe broke by slente oþer slade, *Pearl* (c. 1325) 141.]

**SLENT**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Also in forms **sklent**, **sklint** Sc. (Jam.); **slint** Hmp. [**slent**, Sc. also **sklent.**] **1.** *v.* To tear, rend, esp. of clothes; to split, splinter; also used with *down.* Cf. **sklinter.**

**Sh.I.** A'm sklentid me bit o' cot apo' yon cursid dokens, *Sh. News* (Aug. 27, 1898). **Abd.** (Jam.), **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.) **Wil.** *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**$^1$ I've a bin an' slent ma yeppurn. **Dor.** *Gl.* (1851). **Som.** (G.S.)

**2.** *sb.* A tear or rent in clothing; the sound of tearing.

**Sh.I.** *Sh. News* (Aug. 20, 1898). **Hmp.** His coat was tore all to slints (H.C.M.B.). **Wil.**$^1$ **Dor.**$^1$ Off we trudg'd wi' cloaz in slents An' libbets, 179. **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

**SLENT**, *sb.*$^3$ nw.Dev.$^1$ [**slent.**] Slackening or cessation of effort.

Used with a negative construction. 'There's no slent in draivin' a whailbarra gin 'eel.'

**SLENT**, *sb.*$^4$ Suf. [Not known to our correspondents.] A deep puddle; any small pit in a common or plain. (Hall.)

**SLEPPER, SLERG**, see **Slipper**, *adj.*, **Slairg.**

**SLERIB, SLERK**, see **Sleer-rib, Slake**, *v.*$^1$

**SLERP, SLESTER**, see **Slairp, Slaister.**

**SLETCH,** *v.* and *sb.* I.W. [sletʃ.] 1. *v.* To cease, stop. Cf. **sleck,** *v.*$^1$

**I.W.**$^1$ It raained aal day without sletchun; **I.W.**$^2$

2. *sb.* Cessation.

**I.W.**$^1$ There's noo sletch in ut; **I.W.**$^2$ 'Twas hard slaavery and noo sletch in it, vrom mornen to night.

[OE. *ge-sleccan,* to make slack; to weaken (B.T.).]

**SLETCH,** see **Slatch,** *v.*$^2$, **Sleech,** *sb.*

**SLETE, SLETHER, SLETT,** see **Sleat, Slither,** *v.*, **Sleet,** *sb.*$^1$

**SLEUCE,** *v.* e.Lan.$^1$ To cut cloth, &c. in a sloping or diagonal direction.

**SLEUFF,** *sb.* Cum. Also written **sleugh** Cum.$^1$ [sliu·əf.] A white grub; see below.

**Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^4$ A soft-bodied slug-like creature, reputed to change into a cleg; it is about one inch long, of a white colour, hiding among the roots of the plants fringing well-eyes; it is used by anglers as 'bodies' for artificial moths or bustards. Probably the larva of the Daddy-long-legs.

**SLEUG,** *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. A queer-looking person; an ill-behaved fellow. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

**SLEUGH,** see **Sleuff.**

**SLEUGH-HOUND,** *sb.* *Obsol.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **sloo-** Nhb.$^1$; and in form **slow-** Sc. A dial. form of 'sleuth-hound.'

**Sc.** He has the scent of a slow-hound, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) iii. **Slg.** Like a sure sleugh-hound I'll track his steps, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 37. **Dmb.** The sleugh-hound's growl, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 16. **Gall.** Slow-hound, pointer, tarrier, colley, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 97. **Nhb.**$^1$ (s.v. Sleuth-hound).

**SLEUMIN,** see **Slooming.**

**SLEUSTER,** *v.* Irel. Also in form **slewsther.** To flatter.

**Ir.** She was nothing but shaking hands and kissing and all kinds of slewsthering, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 62. **N.I.**$^1$

[Cp. Ir. *slusaim,* I dissemble, counterfeit (O'REILLY).]

**SLEUTCH,** see **Slouch,** *v.*$^1$

**SLEUTH,** *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] ? Hungry, voracious. Cf. **slough,** *sb.*$^4$

**Lnk.** Gin Sillarwood were mine, The sleuthest hawk o' Sillarwood On dainty flesh wud dine! MOTHERWELL *Poems* (1827) 191, ed. 1881.

**SLEUTHAN,** *sb.* *Obs.* Cld. (JAM.) Also written **sleuthun.** A lazy, good-for-nothing person. Cf. **slughan.**

**SLEUZY, SLEVER, SLEVVER,** see **Sluze, Slaver.**

**SLEW,** *v.*, *sb.*$^1$ and *adj.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Aus. Also written **slieu** I.Ma.; **slue** Sc. (JAM.) Ir. Nhb.$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$ e.An.$^2$ Aus. [sliu, slū.] 1. *v.* To twist; to turn aside; to swerve, swing round; to reverse; to slip out of position; *gen.* with *round.*

**Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **Nhb.**$^1$ The jib of a crane slews its load. 'He slewed him reet roond aboot.' **Cum.**$^1$ Slew that kist round a bit; **Cum.**$^4$, **Wm.** (B.K.) **n.Yks.**$^1$ 'Slew'd all a yah sahd;' twisted all to one side; **n.Yks.**$^2$ 'He never slews his throat over his shoulder when he kens a full can;' never turns away his head when he sees a full cup; **n.Yks.**$^4$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^2$ **s.Lan.**$^1$ Slue that cheer reawnd. **I.Ma.** Her neck, the way she'll slew it (S.M.). **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Not.**$^1$ A slewed round and 'it 'im on t'gob. **Lin.**$^1$ The horse slew on one side and threw me. **n.Lin.**$^1$ Slew this end oher theäse trees. When it com up'n her hocks she slew'd roond. **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.), **War.**$^3$, **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Glo.** The car slewed round the bends in the road at great speed, *Evesham Jrn.* (Aug. 3, 1901). **Oxf.** He slew right round (G.O.). **Nrf.** Let's slew the elevator round, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 56. **Ken.** The timber slewed round (D.W.L.). **Wil.** Slew-en-roun, SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **Cor.**$^{12}$ [**Aus.** The horse had slued round, BOLDREWOOD *Robbery* (1888) I. xvii.]

2. Phr. *bad to slew,* difficult to divert from a purpose. n.Yks.$^2$ 3. To edge round; to avoid.

**Cld.** To slew a big stone (JAM.). **Cor.** I tried to slew em, but they haived me out of doors, *T. Towzer* (1873) 80.

4. To move heavy weights in a peculiar manner; to pull railway lines 'over' with a crowbar.

**w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 8, 1884). **e.An.**$^2$

5. To vault with one hand. Cum.$^4$ 6. To equivocate.

**n.Lin.** He caffles, an' slews, an' weant saay nowt stright oot aboot munny, PEACOCK *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 38; **n.Lin.**$^1$

7. *sb.* A turn; a sideways movement; a slip.

**m.Yks.**$^1$ **I.Ma.** She made a slew in the road, and away out of sight before I could spake a word to her (S.M.); Let's take a slieu round to the 'Plough,' CAINE *Manxman* (1894) pt. IV. iv.

8. *adj.* Twisted; set in a sloping position. Cf. **aslew.**

**War.** (J.R.W.) **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **Cor.**$^2$

**SLEW,** *sb.*$^2$ Yks. Som. [n.Yks. **sliu.**] A slow-worm; also in *comp.* **Slew-worm.** n.Yks. (T.S.) Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

**SLEW,** *sb.*$^3$ Dev. An ostentatious show.

George Mogg hath a-married a wive wi' vower 'undered a yer; an' idden 'er a-cutting a slew, that's awl! Got Wellington būtes an' a tap' āt! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

**SLEW,** see **Sloe.**

**SLEWED,** *ppl. adj.* Cor.$^3$ [slūd.] Cheated, made to pay too much.

**SLEWER,** see **Slur.**

**SLEWIE,** *v.* and *sb.* Bnff.$^1$ 1. *v.* To walk with a heavy, swinging gait. 2. *sb.* The act of walking with a heavy, swinging gait.

**SLEWSE, SLEWSTHER, SLEWTHER,** see **Sluice,** *v.*$^2$, **Sleuster, Sluther,** *v.*

**SLEWY,** *sb.* w.Yks.$^3$ [sliu·i.] A sloven; a slut.

**SLEWY,** *adj.* War.$^3$ Wil.$^1$ Also written **slewey** War.$^3$ [slū·i.] Intoxicated.

**SLEY,** see **Slay,** *sb.*$^1$, **S'lay.**

**SLEYG, SLEYK,** see **Sloe, Slick,** *adj.*$^1$, *sb.*$^2$

**SLIANTIFIC,** *adj.* Som. Dev. Also written **slyantific.** [slai·əntəfik.] A corruption of 'scientific.'

**w.Som.**$^1$ He call's hiszul slyantific [sluy·untúf·eek], do 'er? That's one o' they there fuller's hot do know everything. **Dev.** Oncommon fine gut, and pirty rod, a-made a-purpose vor'n in a wundervull slyantific way, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 12, in ELWORTHY *Wd. Bk.* (1888).

**SLIAR, SLIATED,** see **Slur, Slated.**

**SLIB,** *adj.* Lth. (JAM.) Also in form **slibbie.** [slib.] Slippery.

**SLIBBER,** *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhp. War. Oxf. [sli·bə(r.] 1. *sb.* Slipperiness; that which causes slipperiness, as the wet or mud on a pavement. Sc. (JAM.) 2. *v.* To slip; to miss one's footing; to slide.

**Nhp.**$^{12}$ **Oxf.**$^1$ 'Er's a slibberin' an the pool.

3. To slouch. **War.**$^3$ How he goes slibbering along.

**SLIBBERKIN, SLIBBIE,** see **Slibrikin, Slib.**

**SLIBRIKIN,** *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **slibberkin.** A term of endearment: sleek, glossy.

And how do you do, my little wee Nan, My lamb and slibrikin mouse? HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 218 (JAM.); JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 327.

**SLICE,** *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Lan. Wor. Oxf. Glo. Dor. Som. [slais.] 1. A small, flat skimmer. Oxf.$^1$ *MS. add.*

2. An implement for cutting roots for cattle by hand; see below.

**w.Som.**$^1$ A blade, having a hook at one end to fit into a staple on a block, and a handle at the other.

3. A fire-shovel; a fire-pan.

**Nhb.**$^1$ Used by a blacksmith for putting coals on to his fire. **Glo.** *Gl.* (1851). **Dor.** *Gl.* (1851); **Dor.**$^1$ Plimm'd en tight An' crack'd en wi' the slice there right, 278. **Som.** *Gent. Mag.* (1793) 1084; (W.F.R.) **w.Som.**$^1$

4. A stick for stirring porridge, &c.

**Lan.** A bobbin-wheel, four spokes of which had been abstracted to do duty as porridge 'slices,' BRIERLEY *Marlocks* (1867) 95. **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **se.Wor.**$^1$

[3. Slyce, instrument, *spata, spatula* (*Prompt.*). OFr. *esclice.*]

**SLICHEN, SLICHT,** see **Slicken, Sleight, Slight,** *v.*

**SLICK,** *adj.*$^1$, *v.*, *sb.*$^1$ and *adv.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **slik** Lan.; and in forms **sleik** Sc.; **sleyk** Shr.$^2$; **slike** Dur. Shr.$^1$ Hrf.$^{12}$; **zlick** Som. [slik.] 1. *adj.* Sleek, smooth, slippery; polished, shining. Cf. **sleek,** *adj.*, **slicken.**

**Sc.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Cum.** It is applied here to a sleek, shiny looking horse, with a smooth shining coat (M.P.). **w.Yks.** Bespatterin t'floor wi' suds quite slick, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1893) 40. **Lan.** GROSE

(1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **ne.Lan.**$^1$ (s.v. Sleek). **War.** (J.R.W.); **War.**$^3$ As slick as a mole. Put your hair slick. **Wor.** As slick as that table (W.C.B.); (E.S.) **s.Wor.**$^1$, **se.Wor.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$; **Shr.**$^2$ Your fëace looks as slick as a mould ort. **Hrf.**$^1$; **Hrf.**$^2$ As slick as a hoont. **Glo.** Don't wear your pattens this morning—it is so slick from the frost (A.B.); **Glo.**$^{12}$, **Ess.** (S.P.H.), **Ken.**$^1$ **Som.** Wi' a cooat as zlick as sattin, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 28. [**Amer.** Smooth team you drive. How do you keep 'em so slick? *Cent. Mag.* (Jan. 1901) 444.]

2. Soft.

**Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Dur.** As mud or dirt (K.).

Hence **Slickly**, *adv.* softly.

**Lnk.** Round a howm on t'odder syde The burnie rins mair slickly, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 708, Scenary ed.

3. Of vegetables: watery.

**Wor.** If thy taters be grown uv [in] a wet season, they eats slick (H.K.).

Hence **Slick-greens**, *sb. pl.* the young leaves of a cabbage before it comes to flower. **Glo.**$^1$ 4. Sharp; quick.

**Fif.** Glen, the tailor, with a tongue as sharp and slick as his own shears, Pryde *Queer Flk.* (1897) 86. **nw.Dev.**$^1$ Be slick now.

5. Excellent, 'first-rate.' **Lin.**$^1$ 6. *Fig.* Sly, cunning, insinuating.

**Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) [**Amer.** He's slicker 'n sin, an' he mought a' run the picket lines at night, Harris *Tales*, 242.]

Hence (1) **Slick-faced**, *ppl. adj.* hollow; hypocritical; (2) **Slick-tongued**, *ppl. adj.* smooth-tongued, flattering, plausible of speech.

(1) **War.** (J.R.W.) (2) **Per.** Hech! Joseph Smiley, but ye're a pawkie loon an' a slick-tongued! Ye'd fraik [flatter] the tail aff auld Hornie himsel, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 50, ed. 1887. **War.** (J.R.W.) **Shr.**$^1$ 'E gets on ööth the Squire better than a 'onester mon, 'cause e's so slike-tongued.

7. *v.* To sleek, smooth, polish; esp. to make the hair smooth.

**Lakel.**$^2$ To polish, harden, and finish off the sole of a boot with the end of a stick of boxwood. **s.Wor.**$^1$ Slick yer 'air afore yer goes. **Shr.**$^2$ A shoemaker talks about slicking the soles of his shoes with a slicking stick and a carpenter says that a plane will slick a deal board. **Glo.** (A.B.), **Sus.**$^{12}$ [**Amer.** You set down, and square yourself, and slick your hair, *Cent. Mag.* (Aug. 1883) 628.]

Hence (1) **Slicked**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) smooth, shining; (*b*) *fig.* smooth-tongued, flattering, insinuating, sly, deceitful; (2) **Slicking-stick**, (3) **Slick-stick**, *sb.* a tool for smoothing the sole of a shoe; (4) **Slick-stone**, *sb.* a polishing stone; see below.

(1, *a*) **Cai.**$^1$ (*b*) **Sc.** (Jam., s.v. Sleekit); A sleikit tongue, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Cai.**$^1$ (2) **Shr.**$^2$ (3) **Chs.**$^1$ (4) **Nhb.**$^1$ A piece of solid glass with which floors were formerly rubbed to give them a glossy appearance. Slickstones were sometimes made with a stalk or handle. (*Obs.*)

8. *Obs.* To beat linen clothes out smooth with a 'slick-stone' (q.v.). **Ken.** (K.) 9. To sharpen a scythe, &c. on a whetstone.

**Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ **s.Wor.** May we slick our scythes at your grundle-stone? (H.K.)

Hence **Slick-stone**, *sb.* a whetstone.

**Lei.**$^1$ Instead of a stone, a flat piece of wood with sand or emery glued on both sides is sometimes used. **War.**$^3$

10. To strike a sharp stroke; to dash anything hurriedly.

**Cum.** Wiping her soapy hands on her apron, and slicking her apron across her face, Dalby *Mayroyd* (1880) I. 115, ed. 1888. **Sus.**$^2$

11. To run away. **Lei.**$^1$ 12. *sb.* A rub, polish; a wipe.

**I.Ma.** Faith an' you English ones are mortal slow and 'tic'lar about your washin'; a Manxman would have done his slick arrim before now, Rydings *Tales* (1895) 23; She'd give a slick of polish like to all her stuff, Brown *Witch* (1889) 114.

13. A blow; a slap. **Oxf.** (Hall.), (G.O.) 14. An American clock.

**Lon.** The swags is some of them hung up with Slicks (so he called the American clocks, meaning the 'Sam Slicks,' in reference to Mr. Justice Hallyburton's work of that title), Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 24, ed. 1861.

15. *adv.* Smoothly, easily, freely; cleverly.

**Nhb.**$^1$ Sae neat and slick he twirls the stick, Armstrong *Wanny Blossoms* (1879) 29. **e.Yks.**$^1$ Machines go slick after being well oiled, *MS. add.* (T.H.) [**Amer.** A woman's tongue goes so slick of itself, without water power or steam, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. i.]

16. Exactly; completely; straight away, quickly.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Ir.** And right I was, and just slick in time to stop him goin' on board, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 337. **Not.** He ran slick away (J.H.B.); **Not.**$^2$ An' he cūt th' aud sheep slick i' two. **Lin.** All on it now Goan into mangles an' tonups, an' raäved slick thruf by the plow, Tennyson *Owd Roä* (1889). **War.**$^3$ I'll be with you slick. **Wor.** The hounds hunted again slick through Moll's Grave, *Evesham Jrn.* (Dec. 26, 1896). **Shr.**$^2$ Gone off slick. **Glo.** A quart of cider, says I, do allus go down slick a' four o'clock in the marning, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) viii. **Brks.**$^1$ That ther awld vixen gin the houns the go-by agin slick. **w.Mid.** That ship jumped slick over the hurdle (W.P.M.). **w.Cy.** I could take 'er slick from under your nose and never ax you, *Cornh. Mag.* (Dec. 1900) 745. **nw.Dev.**$^1$ [Run a moist pen slick through everything, Dickens *M. Chuzzlewit* (1844) xvi.]

Hence *slick off*, *phr.* at once, immediately.

**Not.**$^2$ He did it slick off. **War.**$^3$ Haven't you finished cleaning the shoes yet? Now get them done slick off, will you?

[1. ON. *slíkr*, sleek, smooth (Vigfusson).]

**SLICK**, *sb.*$^2$ **Sc. Nhb.** Also in forms **sleik** Sc.; **sleyk** Nhb.; **slike** Sc. (Jam.) Mire, slime, miry clay in the bed of a river or on the sea-shore. Cf. **slake**, *sb.*$^4$ 2, **sleck**, *sb.*$^3$, **sleech**, *sb.*, **sleek**, *sb.*$^3$

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Lnk.** The pilot run her into a creek, got past the breakers, 'mong sand and sleik, Graham *Writings* (1883) I. 206. **Nhb.** An' in the sleyk poor Feely stuck, Robson *Evangeline* (1870) 356.

Hence **Slick-worm**, *sb.* a kind of worm bred in the ooze of river-beds.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Per.** This brook has a rich muddy bottom, in which there is plenty of slick-worm, a species of food on which the trout particularly delight, *Statist. Acc.* XVII. 469 (*ib.*).

[Dan. *slik*, ooze (Larsen); Du. *slijk*, mire (Calisch).]

**SLICK**, *sb.*$^3$ and *adj.*$^2$ *Obsol.* **Lin. e.An.** Also in form **sleck** Lin. 1. *sb.* The down of rabbits. **e.Cy.** (Hall.) 2. *adj.* Of a skin: having the down upon it. **Lin.** (E.P.)

**SLICK**, see **Sleck**, *v.*$^{12}$, **Sleek**, *sb.*$^1$

**SLICKEN**, *adj.* and *v.* **Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Shr.** Also written **slick'n** s.Lan.$^1$; **sliken** Shr.$^1$; and in form **slichen** Lan. [sli·kən.] 1. *adj.* Slippery; smooth; sleek; bright, polished, shining. Cf. **slick**, *adj.*$^1$, **slickenside**.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **w.Yks.**$^2$, **Lan.** (Hall.), **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^1$ Its a bad tree to climb, its so slicken. **Der.** (Hall.), **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Not.** His coat's got quite bright and slicken [of a dog] (L.C.M.). **Shr.**$^1$

2. Wet, soft, flabby. **s.Lan.**$^1$ As slicken as troipe.

3. Slack, pliant. **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1854). 4. *Fig.* Hollow, hypocritical. **Der.**$^2$ 5. *v.* To make smooth; to polish.

**Nhb.**$^1$ Used to describe the appearance found on the planes of bedding where a fault in the strata has occurred. **Chs.**$^{13}$

**SLICKENSIDE**, *sb.* **Nhb. Yks. Der. Shr.** Also written **slikenside** Shr.$^1$ [sli·kənsaid.] 1. A mining term: the polished smooth surface forming one of the sides of a fault. Cf. **slicken**.

**Nhb.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^1$ [The walls of a fault are sometimes grooved or striated by the friction attending the disturbance which produced it; the walls are then 'slickensides,' Woodward *Geol. Eng. and Wales* (1876) 424.]

Hence **Slickensided**, *ppl. adj.* made smooth; polished.

**w.Yks.** In some places the stone is slickensided, that is, smoothed and polished like glass, produced by enormous friction through 'faults,' Gray *Through Airedale*, 10, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 2, 1897).

2. A variety of galena or lead ore.

**Der.** That singular variety of lead ore called slickenside, Mawe *Mineralogy* (1802) 48; A species of mineral substance found in some mines, the effects of which are terrific. A blow with a hammer, a stroke or scratch with a miner's pick, are sufficient to blast asunder the massive rocks to which it is found attached (Hall.); Hay-cliff, a mine distinguished for having contained in great abundance that extraordinary phenomenon in the mineral world provincially called slickensides... The stroke is immediately succeeded by a crackling noise, accompanied with a noise not unlike the mingled hum of a swarm of bees; shortly afterwards an explosion follows, so loud and appalling that even the miners ... turn pale and tremble at the shock. Of the nature of this mineral and its terrible power, there have been many but quite unsatisfactory solutions... Experienced miners can, however, work where it greatly abounds without much danger, Wood *Desolation of Eyam* (1848) (*ib*). nw.Der.¹

**SLICKER,** *sb.* e.An.¹ [sli·kə(r).] A thick slice.

**SLICKET,** *sb.* Glo. Brks. Wil. Also written **slickit** Wil.¹; **slickut** Glo.¹² Brks.¹ [sli·kit, -ət.] **1.** A thin slice. Brks.¹, Wil.¹ Hence *torn to slickets, phr.* torn to rags and tatters. **s.Wil.** 'Twur tored aal to slickits (G.E.D.).

**2.** *Fig.* A young, undeveloped person. Wil.¹ Cf. **slacket.** **3.** Curds and whey. Glo.¹²

**SLICKLER,** *sb.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] An idle loiterer. (Hall.)

**SLID,** *sb.*¹ w.Yks.¹ [slid.] A valley; flat moist ground in a valley. Cf. **slade, 1.**

**SLID,** *sb.*² Mid. Ken. [slid.] **1.** An upright movable framework attached to the side of a cart to increase its carrying capacity; a dial. form and use of 'slide.'

**w.Mid.** Mostly spoken of as in pairs. 'You'd get more racket into that cart if you was to put the slids in' (W.P.M.).

**2.** *Comp.* **Slid-bat,** a piece of timber fastened to the axle of a cart to act as a drag when going down hill.

**Ken.** A piece of timber rather stout and five or six feet long, one end of which can be hooked on to the axle, the other end dragging on the ground at the back of the cart. The cart is canted back on to it when going down hill, so that the weight of the load is taken off the horse and in this way it acts as a skid (P.M.); Pd. for caring slid bat away Lecon Rd., 4*s.* 6*d.*, *Warehorne Highway Bk.* (1771).

**SLID,** *adj.* Sc. Cum. [slid.] **1.** Slippery. Cf. **slidder.**

**Sc.** He has a slid grip that has an eel by the tail, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Twd.** The rocks are far ower slid, Buchan *Grey Weather* (1899) 198. **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899). **Gall.** The roads war as slid as glass (J.M.).

Hence **Slidness,** *sb., obs.*, slipperiness; *fig.* smoothness of metre.

**Lnk.** You . . . blythly can . . . judge the wit and slidness of a sang, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1800) II. 452 (Jam.).

**2.** *Fig.* Sly, cunning, smooth-spoken.

**Lnk.** You have sae saft a voice and slid a tongue, Ramsay *Gent. Shepherd* (1725) 20, ed. 1783. **Kcb.** He was juist as slid a deevil as ever cam' oot o' the ill bit, Armstrong *Kirkiebrae* (1896) 307. **Cum.**⁴

Hence **Slidness,** *sb.* glibness, deceit. Sc. (Jam.)

**SLIDDEN,** *v.* Som. [sli·dən.] To slide. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**SLIDDER,** *v., sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Stf. Der. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Som. Cor.; also Cant. Also written **sliddur** Lakel.²; and in forms **sclidder, sklidder** Sc. (Jam.); **sliddher** I.Ma.; **slidther** n.Yks. [sli·də(r.] **1.** *v.* To slide, slip; to slide on ice; to skate. Cf. **slither,** *v.*

**Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Sh.I.** I couldn't stand sliddering about upun a yard, Burgess *Lowra Biglan* (1896) 57. **Per.** Sliddering down one side and scrambling up the other, Ian Maclaren *K. Carnegie* (1896) 37. **Ayr.** [The money] aye seemed to gang slidderin' through his fingers, Service *Notandums* (1890) 49. **Rxb.** (Jam.) **Gall.** You could hear the snow sliddering down off the roof, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) 105. **Nhb.**¹ To slide with jerks. 'The winder sliddered doon.' **Lakel.**² Let's slidder doon t'stair rails. **Cum.**¹⁴, **n.Yks.**¹²⁴ **ne.Yks.**¹ Sha went slidtherin doon t'ramper. **m.Yks.**¹ **Lan.** Aa slidder't doon o' my feet as nice as the day, Waugh *Rambles Lake Cy.* (1861) 227. **ne.Lan.**¹ **I.Ma.** Such a vice for singin', . . could go trim'lin up to the high notes, laak a lark, and come sliddherin' down again to alto, Rydings *Tales* (1895) 29. **Stf.**¹ **Der.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Lin.** Skinner (1671). **Lei.**¹, **Nhp.**¹ **War.**² Not very common; **War.**³ Are you going sliddering? **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 419; **Cor.**³

Hence **Sliddering,** *ppl. adj.* slippery, unstable.

**Per.** The soople, slidderin' body o't, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 142. **n.Yks.**² Brass is a sliddering thing.

**2.** To make slippery.

**Gall.** He slidder'd the pavements a' aboot, To break folks' legs an' arms, Kerr *Maggie o' Moss* (1891) 60.

**3.** To slip away quietly; to disappear, be off.

**Frf.** Dod, man, I'll need to slidder (W.A.C.). **n.Yks.**¹⁴ **w.Yks.** T'sun wor just sliddering dahn behind t'hills, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1864) 40.

**4.** To walk in a lazy, slouching manner; to drag the feet in walking; to do anything imperfectly or unsatisfactorily.

**Gall.** There he was slidderin' alang by the hill, Crockett *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 205. **Wm.** He wad sliddur aboot wi' his shoes an' his shirt neck lowse (B.K.). **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **n.Yks.**¹

**5.** To pronounce indistinctly in consequence of speaking with rapidity; to slur. Sc. (Jam.) **6.** To delay, defer. Rnf. (Jam.) **7.** *sb.* A slide; the sliding of wet earth.

**Cum.**¹⁴ **n.Yks.**² I gat a sair slidder.

**8.** *Obs.* The slide of a scale.

**Edb.** A boxwood scale, wi' slidders, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 44.

**9.** Loose stones lying in great quantities on the side of a hill; a place where numerous small stones are collected.

**Twd.** We were now descending a steep hillside, all rough with skildders, Buchan *J. Burnet* (1898) 234. **Slk.** (Jam.)

**10.** A track down a hillside for water. n.Yks.² **11.** A long piece of greensward between two 'furlongs.' Nhp.¹ **12.** *Obs.* A trench.

**Hmp.** One of the slidders or trenches down the middle of the Hangar is still called a strawberry slidder, White *Selborne* (1789) 301, ed. 1853.

**13.** *adj.* *Obs.* Slippery, smooth; unstable.

**Fif.** Oft tymes thay find that seit most slidder that they have keipit in the kingis menoritie, Pitscottie *Chron.* (ed. 1899) I. 151. **Nhb.**¹ My tongue is grown sae slip and slidder, Stuart *Discourse* (1686) 20.

[1. OE. *slidrian*, to slip. 13. *slidor*, slippery (Sweet).]

**SLIDDERISH,** *adj.* n.Yks.¹² m.Yks.¹ [sli·dəriʃ.] Slippery; *fig.* not to be trusted, deceitful.

**SLIDDERY,** *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lei. War. Dev. Cor. Also in form **sliddry** Sc. [sli·dəri.] **1.** Slippery, smooth; sliding, unstable.

**Sc.** Sliddery ways crave wary walking, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) viii; The floor was as sliddery as ice, Hislop *Anecdote* (1874) 147. **Sh.I.** Dis weet is made iverything as sliddery as da melishin, *Sh. News* (Oct. 6, 1900). **Cai.**¹ **Fif.** A favourite haunt of 'gellies,' as tadpoles were called, the old name for the sliddery leech, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 9. **Slk.** Slimy and sliddery as the sea-weed, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 9. **Gall.** He says he is the first of Vulcan's sons to climb the sliddery brae, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 224, ed. 1876. **N.Cy.**¹, **Nhb.**¹ **Cum.** Our wife yence slippit i' this sliddery gate, Clark *Poems* (1779) 193; **Cum.**⁴, **n.Yks.**³⁴, **ne.Yks.**¹, **m.Yks.**¹, **w.Yks.**¹, **ne.Lan.**¹, **Lei.**¹, **War.**³ **Dev.** The irregular sliddery hoof-marks of the old horse, O'Neill *Dimpses* (1893) 42. **Cor.**²

**2.** Of food: loose and flaccid; easily eaten.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** Oh, sowens is a sliddery meat, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 215.

**3.** *Fig.* Sly, deceitful, not to be trusted.

**n.Sc.** A sliddery fallow (Jam.). **Abd.** Hae ye been cheated out o' gear By some gleg-gabbit slidderie lier? Shelley *Flowers* (1868) 181. **Lnk.** Lawyers fam'd for slidd'ry gabs, Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 8. **Edb.** Some slidd'ry means he us'd To lay the deil, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 45.

**4.** Squandering, spendthrift.

**Ayr.** Nor recks the coof some sliddery loof Will soon skail a' abreed, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 198.

**5.** *Obs.* Changing, uncertain, fleeting.

**Sc.** Hall binks are sliddery, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 342; There's a slidd'ry stone before the Hall door, . . signifying the uncertainty of court favour and the promises of great men, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 305; Is not this warld a slidd'ry ball? Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) II. 219, ed. 1871. **Ayr.** Is't wi the loss o' slidd'ry warl's geer? Sillar *Poems* (1789) 117.

**SLIDE,** *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [slaid; Midl. sloid.] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Preterite*: (1) Slade, (2) Slaed, (3) Slaid, (4) Sled, (5) Sleəd, (6) Slod, (7) Slyad, (8) Zlide, (9) Zlided.

(1) **Sh.I.** The Lord rade And the foal slade, *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iv. 500. **Per.** Wee modest munelicht slade canny awa', Ford *Harp* (1893) 344. **Lnk.** The jade slade aff, McIndoe *Poems* (1805) 152. **Edb.** Some slade away just as they dought, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 232. **Kcb.** Esau rade an he slade: First he lichtit, Syne he richtit, Knuckle tae knuckle, bane tae bane; Join i' e Haly Ghost's name, Saxon *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 128. **w.Yks.**¹, **w.Yks.**⁵ (s.v. Shotten). (2) **Sh.I.** Da Loard raed, Da foal slaed, Sinnin ta sinnin, Bane ta bane, Hael i' da Father, Da Son an' da Holy Ghost's name, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 158. **Edb.** A' slaed aff his back, *Carlop Green* (1793) 126, ed. 1817. (3) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873)

207. (4) **Sh.I.** He miss'd his fit an' sled doon, *Sh. News* (Oct. 6, 1900). **Frf.** Cummers sled, an' hurl'd as weel On ice, as ony vady chiel, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 7. **m.Yks.**$^1$ (5) **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 40. **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 129. (6) **Hmp.** (H.E.), **Wil.**$^1$ (s.v. Preterites). (7) **Dur.**$^1$ (8, 9) **w.Som.** Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 47.

2. *Pp.*: (1) **Sledden,** (2) **Slidden,** (3) **Zlide,** (4) **Zlided.**

(1) **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 40. (2) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 207. **Ayr.** It has slidden down his back, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 151. **Nhb.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 129. (3, 4) **w.Som.** Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 47.

II. Dial. uses. 1. *v.* To go quickly or unobserved; to pass quietly; to slip by; to sneak.

**Bnff.** I drest mysel, slade up the burn, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 61. **Per.** I have seen ye slidin' hame frae there mysel' after dark, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 228, ed. 1887. **s.Sc.** I at the doup o' e'en, Slide canny owr the heugh alane, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 319. **Ayr.** The wife slade cannie to her bed, Burns *Death and Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 26. **Dmf.** The carl time held on his course, An' gloomy winter slid awa, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 91. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 286, ed. 1876.

2. To carry quietly without observation.

**nw.Abd.** Slide out this piece to Jock, peer man, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 45. **Wgt.** To softsoap the people of Galloway . . . so as to slide them quietly and pleasantly into the bosom of the Pope of Rome, Saxon *Gall. Gossip* (1875) 100.

3. To deviate from the truth, to 'fib.' Sc. (Jam.) Hence **Slidin,** *ppl. adj.* given to fibbing. Bnff.$^1$ 4. *Comp.* (1) **Slide-butt,** a dung-sledge; (2) **-car,** a sledge, a car without wheels; (3) **-regulator,** a mining term: see below; (4) **-thrift,** *obs.*, a species of draughts.

(1) **Dev.** (Hall.) **w.Dev.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). (2) **Ir.** Formerly often used to draw turf or peat down steep mountain sides (P.W.J.); (A.J.I.) **Don.** I'll give ye the mule and the slide-car, Macmanus *Chim. Corners* (1899) 198. (3) **Nhb.**$^1$ A framework made with two sliding latticed panels, sliding past each other and thus opening or closing to regulate the scale of air. (4) **Sc.** The victor is he who first gets his men off the board (Jam.).

5. *sb.* Passage, a passing away.

**Rnf.** To cheer the stealin' slide o' time, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 111.

6. A place where earth has slipped from the bank into a rhine. Som. (W.F.R.) 7. A small vein of clay intersecting a lode.

**Dev.** A species of vein not being either a vein properly so-called or a cross-vein. They are generally of small size and consist of clay. They are confined to the slate districts and are seldom metalliferous, Tapping *Gl. to Manlove* (1851) (s.v. Slyder). **Dev., Cor.** Slides . . . intersect the lodes in the lines of their inclinations and seem to cut off their lower from the upper parts and produce similar displacements vertically to those which the cross-veins occasion horizontally, *ib.* **Cor.** A vein of clay, which intersecting a lode, occasions a vertical dislocation, *English Mining Terms* (1830); Could talk of Slides, Heaves, Flookans, without end, Tregellas *Tales* (1865) 155.

8. A sledge, sleigh.

**Midl.** (Hall.); Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). [**Nfld.** Patterson *Trans. Amer. Flk-Lore Soc.* (1894).]

9. The crossbar on the tail of the fore-carriage of a wagon. Wil.$^1$ 10. *pl.* Felloe-pieces or arcs of circles fastened on the fore-axle as a bearing for the bed of a wagon when it locks. Dor.$^1$ 11. In mining: the movable brattice end in a board.

**Nhb.**$^1$ Made so as to be drawn across the tramway to the opposite side, in a sloping direction, for the purpose of throwing the air up the board at nights, when the pit is not working.

12. *pl.* Cage guides in a pit-shaft.

**Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb., Dur.** Upright rails of wood or metal fixed in a shaft for the purpose of guiding the cages which have corresponding shoes or grooves attached to them. They are now frequently made of wire-rope, passing through eyes attached to the cages. They are also made with round tipped iron or steel railway rails partly clasped by jaws upon the cages: with these, two guides on one side of each cage are quite sufficient, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

13. A 'fib.' Bnff.$^1$, Abd. (Jam.)

**SLIDER,** *sb.* Sc. Yks. Der. Cth. Som. Also written **slyder** Der. [slai·də(r.] 1. A sledge, sleigh. See **Slide,** 8.

**w.Som.**$^1$ In the Hill country, where the water meadows are steep, the hay is always carried in upon slides (s.v. Slitter).

2. A skate.

**Abd.** Awa' wi' ye to the Burn wi' your iron sliders, Cobban *Angel* (1898) 8.

3. A stand for holding decanters, &c. which can be passed along the table.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Heb.** There are the sliders and the cruet, and father's tankard, Sarah Tytler *Macdonald Lass* (1895) 123.

4. A slide, a piece of ice or frozen road used to slide on. Cth. (W.W.S.) 5. *Obs.* A small vein of clay.

**Der.** Stemples, forks, and slyders, Manlove *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 257.

6. Timber used in mining; also in phr. *sliders and forks.*

**w.Yks.**$^1$ Timbers for the support of shafts and sumps in mines. **Der.** The longer parts of square wood in sinking in the Old Man, Mander *Miner's Gl.* (1824).

**SLIDER,** *v.* Irel. Cth. Pem. Cor. [slai·də(r.] To slide; to slip.

**Wxf.**$^1$, **Cth.** (W.W.S.) **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. **Cor.** We slider'd thro' Like thread through a niddle's eye, Forfar *Poems* (1885) 9.

**SLIDEY,** *sb.* Nhb.$^1$ [slai·di.] A slide on ice.

Howay, lads, let's breed a slidey.

**SLIDING,** *ppl. adj.* Nhb. Dur. [slai·din.] In *comp.* (1) **Sliding-deals,** in mining: deals erected to fend off a kibble or bucket in a shaft; (2) **-scale,** a mining term: see below.

(1) **Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb., Dur.** Deals placed diagonally from the balk placed across the top of a sinking pit (upon the planking resting upon which and the edge of the shaft the sinking kibbles or tubs are landed) to or towards the wall side of the pit under the planking to guide the tubs on to the pit top, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (2) **Nhb.**$^1$ A framework made with two sliding latticed panels sliding past each other and thus opening or closing to regulate the scale of air.

**SLIDTHER, SLIECK,** see **Slidder, Sleek,** *sb.*$^1$

**SLIEK, SLIEP,** see **Sleek,** *sb.*$^3$, **Slick,** *adj.*$^1$, **Slip,** *v.*

**SLIER,** *v.* and *sb.* Glo. Brks. Wil. Also written **slyer** Glo. Wil.; and in forms **slaer, sliar** Brks.$^1$; **slire** Wil.$^1$ [slai·ə(r).] 1. *v.* To leer, to look askance; to regard with a sly, spiteful look. Cf. **sleer,** *v.*$^1$

**Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 396; **Glo.**$^1$ **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**$^1$ A' can't look 'ee straight in the face; a' sort of slyers at 'ee, Jefferies *Greene Ferne Farm* (1880) ix.

2. *sb.* A sly look.

**Brks.** *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**$^1$ I zin her gie 'un a slaer as maayde muh think as 'um had a-zin one 'nuther avoor.

**SLIETH,** see **Sleath.**

**SLIEVE,** *sb.* Irel. [slīv.] A mountain.

**Ant.** He lives near the slieve, Hume *Dial.* (1878) 22.

[Ir. *sliabh,* a mountain (O'Reilly).]

**SLIEVE,** see **Sleave.**

**SLIEVEEN,** *sb.* and *adj.* Irel. Also written **sleeveen** Wxf.$^1$; and in form **sleiveen.** 1. *sb.* A rogue, rascal; a mean fellow; ? lit. a 'mountaineer.' See **Slieve.**

**Ir.** Sleiveens were all his race, Yeats *Flk-Tales* (1888) 220; He isn't the sleiveen to be playin' fast and loose wid your dacint little slip of a girl, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 215.

2. *adj.* Deceitful, mean.

**w.Ir.** How the man was chated by a sleeveen vagabone, Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 559. **Wxf.**$^1$

**SLIEVE-FISH,** *sb. Obs.* Sc. The cuttle-fish, *Sepia officinalis.*

**e.Sc.** I have found these crabs, we call keavies, eating the slieve-fish greedily, Sibbald *Hist. Fif.* (1803) 140 (Jam.).

**SLIFT,** *sb.* e.An. Also in form **sliff** Nrf. [slift.] 1. The fleshy part of the leg of beef; a round of beef; also used *attrib.* Cf. **slive,** *v.*$^1$

**e.An.**$^1$ The grand round of beef is the upper and under slift together. **Nrf.** Sir E. Lacon's cook testified to having cooked 'a sirloin of beef, roast ribs of beef, and a boiled slift of beef'; and a butcher at Ormesby stated that he had supplied the sirloin 'and a slift of beef,' *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iv. 33; The sliff marrow bone, *ib.* 87; The marrow bone goes with it, *ib.* 125; The silver side of the round for pickling (W.C.P.).

2. A slip or cutting from a plant. Suf. (Hall.), Suf.$^1$ Cf. **slifter, 2.**

**SLIFT**, *v.* Lan.$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$ [**slift.**] To slide. Cf. **slive**, *v.*$^2$

**SLIFTER**, *sb.* and *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Der. Shr. Sus. [sli·ftə(r.] **1.** *sb.* A cleft, crevice; a crack, hole; a long, narrow opening.

**n.Cy.** Holloway. **w.Yks.** A vertical break or fissure in a cliff, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 2, 1897); A cleft among rocks (W.A.S.). **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.** There isn't a slifter nor a ginnel nor a gorse bush, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 170, ed. 1879; **Lan.**$^1$ **e.Lan.**$^1$ A nick between flaps or boards, as in floors. **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Der.** The name of a rock near Carl's Wark, Hathersage. . . There are a number of gaping clefts in the rock, Addy *Gl.* (1891). **Shr.**$^1$ Pool the window to, but just lave a slifter.

**2.** A slip or cutting from a plant. Sus. (J.W.) Cf. **slift**, *sb.* **2.**

**3.** *v.* To part asunder so as to leave a crevice; to crack.

**Lan.** He toots abeawt i' th' slifter't cleawd To find a bit o' sky, Waugh *Sngs.* (1866) 49, ed. 1870. **s.Lan.**$^1$

**SLIG**, *sb.*$^1$ Der.$^2$ nw.Der.$^1$ [**slig.**] Slime, mud.

**SLIG**, *sb.*$^2$ Irel. [**slig.**] The great mussel, *Alasmodon Margaritifera.* Frm. *Science Gossip* (1882) 41.

**SLIGERIN**, *sb.* Cor. [**sli·dʒərin.**] A great noise of fighting and tumbling, a 'row.'

**Cor.**$^1$ There was a sligerin outside the door; **Cor.**$^2$

**SLIGGAUN**, *sb.* N.I.$^1$ The pearl-bearing fresh-water mussel, *Anodon cygnea.*

[Ir. *sliogan*, a shell (O'Reilly).]

**SLIGGY**, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Deceitful.

**Rxb.** Soon the serpent's sliggy tongue . . . did blast primaeval pleasure young, A. Scott *Poems* (1805) 83 (Jam.).

**SLIGHT**, *sb.*$^1$ Suf. The swallow, *Hirundo rustica.* *Science Gossip* (1882) 214.

**SLIGHT**, *v.* and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Irel. Shr. w.Cy. Som. Cor. Also written **sleight** Ir.; and in forms **sleicht** Sc.; **slicht, slycht** Sc. (Jam.) [**slait**; Sc. **sliχt.**] **1.** *v.* To dismantle, demolish.

**Abd.** In the end of the yeir 1659, it was slighted, and the tounes garrisons removed, Turreff *Gleanings* (1859) 105. **Ir.** Its walls had been sleighted and blackened by gunpowder, Macmanus *Silk of Kine* (1896) 146.

**2.** To forsake, neglect; to jilt.

**Sc.** Applied to a man's conduct towards a female whom he has courted (Jam.). **Fif.** Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 67.

**3.** To shirk, scamp; to half-do anything.

**Shr.**$^2$ He slights his work. **Som.** I don't never slight the work, it only makes more work next week (G.W.L.).

**4.** Of time: to pass, spend, while away.

**Rnf.** Wha dinna think it ony crime Wi' poetry to slight your time, Finlayson *Rhymes* (1815) 107.

**5.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *to give the slight*, to jilt; (2) *to put to slight*, to slight.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) (2) **Fif.** To see himsel' and a' his micht Sae mockit and sae put to sleicht, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 178.

**6.** A trifling matter. w.Cy. (Hall.) **7.** *pl.* Scanty clothing, in phr. *in one's slights*, half-clad.

**Cor.**$^1$ He was walking about in his slights.

**SLIGHT**, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Cor. **1.** Smooth, slippery; sleek, glossy, unruffled.

**Sh.I.** Yon auld lipper o' a mill widna bide apo da syle a moment, an' shü's as slight noo as a sharpin'-stane for want o' bein' pickid, *Sh. News* (Dec. 11, 1898); **S. & Ork.**$^1$ Applied to the sea, and to surfaces in general. **n.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$

**2.** Ill, poorly; indifferent; unprosperous, slack.

**Cor.** We use 'slight' for poorly, indifferent, Hammond *Parish* (1897) 337; **Cor.**$^1$ He's but slight.

**3.** *Obs.* Worthless in character, unscrupulous.

**Abd.** Some slight lowns, followers of the Clanchattan, were execute, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 5. **Fif.** Being a slight and war man, Melvill *Autobiog.* (1610) 165, ed. 1842.

[1. ME. *sliȝt*, MDu. *slicht*, *slecht*, slight, smooth (Stratmann).]

**SLIGHT**, see **Slait**, *v.*$^1$, **Slite.**

**SLIGHTISH**, *adj.* Cor. [**slai·tiʃ.**] Dangerous.

We'm in a slightish pass, *T. Towzer* (1873) 55.

**SLIGHTY**, *adj.* Chs. Wor. Shr. e.An. Som. Also written **sleighty** s.Chs.$^1$ [**slai·ti**; w.Som. also **slē·ti.**] **1.** Weak, flimsy, slightly-made; insecure, unstable; also used *advb.*

**w.Wor.**$^1$ I dunna like them boughten frocks, thaay be so slighty! **Shr.**$^2$ 'Tis but a slighty job. **e.An.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ Tuur·ubl slai·tee jaub, aay zúm· [Very flimsy job, I consider]. Túz u-puut· tugadh·ur tu slai·tee· [It is put together too flimsily].

**2.** Contemptuous, slighting; also used *advb.*

**s.Chs.**$^1$ They'n treated me very sleighty.

**SLIGHTLY**, *adv.* Sc. Slightingly.

**Lth.** The country lass they'll slightly pass, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 289.

**SLIK(E, SLIKE**, see **Slick**, *adj.*$^1$, **Slick**, *sb.*$^2$

**SLIKE**, *adv.* Yks. Glo. Som. Also in forms **sloik** w.Yks.; **sloike** w.Yks.$^2$ [**slaik, sloik.**] Lit. 'it is like'; probably; of course, certainly.

**w.Yks.** Expressing all degrees of probability and (sarcastically) improbability, according to the tone of the speaker, *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); Hah, sloik o' can, *Shevvild Ann.* (1849) 19; **w.Yks.**$^2$ 'Are you going to work to-morrow?' 'Slike I am.' 'Does ta love me?' said a girl. 'Sloike I do,' the man replied. **Glo.** 'He thought Ordway had something to do with the report of my death, I suppose?' ''Slike ur did, Master Harold,' Gissing *Both of this Parish* (1889) I. 19. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1869).

**SLIM**, *adj.*, *sb.* and *v.*$^1$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [**slim.**] **1.** *adj.* Unsubstantial; poor; thinly clad; flimsy in texture; of work: insufficiently done. Cf. **slem**, *adj.*

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Frf.** His claes were the slimmest that ever ye saw, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 39. **Rnf.** To weer slim trash o' silk, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 123. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 340, ed. 1876. **Wgt.** They seemed to have rather slim faith in the stability of the structure, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 370. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **n.Yks.** Slim work (T.S.). **Der.**$^1$ **Lin.** Ray (1691). **Nhp.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Slimly**, *adv.* (*a*) slightly; thinly; (*b*) hastily; superficially; (2) **Slimmy**, (*a*) thin, flimsy in texture; (*b*) of work: 'scamped'; of a person: inclined to 'scamp' work.

(1, *a*) **Abd.** Slimly happed head an' feet, fu' mony a time, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 13, ed. 1873. **nw.Abd.** Sae slimly shod, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 49. **n.Yks.**$^2$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (*b*) **Lnk.** I promis'd to send you a note, An' this ane's rather slimly wrote, Watt *Poems* (1827) 81. (2, *a*) **w.Yks.**$^1$ (*b*) **s.Chs.**$^1$ Ŭ gùd jel ŭn ŭr wuurk)s ver·i slim·i. Óo)z rae·dhŭr slim·i, óo waan·ts waach·in.

**2.** Wicked, worthless; sly, cunning; ill-looking, sour-visaged.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** A slim customer, Thoresby *Lett.* (1703). **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Der.**$^1$ **Lin.** Ray (1691). **Nrf.** There he sets his springe, as 'fickle' or 'slim' as he can, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 290. **Hmp.**$^1$ **Dor.** A-lookèn all so red an' slim, 167. **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

**3.** *Comp.* **Sly-faced**, sly, crafty.

**Dor.** The slim-faced martel had knocked 'em down to me because I nodded to 'en in my friendly way, Hardy *Greenw. Tree* (1872) pt. I. ii.

**4.** *sb.* A careless workman. Bnff.$^1$ **5.** *v.* To 'scamp' work; to slur over anything, omitting details; to trifle; also used with *over.* Cf. **slime**, *v.*$^2$

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** I hate any story to slim, Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 265. **Ayr.** Bids them mind their meat and wark, And not to slim their time away, Thom *Amusements* (1812) 35. **Lan.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ He slimmed his work so, he could put up with it no longer. **Shr.**$^1$ Clane that cubbert out, Betsey, an' mind an' nod slim them top shilves o'er. **Sus.**$^{12}$ **s.Dev.** I likes to see good work, and no slimming (G.E.D.).

Hence **Slim-o'er**, *sb.* the act of doing work in a careless way; 'scamped' work. Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.$^1$

[2. MDu. *slim*, craftie (Hexham).]

**SLIM**, *v.*$^2$ Yks. Lei. War. To proceed at a snail's pace; to slink.

**n.Yks.**$^2$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lei.**$^1$ I just slimmed by the window this morning. **War.**$^3$

**SLIM**, *v.*$^3$ Dev. Cor. [**slim.**] **1.** ? To blunt the teeth; see below.

**Cor.**$^1$ To slim the teeth of pigs by giving them their meat too hot; **Cor.**$^2$

**2.** Of a grindstone: see below. Cf. **slame.**

**nw.Dev.** Applied to a grindstone or whetstone when it will not 'fret,' i.e. take any effect on the instrument to be sharpened (R.P.C.).

**SLIMBER**, *v.* Wor. Glo. [**sli·mbə(r).**] To take work easily; to be or lie at ease; lit. to 'slumber.'

**s.Wor.** I can't do much, but I goes slimbering at it (H.K.); **s.Wor.**$^1$ **Glo.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 171; **Glo.**$^1$

**SLIM-CAKE**, *sb.* Irel. A kind of bread or cake; see below.

**Ir.** A plain soda-cake, often made with butter-milk, and baked on a griddle (A.S.-P.); His share of the slim-cake alone would have furnished him with indigestion for a month, *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) I. 219. **Uls.** Bread made from flour and potatoes, *Jrn. Arch.* (1853–62).

**SLIME**, *sb.* and *v.*$^1$ Nhb. Yks. Der. Cor. [**slaim.**] **1.** *sb.* Soft or pulverized ore mixed with water; also in *comp.* **Slime-ore.**

**Nhb.**$^1$ A mixture of sand and soft lead ore in process of washing. **Der.** Carr *Crav. Gl.* (1828). **Cor.** Plied their hand-barrows to supply the rack and trunk maidens with slime, Tregellas *Character* (1868) 4.

**2.** *v.* To varnish. n.Yks.$^2$ **3.** With *over*: of slop-work, &c.: to make to look of better material than it really is.

**n.Yks.**$^2$ It was slimed over.

**SLIME**, *v.*$^2$ Sc. Yks. [**slaim.**] To 'scamp' work; to idle when not watched. Cai.$^1$, n.Yks. (I.W.) Cf. **slim,** *adj.* **5.** Hence **Slimer,** *sb.* an eye-servant; one that cannot be trusted to work if not watched. Cai.$^1$

**SLIMMACKY**, see **Slimmock.**

**SLIMMER**, *sb.* w.Yks.$^5$ [**sli·mə(r).**] A term of approval for anything especially good.

A nice dog or horse is 'a slimmer.'

**SLIMMER**, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Slender, delicate, easily hurt; also used *fig.*

**Ayr.** (Jam.); She's a very slimmer affair, Galt *Legatees* (1820) iv; Baith in shape and habit he was a slimmer piece of gentility, *ib. Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xiv.

**SLIMMERING**, *ppl. adj.* n.Yks.$^2$ [**sli·mərin.**] Heedless; unobservant.

**SLIMMING**, *ppl. adj.* w.Yks.$^5$ [**sli·min.**] Exceptionally good, 'stunning.'

A piece of good news to the party concerned is 'slimming.'

**SLIMMOCK**, *adj.* Yks. Also in form **slimmacky.** [**sli·mək.**] Pliable; loose-jointed. Cf. **slammocky.**

**w.Yks.** He's as slimmock as a 'jumping Jack' (H.L.); Slimmacky as a dishclaht, *Girlington Jrn. Alm.* (1875) 18.

**SLIMMUCKS**, *sb.* Ken. [**sli·məks.**] A slinking fellow. (G.B.), Ken.$^1$

**SLIMP**, *adj.* Chs. Stf. [**slimp.**] Slim, slender. Cf. **slim,** *adj.* **1.**

**Chs.** A slimp young chap, *Sheaf* (1879) I. 250; **Chs.**$^1$, **Stf.**$^1$

**SLIMPOLE**, *sb.* Som. Dev. Also in form **slinpole** Dev.$^1$ [**slə·mpōl.**] A fool, gaby, simpleton.

**w.Som.**$^1$ Wull neef dhee· aar·tn u púr·tee slúm·poa·l aay núv·ur dúd·n zee nuudh·ur waun· [Well if thee art not a pretty slim-pole I never did not see never a one]. **Dev.** Bowring *Lang.* (1866) I. pt. v. 36; **Dev.**$^1$ You drumble-drone-dunder-headed-slinpole, 17.

**SLIMSLACKET**, *adj.* *Obs.* e.An.$^1$ Of very thin texture; loose, flaccid. Cf. **slim,** *adj.* **1.**

**SLIMSY**, *adj.* Chs. Suf. and Amer. [**sli·mzi.**] Worthless, good-for-nothing; idle, lazy, dawdling.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ He's a gammy, slimsy yowth; the less annyb'dy has to do wi' sich folks the better. **Suf.** (Hall.) [**Amer.** (C.D.)]

**SLINCH**, *v.* Yks. [**slinʃ.**] To thrash. Cf. **slinge,** *v.*$^3$

**n.Yks.** Ah'll slinch him (I.W.).

**SLINCH, SLINDGE**, see **Slench,** *v.*$^1$, **Slinge,** *v.*$^1$

**SLINDGY**, *adj.* Yks. [**slin·(d)ʒi.**] Tall, gaunt, and sinewy. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 2, 1897).

**SLINE**, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Lei. Also written **slyne** w.Yks. Lei.$^1$ [**slain.**] A coal-mining term: a joint in stratified rocks; a clean, sharply-defined surface or divisional plane perpendicular to the stratification. Nhb.$^1$, w.Yks. (J.T.), Lei.$^1$

**SLING**, *v.*, *sb.*$^1$ and *adv.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Aus. [**sliŋ.**] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Preterite*: (1) **Slang** or **Sleng,** (2) **Zlinged.**

(1) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 207. **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 40. **w.Yks.** Sleŋ, Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 132; **w.Yks.**$^3$; **w.Yks.**$^5$ (s.v. Shotten). **War.**$^2$ (s.v. Slinge). (2) **w.Som.** Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 47.

**2.** *Pp.*: (1) **Slanged,** (2) **Zlinged.**

(1) **War.**$^2$ Don't wear your muffler slanged round your neck like that. Her was wearin' a loose grey jacket, slanged on anyhow. (2) **w.Som.** U·zling·(d, Elworthy *ib.*

**II.** Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* In *comp.* **Sling-poke,** a tramp, beggar-man.

**Ir.** Will you behave yourself, you old sling-poke, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 329.

**2.** Phr. (1) *a slung stone,* a stone cast from a sling; *fig.* a person of unknown antecedents, to whom little regard is paid; (2) *to sling on the slack rope,* to be lazy.

(1) **n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Tho' I'm amang you cast like a slung stane, I was like ither fouk at hame, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 91, ed. 1812. (2) **w.Cor.** He is much too fond of slinging on the slack rope (M.A.C.).

**3.** To throw, cast away; to dash; to strike; to shake.

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Ir.** Sling it into the pond, or wheriver else you plase, Barlow *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 117. **w.Yks.** We lang switchers, we slang 'taty crabs, Blackah *Poems* (1867) 38. **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Not.** Sling her off, lads. Finish what we've begun on, Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 324. **Nrf.** (G.E.D.) [**Aus.** A select number of spectators assembled to 'see the "new chum" slung,' Nicols *Aus. Bush* (1887) I. x.]

**4.** Of a cow or ewe: to bring forth prematurely. Cf. **slink,** *v.*$^2$ **1.**

**Sus.** Ewes are apt to sling their lambs, Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXII. 225; **Sus.**$^{12}$

**5.** To walk with a long, steady stride; to move off quickly; to walk with the arms swinging. Cf. **slung,** *sb.*$^1$ **3.**

**Sc.** (Jam.) **s.Sc.** His bairns slingin at a pleugh-tail frae mornin' till nicht, Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 162. **Slk.** I slings aye on wi' a gey lang step, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 7, ed. 1866. **Lakel.**$^2$ Ye'll siun sling ower hiam. **Cum.**$^1$ He slings ower t'grund at a girt rate; **Cum.**$^4$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ We went a slingin pace, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.**$^1$ My horse slings away at a girt rate. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$

**6.** To go about idly; to sneak or slink about. Cf. **slinge,** *v.*$^1$ **1.**

**Cum.** Thou slingin' mazel'd gowk, Gilpin *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 205. **Wm.** Maunders about fra house to house, haking and slinging, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 462. **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **War.**$^2$ (s.v. Slinge).

Hence **Slingy,** *sb.* a lazy, useless fellow. Nhb.$^1$ **7.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Sling-horse,** the horse that follows the fore horse in a team. e.An.$^1$ **8.** A throw; a cast; a stroke, blow.

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Nhp.**$^1$ Let's have a sling at it.

**9.** A chain used in raising or lowering a heavy weight; part of a plough; see below.

**Nhb.**$^1$ The swivel and hook attachment by which the double-tree is slung from the plough head, or 'bridle'; and the similar attachments by which the 'swingle-trees' are again, in turn, connected with the double-tree. **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

**10.** A long, striding step or pace. Lth. (Jam.) **11.** *pl.* A cord put over the shoulders of a wheeler and slipped on to the handles of a wheelbarrow; a yoke to carry water.

**n.Yks.** He's wheeling wi' t'slings on (I.W.). **e.An.**$^1$

**12.** *adv.* In phr. *to go sling,* see below. [Not known to our correspondents.]

**Gall.** For fear we may oursells gae sling To hell's grim knight, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 402, ed. 1876.

**SLING**, *sb.*$^2$ Wor. Shr. Hrf. Hmp. [**sliŋ.**] A long, narrow field; a strip of land; a narrow road; also used *attrib.* Cf. **slang,** *sb.*$^1$ **1.**

**w.Wor.**$^1$, **se.Wor.**$^1$, **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.**$^1$ Yo' mun gŏŏ alung the sling meadow, but the path inna very well bathered. **Hrf.**$^2$, **Hmp.** (H.W.E.)

**SLING**, *sb.*$^3$ Som. Cor. and Amer. [**sliŋ.**] A dram; toddy with nutmeg grated on the surface.

**w.Som.**$^1$ The straws served with squashes and slings (s.v. Reedmote). **Cor.**$^{12}$ [**Amer.** What will you have? Cocktail, sling, julip, sherry cobbler, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 3rd S. xi.]

Hence **Slinger,** *sb.* an invited guest. Cor.$^{12}$

**SLINGE**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Nhp. War. Wor. Dev. Also written **slindge** Ir. n.Yks.$^{23}$; and in form **sleenge** Sc. (Jam.) Ir. Cum. [**slin(d)ʒ.**] **1.** *v.* To slink off or about; to lounge about idly; to cringe. Cf. **sling,** *v.* **6.**

**Lnk.** (Jam.) **Ir.** Idle blackguards who were slingeing about the place eternally, Lover *Handy Andy* (1842) xiv. **N.I.**$^{1}$ **w.Ir.** What are you slindging there for, when it's minding your work you ought to be? Lover *Leg.* (1848) 498. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Cum.** Away I sleeng'd, to grandy made my mean, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1747) 2; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **n.Yks.** A slingein' thief. He hez a slingein' rascally leak (I.W.). **w.Yks.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{123}$, **Wor.** (J.R.W.) **n.Dev.** I thort I glimpsed Jan slinge to tha rebeck i' the dimpse, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 121.

Hence (1) **Sleenger,** *sb.* a lounger. Lnk. (Jam.); (2) **Slindging,** *ppl. adj.* long and lounging in person. n.Yks.$^{2}$

**2.** To go quickly. e.Yks.$^{1}$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **3.** *sb.* A sloven; a lazy, good-for-nothing fellow.

**Ant.** You're a low-lifed sleenge, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **n.Yks.**$^{3}$

**SLINGE,** *v.*$^{2}$ Glo. [slin(d)ʒ.] A cloth-maker's term: to pilfer wool from the loom or pack. Glo.$^{12}$ Hence **Slinger,** *sb.* one who steals yarn, &c. from the clothier. Lewis *Gl.* (1839).

**SLINGE,** *v.*$^{3}$ Yks. [slinʒ.] To strike with a pliable or supple instrument. Cf. **slinch.**

**e.Yks.** He slinged ma wiv a whip, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 29.

**SLINGER,** *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To move unevenly; to reel; to be in danger of upsetting.

**Abd.** As ships, that bear more sail than ballast, Slinger before the very smallest unequal blast, Meston *Poems* (1767) 129 (Jam.).

**SLINGERS,** *sb. pl.* Cor.$^{2}$ [sli·n(d)ʒəz.] Kettle broth made of boiling water, bread, salt, and pepper, and sometimes butter.

**SLINGET,** *sb.* War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. w.Cy. Also in form **slinket** War.$^{4}$ [sli·ŋgit.] A long, narrow strip of ground; a narrow wood. Cf. **slanget.**

**War.** (J.R.W.); **War.**$^{4}$ Narrow strip of land between the ploughshare and a brook. 'When we've carried the slinket, what a rick we shall have.' **Wor.** Grose (1790). **w.Wor.**$^{1}$ (s.v. Sling). **se.Wor.**$^{1}$, **Hrf.**$^{1}$ (s.v. Slang), **Glo.**$^{1}$ **w.Cy.** *Longman's Mag.* (Apr. 1898) 546.

Hence **Slingety,** *adj.* of land: long and narrow.

**s.Wor.** The headlands . . . which are constantly trodden in turning . . . and the 'slingety' bits at the sides (H.K.).

**SLINGSTY,** *adj.* Wor. [sli·ŋsti.] Small.

**s.Wor.** Her had got the cord seven times round her neck and a slingsty hangercher besides (H.K.).

**SLINGY,** *sb.* Not. [sli·ŋi.] **1.** A child's game; see below.

**s.Not.** A child's game for two, in which they lock fingers and then one slings the other round and round, so that the feet leave the ground. 'Com on, let's hae a game at slingy' (J.P.K.).

**2.** Phr. *to play slingy*, to sling, heave away.

Play slingy wi' 'er, lads, Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 323.

**S-LINK,** *sb.* Lakel.$^{2}$ A link in the shape of an S used for making temporary repairs in shoulder-links, traces, &c. See S, 2.

**SLINK,** *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.*$^{1}$ Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [sliŋk.] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms.

**1.** *Preterite*: (1) **Slank** or **Slenk,** (2) **Slinked,** (3) **Zlinked.**

(1) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 207. **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ Slaangk·, *Introd.* 40. **w.Yks.** Sleŋk, Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 133; **w.Yks.**$^{3}$, **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ (s.v. Shotten). (2) **Wgt.** When the kirk came out he slinkit off home, Saxon *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 54. **Dev.** Mudge couldn't find words to say no more, an' slinked off, Phillpotts *Striking Hours* (1901) 54. (3) **w.Som.** Zlingk(t, Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 47.

**2.** *Pp.*: (1) **Slinked,** (2) **Slinken,** (3) **Slukken,** (4) **Slunken,** (5) **Zlinked.**

(1) **Dor.** They have slinked off 'cause they be shy, Hardy *Trumpet-Major* (1880) xv. (2) **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) (3) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 11, 1897); Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 133. (4) **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ *Introd.* 40. (5) **w.Som.** [U-zlingk·(t], Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 47.

**II.** Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* To loiter about; to idle over one's work.

**Cum.**$^{4}$, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **Not.** (J.H.B.) **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ Why don't you slink a bit? Nay, I could't do that,—not slink.

**2.** Of an animal: to drag the hind quarters heavily.

**Brks.**$^{1}$ The dogs hev had hard work to daay, zee how thaay slinks.

**3.** To draw back, as a horse when about to kick, or a dog to bite. Shr.$^{1}$ **4.** *Obs.* To cheat, deceive, gull.

**Bnff.** (Jam.) **Fif.** I'm no sae foolish as aver,—That they alike disposed are To flatt'rin and to slinkin, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 78. **Cld.** (Jam.)

**5.** *sb.* A sneak; a mean, cowardly fellow; a greedy, dishonest starveling. Cf. **slenk, slunk,** *sb.*$^{2}$

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Bnff.**$^{1}$, **Cld.**, **Dmf.** (Jam.) **Gall.** Tho' ye were an unco slink, I'm sad without ye, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 398, ed. 1876. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ (s.v. Slinge). **w.Yks.** Tha's entered t'haase ageean, Tha offald lewkin slink, Preston *Poems* (1864) 7. **I.Ma.** You slink, Brown *Yarns* (1881) 34, ed. 1889. **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$ **Oxf.** Take that, you bloomin' slink, and don't tell no more tales about me (G.O.). **e.An.**$^{1}$ [**Amer.** That slink of Satan has took an' run off wi' my poor little baby, Harris *Tales*, 243.]

Hence (1) **Slink-looking,** *adj.* mean-looking; (2) **Slinky,** *adj.* cunning, deceitful; inclined to act evasively; shirking one's duties.

(1) **Ir.** He's blackguardin' and blastin' away about that quare slink-looking chap upstairs, Lover *Handy Andy* (1842) xiv. (2) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ He's a slinky fella. **n.Yks.**$^{14}$ **Nrf.** He [the great snipe], too, is excellent on toast, though hard to come by; for he is 'more slinky,' as the fenmen say, and rarest of all, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 291.

**SLINK,** *v.*$^{2}$ and *sb.*$^{2}$ In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Eng. and Amer. [sliŋk.] **1.** *v.* Of a cow or mare: to give birth prematurely. Cf. **sling,** *v.* **4, slunk,** *sb.*$^{3}$

**Nhb.** (R.O.H.), **w.Yks.**$^{2}$, **Nhp.**$^{2}$, **e.An.**$^{1}$ **Nrf.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 299, ed. 1849. **e.Ken.** Might probably occasion the mare to slink her foal, Hunter *Georgical Essays* (1804) V. 516. **e.Sus.** Holloway. [**Amer.** Three cows slinked, the bay mare followed suit, *Scribner's Mthly.* (Dec. 1880) 239.]

Hence **Slinker,** *sb.* a cow which casts its calf.

**Chs.** *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 34; The quantity [of cheese] may be stated at 300 lb. from each cow, slinkers, and bad milkers included, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 62.

**2.** *sb.* An abortive calf; the flesh of a prematurely-born calf; inferior or diseased meat; an ill-thriven animal.

**Sc.** Properly, one calved before the hair is grown (Jam.). **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824); (J.M.) **Wm.** Gibson *Leg.* (1877) 94. **w.Yks.**$^{2}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{123}$, **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{2}$, **War.** (J.R.W.), **Pem.** (W.H.Y.) **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 144. **Hmp.** (J.R.W.), **Wil.**$^{1}$ **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

Hence (1) **Slinky,** (2) **Slinky-veal,** *sb.* the flesh of a very young calf.

(1) **Wm.** (B.K.) (2) **Slg.** I can get milk and meal, Or now an' then a slinky veal, Muir *Poems* (1818) 263. **Glo.**$^{1}$

**3.** *Comb.* (1) **Slink-beast,** a weak or worthless animal; (2) **-beef,** bad beef; used as a term of contempt; (3) **-butcher,** a person who sells inferior or diseased meat; (4) **-calf,** a prematurely-born calf; (5) **-kid,** a prematurely-born kid; (6) **-meat,** meat unfit for human consumption; (7) **-(of)-veal,** veal from the untimely fœtus of a cow; immature or diseased veal; also used as a term of reproach for a person.

(1) **Sc.** It was a slink beast and wad hae eaten its head aff, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxvii. **Cum.**$^{4}$ (2) **Lan.** Aw'll talk to thee fur on, slink beef! Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 82. (3) **Cum.** (D.G.), **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ **Lan.** By th' cut o yoar jub aw should say yoa wur a slink butcher, Staton *B. Shuttle Manch.* 20. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Chs.**$^{1}$ One who deals in 'Keg-meg' meat; cows that have been 'killed to save their lives,' and such like. They are so named from the supposition that they dress and offer for sale 'slink veal,' i.e. the untimely fœtus of a cow; **Chs.**$^{3}$, **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ (4) **Cum.**$^{14}$, **e.An.**$^{1}$ **Nrf.**, **e.Sus.** Holloway. (5) **Per.** There are besides these a good many slink kid, and mert lamb-skins dressed here, *Statist. Acc.* XVIII. 250 (Jam.). (6) **Cum.**$^{4}$ Alleged vendor of slink meat, *w.Cum. Times* (Jan. 14, 1899) 3, col. 8. **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ **Chs.**$^{1}$ I must now be off to the market and look out for slink-meat. **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ (7) **Ayr.** 'Guidsaffs!' q' I, 'no possible! the muckle saft slink o' veal,' Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 223. **Chs.**$^{12}$, **s.Chs.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **s.Wor.**$^{1}$, **Shr.**$^{1}$, **Shr.**$^{2}$, **e.An.**$^{1}$ **Nrf.** Holloway.

**4.** A cod-fish out of condition. Sus. (F.E.S.)

**SLINK,** *sb.*$^{3}$ and *adj.*$^{1}$ Sc. Shr. I.W. [sliŋk.] **1.** *sb.* A small piece of wet meadow ground. I.W.$^{12}$ **2.** Greasy mud, 'sludge.'

**Lth.** Let dams abound, an' slink remain, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 100.

**3.** *adj.* Moist; slimy; slippery. Shr.$^{1}$

**SLINK,** *sb.*$^{4}$ Chs.$^{1}$ [sliŋk.] Bad language.

**SLINK,** *adj.*$^{2}$ and *sb.*$^{5}$ Sc. n.Cy. Suf. Hmp. I.W. and Amer. [sliŋk.] **1.** *adj.* Lank, slender.

**s.Sc.** (JAM.) **Lnk.** Their coachman freen', leen, slink and lang, EWING *Poems* (1892) 16. **Suf.** (HALL.)

**2.** Poor, insolvent; of no account.

**Sc.** He hasna settled his account wi' my gudeman the deacon for this twalmonth—he's but slink, I doubt, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xv.

**3.** *sb.* A tall, thin, awkward person; a weak, starved creature; anything weak, poor of its kind; esp. in phr. *a slink of a thing.* Cf. **slunk,** *sb.*$^{4}$

**Sc.** Generally preceded by the *adj.* 'lang' and expressive of contempt. 'Ah! ye lang slink' (JAM.). **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Suf.**$^{1}$ A long slink of a fellow. **Hmp.** WISE *New Forest* (1883) 286; **Hmp.**$^{1}$ **I.W.**$^{2}$ That heifer es a slink of a thing.

Hence **Slinky,** *adj.* lean; thin; lank.

**N.Cy.**$^{1}$ [**Amer.** A smallish man, with slinky red hair, SLOSSON *Foxglove* (1898) 189.]

**SLINKAZ,** *v.* s.Chs.$^{1}$ [sli·ŋkəz.] To loiter.

Wey dùn)ŭ yi kùm on, slingk·ŭzin? [On the ending *-az*, see s.Chs.$^{1}$ 8.]

**SLINK-CAP,** *sb.* Lan. A black oilskin cap.

Little Fourteen wore a slink cap, WESTALL *Old Factory* (1885) ii. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$

**SLINKEN,** *v.* Sc. To grow long and thin. MACKAY. Cf. **slink,** *adj.*$^{2}$

[Cp. Du. *slinken*, to diminish, shrink (CALISCH).]

**SLINKET,** see **Slinget.**

**SLINKING-SLIDE,** *sb.* Cor. A mining term: see below.

Captain Dan pointed to a place in the side of the rocky wall which was grooved and cut as if with a huge gouge or chisel, and highly polished. 'It was never cut by man in that fashion; we found it, as you see, and there's many of 'em in the mine. We call 'em slinking slides,' BALLANTYNE *Deep Down* (1868) 99.

**SLINKIT,** *ppl. adj.* Irel. [sli·ŋkit.] Thin; in poor condition. Cf. **slink,** *adj.*$^{2}$

**Ant.** As slinkit as a grew, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

**SLINNAWAY,** *adj.* ? *Obs.* Dev. Slanting.

**n.Dev.** A slinnaway stram vrom Balsden's evil, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 109.

**SLINPOLE,** see **Slimpole.**

**SLINT,** *sb.* Sc. Also in form **slinter.** [slint.] A slovenly, untidy, awkward man. MACKAY.

**SLINT,** *adj.* Dev. [slint.] Tall and thin, slender.

**s.Dev.** Her run away slint [i.e. she has grown tall and thin] (F.W.C.).

**SLINT,** see **Slent,** *v.*$^{2}$

**SLINTRIM,** *sb.* Cor.$^{12}$ [sli·ntrim.] An incline.

[Cp. OCor. *slyntya*, to slide, glide along (WILLIAMS).]

**SLIP,** *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **sliep** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) [slip.] **1.** *v.* In *comb.* with *prep.* or *adv.*: (1) **Slip away,** to die quietly; to die a natural death; (2) —**down,** to go to a place on a short business; (3) —**in along,** to make haste; (4) —**in to** or **into,** to do anything with great energy; (5) —**off,** (*a*) see (1); (*b*) to walk; (6) —**on** or **on upon,** to dress quickly and carelessly; (7) —**round,** to be quick in doing anything; (8) —**to,** to shut gently; (9) —**up,** (*a*) to go quietly or quickly; to go to a place on a short business; (*b*) to slip down.

(1) **Sc.** Eppie's just slippin' awa', FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 20. **Per.** The ordinary course of life was . . . to 'slip awa' within sight of ninety, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 230. **Rnf.** Soud ye kick up, an' slip awa', PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 98. **Lnk.** Puir Geordy slippit away twa days after, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) 80. **Gall.** Whiles it's better that they should slip awa', CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 195. **Uls.** The nixt o' us tae go 'll dae oor best tae slip awa' early in the week, M$^{c}$ILROY *Craiglinnie* (1900) 32. (2) **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). (3) **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Look sharp and slip in along. (4) **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ I mun slip into my wark or it weän't be dun afoore neet, I see. **w.Wor.** They slipped inter the threshin' quickest, S. BEAUCHAMP *N. Hamilton* (1875) II. 24. **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Come, soce, slip in to·it. (5, *a*) **Fif.** I'm thinkin' I'm slippin' off—slippin' off, HEDDLE *Marget* (1899) 30. (*b*) **Ken.** 'He went slipping off across the fields.' This does not necessarily mean 'unseen' (D.W.L.). (6) **Sh.I.** He jimps up, an' slips on upon him, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 35. **w.Yks.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ **Nhp.**$^{1}$ I must just slip on my bonnet and shawl before I can go out. **War.**$^{3}$, **Brks.**$^{1}$ (7) **Brks., Hmp.** 'Is missus jist about slipped round an got some tea ready (W.H.E.). (8) **Kcb.** He will come in stepping softly, . . and slip-to the door, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 249. (9, *a*) **Ayr.** It was na far to slip up and hae a crack wi' Leezie Fizz, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 118. **Lnk.** I slippit up beside the lass, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 1, ed. 1897. **w.Yks.** Ah can slip up onny time when ye're ready for meh, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). (*b*) **Ess.** (S.P.H.)

**2.** Phr. (1) *to let slip*, to let go, to loosen one's hold; (2) *to slip a foot*, to stumble; to have one's foot slip; (3) —*it*, to be off; to go away; (4) —*off of one's feet*, to sit down; (5) —*one's breath*, to die; (6) —*one's way*(*s*, to go off quietly and quickly; to slip away; (7) —*one's wind*, (8) —*the cable*, see (5); (9) —*the girr* or *girth*, to have a child born out of wedlock; (10) —*the grip*, see (5); (11) —*the halter*, to evade a duty, shirk work; to miss an engagement; (12) —*the timmers*, see (5).

(1) **Gall.** He held her in his grip; And was na willing to let slip, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 50, ed. 1897. **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.) (2) **Sc.** *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 438. **Edb.** Anither man did slip a fit and get a fa', *Har'st Rig* (1794) 18, ed. 1801. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 267, ed. 1876. (3) **w.Som.**$^{1}$ I zess to un, Jim s' I, look yur, thee'ds better slip it, else thee't veel the toe o' theeas yur boot up agin th' ass o' thee. **Dev.** You slip it back quicker'n you comed, PHILLPOTTS *Sons of Morning* (1900) 435. (4) **Sh.I.** Noo, lasses, slip aff o' your feet, an' set you in ta da fire, *Sh. News* (Oct. 23, 1897). (5) **Ayr.** Shou'd his Kate slip her breath, Ye should lady it doon at Cardoo, lass, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 248. (6) **Elg.** Ere the brave Shirra O's had got slippit their wa's, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 136. **Frf.** Sud we e'en slip oor wa's to be oot when he ca's, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 113. **Ayr.** Gie the chield room, lads,—slip your ways, BOSWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1816) 165, ed. 1871. (7) **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ (8) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Bnff.**$^{1}$ (9) **Ayr.** (JAM.) (10) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Bnff.**$^{1}$ A sent word t'the ferrier aboot ma coo; bit she slippit the grip or he wan till 'ir. (11) **Wm.**$^{1}$ '—— hesn't come to wark to-day.' 'Naa he hesn't, he's slipt t'halter ageean.' (12) **Abd.** Wha-ever slips the timmers lippens me to mak' his bed, MURRAY *Hamewith* (1900) 24.

**3.** *Comb.* (1) **Slip-body,** a loose bodice; (2) **-by,** a careless performance; a pretence at anything; (3) **-cheese,** soft cheese made without crushing out the whey; (4) **-coat,** (5) **-coat cheese,** a kind of cream cheese; (6) **-curd,** curd not pressed; (7) **-down,** old milk slightly curdled; (8) **-dyke,** a slip or depression in the seam of a coal-mine; (9) **-floor,** a division in the nether coal, one foot thick; (10) **-gibbet,** a scapegrace, a worthless fellow; (11) **-hud,** of nuts, &c.: ripe and ready to fall from the husks; (12) **-iron,** an oval ring which connects the plough and the swingle-trees; (13) **-me-laaber, -me-labour, -me-lawber,** or **-me-laav,** (*a*) a lazy, careless worker; one who cannot be depended upon; (*b*) careless; (14) **-on,** a great-coat; (15) **-shad,** untidy, incomplete; (16) **-shaws,** nuts that are ripe; (17) **-shod,** having shoes on the feet but no stockings; (18) **-shoes,** slippers; (19) **-shot,** untidy about the feet, slovenly; (20) **-side,** the near-side, somewhat to the side of; (21) **-slop,** (*a*) thin liquid food such as gruel, &c.; (*b*) any dirty liquid mess; thin mud; (*c*) slipshod, slovenly, untidy; also used *advb.*; (*d*) used to express the sound of blows falling in rapid succession; (22) **-string(s,** (*a*) an idle, worthless fellow; an unreliable person; (*b*) careless, slovenly; (23) **-throat,** see (21, *a*); (24) **-trace,** a person given to shirking work.

(1) **Frf.** When he grew out o' it, she made a slipbody o't for hersel, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) vii. **Per.** Ae slipbody weel hemmed and gude stuff, IAN MACLAREN *K. Carnegie* (1896) 197. (2) **Cld.** That's no half done: ye've jist gien't a slip-by (JAM.). (3) **Nhp.**$^{1}$ (4) **Hrt.** ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. 117. (5) **s.Not.** The same as the Colwick cheeze (J.P.K.). **Rut.**$^{1}$ Something like the 'thin Cottenham' of Cambridgeshire, but not so good. [Take five quarts of new milk from the cow and one quart of water and one spoonful of runnet, and stir it together and let it stand till it doth come; then lay your cheescloth into the vate and take up your curd as fast as you can, without breaking, and put it to your vate and let the whey soak out itself; when you have taken it all up, lay a cloth on the top of it and one pound weight for one hour, then lay two

pound weight for an hour more; then take him out of the vate and let him lie two or three hours and then salt him on both sides; when he is salt enough take a clean cloth and wipe him dry, then let him lie a day or a night, then put nettles under and upon him and change them once a day, the cheese will come to his eating in eight or nine days, *Housewife's Oracle* (ed. 1697) 14 (Hall.).] (6) **Not.** (J.H.B.) (7) **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ (8) **N.Cy.**$^1$ The fissure in such cases being mostly filled with fragments of the adjacent strata. **Nhb., Dur.** A dislocation of the strata whereby one side appears to be thrown up or down, as the case may be, according to the side from which it is approached, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (9) **Stf.**$^1$ (10) **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). (11) **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (12) **Cld.** (Jam.) (13, *a*) **S. & Ork.**$^1$, **Bnff.**$^1$ **Gall.** Puir Slipmalabours! ye hae little wit, Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 83. (*b*) **Bnff.**$^1$ That's real slip-ma-lawber wark. (14) **w.Sc.** Hugh flung his slyp-on around him: for the Highlanders of the Isles and West Highlands wear their upper garments exactly in the good easy way of their brethren in Ireland, the sleeves dangling over the back, *Clan Albyn* (1815) I. 178 (Jam.). (15) **Brks.**$^1$ (16) **Hmp.** (J.R.W.), **Hmp.**$^1$ (17) **Slk.** (Jam.) **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899). (18) **Nrf.** (W.L.R.S.), **Suf.** (C.T.) **w.Som.**$^1$ An old loose pair of shoes worn at night after taking off the half bats. (19) **Lin.**$^1$ (20) **w.Yks.**$^2$ **Der.**$^2$ 'Slipside of a place,' further than and on the left-hand side of a town or village. **nw.Der.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ Caisthrup's o' th' slip side o' Brigg. **Lei.**$^1$ A's gone to live o' the slip-soide Leicester [i.e. from Bosworth]. **Shr.**$^1$ 'W'eer bin Joneses gweïn to live?' 'Toërt somew'eer slip-side Welli't'n, I b'lieve.' (21, *a*) **Edb.** Slip-slaps raise vapours i' the head, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 50. **e.An.**$^2$ (*b*) **n.Cy.** (Hall.), (R.O.H.) (*c*) **War.**$^3$ He is very careless with his slippers—he'll soon have them slip-slop about his heels. **nw.Dev.**$^1$ (*d*) **s.Not.** 'Is big fisses went slip-slop in 'er face (J.P.K.). (22, *a*) **w.Yks.**$^1$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ A recreant lover was called 'owd slipstrings.' **ne.Wor.** (J.W.P.) (*b*) **Nhp.**$^1$ 'Slip-string ways,' applied almost exclusively to servants who slight their work. **War.**$^2$ (23) **Lan.** Jacob took his 'slip-throat' with expressive gobbles, Brierley *Irkdale* (1865) 54, ed. 1868. (24) **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**4.** To go gently or quietly; to run away; slip off.

**Lnk.** Slip cannily, for now's the time I red, O' morn, when they are wont to gang to bed, Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 124. **Edb.** Esk here has maist forgot to rin, But saftly slips wi' little din, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 101. **Stf.**$^1$, **Lin.**$^1$ **Suf.** To come slippin along (H.O.H.).

**5.** Of animals: to give premature birth to; to miscarry, suffer abortion.

**Sc.** *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 416. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **ne.Lan.**$^1$ T'cow hez slipped her coaf. **Chs.**$^{13}$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^2$ **e.An.**$^1$ The mare slips her foal (s.v. Slink). **w.Som.**$^1$ Th' old mare 've a-slip voal agëean. **Cor.** Everything went wrong . . . cows slipped their calves, horses fell lame, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 163, ed. 1896.

Hence (1) **Slip-calf, -colt, -foal, &c.,** *sb.* a calf, colt, foal, &c. prematurely born. Shr.$^2$, w.Som.$^1$; (2) **Slipper,** *sb.* a mare who casts her foal. w.Som.$^1$ **6.** Of a clock: to make a slight click a few minutes before striking the hour. n.Yks. (I.W.) **7.** To give the slip to; to escape, avoid.

**Lnk.** He hoped tae slip him in the thrang, Stewart *Twa Elders* (1886) 15. **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ It slipt my mahnd az cleean ez nowt. **w.Yks.** Slippin ahr Betty ah gat into one of t'refreshment tents an gate a sangwij, *Toddles' Alm.* (1873) 14. **Dev.** Both o' mun zlipped me while I was rinning after the whistle, Mortimer *Tales Moors* (1895) 293.

**8.** To let go, let pass; to allow to escape; to pass without notice.

**Sh.I.** Dat meenit da Deevil slippit his grip o' da lass, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 254. **Dmf.** Then slip not the chance when it is in your power, Shennan *Tales* (1831) 164. **N.I.**$^1$ If ye do that again, see if I slip ye for it. **n.Yks.**$^1$ 'He's slipped mair furs nor yan,' of a piece of badly ploughed land where strips have been left unturned by the plough.

**9.** To forget, to let slip from the mind or recollection.

**n.Yks.**$^1$ Weel, Ah've slipped it, ony how; **n.Yks.**$^4$

**10.** To convey stealthily.

**Ayr.** Like a thief in the nicht Daith has . . . slippit the Maister, douce body, awa, Aitken *Lays* (1883) 123. **Dmf.** The cannie lass whiles claps my head, An' slips me down a bit o' bread, Hawkins *Poems* (1841) V. 25.

**11.** To shed, peel.

**n.Lin.**$^1$ 'Slip the coat,' said of horses. **Wil.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ Any animal like a dog or horse who changes his fur periodically is said to slip his coat. So a snake is said to slip his skin.

**12.** To slit, cut; to lay open with a sharp point. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) **13.** *sb. Obs.* In phr. *to play one a slip*, to trick, cheat.

**Kcb.** Irresponsal tutors, that would play me a slip, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 106.

**14.** *pl.* A cry in marbles; see below.

**Lan.** A cry which allows the player to shoot again, when the marble has slipped in his first attempt (W.C.S.).

**15.** A miscarriage; a premature birth. n.Cy., Wm. (B.K.) **16.** A dislocation of the strata in a coal-mine.

**Nhb.**$^1$ A dislocation of the strata in a pit where a portion of the strata have [*sic*] apparently slipped down. 'The small slips, hitches, and troubles so constantly met with in collieries,' Lebour *Geol.* (ed. 1886) 134. **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.) **Shr.**$^1$ Smooth partings in coal and strata. Besides these, innumerable minor faults or 'slips' and 'sliken-sides,' as they term them, are met with, Parton *Shr. Coal-field* (1868).

**17.** A small piece of earth which overhangs or has partially slipped into a ditch. n.Lin.$^1$ **18.** A passage. Wor. (H.K.) **19.** An outside covering; a linen or cotton case; a pillow-case, bolster-case.

**Nhb.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^{12}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **m.Yks.**$^1$ A cloth gun-case is gun-slip. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Brks.**$^1$, **Cor.**$^2$

**20.** A pinafore; a child's overall; an apron. Cf. **slipping, 2.**

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** See hoo their little feet they've cut, An' soiled their bonnie slippies, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 72; (W.M.) **N.I.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^{15}$, **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$

**21.** An under-vest; a woman's or child's under-garment.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Sh.I.** Peerie slip and bit o shaal, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 114. **Brks.**$^1$

**22.** An under-skirt; a petticoat.

**Lth.** (Jam.) **Suf.** She wore too a many-tucked, well-starched and ironed white muslin slip, now shown under the daintily lifted blue and pink skirt, Betham-Edwards *Lord of Harvest* (1899) 225.

**23.** A young boy or girl; a stripling; a growing girl; a delicate, slender person.

**ne.Sc.** A wise, winsome, bit slip o' a lassie, Grant *Keckleton*, 11. **Ayr.** This tender slip o' a wean, town-bred and puny, Johnston *Congalton* (1896) 34. **Rxb.** (Jam.) **Gall.** A bit boy and a slip o' a lassie indoors, Crockett *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 197. **Ir.** For afore ye'd believe he shot up from a slip of a boy to a man, Barlow *Bogland* (1892) 6, ed. 1893. **N.I.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ **Cum.**$^4$ A slip of a thing. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. **Brks.** She be growed a rare slip of a wench since you seen her, Hughes *T. Brown* (1856) ii; **Brks.**$^1$ **e.An.**$^2$ A tall, slender, over-grown lad. **Ken.** 'E and his slip of a wife, Carr *Cottage Flk.* (1897) 6. **Som.** Nobody took much count of this slip of a maid of eleven, Raymond *No Soul* (1899) 29. **Dev.** You are nothing but a slip of a girl, Norway *Parson Peter* (1900) 225.

Hence (1) **He-slip,** *sb.* a young boy, a lad; (2) **She-slip,** *sb.* a young girl.

(1) **Gall.** She was dressed much like one of their limber he-slips, Crockett *A. Mark* (1899) xii. (2) **Gall.** Made a mock of by a slim she-slip compact of mischievous devices, *ib. Lochinvar* (1897) 35.

**24.** A young pig; also in *comp.* **Slip-pig.**

**Ir.** What the peasants call a 'slip of a pig,' who had been busy with his neighbours carousing, Barrington *Sketches* (1836) III. xxix. **N.I.**$^1$ **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. **I.W.**$^2$ **Dor.**$^1$ The older ones are 'hard slips.' The nearly full grown, 'store pigs.' **Som.** Up to perhaps a year old, is so called (W.F.R.). **w.Som.**$^1$ The addition of 'pig' is a com. auctioneer's redundancy, never used by peasantry. 'Hot d'ye ax apiece vor they there slips?' '30 bullocks, 8 slip pigs, basket phaeton,' *Som. Co. Gaz.* (Apr. 1, 1882). **Dev.** Chris he had a fine slip of a pig from master, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 40. **nw.Dev.**$^1$, **Cor.**$^{12}$

**25.** *Obs.* A slit, cut, incision.

**Sc.** Also discharges all manner of cutting or carving of kine or oxen, except only one sliep on one of the soulders, and . . . also all cutting of sheep except . . . a sliep in the rumpell, *Annals Dumferline* (1703) 374 (Jam. *Suppl.*).

**26.** A cord, strap, or chain fastened to the neck of a horse or cow to keep it in its place in the stall. Not.$^2$, Dor.$^1$

**27.** An iron hoop fastening the fore-part of a cart to the shaft; an iron band encircling the swingle-tree of a plough or other implement.

**Nhb.**$^1$ Flat iron bands encircling the wood of a swingle-tree at each end and in the centre, to which S shaped links are attached to connect with the plough or other implement at one side and with the horse gear at the other. **Dur.**$^1$ **n.Yks.** Lift t'cart up, an' put t'slips on (I.W.).

28. An iron line on which the wheels of a spinning-jenny run.

**Lan.** Once I happened to stumble over a 'slip,' Brierley *Waverlow* (1863) 31, ed. 1884.

29. A wooden frame set on the top of a cart to enlarge its size when the draught consists of corn, hay, or wood for fuel. n.Sc. (Jam.) 30. Prepared clay for pottery.

**Stf.** At the Potteries the earths or clays of looser and more friable texture being mixed with water, they make into a consistence thinner than syrup, so that, being put into a bucket, it will run out through a quilt; this they call slip, and is the substance wherewith they paint their wares, which, from its several colours, is called the orange slip, the white slip, the red slip (K.); It is a barrel of 'slip' for some petty manufacturer, White *Wrekin* (1860) xxx; **Stf.**$^1$, **w.Wor.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^2$ So called when the air and water is evaporated so that it is ready for the potter's hands.

31. A hank of silk or yarn. Cf. **slipping, 4.**

**Sc.** A certain quantity of yarn as it comes from the reel. 120 threads = 1 cut, 2 cuts = 1 heer, 6 heer = 1 slip, 4 slips = 1 spindle (Jam.). **Nhb.**$^1$ Consisting of twelve 'cuts.' **Chs.**$^1$ A hank of silk or yarn before it is wound on the quills or pirn.

32. A butterfly. [Not known to our correspondents.] Som. (Hall.)

**SLIP**, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. [**slip.**] Glib; lax, careless.

**Abd.** I neither slip am, here, commending: Baith mith be better o' the mending, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 16. **Nhb.**$^1$

**SLIPAGE**, *sb.* Dev. [sli·pidʒ.] An avalanche, the slipping or caving in of earth, &c.

He was killed by a slipage at the Quarry, *Reports Provinc.* (1889).

**SLIPE**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. Nhp. Shr. Pem. Oxf. Bdf. e.An. Sus. Som. Amer. Also written **slyp** Bch.; **slype** Sc. (Jam.) N.I.$^1$ Lakel.$^2$ Cum. s.Lan.$^1$ s.Pem.; and in forms **sleipe** s.Don.; **sleype** Cum.$^{14}$; **sluip, slupe** Fif. (Jam.) [**slaip,** Midl. **sloip.**] 1. *v.* To strip, peel; to take off an outer cover; to pare, slice; to cut rapidly; to split.

**Rxb.** To strip off, as the feathery part of a quill, a twig from a tree, &c. Slype has also a neuter sense as applied to the skin when it peels off of itself (Jam.). **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **N.I.**$^1$ They would come and slype them down in the night for no use. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$, **w.Dur.**$^1$ **Lakel.**$^2$ It's far ower big fer t'whol, thoo mun slype a shive off 't. **Cum.** In mining: 'You can slipe that fullar.' 'Dooant slipe all them new crusts off t'loaf' (D.G.). **n.Yks.**$^{124}$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Wa sliped off a bit o' t'shaff. **e.Yks.**$^1$ **m.Yks.**$^1$ Soft wood slipes when it can be divided by mere propulsive effort the way of the grain. **w.Yks.**$^5$ Slipe us a piece off o' that lōaf mother, will yuh? **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Lin.**$^1$ To strip in lengths. **ne.Lin.** (E.S.) **n.Lin.**$^1$ He sliped a nice peäce off'n his thumb-end wi' that new knife. **Sus.**$^1$

Hence *a sliping cut, phr.* a cut of some length. m.Yks.$^1$

2. *Comp.* **Slipe-wool**, wool taken off the skin by means of lime, &c., the animal having been killed. w.Yks. (J.M.)

3. To uncover a building, to take off the roof. n.Cy. Grose (1790). Cum.$^{14}$, n.Yks.$^1$, w.Yks.$^1$ 4. To throw off on one side; to sweep off; to remove by a sweeping motion of the hand; *gen.* with *off*; also used *fig.*

**Cum.** Here are the pills that cure all ills, An' sleype off ev'ry evil, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 239; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ When he was ĭ yan ov his frig-aries, he slipe't all teea-things off a teeable, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **sw.Lin.**$^1$ I can a'most slipe the watter off.

5. To drink quickly.

**n.Lan.**$^1$ Slipe off thi glass an' cu' thi ways.

6. To convey away; to steal; to seize, take away suddenly.

**Cum.** They must have slipe't him away from a shelter unknown to some others (E.W.P.); **Cum.**$^1$ Cush! if they hevn't slipe't my geese ageànn. **e.Yks.**$^1$ Jack slip't all awd man had an tudher bairnes gat nowt, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **ne.Lan.**$^1$

7. To deceive, cheat.

**n.Yks.**$^2$ Sliped out o' beeath brass an plenishing. **n.Lan.**$^1$

8. To steal away; to slip off; to abscond; to come or go secretly or unobserved; to sneak.

**Lakel.**$^2$ Thoo mun slype oot when Ah whissle. **Cum.**$^{14}$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ **s.Pem.** Look you at thikē Bill, gwayin a-slypin drew the wood. A was comin' a-slypin, I nevar saw'n till a was pan me (W.M.M.).

Hence **Sliper**, *sb.* one who tries to steal away unobserved; an absconder.

**Lnk.** (Jam.) **Cum.** A base dishonest sliper, Rayson *Poems* (1839) 53.

9. To move freely, as any weighty body which is dragged through mire. Slk. (Jam.) 10. With *down*: to slip down; to turn down quickly.

**e.Yks.** Seeah sha weshes her neeaves, An slipes doon her sleeaves, Lancaster *April Feeal Day*, in Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 45.

11. *Obs.* To press gently downwards.

**Rxb.** 'To slype a leech,' to make it part with the blood (Jam.).

12. Of a plough: to turn up the earth in a solid piece owing to the earth being too wet. Not.$^2$ 13. *Obs.* With *over*: to slip or fall over as a wet furrow from the plough.

**Ayr.** Till spritty knowes wad rair't and riskit, An' slypet owre, Burns *Farmer's Salutation*, st. 12.

14. To gather into heaps.

**Lan.** As bein t'best gam gooin brass to slype, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 236. **s.Lan.**$^1$

15. With *up*: to mount a ladder.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ Come, naï, slipe up, wheil I howd th' lather.

16. To draw or carry on a sledge.

**N.I.**$^1$ 'To slipe stones.' 'To slipe mud,' to carry it in a 'slipe' from the bog-hole to a level place where it is spread out to harden and cake into turf.

17. To smear.

**w.Yks.** He laid it on t'dish an' sliped it ovver wi't' onions an' gravy, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1879) 35.

Hence **Sliper**, *sb.* a plasterer. w.Yks. (G.H.) 18. With *over*: to scamp work, to do it perfunctorily.

**e.Yks.**$^1$ Deeant spend lang at it; just slipe it ower.

19. To sneer at; to utter a taunt, sarcasm, or satirical remark. e.Yks.$^1$ 20. *sb.* A slip, strip; a long narrow piece of anything; a slice.

**Ant.** A long narrow piece of anything that is limber, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Cum.** Auld Jos gat a good slipe in as weel as t'rest, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 156. **w.Yks.** Give us a slipe off o' that meyt, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 9, 1897). **Nhp.**$^1$ **Oxf.** The name of the long narrow strip of ground outside that part of the town-wall which forms the northern boundary of New College (J.W.B.). **Bdf.** A strip of cloth, or of land (J.W.B.). **w.Som.**$^1$ A gurt slipe o' cheese, 'nough to make a farmer's heart ache. [**Amer.** Cut me a slipe of bacon, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 66.]

21. A running cut, a cut of some length. m.Yks.$^1$ 22. A thick layer of hay as it is cut out from the solid rick. w.Som.$^1$ 23. *pl.* The passage windings in the upper storeys of old churches. n.Yks.$^2$ 24. An old-fashioned desk having a sloping lid. Cum.$^{14}$ 25. The iron foundation or shoe of a plough; a flat sheet of iron on the left side of a plough. w.Yks.$^2$, Not.$^2$, n.Lin.$^1$ 26. *pl.* Iron plates under the 'dans' (q.v.) to make them drawable. Shr.$^1$ 27. A bed of rock that is detached from the main body but not broken up.

**Wm.** A quarryman's term (B.K.); A huge sloping bed or slipe of rock some 100 feet high by 30 feet wide had suddenly slid down carrying away a projecting foot at its base, *Wm. Gazette* (Dec. 7, 1901) 2.

28. The sloping bank of a dike or river; an 'intake' or strip of reclaimed land by the side of a river.

**Lin.** Skating has been indulged in on the slipes to the Wash, *Lin. Chron.* (Jan. 4, 1890). **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) **sw.Lin.**$^1$ To let, the grass on the washes and slipes.

29. A sledge or sleigh used for agricultural purposes; also in *comp.* **Slipe-car.**

**Slg.** The whole crop, live stock, and implements, on the above farm, comprising . . . 2 hay slipes, 2 reaping machines, *Falkirk Herald* (Oct. 28, 1899). **Cld.** (Jam.) **Lnk.** Still used for a sort of box, without shafts, made of bars, drawn by a horse like a sledge for carrying peats or hay (*ib.*). **Lth.**, **Slk.** (*ib.*) **Ir.** (A.J.I.) **N.I.**$^1$ A triangular framework of wood on which large boulder stones are drawn out of fields; a large trough, like a cart without wheels, used for drawing earth or wet peat from one part of a field or bog to another; a kind of sledge on which stones are drawn down hilly roads. **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

**30.** A smart blow; a stroke.

**n.Yks.** I hit her a slipe wiv a stick (I.W.); **n.Yks.**$^2$ Passes with the fists between combatants. **e.Yks.** Jack gat sike a slipe ower gob, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 29; **e.Yks.**$^1$, **n.Lan.**$^1$

**31.** An insinuation, innuendo; a sneer; sarcasm.

**Wm.** He pot an ugly slype er tweea in aboot t'sairy fellow's fadder (B.K.). **n.Yks.** That was a nasty slipe (T.K.). **e.Yks.**$^1$ Was that meeant for a slipe? **m.Yks.**$^1$ His talk was all hints and slipes.

**32.** A disappearance, absconding, removal.

**Cum.** Tom Hodgson has med a grand slype, he's mizzled an takken lots of fwoke in (D.G.). **n.Yks.**$^2$ A clean slipe. **e.Yks.**$^1$ Slipe puddle offa thĭ beeats. He meead a clean slipe on't—removed all his effects, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

**33.** A term of contempt for any one; a coarse, worthless fellow; an awkward, untidy person.

**Abd.** An aul' sneeshinie doucken slype, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1887) xix. **Fif.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** Ye young slype! what put the notion o' the hole in your head? Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 128. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Ant.** Applied as a term of derision to a person who is awkwardly tall and thin, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

Hence **Slyper**, *sb.* one who is tawdry and slovenly in dress. Dmf. (Jam.) **34.** A wonder, marvel.

**e.An.**$^1$ A wonder at; generally, greedy. **Ess.** I heard the expression that a man was a 'slipe for boots,' i.e. that he wore his boots out very fast, Forby *Gl.* (1830).

[**1.** Prob. the same word as OHG. *slīfan*, ON. *slīpa*, to whet (Vigfusson).]

**SLIPE**, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **slype** Sc. (Jam.) [**slaip.**] **1.** *adj.* Slippery. Nhb.$^1$ **2.** *adv.* Aslant.

**Slk.** When a sheep or any other object is marked by a line being drawn across it, the operation is said to come [slype] a-slype over it (Jam.).

**3.** *Comp.* **Slipe-eyed**, cross-eyed, squinting. Per. (G.W.)

**SLIPEN, SLIPPEN**, see **Sleep, Slipping.**

**SLIPPER**, *sb.*$^1$ Yks. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Oxf. Ken. Som. [**sli·pə(r).**] **1.** A drag for a cart-wheel.

**w.Yks.**$^2$, **Not.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **Wor.** (Hall.), **Shr.**$^1$, **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.*

**2.** A small piece of iron coupling to fasten the body of the cart to the shafts. w.Yks.$^3$ (s.v. Sliver). **3.** The small sole, *Solea vulgaris*. Ken.$^1$ **4.** A fish, see below.

**Ken.**$^1$ A curious eel-like fish, with an ugly pert-looking head, and frill down the back (like the frill to an old beau's dining-out shirt), and a spotted and exceedingly slimy body. So called at Herne Bay, because it slips from the hand so easily.

**5.** *Comp.* **Slipper-slopper**, (1) down-at-heel, untidy, slipshod; (2) a slipshod person.

(1) **War.**$^3$ Do not walk about in that slipper-slopper way. Slippers trodden down at the heels are said to be slipper-slopper. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**$^1$ Father, be sure you baint gwain out all slipper-slopper like that. (2) **Nhp.**$^1$

**SLIPPER**, *adj.* and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Irel. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **slepper, zlipper** Dev. [**sli·pə(r.**] **1.** *adj.* Slippery; also used *fig.*

**w.Som.**$^1$ The road's so zlipper's glass. **Dev.** I made a mistake, vur ma staff wis za zlipper, Thit I hit wan uv ourzide a dewce uv a clipper, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 1st S. 26, ed. 1858. **nw.Dev.**$^1$ **Cor.** Wimmen's tongues es too slipper in what doan't concarn 'em, Harris *Our Cove* (1900) 150.

**2.** Slender, pliant.

**nw.Dev.**$^1$ 'A slipper stick' is a young well-grown shoot, or a straight even pole. 'A slipper young chap' is a tall slender young fellow. **Cor.** Thirl and slipper as a conger, Harris *Our Cove* (1900) 104.

**3.** *Comp.* **Slipper-fusil**, a spindle, a long tapering stick without any knob near its point.

**Uls.** The wool-card, the lump-break, the slipper fusil or spindle, and the wharrow spindle, Hume *Spinning* in *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* V. 99.

**4.** *sb.* Slippery ice.

**Bnff.**$^1$ Ther's a haip o' slipper o' the rods.

[OE. *slipor*, slippery (Sweet).]

**SLIPPER-FLOOR**, *sb.* Stf.$^1$ A division in the nether floor two feet thick. Cf. **slip-floor**, s.v. **Slip**, *v.* **3.**

**SLIPPERY**, *adj.* Irel. Suf. In *comp.* (1) **Slippery-Jemmy**, the three-bearded rockling, *Motella vulgaris*. Ir. (C.D.); (2) **-whelps**, drop dumplings. Suf. (Hall.)

**SLIPPERY**, see **Sleepery.**

**SLIPPETIN'**, *prp.* Brks.$^1$ [**sli·pətin.**] Going along quickly and without noise in treading.

**SLIPPETY**, *sb.* and *adj.* Ken. Wil. Also written **slippetty** Wil.$^1$ [**sli·pəti.**] **1.** *sb.* A contemptuous term for a person. **Ken.** Oh! he's a slippety (D.W.L.).

**2.** *adj.* In *comp.* **Slippetty-sloppetty**, draggle-tailed, slovenly.

**Wil.**$^1$ I never zeed zich a slippetty-sloppetty wench in aal my barn days.

**SLIPPID**, *adj.* Sus. [Not known to our correspondents.] Slender. (Hall.) Cf. **slipper**, *adj.* **2.**

**SLIPPING**, *prp.* and *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Chs. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Cmb. Also in form **slippen** Nhb. [**sli·pin.**] **1.** *prp.* In *comp.* **Slipping-calf**, *obs.*, a complaint among cows causing premature calving. Cf. **slip**, *v.* **5.**

**Cmb.** The frequency of slipping calf, Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 620.

**2.** *sb.* A pinafore. Cf. **slip**, *v.* **20.**

**Nhb.** He hawls doon wor hippens, wor goons, shifts an' slippens, Robson *Evangeline* (1870) 367.

**3.** A slip or cutting from a plant. se.Wor.$^1$ **4.** A large skein or hank of yarn, worsted, &c. Cf. **slip**, *v.* **31.**

**w.Yks.**$^2$ A raffled slippin' [an entanglement]. **Chs.**$^1$ A term used in the spinning of flax and hemp. A slipping is as much as is wound upon the Reel at a time, which is generally about a pound of Yarn, *Academy of Armory*, bk. III. iii. **Shr.**$^1$ W'en yo' gwun up i' the cheese-room, count 'ow many slippin's bin 'angin' up.

**5.** *Obs.* A narrow passage.

**w.Yks.** In the map of Leeds, 1772, one of the yards off the west side of Briggate is called Slippin Yard, *Archaic Wds.* in *Yks. Wkly. Post* (1883).

**6.** *pl.* Milk in a state of coagulation prior to the separation of the whey from the curd. Nhp.$^1$

**SLIPPIT**, see **Slipt.**

**SLIPPY**, *adj.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Aus. Also in form **zlippy** Wil. [**sli·pi.**]

**1.** Slippery; *fig.* untrustworthy, not to be depended upon, sly.

**Sc.** The tiles are slippy to them that's not used to them, Keith *Lisbeth* (1894) ii. **Edb.** It's just as weel though, when a man's on a slippy brae, to get a gude haud o' ae bush, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 110. **Ant.** 'As slippy as an eel.' Frequently used in reference to a person who could not be easily bound or kept to a bargain, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Nhb.**$^1$ Aa canna waak, the flags is that slippy. **Dur.**$^1$, **e.Dur.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^{24}$, **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^1$ A slippy chap; **w.Yks.**$^2$ **Lan.** Uz slippy uz o snig, *Sam Sondnokkur*, pt. v. 19. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^1$ Moind ye dunna faw, its very slippy. **s.Chs.**$^1$ It was a bit slippy wheer th' frost had ketched i' th' neight. **s.Stf.** The street was as slippy as glass, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$ **s.Not.**$^1$ The road's very slippy (J.P.K.). **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^{24}$ **Wor.** In a moist or slippy state, *Evesham Jrn.* (Mar. 6, 1897). **Brks.**$^1$ **Wil.** 'Twas so uncommon zlippy, every step I tuk vorrad I went two backerds, Akerman *Spring-tide* (1850) 73.

Hence **Slippyish**, *adj.* rather slippery; of persons: not to be depended upon, unsteady. w.Yks.$^1$, Nhp.$^1$ **2.** *Comp.* (1) **Slippy-backs**, vertical planes of cleavage occurring every four or five inches in a seam of coal; (2) **-ice**, a slide on ice; (3) **-parting**, a slippery parting in a coal-mine; (4) **-tongued**, smooth-tongued.

(1) **Nhb.**$^1$ Gresley *Gl.* (1883). (2) **w.Yks.** Ah can slur on slippy ices, mother! (Æ.B.); Watch me slir dahn this slippy ice, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 9, 1897). **Lan.** There's a slippy-ice deawn th' Ho'-fowt, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 352. (3) **Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (4) **n.Dev.** Slippy-tongued Will, who keeps the Red Lion, offered my father free beer, Zack *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 153.

**3.** Quick, prompt, sharp; *gen.* in phr. *to be* or *look slippy*. In *gen.* colloq. use.

**Gall.** Be gettin' doon the stair, ma man, and look slippy, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 275. **Nhb.**$^1$ Leuk slippy noo. **Lakel.**$^2$ Liuk slippy an' du't santer on t'rooad. **Cum.**$^4$ **n.Yks.** Ah'll warm ye if ye doan't look slippy, Simpson *Jeanie o' Biggersdale* (1893) 2. **e.Yks.**$^1$ Noo then, look slippy an' get riddy for chotch. **w.Yks.**$^2$ **Lan.** Goo whoam, an' be slippy, Brierley *Irkdale* (1865) 35, ed. 1868; **Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **m.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Lan.**$^1$

Neaw, be slippy o er thi job. **I.Ma.** Be slippy with your work and I'll wait for you (S.M.). **Chs.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ Noo then, look slippy, I'm i' a big horry. **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^{23}$ **Nrf.** Look slippy, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 91. **Brks.**$^1$, **Hmp.** (H.R.) **Dor.** Look your very slippiest, Agnus *Jan Oxber* (1900) 44. **Cor.** Will 'ee be so good as to fetch master's second best tailyscoop, Mary Jane, an' look slippy? 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) ii. [**Aus.** We all looked slippy and didn't talk much, Boldrewood *Robbery* (1888) III. xiv.]

**SLIPT**, *pp.* and *ppl. adj.* Sh.I. n.Cy. Also in form **slippit** S. & Ork.$^1$ [**slipt.**] **1.** *pp.* In *comp.* **Slipt-it**, a birth procured by abortion. n.Cy. (B.K.) **2.** *ppl. adj.* Broken through all restraint.

**Sh.I.** Twa half-grown lasses, 'at wir carryin' on laek a pair o' slippit things, Ollason *Mareel* (1901) 10; **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**SLIR, SLIRE**, see **Slur, Slier.**

**SLIRP**, *v.* w.Dur.$^1$ [**slərp.**] To make a noise with the lips when drinking. Cf. **slairp, slurrup.**

**SLIRRUP**, see **Slurrup.**

**SLIRT**, *v.* n.Yks.$^4$ [**slərt.**] To squirt water.

**SLISH**, *sb.* and *v.* Sh.I. Cum. I.Ma. Cor. Also written **slysh** Cum.$^{14}$; and in form **sleesh** Sh.I. [**sliʃ.**] **1.** *sb.* A slice.

**Sh.I.** Shü cuttid a sleesh or twa o' lof, *Sh. News* (June 17, 1899). **Cum.**$^{14}$ (s.v. Shive). **Cor.**$^2$ 99.

**2.** *v.* To slash, cut; slice.

**I.Ma.** Slishin slashin rock and spar, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 16.

**3.** To splash, spill.

**I.Ma.** I got some water and I slished it on them, Brown *Witch* (1889) 101.

**SLISSE**, *sb.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] An instrument like a large sledge.

It is still used in turf bogs where there are few obstructions (Hall.).

**SLISTER**, see **Slaister.**

**SLIT**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [**slit.**]

**I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Preterite*: (1) **Slat**, (2) **Slate.**

(1) **w.Yks.** I slat əm i tū (J.W.); **w.Yks.**$^5$ (2) **Sc.** I sewed a pair o' sheets and I slate them, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 156.

**2.** *Pp.*: (1) **Slitten**, (2) **Slotten.**

(1) **Nhb.**$^1$ His coat wis slitten fre the nape o' the neck to the boddom. **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** He's slitten his britches, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 9, 1897); **w.Yks.**$^5$ (2) **Chs.**$^{123}$

**II.** Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* In card-games: to divide the honours.

**Chs.**$^1$; **Chs.**$^2$ When at the game of whist the honours are equal on each side, they are said to be sloven or slotten; **Chs.**$^3$

**2.** *sb.* *Obs.* A sheep-mark.

**Sh.I.** These [sheep marks] received such names as a shear, a slit, a hole, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 185, ed. 1891.

**3.** *Obs.* A crack or cleft in the breast of fat cattle. Midl. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **4.** A narrow space left between the ends of houses that almost join. Sc., Ant. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **5.** *Comp.* **Slit-whol**, a vent-hole in the wall of a barn. Cum.$^{14}$ (s.v. Arch whol).

**6.** A temporary wind-gate in a coal-mine. w.Yks. (J.P.)

**7.** A sprout; a cutting of a plant.

**Don.** He may close in the potato ridge before the 'slits' are put in, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1885) III. 278. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **s.Lan.**$^1$

**SLIT**, *v.*$^2$ *Obs.* e.Cy. s.Cy. Sus. To thrust back the lock or bolt of a door without a key. Cf. **slot**, *sb.*$^5$

**e. & s.Cy.** Ray (1691). **Sus.** (K.), **Sus.**$^1$

**SLITCH**, see **Sleech**, *sb.*

**SLITE**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. e.An. Also written **sleight** e.An.$^1$; **slight** Nrf. [**slait.**] **1.** *v.* *Obs.* To rip up anything that is sewed. Rxb. (Jam.) **2.** To wear away clothes, &c. e.An.$^1$ **3.** *sb.* *Obs.* The act of ripping up. Rxb. (Jam.) **4.** Wear and tear; *gen.* in phr. *a slight for*, wear and tear of.

**e.An.**$^1$ A great sleight for butes. **Nrf.** I have a wonderful sleight for shoes with my children, *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 173; You see, mum, the wages ain't nothin, when ye come to think of washing and slights (W.R.E.).

[OE. *slītan*, to tear, rend (Sweet).]

**SLITE**, see **Slait**, *sb.*$^2$, **Slight**, *sb.*$^2$

**SLITHER**, *sb.*$^1$ Yks. Nhp. Hrt. e.An. [**sli·ðə(r).**]

**1.** A lock of combed wool; a 'sliver' (q.v.).

**w.Yks.** (J.T.) **Nhp.**$^1$ The quantity of Jersey a woolcomber draws off in emptying his comb, is called 'a slither of Jersey.'

**2.** A splinter of wood. Hrt. (H.G.) **3.** *pl.* Small pieces of leather put in between the sole of a shoe and the welt. e.An.$^1$

**SLITHER**, *v.*, *sb.*$^2$ and *adv.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **slitther** e.Yks.$^1$; and in forms **sclither** Sc. (Jam.); **slether** Der. War.$^2$ se.Wor.$^1$ Shr.$^2$ Hrf.$^2$ [**sli·ðə(r, sle·ðə(r).**] **1.** *v.* To slip, slide; to glide quickly along; to go off quietly. See **Slidder.**

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Frf.** The ground he is on is slippery. I've flung a dozen stanes at it, and them that hit it slithered off, Barrie *Minister* (1891) xliii. **Ayr.** Slithering up the back road with his spring-cart in the gloaming, Douglas *Green Shutters* (1901) 96. **Rxb.** (Jam.) **Dmf.** Down the steep burn we slithered, once more afoot, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 158. **Ir.** He slithered down to the ground, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1890) 86. **N.I.**$^1$ **Don.** Then I came slithering home, MacManus *Chim. Corners* (1899) 19. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Nhb.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^4$ **n.Yks.**$^{12}$; **n.Yks.**$^4$ He . . . went slithering doon t'hill. **e.Yks.**$^1$ Ah say, lass, we're beginnin to slither into society. **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Com' slither on t'pond wi' me (W.F.); **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.** He'll slither deawn th' hill loike a truck, Harland *Lyrics* (1866) 218. **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **I.Ma.** The fiddle of Pete slithered to his further side, Caine *Manxman* (1894) pt. I. iii. **Chs.** *Sheaf* (1879) I. 336; **Chs.**$^{13}$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Not used of sliding on ice, nor often of any voluntary movement along a level surface. It is most naturally employed with reference to sloping surfaces; e.g. a person slithers down the stairs or down the bannisters, a horse slithers when he loses his footing in going down hill, or on a slippery part of the road. **Stf.** *The Chronicle* (Oct. 25, 1901). **Der.**$^2$ **Not.** The children are slithering down the bank (L.C.M.); **Not.**$^1$ **Lin.** Just you two slither out yonder straight away, Fenn *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) xxii; **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ He simply slithered out of bed. **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ He slithers away well. **War.**$^{23}$, **w.Wor.**$^1$, **s.Wor.**$^1$, **se.Wor.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ Com. 'Come alung, an' we'n slither across the pool'; **Shr.**$^2$, **Hrf.**$^{12}$, **Glo.** (H.S.H.), **Glo.**$^1$, **Hmp.**$^1$, **Som.** (W.F.R.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** 'E let the worrum go a slithering hover the stickles, Phillpotts *Dartmoor* (1895) 4, ed. 1896. **Cor.** The cliff down which he jumped in part and slithered in part, Harris *Our Cove* (1900) 175.

Hence **Slithering-spot**, *sb.* a slide made upon ice or frozen ground.

**e.Yks.** Let's slug Tom Smithers, he put saut uppa slittherin-spot, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 29. **e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.)

**2.** To drag the feet in walking; to shuffle.

**Cai.**$^1$, **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **Don.** Maidgie, in frilled white cap, slithered about in her heelless slippers, MacManus *Bend of Road* (1898) 111. **n.Yks.**$^1$ There he gans slithering alang as gin it wur wark t'gan (s.v. Slidder). **w.Yks.**$^5$

**3.** To idle; to work lazily; to do anything imperfectly or carelessly; to slur; to eat in a slovenly manner; *gen.* with *over.*

**n.Yks.** He slithers ower his work (T.S.). **w.Yks.**$^5$ A church minister too often 'slithers ower what he's gotten to sāay.' **Der.** A man at Dore addressed some friends, who were at supper, in the words, 'I see you're slethering it up,' Addy *Gl.* (1891). **s.Not.** Sometimes a wor for work an' sometimes for slithering (J.P.K.). **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) **Lei.** He never knew me to be gizzling or slithering about, *N. & Q.* (1858) 2nd S. vi. 186. **Nhp.**$^1$ How you slither over your work; you don't half do it.

Hence (1) **Slitherer**, *sb.* a loiterer; a dilatory person; (2) **Slithering**, *ppl. adj.* untrustworthy; indolent, dilatory, slovenly; (3) **Slitherups** or **Slithereaps**, *sb.* an idle, slovenly person.

(1) **e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) (2) **n.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** Ah, you are a slithering soul (H.E.W.); **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** A ragabrash slitherin' owd raskald, Dixon *Craven Dales* (1881) 396. **Midl.** Wi' his slithering slimy saaft waay as he allers poot on to women, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 212. **Not.**$^1$ **Lin.** There's summut ye want by your slitherin' ways, *Gilbert Rugge* (1866) II. 191. **Lei.**$^1$ He's always been an idle, loitering man, and slithering, like. **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ (3) **m.Yks.**$^1$

**4.** *Comp.* **Slither-poke**, an idle, loafing fellow; one who lets things slide.

**e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Aye, he's a regular slitherpoke, *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887).

**5.** To use sarcasm. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 29, 1884) 8. **6.** To cause to slide.

**Ir.** Then slithers them down, Lever *H. Lorr.* (1839) xii.

7. With *away*: to waste; to spend idly.

**w.Yks.** Ah wor noane bahn to stop at Morecambe, slitherin' my brass away, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 9, 1897). **Not.** They're be slithering all this blessed morning away, Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 280.

8. *sb.* The noise of anything sliding or slipping; a sliding motion.

**Cum.**$^4$ **Wm.** He heard . . . the slither and splattering of some creature speeding down the Screes and away, Ollivant *Owd Bob* (1898) 193.

9. A slide upon ice or frozen ground.

**Nhb.**$^1$ Hi, lads, let's hev a slither. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Stf.** We cut a long slither out down the street, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **n.Lin.**$^1$ Th' magistraates hes been finin' sum bairns for cuttin' slithers e' th' toon street. **War.**$^{23}$ **Shr.**$^1$ Bob an' me have got a stunnin' slither i' the 'ouse.

10. A bed of loose stones or rocks upon the side of a hill; also in *comp.* **Slither-bed.**

**Sc.** Fir'd wi' hope, he onward dashes Thro' heather, sclithers, bogs an' rashes, Nicol *Poems* (1805) II. 103 (Jam.). **Lnk.** (*ib.*, s.v. Sclenders). **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$

11. An extra quantity added to anything.

**w.Yks.**$^3$ [She had given it only three drops (of laudanum) and a slither, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 308.]

12. A sneer; an impudent suggestion.

**n.Lin.**$^1$ Thaay threw oot all soorts o' foul slithers at me. 'I expect it is a bit of a slither,' *Gainsborough News* (Sept. 25, 1875).

13. *adv.* Smoothly.

**Ir.** Whinever there's little that ails ye, an' all goes slither as grase, Barlow *Bogland* (1892) 54, ed. 1893.

**SLITHERUM,** *sb.* Lin. [sli·ðərəm.] A slow-moving person; an idle, languid person not up to his work.

(G.G.W.); Rare. Always applied to 'sarvant lasses' (E.P.).

**SLITHERY,** *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Pem. Brks. Hrt. Hnt. Also in forms **sclitherie** Sc. (Jam.); **sleathery** Hnt.; **slithry** Pem. [sli·ðəri.] 1. Slippery, unstable, unsteady.

**Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); (Jam.) **Abd.** The ro'd atween this an' the ludge maun be slithery, Macdonald *Warlock* (1882) lxiii. **Wgt.** As I gaed through yon slithery slap, Saxon *Gall. Gossip* (1898) 219. **Ir.** If you was as slithery, ivery inch of you, as a wather-eel, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 145. **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.** (R.O.H), **Cum.**$^4$, **n.Yks.**$^4$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ **w.Wor.** It be slithery, S. Beauchamp *N. Hamilton* (1875) I. 273. **s.Pem.** Be cȧreful where yeȧ steps, the road is awful slithry (W.M.M.). **Brks.**$^1$, **Hrt.** (G.H.G.) **Hnt.** *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 239.

2. Slow, procrastinating. e.Yks.$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks. (J.W.) 3. Careless, imperfect, unsatisfactory. n.Yks. (T.S.), w.Yks. (J.W.) 4. Untrustworthy, sly, deceitful.

**e.Sc.** They kent the gipsy of old for a slithery chield, no ower straight-dealin', Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 76. **Cum.** A 'daft, slape, slithery cuddy,' Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) iv; **Cum.**$^4$, **n.Yks.**$^1$, **e.Yks.**$^1$

**SLITHY,** *adj.* Pem. [sli·ði.] Slippery. s.Pem. (W.M.M.)

**SLITTER,** *sb.*$^1$ Cai.$^1$ [sli·tər.] A breach in cloth where the woof has given way leaving only the warp.

[ON. *slitr*, *slitri*, shreds, tatters (Vigfusson).]

**SLITTER,** *sb.*$^2$ Der. [sli·tə(r).] A mining pick.

A double-armed pick, one side worked up to a point, the other having an horizontal cutting edge 0″·4 wide; used for slitting out the vein, Bauerman *Cat. Mining Models* (1865) 21.

**SLITTER,** *v.*, *sb.*$^3$ and *adj.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Dor. Som. [sli·tə(r.] 1. *v.* To slide; to slip. Cf. **slutter.**

**w.Yks.** Ah didn't carr hoo ah did it, nobbut ah gat slittered through it, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 278. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**$^1$ 'Twas a wind sure 'nough—how the tiles did slittery down.

Hence **Slittering,** *ppl. adj.*, *obsol.*, skipping about, gliding thoughtlessly along.

**Dor.** A mere fleet-footed, slittering maid when you were last home, Hardy *Tower* (1882) xli.

2. To shed or spill dry substances.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ Faach· sŭm móoŭr koa·l; ŭn dù)nŭ slit·ŭr it ŭpŭ)th kléeŭn fuwd.

3. *sb.* A sleigh or sledge.

**w.Som.**$^1$ In the Hill country, where the water meadows are steep, the hay is always carried in upon slitters.

4. A slattern, sloven. Ayr. (F.J.C.) 5. *adj.* Slippery, careless. w.Yks. Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882).

**SLITTERY,** *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. [sli·təri.] 1. *adj.* Sluttish. Ayr. (F.J.C.) 2. *sb.* Treacle made hard by boiling. [Not known to our correspondents.] N.Cy.$^1$ (s.v. Claghan).

**SLIUT, SLIV,** see **Sleet,** *sb.*$^2$, **Slive,** *v.*$^2$

**SLIVE,** *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Hnt. e.An. Ken. Also in forms **slawve** w.Yks.$^3$; *pp.* **slaven** Lan.; **sliven** Chs.$^3$; **sloven** n.Cy. w.Yks. Lan.$^1$ Chs.$^{123}$ nw.Der.$^1$ War.$^{123}$; **slovven** w.Yks.$^1$ [slaiv.] 1. *v.* To slice; to split, cleave, divide; to tear down; to clip off; to strip bark from a tree. Cf. **sleave, 4, sliver,** *sb.*$^1$ **6.**

**n.Cy.** 'The honours are sloven,' i.e. equally divided. Spoken at the game of whist, Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **Cum.** Auld yeage, wi' slivin' han', Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 121; **Cum.**$^4$ **w.Yks.**$^1$; **w.Yks.**$^3$ Aw'll slawve thi yed wi' mi shool (s.v. Gobslotch). **Lan.** In I'd had un ax ice't o' slaven it aw e pieces, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 9; **Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^{12}$, **Chs.**$^3$ (s.v. Slotten). **Der.** Addy *Gl.* (1891). **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^{123}$, **Shr.**$^2$ **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**$^1$ **Cmb.** Let us have it slived off (W.M.B.). **Ken.** (K.)

Hence (1) **Sliving,** *sb.* a slice, esp. of bread or meat; a branch cleft off; a splinter of wood; a cutting of a plant; (2) **Sloven-cake,** *sb.* a teacake split, toasted, and buttered.

(1) **Der.**$^1$ A great sliving of bread. **w.Wor.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ The term 'sliving' is more especially applied to a branch—usually of hedgerow trees—sliced off with the hatchet in 'pleaching' the hedge; but carpenters sometimes use the word thus,—'We mun tak' a slivin' off o' this side, an' then the lid ööl fit.' **Hrf.**$^2$, **e.An.**$^1$ [Slyvynge, of a tre or oþer lyke, *fissula* (*Prompt.*).] (2) **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.)

2. To repair a wheel by putting new felloes to the old spokes. w.Yks.$^1$ 3. *sb.* A slice.

**Sc.** A slive of beef, cheese, said only of things that are limber, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^2$

[1. OE. (*tō*)-*slīfan*, to cleave, split (B.T.).]

**SLIVE,** *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ n.Cy. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. Also written **slyve** Lakel.$^2$ s.Lan.$^1$; and in forms **slahve** n.Yks. e.Yks.$^1$; *pret.* **sliv** Not. n.Lin.$^1$ sw.Lin.$^1$; **sluv** Not.; *pret.* and *pp.* **slove** e.Yks.$^1$ Nhp.$^{12}$; *pp.* **slivven** e.Yks.$^1$ [slaiv.] 1. *v.* To slide; to slip past quickly. Cf. **sliver,** *v.*$^3$

**Yks.** (K.) **n.Yks.** A salmon slahv'd away ower t'mill dam (I.W.); **n.Yks.**$^2$ **w.Yks.** Ah hoap at yol not goa slivin' past withaht a wurd, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1864) 7. **Lin.** (K.) **n.Lin.** He slives ower roof, slithers doon spootin' upo' hither side, Peacock *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 143. **Nhp.** The cowboy oft slives down the brook, Clare *Village Minst.* (1821) 88; **Nhp.**$^2$

2. To sneak about; to creep in a stealthy way; to idle, lounge about.

**n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783), **Yks.** (K.), **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** He took hiz gun an slived aght a t'hall door withaat being seen, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1896) 37; **w.Yks.**$^2$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Der.**$^1$ Ée gùs slahy·vi,n ŭbaa'yt frŭ m:aurni,n tŭ néet' [He goes slivin' about from mornin' to night]; **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.**$^{123}$ **s.Not.** A seed 'im slive into the coal'us (J.P.K.). **Lin.** The doggy slives up to my side (J.C.W.); **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ Jim's alus a slivein' aboot th' hoose efter Mary Jaane. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ There was one sliv in somehow. **Nhp.** They slive when no one sees, Clare *Shep. Calendar* (1827) 34; **Nhp.**$^1$

3. To 'scamp' work. **n.Yks.** He slahvs his work (I.W.).

4. To do anything slyly; esp. to slip anything in slyly or unseen.

**s.Not.** A sliv the rabbit into my basket (J.P.K.). **Lin.** She slived her handker to her eye (J.C.W.). **Nhp.**$^{12}$

5. To put on any article of dress hastily and untidily.

**Cum.** A garment rumpled up about any part of the person is said to be slived (Hall.); **Cum.**$^4$ **n.Yks.** I just slahv'd my cap on (I.W.); **n.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^1$ I'll slive my gown on and gang wi' the. **Nhp.** Nell slove on her hat, Clare *Poems* (1821) 208.

Hence **Slived,** *ppl. adj.* carelessly or badly dressed. Cum. *Gl.* (1851). 6. To throw in an offensive remark.

**Lakel.**$^2$ Slyve 't in 'at thoo nivver hed t'scab min.

7. *Comp.* **Slive-Andrew,** an idle, slovenly fellow; one who 'scamps' his work. n.Cy. Grose (1790) *Suppl.* Cum. (E.W.P.), w.Yks.$^1$ 8. Phr. *to slive up to a person*, to ingratiate oneself with any one in an underhand manner.

w.Yks.$^{2}$ **9.** *sb.* A slipping out of doors; a short constitutional.

**s.Not.** Go for a bit of a slive; it'll do yer good (J.P.K.).

**10.** Phr. *to be on the slive,* to be sneaking about; to be idling away one's time. **Lin.**$^{1}$ He is on the grand slive to-day.

[**1.** I slyve downe, I fall downe sodaynly, *Je coule,* Palsgr. (1530).]

**SLIVED,** *ppl. adj.* n.Yks.$^{2}$ [**slaivd.**] Zig-zag.

**SLIVER,** *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **slivar** Cor.$^{1}$; **slivva** Suf.$^{1}$; **slivver** Nhp.$^{2}$ Suf.$^{1}$ [**slai·və(r, sli·və(r.**] **1.** *sb.* A slice, esp. a large, thin slice. See **Slive,** *v.*$^{1}$ **3.**

**Sc.** Mackay. **Bwk.** (Jam.) **Rxb.** Cleish the flesh in slivers frae my back, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 128. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Chs.**$^{12}$; **Chs.**$^{3}$ A sliver o' bacon's the thing to stick to thy ribs, lad! **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ **Lin.**$^{1}$ Give me a sliver of bread. **Lei.**$^{1}$ **Nhp.**$^{1}$ He cut such a sliver off the loaf. **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**$^{23}$, **se.Wor.**$^{1}$, **s.Wor.**$^{1}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ The owd ŏŏman took a fine sliver off the loaf. **Hrf.**$^{2}$, **Glo.**$^{12}$, **e.An.**$^{1}$ **Suf.**$^{1}$ A sliver off the cake. **Ken.** A sliver of bread and cheese (K.). **Sus.**$^{1}$ **I.W.**$^{1}$ Cut me a sliver off that ham. **Som.** (W.F.R.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.**$^{1}$ Eat a good sliver of vlesh and a luncheon of pudding, 13; **Dev.**$^{3}$ **Cor.** Cut off a slivar of beef there, Forfar *Pentowan* (1859) i; **Cor.**$^{12}$

**2.** A splinter of wood; a thin lath, esp. the cross-piece on the top and bottom of a cart 'heck-board.'

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ Especially a thin lath or tongue, let in between two grooves, in order to make an air-tight joint. **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **n.Yks.**$^{3}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Hrt.** If a sliver, or long substantial piece, is taken off the sappy part of an ash-tree, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VII. ii. 43. **Suf.**$^{1}$ ''Tis broke all ta slivvas' would be said of wood riv longitudinally into fibrous shreds by lightning; but it would not be said of the angular fragments of a shivvered dish or bowl. **Ess.** *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 498; **Ess.**$^{1}$, **Ken.** (G.B.), **Ken.**$^{1}$, **Cor.** (W.S.) [**Amer.** Bartlett (ed. 1859).]

Hence **Slivvery,** *adj.* of wood, such as deal: apt to splinter. Suf.$^{1}$ **3.** A sword.

**Ir.** Put up that sliver of yours, Barrington *Sketches* (1830) III. xii.

**4.** A small wooden instrument used for spinning yarn. w.Cy. (Hall.) **5.** The round piece of iron-coupling which fastens the body of the cart to the shafts. w.Yks.$^{3}$

**6.** *v.* To slice; to split off into thin pieces; to cut off a portion; to strip bark from a tree.

**Ir.** They mightn't ever happen to get planted at all at all, onless it's natural to be sliverin' them in slices, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 93. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{2}$, **War.**$^{123}$, **Shr.**$^{2}$ **Cmb.**$^{1}$ If you sliver away at the meat like that there'll be none left for to-morrow. **Ken.** (G.B.), **Ken.**$^{1}$, **Cor.**$^{1}$

**7.** Phr. *to sliver one's finger,* to get a splinter into one's finger. Suf.$^{1}$ **8.** To make wool into 'slivers.' w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 9, 1897).

[**1.** Allas! that he, al hool, or of him slivere, Shuld have his refut in so digne a place, Chaucer *Tr. & Cr.* III. 1013.]

**SLIVER,** *sb.*$^{2}$ and *v.*$^{2}$ Sc. Also written **slivver** Bnff.$^{1}$ [**sli·vər.**] **1.** *sb.* Saliva dribbling from the mouth. Bnff.$^{1}$ Cf. **slaver, 4.** Hence **Slivery,** *adj.* covered with saliva.

**Bch.** (Jam.) **Abd.** A sauchin slivery slype, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 42.

**2.** *v.* To slobber; to bedaub with saliva; to give wet kisses; to eat untidily. Bnff.$^{1}$

**SLIVER,** *sb.*$^{3}$ Lin. Ess. [**slai·və(r).**] A workman's linen jacket; a short 'slop'; esp. worn by a navvy.

**Lin.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881). **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ **Ess.** Paid for woollen slivers to wrap him in, *Wakes Colne Overseers' Accts.* (1703).

**SLIVER,** *v.*$^{3}$ Glo.$^{1}$ **1.** To slide, slip. **2.** To half-do work. Cf. **slive,** *v.*$^{2}$ **1.**

**SLIVERING,** *ppl. adj.* sw.Lin.$^{1}$ [**slai·vərin.**] Sneaking; loitering, idling about. (s.v. Sliving.)

**SLIVERLY,** *adj.* Lin. [**slai·vəli.**] Crafty, 'slinking.'

Ray (1691) (s.v. Slive); **Lin.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ He's a real doon sliverly chap, I wo'd n't hev noht to do wi' him if I was you.

**SLIVING,** *sb.*$^{1}$ Yks. Lan. Also in form **slivvin** Lan.$^{1}$ [**slai·vin, sli·vin.**] A hank of yarn; a number of hanks put together.

**w.Yks.**$^{3}$ They worked it together in long slivings; it was then spun into rough or fine threads, *Introd.* 16. **Lan.**$^{1}$

**SLIVING,** *ppl. adj.*$^{1}$ and *sb.*$^{2}$ n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Also written **sliven** N.Cy.$^{2}$ s.Lan.$^{1}$; **slyvin** s.Lan.$^{1}$ [**slai·vin.**] **1.** *ppl. adj.* Idle, lazy, lubberly, slovenly. Cf. **slive,** *v.*$^{2}$ **7.**

**N.Cy.**$^{2}$, **Yks.** (K.), **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Lin.** (K.); Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iii. **War.**$^{123}$

**2.** Sly, deceitful; mean, sneaking.

**n.Cy.** A sliving fellow, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **w.Yks.** Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 356. **Der.**$^{12}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ **Not.** A nasty sliving beggar (L.C.M.); **Not.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$

**3.** *sb.* An idle, lazy fellow; a slovenly, dirty man.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Lan.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **s.Lan.**$^{1}$

**SLIVING,** *ppl. adj.*$^{2}$ w.Yks.$^{1}$ [**slai·vin.**] Of a hat, &c.: having the brim or edge turned down.

He'd a girt sliving hat on.

**SLIZE,** *v.* Hmp. Wil. [**slaiz.**] To look sly; to look askance at any one.

**Hmp.**$^{1}$ **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**$^{1}$

**SLJAAG,** *sb.* Sh.I. A hollow; an opening or pass through a hill. (J.S.) Cf. **slack,** *sb.*$^{3}$

**SLLAUCH, SLLOKE,** see **Slauch, Slock,** *v.*$^{1}$

**SLO,** *sb.* Sh.I. Irel. Glo. w.Cy. Dor. Also written **sloe** Sh.I.; and in forms **sloo** w.Cy. Dor.$^{1}$; **slough** Ir. Glo.$^{1}$ [**slū.**] The porous bone inside the horns of cattle; see below. Cf. **sloch,** *sb.*$^{2}$

**Sh.I.** Hit was horrid. Da sloe an' horn clean aff at da very skult, *Sh. News* (Dec. 30, 1899); **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$ **Ant.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Glo.**$^{1}$, **w.Cy.** (Hall.) **Dor.**$^{1}$ The inner bony prominence from the skull and quick core of a cow's horn, fitting, as it were, into a socket of it. It bleeds when broken.

[Icel. *slō,* the bone in the hollow of the horns of animals (Vigfusson).]

**SLOACH,** *v.* and *sb.* Nhb. [**slōtʃ.**] **1.** *v.* To drink in a greedy, vulgar way; to drink hard. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858); Nhb.$^{1}$ Cf. **slotch, 6.** **2.** *sb.* One who drinks more than his share. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ He's a greet muckle sloach.

**SLOADING,** *adv.* *Obs.* Dor. In phr. *to go sloading,* to go athwart a hill. Haynes *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 45.

**SLOAG,** *sb.* and *v.* Sh.I. Also in form **slyoog.** [**slōg.**] **1.** *sb.* A low-lying, wet hollow. Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 84. Cf. **slagin, slock,** *sb.*$^{2}$ **2.** A declivity. (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **3.** *v.* To slope. (J.S.)

**SLOAK,** see **Sloke,** *sb.,* **Slock,** *v.*$^{1}$, *sb.*$^{2}$

**SLOAM,** *v.* Yks. Also written **slome** w.Yks.$^{2}$ [**slōm.**] To rub lightly or carelessly.

**w.Yks.** For I'd woip'd and sloam'd t'dye all owr my cooat sleeve, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) xvii; **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ She slomed the table o'er.

Hence **Slomer,** *sb.* the cleaner of a locomotive engine. w.Yks.$^{2}$

**SLOAM, SLOAMY,** see **Sloum, Sloumy.**

**SLOAN,** *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Cum. Also in forms **sloon, slwone** Cum.$^{4}$ [**slōn.**] **1.** *adj.* Sly; lazy; unpopular. Cum.$^{4}$ Cf. **slowan.** Hence **Sloan-like,** *adv.* slyly, by stealth.

**Cum.** Her stepson . . . Sloan-like was fed wi' bits o' scraps And crusts bought frae a beggar, Rayson *Poems* (1839) 53.

**2.** *sb.* A lazy, unpopular, or covetous person.

**Bwk.** A greedy sloan (Jam.). **Cum.**$^{4}$ He is a great muckle sloon gan hingin aboot the hoose for just his meat.

**SLOAN,** see **Slon, Slone.**

**SLOAP,** *sb.* Slg. (Jam.) [**slōp.**] A lazy, tawdry person; *gen.* used of a female.

**SLOAT,** *v.* and *sb.*$^{1}$ *Obs.* Sc. Cum. Also written **slowte** Cum.; and in form **slwote** Cum.$^{4}$ **1.** *v.* To drink heavily.

**Gall.** Nane o' that vile spoutroch [tea] sae meikle sloated owre now-a-days, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 27, ed. 1876. **Cum.** To swlote [*sic*] awheyle at th' auld blue Bell, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 89; **Cum.**$^{4}$

**2.** *sb.* A draught; a drink.

**Cum.** Then down to th' Cwoate for t'other slowte They gallop yen an' a', Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 4; **Cum.**$^{4}$

**3.** A voracious person, one who will swallow anything that comes in his way. Rxb. (Jam.)

**SLOAT**, *sb.*$^2$ Nhb. Yks. [slōt.] **1.** The neck in a carcase of beef.

**Nhb.**$^1$ Aa want twee pund off the sloat ti myek a pie.

**2.** A flabby piece of meat. n.Yks.$^2$

**SLOATCH**, see **Slotch**.

**SLOB**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Yks. I.Ma. Chs. Nhp. Nrf. Ken. Dev. and Slang. [**slob.**] **1.** *sb.* A slop, mess. Cf. **slab**, *adj.*$^2$

**Dev.** That gravel, when wet, will make a slob, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 108; Zee what a slob yü be making wi' that watter! Take tha clāth an' wipe 't up, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

Hence **Slobby**, *adj.* muddy, sloppy. Nhp.$^1$ **2.** A puddle, sea mud; a bog.

**Ir.** He pitched in . . . scraws into the slob, Kennedy *Leg. Fictions* (1866) 5. **s.Ir.** Your honour may perceive the marks . . . in the slob, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 286. **Chs.**$^1$ Much used as a manure in the neighbourhood of Runcorn; **Chs.**$^3$, **Nrf.** (W.W.S.)

Hence **Slob-lands**, *sb. pl.*, see below.

**Sc.** There were near Bo'ness wide expanses of flat muddy foreshore, known as 'sleeches,' or 'slob-lands,' only covered at high tide by a very few feet of water, *Scotsman* (Feb. 11, 1902).

**3.** A fat, easy-going person; a contemptible boy; a slattern; used as a term of contempt.

**Ir.** An innocent slob of a boy, Kennedy *Fireside Stories* (1870) 25. **I.Ma.** And the dirty mob Of a cap that was at her—Aw, a regular slob, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 187. **Slang.** (F.R.C.)

**4.** A large, soft worm, used in fishing. s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **5.** The starfish. [Not known to our correspondents.] n.Cy. (Hall.) **6.** *v.* To slop; to spill. Ken.$^1$ **7.** To walk in an ungainly, untidy manner.

**w.Yks.** Then came slobbing home in a large pair of shoes, Mather *Sngs. Sheffield* (1862) st. 4; **w.Yks.**$^2$

**SLOB**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ Shr. Bdf. [**slob.**] **1.** *sb.* An outside board; a cloven, peeled oak pole. Shr.$^2$ **2.** *v.* A woodman's term: to rend or tear a bough from a tree. Bdf. (J.W.B.)

**SLOB**, see **Slab**, *sb.*$^1$, **Slub**, *v.*$^2$

**SLOBBER**, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [**slo·bə(r.**] **1.** *v.* To moisten with saliva. n.Yks.$^2$ Cf. **slabber.** Hence **Slobbering-bib**, *sb.* a small thick pinafore or bib worn by infants.

**N.I.**$^1$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.*, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

**2.** To slop, spill; to daub; to eat in a dirty manner; to eat greedily and with noise. Cf. **slubber**, *v.*$^1$ **1.**

**w.Yks.**$^2$, **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Der.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ Get yer meät cleän, lad; doän't slobber like a bairn. **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ You're slobbering your milk all over your pinafore. **War.**$^3$ **Wor.** Don't yer slobber the milk out er that jug (W.H.). **se.Wor.**$^1$ **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **w.Som.**$^1$ I've a-zeed-n slobber up a wole head and hange for supper, and I'll warn un he'd drink vower quart o' cider 'long way un nif he could come to it. **nw.Dev.**$^1$

Hence **Slobber-chops**, *sb. pl.* (1) one who is untidy in eating; (2) a kind of pear.

(1) **Der.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ You never didn zee no sich old slobber-chops in your live. (2) **Chs.** So called on account of its juiciness, *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 174; **Chs.**$^1$

**3.** To kiss effusively.

**n.Yks.**$^2$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$ **War.**$^3$ I could not at first coax a kiss from her. 'I do'ant loike being slobbered aboot,' said she, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 96. **nw.Dev.** (R.P.C.)

**4.** To weep with many tears; to blubber.

**Cum.**$^1$ He slobber't an' yool't like a barn; **Cum.**$^4$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**5.** To work in a slovenly, unworkmanlike manner; to muddle.

**Edb.** Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 402. **e.Yks.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **Suf.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Slobberer**, *sb.*, *obs.*, a slovenly farmer; (2) **Slobber-headed**, *ppl. adj.*, *fig.* stupid; drivelling; (3) **Slobbering**, *ppl. adj.*, (4) **Slobbery**, *adj.* untidy, slovenly, unworkmanlike, badly done.

(1) **Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787); Grose (1790) *Suppl.* (2) **Hrt.** He'd got a great slobber-headed fellow for a son (G.H.G.). (3) **Dev.** We shoemakers have been a poor slobbering race ever since the curse of Jesus upon us. . . A poor slobbering fellow shalt thou be, and all shoemakers after thee, for what thou hast done to me, Tozer *Poems* (1873) 63; **Dev.**$^3$ Applied to persons of dirty, untidy, tippling habits—a man who is careless of his apparel and is a member of the 'Society of the Great Unwashed,' is said to be 'a slobbering sort of a chap.' (4) **Lan.** They're mooastly o' a medley, slobbery sooart, Dottie *Rambles* (1898) 6. **Lei.**$^1$ A very slobbery job, John—a bit o' real best Bos'orth bodgin'. **War.**$^3$, **Suf.**$^1$

**6.** To fit loosely.

**Rnf.** Gilmour *Paisley Weavers* (1876) 47. **w.Yks.**$^2$ A pair of boots is said to slobber at the heels when they fit loosely.

**7.** To flatter basely. Not.$^1$, Lei.$^1$, War.$^3$ **8.** *sb.* Any mass of jelly-like substance. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 9, 1897). Hence (1) **Slobberments**, *sb. pl.* soups, jellies, gruel; (2) **Slobbery**, *adj.* gelatinous, sticky.

(1) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (2) **Abd.** She scooped the slobbery stuff oot o' her lap wi' a speen, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (May 19, 1900). **w.Yks.** What's this slobbery stuff Ah've goane an' trodden on? *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 9, 1897).

**9.** Mud; cold rain mixed with snow; sloppy sleet.

**Chs.**$^{13}$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Ŭ slob·ŭr ŭ ree·n ŭn snoa·. **Stf.** (H.K.), **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.**$^1$; **Shr.**$^2$ Ther ull come some slobber soon.

Hence (1) **Slobberdy**, *adj.*, (2) **Slobbering**, *ppl. adj.*, (3) **Slobberly**, (4) **Slobbery**, *adj.* sloppy, wet, damp, dirty, muddy.

(1) **s.Wor.**$^1$, **Glo.** (A.B.) (2) **s.Not.** Of the weather. 'It's a slobberin' sort o' day' (J.P.K.). (3) **War.** Wise *Shakespere* (1861) 109. **Glo.**$^1$, **Dev.**$^3$ (4) **Lan.** How's th' owd lad gettin' on wi' this slobbery bit o' lond? Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 195, ed. 1879. **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Not.** It's very slobbery to-day (J.P.K.). **Lei.**$^1$ The streets are so slobbery. **Nhp.**$^1$ **War.** Wise *Shakespere* (1861) 109; **War.**$^3$ **Shr.**$^1$ A slobbery day.

**10.** Phr. *all of a slobber*, untidy, slovenly.

**w.Cy.** She was very untidy in her dress; all of a slobber, *Times* (July 25, 1843) (Hall.).

**SLOBBER**, see **Slubber**, *v.*$^2$

**SLOBBERGULLION**, *sb.* Cor. [**slo·bə·gɐliən.**] Used as a term of contempt. Cf. **slubber-de-gullion.**

**w.Cor.** An old scadgan and slobbergullion like me (M.A.C.).

**SLOB-FURROW**, *v.* *Obs.* Nrf. An agricultural term: see below.

Grose (1790). **e.Nrf.** In slob-furrowing, the flag is turned toward the plowed ground, the coulter passing 15 or 16 inches from the last plow-furrow; into which, in this case, the edge of the flag hangs, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787) I. 142.

**SLOCH**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Bnff. Cld. (Jam.) Also in form **slock**. [**sloχ.**] **1.** *sb.* Slime, mucus, phlegm. Cf. **slaich, 5, slauch.** Hence **Slochie**, *adj.* slimy, dirty, disgusting. **2.** The act of expectorating. **3.** The act of taking soft or sloppy food in a slovenly manner; the act of working with any viscid substance in a dirty, careless manner. **4.** *v.* To expectorate. Hence **Slocher** or **Slocker**, *sb.* one who has difficulty in breathing on account of asthma. **5.** To take food in a disgusting manner; to work in any viscid substance. Hence **Slocher** or **Slocker**, *sb.* one who eats in a dirty manner.

**SLOCH**, *v.*$^2$ *Obs.* Sc. To do anything carelessly. Fif. (Jam.) Hence (1) **Slochan**, *sb.* a lubberly sort of fellow. Rxb. (Jam.); (2) **Slocher**, *sb.* a person careless in dress, esp. about the feet. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**SLOCH**, *sb.*$^2$ Cai.$^1$ [**sloχ.**] **1.** The core of a horn. Cf. **slo.** **2.** The sheath of a straw.

**SLOCH**, see **Slock**, *v.*$^{12}$

**SLOCHER**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in form **slocker** Cld. (Jam.) [**slo·χər.**] **1.** *v.* To labour under asthma, cold, &c. Bnff.$^1$, Cld. (Jam.) **2.** To take liquid food in a slabbering manner. *ib.* **3.** To wallow in mud; to be untidy and slovenly in dress and gait.

**Ayr.** He's nocht but a slocherin swine. Used also of a pig 'slocherin' in the glaur' (A.W.).

**4.** *sb.* A difficulty of breathing from asthma, &c.; the noise made by breathing through mucus. Bnff.$^1$, Cld. (Jam.) **5.** The act of taking food in a slabbering manner. *ib.*

**SLOCHET**, *v.* Bdf. [**slo·tʃit.**] To walk with shoes nearly off the feet; to walk slipshod; to go slowly. Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 143; (J.W.B.) Cf. **slotch, 4.**

**SLOCK**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Yks. Lan. Also written **slok** Sh.I.; and in forms **slloke** Bnff.$^1$; **sloak** Abd.; **sloch** w.Sc.; **sloke** Sc. [**slok, slōk.**] **1.** *v.* To slake, extinguish, drench; to go out, as a fire. Cf. **sleck**, *v.*$^1$, **slocken**, *v.*

**Sc.** The rain in torrents poured, It slockit at ance the witch's fire, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 232. **Sh.I.** A'll hae ta try da koll agen, mi pipe is slokkit already, *Sh. News* (Oct. 2, 1897). **Or.I.** (S.A.S.), **S. & Ork.**$^1$, **Cai.**$^1$, **Bnff.**$^1$ **Abd.** He gave me a sloaking o' the water, and wonderful to tell, I instantly felt myself revived, Ruddiman *Sc. Parish* (1828) 95, ed. 1889. **Cld.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 333. **n.Yks.**$^2$

Hence **Slockage**, *sb.* a thirst quencher.

**n.Lan.** Cold ale is a rare slockage (R.H.H.).

**2.** *sb.* A drink; a draught.

**Bch.** Was't wine, the slock o' feckless Pights? Tarras *Poems* (1804) 135 (Jam.). **Abd.** Gilbert Glass came in to see's, And ga'm a slock, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 40, ed. 1873. **w.Sc.** Some o' them can tak' a guid sloch o' whuskey tae, Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 239, ed. 1877. **n.Yks.**$^2$

[**1.** Slokkyn, *extinguo* (*Prompt.*). **2.** Du. *slok*, a draught, esp. of strong liquor (Calisch).]

**SLOCK**, *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Dur. I.Ma. Also in form **sloak** Bnff. [**slok.**] **1.** A hollow between hills. Cf. **slack**, *sb.*$^3$

**Gall.** I prayed for the stone spout of the Wolf's Slock, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxvii. **Dur.**$^1$ **I.Ma.** Up on the mountain side, the ould shaft [mine] that was op'nin wide at the foot of the slock, Brown *Witch* (1889) 144.

**2.** A bog; a slough.

**Bnff.** A woman stanin' at a sloak takin hame water ran awa leavin' her pig [jar] ahint her, *Leg. Strathisla* (1851) 81.

**SLOCK**, *v.*$^2$ Pem. Hmp. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **sloch** Pem.; **slok** Cor.; **sloke** Dev. [**slok**; Pem. **sloχ.**] **1.** To lure, entice, decoy; to tempt to wrong; also with *away*.

**s.Pem.** Owld Mal was slochin 'l Jaâne for the meal (W.M.M.). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ Tidn likely the chillern 'll come, they be all a-slocked away wi' prizes and tays and that to the meetin-house. **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 397; I 'opes Sid Chugg ant abin and sloked my bwoys off tü Sandford revel, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**$^1$ To slock my sarvant to gee what isn't hers, 24, ed. Palmer. **nw.Dev.**$^1$ **Cor.** You can't say 'No' when they do try for to slock 'ee into the public-house, Forfar *Pentowan* (1859) i; He teps the wink, An' sloks my Mathey out to drink, Daniel *Mary Anne*, 3; **Cor.**$^{12}$

Hence **Slocking-stone**, *sb.* a rich, tempting, inducing stone of ore. Cor.$^{12}$ **2.** To obtain clandestinely; to give privately; to pilfer; also with *away*. Cf. **slocket**.

**Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); *Gent. Mag.* (1793) 1084. **Dev.** *ib.* **Cor.**$^2$

Hence **Slockster**, *sb.*, *obs.*, a pilferer. Som., Dev. *Gent. Mag.* (1793) 1084. **3.** To throw away.

**Hmp.**$^1$ Slock it away, Wise *New Forest* (1883).

[**1.** And that none of the said crafte slocke ony man-is prentise or yerely seruaunt of the said crafte (1483), *Eng. Gilds*, 336.]

**SLOCK, SLOCK-A-BED, SLOCK-A-TRICE**, see **Sloch**, *sb.*$^1$, **Sluck-a-bed, Sluck-a-trice.**

**SLOCKEN**, *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Also written **slockan** N.I.$^1$; **slockkan** Wm.; **slokken** Dur.; and in forms **sloken** Sc. e.Dur.$^1$ Cum.; **slokin** Bnff. Cld. (Jam.) [**slo·kən.**] **1.** To slake; to cool with water; to drench, quench, extinguish. Cf. **slock**, *v.*$^1$

**Sc.** Foul water slokens fire, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 366; Get the blue bowl; . . that will sloken all their drouth, Scott *Redg.* (1824) xiii. **Cai.**$^1$ **Frf.** Jist bring in a wee bit drappie to slocken Sandie, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 11. **Ayr.** I've even join'd the honour'd jorum, When mighty Squireships of the quorum Their hydra drouth did sloken, Burns *Lord Daer*, st. 2. **Lnk.** I was slockening my thrapple at the pump, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) iv. **Slk.** I hae muckle need of a slockening, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 317, ed. 1866. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 94, ed. 1876. **N.I.**$^1$ **Ant.** That's very slockenin' drink, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ Aa've sic a drooth aa canna slocken't. **Dur.**$^1$, **e.Dur.**$^1$, **w.Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^{12}$, **Cum.**$^4$ **Wm.** Water wod'n't slocken it [lime], Briggs *Remains* (1825) 117; (B.K.) **n.Yks.** Heve you ought that will slocken weel? Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 161; **n.Yks.**$^{18}$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**$^3$ Tha's slocken'd this lime. **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Not.** (W.H.S.)

Hence (1) **Slockener**, *sb.* (*a*) that which quenches thirst; a thirst-quenching fluid; (*b*) *fig.* an extinguisher; a snub; (2) **Slockening**, *sb.*, see (1).

(1, *a*) **s.Sc.** Adding that he could do with a slockener, Cunningham *Border Sketches* (1894) i. **Slk.** Coffee's nae slokener,—and I am unco thrusty, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 405. (*b*) **Wm.** O thattan . . . wi what oor Betty sed, wes raedthre a slockkaner thoo mae be sewer, *Gooardy Jenkins*. (2) **Cum.** (J.Ar.), **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.)

**2.** To saturate; to choke, suffocate; esp. with water or mud.

**n.Yks.**$^1$ Any place in a field where the water has stood for a long time, whether from fault, or want, of drainage, to the damage of the herbage, is said to be slockened, as 'w'olly slockened,' 'w'olly slocken'd wi' watter.' **e.Yks.**$^1$ You'll slocken that bayn if you give her her milk se fast. **w.Yks.**$^2$ He were slockened in a bog; **w.Yks.**$^3$, **Der.**$^{12}$ **Not.** It fell in the mud, and it slockened it (L.C.M.). **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**$^1$ Th' land is that slocken'd wi' watter it'll tak a munth o' dry weather to reightle it. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ He wasn't drowned, he was slockened. The sheep got it nose in the watter, and it slockened it.

**3.** *Fig.* To overcome; to grow tired of.

**w.Yks.**$^2$ When I heard of my father's death it quite slockened me; **w.Yks.**$^3$ I am slocken'd wi' the job.

[**1.** Sloknyn, *idem quod* sleknyn, *extinguo* (*Prompt.*). ON. *slokna*, to be extinguished (Vigfusson).]

**SLOCKEN**, *adj.* Not.$^3$ [**slo·kən.**] Sleek; used of horses or cattle. Cf. **slicken.**

**SLOCKER**, see **Slocher.**

**SLOCKET**, *v.* Brks. Also in form **slockut** Brks.$^1$ [**slo·kit, -ət.**] To commit a petty theft; to pilfer. Cf. **slock**, *v.*$^2$ **2.**

Used when a servant, &c. conveys anything privately out of the house, Nichols *Bib. Topog.* (1783) IV. 56, ed. 1790; Grose (1790); **Brks.**$^1$

**SLOCKING-BONE**, *sb.* Cor.$^{12}$ The hip-joint. See **Locking.**

**SLOCKS**, *v.* Sus. Hmp. Wil. Also written **slox** Hmp.$^1$ Wil.$^1$ [**sloks.**] **1.** To waste; to pilfer; also with *away*. Hmp.$^1$, Wil.$^1$ Cf. **slock**, *v.*$^2$ **2.** **2.** To wear out clothes by careless use of them. Wil.$^1$ **3.** With *about*: to go about in an untidy, slatternly way. *ib.* Hence **Slocksey**, *adj.* slovenly. Sus.$^{12}$

**SLOCKSTER**, *v.* *Obs.* Som. To waste. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

**SLOCUM**, see **Slowcome.**

**SLOD**, *v.* and *sb.*$^1$ e.An.$^1$ [**slod.**] **1.** *v.* To wade through mire, melting snow, &c. Cf. **slodder, slud.**

**2.** To walk heavily.

A heavy-heeled fellow slods (s.v. Pample).

**3.** *sb.* The accretion of soil, mud, &c. on boots.

**SLOD**, *sb.*$^2$ e.An. Also in form **slud** e.An.$^1$ [**slod.**] A piece of dough with a pat of butter in the middle put in to bake while the oven is heating. e.An.$^1$, Suf. (Hall.)

**SLOD**, see **Slide.**

**SLODDER**, *sb.* and *v.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **sloddur** Lakel.$^2$ Wm. [**slo·də(r.**] **1.** *sb.* Mud, mire, filth. Cum.$^{14}$ Cf. **sludder**, *sb.*$^2$ Hence **Sloddery**, *adj.* wet and dirty. Nhb.$^1$ **2.** A wet, pulpy mess; a viscous substance; a mash.

**Lakel.**$^2$ Mushed turnips, an' owt else 'at's pulpy an' slape. **Cum.**$^4$ A state of hash as when potatoes are boiled until they are watter-jaw't.

**3.** The spawn of toads.

**n.Wm.** Ther's a lot o' teead sloddur i' t'pond (B.K.).

**4.** A sloven. n.Yks.$^3$ **5.** *v.* To spill, splash; to make a dirty mess with.

**n.Lan.** When a child spills its porridge on its clothes we say it slodders its poddish (G.W.).

**SLODE**, see **Slood.**

**SLODGE**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. [**slodʒ.**] A sloven, slattern. Cf. **sludge, 4.**

**Slk.** (Jam., s.v. Slatch). **Dmf.** Not that she was bonnier than others, no indeed, the daidling slodge, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 64.

**SLODGE,** *sb.*$^2$ Uls. [**slodʒ.**] A kind of edible seaweed. (M.B.-S.) Cf. **sloke,** *sb.*

**SLODGE,** *v.* Yks. [**slodʒ.**] **1.** To trail the feet in walking.

**n.Yks.** He slodges about (I.W.). **e.Yks.**$^1$ To slide the feet along in walking, from feebleness or age, or from shoes too large or down at the heels.

Hence (1) **Slodger,** *sb.* one who trails the feet in walking, a shuffler. n.Yks.$^2$; (2) **Slodgy,** *adj.* shuffling, treading heavily and dragging the feet. *ib.* **2.** Of shoes: to slip about from being too large.

**n.Yks.** His new shoes slodges (I.W.). **w.Yks.** These booits dew slodge, they've worn o' th' skin off me heels (B.K.).

Hence **Slodgy,** *adj.* of shoes: fitting loosely.

**n.Yks.** Theease is slodgy shoes (I.W.).

**3.** To slip from the proper position.

**n.Yks.**$^2$ That step is slodg'd.

**SLODGER,** *sb. Obs.* Lin. Nrf. A name given to a fen-dweller.

**Lin.** His ancestors were all fen-slodgers, Hone *Table-bk.* (1827) 139; A name given in the 18th century to the Lincolnshire fen-men, the breedlings of the 17th century, Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 644. **Nrf.** (A.C.)

**SLOE,** *sb.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [**slō, slē, sliə.**] **I.** Dial. forms: (1) **Sla,** (2) **Slaa,** (3) **Slae,** (4) **Slag,** (5) **Slaigh,** (6) **Slath,** (7) **Slay,** (8) **Slaya,** (9) **Slea,** (10) **Sleaa,** (11) **Sleah,** (12) **Sleawgh,** (13) **Slee,** (14) **Sleea,** (15) **Sleeah,** (16) **Slew,** (17) **Sleya,** (18) **Sleygh,** (19) **Sloo,** (20) **Slue,** (21) **Sluie.** See **Slone.**

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.), **w.Yks.**$^1$ (2) **w.Yks.**$^1$ (3) **Sc.** *Garden Wk.* (1896) New S. 100; General (J.W.). **Nhb.**$^1$ When the slae tree is white as a sheet, Sow your barley, whether it be dry or weet, *Old saying.* **Cum.** Tearfu' her e'e, yet it vies wi' the slae, Burn *Poems* (1885) 368. (4) **Oxf.** (K., s.v. Sloe). (5) **Lan.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **s.Lan.**$^1$ (6) **Lan.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 164; (G.E.D.) (7) **Nhb.**$^1$ (8) **ne.Lan.**$^1$ (9) **Cum.** Her een are leyke twee Cursmass sleas, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 13; **Cum.**$^1$ **Wm.** (K.), **Yks.** (B. & H.) (10) **Cum.**$^1$ (11) **Dur.**$^1$ (12) **s.Lan.**$^1$ (13) **Cum.**$^1$, **Wm.** (K., s.v. Slags). (14) **n.Yks.**$^{23}$, **n.Lan.**$^1$ (15) **w.Dur.**$^1$, **e.Yks.**$^1$ (16) **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). (17) **ne.Lan.**$^1$ (18) **e.Lan.**$^1$ (19) **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). (20) **Wil.**$^1$ About Salisbury, the large fruit is known as sloes or slues, and the small as snags. (21) **n.Lin.**$^1$

**II.** Dial. uses. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Sloe-berry bloom,** the flower of the blackthorn, *Prunus spinosa*; (2) **-black,** black as sloes; (3) **-flower,** see (1); (4) **-hatching time,** the cold weather which usually sets in when the blackthorn is in blossom; (5) **-stick,** a blackthorn staff; (6) **-thorn,** (*a*) the blackthorn, *Prunus spinosa*; (*b*) see (5); (*c*) *fig.* crooked, bent, twisted.

(1) **Arg.** They lay in a sloeberry bloom of haze, Munro *J. Splendid* (1898) 242. (2) **Abd.** Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* **Edb.** Slae-black hat or pow like snaw, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 126, ed. 1785. **Kcb.** His lips are blae and cauld, And dim his slae-black e'e, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 37. **Cum.** I think I see his slee-black een, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 18. (3) **Ir.** I mind the white sloe-flower was meltin' from off the black hedges like hail, Barlow *Bogland* (1892) 157, ed. 1893. (4) **Suf.** *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). (5) **Dmf.** He . . . seized the raither knotty slae-stick frae ma haun', Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 246. (6, *a*) **Per.** The knowes Where the slae-thorn grows, Spence *Poems* (1898) 18. **Bwk.** We knew each shady nook And slaethorn bower, Calder *Poems* (1897) 73. **sw.Cum.** (B. & H.), **n.Yks.**$^2$, **w.Yks.**$^1$ (*b*) **Ayr.** The wecht o' my muckle sloe-thorn, Ochiltree *Out of Shroud* (1897) 157. (*c*) **Rnf.** Auld swirlon, slaethorn, camsheugh, crooked wight, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 29 (Jam., s.v. Swirlon).

**2.** The fruit of the whitethorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha.* sw.Sc. *Garden Wk.* (1896) New S. 112.

**SLOE, SLOEN,** see **Slo, Slone.**

**SLOFF,** *v.* Shr. w.Cy. [**slof.**] To eat in a slovenly, greedy manner.

**Shr.**$^1$ 'Ow that fellow does sloff!—I canna bar to see 'im o'er 'is mate; **Shr.**$^2$ How yo' dun sloff o'er your fittle. **w.Cy.** (Hall.)

[Sloffynge, or on-gentyll etynge, *voracio, devoracio, lurcacitas* (*Prompt.*).]

**SLOFFEN,** see **Sloughen.**

**SLOFFIN,** *sb.* e.Yks.$^1$ [**slo·fin.**] A puddle; a deriv. of 'slough,' *sb.*$^2$

It is a common saying to a boy who has done a service, 'Thoo's a good lad; Ah'll gi' thă next haup'ny Ah find iv a sloffin.'

**SLOG,** *v.*$^1$ Nhb. Stf. Nrf. [**slog.**] **1.** To strike with great force. Cf. **slug,** *v.*$^2$

**Nhb.**$^1$ Used in describing the blows given with a sledge-hammer. 'They slogged away at the anchor shank.'

**2.** To go to work roughly; to work energetically.

**Stf.**$^1$ **Nrf.** I'm sloggin' hard in among the reeds jest now, Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 22.

**SLOG,** *sb.* and *v.*$^2$ Sc. Yks. Chs. Also written **slogg** Sc. (Jam.); and in form **slug** n.Yks.$^2$ [**slog, slug.**] **1.** *sb.* A haze, fog.

**n.Yks.** There's a slog on t'hill (I.W.); **n.Yks.**$^2$ A moor-slog.

Hence **Sloggy,** *adj.* misty. n.Yks.$^2$ **2.** The deposit of dew upon grass. n.Yks.$^1$ **3.** A slough, quagmire. Sc. (Jam.), Chs.$^{13}$ **4.** A lump, portion, or quantity of any soft substance. Sc. (Jam., s.v. Slag). **5.** *v.* To walk laboriously through mud, &c. m.Yks.$^1$ **6.** To soften, moisten, besmear. Sc. (Jam., s.v. Slag).

**SLOGGER,** *v., sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Nhp. [**slo·gə(r.**] **1.** *v.* To hang loosely and untidily; to fit badly; to become loose through work.

**Nhb.**$^1$ Stockings or clothes that fall slack are said to slogger. The part in a machine that shakes or works in a loose manner is said to slogger. A pair of loose slippers down at heel are also said to slogger. **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **Nhp.**$^1$ His stockings are sloggering about his ancles.

Hence (1) **Sloggering,** *ppl. adj.* loosely-fitting, slovenly, untidy; loosely-built; (2) **Sloggery,** *adj.* loose, shaky; also used *advb.*

(1) **Cld., Rxb.** A sloggerin hash (Jam.). **Dmf.** Perse with his great sloggering frame, and low beast-like face, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 228. **N.Cy.**$^1$ Especially in the under-garments. **Nhb.**$^1$ A loose undress jacket is called a 'sloggerin jacket.' **Dur.**$^1$, **w.Dur.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$ (2) **Nhb.**$^1$ Dinna had it sloggery like that. The crank's workin a' sloggery.

**2.** To go about in a slovenly way; to walk with the stockings hanging loosely. Fif. (Jam.), e.Dur.$^1$ **3.** To eat greedily in a slovenly, careless manner. Fif. (Jam.)

**4.** *sb.* A dirty, slovenly person; one who is disorderly in dress; also in *pl.* form.

**Cld.** One who is slovenly and dirty, particularly in the under garments, his stockings often hanging down about his ancles (Jam.); **Nhb.**$^1$

**5.** *pl.* Loose trousers.

**Nhb.** When crocodiles an' unicorns Is at thaw sloggers haulin', Robson *Sngs.* (1849) 50; **Nhb.**$^1$

**6.** *adj.* Having too much play, loose, badly-fitting. Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

**SLOGGET,** *sb.* Nhp. Also written **sloget.** [**slo·git.**] A sloven, slattern. Nhp.$^{12}$ Hence **Slogety,** *adj.* slovenly; also used *advb.* **Nhp.**$^2$ Her does her work so slogety.

**SLOGIE,** *sb. Obs.* Slk. (Jam.) A loose bedgown hanging down as far as the knees. Cf. **slug,** *sb.*$^2$

**SLOGY,** *sb. Obs.* Sc. A wide riddle used for potatoes, onions, or any large kind of produce; *gen.* in *comp.* **Slogy-riddle.**

**Slk.** We're a' like slogie riddles . . . that let through a' the good and keep the bad, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 405, ed. 1866; There's the 'still waters' an' the blood of bulls an' of goats, . . an' the slogy riddle, *ib.* 24. **Rxb.** (Jam.)

**SLOIDGE, SLOIK(E,** see **Sledge,** *sb.*$^2$, **Slike.**

**SLOINDIE,** *sb.* Sh.I. [Not known to our correspondents.] A mob, multitude, a low rabble.

**S. & Ork.**$^1$; *ib.* Ar if aw ever shanced ta see 'r Shu always hed a sloindie wi 'r, *MS. add.*

**SLOISTER,** see **Slaister.**

**SLOIT,** *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **sloyt**; and in forms **slort, slott** (Jam.). **1.** *sb.* A lazy, stupid, and dirty fellow; a sloven. Cf. **slute.**

**Sc.** Mackay. **Rnf.** (Jam.) **Gall.** Sammle Tamson, ye muckle sloyt, come hame wi' the water this meenit, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxi.

**2.** *v.* With *awa'*: to pass on in a careless manner. Ags. (Jam.)

**SLOITER, SLOK,** see **Slotter,** *v.*$^1$, **Slock,** *v.*$^{12}$

**SLOKE**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Also written **sloak** N.I.$^{1}$ n.Yks.$^{2}$ m.Yks.$^{1}$; and in forms **slouk**, **sloukawn** Sc. Ir.; **slukane**, **sluke** Cla. Nhb. [**slōk.**] **1.** A name given to various species of *Algae*, esp. *Ulva Lactuca*, *U. latissima*, and *Porphyra laciniata*. Cf. **slake**, *sb.*$^{5}$

**Sc.** *Ulva umbilicalis*, naval laver, Lightfoot *Flora* (1792) 967 (Jam., s.v. Slake); Green sloke, *Ulva lactuca*, *ib.* 970. **Sc., Ir.** *Porphyra laciniata.* Sometimes brought to table, Harvey in (B. & H.). **Ir.** An edible sea-product—soft, black, and repulsive looking—sometimes exposed for sale on fishmongers' stalls (A.S.-P.); *Ulva Lactuca* and *U. latissima* (B. & H.). **N.I.**$^{1}$ *Porphyra laciniata.* **Dub.** *Porphyra laciniata*, sold about our [Dublin] streets by the name of sloke, Wade, in (B. & H.). **Cla.** Patterson *Gl.* (1880). **Nhb.** For the most part confined to marine edible species, but also extended to freshwater ones (B. & H.).

**2.** Scum, slime; the green scum that rises to the surface of stagnant water.

**n.Sc.** The oozy vegetable substance in the bed of rivers (Jam., s.v. Slake). **n.Yks.**$^{124}$ **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ Refuse or loose straw attached to the 'line,' which is removed prior to 'ruchling,' and brings with it part of the 'line' itself; this being twisted at the top of the sheaf when placed upright. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ A farmyard pond all slime and sloak.

**3.** A worthless fellow. Lan. Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 597.

**SLOKE**, *v.* Dev. [**slōk.**] To hide; to sneak.

I rekkon 'tez zame's I zeed a-sloked gen'st the hādge upen Deepridge, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

**SLOKE, SLOKEN**, see **Slock**, *v.*$^{12}$, **Slocken**, *v.*

**SLOM**, *adv.* War. Brks. [**slom.**] Altogether; completely; esp. in phr. *slom over.*

**War.**$^{24}$ **s.War.**$^{1}$ He turned it slom over on the road. **Brks.** (W.H.Y.)

**SLOME, SLOMIE**, see **Sloam**, **Sloum**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Sloomy.**

**SLOMING-RING**, *sb.* w.Yks.$^{2}$ [**slō·min-riŋ.**] The game of 'kiss-in-the-ring.'

**SLOMMACKING, SLOMMAK**, see **Slammocking**, **Slammock.**

**SLOMMAX, SLOMP**, see **Slammock**, **Slamp**, *sb.*

**SLON**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Wm. Also in form **sloan** Sc. (Jam.) [**slon, slōn.**] **1.** *sb.* A sneer; an ironical joke; a tale or joke containing a reflection on a person; 'chaff.' Nhb. (R.O.H.) Dur. Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). Hence **Slony**, *adj.* sneering; ironical.

**Lakel.**$^{2}$ **Wm.** It was t'slony way he said it Ah dud'nt like (B.K.).

**2.** *Obs.* A rallying or scolding match.

**Sc.** If the guests . . . were critical about their accommodations, none so likely as Meg to give them what in her country is called a sloan, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) i. **Rxb.** (Jam.)

**3.** *v.* To sneer; to joke ironically; to 'chaff.' Dur. Gibson *ib.* w.Dur.$^{1}$

**SLONE**, *sb.* and *v.* Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bdf. Hnt. e.An. Ken. Hmp. w.Cy. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **slan** Nhp.$^{2}$ War.$^{24}$ s.War.$^{1}$ Glo.$^{1}$ Oxf.$^{1}$ Brks. Ken. Hmp.$^{1}$ Wil.$^{1}$; **slane** Dev.; **slann** Shr.$^{2}$; **slaun** Lei.$^{1}$ Nhp.$^{1}$ War.$^{3}$; **slawn** se.Wor.$^{1}$ s.Wor.$^{1}$; **sloan** Dev. Cor.$^{13}$; **sloen** Wor. Dev.$^{4}$; **slon** Lei.$^{1}$ Nhp.$^{1}$ Shr.$^{1}$ Bdf. Hnt. Ess.; **slooen** Som.; **sloon** Suf.$^{1}$; **slorn** Wor.; **slun** Lei.$^{1}$ Nhp.$^{1}$ [**slōn, slǭn, slon, slæn.**] **1.** *sb.* A sloe; the fruit of the blackthorn, *Prunus spinosa*. See **Sloe.**

**Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{12}$ **War.**$^{23}$; **War.**$^{4}$ You'll make us lots of slan wine. **s.War.**$^{1}$, **se.Wor.**$^{1}$, **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**$^{1}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ Slons bin capital in damson wine—yo' canna tell it from port; **Shr.**$^{2}$, **Glo.**$^{1}$, **Oxf.** (G.O.), **Oxf.**$^{1}$, **Brks.** (W.H.E.), **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Suf.**$^{1}$ Her eyes are as black as sloons. **Ess.** *Monthly Mag.* (1815) pt. i. 125. **Ken.** (K.), **Hmp.**$^{1}$, **w.Cy.** (B. & H.), **Wil.**$^{1}$ **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 394; **Dev.**$^{4}$ **n.Dev.** Sloans, bullans, and haigles be about, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 12. **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$ Many nits, many pits [graves]; Many slones, many groans. **Cor.**$^{123}$

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Slone-black**, as black as a sloe; (2) **-bloom**, the blossom of the blackthorn; (3) **-bush**, the blackthorn; (4) **-root**, the root of the blackthorn; (5) **-tree**, see (3).

(1) **Dev.** Her eyes were not quite a sloen black, *Reports Provinc.* (1881) 17. (2) **Dev.** (B. & H.) (3) **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$ (s.v. Slacen-bush). (4) **Lei.**$^{1}$ 'Slon-root' is used as a drug in cases of diarrhœa, &c. (5) **Lei.**$^{1}$ **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**3.** *v.* In phr. *to go a sloning*, to go gathering sloes.

**Nhp.**$^{1}$, **Bdf.** (J.W.B.) **Suf.**$^{1}$ 'I sah, bawh, where ar yeow a gooen?' 'Why a sloonen.'

[OE. *slāh*, *slā*, pl. *slān*, which has been regarded in the Mod. dialects as a singular.]

**SLONG**, see **Slung**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**SLONK**, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also in form **slong** ne.Lan.$^{1}$ [**sloŋk.**] **1.** *sb.* An idle, dissolute person; a hanger-on; an indolent, clownish fellow. Cf. **slank**, *v.*

**Lakel.**$^{2}$, **Cum.**$^{4}$, **w.Yks.** (C.W.D.), **n.Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$

**2.** *v.* To idle about.

**Lakel.**$^{2}$ Slonken aboot frae yah spot tul anudder. **Cum.**$^{4}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$

**SLONK**, *sb.*$^{2}$ and *v.*$^{2}$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Ken. [**sloŋk.**] **1.** *sb.* A depression in the ground; a ditch, slough; a deep, wet hollow in a road. Cf. **slank**, *sb.* **1**, **slunk**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**Lnk.** Ramsay *Poems* (1721) *Gl.* **N.I.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **ne.Ken.** I'll dig that slonk to-morrow, it'll be drier (H.M.).

Hence **Slonky**, *adj.* having muddy places.

**N.I.**$^{1}$ That slonky road.

**2.** *v.* *Obs.* To wade through or sink in mire; to make a plashing noise as when walking with shoes full of water, or when wading through mire.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Lnk.** Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (Scenary ed.) *Gl.* **Gall.** He'd slonk adown or ere he ken'd, A miry, quacking quaw, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 94, ed. 1876; *ib.* 428.

[In euery slonk and slaid, *Wallace* (1488) iii. 4.]

**SLONKY**, *adj.* N.Cy.$^{1}$ Nhb.$^{1}$ [**slo·ŋki.**] Long and lean. Cf. **slank**, *adj.*

**SLOO**, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.* Sh.I. [**slū.**] **1.** *sb.* A layer, esp. of manure or thin turf spread on land.

I maun gie da aetin' anes [potatoes] anidder sloo o' poans afore I sleep, *Sh. News* (Oct. 29, 1898); **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$

**2.** *v.* To spread one substance over another in layers. S. & Ork.$^{1}$ **3.** Phr. *to 'sloo' a midden*, to make a particular kind of compost.

I spak' o' layin' up as muckle as wid sloo a midden i' da sooth toon, *Sh. News* (Mar. 10, 1900); **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$ 'Slooin a midden,' making a compost by placing first a layer of earth, then a layer of byre-manure, and lastly sea-weed, and repeating this.

**SLOO**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Chs. Hrt. Dev. and Amer. [**slū.**] A dial. form of 'slough.'

**Chs.**$^{3}$ (s.v. Slog), **Hrt.** (H.G.) **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$ [**Amer.** Bartlett (ed. 1877).]

**SLOO, SLOOAR**, see **Slo**, **Sloe**, **Slough**, *sb.*$^{3}$, **Slore.**

**SLOOAT**, *v.* e.Yks.$^{1}$ [**sluət.**] Of a downfall of rain: to diminish; to be about to cease.

We may gan noo, it's nobbut slooatin.

**SLOOD**, *sb.* Lan. Chs. Also written **sloode** s.Lan.$^{1}$; and in form **slode** Lan. [**slūd.**] A cart-rut; the track of cart-wheels. **Lan.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{123}$

[Cp. ON. *slōð*, a track or trail in snow or the like (Vigfusson).]

**SLOOEN, SLOO-HOUND**, see **Slone**, **Sleugh-hound.**

**SLOOM**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A rumour, report. See **Slooming**, **Sloon.**

**Abd.** Some said that it was a rotten spar that broke, an' let the rope run off; but there were slooms that it had been meddled wi', Michie *Deeside Tales* (1872) 154.

**SLOOM**, see **Slowm**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**SLOOMIE-HEENSKIE**, *sb.* Sh.I. An opprobrious epithet. See **Hengsie.**

So, sloomie-heenskie, he says, bassel da awa yonder for a start, an' tink ipo a' dy evil deeds, Clark *N. Gleams* (1898) 60.

**SLOOMIK**, see **Slammock.**

**SLOOMING**, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **sleuman** Bnff.$^{1}$; **sleumin** Sc. [**slū·min.**] **1.** *ppl. adj.* Backbiting; fond of gossip; given to raising reports. Bnff., Abd. (Jam.) See **Sloom.** **2.** *sb.* A faint rumour; a report, hearsay.

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ **Abd.** (Jam.); He's lickly heard some sleumin o' fa it is, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxvii.

**SLOOMY**, *adj.*, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Nhp. Oxf. Also in form **slomie** Gall. [**slū·mi.**] **1.** *adj.* Sleepy, idle, sluggish; dull, slow-witted; constitutionally dispirited, gloomy; overgrown, loutish. See **Sloum**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**Sc.** Mackay. **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **n.Yks.** He's a gret sloomy lad (H.W.). **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Not.**$^{13}$ **s.Not.** A'm afred 'e wain't get on; 'e's so sloomy (J.P.K.). **Lin.**$^1$ Some apprentices are very sloomy. **n.Lin.** Isaac's a strange sloomy lad. He must hev something wrong either in his head or his belly (E.P.). **se.Lin.** He's a sloomy sort of a chap (J.T.B.). **sw.Lin.**$^1$ He's the sloomiest idle beggar. **Rut.**$^1$ Some horses gets into sloomy ways. **Nhp.**$^1$; **Nhp.**$^2$ How sloomy a lucks. **Oxf.** A dairyman dismissed his boy because he was so 'sloomy' (J.C.).

**2.** *Obs.* Of animals: relaxed, enfeebled.

**Slk.** (Jam.) **Gall.** An ox is said to be slomie when it has on a false appearance of flesh, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**3.** *sb.* A slow, dull-witted person.

**Not.** Auve, auve a bit! Steady Tidy! Whitefoot, yo sloomy! Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 11. **s.Not.** He's a gret sloomy; ah wouldn't trust noat to him gettin' 'ere i' time (J.P.K.).

**4.** *v.* To go about in a slow, dreamy fashion.

**Nhp.**$^1$ He goes sloomying along.

**SLOON,** *sb.* Bnff.$^1$ [**slūn.**] A suppressed rumour. Cf. **sloom, slooming.**

There's a sloon it the merchan's gain t'brack.

**SLOON,** see **Sloan, Slone.**

**SLOONGE,** *v.* Yks. [**slūnʒ.**] A heavy blow with the open palm. Cf. **lunge,** *v.*$^1$ See **Slounging.**

**e.Yks.** Thoo'll get a sloonge ower heead thareckly, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 29; **e.Yks.**$^1$ If thoo disn't keep still, Ah'll gi' thă a sloonge ower heead.

**SLOONGE,** see **Slounge,** *v.*

**SLOOP,** *v.* Hmp. Wil. [**slūp.**] To change, exchange; to 'swop.' **Hmp.**$^1$ **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**$^1$

**SLOOS, SLOOSHY,** see **Sluice,** *sb.*, **Slushy.**

**SLOOT,** *v.*$^1$ Brks. Wil. [**slūt.**] To defraud.

**Brks.** I ain't never slooted her of a penny all the years I've worked for her (A.C.). **Wil.**$^1$

**SLOOT,** *v.*$^2$ Cor. [**slūt.**] To slouch.

I'm hardly Able for to sloot along, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 27.

**SLOOT,** *v.*$^3$ Sh.I. To slope, to decline, to be rounded off. (J.S.) Hence **Slootid-haugh'd,** *ppl. adj.* having crooked legs.

Aff noo, an' aet girse, doo ill triv'n slootid haugh'd haeth'n, *Sh. News* (Aug. 13, 1898).

[Icel. *slūta*, to project, hang down (Vigfusson).]

**SLOOT, SLOOTER,** see **Slute, Slutter.**

**SLOOTHER, SLOOTRE,** see **Sluther, Slutter.**

**SLOP,** *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Var. dial. uses in Eng. [**slop.**]

**1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Slop-beg,** a derisive term applied to a heavy drinker; (2) **-flint,** ground flint lixiviated with water; (3) **-hole,** a puddle; (4) **-house,** a scullery; (5) **-stone,** (6) **-trough,** a sink; a sinkstone; (7) **-tub,** a tub of water in a brickmaker's table; (8) **-wash,** a wash of a few things before the regular washing-day; (9) **-water,** water used for washing and other household purposes but not for cooking or drinking.

(1) **w.Yks.** Thah gurt slop-beg, thah! *Pudsey Olm.* (1878) 19. (2) **Chs.**$^1$ One of the processes in use at the Middlewich flint mill in preparing flint for the manufacture of pottery. (3) **w.Yks.** Comin' i' contact wi' a stoane behint which wor a big slophoile, dahn she goes into it, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) iii; **w.Yks.**$^2$ (4) **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$ (s.v. Slap-house). (5) **Cum.**$^4$ **w.Yks.** Ah took it, an' scraäped it ovver t'slopston' (F.P.T.). **Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$ (6, 7) **Chs.**$^1$ (8) **n.Lin.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^1$, **w.Som.**$^1$, **Dev.**$^1$ (9) **w.Som.**$^1$

**2.** Phr. *to make a slop*, to make a mess, not necessarily a liquid mess.

**Brks.**$^1$ One who comes into the house with dirty boots is said to make a slop all over the place.

**3.** Drink; the thin part of soup.

**Stf.** A little of the slop, White *Wrekin* (1860) xxvii. **s.Not.** It were slop as won that election (J.P.K.).

**4.** A sloven. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 16, 1897).

**5.** *pl.* Fragments left. Cum.$^{14}$ **6.** *v.* To wet.

**w.Yks.** Aw'm slopt throo mi waist to mi fit, Hartley *Ditt.* (1868) 46. **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876).

**7.** To clean the streets.

**Glo.** The work described as slopping was really street cleaning, *Evesham Jrn.* (Dec. 7, 1901).

**8.** To 'scamp' work; to muddle about; to shuffle about in a slipshod, slovenly fashion; *gen.* with *about.*

**Brks.**$^1$, **Wil.**$^1$ **Dev.** The womenvolk sloppy about zo, Ford *Postle Farm* (1899) 147.

**9.** With *up*: to eat greedily and noisily.

**w.Som.**$^1$ Neef ee oa·n slaup aup u-guur·t bae·usn u brau·th voa·r yùe· kn tuul vuy·v [If he will not slop up a great basin of broth before you can tell (count) five]. **n.Dev.** Nif et be loblolly, tha wut slop et oll up, *Exm. Scold.* (1796) l. 190.

**SLOP,** *sb.*$^2$ In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **slope** Sc.; **slopy** Nhb.; **slowpey** Nhb.$^1$ [**slop.**] **1.** A loose outer garment, *gen.* of linen, worn by workmen; a short smock or jacket reaching only to the waist; an overall; a woman's coarse apron.

**n.Sc.** A smart tight-fitting article of dress, known as a 'slope,' and constituting a sort of cross between a sleeved waistcoat and an ordinary jacket, only made of white or striped unbleached linen, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 83. **Nhb.** He went aboot the steadin' wi' a brown holland slopy hidin' his duds, Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 126; **Nhb.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$ **Wm.** A coat which is made without lappets (B.K.). **w.Yks.** Thoose committees 'at sit i' blue slops, *Warty Rhymes* (1894) 29. **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$, **Not.** (L.C.M.) **s.Not.** Can you lend me a painter's slop? (J.P.K.) **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.), **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^{23}$ **s.War.**$^1$ A short white frock gathered into a band at the waist, worn instead of a coat. **se.Wor.**$^1$, **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **Shr., Mtg.** (M.H.C.) **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Glo.** They know that old, gray, weatherstained jacket or slop of his perfectly well, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) v. **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.* **Brks.** The childern calls 'im an hud-me-dud fur wearin' on't, but he dwun't mind 'cause the slop kips 'im warm, Hayden *Round our Vill.* (1901) 177. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**$^1$ **Cmb.**$^1$ There's Johnny's slop still a-drying on the line. **Nrf.** I had put on my duck trousers, and rub and slop t'morning, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 130. **Suf.**$^1$, **Ken.**$^1$, **Sur.**$^1$, **Sus.**$^1$, **w.Som.**$^1$ **Dev.** His 'slop' of drill, *Cy. House* (Apr. 1896) 77.

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Slop-frock,** a smock-frock; (2) **-jacket,** a short smock-frock; a loose, open jacket.

(1) **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Lin.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.** With slop-frock suiting to the ploughman's taste, Its greasy skirtings twisted round his waist, Clare *Vill. Minst.* (1821) II. 68; **Nhp.**$^{12}$, **War.**$^3$, **Shr.**$^1$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (2) **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^2$

**3.** The leg of a pair of trousers or of drawers; *pl.* a pair of trousers.

**Lakel.**$^2$ **Wm.** The slops of his britches, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 7. **n.Yks.** (W.H.) **e.Yks.** Had teed up his slops wiv a lang wot sthreea wisp, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 39; **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Seaz'd hod ov his britches' legs bi t'bottom o' t'slops, Binns *Orig.* (1889) No. i. 7; **w.Yks.**$^3$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$

**4.** A pocket.

**Lan.** When ot eh coom't grope eh meh slop t'pey 'ur . . . the dule o hawpenny had eh, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 39; Davies *Races* (1856) 269.

[1. Sloppe, garment, *mutatorium* (*Prompt.*). ON. *sloppr*, a gown, a loose trailing garment (Vigfusson).]

**SLOP,** *sb.*$^3$ e.An. [**slop.**] Growing underwood; also in *comp.* **Slop-wood,** a wood or grove of small extent.

**e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Suf.** Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); **Suf.**$^1$ **Ess.** The slop of the respective occupiers pay tithe p^r^ acre when cut in the s^d^ grounds, *Surv. Gestingthorpe* (1804) 6.

**SLOP,** *v.*$^2$, *sb.*$^4$ and *adv.* Sc. Not. [**slop.**] **1.** *v.* To slap; to strike; ? a dial. form of 'slap.'

**Bnff.**$^1$ The loon got a gueede sloppan for joackin' the squeel.

**2.** *sb.* A slap; a blow. *ib.* **3.** Phr. *to cry slop*, of a stick, &c.: to beat; to make the sound of blows falling.

**s.Not.** A hit 'im o' th' 'ead; ma stick cried slop (J.P.K.).

**4.** *adv.* With the sound of a blow; 'plump.'

Ma fist went slop! in his face. 'E threw the bread slop into the middle o' the yard (*ib.*).

**SLOP,** *v.*$^3$, *sb.*$^5$ and *adj.*$^1$ *Obs.* n.Cy. Lan. **1.** *v.* To bend, as wood, &c.; a dial. form of 'slope.' n.Cy. (Hall.) **2.** *sb.* A sloping or bevelled edge. s.Lan.$^1$ **3.** *adj. Obs.* Bending; bevel. Lan. Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) *Gl.*

**SLOP,** *adj.*$^2$ War. Som. Dev. [**slop.**] Slack, loose. See **Slopper,** *adj.*

**War.** (J.R.W.) **e.Som.**$^1$ W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ Dhee·uz yuur boa·lt oa·n dùe·, dhu nút· oa·un-z tu slau·p [this bolt will not do, the nut of him is too slack]. I lackth a wadge vor 'n, he's too slop in the ring. Said of a scythe loose on the snead. **nw.Dev.**$^1$

**SLOP,** see **Slap,** *sb.*$^4$, **Slope,** *sb.*, **Slorp.**

**SLOP-DASH,** *v.* Chs.$^1$ nw.Dev.$^1$ [**slo·p-daʃ.**] To whitewash. Cf. **slap-dash.**

**SLOP-DYER,** *sb.* Yks. Also in form **slap-.** A journeyman dyer; the man who dyes all the ordinary colours, except indigo, in the piece and coarse-yarn trade of the Spen Valley. Cf. **slab-dyer.**

**w.Yks.** I shall never forget the solacing remark of a slap-dyer in the gallery, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 92, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 18, 1897); (H.H.); (W.H.V.)

**SLOPE,** *sb.* and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Oxf. Also in forms **sloap(e, slooape** w.Yks.; **slop** Lnk.; **sloup** Nhb.; **slowp** n.Yks.$^2$ e.Yks.$^1$ m.Yks.$^1$ [slōp, sloəp.]

**1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Slope-race,** a mining term: a working driven cross-cut in the coal, half-way between the level course and the full dip.

**Cum.**$^4$ It is thus driven so as to ease the gradient for the horses.

**2.** Phr. *to do a slope*, to run off; to abscond.

**w.Yks.** Doan't thee len' him a haup'ny, for tha'm be seure he'll du a sloape, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 16, 1897). **Oxf.** Hi, you boys, do a slope, will you! (G.O.)

**3.** An impostor; a defrauder; deception, fictitiousness. **n.Yks.**$^2$ **w.Yks.** That Chartist wur nowt bud a sloap, Aw wur fooild be his speeches an rhymes, PRESTON *Poems, &c.* (1864) 28.

Hence (1) **Slopy,** *adj.* swindling; apt to cheat or deceive; (2) **Slopy-work,** *sb.* cheating; a sleight-of-hand performance.

(1) **n.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** He's raythor a sloapy soart ov a chap, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 16, 1897). (2) **n.Yks.**$^2$

**4.** *v.* To trick, cheat; to defraud; to evade.

**Sc.** To slope the tailor (G.W.). **Lnk.** I'd struggle hard an' a'most work My fingers tae the bane; Nae mair she'd need tae 'slop the laird,' If I wis young again, McLACHLAN *Thoughts* (1884) 85. **Nhb.** WILSON *Sngs.* (1890) 211. **n.Yks.**$^{124}$ **e.Yks.** Sha said at sha wadn't be slowpt ov her meeat, NICHOLSON *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 39. **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 29, 1884) 8; **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.** I never knowed a chap what would get up as soon as he did for t'slope wark, CLARKE *Tum Fowt Sketches* (1892) No. iii. 35. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$

Hence **Sloper,** *sb.* a trickster; a defrauder.

**n.Yks.**$^2$ **w.Yks.** He's a sloper is yond, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 16, 1897).

**5.** To sweep off; to take possession of.

**e.Yks.**$^1$ He slowp't all awd man left.

**SLOPE,** *v.*$^2$ Dor. Som. Dev. [slōp.] To rot; to decay with damp; used of fruit, vegetables, and occasionally of wood.

**Dor.** *Gl.* (1851). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ Can't think hot ailth th' apples, they do look well 'nough 'pon th' outzide, but come to cut em, they be all a-sloped away in the heart like. **Dev.** Awl tha awpels upen chimmer be a-sloped away. I didden thenk they'd rāt za zune, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

**SLOPE,** see **Slorp.**

**SLOPED-GAW,** *sb.* Sc. *Obs.* An open drain. See **Gaw,** *sb.*$^1$

**Rnf.** Open drains, called sloped gaws, are cut at right angles to the ridges, from the middle of the field to one or both sides of the enclosure, WILSON *View Agric.* (1812) 130 (JAM.).

**SLOPMENT,** *sb.* Wm. [slo·pment.] A derisive term for tea, coffee, and other liquid food; 'slops.' See **Slopperment,** s.v. **Slopper,** *v.* **1** (3).

Thoo mun give ower takin' seea mich slopment, an' git thi poddish (B.K.).

**SLOPPER,** *v.* and *sb.* Sh.I. Cum. Yks. Lan.; also Wil. Also in form **slupper** Sh.I. w.Yks.$^3$ [slo·pə(r.] **1.** *v.* To slobber; to spill, bespatter. Cum.$^{14}$, w.Yks.$^3$, s.Lan.$^1$

Hence (1) **Slopper-hock,** *adj.* untidy about the feet, slipshod; (2) **Sloppering,** *ppl. adj.* careless and unkempt in dress and person; (3) **Slopperment,** *sb.* 'slops'; (4) **Sluppers,** *sb.* an untidy, slovenly person.

(1) **Wil.** *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 106. (2) **Lan.** (S.W.); That great slopperin' pig of a landlord, BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* (1886) xxiv. (3) **Lan.** See us thea swirts na mooar o thi slopperment thru th' club-reawm keighole, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 20. (4) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 26, 1898).

**2.** With *over*: to do anything badly or inefficiently.

**w.Yks.**$^3$ When work is badly done it is 'slupper'd ovver.'

**3.** *sb.* A soft substance. Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

**SLOPPER,** *adj.* Som. [slo·pə(r).] Of a solid body: loose, not fixed. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). See **Slop,** *adj.*$^2$

**SLOPPET,** *v.* Lan. Wil. Also written **sloppert** s.Lan.$^1$ [slo·pit, -ət.] **1.** To shuffle about in a slipshod, slovenly fashion. Cf. **loppet.**

**Wil.** He 'sloppets' about in his waistcoat and shirt-sleeves, JEFFERIES *Hodge* (1880) xxiii; **Wil.**$^1$

Hence **Sloppetty,** (1) *adj.* untidy, dirty, slovenly, esp. used of a woman; (2) *sb.* a slut.

(1) **Lan.** Little sloppetty sliven as hoo is, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 27, ed. 1879. **s.Lan.**$^1$ (2) **Lan.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

**2.** Of a rabbit: see below.

**Wil.**$^1$ Applied to a rabbit's peculiar gait, and the manner in which it wears away and covers with sand the grass near its bury.

**SLOPPING,** *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* Sc. A dial. form of 'sloping.'

**Edb.** The dinless glens aroun' Resoundit wi' the clang O' arms; an' through the sloppin' dale Like waken't thunner rang, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 14; On the breast o' yon gay slopping hill, *ib.* 130.

**SLOPPING-WAITER,** *sb.* Chs.$^1$ Water used for swilling, &c.; not pure enough to drink. Cf. **slop-water,** s.v. **Slop,** *sb.*$^1$ **1** (9).

**SLOPPY,** *adj.*$^1$ and *sb.* Yks. Shr. Dev. [slo·pi.] **1.** *adj.* In phr. *something sloppy*, a fall of rain.

**Shr.**$^2$ 'Is it frosty this morning?' 'Why noã, sir, there com'd summut sloppy i' the night.'

**2.** Slovenly, dirty in dress; used also as a general term of contempt.

**w.Yks.**$^1$ **Dev.** You banging gert sloppy spirut! wutt do 'ee mean wi' coming to me wi' that tale at this time o' day? ZACK *On Trial* (1899) 266.

**3.** *sb.* A sloven. w.Yks.$^1$

**SLOPPY,** *adj.*$^2$ *Obs.* N.Cy.$^1$ Loose, wide. See **Slop,** *adj.*$^2$

**SLOR,** see **Slur.**

**SLORACH,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. [slo·rəχ.] **1.** *v.* To work in any liquid or semi-liquid in a slatternly manner; to eat in a dirty, slovenly manner. Cf. **slauch, 3.**

**Elg.** We'll lounge nae mair at gable en', Nor slorach in yer devil's den, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 80. **Bnff.**$^1$ Commonly joined with the word signifying the action, or followed by 'at' with the participial noun, as, 'She wiz slorachin' an' mackin' float o' feet.' 'She wiz slorachin' at the guttan o' cod.'

**2.** To expectorate. Bnff.$^1$ **3.** *sb.* Work done in a dirty manner, esp. in liquids or semi-liquids; the swallowing of food in a disgusting manner. *ib.* **4.** A dirty, disgusting mass of any half-liquid substance. *ib.*

**SLORE,** *v.* *Obs.* Lan. Also in form **slooar** s.Lan.$^1$ To grasp.

Th' owd fat fussucks slore't at me, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 9; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **s.Lan.**$^1$

**SLORE, SLORG,** see **Slur, Slork.**

**SLORK,** *v.* *Obs.* Slk. (JAM.) Also in form **slorg.** **1.** To make a disagreeable noise in eating; to eat up in large mouthfuls. **2.** To walk with large or wet shoes through slush, &c.

It respects the sound made by the regorging of the water in one's shoes.

**SLORM, SLORN,** see **Sloum,** *sb.*$^1$, **Slone.**

**SLORP,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Also in forms **slaup** n.Yks.$^{14}$; **slawp** Not.; **slop** Cum.$^{14}$; **slope** Dur.$^1$ n.Yks.$^1$ ne.Yks.$^1$; **sloup** m.Yks.$^1$; **slowp** Lakel.$^2$ n.Yks.$^2$ ne.Yks.$^1$ e.Yks.$^1$ [slorp, slǭp, slōp.] **1.** *v.* To make a noise with the lips whilst eating or drinking; to eat greedily and coarsely; esp. used of spoon-food.

**Sc.** (JAM.) **n.Cy.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 171; **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ He slorped his tea. **Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.** Slorp easy, fadder, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 223; **Cum.**$^4$, **n.Yks.**$^{124}$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Hoo thoo diz slowp. **e.Yks.**$^1$ He slowpt it all up, an' didn't leeave a dhrop for neeabody else. **m.Yks.**$^1$ An' thee an' me had some frumity . . . wouldn't us sloup it, lad! **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$

**2.** Phr. (1) *to slorp and eat*, to drink noisily while the mouth is full of food; to drink greedily; (2) *— and greet*, to cry bitterly, drawing in the breath, and almost swallowing one's tears.

(1) **Nhb.**$^1$ (2) **Rxb.** (JAM.); When womenfolk begin slorping

and greeting there is at once an end of everything, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 191.

3. To shovel anything in a liquid or semi-liquid condition.

**Lakel.**$^{2}$ Slowp thi poddish inta thi kedge an' off thoo gangs ta bed. **s.Not.** 'E slawped the muck up into the shovel with 'is hands (J.P.K.).

4. To do anything in a noisy, slatternly way; to bungle. Sc. (Jam.) Hence **Slorping**, *ppl. adj.* slovenly; tawdry.

**Sc.** Slorping hussie, Sibbald *Gl.* (1802) (Jam.); Ye're gaun withouten shoon or boots But slorpin loags about your coots, Hogg *Sc. Pastoral* (1801) 17 (*ib.*).

5. Of boots or shoes: to make a noise which resembles sucking. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Them shoes slorps at the heels.

6. With *about*: to trail about in wet or mire.

**s.Not.** Coom in, wench, while it stops rainin'; a wain't hae yer slawpin' about in the dirt (J.P.K.).

7. With *over*: to wash over hurriedly and imperfectly.

**s.Not.** Yo'd haint weshed the floor; yo've on'y slawped it over (*ib.*).

8. *sb.* A gulp; the noise made in supping or drinking coarsely and carelessly.

**Cum.**$^{4}$ **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ He supped it at yah slowp. **e.Yks.** He dhrank a pahnt o' yal, all at yah slowp wivoot a yottan, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 93.

9. A sop; a mess of food; a mouthful of spoon-food; a spoonful taken hastily and ungracefully into the mouth.

**Slk., Rxb.** (Jam.) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ All maks o' slowps.

10. A sloven; an uncouth person.

**Sc.** There's gentle John, and Jock the slorp, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) I. 198. **Slk.** (Jam.)

Hence **Slorpie**, *adj.* slovenly, tawdry. Sc. (Jam.)

11. *Comb.* **Slorp-of-Tuggal**, an untidily shod person; see below.

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ By 'Slorp o' Tuggal' is meant a clog and a shoe, or a similar incongruity on the feet. Tuggal is a township in the parish of Bamburgh.

[1. Cp. MDu. *slorpen*, to sup with long draughts (Hexham).]

**SLORRA-POOCH**, *sb.* Dev. A person who dribbles; a common term of abuse. nw.Dev. (R.P.C.) Cf. **slotter-pouch**, s.v. **Slotter**, *v.*$^{1}$ 2.

**SLORRUM**, see **Slorry**.

**SLORRY**, *sb.* Pem. Ken. Also in form **slorrum** s.Pem. [slo·ri, slo·rəm.] A blind-worm; a corruption of 'slow-worm.'

**s.Pem.** On the mill beck there is any 'mount of slorrums, they be facin' the sun (W.M.M.). **Ken.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Ken.**$^{12}$

**SLORT**, see **Slart, Sloit.**

**SLOSH**, *sb.* and *v.* Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Shr. s.Wal. Nrf. Ken. Sus. Cor. and Amer. [sloʃ.] 1. *sb.* Mud, mire, melted snow; dirty water; a puddle, a muddy wash. Cf. **slush.**

**Dur.**$^{1}$ *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 90. **n.Yks.**$^{3}$ (s.v. Slush), **n.Yks.**$^{4}$, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ (s.v. Slush), **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$ **Shr.**$^{2}$ All o'er slosh. **Ken.**$^{1}$ Slosh represents rather 'a muddy wash,' which makes the louder noise when splashed about, and slush, 'liquid mud,' which makes a duller sound. **Sus.** Holloway.

Hence **Sloshy**, *adj.* wet and muddy, slushy.

**Wm.** It was varra sloshy an' cauld, Southey *Doctor* (1848) 559. **n.Yks.** This is varry sloshy grund. Sloshy weather (I.W.); **n.Yks.**$^{4}$, **w.Yks.**$^{1}$, **Not.**$^{1}$ **s.Not.** He stepped raight into a sloshy un (J.P.K.). **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Cor.**$^{2}$

2. 'Slops'; tea; an insipid drink.

**s.Wal.** Ay don't want her cup o' tea! Never could bear the slosh, Raine *Berwen Banks* (1899) 156.

3. A large body of water. Shr.$^{2}$ 4. A wasteful slattern. m.Yks.$^{3}$ (s.v. Slush). 5. *v.* To splash about; to spill.

**Nhp.**$^{1}$ 'It sloshes so,' is often said after a thaw. **Nrf.** I sloshed all the water aways, Emerson *Yarns* (1891) 46. **Cor.**$^{12}$ [**Amer.** They'll be encouraged to quit sloshin' 'round the creek, Lloyd *Chronic Loafer* (1901) 87.]

6. To hit with anything soft and pliable.

**Lin.** She sloshed some stockings round her head (R.E.C.).

**SLOSH**, *adv.* Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Suf. Also in form **slush** Rut.$^{1}$ [sloʃ.] Slanting, askew; aside, out of the way; also in *comp.* **Slosh-ways, Slosh-way-on.** Cf. **slash,** *adv.*$^{2}$

**Not.**$^{1}$ **Lin.** White *Eng.* (1865) II. 13. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ The fo'st time I seed onything aboot it, his cart an' hoss was slosh waay on o' th' roäd. **Rut.**$^{1}$ 'Turn it slushways!' 'Is that slush enow?' **Lei.**$^{1}$ 'Keep slosh' or 'stand slosh' are equivalent to 'stand clear,' 'out of the way.' Often used by boys sliding.

Hence **Sloshin(g**, *adv.* sideways, across. Suf. Raven *Hist. Suf.* (1895) 264; (H.O.H.)

**SLOT**, *sb.*$^{1}$ *Obs.* Suf.$^{1}$ The imprint of a hare's foot on the soil.

**SLOT**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Nrf.$^{1}$ [Not known to our correspondents.] [slot.] A long, wiry grass; see below.

On the wetter portions a long wiry grass, called by the marshmen slot, flourishes, and this the cattle are fond of, 718.

**SLOT**, *sb.*$^{3}$ Sc. A sum of money; an unexpected 'windfall' of money.

**n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Per.** John has lately got a slot o' siller (G.W.).

**SLOT**, *sb.*$^{4}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Wor. Som. Dev. [slot.] 1. *sb.* A groove, nitch; a slit, cut, slash.

**w.Yks.**$^{3}$ The grove in which a window frame, or a sliding door, or a bolt runs. **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **w.Som.**$^{1}$ A groove in metal; . . a groove cut round any article or turned in a lathe is not a slot. A slit or longitudinal opening, as in the familiar plane-iron, by which the position of the part having the slot can be altered by sliding.

2. The track of cart-wheels. Lan. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) 3. The opening or vent in a skirt; a placket-hole.

**Yks.** Thy slot is un'ook, lass (W.F.).

4. *Comp.* **Slot-hole**, (1) a slit or opening in a door or wall; (2) an opening in the front beam of a loom; (3) to work rapidly; to progress quickly.

(1) **w.Yks.** The letter-box at the post-office or in the front-door (S.P.U.). (2) *ib.* A slit or opening in the front beam of the loom through which the cloth was gradually passed, as it was woven (W.T.). (3) *ib.* A weaver who was progressing at an unusual rate was said to be 'slot hoiling it'—that is, passing the cloth through the slot-hole rapidly (W.T.).

5. A wide hem or tuck in anything through which a string or tape is run; also used *fig.*

**n.Yks.**$^{14}$, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.**$^{1}$; **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ Curtain slot. **Lan.** (S.W.), **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Lin.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$

6. The tape used to draw up a bag.

**w.Yks.** Put a slot in this here bag, will ye (W.F.).

7. *pl.* Interchangeable razors or surgical instruments, &c. which fit into one handle.

**w.Yks.**$^{2}$ Numbering from two to seven in a set.

8. A hollow.

**Sc.** 'The slot of a hill,' a hollow in a hill or between two ridges. 'Slot of the breast,' the pit of the stomach, where the breast-bone slopes away on each side leaving a hollow. The hollow in the throat above the breast-bone (Jam.). **Per.** Rub the slot o's breist wi' olive oil (G.W.).

9. A wide ditch. [Not known to our correspondents.] Dev. (Hall.) 10. A draining term: a fall of earth from the side of a drain. Cum.$^{14}$ 11. *v.* To cut a groove in anything; to mortise; to cut or slash.

**Nhb.** (Hall.), **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Planing downwards a square or rectangular hole inside a casting (W.S.).

12. To make a hem for the insertion of a string or tape. e.Yks.$^{1}$ 13. To run a string through a hem or hollow tuck.

**n.Yks.**$^{1}$ Get thae slide-strings a' slotted in.

Hence **Slotting-needle**, *sb.* a bodkin. e.Yks.$^{1}$, n.Lin.$^{1}$

14. To insert in a case, &c.

**w.Yks.**$^{2}$ To slot a dagger into a sheath.

15. To slip or slide easily; to slide off an inclined surface, or in a groove, &c.

**w.Yks.** One of the choirmen was asked to have some blanc mange. Another choirman called to him across the table, 'Ha' some, lad, it'll slot in amang' (S.J.C.); Presently one o' t'swells slots up t'glass winda marked 'Inquire here,' Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 37.

16. In mining: to 'hole,' to undermine a seam of coal. Yks. (C.D.), w.Yks. (C.B.C.) [*Reports Mines.*]

[8. Syþen þai slyt þe slot, sesed þe erber, Schaued wyth a scharp knyf, & þe schyre knitten, *Gawayne* (c. 1360) 1330.]

**SLOT,** *sb.*$^5$ and *v.*$^2$ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Shr. Also written **slott** Cum. Wm. w.Yks. [**slot.**] **1.** *sb.* A bolt or bar for a door.

**Cai.**$^1$ **Dmb.** We'll kep the slot before he get it in, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 87. **Ayr.** Our cadger sae sly slippit in, Syne cannilie shot the muckle door slot, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 243. **Edb.** The yett was steeked and the slot drawn, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 217. **N.Cy.**$^2$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$, **w.Dur.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Cum., Wm.** Nicolson (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. **n.Yks.**$^{12}$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**$^{15}$, **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$

**2.** A wooden bar or support; a crossbar; see below. Cf. **slote.**

**Ags.** The cross-spars which fasten what are called the bulls of a harrow, passing through them (Jam.). **Lnk.** Slots in a cart are not only the long cross-spars as in a harrow, but also the short upright bars which support the shelment and to which the boards . . . are nailed. They are distinguished from rungs as being square (*ib.*). **n.Cy.** The round smaller staves in the side of a wain . . . i.e. called the stowres, but those staves which be more large and flat are called slots (K., s.v. Stowre). **Cum.**$^{14}$ **n.Yks.**$^1$ A cross-beam or bar, running from one side-timber to another in any construction, as a sled. **e.Yks.** Any broad, flat wooden bar; distinct from a stower, which is always round, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **n.Lin.**$^1$ 'Slots,' the upright bars of wood which support the boards forming the sides of a cart or wagon. The thin pieces of wood in harrows which hold the bulls together. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^2$ A kind of bolt for bottoms or sides of wagons, tumbrels or harrows.

**3.** A pin or rod used to secure the body of a cart to the shafts, a 'juggle-pin' (q.v.).

**w.Yks.** Befoar Dolly gat intut cart sho wod see if t'slot wor reight, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1852) 43. **n.Lin.**$^1$

**4.** *Comp.* (1) **Slot-bar,** a movable bar sliding horizontally on the 'brandreth' (q.v.); (2) **-stick,** a small pole or stick in front of the body of a cart to prevent it from tipping up.

(1) **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 278. (2) **w.Yks.** (W.H.), **Not.**$^2$

**5.** A quarryman's term: a wedge-shaped block of stone 'in situ.' Cum.$^{14}$ **6.** *Obs.* A small piece or quantity.

**n.Cy.** A slot of ale (K.).

**7.** *Obs.* A butcher's term: the tongue and its root of a hog. n.Cy. Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695) (s.v. Slate). Cf. **slote, 4.** **8.** Phr. *to take one's slot*, to take one's departure, to be off. **n.Cy.** A'll tak mi slot (B.K.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**9.** *v.* To bolt or fasten; to shut hastily. Cf. **slit,** *v.*$^2$

**Cai.**$^1$ **Edb.** Whan they see The door, tho' slotted, budge a wee, Macneill *Bygane Times* (1811) 18. **Nhb.** To slot a lock, Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695); **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$ **n.Yks.**$^2$; **n.Yks.**$^4$ Ah . . . just slotted t'deear iv his feeace. **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^1$ Hees stockenth' door, an slotted sneck, ii. 306; **w.Yks.**$^{34}$ **Lin.** Skinner (1671); **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ Slot th' door, Mary, here's parson cumin', an' I want noäne on him.

**10.** To fasten with a bar or beam.

**sw.Lin.**$^1$ They got some slots, and slotted it down.

**11.** With *up*: to turn up a cart by the removal of the 'juggle-pin'; to tilt up.

**w.Yks.** Just az ah wor gettin nicely intut cart, up it slotted, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1852) 42. **n.Lin.**$^1$

**12.** *Fig.* To 'bolt,' go off, run away.

**n.Cy.** He slotted off hooam e good time. Thah mun slot off efter dinner (B.K.). **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^3$ I'll slot into bed; **w.Yks.**$^5$, **n.Lin.**$^1$

**SLOT,** *v.*$^3$ and *sb.*$^6$ Lan. Lin. Dev. [**slot.**] **1.** *v.* To dash water upon anything. Cf. **slotter,** *v.*$^1$

**Lan.** Aw'll slot a canfull ov these whut suds in thi face, Wood *Hum. Sketches*, 7.

Hence **Slotten,** *ppl. adj.* smothered in mud. Lin.$^1$

**2.** *sb.* A dirty mess, any spilt liquid. Dev.$^1$ (s.v. Slotter).

Hence **Slotty,** *adj.* wet and dirty. *ib.* **3.** Wet, sticky clay. Lin.$^1$

**SLOTCH,** *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. Also in forms **sloatch** Sc. (Jam.) [**slotʃ.**] **1.** *sb.* An idle, slouching fellow; a slovenly, slipshod person.

**Cld.** (Jam.) **Slk., Rxb.** *Gen.* applied to males (*ib.*). **Dmf.** You great thowless slotch. Wake up, man, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 22. **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 8, 1884) 8; **w.Yks.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Not.** You do look a slotch in them shoes (J.P.K.).

**2.** A glutton; a greedy eater; one who eats in a slovenly manner.

**Bwk.** He's a slotch! he's a slotch! He wad slouter up a', He'll raise a dearth i' the land, The slotch o' Marleha', Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 90. **Lakel.**$^2$, **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$

**3.** A drunkard; a sot.

**Lakel.**$^2$ **w.Yks.** A druffen owd slotch, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1878) 9. **Lan.** Owd Trinel! that's another racketty slotch! Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 155, ed. 1879; **Lan.**$^1$, **n.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$ **Stf., Der.** Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 321, 417.

**4.** *v.* To go about in a lazy, slovenly manner; to slouch, walk heavily; to be slipshod.

**Rxb., Slk.** (Jam.), **Cum.**$^{14}$ **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Courier* (June 19, 1897). **Lan.** I've no patience wi' suchlike slotchin' wark, Waugh *Owd Cronies* (1875) ii. **s.Not.** She was slotching about in a pair of old slippers (J.P.K.). **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ 'To slotch about' or 'go slotching about' is to go about slip-shod with the stockings and other clothing hanging loosely about.

**5.** Of shoes: to slip about through being too large.

**s.Not.** The boot slotches at the heel (J.P.K.).

**6.** To eat or drink greedily and with a loud noise; to lap up; to drink to excess; to get drunk.

**Lakel.**$^2$ **Wm.** He slotches his dinner up like a pig (B.K.). **w.Yks.**$^1$; **w.Yks.**$^3$ When a pig has takken some'at into it maath, and holds it head up, he slotches. **Lan.** It would seem 'em better nor sittin' slotchin' theer, Waugh *Snowed-up*, v. **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^1$ If oo seeaks let her stay, but if oo slotches dreive her away [of a sow]. Supposed to be said originally of a sow drinking out of a cheesetub, 450. **s.Chs.**$^1$ Dunna let that pup go slotchin' i' the whee.

Hence **Slotcher,** *sb.* one who eats or drinks greedily and slovenly.

**w.Yks.**$^3$ It's a slotcher, yon! A pig olys thrawves well when it's a slotcher.

**7.** To spill, slop; to splash; to be wet-shod.

**w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Chs.** *Sheaf* (1878) I. 76; **Chs.**$^1$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Haï yo bin slotchin' the waiter o'er!

[7. Cp. Icel. *sloka*, to slop (Vigfusson).]

**SLOTCHEL,** *v.* Not. [**slo·tʃl.**] To go about slipshod with loose, untidy shoes. See **Slotch.**

**s.Not.** He was slotcheling about the garden in his father's boots (J.P.K.).

**SLOTCHIKIN,** *adj.* Nhp. War. [**slo·tʃikin.**] Slovenly, untidy, loose; also used *advb.* See **Slotch.**

**Nhp.**$^1$ His stockings hang slotchikin about his heels. **War.**$^3$

**SLOTCHUT,** *v.* Oxf.$^1$ [**slo·tʃət.**] To spring up to the heel. ''Ow yer slippers do slotchut.'

**SLOTE,** *sb.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Chs. Wor. Shr. Hrt. Mid. Also written **sloat** se.Wor.$^1$ Hrt. w.Mid. [**slōt.**] **1.** *sb.* A wooden bar or support; the step of a ladder; a cross-bar. Cf. **slot,** *sb.*$^5$ **2.**

**n.Cy.** The flat step or bar of a ladder or gate (K.); **N.Cy.**$^2$ **Chs.**$^1$ The cross-bars of a thrippa are thrippa-slotes. **s.Chs.**$^1$ The wooden cross-bars of harrows. A 'slote' is also an upright bar or plank nailed at right angles to the horizontal bars of a gate; *ib.* Slotes run laterally through the side-pieces and middle-pieces [of a cart] and support the boards forming the bed (s.v. Cart). **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **se.Wor.**$^1$ A thin bar of wood connecting two or more thicker bars, as the sloats of a harrow, or of a cart or waggon bed. **Shr.**$^1$ Flat bars of wood mortised into the 'sills' of a cart or wagon for the boards of the body to be nailed to. The wooden cross-bars of harrows; *ib.* The ends [of the wooden collar] fitted into a movable 'slote' or cross-bar at the top (s.v. Sole); **Shr.**$^2$ **Hrt.** The sloats of a gate or hurdle, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. 78. **w.Mid.** The bars which connected the 'bulls' of the obsolete wooden harrows were called 'sloats' (W.P.M.). [Fitzherbert *Husb.* (1534) 24.]

**2.** *Obs.* The bolt or bar of a door. Lnk. Ramsay *Poems* (1721) *Gl.* **3.** *Obs.* A small piece or parcel. n.Cy. (K., s.v. Slot). Cf. **slot,** *sb.*$^5$ **6.** **4.** *Obs.* The tongue and its root of a hog. *ib.* Cf. **slot,** *sb.*$^5$ **7.** **5.** *v.* To bolt or dovetail. Shr.$^2$

**SLOTER,** *v.* *Obs.* Mid. To stab. Mid. (Hall.), Lon. (K.)

**SLOTH,** *v.* *Obs.* Sc. Yks. Also in form **slouth** Sc. (Jam.) To act slothfully; to do work carelessly or insufficiently; to neglect.

**Sc.** What shall we do then! sloth our callings, &c.? Bruce

*Lectures* (1708) 13 (Jam., s.v. Sleuth). **n.Sc.** Excess in lawful comforts, slothing of private duties, Wodrow Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) II. 239. **Cld., Lth.** (Jam.) **w.Yks.** He does nothing but sloth. He goes slothing about all the day (C.C.R.).

**SLOTHER**, *v.* and *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. War. Wor. Also in form **sloyther** Lan.$^1$ [slo·ðə(r.] **1.** *v.* To smear, bedaub; to wipe up carelessly. Cf. **slodder, 5, slotter,** *v.*$^1$

**e.Yks.**$^1$ **n.Lan.** When a child spills its porridge on its clothes, we say 'it slothers its poddish' (G.W.). **War.**$^3$ **w.Wor.**$^1$ I s'pose that gurl thinks as 'er's claned the floor! 'Er's slothered it over, some waay.

**2.** To slide, slip. Der.$^1$, Wor. (W.K.W.C.) **3.** To drag the feet; to walk heavily or clumsily. Lan.$^1$, s.Lan.$^1$, Chs.$^1$ Cf. **slather, 5.** **4.** To loiter; to go about carelessly; to act slothfully. n.Yks.$^2$, Lan.$^1$ **5.** To slumber. n.Yks.$^2$ **6.** *sb.* A thick fluid. Nhb.$^1$ Hence **Slothery,** *adj.* messy, slatternly. *ib.* **7.** A sluggard. n.Yks.$^2$

Hence **Slothery,** *adj.* inclined to be indolent; slow to determine. *ib.*

**SLOT(T,** *sb.* Sh.I. [**slot.**] A dish consisting of the roe and liver of fish mixed with meal.

Nutritious dishes, such as ... hakka muggies and slot, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 177; Slott an gree, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 34; **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**SLOTTER,** *v.*$^1$ and *sb.* Sc. Irel. w.Cy. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **sloiter** Sc. (Jam.) N.I.$^1$; **zlotter** Dev. [slo·tə(r.] **1.** *v.* To spill, splash, throw liquid about; to dirty, make a mess; to eat in a dirty, noisy manner. Cf. **slatter,** *v.*$^1$

**Bnff.**$^1$, **Bwk., Rxb.** (Jam.) **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **Dev.** Did'n ha zlotter, Vrim tail ta tap nat, tha cole watter, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1866) 2nd S. 57; **Dev.**$^1$ A shod the cream and slotter'd it all about, 4. **nw.Dev.**$^1$ Thee'rt slotterin' the peg's-mait all auver the place. I doan think a drink'th much; he's slotterin' more'n haaf o't. **Cor.**$^{12}$

Hence (1) **Slotterer,** *sb.* a slovenly woman; (2) **Slottering,** *ppl. adj.* given to taking medicine, physicking; (3) **Slottery,** *adj.* wet, dirty, foul.

(1) **Cor.**$^1$ (2) **n.Dev.** A ..., zlottering, zart-and-vair yheat-stool, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 53. (3) **w.Cy.** Slottery weather, Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **Dev.** Slottery time o't, eddn' et? Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 140, ed. 1871; **Dev.**$^1$ **Cor.**$^1$ The roads are slottery; **Cor.**$^2$

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Slotter-hodge,** a dirty, slovenly fellow, both in eating and person. Rxb. (Jam.); (2) **-pouch,** lit. one who dribbles, a common term of abuse. nw.Dev.$^1$ **3.** To be engaged in any wet and dirty kind of work. Lnk. (Jam.) **4.** To breathe through nasal mucus. Bnff.$^1$ **5.** With *wee*: to over-nurse. *ib.* **6.** To pass the time idly or sluggishly; to slumber; to loiter; to linger about pretending to work; to work or walk in a slovenly manner. Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.$^1$, N.I.$^1$ Hence **Slottry,** *adj.* slumbering, drowsy, inactive. Lth. (Jam.) **7.** *sb.* A wet, dirty mess; filth; any liquid spilt or thrown about.

**Bnff.**$^1$ A filthy, disgusting mass. Snot. **Cld.** (Jam.) **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **Dev.** What a slotter there's in the street, is'n there? *Reports Provinc.* (1897); **Dev.**$^1$, **Cor.**$^{12}$

**8.** *Obs.* A mixture for medicinal purposes.

**n.Dev.** A zeed tha, pound savin to make metcens and ... zlotters, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 184; Implying rather a semi-fluid, as a soft poultice or a mixture of the brimstone and treacle kind (still in use), *ib. Gl.*, ed. 1778.

**9.** A sloven, one who is dirty in person or at food. Lnk. (Jam.) **10.** The act of taking food in a slobbering manner; the noise made in thus eating. Bnff.$^1$, Cld. (Jam.) **11.** Over-nursing. Bnff.$^1$ **12.** The act of doing work or of walking in a slovenly manner, esp. in mud. *ib.*

[**1.** Cp. Þan aght þe saul of synful with-in Be ful foule þat es alle slotered in syn, Hampole *Pr. C.* (c. 1340) 2367.]

**SLOTTER,** *v.*$^2$ Yks. [slo·tə(r.] To go quickly.

**w.Yks.** He slottered dahn t'steps afore Ah'd t'chonce to speyk, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 26, 1898).

**SLOTTIT,** *v.* w.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] To walk slipshod. (Hall.)

**SLOUAN,** *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **sluan.** A dial. form of 'sleuth-hound.' Sc. Sibbald *Gl.* (1802) (Jam.). Rxb. (Jam.)

**SLOUCH,** *v.*$^1$, *sb.*$^1$ and *adj.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Lin. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Sus. I.W. and Amer. Also in forms **sleauch** Lan.; **sleawch** s.Lan.$^1$; **sleutch** Sc. (Jam.) Dev. [Sc. Lin. **slūtʃ,** w.Yks. **slātʃ,** Lan. **slētʃ,** s.Cy. **sleutʃ.**] **1.** *v.* To lounge or idle about; to shirk work. Cld. (Jam.), w.Yks. (J.W.) Hence **Sleauching-time,** *sb.* a time of idleness; a time when a man does not work full time every week.

**Lan.** (S.W.); He'd let thee slave thisel to t'dyeath ... to keep him reet for sleauchin time and brass, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 221.

**2.** With *away*: to slip away from a place in which there is anything to do or to fear. Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **3.** With *over*: to do work in a slipshod manner. Glo.$^1$ **4.** *sb.* An idle, lazy fellow; one who does not do a fair amount of work.

**Lan.** Theau t' hardly fit t' be trusted, theau idle slouch, Clarke *Tum Fowt Sketches* (1892) No. iii. 36. **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Brks.**$^1$, **I.W.**$^1$

Hence **Sleutchy,** *adj.* untidy, careless.

**s.Dev.** You gurt sleutchy thing! (F.W.C.)

**5.** A broad-brimmed hat of unstiffened felt; a sunbonnet.

**n.Lin.**$^1$, **Oxf.**$^1$ **Sus.** Paid 20*s.* for a ribbon and slouch for Molly, Marchant *Diary* (1714–28) in *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 247. [**Amer.** I know'd by ... the flatness o' his black slouch that it was the preacher hisself, Lloyd *Chronic Loafer* (1901) 223.]

**6.** *adj.* Clownish. Lan. Thornber *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 110.

**SLOUCH,** *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Nrf. Dev. [**slūtʃ, sleutʃ.**] **1.** *v.* To wet, drench; to give oneself a vigorous douche.

**Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 428, ed. 1876. **Dev.** Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

**2.** To put one foot in the water. Nrf. Holloway. **3.** *sb.* A douche; a vigorous washing of oneself.

**Dev.** I'll go out to the plump-traw an' 'ave a güde slouch, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

**SLOUCH,** *v.*$^3$ and *sb.*$^3$ Cum. Yks. Chs. Not. Also Ken. Also in form **slooch** Yks. Ken. [**slūtʃ,** Not. **slautʃ.**] **1.** *v.* To box the ears. **Not.**$^2$ If you don't behave I'll slouch you.

Hence **Sloucher,** *sb.* a heavy blow; a thump.

**s.Not.** A gen 'im such a sloucher side th' 'eād (J.P.K.).

**2.** An agricultural term: see below.

**Ken.** To dib beans and slooch them in (P.M.).

**3.** With *up*: to dig up hastily.

**Chs.**$^1$; **Chs.**$^3$ A boy, who saw a woman digging up on the sly some stolen money, said, 'I seed her slouching up th' brass.'

**4.** *sb.* A blow clumsily delivered.

**Cum.**$^{14}$ **n.Yks.** Ah gav him a slooch ower t'lug (I.W.).

**SLOUCH,** see **Slough,** *sb.*$^2$

**SLOUCHER,** *sb.* Lan. A lazy, untidy person. (S.W.) See **Slouch,** *v.*$^1$

**SLOUDRICK,** *sb.* Cor.$^3$ [**slau·drik.**] An uncouth person.

**SLOUDRING,** *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* Dev.$^1$ Clumsy, loutish.

A sloudring lubber! 15.

**SLOUG,** see **Slough,** *sb.*$^3$

**SLOUGER,** *sb.* Dev. Also in form **slouzer.** Anything exceptionally large of its kind, a 'whacker.'

Didn't I vatch 'n a rigler slouger? Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); That [an apple-dumpling] 's a reg'lar slouzer, *Reports Provinc.* (1885); **Dev.**$^3$ A whacking gert slouger.

**SLOUGH,** *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. n.Cy. Lakel. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Glo. Also written **sluf** Wm. e.Yks.; **sluff** Lakel.$^2$ n.Yks.$^{24}$ e.Yks.$^1$ m.Yks.$^1$ n.Lan.$^1$ n.Lin.$^1$ [**sluf.**] **1.** *sb.* A husk; esp. the outer skin of a gooseberry or currant; an outer covering.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Slg.** The sweet kirnell of the blessing under the sour slough that is without, Wodrow Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 265. **Ayr.** Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 190. **Lnk.** Ramsay *Poems* (1721) *Gl.* **Gall.** Bean sloughs (J.M.). **N.Cy.**$^2$, **Lakel.**$^2$, **n.Yks.**$^{124}$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Thoo maun't eat them berry sluffs. **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$, **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ A plum sluff.

**2.** The slime of snails or snakes. Lan. (Hall.), s.Lan.$^1$ **3.** In phr. *gone to a sluff*, of a person: become very thin or worn. **Lakel.** Thoo's gian tull a sluff (B.K.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **4.** *v.* To throw off in the manner of a snake casting its skin; to skin; to remove an outer covering.

**ne.Yks.**$^1$ Taking the heads and tails off gooseberries was sometimes called 'sluffing berries,' though incorrectly. **e.Yks.**$^1$ **Lin.**$^1$ The mouse has sloughed its tail. **Glo.** (H.S.H.)

**5.** To eject from the mouth by a sudden puff.

**Lakel.** Thoo's sluffed that chow o bacca amang oor poddish (B.K.).

**6.** To hang down; see below.

**Glo.**$^1$ Untidy stockings are said to be sloughing.

**7.** To strain the heart to breaking, by reason of any trouble; to be choked by quick-coming sobs; to be disheartened or wearied out. See **Heart-sluffed**, s.v. **Heart**, 1 (53), **Sloughen.**

**Lakel.**$^2$ **Wm.** Ah was sluft when Ah hard tell on't (B.K.). **e.Yks.**$^1$ If Ada dees, Ah think thoo'll sluf thi heart oot, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 4. **w.Yks.**$^2$; **w.Yks.**$^5$ Doan't sluff that barn, nah pretha doant. Poor barn! shoo's ommast sluffed. Sluffing at it agean!—gi'e her a smack, it's awal her nasty bit o' temper.

**SLOUGH**, *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Der. Ess. Also in form **slouch** Sc. (Jam.) **1.** A puddle in the road.

**Der.**$^1$ The road being very deep, and full of sloughs. **Ess.** (H.H.M.)

**2.** A deep ravine or gully. Rnf. (Jam.) Cf. **slug**, *sb.*$^4$

**SLOUGH**, *sb.*$^3$ and *v.*$^2$ Sc. Wm. Yks. Also in forms **sloo** S. & Ork.$^1$ w.Yks.; **sloug** Sc. (Jam.); **sluff** Wm. **1.** *sb.* A slow, idle, lounging person; a flat, lazy, awkward man.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Sh.I.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.), **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Gall.** A fine slough o' cheel, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**2.** *v.* To go through life idly and dreamily; to slide or slip away.

**Wm.** Eleven! how time's car sluffs on, Sewart *Rhymes* (1869) 23; At blind man's buff he'd hed enough, An' lish thro' fowd was sluffin, *ib.* 61. **w.Yks.** He goas slooin' on, gaumin' nob'dy, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 16, 1897).

**SLOUGH**, *sb.*$^4$ Sc. Also in forms **sloo** S. & Ork.$^1$; **slugh** (Jam.). A lean, hungry person or animal; a voracious eater or drinker; a mean, selfish person.

**S. & Ork.**$^1$, **Cld.** (Jam.) **Bwk.** Whaever brought a lang, lean slough, like that here, to raise a dearth amang the bread, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 90. **Dmf.** (Jam.)

**SLOUGH**, *sb.*$^5$ Chs.$^3$ The blade of a plough.

**SLOUGH**, see **Slo.**

**SLOUGH-DOG**, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. A sleuth-hound.

**Sc.** (Jam., s.v. Sleuth-hund). **Nhb.** The slough dogs of the Borderers, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 159. **Cum.** Jefferson *Allerdale Ward* (1842) 23.

**SLOUGHEN**, *v.* Lakel. Wm. Yks. Also written **sluffen** Lakel.$^2$ Wm. w.Yks.; and in form **sloffen** w.Yks.$^3$ [**sluˑfən.**] To satiate; to sicken, disgust; to dishearten. See **Slough**, *sb.*$^1$ 7.

**Lakel.**$^2$ **Wm.** It wad sluffen a pig ta eat seck stuff (B.K.). **w.Yks.** Ah wor fair sluffened so ah chucked it (H.L.); **w.Yks.**$^3$

**SLOUGHER**, *v.* Dev. To slide; to stumble on greasy roads or ice. (Hall.), Dev.$^3$

**SLOUGHERDHE**, *sb. Obs.* Wxf.$^1$ Also written **slaugheardhè.** A greedy pig.

Skelpearès an slaugheardhès mye leeigh, 106; *ib.* 68.

**SLOUGHT**, *sb.* n.Lin.$^1$ [**sluft.**] A sewer; a drain.

**SLOUGHTER**, *v.* Yks. [**sluˑftə(r).**] In phr. *sloughtered with grief*, overcome with sorrow. Cf. **slough**, *sb.*$^1$ 7.

**w.Yks.** Th' wife wor stood crying at th' door, varry near sloughter'd wi' grief, Bickerdike *Beacon Alm.* (1876).

**SLOUK**, *v.* and *sb.* Irel. Lin. **1.** *v.* To slouch about. sw.Lin.$^1$ **2.** *sb. Obs.* An idle, heedless person. Wxf.$^1$

**SLOUK, SLOUKAWN**, see **Sloke**, *sb.*

**SLOUM**, *sb.*$^1$, *v.* and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Cmb. Also in forms **slaam** e.Lan.$^1$; **slahm** w.Yks.; **slaum** Lan.; **sleaum** e.Lan.$^1$; **sleawm** s.Lan.$^1$; **sloam** Ir.; **slome** Wm. w.Yks.$^2$; **sloom** Sc. (Jam.) S. & Ork.$^1$ N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ Dur. Cum.$^{14}$ Not. sw.Lin.$^1$ Cmb.; **slorm** m.Yks.; **slowm** Wm.; **slum** Sc. Nhb.$^1$ e.Dur.$^1$ [Sc. and n.Cy. **slūm**, w.Yks. **slām**, Lan. **slēm.**] **1.** *sb.* A slumber; a light doze. See **Sloomy.**

**Sc.** Mackay. **n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Whyles when I'm in a quiet sloom my Willie's hame to me, Shelley *Flowers* (1868) 54. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.** Aw'd getten nowther sleep nor slum, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 24; **Nhb.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** Nodding his head in an easy slome, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 150. **w.Yks.** Just when t'stranger hed getten on a bit ov a slahm, he wor wakkened, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1894) 17; **w.Yks.**$^1$ 'Does shoe sleep weel?' 'It's nout bud a brokken sloum,' ii. 291. **Lan.** Aw cudno tell whether awr in a sleawm or wakn, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1740) 47. **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Cmb.** (W.W.S.)

**2.** The slow and silent motion of the water of a deep pool. Cum.$^4$ Cf. **loom**, *sb.*$^4$ **3.** *v.* To slumber, doze lightly.

**Sc.** Saft slooming clos'd my ee, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 225; The best wine, that rins doon finely, garrin' the lips o' a' thae that slum to speak, Robson *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vii. 9. **n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** An' thus whiles slouming, whiles starting wi' her fright, She maks a shift to wear awa' the night, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 58 (*ib.*). **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.** (K.) **e.Dur.**$^1$ He's slumming. **Cum.**$^4$ Oal' Towler yelpt to hear my fit, Fra' sloomin' quickly roused, *Lyrics, Peggy*, st. 4. **m.Yks.** Oh, he slorms, and slorms ahl t'time (F.P.T.). **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.** Thornber *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 110. **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**4.** To become powerless through fear or some other emotion; to lie in a helpless or senseless state.

**Slk.** (Jam.); Sett up sic ane yirlish skrighe that my verie sennyns sloomyt, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 110, ed. 1866. **n.Ir.** His heart full av hopes that in hellmint wir sloamin', *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 74. **Wm.** In t'muck I slowm'd hour efter hour, Sewart *Rhymes* (1869) 56.

**5.** To move slowly and silently; to wander aimlessly; to slink away; to go about with a hang-dog air.

**Sh.I.** Yon hokken lipper o' a dug o' Arty's is begun to sloom aboot da doors agen, *Sh. News* (Aug. 20, 1898); **S. & Ork.**$^1$, **Or.I.** (Jam.) **Dmf.** I . . . slum'd through the years o' my bairntime in glee, Reid *Poems* (1894) 49. **Cum.**$^4$ It goes slooming quietly down. **w.Yks.**$^2$ **s.Not.** Y'uv on'y won pace, sloomin along as if to-morrer ud do (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**$^1$ I see it go slooming along.

Hence **Sloomit**, *ppl. adj.* sullen, evil-looking; wily, sly. S. & Ork.$^1$ **6.** Of plants: to waste, decay; to become flaccid through a touch of frost.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Slk.** It is only said of such plants as abound with sap, . . glutinous in rotting (*ib.*); No other spot over their whole pasture offered as much verdure at this time as these seemingly sloomed places, *Farmer's Mag.* (*ib.*)

**7.** *adj.* Of corn: having stalks too luxuriant in growth. Uls. *N. & Q.* (1875) 5th S. iii. 147.

[1. OE. *slūma*, slumber (Hall).]

**SLOUM**, *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) The green scum that gathers on stagnant pools.

**SLOUMY**, *adj.* Cum. Yks. Chs. Also written **slowmy** Cum.$^{14}$; and in form **sloamy** Yks. Chs.$^{13}$ [**slouˑmi, slōˑmi.**] Of straw: soft and weak as when the corn has been laid while growing.

**Cum.**$^{14}$ **e.Yks.** The barley itselfe [will be] sloumie, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 54; Wheat's sloamy this year, and gets lodged (Miss A.). **Chs.**$^{13}$

**SLOUN, SLOUNG**, see **Slowan, Slung**, *sb.*$^1$

**SLOUNGE**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also written **sloonge** Sc. e.Yks.$^1$; **slunge** Sc. (Jam.) N.I.$^1$ [**slūn(d)ʒ.**] **1.** *v.* To lounge, idle about; to walk with a slovenly gait; to go from place to place, esp. with a view to 'cadging.'

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^1$ **Fif.** The throo-ga'n mother could not endure sloongin, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 18. **Edb.** Thou lazy, slounging, donart sot! You'll ne'er be worth a single groat, Macaulay *Poems* (1788) 131. **N.I.**$^1$ **Uls.** Ye wud slunge at the back o' the ditches, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853-62) VI. 42. **Ant.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Cum.** Heame wi' empty pouches To slounge this day, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 143. **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$

Hence **Slounger**, *sb.* a loafer; an idle sneak; a 'platelicker.'

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^1$ **Rnf.** I hope this while that nae Physician Has cross'd your hallan, Nor slounger beagle out perdition Seeks Robin Allan, Clark *Rhymes* (1842) 16.

**2.** To go about with a sour, hang-dog look. Slk. (Jam.)

Hence **Slounging-like**, *adj.* having a downcast, fatigued appearance or gait. Sc. (Jam.) **3.** *sb.* An idler; a skulking, sneaking, mischievous fellow; a glutton; a stupid, dull-looking person.

**Sc.** Now Finaly, the slunge, had taken care never to let on of the messages, black or white, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) II. 75 (Jam.). **Sh.I.** Muckle hoeborn slunges, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 242. **Rnf.** Ye low, lazy slounges, who live, and ne'er work, McGilvray

*Poems* (ed. 1862) 273. **Slk.** (Jam.) **Rxb.** 'A greedy slounge.' A phrase applied to a dog that goes about hanging his ears and prying into every corner for food. 'He's a great slounge for his guts' (Jam.). **Gall.** *Gallovidian* (1901) III. 72. **N.I.**$^1$ **n.Cy.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 171. **Nhb.** The slounge will ken he's ne'er been wise, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 339. **m.Yks.**$^1$

**SLOUNGE**, see **Slunge.**

**SLOUNGING**, *ppl. adj.* Yks. Of a blow: heavy, swinging. See **Sloonge.**

**w.Yks.** Ah' give thee a slounging bat, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*

**SLOUP**, see **Slope**, *sb.*, **Slorp.**

**SLOUPE**, *sb.* *Obs.* s.Sc. (Jam.) A stupid, silly fellow. *Complaynte Sc.*, *Gl.* (1801) (s.v. Slop).

**SLOUPER**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) A sloven; a person who tries to slip away undetected. Cld., Lnk. (s.v. Slype).

**SLOUR**, see **Slur.**

**SLOUSE**, *v.* War. Wor. Wil. **[sleuz.]** To swill vigorously; to splash about in the water.

**War.**$^3$ Slouse it well in the water. **Wor.** Slousing y$^e$ pavement, *Evesham Acc.* (1726) in *Evesham Jrn.* (Mar. 8, 1902). **Wil.**$^1$

**SLOUSTER**, *v.* and *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) **1.** *v.* With *away*: to do anything in a slovenly way; to work in anything liquid or semi-liquid. Fif. Cf. **slaister.**

**2.** *sb.* A sloven. Slk. **3.** Food ill-prepared. *ib.*

**SLOUT**, *v.* Yks. **[slāt.]** To sprinkle, splash, bespatter. Cf. **slart, 1.**

**w.Yks.** I've sadly slouted my gown, Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 354; **w.Yks.**$^5$ (s.v. Slart).

**SLOUTER**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. **[slū·tər.]** **1.** *v.* To eat in a greedy, noisy, untidy fashion.

**Bwk.** He's a slotch! he's a slotch! He wad slouter up a', Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 90.

**2.** *sb.* An untidy, awkward fellow, with badly-fitting clothes. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

**SLOUTH, SLOUZER**, see **Sloth, Slouger.**

**SLOV**, *v.* Nrf. **[slɐv.]** To be slovenly.

She did fare to slov, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 92.

[Cp. MDu. *sloeven*, to play the sloven (Hexham).]

**SLOVE, SLOVEN**, see **Slive**, *v.*$^2$, **Slive**, *v.*$^1$

**SLOVEN'S-YEAR**, *sb.* Wil.$^1$ A wonderfully prosperous season, when even a bad farmer has good crops.

**SLOVEN-WOOD**, *sb.* e.An. The southernwood, *Artemisia Abrotanum.* e.An.$^1$, Nrf. (P.H.E.)

**SLOVVEN**, see **Sleave, Slive**, *v.*$^1$

**SLOW**, *adj.* and *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Wor. Nrf. I.W. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **slaa** I.W.$^2$; **slaw** e.Yks.$^1$ **[slou, slǭ, slā.]** **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Slow-back**, a sluggard; a great clumsy or ignorant person; (2) **-belly**, a louse; (3) **-feet**, see below; (4) **-furrowing**, a particular method of ploughing; (5) **-poke**, a dunce; a driveller; (6) **— six-legged walker**, a louse; (7) **-swift**, (8) **-thumbs**, a dawdler; one slow at work; (9) **-to-blush**, shameless; (10) **-walking**, a funeral.

(1) **I.W.**$^2$ Hast zid the fresh maade at Varmer White's it, you? She es a girt slaabacked thing. **Dev.** (Hall.) (2) **Gall.** Some yarn is alive enough when it comes here—both with 'high-jumpers' and 'slow-bellies,' Crockett *A. Mark* (1899) xiv. (3) **e.Yks.** A man who had not . . . passed the 'slow-feet' of the years, Linskill *Exchange Soul* (1888) xii. (4) **Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). (5) **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (6) **Cor.**$^2$ (7) **se.Wor.**$^1$ (8) **Rxb.** (Jam.) (9) **w.Yks.** He's a slow-to-blush un, an' proper, an' I wonder he's getten grace enough to come sober to the grave, Sutcliffe *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 106. (10) **s.Lan.**$^1$

**2.** Blunt. **n.Yks.** T'knife is slow (I.W.).

**3.** *sb.* In phr. *the slow*, slowly.

**I.Ma.** The slow they haul The painter aboard, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 74.

**SLOW**, *sb.*$^2$ Yks. **[slǭ.]** The herring-gull, *Larus argentatus.* n.Yks. (I.W.)

**SLOWAN**, *sb.* and *v.* *Obs.* Sc. Nhb. Also in form **sloun** Sc. (Jam.) **1.** *sb.* An indolent, good-for-nothing person; a sloven. Cld., Rxb. (Jam.) Cf. **sloan.** **2.** A term of reproach for a person who consumes liquids in large quantities. ? A dial. form of 'slow-hound.'

**Nhb.** His gastric capability procured him the appellation of 'Wull the slowan,' Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 115.

**3.** *v.* To idle away one's time. Cld. (Jam.)

**SLOWCOME**, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also in form **slocum** Cor.$^2$ **[slou·kəm.]** A slow person; a lagging, stupid, lazy fellow. **Dev.**$^3$ **Cor.**$^2$ Come along, old slocum.

**SLOW-CRIPPLE**, *sb.* Cor. Also in form **slaw-.** A slow-worm.

I stanked 'pon a slaw-cripple, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 24; **Cor.**$^{12}$

**SLOWDY**, *adj.*, *sb.* and *v.* Cum. Wm. Yks. **[slou·di.]** **1.** *adj.* Of fish when out of season: flabby, flaccid, soft. n.Yks. (T.S.), n.Yks.$^{124}$ **2.** Of a person: long, thin, lanky, ungainly; slovenly, untidy.

**Cum.** They cawt yan anudder for aw t' . . . slowdiest, an' gawkiest rapscallions, *W.C.T.X.* (1901) 23, col. 2; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** He seean crop up intul a girt slowdy lad, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 43. **n.Yks.**$^{12}$, **m.Yks.**$^1$

**3.** *sb.* An ungainly person; a dirty sloven.

**Lakel.**$^2$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Sha's a big slowdy. **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$

**4.** An odd, ill-fitting garment. m.Yks.$^1$ **5.** *v.* To delay; to act in a sluggish fashion; only used in *prp.* n.Yks.$^2$

**SLOWER-WORM**, *sb.* Wal. A slow-worm.

The slower-worm stings horrible, *Church Mthly.* (Oct. 1890) 236.

**SLOWGS**, *sb. pl.* Cor. **[slaugz.]** Old boots worn by miners underground. w.Cor. (M.A.C.)

**SLOW-HOUND, SLOWM**, see **Sleugh-hound, Sloum**, *sb.*$^1$

**SLOWMY, SLOWP**, see **Sloumy, Slope**, *sb.*, **Slorp.**

**SLOWPY**, *adj.* Cum.$^1$ **[slou·pi.]** Sloppy, muddy; soft as mud.

**SLOWRIE**, *sb.* I.Ma. **[slou·ri.]** A hook or hanger over the fire.

Purr the keddle on the slowrie, Rydings *Tales* (1895) 43; A pot of potatoes . . . swung from the slowrie, the hook over the fire, Caine *Manxman* (1894) pt. i. v.

**SLOWTE, SLOX**, see **Sloat**, *v.*, **Slocks.**

**SLOY**, *sb.* Sc. **[sloi.]** A slide.

**Gall.** Why did he regard with such mighty assumption of indifference the long slide or 'sloy,' gleaming black among the white and trampled snow? Crockett *Banner of Blue* (1902) iv.

**SLOYT, SLOYTHER**, see **Sloit, Slother.**

**SLUAN**, *sb.* Cai.$^1$ A gaunt and clownish boor.

[Cp. ON. *slāni*, a gaunt and clownish boor (Vigfusson).]

**SLUAN**, see **Slouan.**

**SLUB**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Sh.I. e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Som. **[slub, slɐb.]** **1.** *sb.* A gelatinous mass; a slimy wash; ooze, slush, mud. Cf. **slob**, *sb.*$^1$, **slubber**, *v.*$^1$

**Sh.I.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.), **S. & Ork.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^1$ **Suf.** (M.E.R.); **Suf.**$^1$ The roads are all slub. **Ken.** The slub and mess (D.W.L.); **Ken.**$^1$, **Sur.**$^1$, **Sus.**$^{12}$, **Hmp.**$^1$, **Som.** (W.F.R.)

Hence **Slubby**, *adj.* slimy, slippery, slushy, muddy, sloppy.

**S. & Ork.**$^1$, **Cmb.** (W.W.S.) **Ken.** Ground is so slubby (D.W.L.). **Sur.**$^1$ **Sus.**$^1$ I goos to chapel otherwhile when 'tis so slubby (s.v. Most-in-ginral). **Wil.** The lanes and the gateways in the fields, as they say, are 'slubby' enough in November, and those who try to go through get 'slubbed' up to their knees, Jefferies *Hdgrow.* (1889) 187. [Levins *Manip.* (1570).]

**2.** *v.* To churn up into slush; to cover with mud; also with *up.*

**Suf.** (M.E.R.) **Wil.** Those who try to go through [the lanes] get 'slubbed' up to their knees, Jefferies *Hdgrow.* (1889) 187.

**3.** To clean out mud from the bottoms of ditches.

**e.An.**$^1$ **Som.** 'It seems a bad job to set an old man to do.' 'Ah, I think he be slubbin for himself' (W.F.R.).

[**1.** Cp. Swed. dial. *slubb*, dirty water in which things have been washed (Rietz). **2.** *slubba*, to mix liquids carelessly (*ib.*).]

**SLUB**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Yks. Lan. Wor. Som. Also in form **slob** Wor. **[slub.]** **1.** *v.* To draw out and slightly twist wool or cotton so as to make a long thread; see below. Cf. **slubber**, *v.*$^2$

**w.Yks.**$^3$; **w.Yks.**$^5$ The first process in the manufacture of cloth which forms a thread. After the wool is carded (a carding-machine levels and divides the wool into short breadths or 'cards') it goes through the 'Billy,' (another machine of a certain number of spindles—generally sixty to one hundred) being joined by the 'piecer'-lads by a slight movement of the hand. The 'Billy' running out, stops at a certain distance, when a beam falls, and the threads being stretched put the twist into them, and this continuously; the former movement producing fineness, and the latter strength. The distance at which the stretching process begins, regulates the fineness of the thread, which is ordered, when in the card, to be slubbed so many skeins—the higher the number, the finer the material; and being wound on the spindles are afterwards detached, and are styled 'slubbings.' After the slubbing process comes the mule-spinning, and then the weaving. **e.Lan.**$^1$ To give fibrous substances, as cotton, the first twisting previous to spinning. **s.Lan.**$^1$, **w.Som.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Slubber**, *sb.*, *obs.*, a workman engaged in 'slubbing'; a spinner; (2) **Slubbing**, *sb.* a long thread of slightly twisted cotton or woollen yarn; (3) **Slubbing-Billy**, *sb.* the machine used in the process of 'slubbing.'

(1) **w.Yks.**$^3$; **w.Yks.**$^5$ The man in charge of the 'Billy' is a slubber. Condensing-machines have, however, superseded the carding-machine, as well as the slubber's and piecer's work. **s.Lan.**$^1$, **w.Som.**$^1$ (2) **w.Yks.** (S.C.H.), (W.T.), **Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Wor.** A waants a bit o' slobbin' to mend it ov (H.K.). **w.Som.**$^1$ (3) **w.Som.**$^1$

**2.** *sb.* A short, thick, lumpy imperfection adhering to the length of wool in its various processes.

**w.Yks.** An imperfection that the operative looks out for, and, seeing, picks up. 'Pike thi slubs off if tha's nowght else to du,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 23, 1897).

**SLUBBARD**, *sb. Obsol.* ne.Yks.$^1$ A basin for drinking milk out of.

**SLUBBER**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Suf. Cor. [**slu·bə(r.**] **1.** *v.* To daub, besmear; to obscure with dirt. Cf. **slobber, 2.**

**w.Yks.** (W.H.S.); *Arch. Wds.* in *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Sept. 8, 1883) 7. **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ To half clean a thing is to slubber it over. **War.**$^3$

**2.** To kiss in a loud, coarse manner.

**Not.**$^1$ **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 361. **n.Lin.**$^1$ You slubber th' bairn as if you'd niver seen it for a twel'-munth. **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$

**3.** To suck or swallow hastily; to drink with a gurgling noise.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **n.Cy.** Slubber up a sillibub, Brathwait *Lan. Lovers* (1640) iv. **e.Yks.**$^1$

**4.** To throw food about, or break it up in a wasteful, disgusting manner.

**Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 361. **n.Lin.**$^1$

**5.** To do anything in a careless, slovenly manner; to slur over; to scamp work; to idle.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Slk.** When I see a young chap lying slubberin' an' sleepin' a' the day, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 239, ed. 1866. **w.Yks.** *Arch. Wds.* in *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Sept. 8, 1883) 7; (W.H.S.) **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ **Cor.** 'Many a bad marriage bargain,' says Tonkin, 'is there yearly slubbered up,' Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 440, ed. 1896.

Hence (1) **Slubbering**, *ppl. adj.* slovenly, dirty; (2) **Slubbery**, *adj.* carelessly done, unworkmanlike.

(1) **Nhp.**$^1$ Such a servant is called 'a slubbering thing.' (2) **Lei.**$^1$

**6.** *Fig.* To flatter basely. Not.$^1$, Lei.$^1$, War.$^3$ **7.** *sb.* Any gelatinous substance; esp. used of frog or toad spawn.

**w.Yks.** He mud as weel ha' tried to climb up a hill side o' slubber, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1890) 29, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 23, 1897); **w.Yks.**$^1$ Taad slubber. **Chs.**$^3$

Hence **Slubbery**, *adj.* slimy.

**Bwk.** Heaving her trail And slubbery o' filthy stuff, like a black snail, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 98.

**8.** Mire, mud, slush. **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*, s.v. Slabber). **Lei.**$^1$, **Suf.**$^1$

Hence **Slubbery**, *adj.* sloppy, muddy. Lei.$^1$ **9.** Food over-boiled, esp. that of a flaccid nature. Cld. (Jam.)

Hence **Slubbery**, *adj.* of food: loose, flaccid. Sc. (*ib.*)

**10.** The act of swallowing hastily, so as to make a noise with the throat. (*ib.*)

[**1.** Slubber, I fyle a thyng or beray it, *Je barbouille*, Palsgr. (1530).]

**SLUBBER**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Also in form **slobber** Rxb. (Jam.) [**slu·bə(r.**] **1.** *v.* To dress wool for the manufacture of cloth. n.Cy. (Hall.), w.Yks.$^1$ Cf. **slub**, *v.*$^2$ **2.** *sb.* Half-twined or badly-twined woollen thread. Rxb. (Jam.)

**SLUBBER-DE-GULLION**, *sb.* Sc. Lin. A term of contempt: a mean, dirty fellow. Cf. **slobbergullion.**

**Sc.** The first glisk that I got o' this slubberdegullion o' a maister gied me the heartscad at him, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 296. **Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 724; **Lin.**$^1$

[He's an oxe and an asse, and a slubberdegullion, *Musarum Deliciae* (1656) 79 (Hall.). See Nares.]

**SLUCH(E**, see **Slutch.**

**SLUCKABED**, *sb.* and *v.* Oxf. Brks. Dor. Som. Also in form **slock-a-bed** w.Som.$^1$ [**slɐ·kəbed.**] **1.** *sb.* A late riser; a sluggard; a corruption of 'slugabed.'

**Oxf.**$^1$ **Brks.**$^1$ When any one lies in bed late, boys will commonly sing—'Sluck-a-bed, sluck-a-bed, Barley Butt, Yer yead be zo heavy 'e can't get up.' **Dor.**$^1$ **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**$^1$ (s.v. Slug-a-bed).

**2.** *v.* To lie late in bed. w.Som.$^1$ (s.v. Slug-a-bed).

**SLUCKATRICE**, *sb. Obs.* Som. Also in form **slock-atrice.** A sluggard. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

**SLUCKEN**, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) Having a lean, empty appearance, like a tired, ill-fed horse. (s.v. Slunken.) Cf. slunken.

**SLUCK(S**, *v.* Sh.I. [**slɐk(s.**] To gulp when drinking; to drink greedily and noisily. (Jam.), S. & Ork.$^1$

[Swed. *sluka*, to swallow (Widegren).]

**SLUD**, *sb.* and *v.* Shr. Hrt. e.An. [**slud, slɐd.**]

**1.** *sb.* Mud, mire. Cf. **slod**, *v.*

**Shr.**$^{12}$ **Hrt.** All bangled up wi' slud, Cussans *Hist. Hrt.* (1879–81) III. 321. **Cmb.** (M.J.B.) **Suf.** (M.E.R.); (C.G.B.); Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); **Suf.**$^1$ **Ess.** *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 498; **Ess.**$^1$

Hence **Sluddy**, *adj.* muddy.

**Suf.** They midder paths are so wonderful sluddy, *Macmillan's Mag.* (Sept. 1889) 358; (C.L.F.) **Ess.** (S.P.H.)

**2.** *v.* To bemire; to cover with mud; also with *up*.

**Shr.**$^2$ Sludded from yed to fut. **Suf.** All sludded up everywhere (C.G.B.).

[**1.** Cp. Thane was it slyke a slowde in slakkes fulle hugge, *Morte Arth.* (c. 1420) 3719. Icel. *sludda*, a clot of spittle or mucus.]

**SLUD**, see **Slod**, *sb.*$^2$

**SLUD(D**, *sb.* Sh.I. [**slɐd.**] **1.** An interval of fair weather between showers.

Dis is only a slud atween wadders, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 239; **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**2.** A short period of time; an occasion or opportunity for doing anything.

I canna sae whan I'll dö it, bit I'll jöst tak ony slud 'at offers (J.S.); Could ye no a gotten a better slud ta mend dis auld shhard wi' is dis? *Sh. News* (Dec. 24, 1898).

**3.** A meeting of sweethearts; a sweetheart.

He hed idder fish ta fry. He wis up wi' his sludd, *Sh. News* (June 22, 1901); (J.S.)

**SLUDDER**, *sb.*$^1$ Sh.I. [**slɐ·dər.**] A large quantity or heap of anything. (*Coll.* L.L.B.); (J.S.)

**SLUDDER**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Nhp. Bdf. Mid. [**slu·də(r, slɐ·də(r.**] **1.** *sb.* Any wet, viscous substance; mud, mire; a liquid or semi-liquid mess; mucus; filth. Cf. **sluther**, *v.* 8, **slodder.**

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Cum.**$^4$ A state of hash as when potatoes are boiled until they are watter-jaw't. **n.Yks.** Shovel that sludder up (I.W.). **ne.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 345. **e.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 23, 1897). **Nhp.**$^1$ More particularly applied to that which covers the roads after great rains. **Bdf.** (J.W.B.); Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 143. **w.Mid.** The roads want scraping, to get rid of some of this sludder (W.P.M.).

Hence (1) **Sludderment**, *sb.* filth; (2) **Sluddery**, *adj.* (*a*) muddy, wet and dirty; untidy; (*b*) soft, flaccid.

(1) **N.Cy.**$^1$ (2, *a*) **n.Yks.**$^4$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Tha's a sludthery sooart ov a woman. **w.Mid.** When the frost gives up, the ground's sure to be all sluddery a'top (W.P.M.). (*b*) **Fif.** (Jam.)

**2.** *Comp.* **Sludder-poke**, a sloven.

**n.Yks.** He's a mucky sludderpooak (I.W.).

**3.** *v.* To eat in a slovenly way; to eat noisily. Sc. (Jam.), N.Cy.$^1$ **4.** *Fig.* To slur over, pronounce indistinctly. **n.Sc.** To sludder one's words (Jam.).

**SLUDDER,** *v.*$^2$ m.Yks.$^1$ [**slu·də(r), slu·ðə(r).**] To slide.

Hence (1) **Sludderish,** (2) **Sluddery,** *adj.* slippery, sliding. Cf. **slidder, slither,** *v.*

**SLUDDERICK,** *sb.* Sh.I. [**slɐ·dərik.**] A sloping, slippery rock. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), (J.S.)

**SLUDGE,** *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Brks. Hnt. Suf. [**sludʒ, slɐdʒ.**] **1.** *sb.* Wet mud, mire, slush. Cf. **slutch.**

**N.I.**$^1$ **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.** (J.D.); A blue rock lies on each side of the mineral, and sometimes there is a wet sludge between the rock and the black lead, Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) II. 220. **n.Yks.** We s'al 'ev yon cesspool to clean oot, it's gitten full ov sludge (W.H.). **w.Yks.**$^{24}$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.** *Sheaf* (1878) I. 22; **Chs.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^3$ (s.v. Slutch). **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Stf.**$^1$ **s.Stf.** The lane was all sludge from end to end, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.**$^2$, **Not.**$^{13}$, **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ Sludge is mud of a stiffer consistency than slush. **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ The roads are all of a sludge after the rain; **Nhp.**$^2$, **War.**$^3$, **se.Wor.**$^1$, **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **Shr.**$^1$ **Brks.**$^1$ Sludge 'ooll get droo' yer boots an' maayke yer vit wet when nothun' else wunt. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Suf.** The cart went through awful sludge (M.E.R.); **Suf.**$^1$

Hence **Sludgy,** *adj.* wet, muddy, slimy.

**n.Cy.** *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 250. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Der.**$^2$ **s.Not.** It's so sludgy now the snow's melted (J.P.K.).

**2.** A wet, muddy place; a pool. Sc. Ruddiman *Introd.* (1773) *Gl.* (Jam.) Hrf.$^1$ **3.** Ground-ice. Rxb. *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 370. **4.** A sloven, one who muddies himself in working or walking; a dirty, coarse woman. s.Sc., Cld. (Jam., s.v. Sladge). Cf. **slodge,** *sb.*$^1$ **5.** *Comp.* (1) **Sludge-bump,** (*a*) a dirty drudge; (*b*) dirty drudgery; (2) **-cock,** a cock for draining off the sediment from a steam-boiler; (3) **-guts,** an opprobrious term: a greedy, corpulent person; (4) **-hole,** a puddle; (5) **-ore,** the ore of lead finely pulverized.

(1, *a*) **s.Not.** Go and clean yer; yer look like a sludge-bump (J.P.K.). (*b*) It's all sludge-bump at that house (*ib.*). (2) **Nhb.**$^1$ (3) **w.Yks.** I tell tha what, owd sludge-guts, *Yks. Comic Ann.* (1877) 13, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 23, 1897). **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^2$ (4) **e.Yks.**$^1$ **n.Lin.** As a sow in a crew-yard sludge-hole, Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) I. 50. (5) **Nhb.**$^1$ So finely pulverized that it cannot be submitted to a stream of water without loss. It is deposited in receiving tanks and then carefully treated.

**6.** *v.* To bemire; to work or walk in a slovenly way so as to bedaub oneself with mud.

**s.Sc.** (Jam., s.v. Sladge). **w.Yks.** Dona't goa dahn t'Creuk Loine, or if ta does tha'll be sludged up to t'neck i' muck, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 23, 1897).

**7.** To cleanse a drain by digging or 'casting' out the mud. Lin.$^1$, n.Lin. (A.A.)

**SLUDGER,** *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. [**slu·dʒə(r.**] **1.** A boring-tool.

**Nhb.**$^1$ A tool which screws on to the end of a bore-rod to extract the sludge. It is of cylindrical shape, having an auger-like screw at the bottom and a clack or valve to retain semi-fluid material. It differs from a 'wimble,' which is used where the triturated matter is in a dry condition, in having the retaining clack. **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **w.Yks.** A hollow valved boring tool for bringing up rock samples (T.T.).

**2.** A shovel used to clean the bottoms of drains.

**n.Yks.** He cleans t'drain out wi't sludger (I.W.).

**SLUDGERY,** *sb.* Not. Hrt. [**slɐ·dʒəri.**] Dirty work.

**s.Not.** There was so much sludgery at 'er last place (J.P.K.). **Hrt.** (T.W.)

**SLUDHERER,** *sb.* Irel. [**slɐ·ðərər.**] A flatterer; a smooth-tongued, flattering person. Cf. **sluther,** *v.* **6.**

**Wxf.** We will have that sludherer of a MacCracken bothering our lives out again, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1869) 243.

**SLUE, SLUER, SLUF,** see **Sloe, Slur, Slough,** *sb.*$^1$

**SLUFF,** *sb.* n.Lin.$^1$ [**sluf.**] A wooden spade used by excavators for 'casting' earth.

This muck's that clam it weänt slip off'n th' sluff when yĕ dig it.

**SLUFF, SLUFFEN,** see **Slough,** *sb.*$^{13}$, **Sloughen.**

**SLUFT,** *sb.* nw.Der.$^1$ [**sluft.**] A slap or blow with the open hand.

**SLUG,** *sb.*$^1$ Hmp. [**slɐg.**] The tooth of a fossil fish.

The teeth of sharks, found in the chalk (W.M.E.F.); The teeth of the Ptycodus in the Lower Chalk are so called by the quarrymen about Winchester (E.H.G.).

**SLUG,** *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Cum. **1.** A loose wrapper or upper covering. Cf. **slogie.**

**Sh.I.** He . . . had helped himself to a white 'slug,' Clark *Gleams* (1898) 148. **Fif.** Worn for dirty work either by males or females (Jam.). **Ayr.** She hid her wame Wi' yon blue slug, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 83.

**2.** A smock-frock.

**Cum.** Much used by farm-servants, but now seldom seen (E.W.P.).

**SLUG,** *sb.*$^3$ Cor. [**slɐg.**] A poor, hard-working drudge.

**w.Cor.** Poor thing, she's nothing but a slug (M.A.C.).

Hence **Sluggery,** *sb.* hard, dirty work. Cf. **sludgery.**

I hate sluggery, *ib.*

**SLUG,** *sb.*$^4$ Sc. A road passing through a narrow defile between two hills. Also in *comp.* **Slug-road.** Cf. **slack,** *sb.*$^3$, **slough,** *sb.*$^2$ **2.**

**Abd.** Well known in place-names (G.W.). **Kcd.** The Slug Road from Stonehaven to Banchory crossing between Cairnmonearn (1245 ft.) and Craig Beg (1054 ft.), McConnochie *Deeside* (1893) 39. **Rnf.** (Jam.)

[Dan. *slug*, a ravine (Larsen).]

**SLUG,** *sb.*$^5$ Nrf. [**slɐg.**] A heavy surf tumbling in with an off-shore wind or a calm. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 36.

**SLUG,** *sb.*$^6$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. Wor. Som. [**slug, slɐg.**] **1.** *sb.* A slow, inactive person or animal; a sluggard, drone; used esp. of a slow-going horse.

**Fif.** Like arrant slugs can keep their heads in contact with their pillows, now unstirr'd, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 49, ed. 1871. **Nhb.** His dog was only good at the start, a slug ta turn, an' cudn't last long, Pease *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 92. **n.Yks.**$^2$, **e.Yks.**, **w.Yks.** (W.W.) **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Someb'dy sed hoo was a slug, bur ah sey noo slug abowt her; her ears binna slug's ears. **n.Lin.**$^1$ She's a good mare to look at but a real slug. **w.Som.**$^1$ Very commonly applied to a horse, which takes it easily and bears the whip unflinchingly.

**2.** A state of inactivity. n.Yks.$^2$ **3.** A short sleep.

**Gall.** A convalescent's wife said to me at her husband's bedside, 'He taks a short slug noo and than' (A.W.).

**4.** *v.* To move slowly, walk sluggishly.

**Fif.** Slugging on their slow-gaited asses stout, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 35, ed. 1871. **s.Not.** 'E went sluggin along by the side of the cart (J.P.K.).

**5.** To sleep.

**n.Yks.**$^2$ **Wor.** I was glad I wasn't slugging in bed (W.C.B.).

Hence **Slug-a-bed,** *v.* to lie late in bed.

**w.Som.**$^1$ Come, soce! hot be gwain to slug-a-bed all's day?

**6.** To hinder; to retard progress; to be negligent. Yks. (Hall.), n.Yks.$^2$

[**1.** Fie, what a slug is Hastings, that he comes not, Shaks. *Rich. III*, III. i. 22; Slugge, *deses, segnis* (*Prompt.*). **4.** Sluggyn, *desidio, torpeo, pigritor* (*ib.*).]

**SLUG,** *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^7$ Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. War. Wor. Lon. and Amer. [**slug, slɐg.**] **1.** *v.* To 'slog'; to strike hard; to beat, thrash; to defeat; to fight viciously.

**Nhb.**$^1$ Touch us, if ye dar, an' aa'll slug ye. **Cum.**$^4$, **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^{28}$; **w.Yks.**$^5$ Been an' slugg'd muh wi' a stick as thick as his neive! **Lan.** When Jinny had done maulin an sluggin him, Clarke *Tum Fowt*, No. iii. 40. **s.Lan.** (F.R.C.), **Chs.** (R.P.), **Not.** (J.H.B.) **s.Not.** He slugged the ball ommust out o' sight (J.P.K.). **War.**$^3$, **s.Wor.** (H.K.) [**Amer.** Carruth *Kan. Univ. Quar.* (1892) I.]

Hence (1) **Slugger,** *sb.* anything large or extraordinary; (2) **Sluggin,** *ppl. adj.* large, extraordinary.

(1) **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 31. (2) A sluggin knife, *ib.* 30; **e.Yks.**$^1$

**2.** To throw stones or other missiles. War.$^2$ **3.** *sb.* A fight; also in *comp.* **Slug-up.**

**War.**$^2$ A free fight in which missiles are used. **Lon.** (J.W.)

**4.** A beating, defeat.

**Nhb.** We'll spend wor hin'most plack Te gie them iv'ry yen a slug, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 47; **Nhb.**$^1$

**5.** A rough, vicious fighter. War.$^3$

**SLUG,** *v.*$^3$ and *sb.*$^8$ Sc. Irel. Also in form **sluggy** Sc. [**slɐg.**] **1.** *v.* To eat greedily.

**Sc.** Wi' cutties they sluggied it roun', Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 296. **Wxf.**$^1$

**2.** *sb.* In phr. *a slug for the drink*, one who drinks continually but never becomes intoxicated.

**Ayr.** He was what the Scotch call a 'slug for the drink,' Douglas *Green Shutters* (1901) 184.

**SLUG**, see **Slog**, *sb.*

**SLUGGARD'S GUISE**, *phr.* Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Also in form **sluggardy-guise** Som. A sluggish habit; the manner of a sluggard.

**Hmp.**$^1$ Sluggard's guise; Loth to bed, and loth to rise. **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825). **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863.) **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

**SLUGGY, SLUGH**, see **Slug**, *v.*$^3$, **Slough**, *sb.*$^4$

**SLUGHAN**, *sb.* *Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A lazy, good-for-nothing person. Cf. **slowan.**

**SLUG-HORN**, *sb.* e.An. [**slɐ·g-ǭn.**] A short and ill-formed horn of an animal of the ox kind, turned downwards and stunted in growth. e.An.$^1$ Hence **Slug-horned**, *ppl. adj.* having a 'slug-horn.'

**Nrf.** Fair-looking animals, not polled, but 'slug-horned,' that is, with horns about the size and shape of a large sausage, *Longman's Mag.* (June 1899) 136.

**SLUICE**, *sb.* and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Nhb. Aus. Also written **sloos** Sc. (Jam.) S. & Ork.$^1$; and in forms **sluich** Gall.; **sluish** Aus. [**slūs.**] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Sluich-board**, a sluice-gate, flood-gate; (2) **-coal**, soft, messy, or pulverized coal.

(1) **Gall.** By lifting the sluich board when any emergency appeared, it flowed down to the meikle wheel, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 282, ed. 1876. (2) **Nhb.**$^1$ (s.v. Slush).

**2.** The flow of water from a sluice; a dash of water; also used *fig.*

**S. & Ork.**$^1$ **n.Sc.** About this time there broke out a great sluice of profanity and persecution, Wodrow Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) II. 175. **Cld.** (Jam.)

**3.** *v.* To dash water out of a vessel; to throw water over.

**S. & Ork.**$^1$ [**Aus.** Dip that pannikin in the bucket while I sluish his neck a bit, Boldrewood *Nevermore* (1892) III. xx.]

**SLUICE**, *v.*$^2$ Yks. Also written **slewse.** [**slius.**] To sneak off; to go away ashamedly.

**w.Yks.** T'first thing at met his ees wor two wimmen laid on a bed at floor hard asleep an he slewsed away fro theer an all, *Pudsey Olm.* (1881) 21; He sluiced off baht iver speykin' a word, Ah can tell yo', *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 19, 1898).

**SLUICH, SLUIE, SLUIP**, see **Sluice**, *sb.*, **Sloe**, **Slipe**, *v.*

**SLUISH, SLUIST, SLUIT**, see **Sluice**, *sb.*, **Slust**, **Slute.**

**SLUITER, SLUKANE, SLUKE**, see **Slutter**, **Sloke.**

**SLUKKEN, SLUM**, see **Slink**, *v.*$^1$, **Sloum**, *sb.*$^1$

**SLUMBER**, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Lan. Also in form **slummer** n.Yks.$^{24}$ [**slu·m(b)ə(r.**] **1.** *v.* To sleep in a comatose manner; esp. used of a sick person approaching death.

**n.Yks.**$^{14}$ **Lan.** I got neyther sleep nor slumber. He just slumbers, that's o (A.C.).

**2.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Slummer-headed**, sleepy-headed. n.Yks.$^2$

**SLUMBS**, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* Shr. Strata in Lightmoor Wimsey pit. Marshall *Review* (1818) II.

**SLUM-CREASE**, *sb.* Nrf. A game of marbles. (P.H.E.)

**SLUMMACK**, see **Slammock.**

**SLUMMAGE**, *sb.* N.I.$^1$ [**slɐ·midʒ.**] A soft stuff produced at distilleries, used for cattle-feeding.

**SLUMMERY**, *adj.* n.Yks.$^2$ [**slu·məri.**] Inclined to doze. See **Slumber.**

**SLUMMISH**, *v.* *Obs.* Cld. (Jam.) To trifle away one's time. Cf. **sloum**, *sb.*$^1$ **5.**

**SLUMMIX**, see **Slammock.**

**SLUMMOCK**, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Glo. Dev. Also written **slummick** Glo. [**slu·mək, slɐ·mək.**] **1.** *v.* To put down in a heap. Glo. (H.S.H.) **2.** To satiate; to sicken with excess or the sight of superabundance.

**w.Yks.** Ah wor slummocked wi' 't seeght on't, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 23, 1897).

**3.** To eat greedily or in a slovenly fashion. *ib.* Cf. **slammach.** **4.** *sb.* A heap, esp. of some messy substance.

**n.Dev.** He fell into sich a slummock o' mud, Zack *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 197.

**SLUMP**, *sb.*$^1$, *v.* and *adv.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Wor. e.An. s.Cy. Ken. [**slump, slɐmp.**] **1.** *sb.* A marsh, swamp; a muddy place; a wet hole. Cf. **slamp**, *adj.*$^1$ **2.**

**Bwk., Slk.** (Jam.) **N.I.**$^1$ The road was all slumps of holes. **Nhb.**$^1$ **Suf.**$^1$ I cum in sich a slump.

Hence **Slumpy**, *adj.* swampy, marshy, wet and muddy.

**Nhb.** The snaw had nae a' melted, an' the roads was sair slumpy and sloppy, Jones *Nhb.* (1871) 254. **Suf.**$^1$

**2.** A dull, obtuse noise produced by an object falling into a hole. Rxb. (Jam.) **3.** A heavy blow; a slap. s.Wor. (H.K.) Cf. **slamp**, *sb.* **4.** *v.* To sink in a wet or miry place; to fall suddenly into any wet or muddy place; to fall through ice. Also used *fig.*

**Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Cld.** (Jam.) **Slk.** At ae step, I slumpit in to the neck, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 292, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** (Jam.), **N.I.**$^1$, **N.Cy.**$^{12}$ **Nhb.**$^1$ Newcassel hes fairly slump't into disgrace, Gilchrist *Bards Tyne* (1835) 416. **e.An.**$^1$, **Nrf.** (A.G.F.) **Suf.** Peter was a-goin' to walk on the water, but he 'slumped' in, Raven *Hist.* (1895) 263; **Suf.**$^1$ I slump'd into the ditch up to the crotch. **Ess.** *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 498; **Ess.**$^1$ **e.Cy., s.Cy.** Ray (1691). **Ken.** (K.)

**5.** To slam; to slap; of shoes: to slip up and down through being ill-fitting. s.Wor. (H.K.) Cf. **slamp**, *sb.*

Hence **Slumpy**, *adj.* of shoes: ill-fitting, slipping up and down. *ib.* **6.** Of the wind: to fall.

**Nrf.** The wind slumped, *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 36.

**7.** *adv.* 'Plump.'

**Kcb.** Sae doon he gaed slump on his auld skinny knees, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 156.

[**2.** Norw. dial. *slump*, the noise made by plumping into water (Aasen). **4.** *slumpa*, to fall plump into water (*ib.*).]

**SLUMP**, *sb.*$^2$ Sc. and Amer. [**slɐmp.**] **1.** A large quantity; a lump sum; also used *attrib.*; in *gen.* colloq. use. Cf. **slumpert.**

**Abd.** (Jam.) **Frf.** The grain is next to the seed-corn in quality, and it is paid in slump or advance at the middle of the year's engagement, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1851) II. 742. **Dmb.** When ye got a slump o' siller frae Stiffriggs, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxviii. **Slk.** Any casual great slump loss or profit, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 308, ed. 1866. [**Amer.** Carruth *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (Oct. 1892) I.]

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Slump-number**, *obs.*, the whole number; (2) **-sum**, a lump sum; (3) **-wise**, in the lump or mass, without measure; (4) **-work**, work taken in the lump.

(1) **Lnk.** The slump number he has taken, as the list is ill printed, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 215. (2) **Sc.** It is not unusual to give a slump sum for the harvest, irrespective of the number of days it may last, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1851) II. 349. (3) **Cld.** (Jam.) (4) **Sc.** (*ib.*)

**3.** Phr. *by* (*the*) *slump*, in the lump; 'en bloc'; wholesale.

**Sc.** Coft by slump (Jam.). **Slg.** The brae farms and the pasture land, are let by slump; it is impossible to say what they rent per acre, *Statist. Acc.* XV. 344 (*ib.*). **Gall.** He drew out wonners by the slump, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 189, ed. 1876.

**4.** A remnant; a fragment. **n.Sc.** A silly slump (Jam.).

**SLUMP**, *sb.*$^3$ Cor.$^{12}$ [**slɐmp.**] A careless workwoman.

**SLUMPERT**, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) A large quantity; the whole mass or lot; properly speaking, that which is not measured. n.Sc., Ayr. See **Slump**, *sb.*$^2$

**SLUN**, see **Slone.**

**SLUNEUCH**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **sluneoch**, **slunyoch** Gall. [**slɐ·niuχ.**] **1.** *v.* To lounge idly about. Wgt. Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 274. **2.** *sb.* A brutal person who wishes to do as much mischief as possible.

**Gall.** The slunyoch's visage was fu' ruddy, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 135, ed. 1876; *ib.* 428.

**SLUNG**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.* Sc. Also in forms **slong**, **sloung** (Jam.). **1.** *sb.* A sling.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Elg.** A handy wee cairt . . . Wi' a stiff timmer axtree an' tough tya slungs, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 25, 1898). [*Funda*, a slung, Duncan *Etym.* (1595).]

**2.** *v.* To sling; to swing or drive with force. Ayr. (Jam.) **3.** To walk with long steps and a swinging, slouching gait.

**Bnff.**$^1$ The lang gousty daberlick o' a cheel cam slungin up the street.

[2. ON. *slyngva*, to sling (Vigfusson); Swed. *slunga*, to sling (Widegren).]

**SLUNG**, *sb.*$^2$ Sc. [slɐŋ.] **1.** A low fellow; a sneak. Cf. **slounge.**

**Bch.** See, ye stupid slung, Fat way ye've fyl'd my curch, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 30, ed. 1873. **Abd.** I'se . . . maybe tell fat'll gar 'im leuk as blate's ony vreet cud dee—slung that he is! Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 157.

**2.** A tall, lank booby. Abd. (Jam.)

**SLUNGE**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Cor. Also in forms **slounge** Sc. (Jam.); **slung** Lnk. [slɐnʒ.] **1.** *sb.* A plunge; the sound of a plunge.

**Cld.** (Jam.) **Lnk.** Some people passing, by chance heard the slunge, cried, and runs to his relief, hail'd him out half dead, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 213.

**2.** *Comb.* **Slounge-of-wet**, a heavy fall of rain. Cld. (Jam.) **3.** Phr. *to play slunge*, to plunge.

**Ayr.** The girth and curple brak, the body played slunge in a peat-hag, and there was a great flash o' blue fire and a noise like the shot of a gun, Service *Notandums* (1890) 108.

**4.** A douche. **Cor.** I gave myself a jolly slunge (M.A.C.).

**5.** The state of being completely drenched, used both of persons and things. Cld. (Jam.) **6.** *v.* To plunge; to splash, dash water; to make the noise of a plunge.

**Cld.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** Gaed ye to Heli's [Helicon's] well e'er slunging? An' o'er the lugs fa' in it plunging, To drink great footh? Fisher *Poems* (1790) 93. **Twd.** Mr. Airthur I had let slunge ower the heid and my ain legs were in the water, Buchan *Grey Weather* (1899) 206. **Cor.** I slunged the water over my face (M.A.C.).

**SLUNGE**, see **Slounge.**

**SLUNK**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.* Sc. Irel. [slɐŋk.] **1.** *sb.* A slough; a quagmire; a deep hollow or rut in a road; mud, mire. Cf. **slonk**, *sb.*$^2$

**Fif.** Amang the harbour's sludge and mud; They row'd thegither in the slunk, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 88. **Slk.** (Jam.) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

Hence **Slunkey**, *adj.* of a road: full of ruts, uneven.

**n.Ir.** He started for home over roads, saft, an' slunkey, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 76.

**2.** *v.* To wade through a mire.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Lnk.** Feckful folks can . . . slunk thro' moors, and never fash their mind, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1800) II. 393 (*ib.*, s.v. Slonk).

**SLUNK**, *sb.*$^2$ Sc. [slɐŋk.] A term of great contempt for a lazy person who tries to evade work or duty; a sneak. Cai.$^1$ Abd. Mackay. Cf. **slink**, *v.*$^1$ **5.**

**SLUNK**, *sb.*$^3$ *Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) Veal from a calf cut out of the mother. Cf. **slink**, *v.*$^2$

**SLUNK**, *sb.*$^4$ Sc. Also in form **slunkie** (Jam.). [slɐŋk.] A tall, thin, awkward person. Sc. (Jam.), Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Abd. Mackay. Cf. **slink**, *adj.*$^2$ **3.**

**SLUNKEN**, *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* Sc. n.Cy. Lank, lean, having an empty appearance, as a tired, ill-fed horse. Rxb. (Jam.), N.Cy.$^1$ Cf. **slucken.**

[Dan. *slunken*, lank, gaunt (Larsen).]

**SLUNKER**, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. With *away*: to slink away.

**Slk.** Slowly he slunkered away, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 63.

**SLUNT**, *v.* Yks. Lan. [slunt.] To be idle. Lan. Davies *Races* (1856) 276. Hence **Slunting**, *ppl. adj.* idle, lazy; careless; slouching, clumsy.

**w.Yks.** Give o'er o' thi sluntin wark an' goa on wi' thi weighvin do (D.L.). **Lan.** A great sluntin' chap, Gaskell *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 29. **s.Lan.**$^1$ A greyt sluntin' felly.

[Dan. dial. *slunte*, to idle (Molbech).]

**SLUNYOCH, SLUPE, SLUPPER**, see **Sluneuch, Slipe**, *v.*, **Slopper**, *v.*

**SLUPPRA**, *sb.* Sh.I. [slɐ·pra.] Half-melted snow.

I never toght ta cross da vjelt every stramp ta da knee in sluppra (J.S.).

**SLUR**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy, Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Oxf. Hrf. e.An. Som. Dev. Also written **sler** w.Yks.$^2$; **slir** N.Cy.$^1$ Wm. w.Yks.$^1$; **slurr** Lakel.$^2$ w.Yks. n.Lan. Chs.$^3$ Not.; and in forms **sklyre** Sc. (Jam.); **slewer** s.Dev.; **sliar** Cum.$^4$; **slor** m.Lan.$^1$; **slore** N.Cy.$^1$; **slour** Dev.; **sluer** Dev.$^1$; **zleur** Som. [slər, slə̄(r).] **1.** *v.* To smear; to daub, dirty; to work in a dirty, slovenly manner. Cf. **slare, 1, sleer**, *v.*$^2$

**w.Yks.**$^2$ Sheep are said to be slurred when they are marked with raddle to distinguish one age from another. **Der.** Addy *Gl.* (1891) (s.v. Slare). **s.Not.** Who's slurred this wi' paint? (J.P.K.) **Nhp.**$^1$, **Oxf.** (G.O.)

**2.** To sneer, jibe, make fun of. Cf. **sleer**, *v.*$^1$, **slier.**

**Ayr.** Let custom aye slur ye an' jeer as she may, Laing *Poems* (1894) 18. **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 8, 1884). **Lan.** Theer's places i' Riggan as I could go to wi'out bein' slurred at, Burnett *Lowrie's* (1877) xix. **Not.** The defendant was also there, and began 'slurring' her and 'her man,' *Not. Dy. Guardian* (Feb. 1, 1896) 7, col. 8.

**3.** To slide, slip; esp. to slide on ice; with *away*: of earth, &c.: to give way, slide down.

**s.Sc.** (Jam., s.v. Skly). **Lth.**, **Dmf.** (Jam.), **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.**$^4$ 'Sliar' more especially refers to sliding on the ice in clogs. **Wm.** Used of a cart-wheel skidding, the idea of obliquity or unevenness being conveyed (J.M.). **w.Yks.**$^{123}$; **w.Yks.**$^5$ Doan't be slurring t'shoes off o' thee feet. **Lan.** T'waythar jumped, slurred, danced, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 1; **Lan.**$^1$, **n.Lan.** (C.W.D.), **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Midl.** Then I oop an' slur' along till I got at the end of the house, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 191. **Chs.**$^{123}$, **s.Chs.**$^1$, **Der.**$^1$ **Not.**$^2$ Let's go and slə̄r; the ice will bear. **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ They were slurring in the dyke. **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **Hrf.**$^2$ **Som.** Ice zleurd and zleurd and never gave ore, Till ice zleurd me downe to the bellvree dore, Halliwell *Zummerzet Pieces* (1843) 3. **Dev.** To slour down a green bank or slope, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 397; **Dev.**$^1$ The cob-wall sluer'd away all to wance and made such a sture, 4; To slide, as mire or sludge would do in descending a declivity; to ruse, *ib. Gl.* **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874).

Hence (1) **Slurrer**, *sb.* one who slides on ice. Lei.$^1$; (2) **Slurring-ice**, *sb.* a slide on ice. w.Yks.$^3$ **4.** *Comp.* **Slur-clog**, one who drags his feet along the ground.

**w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 23, 1897); **w.Yks.**$^3$

**5.** With *off*: to slip off, go away. Not. (J.H.B.)

**6.** With *on*: to help on, push.

**Lan.** Slur on one another through life, Harland *Lyrics* (1866) 246.

**7.** With *on*: to put on in a hasty, rough manner.

**w.Yks.** They'll slur on ther toathree owd rags, an bowll off tut miln, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1878) 3; (J.W.)

**8.** *sb.* A smear.

**s.Not.** She's made a gret big slur in ma copy-book (J.P.K.).

**9.** Thin, watery mud; dirt. Cf. **slurry, 3.**

**N.Cy.**$^1$ **Lin.** Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv. **e.An.**$^1$

**10.** Scorn, reproach; an unkind, damaging remark; a sneer.

**Ayr.** Let acts o' his but meet wi' slur Throughout the land, Laing *Poems* (1894) 105. **w.Yks.** (C.C.R.) **s.Not.** They made a slur of my trade (J.P.K.).

**11.** The act of sliding; a slide, slip; a slide on ice.

**Dmf.** (Jam.), **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **Cum.**$^4$, **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.), **w.Yks.**$^2$ **Lan.** Away hoo went in a great slur across th' floor, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 190; **Lan.**$^1$, **m.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$ **Der.** Let's have a slur on the pond (H.R.). **s.Not.** Me an' Tom's made a slur again our door (J.P.K.). **Lin.** Brookes *Tracts Gl.* **sw.Lin.**$^1$ They've made slurs on the pond. **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$

[9. Cp. sloor, slore, *cenum, limus* (*Prompt.*).]

**SLURE**, *v.* Sc. **1.** To pour, to throw dirty water at one. Per. (G.W.) **2.** To swallow ungracefully. Rnf. (Jam.)

**SLURICH**, *sb.* *Obs.* Rnf. (Jam.) Flaccid food, in swallowing which a noise is made by the throat. Cf. **slorach, 3.**

**SLURRUP**, *v.* Not. e.An. Sus. Also written **slirrup** Sus.$^1$ [slə·rəp.] **1.** To swallow any liquid greedily and noisily. e.An.$^1$, Sus.$^1$ Cf. **slorp, 1, slirp.** **2.** To walk in a slovenly, halting fashion.

**s.Not.** He coomed slurruping along with one heel off and the other on (J.P.K.).

**SLURRY**, *v.*, *sb.* and *adj.* Irel. n.Cy. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. e.An. Ken. Sur. Hmp. w.Cy. Som. Also written **slerry** w.Yks. Shr.$^1$; **slurrey** ne.Wor.; and in form **slorry** Lan. s.Chs.$^1$ Shr.$^{12}$ Hrf. Glo.$^1$ w.Cy. [slə·ri.] **1.** *v.* To soil, bedaub, dirty; to smear with mud or dirt; to plaster. Cf. **slur, 1.**

**n.Cy.** (Hall.), **w.Yks.**$^1$, **Lan.** (S.W.), **Nhp.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$; **Shr.**$^2$ Slurry it o'er. **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Glo.**$^1$, **w.Cy.** (Hall.) **w.Som.**$^1$ I was a-slurried just the same 's off I'd a-comed out of a mud-pit.

**2.** With *over*: to slur over, to do anything hastily and inefficiently.

**w.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Nhp.**$^{1}$ How you do slurry your work over. **w.Som.**$^{1}$ I told thee to do it vitty, and take thy time over it, and not to slurry it over like that.

**3.** *sb.* Thin, watery mud; slush; any thin and watery matter. Cf. **slur, 9.**

**N.I.**$^{1}$ I took eight buckets of black slurry out of his well. **Lakel.**$^{2}$, **Cum.**$^{1}$ **Lan.** He put so mich waiter in it he made it o' into a slorry (S.W.). **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ What a mess this slutchy snow mays o' the roads—they bin welly middle-leg deep i' slorry. **Wor.** (H.K.), **ne.Wor.** (J.W.P.), **w.Wor.**$^{1}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ More liquefied than slud. 'The snow wuz gweïn away, an' the roäds wun ancler dip i' slurry.' **e.An.**$^{1}$, **Ken.**$^{1}$, **Sur.**$^{1}$ **w.Som.**$^{1}$ The bullicks 've a-paunched about till 'tis all to a proper slurry.

**4.** *Comp.* **Slurry-hole**, a hole in which the drainings of the pig-sty or other filthy water is allowed to accumulate. Glo.$^{1}$ **5.** The levigated matter which forms under a grindstone. Shr.$^{2}$ **6.** A slide on ice; also in *comp.* **Slurry-ice.** Cf. **slur, 3.**

**w.Yks.** T'lads had made a big slerry-ice e t'frunt a hiz ahce, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1892) 34; (J.W.)

**7.** *adj.* Muddy, slushy, dirty; dull, stagnant.

**s.Wor.** The slurry stuff in that ditch (H.K.). **Hmp.**$^{1}$

**8.** Deceitful, untrustworthy.

**w.Yks.** He's raythег a slurry soart ov a chap, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 13, 1897).

[**1.** Sloryyd, *lutulentus* (*Prompt.*).]

**SLUSH,** *sb.*, *v.*, *adj.* and *adv.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Aus. Also written **slusch** Sc.; and in forms **sklush** Sc. (Jam.); **sklussh** Bnff.$^{1}$; **sluss** Nrf. [sluʃ, slɐʃ.] **1.** *sb.* Wet, liquid mud; mire; half-melting snow. Cf. **slosh,** *sb.*

**Sc.** A rush of slush in a thaw, *Gl. Compl.* (ed. 1801) (Jam.). **Sh.I.** The slush was now knee deep on the low-lying ground, Clark *N. Gleams* (1898) 47; **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.* **Abd.** Plowterin' amon' the snaw an' slush as happy as a king, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Mar. 1, 1902). **Cld.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** Rain an' slush an' snow, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 353. **Dmf.** Do not venture from the fire at all, till the horrible slush of snow be off the ground, Carlyle *Lett.* (1841) in *Atlantic Monthly* (Oct. 1898) 450. **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Dur.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.**$^{1234}$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{2}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Not.**$^{1}$, **Lin.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ **Lei.** *Lei. Chron.* (Mar. 13, 1875); **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Shr.**$^{12}$, **Brks.**$^{1}$, **e.An.**$^{1}$ **Nrf.** A sloddin' all in the sluss, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 40. **Suf.**$^{1}$, **Ken.**$^{1}$ **e.Sus.** Holloway.

Hence **Slushment,** *sb.* soft, liquid mud, half-melted snow.

**Cum.**$^{14}$ **n.Lan.** Watter an' soft sand o' of a slushment togidder, R. Piketah *Forness Flk.* (1870) 39.

**2.** A wet, muddy place; a puddle, pool.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Edb.** Tweed, from its head, runs down to a place upon the highway called Tweed's Slush, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 241, ed. 1815. **n.Yks.**$^{3}$, **Hrf.**$^{1}$

**3.** Dirty water, slops, dregs; weak, sloppy food or liquid; poor beer.

**Fif.** Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 88. **Cld.** (Jam.) **Cum.** There's a mess of slush about that sink (D.G.); **Cum.**$^{14}$ **w.Yks.** Sloppy food, such as boiled milk, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 26, 1898). **Lin.**$^{1}$ **Oxf.** Poor beer, weak tea, &c. (G.O.) **e.Sus.** Holloway. **I.W.**$^{1}$, **Dev.**$^{1}$

**4.** A flow of water; a large body of water; a quantity of any soft liquid or semi-liquid substance dashed or thrown; a soft fall or dash. Cf. **skleush, 2.**

**Sh.I.** (J.S.) **Bnff.**$^{1}$ Sklussh with its group has the same meaning as skleush with its group, and conveys the idea of sharper sound. **Cld.** (Jam.) **I.Ma.** The tears! the tears! like urrov a lake—and the slush of tears, Brown *Witch* (1889) 37. **Shr.**$^{2}$

**5.** *Fig.* An indefinite quantity of anything.

**Sh.I.** We hed a heavy slush o' hoes [dog-fish] i' da boat, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 243; (J.S.)

**6.** Poor or diseased cattle. [Not known to our correspondents.] n.Cy. (Hall.) **7.** *Fig.* Filthy talk. e.An.$^{1}$

**8.** A greedy person; a glutton; a drunken fellow.

**N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.** His better half, all fire and tow, Called him a slush, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 8; **Nhb.**$^{1}$

**9.** A dirty, slovenly person; a drudge.

**Sc.** A person kept about farm-houses to do all the dirty disagreeable work (Jam.). **Sh.I.** Ye shurely a' notic'd what a slush I wis, *Sh. News* (Jan. 13, 1900); **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.* **Bnff.**$^{1}$ Commonly applied to females. **s.Sc.** Dinna speak o' the slush to me. He's a spiritless hash, Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 163. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Cum.** Theer wad be t'maister, t'heid sarvent, an t'slush, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 187; **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.**$^{3}$ **w.Yks.** For my part if I'd his wage ahr owd lass shouldn't be sich a slush, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) v. **Lan.** It's a waife's duty to be slush to hur husband, Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 93.

**10.** The act of walking with slatternly, trailing steps, or through soft, liquid mud or water; the noise made by such a mode of walking; the act of doing dirty, hard work. Sh.I. (J.S.), Bnff.$^{1}$, Cld. (Jam.) **11.** Misshapen, worn shoes. Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.$^{1}$ **12.** *Comp.* (1) **Slush-bucket,** a greedy person; a drunken fellow; (2) **-butcher,** one who kills poor or diseased cattle; (3) **-coal,** soft, messy, or pulverized coal; (4) **-dyke,** a large hole or pool containing melted snow or mud; (5) **-kit,** a slop-pail, a barrel in which grease, &c. is stored; (6) **-lamp,** a lamp burning melted fat; (7) **-pan,** a pool of melted snow or liquid mud in a road or on a moor; (8) **-work,** dirty, menial work.

(1) **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **Nhb.**$^{1}$ (2) **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ (3) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ (4) **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ (5) **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ (6) **Nrf.** Pull up the wick o' that slush lamp, Forbes *Odd Fish* (1901) 122. [**Aus.** A rough and ready sort of lamp formed by pouring melted fat into a tin and suspending a strip of some coarse material in it as a wick. It gives a large flaring flame, and smokes dreadfully (A.S.-P.); The tent was darkened by a blanket, carefully hung in front of the slush lamp, Ferguson *Bush Life* (1891) xxvi.] (7) **n.Yks.**$^{12}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ (8) **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ Missis diz cooking an sike-like, an lass diz all slush-wahk.

**13.** *v.* To dash or throw water; to splash, slop, spill; to wash by a rush of water; to flush, cleanse. Cf. **skleush.**

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ **e.Sc.** Slushed at by the waves, buffeted by the wind, Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 227. **Per.** Smith *Poems* (1714) 82, ed. 1853. **Cld.** (Jam.) **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ To wash a floor with a wet cloth after it has been scrubbed. **Lin.**$^{1}$ **Nhp.**$^{1}$ Slush it in the river. **War.**$^{3}$ Slush some water down the drain—it smells. He slushed the water over the floor. **Dev.**$^{1}$ **Cor.** Stand thee so, an' slush the water over me, 'Q.' *Splendid Spur* (ed. 1893) 213.

**14.** To fall in a soft, wet mass; also with *down.*

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ **Lin.** I heärd greät heäps o' the snaw slushin' down fro' the bank to the beck, Tennyson *Owd Roä* (1889).

**15.** To walk through mud or water; to walk with a slovenly, trailing step.

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ **Abd.** Who is that man sklushin' up the gait? I have worn my stocking out sklushin' on constantly a' day (G.W.). **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ To slush through the mud, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **Nhp.**$^{1}$ To splash about liquid mud.

Hence (1) **Slushidness,** *sb.* slovenliness, untidiness; (2) **Slushit,** *ppl. adj.* slovenly, untidy in dress.

(1) **Sh.I.** I saw nae slushidness aboot dee, *Sh. News* (Jan. 13, 1900). (2) **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$

**16.** To do rough, dirty work; to toil, slave; with *on*: to plod on; to go steadily through work or life.

**Sh.I.** What can a puir sowl dü i da world bit slush awa among hit till da end comes, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 95. **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **n.Yks.**$^{12}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ Ah wadn't like mah wife tĭ be slushin aboot ĭ clooases i' that way. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** To slush thro' work, to do much but slimly, carelessly, Thoresby *Lett.* (1703).

Hence (1) **Slushing-place,** (2) **-spot,** *sb.* a situation demanding rough menial work. ne.Yks.$^{1}$ **17.** To drink heavily; to booze.

**w.Yks.** He'd slush ivry haup'ny he could lig hod on, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 30, 1897).

**18.** *adj.* Muddy. Suf. (R.O.H.) **19.** *Obs.* Wasteful. [Not known to our correspondents.] n.Cy. (Hall.) w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703). **20.** *adv.* With violence. Bnff.$^{1}$, Cld. (Jam.) With dirty, trailing step. *ib.*

**SLUSH,** see **Slosh,** *adv.*

**SLUSHY,** *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Hrf. Oxf. Brks. Hnt. e.An. Also in forms **slooshy** n.Yks.; **slussy** Nrf. [sluˑʃi, slɐˑʃi.] **1.** Muddy, dirty, wet with half-melted snow.

**Sc.** The streets are very slushie (Jam.). **Ayr.** First there came the slushy sleet, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 36. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ The road's varry slushy. **Cum.**$^{4}$ **n.Yks.** Slooshy rooads, Munby *Verses* (1865) 66; **n.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **n.Lan.** 'Rayder slatt'ry wark, thattan.' 'Ey, slushy, varra,' R.

Piketah *Forness Flk.* (1870) 39. **Not.** Sticking up out of the slushy snow, Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 72. **Lin., Lei.** *Lei. Chron.* (Mar. 13, 1875). **Nhp.**$^1$, **Hrf.**$^1$, **Brks.**$^1$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**$^1$

**2.** *Obs.* Weak, sloppy, washy. See **Slush, 3.**

**Edb.** Can slushy tea ere be compared Wi' cogs o' brose? McDowall *Poems* (1839) 117.

**3.** Drunk. Oxf. (G.O.) Hence **Slussy-hound,** *sb.* one fond of drink. Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 94.

**4.** *Fig.* Foul-mouthed. e.An.$^1$

**SLUSS, SLUSSY,** see **Slush, Slushy.**

**SLUST,** *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **shluist** Abd.; **sluist** Rxb. (Jam.) A sluggish person; a large, heavy person; an ungraceful person.

**Abd.** He's naething but a mean dirty shluist (G.W.). **s.Sc., Rxb.** (Jam.)

**SLUT,** *sb.*$^1$ Irel. Yks. Lan. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Hrt. Wil. [**slut, slɐt.**] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Slut's farthings,** small hard lumps in badly-kneaded bread; (2) **-grate,** a grating in the hearth through which the ashes fall; (3) **-'s pennies,** see (1).

(1) **w.Yks.** (S.O.A.), **Wil.**$^1$ (2) **Lei.**$^1$ It has the name from saving Cinderella the trouble of sifting the cinders. **Nhp.**$^2$ (3) **Hrt.** If the bread is not properly kneaded there is often what we call slut's-pennies among the bread, which will appear and cut like kernels, Ellis *Cy. Hswf.* (1780) 21.

**2.** A candle made with resin; a home-made candle.

**Ant.** Made by dipping a tow cord into molten resin, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Shr.**$^1$ The wick of such candles was often nothing more than the cut-off hem of an under-garment; they were rudely made, and were called sluts, to evade the penalties which attached to making candles without a license, at a time when they were subject to duty.

**3.** The carbon of an unsnuffed candle-wick.

**War.**$^3$ Take that slut out of the candle, or it will fall on your book.

**4.** An oven-mop made of rags.

**Shr.**$^1$ Bessey, bring the slut an' clane the oven out.

**5.** An apron. [Not known to our correspondents.] Lan. (Hall.)

**SLUT,** *sb.*$^2$ Sùf. [**slɐt.**] Mud. (C.L.F.) Cf. **slud.**

**SLUT,** *sb.*$^3$ Hmp. [**slɐt.**] A noise; a loud sound.

A slut of thunder, Wise *New Forest* (1883) 286; **Hmp.**$^1$

**SLUTCH,** *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Nhp. Also written **sluch** Sh.I. Lan.; **sluche** Chs. [**slutʃ, slɐtʃ.**] **1.** *sb.* Mud, mire; a sticky, sloppy mess. Cf. **sludge.**

Shu birz'd a muckle tattie fil da skin flyped aff, an' da rest o'm fell apo da flöer in a weet sluch, *Sh. News* (Oct. 7, 1899). **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.) **w.Yks.** (D.L.); Aw nobbut hooap 'at it willn't leead thi soa deep into th' slutch 'at tha'll find thisen somewhear 'at tha little recks on, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1896) 55, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* **Lan.** Ut last dewn coom Seroh aw i' th' sluch, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 41; **Lan.**$^1$, **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **m.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.** (K.), **Chs.**$^{13}$, **Der.** (H.R.), **Nhp.**$^1$

Hence **Slutchy,** *adj.* muddy.

**Lan.** The highway was full of slutchy ruts, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 95. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^1$; **Chs.**$^3$ That meadow's a slutchy, mizzicky hole! **s.Not.** It een't fit to walk, the road's so slutchy (J.P.K.).

**2.** *Comp.* **Slutch-pit,** a hole or pit full of mud.

**Lan.** It was them dirty draggled beasts, they might ha' bin possed through a slutch-pit, Roby *Trad.* (1829) II. ed. 1873.

**3.** A sloven. **w.Yks.** Shoo is a slutch, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.*

**4.** *Obs.* A hanger-on, a parasite. Rxb. (Jam.)

**5.** *v.* To clear away mud; to clean out, empty.

**Chs.** By lading and slutching, £1 3*s.* 2½*d.*, *Farm Account* (1735) in *Sheaf* (1879) I. 330; **Chs.**$^1$; **Chs.**$^2$ To slutch a pit.

**6.** To bemire, cover with mud.

**Lan.** He was welly slutched up to th' neck, Waugh *Sneck-Bant* (1868) i.

**7.** To walk through mud or dirt; to go about in a slovenly manner; to move heavily as in a deep road.

**Fif.** (Jam.) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* **Lan.** They used to slutch abeawt so ith durt, Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 54.

[**1.** In the slober & the sluche slongyn to lande, There he lay, if hym list, the long night ouer, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 12529.]

**SLUTE,** *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **sloot** Dmf. (Jam.); **sluit** Sc. (Jam.) A term of great contempt; a lazy, clumsy person; a sloven; a glutton; a low, greedy fellow. Cf. **sclute, 4, sloit.**

**Sc.** Tinker, treulerd, slouene and sluit, Maidment *Pasquils* (1868) 57. **Fif.** Always applied to a male (Jam.). **Ayr.** Whether the sauls o' sic black slutes 'Ill gang to heaven or hell, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 133. **Lth.** Applied both to man and beast (Jam.). **Dmf.** (*ib.*) **Peb.** Drucken slute, that I sud say sae, Ever prodigal of time, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 131.

**SLUTHER,** *v.* and *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. Wor. Also in forms **slewther** Don.; **sloother** Ir.; **slutther** N.I.$^1$ Dur. Lan. [**sluˑðə(r, slɐˑðə(r.**] **1.** *v.* To slip, slide. Cf. **slither,** *v.* **1, slutter.**

**Nhb.**$^1$ She sluthered the things together. **Dur.** My father could not endure the idea of 'trowsers slutthering about his legs,' *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. ix. 153. **Cum.** Turning round he . . . gradually wriggled his body and was about to sluther down, Dalby *Mayroyd* (1888) II. 165; **Cum.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^2$, **e.Yks.** (W.H.), **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^2$ **Lan.** Aw mist mi footin' an' sluther'd off th' pigcote into a tub o' swills, Ferguson *Moudywarp*, 25. **Der.** She sluthered and fell (H.R.); **Der.**$^2$, **Not.**$^{123}$ **s.Not.** The bank was slippy, an' 'e sluthered into the Trent (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**$^1$ 'Sluther' expresses more intensity of action than 'slither.' If one person slips, he slithers; if two or three fall over him they all sluther. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ We mut let the bricks sluther down a plank. **Rut., Lei.** (E.S.) **Nhp.**$^1$ Sluther down the hill. **s.Wor.** The young uns 'em be gone a slutherin' o' the pool (H.K.).

Hence **Sluthery,** *adj.* slippery. n.Yks.$^2$, m.Yks.$^1$, Not.$^3$

**2.** To slur over; to do anything hastily and carelessly; *gen.* with *over.*

**Sc.** (Jam., s.v. Sludder). **w.Yks.**$^5$ Sluthers ower her wark. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ She sluthers over her work, as if she didn't care whether she did it or no.

**3.** To walk with a heavy, shuffling gait; to trail the feet; to go about carelessly; to loiter, idle about.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Bnff.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^2$; **w.Yks.**$^5$ Sluthers along i' wawaking. **Lan.** Yo're fawse enough to keep sluttherin' abeaut at the back afther t'dogs han thrown off, Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) 111; **Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Not.** To see the way 'e goos slutherin' along! Ye've done noat but sluther about all mornin' (J.P.K.). **se.Lin.** What are you sluthering about? (J.T.B.) **Rut.**$^1$ He coom sluthering along, as though he'd half an hour to spare.

**4.** To eat in a slovenly, noisy way; to gulp down.

**Sc.** (Jam., s.v. Sludder). **N.I.**$^1$, **N.Cy.**$^1$, **e.Yks.** (W.W.S.), **w.Yks.**$^2$ **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881).

**5.** To bespatter. e.Yks. (W.H.) **6.** *Fig.* To cajole, flatter.

**Ir.** Coaxing and sluthering, reinforced by a couple of . . . florins, Barlow *Land of Shamrock* (1901) 79; There do be girls will get round a man wid their slootherin', *ib. Idylls* (1892) 215. **Don.** (R.Y.)

**7.** *sb.* A slip; a sliding fall or jump.

**s.Not.** 'Twarn't a fair joomp; it war a sluther (J.P.K.).

**8.** Mud, slime; jelly; any soft, wet, viscous substance. Cf. **slother.**

**Nhb.**$^1$ The shoes had got loosened and had stuck in the tenacious clay of the sluther or slough, Simpson *Hist. Bwk. Nat. Club*, VI. 312. **n.Yks.**$^{12}$ **e.Yks.** Curds and whey, loose fat, mud, &c., Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796); **e.Yks.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^{13}$ **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.** Th' markit-plaace is sluther an' slush fra end to end (M.P.). **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Slutherment,** *sb.* any slimy, viscid matter; filth; (2) **Sluthery,** *adj.* covered with slime or dirt; muddy, wet.

(1) **N.Cy.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^{14}$ (2) **Sc.** (Jam.), **n.Yks.**$^{14}$ **e.Yks.** Rooads is despad sluthery, bud it's dhry aboon heead, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 89; **e.Yks.**$^1$ Sluthery weather and sluthery roads.

**9.** A quagmire. Sc. (Jam.) **10.** Any dirty, slatternly work. Cld. (Jam.) **11.** One who walks with a slovenly gait; in *pl.* form. **se.Lin.** A regular sluthers (J.T.B.).

**12.** *Comp.* (1) **Sluther-beds,** loose beds of stone or rock on a hillside; (2) **-gullion,** (3) **-ma-gullion,** (4) **-muck,** terms of abuse applied to a dirty, untidy, idle person; a loose, dissipated fellow.

(1) **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ (2) **e.Yks.** (W.W.S.) **w.Yks.** Tha sluthergullion, tha! The less tha says the more tha'll shine! (S.O.A.)

(3) **Nhb.**$^1$ He's a greet sluther-ma-gullion. **e.Yks.** (C.W.R.) (4) **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^5$

[**3.** Cp. EFris. *sludderen, sluddern*, to go in an idle, slipshod manner (Koolman).]

**SLUTHER,** *sb.*$^2$ Ken. Also in form **slutter.** [slɐ·ðə(r).] A jelly-fish. (G.B.), Ken.$^1$

**SLUTTER,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also written **sluttar** w.Yks.; and in forms **sclutter** Sc.; **slooter, slootre** Ant.; **sluiter** Sc. (Jam.); **sluter** N.I.$^1$ [slu·tə(r, slɐ·tər.] **1.** *v.* To slide, slip. See **Slitter,** *v.*, **Sluther,** *v.*

**w.Yks.** Sho sluttard dahn t'side at hay-stack, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1849) 5; **w.Yks.**$^3$ **Lan.** We're o' slutterin' deawn o' one side, Waugh *Sneck-Bant* (1868) v.

**2.** To walk in an ungainly, shuffling manner. w.Yks.$^2$, s.Lan.$^1$ **3.** To work or act in a slovenly manner; to slur over work; to loiter, linger about pretending to work. Cf. **skleuter, 2.**

**Lth.** (Jam.), **N.I.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Didta ever see onnybody slutter ther wurk loike yond? (D.L.)

Hence **Sluttering,** *ppl. adj.* untidy, slovenly. e.Lan.$^1$, s.Lan.$^1$ **4.** To speak so fast as to be indistinct; to slur over one's words. w.Yks. (S.P.U.) **5.** To eat or drink in a noisy, slovenly way; to slobber.

**Cum.** The child was drinking out of its mother's saucer, and made a mess of it—it sluttered in the tea, *Carlisle Patriot* (Oct. 7, 1887); **Cum.**$^4$

**6.** To snore; to make a noise through the nostrils when half asleep. Per. (Jam.) **7.** *sb.* A big, clumsy sloven. Cf. **skleuter, 4.**

**Fif.** (Jam., s.v. Sluit). **Ant.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

**8.** *Comp.* (1) **Slutter-buck,** (2) **-muck,** (3) **-pudding,** a slovenly, careless person.

(1) **w.Yks.**$^2$ I don't reckon anything of these slutterbucks. (2) **w.Yks.** Look at that owd slutter-muck, hoo's a heawse loike a muck-midden (D.L.). (3) **w.Yks.**$^2$

**9.** A glutton. Lnk. (Jam.) **10.** A noisy splash.

**Sc.** Gaed ower wi' a sclutter upon the lads' breeks, Hislop *Anecdotes* (1874) 147; In bang'd, the whitening whummlet Wi' a sclutter owre his skull, Edwards *Mod. Poets*, 6th S. 218.

**SLUTTER,** see **Sluther,** *sb.*$^2$

**SLUTTERMENT,** *sb.* Cum.$^4$ [slu·tərment.] Stewed food; food stewed to a pulp.

**SLUTTERY,** *adj.* Sc. Yks. **1.** Slovenly. Lth. (Jam.) **2.** Weak, watery, washy.

**w.Yks.** Dry cake an' sluttery teah, *Yksman.* (1875) 29, col. 1.

**SLUTTING-KNIFE,** *sb.* Nrf. A clasp-knife.

Drawing a 'slutting knife' from his pocket, [he] dropped quickly on to his knees and began to dig into the hard ice, *Fishing Gazette* (Mar. 14, 1891) 166, col. 2; (E.G.P.)

**SLUTTY,** *adj.* n.Cy. Lan. Dev. [slu·ti, slɐ·ti.] Slovenly; dirty.

**n.Cy.** (Hall.), **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Dev.** You'm a slutty, poor varmer, Ford *Larramys* (1897) 101.

[Slutty, *cenulentus* (*Prompt.*).]

**SLUV,** see **Slive,** *v.*$^2$

**SLUZE,** *v.* Dev. Also in form **sleuzy** Dev.$^1$ To slip, slide.

**Dev.**$^1$ To slide, as mire or sludge would do in descending a declivity. **n.Dev.** Zum sluze down an' niver creen, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 101.

**SLWONE, SLWOTE,** see **Sloan, Sloat,** *v.*

**SLY,** *adj.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Nhp. Wor. Glo. Wil. Also in form **slee** Sc. N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb. Dur. Cum. [slai, slī.] **1.** *adj.* In *comp.* (1) **Sly-cake,** a small cake, plain on the outside, but filled with fruit and spice; (2) **-gabbit,** crafty or sly of speech; (3) **-glass,** to drink on the sly; (4) **-goose,** (*a*) the common sheldrake, *Tadorna cornuta*; (*b*) a coarse, cunning fellow; (5) **-public,** an unlicensed public-house; (6) **-wipe,** an indirect reproof or sarcasm.

(1) **n.Yks.** (C.F.), **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ (2) **Slk.** Haud your tongue, ye slee-gabbit limb o' the auld ane, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 627, ed. 1866. (3) **Lan.** The listeners, who had thought their better-halves incapable of sly-glassing, Brierley *Out of Work*, i. (4, *a*) **Sh.I.** The shieldrake, or sly-goose, builds in these burrows, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 163, ed. 1891. **Or.I.** So called from its craftiness, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 153. **S. & Ork.**$^1$ (*b*) **Abd.** (Jam.) (5) **Glo.**$^1$ (6) **Nhp.**$^1$

**2.** Wise, skilful, ingenious, clever.

**N.Cy.**$^1$ **Dur.** T'wark uv t'kneaves uv a slee warkman, Moore *Sng. Sol.* (1859) vii. 1. **Cum.** As slee as onny Danniel, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 93. **n.Yks.**$^1$ He war a desput sly chap wheea fo'st thow't o' thae sun-pict'rs.

Hence **Sleely,** *adv.*, *obs.*, cleverly, skilfully.

**Gall.** He a skep Cou'd paise and sleely han'le, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 94, ed. 1876.

**3.** Of the weather: see below.

**Wil.**$^1$ 'A sly day' looks bright and pleasant, but the air has a chill nip in it. 'Sly cold' is the treacherous kind of cold raw weather that was very prevalent during the influenza epidemic two or three years ago.

**4.** Of grass: thin, dry, weak, hard to cut; also used *advb.*

**Wor.** 'The grass is very sly, you can't hardly ketch it 'uv the scythe.' Grass is said to cut sly (H.K.).

**5.** *v.* To slip; to come or go silently or by stealth; also used with *away.*

**S. & Ork.**$^1$, **Abd.** (Jam.) **Lnk.** To slee the head, to slip the head out of the noose which confines cattle in the stall (*ib.*). **Nhb.** Thoo'll slee in, an teayk his coat skurt off his feet, Robson *Bk. Ruth* (1860) iii. 4. **w.Yks.** An' slyed oot ta meet him, Blackah *Poems* (1867) 17.

**6.** To escape from a task. Lnk. (Jam.) **7.** With *at*: to look in a sly manner. Abd. (*ib.*) **8.** To place or remove anything 'on the sly'; also with *away.*

**Bnff.** 'What's come o' the buke I gae you?' 'Tam has sleed it awa frae me' (*ib.*). **Abd.** (*ib.*)

**SLY,** *sb.* Sh.I. [slī.] The green slime on the surface of a stagnant pool; the slippery ooze left on rocks. S. & Ork.$^1$

[Norw. dial. *sli, sly*, slime (Aasen).]

**SLYAAG, SLYAAGER,** see **Slag(g,** *adj.*, **Slagger,** *v.*$^2$

**SLYANTIFIC, SLYCHT,** see **Sliantific, Slight,** *v.*

**SLYDOM,** *sb.* Cor. [slai·dəm.] Cunning.

They have too much of slydom to venture, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 31; **Cor.**$^{12}$

**SLYER,** see **Slier.**

**SLYLINS,** *adv.* Sc. [slī·linz.] Slyly.

**Abd.** Slylins, I gard ye whisht a wee, Shelley *Flowers* (1868) 275.

**SLYLY,** *adv.* Nhp. Bdf. Also written **slily** Nhp.$^{12}$ [slai·li.] Slowly; gently.

**Nhp.**$^1$; **Nhp.**$^2$ Goo slyly. **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 142.

**SLYOOG, SLYP(E,** see **Sloag, Slipe,** *v.*

**SLYPPIES,** *sb. pl.* *Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) Roasted peas, eaten with butter.

**SLYSH, SLYSTER,** see **Slish,** *sb.*, **Slaister.**

**SLYTE,** *v.* ? *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) **1.** To move easily or smoothly. Lth. **2.** To sharpen an edged tool. Lnk., Lth.

**SLYTE,** see **Sleight.**

**SLYTHE,** *sb.* ne.Yks.$^1$ An oppressive smell; foul air; cold, chilliness. 'We'll leet t'fire to be rid o' t'slythe.'

**SMAAK,** *sb.* Wil.$^1$ [smāk.] In phr. *all in a smaak*, of potatoes: quite rotten.

**SMAATCH,** see **Smouch,** *v.*

**SMACHER,** *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **smachir** Bnff.$^1$; and in form **smaicher.** [sma·χər, smē·χər.] **1.** *sb.* A large number; a confused crowd. Bnff.$^1$, Bnff., Cld. (Jam.) Cf. **smarrich.** **2.** A mixture; a mess; confusion. *ib.* **3.** Hodge-podge; trash of any kind. n.Sc. (Jam.) **4.** A fondling term addressed to a child. *ib.* **5.** *v.* To collect into a crowd; to crowd.

**Bnff.**$^1$ The bairns cam a smachirin' roon the door.

**6.** To eat clandestinely or in small pieces, esp. used of anything agreeable to the taste.

**Bnff.**$^1$, **Ags.** (Jam.) **Fif.** Down upo' the garss they gat, And there in raws rejoicin' sat, Smaicherin' awa at lean and fat, Upgabblin', tooth and nail, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 83.

**SMACHRIE,** *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Also in forms **smachirie** Bnff.$^1$; **smaichery** Abd. (Jam.) [sma·χri.] **1.** *sb.* A great number: a confused crowd. Cf. **smagrie.**

**Bnff.**$^1$ Sic a smachirie o' bairns is at the squeel. **Abd.** A sma' farmer . . . Wi' a smachrie o' littlins beside, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 66. **Cld.** (Jam.)

**2.** A miscellaneous collection; a jumble; trash; esp. used of eatables.

**Bnff.**$^1$ The gairden is an unco smachrie o' stanes (s.v. Smachir). **Bch.** They sent in some smachry or ither to me, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 18. **Abd.** Your ketchup and sauces, your soups and preserves, . . Your smachries are only a fusionless dose, Anderson *ib.* 84. **Cld.** (Jam.)

**3.** *adj.* Trashy, worthless.

**Abd.** But as for drinkin' tea—'twas nae for her Sic smachrie trash to use, Anderson *ib.* 104.

**SMACK,** *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Lakel. **[smak.]** **1.** *sb.* A taste. Cf. **smatch.** **Lakel.**$^2$ Ah've a queer smach i' mi mooth.

**2.** *Obs.* Style, fashion.

**Sc.** Not forgetting the time, tone, smack, cringe, and decent sigh, Pitcairn *Assembly* (1766) 30. **Abd.** Guid braid claith o' Maggie's mak', Maun nae mair gae upo' their back, It a' maun ha'e the English smack, Tho' e'er so dear, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 135.

**3.** *v.* To drink with enjoyment.

**Lnk.** Gie them a glass or twa tae smack, That's a' they're wanting, Johnston *Poems* (1869) 131. **Edb.** For wine in goud wi' them to smack, McDowall *Poems* (1839) 33.

[**1.** Smak, or taste, *gustus* (*Prompt.*). OE. *smæcc.*]

**SMACK,** *sb.*$^2$, *v.*$^2$, *adv.* and *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. **[smak, smæk.]** **1.** *sb.* *Obs.* A switch; a small wand. Ken. (K.) **2.** *Fig.* *Obs.* An instant.

**se.Sc.** I'll be wi' ye in a smack, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 124.

**3.** Phr. (1) *a smack of the hand*, a handshake; (2) *like smack*, very quickly; (3) *to have a smack*, to make an attempt.

(1) **Suf.**$^1$ (s.v. Swack). (2) **Cum.**$^1$ He ran down like smack. **n.Lin.**$^1$ I seed him drivin' like smack along th' ramper not oher an hooer sin. (3) **s.Lan.**$^1$ Aw'll have a smack at it, chuz-heaw. **Ken.** Let me have a smack at it (G.B.).

**4.** *v.* Of guns: to sound, give forth a loud report.

**Lth.** Lang, lang, wi' friendly joke an' crack, The crowd gart muskets smack there, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 38.

**5.** Of an eel: to utter a peculiar sound when feeding by night on the surface.

**Nrf.** Eels are smacking all round in the star-lit water, *Fishing Gazette* (Dec. 13, 1890) 321, col. 2.

**6.** *Obs.* To speed; to rush about.

**Gall.** Driving down on Lowdenlee As hard as he could smack, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 94, ed. 1876.

**7.** With *at*: to make an effort; to set vigorously to work.

**Chs.**$^1$ Come, smack at it. **s.Chs.**$^1$ Let's smack at it.

**8.** With *over*: to work in a slovenly manner.

**Glo.**$^1$ Her did smack over the dairy work in no time.

**9.** *adv.* With force; exactly, straight, fully, completely.

**Elg.** He pick'd it up—it went smack to his lip, Tester *Poems* (1865) 42. **se.Sc.** I'd daud . . . Or wad come smack amang his louses, Wi' swirlie stick, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 13. **Nhb.**$^1$ **n.Yks.** He com full smack ageean meh (T.S.). **w.Yks.**$^5$ Drive him smack up to t'door. **s.Lan.**$^1$ Hoo thrut th' dishcleawt at him, an it hit him smack i' th' chops. **Not.**$^1$ **s.Not.** She fell smack into the fire (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**$^1$ He tore his coät-lap smack e' two. **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ He went smack at it. **War.**$^3$, **Brks.**$^1$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Ess.**$^1$, **Sus.**$^2$, **Hmp.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ Used with other adverbs, or with prepositions. 'Smack over the wall.' **Dev.**$^1$ [Amer. Go smack and do it, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 237.]

**10.** *adj.* Decided, certain. **Sus.**$^2$ I'll do it; that's smack.

**SMACKER,** *sb.* Yks. Lan. Hrf. Dev. Also in form **zmacker** Dev. **[sma·kə(r).]** **1.** A loud kiss or smack.

**w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 30, 1897). **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Dev.** An zom awmin zmackid an zmackid (Aw laur!) As if thit thay niver had a zmacker avaur, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 28, ed. 1865.

**2.** Anything very large.

**w.Yks.** Sutha at mine, what a smacker! *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 30, 1897). **Hrf.**$^2$ It was a smacker.

**SMACKING,** *ppl. adj.* Yks. Midl. Brks. Nrf. **[sma·kin, smæ·kin.]** Very large; exceptionally big.

**Yks., Midl.** (J.W.) **Brks.**$^1$ Ther' be zome smackin' big apples on our tree. **Nrf.** You've got some smacking load on there, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 175.

**SMACKLE,** *v.* Hrf.$^2$ **[smæ·kl.]** To throw out sparks from a wood fire.

**SMACK-SMOOTH,** *adj.* and *adv.* Yks. Lan. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Ken. **[sma·k-, smæ·k-smūð.]** **1.** *adj.* Flat; very smooth; level with the ground. Also used *advb.*

**w.Yks.**$^1$, **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ He says we ha'n't mawn th' Ramsil well; why, it's as smack-smooth as a gress-plat. **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$ **Ken.**$^1$ The old squire had the shaw cut down smack-smooth; **Ken.**$^2$

**2.** *adv.* Reckless, regardless of consequences.

**ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Lin.** When a person acts in this way he is said to go at a thing smack-smooth (Hall.); **Lin.**$^1$

**3.** Quietly, pleasantly. Lin. (Hall.)

**SMACLE,** *sb.* *Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) As much; a corruption of 'as mickle.'

**SMAD,** *sb.* and *v.* n.Sc. (Jam.) **1.** *sb.* A stain. **2.** *v.* To stain; to discolour. Cf. **smud,** *sb.*

**SMADDEREEN,** *sb.* *Obs.* Wxf.$^1$ A small quantity; a dial. form of 'smattering.'

**SMAG,** *sb.* Bnff.$^1$ Cld. (Jam.) **[smag.]** A small piece; a dainty; anything small and nice.

**SMAGG,** *sb.* Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] In phr. *by all the smaggs*, an imprecation; see below.

**w.Yks.** An' said . . . by all t'smaggs he'd sack t'next fellow 'at he catched, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1878) 42.

**SMAGRIE,** *sb.* Sc. Also written **smaggrie** Bnff.$^1$ **[sma·gri.]** **1.** A large number, quantity, or crowd of small objects; *gen.* implying confusion. Bnff.$^1$, Cld. (Jam.) Cf. **smachrie.** **2.** A dainty mixture; a dainty. Bnff.$^1$, Per., Cld. (Jam.)

**SMAICHER, SMAICHERY,** see **Smacher, Smachrie.**

**SMAIK,** *sb.* Sc. **[smēk.]** A mean fellow; a rascal; used as a term of contempt.

**Sc.** Oh, I have heard of that smaik, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxiii; Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Fif.** Low-born smaik, to scandaleese his betters! Pryde *Queer Flk.* (1897) 55. **s.Sc.** To see the auld smaik smirkin owre the notion o' his honour o' whilk he had nae mair than ony auld jevel, Wilson *Tales* (1836) III. 69.

[Quod I, Smak, lat me sleip; sym skynnar the hing, Douglas *Eneados* (1513) ed. 1874, III. 146. Cp. Icel. *smeykr*, timid.]

**SMAIR, SMAIRIE,** see **Smear.**

**SMAIRG,** *v.* Sc. Nhb. Also in form **smerg** Rxb. (Jam.) **[smērg.]** To besmear; to daub; to lay on; also used *fig.*

**Sc.** (Jam.); Thaye smairg inequitie apon me, Riddell *Ps.* (1857) lv. 3. **Rxb.** Often applied to the salving of sheep (Jam.). **Nhb.**$^1$

**SMALE,** *sb.* *Obs.* e.Cy. Suf. The form or seat of a hare. e.Cy. (Hall.), Suf.$^1$ Cf. **smile,** *sb.*$^2$

**SMALIE,** see **Smally.**

**SMAL(L,** *v.* Cor. **[smæl.]** To knock; to throw at a thing vigorously.

**Cor.**$^3$ Smăll tu um. **w.Cor.** I up and smalled to the door, *Cornishman* (July 1882).

**SMALL,** *adj.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **sma** Sc. S. & Ork.$^1$ Bnff.$^1$ N.Cy.$^1$ Cum.; **smaa** Nhb.$^1$; **smaal** Nhb.$^1$ Cor.$^2$; **smal** Cai.$^1$; **smaw** Chs.$^1$; **smo** m.Lan.$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$ **[smǭl, smǫəl; smǭ, smā.]** **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Small blue hawk,** the merlin, *Falco aesalon*; (2) **-bouket-like,** of diminutive size; shrunken; (3) **-cloth,** *obs.*, see below; (4) **-coal-fizzer,** a fizzing singing-honey (q.v.) full of currants; (5) **-cuts,** the scissors used by tailors for cutting button-holes; (6) **— deer,** vermin; (7) **— doucker,** the little grebe, *Tachybaptes fluviatilis*; (8) **-dragon,** the cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*; (9) **-end,** the point of a decoy-pipe; (10) **-evens,** a very small quantity; (11) **-fairns,** the intestines, the guts; (12) **— folk,** the fairies; (13) **— fry,** a family of young children; (14) **-gang,** to mob; see below; (15) **— heath,** the heather, *Calluna vulgaris*; (16) **— hundred,** a hundred of five score, as distinct from a 'long hundred'; (17) **— John,** weak, thin beer; (18) **— leader,** a coal-mining term: see below; (19) **— maa,** the common gull, *Larus canus*; (20) **— men,** see (12); (21) **— nightingale,** the blackcap, *Sylvia atricapilla*; (22) **— people,** see (12); (23) **— pipes,** the Northumberland bagpipe; (24) **— purl,** the little tern, *Sterna minuta*; (25) **— Robin's-eye,** the herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*; (26) **— salet,** mustard and cress;

(27) — **seeds**, grass and clover-seeds; clover-seeds as distinguished from grass-seeds; (28) — **sheen**, fine shoes; (29) — **sieve**, a fine-meshed wooden sieve used in 'rewing' (q.v.); (30) — **still** or — **still whisky**, whisky distilled in small stills; (31) — **straw** or **stray**, the garden warbler, *Sylvia hortensis*; cf. **smastray**; (32) — **tin**, finely-powdered tin-stuff; (33) — **waters**, two or three small lochs lying near together; (34) — **weft**, (*a*) a very fine sort of yarn; (*b*) *fig.* thin beer or ale; (35) — **write**, *obs.*, small hand in writing.

(1) **Slg.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 139. (2) **Abd.** He's sma'-bouket like, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Oct. 20, 1900). (3) **Shr.** The webs made in Denbighshire are called small, or, low country-cloth. The small cloth is about one eighth of a yard narrower than the other, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 210. (4) **N.Cy.**$^1$ (5) **Cum.** (J.D.) (6) **Cor.**$^1$ (7) **e.Lth.** Swainson *ib.* 216. (8) **Sus.** (B. & H.) (9) **Lin.** Another entrance is made near the point or small-end, Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) xii. (10) **S. & Ork.**$^1$ (11) **s.Sc.** (Jam.) **Slk.** For fear he had run his bit spit through my sma-fairns i' the struggle, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 7, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** I'll weisse a ball through your sma'-fairns, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 165. (12) **Cor.** Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 118, ed. 1896. (13) **Nhp.**$^1$ (14) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **Chs.**$^1$; **Chs.**$^3$ A term at a mill. When any man, or big bully, has made himself intolerable to the boys amongst the hands, they take measures to small-gang him. Upon the principle that union is strength, they watch or make their opportunity, and all at once, or by relays, fall upon their oppressor, till, as a matter of course, they get him down, and give him a most severe beating; thus revenging the past, and securing a future of peace. **Oxf.** Come on, lads, let's small-gang him (G.O.). **Lon.** The first night I went there I got tore up. Everything was torn off my back, and the bread was taken away from me, and because I said a word I got well wallopped. They 'small-ganged' me; and afterwards I went seven days to prison, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 420. **Nrf.** I see 'em kind o' looking and talking low, so think I they're going to small-gang me, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 162. **Som.** I was small-ganged for going to meeting (W.F.R.). (15) **Hmp.** (B. & H.), **Hmp.**$^1$ (16) **w.Som.**$^1$ (s.v. Long-hundred). (17) **Wor.** (E.S.) (18) **Nhb., Dur.** A lad employed to put small coals to a stow-board from the hewer working by separation in a narrow place, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **Nhb.**$^1$ (19) **Sh.I.** Swainson *ib.* 207. (20) **Dev.** The small men. I mean the pixies, which some folk say haunt the mines, Mortimer *W. Moors* (1895) 87; Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) III. Lett. 39. **Cor.**$^1$ (21) **Wil.** Thurn *Birds* (1870) 59. (22) **Cor.** The small people are believed by some to be the spirits of the people who inhabited Cornwall many thousands of years ago. . . They were not good enough to inherit the joys of heaven, but . . . too good to be condemned to eternal fires. When they first came into this land, they were much larger than they are now, but ever since the birth of Christ they have been getting smaller and smaller. Eventually they will turn into muryans [ants], and at last be lost from the face of the earth. . . . They commonly aid those people to whom they take a fancy, and . . . have been known to perform the most friendly acts towards men and women, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 80, ed. 1896. (23) **Nhb.** The torch was lit on point of spear—And small pipes they did sound, *Laird of Thorneyburne* (1855) 28. (24) **Nrf.** Swainson *ib.* 203. (25) **Glo.** (G.E.D.) (26) **w.Som.**$^1$ (s.v. Salet). (27) **n.Lin.**$^1$ Small-seeds, like ivery thing else, is a lot less munny then thaay ewsed to be. **w.Som.**$^1$ In speaking of sowing grasses it is very usual to hear, 'Whatever ee do, don' ee bethink your small seeds.' (28) **Bnff.**$^1$ A jist pat on ma Sunday claise an' ma sma' sheen an' geed t' the laird masel. (29) **nw.Dev.**$^1$ (30) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Frf.** The merits o' Hughie's sma'-still whisky, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 24. **w.Sc.** Anither class contented themsells with sma'-stell whisky, made intil toddy, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 282. (31) **w.Yks.** From the materials of its nest, Swainson *ib.* 24. **Chs.**$^1$ (32) **Cor.**$^2$ (33) **S. & Ork.**$^1$ (34, *a*) **s.Lan.**$^1$ (*b*) **Lan.** The next arrivals . . . looked rather 'toddyish' from the quantity of 'smo' weft' they had imbibed, Brierley *Waverlow* (1863) 13, ed. 1884. **s.Lan.**$^1$ (35) **Cai.**$^1$

**2.** Phr. (1) *no small drink(s*, not to be despised, having a high opinion of oneself; (2) *to go through the small sieve*, to be strictly examined; to be called over the coals for some action or word uttered.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^1$ **Rxb.** She thought 'no small drinks' of herself for having overset our schemes, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 208. (2) **Yks.** Parson's hed to goa throo t'small-sieve monny a time sin' we started this Dickshonary, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 26, 1897). **w.Yks.**$^5$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ When mester cums an' finds what thoo's been efter thoo'll hev to goä thrif th' small sieve, I'll be bun for it.

**3.** Thin, narrow, slender.

**w.Yks.** Aw knew a chap once 'at stood abaat seven feet an' he wor soa small he luk'd like a walkin' clooas prop, Hartley *Budget* (1870) 119; Used of people (J.W.); A boy came into a blacksmith's shop and asked for a thin piece of iron. The blacksmith said:—'You go to school till you know nothing. You should say sma.' A house, however tall, would be called small if it were thin or had small girth (L.M.S.). **m.Lan.**$^1$

**4.** Young; *gen.* in phr. *small family.*

**Sc.** (Jam.) **n.Sc.** Aundrew himself has a 'sma' family' of twelve or so, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 158. **ne.Sc.** He's noo . . . the faither o' big sma' family in America, Grant *Keckleton*, 96. **Ayr.** It was not reasonable to expect that the reverend doctor, with his small family of nine children, would remove to us at a loss, Galt *Provost* (1822) xliv. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **N.I.**$^1$, **N.Cy.**$^1$, **e.Dur.**$^1$

**5.** Of a river: low, shallow.

**w.Som.**$^1$ I an't a zeed our water zo smaa·l, not's years. **Dev.** Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 355. **n.Dev.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796).

**6.** *sb. pl.* Small things; small sums of money, &c.

**Sc.** Mony sma's mak ae mickle, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Sh.I.** We's just jog in da sam' auld gaet; content wi' sma's, Ollason *Mareel* (1900) 95. **Bwk.** No' content to save by sma's An' cautiously to plod, Calder *Poems* (1897) 203.

**7.** *pl.* A mining term: thinly-powdered tin-stuff. Cor.$^2$

**8.** *pl.* Small-pox. Ess. (S.P.H.)

**SMALLOCKS,** *sb.* Yks. [sma·ləks.] A small, spare person.

**w.Yks.** Occurs in a folk-rhyme which is common in at least the Clayton district of Bradford. . . 'Fattocks an' Smallocks wor laikin' at taw, Fattocks ga'e Smallocks a bat ower t'jaw; Smallocks ran home to tell his mother, Fattocks ran after him an' gav' him another,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 30, 1897).

**SMALLUMS,** *sb. pl. Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Small quantities; small sums.

**n.Cy.** (Hall.) **w.Yks.**$^1$ Times er seea bad at we're foarc'd to buy i smallums.

**SMALLY,** *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Also Cor. Also written **smalley** Cor.$^3$; and in form **smalie** n.Sc. (Jam.) [smǭ·li, smā·li.] **1.** *adj.* Small, undersized, puny, thin.

**n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** A wean . . . who was a smally cretur from the first, and no very robustious a' its days, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 116. **Rxb.** Monie o' the lambs deed, and those that lived were but smally, *Good Wds.* (1865) 466. **N.Cy.**$^1$ A smally bairn. **Nhb.**$^1$ He's oney a bit smally body onyway The tormits is smally thi 'ear. **Dur.**$^1$, **e.Dur.**$^1$, **w.Dur.**$^1$ **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ A poor smally creature; **n.Yks.**$^4$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$

**2.** *sb.* A small, puny person or thing. m.Yks.$^1$ **3.** Small stuff; small coals. Cor.$^3$

**SMALM,** *v.* War. Nrf. Ken. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Also written **smaam** War. Ken.$^1$ I.W.$^2$ Wil.$^1$ Som.; **smām** Dor.$^1$; **smarm** Wil.$^1$; and in form **smawm** Dor. [**smām.**] To plaster with the hand; to smear; to daub. See **Smarn.**

**War.** (J.R.W.) **Nrf.** A small army of bricklayers digging up that and smalming over the other, Jessopp *Cy. Parson* (1890) 69. **I.W.**$^2$ The wold cappender was here smaaming over the barn's door wi' a tar brish. **Wil.**$^1$ Don't smarm me aal auver wi' they dirty paws o' yourn. **Dor.** (Hall.), **Dor.**$^1$ **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

Hence **Smaamer,** *sb.* a heavy blow with the flat hand; a knock.

**War.** (J.R.W.), **Ken.** (G.B.), **Ken.**$^1$ **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

**SMALMER,** *v.* Mid. Written **smarmer.** [smā·mə(r).] To daub, smear. See **Smalm.**

**w.Mid.** Don't smarmer your dirty hands over my clean apron. Her hands were all smarmered over with grease to prevent them from chapping (W.P.M.).

**SMALTER,** *sb.* Glo.$^1$ [smo·ltə(r).] Small beer.

**SMĀM, SMAPPLE,** see **Smalm, Smopple.**

**SMARM, SMARMER,** see **Smalm, Smalmer.**

**SMARN,** *v.* Ess. [smān.] To dirty; to daub. Cf. **smalm.**

Don't smarn that place arter I clend it up (W.W.S.).

**SMARRICH,** *v.* and *sb.* Bnff.$^1$ [sma·riχ.] **1.** *v.* To crowd in a confused, secret, or underhand manner. Cf.

smacher, smoorich. 2. With *at*: to work in a weak, unskilful manner. 3. To eat, talk, or work in a clandestine manner.

This meaning has the idea of fondness of dainties in the person eating.

4. *sb.* A large number in a somewhat confused state; a group of persons engaged in underhand or secret talk or work.

**SMARRY**, *sb.* Bdf. Dor. Dev. Also in forms **smery** Bdf.; **smurry** Dev. [smæ·ri, smə·ri.] A woman's chemise, shift, smock.

**Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 142. **Dor.** *Gl.* (1851); (Hall.) **Dev.** Ef yü dü want a new smurry or tü, go intü shop an git a vew yards ov pulleree-alleree, 'tez za güde as old-fashioned brin, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

**SMART**, *sb.*$^{1}$, *v.* and *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also in form **smert** Cld. (Jam.) w.Som.$^{1}$ [smart, smāt.] 1. *sb.* In *comp.* **Smart-money**, money paid weekly by masters to persons who have been injured at their work.

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ Men who are injured while at work in the pit get a weekly allowance of five shillings from the owners of the colliery. This is called smart money, *Trans. Tyneside Nat. Field Club*, VI. 206. **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

2. Phr. *to pay hard smart for*, to pay dearly for. s.Chs.$^{1}$ 3. *v.* To injure; to cause pain. Ess. Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) *Gl.*; Ess.$^{1}$ 4. To smarten, urge on, punish. Cld. (Jam.) 5. *adj.* In phr. *smart as a carrot*, very smart indeed.

**Ess.** Some sed John seem'd . . . As smart as any carrot, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 56.

6. Of the weather: severe, sharp.

**Dor.** 'Smart weather,' a severe frost (C.V.G.).

7. Swift; hasty. Lei. (Hall.) 8. Used *iron.*: poor, miserable, mean.

**w.Som.**$^{1}$ 'Thee art a smert fuller, an' no mistake.' 'That was a smart lot sure-lie,' meaning that they were a disreputable rough set.

9. Considerable; used of number or size. Cf. **smartish, 3.**

**Lei.**$^{1}$ **Nhp.**$^{1}$ A smart price. **War.**$^{2}$ There was a smart lot o' folks at the cattle show; **War.**$^{3}$ **Wor.** 'Was there much stock at the market to-day?' 'A smart feow sheep and that' (H.K.). **s.Wor.**$^{1}$, **Hrf.**$^{12}$ **Glo.** We bided thur and haggled a smart while, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xiv; **Glo.**$^{1}$ **Oxf.** It's a smart little way = a long distance, *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 6; **Oxf.**$^{1}$ **Brks.** The neighbours . . . noticed that he 'broke a smart deal' that autumn, Hayden *Round our Vill.* (1901) 38. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **w.Mid.** There was a smart lot of rain fell in the night, I knows (W.P.M.). **Ken.**$^{1}$ I reckon it'll cost him a smart penny before he's done. **Sur.**$^{1}$ There's timber enough in Blockfield House to build a smart little village. **Sus.** (S.P.H.) **Hmp.**$^{1}$ 'It'll go a smart ways into it,' it will expend a good deal of a sum of money. **Wil.** (Hall.), **Wil.**$^{1}$ [**Amer.** I got a right smart little bit of roughness in for the beastis, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 374.]

10. Big, nearly grown up. Hmp. (W.H.E.) 11. Of a hill: steep. Glo. (H.S.H.) 12. Good or well in health or spirits. s.Wor.$^{1}$, Hrf.$^{12}$, Glo. (A.B.), (H.S.H.)

**SMART**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Wil. [smāt.] A second swarm of bees. Wil.$^{1}$, n.Wil. (E.H.G.)

**SMART-ASS**, *sb.* w.Som.$^{1}$ Dev.$^{4}$ The water pepper, *Polygonum Hydropiper.* Cf. **arsesmart, smartweed.**

**SMARTER**, *sb.* Lon. See below.

Amongst other cries, is heard that of 'Sticks ½*d.* each! Sticks —real smarters,' Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 28.

**SMARTISH**, *adj.* and *adv.* Stf. Der. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Mid. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Also in forms **smaartish** Dev.; **smertish** Brks.$^{1}$ [smā·tiʃ.] 1. *adj.* Rather smart, active, spruce; used in approbation.

**Nhp.**$^{1}$ **Hmp.** 'Tes a smartish team. Two on 'em got prizes at Show laäst zummer, Gray *Ribstone Pippins* (1898) 51. **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Her's a smartish piece like.

2. Of people: of good growth, nearly grown up.

**Brks.**$^{1}$ A smertish bwoy. **Hmp.** He wer a smartish kind o' chap (W.H.E.).

3. Considerable, rather large in quantity or number. Cf. **smart**, *sb.*$^{1}$ **9.**

**Der.** The garden were gotten that uproarious as I've been a smartish while over it, *Good Wds.* (1881) 841. **Lei.**$^{1}$ Yew'n a smaa'tish lot o' reuts this year, Mister. **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$, **s.Wor.**$^{1}$ **se.Wor.**$^{1}$ A smartish bit. **Glo.** (A.B.); He'd a smartish vamily o' we bouoys, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) vi. **Oxf.**$^{1}$ 'Did you have many apples this year?' 'A smartish-few.' **Brks.**$^{1}$ Us vound a smertish lot o' patridges on the brows, but none at all down in the bottoms. **w.Mid.** It's a smartish ways away—pretty nigh thirty mile. He's been gone a smartish time, already (W.P.M.). **Sur.**$^{1}$ It's a smartish journey from one end of the estate to t'other, Jennings *Field Paths* (1884) 99. **Sus.** An old man said that the young cow gave 'a smartish parcel o' miouk' (S.P.H.). **Hmp.** (W.H.E.); (H.R.) **Wil.**$^{1}$ A smartish lot o' vawk. **w.Som.**$^{1}$

4. Very good; tolerable. War.$^{24}$, s.Wor.$^{1}$, Glo. (A.B.) Brks. *Gl.* (1852). w.Som.$^{1}$ 5. *adv.* Pretty quickly.

**Brks.** O, she can wag about smartish (W.W.S.).

6. Considerably, very. Glo.$^{1}$, Dev.$^{3}$ 7. Very well, fairly well; *gen.* used of the health.

**Stf.** (H.K.) **War.**$^{2}$ I'm getting on smartish now. **Wor.** I considers he said, 'Well, how are you?' and I said 'Smartish, how are you?' *Evesham Jrn.* (Jan. 7, 1899); (E.S.) **s.Wor.**$^{1}$, **se.Wor.**$^{1}$, **Glo.** (A.B.), (H.S.H.), **Glo.**$^{1}$, **Oxf.**$^{1}$ **Brks.**$^{1}$ My lumbaaygo be gone, an' I be smertish agin now. **Hmp.** Forester *Miscellany* (1846) 162.

**SMARTLE**, *v.* *Obs.* N.Cy.$^{12}$ With *away*: to waste or melt away; to pine away.

**SMARTS**, *sb. pl.* Lan. [smāts.] 1. Small rods cut down in coppice woods. ne.Lan.$^{1}$ 2. A small-sized cask-hoop. n.Lan. (C.W.D.)

**SMARTWEED**, *sb.* Nrf. [smā·twīd.] Var. kinds of *Polygonum*, esp. *P. Hydropiper* and *P. Persicaria.* Cf. **smart-ass.**

(Hall.); Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 101. **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

**SMASH**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Glo. Dor. [smaʃ, smæʃ.] 1. *v.* In *comp.* **Smash-mortar**, all to pieces. Glo.$^{1}$ 2. To hurl with a crash.

**Ayr.** I reft at the rock I hang be, an' wou'd hae gi'en a warl' to been able to lift it an' smash'd it in amang them, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 128.

3. To beat severely. Sc. (Jam.) 4. To push forward with energy; to do anything with vigour.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Per.** Headlong he over hillocks rush'd, And wet through bogs and mosses smash'd, Monteath *Dunblane* (1835) 122, ed. 1887. **w.Yks.** Smash intul t' an' tha'll hev it done i' noa time, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 30, 1897).

Hence **Smashing**, *ppl. adj.* large, 'strapping.'

**Slk.** A smashin' chield (Jam.).

5. To mingle. Dor.$^{1}$ 6. Used in oaths; also used as an *int.*; see below.

**N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.** Smash! Jemmy, let us buss, we'll off, And see Newcassel Races, Midford *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 5; **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Used in many combinations, and is expressed to give vigour or emphasis. Odsmash! Adsmash! Gad smash me sark! Smash me hart! or Deel smash me hart! **Dur.** And smash my pit sark, for my putten's a' done, *Bishoprick Garl.* (1784) 54, ed. 1834. **Lan.** Smash me! I won't be guilty of bragging, Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) 181.

7. *sb.* In phr. *to play smash*, to fall with a crash.

**Sc.** Slates an' tiles, frae aff the houses, On the causey crown played smash, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 84.

8. A heavy blow.

**Frf.** Seizin' a hoe . . . he made a smash at the beast, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 21, ed. 1889. **Lnk.** Their shoon wi' tackets Were ca'd as fu' as cobler's smash Cou'd get them thacket, Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 24.

9. Shreds, fragments or separate pieces of anything broken. Sc. (Jam.)

**SMASHER**, *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Nhp. Cor. [sma·ʃə(r.] 1. Anything larger or more powerful than another of the same kind.

**N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.** *Gent. Mag.* (Mar. 1794) 216; **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$

2. A small raised pie, of meat or fruit.

**N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.** Plum-tarts baked in curious round pie-dishes, which measured about four inches in diameter at the top, and were narrowed into say three and a half inches across the bottom, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 414; **Nhb.**$^{1}$ A grozer smasher. **n.Yks.** *N. & Q. ib.* 228.

3. A pitman. n.Cy. (Hall.), N.Cy.$^{1}$ 4. A 'masher'; a 'swell.'

**w.Cor.** He's a country Jan, no smasher, but not a despisable man (M.A.C.).

**SMASHERIE,** *sb.* Sc. [**smaˑʃ(ə)ri.**] **1.** *Obs.* The act of smashing; a smash.

**Ayr.** There has been a smasherie among the looms and sugar-hoggits, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xxxv.

**2.** Of an epidemic: a destruction, a hewing down.

**Ayr.** There was such a smashery of the poor weans as had not been known for an age, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xxii; Wi' the pocks, and the keenkhost, the nirls, and the branks, there's been sic a smasherie amang the bit weans o' the parish, as I haena seen for mony a day, Service *Notandums* (1890) 4.

**SMASTRAY,** *sb.* Chs.$^3$ The garden warbler, *Sylvia hortensis.* Cf. **small, 1** (31).

**SMAT,** *sb.*$^1$ and *v.* m.Yks.$^1$ [**smat.**] **1.** *sb.* A flavour or tincture. (s.v. Smatch.) **2.** *v.* To have a taste of.

This ale smats over much of the hops.

**SMAT,** *sb.*$^2$ w.Som.$^1$ [**smæt.**] A very small quantity of anything; odds and ends; petty bills.

I can't abear leffin' smats about, do ee go and pay 'em. Mind and pick up they smats o' 'ood about. What's thick there smat o' turmuts a-lef there vor?

**SMATCH,** *sb.* and *v.* n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lei. War. Wor. Oxf. Hmp. Dor. [**smatʃ, smætʃ.**]

**1.** *sb.* A flavour, taste, twang, taint; *gen.* of an unpleasant taste; also used *fig.*; an assibilated form of 'smack,' *sb.*$^1$

**N.Cy.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$ **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ A smatch of London in their talk; **n.Yks.**$^4$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^{12}$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^1$ When anything contracts a flavour from another thing it is said to have a smatch of it—or one thing is said to give another a smatch. **s.Chs.**$^1$ Whey burnt in boiling has a smatch. **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^{23}$, **Wor.** (J.R.W.) **Oxf.**$^1$ Dhis tai levz sich u naaˑsti smach in dhee muuwth, tiz wusˑuur nuur seeˑni. **Hmp.**$^1$, **Dor.**$^1$

Hence **Smatchy,** *adj.* having contracted a bad flavour.

**Chs.**$^1$ Th' butter's gone smatchy.

**2.** A touch, as of illness; an inclination towards; a smattering; a small portion; a snatch of sleep.

**Cum.**$^1$ He'd a smatch of o' things and was clever at nin; **Cum.**$^4$, **n.Yks.**$^4$ **w.Yks.** 'Hez he gotten t'feaver?' 'Noa, bud he's a smatch on it,' Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); Ah've hed a smatch o' rheumatic this week (S.K.C.). **Lan.** Waugh *Tattlin' Matty*, 323; Hoo gets no sleep—nobbut just smatches (A.C.). **e.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Lan.**$^1$ We hannot a smatch ov owt t'eyt i' th' heawse.

**3.** *v.* To give a flavour to anything.

**Chs.**$^1$ It winna do to put wood i' th' oon while mate's cookin; it'll smatch it. **s.Chs.**$^1$ Dhi)n bin gy'ivˑin dhŭ ky'ey tuuˑrmits, ŭn it)s smaachˑt dhŭ bùtˑŭr.

**SMATCHARD, SMATCHART, SMATCHED,** see **Smatchet.**

**SMATCHER,** *sb.* Sh.I. [**smaˑtʃər.**] An impudent, pert child. Cf. **smatchet.**

Yun peerie smatcher o a bridder o hers, yun Hakkie ting, wis clickit it, an set aff wi it till her, Burgess *Lowra Biglan* (1896) 30.

**SMATCHET,** *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **smatchard** Sh.I. Or.I. Cai.$^1$; **smatchart** Wgt.; **smatched** Sc. (Jam.); **smatchert** Dmb.; **smatchit** Sc. [**smaˑtʃit, -ət.**] A small, contemptible person; a mischievous, pert child; a scurvy fellow; used as a term of contempt or dislike. Cf. **smatcher.**

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Sh.I.** The 'smatchard' would gently weigh down a 'bawbee's wirt' o' cracknuts, *Sh. News* (Mar. 26, 1898). **Or.I.** O you little smatchard (S.A.S.). **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** Impident smatchet that he is, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xix. **Per.** You were a 'smatchit' at six years old, Ian Maclaren *K. Carnegie* (1896) 68. **Dmb.** Some ither smatchert they call Duncanson it seems is coming, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxxii. **Wgt.** A sort of misleer't kind of a smatchart, happened to go to Knocknein one night with some other lads to work devilment, Saxon *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 98.

**SMATTER,** *v.* and *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also in forms **smather** Irel. e.Yks.$^1$; **smathir** Bnff.$^1$ [**smaˑtə(r.**] **1.** *v.* To break in small pieces; to smash.

**Sc.** Thou didist smatter the heaeds o' leviathan intil flendirs, Riddell *Ps.* (1857) lxxiv. 14. **Rxb.** The pane he smattered wi' a pelt, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 4. **Mun.** If you dar' say a word to any person but me, I'll smather you, Barry *Wizard's Knot* (1901) 238. **Nhb.** If e'er agyen There's ony mair au'd boats to smatter, Midford *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 23; **Nhb.**$^1$

Hence **Smatterin,** *sb.* a complete smash-up. Nhb.$^1$

**2.** With *up*: to squeeze up into a ball.

**e.Yks.**$^1$ As a sheet of paper into the hand.

**3.** To huddle; to crowd or move confusedly.

**Sc.** Applied to children and small objects (Jam.). **Bnff.**$^1$

**4.** To be busily engaged about trivial matters; to pretend to work; also used with *about.*

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Lnk.** That's no' to hinder me to smatter, And work awa' like ony hatter At making rhyme, McIndoe *Poems* (1805) 151.

**5.** To work or speak in a slow, awkward, confused manner. Bnff.$^1$ **6.** To deal in small wares. Sc. (Jam.)

**7.** With *away*: to spend in a trifling way; to waste.

**Bnff.**$^1$ He got a gey knottie o' siller at's grannie's death, bit he smathirt it a' 'wa in a year or twa.

**8.** To consume victuals by eating often and little at a time. *ib.* **9.** *sb.* A heap of small objects in motion or confusion.

**Bnff.**$^1$, **Fif.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** 'About this clashing nae mair fash, Ye'll fley a' thae young smatter, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 82.

Hence **Smatterie,** *sb.* a quantity of small objects; a large number; a flock.

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Abd.** An unusually coorse day happened to coop him up at home among the 'smatterie' of youngsters, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 204. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**10.** Confusion; the act of doing anything in an awkward or confused manner.

**Bnff.**$^1$ The market wiz naething bit a mere smathir. They keep an unco smathir at thir wark. **Cld.** (Jam.)

**11.** A little person weak and unskilful at work. Bnff.$^1$

**12.** Trifles, scraps, things of small value; *gen.* in *pl.*

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Bnff.** Taylor *Poems* (1787) 6. **Per.** He can pray, and tell long scrifts of Greek, And broken smatters of Hebrew speak, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 76. **Cum.** Mackay *Lost Beauties Eng. Lang.* (1874).

**SMATTER,** *sb.*$^2$ Wil. Dor. [**smæˑtə(r).**] A mess.

**Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Dor.** They tumbled down, Which made ther clothes in such a smatter, Young *Rabin Hill* (1867) 10; **Dor.**$^1$

**SMATTER,** *sb.*$^3$ Cum. Wm. Yks. [**smaˑtə(r.**] A dial. form of 'matter.'

**Cum.** What's t'smatter wih yeh at oa? Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 85. **Wm.** He telt his mistress et theear wes nowtato smatter wi' Aggy, Clarke *Spec. Dial.* (ed. 1877) pt. i. 22. **w.Yks.**$^5$ He'd comed to see what wur t'smatter, 78.

**SMATTER-HAUL,** *v.* Lon. To steal handkerchiefs.

I would cut that game of 'smatter-hauling,' and do a little soft (pass bad notes), Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 386, ed. 1861.

**SMAY,** *v.* Chs. Shr. [**smē, s.Chs. also smī.**] **1.** To flinch, falter, shrink from, refuse.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ Dù)nŭ yoa smaiˑ ŭt speeˑkin yŭr mahynd. **Shr.**$^1$ It is often said of a horse after a journey ''e never stumbled nor smayed'; **Shr.**$^2$

**2.** Of eating: to feel a disinclination towards; to fail in the appetite.

**Shr.**$^1$ 'Does 'er smay in 'er yettin'?' was invariably asked by an old 'beast-leech' at Bridgnorth when called in professionally to a cow; **Shr.**$^2$ The bwes smay'n their mate. Smaid his fittle.

**3.** To wear a guilty look.

**Shr.**$^1$ I know right well that bwoy sucks the eggs, fur w'en I axed 'im 'ow many theer wuz, 'e smayed i' the face.

[An aphetic form of ME. *esmaien*, OFr. *esmaier*, to trouble (Stratmann).]

**SMEAA, SMEACH, SMEADUM,** see **Smee,** *adj.*, **Smeech, Smouch,** *v.*, **Smeddum.**

**SMEAGRE,** *adj.* e.An.$^1$ [**smīˑgə(r).**] Thin, lean; a dial. form of 'meagre.'

**SMEAK, SMEAKY,** see **Smeek,** *v.*$^1$, **Smeeky.**

**SMEAR,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Chs. Cor. Also written **smeer** Chs.; and in forms **smair, smairie** Sc. (Jam.) [**smiə(r.**] **1.** *v.* In *comp.* **Smear-** or **Smeared-docken,** (1) the dock, *Rumex*; (2) the Good King Henry, *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus.*

(1) **n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** From its efficacy in curing stings of nettles and bees when bruised and rubbed, or smeared into the wound, Alexander *Notes and Sketches* (1877) 12. (2) **n.Sc.** In former times . . . this species of dock was much used for making a healing ointment. Rub the person over with the juice of All-good (called in Latin Bonus Henricus, others call it the Smear-docken) mixt with vinegar, *Tippermalluch Receipts* (ed. 1775) 12 (Jam.).

**2.** To rub sheep with a mixture of tar, fat, &c.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Sh.I.** A'm no gaun ta lie apo' da ground smearin' sheep laek a füle, *Sh. News* (Nov. 13, 1897). **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Edb.** When smearing [breeding ewes] at Martinmas, from their teeth and eyes, the farmer knows when he should part with them. . . The sheep are smeared with tar and train-oil, or butter, which last is preferred, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 52, ed. 1815. **Peb.** *Lintoun Green* (1685) 19, ed. 1817.

Hence (1) **Smearing-house,** *sb.* a hut in which sheep are smeared; (2) **Smearing-stool,** *sb.*, see below; (3) **Smeary,** (*a*) *sb.* a sheep that has been smeared; (*b*) *sb.* a person all besmeared; (*c*) *adj.* viscid, greasy.

(1) **Sc.** He entered the hovel, which seemed to be intended for what is called, in the pastoral counties of Scotland, a smearing-house, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xlv. **s.Sc.** (Jam.) (2) **s.Sc.** A stool with a spoked bottom, so as to admit the legs of sheep to keep them steady during the operation of smearing (Jam.). (3, *a*) **Slk.** If their bit foggage were a' riven up . . . ere ever a smeary's clute clattered on't, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 23, ed. 1866 (Jam.). (*b*) **Slk.** (Jam.) (*c*) **Cld.** (*ib.*)

**3.** *sb.* An ointment with which to smear sheep.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Peb.** Mr. Loch of Rachan observes that a smear which shall at once shoot the rain, kill vermin and defend the wool from the withering effect of weather, without discolouring it, seems to be, hitherto, a desideratum in sheep-farming. He proposes a smear composed of butter, train-oil, and turpentine, *Agric. Surv.* 190 (*ib.*).

**4.** A piece of bacon; see below.

**Chs.** In some places it is customary before 'Pancake Tuesday' for the poor people to go to the farmer's wife and ask 'Please, give me a smeer,' which is a piece of bacon to grease the frying pan (F.R.C.).

**5.** A fishing term: see below.

**w.Cor.** An odour usually accompanied by an oily contamination of water. In fishing at a mark a pilchard is sometimes smashed and thrown overboard to make a smear. In whiffing we caught mackerel every time we sailed past a certain crab-pot. 'It must have been a smear from the crab-pot,' said a fisherman (H.D.L.).

**SMEAR,** see **Smere,** *sb.*$^{2}$, **Smergh.**

**SMEARK, SMEATH,** see **Smirk,** *v.*$^{1}$, **Smooth,** *adj.*

**SMEAWCH, SMEAWTCH,** see **Smouch,** *v.*

**SMECHLE,** *v.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] To fumble.

**e.Fif.** When his faither, hearing him smechlin' ootside, cam' an' opened the door, Andra . . . played slap-bang a' his haill length into the hallan, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xiii.

**SMEDDUM,** *sb.* Sc. Dur. Bdf. w.Cy. Also written **smeadum** Sc. (Jam.); **smedum** Bdf. w.Cy.; and in form **smedme** Dur. [sme·dəm.] **1.** The powder or finest part of ground malt; meal; also in *comp.* **Malt-smeddum.** Cf. **smid-meal, smithum.**

**Sc.** The malt was coarsely crushed or ground; . . some of [it] was then put through a sieve. The part that sifted out was called 'smeddum.' It was kneaded up into tiny bannocks, baked on a griddle, and eaten. If when baked the smeddum inside the crust was in taste and appearance like a thick dark syrup the malt was good and strong. If not syrupy the malt was poor, *Scotsman* (Aug. 20, 1901). **Ags.** (Jam.), **Dur.** (K.)

**2.** Any sort of powder; dust.

**w.Sc.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** O for some rank, mercurial rozet, Or fell, red smeddum, I'd gie you sic a hearty doze o't, Wad dress your droddum, Burns *To a Louse*, st. 5. **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 144. **w.Cy.** (Hall.)

**3.** *Fig.* Force of character; mettle, pluck; spirit; liveliness; sagacity, intelligence.

**Abd.** An' my son hinna mair smeddum than him, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) x. **Per.** I saw him, though he saw na me, And marked the smeddum o' his e'e, Spence *Poems* (1898) 147. **e.Fif.** We canna expec' to fin' muckle smeddum in a dancin' master, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ix. **Ayr.** Fill him a cup of wine, the malvesie, to put smeddam in his marrow, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) i. **Slk.** I wish I could get Geordie weel droukit, it wad tak the smeddum frae him, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 150, ed. 1866.

Hence **Smeddum-fu',** *adj.* intelligent; full of spirit, pluck, sagacity.

**Frf.** Whar's the wean, though twice yer eild, That's half as smeddumfu' as you? Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 62. **Lth.** You an' your clever, through-gaun, smeddum-fou, young gude-wife, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 262.

[OE. *smed*(*e*)*ma*, fine flour (Sweet).]

**SMEE,** *sb.*$^{1}$ e.An. [smī.] **1.** The widgeon, *Mareca penelope.* **e.An.**$^{1}$ **Nrf.** Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 32.

**2.** The smew, *Mergus albellus.* Nrf. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 164. **3.** A wild duck in its first year's plumage. Nrf. Gurney *Nrf. Wds.* (1855) 37. **4.** *Comp.* **Smee-duck,** (1) the widgeon, *Mareca penelope*; (2) the smew, *Mergus albellus*; (3) the pochard, *Fuligula ferina.*

**Nrf.** (1) Johns *Birds* (1862) 516; Swainson *ib.* 154. (2) Swainson *ib.* 164. (3) Johns *ib.*

**5.** The fry of herrings, &c. used for bait. *ib.* Gurney *Nrf. Wds.* (1855) 37.

**SMEE,** *adj.* and *sb.*$^{2}$ Cum. e.An. Also in form **smeaa** e.An. **1.** *adj.* Smooth. Cum.$^{1}$ (s.v. Smeeth). **2.** *sb.* A smooth, level plain; marsh land. Cf. **smeeth, 4.**

**e.An.**$^{1}$ Everyone who has heard of the Swaffham Coursing Meeting, has heard also of the fame of Markham Smeath, or, as it is commonly pronounced and printed in the accounts of those sports, The Smee (s.v. Smeath). **Nrf.** Down by the carnser and over the smeaa, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 70.

**SMEECH,** *v.* and *sb.* Wor. Hrf. s.Cy. Sus. w.Cy. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **smeach** Wor. Cor.; **smeetch** Dev. Cor.$^{3}$; and in forms **smiche** Dor.; **smitch** Hrf. Dor.$^{1}$ Som. Dev.$^{12}$ Cor.$^{12}$ [smītʃ, smitʃ.] **1.** *v.* To smoke; an assibilated form of 'smeek,' *v.*$^{1}$

**w.Som.**$^{1}$ That there lime smeechus ter'ble. Your chimley do smeechy zo we can't zee across the garden 'pon times. **Dev.** Till the cream was smitched, or perhaps burned, *Mem. Rev. J. Russell* (1883) 77. **n.Dev.** 'T 'as smeetched all tha day, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 24. **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$

**2.** To give out dust. w.Som.$^{1}$, nw.Dev.$^{1}$ **3.** To smell; *gen.* used of an offensive smell.

**w.Som.**$^{1}$ I wish that there mate o' yours [pig's wash] did'n smeechy zo. **Dev.**$^{1}$ The bread and butter . . . lied a smeeching and frizzing in the vire, 4. **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$

**4.** To scent.

**e.Dev.** The hawthorn smeetched the air all round, Jane *Lordship* (1897) 288.

**5.** *sb.* A smoke; a dirty mist; obscurity in the air.

**Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **s.Cy.** (Hall.), **Sus.**$^{1}$, **w.Cy.** (Hall.) **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Your bakehouse chimley do make such a smeech, we can't never put out no clothes in the garden. **Dev.** Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 398. **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$ **Cor.**$^{1}$ Smoke arising from anything burnt in frying.

Hence **Smeechy,** *adj.* smoky.

**s.Wor.** (H.K.) **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Ter'ble smeechy chimley. **Dev.** Lunnon is a drefful smeechy twoad ov a hole, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**$^{1}$, **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$

**6.** Dust, esp. fine dust in the air.

**Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **s.Cy., w.Cy.** (Hall.), **Wil.**$^{1}$ **Dor.** Esp. the dust from a flail or threshing machine. 'The smiche nearly choked me when I was a-droshin chaff' (C.K.P.); **Dor.**$^{1}$ **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Here, sprank some water vore you zweep, we shall be a-steefled wi' smeech. **Dev.** I zay, yer's a dowst ov a smeech! Where dü't come vrom? Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$

Hence (1) *all of a smeech, phr.* thick with dust; (2) **Smeechy,** *adj.* dusty.

(1) **Som.** The barn was all of a smeech (W.F.R.). (2) **Wil.**$^{1}$ **Dor.**$^{1}$ The vo'ke . . . kicked up the doust in smeechy clouds, 103. **Som.** (W.F.R.) **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Ter'ble smeechy job, anybody could tell hot to do way a drap o' cider, very well.

**7.** Smell; stink, stench.

**w.Som.**$^{1}$ The smeech was awful—'nough to knock anybody down. **Dev.** The smeech o' the trade [laughing-gas] be cruel bad, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 108; Particularly a stench made with the smoking snuff of a candle, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 398; **Dev.**$^{1}$ **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$ **Cor.**$^{12}$; **Cor.**$^{3}$ 'The stuff block'd away, there, and the smeetch stuffl'd fo'w-er men!' Used by a miner in describing an accident which took place underground where he was working.

Hence **Smeechy,** *adj.* (1) smelling, stinking; ammoniacal; (2) of meal: tainted, having an unpleasant smell.

(1) **w.Som.**$^{1}$ The [smee·chees] smeechiest breath ever I worked in; nif twadn enough to chuck the devil. (2) **Dev.**$^{1}$, **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$, **w.Cor.** (M.A.C.)

**SMEECH, SMEEDE,** see **Smitch,** *sb.*$^{1}$, **Smeeth.**

**SMEEG,** *sb.* *Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) A kiss.

**SMEEGY,** see **Smeeky.**

**SMEEK,** *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.* Sc. Also written **smeak, smeik** Sc. (Jam.) [smīk.] **1.** *v.* To smoke; to dry by smoke; to fumigate; to kill with smoke. Cf. **smeech, smeuch.**

**Sc.** To smeek fish (Jam.); They shall ne'er be smeekit by ony o' huz, Scott *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) xviii. **Per.** Smeek them like bees, Haliburton *Furth in Field* (1894) 81. **w.Sc.** (Jam.) **s.Sc.** Perhaps thou and Hughie wi' peat-reek are smeekit, Allan *Poems* (1887) 13. **Slk.** Ae single sneer frae you, sir, smeeks and smithers them in their ain reek, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 355.

**2.** *sb.* Smoke; fumes.

**Sc.** (Jam.); An' troth, wi' smeek, I thocht they'd baith been smored, Allan *Lilts* (1874) 160. **Rnf.** Smeek o' brunstane, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 79. **Lnk.** I downa bide tobacco reek, I see nae guid in puffin' smeek, Coghill *Poems* (1890) 98. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

Hence **Smeeky,** *adj.* smoky.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Per.** The smeeky hames o' our toun Sae blithesome, ha'e ye ever seen? Nicoll *Poems* (ed. 1843) 96. **Lnk.** Left behin' the smeeky toon, the caller air to pree, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 121. **Dmf.** Huge, ill-shapen, smeeky touns an' ceeties, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 280.

**3.** A pungent, foul smell; a close atmosphere.

**Cld.** I canna bide the smeek o't (Jam.). **Ayr.** Raising such a smeek and stink of brumstane, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 109.

Hence **Smeeky,** *adj.* emitting a foul, pungent smell.

**Abd.** Oliver and Willie Buck Sit o'er the lugs in smeekie muck, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1877) 182.

[1. OE. *smēcan*, to smoke (B.T.).]

**SMEEK,** *v.*$^{2}$ Sc. [smīk.] To smite; to infect.

**Kcb.** His brain was a-tirlin' aboot upside doon, For, to tell ye the truth he was smeekit, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 216.

**SMEEKY,** *adj.* Suf. Ess. Also written **smeaky** Ess.; and in form **smeegy** Suf. [smī·ki.] Of meat: tainted, beginning to grow putrid. See **Smeech, Smeek,** *v.*$^{1}$

**Suf.** A poor sick woman said, 'I sent for a bit a' meat, but 'twas so smeegy I couldn't eat it,' Moor *MS. Gl.* (Hall.) **Ess.** It [meat] 's all right, ma'm. It ain't smeeky (A.S.-P.); The meat was caggy and smeaky. Your shop smells rather smeaky (S.P.H.).

**SMEER,** *v.* Dev. [smiə(r).] **1.** To smile; to look joyful. *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 108. **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874).

**2.** To sneer. 'He was smeering at me,' *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 29.

**SMEER,** see **Smear, Smere,** *sb.*$^{1}$, **Smergh.**

**SMEERIKIN,** *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in forms **smirikin** Sc. (Jam.); **smurachin** Fif. (Jam.) A hearty kiss; a stolen kiss. Cf. **smoorich.**

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Gall.** Few joys on earth exceed a smeerikin, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**SMEETH,** *adj.*, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Chs. Der. e.An. Also written **smeath** e.An.$^{1}$; and in forms **smeede** Nhb.$^{1}$; **smeth** w.Sc. (Jam.) Nrf. Suf. [smīð.] **1.** *adj.* Smooth.

**n.Sc., w.Sc.** (Jam.) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ 'Smeede letch.' This often occurs in place-names. **Cum.**$^{12}$, **Chs.**$^{3}$, **Der.** (K.)

Hence (1) **Smeethly,** *adv.* smoothly. n.Sc. (Jam.); (2) **Smeethness,** *sb.* smoothness. Cld. (*ib.*) **2.** Phr. *smeeth in the mou'*, of a horse: having lost mark of mouth. Sc. (Jam.) **3.** *v.* To smooth; to iron linen. Nhb.$^{1}$, Chs.$^{123}$ Cf. **smooth,** *adj.* **2.**

**4.** *sb.* A smooth, open plain. Cf. **smee,** *adj.* **2.**

**e.An.**$^{1}$ The word is not very common; but in one instance, at least, it has obtained much celebrity. Everyone who has heard of the Swaffham Coursing Meeting, has heard also of the fame of Markham Smeath; **e.An.**$^{2}$ Tilney Smeeth, the scene of the exploit of Hickathrift. **Nrf., Suf.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

[OE. *smēþe*, smooth; *smēþian*, to become or make smooth (B.T.).]

**SMEETHEN,** see **Smithen.**

**SMEG,** *sb.* Shr.$^{1}$ [smeg.] A bit, particle.

We'n etten every smeg o' that best cheese.

**SMEGGRUM,** *sb.* n.Yks.$^{2}$ [sme·grəm.] A kiss.

**SMEIK, SMEIKET, SMEIRD,** see **Smeek,** *v.*$^{1}$, **Smicket, Smear.**

**SMELL,** *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [smel.] **1.** *v.* In *comb.* with *prep.*: (1) **Smell of,** (2) **— to,** to smell anything.

(1) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lin.** They ask me to go in to smell of it (R.E.C.). (2) **Chs.** Smell to it (F.R.C.).

**2.** *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Smell foxes,** the wood anemone, *Anemone Nemorosa*; (2) **— smock,** (*a*) see (1); (*b*) the cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis*; (*c*) the wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella.*

(1) **Hmp.** Yonge *Old Woman's Outlook* (1892) 49. (2, *a*) **Hrt.** (*b*) **Nhp., War., War.**$^{3}$, **Glo.**$^{1}$, **Oxf.** **Bck.** *Science Gossip* (1891) 119. **Ken., Sur.**$^{1}$, **Sus.** (E.E.S.) (*c*) **Hmp.** *Nature Notes*, No. iii; (W.F.)

**3.** Phr. *smell o' this, it smells of dead men*, see below.

**n.Lin.**$^{1}$ A challenge to fight. It is commonly accompanied by shaking the fist in the face of the person challenged.

**4.** To feel.

**Elg.** My hoseless taes hae smelt the weather For mony weeks, Tester *Poems* (1865) 79. **Wm.** It smells warm e your hoose (B.K.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **w.Som.**$^{1}$ It is common on going into a warm room to say, 'Ah, smells nice and warm here!' (s.v. Smeech).

**5.** To seem; to appear.

**n.Lin.**$^{1}$ It smells as if ther' was sum'ats wrong when laabrers can't get the'r waage at sattlin' neet.

**6.** *sb.* A small quantity; a taste; *gen.* used of alcoholic drink.

**Sh.I.** We'll a' need a smell o' suntin', my William, ta help wis ta fetter him an' keep him doon, *Sh. News* (Dec. 22, 1900). **Per.** A less measure [than a gill] only gave his tongue the 'smell o't,' Haliburton *Furth in Field* (1894) 10. **Lnk.** I . . . took nae mair than just a smell O' whisky guid, Coghill *Poems* (1890) 25. **N.I.**$^{1}$

**SMELLER,** *sb.* Sc. Yks. [sme·lə(r.] **1.** A heavy, sharp blow.

**w.Yks.** Ah'll give thee a smeller, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*

**2.** A small quantity of drink. Cf. **smell, 6.**

**Slg.** Drink you dry, wi' nips, and smellers, Towers *Poems* (1885) 123.

**SMELLERS,** *sb. pl.* Chs. War. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Bdf. I.W. Som. Cor. [sme·ləz.] The whiskers of a dog or cat.

**s.Chs.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{23}$, **Shr.**$^{1}$, **Glo.**$^{1}$, **Oxf.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.* **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 143. **I.W.**$^{2}$, **w.Som.**$^{1}$ (s.v. Smeech), **Cor.**$^{1}$

**SMELLING-WOOD,** *sb.* Oxf. The southernwood, *Artemisia Abrotanum.* (B. & H.)

**SMELT,** *v.* and *sb.*$^{1}$ Cum. Yks. Chs. [smelt.] **1.** *v.* To run lime: see below.

**Chs.**$^{1}$; **Chs.**$^{3}$ Preparing lime by mixing it with water, and pouring it through a sieve, to remove impurities and any unburnt or unburnable substance that may interfere with mortar.

**2.** To spend money in drink.

**w.Yks.** To smelt it into phiz, *Nidderdale Alm.* (1876).

Hence **Smelter,** *sb.* one who has a capacity for drinking.

**Cum.** (J.Ar.); For each was at a slwote a smelter, Stagg *Tom Knott*, in Wm. & Cum.$^{1}$; **Cum.**$^{4}$

**3.** *sb.* A drinking-party; a 'set-to.'

**w.Yks.** When t'supper wer ower we set teah an' heddn't we a smelt noo—we all gat as drunk as besums, *Nidderdill Olm.* (1870).

**SMELT,** *sb.*$^{2}$ Sc. Lan. Not. [smelt.] **1.** In *comp.* **Smelt-eel,** the narrow-nosed eel. Not. (W.H.S.), (J.H.B.) **2.** The fry of salmon. Sc. (Jam.), ne.Lan.$^{1}$ **3.** A term of contempt; *gen.* applied to a child. Bnff.$^{1}$

**SMELT,** *sb.*$^{3}$ Cai.$^{1}$ [smelt.] A smooth spot on the sea, as if caused by oil on water.

**SMELT,** *sb.*$^{4}$ Yks. Der. Also in form **smilt** Der. [smelt.] The spleen; the inside of an animal; the roe of a fish. Cf. **milt,** *sb.*$^{1}$

**n.Yks.**$^{2}$ **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ The mesentery of a pig. **Der.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

**SMELTER,** *v.* Cum.$^{4}$ Of metals: to melt.

**SMELTING,** *ppl. adj.* Yks. Der. Also in form **smilting** w.Yks.$^{2}$ Der. In *comp.* (1) **Smelting-house,** (2) **-mill,** a place in which lead is smelted.

(1) **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ (2) **Der.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$

**SMELYAK, SMER,** see **Smylleack, Smergh.**

**SMERE,** *sb.*$^{1}$ Cum. Wm. Also written **smeer** Cum.$^{4}$ [smiər.] The clover, *Trifolium.* Cf. **smora.**

**Cum.**$^{4}$ Among the names of plants we have . . . smere, . . clover, . . which is nearly obsolete, Ferguson *Northmen* (1856) 125. **Wm.** *Nature Notes*, No. ix.

[Norw. dial. *smære*, clover (Aasen).]

**SMERE,** *sb.*$^{2}$ Yks. Also written **smear** n.Yks.$^{2}$ [smiər.] **1.** A membrane covering the nostrils of a foal at birth; a caul over the face of a new-born child. n.Yks.$^{124}$ **2.** The roe of fish. n.Yks.$^{2}$

**SMERG**, see **Smairg.**

**SMERGH**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in forms **smear, smeer** n.Sc. (Jam.); **smer** Fif. (Jam.) **1.** Marrow; pith. n.Sc. (Jam.) Cf. **mergh.** Hence (1) **Smergh-kerien**, *sb.* the spinal marrow. Fif. (Jam.); (2) **Smerghless**, *adj.* pithless. n.Sc. (*ib.*) **2.** Vigour of body or mind; sense.

**n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Gin I thought that ye were fit, Or that ye had ha'f smergh or wit, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 20. **Edb.** Youth an' smergh will stay wi' nane, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 49.

Hence **Smerghless**, *adj.* unhandy; insipid, languid; senseless.

**n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Bch.** Without a gully in his hand, The smeerless fae beguiles, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 10. **Abd.** O' weary fa' her smearless e'en, For surely had this hizzy seen, She'd blush, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 290. **Frf.** A smeerless dolt, Beattie *Arnha'* (c. 1820) 30, ed. 1882.

**SMERVY**, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **smewy** n.Sc. (Jam.) Savoury; fat and marrowy.

**Sc.** Mackay. **n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Nae henny-bike that I did ever pree, Did taste so sweet and smervy unto me, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 119, ed. 1812. **Frf.** The smervy gruel, Beattie *Arnha'* (c. 1820) 37, ed. 1882.

**SMERY**, see **Smarry.**

**SMET, SMETCH, SMETH**, see **Smitch**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Smeeth, Smit**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**SMETHERUM**, *sb.* Cor.$^{3}$ [sme·ðərem.] A chemise.

**SMEU**, *sb.* Sc. The willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus.* Slg. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 27. Cf. **smeuth.**

**SMEUCE**, see **Smeuse.**

**SMEUCH**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. [smiuχ.] **1.** *v.* To smoke fiercely; to emit fumes. Bnff.$^{1}$ Cf. **smeek**, *v.*$^{1}$ **2.** To drizzle thickly. *ib.* **3.** *sb.* Smoke; fumes; smell. Abd. (Jam.) Hence **Smeuchie**, *adj.* smoky. Bnff. (*ib.*)

**4.** Thick, drizzling rain. Bnff.$^{1}$ Hence **Smeuchie**, *adj.* drizzly. *ib.*

**SMEUCHTER**, *v.* and *sb.* Bnff.$^{1}$ Also in form **smoochter.**

**1.** *v.* To burn slowly with much smoke.

The fire's smeuchterin' awa.

**2.** To drizzle. **3.** To work in a slow, unskilful manner. **4.** To eat slowly and little at a time. **5.** To consume or waste slowly. **6.** *sb.* A fire burning slowly with much smoke. **7.** A drizzling shower or mist. **8.** The act of doing work in a weak, unskilful manner. **9.** The act of eating slowly and little at a time. **10.** The act of wasting slowly.

**SMEUR**, see **Smoor**, *v.*$^{1}$

**SMEUSE**, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Shr. Suf. Also written **smeuce** Not.$^{2}$; **smewse** Lin. Suf.$^{1}$; **smewss** nw.Der.$^{1}$; **smuce** Lin.$^{1}$; **smuice** Not.$^{3}$ n.Lin.$^{1}$; **smuse** w.Yks.$^{23}$ nw.Der.$^{1}$ Shr.$^{1}$; and in forms **smuch** Lin.$^{1}$; **smushe** Lin. [smiuz, smius.] **1.** *sb.* A gap or hole through a fence, wall, &c. used by hares and other small animals to pass through; also in *comp.* **Smeuse-hole.** Cf. **meuse.**

**w.Yks.** Cloises, gates, gaps, an smuses, Tom Treddlehoyle *Thowts, &c.* (1845) 39; (S.P.U.), **w.Yks.**$^{123}$, **Der.**$^{2}$ **Not.**$^{2}$ 'Yon poacher is setting a snickle in a smeuce.' Not used of a rabbit; **Not.**$^{3}$, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Lin.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ I fun this here hare snared in a smuice e' th' sixteen aacre nigh Midmoor dreän, ageän that theär owler tree as ther' is. **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.), **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$, **Shr.**$^{1}$, **Suf.** (C.T.), **Suf.**$^{1}$

**2.** A sluice. w.Yks.$^{1}$ **3.** A hiding-place; a road to escape; a cover. Lin.$^{1}$ **4.** *v.* To set a snare for a hare, &c. w.Yks.$^{2}$ **5.** Of a dog: to pursue a hare through a 'smeuse'; to dash through a hedge.

**Not.** (J.H.B.) **s.Not.** If one dug joomps an' the tother smeuses, the one as joomps ull allus gie the tother the go-by (J.P.K.).

**6.** To escape. Lin. Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 724.

**SMEUT**, see **Smoot**, *sb.*

**SMEUTH**, *sb.* Sc. The willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus.* Slg. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 27. Cf. **smeu.**

**SMEWIE**, *sb.* S. & Ork.$^{1}$ [smiu·i.] A flannel jacket; a singlet. *MS. add.*

**SMEWY, SMICHE**, see **Smervy, Smeech.**

**SMICK**, *sb.*$^{1}$ e.An.$^{1}$ [smik.] A smock. Cf. **smicket.**

**SMICK**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Bnff.$^{1}$ [smik.] **1.** A dainty. **2.** Anything rather odd and worthless.

**SMICK**, *sb.*$^{3}$ *Obs.* Sc. A spot; a tincture. n.Sc. Tarras *Poems* (1804) *Gl.* (Jam.)

**SMICKER**, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. Ken. Also written **smikker** Sc. (Jam.) S. & Ork.$^{1}$ Ken. To smile, grin, smirk; to smile alluringly and affectedly.

**Sc.** Sibbald *Gl.* (1802) (Jam.). **Or.I.** To pass the time and have a chat, And see them sweetly smicker, Edwards *Mod. Poets*, 12th S. 41. **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$ **Fif.** At him, my grandsher, and the Vicar, . . The god o' gaups did laugh and smikker, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 70.

Hence **Smikkering**, *ppl. adj.*, *obs.*, pleasant, gay, neat.

**Ken.** A smikkering look. A smikkering fellow (K.).

[Cp. Swed. *smickra*, to flatter, wheedle, coax (Widegren).]

**SMICKERY**, *adj.* Ken.$^{12}$ [smi·kəri.] Uneven; said of a thread when it is spun.

**SMICKET**, *sb.* Chs. Glo. Bdf. e.An. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Cor. Also in form **smeiket** Dor. [smi·kit.] **1.** A smock; a shirt; a woman's chemise. Cf. **smick**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**Chs.**$^{1}$, **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ **Glo.** Lysons *Vulgar Tongue* (1868) 21. **Bdf.** *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 142. **e.An.**$^{1}$, **Suf.**$^{1}$ **Hmp.** Wise *New Forest* (1883) 162; **Hmp.**$^{1}$, **Wil.**$^{1}$, **Dor.** (W.C.) **Cor.** I found the whole fortune hid beneath her smickets, Phillpotts *Prophets* (1897) 177; **Cor.**$^{2}$

**2.** A term of contempt for a woman or girl.

**s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Oo)z ŭ naas·ti, duu·rti smik·it.

[**1.** Save a maid without a smicket, Colman *Poet. Vagaries*, 55, ed. 1814 (Davies, s.v. Bucket).]

**SMICKLE**, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. [smi·kl.] **1.** *v.* To infect; a variant of 'smittle' (q.v.).

Ah smickled it [a cat], and ah mended, an' t'cat deed, *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. x. 457; (A.E.C.)

**2.** *sb.* Infection. (A.E.C.)

**SMICK-SMOCK**, *sb.* Glo. Oxf. Hmp. The cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis.* Glo.$^{1}$, Oxf., Hmp. (B. & H.)

**SMID**, *sb.* Yks. [smid.] A troop; a number.

**e.Yks.** Steeak that yate or there'll be a smid o' bairns in, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 6, 1897).

**SMIDDEREENS**, see **Smithereens.**

**SMIDDLE**, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To conceal; to smuggle; to work by stealth.

**Sc.** Aye ye may hide the vile scurrivaig,—an' hiddle an' smiddle the deeds o' darkness, *S. Patrick* (1819) III. 305 (Jam.); Mackay. **Ayr.** (Jam.)

**SMIDDUM**, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Der. [smi·dəm.] A lead-mining term: ore which passes through a sieve in the process of washing; pounded lead ore. See **Smeddum, 2, Smithum, 4.**

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Nhb., Dur.** The ore that collects at the bottom of the tub is called Smiddum, Foster *Section Strata* (1821) 341. **Der.** Tapping *Gl. to Manlove* (1851).

**SMIDDY**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Also written **smidy** N.Cy.$^{2}$; and in forms **smitty** Nhb.$^{1}$ n.Yks.$^{1}$; **smuddy** N.I.$^{1}$ [smi·di.] **1.** A smith's forge; a smithy; a dial. form of 'smithy.'

**Sc.** (A.W.), **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Abd.** Jist mak' an erran' owre bye to the smiddy, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxii. **Ayr.** At kirk or market, mill or smiddie, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 19. **Gall.** I lang wi' you to hae a craik Ance mair within the smiddy, Scott *Gleanings* (1881) 158. **Dwn.** Fierce the smiddy fire glows, Lyttle *Betsy Gray* (1894) 9. **n.Cy.** (K.), **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **Lakel.**$^{1}$, **Cum.** (J.Ar.) **Wm.** Noo t'smiddy was awl'as a famous spot Fer hearin' t'news, Bowness *Studies* (1868) 2. **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{15}$, **Lan.**$^{1}$, **n.Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Smiddy-bellies**, smithy bellows; (2) **-coom** or **-gum**, (*a*) the ashes, dust, &c. of a smith's forge; (*b*) small coal used in a smithy; (3) **-shunders**, the cinders of a smithy; (4) **-smudge**, see (2, *a*); (5) **-sparks**, the sparks which fly from hot iron.

(1) **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ (2, *a*) **N.I.**$^{1}$, **N.Cy.**$^{12}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ (*b*) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) (3) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ (4) **Lan.** I'll mak' smiddy-smudge on 'em, Waugh *Jannock* (1874) ix; **Lan.**$^{1}$ (5) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**3.** A small, snug place; a house of disreputable character; a poor, mean-looking place. See **Smithy, 3.**

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ Ye've a warm smiddy doon i' the huddock there. It's oney a poor smiddy, onyway; aa wadn't he' sic a hoose. **w.Yks.**$^{5}$

**SMIDGE**, *sb.* Yks. [smidʒ.] A quarry term: a fuse. n.Yks. (C.V.C.)

**SMID-MEAL**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Wm. A coarse kind of meal. Cf. **smeddum.**

**Dmf.** Ye maun borrow smid-meal frae the fairie at the Knowe, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 120. **Wm.** (K.)

**SMIE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Ess. A small fish, said to turn to water if kept long. *Gl.* (1851); Ess.$^1$

**SMIG**, *v.* Irel. To waylay and shoot.

**Don.** It's little he knows that I am the lad who smigged big Andrew Bell, *Pearson's Mag.* (Oct. 1900) 366.

**SMILE**, *v.* and *sb.*$^1$ n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Hmp. [smail.] **1.** *v.* To mantle, as beer or wine. n.Cy. (Hall.), w.Yks.$^1$, ne.Lan.$^1$ **2.** *sb.* The 'head' on beer, &c. Hmp. (H.C.M.B.)

**SMILE**, *sb.*$^2$ Nrf. Suf. **1.** *Obs.* The form of a hare. Suf.$^1$ Cf. **smale.** **2.** A snare for hares. Nrf. (P.H.E.)

[OE. *smygel*, a burrow, place to creep into (B.T.).]

**SMILER**, *sb.* Yks. Lin. Also written **smilor** Lin.$^1$ [smai·lə(r).] **1.** A large hammer; the largest hammer in a blacksmith's shop. w.Yks.$^2$ **2.** A red-hot poker. Lin.$^1$

**SMILL, SMILT, SMILTING**, see **Smuil, Smelt**, *sb.*$^4$, **Smelting.**

**SMIOK**, *sb.* and *v.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **smoik.** **1.** *sb.* A dish of good food. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **2.** *v.* To feast on the best.

**Gall.** We . . . had ay rowth to eat and drink and smiok amang o' the best of things, *ib.* 28, ed. 1876.

**SMIR, SMIRCELIN**, see **Smur(r, Smirslin.**

**SMIRCH**, *sb.* Lan. [smə̄tʃ.] A kiss, esp. a wet, slobbering kiss. Cf. **smirk**, *v.*$^2$ 3, **smouch**, *v.* 3.

Found i' mi hart to ha' given t'bust a gradely good smirch on t'lips, Chapman *Widow Bagshaw's Visit* (187–) 4; (S.W.)

**SMIRCLE**, see **Smirkle.**

**SMIRD**, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To gibe. Sc. Mackay. Ayr. (Jam.)

**SMIRIKIN**, see **Smeerikin.**

**SMIRK**, *v.*$^1$, *sb.*$^1$ and *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Oxf. Also written **smurk** n.Cy. Cum. e.Yks.; and in form **smeark** n.Yks.$^4$ [smərk, smə̄k.] **1.** *v.* To smile; to look pleasantly; to half smile.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Elg.** The vera queans their crinolines kick up, an' wink an' laugh, laddie, An' smirkin' say, Tester *Poems* (1865) 115. **Rnf.** On seeing them kirket, the neighbours a' smirket, For twa mair unlikely they never had seen, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 303. **Slk.** A' as like's they can smirk or stare, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 158. **Gall.** With perfect joy the body smirks, And fain wad fa' a laughing, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 112, ed. 1876. **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783). **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851). **n.Yks.**$^4$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

Hence (1) **Smirker**, *sb.* one who smiles; (2) **Smirkingly**, *adv.* smilingly; (3) **Smirky**, *adj.* (*a*) smiling, good-natured-looking; (*b*) in good health; (4) **Smirky-faced**, *ppl. adj.*, see (3, *a*).

(1) **Cum.** Blyth . . . the smurker tripped, Relf *Misc. Poems* (1847) 2. (2) **Per.** How smirkingly arch Your staff is presented! Stewart *Character* (1857) 28. (3, *a*) **Sc.** I will bless, and I will kiss Thy bonny face, my smirky lass, *Shepherd's Wedding* (1789) 8. **Bnff.**$^1$ **Rnf.** Her face he gat first glint o', sweet and smirkie, Clark *Rhymes* (1842) 15. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) (*b*) **Bnff.**$^1$ (4) **s.Sc.** (Jam.)

**2.** *sb.* A pleasant smile.

**ne.Sc.** A couthie smirk o' my lips cud at ony time bring wooers ding-dang to my door, Grant *Keckleton*, 10. **Frf.** The genteel thing's no to lauch, but juist to put on a bit smirk, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) 84, ed. 1895. **Lnk.** Auld mither nature, wi' a smirk in ilk feature, Lemon *St. Mungo* (1844) 62.

**3.** *adj.* *Obs.* Smiling; pleasant.

**Edb.** Shaws whilk road is best to follow Fu' sweet an' smirk, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 43.

**4.** Neat, trim.

**Lan.** A person using this word in this sense would be quite understood although it would hardly be quite correct (S.W.). **e.Lan.** Still in use around Hurstwood, Wilkinson *Spenser* (1867). **Oxf.** (Hall.)

**SMIRK**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Yks. Der. Ken. [smərk, smə̄k.] **1.** *v.* To strike, beat, slap. Abd. (Jam.), w.Yks.$^2$, Der.$^2$, nw.Der.$^1$ **2.** To get the creases out of linen. Ken.$^1$ **3.** *sb.* A kiss.

**Kcd.** Most met the lads wi' ready mou's, And never gae a thraw, Altho', instead o' ae bit smirk, They happened to get twa, Grant *Lays* (1884) 99.

**SMIRKLE**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **smircle** (Jam.). **1.** *v.* To smile; to laugh in a suppressed manner; to giggle; a deriv. of 'smirk.' Sc. (Jam.) Cf. **smirtle.** **2.** *sb.* A smile; a suppressed laugh. Also used *fig.*

**Sc.** The moon's blushing smircles appear Thro' the trees, *Donald and Flora*, 116 (Jam.). **Abd.** (Jam.)

[**1.** Experience then smyrkling smyld, Montgomerie *Cherrie* (1597) 1065.]

**SMIRL**, *sb.* and *v.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Also written **smurl** (Jam.). **1.** *sb.* A mocking smile; a sneering laugh. Cld., Lth. (Jam.) **2.** A trick; roguery.

**Sc.** Mackay. **s.Sc.** He reaves his wife o' cash an' claes, Then takes leg-bale, an' aff he gaes, An' in some distant place, wi' ease Plays the same smirl, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 337. **Rxb.** I'll play him a smirl for that yet (Jam.).

**3.** *v.* To smirk; to smile or laugh in a mocking or mischievous spirit. Cld., Lth. (Jam.)

**SMIRN**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. [smərn.] **1.** *v.* To drizzle.

**Per.** 'Had we rain last night?' 'Ay, it began to smirn aboot 5 o'clock' (G.W.).

**2.** *sb.* A slight shower of rain; a drizzle.

We had a bit smirn last night (*ib.*).

**SMIRR**, *sb.* Sh.I. Butter. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.$^1$

[ON. *smjör, smör*, butter (Vigfusson).]

**SMIRR**, see **Smur(r.**

**SMIRSIT**, *adj.* Sh.I. Of sheep: having white round the mouth. S. & Ork.$^1$

**SMIRSLIN**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **smircelin** S. & Ork.$^1$; and in form **smisslin.** A shell-fish, *Mya truncata.*

(*Coll.* L.L.B.); 'Nedder spoots or onything idder, Magnus.' 'Smisslins?' 'Na, deil aen I saw,' *Sh. News* (Apr. 22, 1899); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

[Icel. *smyrslingr*, a shell (Vigfusson).]

**SMIRT**, *sb.* Wil. Som. [smə̄t.] A sharp pain; ? a dial. form of 'smart.'

**Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

**SMIRTLE**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **smurtle.** **1.** *v.* To smile; to laugh in a suppressed manner; to giggle. Cf. **smirkle.**

**Sc.** (Jam.); And smurtled at Dory Maclean, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 296. **Abd.** And now I think I may be cocky Since fortune has smurtl'd on me, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 300, ed. Nimmo; O' Bohea syne took his leave, Bowin', an' smirtlin' in his sleeve, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 50.

**2.** *sb.* A smile; a suppressed laugh.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Ilka face a smirtle put on, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 9, ed. 1873.

**SMISSLIN**, see **Smirslin.**

**SMIT**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in form **smet** Cum. [smit.] **1.** *sb.* A spot; a small stain; a particle of soot; a smut. Cf. **smitch**, *sb.*$^1$

**Sc.** Commonly applied in speaking of the skin, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **n.Yks.**$^{24}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^{1235}$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Dor.** The black of a candle (C.W.B.). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

Hence **Smitty**, *adj.* dirty, smutty, impure.

**Edb.** Would you daur put your sooty smitty blut in comparison wi' the pure blut o' a Ross? Ballantine *Deanhaugh* (1869) 44.

**2.** Fine dust. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **3.** A mark of ownership put on sheep, &c.; also in *comp.* **Smit-mark.**

**Lakel.**$^1$ With the 'smit' and the 'lug mark' there are, it is stated, about 600 varieties of sheep marking in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Furness; **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^4$ Each smit was entered in the Smit book, or Shepherd's guide kept by some responsible person in the township. 'Witness did not know Mr. G——'s sheep or his smit,' *C. Patr.* (Jan. 3, 1896) 6, col. 6. **Wm.** Lost, about December 17th, from The Borrans, New Hutton, three rough ewes, dim mark on near shoulder and near hook, and green smit on far shoulder, *Wm. Gazette* (Jan. 26, 1901) 5, col. 1. **w.Yks.**$^1$

**4.** Ruddle for marking sheep.

**Cum.** This is of every gradation of hardness, from the reddle, called by the country people clayey iron ore, rud, and smit, and used by them for marking their sheep, to the hardest bloodstone, Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. *App.* 52; **Cum.**$^{4}$ Venetian red, or soapy haematite used for marking sheep, &c.; before the introduction of Spanish ore, the material was obtained from Red Pike Fell (s.v. Rud).

**5.** *Obs.* A woollen-trade term: see below.

**w.Yks.** A mark put on the edge of the web or warp to indicate the strip into which it was divided. Generally this was made by a touch of white on dark warps, and of soot on light-coloured warps, but in some districts the 'smit' was a thin thread of distinctive colour tied round the edge 'half' or fortieth (W.T.).

**6.** Infection, contagion. Cf. **smittle, 1.**

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Kcb.** Some . . . yt's ower uncivileeze't tae tak the smit, Saxon *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 275. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **e.Dur.**$^{1}$ He'll get the smit. **n.Yks.**$^{124}$ **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ It's that 'at taks smit ti folks. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$

**7.** Of potatoes: disease, blight.

**Sh.I.** He'll be a job if da smit is i' da seed bed, *Sh. News* (Mar. 9, 1901).

**8.** *Fig.* A stain; used in a moral sense. Sc. (Jam.)

**9.** A coal-mining term: see below.

**w.Yks.**$^{3}$ Used to express the appearance when coal breaks out of the land, which is a 'break.'

**10.** Similarity in disposition; an exact counterpart.

**n.Yks.**$^{2}$ She's the smit of her mother.

**11.** *v.* To smutch; to dot all over with smuts, &c.

**Cum.**, **Wm.** Nicolson (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ 'Smitted' clothes . . . are the plague of the housewife on the washing day.

**12.** To mark sheep; see below.

**Lakel.**$^{1}$ To mark sheep with a distinctive mark, or smear them, as farmers do, with red or ruddle previous to sending them to the fell. Lambs are so smitted when first put upon the fell, and sheep at clipping time. **Cum.**$^{4}$, **Yks.** (Hall.), **w.Yks.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$

Hence (1) **Smit-book,** *sb.*, see below; (2) **Smitting-time,** *sb.* the time for marking the sheep.

(1) **Cum.**$^{4}$ A book wherein are recorded and depicted the ownery marks put upon Fell sheep for the better identifying of strays (s.v. Shepherd's book). **Wm.** This 'smit-book' is now rarely used, *Gent. Mag.* (May 1890) 529. (2) **Cum.** I have mothered seventy or eighty lambs at smitting time mysel', *Cornh. Mag.* (Oct. 1890) 386.

**13.** To infect by contagion.

**Sc.** Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Sh.I.** He [it] wid be a job ta pit him i' da byre ta smit da annamils, *Sh. News* (Aug. 27, 1898). **Cai.**$^{1}$, **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **e.Sc.** I had heard some sough o' a byre at Kelso that had been smitten, Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 35. **Per.** Ae scabbit ewe will smit a flock, Spence *Poems* (1898) 196. **N.I.**$^{1}$ I think you've smit me with that cowl. **Ant.** 'Hoo did ye get the maisels?' 'A wus smit at the skael,' *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Dur.**$^{1}$, **e.Dur.**$^{1}$, **n.Yks.**$^{1234}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ Thoo'd beth-er nut gan an see her, she's getten fever, an'll smit thă. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **Lin.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lin.** (E.S.) **se.Lin.** Are measles smitting? (J.T.B.)

Hence (1) **Smitting,** *ppl. adj.* prevailing; (2) **Smitting-sickness,** *sb.* an infectious disease; infection.

(1) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ There's a smitting likeness amang t'lot. (2) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*)

**14.** *Obs.* To stain, pollute, contaminate.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** If e'er detraction shore to smit you, Burns *A Farewell*, l. 3.

**15.** *Obs.* Phr. *to smit thumbs*, see below.

**Sc.** To form a contract by each party wetting the fore-part of his thumb with the point of his tongue, and then smiting or pressing the thumbs together, which confirms the bargain (Jam.).

**16.** *Comp.* **Smit-thumbs,** *obs.*, an ancient pledge for the fulfilment of a bargain. (*ib.*) **17.** To mar; to destroy. Dev. (Hall.)

[**1.** OE. *smitta*, a spot, blot, smut (B.T.). **11.** OE. *smittian*, to befoul, pollute (*ib.*).]

**SMIT,** *sb.*$^{2}$ Sc. Yks. **[smit.]** **1.** A stroke; a blow.

**Yks.** I have got the death smit; . . it's along of you, *Longman's Mag.* (Oct. 1895) 641. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**2.** *Obs.* A clashing noise.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **s.Sc.** She heard a smit o' bridle reins She wish'd might be for good, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) III. 24, ed. 1848.

[Brut*us* heom smat on: mid his grime smite, Laȝamon (c. 1205) 535. MLG. *smit, smet*, a stroke, blow (Schiller-Lübben).]

**SMITCH,** *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Hrf. Bdf. Cmb. w.Cy. Som. Dev. Also in forms **smeech** Som. Dev.$^{1}$; **smetch** Bdf. **[smitʃ.]** **1.** *sb.* A spot, speck, stain; a particle of soot; a smut. Cf. **smit,** *sb.*$^{1}$

**Sc.** Commonly applied in speaking of the skin, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Cld.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** Every smitch o't was a kin' o' red, Ramsay *Woodnotes* (1868) 13. **Slk.** (Jam.) **Cum.** Thoo's gitten a smitch o' greyme on thy feace (E.W.P.); **Cum.**$^{1}$ **n.Yks.**$^{1}$; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ A smitch o' black; **n.Yks.**$^{4}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **Som.** (W.F.R.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

Hence **Smitchy,** *adj.* black. Dev.$^{1}$ **2.** Dirt. Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). w.Cy. (Hall.) **3.** The snuff of a candle.

**Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 144. **Cmb.** To 'nip the smitch' is to snuff the candle with the fingers (M.J.B.).

**4.** A mark of ownership put upon sheep.

**Cum.** Put a leyle smitch on that sheep an' we'll ken't ageàn (E.W.P.); **Cum.**$^{1}$

**5.** *Fig.* A blemish; impurity; a slur.

**Sc.** Thou art beautifu', my love; there isna ae smitch in thee, Robson *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iv. 7. **Cld.**, **Slk.** (Jam.)

**6.** *v.* To dot all over; to smirch or smear with dirt, smoke, &c.

**n.Yks.**$^{2}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Dev.**$^{1}$; **Dev.**$^{2}$ There! now you've smitched my copy-book.

**7.** To snuff a candle.

**Bdf.** Fetch the smetchers and smetch the candle (J.W.B.).

Hence **Smetchers,** *sb. pl.* candle-snuffers. Bdf. (J.W.B.)

**SMITCH,** *sb.*$^{2}$ Sus. Written **smich.** **[smitʃ.]** The wheatear, *Saxicola oenanthe.* Macpherson *Wild-fowling* (1897) 112.

[Cp. An Arling: a byrde that appeareth not in winter: a clotbyrde: a smatch, Baret *Alvearie* (1580).]

**SMITCH,** see **Smeech, Smytch,** *sb.*

**SMITCHCOCK,** *sb.* Abd. (Jam.) A grilled or broiled chicken.

**SMITCHING,** *ppl. adj.* ne.Lan.$^{1}$ **[smi·tʃin.]** Infectious.

**SMITE,** *v.* and *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. Dor. Som. Dev. **[smait.]**

**1.** *v.* In *comb.* **Smite-me-down,** fierce; very positive.

**Dev.** Spite o' 'is smite-me-down 'pinions consarning this world an' the hother, Phillpotts *Dartmoor* (1896) 196.

**2.** To strike with the sledge in forging.

**Dor.** The husband used to smite for Jimmy Moree the blacksmith, Hardy *Laodicean* (1881) bk. I. iv. **w.Som.**$^{1}$ The smith hammers, the assistant smites.

**3.** *sb.* *Obs.* A blow; a hit.

**Fif.** The Main-Kirk rang wi' slaps and smites: Pell-mell, thwack! Hiddie-giddie, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 205.

**SMITE,** *sb.*$^{2}$ Sc. Irel. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Wor. Shr. e.An. Also written **smyte** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.$^{1}$ **[smait.]**

**1.** A small portion; a mite; an atom. Cf. **smitin(g.**

**Sc.**, **Mry.** (Jam.). **Abd.** It's an unco little smite o' tobacco that ye get noo fer a bawbee, Paul *Abd.* (1881) 52. **Wxf.** He'd never know when to stop till he'd swally every smite of it, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 49. **Lakel.**$^{2}$ **w.Yks.**$^{12}$; **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ 'Mother! ah want a bit o' bread!' 'Ger awāay wi' thuh; āant a smite it hoil!' **Lan.** He'll never do her a smite o' good, Waugh *Tattlin' Matty*, 19; **Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$ **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ He's etten every smite on it. **Chs.**$^{1}$ Aw winna gie the one smite. **s.Chs.**$^{1}$, **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **s.Wor.**$^{1}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ 'Han yo' gotten a bit o' 'bacco?' 'No, nod a smite.' **e.An.**$^{1}$

**2.** A small, insignificant person. Bnff.$^{1}$, Bnff., Cld. (Jam.)

**SMITER,** *sb.* Suf.$^{1}$ **[smai·tə(r).]** One who does anything with energy, or in a striking manner.

**SMITH,** *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Glo. **[smiþ.]** In *comb.* (1) **Smith-body,** a contemptuous term for a blacksmith; (2) **-corn,** corn formerly given to smiths for sharpening the plough-irons; (3) **— of kind,** see below; (4) **-ore,** brown iron-ore.

(1) **Edb.** The hirplan, short, smith-body here Creeps wi' his cripple leg, *Carlop Green* (1793) 119, ed. 1817. (2) **Cum.**$^{14}$ (s.v. Sharpin corn). (3) **Nhb.** A chain formed by a smith of kind, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 106; **Nhb.**$^{1}$ One who is the seventh in descent from an unbroken line of blacksmiths, father and son. (4) **Glo.** Brown iron ore, small, loose, provincially called 'smith ore.' Found in irregular hollows and huge caverns, called 'churns,' in the Limestone, Smyth *Cat. Mineral Coll.* (1864) 45.

**SMITHEN,** *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Also in form **smeethen** e.Lan. **[smi·ðən.]** To sprinkle meal on the baking-board to prevent adhesion in the operation which is called 'riddling.'

**n.Cy.** (Hall.), **w.Yks.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ **e.Lan.** *Burnley Express* (June 1, 1901).

[Cp. OE. *smēþian*, to make smooth (B.T.).]

**SMITHER**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Hrf. e.Cy. Suf. Ken. [**smi·ðə(r.**] **1.** *sb. pl.* Fragments, atoms, shivers. Cf. **smithereens, 1.**

**Per.** Is there no nae simpler plan . . . that would set a body right, and no to knock the whole to smithers? *Sandy Scott* (1897) 21. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ He's broke the pot aal ti smithers. **Cum.**$^{14}$, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{2}$, **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Not.**$^{1}$, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Lin.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.), **Lei.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$ **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Ken.** (G.B.); **Ken.**$^{1}$ [Blowed us into shivers and smithers, Dickens *Mutual Friend* (1865) bk. iv. xiii.]

**2.** Light, small rain. e.Cy. (Hall.), Suf.$^{1}$ **3.** *v.* To wear away, as iron rubbing against iron. Nhp.$^{1}$ **4.** To rain lightly; to drizzle. **Suf.**$^{1}$ 'Dew it rain?' 'No, ta smither.'

**SMITHEREENS**, *sb. pl.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Wor. s.Wal. Ken. Som. Amer. Also written **smitherines** Lin.$^{1}$; **smidhereens** s.Ir.; **smithareens** I.Ma.; **smithireens** s.Wal.; and in forms **smiddereens** Sh.I. Cum.; **smitherins** e.Lan.$^{1}$ n.Lin.$^{1}$ [**smi·ðərīnz.**] **1.** Small fragments, atoms, splinters. Cf. **smither, 1.**

**Sh.I.** Dat's da trid lamp gless 'at's been laid in smiddereens frae da hairst begood, *Sh. News* (Oct. 7, 1899). **n.Sc.** The Viskent . . . will be fairly dung into smithereens, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 118. **Gall.** Knocked to smithereens by Prelatist and Presbyterian alike, *Gallovidian* (1900) II. 61. **Ir.** His head all battered to smithereens wid the handle of an ould graip, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 177. **N.I.**$^{1}$ **s.Ir.** The skirt o' my coat was in smidhereens, Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 346. **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Cum.** (J.D.), **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **n.Yks.**$^{2}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ **I.Ma.** Bruk it into smithareens, Rydings *Tales* (1895) 121. **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Lin.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$ **w.Wor.** All knocked to smithereens, S. Beauchamp *Grantley* (1874) II. 225. **s.Wal.** Price Merthyr would send your old red velvet cushion at Church flying into smithereens in five minutes, Raine *Berwen Banks* (1899) 25. **s.Pem.** Â dashed the cup to smithereens against the waâl (W.M.M.). **Ken.** (G.B.) **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Preceded always by 'all to.' [**Amer.** I've laid him out flat; I've knocked him into diminutive smithereens, Adeler *Hurly-Burly* (1878) xv.]

**2.** Sparks or particles that fall from heated iron when beaten. n.Yks.$^{2}$, m.Yks.$^{1}$, e.Lan.$^{1}$

**SMITHUM**, *sb.* Yks. Stf. Der. Not. Also written **smitham** Not.$^{1}$ Der.; **smytham** Der. [**smi·ðəm.**] **1.** The smallest of malt; malt-dust. w.Yks.$^{3}$ Cf. **smeddum.**

**2.** Coal-dust, slack; smoke produced by putting slack on the fire. w.Yks.$^{2}$, Not.$^{1}$ **3.** The smoke and dust arising from a quarryman's pick when he strikes a stone. w.Yks.$^{2}$ **4.** *Obs.* Fine lead-dust, powdered ore. Cf. **smiddum.**

**Stf.** The smallest sort of lead ore beaten into dust, finely sifted, and strewed upon earthen vessels to give them a gloss. Near Lawton Park they distinguish their lead ore into three kinds: round ore, small ore, and smithum (K.); **Stf.**$^{1}$ **Der.** Sole of the Rake, Smytham, and many more, Manlove *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 274; Mawe *Mineralogy* (1802).

**SMITHY**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Lei. War. [**smi·ði.**] **1.** *sb.* In phr. *to come past the smithy*, to have a sharp temper. **Abd.** Did ye come past the smithy? (G.W.)

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Smithy-chat**, gossip from the smithy, used as a place of general meeting; (2) **-come**, (3) **-sleck**, dust, scales, &c. from a smithy; (4) **-smudge**, (*a*) see (2); (*b*) small coal.

(1) **Abd.** They were on the tenter-hook For smithy-chat, Keith *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 45. (2) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ Chiefly used in combination with pitch for coating the roofs of sheds. (3) **w.Yks.** Used for cleaning fenders and fire-irons, &c., *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 29, 1884) 8; **w.Yks.**$^{24}$ (4, *a*) **Lan.** Aw'm as dry as smithy-smudge, Waugh *Besom Ben* (ed. 1867) 9; **Lan.**$^{1}$ (*b*) **s.Lan.**$^{1}$

**3.** *Fig.* A place; used in a *gen.* sense; a low, dirty place; a dwelling-house; a home. See **Smiddy, 3.**

**s.Lan.**$^{1}$ Aw mun get eawt o' this smithy as soon as aw con. **Not.**$^{1}$, **Lin.**$^{1}$ **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ What sort of a smithy is it they live in? **Lei.**$^{1}$ Ah'm still at th' o'd smithy. **War.**$^{3}$

**4.** *v.* To forge.

**w.Yks.** Then he smithies it, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 52, ed. 1877; **w.Yks.**$^{2}$

[4. OE. *smiþian*, to forge (B.T.).]

**SMITIN(G**, *sb.* Shr.$^{1}$ [**smai·tin.**] A small bit; a mite. Cf. smite, *sb.*$^{2}$

**SMITING**, *ppl. adj.* Chs. Shr. [**smai·tin.**] Captivating.

**Chs.**$^{1}$ Said of a woman—or a bonnet. **Shr.**$^{1}$ Polly wuz prinked fur the far, an' 'er looked right smītin'.

**SMIT-SMATS**, *sb. pl.* Dev. [**smi·t-smæts.**] Little bits, dribblets.

When yü gits yer money in they baggering little smit-smats, tidden wan bit of güde tü 'e, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

**SMITTER**, *v.* Chs. [**smi·tə(r).**] With *over*: to sprinkle; to pepper; see below.

**Chs.**$^{1}$; **Chs.**$^{3}$ A woman, whose husband (one of the beaters at a shooting party) had been severely peppered by one of the guns, told me his coat and face were 'smittered o'er' with shot.

**SMITTLE**, *v.*, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Also written **smittal** Sc. Uls. Ant. Nhb.$^{1}$ Cum.$^{3}$ n.Lan.$^{1}$ [**smi·tl.**] **1.** *v.* To infect by contagion. Cf. **smickle, smit,** *sb.*$^{1}$ **6.**

**Sc.** Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **n.Sc., Inv.** (H.E.F.), **N.Cy.**$^{12}$ **Cum.** Take the rotten apples away, or they'll smittle the rest (E.W.P.); **Cum.**$^{4}$, **Wm.** (J.M.), **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.), **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** When a chap gets smittled wi' this ailment, Preston *Yksman.* (Sept. 1878) 171; **w.Yks.**$^{12345}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Der.**$^{1}$ **Not.**$^{2}$ Don't go agen him or you'll get smittled. **s.Not.** Don't touch 'er scabby face, else she'll smittle yer (J.P.K.). **Lin.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ I tell him he's smittled me.

**2.** *Fig.* Of an idea, &c.: to seize, lay hold of.

**Cum.**$^{4}$ The Wesleyans were smittlet with the idea, *W. C. T.* (Mar. 25, 1899) 2, col. 3. **w.Yks.** They ull seem smittled wi a reading fit, Hartley *Blackpool* (1883) 57; In the sense of love-making: 'Aye, she smittled him, reight,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 20, 1897).

**3.** *sb.* Infection, contagion; poison.

**N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Dur.**$^{1}$, **n.Yks.**$^{12}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.**$^{13}$; **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ Is ther onny smittle to be flāayed on?

**4.** Similarity in disposition; a copy.

**n.Yks.**$^{2}$ 'I've teean t'smittle on't,' copied the other one's example.

**5.** *adj.* Infectious, contagious; venomous.

**Sc.** (Jam.); Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **e.Sc.** There never was a plague, either on beast or body, mair smittal than that [rinderpest], Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 41. **Arg.** In this matter of smittal plagues we Highlanders are the most arrant cowards, Munro *J. Splendid* (1898) 234. **Ayr.** Such was the dread of the smittal disease, that they wouldna let them into, the toons wi' the corps, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 153. **Edb.** Our trouble seemed a smittal one, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xii. **N.I.**$^{1}$ Is it anything smittle he has? **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **Ant.** They say the coul's smittal, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Dwn.** (C.H.W.), **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **e.Dur.**$^{1}$, **w.Dur.**$^{1}$, **Lakel.**$^{2}$ **Cum.**$^{1}$ It's as smittle as t'scab. **Wm.** Small-pox are very smittle (B.K.). **n.Yks.**$^{13}$, **w.Yks.** (W.A.S.), **w.Yks.**$^{145}$, **Lan.**$^{1}$, **n.Lan.** (C.W.D.), **n.Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$

Hence (1) **Smittleish** or **Smittlish**, *adj.* infectious, contagious; (2) **Smittleness**, *sb.* infection, contagion.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*), **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **n.Yks.**$^{12}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ (2) **Sc.** (Jam.)

**6.** Of fruit: beginning to go bad. Cum. (E.W.P.)

**7.** *Fig.* Likely; liable to.

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ It's a smittal spot for a salmon. **Lakel.**$^{2}$ As smittle a spot fer an auld hare an [*sic*] yan'll come across. **Cum.**$^{1}$ Yon whin bed's varra smittle for hoddin a hare; **Cum.**$^{4}$ **Wm.** It's a smittle spot fer groose, is yon (J.M.). **Yks.** Aye, sir, that's a varry smittle place for a trout, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 20, 1897).

**8.** *Fig.* Sure; certain as a stock-getter.

**Cum.**$^{1}$; **Cum.**$^{3}$ 'As smittal as t'smo'-pox,'—said of a successful male animal kept for breeding purposes; **Cum.**$^{4}$

**SMITTLIN(G**, *ppl. adj.* Yks. Lan. Lin. [**smi·tlin.**] Contagious, infectious. See **Smittle.**

**m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Am nuən bān tul im, iz smitlin (J.W.). **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Lin.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ The master . . . asked the doctor whether his servant's complaint was smittling. **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ It must be something smittling, for it has gone thruff the house.

**SMITTOCK**, *sb.* e.An. [**smi·tək.**] A particle. Cf. **smite,** *sb.*$^{2}$

**e.An.**$^{1}$ **Suf.** I couldn't see northin', not a smittock o' rash, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

**SMITTRAL**, *adj.* *Obs.* Fif. (Jam.) Infectious. Cf. smittle.

**SMITTY, SMIVER**, see **Smiddy, Howsomever.**

**SMJILL, SMOAR, SMOAT**, see **Smuil, Smoor**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Smoot**, *sb.*

**SMOCH**, *sb.* and *v.* *Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) **1.** *sb.* The stifling smoke that comes from the burning of wet, rotten wood, esp. when newly put on the fire. Cf. **smeuch.**

**2.** *v.* To burn and smoke like wet, rotten wood.

**SMOCHER**, *v.* ? *Obs.* Abd. (Jam.) To breathe with difficulty.

'Smocherin wi' the cauld,' having a great struggle in breathing in consequence of a severe cold.

**SMOCK**, *sb.* and *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. **[smok.]** **1.** *sb.* A woman's chemise.

**Sc.** Some [ladies] tax'd for dancing in their smocks, Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (ed. 1796) l. 724. **Gall.** A gown upon him like a woman's smock, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xix. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ (s.v. Smock-race), **Dur.**$^{1}$, **n.Yks.**$^{14}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{2}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1854). **Chs.**$^{1}$; **Chs.**$^{3}$ A common prize at former merrymakings for the best woman runner. **s.Chs.**$^{1}$, **Shr.**$^{1}$ **Brks.** I see, sir, that 'smocks to be run for by ladies' is left out, Hughes *Scour. White Horse* (1859) v. **Wil.** (K.M.G.), **w.Som.**$^{1}$ [Mrs. P. was too well-bred to mention her 'smock,' Barham *Ingoldsby* (1840) 8.]

**2.** A woman's dress.

**w.Yks.** Cum lass, get thee smock on, *Sheffield Indep.* (1874).

**3.** A light garment of harden or checker worn over the waistcoat by male mill-operatives and mechanics.

**ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.); Seein' a chap in a smock he asst him wheer t'maister wor (Æ.B.).

**4.** *pl.* The greater stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea.* s.Bck. (B. & H.) **5.** *pl.* The greater bindweed, *Convolvulus sepium.* Dor. *ib.* **6.** *Comp.* (1) **Smock-bound**, henpecked; (2) **-frock**(s, the greater stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*; (3) **-mill**, a kind of corn-mill; see below; (4) **-race**, (*a*) *obs.*, a race run by females for a chemise, or by females in their chemises; (*b*) a race run by two persons in one sack; (5) **-raffle** or **-ravel**, to puzzle, perplex; to astonish; (6) **-slop**, a wagoner's long sack-coat; (7) **-turning**, see below; (8) **-windmill**, see (3).

(1) **w.Som.**$^{1}$ 'Jan Snell zaid how eé'd come, but missus wid'n let'n.' 'O brave! I didn know he was smock-bound lig that there.' (2) **Bck.** (B. & H.), **s.Dev.** (G.E.D.) (3) **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ A windmill built of masonry, as distinguished from a wooden or post-mill; so called because in form it is not unlike the figure of a man in a smock-frock. **Nhp.**$^{1}$ Generally built of brick, sometimes of stone; of a circular form, tapering upwards: a few feet of the upper part and the covering are of wood. The sails and sail-shaft, with the wooden roof of the mill, are so arranged as by means of a winch to revolve, and thus the position of the sails is varied so as to meet the wind. Many of the modern-built smock-mills have a fan-tail, which adjusts the sails without the use of the winch. **e.An.**$^{1}$ **Nrf.**, **Suf.** The upper part only turns round; in a post mill the whole mill rotates, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1843). (4, *a*) **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ These races were frequent. . . The prize, a fine Holland chemise, was usually decorated with ribbons. The sport is still continued at Newburn, a village near Newcastle, on Ascension day. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Formerly common at the hoppings. **w.Yks.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ (*b*) **Wm.** (B.K.) (5) **Not.**$^{2}$ **s.Not.** Primarily, it would appear, of women over their sewing, but it is applied to both sexes, at any rate occasionally, at all kinds of tasks. 'I got quite smock-ravelled over making the sleeve.' 'How should yo unload it? Ah'm smock-ravelled' (J.P.K.). **Lin.** (J.C.W.) (6) **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) (7) **n.Yks.**$^{1}$ Putting on one's smock, or shift, inside out, 'for luck'; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ The old-fashioned practice of wives and sweethearts putting on their shifts inside out, for success and a fair wind to their connections at sea. (8) **Mid.** To be sold, all the working geer of a capital smock windmill, in good condition, including sails and wind-shaft [&c.]. . . Apply to Mr. Cooper, millwright, Poplar, London, *Lond. Chron.* (Aug. 8–11, 1795). **Sus.**$^{1}$

**7.** *adj.* Smooth. Lakel.$^{2}$ Hence (1) **Smock-faced**, *ppl. adj.* smooth-faced, beardless, pale-faced, sickly-looking; modest, bashful; (2) **Smock-spoken**, *ppl. adj.* smooth-spoken.

(1) **Peb.** She sore began to weep, Her smock-faced head to tear, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 71, ed. 1817. **Lakel.**$^{2}$, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Working men look rayther too smock-faced for beards, Bywater *Shevvild Ann.* (1855) 24. **Chs.**$^{1}$, **Lin.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$, **se.Wor.**$^{1}$ **Brks.**$^{1}$ Vor all a looks zo smock-vaayced a be a bad chap. **Hmp.**$^{1}$, **I.W.**$^{1}$ **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Get home and zook thy mother, ya smock-faced son of a bitch! (2) **Lakel.**$^{2}$ Ah mack nowt o' fooak 'at's seea smock-spokken an' whakly.

**SMOCKLE**, *adj.* m.Yks.$^{1}$ Written **smokkle. [smo·kl.]** Fragile. Cf. **smoffle.** 'The stalks of young beans are smokkle.'

**SMOD**, *v.* Yks. **[smod.]** To suffocate.

**n.Yks.** Ah's gahin ti smod t'bees (I.W.).

**SMOD**, see **Smud**, *sb.*

**SMOFFLE**, *adj.* Yks. **[smo·fl.]** Delicate, fragile. Cf. **smockle, smopple.**

**n.Yks.** It's ower smoffle to mell wi' without thy hands be nesh, Phillips *China Cup*, in *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Sept. 29, 1883) 6.

**SMOG**, *sb.* Sh.I. **[smog.]** A narrow passage; a hiding-place; a place of refuge. Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 67.

[Cp. ON. *smuga*, a narrow cleft to creep through, a hole (Vigfusson).]

**SMOGHIE**, *adj.* ? *Obs.* Fif. (Jam.) Close, implying the idea both of mist and of sultriness.

**SMOIK, SMOILTER, SMOIR**, see **Smiok, Smuilter, Smoor**, *v.*$^{1}$

**SMOIT**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A person who chatters foolishly or obscenely. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**SMOITY**, *sb.* Sh.I. A woollen nightcap. S. & Ork.$^{1}$

**SMOKE**, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **smook** Sh.I. ne.Lan.$^{1}$; and in forms **smoak** Wil.$^{1}$; **smok** Sc. **[smūk, smōk.]** **1.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *to cut smoke with a leather hatchet*, to attempt impossibilities; (2) *to play (the) smoke*, to injure; (3) *up in the smoke*, in London.

(1) **Nhp.**$^{1}$ (2) *ib.* A person making an unsuccessful bargain would say, 'That purchase played smoke with me.' If a lent horse has been over-ridden, it is commonly remarked, 'He played smoke with that horse, he has been good for nothing since.' **Wor.** The birds are playing the smoke with the fruit (W.C.B.). (3) **Oxf.** I'm going up in the smoke for Bank Holiday (G.O.). **Sur.**$^{1}$ 'Where have you been since December?' 'I've been up in the smoke.'

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Smoke-acre**, *obs.*, see below; (2) **-board**, a board over a fireplace to prevent the issue of smoke; (3) **-jack**, (*a*) see below; (*b*) a cockade; (4) **-money**, (5) **-penny**, see below; (6) **-reäted**, smoked; (7) **-reek**, smoke; (8) **-reeked**, see (6); (9) **-shop**, a tavern, public-house.

(1) **Wil.** This word occurs twice in a terrier of common land at Broad Town and Thornhill, n.Wil., 1725: 'One smoak-acre, shooting east and west' (G.E.D.). (2) **Lnk.** Popped his spectacled forehead well under the smoke-board for a sight of the imprisoned man, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) III. 117. (3, *a*) **War.**$^{3}$ A fan inserted in a narrowed conical portion of a chimney with a pulley on its axle from which a chain was brought down the chimney to the wooden pulley on the spit, so revolving the spit. **Wor.** (E.S.) (*b*) **e.An.**$^{1}$ (4) **Sus.** Under this name is collected every year at Battle, by the constable, one penny from every householder, and paid to the lord of the manor, *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 120. (5) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.**, **Dur.** A modus paid to the clergy for firewood (J.H.). **Dur.**$^{1}$ An Easter due paid to the minister. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ **Hmp.** Smoke-pennies are yearly levied from most of the inhabitants of the New Forest and [are] understood by them to be an acknowledgment for their right of cutting peat and turf for fuel, in the waste of the forest, *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 174. (6) **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) (7) **Nhb.** Thae dusky toons aal smothered ower wi' the foul smoke reek, Pease *Mark o' Deil* (1894). (8) **Lin.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ Them broths is straange an' smooke-reek'd. **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ I hate smokereek'd tea, I can't abear it. (9) **War.**$^{2}$

**3.** A smoked fish. See **Smoky**, *adj.* **2.**

**Frf.** No e'en a herrin' red, nor yet a smok', Reid *Heatherland* (1894) 71.

**4.** Hot ashes. Sh.I. (J.S.) **5.** *Fig.* *Obs.* An inhabited house.

**n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Mry.**, **Inv.** So many families perished for want, that, for six miles in a well-inhabited extent, within the year there was not a smoke remaining, *Statist. Acc.* IV. 316 (*ib.*).

**6.** The game of hide-and-seek. Nrf. (P.H.E.) **7.** *v.* To beat, chastise. w.Yks.$^{1}$, ne.Lan.$^{1}$ **8.** To abuse a person. Dev. (Hall.)

**SMOKER**, *sb.* Wm. Lan. e.An. Dev. **[smū·kə(r.]** **1.** A heavy rain-squall.

**Nrf.** Turning to win'ard and looking at the horizon, he said: 'Here come an old smoker.' 'Yes, I think we're in for a drop or two of rain,' Emerson *Lagoons* (ed. 1896) 93.

**2.** *Obs.* A voter; see below.

**Lan.** At Preston, prior to passing the last Reform Bill, voters were called smokers, i.e. every one passing smoke up a chimney, was entitled to a vote, lodgers, &c., so that apartments were frequently taken to obtain the privilege of a vote. This was mentioned to me by an old inhabitant, *N. & Q.* (1859) 2nd S. vii. 512; Not general, if ever used, *ib.* viii. 17.

**3.** The devil.

**Dev.**$^{1}$ The old smoker take the glittish gorbelly pig! 15.

**4.** An improbable story. **Wm.**$^{1}$ My! what a smoker!

**SMOKING-CANE**, *sb.* Hrt. Dev. The wild clematis, *Clematis Vitalba.*

**Hrt.** (B. & H.) **Dev.**$^{4}$ From boys smoking its porous stalks.

**SMOKY**, *sb.*$^{1}$ *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **smokey** Nhb.$^{1}$ A kind of smock-frock; a woman's chemise.

**Gall.** There will I wed my winsome Meg, Wi' naething but her smoky, O, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 199, ed. 1897. **Nhb.**$^{1}$

**SMOKY**, *adj.* and *sb.*$^{2}$ Sc. Nhb. Lin. Also written **smokey** Nhb.$^{1}$ **1.** *adj. Fig.* Low, mean.

**n.Lin.** He is for ever up to smoky tricks (M.P.).

**2.** *sb.* A cured Finnan haddock.

**Sc.** From the North, too, has recently crept all along the coast, the 'smoky,' as the modern development of the Finnan haddie is called, *Glasgow Herald* (Sept. 2, 1899). **Abd.** Will ye buy ony fish—Bonnie smokies, as cheap as they're clean, Edwards *Mod. Poets*, XIV. 243.

**3.** The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis.* Nhb.$^{1}$ Cf. **smotty.**

**SMOLCHE**, *v.* I.W.$^{1}$ [**smoltʃ.**] To discolour or daub with paint or dirt.

**SMOLKE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Wxf.$^{1}$ A slight stroke.

**SMOLL**, *v.* e.Yks.$^{1}$ [**smoul.**] To ripen fruit by wrapping it in flannel.

**SMOLT**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. A contemptuous term for a young child. Sc. (Jam.), Cai.$^{1}$ Cf. **smout, 3.**

**SMOLT**, *adj.*, *sb.*$^{2}$ and *v.* Sc. e.An. Sus. Hmp. Also written **smoult** e.An.$^{1}$ [**smoult.**] **1.** *adj.* Smooth; shining, polished; brushed. Sus.$^{12}$, Hmp.$^{1}$ Cf. **smote.**

**2.** Fair, clear, mild.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **s.Sc.** He saw their smolt spirits scour awa to heaven like fire-flaughts, Wilson *Tales* (1836) III. 304.

**3.** *sb.* A calm. e.An.$^{1}$ **4.** *v.* Of the sea: to grow calm after stormy weather.

**e.An.**$^{1}$ **Nrf.** The sea is smoultin' now, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 80.

[**2.** With smoþe smyling & smolt þay smeten into merþe, *Gawayne* (c. 1360) 1763. OE. *smolt*, serene.]

**SMONGE**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **smongie.** An eel.

If ye wid tak da auld plan an' geng i' da watter wi' fresh haddiks fil aboot Johnsmas, an' dan begin wi' smongie, A'll waager ye wid be better aff da foy night, *Sh. News* (June 9, 1900); Da fix 'at I wis in wance, atween a mad bitin' soo, an' a barr'l half foo o' sprikklin' smonge, *ib.* (Dec. 17, 1898).

**SMOO**, *v.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Yks. Also in forms **smow** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) w.Yks.$^{1}$; **smue** Lth. Rxb. Dmf. (Jam.) **1.** *v.* To smile; to smirk; to laugh in one's sleeve; to suppress a laugh. Rxb., Dmf. (Jam.), w.Yks.$^{1}$ **2.** To smile in a placid, benignant manner. Fif., Lth. (Jam.)

**3.** *sb.* A placid, benignant smile. *ib.*

**SMOO, SMOOAR**, see **Smue**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Smoor**, *v.*$^{1}$

**SMOOCH**, *v.* Lin. e.An. Also in form **smouch** Lin. e.An.$^{1}$ [**smūtʃ.**] **1.** With *about*: to prowl about in a slovenly, furtive manner; *gen.* with a view to mischief. se.Lin. (J.T.B.) See **Mooch**, *v.*$^{2}$, **Smook, 3.** Hence **Smoocher**, *sb.* one who prowls about furtively with a view to mischief. *ib.* **2.** To smuggle. e.An.$^{1}$

**SMOOCHIN(G**, *sb.* Lin. [**smū·tʃin.**] **1.** A narrow passage between houses. Cf. **smootin(g.**

Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 311; Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 361.

**2.** The run of a hare or rabbit through a hedge. Streatfeild *ib.* n.Lin.$^{1}$

**SMOOCHTER, SMOODGE**, see **Smeuchter, Smudge**, *v.*$^{3}$

**SMOOG, SMOOGLE**, see **Smudge**, *v.*$^{3}$, **Smuggle**, *v.*$^{1}$

**SMOOK**, *v.* Sc. [**smūk.**] **1.** To put away; to hide, conceal. w.Sc. (Jam.) **2.** To draw on or off, as a glove or stocking. S. & Ork.$^{1}$ **3.** With *about*: to go about clandestinely; to steal, pilfer. Sc. (Jam.), Mackay. See **Smooch.** Hence (1) **Smookie**, *adj.* pilfering, thievish. Sc. (Jam.); (2) **Smookit**, *ppl. adj.* sly, cunning, artful. S. & Ork.$^{1}$

[**1.** Cp. Swed. dial. *smókka*, to betake oneself to stealthily (Rietz).]

**SMOOKT**, *ppl. adj.* e.Lan.$^{1}$ [**smūkt.**] Having a smooth surface.

**SMOOL**, *v.*$^{1}$ ? *Obs.* Slk. (Jam.) Also in form **smyle.** To secure by underhand means; to filch.

**SMOOL**, *v.*$^{2}$ Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] To look sulky.

**Dmf.** Ye maunna smool nor hang yer brows Whan neist we meet, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 85.

**SMOOL**, see **Smuil.**

**SMOOR**, *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Lei. Nhp. e.An. Also in forms **smeur** Cum.$^{14}$; **smoar** Sc. w.Yks.$^{4}$; **smoir** Sc. (Jam.); **smooar** n.Lan.$^{1}$; **smor** e.Yks.$^{1}$; **smore** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.$^{1}$ Wxf.$^{1}$ Wm. w.Yks.$^{2}$ Nhp.$^{1}$ e.An.$^{1}$; **smorr** n.Yks.$^{12}$; **smour** Lin.; **smowar** Lin.$^{1}$; **smower** Lin.; **smuir** Sc. (Jam.); **smur** n.Yks.$^{2}$; **smure** Sc. (Jam.); **smurr** n.Yks.$^{124}$ m.Yks.$^{1}$ [**smoə(r.**] **1.** *v.* To smother, suffocate, stifle; to oppress by heat; to drown.

**Sc.** (Jam.); They wad hae seen my father's roof-tree fa' down and smoor me, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) ii. **Sh.I.** (J.S.); Nearly smoared wi' coal-dust, Ollason *Mareel* (1901) 25. **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Abd.** Their gimmer was smored i' the snaw, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 67. **Frf.** In pool or ford can nane be smur'd Gin Kelpie be na there, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 242. **Ayr.** By this time he was cross the ford, Whare in the snaw the chapman smoor'd, Burns *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) l. 90. **Edb.** The day that Samson pulled over the pillars of the house of Dagon and smoored all the mocking Philistines flat as flounders, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xix. **Slk.** Fa' a' doun on your faces or we'll be smoored, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 218. **N.I.**$^{1}$, **Wxf.**$^{1}$, **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Dur.**$^{1}$, **Lakel.**$^{2}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **Wm.** (B.K.), **n.Yks.**$^{1234}$ **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ *Gen.* followed by 'up.' **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{12345}$ **Lan.** Sometoimes smoo'rt wi' snow, Harland *Lyrics* (1866) 101; **Lan.**$^{1}$, **n.Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **m.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Lin.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$

Hence (1) **Smoor'd**, *ppl. adj.* in phr. *smoor'd i' t'keld*, or *smurdikeld*, caul-smothered; suffocated in the amnion; (2) **Smoory**, *adj.* hot, stifling, close.

(1) **n.Yks.**$^{1}$; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ 'A smurdikeld fooal.' When a foal comes to the birth without assistance, having a kell or caul over its nostrils, and there being no one near to remove it, the animal dies for want of air to the lungs. (2) **Per.** I meikle fear the smoory toon Has left ye nocht but skin, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 92. **Fif.** (Jam.)

**2.** To suppress, conceal, hide.

**Sc.** (Jam.); Wha's praise should not be smoor'd, Aytoun *Ballads* (ed. 1861) I. 261. **Frf.** It should be here-abouts, but it's smored in rime, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 344. **Lnk.** Smoorin' the bardy wish to spier Whether 'twas coft wi' honest gear, Young *Lochlomond* (1872) 86. **Edb.** Watching the reek from the Toun lums smoorin' the golden lift, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 13.

**3.** To extinguish a light. **Abd.** Smure the candle (Jam.).

**4.** To cover up plucked fruit to make it ripen faster.

**n.Lin.**$^{1}$ It was formerly no uncommon thing to smoor pears by putting them between a bed and a mattress.

**5.** A woollen-trade term: see below.

**w.Yks.** Wool is said to 'smoor' when it is allowed to lie for some time in the hot liquid after dyeing (H.H.).

**6.** To burn without flame; to smoulder. Nhp.$^{1}$ **7.** To crowd, swarm, abound.

**Lin.** I'd rayther on the road be walking . . . than smowered up in such a load, Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 42. **Nhp.**$^{1}$ **e.An.**$^{1}$ We say that a very numerous swarm of bees 'come smoring out of the hive.'

Hence **Smooring**, *sb.* a collection; a flock.

**e.Lin.** A solid smourin' o' sea maws (G.G.W.).

**8.** *sb.* A stifling smoke or atmosphere.

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ The hoose wiz jist a smore o' reek. **Bnff.**, **Cld.**, **Lth.**

(Jam.) **Gall.** Our cave . . . was full of the white smoor of gunpowder smoke, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xiii. **Lei.**$^{1}$

Hence **Smore-thow,** *sb.* a heavy snow, accompanied with a strong wind, which threatens to suffocate one. Ags. (Jam.) **9.** A great crowd; a multitude; a swarm. e.An.$^{1}$

[**1.** OE. *smorian*, to choke, suffocate (B.T.).]

**SMOOR,** *v.*$^{2}$ Nhb. Wm. Lan. Dor. Som. [smoə(r.] **1.** To smear; to daub.

**Nhb.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Lan.** (S.W.), **Dor.**$^{1}$

**2.** To smooth; to pat.

**Wm.** (Hall.) **Som.** 'Tis best wi' grass to take a drug and put some tharns on it, then if there be a bit o' a bunch the drug do hit un off and the tharns do smoor it all over (W.F.R.); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

**SMOOR,** see **Smur(r.**

**SMOORICH,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **smoorik** Sh.I.; **smourock** Ayr.; **smurach** Fif.; **smuroch** Per. [smō·riχ, əχ.] **1.** *v.* To hide, conceal.

**Sc.** She would smoorich away, Donald *Poems* (1867) 23.

**2.** To kiss. Per. (G.W.) Hence **Smooriken** or **Smurachin,** *sb.* a stolen kiss. Cf. **smeerikin.**

**Sh.I.** Yon nicht I juist hed a smooriken at dir door, an sae left her, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 115. **Fif.** (Jam.)

**3.** *sb.* A stolen kiss; a hearty kiss.

**Frf.** She ever an' anon took some refreshment in the shape of an occasional smoorich, which fully accounted for the cheepin' I heard, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 37, ed. 1889. **Per.** (G.W.) **e.Fif.** I did na hae the courage to lay my lips to hers by wey o' imprintin' a smurach on them, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) viii. **Ayr.** Sound than sweet music deeper, . . A smourock or cheeper, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 318.

**SMOORN,** *v.* Sus.$^{12}$ Hmp.$^{1}$ [smoən.] To smear. Cf. **smoor,** *v.*$^{2}$, **smarn.**

**SMOOST,** see **Smuist.**

**SMOOT,** *sb.* and *v.*$^{1}$ Sh.I. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Som. Also in forms **smeut** Wm.; **smeyut** Nhb.$^{1}$; **smoat** Lin.; **smot** Nhb.$^{1}$; **smout** Nhb.$^{1}$ e.Dur.$^{1}$ n.Yks.$^{13}$ ne.Yks.$^{1}$ nw.Der.$^{1}$; **smut** Nhb.$^{1}$; **smute** Cum.$^{14}$ nw.Der.$^{1}$ [smūt, smōt.] **1.** *sb.* A narrow passage between houses; a cul-de-sac; a covered alley. Cf. **smootin(g.**

**Lin.** I nobbut axed 'im to tak' this 'ere oud prankass doun the smoat, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 298; **Lin.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881). **ne.Lin.** (E.S.) **e.Lin.** He lives 'tother side o' the smoot (G.G.W.).

**2.** A gap in a fence, hedge, &c. for the passage of hares, sheep, and other animals; the act of creeping through a hole.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Nhb.**$^{1}$ A tiny hole in a rabbit burrow, not the main entrance. **e.Dur.**$^{1}$, **w.Dur.**$^{1}$, **Lakel.**$^{2}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** Ther's a smoot i' t'dyke (B.K.). **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.), **n.Yks.**$^{1234}$, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.), (W.C.S.), **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **e.Lin.** (G.G.W.)

**3.** *Comp.* (1) **Smoot-hole,** (*a*) a gap in a hedge, fence, &c., esp. one used by animals for passing through; a loophole of escape; (*b*) a hiding-place; (*c*) an obscure approach to a house; (2) **-stone,** a stone used for barring up an opening in a hedge, &c.

(1, *a*) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Cum.** Dar! if ther' 'd bin a smoot-hole left he'd ha' croppen thro' (J.Ar.); **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ **e.Yks.** A hole in a hedge bottom, through which the snow drifts, Cole *Place Names* (1879) 31. **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Som.** Grose (1790). (*b, c*) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ (2) **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$

**4.** *v.* To creep through a gap; to smuggle one's way in; also used with *in.*

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Lakel.**$^{2}$ Ducks an' hens, an' sometimes tweea legged 'uns 'll smoot through a whol if it's easier ner climmin. **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ As an animal perseveres in working its road through an impediment, with its snout and paws. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

**5.** To move quietly and furtively; to glide; to shuffle off.

**Sh.I.** An smoots him till his bed, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 61. **n.Yks.** He smooted off out i' t'company (I.W.). **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ A person is seen to come smooting along, in a stealthy manner, bending and hiding his figure beneath low-branched trees.

**6.** To hide stealthily; to hide the face, as a shy child.

**S. & Ork.**$^{1}$ **n.Yks.**$^{1}$; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ It smoots at a stranger; **n.Yks.**$^{4}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$

Hence **Smooty-faced,** *ppl. adj.* modest, shame-faced, bashful. n.Yks.$^{12}$, ne.Yks.$^{1}$, m.Yks.$^{1}$ **7.** To be shy in courtship; to make love secretly. n.Yks.$^{12}$, m.Yks.$^{1}$ **8.** To die; *gen.* used of animals. m.Yks.$^{1}$

[**1.** Dan. dial. *smutte*, an opening, a small passage or entrance into a place, or means of egress from it; a narrow passage between houses (Molbech). **4, 5.** Dan. dial. *smutte*, to withdraw oneself quickly into concealment (*ib.* in n.Yks.$^{1}$).]

**SMOOT,** *v.*$^{2}$ Sc. [smūt.] To smother. Ayr. (J.M.)

**SMOOT, SMOOTEN,** see **Smout, Smoothen.**

**SMOOTH,** *adj.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Midl. Der. Lin. Nhp. Cmb. Dor. Also in forms **smeath** e.Yks.; **smeeathe** n.Yks.$^{2}$; **smooith** w.Yks. [smūð.] **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Smooth cadlock,** the wild rape, *Brassica Napus*; (2) **-faced,** bashful; (3) **-fish,** sea-fish, such as whiting, &c., as distinct from crustaceous fish; (4) **-kesh,** the wild angelica, *Angelica sylvestris*; (5) **-lick,** a smooth tongue, flattery.

(1) **n.Cy.** (B. & H.) **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. (2) **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ (3) **Dor.** (C.W.) (4) **Cum.** You will use the smooth kesh next time, Hodgson *Bot. Caldew*; **Cum.**$^{4}$ (s.v. Kesh). (5) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ 'They wrowt him wi' smoothlick,' plied him with a soft tongue.

**2.** *v.* To iron linen.

**Dwn.** A'm smoothin' a wheen aprens, Lyttle *Robin Gordon*, iii. **n.Yks.**$^{124}$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) 149; **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Lan.** Aws't be back before theaw's done smoothin', Brierley *Marlocks* (1867) iii; (S.W.) **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Der.**$^{1}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$

Hence (1) **Smoother,** *sb.* (*a*) one who irons linen; (*b*) an iron; (2) **Smoothing-box,** *sb.* a box iron; (3) **Smoothing-cloth,** *sb.* an ironing cloth; (4) **Smoothing-iron,** *sb.*, see (1, *b*).

(1, *a*) **Ldd.** I saw in several windows of factories 'Smoothers wanted' (S.W.). **n.Yks.**$^{2}$, **Lan.** (S.W.) (*b*) **Nhp.**$^{1}$ (2) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ (3) **Der.**$^{1}$ (4) **Ir.** A body might as well be putting her head under a smoothing-iron as running out across the field, Barlow *Land of Shamrock* (1901) 30. **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Lan.** (S.W.), **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{3}$

**3.** To stroke a dog, horse, &c. Cmb. (W.W.S.) **4.** To injure; to render useless.

**Sc.** Smith, smith, smooth axe; axe winna, &c., Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 58; 'Smooth' here means to do to iron what water does to fire, oxen to water, axe to oxen—make it useless (G.W.).

**SMOOTH,** *sb.* Sc. The willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus.* Slg. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 27. See **Smeuth.**

**SMOOTHEN,** *v.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Also in form **smooten** Lan. [smū·ðən.] To smooth; to flatten.

**Frf.** His towzie locks . . . ne'er had been smoothened by brush or by kame, Watt *Sketches* (1880) 54. **Ir.** Still as the floor of the skies, lyin' smoothened over wid light, Barlow *Ghost-bereft* (1901) 38. **n.Yks.**$^{2}$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Dhreigh thi e'en An' smooten eawt thi wrinklet broo, Ramsbottom *Rhymes* (1864) 28.

**SMOOTHY,** *adj.* Nhb.$^{1}$ [smū·þi.] Of the atmosphere: dank, damp and warm.

The close and moist condition of the atmosphere frequently experienced in autumn. 'It's a smoothy day.'

**SMOOTHY,** *sb.* Cor.$^{1}$ In phr. *all on one side, like Smoothy's wedding. Introd.* 13.

**SMOOTIN(G,** *sb.* Lin. [smū·tin.] **1.** A narrow passage between houses. Cf. **smoochin(g, smoot,** *sb.* **1.**

Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 311; Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 361. **n.Lin.** He run'd up smootin', an' then awaay along th' laane (M.P.); **n.Lin.**$^{1}$

**2.** The run of a hare or a rabbit through a hedge.

Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 361. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$

**SMOOTRIKIN,** *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. [smū·trikin.] **1.** *sb.* A puny person or animal. Bnff.$^{1}$ **2.** *adj. Obs.* Tiny and active; used as a fondling epithet.

**Sc.** My little wee smootrikin mous, *Old Sng.* (Jam.)

**SMOOZED,** *ppl. adj.* Hrf.$^{2}$ [smū·zd.] Smoked, as ale by the fireside. Cf. **mose,** *v.*

**SMOOZY,** *adj.* Lin. [smū·zi.] Indolent; drowsy, half-asleep. **se.Lin.** It's so close, I feel quite smoozy (J.T.B.).

**SMOPPLE,** *adj.* n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Lin. Also in form **smapple** m.Yks.$^{1}$ [smo·pl.] Brittle, crisp; crumbling. Cf. **smoffle.**

**N.Cy.**$^2$ Smopple wood, smopple pie-crust. **n.Yks.** Never used of glass or metals. 'As smopple as touch' [wood] (R.H.H); **n.Yks.**$^2$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$, **Chs.** (K.) **n.Lin.**$^1$ It's that smopple you can't tuch it, it cums to peäces e' yer han's. **s.Lin.** *Lin. N. & Q.* I. 48.

**SMOPPLED**, *ppl. adj.* e.Yks.$^1$ [**smo·pld.**] Brittle. (s.v. Smopple.)

**SMORA**, *sb.* Sh.I. [**smō·rə.**] The clover, *Trifolium*. Cf. smere, *sb.*$^1$

The youngsters were employed to search for four-leaved smora, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 139; **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**SMORE**, see **Smur(r.**

**SMORK**, *v.* e.Yks.$^1$ [**smōrk.**] To smile hypocritically or sarcastically; a dial. form of 'smirk.'

**SMOSKERT**, *ppl. adj.* Chs.$^1$ [**smo·skət.**] Smothered. See **Masker, 2.**

Lad, tha'll be smoskert if tha faws i' that trench.

**SMOT**, see **Smoot**, *sb.*

**SMOTCH**, *sb.* and *v.* Nhp. e.An. [**smotʃ.**] **1.** *sb.* A blot, stain. Nhp.$^1$, e.An.$^1$ Cf. **smutch**, *v.*$^1$ **2.** *v.* To stain, blot, defile.

**e.An.**$^1$ I have smotched my fingers with crock. **Nrf.** (Hall.)

**SMOTE**, *adj.* Sus. [**smōt.**] Sleek, smooth, glossy. (J.W.) Cf. **smolt**, *adj.*

**SMOTE**, see **Smot(t.**

**SMOTHER**, *v.* and *sb.* Irel. Yks. Midl. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Oxf. Brks. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Also in forms **smudder** Oxf.$^1$ Brks.; **smuddher** Ir.; **zmother** Som. [**smu·ðə(r), smɐ·ðə(r).**] **1.** *v.* To smoulder. Not.$^1$, Lei.$^1$, War.$^3$ Hence **Smother-pit**, *sb.* a charcoal-burning term.

**Dev.** The constant heaping on or raking off of earth from the smother-pit, Mortimer *W. Moors* (1895) 261.

**2.** To splash with mud; to cover with smuts; to spot; to daub, smear.

**Ker.** No thrace o' Pether, but there was the dogs all smuddhered wid durrt, an' their tongues fallin' out, Bartram *Whiteheaded Boy* (1898) 17. **w.Yks.** Smuðəd wi muk (J.W.). **Not.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ Smoothered wi' sludge. **War.**$^3$ **Oxf.**$^1$ Uuyl laa·rn dhee bet·uur nuur tŭ smud·uur dhuuy pin·uur wi dirt ugyen·, muuy lai·di, dhat uuy uol! **Brks.**$^1$ The floor and the furniture were 'smuddered' in mud, as she plaintively said, Hayden *Round our Vill.* (1901) 44. **Som.** Hence the term in cookery, rabbits smothered with onions (Hall.).

**3.** *sb.* A rubbish-fire in a garden.

**Wil.**$^1$ It minds I o' Guy Vawks's, Thuck vire o' he's to zee! 'Twur down in veyther's archet, A gashly smother 'twur, 216.

Hence **Smotherment**, *sb.* a smoke caused by burning.

**s.Wor.** 'I burned the pelf an' tack an' a maade a despret smotherment,' or 'a deouce ov a smotherment' (H.K.).

**4.** Smuts; flakes of soot. Not.$^1$, Lei.$^1$, War.$^3$ **5.** 'Smut' in wheat, blight on roses, &c. *ib.* Hence **Smother-fly**, *sb.* (1) a kind of *Aphis*; (2) a small black insect appearing in great numbers in hot weather.

(1) **Midl.** The 'black-bug,' 'negro'—here provincially smother-fly, with which beans are frequently infested, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 121. **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ **Wor.** *Evesham Jrn.* (Aug. 3, 1901); (E.S.) **Hmp.** A shower of aphides or smother-flies fell in these parts, White *Selborne* (1789) 181, ed. 1853. (2) **n.Lin.** How the smother-flies does tickle (M.P.).

**6.** A commotion; a 'row.'

**Som.** If you'd realize the zmother, Jist let your proper girl zee you a cuddlin' up another, Frank *Nine Days* (1879) 37. **Dev.** There wuz a brave tantara up tü 'ouze za züne as 'twuz knawed that Master Jack 'ad a-married Susie Garnsworthy on the sly! 'Twas a dowst ov a smother, I can tellee, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) (s.v. Tantara).

**SMOTHERCATE**, *v.* Not. A confusion of 'smother' and 'suffocate.'

I'm fair smothercated, that's trewth, if iv'rythink else is a lig, Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 227. **s.Not.** Oh, teacher, they'd be smothercated under the piller (J.P.K.).

**SMOTHERWOOD**, *sb.* Lin. A corruption of 'southernwood.' (B. & H.)

**SMOT(T**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Wal. Also in form **smote** Sc. (Jam.) [**smot.**] **1.** *sb.* A stain; a mark; used in a *gen.* sense. Cf. **smit**, *sb.*$^1$

**n.Sc.** (Jam.) **s.Wal.** The same brown smot on the nother ear, and that's the only smot upon her! Raine *Berwen Banks* (1899) 104.

**2.** Mouldiness which gathers on anything kept in a damp place. Sc. (Jam.) **3.** A distinguishing mark put on sheep.

**Slg.** You must have the tarr pigg by your belt, and be ready to give a smott to every one of Christ's sheep as they come in your way, Wodrow Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 340. **s.Sc.** (Jam.)

**4.** A certain number of sheep marked in one way. Sc. (Jam.) **5.** *Fig.* Moral pollution; a stain of character. *ib.* **6.** *v.* To stain in whatever way. *ib.* **7.** To mark sheep with ruddle, &c. *ib.*

**SMOTTER**, *v.* Sc. [**smo·tər.**] To besmear; to bespatter.

**Sc.** A' smottert wi' faem, like as they had been ridden a' nicht, Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) v. **Fif.** Big bluidy draps ... Burst out and smottert a' the stane, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 182.

[Cp. Al bismotered with his habergeoun, Chaucer *C. T.* A. 76.]

**SMOTTY**, *sb.* Nhb.$^1$ [**smo·ti.**] The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*. Cf. **smoky**, *sb.*$^2$ **3.**

**SMOUCH**, *v.* and *sb.*$^1$ n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. e.An. Sur. Dor. Amer. Also written **smoutch** n.Cy. Nhp.$^1$ Wor.; **smowch** s.Chs.$^1$; and in forms **smaatch** e.Lan.$^1$; **smeach** Chs.$^1$; **smeautch** e.Lan.$^1$; **smeawch** s.Lan.$^1$; **smeawtch** Lan. [**smautʃ, smūtʃ, smātʃ, smētʃ, smeutʃ.**] **1.** *v.* To daub, smear; to stain, dirty. Hrf.$^1$, Sur.$^1$ **2.** To kiss, esp. to kiss loudly or in a dirty, slobbering manner.

**N.Cy.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.** Au geet mi arm reaund hur un gav hur a gradely smeauchin, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1859) 15. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Ahy wù)nŭ aa)dhi smuw·chin mey; dhaa mŭn goa· ŭn smuwch dhaat· ùdh·ŭr wensh ŭ dhahyn. **Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 724. **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881). **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **e.An.**$^1$ **w.Dor.** Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 374.]

Hence **Smoucher**, *sb.* a kiss.

**n.Cy.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 171. **n.Yks.** Noo gi ma a smoucher (W.H.). **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.** Aw klipt hur reawnd t'nek un gav hur o reglur smeawtchur, *Sam Sondnockkur*, pt. vi. 24. **s.Chs.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$

**3.** *sb.* A kiss.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **n.Yks.**$^2$, **Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Lin.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^1$

[**2.** Why how now pedant Phoebus, are you smoutching Thalia on her tender lips? *Returne from Parnassus* (1606) Arber *Reprint*, 18.]

**SMOUCH**, *sb.*$^2$ Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] A low-crowned hat. (Hall.)

**SMOUCH**, see **Smooch.**

**SMOUKIE**, *sb.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] A playful term addressed to a child.

**Lth.** Wee Jouky daidles—Where's the smoukie noo? Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 24.

**SMOULDER**, *v.* and *sb.* e.An. Dev. **1.** *v.* To smother, suffocate; to 'quench,' put out. e.An.$^1$ Cf. **smother.** **2.** *sb.* A heap of wood or ashes, &c. in a smouldering condition; also in *comp.* **Smoulder-heap, Smoulder-pile.**

**Dev.** A blue column of smoke, tinged at the base with the red glow of the 'smoulder,' rises in the front of the charcoal-burner's hut, Mortimer *W. Moors* (1895) 260; The top of the smoulder-heap shone wet with rain, *ib.* 264; **Dev.**$^3$ The pile or heap of ashes left after a bonfire in a smouldering state, or the still smouldering heaps of half-burnt couch or rough coarse grass roots which are raked out of the earth to cleanse it.

**SMOULT**, *adj.* n.Cy. Nhb. Ken. Also written **smōlt** Nhb. Hot, sultry. **n.Cy.** Smoult weather (K.). **Ken.**$^1$

Hence *smoultin hot*, *phr.* melting hot.

**Nhb.**$^1$ 'It's a het day!' 'Aye, smōltin het' (R.O.H.).

**SMOULT**, see **Smolt**, *adj.*

**SMOUPSIE**, *sb.* ? *Obs.* n.Sc. (Jam.) A stripling; a youth not fully grown.

**SMOUR, SMOUROCK**, see **Smoor**, *v.*$^1$, **Smoorich.**

**SMOURS**, *v.* Lin.$^1$ To smother; to wrap up fruit so as to make it ripen. Cf. **smoor**, *v.*$^1$

Smours the apples and they'll soon ripen.

**SMOUSE**, *v.* Lin. [**smūz.**] To caress; to fondle.

**Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ Look, how he's smousing of her.

**SMOUSTER**, *v.* *Obs.* Fif. (Jam.) To eat clandestinely.

**SMOUT**, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **smoot** Sc. Cai.$^1$ [**smūt.**] **1.** The fry of salmon; a dial. form of 'smolt.'

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^1$ **Frf.** I'd tint a day, an' for that smoot did spen' Ilk orra 'bob,' Reid *Heatherland* (1894) 70. **Nhb.**$^1$ [Satchell (1879).]

**2.** A small trout of the speckled kind. Fif. (Jam.) **3.** Any small person or creature; a term of endearment for a child. Cf. **smolt**, *sb.*$^1$

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** Mamma's pet, smirkin' smout, Shelley *Flowers* (1868) 199; (G.W.) **Edb.** Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.* **Gall.** 'A wee black smout' might be applied to a child of dark complexion (J.M.). **Nhb.**$^1$

**SMOUT, SMOUTCH**, see **Smoot**, *sb.*, **Smouch**, *v.*

**SMOUTER**, *v.* Sh.I. [**smū·tər.**] To conceal anything in order to gain some private end. S. & Ork.$^1$ Cf. **smoot**, *sb.* **6.**

**SMOUTTER**, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To eat often and little at a time; to take frequent smatterings of food.

**n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Fif.** Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 115.

**SMOW, SMOWAR**, see **Smoo, Smoor**, *v.*$^1$

**SMUCE**, *sb.* w.Yks.$^5$ [**smius.**] Used contemptuously of any place; see below.

'A rum smuce,' would be said of a building, the architectural arrangements of which puzzled the brain and the vision of a visitor. 'A bonny smuce!' (iron.—as of an house where disreputable characters resort.) 'What a smuce!' says the housewife on opening the door of some closet or cupboard, and finding everything within topsy-turvy.

**SMUCE**, see **Smeuse.**

**SMUCH**, *sb.* War. Som. [**smɐtʃ.**] Smut; dust. Cf. **smeech.**

**War.** (J.R.W.) **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **w.Som.** Dhee-s u-mae·üd smuch unuuf· vur tu pwuuy·zn dhu daev·l, Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 26.

**SMUCH**, see **Smeuse.**

**SMUCK**, *adj.* and *v.* Nhp.$^1$ [**smɐk.**] **1.** *adj.* Smart, spruce, neat. Cf. **smug**, *adj.*$^1$ **2.** *v.* To make neat or smart. 'Smuck yourself up before you go out.'

[Dan. *smuk*, handsome, pretty, fine, comely (Larsen).]

**SMUCK**, *sb.*$^1$ Sh.I. [**smɐk.**] A woollen shoe made of several folds of cloth quilted together.

Silver buckled shoes and woollen 'smucks' beating the earthen floor in rapid and well-timed thuds, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 216; **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**SMUCK**, *sb.*$^2$ Sh.I. [**smɐk.**] A contemptible fellow. S. & Ork.$^1$

**SMUCKSIN**, *vbl. sb.* Sh.I. [**smɐ·ksin.**] A clattering noise. See **Smuck**, *sb.*$^1$

Naethin' ta be heard bit da smucksin o' feet, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 114.

**SMUD**, *sb.* and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Also in form **smod** S. & Ork.$^1$ [**smɐd.**] **1.** *sb.* A dirty speck or mark; a stain of any kind. Cf. **smad.**

**Sh.I.** Da sky is clear 'ithoot a smud, *Sh. News* (Feb. 23, 1901); **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **n.Sc.** (Jam.)

**2.** *v.* To stain, discolour, blacken. n.Sc. (Jam.)

[**1.** Cp. Hem to smyte for þat smod smartly I þenk þat wyȝeȝ schall be by hem war, *Cleanness* (c. 1360) 711. **2.** Low Ger. *smudden*, to dirty, soil, *Bremen Dial.* (*Wtb.*).]

**SMUD**, *v.*$^2$ N.I.$^1$ [**smɐd.**] To smoulder. Cf. **smudge**, *v.*$^2$

**SMUDDER**, see **Smother.**

**SMUDDOCH**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A fire burning badly with more smoke than flame. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). Cf. **smud**, *v.*$^2$

**SMUDDY**, see **Smiddy.**

**SMUDGE**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ Irel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Oxf. Som. [**smudʒ, smɐdʒ.**] **1.** *v.* To soil, begrime; to spot; to cover with smuts, mud, &c. Cf. **smutch**, *v.*$^1$

**s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Cum.**$^{14}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^1$; **w.Yks.**$^5$ Thowt thuh were a nice druft, soa hung t'shirts art, an' when ah went to luke ar 'em agean, thuh wur smudg'd awal ower!—worn't it grievous nah? **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ He has had a fall from his horse, and is all smudged. **Nhp.**$^1$ Clothes in washing are smudged with the smuts. **War.**$^3$ You have smudged your clothes with mud. **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Oxf.** (G.O.)

**2.** To kiss. War. (J.R.W.), w.Wor.$^1$, s.Wor.$^1$, se.Wor.$^1$ Cf. **smouch**, *v.* **2.** **3.** To covet, long for; to sidle up to; to beg in a sneaking way.

**w.Yks.** He begun a smudgin after a farmer's dowter, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 241, ed. 1877. **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$

**4.** *sb.* A smut; dirt; mud; a mess.

**e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** There is some ov a smudge, Waugh *Owd Bodle*, 259. **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$ **War.**$^3$ Keep out of the smudge. **Oxf.** (G.O.)

Hence **Smudgy**, *adj.* covered with smuts; dingy, as badly-washed linen. w.Yks.$^5$, ne.Lan.$^1$, Nhp.$^1$ **5.** Thick, rough paint.

**w.Som.**$^1$ Take'n gee un a good coat o' smudge, an' he'll last vor years.

**6.** A kiss. s.Wor.$^1$

**SMUDGE**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Irel. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Amer. [**smudʒ, smɐdʒ.**] **1.** *v.* To smoulder; to emit smoke without flame; to fumigate.

**N.I.**$^1$, **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^{1234}$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ Fire weeant bon [burn], it nobbut smudges. **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**$^1$; **w.Yks.**$^3$ A bit of brown paper which continues to burn when the flame is out 'smudges.'

**2.** To stifle. n.Cy. (Hall.) **3.** *sb.* A smoulder; a suffocating smoke or dust; close, suffocating air.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Dur.**$^1$ Seldom used. **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); (J.W.); **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.** Then chairs and tables down they coom, Pots and pans and mop and broom, Made such a noise and smudge ith' room Hoo cried out murder! murder! Gaskel *Comic Sngs.* (1841) 90. **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ [**Amer.** Sleep for us was impossible except by surrounding the camp with 'smudges,' or low fires built to make smoke without heat, *Cent. Mag.* (Apr. 1902) 809.]

Hence (1) **Smudge-hole**, *sb.* a chimney; (2) **Smudgeous**, *adj.* damp, misty; (3) **Smudginess**, *sb.* the pervasion of smoke or vapour; (4) **Smudgy**, *adj.* (*a*) smoky; smouldering; (*b*) of the weather: damp, hot, sultry.

(1) **Lan.** Crope reet up into th' smudge-hole, Waugh *Owd Bodle*, 257; **Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ (2) **n.Lin.** It's a real smudgeous day (F.H.W.). (3) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (4, *a*) **n.Yks.** This is a varry smudgy fire (I.W.); **n.Yks.**$^2$ (*b*) **Not.** The wind at 12 o'clock last night was in a bad quarter and we are sure to have smudgy weather, *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 345. **n.Lin.** It was soä smudgy I did n't knaw how to fetch mȳ breath (M.P.); **n.Lin.**$^1$

**4.** A disagreeable smell. s.Lan.$^1$ Hence **Smudgy**, *adj.* stinking. s.Lan. Bamford *Dial.* (1854). **5.** Very small coal, coal-dust. w.Yks. (S.J.C.), w.Yks.$^{23}$, s.Lan.$^1$ **6.** Drizzling rain. s.Lan. (W.H.T.)

**SMUDGE**, *v.*$^3$ and *sb.*$^3$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lakel. Also written **smudje** Lakel.$^2$; and in forms **smoodge, smoog** Sc.; **smug** Sc. (Jam.) [**smudʒ, smɐdʒ.**] **1.** *v.* To laugh or smile quietly, secretly, or in a suppressed manner; to laugh in one's sleeve.

**Sh.I.** Da first 'at we hears is Bawby smudgin' an' lauchin', *Sh. News* (Oct. 8, 1898). **Abd.** Their faces a' smudgin' wi' glee, Shelley *Flowers* (1868) 242. **Edb.** Arm-and-arm together, smoodging and laughing like daft, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xvii. **Slk.** Bessie smudged and leugh at the shopman's insinuations, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 203, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** (Jam.) **Dmf.** Quinn *Heather* (1863) 96. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **N.I.**$^1$ **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$, **Cum.**$^4$

**2.** *sb.* A suppressed or concealed laugh; a smile.

**Sh.I.** I heard naethin' bit da smudges o' dee fil I fell asleep, *Sh. News* (Feb. 9, 1901). **Cld., Lth., Rxb.** (Jam.) **N.I.**$^1$ **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Lakel.**$^2$

**SMUE**, *v.*$^1$ Sh. & Or.I. Also written **smoo** Or.I. **1.** To squeeze through a narrow place. Sh.I., S. & Ork.$^1$ **2.** To strip or pull off. *ib.* **3.** To slip away stealthily. *ib.* Hence **Smooin**, *adj.* sly. Or.I. Hislop *Anec.* (1874) 485; (S.A.S.)

[**1.** ON. *smjūga*, to creep through a hole, opening, or narrow space (Vigfusson).]

**SMUE**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.* Bnff.$^1$ [**smiu.**] **1.** *v.* To smoke. **2.** To drizzle thickly. **3.** *sb.* Thick, stifling smoke. **4.** Thick, drizzling rain. Hence **Smueie**, *adj.* thickly drizzling.

**SMUE**, see **Smoo.**

**SMUFF,** *v.* Wor. [smɐf.] To pilfer; to steal marbles from boys at play. (H.K.), se.Wor.$^1$ Hence **Smuffter,** *sb.* one who steals marbles. se.Wor.$^1$

**SMUG,** *adj.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ n.Cy. Cum. Der. Nhp. Dor. [smug, smɐg.] **1.** *adj.* Smart, tidily-dressed; active. Cf. **smuck,** *adj.*

**n.Cy.** (Hall.), **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Der.** A man at Totley was known as 'Smug W——,' Addy *Sheffield Gl.* (1891) *Suppl.* **Nhp.**$^1$ She looks very smug. **Dor.** They dressed so vine, and looked so smug, *Dorica* (1888) 163.

**2.** *v.* To dress up neatly; to trim. n.Cy. (Hall.)

**SMUG,** *v.*$^2$ and *adj.*$^2$ Sc. Nhp. War. Brks. [smɐg.] **1.** *v.* To hide, conceal; to go about in a stealthy manner. Cf. smugger, *v.*

**Sh.I.** (J.S.) **Nhp.**$^1$ They smugged it up, and told nobody about it; **Nhp.**$^2$ Smug the bottle under the rick.

**2.** To toy amorously in secret.

**Rnf.** We'll cuddle baith amang the fug, An' while we hug, an' kiss, an' smug, I'll haud thee firm by ilka lug, An' ca' thee ay my Davy, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 176.

**3.** *adj.* Reticent; secret. Also used *advb.*

**War.**$^3$ She is very smug about it. **Brks.**$^1$ Mind 'e kips smug about what I jus' telled 'e.

**SMUG,** see **Smudge,** *v.*$^3$

**SMUGGART,** *sb.* Bnff.$^1$ [smɐ·gərt.] A person of small stature and disagreeable temper.

**SMUGGER,** *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **smuggar.** [smɐ·gər.] An eel. Cf. smug, *v.*$^2$ 1.

Fishermen call the eel 'da smugger' on account of its habit of hiding under rocks, &c. (J.S.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**SMUGGER,** *v.* and *adv.* Sh.I. **1.** *v.* To hide, conceal. (J.S.) Cf. **smug,** *v.*$^2$ **2.** *adv.* In phr. *to go hugger and smugger about anything,* to go about anything in a stealthy manner. *ib.*

**SMUGGLE,** *v.*$^1$ Sc. Also in form **smoogle** Fif. [smɐ·gl.] **1.** With *up*: to conceal, hush up.

**Abd.** The Lord he'll lichten 't til her, he'll hae naething smugglet up, Macdonald *Donal Grant* (1883) lxxviii.

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Smuggle-bools,** (2) **-the-gig, -gag,** or **-keg,** a game; see below.

(1) **Frf.** Monypenny was willing to let him join in spyo, smuggle-bools, . . or whatever game was in season, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) xiv. (2) **Sc.** Our shinty, our smuggle-the-gig, and our cross-tig, we felt would be shorn of all their glory, Reid *Howetoon*, 20. **Abd.** The boys sit on their hams or 'hunkerts,' with knees up, and pass or pretend to pass a marble or button from hand to hand under the cover of their knees. The puzzle is to judge, by expression or otherwise, who holds the 'smuggled' object (A.W.); Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 199. **Fif.** The usual round of games—'hi-spy,' 'smoogle the gag,' Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 12. **Ayr.** Service *Notandums* (1890) 75.

**SMUGGLE,** *v.*$^2$ Som. Dev. [smɐ·gl.] To hug violently; to smother with caresses.

**w.Som.**$^1$ They never zeed me, but I zeed he a-smugglin' and a kissin' o' her behind the kitchen settle. **n.Dev.** Swop! he kisses and smuggles her, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 324. **nw.Dev.**$^1$

**SMUGGLINS,** *adv.* *Obs.* Sc. By means of smuggling.

**Bnff.** Whiskie we had smugglins brewn, Outwittins o' the Guager, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 143.

**SMUGLY,** *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Amorous; sly, being at the same time well-dressed. Sibbald *Gl.* (1802) (Jam.).

**SMUGSMITH,** *sb.* *Obs.* Sus. A smuggler. Nairne *Tales* (1790) 52, ed. 1824.

**SMUICE,** see **Smeuse.**

**SMUIL,** *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **smule** (Jam.); and in forms **smill** S. & Ork.$^1$; **smjill** Sh.I.; **smool** Rxb.; **smyle** Sh.I. **1.** *sb.* Small pieces; leavings; a state of disintegration; *gen.* in phr. *in smill.*

**Sh.I.** Particularly fragile things as glass, &c. (J.S.); Niver may I sin if I dünna lay yon bottle in smill atween your haands, if ye come farder, *Sh. News* (Feb. 26, 1898); What cam' o' Tamy an' da konstatina folk? I houp he's no fa'n an' laid her in smyle, *ib.* (Nov. 17, 1900); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**2.** *v.* To crumble; to fall in pieces. Or.I., Cld. (Jam.) **3.** To slip through one's fingers; to slip away. (*ib.*) **4.** With *away*: to sneak away. Lth. (*ib.*) **5.** With *in*: to wheedle, cajole; to curry favour.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Rxb.** I had been tired wi' being on my feet aw day, and what wi' that an' the bairn smooling in at me, I must hae gane until a kind o' a sleep, Dibdin *Border Life* (1897) 83.

[Cp. Swed. *smula,* a crumb (Widegren).]

**SMUILTER,** *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **smoilter** S. & Ork.$^1$ Things that are small of their kind; a collection of small things. S. & Ork.$^1$

**SMUILTIE,** *sb.* Sh.I. A rabble. S. & Ork.$^1$

**SMUIR,** see **Smoor,** *v.*$^1$

**SMUIRACH,** *sb.* Sc. Very small coal. Arg. Colville *Vernac.* (1899) 6.

**SMUIST,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in form **smoost** (Jam.). **1.** *v.* To be in a smouldering state; to emit smoke. Cld., Slk. (Jam.) Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **2.** *sb.* The act of burning in a smouldering, smoky manner; a disagreeable smoke. Rxb. (Jam.) Mactaggart *ib.* Hence **Smuisty,** *adj.* smoky.

**Sc.** All Edinburgh and the Pentland Hills glinted above me in a kind of smuisty brightness, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xxi.

**3.** A smouldering or suffocating smell. Cld., Rxb. (Jam.)

**SMUISTER,** *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To smother; see below.

**Cld.** Nae sun shines there, the mochie air Wi' smuisteran' rowks stinks vyld, *Ballad* in *Edb. Mag.* (Oct. 1818) 328 (Jam.).

**SMUISTER,** see **Smyster.**

**SMUL,** *sb.* I.Ma. [smul.] A scowl.

I knew he was in a temper, the minnit he come in there was such a tarrable smul on his face (S.M.); Rydings *Tales* (1895) 45.

**SMULACHIN,** *ppl. adj.* ? *Obs.* n.Sc. (Jam.) Puny; looking poorly.

**SMULE,** see **Smuil.**

**SMULFERED UP,** *phr.* Lin. Overdone with heat. Cf. mulfered.

I get that smulfered up, I am quite overset (R.E.C.).

**SMULK,** *sb.* Cor. [smɐlk.] A dirty beast; a dirty, drunken woman.

The palched little smulk that 'a was! Pearce *Esther Pentreath* (1891) bk. I. ii; **Cor.**$^{12}$

**SMULL,** *v.* Not. Lin. [smul.] To beat severely; to destroy; to extinguish.

**Not.** 'Twere a faight; I didn't stan' an' be smulled; I gied 'im a sour thump or two, Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 66. **s.Not.** 'E pur 'is fist i' my face, An' said A'll smull yer (J.P.K.). **Lin.** (J.C.W.)

**SMULLOCK,** *adv.* Glo.$^1$ [smɐ·lək.] All of a heap.

The old place tumbled down smullock.

**SMULLOCKY,** *adj.* Glo.$^1$ [smɐ·ləki.] Smouldering.

**SMULT,** *v.* Ayr. (Jam.) [smɐlt.] To crop very short.

To smult a tree, to cut off the branches above the cleft. To smult the head of a bairn.

**SMULY,** *adj.* n.Cy. Cum. [smū̆·li.] Smooth-spoken but deceptive; demure-looking. n.Cy. (Hall.), Cum.$^{14}$

**SMUR,** *v.* s.Chs.$^1$ [smə̄(r).] To smear; to leave a mark in ironing. Cf. **smoor,** *v.*$^2$

It)s smuurd ŭ bit wi dhŭ ahy·ŭrn.

**SMUR, SMURACH,** see **Smoor,** *sb.*$^1$, **Smoorich.**

**SMURACK,** *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) Also in form **smuragh.** **1.** A slight smoke. Ayr. **2.** A slight drizzle; a summer shower of rain. Rnf. Cf. **smur(r.** **3.** Peat dust. Sc.

**SMURE,** see **Smoor,** *v.*$^1$

**SMURG,** *sb.* Cor.$^3$ [smə̄g.] A dirty child.

**SMURK,** see **Smirk,** *v.*$^1$

**SMURL,** *v.* Bnff.$^1$ [smərl.] **1.** To eat little and slowly; to eat secretly; often used of people or animals when ill. Hence **Smurlin(g,** *ppl. adj.* fond of dainties, with the idea of eating in a secret manner. **2.** To waste imperceptibly.

**SMURL,** see **Smirl.**

**SMURLIN,** *sb.* *Obs.* Sh.I. Also in form **smuthlin.** A species of shell-fish; see below. Cf. **smirslin.**

The smurlin or smuthlin is the *Mya truncata*, remarkable for a shrivelled leathery process at one end, Neill *Tour* (1806) 93 (Jam.).

**SMUROCH,** see **Smoorich.**

**SMUR(R,** *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Hrt. e.An. Hmp. Also written **smir** Sc.; **smirr** Sc. N.I.$^1$ Hrt. Suf.; and in forms **smoor** Sc. Hmp.; **smore** Bnff.$^1$ [smər, smə̄(r).] **1.** *sb.* A drizzling mist or rain; fine rain; snow falling thickly; clouds of mist or dust in motion.

**Sh.I.** A air o' licht smoor, or saft flucker, is enouch ta satisfee der conscience dat it's no kirk wadder, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 71. **Bnff.**$^1$ It's naething bit a smore: a bodie canna teethe oot our a door. **Arg.** A smoky soft smirr of rain filled all the gap between the hills, Munro *Lost Pibroch* (1896) 125. **Fif., Cld.** (Jam.) **Rnf.** Sunday morning which was grey with mist and smur, *Good Wds.* (1878) 245. **Lnk.** A cannie smir O' a refreshing simmer shower, Young *Lochlomond* (1872) 25. **Lth.** (Jam.) **Edb.** I could see, through the smoor of rain and the gather, the steeple of St. Giles, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 106. **Gall.** There's a smurr o' rain beginnin to fa', Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 174. **N.I.**$^1$ **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 2; (C.W.B.N.) **Suf.** (H.H.), **Suf.**$^1$

Hence **Smurry**, *adj.* drizzly, rainy.

**Fif.** A smorie day, a day distinguished by close small rain without wind (Jam.). **Hrt.** *Hrt. Merc.* (Dec. 24, 1887). **e.An.**$^1$ **Hmp.** The skey looks smoory (H.C.M.B.).

**2.** *v.* To drizzle, to rain slightly or with fine rain.

**Arg.** Whenever rains are smirring and mists are blowing, Munro *J. Splendid* (1898) 290. **Ayr.** (Jam.) **e.An.**$^1$ To smur of a rain. **Suf.** That jest keep a smirrin' (C.G.B.); (M.E.R.)

**SMURR, SMURRY, SMURTLE**, see **Smoor**, *v.*$^1$, **Smarry, Smirtle.**

**SMUSCH**, *sb.* Bnff.$^1$ **[smɐʃ.]** A short, dark person, with a profusion of hair. Cf. **smushach, 4.**

**SMUSE**, see **Smeuse.**

**SMUSH**, *sb.*$^1$, *adj.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Nhb. Dur. **[smɐʃ, smuʃ.]** **1.** *sb.* Smoke; dust, dirt; a disagreeable, sulphurous smell, occasioned by smoke and dust.

**Abd.** O laddy, ye're a hagmahush, Yer face is barked o'er wi' smush; Gae wash yersel', Beattie *Parings* (1801) 5. **Fif.** (Jam.) **e.Fif.** The pistol went off, making a smush, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) 36.

Hence **Smushy**, *adj.* dirty, foul, stinking. Sc. (Jam.)

**2.** Close, suffocating air. N.Cy.$^1$ **3.** *adj.* Dirty, foul, stinking. Sc. (Jam.) **4.** *v.* To smoulder; to burn with smoke without flame. n.Cy. (J.H.), Nhb.$^1$, e.Dur.$^1$

**SMUSH**, *v.*$^2$, *sb.*$^2$ and *adj.*$^2$ Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. **[smɐʃ, smuʃ.]** **1.** *v.* To mash; to crush; to reduce to powder. Cf. **mush**, *sb.*$^1$ **6.**

**Rxb.** (Jam.), **w.Yks.**$^2$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ 'Smushin' the crud' [curd] is a regular operation of cheese-making, and by many dairy-maids is done by squeezing it through the fingers. **Der.**$^2$ **Not.**$^2$ I'll smush your head; **Not.**$^3$

**2.** To eat bit by bit and secretly anything got in an improper manner. Sc. (Jam.) **3.** To waste or decay slowly. Bnff., Cld. (*ib.*) **4.** *sb.* A bruised, broken, crumbled mass; anything reduced to pulp or powder; a fluid mass; *gen.* in phr. *all of a smush* or *all to smush.*

**Sh.I.** A sweein smush, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 73. **Rxb.** (Jam.), **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Der.**$^2$ **s.Not.** Them taters are all of a smush (J.P.K.).

Hence **Smushy**, *adj.* easily crushed; reduced to pulp or powder.

**w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 13, 1897). **s.Not.** I never saw such a smushy mess (J.P.K.).

**5.** Refuse, fragments, scraps; esp. of hay or straw trampled small.

**Ayr.** (Jam.) **Ant.** Hume *Dial.* (1878) 23. **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

**6.** Slight, drizzling rain. Ayr. (Jam.) **7.** *adj.* Broken, fragmentary. Per., Ayr. (*ib.*)

**SMUSH**, *adj.*$^3$ and *v.*$^3$ Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. **[smuʃ.]** **1.** *adj.* Tidily or gaily dressed; neat; smart; also used *advb.*

**Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.** Beàth leùkt smush, Richardson *Talk* (ed. 1886) 1st S. 63; **Cum.**$^{14}$, **Wm.** (B.K.), **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.), **w.Yks.**$^2$ **Lan.**$^1$ Thae'rt as smush as if it wur Sunday. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Yŭ lóo·kn des·pŭrt smùsh i yŭr yóo klóoŭz. **Der.**$^2$

**2.** *v.* With *up*: to smarten, deck out.

**Wm.** Smush up a bit, mudder, afoor t'fooak cum hiam (B.K.).

**SMUSHACH**, *v.*, *sb.* and *adj.* Bnff. Also written **smuschach** Bnff.$^1$ **[smɐ·ʃəχ.]** **1.** *v.* To eat slowly. Bnff.$^1$ **2.** To waste slowly. *ib.* **3.** *sb.* Anything small or broken into fragments. (Jam.) **4.** A dainty person of small stature and dark complexion. Bnff.$^1$ Cf. **smusch.** **5.** *adj.* Dark, small.

**Bnff.**$^1$ He's got an unco smuschach bodie for a wife.

**SMUSHAGH**, *sb.* Ayr. (Jam.) A suffocating smell arising from a smothered fire. Cf. **smush**, *sb.*$^1$

**SMUSHE**, see **Smeuse.**

**SMUSHLACH**, *sb.* Per. (Jam.) **1.** A bruised, broken, crumbled state. **2.** Fragments, leavings, scraps.

**SMUSHLE**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **smuschle** Bnff.$^1$ **[smɐ·ʃl.]** **1.** *v.* To eat slowly; often used with the idea of secrecy. Bnff.$^1$ Hence **Smushlin**, *adj.* fond of dainty fare. *ib.* **2.** To use slowly; to waste slowly. *ib.* **3.** To drizzle. Ayr. (Jam.) **4.** *sb.* The act of eating slowly or in secret; a lot of tit-bits; a dainty meal or mouthful; any dainty eaten in secret. Bnff.$^1$, Bnff., Per. (Jam.) **5.** One who is fond of dainties, or who eats in secret. Bnff. (Jam.) **6.** A person of small stature and of dark complexion. Bnff.$^1$ **7.** The act of wasting slowly. *ib.* **8.** Fragments, leavings. Bnff. (Jam.) **9.** A slight, drizzling rain. *ib.*

**SMUSTER**, *sb.* Fif. (Jam.) A large cluster of things.

**SMUT**, *sb.* Sc. Stf. Der. Nhp. Bck. Som. **[smɐt, smut.]** **1.** *pl.* The field woodrush, *Luzula campestris.*

**Bck.** [So called] in allusion to the black appearance of the flower heads (B. & H.).

**2.** *Comp.* **Smut-ball**, (1) the puff-ball, *Lycoperdon Bovista.* Nhp.$^1$; (2) the 'bunt' fungus, *Tilletia caries.* Nhp. (B. & H.) **3.** *Obs.* A black earth found on the surface of the ground and said to be an indication of coal beneath; decomposed dark earthy schistus. Stf. (K.), Stf.$^1$ Der. Mawe *Mineralogy* (1802). **4.** An obscene talker; also used as a term of contempt.

**Elg.** He's a shabby bit smut, an' as puir as a rat, Tester *Poems* (1865) 109. **w.Som.**$^1$ I tell thee what 'tis, Jim Giles, thee art a riglar smut.

**SMUT**, see **Smoot**, *sb.*

**SMUTCH**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.* Sc. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Hrf. Sus. **[smɐtʃ, smutʃ.]** **1.** *v.* To begrime, blacken; to daub, smear; to cover with mud. Cf. **smotch, smudge**, *v.*$^1$

**Lin.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ You've smutched your face all over. **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Sus.**$^1$

**2.** *sb.* A blot, a stain; a dirty black smoke or mist; mud.

**Dmf.** Her feet, clean without a smutch, Whiten the gowans that they touch, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 370. **Lei.**$^1$, **Sus.**$^1$

Hence **Smutchless**, *adj.* stainless, spotless.

**Abd.** Gar me stain my smutchless name, Wi' lawless pleasures, Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 177.

[1. What, hast smutch'd thy nose? Shaks. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 121.]

**SMUTCH**, *v.*$^2$ Nhp.$^1$ **[smutʃ.]** To burn with smoke but without flame.

**SMUTCHACK**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. An opprobrious term for a child. Cf. **smatchet.**

**Abd.** Tibby, bring him ben some meat, Ye senseless smutchack, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 22.

**SMUTE, SMUTHLIN**, see **Smoot**, *sb.*, **Smurlin.**

**SMUTTER**, *sb.* Som. Dev. **[smɐ·tə(r).]** A mess; a smudge; anything done untidily. Cf. **smotter.**

**w.Som.**$^1$ Muy·n un tlai·n aup aa·dur ee, un neet laef· ut au·l tùe u smuad·r. Well now! nif this idn a purty old smutter, I never didn zee none. **nw.Dev.**$^1$

**SMUTTY**, *adj.* w.Yks.$^5$ **[smu·ti.]** Active, quick.

Luke smutty, an' doan't let t'grass grow under thee feet. A smutty lass.

**SMUTTYFACE**, *sb.* Dur. Cor. In *comb.* **Old Smutty-face**, the devil.

**Dur.** Auld Smuttyface an' thoo's gettin middlin friendly when thoo takes to tricks like this, Guthrie *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 211. **Cor.** He told the tempter, 'old smutty-face,' to do this himself, and see how he would like it, Bourne *Billy Bray* (ed. 1899) 99.

**SMYAAGER**, *v.* Cai.$^1$ To besmear.

**SMYACH**, *sb.* Cai.$^1$ Intelligence, capability, gumption.

**SMYLE, SMYLLEACH**, see **Smuil, Smylleack.**

**SMYLLEACK**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in forms **smelyak, smylleach** (Jam.). A fowling-piece. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.$^1$

**SMYSLE**, *v.* *Obs.* Cld. (Jam.) To sear.

**SMYSTER**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in form **smuister** Rxb. (Jam.) **1.** *v.* To work in a lazy, weak manner; to sit idly over the fire; to talk or laugh to oneself, as in a day-dream.

**Bnff.**$^1$ **e.Fif.** A smysterin' hash, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii. **Cld.**, **Rxb.** (Jam.)

**2.** *sb.* The act of working in a weak, unskilful manner; an idle, dreamy state. Bnff.$^1$, Cld. (Jam.) **3.** A person weak and unskilful at work; one given to idling and listlessness. *ib.*

**SMYTCH**, *sb.* Sc. Also written **smitch.** **[smitʃ.]** A chit; a puny fellow; an impudent boy; used as a term of contempt or anger. Cf. **smytcher.**

**Sc.** Mackay; (Jam.) **Ayr.** I ken vera weel that ye dinna like to hae sic a wee smytch o' a partner as me, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xliii.

**SMYTCH**, *v.* Yks. To spy about; to hang about suspiciously; to hang about after a girl. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 29, 1884); *ib.* (Nov. 13, 1897). Cf. **mitch,** *v.* **1.**

**SMYTCHER**, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. A contemptuous term for an impudent child. Cf. **smatcher, smytch,** *sb.*

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** Did I think when I used to send the impudent smytcher wi' my haining . . . to the bank that he was contriving to commit sic a highway robbery on me, Galt *Entail* (1823) lxxx.

**SMYTEM**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **smytum** (Jam.). A hole wrought in a sail for a reef-point. (Jam.), S. & Ork.$^1$

**SMYTERAL**, *sb.* Bnff.$^1$ A collection of small objects. Cf. **smytrie.**

**SMYTRIE**, *sb.* Sc. A collection of small individuals.

**e.Fif.** She had been a curn years marriet to Reekie the blacksmith, and had a perfect smytrie o' childer aboot her, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iii. **Lnk.** A smytry o' stout bairns, Young *Lochlomond* (1872) 48. **Ayr.** A smytrie o' wee duddie weans, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 76.

**SNA(A**, see **Snow,** *sb.*

**SNAAG**, *sb.* Sh.I. **[snāg.]** Thin, inferior, lean corn. Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 46.

**SNAAR**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.* Sh. & Or.I. **[snār.]** **1.** *sb.* A turn or whirl in a current; the turn of the tide.

**Sh.I.** Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 120; Catches da snaar o' da tide, hails wi' a easy tow, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 14; **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Or.I.** Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 167.

**2.** *v.* In phr. *to snaar a tide,* to catch a tide at a particular stage of it. S. & Ork.$^1$

[Cp. ON. *snara,* to turn quickly; to twist, wring (Vigfusson).]

**SNAAR**, *sb.*$^2$ Sh.I. **1.** The loop of cord forming the fulcrum of a 'bismar' or steel-yard; lit. a 'snare.'

**S. & Ork.**$^1$ [It] is shifted backward and forward along the graduated lever till the heavy end of the lever and the object to be weighed are in equilibrio.

**2.** A snare, noose, gin. (Jam.)

**SNAARA-PIN**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sh.I. **1.** A wooden fish-hook; lit. 'snare-pin.'

These wooden hooks were pins, some of which had a notch in the middle where the 'tome' (string) was fixed, and a slack at the one end, where a loop-fashioned half-hitch was passed around, by which the hook with the bait on was kept in a hanging position up and down along the end of the line. By the slightest touch this half-hitch slipped off and the pin, both ends of which were pointed, stuck across the mouth of the fish. These wooden hooks were not entirely done away with even in the beginning of this century, Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 18; **S. & Ork.**$^1$ A primitive contrivance used for catching a fish before hooks were known in Shetland.

**2.** A wooden pin used instead of a button. Jakobsen *ib.* 19.

**SNAAST, SNAASTY**, see **Snaste, Snaisty.**

**SNAB**, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. **[snab.]** The projecting part of a hill or rock; a rough point; a steep place; the brow of a steep ascent. Cf. **knab,** *sb.*$^1$

**n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Per.** Spence *Poems* (1898) 139; There is a tradition . . . that formerly the river Tay occupied a very different bed, . . that at the Snabs of Drimmie it sent off a portion of its waters, *Statist. Acc.* XIX. 554 (Jam.). **s.Sc.** (Jam.) **Lth.** It's a nasty strauchty-squinty bit, wi' terrible snell snabs, Strathesk *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 184. **Nhb.**$^1$

**SNAB**, see **Snob,** *sb.*$^1$

**SNABBIE**, *sb.* Sc. **[sna·bi.]** The chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs.* Dmf. Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899). Kcb. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 63.

**SNABBLE**, *v.* Dor. **[snæ·bl.]** To eat hurriedly or greedily; to devour. Cf. **snobble,** *v.*$^2$

*Gl.* (1851); **Dor.**$^1$ Did squot down to snabble ther cheese an' ther keakes, 72.

**SNACE**, see **Snaste.**

**SNACHEL**, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Dmf. (Jam.) Also in form **snackel.** A puny, contemptible bantling.

**SNACK**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **snak** Sc. (Jam.); and in forms **sneck** Lnk. n.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks.; **znack** Dev. **[snak, snæk.]** **1.** *sb.* A snap, bite. Cf. **snag,** *v.*$^2$

**Sc.** Tak ye that snack [a black snail], my man, for looking sae like a plum-damy, Ferrier *Destiny* (1831) xviii. **Rxb.** The youngest bairn in a' the place, Frae you ne'er gat a snack, W. Wilson *Poems* (1824) 14. **Nhb.** The bitch overtook the hare and gave a snack at its hinder parts, Lilburn *Borderer* (1896) 39; **Nhb.**$^1$

**2.** The crack of a whip or any similar loud noise.

**w.Som.**$^1$ The snack of his whip is 'most so loud's a pistol. **Dev.** Ha uny gied es wip a znack, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 1st S. 6, ed. 1858.

**3.** *Fig.* A sneer, a cutting remark.

**n.Dev.** She fancied 'twas a snack at the Squire, as he hadn't been near her since the storm, Chanter *Witch* (1896) x.

**4.** A small portion or quantity of food; a hasty meal; slight refreshment taken between meals; a 'bite,' snatch of food.

**Sc.** It was the minister's habit to take a snack of a meal there, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 190. **Per.** A kind of snack or foretaste of its ampler fun, Haliburton *Furth in Field* (1894) 7. **Lnk.** A treacle-scone whiles for a sneck, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 156. **Kcb.** The Popish priest . . . had no objection to a snack and a crack with a Protestant, Muir *Muncraig* (1900) 169. **n.Ir.** Come awa' wi' me till we get a snack, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan,* 21. **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** Fra reel ta jig tha blithely went, An nobbet stopt fer snacks, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 40. **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Wi' a quayrt o' ale an' a sneck o' havrecake they ate it, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1874) 15; **w.Yks.**$^2$ **Lan.** There's 'nough here for three on us. So ye're welcome to a snack, Hocking *Dick's Fairy* (1883) ii. **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ I'll just take a snack before I start. **Hrf.**$^2$ **Glo.** I'll set down an' hev a bit of a snack, Gibbs *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 92. **Oxf.** I just had a snack before coming out (G.O.). **Brks.**$^1$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Nrf.** We can have a good snack off 'em, Spilling *Johnny's Jaunt* (1879) viii. **Suf.**$^1$ **Ken.** 'Mother' and 'darter' were somewhat flustered at having to provide a 'snack' for this guest at so short a notice, Son of Marshes *Within an Hour of Lon.* (ed. 1894) 112. **Sur.** 'Snacks' were the order of the day, substantial ones for breakfast and dinner, *Times* (Dec. 7, 1894) 13, col. 4. **Sus.** Here the huntsmen met and took their 'snack,' *Cent. Mag.* (Sept. 1885) 719. **Hmp.** A glass of spirits, taken in the morning, Holloway. **w.Som.**$^1$ Aay uun·ee jis kaech·t aup u snaa·k u buurd·-n chee·z-n staa·rtud tu wau·ns. **Dev.** Tek's a snack o' bread an' cheese, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 43, ed. 1853. **Cor.** I get a snack now and then, Pearse *D. Quorm* (1877) 123. **Colloq.** All I know is, she took not so much as a snack, Barham *Ingoldsby* (1840) 58. [**Amer.** Will you give me a snack of something to eat? *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 374.]

Hence (1) **Snack-house,** *sb.* a restaurant; (2) *to make snacks of, phr.* to devour.

(1) [**Amer.** There's a right chance o' snack houses down to Bakerval, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 374.] (2) **Sc.** The lowe itsel sal mak snacks o' them, Waddell *Ps.* (1871) xxi. 9.

**5.** A share; an equal portion; *gen.* in phr. *to go snacks.* Cf. snag, *v.*$^2$ 7.

**Cld.** I'll gae snaks wi' ye (Jam.). **Edb.** Learmont *Poems* (1791) 22. **Dmf.** Ye rin snacks, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 190. **Cum.**$^1$ We'll ga snacks if we win ought; **Cum.**$^4$ **n.Yks.** Let's gan snacks (I.W.). **e.Yks.**$^1$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Yo munna put yur suppin' daïn theer, ur th' cat'll go snacks wi' yŏ, an' help yŏ with it. **Der.**$^2$, **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ Bill an' me ewsed to goä snacks at th' apples we stoäle. **Nhp.**$^1$ Let us two go snacks. **War.**$^3$ **s.Wor.** 'Annah an' me ull a to goo snacks in it (H.K.). **Glo.** Let us go snacks, Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870); Grose (1790). **Oxf.** You come with me, and we'll go snacks (G.O.); **Oxf.**$^1$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**$^2$, **Suf.**$^1$ **Ess.** With them they long went snacks, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 151. **Sus.**$^2$ We'll go snacks. **Hmp.**$^1$ **I.W.**$^1$ I'll go snacks wi' thee. **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **w.Som.**$^1$ Jim Boon and Tom Tremlet went snacks in all the job. **Colloq.** The Chartists insist they've a right to go snacks, Barham *Ingoldsby* (1840) 19.

**6.** A fungus growing upon trees.

**Glo.** *Gl.* (1851); Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870); **Glo.**$^1$ Used as tinder when dried.

Hence **Snack-ball**, *sb.* a ball made of this fungus.

**Glo.**$^1$ Balls made of snack are very elastic and bound well.

**7.** *v.* To snap, bite; to snatch, seize, catch up; to break with a snap; also used *fig.*

**Sc.** His ain youngsters the lowe snacket up, Waddell *Ps.* (1871) xxi. 9; Sibbald *Gl.* (1802) (Jam.). **Frf.** In the tail o' the day ane o' them snacked him up, Barrie *Minister* (1891) xvii. **Edb.** Snacked the good new farthing pipe that James was taking his first whiff out of, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 173. **Gall.** He'll no as muckle as snack at a flee that lichts on his nose, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 366. **Nhb.**$^1$ She snacked it up afore aa could rich't wi' me hand. **Cum.** The pony had never shown any vice . . . beyond snacking at the collar when put on, *C. Patr.* (Mar. 7, 1902) 2, col. 8; (E.W.P.) **n.Yks.** One of the hounds managed to snack at t'aud weean, *Cy. Monthly* (Feb. 1902) 26. **e.Yks.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Snack-apple**, *sb.* the game of 'bob-apple'; (2) **-dog**, *sb.* a lurcher; a dog used to seize game; (3) **Snacky**, *adj.* snappy, ill-tempered.

(1) **Nhb.**$^1$ **n.Yks.** They were laking at snack-apple (I.W.). (2) **n.Yks.**$^1$ Sometimes applied to a greyhound. The dog whose peculiar function is snatching, seizing, catching, as others depend on their scent for bringing their master up to his game. (3) **Nhb.**$^1$

**8.** To make a cracking noise; to clack with the castanets.

**Glo.** To clack with two flat bones, or thin slates, placed between the fingers, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 398. **w.Som.**$^1$ I likes to year the wheels snacky then I knows th' old cart's urnin light.

**9.** To share, divide.

**Glo.** To snack it, Grose (1790). **Sus.**$^2$ **Cant.** At this alehouse they tarried some time, and snacked the argot, *Life B. M. Carew* (1791) 107.

[1. Snacke of a dog, *morsus*, Levins *Manip.* (1570). 7. Snacke, byte, *morsitare*, *ib.*]

**SNACK**, *adj.*, *adv.* and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Also written **snak** (Jam.). **[snak.]** **1.** *adj.* Quick, sharp, alert; clever, acute.

**Sc.** Be snack (Jam.); An auld aunty, The snackest of a' my kin, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 100, ed. 1871. **Cai.**$^1$ **Edb.** Weel I ken ye're snack, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 280.

Hence (1) **Snackly**, *adv.* cleverly, adroitly, with intelligence; (2) **Snacky**, *adj.* clever, acute, full of tricks; also used *advb.*

(1) **Lnk.** How snackly cou'd he gi'e a fool reproof, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1800) II. 14 (Jam.). (2) **Sc.** Slee, snackie, and wilie, and quirkie, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 297. **Per.** Twa shillans gude I gat fu' snacky, Stewart *Character* (1857) 43. **Lth.** An snacky Rab, and pawky Hab, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 3.

**2.** *adv.* Quickly, sharply, cleverly; exactly, to the moment.

**n.Sc.** The lassie being swack, ran to the door fu' snack, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) II. 247, ed. 1875. **Abd.** An' trump-about gade on as snack As we'd been lairds, Beattie *Poems* (1801) 22. **Wgt.** This clock's ower fast, 'tis but the half-hoor snack by my watch, *Good Wds.* (1881) 772.

**3.** *sb.* A person of keen, active disposition; a good bargainer. Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.$^1$ Hence **Snackit**, *sb.* a small person of keen, active disposition.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Bnff.**$^1$ He's gotten a keen, canty snackit o' a loonie t'leuk after's yows.

**4.** A person of small stature. Sc. (Jam.)

**SNACK, SNACKEL**, see **Sneck, Snachel.**

**SNACKLES**, *sb. pl.* s.Lan.$^1$ **[sna·klz.]** Little delicacies of food. See **Snack**, *sb.*$^1$ **4.**

**SNACKUS**, *sb.* *Obs.* Rnf. (Jam.) A fillip.

**SNADD, SNADE**, see **Snead.**

**SNAE**, *v.* Sh.I. Also written **snee**; and in form **sny** S. & Ork.$^1$ **[snē, snī.]** To cut.

**Sh.I.** He took his sköne and sneed aff her skövie, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 135; To snee or snae de neburd: to cut the fish-bait, Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 28; **S. & Ork.**$^1$

[ON. *sneiða*, to cut into slices (Vigfusson).]

**SNAELIT**, *ppl. adj.* Sh.I. [Not known to our correspondents.] **[snē·lit.]** Of sheep: light-coloured in body with a white face. S. & Ork.$^1$

**SNAF(F**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Lei. Hrf. **[snaf.]** **1.** *v.* To sniff in a noisy, surly, or derisive manner.

**Cld.** (Jam.) **Lei.**$^1$ Snaffing and gurning.

**2.** To find fault in a surly manner. Cld. (Jam.) **3.** *sb.* In phr. *to say snaff if another says sniff*, to consent readily, to 'jump' at anything. Cf. **sniff, 6, snip**, *sb.*$^1$ **7** (3).

**Hrf.** I expect if any young fellow did say 'sniff' they'd be ready enough to say 'snaff,' *Longman's Mag.* (Apr. 1899) 560; Used with respect to courting. 'If 'e said sniff, er'd say snaff in a minute' (R.M.E.).

**SNAFFLE**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. e.An. Ken. Som. **[sna·fl, snæ·fl.]**

**1.** *v.* To speak through the nose; to snuffle. Cf. **snavel**, *v.*$^1$

**n.Yks.** (T.S.), **n.Yks.**$^4$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**$^2$, **Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$, **Lin.**$^1$, **sw.Lin.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$

**2.** To talk nonsense.

**e.Cy.** (Hall.), **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Lor, bor, how you do snaffle (W.P.E.).

**3.** To saunter; to walk carelessly.

**Cum.** Still shamefully left snafflen by my sell, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1747) 5; West *Guide to Lakes* (1780); *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.**$^4$

**4.** To steal, pilfer. Cf. **snavel**, *v.*$^2$

**N.Cy.**$^1$ Ye snaffled that fra Meg. **Nhb.** He cud snaffle the raisins an' currins away, Bagnall *Sngs.* (c. 1850) 24; **Nhb.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ Everybody knowth well 'nough 'twas he snaffled they sheep.

**5.** *sb.* Idle talk. Nrf. (W.P.E.) **6.** A wire noose.

**n.Yks.** Day after day men may be seen with gaffs and copper 'snaffles' upon the sides of the stream, *Fishing Gazette* (May 21, 1887) 303, col. 2.

**7.** *pl.* The yellow rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli.* Ken. (B. & H.) **8.** In *pl.* form: a weak, feeble, awkward person.

**Cum.** T'minnet ah saw what a pooar snaffles ah'd gitt'n feaacen meh, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 83; **Cum.**$^{14}$

**SNAFFLE**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Cmb. Suf. Ken. **[snæ·fl.]**

**1.** *v.* To entangle, ruffle; of wind or hail: to beat down ripened corn so as to make it difficult to reap.

**Cmb.** My work is snaffled, governess (W.M.B.). **Suf.** Your hair's all snaffled (W.W.S.); **Suf.**$^1$

**2.** *sb.* A tangle.

**Ken.** When wool gets all in a tangle, it is in a snaffle (A.E.C.).

**SNAFFLIN(G**, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Lakel. Cum. Yks. Also written **snaflin** Cum.$^1$; and in form **snafflan** Cum.$^4$ **[sna·flin.]** **1.** *ppl. adj.* Mean, contemptible; idle, trifling; whining, canting. See **Snaffle**, *v.*$^1$

**Lakel.**$^2$ A lal drucken snafflin thing 'at is he. **Cum.** A ning-nang snafflen thing, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 47; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ O, him! he's a snafflin good-for-nowt.

**2.** *sb.* A weak, feeble person; a fool.

**Cum.** He's neah snafflin' 'at can say, Ower Striden edge I cross't, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 16.

**SNAG**, *sb.*$^1$ Not. Lei. War. Glo. e.Cy. Suf. s.Cy. Ken. Sur. Sus. Cor. Also written **snagge** Ken. Sus.$^2$; and in form **sneg** e.Ken. Sus. Cor.$^{12}$ **[snag, snæg; sneg.]** A snail; a slug.

**Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **Glo.** (S.S.B.) **Suf.** Bailey (1721). **s.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Ken.**$^1$ Pron. snag, snaig, sneg,—East Ken. Applied to all the common species of garden-snails, but especially to the *Helix aspersa.* In West Kent the word is applied to a slug, whilst snails are called shell-snags; **Ken.**$^2$, **Sur.**$^1$ **Sus.** Ray (1691); **Sus.**$^1$ The children say,—'Snag, snag, put out your horn, And I will give you a barley corn'; **Sus.**$^2$, **Cor.**$^{12}$

Hence (1) **Snag-greet**, *sb.* mud at the bottom of deep rivers; (2) **Snaggy**, *adj.* abounding in snails.

(1) **e. & s.Cy.** Soft, full of eyes and wrinkles and little shells, Ray (1691). [Snayle-cod or Snag-greet lieth frequently in deep rivers, it is from a mud or sludge, it is very soft, full of eyes and wrinkles, and little shells, is very rich; . . it hath in it many snails and shells, Worlidge *Dict.* (1681) 68.] (2) **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$

[Þo anlikneþ þan þet ne dar naȝt guo ine þe peþe uor þane snegge þet sseaweþ him his hornes, *Ayenbite* (1340) 32.]

**SNAG**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^1$ In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. Can. and Amer. Also written **snagg** Sh.I. n.Cy. n.Yks.$^2$ Chs.$^{23}$ Glo.; and in form **snaig** Wil.$^1$ **[snag, snæg.]**

**1.** *sb.* A rough protuberance or knob; the stump of a tree; the projecting end where a branch has been cut or broken off. Also used *fig.*

**Sc.** An auld warld barkit aik-snag, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxi; (Jam.) **Per.** He's feared it may fa' owre some snag, *Sabbath Nights* (1899) 23. **Ir.** There was a 'snag'—a 'sawyer' that ruffled the course of his true love, *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) I. 24. **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.**$^2$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$ **s.Not.** A boo of an oad oak-tree, full o' snags (J.P.K.). **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$ **War.**$^3$ Can you get me some snags to grow ferns on? Keep the boat well out in the river—there are some nasty snags about here. **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **se.Wor.**$^1$ **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876); **Hrf.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^1$, **Suf.**$^1$, **Sur.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ The word does not apply to the root, but only to the part above ground. [**Amer.** Sometimes they strike their shins agin a snag of a rock, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xiv.]

Hence (1) **Snag-boat,** *sb.* a steamboat fitted with apparatus for removing 'snags' or other obstructions to navigation in rivers; (2) **-chamber,** *sb.* a water-tight compartment built at the bow of a boat as a provision against accidents with 'snags'; (3) **-fence,** *sb.* a rough kind of fence; (4) **Snaggy,** *adj.* full of sharp protuberances; knotty, rough.

(1) [**Amer.** Bartlett (1859).] (2) [**Amer.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863).] (3) [**Can.** The roughest kind [of fences] are formed of the roots of trees, turned on their sides, the roots forming a thorny fence. It is picturesque, untidy, but practical for its purpose, and is called a 'snag' fence, Vincent *Nfld.* (1892) ii.] (4) **Ir.** His snaggy stick lay at a little distance, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 212. **Not.**$^1$ **s.Not.** That stick is a snaggy un (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$

**2.** A short stake projecting from the ground; a peg in the ground; a post that has been broken off. n.Lin.$^1$, w.Som.$^1$ **3.** The bolt of a door. Sh.I. (J.S.) **4.** The ragged ends of anything; a tag of bootlace; a loop or 'latch' (q.v.).

**Bdf.** A pinafore is said to be 'all torn into snags' (J.W.B.). **e.An.**$^1$

**5.** A jag, an angular rent or tear. Not.$^1$, Lei.$^1$, Nhp.$^1$

Hence **Snaggy,** *adj.* having jags, full of angular rents. Not.$^1$, Lei.$^1$, War.$^3$ **6.** A tooth, esp. a decayed or badly-shaped tooth; the stump of a tooth. Also in *comp.* **Snag-tooth.** Cf. **snaggle,** *sb.*$^1$

**ne.Lan.**$^1$ A tooth standing alone. **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Glo.**$^1$ **Wil.**$^1$ Often used of a child's first teeth. **Dor.**$^1$ She, poor soul, as she did val, Did show her snags o' teeth an' squal, 203. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ I 'count thick there old snag's purty nigh th' only tooth her've a-got in her head. **Dev.**$^3$ Babby 'ath a cut tü snags. Babby is chaanging her snags. **Cor.**$^1$

**7.** A handle to a pot. Der.$^2$, nw.Der.$^1$ **8.** *Obs.* A hard wooden ball used in the game of 'bandy' (q.v.).

**Glo.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) [Commonly some gnurre, knobb, or knott of a tree, which boys make use of at the play of bandy instead of a ball, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 398.]

**9.** The blackthorn, *Prunus spinosa*; the fruit of the blackthorn, a small sloe.

**s.Cy.** (B. & H.), **Hmp.**$^1$ **Wil.**$^1$ The smaller fruit of the sloe (s.v. Sloe). **Dor.**$^1$ **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

Hence (1) **Snag-blossom,** (2) **-blowth,** *sb.* the blossom of the blackthorn; (3) **-bush,** *sb.* the blackthorn; (4) **-gin,** *sb.* sloe-gin.

(1) **Hmp.** (J.R.W.), **Hmp.**$^1$ (2) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (3) **s.Cy.** (B. & H.), **Wil.**$^1$, **Dor.** (C.W.), **Som.** (B. & H.) (4) **Dor.** (C.W.)

**10.** The wild damson, *Prunus insititia.* Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892). **11.** *v.* To cut off the branches of trees; to trim, lop, prune; to cut or hew roughly; to cut off the tops of turnips, &c. Also used with *out.* Cf. **snig,** *v.*$^1$ **2.**

**Dmf.** (Jam.), **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.**$^4$ Noo, my lads; let's away an snag turneps. **n.Yks.**$^{1234}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^1$ I war...snaggin off some boos, ii. 303. **ne.Lan.**$^1$ To snag out is to trim the rods, &c. after the underwood is cut. **e.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^{123}$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^{123}$, **Wor.** (J.R.W.) **Shr.**$^1$ W'y yo' shear a ship!—see 'ow yo'n snagged 'er; yo'n fat the skin off i' places an' lef' the ŏŏl on an inch lung. **Hrf.**$^1$

Hence **Snag-hook,** *sb.* a hook used to cut off the lateral branches of trees. Hrf.$^1$ **12.** To mow; to cut with a scythe; to cut thistles.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ 'Where's William Green?' 'He's gone a-snaggin'' or 'snaggin' fistles.' After a field has been mown by the machine, it is one man's duty to 'go a-snaggin',' i.e. mowing off the patches of hay or corn left standing in the corners and other places, where the machine could not get.

**13.** To drag timber with horses and chains out of a wood. Cf. **snig,** *v.*$^1$ **5.** **n.Yks.**$^2$ They're snagging wood.

**14.** To tear an angular rent.

**Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ I have snagged my gown. [**Amer.** I snagged my dress on a brier every step, *Cent. Mag.* (Aug. 1901) 613.]

**15.** To nibble. Wor. (H.K.) Cf. **snaggle,** *sb.*$^1$ **4.** **16.** To run against a 'snag' or projecting branch of a sunken tree. [Amer. Bartlett (1859).]

**SNAG,** *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^3$ Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Glo. Oxf. e.An. w.Cy. Som. Also written **snagg** Lin.$^1$; and in forms **sniaag, snjaag** Sh.I. [**snag, snæg.**] **1.** *v.* To snap, bite. Cf. **snack,** *sb.*$^1$, **snaggle,** *v.*$^2$

**Chs.**$^1$ Th' dog snagged at me. **s.Chs.**$^1$ Dunna touch that dog; he mid snag at yo. **Shr.**$^1$ Dunna let that dog snag at me, keep 'im off.

**2.** *Fig.* To tease; to quarrel; to chide, snarl; to talk in a sharp, scolding manner; to nag. Cf. **gnag, nag,** *v.*

**Ags.** (Jam.) **Fif.** Sic snaggin' an' braggin' An' randy-beggar jaw, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 121. **e.Yks.**$^1$ To grumble persistently, with an accompaniment of satirical, irritating remarks. **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^2$, **Der.**$^2$, **Not.** (J.H.B.) **s.Not.** Don't begin to snag first off (J.P.K.). **Lin.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ Jane snarls an' snags at Lizzy. **War.**$^3$ **Glo.** Lewis *Gl.* (1839) 96. **w.Cy.** (Hall.)

Hence (1) **Snaggish,** (2) **Snaggy,** *adj.* cross, ill-tempered, peevish, snappish; morose, sarcastic. Also used *advb.*

(1) **s.Not.** He's allus snaggish of a mornin' (J.P.K.). (2) **Fif.** Quo' Maggy, fell snaggy, Ye lie, you loun, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 130. **Cld.** (Jam.) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **s.Not.** I expect when 'e hears on't, 'e'll be snaggy wi' me (J.P.K.). **Lin.** He's that nasty and snaggy, he speaks fit to fetch your head off (R.E.C.); **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ I couldn't live wi' a snaggy man like him if I was paaid for it. **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.), **sw.Lin.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ Mother's so snaggy, there's no such thing as pleasing her. **War.**$^3$, **Shr.**$^2$ (s.v. Naggy), **e.An.**$^1$, **Suf.**$^1$

**3.** *sb.* A snap, bite.

**Cld.** (Jam.) **s.Chs.**$^1$ Conna yŏ stop plaguin' the dog a-that-ns? noo matter if he ges yŏ a snag.

**4.** *Fig.* A quarrel, dispute; a growl, snarl, taunt, gibe; a violent scolding.

**Cld.** (Jam.) **s.Not.** We did hae some snags together, her an' me (J.P.K.). **War.**$^3$, **Som.** (Hall.)

**5.** Phr. *to have the snags*, to be cross, ill-humoured.

**Suf.**$^1$ 'How is a' this morning?' 'Why, he's got the snags.'

**6.** A small morsel; a light repast; a dainty. Sh.I. (J.S.), Bnff.$^1$ Cf. **snack,** *sb.*$^1$ **4.** **7.** *pl.* Shares, equal portions; also in phr. *to run* or *go snags*, to share. Cf. **snack,** *sb.*$^1$ **5.**

**Bnff.**$^1$, **Cld.** (Jam.), **Not.**$^1$, **Lin.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ Wha'd yew want? Yew nivver croyed 'snags!' **War.**$^2$ 'Half' is the usual prefix. 'Half-snags for me.' It is usual amongst boys to cry 'Half-snags, quarter bits, or some for your neighbours,' when one of the party lights on treasure-trove, lest the finder appropriate the whole; **War.**$^3$ **Oxf.** A cry used in the game of marbles, which is supposed to entitle non-players to rush into the ring and seize the players' marbles (G.O.).

**8.** Small, insignificant things; very small things. S. & Ork.$^1$

**SNAGGER,** *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Cum. Yks. Glo. [**sna·gə(r.**] **1.** A bill-hook. Cf. **snag,** *sb.*$^2$ **11.**

**Cum.**$^4$, **n.Yks.**$^3$ [A simple bill-hook, without the usual edge on the back (Hall.).]

**2.** *Comp.* **Snagger-snee,** a large knife, first introduced from Germany. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **3.** *pl.* The teeth. Glo.$^1$ Cf. **snag,** *sb.*$^2$ **6.**

**SNAGGER,** *v.* and *sb.*$^2$ Bnff.$^1$ [**sna·gər.**] **1.** *v.* To snore with a harsh, grunting sound. **2.** *sb.* A snore; the act of snoring.

She jist fell doon an' ga' snagger or twa' an' she wiz dead in four oors.

**3.** A growl, esp. one accompanied by an attempt to bite; a bite.

The dog leet a snagger at's leg. He hiz a gey sair snagger in's han'.

**SNAGGEREL**, *sb.* Sc. [**sna·gərəl.**] A contemptuous term for a puny, deformed child. (Jam.), Mackay.

**SNAGGERY**, *sb.* Sc. [**sna·gəri.**] Unsuitable, indigestible food. Cf. **snag**, *v.*$^2$ **6**.

**n.Sc.** Snaggery is very seldom heard now (W.A.C.). **Abd.** Noo the bairns will eat mair snaggery an' sweet trash in a Saturday than we ate frae June to Januar, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Apr. 14, 1900).

**SNAGGILTY**, *adj.* Irel. [**sna·glti.**] Likely to tear or cut. See **Snaggle**, *sb.*$^1$ **3**.

If you so much as reive your ould coat-sleeve agin one of their bits of snaggilty wire, Barlow *Kerrigan* (1894) 115.

**SNAGGLE**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Lan. Wor. Hrf. Ken. Som. Dev. Cor. [**sna·gl, snæ·gl.**] **1.** *sb.* An irregular-shaped tooth; *gen.* in *comp.* **Snaggle-tooth.** Cf. **snag**, *sb.*$^2$ **6**.

**Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**$^1$ A tooth grown across another, or a tooth longer or projecting beyond the others. **Dev.**$^1$ **Cor.**$^1$ What snaggles the cheeld has; **Cor.**$^2$

Hence **Snaggly**, *adj.* of teeth: irregular, ill-shaped. Cor.$^2$ **2.** A knotted, entangled condition. Lan. (F.R.C.) **3.** *v.* To cut, notch, snip; to hack, cut awkwardly; to carve meat badly.

**s.Wor.** A mus' be to snaggle it off uth the scythe (H.K.). **Hrf.**$^2$ He snaggled it something awful. **Ken.** (G.B.), **Ken.**$^1$

**4.** To nibble. Cf. **snag**, *sb.*$^2$ **15**.

**Ken.** To gnaw or bite round the edges (K.); **Ken.**$^1$

[**1.** Snaggle-toothed, or gag-toothed, *Nomenclator*, 1585 (Add. to Nares).]

**SNAGGLE**, *v.*$^2$ Chs. Wor. Hmp. [**sna·gl, snæ·gl.**] **1.** To snap. s.Chs.$^1$ Cf. **gnaggle, snag**, *v.*$^2$ **2.** To snatch.

**Wor.** I didn't put the horse in the team; I don't want them to snaggle at him (H.K.).

**3.** To snarl, grumble. s.Wor. (H.K.), Hmp. (J.R.W.), Hmp.$^1$

**SNAGGLE**, *v.*$^3$ and *sb.*$^2$ Dev.$^3$ **1.** *v.* To lay bait for river eels. **2.** *sb.* Bait used in fishing for eels. Cf. **clat**, *sb.*$^1$ **6**.

A snaggle or a clat is bait thrown into a river attached to a string, composed of a few earthworms tied in a bunch.

**SNAGGO**, *sb.* e.Yks.$^1$ [**sna·gō.**] A child's term for a slight blow on the nose with the finger.

**SNAGLE**, *sb.* *Obsol.* Pem. A snail. Cf. **snag**, *sb.*$^1$

**s.Pem.** The snagles are in the giarden, eatin' up the plants (W.M.M.).

**SNAGN**, see **Snagum**.

**SNAGUM**, *sb.* Som. Dev. Also in form **snagn** Som. [**snæ·gəm, -ən.**] A tooth, esp. a small tooth. Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). Dev.$^3$ Cf. **snag**, *sb.*$^2$ **6**.

**SNAHSTY, SNAHZLING**, see **Snaisty, Snizling**.

**SNAHZLY, SNAICE**, see **Snizly, Snaste**.

**SNAICETY, SNAICH**, see **Snaisty, Snaste**.

**SNAID**, see **Snead, Snood**.

**SNAIDY**, *adj.* w.Yks.$^2$ [**snē·di.**] Mean, small, insignificant.

A snaidy pennyworth of pudding. They're a lot of snaidy beggars.

**SNAIG**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. **1.** The obtaining of money either by fair or by foul means. Fif. (Jam.) Cf. **snake**, *v.* **2**. **2.** A worthless fellow.

**Fif.** In came a snaig she lo'ed na weil, *MS. Poems* (*ib.*).

**SNAIG, SNAIK**, see **Snag**, *sb.*$^2$, **Snake**, *sb.*$^1$, *v.*

**SNAIKIE-BUCKIE**, *sb.* Cai.$^1$ Land molluscs of the genus *Limax*, and such marine molluscs of the genus *Helix* as are thought not edible. Cf. **snake**, *sb.*$^1$ **4**.

**SNAIL**, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **snaail** I.W.$^1$; **sneeal** e.Yks.$^1$; **sneel** w.Yks.$^1$ s.Chs.$^1$ Lin.$^1$ n.Lin.$^1$ sw.Lin.$^1$ Lei.$^1$; **znail** Som. [**snēl, sneəl, sniəl, snīl.**] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Snail-cod**, mud or sludge at the bottom of deep rivers; (2) **-creep**, (*a*) in building: having the stones or bricks fitted irregularly, not laid in parallel courses; (*b*) a dance; see below; (3) **-creepers**, the embroidered part of a smock-frock; (4) **-('s gallop**, a slow walk, a very slow pace; (5) **-gated**, of trees: cankered, suffering from the attacks of the larvae of the *Cossus ligniperda*; (6) **-guggle**, an ammonite; (7) **-horn**, (*a*) a snail-shell; (*b*) a crooked horn; (8) **-horned**, having crooked, downward-bent horns; (9) **-house**, see (7, *a*); (10) **-shelley**, see (5); (11) **-slow**, as slow as a snail, very slowly; (12) **-'s-trot**, see (4).

(1) **e. & s.Cy.** Ray (1691). [It is from a mud or sludge, it is very soft, full of eyes and wrinkles and little shells; . . it hath in it many snails and shells, Worlidge *Dict.* (1681) 68.] (2, *a*) **Som.** A house is said to be built snail-creep (W.F.R.). (*b*) **m.Cor.** In the second week of June, at St. Roche, and in one or two adjacent parishes, a curious dance is performed at their annual 'feasts.' It enjoys the rather undignified name of 'snail-creep,' but would be more properly called the 'serpent's coil,' Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 207; The young people being all assembled in a large meadow, the village band strikes up a simple but lively air and marches forward, followed by the whole assemblage, . . leading hand-in-hand (or more closely linked in case of engaged couples), the whole keeping time to the tune with a lively step. The band, or head of the serpent, keeps marching in an ever-narrowing circle, whilst its train of dancing followers becomes coiled around it in circle after circle. . . The band taking a sharp turn about, begins to retrace the circle, still followed as before, and a number of young men with long leafy branches in their hands as standards direct this counter movement with almost military precision, *W. Antiq.* (Apr. 1881) in Gomme *ib.* (3) **Hmp.** (J.R.W.), **Hmp.**$^1$ (4) **Wm.** (B.K.), **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ I had to go only a sneel-gallop, as they say. **Nhp.**$^1$ **War.**$^3$ He goes to work at a snail's-gallop but he comes away fast enough. **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (5) **n.Lin.**$^1$ (6) **Glo.** (W.H.C.), **Glo.**$^1$ (7, *a*) **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 164. **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ (*b*) **Hrt.** If a lamb is gelt at a week or fortnight old it will cause it to have a thin, short, or what we call in Hertfordshire, a snail-horn, Ellis *Shepherd's Guide* (1750) 94. **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.) (8) **e.Nrf.** Having short, down-hanging horns, with blunt points, and somewhat bent, in the usual form of the snail, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). (9) **w.Yks.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **Shr.**$^1$, **Glo.** (H.S.H.), (W.H.C.), **Glo.**$^1$ (10) **n.Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 376. **n.Lin.**$^1$ (11) **Rnf.** The snail-slaw hours thou can beguile, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 24. **Der.** Off goes Squire snail-slow, Phillpotts *Striking Hours* (1901) 114. (12) **n.Lan.**$^1$, **I.W.**$^1$

**2.** A slug; a shelless snail.

**Sc.** (A.W.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **sw.Lin.**$^1$ **Ken.** We call the ones with shells snags, snails all big things like slugs without any shell (D.W.L.); (Hall.) **Som.** (F.A.A.)

Hence **Snaily**, *adj.* consisting of slugs.

**Dev.** Aunt Sally had to be weaned, gently yet firmly, by the girls from her 'snaily meals,' as they called her diet of fresh or potted slugs, Baring-Gould *Dartmoor Idylls* (1896) 89.

**3.** *Obs.* A fluke; a worm found in the livers of sheep.

**Cmb.** The liver has not been infected with the snails, or plaice, *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 111.

**4.** A fossil tooth of the crushing shark, *Ptychodus polygurus.*

**Sus.** Found in chalk pits, particularly round Glynde (F.E.S.); In the neighbourhood of Brighton, and especially at the chalk pits near Lewes, the fossil teeth of the crushing shark . . . are called by the quarrymen 'snails,' *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 378.

**5.** *v.* To go slowly.

**Lan.** It's when hoo [the mare] has t'goo up a broo hoo fails, When th' collar starts o' pooin, then hoo snails, Doherty *N. Barlow* (1884) 12.

**SNAILER**, *sb.* Cmb. A snail. (J.D.R.)

**SNAILY**, *sb.* Lin. Som. Dev. Also in forms **snarley** w.Som.$^1$; **sneely** Lin.$^1$ In *comp.* (1) **Snaily-baily**, (2) **-horn**, (3) **-snawl**, children's names for a snail.

(1) **nw.Dev.**$^1$ (2) **w.Som.** Snarley-'orn, put out your corn, Father and mother's dead, *Globe* (Apr. 21, 1890); **w.Som.**$^1$ The usual name used by boys, whose cruel delight it is to watch while the poor snail creeps out of its shell, and then unrolls and puts forth its horns, saying: 'Snarley-'orn, put out your corn, Father and mother's dead; Zister 'n brither's out to back-door Bakin o' barley bread.' They then throw a great stone to crush the poor creature. (3) **Lin.**$^1$ Sneely-snawl, put out your horn, The beggars are coming to steal your corn At six o'clock in the morning.

**SNAIP, SNAIST**, see **Snape**, *v.*, **Snaste**.

**SNAISTER**, *v.* Yks. [**snē·stə(r).**] To snap; to scold, find fault. See **Naist**.

**e.Yks.** Ye maunt snaister at er dhat audhery (Miss A.).

**SNAISTY**, *adj.* Yks. e.An. Also in forms **snaasty** Nrf.; **snahsty** w.Yks.; **snaicety** Ess.; **snasty** w.Yks.$^3$ e.An.$^1$ [**snē·sti.**] Cross, peevish, ill-tempered; angry, annoyed. Cf. **naist**.

**w.Yks.** He's one a' t'snahstiest chaps tha ivver saw (M.F.); **w.Yks.**$^3$, **e.An.**$^1$, **Cmb.** (M.J.B.) **Nrf.** I on'y hope nobody oant interfere with us to-day as I fare kinder snaasty, Spilling *Giles* (1872) vii. **Suf.** How snaisty yow du fare this mornen (M.E.R.); (H.O.H.) **Ess.** (C.D.)

**SNAITCH, SNAITCHIN,** see **Snatch,** *v.*, **Snatching.**

**SNAITCHY, SNAITH,** see **Snatchy, Snead.**

**SNAKE,** *sb.*$^1$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **snaik** Cai.$^1$; and in forms **snaake** I.W.$^2$; **sneck** Lei.$^1$; **snek** Tyr. [**snēk, sneək, sniək.**] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Snake-bird,** the wryneck, *Jynx torquilla*; (2) **-in-the-grass,** a treacherous deceiver; a sneak; (3) **-pipey,** of land: infested by plants of the horse-tail genus; see **Snake-pipes,** below, **2** (13); (4) **-spit,** 'cuckoo-spit,' the white froth deposited on plants, &c. by the insect *Cicada spumaria*; (5) **-('s-stang** or **Snakes-stang,** a dragon-fly; (6) **-stone,** an ammonite.

(1) **Nhb.**$^1$ **Nrf.** [So called] from its hissing note when disturbed on its nest, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 46. **Ken.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 65. **Sus., Hmp.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 103. **Wil.** Thurn *Birds* (1870) 65. **Som.** Swainson *ib.* (2) **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ (3) **Som.** Land infested by them is much disliked by farmers, who consider the plant injurious to cattle (W.F.R.); To see a little ground most wonderful snake-pipey, Raymond *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 30. (4) **Suf.**$^1$ [The . . . snake's-spit, or wod-sear of England and Scotland, . . is a froth discharged by the young frog-hoppers, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 81.] (5) **Hmp.**$^1$, **I.W.**$^{12}$ (6) **N.I.**$^1$ Found in the Lias. **n.Yks.**$^1$ Three 'snakestones' on a heart-shaped shield constitute the Whitby arms; **n.Yks.**$^2$ Found with other petrifactions in the Whitby lias or alum rock. These snakestones, according to tradition, were living serpents abounding in the neighbourhood before the coming of St. Hilda their destroyer; **n.Yks.**$^4$, **e.Yks.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ Thaay saay 'at them things foäks call snaake-stoäns is real snaakes ton'd to stoän, bud I niver seed noän wi' heäds to 'em mysen. **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$ **Wil.**$^1$ About two or three miles from the Devises are found in a pitt snake-stones (*Cornua ammonis*) no bigger than a sixpence, of a black colour, Aubrey *Nat. Hist. Wil.* (1696) 45, ed. Brit.; In this parish [Wootton Bassett] are found delicate snakestones of a reddish gray, Jackson *Aubrey* (1862) 204.

**2.** *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Snake-berry,** (*a*) the white briony, *Bryonia dioica*; (*b*) the black briony, *Tamus communis*; (*c*) the bittersweet nightshade, *Solanum Dulcamara*; (2) **-'s-bit,** the dog's mercury, *Mercurialis perennis*; (3) **-fern,** (*a*) the hard fern, *Blechnum boreale*; (*b*) the bog onion or royal fern, *Osmunda regalis*; (*c*) the male fern, *Lastrea Filix-mas*; (*d*) the bracken fern, *Pteris aquilina*; (4) **-'s-fiddles,** the stinking iris, *Iris foetidissima*; (5) **-('s-flower,** (*a*) the spotted orchis, *Orchis maculata*; (*b*) the white campion, *Lychnis vespertina*; (*c*) the greater stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*; (*d*) the wood anemone, *Anemone Nemorosa*; (*e*) the black mullein, *Verbascum nigrum*; (*f*) the narrow-leaved lungwort, *Pulmonaria angustifolia*; (*g*) the white dead-nettle, *Lamium album*; (*h*) the viper's bugloss, *Echium vulgare*; (6) **-'s-food,** (*a*) the fruit of the cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*; (*b*) the fruit of the stinking iris, *I. foetidissima*; (*c*) the fruit of the black briony, *Tamus communis*; (7) **-grass,** (*a*) the forget-me-not, *Myosotis palustris*; (*b*) see (5, *c*); (8) **-'s-head,** (*a*) the fritillary, *Fritillaria Meleagris*; (*b*) the common tormentil, *Potentilla Tormentilla*; (*c*) see (5, *e*); (9) **-'s-head lily,** see (8, *a*); (10) **-'s-ladder,** see (3, *c*); (11) **-leaves,** ferns of various kinds, but esp. the hart's-tongue, *Scolopendrium vulgare*; (12) **-'s-meat,** (*a*) see (6, *a*); (*b*) see (6, *b*); (*c*) see (6, *c*); (*d*) the common cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium*; (13) **-pipes,** various species of horsetail, esp. *Equisetum arvense* and *E. palustre*; (14) **-'s-poison,** see (4); (15) **-'s-poison food,** see (1, *c*); (16) **-skin willow,** the French willow, *Salix triandra*; (17) **-'s-tongue,** the hart's-tongue, *Scolopendrium vulgare*; (18) **-'s-victuals,** (*a*) see (6, *a*); (*b*) see (2); (19) **-weed,** (*a*) the bistort, *Polygonum Bistorta*; (*b*) the small bistort, *P. viviparum*; (*c*) see (2).

(1 *a, b, c*) **Suf.** (2) **e.Sus.** (3, *a*) **Hmp.** Wise *New Forest* (1883) 280; **Hmp.**$^1$ (*b*) **Hmp.**$^1$, **I.W.** (*c*) **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.) (*d*) **Wil.**$^1$ (4) **I.W.** (5, *a*) **sw.Cum., Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.), **Dor.** (G.E.D.) (*b*) **Oxf.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 165. **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.) (*c*) **Not., sw.Lin.**$^1$, **Wor., Hmp.** (G.E.D.), **Wil.**$^1$ (*d*) **sw.Lin.**$^1$ **Dor.** *w.Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 7, col. 2. (*e*) **Wil.**$^1$ Children are cautioned not to gather it, because a snake may be hiding under the leaves. (*f*) **Hmp.**$^1$ (*g*) **Cmb., Nrf., Ess.** (*h*) **I.W.** (6 *a, b, c*) **Dev.**$^4$ (7, *a*) **Yks.** (*b*) **Hmp.** (8, *a*) **Oxf.** The daffodil and the snake's-head will probably be the most eagerly sought of the flowers, now to bloom, in our neighbourhood, *Oxf. Times* (Mar. 24, 1900) 7. **Brks.** In the spring-time the beautiful Fritillary or Snake's-head can be seen growing in great abundance, Leslie *Our River*, in Druce *Flora* (1897) 494. **Hrt., Mid., Sur. I.W.** *Longman's Mag.* (July 1901) 224. (*b*) **Wil.**$^1$ (*c*) **Dor.** (G.E.D.) (9) **Oxf., Bck.** (10) **Lei.** *Science Gossip* (1866) 163. (11) **Som.** (12, *a*) **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1897); **Dev.**$^4$ (*b, c*) **Dev.**$^4$ (*d*) **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1897). (13) **Cmb., Nrf., Ess., Som.** (W.F.R.) (14) **Dev.** (15) **Bck.** (16) **Wil.**$^1$ (17) **Som.** (W.F.R.) (18, *a*) **Glo.**$^1$ **Wil.**$^1$ She found the arum stalks, left alone without leaves, surrounded with berries. . . This noisome fruit . . . was 'snake's victuals,' and . . . only fit for reptile's food, Jefferies *Gt. Estate* (1880) ii. (*b*) **e.Sus.** (19, *a*) **Bnff.** Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 289. **Lnk.** Root large, crooked, whence its name snakeweed, Patrick *Plants* (1831) 184. **Chs.**$^3$ **Hmp.** *Longman's Mag.* (Mar. 1892) 534. (*b*) **Edb.** Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 178, ed. 1815. (*c*) **Shr.**$^1$

**3.** The grass snake in contradistinction to the viper.

**n.Lin.**$^1$ Ther' ewst to be a vast o' snaakes, an' hetherds an' all, e' Brumby wood.

**4.** A slug. Cai.$^1$ **5.** A worm. Chs. (F.R.C.) **6.** An ammonite. **n.Yks.**$^2$ **Ken.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 253.

**7.** The comfrey, *Symphytum officinale*. Dor. (G.E.D.)

**8.** *pl.* A kind of man-trap; see below.

**n.Ir.** To be met with in the form of 'snakes set here' on notice-boards all over the north of Ireland. The 'snakes' are nothing more than pieces of iron roughly formed by the nearest blacksmith into a weapon of the shape of a double-barbed fishing-hook. The stem, instead of being bent as in the fishing-hook, is kept straight and driven into a small block of wood. This block of wood, with the weapon upwards, is planted in the ground in such a manner that the weapon will pierce the foot of any one treading upon it. The double barbs made the trespasser unable to withdraw it without wounding his foot still more. . . Usually the notice 'snakes set here' is sufficient to keep off straying feet, *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. vii. 284; Sharp knives set upright in the ground beneath fruit-trees for the purpose of preserving them from thieves. I believe this dangerous and cruel practice is now illegal, *ib.* 284; **N.I.**$^1$ The snakes are supposed to be iron spikes, fixed point upwards in the ground. **Tyr.** Here I observed to-day on a tree the notice or warning 'snakes here,' *Walking Tour* (1865) in *N. & Q. ib.* 252; I observed a notice painted on a board in a small garden as follows: 'Bewar of sneks.' At first I confess that this brief caution puzzled me a little, and at the moment I concluded that it could only mean 'Beware of snakes.' This, however, it turned out . . . was nothing more nor less than the technical name for a species of our man-traps, so constructed as to seize hold of the legs of those who happened to be caught in it, Barrow *Tour* (1835) *ib.*

**SNAKE,** *v.* and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Not. Suf. I.W. Som. Amer. Also written **snaik** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$; **sneyk** I.W.$^1$ [**snēk, sneək, sniək.**] **1.** *v.* To sneak; to do anything in a mean, underhand manner; to walk or move furtively and secretly. Cf. **snick,** *v.*$^2$

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** While he, wi' hingin' lips an' snakin, Held up his head, Burns *Holy Willie's Prayer,* st. 15. **Slk.** Some o' thae beasts that gang snaiken aboot i' the dark, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 23, ed. 1866. **Lan.** But it's no use tryin' to snake off it, mon, Waugh *Sneck-Bant* (1867) 88. **s.Lan.**$^1$ **I.Ma.** Snakin' about the Barracks, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 190. **Chs.**$^1$ **Suf.** If he haint given me the slip and snaked off home from church over the fields, Strickland *Old Friends, &c.* (1864) 305. **I.W.**$^1$, **w.Som.**$^1$

**2.** To snatch surreptitiously; to steal, pilfer, 'prig'; to cheat.

**w.Yks.** He saw Seth Thimaltwig snake hawf a pahnd o' fresh butter off o' t'cahnter, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1893) 53, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 20, 1897); **w.Yks.**$^2$ **Lan.** I snaiked my hat off th' peg, Brierley *Blackpool* (1881) i. **Not.**$^1$ **s.Not.** Let's goo an' snake some apples (J.P.K.). **w.Som.**$^1$ Th' old man lef' up dree 'undid pound; but Jack . . . snaked the rest o' em out o' every varden o' it. [**Amer.** Carruth *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (1892) I.]

**3.** To walk or work in a slow, indolent manner; also with *at*. Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.$^1$ Hence **Snaiker,** *sb.* an indolent person. *ib.* **4.** *sb.* A sneak; a thief, pilferer.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ Her's a proper old snake, her's always about to volkses back doors to zee what her can cadge.

**5.** An indolent person. Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.$^1$ **6.** The act of walking or doing any kind of work in an indolent manner. Bnff.$^1$

[**1.** Cp. ON. *snaka*, to rummage, snuff about (Vigfusson); Norw. dial. *snaka*, to seek after (Aasen).]

**SNAKIN(G**, *ppl. adj.* Yks. Also written **snaakin.** [Not known to our correspondents.] Cold, piercing.

**w.Yks.** As it wor a snaakin' day, we slipt into th' 'Seven Stars,' an' gate two-pennorth apiece, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1883) 59, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 20, 1897).

**SNALTER-SNORTER**, *sb.* Dor. The wheatear, *Saxicola oenanthe.* *w.Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 7, col. 2.

**SNAM**, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To snap greedily at anything. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). Cf. **nam.**

**SNANGING**, *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] Twanging.

**Gall.** The runt must be siccard in the den, so that the blade may have a snanging sound, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 429, ed. 1876.

**SNANSH**, *v.* e.Lan.$^1$ [**snanʃ.**] To snap with the mouth as a dog.

**SNAOWP**, see **Snawp.**

**SNAP**, *v.*, *sb.*$^1$, *adj.* and *adv.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [**snap, snæp.**] **1.** *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Snap-and-rattle** or **-and-ruttle**, (*a*) crisp, dried oatcake; (*b*) a 'hit and miss' window; a wooden window used in stables, &c.; (2) **-apple**, (*a*) the game of 'bob-apple'; (*b*) a long fir-cone; (3) **-at-the-crust**, a mean, stingy, grasping person; (4) **-candlestick**, see below [not known to our correspondents]; (5) **-dog**, a dog used by poachers, a half-bred greyhound; (6) **-dyke**, a species of enclosure; (7) **-plough**, a particular kind of plough; see below; (8) **-table**, a table whose top turns upon a hinge into a perpendicular position; (9) **-tackle**, fishing-tackle used for roach; (10) **-the-louse**, a cant name for a tailor; (11) **-tongs**, the game of 'musical chairs'; cf. **snapping-tongs**, s.v. **Snapping, 1**; (12) **-wood**, dry wood broken off from branches; (13) **-work** or **-wark**, *obs.*, a firelock; (14) **-zack**, a knapsack.

(1, *a*) **w.Yks.** The bread creel with its oaten cake laid on to dry and make into 'snap-and-ruttle,' Binns *Vill. to Town* (1882) 70; **w.Yks.**$^2$ (s.v. Reed bread). **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ (*b*) **Cum.**$^4$ (2, *a*) **e.Dur.**$^1$, **Wm.** (B.K.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Suf.**$^1$ (*b*) **Oxf.** (M.A.R.); (Hall.) (3) **n.Ir.** A ganchin' ōul' snap-at-the-crust—Paddy Trowlan, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 67. (4) **Gall.** He would not be afraid to take a whole corps of Gentlemen Yeomanry Cavalry prisoners with a Snap-candlestick, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 429, ed. 1876. (5) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Not.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$ (6) **sw.Sc.** A kind of stone fence, called Snap-dykes, peculiar to Carrick and the north parts of Galloway, is admirably fitted for sheep parks; being from four to six feet in height, strong and firmly locked together at the top, *Statist. Acc.* VI. 104 (Jam.). (7) **Sus.** A swing turnwrest plough may be seen at work at . . . Chartham farm, near East Grimstead, in which the wrest moved in half the usual time. . . This farmer calls them snap ploughs, and says they are getting much into use, Middleton *View Agric.* (1798) 91; **Sus.**$^2$ A plough with two wings, so fixed as to snap or move from one side to the other, though only one projects at a time. (8) **w.Cum.** When Jim hed gone ta bed, ah pull't t'lāl snap teàbel oot, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1876) 34. **Lan.** Fetch th' round snap table and that aisy cheer, Doherty *N. Barlow* (1884) 27. **s.Lan.**$^1$ (9) **Sur.** We are not using snap-tackle, Son of Marshes *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 237. (10) **Frf.** When the Billie, snap-the-louse, Got you in hand, Morison *Poems* (1790) 84. (11) **Shr.** Five players take part: four chairs are set in the middle and one of the players, who holds a pair of tongs, desires the others to dance round them till the clock strikes a certain hour, which is done by snapping the tongs together so many times. While they dance a chair is taken away and the player who cannot find a seat has to become the 'snap-tongs' next time, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 325. (12) **Hmp.** A claim they exercise pretty freely of taking what is called snapwood, that is, all the fallen branches and such as they can snap off by hand, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 317; (H.R.) **I.W.** Formerly the peasantry had a claim of 'snap-wood,' i.e. fallen branches, and such withered pieces as they could snap off by hand, or with a hook fastened to a long pole; but making too free in the use of it, it has been taken from them, Bell *Comprehensive Gazetteer* (1837) (s.v. Southamptonshire). (13) **Sc.** Right well mounted of their gear With durk and snap-work and snuff-mill, Cleland *Poems* (1697) 12 (Jam.); Some with snap-warks, some with bowes, *ib.* 34. (14) **I.W.**$^1$

**2.** *Comb.* in names of plants: (1) **Snap-crackers**, the greater stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*; (2) **-dragon**, (*a*) the yellow toad-flax, *Linaria vulgaris*; (*b*) the foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*; (*c*) the columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*; (*d*) the common fumitory, *Fumaria officinalis*; (3) **-grass**, the wild hyacinth, *Scilla nutans*; (4) **-jack(s**, (5) **-stalks**, see (1); (6) **-willow**, the crack willow, *Salix fragilis*; (7) **-wort**, see (1).

(1) **Ess.** (2, *a*) **n.Yks.**, **e.Yks.** (*b*, *c*) **Dev.**$^4$ (*d*) **Nhp.** (3) **Ken.** Probably in allusion to the brittle flower-stalks. (4) **Wil.** *Stellaria Holostea*, whose bright stars . . . are insulted with the name of 'Snapjacks,' *Sarum Dioc. Gazette* (Jan. 1890) 6, col. 1; **Wil.**$^1$, **Dor.** (C.W.) **Som.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 358. **w.Som.**$^1$, **Dev.**$^4$ **n.Dev.** Whit-zindays, snap-jacks, goosey-vlops, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 49. (5) **Chs.**$^{13}$ (6) **Wil.**$^1$ (7) **Ken.**

**3.** To seize, snatch; to lay hold upon suddenly or hastily; also with *up.*

**Sc.** (Jam.) **s.Sc.** If disease them didna snap, Watson *Bards* (1859) 73. **Gall.** Now a trap did snap him gye snell, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 499, ed. 1876. **Don.** As he was disappearing, doesn't one of the king's men snap the shoe off his foot, Macmanus *Chim. Corners* (1899) 133. **Nhb.**$^1$ When aa gat there the pick on them had aall been snapped up. **w.Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 26, 1897). **Lan.** I hawmpo't rawnd th' Leath fort' snap some oth' bullocking basturts, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 23. **m.Lan.**$^1$

**4.** To seize an opportunity; to attempt, try.

**Per.** If some auld swinger snap to speak Of pink ey'd queans, he gives a squeek, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 19.

**5.** To eat hastily or greedily; to devour eagerly; to bite; also with *up.*

**Sc.** He snapt up his parritch (Jam.). **Lnk.** The hen . . . the banes o't are bare, 'Tis roastet an' snappet as sure as yer there, Watson *Poems* (1853) 34. **Wgt.** She snappit them up, an' took a guid bellyfu every time she was at them, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 364. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **w.Som.**$^1$ Well, he wadn very long snappin' up his taties.

**6.** To make a sharp, cracking noise; to crack a whip, &c.

**Lth.** Wi' volte, an' caper, an' funk, They danced, they snappit, an' heuched awa, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 147. **Suf.**$^1$ Snap your whip.

**7.** To stumble, trip, fall. Gall. (A.W.) **8.** To answer sharply or angrily to; to speak snappishly to; to snub; also in phr. *to snap any one off short.*

**Per.** Snap ye your ain daddy wi' ill-seasoned chat? Spence *Poems* (1898) 29. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Shr.** Look at 'er, 'e's snapped 'er, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 475. **Som.** Never waiting to snap a body off short who had any little favour to ask, Raymond *No Soul* (1899) 170. **Dor.** That be the way to treat thee pore old mother, snappen her off zo short as egg-shells, Agnus *Jan Oxber* (1900) 63.

**9.** To put off; to check. n.Cy. Bailey (1721). n.Yks. (H.M.) Cf. **snape**, *v.* **10.** To cheat. s.Lan.$^1$ **11.** To wink; to squint. Suf.$^1$ **12.** *sb.* A sudden seizure or grip of any kind; a quick movement. Sc. (Jam.), Cum. (E.W.P.) Hence *to play snap at*, *phr.* to snatch at; to catch suddenly at.

**n.Ir.** I played snap at the fluir, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 43.

**13.** A small portion of food; a slight or hasty meal. Cf. **snack**, *sb.*$^1$ **4.**

**Bnff.**$^1$ A hivna eaten a snap sin mornin'. **Cld.** (Jam.) **s.Sc.** The puir hungry wratches will eat it up every snap afore morning, Wilson *Tales* (1836) III. 257. **Bwk.** *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 516. **Cum.**$^4$ Then he choppt up a drinkin' glass an' eat it ivery snap, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 10. **w.Yks.**$^2$ Workmen use it of dinner or tea. **s.Not.** She don't eat much; just a bit of a snap (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**$^1$ I'd noā dinner, nobud just a snap as I cum'd ageän thrif Blyton. **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ **s.Wor.** A 'ad mah a snap afoer a storted on (H.K.). **Oxf.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Let's go and get a bit of a snap of bread and cheese, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 258. **Suf.**$^1$ **Dor.** They are all gone to have their snap of victuals, Hardy *Madding Crowd* (1874) vii. **w.Som.**$^1$ Look sharp'm catch a bit of a snap, and start so vast as ever you can.

Hence **Snap-box**, *sb.* a tin box used to carry food by miners. w.Yks. (H.L.) **14.** *pl.* In phr. *to go snaps*, to share; to go halves. n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) Der.$^2$ Cf. **snack**, *sb.*$^1$ **5.** **15.** A small, brittle cake of gingerbread; a gingerbread biscuit; 'brandy-snap'; also used *attrib.*

**Sc.** Invited to a bottle of ale, and a pennyworth of snaps, *Scotch Haggis*, 81; She will gie ye a gingerbread snap for your pains, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xii. **Ayr.** Mr. Parley the baker's wi' the snap polismen, the wee currant laifs, and the pies, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 14. **Lth.** He souther'd a' up wi' a snap or a farl, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 38. **Dmf.** The pancakes and the cookies and the snaps, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 62. **Gall.** (J.M.) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ When made very thin and baked brittle they are called brandy snaps. **Dur.**$^{1}$, **Lakel.**$^{2}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.**$^{123}$ **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ Rolled thin, baked hard, and snapping when broken; not necessarily round, being quite often prepared in the largest-sized pudding-tin a house can furnish. **w.Yks.**$^{1}$; **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ Brandy-snap, called from a tradition that brandy is used in its composition, which is not the case. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$

Hence **Snap-wife**, *sb.* a woman who sells gingerbread cakes.

**Dmf.** The auctioneers and snap-wives too, Had staid to try what they could do, Shennan *Tales* (1831) 42.

**16.** A short spell; a sudden interval; a short period of cold or frost. In *gen.* colloq. use.

**Fif.** There was a sharp snap of frost, Heddle *Marget* (1899) 42. **Ayr.** A sharp snap of frost had prevailed for a night or two, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 12. **Edb.** This has been the cauldest snap I've had, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 110. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ I think I catch'd this here cough e' th' cohd snap we hed efter them warm daays. **Oxf.** The tendency for a cold snap just about this time of year is a feature in our climate, *Oxf. Chron.* (May 19, 1900). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ **Dev.** We shall haa a snap vor this mild Vill-ditch, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 140, ed. 1871.

**17.** A moment; an instant.

**n.Sc.** In a snap (Jam.). **Abd.** The face of things is alter'd in a snap, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 135, ed. 1812.

**18.** An angry dispute; a sharp, angry speech.

**Edb.** It was while I was watching this game, . . that we had a bit snap with one another, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 254. **w.Yks.** Awe of her kept any save the briefest snaps of anger from their tongues, Sutcliffe *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 95.

**19.** A bargain.

**w.Yks.** Ther's sum fowk awlus caared at sales on spec o' . . . makkin' a snap, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 26, 1897). **m.Lan.**$^{1}$

**20.** A sharp blow.

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ The maister ga' the loon a snap on the fingers.

**21.** A stumble, trip, fall. Gall. (A.W.) **22.** A wrestling term: see below.

**Cum.**$^{4}$ Used when the hold of one of the wrestlers on the other is broken. 'The stewards were inclined to bring the fall in a snap, but the vanquished man very honourably declared himself to be fairly thrown,' *Wrestling* (1868) 57.

**23.** A trap of any kind.

**Wil.**$^{1}$ Mouse-snap. **w.Som.**$^{1}$ 'A want-snap.' 'There's a rat comes every night in the dairy, I must till a snap vor 'n.' A very common saying is, 'The snap's down,' meaning you are too late.

**24.** A mining term: a small pick used to separate the brasses from the coal.

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Nhb., Dur.** A small flat pointed pick, used on the screens for chipping off brasses, stone, or band from large coals, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

**25.** *pl.* Handcuffs. n.Yks. (I.W.), (R.B.) **26.** *pl.* A horizontal vice. w.Yks.$^{2}$ **27.** The common foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea.* w.Som.$^{1}$ **28.** *pl.* The greater stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea.*

**Wil.** Poor *Stellaria Holostea* is . . . at Fonthill 'Snaps,' *Sarum Dioc. Gazette* (Jan. 1891) 14, col. 1; **Wil.**$^{1}$

**29.** *adj.* Brittle, crisp, short. w.Sc. (Jam.) **30.** Quick, eager, active; smart, acute.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** (G.W.); She is a lass fu' snap To grant her patronage, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 352. **Ayr.** Nae snap conceits; but that sweet spell O' witchin' love, Burns *Pastoral Poetry*, st. 9.

**31.** Short-tempered; ready to find fault, surly. Sc. (Jam.) **32.** *adv.* *Obs.* Quickly, immediately.

**Lan.** On coom snap, on axt meh whot he wantut? Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 28; Aw wur blendit t'gether snap, *ib.* 35. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$

**SNAP**, *sb.*$^{2}$ *Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Also in form **snape.**

**1.** A lad or servant.

**w.Yks.** Now mostly used ludicrously, Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**$^{4}$

**2.** A pert youth. n.Cy. (Hall.)

**SNAPE**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Dor. Som. Dev. Also in form **sneap** w.Som.$^{1}$ [snēp.] A spring; a moist, boggy place in a field.

**Dor.**$^{1}$ **Som.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 399. **w.Som.**$^{1}$, **Dev.** (Hall.)

Hence **Snapy**, *adj.* wet, marshy, boggy.

**Dor.**$^{1}$ **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Snapy ground containing small springs, and requiring to be drained.

[Cp. Be ilke a barne in þe burgh all blaught in hys wedes Als any snappand snaw þat in þe snape lightes, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 1360.]

**SNAPE**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Som. The woodcock, *Scolopax rusticula.* (Hall.)

**SNAPE**, *v.* and *sb.*$^{3}$ n.Cy. Dur. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. War. Shr. Ess. Sus. Also in forms **snaap** Yks.; **snaip** Cum.$^{3}$; **sneap** n.Cy. e.Yks.$^{1}$ w.Yks.$^{2}$ e.Lan.$^{1}$ s.Lan.$^{1}$ Chs.$^{1}$ s.Chs.$^{1}$ Stf.$^{1}$ sw.Lin.$^{1}$ Shr.$^{1}$; **sneeap** n.Yks.$^{4}$; **sneep** Der.$^{2}$ nw.Der.$^{1}$; **snepe** Der.$^{1}$ [snēp, sneəp, sniəp, snīp.] **1.** *v.* To check, restrain, curb; to rebuke, snub; to offend; to call off a dog. Cf. **snipe**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Dur.**$^{1}$ **Lakel.**$^{12}$ He gat snaped fer his cheek. **Cum.**$^{1}$; **Cum.**$^{3}$ Thu's m'appen finnd yan Ma' be fain, though thu's snaip't her, to hev the' agean, 182; **Cum.**$^{4}$ Fwoak cudn't snape him, . . nut wid wurds at ennyrate, *W.C.T.H.* (1893) 10, col. 1. **n.Yks.**$^{1}$; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ I soon snaped her; **n.Yks.**$^{34}$ **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ Them lads is awlus in a mischeef, an' they're bad ti snaape an' all. **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ I's soon snaped, as t'chap said when he wur boun to be hung. **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ He may snaap an dash them at gangs boudly on i' ther sins; **w.Yks.**$^{235}$ **Lan.**$^{1}$ Tha's snap'd him neaw; he'll not speyk agin to-neet. **n.Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$ **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ He's a bad choilt, an' his mother never sneaps him. **Chs.** *Sheaf* (1878) I. 76; **Chs.**$^{1}$ **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Hoo's none sŏ easy sneaped. **Stf.**$^{1}$ **s.Stf.** Yo' need say no moor, I'm easy snaped, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.**$^{1}$ To snepe a dog. **Lin.**$^{1}$, **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{23}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ Dunna snape the poor child like that, 'e's doin' no 'arm; **Shr.**$^{2}$

**2.** To blight, nip, wither; to stop the growth of.

**n.Cy.** Leaves by a sudden blight are snaped. Anything exposed too suddenly to the fire is snaped (Hall.); (J.L. 1783). **Lakel.**$^{1}$ This wedder ell snap't grass; **Lakel.**$^{2}$ This 'll snape t'gurse frae growen. **Cum.** (M.P.), **Cum.**$^{1}$ **n.Yks.**$^{1}$ To check the growth of trees, shrubs, &c. when it is too luxuriant, by cutting or nipping back. **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ T'frost has snaaped wer taaties sadly. **w.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{3}$ (s.v. S.) **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ They'n do well if they dunna get sneaped wi' the frost. **e.Sus.** Holloway.

**3.** To deprive; to pinch, starve.

**n.Cy.** A step-mother snapes her step children-in-law of their meat (Hall.). **Lan.**$^{1}$ **n.Lan.** He snaped himself of food (C.W.D.).

**4.** To catch; to destroy.

**w.Cum.** Ah oalas like ta snape varmin—ah duah, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1876) 64.

**5.** To deceive; to disappoint.

**s.Chs.**$^{1}$ 'To be sneaped' often means simply 'to be disappointed, and to feel the disappointment.' 'I thowt I was gooin' get a blanket; bur ah was sneaped.' **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$

**6.** To taper off; to cause to taper.

**w.Yks.** The handle of a knife is snaped, Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 354; **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ A blacksmith is said to snape a piece of iron to a point when by hammering or some other process he tapers it off to a point.

Hence **Snape-nosed**, *ppl. adj.* having a long, pointed nose. ne.Lin. (E.S.) **7.** To seize by the nape of the neck. e.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 15, 1884) 8.

**8.** *Obsol.* To snuff a candle. e.Yks.$^{1}$ **9.** *sb.* A check; a snub, rebuke.

**Lakel.**$^{1}$ **Cum.** It mebby wasn't a bad snape for meh, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 214. **w.Yks.**$^{13}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{1}$ **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ It 'ud sarve him reight if some on 'em 'ud give him a reight-daïn good sneap sometime. **Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 724. **War.**$^{2}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ If yo' gin 'im a bit of a snape e'll cry fur a nour.

**10.** A blight; a check to vegetation; a change of weather for the worse.

**w.Yks.**$^{3}$ In an early spring it is often said, 'We must expect a snape after this'; **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ Ah think it's ommast ower fine—ah think we sal hev a bit of a snaape.

**11.** A 'snack,' a small portion of food; a hasty meal. Ess.$^{1}$

[**1.** Þe snawe snitered ful snart, þat snayped þe wylde, *Gawayne* (c. 1360) 2003. ON. *sneypa*, to disgrace (Vigfusson).]

**SNAPE**, *adj.* Lin. Also in form **sneep.** [snēp, snīp.] Foolish, silly, not quite right in the head. Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv; Lin.$^1$

[Cp. Hit þinchest boþe wise and snepe Noȝt þat þu singe, ac þat þu wepe, *Owl & N.* (c. 1225) 225.]

**SNAPE**, see **Snap**, *sb.*$^2$

**SNAPLE**, *v.* Shr. w.Cy. [sna·pl, snæ·pl.] To nip, wither. See **Snape**, *v.* **2.**

**Shr.**$^2$ This here frost 'ull snaple the posies. **w.Cy.** (Hall.)

**SNAPLY**, *adv.* Sc. Irel. [sna·pli.] Quickly, hastily.

**Abd.** They shot him in before In a black hole and snaply lock'd the door, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 50, ed. 1812. **N.I.**$^1$

**SNAPPER**, *sb.*$^1$ e.An. Ken. Sus. Dor. Dev. [snæ·pə(r).] **1.** An instrument for catching eels.

**e.An.** Some of the men were armed with long wooden 'snappers,' not unlike blacksmith's tongs, the grasping portion being thickly set with wire points or projecting nails, . . and with these cruel implements they struck at and secured the stupefied fish, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1892) 83.

**2.** A sudden change to bad weather.

**Dor.** We get a fine day, and then down comes a snapper at night! Hardy *Madding Crowd* (1874) xv.

**3.** *Comp.* **Snapper-flower**, the greater stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea.* Sus. (B. & H.) **4.** *pl.* The greater stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea.* Sus. (B. & H.), Dev.$^4$ **5.** *pl.* The bladder campion, *Silene inflata.* Ken., Sus. (B. & H.)

**SNAPPER**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. [sna·pə(r).] **1.** *v.* To stumble, trip; to fall suddenly; to jerk; also used *fig.*

**Sc.** A horse may snapper on four feet, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 105; Hae I not bred thee, and fed thee, . . and wouldst thou snapper now? Scott *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) x. **Sh.I.** (J.S.), **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** Samie's shaltie snappert, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xl. **Ayr.** Blind Chance, let her snapper and stoyte on her way, Burns *Contented wi' little*, st. 4. **n.Cy.** Holloway. **Cum.**$^{14}$ To hit the ground with the toe in walking. **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.** I durst not ask him how it happened that he should have snappered upon old sooty paws, Roby *Trad.* (1829) II. 333, ed. 1872.

Hence **Snappering-stone**, *sb.*, *obs.*, a stumbling-block.

**Slg.** I am sorry to see that the most part of this country should make a snappering stone of that precious corner, Bruce *Sermons* (1631) xii, ed. 1843.

**2.** *sb.* A false step; a stumble, trip; a sudden jerk; also used *fig.*

**Sc.** Advocate Langtale has brought folk through waur snappers than a' this, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xx. **Cai.**$^1$ The jerking or the noise of a cart when passing over a road which has some loose stones on it. **Abd.** O' skilly ee, May mony a glim and snapper see, Yet spare your blame, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 336. **Slk.** That body's mad! He'll lead us into some ill-faur'd snapper, Hogg *Perils of Man* (1822) II. 42 (Jam.). **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **n.Yks.**$^3$

**3.** Phr. *as near as a snapper*, as nearly as possible. m.Yks.$^1$

[**1.** I snapper, as a horse dothe that tryppeth, *Je trippette*, Palsgr. (1530).]

**SNAPPER**, *v.*$^2$ Brks. [snæ·pə(r).] To crackle; to make a sharp, short sound. *Gl.* (1852); Brks.$^1$

**SNAPPER**, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **snappert.** Tart, hasty. **n.Sc.** A snappert answer (Jam.).

**SNAPPERDOL**, *sb.* Lan. [sna·pədol.] A gaily-dressed woman.

Sayroh wur one ut it wur not very woise fer sitch snapperdols to cross swords wi', Staton *B. Shuttle Bowtun*, 54.

**SNAPPERT**, see **Snapper**, *adj.*

**SNAPPING**, *prp.*, *sb.* and *ppl. adj.* Stf. Glo. Dor. Also in form **snappen** Dor.$^1$ **1.** *prp.* In *comp.* **Snapping-tongs**, the game of 'musical chairs.' See **Snap-tongs**, s.v. **Snap**, *v.* **1** (11).

**Dor.**$^1$ The players stand in a room where there are chairs for all but one. When the tongs are snapped they run to sit down, and the one who fails to secure a seat pays a forfeit; *ib.* After tha'd a-had enough o' snappen tongs or bline-man's buff, 271. [There are seats in the room for all but one and when the tongs are snapped all run to sit down, the one that fails paying a forfeit (Hall.).]

**2.** *sb.* A light meal taken by miners in a pit about noon; lunch; lunch-time.

**n.Stf.** About half-past eleven o'clock on the morning of the accident, after 'snapping,' *Dy. News* (Feb. 8, 1895) 3, col. 6; He said he had fired a shot before 'snapping,' *ib.*; He thought that would be between eleven and half-past, as it was shortly after 'snapping,' *Times* (Feb. 8, 1895) 8, col. 3; (J.T.)

Hence **Snapping-time**, *sb.* lunch-time. n.Stf. (J.T.)

**3.** *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* Sharp, cutting, piercing.

**Glo.** A snapping frost, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 399.

**SNAPPLE**, *v.* and *adj.* Lin. Wor. [sna·pl.] **1.** *v.* To snap, crack; to crackle. Wor. (W.C.B.), s.Wor. (H.K.) **2.** *adj.* Brittle. **n.Lin.**$^1$ As snapple as a carrot.

**SNAPPOUS**, *adj.* Sc. Also written **snappus.** [sna·pəs.] Hasty in temper, testy.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Ye maunna be owre snappus wi' fowk, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxiii.

**SNAPPY**, *adj.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. [sna·pi, snæ·pi.] **1.** Of wood: brittle, apt to snap. n.Yks. (I.W.) **2.** Cross, ill-tempered, irritable, surly. Also used *advb.* In *gen.* colloq. use.

**Sc.** (G.W.), **Cai.**$^1$ **Lnk.** 'You'l sit lang eneuch before I light it for ye,' says I, rather snappy, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) 209. **Gall.** I . . . was rewarded for my pains with a snappy 'thank you,' *Gallovidian* (1901) II. 127. **Nhb.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **Yks.** (J.W.), **Lan.** (S.W.) **s.Chs.**$^1$ Hoo's as snappy this mornin' as hoo knows hai to bey. **n.Lin.**$^1$ **Midl.** Asked what I wanted—very short and snappy, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 72. **Dor.** Her bad heads do make her that snappy and touchy, you would n' believe, *Windsor Mag.* (Apr. 1900) 612. **n.Dev.** Than tha wut snappy, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 257. **Cor.** Mrs. Treganza was in a sorry, snappy case all day, Phillpotts *Prophets* (1897) 36.

**3.** Keen in business, disposed to take advantage of another. Ags. (Jam.)

**SNAPSEN**, *sb.* I.W. [snæ·psən.] The aspen, *Populus tremula*; also used *attrib.*

(B. & H.); **I.W.**$^1$ He shakes like a snapsen leaf.

**SNAPSY**, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Tart, surly, snappish.

**n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Per.** The snapsy karles grane in ease, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 20.

**SNAPUR**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. (Jam., s.v. Snapper). A person who is foolish and impudent, one who makes no account of what he says. Cf. **snape**, *v.* **1.**

**SNAR**, *adj.* Sc. Cum. Also in forms **snaar** Cum.$^{24}$; **snare, snarre, snaur** Sc. (Jam.) [snar, snār.] **1.** Severe, ill-tempered; surly, unsociable.

**n.Sc.** A snarre mistress (Jam.). **Cum.**$^{14}$

Hence **Snar-gab**, *sb.* abusive language, acrimonious talk, 'jaw.' **Lnk.** Haud your snar-gab (Jam.).

**2.** Prudent, diligent, managing; overreaching, keen in bargaining.

**Ayr.** The tentie guidewife, though baith frugal and snar, Is aye kind and couthie to Daniel Barr, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 53; (Jam.). **Dmf.** A snare wife (Jam.).

**3.** Greedy. Cum.$^{24}$ **4.** Cold. Cum.$^4$ **5.** Rigid, firm to the grasp.

**n.Sc.** Snarre corn, grain that feels firm and hard when pressed in the hand (Jam.).

**SNARD**, see **Snod**, *adj.*

**SNARDERY**, *adj.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* n.Yks.$^2$ Cold, bleak, ungenial. Cf. **snarly, 3.** 'Snardery weather.'

**SNARE**, *v.*$^1$ n.Cy. Lin. To prune timber-trees; to cut off the branches of trees; to lop boughs. Cf. **snathe, snaze.**

**n.Cy.** To cut off the boughs of ash or other timber trees, of which the wood is used, Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^2$, **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ George Emerson went an' snared Mr. Soresby's trees wi'oot so much as iver axin leäve. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ There are some trees want snaring by the footpad.

**SNARE**, *v.*$^2$ Cmb. [sneə(r).] To drizzle, rain. (H.C.M.B.)

**SNARE**, *v.*$^3$ Dev. [Not known to our other correspondents.] [sneə(r).] To bite, take a bite out of; to eat anything that is not cut up.

I asked the boy if he could give my cob a mangold. He shortly appeared with two in his arms and said: 'Will 'er snare 'em, sir?' 'Can you snare an apple?' 'Ess zür, never uses no nive for a yapple, spoileth taste of 'em' (J.D.P.).

**SNARE**, *v.*$^4$ Suf. To sneer; to make a face.

How she [the ghost] did snare at Bet, an' she tried to kitch a hold on her, Fison *Merry Suf.* (1899) 54; (H.O.H.)

**SNARE, SNAREL**, see **Snar, Snarl**, *v.*$^2$

**SNARES,** *sb. pl.* Yks. The goose-grass or cleavers, *Galium Aparine.* w.Yks. Lees *Flora* (1888) 89.

**SNARK,** *v.* Sc. [**snark.**] **1.** To snore. Sh.I. (A.W.G.), S. & Ork.$^1$ Cf. **snork.** **2.** To fret, grumble, to find fault. Ayr. (Jam.) [1. Swed. *snarka*, to snore (Widegren).]

**SNARK,** see **Snork.**

**SNARKER,** *sb.* I.W.$^2$ [**snā·kə(r).**] A cinder.

The cake's burnt to a snarker.

**SNARL,** *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Cum. Wor. Som. [**snarl, snāl.**] **1.** *v.* To dispute; to be ill-tempered. Cum. (E.W.P.), Cum.$^4$ **2.** *sb.* A quarrel, broil, dispute; an angry scolding.

**Slg.** Galloway *Poems* (1806) 23. **Lth.** Nor grocers' fists, or greenwives' snarls, Can stop thy takin', Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 67. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

**3.** Phr. *all of a snarl*, chilly, uncomfortably cold. se.Wor.$^1$ Cf. **snarly, 3.**

**SNARL,** *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lei. Nhp. War. Hrf. Glo. Hrt. e.An. Wil. Som. and Amer. Also written **snarle** N.Cy.$^1$ Hrt.; and in forms **snaarl** Wm.; **snardle** Som.; **snarel** Cum.$^4$; **snarrel** Cum.; **snarril** m.Yks.$^1$ [**snarl, snāl.**] **1.** *v.* To twist, entangle, to form into knots. Cf. **snirl,** *v.*$^2$

**w.Yks.**$^{12}$, **Lan.**$^1$, **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Lan.**$^1$ Applied to yarn in working. **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ **Hrf.** I never see such cotton as this to snarl (W.W.S.). **e.An.**$^1$ **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

Hence (1) **Snarled-end,** *sb.* a thread of yarn in rovings having a number of twisted loops in it. w.Yks. (F.R.); (2) **Snarlings,** *sb. pl.* the worst sort of hemp. Hrt. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. iii. 88. **2.** To ensnare; to catch in a knot or noose.

**N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ Te snarl rabbits. **Dur.**$^1$, **w.Dur.**$^1$ **Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^4$ Ah've help't tha many a time ta snarel a hare, *W. C. T. X.* (1896) 20, col. 1. **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$

**3.** To tighten up, contract; to turn up the nose; to pine, wither. Cum.$^4$ **4.** *sb.* A knot, loop, twist; an entanglement; *fig.* a difficulty, confusion.

**N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.** The kink in a rope is caused by the snarl or sharp bend of a loop. **Lakel.**$^{12}$ **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851). **Wm.** Thoo's tied mi garter in a snarl an' Ah cart lowse it (B.K.). **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Curls or loops of weft in the piece, caused either by irregular twist in the weft, or by allowing the weft to come too freely from the shuttle (R.H.R.); **w.Yks.**$^2$, **Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ This cotton's aw of a snarl. **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ **Hrt.** I found [the hair worm] to twist itself all up into close snarles, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. ii. 73. **Wil.** (G.E.D.) **Som.** When a skein of thread gets entangled in unravelling, a bystander will remark: 'Oh, that is like Hicks's horses, all of a snarl,' *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 6; Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). [**Amer.** It's considerable of a snarl that question, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 2nd S. vii.]

Hence **Snarly,** *adj.* (1) knotty, twisted, tangled; (2) a salt-making term: applied to brine when it does not work freely.

(1) **n.Yks.**$^2$ **w.Yks.** It is snarly weft, is this, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 20, 1897). **Chs.**$^1$ (2) **Chs.**$^1$

**5.** *Comp.* **Snarl-knot,** an intricate knot, one that cannot be drawn loose.

**Cum.** Sum fella hed . . . knottit t'ends iv a snarl knot, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 218; **Cum.**$^{14}$, **w.Yks.**$^{24}$

**6.** A snare, gin, or noose.

**N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ A slip-loop used for catching rabbits or hares. It is made of fine wire and set in the run of the animal. **Dur.**$^1$, **w.Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^4$ When they see a trout lyin' they put this snarl or snirrup roond t'gills an' click t'fish oot, *C. Pacq.* (Dec. 7, 1893) 6, col. 1. **Wm.** Thae mud hev varra strang gildtherts an snaarls ta hod em, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 14.

**7.** A gnarl or knot in wood. Lei.$^1$, War.$^3$ Hence (1) **Snarled,** *ppl. adj. ib.*; (2) **Snarly,** *adj.* of wood: gnarled, full of knots, cross-grained. Glo.$^1$

[1. Snaryn or snarlyn, *illaqueo* (*Prompt.*).]

**SNARLEY,** see **Snaily.**

**SNARLING,** *ppl. adj.* Lakel. Yks. Of the wind: biting, cold, inclement. Lakel.$^2$, Yks. (C.W.D.), w.Yks. (J.W.)

**SNARLY,** *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Dev. [**sna·rli, snā·li.**] **1.** Ill-tempered, surly, snappish.

**Abd.** I scarcely ken what I'm aboot, Hoo can I be but snarlie? Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 194. **Dmb.** Neither bigal nor snarly dun Dare to yer hamely cottage come, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 68. **Nhb.** Just pinch'd te deeth, they're tarn and snarly, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 29; **Nhb.**$^1$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Chs.**$^1$ **Dev.** He wur a strong, stuggy, snarly chap, Phillpotts *Striking Hours* (1901) 64.

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Snarly-barly,** a beetle; (2) **-gog,** (*a*) see (1); (*b*) the 'mother' or filmy substance that forms in cider; (3) **-grog,** see (1).

(1) **Dev.**$^3$ By Gor! then I've a swallard a snarly barly. (2, *a*) **Dev.** I'd sooner be a snarligog at once, than like that! Sharland *Ways Village* (1885) 135. (*b*) **s.Dev.** Put into sweet cider it turns it sour, and so is used in making vinegar (F.W.C.). (3) **s.Dev.** (*ib.*)

**3.** Of the weather: cold, bleak, bitter; gusty.

**n.Yks.**$^{124}$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ I have never heard this word applied simply to chilly weather, but only when accompanied by wind, and esp. squally or gusty wind. **e.Yks.** The weather is said to be 'snarly' when there is a keen cutting wind in winter, Cole *Place-names* (1879) 31. **m.Yks.**$^1$

**SNARREL, SNARRIL,** see **Snarl,** *v.*$^2$

**SNARRY,** *adj.* Yks. [**sna·ri.**] Cold, piercing; sharp, frosty. Cf. **snar, 4.** **n.Yks.** A cawd snarry day or wind (I.W.).

**SNARSTED,** *ppl. adj.* Suf. [Not known to our correspondents.] Scorned, defied. (Hall.)

**SNARTH,** *sb.* Bdf. Ess. [**snāþ.**] The handle of a scythe. Bdf. (J.W.B.), Ess. (E.L.), Ess.$^1$ See **Snead.**

**SNARZLING, SNARZLY,** see **Snizling, Snizly.**

**SNASH,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Wm. Also in form **snesh** n.Ir. [**snaʃ.**] **1.** *v.* To snap, bite.

**Lnk.** Ilk deevil, dippin' in his headie, Snashed at the apples unco greedy, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 29. **Nhb.**$^1$

**2.** To abuse; to speak angrily or impudently; to sneer. Cf. **gnash, nash,** *sb.*$^1$

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Slg.** Until he get ye by degrees To snash and snarl, Galloway *Poems* (1802) 77; Wae worth them, wha jeering snash, Muir *Poems* (1818) 25.

**3.** *sb.* Abuse; impudence; sneers, gibes.

**Per.** The snashes of our proud toun Bailie, Spence *Poems* (1898) 75. **w.Sc.** Even I mysel' in my bits o' trials hae come in for their snash, Henderson *Our Jeames* (1898) 93. **Ayr.** How they maun thole a factor's snash, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 96. **Gall.** I hadna been learned at the Balmaghie to thole snash frae onybody, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xl. **n.Ir.** Some laugh'd, as but the careless can, At witless snesh, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 40. **Ant.** Gie me nane o' your snash, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Don.** I doubt if they'd put up with your snash elsewhere, Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 102. **Wm.** Say what ye will o' me—lies, sneers, snash; and I'll say naethin', Ollivant *Owd Bob* (1900) 30.

Hence **Snash-gab,** *sb.* (1) prating, petulant talking. Sc. (Jam.); (2) a prattling, forward boy or girl. *ib.* **4.** *adv.* Snappishly; pertly, impudently.

**Frf.** The tither says I'll hae't, and that right snash, Morison *Poems* (1790) 189.

**SNASHTER,** *sb.* Ayr. (Jam.) [**sna·ʃtər.**] Trifles, trash.

**SNASHTRIE,** *sb.* Sc. [**sna·ʃtri.**] **1.** Trash; a trifle.

**Rnf.** Ilka bawbee i' their keep Aye gaed in snashtries for their wames, Young *Pictures* (1865) 150.

**2.** Low chat. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). Cf. **snash.**

**SNASLING,** *ppl. adj.* Lei.$^1$ Snarling, snapping.

**SNASTE,** *sb.* and *v.* Nhp. e.An. s.Cy. Also written **snaast** Nrf.; **snaist** Suf.; and in forms **snace** Ess.$^1$; **snaice** Ess.; **snaich** Nrf.; **snast** Suf.$^1$; **sneest** Nrf. Suf.$^1$; **sneeste** Nhp.$^1$; **sneeze** Cmb. [**snēs(t.**] **1.** *sb.* The burning wick or snuff of a candle.

**Nhp.**$^1$ **e.Cy.** Ray (1691). **e.An.**$^1$ **Cmb.** (B.C.S.); Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 222. **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 6; (Hall.); (A.G.F.) **Suf.** (M.E.R.); As that snaste of that candle, goos out, Fison *Merry Suf.* (1899) 62; **Suf.**$^1$ **Ess.** Har boarnt, that, with candle-snace, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 148; (J.F.); **Ess.**$^1$ **s.Cy.** Ray (1691). [But of lower consideration is the common foretelling of strangers, from the fungous parcels about the wicks of candles; which only signifieth a moist and pluvious air about them, hindering the avolation of the light and favillous particles; whereupon they are forced to settle upon the snast, T. Browne *Religio Medici* (1642) *Wks.*, ed. Wilkins, II. 95.]

**2.** *v.* To snuff a candle. e.An. (Hall.) Hence **Snasters,** *sb. pl.* snuffers for a candle. e.An.$^2$

[**1.** Cp. Knast or gnaste of a kandel, *emunctura* (*Prompt.*). ON. *gneisti*, a spark (Vigfusson).]

**SNASTY, SNAT**, see **Snaisty, Snot**, *sb.*$^{12}$

**SNATAGOG**, see **Snotty-gog.**

**SNATCH**, *v.*, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **snaitch** s.Chs.$^{1}$ [snatʃ, snætʃ.]

**1.** *v.* In *comp.* (1) **Snatch-apple**, an apple suspended by a string used in the game of 'bob-apple'; (2) **-kiss**, a hasty kiss.

(1) **w.Yks.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ (2) **Cum.** Eley went up to him and gave him a 'snatch-kiss,' Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xiv.

**2.** With *at*: to pull sharply at anything.

**Chs.**$^{1}$ When a horse throws his weight into the collar in order to move some very heavy weight he is said to 'snatch at it.'

**3.** Of inanimate objects: to catch hold of.

**Wor.** The tree snatched me (H.K.).

**4.** To fish with an illegal line or 'snatch.'

**Cum.**$^{4}$ He saw defendant snatching with a spoon in a hole in the river for salmon, *C. Patr.* (Oct. 26, 1894) 3, col. 5. **Lon.** Snatching is a form of illicit piscicapture. . . A large triangle is attached to a line of fine gut, well weighted with swan-shot or a small plummet. . . The line is then dropped into some quiet place where fish are plentiful . . . and as soon as the plummet has touched the bottom, is twitched violently up. It is almost a certainty that on some one or other of the hooks, and possibly on more than one, will be a fish foul-hooked, *Standard* (Oct. 21, 1878) (Davies).

**5.** *sb.* A small quantity of food; a slight, hasty meal. Cf. **snack**, *sb.*$^{1}$ **4.**

**Heb.** Our kind host and hostess would not let us go without taking a 'snatch,' as they called it; which was in truth a very good dinner, Boswell *Tour to Hebrides* (1773) V. 264, ed. Birkbeck Hill. **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ A snatch of bread and cheese. **Lei.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$ **Brks.**$^{1}$ I got jus' a snatch of breakvus avoor I sterted.

**6.** A sharp experience of anything; a touch, spell.

**w.Yks.** I've had a snatch of bronchitis (H.L.). **Chs.**$^{1}$ A snatch of frost. A snatch of toothache.

**7.** A brief meeting. **w.Cy.** A snatch an' away (Hall.).

**8.** A slight flavour; a twang.

**e.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Glo.**$^{1}$ It's got a reg'lar snatch with it.

**9.** An illegal line used in fishing.

**Cum.**$^{4}$ A casting line made of gut and wire, with three hooks fastened back to back; this is thrown across the pool in which the salmon are lying, and then drawn slowly back; the hooks fasten themselves into the back or tail of the fish. 'Charged with using a snatch for the purpose of catching salmon,' *W. C. T.* (Sept. 2, 1899) 3, col. 8.

**10.** *adj.* Sharp, extremely hot or cold; of wind: piercing, bitter. **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Th' oon's very snaitch.

[**5.** *Prandium statarium*, a standing dinner; . . a snatch and away, *Nomenclator* (Add. to Nares).]

**SNATCH**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Yks. [snatʃ.] The female pudendum. n.Yks. (I.W.)

**SNATCHET**, *sb.* Nrf. [snæ·tʃit.] A sharp, clever trick; sharp practice.

You thought you had done a snatchet, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 84.

**SNATCHING**, *ppl. adj.* Nhb. Chs. Also in form **snaitchin** s.Chs.$^{1}$ Sharp, bitter; of the weather: bitterly cold, piercing; also used *advb.* Cf. **snatch**, *v.* **10**, **snatchy.**

**Nhb.** Meekly him answere and not too snatching, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 226. **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ It's a snaitchin frost.

**SNATCHY**, *adj.* Lei. Nhp. War. Cmb. Also in form **snaitchy** Cmb. [snæ·tʃi.] Irritable, touchy, snappish. Lei.$^{1}$, Nhp.$^{1}$, War.$^{3}$, Cmb. (W.M.B.) Cf. **snitch**, *adj.*

**SNATHE**, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Also in form **snath** Sc. (Jam.) To prune timber-trees, to cut off the branches of trees. Sc. (Jam., s.v. Sned). N.Cy.$^{12}$ Cf. **snare**, *v.*$^{1}$ Hence **Snathing-axe**, *sb.* a pruning axe.

**e.Yks.** A little broad snathinge axe, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 121.

[For snathing of treez, *Nott. Rec.* (1485), ed. Stevenson, III. 230. ON. *sneiða*, to cut into slices (Vigfusson).]

**SNATHE**, see **Snead.**

**SNATTER**, *sb.* *Obs.* Yks. Anything wasting away gradually. w.Yks. Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 350. See **Snattle**, *v.*$^{1}$

**SNATTLE**, *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.*$^{1}$ Lakel. Cum. Yks. Also written **snattel** w.Yks.$^{5}$ [sna·tl.] **1.** *v.* To waste away by degrees, to diminish gradually; to filch away in small quantities.

**Lakel.**$^{2}$ He snattled through his bit o' brass an' hed ta start an' work. **Cum.**$^{4}$ **w.Yks.**$^{3}$ If a child has gradually taken away sugar from the basin it might be said, 'Tha's snattled this away'; **w.Yks.**$^{5}$

Hence **Snattling**, *ppl. adj.* small in quantity.

**m.Yks.**$^{1}$ What a snatling bit thou's given me!

**2.** To linger, delay; with *at*: to keep on with anything, to linger on.

**m.Yks.**$^{1}$ 'I saw old John to-day. He's snatling at it yet.' 'Has he given over drinking?' 'Nay, he's snatling at that, too.' **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**$^{4}$

**3.** *sb.* A small quantity, a little. m.Yks.$^{1}$

**SNATTLE**, *v.*$^{2}$ and *sb.*$^{2}$ e.An. Also in form **snettle** e.An.$^{1}$ [snæ·tle, sne·tl.] **1.** *v.* To entangle in a noose. e.An.$^{2}$ **2.** *sb.* A noose. e.An.$^{1}$

**SNAUCHLE**, *v.* and *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) **1.** *v.* To walk in a slow and lingering manner; to saunter. Lnk. **2.** *sb.* A weak, sickly person. *ib.* **3.** A dwarf. Dmf.

**SNAUPER**, *sb.* Glo.$^{1}$ [snǭ·pə(r).] The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea.*

**SNAUR**, see **Snar.**

**SNAVEL**, *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.*$^{1}$ n.Cy. Lakel. Yks. Also written **snavle, snavvel** w.Yks.; **snavvle** n.Cy. n.Yks.$^{124}$ ne.Yks.$^{1}$ m.Yks.$^{1}$; and in forms **sneeavil** n.Yks.; **sniavel** Lakel.$^{2}$ [sna·vl, sniə·vl.] **1.** *v.* To snuffle; to talk through the nose. Cf. **snaffle**, *v.*$^{1}$

**n.Cy.** (B.K.) **n.Yks.** 'Sneeavill'd up,' unable to breathe through the nostrils from cold (T.S.); **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ (s.v. Snaffle), **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ (s.v. Snaffle), **w.Yks.**$^{12845}$

**2.** To stammer. w.Yks.$^{1}$ **3.** To shuffle idly about.

**Lakel.**$^{2}$ Snavelen aboot day efter day.

Hence **Snavelin**, *sb.* a loose, disreputable fellow.

A laal druckin sniavelin, *ib.*

**4.** *sb.* A snuffle; a nasal tone.

**w.Yks.** I shahted aht o' my chimley-pipe (in a hawful snavel, wi' my noase bein' flat to my face), Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) xi.

**SNAVEL**, *v.*$^{2}$ and *sb.*$^{2}$ Oxf. Som. Cor. and Aus. Also written **snavil** Som. [snæ·vl.] **1.** *v.* To grapple, clutch; to capture.

**Oxf.** Boys snavel marbles when they seize other boys' marbles out of the ring (G.O.). **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). [**Aus.** I . . . sneaked into a hollow tree, an' saw 'em snavel him, *Longman's Mag.* (Oct. 1901) 489.]

**2.** To remove slyly.

**Cor.**$^{3}$ Thai was snavelling thengs 'wai bai naight. Du ee knaw what snavellings mains? 'Teddunt stailan, but taakan 'wai.

**3.** *sb.* The pivot of the back-chain of a horse's harness. Cor.$^{3}$

**SNAVEL**, *v.*$^{3}$ w.Yks.$^{2}$ [sna·vl.] To pledge goods but not at a pawnbroker's shop. Hence **Snavel-shop**, *sb.* a repository for cheap or flimsy goods.

**SNAVEL**, *v.*$^{4}$ w.Yks.$^{3}$ [sna·vl.] To ravel.

When one thread catches another and rives a deal of threads off at once, it is a ravel coppin; if a part of the 'cop' comes off with the thread, it is said to be ravelled or snavelled, and is, in fact, spoiled (s.v. Ravel Coppin).

**'SNAW**, *v.* Wil. Dor. Also in form **'zno** Dor. [snā.] 'Dost [thou] know'; used as a meaningless expletive.

**Wil.**$^{1}$ Ther's our John, s'naw,—allus a messin' a'ter the wenchin, s'naw, 25; He'd send un along a bottle o' medecine, but Etherd he wudden take it, 'snaw, *ib.* 212. **Dor.** Look your very slippiest, 'zno, Agnus *Jan Oxber* (1900) 44; Come in then, 'zno, and I'll stand 'ee a glass of Peggin's best, *Windsor Mag.* (Mar. 1900) 416.

**SNAW**, see **Snow**, *sb.*, *v.*

**SNAWK**, *v.* *Obs.* Yks. To smell. Cf. **snowk.**

**n.Yks.** My snurles are seay sayer stopt, I can nut snawke, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 244.

**SNAWP**, *sb.* and *v.* Wor. Hrf. Also in form **snaowp** se.Wor.$^{1}$ [snǭp.] **1.** *sb.* A smart tap; a thump; also used *advb.* Cf. **naup, snop, 5.**

**se.Wor.**$^{1}$ **Hrf.**$^{2}$ Snawp I had him, my lord.

**2.** *v.* To thump, tap, beat.

**se.Wor.**$^{1}$ In concluding a bargain men will snaowp upon a table or board with their knuckles. Also in the game of 'Put,' when one player has a 'strong' hand, he will challenge his antagonist by snaowping upon the table.

**SNAZE,** *v.* n.Cy. Wm. Yks. Lan. [snēz.] To clip a hedge, to trim a hedge by slashing with a hook. Cf. snare, *v.*$^{1}$

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.) **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$

**SNAZZLY,** see Snizly.

**SNEACH,** *v. Obsol.* Shr.$^{1}$ [snītʃ.] To scorch; to nip.

The action of both extreme heat and biting cold is expressed by 'sneach.' 'Mind yore apparn, the fire'll sneach it direc'ly.'

Hence **Sneachy,** *adj.* scorching; nipping.

The oven's despert sneachy. A sneachy fros'.

**SNEAD,** *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **sneed** N.Cy.$^{2}$ Hrf.$^{2}$ Dev.$^{1}$; and in forms **snadd** Dur.; **snade** Sur.; **snaid** Lei.$^{1}$ Mid.; **snaith** Nhb.$^{1}$ w.Yks.$^{2}$ Lei.$^{1}$ Bdf. Wil.$^{1}$; **snathe** w.Yks.$^{2}$ Der.$^{2}$ Lei. Nhp.$^{1}$ Hrf.$^{2}$ e.Cy. Suf. s.Cy.; **snaythe** Cum.$^{4}$; **sneath** Chs.$^{1}$ Der.$^{2}$ Not. Lei.$^{1}$ Nhp.$^{2}$ Hrt. Sur.$^{1}$ Sus.; **sneathe** Amer.; **sned** Sc. N.I.$^{1}$ N.Cy.$^{1}$ Nhb.$^{1}$ Dur.$^{1}$ Cum.$^{4}$ n.Yks. Lei.$^{1}$ Nhp.$^{1}$ se.Wor.$^{1}$ Shr.$^{2}$ Rdn. Glo.$^{12}$ Dev.$^{2}$; **snedd** s.Wor.$^{1}$; **sneead** War. I.W.$^{2}$; **sneeth** Not.; **sneid** War.$^{1}$; **snethe** Sus.$^{1}$; **sneyd** Chs.$^{1}$ Stf. War. Sus.$^{2}$ Hmp. e.Som. Dev.; **snid** s.Wor. Hrf.$^{2}$; **snithe** Lei.$^{1}$ Nhp.$^{1}$ [snīd, snēd, sned; snīþ, snēþ, snēð.] The shaft or handle of a scythe.

**Sc.** *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. vi. 14; Scythe-sned (Jam.). **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Wgt.** The long sned is now generally used for cutting bent or meadow-grass; the short or forked or V-shaped sned for rye-grass, oats, &c. (A.W.) **N.I.**$^{1}$ **Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **N.Cy.**$^{12}$ **Nhb.**$^{1}$ The scythe, in its old form, consists of the blade, which is fastened to a long, light pole called a sned, and stiffened at the angle, where blade and sned meet, by the grass-nail (s.v. Scythe). **Dur.** A sithe snadd (K.); **Dur.**$^{1}$ **Cum.** *N. & Q. ib.*; **Cum.**$^{4}$, **n.Yks.** (T.K.), **w.Yks.**$^{2}$, **Chs.**$^{1}$ **Stf.** Ray (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) **Der.**$^{2}$ **Not.** The arm he seized was about the thickness of the sneath of a scythe, Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 87. **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{12}$, **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**$^{123}$, **Wor.** (E.S.), **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**$^{1}$, **se.Wor.**$^{1}$, **Shr.**$^{12}$, **Hrf.**$^{2}$ **Rdn.** Morgan *Wds.* (1881). **Gmg.** Collins *Gow. Dial.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848–50) IV. 223. **Glo.**$^{12}$, **Oxf.** (J.E.), **Brks.**$^{1}$, **Bdf.** (J.W.B.) **Hrt.** *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. vi. 14. **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.) **e.Cy.** Ray (1691). **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 294, ed. 1849. **s.Cy.** Ray (1691). **Ken.**$^{1}$ **Sur.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1854) 84; **Sur.**$^{1}$, **Sus.**$^{12}$, **Hmp.** (H.E.), **Hmp.**$^{1}$ **I.W.**$^{2}$ I must git a new ring for my zive sneead. **Wil.**$^{1}$ **Dor.** The men wer a-swingèn the sneäd, Barnes *Poems* (1863) 49. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ **Dev.** What gude sneyds for scythe handles her'd make, Phillpotts *Sons of Morning* (1900) 327; **Dev.**$^{1}$; **Dev.**$^{2}$ Jan'th been and brock his zie-sned. **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Cor.**$^{12}$ [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 333.]

[OE. *snǣd*, the handle of a scythe (B.T.).]

**SNEAGLE,** *v.* m.Yks.$^{1}$ [sniə·gl.] To sneak about with a display of mock activity.

**SNEAK,** *sb.* Pem. [snīk.] A snail.

**s.Pem.** Slugs and sneaks, Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421.

**SNEAK,** *v.* n.Cy. Yks. [snīk, sniək.] To smell; to sniff about.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **n.Yks.** T'dog's sneakin (I.W.).

**SNEAKER,** *sb. Obs.* Sc. n.Cy. Mid. A small bowl of punch.

**Abd.** Of well made punch he'll take a sneaker, Meston *Poet. Wks.* (1723) 22. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Mid.** (Hall.) [He called for a sneaker of punch, Fielding *Jon. Wild* (1743) bk. ii. iv.]

**SNEAKLY,** *adv.* e.Dur.$^{1}$ [snī·kli.] Quietly and slyly.

**SNEAKY-DAY,** *sb.* War.$^{2}$ A day of treacherous, variable weather.

**SNEAP,** *v.* se.Wor.$^{1}$ [snīp.] To rap, tap, thump. Cf. **snawp, 2.**

In concluding a bargain, men will sneap upon a table or board with their knuckles.

**SNEAP, SNEAR,** see **Snape,** *sb.*$^{1}$, *v.*, **Sneer.**

**SNEASLE,** *v.* Yks. Also in form **sneeazle** e.Yks.$^{1}$ [snī·zl, sniə·zl.] To move sluggishly; to sneak about with a display of mock activity. e.Yks.$^{1}$, m.Yks.$^{1}$ Cf. **snizling, 2.** Hence **Sneeazle-pooak,** *sb.* a hesitating, dilatory person. e.Yks.$^{1}$

**SNEAT, SNEATH(E, SNEAUSKIN,** see **Sneet,** *v.*$^{2}$, **Snead, Snew-skin.**

**SNEAVE,** *v.* Dev. Also written **sneeve** Dev.$^{2}$; **sneve** Dev.$^{1}$ [snīv.] To sneak; to pry; to be inquisitive and interfering.

**Dev.**$^{1}$ Be you come sneving vor a dinner? 24, ed. Palmer; **Dev.**$^{2}$ Old Farmer Dick 'th been sneevin' in round our yard. **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$

[Cp. Þe man . . . alse mid nose sneued, *Hom.* (c. 1250) ed. Morris, 2nd S. 207.]

**SNEB,** *v.* Sc. Yks. Lan. [sneb.] **1.** To rebuke, correct, punish; to snub. Cf. **snib, 1.**

**Sc.** The man thus snebbit Lost too his tebbit, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 18. **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ **Lan.** Still so pronounced, Wilkinson *Spenser* (1867).

**2.** To bolt, fasten. Cf. **snib, 2.**

**w.Yks.** Sneb the door, *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iv. 336.

[Swed. dial. *snebba*, to snub (Rietz).]

**SNECS,** *sb. pl.* w.Yks.$^{5}$ Spectacles.

Thear thuh wur a pair o' snecs—A pair o' gowd snecs, 63.

**SNECK,** *sb., v.* and *adv.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. War. e.An. Also written **snek** Sh.I. Dwn. Not.$^{3}$; and in forms **snack** N.I.$^{1}$ e.An.$^{12}$ Cmb.$^{1}$; **snick** Sc. N.I.$^{1}$ Ant. e.An.$^{1}$ [snek, snak.] **1.** *sb.* The latch or catch of a door.

**Sc.** The door was on the sneck that day, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xv; The sneck of the ben-room door had been twice or thrice lifted, *Blackw. Mag.* (Feb. 1822) 182. **Sh.I.** His haand on da snek o da door, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 10. **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Frf.** Be cautious, the sneck's loose, Barrie *Minister* (1891) iii. **Ayr.** I ken he weel a snick can draw, When simple bodies let him, Burns *To G. Hamilton* (1786) st. 3. **Gall.** The sneck lifted itsel', Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xliii. **N.I.**$^{1}$, **N.Cy.**$^{12}$ **Nhb.**$^{1}$ The sneck is lifted from outside either by a flat thumb plate and lever, or simply by putting the finger through a hole in the door, or else by a piece of string passed from the latch through a gimlet hole to the outside. **Dur.**$^{1}$, **e.Dur.**$^{1}$, **Lakel.**$^{2}$ **Cum.** Heaste, Jenny, heaste! he lifts the sneck, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 28; **Cum.**$^{14}$, **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.) **n.Yks.** What ails this deaur? I cannut finnd out th' sneck, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 144; **n.Yks.**$^{1234}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ The slip or splint of iron (usually with a thumb-end) which, passing through a door, lifts the latch inside. **w.Yks.**$^{12345}$ **Lan.** He tried the sneck, and listened, Waugh *Owd Blanket* (1867) 7; **Lan.**$^{1}$, **n.Lan.**$^{1}$ **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ That part of the iron fastening of a door which raises the latch. **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **m.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{13}$, **s.Chs.**$^{1}$, **Stf.**$^{1}$, **Der.**$^{12}$ **Not.**$^{1}$; **Not.**$^{2}$ Knock at the door, Peep in; Lift the sneck up, And walk in. **Lin.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ A false sneck, a catch without a latch, which can only be lifted from the inside. **e.An.**$^{1}$ A snack must be of iron; and is either a thumb-snack, in which the latch is lifted by pressing the thumb on the broad end of a short lever, which moves it; or it is a hand-snack, which acts upon the latch by a spring. In short, it is any sort of iron fastening which does not include a lock-snack. **Cmb.**$^{1}$ This here door won't kip shet—the snack's bruk. **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 52. **Suf.**$^{1}$

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Sneck-band** or **-bant,** a string fastened to the latch of a door and passed through a hole to the outside to raise the latch when pulled; (2) **-bar,** the wooden latch of a door; (3) **-bow,** a cross-bow; (4) **-draw,** (5) **-drawer,** an intruder; a crafty, artful person; a sly fellow; a covetous person; (6) **-drawing,** (*a*) crafty, sly, cunning; (*b*) craftiness, cunning; (7) **-drawn,** narrow-minded, covetous, mean; (8) **-hay,** hunger; see below; (9) **-hole,** a hole in a door for inserting a finger to lift the 'sneck'; (10) **-key,** a door-key for lifting the 'sneck'; (11) **-lifter,** (*a*) an intruder; (*b*) the price of a gill or pint of ale to enable a 'sponger' to get initiated into a public-house; (12) **-lock,** a lock or catch for a door; (13) **-pin,** the pin or latch of a 'sneck'; (14) **-posset,** a rebuff, refusal; a cold reception; a dismissal.

(1) **n.Yks.**$^{12}$, **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.), **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Lan.** The door is still opened from without by a sneck-bant or finger-hole, Waugh *Life and Localities* (1855) 106; **Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ (2) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ (3) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ The string is held in a notch and liberated by a sneck arrangement in discharging the bolt or dart. (4) **Gall.** I ken the Maxwell lads, and I ken the hill sneckdraws, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxxi. (5) **Sc.** That auld clavering sneckdrawer wad gar ye trow the moon is made of green cheese, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xiii; (Jam.) **Fif.** When a neighbour slipped in for a crack there

was some art in introducing himself to the household, so much so that a wily pawky flatterer was known familiarly as an auld sneck-drawer, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 17. **e.Lth.** A' ye dacent, honest chiels . . . canna see through that sneckdrawer o' a Lunnon la'yer, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 90. **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783). **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ (6, *a*) **Sc.** What a pity the old sneck-drawing Whigamore, her father, is about to throw her away, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxi. **Abd.** A sneck-drawin' cratur for a' that, Macdonald *Malcolm* (1875) I. 73. **s.Sc.** Ye're a sneck-drawing dog, Allan *Poems* (1887) 95. **Ayr.** Then you, ye auld, sneck-drawing dog! Ye came to Paradise incog., Burns *Add. to Deil* (1785) st. 16. (*b*) **Abd.** Vera like Dawvid's sneck-drawin', Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxiii. **Slk.** Onye sikkan wylld sneckdrawinge and pawkerye, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 109, ed. 1866. (7) **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$ (8) **Cum.** No dinner, no nought, bit three ho'perth o' yal, And horse in a foald at sneck hay, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 246; **Cum.**$^{1}$ When a horse stands tied outside a door it is said to eat sneck hay; **Cum.**$^{4}$ (9) **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **n.Yks.**$^{2}$, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ (10) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ (11, *a*) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ (*b*) **w.Yks.** If Ah cud nob-bud raise a sneck-lifter Ah'm ommost sarten ta meet sumb'dy Ah know 'at'll shell aht (B.K.). (12) **Dur.** There was a sneck-lock, and a catch to that, Guthrie *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 56. (13) **Rxb.** (Jam.) (14) **Lakel.**$^{2}$ **Cum.** A sneck posset I gat, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 65; He had his own reasons for not quitting Wythburn after he had received his very unequivocal sneck posset, Caine *Shad. Crime* (1885) 8; **Cum.**$^{4}$ **n.Wm.** She gev him a sneck-posset when he com again (B.K.). **n.Yks.** *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. vi. 487. **w.Yks.** (C.W.D.)

**3.** Phr. (1) *a sneck before one's snout*, an obstruction in the way; an insurmountable obstacle. Cum.$^{4}$, n.Yks.$^{2}$, Der.$^{1}$; (2) *to put a sneck before his snout*, to shut the door on an unwelcome guest. Cum. (J.Ar.) **4.** A small bolt. Sc. (Jam.) **5.** A cant name for the nose. Nhb.$^{1}$ **6.** A corner; a jutting piece of land in a field; a turn in a hedge.

**Cum.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{12}$ **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ A piece or tongue of land jutting into an adjoining field or intersecting it. **s.Not.** An irregular projection in the bounds of a field measured out for the mowers or the like. 'Remember, there's a sneck i' my piece' (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ Ther' ewsed to be a stunt sneck e' th' hedge afoore you get to Blyton long laane gooin' fra Notherup. **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ It all belongs the Squire, no-but that sneck. Broadholme seems to lie in a sneck, in a corner like.

**7.** An obstruction; a hitch, stop. Cum.$^{14}$ **8.** *v.* To fasten the latch of a door; to secure by a latch or catch; to shut with a snap.

**Sc.** Keep them hard and fast snecked up, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxix; To sneck the lid o' a box (Jam.). **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Abd.** Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 106. **Per.** Posty always made a vain attempt to sneck the door, Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 192. **Ayr.** Turning up the heid o' the wee square table, [he] sneckit it, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 251. **N.I.**$^{1}$ (s.v. Snib). **Dwn.** The daur wuznae snekit, Lyttle *Robin Gordon*, 48. **N.Cy.**$^{12}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Dur.**$^{1}$, **e.Dur.**$^{1}$ **Cum.** If the gate had been snecked, the cattle could not have got on the line, *Carlisle Patriot* (Mar. 1, 1889) 6, col. 6. **Wm.** Nanny . . . woket intet hoose an clysht dewer tull an sneckt it, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 5. **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ Sneck the door. It will sneck of itself. **w.Yks.**$^{13}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{13}$ **Not.** He went through and never snecked the gate behind him (L.C.M.); **Not.**$^{13}$ **Lin.** I'd cleär forgot, little Dicky, thy chaumber door wouldn't sneck, Tennyson *Owd Roä* (1889); **Lin.**$^{1}$ **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ 'Just sneck yon door.' 'Why, it's snecked already.' **War.** Wise *Shakespere* (1861) 152. **e.An.**$^{2}$ **Nrf.** Just snack the door, will ye? (W.R.E.) **Suf.**$^{1}$

**9.** To check, prevent. e.Yks.$^{1}$ **10.** *adv.* With a sudden catch or snap.

**Rnf.** The bait was gript, sneck gaed the fa', Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 67.

[1. Snekke, or latche, *clitorium*, *pessulum* (*Prompt.*).]

**SNECK**, see **Snack**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Snake**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Snick**, *v.*$^{12}$

**SNECKER, SNECK-SNARL**, see **Snicker**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Snick-snarl**.

**SNECKET**, *sb.* N.Cy.$^{2}$ Cum.$^{14}$ [sne·kit.] The string that draws up a door-latch.

**SNECK-SNIRL, SNECK-UP**, see **Snick-snarl**, **Snickup**.

**SNED**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Cum. [sned.] **1.** *v.* To cut; to prune, lop off, to cut off the tops of turnips; also used *fig.* Cf. **snae**.

**Sc.** Although it took not away the root yet did it sned many of the branches of the evils complained of, Baillie *Lett.* (1775) II. 94 (Jam.); To sned the branches, and forbear the root, Maidment *Pasquils* (1868) 131. **Inv.** Often applied to cutting the green parts off turnips (H.E.F.). **Arg.** She found him snedding the shaft of a shinny-stick at the Stronmagachan gate, Munro *Lost Pibroch* (1895) 191. **Ayr.** Legs, an' arms, an' heads will sned Like taps o' thrissle, Burns *Haggis*, st. 7. **Gall.** (A.W.) **Ir.** He pulled up the fir-tree and snedded it into a walking-stick, Yeats *Flk. Tales* (1888) 268. **N.I.**$^{1}$ **Ant.** To sned a hedge, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.**$^{1}$ After a tree is cut down it is snedded, or divested of all its branches. 'Them busses is snedeet.' **Lakel.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{4}$

Hence (1) **Snedder**, *sb.* one who prunes or lops off branches or turnip tops; (2) **Sneddins**, *sb. pl.* the prunings or twigs lopped off from trees; (3) **Sned-kail**, *sb.* colewort or cabbages, the old stalks of which, after they have begun to sprout, are cut off and left in the earth for future product.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Fif.** They haiff . . . banished the . . . snedders and delvers of the wyne-yeard of the Lord, Melvill *Autobiog.* (1610) 177, ed. 1842. (2) **Sc.** (Jam.) (3) **n.Sc.** The cutting is supposed to prevent their going to seed (*ib.*).

**2.** To emasculate. Sc. (Jam.) **3.** To hew or polish stones with a chisel. *ib.* **4.** To catch.

**Dur.** A boy fishing at the Pier-head exclaimed, 'Eh! aw've snedded twee at a band,' Brockett *Gl.* (1846).

**5.** To rate, scold. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ I did sned him.

**6.** *sb.* A branch pruned off. Lnk. (Jam.)

[1. OE. *snǣdan*, to prune, trim, hew (B.T.).]

**SNED, SNED(D**, see **Snood**, **Snead**.

**SNEDDEN**, *sb.* N.I.$^{1}$ [sne·dən.] A large-sized sand-eel.

**SNEDDER**, see **Snether**.

**SNEE**, *sb.*$^{1}$ n.Lin.$^{1}$ [snī.] A snail.

**SNEE**, *v.*$^{1}$, *adj.* and *sb.*$^{2}$ n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Also written **snie** N.Cy.$^{2}$ Lan.$^{1}$ s.Lan.$^{1}$ Chs.; and in forms **sny** n.Cy. m.Yks.$^{1}$ w.Yks.$^{23}$ Lan. s.Chs.$^{1}$ Not.$^{3}$; **snye** s.Lan.$^{1}$ Chs.$^{13}$ [snī, snai.] **1.** *v.* To abound, swarm; to be infested with. See **Snew**, *v.*$^{1}$ 2.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^{2}$ **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ Our orchard snied with apples last year. **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ A room which 'fair snied wi' lops'; **w.Yks.**$^{3}$ That dog snaws wi' flēăs. **Lan.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1775) *Gl.* **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ Th' heawse were fair snyin' wi' varmin. **Chs.** (J.W.) **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Them feilds agen the woods bin snyin' wi' rappits. **Not.**$^{3}$ **s.Not.** This cheese fair snies with maggots. The place uster sny with Irishmen (J.P.K.).

**2.** *Obs.* To stow together. n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **3.** To rain or snow heavily. Lan.$^{1}$, s.Lan.$^{1}$

**4.** *adj.* Overrun, infested.

**Chs.**$^{1}$; **Chs.**$^{3}$ The house is welly snye wi' rotten.

**5.** *sb.* *Obs.* A number or quantity. n.Cy. Grose (1790).

**SNEE**, *v.*$^{2}$ Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] To sneeze. (Hall.)

**SNEE, SNEEAL**, see **Snae**, **Snail**.

**SNEEAP, SNEEAVIL, SNEEAZLE**, see **Snape**, *v.*, **Snavel**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Sneasle**.

**SNEECHY**, *adj.* Dev. [snī·tʃi.] Greedy. Cf. **sniche**.

This es, thaut I, a jolly rig; I pull'd once moore a sneechy swig, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 26.

**SNEED**, see **Snead**, **Snood**.

**SNEEDGE**, *v.* se.Wor.$^{1}$ [snīdʒ.] A dial. form of 'sneeze.' Cf. **squeeze**.

**SNEEG**, see **Sneg**, *v.*$^{1}$

**SNEEL**, *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.* Sc. Also in form **sneill** Abd. (Jam.) **1.** *v.* To be lazy; to show want of energy; also with *at*.

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ Often joined with the words signifying the action, as, 'He cam sneelin' in the rod.' 'She wiz sneelin' an' washin'.'

**2.** With *about*: to remain idle in a place.

He sneelt aboot a' weentir at haim, *ib.*

**3.** *sb.* The act of doing anything in a lazy manner. *ib.*

**4.** A person of indolent habits. *ib.*, Abd. (Jam.)

**SNEEL**, *v.*$^{2}$ Sc. [snīl.] A dial. form of 'snivel'; to speak through the nose.

**Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899). **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 361, ed. 1876.

**SNEEL**, see **Snail**.

**SNEELS,** *sb. pl.* Cum.$^{14}$ [**snīlz.**] Small, loose horns attached to the skin on the heads of cattle, called 'horned coweys,' and not fast to the skulls.

**SNEELY, SNEEP,** see **Snaily, Snape,** *v., adj.,* **Snip,** *adj.*

**SNEER,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Cum. Lin. Lei. War. Oxf. e.An. Hmp. Som. Also written **snear** Cld. (Jam.) [**sniə(r.**] **1.** *v.* To make a wry face, to grimace. e.An.$^{1}$ Hence **Sneering-match,** *sb.* a grinning match.

**e.An.$^{1}$** The competition of two, or more, clowns endeavouring to surpass each other in making ugly faces for a prize or wager; of which matches we had many in the rural fêtes given at the close of the revolutionary war. **Hmp.** A horse-collar is placed between the two competitors, when they are said to grin through a horse-collar, Holloway.

**2.** To speak contemptuously of.

**War.$^{3}$** He sneered me shameful. **Oxf.** (G.O.)

**3.** To snort; to snore.

**Ayr.** (Jam.) **Cum.$^{1}$** If a horse sneers efter he coughs he's nut brokken windit; **Cum.$^{4}$** **Suf.** I done what I could to make my horse comfortable, and then that only sneered at me (W.R.E.).

Hence **Sneerag,** *sb.* a child's toy; see below.

**Cai.$^{1}$** Made from the larger bone of a pig's foot and two worsted strings. By twisting this round and then alternately straining and slackening the strings the bone is made to revolve rapidly, giving a snoring sound.

**4.** To inhale by the nostrils.

**Fif.** (Jam.) **e.Fif.** The simultaneous up-sneerin' o' snuff, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vi.

**5.** *Obs.* To hiss; to emit a hissing sound.

**Cld.** Syne a snearin snake she twin'd round his arm, *Mary o' Craignethan* in *Edb. Mag.* (July 1819) (Jam.).

**6.** Of the wind: to blow chill and keen.

**Som.** I thought there ood be rain, the win' did sneery so (W.F.R.).

**7.** *sb.* Contumely, expressed or implied. Lei.$^{1}$, War.$^{3}$

**8.** A snort.

**Sc.** The act of a horse when cold in throwing the mucus from his nostrils (Jam.); There she gave mony a nicker and sneer, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) I. 425, ed. 1848. **n.Lin.$^{1}$**

**9.** The act of inhalation or inspiration by the nostrils. Fif. (Jam.) **10.** The hiss of an adder. Cld. (*ib.*)

**SNEERFRAYS,** *sb.* Nrf. [**sniəˑfrēz.**] A sneering person. *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 173.

**SNEESER,** see **Sneezer.**

**SNEESH,** *sb.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Glo. Also in forms **sneish** Rxb.; **snish** Sc. Glo.$^{1}$ [**snīʃ, sniʃ.**] **1.** *sb.* Snuff; a pinch of snuff. Cf. **sneeshin(g, sneeze, 3.**

**Sc.** She did not care one pinch o' snish! Hislop *Anecdote* (1874) 6. **Lth.** A sneesh frae our Indian mull, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 111. **Edb.** Malcom, honest man, Wha taks his snish, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 10, ed. 1801. **Peb.** It was his doom, Whan takan' o' a sneesh, Auld Sammy's horn on's croon tae toom, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 57, ed. 1817. **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 400; **Glo.$^{1}$**

**2.** *Comp.* **Sneesh-horn,** a snuff-box made of a cow's horn. N.Cy.$^{1}$ **3.** *v.* To take snuff.

**Abd.** While some were sneeshin, some were smokin', Beattie *Parings* (1801) 23, ed. 1873. **se.Sc.** Some will hae't to sneesh like stoure, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 113.

Hence **Sneesher,** *sb.* one who takes snuff.

**se.Sc.** A sneesher wi' an empty mull, You'll find him stupid, doure, an' dull, Donaldson *ib.* 114.

**SNEESHIN(G,** *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also written **sneeshen** Frf.; and in forms **sneeshan** Sc.; **sneesheen** Wxf.$^{1}$; **sneeshon** Nhb.$^{1}$; **snichen, snishan** Sc.; **snisheen** Wxf.$^{1}$; **snishin(g, snitian** Sc. [**snīˑʃin, sniˑʃin.**] **1.** Snuff.

**Sc.** It does not signification a pinch of sneeshing, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxvi; How will you get 'sneeshin' wanting siller? Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) i. **Cai.$^{1}$** **Abd.** I gaed to the town, For snishan was my erran', Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 103. **Per.** Thy vile snichen, and thy brose, Smith *Poems* (1714) 12, ed. 1853. **Edb.** A mill with snitian, to pepper her nose, Pennecuik *Helicon* (1720) 65. **Gall.** The noblest sneeshan in the world, Crockett *A. Mark* (1899) xxi. **Wxf.$^{1}$**

Hence **Sneeshinie,** *adj.* snuffy.

**n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** That aul' greedy, sneeshinie howffin, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xii.

**2.** A pinch of snuff; *fig.* anything of little value.

**Sc.** I wadna gie a sneeshin' to hear a blockhead screechin', Outram *Lyrics* (1887) 134. **Bnff.** Nor will they care a snishin Wi' you to grapple, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 168. **Abd.** For ghaists I dinna care a sneeshin', Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 21. **Lnk.** He was amind money to leave; But Donald says, No, not a snishing, Graham *Writings* (1883) I. 175. **Nhb.$^{1}$**

**3.** *Comp.* (1) **Sneeshing-box,** a snuff-box; (2) **-horn,** a small horn used as a snuff-box; (3) **-mill** or **-mull,** see (1); (4) **-pen,** a small spoon or quill used in taking snuff.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Bch.** His fishing-wand, his snishin'-box, Forbes *Dominie* (1785) 28. (2) **Sc.** When wi' Eve he'll had a crack, He'll teuk his sneeshin' horn, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 177. (3) **Sc.** I could take my aith to that sneeshing-mull, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxiii; Being anciently of a cylindrical form it was not only used for holding the snuff, but the tobacco, after being dried at the fire, was bruised or ground in it (Jam.). **Abd.** A sneeshin' mull an' 'bacco doss, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 18. **Per.** Hats, bonnets, half-crowns, sneeshin mills I've tint, Spence *Poems* (1898) 165. **Ayr.** The luntin pipe an' sneeshin-mill, Are handed round, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 133. **Bwk.** Wattie han's roun' his sneeshin'-mull, Calder *Poems* (1897) 125. **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) (4) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** The fu' o' a sneeshin pen, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xi.

**SNEEST,** *v.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **sniest**; and in form **sneist, sneyst** (Jam.). **1.** *v.* To treat with scorn or contempt; to sneer, sniff.

**Sc.** Ne'er . . . gie a sob, although she sneest, Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 45 (Jam.). **Lth.** He sneystit at it (Jam.). **Lnk.** Ilka quene, frae spyt, that day Sniest to her wi' a stutter, Ramsay *Gentle Shepherd* (Scenary ed.) 711.

**2.** *sb.* A gibe, taunt; an air of disdain; impertinence.

**Sc.** Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* (Jam.) **Lth.** I carena by their base ill names, Their sneists an' sneers an' fy-for-shames, Jo. Hogg *Poems* (1806) 48 (*ib.*). **Slk.** (Jam.)

**SNEEST(E,** see **Snaste.**

**SNEESTY,** *adj.* Sc. Yks. Suf. Also written **sniesty** w.Yks.$^{1}$; and in forms **sneisty** Sc. (Jam.); **snisety** w.Yks.; **snisty** Sc. (Jam.) [**snīˑsti.**] **1.** Scornful, contemptuous, sneering.

**Sc.** The grieve's wife had been sneisty, Stevenson *Hermiston,* v, in *Cosmopolis* (Feb. 1896). **n.Sc.** A snisty answer, an uncivil reply given with an air of haughtiness or scorn (Jam.). **Lth.** (Jam.) **Edb.** Syne you'll reflect, what sect was ye, A sample sneesty, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 88. **w.Yks.** (Hall.), **w.Yks.$^{1}$**

**2.** Snappish, churlish. Suf.$^{1}$ Cf. **snaisty.**

**SNEET,** *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.*$^{1}$ Bnff.$^{1}$ [**snīt.**] **1.** *v.* To loiter; to walk in a slow, stupid manner; to show laziness and want of skill at work; with *about*: to remain idly in a place. **2.** *sb.* The act of loitering, or of working lazily. **3.** A stupid person of indolent habits.

**SNEET,** *v.*$^{2}$ Lin. Cor. Also written **sneat** Cor. [**snīt.**] **1.** To sneer. Lin.$^{1}$, n.Lin.$^{1}$ **2.** To laugh in a vulgar way; to giggle in a suppressed manner. Cor. (F.R.C.)

**SNEET,** *sb.*$^{2}$ Sc. Sleet. Dick *Dict.* (1827). Hence **Sneety,** *adj.* sleety. *ib.*

**SNEETER,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. [**snīˑtər.**] **1.** *v.* To loiter; to remain idly in a place; to work in a slow, unskilful manner. Bnff.$^{1}$ Cf. **sneet,** *v.*$^{1}$ **2.** To sleep a light, short sleep.

Joined commonly with the word 'sleep' and conveying the notion of want of comfort, *ib.*

**3.** To weep, 'blubber.' Bnff.$^{1}$, Cai.$^{1}$ **4.** *sb.* The act of loitering or working in a slow, unskilful manner. Bnff.$^{1}$ **5.** A person slow and unskilful at work. *ib.* **6.** A short sleep.

A jist hid time t'get a sneeter o' a sleep sittin' on a chair, *ib.*

**SNEETH,** see **Snead.**

**SNEEVE,** *v.* Sh.I. [**snīv.**] To cut with a sharp instrument. S. & Ork.$^{1}$ Cf. **snae.**

**SNEEVE, SNEEVEL,** see **Sneave, Snivel,** *v.*$^{1}$

**SNEEVELACK,** *sb.* Sh.I. [**snīˑvlək.**] A snuff-box. S. & Ork.$^{1}$ Cf. **snivel,** *v.*$^{1}$

**SNEEVIL,** *sb.* n.Cy. Lakel. Cum. Also written **sneevel** Cum.$^{4}$; and in forms **snevil** n.Cy. Lakel.$^{2}$ [**snīˑvl.**] A snail.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Lakel.$^{2}$** Snevil-shell. **Cum.** 'Driving sneevils,' said of boys who loiter, Sullivan *Cum. and Wm.* (1857) 85; **Cum.$^{14}$**

**SNEEVIL, SNEEVLE,** see **Snivel,** *v.*$^{1}$

**SNEEZE**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Lan. Glo. Also written **sneise.** [snīz.] **1.** *v.* With *upon*: to despise, sneer at.

Abd. The feathery snaw-drift sheen . . . And polish'd slide upon the loan, Are no just to be sneezed upon, Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 201.

**2.** To take snuff.

Gall. 'Tween sneezin', chowin', smokin', There's few are free, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 127, ed. 1897.

Hence (1) **Sneezing**, *sb.* snuff; cf. sneeshin(g; (2) **Sneezing-mill**, *sb.* a snuff-box; (3) **-tobacco**, *sb.*, see (1).

(1) Sc. A mill of good sneezing to prie, Ritson *Sngs.* (1794) I. 212 (Jam.). (2) Sc. There his sneezing mill and box lies, Colvil *Whigs Supplication* (ed. 1796) II. 134. (3) Lnk. Beadles were 'to tak notice of those who tak y$^{e}$ sneising tobacco in tyme of divine service,' Andrews *Bygone Ch. Life* (1899) 128.

**3.** *sb.* Snuff. Cf. sneesh.

Lan. Hondin im th sneeze, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 18. s.Lan.$^1$

**4.** *Comp.* (1) **Sneeze-horn**, (*a*) the nose; (*b*) a horn used as a snuff-box; (2) **-wort**, the common yarrow, *Achillea millefolium.*

(1, *a*) Lan. Yoar sneeze-horn tells its own tale, Staton *Three Graces*, 5. e.Lan.$^1$, s.Lan.$^1$ (*b*) N.Cy.$^1$ Lan. Beawt yean ha meh sneeze hurn, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 40. s.Lan.$^1$ (2) Glo.$^1$

**SNEEZE**, see Snaste.

**SNEEZER**, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Amer. Also written **sneeser** Suf.$^1$; and in form **sneizer** s.Chs.$^1$ [snī·zə(r.] **1.** The nose. s.Chs.$^1$ **2.** A violent blow, esp. on the nose.

e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 29; e.Yks.$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks. *Hlfx. Courier* (June 19, 1897). Suf.$^1$

**3.** Anything astonishing or unexpected; an extreme of any kind; a surprise, disappointment.

n.Cy. 'Ah've got t'sack.' 'Well, that's a sneezer.' 'It's a cowld mornin.' 'Aye, it's a sneezer' (B.K.). w.Yks. Aggravating and disappointing news. 'Ah call that a sneezer, onyhah,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 27, 1897). Lan. That's what I call a sneezer, Brierley *Cotters*, xiii. s.Lan.$^1$ [Amer. He was a sneezer. He was tall enough to spit down on the heads of your grenadiers, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. viii.]

**4.** A worthless character. w.Yks. *Hlfx. Courier* (June 19, 1897).

**SNEG**, *sb.*$^1$ I.Ma. [sneg.] The latch of a door. Cf. sneck.

Don't lock the door, leave it on the sneg (S.M.).

**SNEG**, *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* Fif. (Jam.) A low term for gain.

**SNEG**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^3$ Sc. Also in form **sneeg** S. & Ork.$^1$ Cld. (Jam.) [sneg.] **1.** *v.* To neigh; to snort. S. & Ork.$^1$, Cld. (Jam.) Cf. snig, *v.*$^2$ Hence **Snegger**, (1) *sb.* a horse. Sh.I. Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 121; (2) *v.* to neigh. S. & Ork.$^1$ **2.** *sb.* The neigh of a horse. Sh.I. Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 164; S. & Ork.$^1$

**SNEG**, *v.*$^2$ *Obs.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] To push with the horns.

n.Cy. (Hall.) [That cow is apt to sneg, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)]

**SNEG**, see Snag, *sb.*$^1$

**SNEG(G**, *v.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. [sneg.] **1.** *v.* To cut with a sharp instrument; to cut off, cut short; also used *fig.* Cf. snag, *sb.*$^2$ 11.

Sc. He snegs the speer asinder, Riddell *Ps.* (1857) xlvi. 9; To sneg off at the web's end, to cut off one's hopes (Jam.). Rnf. [He] . . . Snegg'd hin' an' fore legs baith awa, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 77. Rxb. Time wi' his scythe has snegg'd aff thae, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 68.

**2.** To interrupt, check; to invite a broil. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **3.** *sb.* A cut suddenly given, a small incision or notch. Sc. (Jam.) Cf. snick, *v.*$^1$

**SNEIAD**, see Snood.

**SNEILL, SNEISHTER**, see Sneel, *v.*$^1$, Sneyster.

**SNEITH**, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Smooth, polished, refined.

Sc. 'Not sneith,' applied to language that is tart and somewhat acrimonious (Jam.). Rxb. Her words they werena sneith, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 121.

[Cp. Amyd his sneith and fair slekyt breist bane, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, IV. 12.]

**SNEIVY**, *adj.* Cor. [snī·vi.] Low, mean, cunning.

Cor.$^1$ He's a sneivy fellow; Cor.$^2$

**SNEK**, see Snake, *sb.*$^1$, Sneck.

**SNELL**, *sb.* Som. Also in form **snull** e.Som. [snel.] **1.** A short stick pointed at both ends, used in the game of 'tip-cat'; a 'cat.' e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.$^1$ **2.** Phr. *stick and snell*, the game of 'tip-cat.' w.Som.$^1$

**SNELL**, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. [snel.] **1.** *adj.* Quick, sharp, acute; keen, eager; also used *advb.*

Abd. Fu' o' good nature, sharp and snell with a', Ross *Helenore* (1768) 14, ed. 1812. Lnk. Europe had nane mair snack or snell At verse or prose, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1800) II. 331 (Jam.). Lth. Snell is the stamack o' Bauld Braxy Tam, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 98. Peb. The Smith, black, bardy, wee, and snell, Served round the nappy ale, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 91, ed. 1817. n.Lin.$^1$ That's a snell bitch you've gotten.

**2.** Fierce, terrible; severe; painful.

Sc. That was a snell law, I grant ye, Scott *Redg.* (1824) xi. nw.Abd. The rumaticks have been richt snell wi' me, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 21. Ayr. Bear life's rebuffs, Tho' they're aft unco snell, White *Jottings* (1879) 154. Lth. Terrible snell snabs that tak's the wind mair frae a beast than a lang steady pu', Strathesk *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891). Gall. A strong tool for death's snell han', Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 245, ed. 1876.

**3.** Cold, piercing, keen, sharp; biting, pungent; also used *advb.*

Sc. The bitter wind . . . blowing steadily from the north with a snell foretaste of snow, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 184. n.Sc. The blast sweeps past with keener teeth and chill more snell, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 106. Cai.$^1$ Slg. Snell frae the nor' east the win' fiercely blew, Buchanan *Poems* (1901) 43. Ayr. Bleak December's winds ensuin, Baith snell an' keen! Burns *To a Mouse* (1785) st. 4. Edb. Antrin fock may ken how snell Auld Reikie will at morning smell, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 203, ed. 1785. Gall. Snell as the north wind, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 206. N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ She blaas snell thi' day; wes' he' snaa, aa think. Dur. A snell morning (K.). Cum.$^1$ 'Here's a sharp mwornin, John.' 'Ey, as snell as a stepmother's breath'; Cum.$^4$ Cum., Wm. Nicolson (1677) in *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. w.Yks.$^3$ A snell morning. n.Lin.$^1$ Them snell east winds. ne.Lin. (E.S.)

**4.** *Fig.* Sharp and biting in speech, sarcastic, caustic; tart, acrimonious; austere, severe. Also used *advb.*

Sc. He's snell and dure eneugh in casting up their nonsense to them, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxi. n.Sc. Your talk to me seems very snell, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) 114, ed. 1875. Bch. Wha wi' snell words him sair did snib, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 8. w.Sc. That's just the mustard I mean, an gay snell mustard he is whiles, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 172. s.Sc. Nae fear o' birkies doure and snell Passing ye on the sneeshin' mill, Allan *Poems* (1887) 24. w.Yks. 'He looks snell.' Not in common use, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Aug. 29, 1896); w.Yks.$^3$

Hence (1) **Snell-gabbit**, (2) **-tongued**, *ppl. adj.* sharp-tongued, caustic in speech.

(1) Gall. I last saw the snell-gabbit body Wi' face like a wadge, Scott *Gleanings* (1881) 88. (2) Gall. The heartsome, snell-tongued, tender woman turned away, Crockett *Lochinvar* (1897) 310.

**5.** *Obs.* Clear-sounding.

Frf. Douff like drum, and snell like cymbal, Beattie *Arnha'* (c. 1820) 51, ed. 1882.

**6.** Pert, impudent; supercilious, conceited.

N.I.$^1$, Uls. (M.B.-S.) Ant. A girl who can scold and give word for word will be spoken of as 'gye an snell,' or as 'gye snell bit,' *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

**7.** *Obs.* Firm, determined.

Lnk. In ilk action, wise and snell, You may shaw manly fire, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1800) I. 49 (Jam.).

**8.** *adv.* Very, exceedingly. S. & Ork.$^1$ Snell white.

[1. OE. *snell, snel*, quick, active (B.T.).]

**SNELLY**, *adv.* and *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. [sne·li.] **1.** *adv.* Coldly, keenly, sharply, bitterly.

Sc. The snaw drives snelly through the dale, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) II. 451. Per. The warm simmer gale may blaw snelly an' keen, Nicoll *Poems* (ed. 1843) 118. Edb. This winter has set in on us early and snelly, Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 23. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Nhb. *N. Minstrel* (1806) 66.

**2.** Sharply in speech, tartly, severely.

Abd. At first he frown'd, and said right snelly, It's gryte presumption, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Invocation*, xix.

**3.** *adj.* Sharp, keen, chilly.

Lnk. There's a snelly nicht for ye ootside doors, Murdoch

*Readings* (1895) III. 16. **Lth.** The autumn air, even in the cosy sanctum, felt already shrewd and snelly, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 243.

**SNEP,** *v.* Lei.$^1$ [snep.] To speak sharply, rebuke; to interrupt with scolding, to snap.

**SNEPE,** see **Snape,** *v.*

**SNERDLE,** *v.* Not. [snə̄·dl.] To nestle closely; to wrap up comfortably in bed; to go comfortably off to sleep.

**s.Not.** Snerdle the child up; mek it comfortable. The children are snerdlin together nicely. A think baby ull soon snerdle off (J.P.K.).

**SNERE,** *v.* Oxf. [Not known to our correspondents.] To sneak off. (Hall.)

**SNERL,** see **Snirl,** *sb.*$^1$, *v.*$^2$

**SNERP,** *v.* and *sb.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Also written **snirp** Lakel.$^2$ Cum.$^1$ Wm. w.Yks.$^2$ ne.Lan.$^1$ Not.$^3$ War.$^2$ s.Wor.$^1$ Shr.$^1$ Hrf.$^2$; **snurp** Cum. Lan.; and in forms **snerrup** sw.Lin.$^1$; **snirrup** Cum.$^{34}$ Not. [snərp, snə̄p; snə·rəp.] **1.** *v.* To shrink, shrivel; to tighten, contract; to scorch, dry up; to wither with heat, cold, or drought; to pine away; freq. with *up.*

**Cum.** T'breeks is too big, but they'll seùnn snerp up (E.W.P.); T'ledder part on't . . . was sooa snurpt up aboot t'ends, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 218; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** Afoor a git heeam ageean as be snirpt up tu nowt, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 12; (J.M.) **w.Yks.**$^2$ A pig had etten a hot 'tato and snirped its rop. **Lan.** Leather snurps by the fire (K.); **Lan.**$^1$, **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Der.**$^2$, **Not.**$^{23}$ **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 362. **n.Lin.** Hes n't th' frost snerrupt up them trees? (M.P.) **sw.Lin.**$^1$ Her frock was all snerruped and drawn up wi' the fire. They got some irons, and snerruped up their hair. **s.Wor.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ The oven's mighty whot, it'll snirp that bif if yo' put'n it in yit awilde. The tatoe tops bin snirped up ŏŏth las' night's fros', I see. **Hrf.**$^2$ All snirpt with the cold.

**2.** To curl up the nose in scorn.

**Cum.**$^3$ Snirrups his nwose up at t'praise o' poor fwok, 55.

**3.** To be ill-tempered. Cum.$^4$ Hence (1) **Snirped-up,** *ppl. adj.*, (2) **Snirpy,** *adj.* cross-grained, sulky.

(1) **Shr.**$^1$ 'Snirped-up, like a swinged pig's eye,' is a proverbial expression commonly applied to persons of perverse, sulky temper. (2) *ib.*

**4.** To catch in a snare. Cum.$^{14}$ **5.** To become twisted or entangled, applied to silk yarn when it becomes twisted in 'kinks.' Not. (W.H.S.) **6.** *sb.* A small, insignificant person. War.$^2$ **7.** A piece chipped out of earthenware. Lakel.$^2$ **8.** A snare; a loop.

**Cum.** Use net or snerp! nowt o' t'swort! never mair, Dickinson *Lit. Rem.* (1888) 220; **Cum.**$^{14}$

[**1.** *Snurpe,* to become shrivelled, *Rel. Ant.* II. 211. Swed. *snörpa,* to contract (Serenius).]

**SNERPLE,** *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Also written **snirple** w.Yks. [snə·rpl, snə̄·pl.] To shrivel up, esp. with heat. Cf. **snerp.**

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 11, 1897). **Lan.**$^1$

**SNERRUP, SNERT,** see **Snerp, Snirt,** *v.*$^1$

**SNERTLE,** *v.* Not. [snə̄·tl.] To get rucked up.

**s.Not.** The wick o' ma lamp's allus snertlin up (J.P.K.).

**SNESH, SNETHE,** see **Snash, Snead.**

**SNETHER,** *adj.* Dur. Yks. Also in form **snedder** Dur. [sne·ðə(r.] Slim, slender. Cf. **snever.**

**Dur.** A snether woman (K.). **m.Yks.**$^1$

**SNETHERUM,** *sb.* Nhp.$^2$ [sne·ðərəm.] A sharp, 'cutting' fellow.

**SNETTLE, SNEUD, SNEUG,** see **Snattle,** *v.*$^2$, **Snood, Sniog.**

**SNEUKER,** *sb.* Sh.I. Anything affecting the nose, an irritating smell, smoke.

The fire-brand is placed in the tar pot and set at the cow's head, the smoke or sneuker of which excites a fit of coughing on the trembling animal, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 145.

[Cp. Norw. dial. *snoka,* to sniff (Aasen).]

**SNEUKIT,** *ppl. adj.* Sh.I. **1.** Plausible, insidious, artful. S. & Ork.$^1$ **2.** *Comb.* **Ill-sneukit,** cross-grained, ill-natured, sulky. (J.S.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$ An 'ill-sneukit bodie.'

**SNEUL,** *sb.* ne.Lan.$^1$ [sniul.] A snail. Cf. **sneevil.**

**SNEUL,** see **Snool,** *sb.*

**SNEULLS,** *sb. pl.* N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ [sniulz.] The internal lining of a sheep's nostrils.

**SNEUT,** *sb.* Bnff.$^1$ [sniut.] A silly, stupid person. Cf. **sneet,** *v.*$^1$

This word and its group indicate a greater degree of silliness than 'sneet' and its group.

**SNEUTER,** *v.* and *sb.* Bnff.$^1$ An intensive of 'sneeter' (q.v.).

**SNEUZE, SNEVE,** see **Snooze,** *sb.*$^1$, **Sneave.**

**SNEVER,** *adj.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Also in form **snevver** n.Yks.$^{12}$ e.Yks. Small; slender and neat, slight; smooth. Cf. **snether.**

**N.Cy.**$^2$ 'Snever-spawt,' a slender stripling. **Yks.** (K.), **n.Yks.**$^{12}$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**$^4$ **Lan.** The wide dale is but snever to them, Brathwait *Lan. Lovers* (1640) iv.

[Cp. Dan. *snever, snæver,* narrow, straight, tight, restricted (Larsen).]

**SNEVERKER,** *sb.* Wm. A home-thrust, a rebuff; a blow. 'I gev him a sneverker' (J.M.).

**SNEVIL,** see **Sneevil.**

**SNEVIT,** *sb.* Yks. [sne·vit.] The act of blowing the nose. e.Yks. Morris *Flk. Talk* (1892).

**SNEVVER,** see **Snever.**

**SNEW,** *sb.* Nrf. A noose. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 61.

**SNEW,** *v.*$^1$ Irel. Yks. Lan. Flt. Glo. Nrf. Dev. Also written **sneew** Wxf.$^1$; **snu** Flt.; **snue** Lan.; and in form **snoo** Lan. Flt. [sniu, snū.] **1.** To snow.

**Wxf.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^{12}$ **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 399; **Glo.**$^1$ Snewed up. **Nrf.** It had blowed an' snewed for a couple of days, Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 84. **n.Dev.** Or whan snewth or blunketh [bleňketh], *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 124.

**2.** To swarm, abound. Cf. **snee,** *v.*$^1$

**n.Yks.** T'garden fair snewed wi' bees (H.M.). **Lan.** Th' weddink folk began to snew in fro' ewry side, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 39; At St. Annes in the Fylde folks say 'The rabbits are all snueing about,' *Manch. Cy. News* (Nov. 9, 1895); I should say your trees was snooin' wi' shepsters, *ib.* (Dec. 7, 1895). **Flt.** (T.K.J.)

[**1.** OE. *snīwan,* to snow (B.T.). **2.** Cp. It snewed in his hous of mete and drinke, Chaucer *C. T.* Prol. 345.]

**SNEW,** *v.*$^2$ n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **snue** w.Yks.$^1$ ne.Lan.$^1$ [sniu.] To turn up the nose in contempt; to scorn; to sneer at any one. Cf. **snigh.**

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Lakel.**$^2$ Snew, as Bob Cragg dud efter he'd sook'd a rotten egg, an' he was ass'd what he was snewin at. **Wm.** A beean et a dog wad snew it nooase et, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 46; Yer fine fowk will nit snaw [*sic*] up yer noases, Close *Satirist* (1833) 155; **Wm.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$

Hence **Snewy,** *adj.* contemptuous sneering. Cum. (E.W.P.)

**SNEWS,** see **Snooze,** *v.*$^2$

**SNEW-SKIN,** *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Also in form **sneauskin** n.Yks. A leathern apron for a spinner to rub the spindle.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **n.Yks.** Thy sneauskin is quite gean, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 177; (K.)

**SNEWSLEN,** *sb.* Lakel.$^2$ [sniu·zlən.] A self-indulgent person; a disreputable character.

**SNEY,** see **Snie.**

**SNEYSTER,** *v.* Sc. Also in form **sneishter.** To sear, scorch.

**Ayr.** He rummled my hass wi' a spine-shank and sneishtered my throat wi' cowstick, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 117; (Jam.)

**SNEYSTER, SNIAAG,** see **Snister, Snag,** *v.*$^2$

**SNIAUVE,** *v.* Bch. (Jam.) A dial. form of 'snow.'

**SNIAVEL,** see **Snavel,** *v.*$^1$

**SNIB,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Rut. Lei. Nhp. Bdf. Also written **snyb** Sc. [snib.] **1.** *v.* To check, restrain; to rebuke, scold, snub; to punish.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Mry.** No termagant tongue, . . Dares rattle around us, or scold us, or snib, Hay *Lintie* (1851) 64. **Per.** To snib the bairns that break the glass windows, Lawson *Bk. of Per.* (1847) 162. **Lnk.** Ramsay *Poems* (1721) *Gl.* **Edb.** *Carlop Green* (1793) 128, ed. 1817. **Ir.** If Honor comes to be snibbin' an' makin' little o' me afore them, Carleton *Fardorougha* (1836) vi. **Rut.**$^1$ Them fox-terriers takes a deal of snibbing. **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **Bdf.** (J.W.B.)

**2.** To secure by means of a bolt or sliding bar; to bolt, fasten.

**Sc.** Jeems . . . hurried them to their appointed place, snibbed them in, Dickson *Kirk Beadle* (1892) 19. **ne.Sc.** Pit the lang ladder against the window o' your bedroom (it's no snibbit), Gordon *Northward Ho* (1894) 239. **Cai.**$^1$ **w.Sc.** When the end of this [sliding bar of iron] is moved into a keeper attached to the door-post, the door is said to be snibbed. When a door is snibbed it cannot be opened from the outside, *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iv. 467. **e.Fif.** I . . . snibbit the door an' rave open Tibbie's letter first, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xx. **Edb.** Donal's hand I sheuk, Syne snibbed the door, McLaren *Rhymes* (1881) 99. **N.I.**$^1$ Snib the window.

Hence **Snibbing-post**, *sb.* a post to which anything is fastened.

**Gall.** The granite 'snibbing post,' to which the boat was usually tied, Crockett *Lochinvar* (1897) 408.

**3.** To catch in a trap.

**Rnf.** Daundrin' out yestreen right late, I [a rat] maist was snibbit by the gaet, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 59.

**4.** To cut; to cut into; to shape, point; to cut short; to separate; to make an end of.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Edb.** Three inches from the place where his wife had snibbed it across by, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxvii. **Ant.** To cut off small slices from the top ends of potatoes, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

Hence **Snibbins**, *sb. pl.* the portions cut or sliced from potatoes. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **5.** To castrate, geld.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **n.Yks.**$^1$ Usually applied in the case of lambs.

**6.** With *off*: to pay short; to cut off as regards money.

**Lnk.** Aye snib aff the ither groat Frae whisky stoup and porter pot, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 168, ed. 1897. **n.Yks.** He snib'd me off wi' 6*d.* shooat (I.W.).

**7.** To snuff a candle.

**Lth.** (Jam.) **Edb.** Gif I dinna snib your candle this time, the deil may have my soul, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 364.

**8.** *sb. Obs.* A check, rebuff; a cut; a smart stroke.

**Bch.** Tarras *Poems* (1804) *Gl.* (Jam.) **Abd.** I thought he might hae gott'n a snib, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 25; Sic snibs as that may sair [serve] to let us see That 'tis far better to be loose and free, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 18, ed. 1812.

**9.** A small bolt or sliding bar on a door, &c.; a catch, fastening.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Sh.I.** Geng dee wis an' open, Mansie, da snib is on, *Sh. News* (Dec. 4, 1897). **Cai.**$^1$ **Frf.** An unearthly hand presses the snib of the window, Barrie *Minister* (1891) xxii. **w.Sc.** A snib is a small sliding bar of iron generally put under the lock. Most doors have both a snib and a sneck. A bolt however is not a snib, *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iv. 467. **s.Sc.** The snib is a small piece of wood by inserting which into the loop the sneck becomes fast and cannot be raised from the outside; and in later and more civilized times the term has been applied to the bolt now attached to all door-locks, *ib.* 545. **Uls.** The keeper or snack of a thumb-latch (M.B.-S.).

**10.** A button. S. & Ork.$^1$

[**1.** Him wolde he snibben sharply for the nones, Chaucer *C. T.* Prol. 523. Dan. *snibbe*, to blow one up, rate (Larsen).]

**SNIBBELT**, see **Sniblet**.

**SNIBBERT**, *v.* and *sb.* Bnff.$^1$ [sniˑbərt.] **1.** *v.* To loiter; to work in a silly, stupid manner. **2.** *sb.* A person of sharp, hard features and little force of character.

Hence **Snibbertick(ie**, *sb.* a diminutive of 'snibbert.'

**SNIBBIT**, *sb.* and *ppl. adj.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **snibbet** Nhb. [sniˑbit.] **1.** *sb.* A small piece of wood on the end of a rope or tether which is slipped through an eye at the other end to fasten it. Rxb. (Jam.) Cf. **snibble**. **2.** A turn-button for fastening a door. Nhb. (R.O.H.) Cf. **snib, 9.** **3.** Anything curtailed of its proper proportions. S. & Ork.$^1$ **4.** *ppl. adj.* Curtailed of the proper proportions. Sh.I., Cld. (Jam.)

**SNIBBLE**, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. [sniˑbl.] **1.** A small piece of wood on the end of a rope or tether which is slipped through an eye at the other end to fasten it. Rxb. (Jam.) Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). Cf. **snibbit**. **2.** A bar used for scotching tram-wheels on an inclined plane. Nhb.$^1$ [*Reports Mines.*]

**SNIBBLE-NOSE**, *sb.* w.Cy. Som. Dev. **1.** *Obs.* A nose that requires wiping. n.Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 399. **2.** One who sniffs; *fig.* a term of reproach for a mean-spirited, covetous person; a miser.

**w.Cy.** Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **w.Som.**$^1$ He! an old snibble-nose! [snúbˑl noaˑuz] you mid so well try to get blid out o' vlint, as ax he vor ort. **n.Dev.** Go ye rearing, snapping, tedious, cutted snibble-nose, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 107.

**SNIBLET**, *sb.* Rxb. (Jam.) Nhb.$^1$ Also in form **snibbelt** Rxb. (Jam.) [sniˑblit.] A small piece of wood on the end of a rope or tether which is slipped through an eye at the other end to fasten it. Cf. **snibble, 1.**

**SNIBLICH**, *sb. Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) A collar made of plaited straw formerly used to fasten a cow to a stake.

**SNICHE**, *adj.* Dor. Also written **snyche.** [snitʃ.] Eager; ready to snap; stingy, grasping. Cf. **sneechy.**

(C.W.B.); He's a regular sniche one, Hardy *Trumpet-Major* (1880) vi. **m.Dor.** (T.H.)

**SNICHEN, SNICHER**, see **Sneeshin(g, Snicker**, *v.*$^1$

**SNICHTER**, *v.* Sc. [sniˑχtər.] To sniff, snuffle. Cf. **snicker**, *v.*$^1$

**Dmf.** Tae be sneevilin' an' snichterin' an' befulin' yersel' like that, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 89.

**SNICK**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lei. War. Sur. Som. Also written **snik** Sh.I.; and in forms **sneck** Sc. Cum.$^4$ e.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks. Lei.$^1$ [snik, snek.] **1.** *v.* To cut sharply; to cut into; to notch, scollop, indent; to make incisions; to cut off. Cf. **snig**, *v.*$^1$ **1.**

**Sc.** Cutting your kinsman's thrapple or getting your ain sneckit instead thereof, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxv; (Jam.) **Sh.I.** Shü guid i' da reest an' snickid aff da half o' da grice spaarl, *Sh. News* (July 7, 1900). **Cai.**$^1$ **w.Sc.** Mony o' my acquaintances hae gotten the thread o' life sneckit in twa, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 82. **Cld.** She sneckit it wi' the shears a' roun (Jam.). **w.Yks.** I've stown, cloascords I've snicked, windows I've brokken, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 12; *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 4, 1897); **w.Yks.**$^2$

Hence **Snickers**, *sb. pl.* shears, scissors; only used in a meaningless threat to frighten children. Cf. **snicker-sneeze.**

**n.Lin.**$^1$ If you rem'le ony o' them things ageän I'll snickrsneeze you; th' snickers is all ready hingin' up e' th' passige.

**2.** To clip a sheep, &c. in uneven ridges. Cum.$^{14}$ **3.** To castrate. n.Lin. (E.P.) Cf. **snitch**, *v.*$^5$ **4.** To give a quick, sudden blow; to strike smartly; to hit a ball so that it glances off.

**Sh.I.** I'll sneck da limmer atween da een da first time I meet her, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 46. **w.Yks.**$^2$ Did tha see him snick that ball to leg? **War.**$^3$ Snicked to leg, Collins *Free Foresters* (1895) 337. **Sur.** He brings the first joint of the second finger of his right hand down to the middle of the thumb, and, holding it at the back of froggy's head, lets drive, or, as he says, 'snicks him,' killing him at once, Son of Marshes *On Sur. Hills* (ed. 1894) 158. **Som.** The snicking of the flint and steel sounded hard and vicious, Raymond *Gent. Upcott* (1893) xiv.

**5.** To turn aside. **w.Yks.**$^2$ He snicked on one side.

**6.** Of a gun: to miss or hang fire.

**w.Yks.** T'gun snecked as I were blazin' wi' it, Baring-Gould *Oddities* (1874) II. 104, ed. 1875. **w.Som.**$^1$ 'I b'leive thick there bird wid a-drapt nif the gun 'ad'n a-snickt.' The same expression is often used when the gun 'hangs fire'—that is does not explode instantly upon the pull of the trigger.

**7.** *Obs.* To close, fill up; to stop an incision or gap.

**Abd.** To sneck wi' lime, to make indentations in a wall, filling the blanks with lime, or in building to insert a small quantity between the stones in the outer side (Jam.); Within these five years a very few of them have been stob-thatched . . . and snecked or harled with lime, *Statist. Acc.* II. 534 (*ib.* s.v. Stob-thatched).

Hence **Sneck-pin**, *v.* to put in small stones between the larger ones in a wall, and to daub the seams with lime.

**n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** The walls of these houses shall be built of stone and lime or stone and mortar, outer course laid and sneck-pinned with lime, *Agric. Surv.* 199 (*ib.*).

**8.** To contrive opportunely; to do anything in the 'nick' of time.

**Lei.**$^1$ Ah joost snickt it roight. **War.**$^3$ **w.Som.**$^1$ We snickt it nezackly; another minute more, the snap wid a-bin down.

**9.** To drink off; to finish up.

**Lnk.** 'Tuts man,' quo' Johnny, 'sneck your dram,' Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 69.

**10.** With *up*: to fail in an enterprise. e.Yks.$^1$ **11.** With *up*: to speak sharply to; to snub.

**Lei.**$^1$ A snecked me oop ivver so shaa'p, an' says what had Oi to dew wi't?

**12.** *sb.* The act or power of cutting.

**Sc.** I give your honour leave to hang Shemus, if there's a pair of shears in the Highlands that has a baulder sneck than her's ain, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xli. **Dmf.** Just a snick of the shears and a dab of walnut juice, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 67.

**13.** A slight cut or incision; a nick, notch, snip.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Sh.I.** Pit dee wis a snik i' da back o' dis twa piltiks wi' dy joktaleg, *Sh. News* (Oct. 21, 1899). **Cai.**$^1$, **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **w.Yks.** Mak' a bit of a snick in 't, nowght no more, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 4, 1897); **w.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ Put a bit of a snick 'pon un, I shall know un ageean.

Hence **Sneck-bittit**, *ppl. adj.* of sheep: having a piece the shape of a right-angled triangle cut out of the ear as a mark of ownership. Cum.$^4$ **14.** *Fig.* A trifle in distance or height.

**w.Yks.** Ah'll tak' thee dahn a sneck some o' thease days. Lift it up a sneck, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 27, 1897).

**15.** A click; a sudden, sharp noise.

**Som.** Even the snick of the steel against the flint sounded strangely loud, Raymond *No Soul* (1899) 195. **w.Som.**$^1$ Zoon's you drowed in the hot water, I year'd the glass go snick.

**16.** *Obs.* A portion of a wall built with single stones, or stones which go from side to side.

**Gall.** Besides the improvement of locked tops, he . . . invented also snecks or hudds, i.e. spaces built single at short intervals; a very useful contrivance, for if any accident happen to a part of the dyke these snecks prevent the evil from spreading far, *Agric. Surv.* 86 (Jam.).

[1. ON. *snikka*, to nick, cut (Vigfusson).]

**SNICK**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Cum. Not. Lei. War. Also in form **sneck** Sc. Lei.$^1$ [**snik, snek.**] **1.** *v.* To sneak; to pilfer; to grab at. Cf. **snake**, *v.*

**Frf.** Your auld mother had aye a mighty confidence that they would snick you in, Barrie *M. Ogilvy* (1896) 81. **Lnk.** When rent day comes ye're unca fain To look us up an' sneck the siller, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 43. **Cum.**$^4$, **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$

Hence **Snecker**, *sb.* a sharper. Rxb. (Jam.) **2.** *sb.* A sneak. Not.$^1$, Lei.$^1$, War.$^3$

[1. Cp. OE. *snīcan*, to creep, crawl (B.T.).]

**SNICK**, *v.*$^3$ Lin. To tie up. Cf. **snitch**, *sb.*$^3$ 2.

**n.Lin.** Almost confined to living animals. 'Snick that there bitch up i'th stable or else it'll be runnin' our missis hens.' Occasionally applied to floating wood in a river or drain. 'There was a 'leven inch plank floatin' up th' Trent, so I snick'd it to one o' them wallers' (E.P.).

**SNICK, SNICK-A-SNEEZE**, see **Sneck, Snickersneeze.**

**SNICKEE**, *sb.* w.Yks.$^1$ [**sni·kī.**] A snare used by poachers for catching hares, &c.; lit. 'snick eye.'

**SNICKER**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Lakel. Wm. Yks. Brks. e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Wil. Som. and Amer. Also in forms **sneeker** Wm.; **snicher** Sc. N.I.$^1$ [**sni·kə(r**; Sc. Ir. also **sni·χər.**] **1.** *v.* To laugh in a suppressed manner; to giggle; to laugh sneeringly; to sneer. Cf. **nicker**, *v.*, **snigger**, *v.*$^1$

**Abd.** Jenny hafflins snickers out, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 33, ed. 1873. **w.Sc.** Every now and then he would sniff and snicker, Henderson *Our Jeames* (1898) 118. **Dmf.** The Factor snichered, keeping up a very contemptuous series of snirts of laughter, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 139. **N.I.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$, **n.Yks.**$^4$, **w.Yks.** (C.W.D.), **w.Yks.**$^2$ **Brks.**$^1$ If 'e snickers at I I'ooll maayke 'e laugh t'other zide o' yer mouth. **Ken.** (G.B.), **Sur.**$^1$, **Sus.**$^1$ **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1872). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). [**Amer.** The' was some snickerin' an' gigglin', Westcott *David Harum* (1900) xli.]

**2.** To crop, eat.

**Wil.** Craning a looped neck to snicker the short grass, Tennant *Vill. Notes* (1900) 166.

**3.** *sb.* A suppressed laugh; a giggle; a sneering or derisive laugh.

**Sc.** A bit snicher ran roond the table, Reid *Howetoon*, 126. **w.Sc.** A derisive schoolboy snicker, Wood *Farden Ha'* (1902) 121. **Kcb.** A snicher and a smile went round the shop, Muir *Muncraig* (1900) 53. **Don.** Who looks in of the barn door with a snicker of a laugh in his throat but the masther, MacManus *Chim. Corners* (1899) 164. **Wm.** Big-minded men olaz giv 'em a sneeker, Wilson *Old Man's Talk*, 86. [**Amer.** A feeble snicker shook him, *Cent. Mag.* (Nov. 1901) 22.]

**4.** The low noise made by a mare to call her foal to her side. e.An. (Hall.)

**SNICKER**, *v.*$^2$ Bdf. [**sni·kə(r).**] To snare. Cf. **snickle.**

Rabbits are said to be 'snickered' by poachers (J.W.B.).

**SNICKERSNEEZE**, *v.* Lin. Also written **snick-a-sneeze** Lin.$^1$ [**sni·kəsnīz.**] A meaningless term used to threaten children.

**Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ If you rem'le ony o' them things ageän, I'll snickrsneeze you. **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.), **sw.Lin.**$^1$

**SNICKET**, *sb.* Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs.; also Dev. Also written **snickit** Dev. [**sni·kit.**] **1.** A very small piece of anything; anything small and insignificant.

**Dev.** Do 'ee eat another bite, . . missis; 'tis but a snicket, *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 17; I unly wānts jist a snickit. . . Tha leastest morsel 'll dü, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

Hence **Snickitty**, *adj.* in tiny bits.

**Dev.** Theäse es awnly a snickitty little twoad ov a piece, 'ot's tha use ov zending ort, ef 'er cüdden zend zummat better'n they vew crumbs, Hewett *ib.*

**2.** A short distance.

**Cum.** Under yon varra tree 'at stan's off from the rest a snicket, Dalby *Mayroyd* (1888) I. 274.

**3.** A narrow passage between buildings, an alley.

**Lakel.**$^2$, **Cum.**$^4$ **w.Yks.** He ran dahn a snicket an' gat aht o' seet (Æ.B.).

**4.** A pert, forward girl; a 'minx'; a naughty child; a dirty, careless, impudent woman.

**Lan.** A lot of mee-mawing snickets! Waugh *Barrel Organ* (1867) 286; **Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Lan.**$^1$ Theaw'rt a brazen't young snicket. **Chs.**$^{13}$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ A nowty little snicket.

**5.** *Obs.* A miser; a stingy, saving person. w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703).

**SNICKETS**, *sb. pl.* Hmp. [**sni·kits.**] A disease among chickens or young partridges; the 'gapes.' (H.C.M.B.) Cf. **snickup, 3.**

**SNICKLE**, *sb.* and *v.* Lakel. Yks. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Ant. e.An. Also written **snikkle** w.Yks. [**sni·kl.**] **1.** *sb.* A snare, gin; a running noose. Cf. **snittle.**

**n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** I set t'snikkles an' Slot ran 'em in, *Yksman.* (1876) 7; **w.Yks.**$^{2345}$ **Not.**$^2$ Do you hear that hare? It is caught in a snickle. **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **ne.Lin.** (E.S.), **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

**2.** *v.* To snare; to catch in a noose.

**n.Yks.**$^2$, **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^5$ **Der.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Not.**$^2$, **ne.Lin.** (E.S.), **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

**SNICKLER**, *sb.* e.Yks.$^1$ [**sni·klə(r).**] A clenching argument; conclusive evidence.

**SNICKS**, *sb. pl.* Brks. Slang. [**sniks.**] Equal shares, halves. Cf. **snack**, *sb.*$^1$ **5.**

**Brks.**$^1$ **Slang.** At Winchester School: To go snicks in anything (A.D.H.); Wrench *Wd. Bk.* (1901).

**SNICK-SNACKS**, *sb. pl.* e.An.$^1$ Equal shares. Cf. **snack**, *sb.*$^1$ **5.**

**SNICK-SNARL**, *sb.* and *v.* Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Also written **snick-snarle** Lan.$^1$; and in forms **sneck-snarl** n.Cy.; **-snirl** Nhb. [**sni·k-snāl.**] **1.** *sb.* A tangle in thread or yarn; a knotted, tangled skein; a knot, loop; a hitch in a line. Cf. **snock-snarl, snarl**, *v.*$^2$

**Nhb.** Ye've getten that intiv a sneek-snirl (R.O.H.). **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** A curl in a woollen thread caused by its being hard twisted. This tendency was a cause of great trouble and annoyance to the clothier, and was obviated or removed by heating or wetting the yarn, or it gradually passed off as the yarn became older (W.T.); **w.Yks.**$^{1235}$, **Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$ **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 362. **n.Lin.**$^1$ I'd cramp soä bad that th' cauves o' my legs was all snick-snarls. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ Any band will get of snick-snarls, if you don't take care.

**2.** *Fig.* A quarrelsome, contrary person.

**w.Yks.** A real snick-snarl (W.T.).

**3.** *pl.* In phr. *to snick-snarls*, to a tangled heap; utterly, entirely.

**m.Yks.**$^1$ The English drove them all to snicksnarls. **w.Yks.**

They tee'd 'em to t'ends o' cannons an' blew 'em all to snick-snarls (Æ.B.).

4. *v.* To entangle. n.Cy. (Hall.), w.Yks.$^1$

**SNICKUP**, *sb.* and *int.* Yks. e.An. Also written **sniccup** e.An.$^1$ Suf.$^1$; and in forms **sneck-up** w.Yks. [sni·kəp.] **1.** *sb.* The hiccough.

**Suf.**$^1$ The following charm thrice repeated holding the breath is, or used to be, with us, a cure for this diaphragmatic convulsion: 'Hiccup—sniccup—look up—right up—Three drops in a cup—is good for the hiccup' (s.v. Hiccup-snickup).

**2.** An indefinable illness, not easily cured; see below.

**e.An.**$^1$ To say of a man that he has 'got the snickups,' means rather that he fancies himself ill, than that he really is so.

Hence **Snickuppy**, *adj.* pining, pale-faced, puling.

*ib.* 'A poor snickuppy creature!' is sometimes applied to a pale-faced, petted, and pampered child.

**3.** *pl.* A disease among poultry or game; the 'gapes.' Cf. **snickets.**

**e.An.**$^1$ **Ess.** A labourer . . . told me . . . that the turkeys in his neighbourhood were dying very much this season of the 'snick-ups.' By this he meant a kind of sneezing fit, *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xii. 45; **Ess.**$^1$ [A sore on the rump of pheasants, Mayer *Sptsmn's Direct.* (1845) 32.]

**4.** *int.* Begone, 'away with you,' 'go and be hanged.' w.Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Sept. 8, 1883) 7. e.An.$^1$

[EFris. *snik-up*, the hiccough (Koolman).]

**SNICKY**, *sb.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] A small field. (Hall.)

**SNID**, see **Snead, Snood.**

**SNIDDLE**, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Shr. w.Cy. [sni·dl.] **1.** *sb.* Var. species of sedge, rushes, or long coarse grass growing in marshy places.

**Yks.** (B. & H.) **Lan.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.** The floors are well littered with what the farmers here call 'sniddle,' Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 60. **Chs.**$^1$ The larger kinds used formerly to be collected and dried for putting under cheeses in a cheese-room. It was supposed that they did not heat like straw or hay. The name is extended to the tufted hair grass, *Aira caespitosa*; **Chs.**$^2$; **Chs.**$^3$ Rushes, sedge, and flags fringing water or marl pits. **s.Chs.**$^1$ This Lee's terrible hoozy, ommust like sniddle (s.v. Fantome). **Shr.**$^1$; **Shr.**$^2$ *Poa aquatica.* Usually seen growing in ditches and gutters. **w.Cy.** (Hall.)

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Sniddle-bog**, a marshy place where 'sniddle' grows; (2) **-flocks**, the common moor-grass, *Eriophorum angustifolium*; (3) **-grass**, coarse, broad-leaved grass, growing in marshy places.

(1) **Chs.**$^1$ (2) **Chs.** So called from its resemblance to flocks of wool (B. & H.). (3) **Shr.**$^1$

**3.** Stubble. Lan. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) s.Lan.$^1$

**4.** *v.* To rid land of undesirable vegetation such as heather, weeds, &c. by firing it. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 4, 1897).

**SNIDE**, *adj.*$^1$ Lin. Also written **snyde** n.Lin.$^1$ [snaid.] Of the weather: cold, cutting. Cf. **snithe, 2.**

At the fore-end of the year the winds are often hask and snyde, Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 362, 265. **n.Lin.**$^1$ It's a straange snyde mornin', sir.

**SNIDE**, *adj.*$^2$ Not.$^2$ Full of, abounding in. Cf. **snive.**

Th' place wer fairly snide wi' mice.

**SNIDGE**, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Lan. Nrf. [snidʒ.] **1.** *sb.* A small piece. **w.Yks.**$^2$ A snidge of bread.

Hence **Snidgy**, *adj.* very small. A snidgy bit of meat, *ib.*

**2.** A greedy, sordid person. Lan. Davies *Races* (1856) 272. Hence **Snidgy**, *adj.* stingy, parsimonious, pinching.

**w.Yks.** Yet nut be snidgy an' mean, *Warty Rhymes* (1894) 8. **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$

**3.** *v.* To hang upon a person; to curry favour.

**Lan.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **s.Lan.** Picton *Dial.* (1865) 14. **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Holloway.

**SNIDY**, *adj.* Yks. War. Oxf. [snai·di.] Mean, treacherous, underhand; selfish.

**w.Yks.**$^2$ **War.**$^3$ It was a snidy trick. **Oxf.** He did me out of that job in a very snidy way (G.O.).

**SNIE**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **sney** S. & Ork.$^1$ A patch of white on the face of an animal.

She hed a horse-foal wi' a white snie atween his een (J.S.).

Hence **Snied** or **Sneyd**, (1) *ppl. adj.* of an animal: having a patch of white on the face; (2) *sb.* a horse with a white nose.

(1) Applied to a sheep or other animal having a patch of white on the face from the eyes to the point of the nose (J.S.); 'Ir dey a' dere, tinks doo?' 'A' aless da snied mare,' *Sh. News* (Feb. 10, 1900). (2) **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**SNIE**, see **Snee**, *v.*$^1$

**SNIER**, *v.* Sh.I. [Not known to our correspondents.] To cut. S. & Ork.$^1$ Cf. snae.

**SNIEST, SNIESTY**, see **Sneest, Sneesty.**

**SNIESTER**, *v.* Sh.I. [Not known to our correspondents.] [snī·stər.] With *at*: to treat with contempt. Cf. **snuister**, *v.*

Dy letters, joy, were only spent, An' sniestered at, *Sh. News* (Sept. 11, 1897).

**SNIFF**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Hrf. Also in form **sniffey** Yks. Lan. [snif.] **1.** *v.* With *after*: to court, woo.

**s.Not.** We allus reckoned 'e were sniffin' after our Polly (J.P.K.).

**2.** To whimper. Lan.$^1$ (s.v. Snift). **3.** *sb.* Smell, scent.

**Wm.** My spiken'rd gi's oot t'sniff on't, Richardson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 12.

**4.** A moment; an instant. Cf. **snift, 4, snifter, 12.**

**w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Seet'n um deawn, on wur friends ogen in o sniff, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 36; Wi shovet t'wood o'er in a gimcrack, an' wur o' at th' top on it in a sniffey, Mellor *Uncle Owdem* (1867) 27.

**5.** A trifle; a very small piece.

**w.Sc.** Just a sniff or sae o' something to regulate the fervour o' a lovesick swain? Henderson *Our Jeames* (1898) 113.

**6.** Phr. *if any one says sniff, to say snaff*, to accept readily; to 'jump' at any proposal, esp. an offer of marriage. Cf. **snaf(f, 3.**

**Hrf.** I expect if any young fellow did say 'sniff,' they'd be ready enough to say 'snaff,' *Longman's Mag.* (Apr. 1899) 560; If 'e said sniff, er'd say snaff in a minute (R.M.E.).

**SNIFFEY**, see **Sniff.**

**SNIFFLE**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. War. Brks. e.An. Dev. Amer. Also written **snifle** m.Yks.$^1$ [sni·fl.] **1.** *v.* To sniff, snuffle; to inhale sharply through the nose; to cry, whimper, whine; also with *up*.

**Dmf.** The smell o't gars it sniffle, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 150. **N.I.**$^1$ **Dwn.** Lyttle *Robin Gordon*, 77. **n.Yks.**$^2$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** He fan his angel sobbin' an' snifflin' an' tears runnin' daan her cheeks, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1895) 21, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 4, 1897). **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ Noo then, Vi'let, you gie oher that theäre snifflin' up. If thoo hes a cohd thoo needn't do e' that how. **Nhp.**$^1$ **War.**$^3$ Do not sniffle so. **Brks.**$^1$ A dog is said to sniffle at a rat hole when smelling to know if there be a rat there. **Suf.**$^1$ A sickly child would be called 'a poor snifflen thing.' **Dev.** 'Ot's stan' sniffling there vur, ye gert stupid twoad? Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). [**Amer.** Lloyd *Chronic Loafer* (1901) 214.]

**2.** To be slow in motion or action; to trifle. Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.$^1$ Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). Hence **Sniffler**, *sb.* a trifler, driveller. Lnk. (Jam.) **3.** *sb.* A sniff; in *pl.* the difficulty in breathing through the nostrils caused by a cold in the head. Slk. (Jam.), m.Yks.$^1$ **4.** *Comp.* **Sniffle-snaffle**, trifling discourse, &c. e.An.$^1$ **5.** Slowness of motion or action; trifling procrastination. Bnff.$^1$

**6.** A person slow in motion or action; a trifler, driveller. Bnff.$^1$, Lnk. (Jam.)

**SNIFFLTIE**, *adj.* Sc. In *comp.* **Snifftie-foot**, the green crab, *Carcinas maenas.*

**ne.Sc.** The green crab is used as bait by the fishermen. It's real name was never pronounced, especially during the time of putting it upon the hook as bait. In Pittulie, if it had to be named, it was called 'snifltie fit,' Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 148.

**SNIFFY**, *adj.* Dev. Cor. [sni·fi.] Proud, disdainful, supercilious; resentful.

**Dev.** Her's so sniffy that a body can't stomick her, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 29. **Cor.**$^2$

**SNIFT**, *v.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Cor. [sniʃt.] **1.** *v.* To sniff, snivel; to cry, whine, whimper. Cf. **snifter, 1, snuft**, *v.*$^2$

**w.Yks.** Shoo began sniftin', an wipein her e'en, Hartley *Tales*, 2nd S. 152; **w.Yks.**$^{14}$ **Lan.** Snifting a time or two with his nose, Brierley *Tales* (1854) 33; **Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Come, naï, it's noo use o' thee beginnin' to snift, for to schoo' tha sha't go. **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **War.** (C.T.O.), **War.**$^{2}$, **se.Wor.**$^{1}$

Hence **Snifting-clack**, *sb.*, *obs.*, a valve in the old Cornish steam-engine.

**Cor.**$^{2}$ So called because of the noise it made in working.

**2.** *sb.* A smell, scent; a whiff.

**w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Hoo favvors hoo'd getten a snift o' th' brimstone pot o'ready, Brierley *Marlocks* (1867) ii. **War.**$^{3}$ What a lovely snift of honeysuckle.

**3.** Phr. *to take the snifts*, to become petulant. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 4, 1897). **4.** A moment; an instant; also in *comp.* **Snift-snap.** Cf. **sniff, 4, snifter, 12.**

**w.Yks.** Sarah wor off in a snift, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1893) 44. **Lan.**$^{1}$ Aw con do it in a snift. **e.Lan.**$^{1}$ Get that job done in a snift. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$

**5.** A small piece of anything; a scrap; a trace or suspicion of anything.

**n.Cy.** (J.D.) **w.Yks.** Ah've nobbut like heeard a bit of a snift on 't, whol Ah can't tell yo' a reight tale, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 4, 1897).

**6.** Sleet, slight snow. n.Cy. (Hall.) Cf. **snifter, 4.**

**SNIFTER**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lei. Also in form **snifther** N.I.$^{1}$ e.Yks.$^{1}$ [sni·ftə(r.] **1.** *v.* To sniff, snuffle; to inhale sharply through the nose; to snore, snort; to cry, whimper, whine. Cf. **snift, 1, snufter.**

**Sc.** Poor student and college-beathel, a' now i' their beds, snifterin', snocherin', an' sleepin' like taps, Tennant *Card. Beaton* (1823) 89 (Jam.). **Cai.**$^{1}$, **Bnff.**$^{1}$ **Abd.** Told her to wash her face an' nae mair o' that snifterin, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xvi. **Ayr.** Dinna sit there sniftering, as if ye had ony doubts aboot me, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 69. **Ir.** Sure and you war lying grunting, and groaning, and sniftering there, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 47. **N.I.**$^{1}$, **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Dur.**$^{1}$ **Lakel.**$^{2}$ What's ta sniftern aboot? **Cum.**$^{4}$ When Becka . . . seed his brussen nwose she startit to snifter, *W. C. T. X.* (1893) 4, col. 2. **Wm.** When he war hevvan his grub he . . . sniftert en snooart, Robison *Aald Taales* (1882) 8. **n.Yks.**$^{124}$ **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ What's ta snifterin at? **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{15}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Chs.**$^{1}$ Eh! when aw seed th' owd place, it made me snifter a bit. **s.Chs.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$

Hence (1) **Snifterer**, *sb.* one who sniffs; a snuff-taker; (2) **Sniftering**, *ppl. adj.*, *fig.* disagreeable; shuffling; sneaking.

(1) **n.Yks.**$^{12}$ (2) **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Lan.** A sniftering fellow, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **s.Lan.**$^{1}$

**2.** With *after*: to woo, court. Cf. **sniff, 1.**

**Lan.** This young felly's come a-snifterin' after yore Mary, Brierley *Weaver*, 19.

**3.** To laugh in a suppressed manner; to giggle. Lakel.$^{2}$

**4.** To snow slightly. Cf. **snift, 6.**

**w.Yks.**$^{2}$ Generally used of the beginning of a snow-storm. **nw.Der.**$^{1}$

**5.** *sb.* A sniff; a sharp and rapid inhalation through the nostrils; a snort, snore; a smell.

**Cai.**$^{1}$, **Bnff.**$^{1}$ **Slk.** The palfrey dash'd o'er the bounding wave With snifter and with stenne, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 309. **Cum.**$^{14}$ **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ Noo it's varra neyce, just tak a snifter on't. **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ Give him a snifter on't. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **n.Lan.** She held 't snuff-box out efter she'd tayn a reet good snifter herself, R. Piketah *Forness Flk.* (1870) 16.

**6.** *pl.* A severe cold in the head; a disease among animals or poultry causing a stoppage of the nostrils.

**Sc.** (Jam.); The tane deed wi' the rickets and the tither wi' the snifters, Smith *Jenny Blair* (ed. 1871) 19. **Edb.** I asked him . . . about curing the sturdie, and the snifters, and the batts, and such like, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xvii. **N.I.**$^{1}$, **n.Lan.**$^{1}$

**7.** A suppressed laugh; a rude, sneering manner.

**Dmb.** A kind of smothered laugh, such as in our expressive vernacular is called a snifter, Cross *Disruption* (1844) iii. **Lakel.**$^{2}$

**8.** A cutting repartee. n.Sc. (Jam.) **9.** The effect of a strong purgative potion. *ib.* **10.** A strong blast of wind; a storm; severe weather; a slight shower.

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ He got a gey snifter gain' our the muir. **Per.** A snifter of wind (G.W.). **N.I.**$^{1}$, **Lakel.**$^{2}$ **Cum.** It dizzles, and doules, and sometimes ge'es a lyle bit of a snifter, *Lonsdale Mag.* (Oct. 1866) 150. **n.Lan.**$^{1}$

Hence **Snifterin**, *sb.* very severe exposure to stormy weather. Bnff.$^{1}$ **11.** An unexpected or unpleasant turn of events; a sudden blow or reverse of fortune; a defeat; a dilemma, difficulty.

**Sc.** But, Monseer, ye'd better no come here awa, Lest ye meet with a snifter ye'll no like ava, Jo. Hogg *Poems* (1806) 112 (Jam.). **Rxb.** We gae them a snifter, and roun' aye for roun', Wi' the axe o' King Bruce and the sword o' Rob Roy, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 64. **w.Yks.** Ah call that a snifter, onyhah, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 4, 1897).

**12.** A moment; an instant. Cf. **sniff, 4, snift, 4.**

**Cum.**$^{1}$; **Cum.**$^{4}$ I'll attend to your wants in a snifter, *W. C. T. X.* (1895) 13, col. 3. **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Courier* (June 12, 1897). **Lan.** Th' bailies turnt ther cooat laps toart it in a snifter, Brierley *Irkdale* (1865) 141, ed. 1868. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ Aws't be theer in a snifter.

**13.** Phr. *in the snifter of a rabbit*, in a moment, instantly.

**Lan.** Ut'll put me to reets i' th' snifter of a rappit, Brierley *Irkdale* (1865) 51, ed. 1868.

[**1.** Snyfter, *revmatizare, fleumatizare*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

**SNIFTY-SNIDEY**, *adj.* s.Lan.$^{1}$ A slang expression for supercilious, disdainful.

**SNIG**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Irel. n.Cy. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lei. War. Shr. s.Cy. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Also Slang. [snig.] **1.** An eel, esp. a young or small eel. Cf. **sniggle**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**Ant.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Lakel.**$^{2}$ **Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 311; **Cum.**$^{4}$ **w.Yks.** As fat as a snig (J.R.); (D.L.), **w.Yks.**$^{1}$, **Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$ **m.Lan.**$^{1}$ As wick as a snig. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Chs.**$^{12}$; **Chs.**$^{3}$ A restless child is said to 'wriggle about like a snig in a bottle.' **s.Chs.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$, **Shr.**$^{1}$ **s.Cy.** What are called in the south of England, grigs, gluts, or snigs, are a variety of the common eel with larger head, blunter nose, and thicker skin, Bingley *Useful Knowledge* (1825) III. 186. **Hmp.** White *Selborne* (1788) 81, ed. 1853. **I.W.**$^{1}$, **Wil.**$^{1}$ **Slang.** I'm having a dip for snigs, *R. Rattler* (1845) lx.

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Snig-bag**, an eel-bag; a bag to put eels in when caught; (2) **-ballied**, of an animal: very thin; (3) **-fray**, small eels; (4) **-pie**, eel-pie; (5) **-pot**, an eel-trap; (6) **-prod**, an eel-spear.

(1) **Lan.** To my heigho, wi' my snig-bags an o', *Sng.* in Waugh *Rambles Lake Cy.* (1861) iii; (S.W.) (2) **Chs.**$^{1}$ Said of an animal that has very little carcase. **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ (3) **Lan.** Eawr Bill wantid to know iv ther wur onny snig-fray or menners in th' watter, Ferguson *Moudywarp's Visit*, 8. (4) **Lan.** They'd etten so mich snig-pie, Waugh *Rambles Lake Cy.* (1861) iiii; **Lan.**$^{1}$ Formerly a common dainty. (5) **Wil.**$^{1}$ (6) **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$

**3.** A snail; a small slug. w.Yks. (D.L.), Shr.$^{1}$

[**1.** A snygge, *vbi* à ele, *Cath. Angl.* (1483). **3.** MLG. *snigge*, a snail (Schiller-Lübben).]

**SNIG**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Shr.$^{1}$ [snig.] A filmy substance formed by beer or vinegar in bottles or taps.

That's fine clānin'!—w'en I went to fill the bottle, theer was a snig in it as big as my finger.

**SNIG**, *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.*$^{3}$ Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. s.Cy. Slang. Also written **snigg** e.Lan.$^{1}$ [snig.] **1.** *v.* To cut, slash; to cut awkwardly or unevenly; to chop off.

**Slg.** No content wi' five or ten, There's only fame and pleasure when They snig them by the regiment, Towers *Poems* (1885) 67. **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **w.Yks.**$^{2}$; **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ A child amuses itself with a newly-found pair of scissors in 'snigging' over its pinafore. **s.Cy.** (Hall.)

**2.** To lop off the branches of trees; to draw away by the hand branches of trees. Cum.$^{14}$, Chs.$^{23}$ Cf. **snag**, *sb.*$^{2}$ **11.** **3.** *Fig.* With *at*: to speak sharply and peevishly to, to nag. Cf. **snag**, *v.*$^{2}$ **2.**

**n.Yks., w.Yks.** Doon't snig at one so, bud talk a bit mōr kindly. I'm tired o' being snig'd at (W.H.).

**4.** To give a sudden pull; to jerk, snatch; to drag along; to shove, pull.

**Cai.**$^{1}$ **Lakel.**$^{2}$ Snig it doon. **Wm.** Sic guardians! example setters Sud be hewk snigg'd befoor th'ir betters, Sewart *Rhymes* (1869) 81. **n.Yks.** You'v putten ta big a leead o' that hoss, he caht snig't oot; he's bet. A'l fetch anuder hoss ta help him an' then they'l snig't oot eeasi (W.H.). **w.Yks.**$^{3}$ **Lan.** Hoo snigged it eawt o' my hont, Brierley *Irkdale* (1865) 28, ed. 1868; **Lan.**$^{1}$ **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ He's gone an' snig't mi butty. **Chs.**$^{3}$

**5.** To drag a heavy load by means of ropes or chains; to draw timber out of a wood without a cart. Cf. **snag**, *sb.*$^{2}$ **13.**

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Cum.**$^{14}$, **Wm.** (B.K.), **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.)

**n.Yks.** It took two horses to 'snig' it—that is, to trail or drag it along the ground by aid of a chain and other tackle, Atkinson *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 451; **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ As a farming term it is applied to the process of removing, with rope and horses, to higher ground a whole hay-'pike,' as it stands in a low-lying harvest-field, on occasions when the river rises suddenly and leaves no time for piecemeal labour. **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.), **w.Yks.**$^{123}$ **Lan.** He wur one ut wur brought up to snigging timber, Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 127. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{13}$ **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ 'Mester, haï mun we shift them planks?' 'Conna ye snig 'em?' **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ They wanten three o' the best 'orses ti snig timber out o' the coppy.

Hence (1) **Snig-chain.** n.Yks.$^{12}$; (2) **Snigging-chain,** *sb.* the chain employed to draw timber out of a wood. n.Yks.$^{1}$ **6.** To hang.

**n.Lin.**$^{1}$ She snig'd hersen e' a pair o' bridle reāns.

**7.** To twist suddenly and roughly. Lan.$^{1}$ Hence **Snig-snarls,** *sb. pl.* overtwisted thread or worsted run into knots; also used *fig.* m.Yks.$^{1}$ (s.v. Snick-snarls). **8.** To wriggle through or away. Lei.$^{1}$ **9.** To move slyly; to sneak.

**w.Yks.** As th' wife wor aght oth' seet, he snig'd off, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1871) 46. **Lan.** He coom sniggin' back wi' a pint o' Jim Leach's best owd Jamaica rum, Staton *B. Shuttle Bowtun*, 29. **Nhp.**$^{1}$ He snig'd off; **Nhp.**$^{2}$ How a snig'd away when a saw I. **War.**$^{3}$

**10.** To steal, pilfer.

**m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Cudworth *Horton* (1886) *Gl.*; **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ **Lan.** They'll pitch an' toss an' swear, An' snig an' snatch owt wheer they con, Ramsbottom *Rhymes* (1864) 37. **Slang.** If you've ever snigged the washin' from the line, Kipling *Bk. Ballads* (1892) *Loot.*

**11.** To catch salmon illegally with a bunch of hooks. Cf. sniggle, *v.*$^{2}$ 1.

**Cum.** When ah's . . . a magistrate ah'll luik ower sec things as sniggin' and nettin, *W. C. T. X.* (1901) 8, col. 3; **Cum.**$^{4}$

**12.** With *up*: to arrest, 'take up.'

**w.Yks.** He cud be snigg'd up an fined, *Yksman.* (1882) 38.

**13.** Phr. *to snig time away*, to do a little work till leaving-off time. n.Yks. (I.W.) **14.** *Comp.* **Snig-tree,** (1) a pole put through the wheels of a cart to act as a break. w.Yks.$^{2}$; (2) the part behind the horses to prevent the traces touching the heels. w.Yks.$^{3}$ **15.** *sb.* A sudden, sharp pull; a jerk; a bite of a fish.

**Cai.**$^{1}$ **Wm.** Did you get ere a snig? (W.H.P.) **w.Yks.** Give it a snig an' rip it off (D.L.).

**16.** A branch of a tree or pole put through the wheels of a cart or wagon to act as a break. n.Yks.$^{2}$ **17.** A small piece; anything small.

**Ant.** A snig of a potatoe, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ What a snig of a load you've brought. **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$

**18.** A juvenile thief.

**N.I.**$^{1}$ [One] who steals the kites of other boys by cutting the string and seizing the kite when it falls.

**SNIG,** *v.*$^{2}$ and *sb.*$^{4}$ Sh.I. [snig.] **1.** *v.* To neigh. S. & Ork.$^{1}$ **2.** *sb.* A neigh. *ib.* Cf. sneg, *v.*$^{1}$, snigger, *v.*$^{1}$

**SNIG,** *adj.* Yks. Also Dev. [snig.] Remote, retired, private. Cf. snug, *adj.* 7.

**w.Yks.**$^{2}$ A snig place to catch a poacher. **Dev.** (Hall.) [Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)]

Hence **Snig-cut,** *sb.* a short cut, a by-path. n.Yks.$^{4}$, ne.Yks.$^{1}$

**SNIG-DOWN,** *sb.* Lan. [sni·g-dēn.] A coarse kind of cloth.

So great a length of it had to be woven for so small an amount of wage that the weaver had to make it and draw it on to the cloth-beam at a great speed in comparison with cloths of a finer quality, *Manch. Cy. News* (June 21, 1902); Coarse cloth made of yarn of low counts, a good deal of work for the money (S.W.); If they'd send some on 'em deawn here a' wavin snig-deawn to owd 'Bate-'em-th'-hawve,' they'd face any sort o' cannons afore they'd tarry, Brierley *Day Out* (1859) 16. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$

**SNIGGER,** *sb.*$^{1}$ Irel. [sni·gər.] A short, stiff rod for perch-fishing. Wmh. (W.H.P.) Cf. sniggle, *v.*$^{2}$

**SNIGGER,** *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.*$^{2}$ In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [sni·gə(r.] **1.** *v.* To laugh in a suppressed or foolish manner; to giggle; to laugh sneeringly. Cf. **snicker,** *v.*$^{1}$

**S. & Ork.**$^{1}$ **Ayr.** He sniggered to gloss over the awkwardness of the remark, Douglas *Green Shutters* (1901) 75. **Edb.** A' the ither polismen was smilin' an' sniggerin' at his discomfiture, Campbell *Deilie Jock* (1897) 257. **N.I.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.** Sometimes sniggerin' like a silly wench, Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 316. **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Didn't they snigger then? *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1881) 25; **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ **Lan.** Ay; thou may weel snigger and laugh! Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 151, ed. 1879; **Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{1}$, **Lin.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ Thoo silly yaunax, thoo's alust sniggerin' at sum'ats. **Nhp.**$^{1}$ **War.**$^{3}$ Don't stand sniggering there. **Shr.**$^{1}$, **Brks.**$^{1}$, **e.An.**$^{1}$, **Suf.**$^{1}$, **Hmp.**$^{1}$ **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** If thee sniggers tü me again, I'll hāt thee down! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **Cor.**$^{3}$ **Slang.** Those chanting choirs that burk and shirk and snigger, Kipling *Bk. Ballads* (1892) *Cleared.*

**2.** *sb.* A suppressed laugh; a giggle; a sneering laugh.

**S. & Ork.**$^{1}$ **Ayr.** A snigger shot to his features at the sight, Douglas *Green Shutters* (1901) 148. **War.** (J.R.W.) **Shr.**$^{1}$ 'E's a mak'-game, sniggerin' fop—al'ays o' the snigger. **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). [The confiding snigger of the foolish young butcher, Dickens *Repr. Pieces* (1868) 246.]

**SNIGGER,** *v.*$^{2}$ Ken.$^{1}$ [sni·gə(r).] To cut roughly or unevenly. Cf. sniggle, *v.*$^{3}$

**SNIGGERT,** *sb.* Ayr. (Jam.) [sni·gərt.] One who is chargeable with guileful malversation.

**SNIGGLE,** *sb.*$^{1}$ Lei. Nhp. Shr. Hmp. [sni·gl.] **1.** An eel. Cf. snig, *sb.*$^{1}$

**Shr.**$^{1}$ W'en wollers han lāves as large as a mouse's ear, Then sniggles they'n run, they dunna car w'eer, *Local Doggerel.* **Hmp.** Peculiar to the Avon, Wise *New Forest* (1883) 125; **Hmp.**$^{1}$

**2.** A snail; a snail-shell.

**Lei.**$^{1}$ **Nhp.**$^{1}$ Also applied by children to all turbinated fossil shells; **Nhp.**$^{2}$

[2. ON. *snigill*, a snail (Vigfusson).]

**SNIGGLE,** *sb.*$^{2}$ Der. Shr. [sni·gl.] **1.** Any kind of long tangled floating water-weed. Der.$^{2}$, nw.Der.$^{1}$, Shr.$^{1}$ Cf. **sniddle.** **2.** The caespitose root-leaves of the common moss-crops, *Eriophorum vaginatum.* Shr.$^{1}$ **3.** *Comp.* (1) **Sniggle-bogs,** large tufts of the bent-grass, *Aira caespitosa. ib.*; (2) **-grass,** the bent-grass, *A. caespitosa. ib.*

**SNIGGLE,** *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.*$^{3}$ Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. I.Ma. Not. Suf. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. [sni·gl.] **1.** *v.* To laugh in a suppressed manner; to giggle; to laugh sneeringly. Cf. snigger, *v.*$^{1}$

**Sc.** Jiggeting and sniggling and looking cunning, Scott *Abbot* (1820) xix; 'I'm feart I fa' off,' sniggelt Sandy, Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) i. **Nhb.** The women sniggled, Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 73. **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Suf.** (H.O.H.), **Hmp.**$^{1}$, **Wil.**$^{1}$ **w.Som.**$^{1}$ What's bide there snigglin vor? **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$

Hence **Sniggler,** *sb.* one who laughs foolishly; a giggler; a derider. n.Yks.$^{2}$, w.Som.$^{1}$ **2.** To snarl, as a dog. Hmp.$^{1}$ **3.** *sb.* A suppressed laugh; a giggle; a sneer.

**Cum.** Eley fled away into the dairy, all 'flurts an' sniggles,' Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xii. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **I.Ma.** A sniggle, And just the smallest taste of a giggle, Brown *Witch* (1889) 45. **s.Not.** Not a laugh, just a bit of a sniggle (J.P.K.).

**SNIGGLE,** *v.*$^{2}$ and *sb.*$^{4}$ Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Der. Lei. Nhp. War. Oxf. Cmb. Wil. Som. Dev. [sni·gl.] **1.** *v.* To snare; to catch in a noose or gin; to catch fish, esp. eels; also used *fig.* Cf. **snickle.**

**s.Sc., n.Cy.** A particularly mean and unsportsmanlike form of poaching salmon, which is common on the Tweed and its tributaries. . . It is casting a fly, sometimes weighted with lead, and bringing it up with a jerk so as to strike the hook into the side of a salmon and thus drag him out, *Sat. Review* (1891) 404. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **n.Yks.**$^{1}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ **Lei.**$^{1}$ Applied more particularly to snaring eels. **Nhp.**$^{1}$ To lay baits for catching eels in their holes. Sometimes used metaphorically for inveigling or securing a person by stratagem. **War.**$^{3}$ **Cmb.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **s.Wil.** (E.H.G.) **w.Som.**$^{1}$ To fish for eels with a worm and a needle.

**2.** To wriggle away. Lei.$^{1}$, War.$^{3}$ **3.** With *in*: to obtain anything in an underhand manner. Oxf.$^{1}$ **4.** In playing marbles: to shuffle the hand forwards in an unfair manner. Dev.$^{1}$ Hence **Sniggler,** *sb.* one who shuffles the hand forwards unfairly. *ib.* **5.** With *up*: to toady; to endeavour to ingratiate oneself with any one. Wil.$^{1}$ **6.** *sb.* A snare, noose. n.Yks.$^{1}$, Lei.$^{1}$

[5. Cp. Norw. dial. *snygla*, to sponge upon, beg (Aasen).]

**SNIGGLE,** *v.*$^3$ Yks. [sni·gl.] To cut unevenly or with a jagged edge. Cf. **snig,** *v.*$^1$ **1, snigger,** *v.*$^2$

**w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 20, 1884) 8; *N. & Q.* (1893) 8th S. iv. 497; **w.Yks.**$^2$ He sniggled it so.

**SNIGGLER,** *sb.* Sus.$^1$ [sni·glə(r).] A slight frost. Cf. **sniggling.**

**SNIGGLING,** *ppl. adj.* Wor. Wil. [sni·glin.] Small; slight; unimportant.

**Wor.** All the opples be off the tree except a few sniggling uns. Little unimportant bits o' sniggling jobs (H.K.). **Wil.**$^1$ 'A sniggling frost,' a slight frost that just makes the grass crisp.

**SNIGGY,** *adj.* Yks. Slang. [sni·gi.] Mean, stingy, penurious.

**e.Yks.**$^1$ What a sniggy awd chap he is! he gives nowt but swipes ĭ harvest. **Slang.** (C.W.D.)

**SNIGH,** *v.* and *adj.* Yks. Lan. Der. Also written **sny** w.Yks.$^2$ m.Lan.$^1$ nw.Der.$^1$; **snye** e.Lan.$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$; and in form **snoigh** Lan. [snai; snoi.] **1.** *v.* To turn up the nose in scorn; to sniff contemptuously. Cf. **snew,** *v.*$^2$

**Lan.** Aw'se not sny up mi nose at thi, Wood *Hum. Sketches,* 28; He snoighed up his nose, Staton *B. Shuttle Manch.* 31; **Lan.**$^1$ Ate thi dinner: wot arto snighin' at? Wot dosto snigh up thi nose at? Is it no good enough? **m.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Der.** She was annoyed, and began to sny up her nose (H.R.). **nw.Der.**$^1$

**2.** To watch slyly. w.Yks.$^2$ **3.** *adj.* Conceited, scornful.

**w.Yks.** Tho's vara sny and bad to please (S.K.C.); To me he seemed sny and foolhardy, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) xiv.

**SNILE,** *v.*$^1$ m.Yks.$^1$ [snail, snāl.] To snare; to catch by means of a running loop or noose.

**SNILE,** *v.*$^2$ w.Yks.$^2$ [snail.] To swarm, abound. Cf. **snive.** A wasp's nest is said to 'snile wi' grubs.'

**SNINCHY,** *adj.* Der.$^2$ nw.Der.$^1$ [sni·ntʃi.] Little, small.

**SNIŌG,** *sb.* Sh.I. Also in forms **sneug, snjoog, snjoogi(e.** [snjōg.] The shoulder or slope of a hill, a high knoll; a round peak; a hill-top.

His gutcher guid before, his father guid before, and he must expect to go over the Sneug too, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 276, ed. 1891; (J.S.); Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 76; **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**SNIP,** *sb.*$^1$ and *v.* Var. dial. and slang uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. [snip.] **1.** *sb.* A small piece, esp. one that has been cut off from anything; anything very small, a scrap, fragment; a diminutive person.

**Wgt.** I wadna gie a snip o' thread for ane o' your smirking sonsiefaced tawpies, *Good Wds.* (1881) 403. **Gall.** Then ye can hear a' aboot it, no in snips an' clippets? Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 21. **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **w.Yks.**$^1$ Give me a snip of it; **w.Yks.**$^2$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ **n.Dev.** She gave a little snip o' a laugh, Zack *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 42. **Cor.**$^2$ [**Amer.** I spuk ter that thin leetle snip by the desk, *Cent. Mag.* (Nov. 1901) 21.]

**2.** A crack, a small hole.

**Lan.** Through a snip i'th corner o'th window, Waugh *Tattlin' Matty,* 20.

**3.** A narrow stripe down the face of a horse.

**Ags.** A brown coup-hunded, switch-tailed horse, with a snip in his forehead, *Abd. Jrn.* (Dec. 27, 1820) (Jam.). **Cum.** She'd just a white snip on her feàce, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 92; (J.Ar.) **n.Yks.** For stealing a bay mare with a starre and a snippe, *Quarter Sess. Rec.* (July 11, 12, $161\frac{3}{4}$), in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* (1884) II. 37. **w.Yks.**$^1$ We say of a horse that he has a snip of white on his forehead.

Hence (1) **Snip-faced,** (2) **Snipped,** *ppl. adj.* of a horse: having a narrow stripe down the face.

(1) **Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^4$ In rather less quantity than is implied by bald feaced. (2) **n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Yon's a snippet horsie 't was i' the secont pair, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xv. **Cum.**$^{14}$

**4.** A spell; a sudden, sharp experience of anything; a snap.

**Per.** That no show'r of hail nor snip of cauld Should do offence to flow'r in field or fauld, Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 76.

**5.** *pl.* Time deducted for late attendance at work or broken time. w.Yks. (J.M.) **6.** *pl.* Handcuffs.

**n.Yks.** (R.B.) **Nrf.** In a moment the slop had the snips on me, Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 141.

**7.** Phr. (1) *to go snip(s,* to go shares; (2) *to run snips,* to be in need of sharing; to run short; (3) *to say snip to another's snap,* to accept readily, esp. an offer of marriage; cf. **sniff, 6**; (4) *to take the snips,* to be offended.

(1) **Sc.** Newbyth heretofor went snips with the peats, Maidment *Pasquils* (1868) 225. **w.Yks.**$^5$ Let's goa snips! **Lan.** He knew some on em at wentn snips wi thees catterpillars, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1740) 43. **s.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Cy.** (Hall.) **Slang.** Common, Barrère & Leland (1890). (2) **Abd.** Thought I, sae lang's I see a chucky, I'se nae rin snips, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 7, ed. 1873. (3) **Wor.** (R.M.E.) **Brks.**$^1$ She 'ood zaay snip to his snap. (4) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 11, 1897).

**8.** *v.* To chip, crack; to break a small piece off anything.

**Wm.** *Lonsdale Mag.* (1822) III. 254. **w.Yks.** Shoo pooled hur a set a false teeth aht an three on em wor snipt, *Bag o' Shoddy* (1866) 8. **s.Lan.**$^1$

**9.** To nip, check, stunt; to curtail, shorten; *fig.* to rebuke, snub. Cf. **snipe,** *sb.*$^2$ **11.**

**Suf.**$^1$ The frast ha snip't them tahnups. The cowd wutha snip the chickens. **w.Som.**$^1$ (s.v. S.) **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

**10.** To run with short steps; to slip off.

**Abd.** (G.W.); If I was a door-hesper, I'd just lift the sneck and out I'd snip, Cobban *Angel* (1898) 3.

**11.** To stumble slightly. Lth. (Jam.)

**SNIP,** *adj.* and *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **sneep** Gall. **1.** *adj.* Glittering, dazzling; white; also in *comp.* **Snip-white.**

**w.Sc., s.Sc.** (Jam.) **Dmf.** Our guidwife coft a snip white coat, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 90. **Gall.** The twasome pied down on the cauld sneep snaw, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 412, ed. 1876.

**2.** *sb.* The glitter or dazzling of a white colour. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**SNIPE,** *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Lei. Nhp. Bdf. Nrf. Also in form **snoipe** Lan. [snaip, Midl. snoip.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Snipe-hawk,** the marsh harrier, *Circus aeruginosus*; (2) **-nose,** a sharp, prominent nose; *fig.* a term of contempt for a person; (3) **-nosed,** having a sharp, prominent nose; (4) **-snout,** a sharp, prominent nose; *fig.* a miserly, niggardly person.

(1) **s.Ir.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 131. (2) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) (3) **Wm.** Regarded as a sign of a narrow, small-minded person (B.K.). **Lan.** Theaw snoipe-nosed, tallow-faced pumgrannit, Staton *B. Shuttle Manch.* 68. **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Nrf.** He's one o' these snipe-nosed chaps with ginger 'air, Forbes *Odd Fish* (1901) 91. (4) **n.Yks.** He's a snipesnoot, he'd let neabody ev nowt if 'e cud help't (W.H.). **w.Yks.** He's a snipe-snoout; he'll part wi' nowght, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 12, 1898).

**2.** The beak of a bird; a snout; sometimes used sarcastically of a man's nose. Nhb.$^1$ Hence (1) **Snipey-nose,** *sb.* a long, sharp nose; *fig.* a term of contempt for any one. s.Not. (J.P.K.); (2) **Snipie-nebbit,** *ppl. adj.* having a long, sharp nose. Rxb. (Jam.) **3.** A person with thin, hard features and a prominent nose. Cai.$^1$

**4.** An icicle.

**Lei.**$^1$ A metaphor from the appearance of snipes hung up by the legs with the long bills hanging down. **Nhp.**$^{12}$, **Bdf.** (J.W.B.)

**SNIPE,** *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Yks. Der. Lin. War. Oxf. Suf. Also written **snype** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.$^1$; and in form **shnoipe** Ir. [snaip.] **1.** *sb.* A snub; sarcasm. Lth. (Jam.) Cf. **snape,** *v.* **2.** Used as a pert, unmeaning answer to a question.

**Suf.**$^1$ A low sort of a brisk unmeaning answer, implying a degree of impertinence in the question; though it mostly centres wholly in the reply. 'What were you saying?' 'Snipe.'

**3.** *Obs.* A kind of muzzle for a pig to prevent it from eating the growing corn. Sh. & Or.I. (Jam. *Suppl.*)

**4.** *Obs.* A smart blow; a fillip.

**Abd.** Tammy Norie thought nae sin To come o'er him wi' a snype, Skinner *Poems* (ed. 1809) 2. **Rxb.** (Jam.)

**5.** A loss, misfortune.

**Bnff.**$^1$ He got a gey sair snype wee's breethir fin he brook. **Cld.** (Jam.)

**6.** A cheat, fraud; a fraudulent person. *ib.* **7.** A contemptuous term for any one; a mean, insignificant person.

**Dmb.** Hang ye, ye drivellin' wee snipe, Strang *Lass of Lennox* (1899) 237. **Lnk.** We twa snipes baith had oor pipes, Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 67. **Gall.** A little snipe of a loon, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 84. **Ker.** 'Tell me, now, you long-legged shnoipe.' 'I'm no shnoipe,' Bartram *Whiteheaded Boy* (1898) 76. **War.**$^2$, **Oxf.** (G.O.)

**8.** A scolding; a sharp-tongued woman. Cai.$^1$ **9.** *Obs.* A contemptuous term for a tailor, a 'snip.'

**Edb.** The taylor had an awkward beast, It . . . threw poor snipe five ell at least, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 163.

**10.** *v.* To cut off sharply; to chop off.

**e.Yks.**$^{1}$ He sniped tonnap top off at yah gooa, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

**11.** To check, rebuke, snub; to scold, find fault with. Cf. **snape**, *v.*

**Abd.** (Jam.), **Yks.** (K.) **Der.** Hannah's appetite for 'snipin' returned, Ward *David Grieve* (1892) I. vi. **ne.Lin.** (E.S.)

**12.** *Obs.* To put a muzzle on the snout of a pig.

**Sh. & Or.I.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Or.I.** Apprewis the Fold's doome of Waiss, made anent the swyne of Papa, that thai sall be snypit and ringit in tyme of summer, Peterkin *Notes* (1822) *Append.* 30.

**13.** To give a smart stroke or blow; to fillip. Bnff., Abd., Rxb. (Jam.) **14.** To cheat; to bring loss upon a person.

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ He snypet 'im wee the sellan o's corn. **Abd.** (Jam.)

**SNIPE**, *v.*$^{2}$ e.Yks.$^{1}$ [**snaip.**] To blow the nose with the finger and thumb. Cf. **snite**, *v.*$^{1}$

**SNIPING**, *ppl. adj.* s.Wor.$^{1}$ Glo.$^{1}$ Hrf.$^{2}$ [**snai·pin.**] Of frost or cold: sharp, biting. Cf. **snipy.**

**SNIPPACK**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **snippock** S. & Ork.$^{1}$ [**sni·pək.**] The snipe, *Gallinago caelestis.* Swainson *Birds* (1885) 191; S. & Ork.$^{1}$

**SNIPPART**, see **Snippert.**

**SNIPPED**, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Also in form **snippit** (Jam.) Bnff.$^{1}$ [**sni·pid, -it.**] **1.** Scanty. Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.$^{1}$

**2.** Niggardly, pinching.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Cai.**$^{1}$ Of shop-keepers: addicted to giving the barest quantity in measure or weight. **Bnff.**$^{1}$ He's unco snippit wee's weight.

**3.** Of a nose: snub. **Ags.** A snippit niz (Jam.).

**SNIPPER**, *sb.* Sc. [**sni·pər.**] A small, insignificant, conceited person. Cf. **snipper-snapper.**

**Frf.** Fu' weel the wee snipper we ken him, Edwards *Mod. Poets*, 14th S. 180.

**SNIPPER**, *v.*$^{1}$ s.Lan.$^{1}$ [**sni·pə(r).**] To cut the edges of anything to a vandyke pattern.

[Du. *snipperen*, to chip, clip, snip (Calisch).]

**SNIPPER**, *v.*$^{2}$ Sh.I. To twist, tangle; *fig.* to confuse.

Da readers . . . hev hed bra' samples o' 'is views 'At's snippered up lek' simmit clews In odious jube, *Sh. News* (Oct. 16, 1897).

**SNIPPERICK**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **snipprik.** A shrivelled, wrinkled condition; a tangle. Cf. **snipper**, *v.*$^{2}$

Lay a skin i' da bark an' see what a snipperick it gets within, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 247; Dere's me new shue in a snipprik, *Sh. News* (Sept. 24, 1898).

**SNIPPERIT**, *ppl. adj.* Sh.I. Sharp, thin, peaked up. S. & Ork.$^{1}$ Cf. **snipperick.**

**SNIPPER-SNAPPER**, *sb.* Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Hrf. Ken. Dor. Som. A small, insignificant, conceited person; a 'whipper-snapper'; an impertinent youth.

**Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$ **War.**$^{3}$ Young snipper-snapper was frequently the school nickname for the son of a tailor. **Shr.**, **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Ken.** (G.B.), **Dor.**$^{1}$ **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

**SNIPPERT**, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Yks. Also written **snippart** Bnff.$^{1}$ [**sni·pərt.**] **1.** *sb.* A very small piece of anything; a crumb. Bnff. (Jam.), Bnff.$^{1}$ **2.** A person of small stature and sharp disposition. Bnff.$^{1}$ Hence **Snipperty**, *adj.* small, insignificant; sharp.

**w.Yks.** Thar't a little snipperty chap, as full o' dreaminess as a tummit is full o' watter, Sutcliffe *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 102.

**3.** *adj.* Addicted to giving short measure or weight. Bnff.$^{1}$ **4.** Quick; tart in speech. Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.$^{1}$

**SNIPPET**, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Lan. Chs. Shr. Glo. Ken. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **snipet** Ken. [**sni·pit, -ət.**] **1.** A very small piece of anything, esp. one that has been cut off; a morsel, shred. Cf. **snip**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Cum.**$^{4}$ The bundle of snippets and ends of carpets and cloth tacked rudely together, Linton *Silken Thread* (1866) 267. **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Gie me just a snippet o' flannin. **Shr.**$^{1}$ Jest a snippet. **Glo.**$^{1}$ **w.Som.**$^{1}$ I sure ee there idn so much as a snippet a-lef'. **Dev.**$^{3}$, **Cor.**$^{12}$

Hence **Snippety**, *adj.* (1) insignificant. Dev.$^{3}$; (2) short-tempered, cross, snappy. Ken. (W.F.S.) Cf. **snippy.** **2.** A dish of baked meat and potatoes. Lan.$^{1}$

**SNIPPING**, *sb.* n.Lin.$^{1}$ [**sni·pin.**] A very small piece of anything.

**SNIPPLE**, *v.* Glo.$^{1}$ [**sni·pl.**] Of frost: to nip. Cf. **sniping.**

**SNIPPOCK**, *sb.* e.An.$^{1}$ [**sni·pək.**] A very small morsel.

**SNIPPY**, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks.; also Wil. Som. [**sni·pi.**] **1.** *adj.* Tart in speech, sharp-tongued; speaking with a sharp accent; also used *advb.*

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Fif.** He'll be English, and gey snippy, Heddle *Marget* (1899) 172. **e.Lth.** 'I didna remark it,' says Geordie, gey snippy, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 41.

**2.** Phr. *snippy side out*, cross-tempered. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 11, 1897). **3.** Mean, stingy, greedy, covetous.

**N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Cum.** (M.P.), **Wil.**$^{1}$ **Som.** Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869).

**4.** *sb.* A sharp-tongued person; a scold.

**e.Fif.** 'They're a' tarred wi ae stick,' yelpit oot a soople-tongued snippy, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii.

**5.** One who gives short measure in cutting with the scissors. Ags. (Jam.)

**SNIPY**, *adj.* Wor. [**snai·pi.**] Of frost or cold: sharp, biting, piercing. s.Wor. (H.K.) Cf. **sniping.**

**SNIRE**, *v.* *Obs.* n.Yks.$^{1}$ To sneer; to laugh derisively; to make merry at another person's expense.

**SNIRK**, *v.*$^{1}$ Sc. Cum. Yks. Also written **snurk** Cum. [**snərk, snə̄k.**] To sniff, snort; to draw up the nose smartly as an expression of contempt. Cf. **snurch.**

**Gall.** He snirtles wi' his neb and snirks, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 112, ed. 1876. **Cum.** He was snurkin' an' laughin' all t'time, Waugh *Seaside Lakes* (1861) vi. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

[Cp. ON. *snerkja*, to make a surly face (Vigfusson).]

**SNIRK**, *v.*$^{2}$ Ken.$^{1}$ [**snə̄k.**] To dry, wither.

You had better carry your hay or it will all be snirked up, sure as you're alive.

Hence **Snirking**, *sb.* anything withered.

As dry as a snirking.

[Cp. Norw. dial. *snerka*, to shrink, shrivel up (Aasen).]

**SNIRKAM**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **snirkum** (Jam.). [**sni·rkəm.**] Strong liquor. (Jam.), S. & Ork.$^{1}$

**SNIRL**, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lin. Suf. Sus. Also written **snerl** Cum.$^{4}$; **snirle** N.Cy.$^{1}$; **snurl** n.Cy. Cum.$^{1}$ m.Yks.$^{1}$ n.Lin.$^{1}$ Suf.; **snurle** N.Cy.$^{2}$ Suf.; and in forms **snirrel** Nhb.$^{1}$ n.Yks.$^{1}$; **snol** m.Yks.$^{1}$; **snoll** n.Yks.$^{12}$ m.Yks.$^{1}$; **snorl** Sus.; **snorrel** n.Yks.$^{2}$ [**snərl, snə̄l.**]

**1.** *sb.* A nostril; occas. the nose.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^{2}$, **Nhb.** (Hall.), **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.**$^{12}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$

**2.** An iron instrument for holding a bull by the nose. N.Cy.$^{1}$ **3.** *Obs.* A cold in the head. n.Cy. Bailey (1721). Suf. (K.); Ray (1691). **4.** *v.* To snarl.

**n.Lin.**$^{1}$ **Sus.** The dog snorls (K.).

**5.** *Obs.* To laugh in an involuntary and suppressed way. Rxb. (Jam.) **6.** *Obs.* To sneeze. *ib.*

**SNIRL**, *v.*$^{2}$ and *sb.*$^{2}$ Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lei. Nhp. Wor. Also written **snerl** n.Yks.$^{3}$ w.Yks.$^{1}$ n.Lan.$^{1}$; **snurl** Sc. N.I.$^{1}$ Cum.$^{4}$ Lei.$^{1}$ Nhp.$^{1}$; **snurrl** Slg. [**snərl, snə̄l.**] **1.** *v.* To twist, tangle; to run into knots; to ruffle, wrinkle; to become disordered. Cf. **snarl**, *v.*$^{2}$

**Sh.I.** (J.S.) **Slg.** John Wright the pin drew at Killdane, Which set the Saxons snurrling, When Wallace slew the Englishmen, Galloway *Poems* (1804) 48. **Lnk.** Northern blasts the ocean snurl, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 210. **Rxb.** (Jam.) **Ant.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Wor.** (H.K.)

**2.** To catch in a snare or noose. Cum.$^{4}$, Lei.$^{1}$ **3.** To shrink, shrivel, wither; to contract, draw together.

**n.Cy.** (Hall.), **Cum.**$^{14}$, **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ **s.Wor.** The sun is so hot it's most ready to snirl up the leaves. The cows are all snirled up (H.K.).

**4.** To turn up the nose in contempt; to frown.

**Cum.** Don't you snurl so, Caine *Shad. Crime* (1885) 137. **n.Yks.**$^{3}$ He snerl'd up his snout. **n.Lan.**$^{1}$ Thou needn't snerl up thi nooàs, I'se as gud as thee.

**5.** *sb.* A knot, tangle.

**Gall.** When a pirn of yarn in winding runs into disorder it is then in a snurl or a burrble, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 104, ed. 1876. **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Wor.** (H.K.)

Hence **Snurley**, *adj.* twisted, knotty. n.Sc. (Jam.), N.I.$^{1}$

**6.** A gnarl or knot in wood. Lei.$^1$ Hence (1) **Snurled,** *ppl. adj.* Lei.$^1$, Nhp.$^1$; (2) **Snurley,** *adj.* of wood: gnarled, knotted. N.I.$^1$ **7.** A snare; a loop. Cum.$^4$

**SNIRP, SNIRPLE,** see **Snerp, Snerple.**

**SNIRREL, SNIRRUP,** see **Snirl,** *sb.*$^1$, **Snerp.**

**SNIRT,** *sb.*$^1$ *Obs.* Cld. (Jam.) An insignificant, diminutive person; *gen.* used of children. Cf. snit.

**SNIRT,** *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Also written **snert** n.Cy. Cum.$^{14}$ Wm. n.Yks.$^3$ w.Yks.$^{15}$ n.Lan.$^1$ ne.Lan.$^1$ Lin.; **snurt** S. & Ork.$^1$ Cum.$^{34}$ Wm. w.Yks.$^2$ s.Chs.$^1$ [snət, snə̄t.] **1.** *v.* To laugh in a suppressed manner; to make a noise through the nose when endeavouring to restrain laughter; to sneer, ridicule.

**Sc.** Now let her snirt and fyke her fill, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 95, ed. 1871; (Jam.) **Lnk.** The young were snirtin' in their sleeves, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 38. **Dmf.** Ye weel may snirt within yer sleeve, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 252. **Gall.** The lasses snirted an' lauched at 'm (J.M.). **N.I.**$^1$ **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$ (s.v. Snirtle). **Cum.** Began teh snurt an laugh at meh, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 13; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** I stopt my lugs, for fear a snurting out, Graham *Gwordy* (1778) 103; (B.K.) **w.Yks.** Then they started on o' snertin' an' thrawin' aht skits abaht wurkin men, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1874) 29; **w.Yks.**$^1$ He began to snert an laugh me feafully to scorn, ii. 292; **w.Yks.**$^5$, **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Lin.** (Hall.)

**2.** To breathe sharply and strongly through the nose; to snort, wheeze.

**S. & Ork.**$^1$, **Lth.** (Jam.) **Slk.** When weasels snirtit frae the dykes, Hogg *Pastoral* (1801) 22 (Jam.). **Rxb.**, **Dmf.** (Jam.), **w.Yks.**$^2$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Used only of a horse.

Hence **Snurting,** *ppl. adj.* of a sound: wheezing, like a snort.

**w.Yks.**$^2$ A man who was blowing through his tobacco pipe said that 'it made a snurting noise.'

**3.** To sneeze. n.Yks.$^3$ **4.** *sb.* A suppressed laugh; a sneer.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** Douglas *Green Shutters* (1901) 51. **Edb.** Wi' sic a huff, An' pridfu' caper, snirt and snuff, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 2. **Dmf.** A very contemptuous series of snirts of laughter, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 139. **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) **Cum.** Ah hard a terrable freetensum snurt, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 15; **Cum.**$^{34}$ **Wm.** An' aned withoot a snert, Wilson *Kitty Kirkie*, 107. **n.Yks.**$^3$ **w.Yks.** Ah heeard him give a bit of a snert, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 27, 1897). **n.Lan.**$^1$

**5.** Phr. *in the snirt of a cat,* in an instant. w.Yks.$^1$ **6.** A snort, snore; a wheeze.

**Lnk.** Sally . . . gied a snirt; Cuist her heels up wi' a cantle, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 70. **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **n.Yks.**$^3$

**7.** Nasal mucus, snot. S. & Ork.$^1$

[**1.** Snvrtyn, or frowne wythe þe nese for scorne or schrewdenesse, *nario* (*Prompt.*).]

**SNIRT,** *v.*$^2$ Nhb.$^1$ [snət.] To break off the angle of a hewn stone; to flake off a piece of stone with a lever or with the application of pressure.

**SNIRTLE,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Also written **snurtle** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Cum.$^4$ [snə·rtl.] **1.** *v.* To laugh in a suppressed manner; to sneer. See **Snirt,** *v.*$^1$

**Sc.** Montgomerie-Fleming *Notes on Jam.* (1899); To snirtle in one's sleeve (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Ayr.** He feign'd to snirtle in his sleeve, Burns *Jolly Beggars* (1785) l. 217. **Gall.** [He] fain wad fa' a laughing; He snirtles wi' his neb and snirks, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 112, ed. 1876. **Lakel.**$^2$, **Cum.**$^4$ **Wm.** Hes thoo neea mair manners ner snirtle like that afoor company? (B.K.)

**2.** *sb.* A suppressed laugh; a sneer.

**Frf.** The mere sardonic 'snirtle' one can well despise, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 28. **Cum.** Thou nobbut gives a lahl snurtle 'at maks yan sad ta hear it, Rigby *Midsummer to Martinmas* (1891) xiii; **Cum.**$^4$

**SNISETY, SNISH, SNISHIN(G,** see **Sneesty, Sneesh, Sneeshin(g.**

**SNISKIN,** *sb.* Yks. Also in forms **siskin** n.Yks.$^2$; **snuskin** e.Yks.$^1$ [sni·skin.] Anything burnt or dried up.

**n.Yks.**$^2$ The meat is roasted to a sniskin. **e.Yks.**$^1$ Dhried tiv a snuskin.

**SNISLE,** *v.* Sc. To singe; to burn partially; to harden with heat.

**Dmf.** A piece of hard soot is said to be snisled. Ham when singed in the cooking is snisled, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 353.

**SNISTER,** *sb.* ? *Obs.* Ags. Fif. (Jam.) Also in form **sneyster** Fif. A severe blast in the face.

**SNISTY,** see **Sneesty.**

**SNIT,** *sb.* Sh.I. Yks. Also in form **snite** Sh.I. (Jam.) [snit.] A small, insignificant person or thing.

**Sh.I.** (Jam.), **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Oa doan't care for a bit of a snit like him, *Hlfx. Courier* (June 19, 1897).

**SNITCH,** *sb.*$^1$ Yks. Lin. e.An. [snitʃ.] The nose.

**n.Yks.** (T.S.) **e.Yks.** Blaw thi snitch, an deean't sniffle like that, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 82. **Lin.** What a snitch that man has got (J.C.W.). **e.An.**$^1$ Pull her snitch for her.

Hence **Snitch-roots,** *sb. pl.* the nostrils. n.Yks.$^2$

**SNITCH,** *sb.*$^2$ Dev. [snitʃ.] **1.** Scent, odour, smell.

All to once her'll smell a snitch o' sage and ingins, Baring-Gould *Dartmoor Idylls* (1896) 178.

**2.** Smoke. Dev.$^2$

[Cp. Norw. dial. *snik,* smell (Aasen).]

**SNITCH,** *sb.*$^3$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Yks. Lin. [snitʃ.] **1.** *sb.* A noose or loop.

**Lnk.** Gae tie your snitches; Mair meet ye had a wab to weave, McIndoe *Poems* (1805) 151. **n.Yks.**$^2$

**2.** *v.* To confine by tying up. [Not known to our correspondents.] Lin. (Hall.) Cf. **snick,** *v.*$^3$

**SNITCH,** *v.*$^2$ Yks. Lan. Der. Slang. [snitʃ.] To inform, betray; to tell tales.

**w.Yks.**$^2$; **w.Yks.**$^5$ Ah doan't like t'job Däavid, fur if thuh leet on us thuh'r sŭre to snitch, as sŭre as gunshot. **Lan.** He's snitched, and towd em aw about it (C.J.B.); I must have the sugar down before I snitch, Brierley *Cotters,* xxi. **Der.** Go and snitch of me, you big tell-tale, Hall *Hathersage* (1896) xvi. **Slang.** Luckily, there will be no vitnesses to snitch upon us, Ainsworth *Rookwood* (1834) bk. III. ix.

Hence **Snitcher,** *sb.* an informer; one who tells tales.

**w.Yks.**$^5$ Ah nivver wor a snitcher. [*Slang Dict.* (1865).]

**SNITCH,** *v.*$^3$ s.Lan.$^1$ [snitʃ.] To snatch, pilfer.

**SNITCH,** *v.*$^4$ Som. To twitch. (Hall.)

**SNITCH,** *v.*$^5$ Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] To castrate. (Hall.) Cf. **snick,** *v.*$^1$ **3.**

**SNITCH,** *adj.* Yks. Lin. Cmb. Sus. Also in form **snitchy** n.Yks.$^2$ Lin. [snitʃ.] Cross, ill-tempered, snappy; disdainful. Cf. **snatchy.**

**n.Yks.**$^2$, **Lin.** (J.C.W.) **Cmb.** He was regular snitch with me about it (W.M.B.). **m.Sus.** When I ask her to sing she turns snitch and says naught (R.B.).

**SNITCHAM,** *sb.* w.Yks.$^2$ [sni·tʃəm.] A game of cards, similar to Cassino.

**SNITCHAMS,** *sb. pl.* Dev.$^3$ [sni·tʃəmz.] A fit of sneezing.

I zim I'm agwaine to have a cold; I got the snitchams bad, sure 'nough.

**SNITCHEL,** *sb.* Nhp.$^1$ [sni·tʃl.] A tool used in thatching.

**SNITCHER,** *sb.* Yks. Lan. [sni·tʃə(r).] The nose.

**w.Yks.** I hit him on his snitcher (H.L.); **w.Yks.**$^2$ Hit him on the snitcher! **Lan.** Tommy Jupps, who'd a snitcher as could smell a prater pie hawf a mahle away, *New Wkly.* (Jan. 26, 1895) 7, col. 3.

**SNITCHERS,** *sb. pl.* Sc. [sni·tʃərz.] Handcuffs.

**Sc.** *Slang Dict.* (1865). **Dmb.** Rab slipped the snitchers on his wrists, Strang *Lass of Lennox* (1899) 297. **Ayr.** Sanny Facht the polisman never had the snitchers in his pooch, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 168. **Lnk.** Jock . . . once more threateningly shook the legal 'snitchers' at her, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) II. 20.

**SNITCHOCKS,** *sb. pl.* Wor. A disease among game, similar to the gapes in poultry. s.Wor. (H.K.), s.Wor.$^1$ Cf. snickup, 3.

**SNITCHY,** see **Snitch,** *adj.*

**SNITE,** *sb.*$^1$ Som. Dev. Cor. [snait.] The snipe, *Gallinago caelestis.*

**Som.** The snite need not the woodcock betwite, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 344. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1895); **Dev.**$^1$ **Cor.** Widgern nor wild goose, hearn, and snite, Baring-Gould *Curgenven* (1893) xlix; **Cor.**$^{12}$

[OE. *snīte,* a snipe (B.T.).]

**SNITE,** *sb.*$^2$ Glo.$^1$ [snait.] A bit. 'Every snite of it.'

**SNITE**, *sb.*$^3$ War.$^3$ Also in form **sniter.** [snait.] A mean, treacherous person.

**SNITE**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^4$ Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Lei. Glo. Also written **snyte** Sc. Lin.$^1$ n.Lin.$^1$; and in forms **sniet** S. & Ork.$^1$; **snit** Cum. [**snait**; Midl. **snoit.**] **1.** *v.* To blow the nose, esp. with the finger and thumb; to pull the nose.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **S. & Ork.**$^1$ Snietin-the-nase. **Elg.** Tibb snyted Madge's muckle nizz Till out the purple sprang, Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 61. **Lnk.** Snites the snotter frae their nose, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 154. **N.Cy.**$^2$ **Cum.**$^1$ He snitit his nwose wid his finger and thoom; **Cum.**$^4$ **Cum., Wm.** Nicolson (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. **n.Yks.**$^{1234}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^1$ Eed wesh'd his face an snited his noaz, ii. 287; **w.Yks.**$^{45}$ **Lan.** Davies *Races* (1856) 272. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Der.**$^1$ *Obs.* **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 363. **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Glo.**$^{12}$

Hence *in a thumb's snitting*, *phr.* in an instant.

**Cum.** I'll slip away after thee in a thumb's snitting, Caine *Hagar* (1887) I. 84.

**2.** To snuff a candle.

**Sc.** Snite the candle (Jam.). **Bnff.** He could not 'snite' the candles and attend to his Psalm-Book at the same time, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 65.

Hence **Sniters**, *sb. pl.* a pair of snuffers. Lei.$^1$ **3.** Phr. *ded snite you*, a curse, imprecation.

**Ant.** Ded snite you for a rascal, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

**4.** To taunt, gibe. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) **5.** *sb.* Nasal mucus. m.Yks.$^1$, Chs.$^{123}$ **6.** A smart blow. Slk. (Jam.)

[**1.** Snytynge, of a nose or candyl, *munctura* (*Prompt.*). ON. *snȳta*, to blow the nose (Vigfusson).]

**SNITE**, *v.*$^2$ *Obs.* Wxf.$^1$ To appear; to show oneself.

Ee vewe aam 'twode snite [The few of them that appeared], 86.

**SNITE**, *v.*$^3$ Sc.I. [snait.] To court, woo.

He's gone a sniting (M.A.C.).

**SNITE, SNITER**, see **Snit, Snite**, *sb.*$^3$

**SNITHAM**, *sb.* Not.$^3$ [sni·ðəm.] The bloom on ripe plums, &c.

**SNITHE**, *v.* and *adj.* n.Cy. Wm. Yks. Lin. Lei. Nhp. [snaið.] **1.** *v.* To cut.

**w.Yks.**$^2$ Snithe a piece off with thy knife.

Hence **Snithing**, *ppl. adj.* of the wind or weather: sharp, cutting, keen.

**Lei.**$^1$ A bloshing and snithing day. **Nhp.**$^2$ A snithing wind.

**2.** *adj.* Of the wind or weather: cold, piercing, cutting.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^1$ (s.v. Snell), **Wm.** (K.) **n.Yks.** Lett's spang our geates, for it is varra snithe, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 39. **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^1$ T'weather . . . wor seea pelsy, . . followed wi' sitch a snithe, hask wind, ii. 289. **Lin.** Skinner (1671); Ray (1691).

[**1.** OE. *snīþan*, to cut (Sweet).]

**SNITHE**, see **Snead, Snive.**

**SNITHERIN**, *ppl. adj.* Nhp.$^2$ Sharp and keen. Cf. **snithe, 2.**

**SNITIAN**, see **Sneeshin(g.**

**SNITTER**, *sb.*$^1$ n.Yks.$^2$ Also in form **snittereen.** [sni·tər.] A mucous blotch.

**SNITTER**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^2$ Sh.I. Yks. [sni·tə(r.] **1.** *v.* To snow. w.Yks.$^2$ **2.** *sb.* A biting blast.

**Sh.I.** Snitters frae da nort an wast, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 66.

[**1.** Cp. Þe snawe snitered ful snart, þat snayped þe wylde, *Gawayne* (c. 1360) 2003.]

**SNITTER**, *v.*$^2$ Yks. [sni·tə(r.] To laugh in a suppressed manner, to titter; to sneer.

**n.Yks.**$^4$ Ah'll gi'e tha summat ti snitter at if thoo dizn't shift thisen. **ne.Yks.**$^1$ What's ta stannin' theer snitterin' an' laffin' at?

**SNITTER**, *v.*$^3$ Chs.$^{13}$ [sni·tə(r).] To creep or walk slowly.

**SNITTEREEN**, see **Snitter**, *sb.*$^1$

**SNITTIE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sh.I. A wooden fish-hook; a wooden pin used instead of a button. Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 19. Cf. **snaara-pin.**

**SNITTLE**, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. e.An. [sni·tl.] **1.** *sb.* A snare. Cf. **snickle, snattle**, *v.*$^2$

**Yks.** Esp. a wire noose used by poachers to catch hares and rabbits. 'When I copped 'un, 'a had's pocket full o' snittles' (T.K.). **w.Yks.**$^3$

**2.** A slip-knot. e.An.$^1$ **3.** *v.* To snare.

**w.Yks.** They're fond a snittling a rabbit, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1896) 37; **w.Yks.**$^{35}$

**SNITTLED**, *ppl. adj.* Yks. [sni·tld.] Wasted away by degrees. w.Yks. (J.J.B.) Cf. **snattle**, *v.*$^1$

**SNITTLE-SNOTTLE**, *v.* I.Ma. To cry, sob, sniffle.

Not often used (S.M.); I don't hould no more till you with allis crying, boo-boo-boo! Shlishin-slushin, snittle-snottle! Brown *Witch* (1889) 39.

**SNITY**, *adj.* s.Wor.$^1$ [snai·ti.] Level, of the same sort, equal in kind.

Used by pig-dealers to signify an even and level lot.

**SNIVE**, *v.* and *sb.* Stf. Not. Lin. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Mtg. Also in form **snithe** s.Not. Lin.$^1$ [snaiv.] **1.** *v.* To swarm, abound; to be infested with.

**Stf.**$^1$ **Not.** (W.H.S.); **Not.**$^1$; **Not.**$^2$ The wood snives with rabbits. **s.Not.** Rats? The place snithes with them (J.P.K.). **Lin.** (Hall.) **Nhp.**$^1$ The violets by the woodland side, As thick as they could snive, Clare *MS. Poem.* **Wor.** The apples are as thick on the branch as they can snive (E.S.). **Shr.**$^1$ The cabbitch bin snivin' ŏŏth green grubs. **Mtg.** The fesants are sniving in the leasow dingle this year (E.R.M.).

**2.** *sb.* Great numbers, a swarm. Lin.$^1$

**SNIVEL**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Brks. Suf. w.Cy. Slang. Also written **snivvel** Suf.$^1$; and in forms **sneeval** Cum.; **sneevel** Sc. Cum.$^{14}$; **sneevil** Sc. Cum.; **sneevle** Sc. Ant. Nhb.$^1$ [sni·vl, snī·vl.] **1.** *v.* To breathe sharply and noisily through the nose; to speak through the nose; to whine, whimper. Cf. **sniffle, snavel**, *v.*$^1$

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^1$ **Per.** The kilt he exchanged for a braw pair o' breeks, The Gaelic nae langer did snivel, Nicoll *Poems* (ed. 1843) 103. **Edb.** Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.* **Slk.** Be he frog-eatin Frenchman, sneevlin through his nose, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 39. **Dmf.** Tae be sneevilin' an' snechterin' an' befulin' yersel like that, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 89. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Nhb.**$^1$ **Cum.** He startit teh sneeval an tok throo his nwose, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 52; **Cum.**$^{14}$ (s.v. Snuffle), **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Lan.**$^1$ (s.v. Snift), **Suf.**$^1$ **Slang.** 'I'll have you both licked when I get out, that I will,' rejoined the boy, beginning to snivel, Hughes *T. Brown* (1856) pt. II. ii.

Hence **Snivelling**, *ppl. adj.* a contemptuous epithet applied to a mean-spirited person; whining, cringing; weak, sickly.

**Abd.** He's jist a sneevlin ill-fashion't creatur, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xix. **Dmb.** A sneevlin', snuffy body, Strang *Lass of Lennox* (1899) 107. **Edb.** Broach'd since by sneevling priests in angry mood, Pennecuik *Helicon* (1720) 19. **Nhb.**$^1$ Sometimes applied contemptuously to a wheedling and insincere person. 'She's a poor sneevlin thing.' **Suf.**$^1$ **Slang.** Look at the snivelling milksop! Dickens *Repr. Pieces* (1868) 196.

**2.** *Comp.* **Snivel-nose**, one who sniffs; *fig.* a niggardly fellow. w.Cy. Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **3.** *sb.* A snuffle; a heavy breathing through the nose; a nasal manner of speaking; a twang.

**Cai.**$^1$ To have a snivel. **Ayr.** She spoke with a sneevel, Johnston *Congalton* (1896) 269. **Edb.** I heard a sneevel quite close to me, Campbell *Deilie Jock* (1897) 295. **Cum.** Sae wi' snuffs an' sneevils Rair't out, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 280. **Brks.**$^1$

**4.** *pl.* A heavy cold in the head. e.Yks.$^1$

**SNIVEL**, *v.*$^2$ Lei. Nhp. Hnt. [sni·vl.] To shrink, contract, shrivel.

**Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ Why do you sit sniveling over the fire? I'm so cold, I could snivel into a nut-shell. How snivel'd and old he looks. Fruit that is over-ripe and withered is said to be snivel'd up. Anything that shrinks much in washing snivels up, particularly flannel. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

**SNIVELARD**, *sb.* Shr. [sni·vləd.] One who 'snivels' or speaks through the nose. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). [(K.)]

[Snyvelard, or he þat spekythe yn the nose, *nasitus* (*Prompt.*).]

**SNIVELER**, *sb.* Sur.$^1$ A slight hoar-frost in early autumn. Cf. **sniveling, 2.**

**SNIVELING**, *ppl. adj.* Nhp.$^1$ [sni·vlin.] **1.** Mean, stingy. 'He's a sniveling fellow.' **2.** *Comp.* **Sniveling-frost**, a hoar-frost. Cf. **sniveler.**

**SNIVELLING-GALL**, *sb.* Hmp. [Not known to our other correspondents.] An under-thatcher. (H.R.)

**SNIVETT**, *sb.* Wil. [sni·vit.] A newt, an 'evet.'

**SNIVEYING**, *ppl. adj.* Dev. [sni·vi·in.] Snivelling, whining.

If 'tworn't for Dan Pigott I'd hike to furren parts ter-marrer; but there's money in the sniveying slack-twist, Zack *On Trial* (1899) 231.

**SNIVING**, *ppl. adj.* Lei. Nhp. [snai·vin.] Of the weather: raw, sleety, cold; foggy with rime. Cf. **snithe, snivy**, *adj.*$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ It is very sniving weather.

**SNIVVERIE**, *sb.* *Obsol.* Sh.I. A wooden fishing-hook; a wooden pin used instead of a button. Cf. **snaara-pin.**

Daa could pit on snivveries in place o' new huiks fir a' da fish 'at he'll bring ashore, *Sh. News* (Oct. 21, 1899); Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 19.

**SNIVY**, *adj.*$^1$ Lei.$^1$ [snai·vi.] Of the weather: raw, sleety, cold; foggy with rime. Cf. **snithe, sniving.**

It's very raw and snivy.

**SNIVY**, *adj.*$^2$ *Obs.* N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ Mean, covetous.

**SNIZAN**, *ppl. adj.* Lakel. Wm. Also in form **snizen** Lakel.$^2$ [snai·zən.] Frosty, cold.

**Lakel.**$^2$ It's a snizen mack ov a day. **Wm.** It com a varra snizan wintre; t'snaa wes a top et grind a lang while, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 26.

**SNIZE**, *v.* Der. [snaiz.] To smell of.

This place fair snizes o' Bakewell. It snizes o' rats, Addy *Gl.* (1891).

**SNIZELER**, *sb.* Lakel.$^2$ [snai·zlər.] A biting wind; a cold, biting day. Cf. **snizling.**

Noo, it's a snizen mack ov a day. Aye, it's a snizeler.

**SNIZLING**, *ppl. adj.* and *prp.* Yks. Also in forms **snahzling** n.Yks.$^1$; **snarzling** n.Yks.$^2$ m.Yks.$^1$ [snā·zlin.]

**1.** *ppl. adj.* Of the wind or weather: cold, biting, bleak, piercing. **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ A cold snarzling wind. **m.Yks.**$^1$

**2.** *prp.* Prying from one place to another. n.Yks.$^2$

**SNIZLY**, *adj.* Yks. Also in forms **snahzly** n.Yks.$^1$; **snarzly** n.Yks.$^2$ m.Yks.$^1$; **snazzly** n.Yks. [snā·zli.]

**1.** Of the wind or weather: cold, biting, bleak, piercing. n.Yks.$^{12}$, m.Yks.$^1$ **2.** Misty, foggy, damp. n.Yks. (I.W.)

**SNIZY**, *adj.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. [snai·zi.] **1.** Of the weather: cold, cutting, raw.

**Cum.**$^{24}$ **Wm.** A snooey April and a snizey May Macks farmers ettle out their hay, Gibson *Leg. and Notes* (1877) 50. **n.Yks.**$^3$

**2.** Ill-tempered, cross. w.Yks.$^2$, n.Lin.$^1$

**SNIZZLE-GRASS**, *sb.* Shr. The turfy hair-grass, *Aira caespitosa.*

Why it brings nowt but snizzle grass and hardyeds, *Science Gossip* (1870) 227; **Shr.**$^1$

**SNJAAG, SNJOOG, SNJOOGI(E**, see **Snag**, *v.*$^2$, **Sniōg.**

**SNJULK, SNJULT**, see **Snoilk, Snuilt.**

**SNOACH**, *v.* and *sb.* I.W. Dor. Som. Also written **snoche** I.W.$^1$; **snōtch** Dor.$^1$; and in form **snooch** Som. [snōtʃ.] **1.** *v.* To make a snuffling noise; to speak or breathe through the nose; to snore.

**I.W.**$^1$, **Dor.**$^1$ **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ Why, Jim, thee's snoachy, same's a gurt fat pig.

**2.** *sb.* A noise in the nose. Som. Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

[1. Mi barein speche, hosnes and snochinge, *Trev.* (1387) I. 11 (Stratmann).]

**SNOACK, SNOAK**, see **Snook**, *v.*

**SNOB**, *sb.*$^1$ In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **snab** Sc. (Jam.) [**snob**; Sc. also **snab.**] **1.** A shoemaker; a cobbler.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Per.** (A.R.U.) **Rnf.** To flame as an author our snab was sae bent, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 132. **Edb.** Rory Skirl the snab, and Geordie Thump the dyer, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xiv. **Lth.** He shankit the snab hame to cobble his shoon, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 55. **n.Cy.** Snip the tailor and Snob the cobbler, *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. i. 185. **Nhb.**$^1$ The Castle Garth at Newcastle was tenanted almost exclusively by 'snobs' and 'stangies.' **w.Yks.**$^2$, **Lan.** (S.W.), **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Shr.**, **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Hrf.**$^2$, **Oxf.** (G.O.), **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 40. **Suf.** (Hall.) **Ken.** I must take my boots to the snob (D.W.L.); (A.B.C.); **Ken.**$^1$, **Sur.**$^1$ **Sus.**$^1$ A travelling shoemaker. In the neighbourhood of Burwash it is considered a most unfavourable description of a stranger to say that he is 'a broken-down snob from Kent.' **Wil.** (E.H.G.)

Hence (1) **Snobbing**, *vbl. sb.* shoemaking, the mending of boots or shoes; (2) **Snobbing-tool**, *sb.* a tool used in shoemaking.

(1) **Hrf.**$^2$ Feather's gone a snobbing. **Brks.** Are you going to snobbing, then? (W.H.E.) **Nrf.** Snobbing is dull monotonous labour, Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 57. **Ken.** You're going to do your own snobbing? (D.W.L.) **Hmp.** (W.H.E.) (2) **Nrf.** Where are my other snobbing tools? Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 278.

**2.** A shoemaker's apprentice, a cobbler's boy.

**n.Sc.**, **s.Sc.** (Jam.) **Sig.** He had entered the craft in the usual way by being what the villagers called a 'snab,' Harvey *Kennethcrook* (1896) 38. **Brks.** (W.H.E.) **Hmp.** Snob, snob, The cobbler's dog, *Village Rhyme* (*ib.*).

**3.** A term of contempt for a tailor; also called **Snobby.**

**Lan.** Mechanics an' joiners, an' snobs not a few, Laycock *Rhymes*, 75. **n.Lin.**$^1$ Defendant began to swear and use tantalizing language towards him, calling him 'snobby.' Cross-examined: They often call tailors 'snobbies.' I expect it's a bit of a 'slither,' *Gainsburgh News* (Sept. 25, 1875).

**SNOB**, *sb.*$^2$ w.Cy. Som. Dev. Cor. [snob.] **1.** Nasal secretion. Som. (Hall.), Cor.$^2$ Cf. **snot**, *sb.*$^1$ **2.** The long membranous appendage to the beak of a turkey-cock. w.Cy. (Hall.) Som., Dev. *Obsol.* (G.E.D.)

**SNOB**, *v.*$^1$ Wor. Glo. Brks. [snob.] To sob. Cf. **snub**, *v.*$^2$

**s.Wor.**$^1$, **Glo.**$^1$ **Brks.** She neither sighed, nor snobbed, nor spoke, nor nothing, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

[Weping and snobbinge, *St. Editha* (c. 1420) 1978 (Stratmann).]

**SNOB**, *v.*$^2$ Nhb.$^1$ [snob.] To catch, take.

'Aa'll snob her'—that is, a rabbit, hare, &c.

**SNOB**, *v.*$^3$ e.An.$^1$ [snob.] Of horses: to bite each other gently. Cf. **snop.**

**SNOBBLE**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.* Yks. Wor. [sno·bl.] **1.** *v.* To entangle; to become entangled. n.Yks.$^1$ **2.** To mess about. **s.Wor.** What be a snobblin' about thur? (H.K.)

**3.** *sb.* A tangle, ravel; *fig.* a muddle; a state of perplexity or difficulty. n.Yks.$^1$, s.Wor. (H.K.)

**SNOBBLE**, *v.*$^2$ I.W.$^{12}$ [sno·bl.] To devour greedily; to gobble; to snap at food. Cf. **snabble.**

**SNOBS**, *sb. pl.* Not. [snobz.] A variety of the game of 'fivestones'; see below.

**s.Not.** It was played with small stones or marbles. There were nine sets of tricks. First One-ers (of which there were five in a set), then Two-ers (two in set), Three-ers (three in set), Four-ers (four in set), Four Squares (four in set), Trotting Donkeys (eight in set, I believe), Fly-catchers (six or seven in set), Magic (five in set), and Magic Fly-catchers (five in set). One-ers is played thus: The five stones are thrown into the air and caught on the back of the hand. If all are caught they are simply tossed up again and caught in the hollow of the hand, but if any are not caught they have to be picked up, one by one, another stone being at the same time thrown into the air and caught with the one picked up in the hand. Two-ers, Three-ers, and Four-ers are played in the same way, except that the stones not caught on the back of the hand have to be arranged in twos, threes, and fours respectively by the hand on which the caught stones are lying meanwhile, and then each lot has to be picked up altogether. In Magic the play is just the same as in One-ers, except that instead of only throwing up a single stone and catching it as the others are in turn picked up, the whole number except those remaining to be picked up are thrown and caught. In Four Squares, four of the stones are arranged in a square, each of them is then picked up, whilst the remaining stone is flung upwards and caught; the one picked up is then tossed up and the one originally tossed up is put down in the place of the other, which is caught as it descends, and the process repeated 'all round the square.' Trotting Donkeys is similarly played except that the four stones are arranged in a line. . . Fly-catchers is played like One-ers except that the stone thrown into the air . . . is not simply caught by being allowed to fall into the hand, but by an outward movement of the hand is pounced on, hawk-fashion, from above. Magic Fly-catchers is played in precisely the same way, except that as in simple Magic not one stone but all are thrown up and caught, Gomme *Games* (1894) I. 123; Played with a number of shreds of earthenware or the like (J.P.K.).

**SNOCHE, SNOCHER**, see **Snoach, Snocker.**

**SNOCK**, *sb.*¹ and *v.*¹ Brks. Dor. Som. [snok.] **1.** *sb.* A knock; a smart blow.

w.Cy. *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 179. Dor.¹ Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

**2.** *v.* To give a downward blow on the head or top of anything.

Brks.¹ A allus snocks the candle to put 'un out zo's 'e can't light 'un agin.

**SNOCK**, *sb.*² Yks. [snok.] A knot or tangle of thread, wool, &c. n.Yks.¹² See **Snock-snarl**. Hence **Snocky**, *adj.* twisting, tangled, forming knots.

n.Yks. This is varry snocky thread (I.W.).

**SNOCK**, *v.*² Sc. [snok.] **1.** To snort contemptuously. Cf. **snocker**, **snook**, *v.*

Ayr. A wee drap drink, wi' a canty chiel, Gars us laugh at the warl', an' snock at the Deil, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 207.

**2.** To turn over with the nose, as a dog or pig; to poke, press into. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*)

**SNOCKER**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **snocher** Sc. Bnff.¹; **snoker** Sc. (Jam.) [sno·kər, sno·χər.] **1.** *v.* To breathe heavily and noisily through the nose; to snort, snore; also used *fig.*

Sc. Thrice he snockerit loud, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) IV. 341, ed. 1848; Aye quhan the caryl gave a yowle Or snockerit with belsche and braye, *Blackw. Mag.* (Jan. 1825) 79 (Jam.). Bnff.¹ Abd. The gweedman's snocherin' a bit i' th' caul, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (May 17, 1902). Frf. Gin . . . calshie fortune deign to snocher, Just bid her work, Morison *Poems* (1790) 82.

**2.** *sb.* A snort; the act of breathing loudly through the nose.

Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.¹ Edb. Up it went wi' a great snocher, Smith *Hum. Stories* (ed. 1882) 14.

**3.** *pl.* A stoppage of the nostrils from cold.

Sc. (Jam.) Abd. She could . . . Cure dogs o' the snochers, or hens o' the pip, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 32.

**SNOCKING**, *sb. Obs.* Dor. A snuffling fellow. Haynes *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 45.

**SNOCK-SNARL**, *sb.* and *adv.* n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written **snock-snarle** Wm. n.Yks. m.Yks.¹ w.Yks.; and in forms **snock-snowl** Dur.; **snog-snarl** m.Yks.¹ [sno·k-snarl, -snāl.] **1.** *sb.* A tangle, knot, ravel; *fig.* a confused, tangled heap; *gen.* in *pl.* Cf. **snick-snarl**.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). Lakel.² (s.v. Snarl), Cum.²⁴ n.Yks. Yet she macks um run on snocksnarles all, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 380; n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² All cotter'd into snocksnarls; n.Yks.³⁴, ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). m.Yks.¹ (s.v. Snicksnarls). w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781).

Hence **Snock-snarled**, *ppl. adj.* entangled, twisted, ravelled.

N.Cy.¹ n.Yks. We mun ev this rheap streetend, it's gitten snock-snarled. Noo ya see this hank of threed's gitten all snocksnarled, it's past lowsing (W.H.). e.Yks., w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 11, 1897).

**2.** A wrinkle; a lump on a smooth surface.

e.Yks.¹ Snock-snarls, in the skin of fruit, or on paint, when laid on too thickly.

**3.** *Obs.* A blotch or heat-spot on the skin.

Dur. [A charm for erysipelas] consisted in the recitation of some verses to the patient by a woman, if the patient were a man, and vice versa, the proper time being immediately after rising in the morning or going to bed at night. The charm was written on an old bit of paper, thus:—'A recet for the ceroncepels. As our blessed Lady sat at her Bowery Dower With her deer Daughter on her nee Wating on the Snock snowls and the Wilfier And the ceroncepels coming in at the town end By the name of the Lord I medisen thee,' *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xi. 421.

**4.** *adv.* In a tangled heap, confusedly.

Wm. I had liked to have tumbled a top of her snocksnarles, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 366.

**SNOD**, *sb.* War. [snod.] A berry. (J.R.W.)

**SNOD**, *adj.* and *v.*¹ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan.; also Hmp. Also written **snodde** Sc. (Jam.); and in forms **snard** Hmp.; **snode** n.Cy.; **snoode** e.Yks. [snod.] **1.** *adj.* Smooth, even, level; sleek, soft, velvety; also used *advb.*

Sc. A piece of wood is said to be snod when it is smoothed (Jam.). Elg. He praises here the rig sae snod, There blames the scatt'ring hands, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 162. Kcd. Gaen the quietest road, For there the snaw may be mair snod, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 99. N.I.¹ Cut smooth, as the edges or eaves of a thatched roof. n.Cy. *Gent. Mag.* (1789) pt. i. 6; A tree is 'snod' when the top is cut smooth off. Wheat ears are 'snod' when they have no beard or awns, Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695); N.Cy.¹, Nhb., Dur. (K.), Dur.¹ Lakel.² Thoo's thi hair varra snod. Cum.³ 'You're making this road rough!' 'Ey, but we'll mak it snod afoor we're deun wi't'; Cum.⁴ Wm. The gentleman that treads in black snod pumps, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 3. n.Yks.¹²³⁴ ne.Yks.¹ It leeaks neyce an' snod at t'top. e.Yks. Let [the tuppe or ram] be of a snoode and goode stapple, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 4; Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). m.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹; w.Yks.³ The road's as snod as that table; w.Yks.⁴⁵ Lan. Yo con . . . be shived off close and snod, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 39; Lan.¹, ne.Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹, s.Lan.¹, Hmp. (H.E.)

Hence (1) **Snod-backed**, *ppl. adj.* smooth-backed; (2) **Snoddy**, *adj.* smooth; (3) **Snod-faced**, *ppl. adj.* smooth-faced; *fig.* deceitful; (4) **-haired**, *ppl. adj.* having short, smooth hair; (5) **Snodly**, *adv.* evenly, smoothly; (6) **Snod-toppin**, *sb.* a well-brushed head of hair.

(1) Lan.¹ Rough and free as so many snod-backed mowdiwarps, Waugh *Life and Localities* (1855) 189. (2) w.Yks. That tidy lewkin' lass wi' t'snoddy hair, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 5. (3) Wm. Ye ox-limbed, snod-faced profleegit! Ollivant *Owd Bob* (1900) 117. (4) n.Yks. (T.S.) (5) Sc. Thy teeth's like til a hirsel o' sheep that are a' snodlie clippet, Robson *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iv. 2. Edb. There's something here . . . Will mak life's road to me fu' snodly sleekit, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 304. Cum. Thy teeth ar leyke a flock o' sheep that ar snodlie clipp't, Rayson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) iv. 2. w.Yks. The snodly whitewesh'd wa', Howson *Cur. Craven* (1850) 118. (6) w.Yks.³

**2.** *Fig.* Sly, soft-spoken; suave, plausible; demure.

N.Cy.¹ The snod fellow would kiss the lass if he could. Wm. A lile stiff fello, wie a varra snod feace, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 20; (B.K.) w.Yks. He's some varry snod ways wi him, *Hlfx. Courier* (June 12, 1897); w.Yks.¹ He . . . says, in a snod flagein way, ii. 293.

**3.** Neat, tidy, trim, spruce; also used *advb.*

Sc. A snod flower-yaird wi' mony a posie, *Ballads* (1885) 155. Abd. There's nae convainience to lat . . . muckle fowk keep things snod, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 10. Frf. She was snod, but no unca snod, Barrie *Minister* (1891) vi. Rnf. Nane snodder gaed to kirk or fair, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 1. Ayr. A light and snod serving-lassie, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxvi. Peb. She kept her house very snod and clean (A.C.). Gall. (J.M.) Wgt. As he wasna very snod, he took him for some ignorant creature of a drainer, Saxon *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 58. N.Cy.², Nhb.¹, n.Yks.⁴, ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). w.Yks. (C.W.D.), w.Yks.⁴ Lan. Thoose trousers ud look snoddher if they'd bin smoothed (S.W.). n.Lan.¹, s.Lan.¹

Hence (1) **Snoddie**, *sb.* a neatly-dressed person, esp. a woman; (2) **Snoddy**, *adj.* neat, trim, deft; also used *advb.*; (3) **Snodless**, *adj.* untidy; (4) **Snodly**, *adv.* neatly, tidily, trimly; (5) *snod set up*, *phr.* having a neat, trim figure, well set up.

(1) Cld. (Jam.) (2) Lth. He screwed her up wi' conscious pride, And rosin'd her that snoddy, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 40. (3) Ayr. Jenny Clatterpans, snodless, snoodless, and shodless, answers to the summons, Galt *Lairds* (1826) i. (4) Sc. Wha will mak my wee drap brose, Snodly mend my holley hose? Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) II. 577. Fif. His wife and three children, all snodly put on, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 119. Ayr. A clean cambric handkerchief very snodly preened over her breast, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) xxiv. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 333, ed. 1876. w.Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 26, 1897). (5) w.Yks. Tha'rt as snod-set-up a wench as iver, Sutcliffe *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 134.

**4.** Snug, comfortable, easy; also used *advb.*

Frf. Five and a half by one and a half would hold her snod, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 263. Lnk. Hap ye fu' snod in the faulds o' my plaid, Coghill *Poems* (1890) 161. Edb. To make them snod, An' out o' botherin' duns, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 142. m.Yks.¹ Lan.¹ [To lie snod and snug, Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695).]

Hence **Snodly**, *adv.* snugly, comfortably.

Kcb. To see me snodly happit aneath the mools, Armstrong *Kirkiebrae* (1896) 203. w.Yks. Reight snodly we slept I' my owd coat so gray, Snowden *Tales Wolds* (1894) 109.

**5.** Clever, careful, tactful.

Nhb.¹ 'He's gey snod,' 'He's a gey snod gannin chep,' or 'He's a snod fellow,' all represent a safe man. It is sometimes used in slight disparagement, as when the virtue of being 'gey snod' suggests the use of it for self-advantage.

**6.** Phr. *to keep a matter snod*, to keep it to oneself, to be discreetly silent about it. Nhb.$^1$ **7.** *v.* To prune, lop; to trim trees, bushes, &c.; to cut even; to trim a candle.

**Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** The tallow candles had to be snodded laboriously, MACDONALD *A. Forbes* (1876) 115. **e.Fif.** I had made sundry attempts to snod aff the roughest and langest bristles wi' my shears, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vi. **Edb.** The mower snods the common, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 85. **Gall.** Tak a heuk an' snod the hedge (J.M.). **Ant.** In a sheaf of oats. 'Snod it up and make it fast,' *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

**8.** To castrate. Bnff.$^1$ **9.** To tidy, put in order; to make neat and trim; to smooth, make level.

**ne.Sc.** After the funeral wis past an' the graif snodded up, GRANT *Keckleton*, 39. **Per.** A' canna keep them waitin' till ye be snoddit, IAN MACLAREN *K. Carnegie* (1896) 44. **Ayr.** I'll snod mysel' gin the back o' dinner time, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 62. **Rxb.** Whan rural cantie plowman chiels On turnip land snod up the drills, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 41. **Gall.** He's weel snoddit up, and his boots brawly shine, SCOTT *Gleanings* (1881) 28. **Dur.**$^1$, **Cum.** (E.W.P.) **Wm.** While he snodded his toppin, an shuv'd it a jye, BOWNESS *Studies* (1868) 21. **w.Yks.**$^2$ To smooth thread so that it will weave easily. The word is very rarely heard about Sheffield.

**10.** With *off*: to finish up, clear off.

**Frf.** After Dauvit had snoddit aff his parritch, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 91, ed. 1889.

[1. ON. *snoðinn*, smooth (of hair), bald (VIGFUSSON).]

**SNOD,** *v.*$^2$ m.Yks.$^1$ [snod.] To doze.

He's snodding now. Let him snod, then; and thee come away.

Hence **Asnod,** *adv.* asleep, dozing.

**SNOD, SNODDE,** see **Snood.**

**SNODDEN,** *v.* Dur. Wm. Yks. Lan. [sno·dən.] **1.** To smooth; to make even or level. See **Snod,** *adj.*

**Dur.**$^1$ **Wm.** He put same on his heed ta snodden his hair doon (B.K.). **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** 'He's snodden'd his hair wi' same.' 'Fer sewer he's courtin' (M.F.); **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**2.** To tidy; to make neat and clean.

**w.Yks.** A'd just gotten snoddened up (J.T.F.); Snodden thisen up a bit, an' let's gah aht, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 11, 1897).

**SNODDIE,** *sb.*$^1$ Sh. & Or.I. [Not known to our correspondents.] [sno·di.] A thick cake or bannock baked among the ashes. S. & Ork.$^1$

**SNODDIE,** *sb.*$^2$ Rxb. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] An ignorant, stupid fellow; a ninny.

**SNODE,** see **Snod,** *adj.*, **Snood.**

**SNODER-GILL,** *sb.* Hmp. [sno·də-gil.] A yew-berry, the fruit of the yew, *Taxus baccata.* (J.R.W.), Hmp.$^1$ Cf. **snod-gog.**

**SNODGE,** *v.* Rxb. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To walk deliberately. Cf. **snudge,** *v.* **2.**

**SNOD-GOG,** *sb.* Ken. [sno·d-gog.] The fruit of the yew-tree, *Taxus baccata.* (G.B.), Ken.$^1$ Cf. **snoder-gill.**

**SNOFF,** *sb.* Glo. Wil. Dor. Som. Cor. [snof.] **1.** The snuff of a candle.

**Glo.**$^1$ **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **Dor.**$^1$ Poll's hankerchif so black's a snoff, 186. **Cor.** Dick set fire to the train with a 'snoff' from his candle, PEARCE *Esther Pentreath* (1891) bk. I. i.

**2.** A burnt brick. Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

**3.** A small piece; anything of little value.

**Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **Cor.** Ef she waen't, why I don't care a snoff, FORFAR *Jan's Crtshp.* (1859) st. 1.

**4.** The eye of an apple or pear, the dead tips of the sepals. Glo.$^1$, w.Cy. (HALL.), Dor.$^1$ Cf. **snuff,** *v.*$^2$ **3.**

[1. Cp. Candelquenchers, and forsothe where the snoffes ben quenchid, be thei maad of moost puyr gold, WYCLIF *Exodus* (1382) xxv. 38.]

**SNOFFER,** *sb.* Som. [sno·fə(r).] A sweetheart. (HALL.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**SNOFFLE,** *v.* and *sb.* Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. [sno·fl.] **1.** *v.* To snuffle; to breathe heavily through the nose; to talk through the nose.

**Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^{2\,3}$, **se.Wor.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ Yo' met'n as good send a pig on a narrand as a fellow that snoffles athatn; **Shr.**$^2$

Hence (1) **Snoffely,** *adj.* snuffling. Glo.$^1$; (2) **Snoffle-snouted,** *ppl. adj.* speaking through the nose. Shr.$^1$

**2.** *sb.* The nose or snout of a pig or other animal. Nhp.$^1$

**3.** Phr. *snoffle for a duck*, see below.

**se.Wor.**$^1$ An imaginary instrument which a mechanic will say he is making when he does not wish to inform a too inquisitive inquirer what he really is occupied at.

**SNOG,** *sb.*$^1$ Hmp. [snog.] A short stick or ball thrown at squirrels. Cf. **scale,** *v.*$^2$ **2.**

Distinguished from the scale or squoyle in not being loaded with lead, WISE *New Forest* (1883) 182; **Hmp.**$^1$

**SNOG,** *sb.*$^2$ Dor. [snog.] The crooked handles of a scythe.

We call them 'snogs' about these parts [in Purbeck], but near Shaftesbury they call them 'tine-stocks' (C.W.).

**SNOG,** *sb.*$^3$ Yks. [snog.] A boys' marble. w.Yks. (W.F.S.)

**SNOG,** *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lin. [snog.] **1.** Neat, tidy, handsome, trim. Cf. **snod,** *adj.*, **snug,** *adj.* **6.**

**Bnff.** Na! an' ye binna snog (W.C.). **N.Cy.**$^2$, **n.Yks.**$^1$ **Lin.** Thou wouldst be a mettle lass enow, an thou wert snog and snod a bit better, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxxii.

Hence **Snogly,** *adv.* handsomely.

**n.Cy.** Snogly-dressed, HOLLOWAY; **N.Cy.**$^2$ Snogly-gear'd.

**2.** Smooth. **N.Cy.**$^2$ Snog malt, with few combs.

**3.** Snug; quiet, unobtrusive; secret.

**Rnf.** (JAM.) **e.Yks.** As snog as a bug iv a rug, NICHOLSON *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 20; **e.Yks.**$^1$ Ah hain't tell'd neeabody else, sooah keep it snog.

**SNOG,** *v.* Abd. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To jeer, taunt, gibe.

**SNOG-SNARL,** see **Snock-snarl.**

**SNOICK,** *adj.* Sc. **1.** Virgin, chaste.

**s.Sc.** (JAM.) **Rxb.** Mirdin' and gaukieing wi' Chris. It's mair nor a wonder gin she's snoick the day, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 207.

**2.** A sailor's term: water-tight. s.Sc. (JAM.)

**SNOID, SNOIGH,** see **Snood, Snigh.**

**SNOILK,** *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **snjulk.** An angry fit; also in phr. *to take a snoilk*, to sulk. (J.S.); JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 39. Hence **Snoilket** or **Snjulket,** *ppl. adj.* sulky, angry; having a wry face, looking askance. *ib.*

**SNOILT, SNOIPE,** see **Snuilt, Snipe,** *sb.*$^1$

**SNOIT,** *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A conceited young person who speaks little; an upstart, swaggerer; one who goes where he has no right to go.

**Sc.** (JAM.) **Gall.** Thought to be the beginning of some genius; but alas! it generally remains a snoit all its days, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824); Come oot o' that, ye snoit (J.M.).

**SNOIT, SNOITER, SNOITY,** see **Snot,** *sb.*$^1$, **Snotter, Snotty,** *adj.*$^1$

**SNOKE, SNOKER,** see **Snook,** *v.*, **Snocker.**

**SNOL, SNOLE,** see **Snirl,** *sb.*$^1$, **Snoul.**

**SNÖLL, SNOLL,** see **Snool,** *sb.*, **Snirl,** *sb.*$^1$

**SNOO, SNOOCH,** see **Snew,** *v.*$^1$, **Snoach.**

**SNOOD,** *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Suf. Ken. Amer. Also in forms **snaid, sned** Sc. (JAM.); **sneed** Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.$^1$; **sneiad** n.Yks.; **sneud** Nhb.$^1$; **snid** Abd.; **snod** Lan.; **snöd** Sh.I.; **snodde, snode** Lan.; **snoid** Sc. (JAM.); **snud** S. & Ork.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$; **snüd, snudd** Sh.I.; **snude** Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.$^2$ Dur. Cum. Wm.; **snuid** Sh.I. [snūd.] **1.** *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* A band or ribbon used to confine the hair.

**Sc.** A piece of scarlet embroidered cloth, called the snood, confined her hair, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xviii; The snood or ribband with which a Scottish lass braided her hair had an emblematical signification, and was applied to her maiden character. It was exchanged for the curch, toy, or coif, when she passed by marriage into the matronal state (JAM.). **Abd.** My snood I hae deckit wi' ribbons o' black, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 127. **Ayr.** She hadna ither tocher than her snood, GALT *Entail* (1823) xxxii. **Lnk.** The lasses wad a gotten keeking glasses, red snudes, needles, prins, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 133. **Gall.** I found a silken snood, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xlvii. **N.Cy.**$^2$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.** (K.) **Cum., Wm.** NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. **Lan.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); A snodde of pack thread (K.). **s.Lan.**$^1$

Hence **Snoodless**, *adj.* without a snood.

**Ayr.** Jenny Clatterpans, snodless, snoodless, and shodless, answered to the summons, Galt *Lairds* (1826) i.

**2.** Phr. (1) *a black snood*, a black ribbon worn across a mutch or cap as a sign of widowhood; (2) *to tyne* or *lose the snood*, to lose one's virginity.

(1) **Lth.** Her widow's black snood brings the tear to my ee, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 95. **Gall.** (A.W.) (2) **Sc.** Coming through the muir, my dearie, The lassie lost her silken snude (Jam.). **Rxb.** A' body kens it's lang syne you tynd your snood, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 207.

**3.** A bow or tie of ribbon. n.Yks.$^{2}$ **4.** The thin part of a fishing-line to which the hooks are attached; a short hair-line.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Sh.I.** I slipped me toam, alto' I kent 'at da snüd wid a' rin oot, *Sh. News* (Aug. 6, 1898); My snüids an' handlin rex me doon, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 92; **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$, **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Bnff.**$^{1}$ A piece of twine by which the cork floats are tied to the hehd-back of the herring net. **Abd.** The quantity of line found sufficient for a man to manage at sea and shore contains 36 scores, 720 hooks (in summer a few more), one yard distant from each other, on snoods of horse hair, value 15*s.*, *Statist. Acc.* VII. 204 (Jam.); Twa pund o' horse hair to mak snids, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Sept. 15, 1900). **Ayr.** Thou hast taught this hand to plet snoods, cast the fisher's knot, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 103. **N.I.**$^{1}$, **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ In river fishing, the short pieces of twisted hair or cord to which the hooks are attached in a fisherman's line. In sea fishing the sneud is the short line which carries the hook. It is spliced on to the 'back' or long deep-sea line, and the hook is attached to it by a 'wip' or line of hair. In net fishing, the sneuds or snuds are the cords which fasten the bosom of the net to the hauling ropes. **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **n.Yks.**$^{1}$, **Der.**$^{2}$, **Suf.**$^{1}$ **Ken.**$^{1}$ The lines laid for ness-congers are seventy-five fathoms long, and on each line are attached, at right angles, other smaller lines called the snoods; twenty-three snoods to each line, each snood nine feet long. [**Amer.** Baltimore hooks and Yankee snoods (as Jim always called casting-lines), Bradley *Old Virginia* (1897) 124.]

**5.** A coil, twist; a twisted line or rope of any kind.

**Sh.I.** Every stick athin da bed wis twisted in a snüd, Ollason *Mareel* (1901) 20.

Hence *to take a snüd*, *phr.* to be crooked; *fig.* to be sulky.

**Sh.I.** He has ta'en . . . a snüd, Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 39; (J.S.)

**6.** A snare of any kind. n.Yks.$^{2}$ **7.** A threatening turn or twist of the head.

**Sh.I.** Shü fetch'd da ox a lunder ower da back fil he fled doon ower, an' gae a snüd or twa apon his head, *Sh. News* (Feb. 9, 1901).

**8.** *v.* To confine the hair with a 'snood'; freq. with *up*.

**Sc.** The younger snooded up her hair, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xxviii. **Cld.** Her hair it is snooded fu' sleek, Nimmo *Sngs.* (1882) 185. **Ayr.** The bonny hair that's in her head She ay snoods up fu' featly, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 160. **Kcb.** At home they [the young women] went bare-headed with their hair snooded back on the crown of their head with a woollen string, in the form of a garter, *Statist. Acc.* IX. 325 (Jam.).

Hence *snooded folk*, *phr.* unmarried maidens.

**Gall.** Ah! Jonita, you snooded folk tame us every one, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 199.

**9.** To tie a hair-line on a fishing-hook. Sc. (Jam.)

**10.** To twist, coil; to tangle.

**Sh.I.** Shü snudid up a knuk o' rowers, *Sh. News* (Dec. 1, 1900); 'Too much snöd,' applied to a rope or fishing-line when the strands are too closely twisted (J.S.). **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ Twisted and disposed, as a female adjusts her long hair.

**11.** Of cattle: to lower the head threateningly.

**Sh.I.** Shüs been faerd fir da dug. . . Shü snudds her head whin iver shü sees him comin' her wye, *Sh. News* (June 23, 1900).

**SNOODGE**, *v.* Yks. War. Shr. [snūdʒ.] To nestle; to lie closely together; to press together. Cf. **snudge**, *v.*

**e.Yks.**$^{1}$ **War.**$^{3}$ See how the lambs are snoodging together. **Shr.**$^{1}$ Chiefly applied to the pose of the head. ''Er'd got 'er 'ead snoodged on 'is breast.'

Hence **Snoodgin**, *ppl. adj.* of head-gear: fitting closely.

**Shr.**$^{1}$ 'Er'd got some little snoodgin' bonnet on.

**SNOODLE**, *v.* Lakel. Lan. Chs. Flt. Not. Dev. [snū·dl.]

**1.** To nestle; to lie closely together; to fondle; to cuddle. Cf. **snuddle**.

**Lakel.**$^{2}$ **Lan.** Eaur snug, white hostelry snoodlin' i' th' valley, Dottie *Rambles* (1898) 115. **s.Chs.**$^{1}$, **Flt.** (T.K.J.) **s.Not.** Let's snoodle together and be warm (J.P.K.).

**2.** To sneak; to creep slyly or quietly.

**Dev.** 'Twor a poor day for the name o' Pigott when that maid comed snoodling in among 'ee all, Zack *On Trial* (1899) 268.

**SNOOFMADRUNE**, *sb.* Fif. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A lazy or inactive person.

**SNOOGLY**, see **Snugly**.

**SNOOK**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Nhb. Som. [snūk.] **1.** A sharp-pointed projection; the peak of a bonnet.

**Som.** I never didn' wear they old spotty bonnets, wi' two snooks a mile and a 'alf, and I never intend to now I'm an old dummen, *Marlborough Times* (Nov. 7, 1891) 6, col. 4; (G.S.)

**2.** A beak-like projecting headland; *gen.* in place-names.

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ 'The Snook,' at Holy Island, and 'The Snook,' near Sea Houses, &c.

[**2.** To mullyr-snwk in Gallaway, Barbour *Bruce* (1375) I. 188.]

**SNOOK**, *v.* and *sb.*$^{2}$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Nhp. I.W. and Amer. Also in forms **snoack** I.W.$^{2}$; **snoak** Sc. Uls. Nhb.$^{1}$ n.Yks.; **snoke** Sc. (Jam.) Uls. N.Cy.$^{1}$ Nhb. Dur.$^{1}$ n.Yks.$^{14}$ Nhp.$^{1}$; **snooac** n.Cy. e.Yks.; **snooak** Lakel.$^{2}$ n.Yks. [snūk, snōk.]

**1.** *v.* To smell with a loud inspiration, to sniff; to smell out as a dog, to scent. Cf. **snork**, **snowk**.

**Sc.** (Jam.); Snookin' amang the snaw like mowdiewarts, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 163. **Ayr.** They snoakit the breath of the battle from afar, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 169. **Lnk.** The toon collies daurna snoke in as they pass, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 38, ed. 1897. **Slk.** After smellin, and snokin, and snortin at it for a while, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 98. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 425, ed. 1876. **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **Ant.** Dogs watching for rats will be encouraged by the cry, 'Snoak it oot,' *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **n.Yks.**$^{14}$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Courier* (June 19, 1897); **w.Yks.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Lin.**$^{1}$ The pointer will snook it out. **Nhp.**$^{1}$ Rarely used.

Hence **Snooker**, *sb.* (1) a nostril; (2) one who smells at objects like a dog; (3) a rake, a profligate fellow.

(1) **Lan.** [A Lan. riddle.] 'Four stiff standers, Four diddle-danders, Two hookers, two snookers, and a flip by.' Answer: a cow, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. viii. 493. (2) **Sc.** (Jam.) (3) **Rxb.** (*ib.*)

**2.** To snuffle, snort; to breathe heavily and noisily through the nose; to snore; to snuff; to speak through the nose.

**Uls.** (M.B.-S.), **Dur.**$^{1}$, **Lakel.**$^{2}$ **Wm.** Give up snooaking, it's sickening to hear you (B.K.). **n.Yks.** (T.K.), **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.), **I.W.**$^{2}$

**3.** Phr. (1) *to be snooked*, to be over-reached, to be taken in; (2) *to snook the nose*, to turn up the nose in contempt; to sniff contemptuously.

(1) **Chs.**$^{13}$ (2) **w.Yks.** Tha's no 'casion to snook thī noase at it for tha'll happen be fain to eyt war jock ner that yit, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 18, 1897); Shoo snooks her noase an' curls her lips Just same as they wor dogs, *ib.*

**4.** *Fig.* To pry about; to search out curiously; to sneak.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** Twa or three birkies . . . snoakin' after her at the house-en', Service *Notandums* (1890) 111. **Lnk.** Ribbons that cringin' and snokin may gain, Thomson *Leddy May* (1883) 121. **N.I.**$^{1}$, **Uls.** (M.B.-S.), **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Lin.** (Hall.) **Nhp.**$^{1}$ Rarely used. [**Amer.** Rest on 'em snooked off when the gun hollered, *Cent. Mag.* (Mar. 1901) 784.]

**5.** To lurk; to lie concealed.

**n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Nhb.** On hor bare breests snoked an ugly black cat, Chater *Tyneside Ann.* (1869) 9. **w.Yks.**$^{1}$, **Lan.** (S.W.)

**6.** To steal, pilfer. **n.Yks.** He snooakt our taws (I.W.).

**7.** To lean the head forward in walking. Bdf. Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 144. **8.** *sb.* A smell, sniff.

**Sc.** Montgomerie-Fleming *Notes on Jam.* (1899). **Ayr.** We used to go out on the Saturdays for a snoak of the caller air, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 92. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ The peculiar sneezing sound made by dogs burrowing in search of rats, &c. (s.v. Snowk). **w.Yks.** Let's hev a snook at thi rosy (Æ.B.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 18, 1897).

**9.** A snuffle; a nasal accent.

**I.W.**$^{2}$ A used to have a miserable snoak wi' en.

[**1.** Snokyn, or smellyn, *nicto* (*Prompt.*). **4.** Swed. *snoka*, to search after, or for a thing (Widegren).]

**SNOOL,** *sb.* and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Also in forms **sneul** N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ Cum.$^4$; **snöll** Sh.I.; **snuil** Cum.; **snül** Sh.I.; **snule** Sc. (Jam.); **snuol** Cum. [**snūl.**] **1.** *sb.* An abject, cringing person; one who submits tamely to others; a coward, craven, sneak; a weak fool.

**Sc.** They sent me tae the schule To keep me frae bein' stamped a snool, Allan *Lilts* (1874) 230; A hen-pecked husband is said to be a mere snule (Jam.). **Sh.I.** Nane wid tink dat but a snül, *Sh. News* (Sept. 11, 1897); Silly snölls. Nae winder 'at da merchans an' laandlords made demsels rich afore dis, *ib.* (Mar. 4, 1899). **Abd.** The saft snool that fortells o' simmer, *R. Caled. Curling Club Ann.* (1898–99) 153. **Per.** You're a big leein' fool, A gowk, an' a snool, Stewart *Character* (1857) 69. **Ayr.** They've only spoke by waens an' snules, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 125. **e.Lth.** To sit thus, feckless, sigh an' blaw, Like snools, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 92. **N.I.**$^1$ **Uls.** My cross-grained oul' snool of a husban', *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853-1862) VI. 45. **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ **Cum.** I's ass and fuil and silly snuil, Blamire *Poet. Wks.* (c. 1794) 212, ed. 1842; **Cum.**$^4$ *Obs.*

Hence **Snool-like,** *adj.* craven, weak.

**Edb.** I was so wud, not only at the woman herself but at the snool-like way Twiddell stood her fleer, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 223. **Cum.** Snuol-leyke, yield a fworc'd submission, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 88.

**2.** *Fig.* Anything mean or paltry.

**Sc.** What can tell what like ye are Wi' that snule o' a thing on your head? Ferrier *Marriage* (1818) I. xxxv.

**3.** *v.* To submit tamely; to act in a mean, spiritless manner; to cringe, sneak; to give in.

**Sc.** To gae about snoolin, to go from place to place with an abject and depressed appearance (Jam.). **e.Sc.** Sandy 'snooled' through life with bovine equanimity, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 198. **e.Fif.** Awa I ga'ed snoolin' wi' my chin restin' on my collar-bane—my face as red as the fire, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xiii. **Rnf.** I'll . . . fright ye till ye sneak and snool, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 167. **Ayr.** Oure blate to seek, oure proud to snool, Burns *Bard's Epitaph*, st. 1. **Dmf.** Deserving through life's mire to snool on cauldrife fare, I tweel, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 26. **Gall.** (J.M.)

**4.** To subdue, cow; to make dispirited; to snub.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Rnf.** He crap to his ingle like ane gaun to steal, Sair snool'd wi' the cowin', Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 136. **Ayr.** A wee blast o' a blighting wind snools the pride o' the doddered tree, Galt *Lairds* (1826) viii. **Edb.** Skowrie snooled Snivel, his jobber, Wi's wife, *Carlop Green* (1793) 125, ed. 1817. **Gall.** (J.M.)

Hence **Snool'd-like,** *adj.*, *obs.*, subdued, dispirited, craven.

**Peb.** Five great misfortunes ever filled His snool'd-like clownish head, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 26, ed. 1817.

**SNOOL,** *v.*$^2$ Glo. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **snüle** Dev. [**snūl, snœ̄l, snǖl.**] **1.** To slobber, dribble; to allow the saliva to run from the mouth; to smear with saliva.

**Glo.**$^1$, **w.Cy.** (Hall.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ Drat the cheel, how a do snooly. The poor old man's clothes was all a-snooléd an' bëastly. **Dev.** Diddee iver zee tü sich vüles? They snüle wan an' tuther about zo, māk'th inny body sick tü lüke at 'um, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **Cor.** Ef 'a dedn' start snoolin' like a baby, Lee *Paul Carah* (1898) 301.

Hence **Snooling,** *ppl. adj.*, *fig.* a contemptuous epithet for any one.

**Cor.** What's want wi' Susie Cattran—a silly snoolin' little baby? Lee *Widow Woman* (1899) 82.

**2.** To trickle, ooze; to waste, crumble away.

**w.Som.**$^1$ The water snooléd all down the wall. Nif we don't steen un [a well] I be afeard ater the water've a-zoak'd, the zides o' un 'll snooly away.

**SNOORK, SNOOSE, SNOOSLE,** see **Snork, Snooze,** *sb.*$^1$, **Snoozle.**

**SNOOT,** *v.* Lan. [**snūt.**] To sneak, hang round, pry about.

When aw're agate o' snootin' after wenches, Brierley *Marlocks* (1867) vi; I'd a notion he're snootin' after yo'r Grace, *ib. Cotters*, iii.

**SNOOT,** see **Snout,** *sb.*

**SNOOVE,** *v.* Sc. Nhb. Also in forms **snuive** Sc.; **snuve** Sc. (Jam.) [**snūv.**] **1.** To move with a smooth, equal motion; to glide; to walk with a steady pace; to sneak.

**Sc.** A boy's top is said to snuve when it whirls round with great velocity, preserving at the same time an equal motion (Jam.). **Frf.** An' some [in spinning linen] their right-side cleas row'd up, An' snoov'd upo' the nakit hip, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 6. **Per.** Wi' a wallop an' splash, A rush an' a dash, He snuived doon the river fu' braw, Ford *Harp* (1893) 333. **w.Sc.** The daft individual was snooving along, humming to himself, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 46. **Cld.** To walk without any certain object with the hands hanging down towards the ground (Jam.). **s.Sc.** The ane's gaun snoovin' like a dirty sow behint a muck cart, Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 163. **Ayr.** Just thy step a wee bit hastit, Thou snoov't awa, Burns *Farmer's Salutation*, st. 14. **Bwk.** I've nae use for that thowless breed Wha snail-like snoove alang, Calder *Poems* (1897) 241. **Dmf.** Here in your dear hame Life snooves awa sae cannily, Reid *Poems* (1894) 30.

Hence **Snoov-snoove,** *v.* to move smoothly and constantly; to glide.

**Edb.** Up cam the two lights snoov-snooving, nearer and nearer, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xv.

**2.** To walk with the head bent downwards towards the earth; to walk carelessly or in a slovenly manner. Rxb. (Jam.) **3.** To sniff and smell; to crouch.

**Nhb.**$^1$ The dog cam snoovin near.

**SNOOVLE,** *v.* Sc. [**snū·vl.**] To move slowly; to walk in a slow, lazy way.

**Sc.** They snoovle an' stoiter life's charter away, Allan *Lilts* (1824) 342. **Per.** Moses himsel' gaed snoovlin' round the buss, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 94.

**SNOOZE,** *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ n.Cy. Yks. Glo. e.An. Also written **snoose** w.Yks.; and in form **sneuze** n.Cy. [**snūz.**] **1.** *sb.* A nooze, loop; a snare.

**n.Cy.** (Hall.) **w.Yks.** O made a snoose at won end, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1877) 235. **Glo.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^2$, **Suf.**$^1$

**2.** *v.* To snare; to entangle in a noose.

**e.An.**$^1$ Defendant pleaded guilty to having snoozed the pike; **e.An.**$^2$

**SNOOZE,** *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **snews** Cum.$^{14}$ [**snūz.**] **1.** *v.* To sleep, doze; to take a nap.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Lnk.** Wi' boring, and boozing, and snoring, and snoozing, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 63, ed. 1897. **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Cum.**$^{14}$ **w.Yks.** Dick's snoozin' i' t'cot, Burnley *Idonia* (1869) 183. **Lan.** I've not had mich chance o' snoozin', Brierley *Out of Work*, v; **Lan.**$^1$, **Not.** (W.H.S.), (J.H.B.), **Lin.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$ **Slang.** What with snoozing, high grubbing, and guzzling like Chloe, *Tom Crib* (1819) 28.

Hence (1) **Snoozing-crib,** *sb.* a sleeping-place; a comfortable chair; (2) **Snoozy,** *adj.* inclined to sleep, sleepy.

(1) **Lan.** Old Makapenny had made several journeys from his 'snoozing crib' to the door, Brierley *Marlocks* (1867) iii. (2) **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$

**2.** To nestle; to lie snugly and warm.

**w.Yks.**$^2$ A child is said to snooze to its mother's breast. **Nhp.**$^1$

**3.** *sb.* A short sleep; a nap, doze.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **w.Yks.** T'lad turned ovver for a fresh snooze, *Frogland Olm.* (1863) 7; **w.Yks.**$^2$, **Lan.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$ **s.Not.** I think I'll go and have a bit of a snooze (J.P.K.). **Lin.**$^1$ I am going to have a snooze. **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Mid.** Governor gone up to have a snooze, Blackmore *Kit* (1890) III. v. **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **w.Som.**$^1$ Well, I 'spose I must a-ad a bit of a snooze. **Slang.** He looked like a gentleman taking a snooze, Barham *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864) *Cynotaph.*

**SNOOZLE,** *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. Hrf. Glo. Brks. Sus. Hmp. Som. Dev. Also written **snoosle** Hrf.$^2$; **snoozel** Cum.; and in forms **snooizle** w.Yks.; **snouzell** n.Yks.; **snouzel** n.Yks.$^4$ [**snū·zl.**] **1.** To nestle; to lie snugly and closely; to cuddle.

**n.Cy.** (J.W.), **n.Yks.**$^4$, **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Goa an snoozle to thi titty, Hartley *Ditt.* (1868) 16; **w.Yks.**$^2$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$, **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ **Hrf.**$^2$ Snoosling to me. **Brks.**$^1$, **Sus.**$^2$ **Hmp.** Cooper *Gl.* (1853). **w.Som.**$^1$ The same is said of little pigs pressing against their recumbent mother. 'Poor little sawl, he do love to snoozly up to mother.'

**2.** Of a dog: to sniff and poke with the nose.

**Per.** There was the auld dog Tyke snoozling round Glenfierroch's feet, Sarah Tytler *Witch-wife* (1897) 167. **w.Yks.** A dog snoozled its nose overforwardly into her face, Brontë *Wuthering Hts.* (1847) iii.

**3.** To sleep, doze; to take a nap.

**Sc.** Just to keep you frae drowsying and snoozling, *Scotch Haggis*, 136. **Cum.**$^{14}$ **n.Yks.** He's felt amang t'ay, snoozling, an ruttlin loike oor auld sue, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 17, 1891).

**w.Yks.** If onnybody wantad ta snoozle a bit after dinner, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1872) 36. **s.Chs.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **Glo.**$^{1}$ **n.Dev.** Gaffer p'raps 'll snoozle wi' 'er, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 23.

**SNOP,** *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Chs. Wor. Glo. Suf. Hmp. I.W. w.Cy. Wil. Som. Also in forms **snope** n.Yks.$^{1}$ s.Wor.$^{1}$; **snoup** Glo. [**snop.**] **1.** *v.* To strike sharply and smartly; to slap; to chip, break. Cf. **snawp, 2.**

**s.Wor.**$^{1}$ Dealers on concluding a bargain say, 'Snope it down,' i.e. strike hands on it. **Wil.** Bevis . . . got some flints and hammered them to split off flakes for arrowheads. . . 'I see a man do that once,' said John. . . 'A' had a gate-hinge snopping um,' Jefferies *Bevis* (1882) v; **Wil.**$^{1}$ **Som.** There he is snopping stones by the roadside—all through drink (W.F.R.).

Hence **Znopper,** *sb.* a blow.

**Glo.**$^{1}$ I gev the beg monkey a znopper, and down he kum head voremost, *Roger Plowman*, 54.

**2.** To snap; *fig.* to be snappish in temper. Hmp. (H.C.M.B.) Hence **Snopish,** *adj.* snappish, cross.

**Wil.** So very cross, and so snopish to the poor girls, Penruddocke *Content* (1860) 14.

**3.** To bite the young shoots of a hedge; to crop. Chs.$^{13}$, Suf. (Hall.) **4.** To take off the heads and tails of gooseberries. n.Yks.$^{1}$ **5.** *sb.* A blow, esp. a sharp sudden one; the sound made by two objects striking sharply together.

**s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**$^{1}$ **Glo.** Ha geed un a snoup o' th' yud, Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870); (H.S.H.); **Glo.**$^{1}$ **I.W.**$^{1}$; **I.W.**$^{2}$ He gid me a snop on the vingers wi' the short handled brish. **w.Cy.** The sound made by a billiard or a croquet ball striking another. . . With equal propriety applied to the noise of a shoemaker's hammer, *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. vii. 515. **Wil.**$^{1}$ A snop on the yead. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**SNOPE,** *sb.* Wor. [**snōp.**] The bullfinch, *Pyrrhula Europaea.* s.Wor. (H.K.) Cf. **nope,** *sb.*$^{1}$

**SNOPE,** see **Snop.**

**SNOP-SNARL,** *sb.* and *v.* Lakel. Cum. [**sno·p-snarl.**] **1.** *sb.* An ill-natured person. Lakel.$^{1}$, Cum.$^{4}$ **2.** *v.* To be ill-natured. Cum.$^{4}$

**SNORE,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Also written **snooar** w.Yks.; and in form **snour** Cum. [**snoə(r.**] **1.** *v.* In *comp.* (1) **Snore-holes,** holes in the windbore of a pump to admit the water; (2) **-piece,** (3) **-pipe,** the perforated end of a pump which admits the water.

(1) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (2) **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ It is said to be so called on account of the noise which the water makes in passing through the holes. (3) **w.Yks.** The perforated ball at the inlet end of a water pipe that supplies an engine, &c., and which acts as a filter to prevent sand or mud entering it. 'Thah mun gooa an' cleean yond snooar-pipe aht this efternooin' (B.K.).

**2.** To snort; to roar; to make a loud noise; to rush with a roaring noise.

**Sc.** A score of rival steamers . . . Hiss, flap, and snore like river monsters, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 75. **Sh.I.** Efter we hed aboot a packie an' a half in, da tow began ta snore heavy upo' da cabe, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 104. **Per.** He . . . roared and bored and sniffed and snored, Spence *Poems* (1898) 57. **Ayr.** I never hear my ain bellows snoring at a gaud o' iron in the fire, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) v. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 125, ed. 1876. **n.Ir.** Without, the storm might sough and snore, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 38. **Cum.** Tha snourt when tha cum oot, *Lonsdale Mag.* (Feb. 1867) 310.

**3.** *sb.* A snort, roar; a loud roaring noise.

**Sh.I.** I sees a white thing among da kail, an' wi' dat sontin' gies a snore up ower da riggin o' da hoose, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 251. **Abd.** Through the door The growlin' win' maks monnie a piteous snore, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 454. **Gall.** Now dark December's wintry snore Rang through the leafless wood, Denniston *Craignilder* (1832) 60.

**4.** *pl.* A disease among animals.

**Kcd.** May he ne'er be subject unto snors, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 157. [This affection is termed the snores or snivels, Lowson *Mod. Farrier* (1844) 209.]

**SNORICK,** *sb.* Sc. Also in form **snorag** Cai.$^{1}$ [**snō·rik, -əg.**] A child's toy made from the leg-bone of a pig. Cf. **snore, 2, snory-bane.**

**S. & Ork.**$^{1}$ The leg-bone of a pig, with a double string attached to the middle, leaving two ends, which when drawn produces a droning sound. **Cai.**$^{1}$ Made from the larger bone of a pig's foot and two worsted strings. By twirling this round and then alternately straining or slackening the strings the bone is made to revolve rapidly, giving a snoring sound.

**SNORK,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Sur. Hmp. Also in forms **snark** Hmp.; **snoork** n.Yks.$^{12}$ [**snork, snǭk.**] **1.** *v.* To inhale noisily through the nose; to snort, snore, grunt; to clear the throat; to talk through the nose. Cf. **snowk.**

**Slk.** The horses they snorkit for miles around, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 66. **Rxb.** (Jam.) **Dmf.** A person is said to snork when he attempts to clear away any huskiness in the throat (*ib.*). **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 94, ed. 1876. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Dur.** Peter's snork'n' 'n' snoor'n' like a brokken winded horse, Egglestone *Betty Podkins' Lett.* (1877). **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.**$^{2}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **Hmp.** (H.E.)

Hence **Snorker,** *sb.* a young pig, a porker.

**Sur.** Fust off he reckoned it was one o' his young snorkers hed got out, Son of Marshes *On Sur. Hills* (ed. 1891) 96.

**2.** *sb.* A noisy inhalation; a sniff, snort; the act of smelling.

**Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Cum.**$^{4}$, **n.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$

**3.** A young pig, a porker; the sound made by a young pig.

**Sur.** Vicious, snapping, and chopping old mothers come with their large families of small snorks, Son of Marshes *Lond. Town* (ed. 1894) 199; Her wicked red eyes look all ways at once to see who it is that has upset her darling snorks, *ib.*; You will hear in rapid succession 'snork! snork! week! week! snork!' *ib.*

[**1.** Dan. *snorke*, to snore (Larsen).]

**SNORL,** *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. [**snorl.**] **1.** *sb.* A ravel or kink in a rope; a snare. n.Sc. (Jam.), Wgt. (A.W.), Nhb. (R.O.H.) Cf. **snarl,** *v.*$^{2}$ **2.** *Fig.* A scrape, difficulty, dilemma.

**n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** To rin yersel' clean intill a snorl disna dee, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxiv.

**3.** *v.* To tangle, ravel; *fig.* to confuse, to place in a difficulty.

**Sc.** Leave things as they are all snorled, Cobban *Andaman* (1895) xiii.

**SNORL, SNORREL,** see **Snirl,** *sb.*$^{1}$

**SNORT,** *sb.* Sc. Nhb. [**snort.**] A twist, kink; a tangle. Cf. **snorl.**

**Abd.** 'Snort of thread,' a hank of entangled thread (Jam.). **Nhb.** The rope fell inti the snorts (R.O.H.).

**SNORT,** *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Dor. Dev. [**snort, snǭt.**] **1.** To laugh outright; to laugh loudly. N.Cy.$^{1}$, Yks. (Hall.) **2.** *Comb.* **Snort-out,** a laugh accompanied with a snort.

**w.Yks.** He gav sich a gurt snort-aht, nob'dy could help bud hear him, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 18, 1897).

**3.** To endeavour to suppress a horse-laugh. Dor. (A.C.), (W.C. c. 1750). **4.** To sneeze.

**Dev.** She could'nt abear to hear 'em a snorty and snuffy wi' the smoke, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 109.

**SNORTER,** *sb.* Lei. War. Dor. Dev. [**snǭ·tə(r.**] **1.** A pig.

**Lei.**$^{1}$ To labourer Tom I give the swine: Snorters collected with great pains. **War.**$^{3}$

**2.** The wheatear, *Saxicola oenanthe.*

**Dor.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 45; **Dor.**$^{1}$ **Dev.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 9.

**3.** A lie, a highly imaginative statement. War.$^{3}$

**SNORT-HORN,** *sb.* Yks. The pith or inner part of a cow's horn which is of a spongy nature.

**w.Yks.** Tidswell bled hard at her snort-horn, Mather *Sngs. Sheffield* (1862) No. lii. st. 5; **w.Yks.**$^{2}$

**SNORTLE,** *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Suf. [**snǭ·tl.**] **1.** *v.* To puff through the nostrils as a person with a cold. n.Yks.$^{2}$ **2.** *sb.* A nostril.

**Suf.** The doctor, he saa he ha' got the scornfler in the snortles *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

**SNORTLY-WINK,** *sb.* Cor. [**snǭ·tli-wiŋk.**] A caterpillar. (M.A.C.)

**SNORTY,** *adj.* and *adv.* War. Hrf. Cor. [**snǭ·ti.**] **1.** *adj.* Proud, haughty; snappish.

**War.**$^{3}$ He was quite snorty with me. **Hrf.**$^{2}$

**2.** *adv.* With a snort, in a snorting manner.

**Cor.** Lave that to the musicianers. At the word 'whales,' let the music go snorty; an' for 'wells,' gliddery, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) i.

**SNORUS VORUS**, *phr.* Glo. Wil. A corruption of 'nolens volens'; vehemently. Glo.$^1$, Wil.$^1$ (s.v. Nolens volens).

**SNORY-BANE**, *sb.* Sh.I. A child's toy made from the leg-bone of a pig. S. & Ork.$^1$ See **Snorick.**

**SNOSH**, *adj.* Sc. Also in form **snush** (Jam.). [snoʃ.] Fat and contented, comfortable.

**Dmf.** Applied to a thriving chubby child (Jam.); Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 353.

Hence **Snoshie**, *sb.* a fat, comfortable man.

**Dmf.** An old snoshie, Wallace *ib.*

**SNOT**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **snat** n.Cy. Dev.; **snoit** Sc. (Jam.) [snot.] **1.** *sb.* Nasal mucus. Cf. **snotter.**

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Peb.** His snout, whence snots the snishings glide, Their wark and virtue done, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 156, ed. 1817. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Nhb.** (W.G.), **Cum.**$^{14}$, **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.), **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^{23}$, **n.Lan.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.), **Som.** (G.S.), **w.Som.**$^1$ **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 399.

Hence **Snotted**, *ppl. adj.* smeared with nasal mucus.

**Edb.** He gied his snotted hand Tae clatty Sloyster-kyte, *Carlop Green* (1793) 128, ed. 1817.

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Snot-clout**, (2) **-hopper**, a pocket-handkerchief; (3) **-horn**, (*a*) the nose; (*b*) an expression of disgust applied to a dirty, disagreeable person; (4) **-rag**, see (2).

(1) **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$ (2) **n.Lin.**$^1$ (3, *a*) **Cum.**$^4$ **Wm.** Blow thi snot-horn oot, thoo nasty thief (B.K.). (*b*) **Cum.**$^4$, **Wm.** (B.K.) (4) **Lan.** (B.K.), **s.Chs.**$^1$, **w.Som.**$^1$ [**Amer.** Common among schoolboys, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 400.]

**3.** The burnt wick or snuff of a candle or lamp.

**s.Sc.** That lang black snot that's hangin' at the candle, Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 163. **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **e.Dur.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^4$, **Yks.** (K.)

Hence *a snot of soot*, *phr.* a small lump of soot.

**Abd.** Doon fell a snot o' soot intil the very spune 'at my man was cairryin' till's honest moo, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xxii.

**4.** *Fig.* A term of contempt for a dirty, mean, or despicable person.

**Sc.** A foul-nosed person; a person of slovenly dirty habits (Jam.). **Dmf.** I wad hae felled the leein' snot, even at his Makker's feet, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 245. **Nhb.** (R.O.H.), **Cum.**$^4$, **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^2$ A niggardly person. **se.Lin.** You're a snot! (J.T.B.) **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **w.Som.**$^1$ A humbug; a craven. 'I calls 'n a riglar snot.'

**5.** A dolt, dunce, fool.

**Abd.** There's Briggies, the aul' snot, at the gate o' the hoose, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 207. **se.Sc.** Ye're a dozen'd, stupid snot, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 171. **Rxb.** (Jam.)

**6.** *v.* To blow the nose, esp. with the finger and thumb.

**Sc.** (Jam.); He snots his nose in his neighbour's cog to get the brose himsel, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 10, ed. 1881.

**7.** To snort. **n.Yks.** He snots and laffs (I.W.).

**8.** To snuff a candle or lamp.

**Nhb.**$^1$ Snot the candle, will ye? **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **Dur.** Noo snot t'candle, Peter, Egglestone *Betty Podkins' Lett.* (1877) 7.

**SNOT**, *sb.*$^2$ Lin. Nhp. Som. Also in form **snat** Nhp.$^2$ [snot.] The fruit of the yew-tree, *Taxus baccata*; also in *comp.* **Snot-berry.** sw.Lin.$^1$, Nhp.$^2$ Som. Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). Cf. **snotergob, snottle-berry.**

**SNOT**, *adj.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Neat, handsome. (Hall.) Cf. **snod**, *adj.* **3.**

**SNOTCH**, *sb.* Chs. e.An. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. [snotʃ.] **1.** A notch; a knot.

**Chs.**$^{13}$, **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Bend the halyards on there agin' that little snotch in the gaff, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 310. **Suf.** (C.G.B.); (C.T.); **Suf.**$^1$ Cut a snotch in't. **Sus.** (F.E.) **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **w.Som.**$^1$ I be saafe I be right, Mum, 'cause I cut's a snotch in this here stick every time I comes. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

**2.** *Comp.* **Snotch-ire**, the 'wang' of a plough; see below.

**w.Som.**$^1$ The notched bow at the front of a plough, having a loose link by which the horses are attached, and by moving this link into the different notches, the draft or forward direction of the plough is regulated, so as to countervail any twist or inclination of the implement to go out of a straight course.

**3.** Phr. *to get a snotch of a person*, to gain an advantage over a person. Hmp. (J.R.W.), Hmp.$^1$

**SNOTCH**, see **Snoach.**

**SNOTERGOB**, *sb.* Bdf. Sur. Also in forms **snot-gob** Sur.; **snotty-gobble** Bdf. The fruit of the yew-tree, *Taxus baccata*; a yew-berry. Cf. **snot**, *sb.*$^2$

**Bdf.** The children devour quantities of the red part of these berries, which they call snotty-gobbles, and suffer no ill-effects, *Spectator* (Jan. 25, 1902) 140, col. 2. **Sur.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

**SNOT-GOB, SNOTHER**, see **Snotergob, Snotter.**

**SNOTS**, *sb.* e.An.$^1$ [snots.] The white bream, *Abramis blicca.*

**SNOT-SNORL**, *sb.* Nhb.$^1$ A kink or twisted bend in a rope or line. 'The rope's a' run inti snot-snorls.'

**SNOTTER**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Wor.; also Som. Also in forms **snoiter** Sc. (Jam.); **snoter** n.Cy.; **snother** e.Yks.$^1$ Wor.; **snotther** N.I.$^1$ [sno·tə(r.] **1.** *sb.* Nasal mucus. Cf. **snot**, *sb.*$^1$

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^1$, **Ayr.** (F.J.C.) **Lnk.** Snites the snotter frae their nose, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 152. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **N.I.**$^1$, **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.** They'd squeeze their snotters through a clout (W.G.); **Nhb.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^4$

Hence **Snottery**, *adj.* (1) running with mucus; (2) breathing through mucus.

(1) **Ayr.** (F.J.C.) **Kcb.** As if folk wad get to heaven for washin' a wean's daidley, or dichtin' its snottery nose, Armstrong *Kirkiebrae* (1896) 278. (2) **Sc.** (Jam.)

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Snotter-bob**, the membranous appendage to the beak of a turkey-cock; (2) **-bone**, the nasal bone; (3) **-box**, (*a*) the nose; (*b*) used as a term of contempt; (4) **-cap**, a dull, stupid, boorish fellow; (5) **-clout**, a pocket-handkerchief; (6) **-geggin**, a term of contempt or reproach amongst boys; (7) **-gob**, (*a*) nasal mucus; (*b*) a dirty mouth; (*c*) a contemptible person; (*d*) see (1).

(1) **Cum.** She cullert up, an' . . . turn't as reid as a turkey cock snotterbob, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 67. (2) **w.Som.**$^1$ Used by butchers. In preparing a pig's countenance the snotter-bone is always chopped out. (3, *a*) **Abd.** Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* **Lnk.** His mither . . . blew her snotter-box, primed her nose, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 49. **Nhb.**$^1$ (*b*) **e.Fif.** What did Jock Broon, the simple snotter-box, no do but lat the cat oot o' the pock? Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iii. (4) **Rxb.** (Jam.) (5) **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Nhb.** For dish-clout serves her apron nuik, As weel as snotter-clout and duster, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 10; **Nhb.**$^1$, **n.Yks.** (T.S.) (6) **Cum.**$^4$ (7 *a*, *b*, *c*) **ne.Lan.**$^1$ (*d*) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**3.** *pl.* A bad cold in the head. w.Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 26, 1897). **4.** The nose. Cum.$^4$, s.Chs.$^1$ **5.** The red membranous portion of the beak of a turkey-cock.

**Sc.** *Gl. Antiq.* (Jam.) **e.Fif.** Blawin' oot his skinny chafts like the snotter o' an angry bubbly-jock, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vii.

**6.** A sniggering laugh. Fif. (Jam.) **7.** A wasted candle, a candle that has guttered. Nhb.$^1$ **8.** A term of contempt. N.I.$^1$ **9.** Anything of little weight or value.

**Sc.** No help nor gloss can weigh a snotter, Cleland *Poems* (1697) 109 (Jam.).

**10.** *v.* To permit mucus to run from the nose; to breathe heavily through the nose; to snuffle, snore, snort.

**Sc.** Thou turns sleepy and blind, And snotters and snores far frae me, Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 98 (Jam.). **Abd.** I'll hear thee [the sock of a plough] nae mair Snotter lood as on ye tore Thro' stanes an' clay, Edwards *Mod. Poets*, 6th S. 346. **Ags.** 'He's ay snoiterin and sleepin.' Used of an old or infirm person who begins to dote (Jam.). **Fif.** To snotter or to slaver was no less objectionable, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 17. **Ayr.** I wad have left him to gang snoitering away wi' his coulter and his big umbrella of a tail, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xxxviii. **Nhb.** Aw was turnin' dosy, Whiles snotrin' in wor easy chair, Robson *Sngs. Tyne* (1849) 339. **n.Yks.** (T.S.) **w.Yks.**$^5$ Could hardly snotter i't' neet-time ah wur so bad i' my hēad. **n.Lin.**$^1$ **Wor.** He hasn't got a cold—he's only snothering a bit (W.A.S.).

**11.** To cry, weep, 'blubber'; to snivel, whine.

**Sc.** What signified his bringing a woman here to snotter and snivel and bather their Lordships, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xxii. **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.**$^1$ Snotter and yool; **Cum.**$^4$ **Wm.** Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 200. **n.Yks.**$^2$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ He sat there blubberin an snotherin for a noor. **w.Yks.** He snottered and roared (M.A.); **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$

**12.** To pull by the nose; to seize by the nostrils; to hit on the nose.

**Wm.** Sista if thoo gahs on at that bat Ah'st snotter thi (B.K.). **w.Yks.** Ah snottered him fer his slack (*ib.*).

**13.** To trickle down, as water from a pipe. n.Yks.$^{2}$

**SNOTTEREL,** *sb.* w.Yks.$^{3}$ [sno·təril.] The snout of a pig.

**SNOTTER-GALL,** *sb.* Brks. Wil. The fruit of the yew-tree, *Taxus baccata*, a yew-berry. Brks. (B. & H.), Wil.$^{1}$ Cf. **snot,** *sb.*$^{2}$

**SNOTTLE-BERRY,** *sb.* Yks. [sno·tl-bəri.] The fruit of the yew-tree, *Taxus baccata*, a yew-berry. Cf. **snot,** *sb.*$^{2}$

**w.Yks.** Nothing is more common . . . when autumn has set in, than to see the village lads idling under yew trees, and partaking plentifully of what they call snottle-berries, Waterton *Nat. Hist. Essays* (c. 1870) 453; (B. & H.)

**SNOTTY,** *adj.*$^{1}$ and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not.; also Wil. Som. Dev. Also in form **snoity** Sc. (Jam.) [sno·ti.] **1.** *adj.* Having the nose running, dirty with mucus; *fig.* applied as a term of contempt to a dirty, mean, despicable person; selfish, niggardly; imbecile.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Nhb.** Ye snotty dog, Put in yor tram, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 26; **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Lakel.**$^{2}$ **Cum.** Thou snotty yap, Christian *Sailor Lad* (1880) 4; **Cum.**$^{1}$ He's a laal snotty cur of a fellow. **w.Yks.**$^{12}$, **Wil.**$^{1}$ **w.Som.**$^{1}$ A snotty little fool. **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 399.

**2.** *Comp.* **Snotty-nosed,** having the nose running with mucus.

**w.Yks.** Snotty-noased lads 'at aw remember then are some on 'em members o' parliament, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1894) 2, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 18, 1897). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ A snotty-nosed boy.

**3.** Curt, disrespectful, angry; proud, conceited; pert, saucy, impudent.

**Sc.** He was very snotty to me, Montgomerie-Fleming *Notes on Jam.* (1899). **Lakel.**$^{2}$ Thoos neea casion ta be seea snotty, . . thoo snotty auld slenk. **Cum.**$^{4}$ Thear was a snotty lad ga' ma a bit ov a pick by, *Willy Wattle* (1870) 8. **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ You're very snotty this morning. **Chs.**$^{1}$, **s.Chs.**$^{1}$, **Not.**$^{2}$ **s.Not.** Snotty pride, pride of the less honourable stamp. 'The snotty young feller wouldn't hardly look at me' (J.P.K.).

**4.** *sb.* A person of dirty, slovenly habits. Sc. (Jam.), n.Lan.$^{1}$ **5.** A dunce, booby, dolt. Rxb. (Jam.) **6.** A saucy fellow. n.Lan.$^{1}$

**SNOTTY,** *adj.*$^{2}$ Wil.$^{1}$ [sno·ti.] Of frost: slight, crisp, rimy.

**SNOTTY-GOBBLE,** see **Snotergob.**

**SNOTTY-GOG,** *sb.* Ken. Sus. Also in form **snatagog** Ken.$^{1}$ [sno·ti-gog.] The fruit of the yew-tree, *Taxus baccata*, a yew-berry. Ken.$^{1}$, Sus. (B. & H.) Cf. **snot,** *sb.*$^{2}$, **snotergob.**

**SNOUCK, SNOUK,** see **Snowk.**

**SNOUL,** *sb.* Glo. Brks. e.An. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Som. Also written **snoule** Sus.$^{12}$ Hmp.; **snowl** Glo.$^{1}$ Wil.$^{1}$; and in form **snole** Glo.$^{1}$ [snoul.] **1.** A lump, hunk; a thick slice or piece; a small quantity; *gen.* used of food.

**Glo.**$^{1}$ A snowl of suety dumpling; **Glo.**$^{2}$ **Brks.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **Brks.**$^{1}$ Thee hev gin I a snoul o' baaycon an' no mistaayke. **e.An.**$^{1}$ **Suf.** *e.An. N. & Q.* (1866) II. 325. **Sur.**$^{1}$ You've got a tidy snoul. **Sus.**$^{12}$ **Hmp.**$^{1}$ I've just had a snoul. **Wil.**$^{1}$ Gie I a good snowl o' bread, mother! **Som.** Look at un wi a gurt snoul o' bread (W.F.R.).

**2.** A bit of wood projecting from a tree. Som. (W.F.R.)

**SNOUP, SNOUR,** see **Snop, Snore.**

**SNOUSE,** *v.* s.Chs.$^{1}$ [snauz.] To sleep.

'I was up an' milkin' the key, wheil hey ley snousin' i bed.' Not equivalent to 'snooze'; it rather denotes a deep and placid slumber.

**SNOUSTY,** *adj.* w.Yks. Ill-tempered; awkward. (S.P.U.) Cf. **snaisty.**

**SNOUT,** *sb.* and *v.*$^{1}$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Nhp. War. Som. Amer. Also written **snowt** Sc.; and in forms **shnout** Ir.; **sneawt** s.Lan.$^{1}$; **snoot** Sc. Nhb.$^{1}$ Lakel.$^{2}$ Cum.$^{13}$ Wm. e.Yks.$^{1}$ Amer.; **snouth** n.Cy. [Sc., n.Cy. snūt, Lan. snēt.] **1.** *sb.* The nose; the face.

**Bnff.** Fine sense baith o' his mou' an' snout, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 140. **Abd.** I'm wae to see your snout sae cauld and drifty, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 33, ed. 1873. **Rnf.** Like harrow teeth they're stickin' oot, To catch the dirt below their snoot, Barr *Poems* (1861) 33. **Dmf.** Aboot the snoot she did sae whack me, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 41. **Ker.** The six long shnouts—by the powers o' war, they nearly met togither in the middle o' the table, Bartram *Whiteheaded Boy* (1898) 11. **Nhb.** Ower aa gans backwards wiv a bloody snout an' a bulgin' eyeball, Pease *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 44; **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Cum.**$^{3}$ Lang whiskers like brussles spread o roond it snoot, 157. **Wm.** That generally impassive man threatened to bash his snout for him, Ollivant *Owd Bob* (1898) vii. **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **War.** (J.R.W.) [**Amer.** I'll bu'st your snout, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 75; *ib.* 218.]

**2.** *Fig.* The mind, head.

**Abd.** It never cam' in Willie's snout 'Twas time to jee, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 373; When early sense began to sprout, An' childish notions leave my snout, *ib.* 452.

**3.** A point, projection; a knob or excrescence on anything.

**Rnf.** The snout o' his study, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 193. **Edb.** The bonny wa'-flowers sprout On yonder Ruins lofty snout, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 141, ed. 1785. **w.Som.**$^{1}$ I was lookin to Frank yowin the piece, and a gurt snout vlied oaf so big's my vice.

**4.** The peak of a cap or bonnet.

**ne.Sc.** Round cloth bonnets with leather 'snoots,' Green *Gordonhaven* (1887) 19. **Bnff.** (W.A.C.) **Slg.** Some . . . harles the snoots o' their bannets roond to their lugs, Buchanan *Poems* (1901) 138. **Nhb.**$^{1}$

Hence **Snouted,** *ppl. adj.* of a cap: peaked.

**Frf.** Wear a snootit bonnet, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 102, ed. 1889.

**5.** The muzzle of a gun.

**Gall.** I saw peeping through the angle of the square trap-door above me the wicked snout of the musket, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 302.

**6.** *Comp.* (1) **Snout-band,** (*a*) an iron plate on the toe of a clog; (*b*) *obs.*, one who interrupts or contradicts rudely; (*c*) *obs.*, to put an iron plate on the toe of a clog; (*d*) to snub; to be angry or hasty with; (2) **-gale,** a head wind.

(1, *a*) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Lakel.**$^{2}$ Mi skirt catch't i' t'snootband o' mi clog, an' doon Ah come bulnecks. **Cum.** Cumcatch kickt roun in his snout ban clogs, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 49; Clasps, an clog-cokers, an' snoot bands, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 11; **Cum.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **Lan.**$^{1}$, **n.Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ (*b*) **n.Cy.** One who rudely contradicts an assertion made by any person in company, is said to be his Snoutband, Grose (1790). (*c*) **Cum.** Buy my Lword Wellinten's buits; cokert but nit snout-bandit, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1820) 167. **Wm.** Ta hev our new clogs cakert en snout-bandit, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 3. (*d*) **n.Yks.** Thou snoutbands me sayr; may I nut jest? Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 465. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ (2) **Nrf.** (P.H.E.)

**7.** The dried, shrivelled remains of the calyx upon fruit.

**n.Yks.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$ **War.**$^{3}$ Applied only to gooseberries.

**8.** *Obs.* Impudence.

**Sc.** Now wae and wonder on your snout, Wad ye hae bonny Nansy? Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1777) II. 80 (Jam.).

**9.** *v.* To hit on the nose.

**Wm.** Ah'st snoot thi in a bit if thoo doesn't deea some bit like (B.K.).

**10.** To put an iron plate on the toe of a clog.

**s.Lan.** The neat clogs of the factory girls are snouted with brass, *Gl.* (1869).

**SNOUT,** *v.*$^{2}$ Dor. [sneut.] To snub. *Gl.* (1851); Dor.$^{1}$

**SNOUTER,** *sb.* Sc. Suf. **1.** A peaked cap.

**e.Sc.** He had forgotten to take off his 'snouter,' Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 257.

**2.** *pl.* A kind of shoe. [Not known to our other correspondents.] Suf. (F.H.)

**SNOUTH,** see **Snout,** *sb.*

**SNOUTHIE,** *adj.* *Obs.* Twd. (Jam.) Drizzly, dark, rainy.

**SNOUTS,** *int.* Nrf. A meaningless exclamation.

'They're going to shut the broad up to keep you off, I say.' . . Old Noll get up and shout, 'Snouts, they can't keep us off,' Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 223.

**SNOUZELL,** see **Snoozle.**

**SNOVVLE,** *v.* and *sb.* n.Yks.$^{1}$ (s.v. Snobble). [sno·vl.] **1.** *v.* To entangle; to be entangled. **2.** *sb.* A confused or intricate entanglement; *fig.* a muddle; a state of perplexity or difficulty. Cf. **snobble,** *v.*$^{1}$

**SNOW**, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **sna** Sc.; **snaa** Sh.I. Nhb.$^{1}$ Cum.$^{14}$; **snaw** Sc. S. & Ork.$^{1}$ N.Cy.$^{1}$ Wm. n.Yks.$^{2}$ w.Yks.$^{1}$ n.Lin.$^{1}$ Glo.$^{1}$; **sno** Cum.$^{1}$; **snoo** N.I.$^{1}$ [snǭ, snǭə, snā.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Snow-ball**, (*a*) a joke, sarcasm; (*b*) in phr. *to cast all one's snowballs*, to show reserve; to 'fight shy'; (2) **-banks**, white, fleecy clouds; (3) **-bench**, a mass of heavy clouds in winter; (4) **-blossom**, a snow-flake; (5) **-blown**, buried in snow; (6) **-blunt**, a sharp, brief fall of snow; a slight snow-storm; (7) **-bones**, patches of snow remaining after the rest has melted; (8) **-brack**, a rapid thaw; (9) **-brash**, melted snow; (10) **-breakers**, sheep; see below; (11) **-broo**, **-brue**, **-brew**, or **-bree**, (12) **-broth**, see (9); (13) **-drift**, fine, driving snow; (14) **-flag**, see (5); (15) **-hoard**, an accumulation of snow; (16) **-of-the-rink**, the snow round the sides of a rink or channel-stone run; (17) **-packs**, clouds of snow; (18) **-pattens**, snow adhering in lumps to the shoes or clogs; (19) **-powder**, see (13); (20) **-reek**, a snow-drift; (21) **-rink**, a snow-covered track; (22) **-shelf**, a ledge of snow; (23) **-sledge**, a primitive kind of snow-plough used to uncover turnips in the fields; (24) **-storm**, a continued snow as long as it lies on the ground; (25) **-stour**, see (13); (26) **-stuff**, snow; (27) **-tappit**, (28) **-tooried**, snow-capped, covered with snow; (29) **-wreath**(**e** or **-wraith**, see (20); (30) **-wreathed**, snow-blocked, having the snow collected in drifts; (31) **-wride** or **-read**, see (20).

(1, *a*) **Sc.** Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* (*b*) **Edb.** The lasses a' their snaw-baws cast, For fear we should betray, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 236. (2) **Nrf.** In Aug. 1846, she prophesied there would be a severe winter and deep snow because of the snow-banks which hung about the sky, *Arch.* (1847) II. 298. (3) **War.**$^{3}$ We shall have a downfall of snow before morning, there is a snow-bench coming over. (4) **Hmp.**$^{1}$, **Hmp.**, **Wil.** (J.R.W.), **Som.** (W.F.R.) (5) **Wm.** Sheep can leeve a lang while efter they're snow-blown (B.K.). (6) **Wil.**$^{1}$ **Som.** Had two or dree znow-blunts this marnin' (W.B.T.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (7) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **w.Yks.**$^{25}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$ **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ There's a lot of the old snowbones left; I reckon more will come to fetch the old away. **Nhp.**$^{1}$ (8) **Gall.** A thaw which frequently raises rivers and does great damage, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (9) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ The snaa-brash has ruined me shoes. (10) **s.Sc.**, **Nhb.** When the ground is covered with snow, the sheep are often obliged to procure their food by scraping the snow off the ground with their feet, even when the top is hardened by frost; hence they have obtained the name of 'snow-breakers,' Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XVI. 431. (11) **Sc.** [Salmon] do not like to leave the estuaries or mouths of rivers until the melted snow (snaw-bru) is out of the water, *Essays Highl. Soc.* II. 400 (Jam.). **Abd.** Nae snaw-bree now in the Leochel Burn, Murray *Hamewith* (1900) 3. **e.Fif.** The fields an' roads were soomin' knee deep wi' snaw-broo, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iii. **Ayr.** In mony a torrent down his snaw-broo rowes, Burns *Brigs of Ayr* (1787) l. 120. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **N.I.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ (12) **N.I.**$^{1}$, **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Cum.**$^{1}$; **Cum.**$^{4}$ Too much snow-broth is still the cry, *C. Patr.* (Mar. 22, 1895) 4, col. 6. **Wm.** Ther's nowt mich caulder ta yan's feet ner snow-broth (B.K.). **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ Trashin i' th' snaw-broth efter t'hares, ii. 286; **w.Yks.**$^{25}$, **m.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Not.** The streets were running down with snow-broth (E.P.). **Lin.**$^{1}$ **War.** (C.T.O.); The presence of snow-broth in the stream militates against sport, *B'ham Dy. Post* (Nov. 2, 1898). (13) **Slg.** Flick'ring snawdrifts, wildly swurling, Theeking upland, mead, and dell, Buchanan *Poems* (1901) 153. **Rnf.** Others shake the snow-drift from their coats, Gilmour *Pen-Flk.* (1873) 51. (14) **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ (15) **Hdg.** The snaw-hoard on Soutra the soft win's are thawing, Lumsden *Poems* (1896) 231. (16) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (17) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (18) **Cum.**$^{4}$ (19) **Gall.** When this begins to fall first in a snow-storm its depth may be dreaded, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (20) **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lin.** (E.S.) (21) **Lnk.** Walk the snaw-rinks primely shod, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 25. (22) **Wm.** Gliding to death over the slippery snow-shelves, or overwhelmed beneath an avalanche of the warm suffocating white, Ollivant *Owd Bob* (1898) viii. (23) **Nrf.** Hunter *Georgical Essays* (1803) II. 333. (24) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) (25) **Cum.** The wind wuthered outside, dashing a shower of snow-stour, as the dustlike drift from the ground is called, against the pane, Clare *Rise of River* (1897) 22. (26) **Dor.** Discussed with them the probability of 'snow-stuff' coming, Francis *Pastorals* (1901) 295. (27) **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) (28) **Lnk.** Our Scottish Alps . . . Fu aft disdain to doff their dun Snaw-tooried bannets to the sun, Young *Lochlomond* (1872) 80. (29) **Sc.** Better so than be smothered like a cadger's pony in some flow-moss, or snow-wreath, Scott *Leg. Mont.* (1818) xx. **Frf.** Jean an' me'll no be at hand to tak' ye oot o' the snaw-wreathes, Mackenzie *N. Pine* (1897) 200. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Wm.** The storm was swirling in white snow-wraiths, Ollivant *Owd Bob* (1898) ii. (30) **Lnk.** By snaw-wreathed road an' hill, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 25. (31) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Nhb.**$^{1}$

**2.** *Comb.* in names of plants: (1) **Snow-ball** or **-ball-tree**, (*a*) the guelder-rose, *Viburnum Opulus*, esp. the garden variety; (*b*) the snow-berry, *Symphoricarpos racemosus*; (2) **-drift**, (*a*) the white alysson, *Arabis alpina*; (*b*) the sweet alysson, *Alyssum maritimum*; (3) **-drop**, the white variety of the fritillary, *Fritillaria Meleagris*; (4) **-drop berry**, see (1, *b*); (5) **-dropper**, the snowdrop, *Galanthus nivalis*; (6) **-flake**, (*a*) the summer snowdrop, *Leucojum aestivum*; (*b*) the Star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*; (*c*) the greater stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*; (7) **-in-harvest**, (*a*) the Jerusalem Star, *Cerastium tomentosum*; (*b*) the traveller's joy, *Clematis Vitalba*; (*c*) see (2, *b*); (8) **-in-summer**, (*a*) see (7, *a*); (*b*) see (2, *a*); (9) **-on-(upon)-the-mountain**(**s**, (*a*) see (2, *a*); (*b*) see (2, *b*); (*c*) the early-flowering white rock-cress, *Arabis albida*; (*d*) the white meadow saxifrage, *Saxifraga granulata*; (*e*) see (7, *a*).

(1, *a*) **w.Yks.** At Wakefield inclusive of the wild plant; **w.Yks.**$^{1}$, **Lan.**, **Chs.**$^{1}$, **Not.**$^{1}$, **Lin.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$, **Shr.**$^{1}$, **Oxf.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.* **s.Hmp.** There was a little wicket-gate . . . arched in with great 'snow-balls,' Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) v. **Wil.**$^{1}$ 'Snowball-tree,' the double Guelder-rose. 'Snowballs,' its blossoms. **w.Som.**$^{1}$, **Dev.**$^{4}$ (*b*) **Dev.**$^{4}$ (2, *a*) **Dev.** (*b*) **Dev.**$^{4}$ (3) **Hmp.**$^{1}$ (4) **Chs.** (5) **Glo.**$^{1}$, **s.Bck.** (6, *a*) **w.Som.**$^{1}$ It grows wild in this district. (*b*) **Dev.**$^{4}$ (*c*) **e.Sus.** (7, *a*) **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Wil.**$^{1}$, **w.Som.**$^{1}$ (*b*, *c*) **Nhp.** (8, *a*) **Wil.**$^{1}$ (*b*) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Sus.** (9, *a*) **e.Lin.** (G.G.W.), **Wor.**, **Hrf.**, **Glo.**$^{1}$, **Sus.**, **Wil.**$^{1}$, **Som.** (W.F.R.) (*b*) **Dev.**$^{4}$ (*c*) **War.**$^{3}$ (*d*) **Wil.**$^{1}$ (*e*) **Som.**

**3.** *Comb.* in names of birds: (1) **Snow-bird**, (*a*) the snow-bunting, *Plectrophanes nivalis*; (*b*) the fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*; (*c*) any bird which visits this country during winter; (2) **-flaigh**, (3) **-flake**, (4) **-fleck**, (5) **-flight**, (6) **-fowl**, (7) **-man**, see (1, *a*).

(1, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam.) **s.Sc.**, **n.Cy.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 72. **Cum.**$^{4}$ (*b*) **Shr.** Because it assembles in large flocks before a heavy fall of snow, Swainson *ib.* 6. **Shr.**$^{1}$ (*c*) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (2) **Abd.** An snaw-flaighs teuk their hameward flight, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 51 (Jam.). (3) **Sc.**, **Or.I.** Swainson *ib.* 72. **Sh.I.** Edmondston *Zetland* (1809) II. 268 (Jam.). **Rs.** The migratory birds are . . . the swallow, mountain-finch, or snow-flake, *Statist. Acc.* III. 6 (Jam.). **Cum.**$^{4}$ **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). (4) **Abd.** (Jam.) **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 46. **Hmp.** The 'snow-fleck' is not a short-winged bird, White *Selborne* (1788) 61 *note*, ed. 1853. (5) **Lnk.** *Statist. Acc.* II. 210 (Jam.). (6) **Sh.I.** Swainson *ib.* 72; Flocks of snaafowl seen before Winter Sunday (the last Sunday of October) foretell the approach of a severe winter, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 113; **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$, **Cai.**$^{1}$ (7) **Nrf.** I copt a swag of snowmen yesterday, and some tidy white 'uns among 'em, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 49.

**4.** Phr. (1) *like snow off a dyke* or *ditch*, rapidly, quickly; (2) *snow and drife*, fine powdered snow that drifts in falling; (3) *— in harvest*, anything unwelcome or disagreeable; (4) *to rain blue snow*, to do anything impossible; to be impossible.

(1) **Per.** When she did fail, she came down like snaw aff a dyke, Monteath *Dunblane* (1835) 93, ed. 1887. **Fif.** The hard-earned money melted, as Marget always expressed it, 'like snaw aff a dyke,' Heddle *Marget* (1899) 6. **Ayr.** There's nae time to be lost, Ralph, for I'm gaun doon like snaw aff a dyke, Ochiltree *Out of Shroud* (1897) 295. **Gall.** (A.W.) **N.I.**$^{1}$ To 'go like snow off a ditch' is used in reference to families that have died off rapidly. (2) **Wm.** Thar will be snaw and drife this night, Jackson *Moor and Mead*, 193. (3) **Lei.**$^{1}$ A knoos well enew a's as welcome as snoo-in-'aarvest i' this aouse. **Nhp.**$^{1}$ A provincial sarcasm for want of kindness. 'He looks as cold as snow in harvest.' (4) **Lnk.** It'll rain blue sna' whin he dis that, though! Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 117.

**5.** The greater stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*. **e.Sus.** (B. & H.)

**SNOW**, *v.* Var. dial. forms in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also in form **snaw** Sh.I. [snǭ, snǫə, snā.] See **Snew**, *v.*$^{1}$

**I.** Gram. forms. **1.** *Preterite*: (1) **Snaa'd**, (2) **Snaa't**, (3) **Snew**, (4) **Snoo.**

(1) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 207. (2) **Cum.**$^{14}$ (3) **Sc.** *Obs.*, Murray *Dial.* (1873) 207. **Sh.I.** If he snew na a drap ower wiz dat day, dan he wiz a piety, *Sh. News* (Sept. 24, 1898). **n.Cy.** Holloway. **Dur.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.**$^{1}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ 34, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ *Introd.* 40. **w.Yks.** It snew all t'day (Æ.B.); **w.Yks.**$^{123}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **Glo.**$^{1}$ **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 59. **Suf.**$^{1}$, **Ess.**$^{1}$ **s.Hmp.** It never snew once last winter, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) xxvii. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 333.] (4) **s.Lan.**$^{1}$

**2.** *Pp.*: (1) **Snaa'd**, (2) **Snaw'd**, (3) **Snawn**, (4) **Snewn**, (5) **Snown.**

(1) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 207. (2) **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ 34. (3) **Sh.I.** Da half o' da caa 'ill be snawn, *Sh. News* (Apr. 1, 1899). **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ 34. **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ It's snawn all way here. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ *Introd.* 40. **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 139. (4) **Sc.** *Obs.*, Murray *Dial.* (1873) 207. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ Employed occasionally by old people, *Introd.* 40. (5) **w.Yks.**$^{3}$

**II.** Dial. use. To be snowed up.

**Sh.I.** If he comes a gale noo, da sheep 'ill snaw, an' dan dey'll be a wark, *Sh. News* (Feb. 17, 1900); 'I faer dey'll be some o' dem snawn.'. . 'If every hair wis snawn, diel stramp I wid geng oot ower da door ta seek sheep da day,' *ib.* (Feb. 9, 1901).

**SNOWK**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also written **snouck** Slk.; **snouk** Sc. (Jam.) [**snauk, snouk.**] **1.** *v.* To smell as a dog; to poke about with the nose; to sniff, snuffle; *fig.* to pry about, to act in an underhand manner. Cf. **snook**, *v.*

**Sc.** The pig's snowkin out the tatties (Jam. *Suppl.*); Snouk but and snouk ben, I find the smell of an earthly man, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 92. **Per.** Spence *Poems* (1898) 142. **Cld.** (Jam.) **Twd.** I was up to the waist among the nowt, . . snowkin' into their wet backs to hide mysel like a feared bairn, Buchan *Grey Weather* (1899) 116. **Ayr.** Wi' social nose whyles snuff'd and snowkit, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 39. **Gall.** Gin ony o' Agnew's men were gaun snowkin' roond, it micht cause misunderstanding, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xlv. **Cum.**$^{4}$ T'pleeceman snowk'd up an' doon aw times o' neets, *W. C. T. X.* (1897) 13, col. 1.

**2.** *Comp.* **Snowk-snarrel**, a mean sneak.

**Cum.** Od hang him for a snowk-snarrel an' a ghebber, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 60.

**3.** *sb.* A strong, noisy inhalation; a sniff; a smell.

**Cld., Slk.** Used in a ludicrous way (Jam.). **Nhb.**$^{1}$ The peculiar sneezing sound made by dogs burrowing in search of rats, &c. **Cum.**$^{1}$ 'Tak girter snowks, lads, an' it'll seùnner gang away,' said of an evil odour; **Cum.**$^{4}$, **n.Yks.**$^{3}$

**SNOWL**, *sb.* Wor. Hrf. Glo. Wil. Som. [**snoul.**] The head. Wil.$^{1}$ Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). See **Nowl(e.** Hence **Snowler**, *sb.* a blow on the head. s.Wor.$^{1}$, se.Wor.$^{1}$, Hrf.$^{2}$, Glo.$^{1}$

**SNOWL**, *v.* Shr.$^{1}$ [**snoul.**] To say peevish, disagreeable things.

The Missis is al'ays snowlin' an' grumpin' about.

**SNOWL**, see **Snoul.**

**SNOWLER**, *sb.* Lin. Also in form **snohler** n.Lin.$^{1}$ [**snō·lə(r).**] Anything very strong, large, or powerful.

Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 312. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ Well, this is a snohler.

**SNOWY**, *adj.* Sc. Also in forms **snaaie** Sh.I.; **snawie** Sh.I. Cai.$^{1}$ [**snā·i.**] In *comp.* (1) **Snowy-ba**, a snowball; (2) **-fowl**, the snow-bunting, *Plectrophanes nivalis*; (3) **-heads**, large masses of white clouds.

(1) **Cai.**$^{1}$ (2) **Sh.I.** Da snawie füils wi' coorin' wing Aroond da door cam' pickin', Stewart *Tales* (1892) 97. (3) **Sh.I.** Large masses of white clouds called in winter snaaie heads, and in summer eestik heads, were looked upon with ill favour, as they were sure either 'ta rain aff or blaw aff,' Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 115.

**SNOWZE**, *v.* ? *Obs.* Nhp.$^{1}$ To pry into; to ferret about. 'Don't come snowzing after me.'

**SNOWZEL**, see **Snoozle.**

**SNOXUN**, *sb.* Glo. [**sno·ksən.**] The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea.*

'Awent a-buz'n away like a dumbley dory in a snoxun' is a phrase by which the Forest folk sometimes express their opinion of a humdrum preacher, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 48; **Glo.**$^{1}$

**SNOZY**, *adj.* Lei.$^{1}$ [**snō·zi.**] Comfortable.

'How's your husband to-day?' 'Well, now, thankye, ma'am, he's very snozy to-day.'

**SNUAIN**, *sb.* Or.I. Also in form **snuan** (Jam.). A sea-weed. (S.A.S.), (Jam.), S. & Ork.$^{1}$

**SNUB**, *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.* Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lin. Nhp. Suf. [**snub.**] **1.** *v.* To reprimand, rebuke, correct; to chastise.

**Dur.**$^{1}$ **Lakel.**$^{2}$ Thoo'll git thisel snubb'd fer thi impidence. **n.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**$^{4}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **Suf.**$^{1}$

Hence **Snubbing**, *sb.* a rebuke, check, reprimand; freq. in *pl.*

**n.Yks.**$^{1}$; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ A whack o' snubbings. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 18, 1897).

**2.** To check the growth of anything.

**Dur.**$^{1}$ **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ Of weeds: 'You should ha' putten some salt on, it would ha' snubbed them anyhow.'

**3.** *Obs.* To crop; to eat close.

**e.Yks.** The field . . . not much snubbed, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 77.

**4.** *sb. Obs.* A knot in wood. w.Yks. *Archaic Wds.* in *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Sept. 8, 1883) 7. **5.** *pl.* A rebuke, reprimand. n.Yks.$^{2}$, m.Yks.$^{1}$

**SNUB**, *v.*$^{2}$ Wor. Amer. [**snɐb.**] To sob. Cf. **snob**, *v.*$^{1}$

**Wor.** (W.C.B.) [**Amer.** She went to bed, an' I heerd her a-cryin' an' a-snubbin' all night, *Scribner's Mthly.* (June 1880) 300.]

**SNUBBERT**, *sb.* Abd. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] **1.** A loose knot or lump. **2.** A contemptuous term for the nose; the snout.

**SNUBBITS**, *sb. pl.* n.Yks.$^{4}$ ne.Yks.$^{1}$ [**snu·bits.**] Two projecting pieces of wood at the end of a cart, on which the cart rests when tilted up.

**SNUBBY**, *adj.* Yks. Nhp. Dor. [**snu·bi, snɐ·bi.**]

**1.** Knotty, gnarled.

**n.Yks.**$^{4}$ **Nhp.** He bethought of an old snubby oak, Clare *Rur. Muse* (1835) 90.

**2.** Short. **Dor.**$^{1}$ I'm zarry that your bill should be so snubby, 309.

**3.** Blunt. **Nhp.**$^{1}$ What a snubby point you've got to your pencil.

**SNUBER**, *sb.* Yks. [**snu·bər.**] A piece of wood with iron at the ends reaching across the shafts of a cart to prevent the cart from tipping up. n.Yks. (W.H.)

**SNUCK**, *v.* e.An. [**snuk.**] To smell. Cf. **snowk.**

**e.An.**$^{1}$ Dogs going after bitches are said to go snucking after them. **Nrf.** Grose (1790).

**SNUCK**, *adj.* *Obsol.* Yks. Dirty. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 10, 1897).

**SNUD, SNÜD**, see **Snood.**

**SNUDDLE**, *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. [**snu·dl.**] To cuddle, nestle; to lie close together. Cf. **snoodle.**

**n.Cy.** (Hall.), **w.Yks.**$^{1}$, **Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ See haï that big, marred lad snuddles up to his mother. **s.Not.** Come, let me snuddle you up on my knee (J.P.K.).

**SNUDDY**, *adj.* Nhp.$^{1}$ [**snu·di.**] Sulky, glum.

**SNUDE**, see **Snood.**

**SNUDGE**, *v.*, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *adj.* n.Cy. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Nhp. e.An. Sur. Sus. Also written **snudje** Suf.$^{1}$ [**snudʒ, snɐdʒ.**] **1.** *v.* To nestle, cuddle. Cf. **snoodge.**

**Lakel.**$^{2}$, **n.Yks.**$^{4}$, **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ **Suf.**$^{1}$ I heent bin out—I ha' bin snudgin up i' the fire all day.

**2.** To walk with a stoop; to walk in a thoughtful, absorbed manner, holding down the head.

**n.Yks.**$^{2}$ **w.Yks.** *Archaic Wds.* in *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Sept. 8, 1883) 7; **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ 'To snudge along,' to go like one whose head is full of business. **Nhp.**$^{1}$ See how the old man goes snudging along. **e.An.**$^{1}$ 'The old woman went snudging along,' i.e. snugly wrapped up, with arms folded and head inclined, making the best of her way. **Sur.**$^{1}$ **Sus.**$^{1}$ Old Snuffy came snudging along (s.v. Snuffy); **Sus.**$^{2}$

Hence **Snudgy**, *adj.* squat, and broad-backed.

**n.Yks.**$^{2}$ A little snudgy body.

**3.** To sneak; to ingratiate oneself into favour; to 'hang on' to a person; to beg in a sneaking way.

**w.Yks.** He began a snudgin after a farmer's dowter till he snudged her tot church, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 217; **w.Yks.**$^{2}$, **Chs.**$^{1}$

**4.** To sulk; to get into a 'huff.'

**Not.**$^{3}$ To go off a snudging by himself.

**5.** *sb.* A mean, avaricious person; a sneak; an intrusive, sponging fellow. N.Cy.$^1$, w.Yks.$^2$, Chs.$^{13}$ **6.** *adj.* Hurried, shuffling. Nrf. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 37.

[5. Snudge, *parcus*, Levins *Manip.* (1570).]

**SNUDGE**, *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* Nhb.$^1$ A fillet or ribbon formerly worn by maidens. (s.v. Snud.) Cf. **snood.**

**SNUDLY**, *adv.* Sh.I. [**snɐ·dli.**] Suddenly, sharply, hastily.

I kent I wis ta blame fur da trouble 'at wis come sae snudly apo' wis, *Sh. News* (Aug. 28, 1897); Aless 'at dey tink it wheer [queer] 'at I left dem sae snudly, *ib.* (Sept. 10, 1898).

[ON. *snūðu-liga*, quickly (Vigfusson).]

**SNUE**, see **Snew**, *v.*$^{12}$

**SNUFF**, *sb.*$^1$, *v.*$^1$ and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lan. Not. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dev. Cor. [**snuf, snɐf.**] **1.** *sb.* A sniff; a short, quick inhalation, esp. one expressing contempt or displeasure; anger, scorn.

**Abd.** The mighty high snuff and dudgeon ye gaed aff wi, Cobban *Angel* (1898) 124. **Cld.** It's just a snuff or a growl at everything (Jam.). **Ayr.** Take a snuff of caller air on the brow of the hill, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxxv.

**2.** A pinch of snuff.

**Abd.** Lugg'd out her mill an' took a snuff, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 59. **Fif.** In his excitement he took four or five snuffs consecutively, Pryde *Queer Flk.* (1897) 87. **Edb.** Many a glass, and snuff, John took, *Carlop Green* (1793) 150, ed. 1817. **Dmf.** Aye ready to tak a snuff oot o' your mull, Ponder *Kirkcumdoon* (1875) 8.

**3.** *Fig.* A very small quantity of anything; anything of little value.

**Dmb.** I wadna gi'e a snuff for ony minister but a parish minister, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xviii. **se.Sc.** My memory, man's, no worth a snuff, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 72. **Gall.** I care not a snuff of tobacco for the Grand Inquisitor, Crockett *A. Mark* (1899) xli. **Kcb.** A verbal promise withoot proof . . . wasna worth a snuff, Saxon *Gossip* (1901) 236.

Hence (1) **Snuffs**, *sb. pl.*, (2) *snuffs of tobacco, phr.* used as an exclamation of contempt.

(1) **Sc.** Snuffs! haud your claik, an' I'se gie you my sang, *Shepherd's Wedding* (1789) 11. (2) **Ayr.** 'Snuffs o' tobacco!' quo' she, 'I daursay the body's fou,' Service *Notandums* (1890) 58.

**4.** *Comp.* (1) **Snuff-bag**, a pocket-handkerchief; (2) **-bean**, a bean kept in a snuff-box to flavour the snuff; (3) **-girnel**, a jar to hold snuff; (4) **-holder**, the nose; (5) **-horn**, a snuff-box made of the tip of a horn; (6) **-man**, a tobacconist; a seller of snuff; (7) **-mill** or **-mull**, a snuff-box; (8) **-pen**, a small spoon or quill used to take snuff from the snuff-box; (9) **-rag**, see (1).

(1) **Lan.** (B.K.) (2) **Abd.** In the corner o' his mull there aye lay buried a scentit snuff-bean, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 25, 1898). (3) **Per.** His snuff-girnal became empty on Saturday morning, Stewart *Character* (1857) xcvi. (4) **Lnk.** I widna venture to blaw my auld snuff-hauder in the jaud's hearing for ten thoosand worlds! Murdoch *Readings* (1895) II. 100. (5) **w.Sc.** Alister's spirits began to rise as he handed up his snuff-horn, Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 169, ed. 1877. **Rnf.** Gie's a shaw O' your snuff-horn, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 117. (6) **Or.I.** Through the medium of the grocer, the tallow-chandler, or the snuff-man, Vedder *Sketches* (1832) 21. **Frf.** To hand his lovin' epistles owre to the unsympathetic e'e o' the snuff-man, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 100, ed. 1889. **Ayr.** The bickering snuff-man cried him to come in, Galt *Provost* (1822) xvii. (7) **Sc.** An old-fashioned Scottish snuff-mull, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxii. **Cai.** I'll wager ma snuff-mull many o' them didna ken er care fat 'e minister wis sayin', Horne *Countryside* (1896) 207. **Abd.** A silver-mounted snuff mull, or something of that sort, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 139. **Rnf.** His snuff-mill was the horn o' ram, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 27. **Lth.** Producing his snuff-mull, Strathesk *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 88. (8) **Sc.** A 'snuff-pen,' often made of a goose-quill or of bone and perforated, was used instead of the fingers, especially when the box or 'mull' was deep and narrow (A.W.). **Per.** A comrade might present Jocky with a 'snuff-pen,' Haliburton *Furth in Field* (1894) 22. **e.Fif.** Wha that can brag o's thoosands wad care a snuff-pen for an auld hempen string? Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) v. (9) **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); Wil.$^1$

**5.** Phr. *bad snuff to you*, an imprecation.

**Don.** 'Bad snuff to yez for ends,' he continued, apostrophizing the waxed hemp, Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 2.

**6.** *v.* To breathe; to inhale quickly and sharply; to sniff, esp. in contempt or displeasure; to smell, scent.

**Sc.** The wretch wha lang in prison's been . . . To snuff, and view the green, Wad surely be well pleased, *Shepherd's Wedding* (1789) 19. **Abd.** When you . . . want to snuff the caller air, Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 164. **Fif.** To snuff the caller air, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 23. **Cld.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** Wi' social nose whyles snuff'd an' snowket, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 39. **Bwk.** At morning's dawn or sunset hour To snuff the cauler air, Calder *Poems* (1897) 83. **Dmf.** My tail betrayed wi' motion keen, Sae true I snuffed it, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 72. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 216, ed. 1876. **s.Not.** When a to'd 'im that, 'e begun to snuff an' rare hissen up (J.P.K.). **Hmp.** Thunder whinnied with joy because he snuffed stables, Gray *Ribstone Pippins* (1898) 82. **n.Dev.** A dog was snuffing about her heels, and whimpering as if he knew her, Chanter *Witch* (1896) ix.

**7.** To take snuff. Sc. *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 436; (A.W.)

**8.** With *after*: to court, pay attentions to.

**s.Not.** He wor snuffing after two sarvant lasses at the same time (J.P.K.).

**9.** *adj.* Affronted, offended. Cor.$^{12}$

**SNUFF**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Yks. [**snuf.**] **1.** *v.* To take off the heads and tails of gooseberries. n.Yks.$^1$ Cf. **snuft**, *sb.* 4. **2.** With *out*: to die.

**w.Yks.** Cum an' see oor coo, we think sha's boon to snuff oot (W.H.).

**3.** *sb.* The remains of the dead blossom on a gooseberry. n.Yks. (I.W.)

**SNUFF-BOX**, *sb.* Hmp. Som. Dev. [**snɐ·f-boks.**] Var. species of fungus, esp. the puff-ball, *Lycoperdon Bovista.* Cf. **devil's snuff-box**, s.v. **Devil, II. 2** (46).

**Hmp.**$^1$, **w.Som.**$^1$ **Dev.** 'What's that, Jimmy?' 'A snuff-box, sir,' *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 17.

**SNUFFERS**, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* Yks. The nostrils; the nose. w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.$^4$

**SNUFFINGS**, *sb. pl.* n.Lin.$^1$ [**snu·finz.**] Refuse flax.

**SNUFFLE**, *v.* and *sb.* Cum. Yks. Suf. Som. [**snu·fl, snɐ·fl.**] **1.** *v.* To snub; to disappoint.

**n.Yks.** This loss will snuffle him (I.W.).

**2.** With *up*: to squeeze, to sit closely. e.Suf. (F.H.)

**3.** With *off*: of yarn: to come off the end of a cop in bunches when being unwound. w.Yks. (W.C.S.)

**4.** *sb. pl.* A cold affecting the nasal organs; a snorting noise made by pigs in breathing.

**Cum.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ A snorting noise made by pigs in breathing, in consequence of the 'ring' being inserted too deeply in the nostrils. A very common defect very easily remedied. 'Mus' fresh ring thick zow, her got the snuffles.'

**SNUFFLING**, *ppl. adj.* Yks. Lan. Lei. Nhp. War. [**snu·flin.**] Shuffling; sneaking; mean; paltry.

**w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ A snuffling fellow. **War.**$^3$

**SNUFFLOUS**, *adj.* Yks. [**snu·fləs.**] Nasal, producing snuffles.

**w.Yks.** Performin' sundry saintary opperashuns abaht t'end o' their snufflous organ, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) i.

**SNUFFY**, *adj.* Sc. Lin. Hrt. Sus. [**snɐ·fi, snu·fi.**]

**1.** *Obs.* Snuff-coloured.

**Rnf.** Cankry wives grew Witches pat, An' wure a snuffy heigh-crown'd hat, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 118.

**2.** Second-rate, inferior.

**Hrt.** That's a snuffy thing, *Hrt. Merc.* (July 14, 1888).

**3.** Sulky, apt to take offence; displeased, angry, fault-finding; also used *subst.*

**Cai.**$^1$, **Cld.** (Jam.) **Dmb.** A sneevlin', snuffy body, aye cringein' aboot wi' a creeshie hat an' coat, Strang *Lass of Lennox* (1899) 107. **ne.Lin.** (E.S.) **Sus.**$^1$ A common nickname for a testy person. 'Old snuffy came snudging along here just now.'

Hence (1) **Snuffilie**, *adv.* sulkily. Cld. (Jam.); (2) **Snuffiness**, *sb.* sulkiness. *ib.*

**SNUFT**, *sb.* and *v.*$^1$ Lan. Chs. Not. Lei. [**snuft.**]

**1.** *sb.* The snuff or burnt wick of a candle. A dial. form of 'snuff.'

**Lan.**$^1$ Then he deed. He went out as quiet as th' snuft o' a candle, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 146, ed. 1879. **e.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Lan.**$^1$ He went off like th' snuft ov a candle, 31. **Chs.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$

**2.** The remains of the dried calyx upon fruit, the heads of gooseberries, &c. Lei.$^1$, War.$^3$ Cf. **snuff**, *v.*$^2$ **3.** *v.* To snuff a candle. Lei.$^1$ **4.** To take off the dried calyx or heads of gooseberries, currants, &c. Lei.$^1$, War.$^3$ **5.** Of gooseberries: to have the calyx begin to wither as the fruit swells.

**Lei.**$^1$ The gooseberries wur snoofted a wik agoo.

**SNUFT**, *v.*$^2$ Lan. Chs. Lei. Nhp. [**snuft.**] **1.** To sniff; to inhale sharply and noisily; to smell, scent. Cf. **snift.**

**s.Chs.**$^1$ An old man thus described to me the application of ether preparatory to an operation on one of his eyes: 'Hey leed it agen my nose, an' sed "Snuft it," bur ah pushed it awee, for he was maskerin' me.' **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.** As snifting and snufting the clodhopper goes, Clare *Poems* (1820) 119; **Nhp.**$^1$

**2.** To take snuff. **s.Lan.**$^1$ He booath smooks an' snufts.

**SNUFTER**, *v.* and *sb.* Nhb. Yks. [**snu·ftə(r.**] **1.** *v.* To sniff, snort; to breathe heavily through the nose. Nhb.$^1$, m.Yks.$^1$ Cf. **snifter.** **2.** *sb.* A sniff, snort. m.Yks.$^1$

**SNUFTY**, *adj.* Lei. Nhp. [**snɐ·fti.**] Touchy, apt to take offence; contentious, angry.

**Lei.**$^1$ We got to very high snufty words. **Nhp.**$^1$

**SNUG**, *adj.*, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Lan. Lin. War. Hrf. Suf. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. and Amer. [**snug, snɐg.**] **1.** *adj.* Compact.

**n.Lin.**$^1$ Ther'd been so much raain th' grund was real snug.

**2.** Close.

**Lin.**$^1$ He kept too snug at his work. **n.Lin.**$^1$ It's snug agëan th' beän stack. Goä when you will he's alus snug at his wark.

**3.** Well in health, comfortable.

**Wil.**$^1$ I be main glad to hire as your missus be so snug a'ter her confinement.

**4.** Easily pleased. **Hrf.**$^2$ A very snug child.

**5.** Prosperous, well-to-do.

**Ir.** Peter Kelly was one of the 'snuggest' men in the neighbourhood, Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 286. **Dev.** 'Twenty pounds ban't much arter all's said.' 'Not to your farther, as he's a snug man enough by accounts,' Phillpotts *Sons of Morning* (1900) 331.

**6.** Handsome. Lan. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858). s.Lan.$^1$ Cf. **snog**, *adj.* **7.** Secret, private, quiet. Also used *advb.*

**Edb.** I rede ye keep snug as I advise ye, or ye'll rue it, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 214. **n.Lin.**$^1$ Doctors an' lawyers is beholden to keäp things snug 'at foäks tells 'em.

**8.** *sb.* A small private room in an inn or public-house.

**Nhb.** They just locked us into the snug, where I passed a tarrible discomfortable night on a smaal sofie, Pease *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 77. **Cum.**$^4$ T'laal snug on't reet-han' side doonstairs, *W.C.T.X.* (1897) 24, col. 1. **Lan.** Who would have followed him into the snug, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) iii. **War.**$^3$ It was in the snug.

**9.** *Comb.* **Snug's hole**, a seat in the chimney corner. Som. (W.F.R.) **10.** *v.* To nestle; to hug, fondle.

**Cum.**$^3$ We snugg't in tagidder, *Gl.*; An' dar! it was nice to snug i' bed, *ib.* 57. **Suf.** (C.L.F.)

**11.** To put in order; to make compact, trim, and tidy. Also with *down* or *up.*

**Sh.I.** He could not wait till after he had snugged the boat, Burgess *Tang* (1898) 33. **Ayr.** Potato-bings are snugged up frae skaith, Burns *Brigs of Ayr* (1787) l. 27. **Cor.** Captain Tangye had snugged down his ship for the night, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Oct. 1901) 183. [**Amer.** He had better snug up his fences strong and tidy, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 3rd S. xi.]

**SNUG**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Ags. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] [**snɐg.**] **1.** *v.* To strike; to push.

Applied to an ox or cow that strikes with the horn or pushes with the head.

**2.** To chide; to reprimand with severity. **3.** *sb.* A stroke, push.

**SNUG**, *sb.*$^3$ War.$^2$ [**snɐg.**] A pig.

**SNUGAMULYA**, *sb.* and *adv.* Sh.I. **1.** *sb.* A complete smash. (Jam.) **2.** *adv.* Broken in pieces. S. & Ork.$^1$

**SNUG(G**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Glo. **1.** A hard wooden ball.

**Glo.** Commonly some knobb or knott of a tree, which boys make use of at the game of Bandy, instead of a ball, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) [*Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 398.]

**2.** *pl.* Small branches lopped off a tree. n.Sc. (Jam.)

**SNUGGEN**, *v.* n.Lin.$^1$ [**snu·gən.**] To make compact. See **Snug**, *adj.* **1.**

Them walks want snuggenin'; Spencer mun traail th' rohl oher 'em.

**SNUGGLE**, *v.* Sc. Irel. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Midl. Der. Not. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. e.An. Som. Dev. Cor. [**snu·gl, snɐ·gl.**] To lie close together; to nestle, cuddle.

**Sc.** Snuggled his face into his hand, Cobban *Andaman* (1895) xi. **Bwk.** An' sang an' story cheer us as we snuggle i' the neuk, Calder *Poems* (1897) 106. **Kcb.** 'Don't say that,' moaned the girl, snuggling close, Muir *Muncraig* (1900) 260. **N.I.**$^1$ **Wm.** Snuggle up like bowls ta scawd (B.K.). **n.Yks.**$^4$ **w.Yks.** I was for letting nought disturb me; my face snuggled on my arm, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) xviii; (J.W.) **m.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$ **Midl.** Snuggles doon alongside o' me, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 191. **Der.**$^2$ **Not.** It'll sarve to go all round the room, and a bit on't left to snuggle into your bed, Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 249. **Nhp.**$^1$ Seldom used except in familiar language, and most frequently to children. **War.**$^3$, **se.Wor.**$^1$, **Glo.**$^2$, **e.An.** (Hall.), **Suf.**$^1$ **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **Dev.** Come yer, my precious wan, an' snuggle intü me, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 419.

**SNUGLY**, *adv.* n.Cy. Cor. Also in form **snoogly** Cor.$^2$ **1.** Neatly, conveniently. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **2.** Phr. *snoogly sot*, well-fitted, as with clothes. Cor.$^2$

**SNUID**, see **Snood.**

**SNUIFIE**, *adj.* *Obs.* Bwk. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Sheepish, awkward.

**SNUIL**, see **Snool**, *sb.*

**SNUILT**, *sb.* and *v.* Sh.I. Also in forms **snoilt** S. & Ork.$^1$; **snjult.** **1.** *sb.* A stump. (J.S.), S. & Ork.$^1$ **2.** *v.* To cut short, to shorten; to stunt, dock.

Daa snjulted da tail o' wir staig afore he gaed ta da hill. Tammie is been very snjulted like frae he gat his head clipped (J.S.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**SNUIST**, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To sniff. Cf. **sneest.**

An' what . . . are ye aye doin' hniuslin' an' snuistin' wi' the nose o' ye i' the yird, *St. Patrick* (1819) II. 266 (Jam.).

**SNUISTER**, *v.* and *sb.*$^1$ Sc. **1.** *v.* To laugh, esp. to laugh in a suppressed manner through the nose. Per. (G.W.), Fif. (Jam.) Cf. **sniester.** **2.** *sb.* A suppressed laugh. Fif. (Jam.)

**SNUISTER**, *sb.*$^2$ Sc. A sweetie. Ayr. (G.W.)

**SNUIT**, *v.* Sc. (Jam.) To move in a careless, inactive, or stupefied manner. Cf. **snyte, sneet**, *v.*$^1$

**Fif.** He was gaun snuittin doun the street. He cam snuittin in.

Hence **Snuittit**, *ppl. adj.* having the foolish, dazed look of one who is half drunk. Lth.

**SNUITTER**, *v.* and *sb.* Fif. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] **1.** *v.* To laugh in a suppressed manner through the nose. **2.** *sb.* A suppressed laugh. Cf. **snotter, 6.**

**SNUIVE**, see **Snoove.**

**SNUKKER**, *sb.* Sh.I. [**snɐ·kər.**] Hot ashes. (J.S.)

**SNÜL**, see **Snool**, *sb.*

**SNULE**, *v.* *Obs.* ne.Lan.$^1$ To speak through the nose.

**SNÜLE, SNULE, SNULL**, see **Snool**, *v.*$^2$, **Snool**, *sb.*, **Snell**, *sb.*

**SNULLY**, *adj.* Hrt. [**snɐ·li.**] Crooked.

The branches of that tree are proper snully, Cussans *Hist. Hrt.* (1879–1881) III. Cashio 321.

**SNURCH**, *v.* and *sb.* Lan. Chs. Also written **snurtch** Lan. Chs.$^1$ [**snə̄tʃ.**] **1.** *v.* To sniff, snort, snigger. The same word as **Snirk**, *v.*$^1$ (q.v.)

**Lan.** Th' snuff uz he snurcht up his owdfactory funnel, Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 83; **Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^1$ Our lonlert's very stout, and he coom here shootin yesterday; and eh! how he did bu' pant and snurtch.

**2.** Phr. *to snurch up the nose*, to turn up the nose in disdain or scorn.

**Lan.** Un they began, fust one un th' other, to snurch up their noses, Staton *B. Shuttle Bowtun*, 53.

**3.** *sb.* A smell, sniff.

**Lan.** A smell met his nose, which after a toothrey experimental snurtches, he thowt wur noane gradely, *ib. Loominary* (c. 1881) 30.

**SNURKLE**, *v.* *Obs.* Slk. (Jam.) To run into knots as a hard-twisted thread.

**SNURL**, see **Snirl**, *sb.*$^1$, *v.*$^2$

**SNURLD**, *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* Bdf. Swollen.

Applied to the udder of a cow, when swelled with milk immediately after calving, Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 143; (Hall.)

**SNURLE**, see **Snirl**, *sb.*$^1$

**SNURLING**, *adj.* Som. [snə̄·lin.] Of boys: big, nearly grown up.

'I was about such a snurling boy as he as works at Master Hucker's.' It seems to have a notion of 'awkward,' 'hobbledehoy' (W.F.R.).

**SNURP**, see **Snerp**.

**SNURR**, *v.* Sh.I. [snər.] To snore; to make a whirring noise. Cf. **snore, 2.**

He held da stane gaein, fil da line snurr'd ower da gunn'l, *Sh. News* (June 24, 1899); (J.S.)

**SNURRL, SNURT**, see **Snirl**, *v.*$^2$, **Snirt**, *v.*$^1$

**SNURTCH, SNURTLE**, see **Snurch, Snirtle**.

**SNUSH**, *sb.*$^1$ *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Glo. Snuff. Cf. **sneesh**.

**Sc.** With nose full of snush, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1871) II. 18. **Abd.** A term still used by old people (Jam.); Bedaub'd with soot and snush and bubblings, Meston *Poems* (1767) 82 (*ib.*). **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 400.

**SNUSH**, *v.*$^1$ Nhp.$^1$ [snɐʃ.] To bend.

It snushes round there.

**SNUSH**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Sh.I. [snɐʃ.] **1.** *v.* To sniff at with a snorting sound. S. & Ork.$^1$ **2.** *sb.* A sniff, snort.

'A bargain be it,' says da Deil, wi' a snush, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 253.

[Cp. Dan. *snuse*, to snuff, sniff (Larsen).]

**SNUSH**, *sb.*$^3$ Sh.I. Also in form **snushik**. A kind of muzzle for a calf; see below.

A small wooden frame, put on a calf's nose to prevent it from sucking the mother, Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 92; (J.S.); 'As fir spaekin' aboot branks or snushiks.' . . 'What does the word snushiks mean?' . . Hit's juist anidder word for branks, sir,' *Sh. News* (Mar. 16, 1901); **S. & Ork.**$^1$ A wooden instrument armed with spikes, which is fastened on the head of a calf to prevent the mother from suckling it.

**SNUSKET**, *adj.* Sh.I. Also in form **snushket**. Cross, sulky, snappish; also in *comb.* **Ill-snusket**. Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 39; (J.S.)

[Cp. Dan. *snusket*, shabby (Larsen).]

**SNUSKIN**, *sb.* e.An.$^1$ [snɐ·skin.] A tit-bit, dainty.

**SNUSKIN**, see **Sniskin**.

**SNUT**, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To curl the nose in disdain. Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.*

**SNUTHER**, see **Snutter**, *v.*$^1$

**SNUTTER**, *v.*$^1$ m.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks.$^3$ Also in form **snuther** m.Yks.$^1$ [snu·tə(r).] To snigger; to snore. Cf. **snotter, 10.**

**SNUTTER**, *v.*$^2$ Lan. [snu·tə(r).] To miss one's footing. Thornber *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 109; (S.W.)

**SNUVE**, see **Snoove**.

**SNUY**, *v.* Cai.$^1$ [snū·i.] Of cattle: to turn suddenly as if displeased or annoyed.

[ON. *snūa*, to turn (Vigfusson).]

**SNUZZLE**, *v.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. Hmp. [snu·zl.] **1.** *v.* To nestle. Cf. **snoozle**.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**$^2$ **Lan.** Thornber *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 109. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$ **s.Not.** He snuzzled down among the hay, an' wouldn't speäk (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**$^1$

**2.** To rout about with the nose. Hmp. (H.E.) Hence **Snuzzling-peg**, *sb.* part of a mole-trap.

The snuzzling-peg is the peg, part of a rude trap, which the mole frees as he works in his run. *ib.*

**3.** To sniff; to breathe heavily and noisily.

**n.Yks.** T'bairn's snuzzlin and sleepin (I.W.). **m.Yks.**$^1$ To snore with a whistling noise, as a dog is apt to do.

**4.** *sb.* A heavy, noisy inspiration; a snore. m.Yks.$^1$

**SNY**, see **Snae, Snee**, *v.*$^1$, **Snigh**.

**SNYE**, see **Snee**, *v.*$^1$, **Snigh**.

**SNYING**, *ppl. adj.* Ken.$^{12}$ [snei·in.] Bent, twisted, curved; *gen.* applied to timber.

**SNYIRK**, *v.* Sh.I. To creak; to make a harsh, grating noise.

We heard dir aers snyirkin ipo' da kabes, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 94; **S. & Ork.**$^1$ *MS. add.*

**SNYTE**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in form **snyter** (Jam.) Bnff.$^1$ **1.** *v.* To walk feebly; to walk in a slow, stupid manner; to loiter; to work stupidly and lazily. Cf. **snuit, sneet**, *v.*$^1$

**Bnff.**$^1$ 'Snyte' and 'snyter' with their respective derivatives have the same meanings as 'sneut' and 'sneuter,' but convey the idea of greater stupidity and more impatience in the speaker. **Abd.** Whan dytin', an' snytin', A word frae him's a cure, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 109 (Jam.).

**2.** *sb.* A stupid, lazy person. Bnff.$^1$ Cf. **sneut**.

**SNYTER**, *sb.* Dev.$^2$ A mischievous boy.

You young snyter, I'll be after you in a minute.

**SNYTER**, see **Snyte**.

**SNYTH**, *sb.* Or.I. The coot, *Fulica atra*.

The coot, . . which we call the snyth, remains with us the whole year, Barry *Hist. Or. I.* (1805) 300 (Jam.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**SO**, *adv.*, *adj.*, *conj.* and *pron.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. Irel. and Amer. Also in forms **sa** Sc. (Jam.) Cum.$^3$; **sae** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.$^1$ N.Cy.$^1$; **sea** w.Yks.$^1$; **see** Nhb.$^1$; **seea** N.Cy.$^1$ w.Yks.$^1$; **soa** Yks.; **soo** Stf.; **za** Dev.; **zo** Brks.$^1$ Dor. Som. Dev.; **zoo** I.W.$^{12}$ [sō, soə; sē, siə; unstressed sə.] **1.** *adv.* In *comb.* (1) **So-and-so**, (*a*) nothing to boast of; 'middling'; esp. used of health; (*b*) pregnant; (2) — **be**, (*a*) if so be, provided that; (*b*) since; (3) — **being(s or bins**, (*a*) see (2, *a*); (*b*) see (2, *b*); (4) — **betide**, see (2, *a*); (5) — **how**, however; (6) — **like**, (*a*) similar; (*b*) much the same; esp. used of health; (7) — **not**, not so; (8) — **say**, in phr. *for the so-say*, for the name of the thing; as a matter of form; for the sake of talking; (9) — **so**, *obs.*, slightly intoxicated; (10) — **then**, (*a*) therefore, that being the case; (*b*) used as a retort, 'so now then'; (11) — **what**, whatever; (12) — **when**, whenever; (13) — **where**, wherever; (14) — **which**, whichever; (15) — **who**, whoever; any one whatever; (16) — **wyse**, in such wise.

(1, *a*) **Edb.** 'How's the coal trade gaun on?' 'Just so and so. The puir folk are a' out o' wark wi' this frost,' Ballantine *Deanhaugh* (1869) 41. **Nhb.**$^1$ 'Hoo are ye thi day?' 'Just see-an'-see.' **w.Yks.**$^{23}$ **War.**$^3$ 'What sort of a sermon was it?' 'Only so-and-so.' (*b*) **War.**$^2$, **Glo.**$^1$ (2, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Bnff.**$^1$ A'll gee't, sae be a get it to masel. **Lnk.** Nor will we charge for oor advice, Sae be ye tak' the hint, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 62. **s.Lan.**$^1$ Aw dunnot care, so be 'at aw con addle a bit o' brass. (*b*) **Sc.** (Jam.) (3, *a*) **Sc.** I turn't at the lin, jealousing that ye wad be a' hame afore me, an saebins ye warna, maybe some hill stravauger wad hae seen or hard tell o' ye, *St. Patrick* (1819) I. 166 (Jam.). **Bnff.**$^1$ **Rnf.** He reck'dna meikle on their trim, Saebeins they warna shaul or slim, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 80. **Ayr.** He would make her a lady, so-being she would join the teetotal society, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 230. (*b*) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Lnk.** Saebins this is auld term day, The rent nae doubt ye'll gar us pay, McIndoe *Poems* (1805) 140. (4) **N.Cy.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^1$ Feaful good, seeabetide they didn't come see oft ower, ii. 311. (5) **s.Lan.**$^1$ (6, *a*) **n.Sc.** (Jam.) (*b*) **Der.**$^2$ Hoo's so-loike. **nw.Der.**$^1$ (7) **Lan.** Be it so or be it sonot, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 472. (8) **w.Wor.**$^1$ **s.Wor.** 'What-hever made ee do that un for?' 'Why a done it jes' fur the so-say on it like' (H.K.). **se.Wor.**$^1$ **I.W.**$^1$ He zed ut jest for the zoozay; **I.W.**$^2$ I don't take notice of what that wold dooman talks about; she only does it vor a zoozay. (9) **Stf.** *Monthly Mag.* (1816) I. 494. (10, *a*) **w.Yks.** Getten lamed, hes he? So then he can't come, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 26, 1898). (*b*) **w.Yks.** Ah wodn't be seen wi' sich a mucky thing as thee, so then! *ib.* (Jan. 15, 1898). (11, 12) **Lan.** (E.M.M.), **s.Lan.**$^1$ (13, 14) **s.Lan.**$^1$ (15) **Lan.** Must I show so-who in the drawing-room? (E.M.M.) (16) **Fif.** Saewyse the Papists . . . Did scatter aff, and skail pell-mell, As fast as they could flee, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 158.

**2.** Phr. (1) *all so be*, nevertheless; (2) *all so well*, just as well; (3) *every so often*, every now and again; (4) *gin so be*, (5) *if so be*, provided that; (6) *I would so*, indeed I would; (7) *so as that*, of the like kind, so forth; (8) — *do ee*, please do; (9) — *ever so long*, for ever so long; (10) — *far forth*, as yet; (11) — *it is*, indeed it is, used to emphasize a preceding statement; (12) — *off*, as if, as though; (13) — *said so done*, so let it be; (14) *thus and so*, in moderate health; (15) *to be sure so*, to be sure of it; (16) *was it*, or *had it been*, *ever so*, under any circumstances.

(1) **Dev.** All zo be, you chaps as hides your kids can't zay as they're better'n he, MORTIMER *W. Moors* (1895) 54. (2) **Dev.** 'I never had much truck with 'em' [women]. 'Well, perhaps it's all so well; 'tis unsettling to a young man,' *ib.* 125. (3) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Dev.** A postman, . . speaking of the spring balance he carried to weigh parcels, said, 'We gets 'em a-tested every zo often,' *Reports Provinc.* (1892). (4) **e.Fif.** What does it signifee what or wha your forbears were, gin sae be yer ain character an' conduck 'ill thole creetical inspection? LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) i. (5) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Dev.** Hur'd . . . ztand stock still if za be 'e tull'd hur, BURNETT *Stable Boy* (1888) xi. (6) **Ken.**$^1$ 'Would you like some drink?' 'I would so.' **Sur.**$^1$ 'Would you like to change your cottage at Michaelmas?' 'I would so.' (7) **Brks.**$^1$ Nobody never gies we nothun' moor'n a awld paair o' boots as um dwoant want therzelves, an' zo as that. (8) **Som.** Zo do ee then. Zo do ee, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 46. (9) **w.Som.**$^1$ I zim I ant a-veel'd it s'ot s'ever so long (s.v. S). (10) **w.Som.**$^1$ I reckon'd to a zeed'n, but he an't a-bin here zoa· vaa·r voo·uth. (11) **Ir.** It's a confounded lie, so it is (A.S.-P.). [**Amer.** It is good weather for corn, so it is, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 394.] (12) **w.Som.**$^1$ Uur toa·urd ubaewt sau·f u wuz mae·uz [She tore about as if she were mad]. **Dev.** Whot's tha metter wi' yū, than? Yū lūkes za whopper-eyed 's'off yū lewsed zummat, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). (13) **s.Lan.**$^1$ 20. (14) **w.Yks.** He's nobbut thus an' soa, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 15, 1898). (15) **Yks.** Nay, . . om sure soa, HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) vi. (16) **Wm.** I'll niver speak to thee agin . . . not if it was ever so, OLLIVANT *Owd Bob* (1898) xvi. **e.Yks.** Ah wouldn't was it ever soa, FLIT & KO *Reel of No. 8*, 82. **w.Yks.** Yo cuddant a presentad ma we nowt na better than wot yo hev dun hed it a been ivver so, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 24, 1897).

**3.** As; *gen.* in conjunction with *as*.

**Sc.** So soon as I receive your letter I shall send an answer, *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 436. **Elg.** There's naething like, sae weel's we ken, A wifie's tender care, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 123. **Ayr.** I'll count my health my greatest wealth, Sae lang as I'll enjoy it, BURNS *Here's to thy Health*, st. 3. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Nhb.** Who shud be in it but the Queen so well as the Prence! *Good Wds.* (1896) 735. **Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Stf.** He never soo much as looked my road, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **I.W.** This yer hand . . . was so thin as a eggshell; you med a looked drough 'en, GRAY *Annesley* (1889) II. 135. **Dor.** Mother was chased once by a bull she knowed zo well as well, *Windsor Mag.* (Apr. 1900) 608. **Som.** A Devon cow out 'pon moor is about so big as a horse-chestnut, RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) i. **w.Som.**$^1$ Her lookéd to me s'ugly 's the devil. **Dev.** 'Er knew zo much o' vox-hounds . . . As any man tū all the countryside, SALMON *Ballads* (1899) 48. **Cor.** Theer't so good as wed already, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (ed. 1892) 46.

**4.** Very; very much.

**Cum.**$^3$ He ola's speaks that way, when we're owte sa thrang, does fadder, 1. **w.Yks.** There's noan so much time left, TAYLOR *Miss Miles* (1890) 244; Run off, then, lass, an' dunnot stay so long, *ib.* 367; (J.W.) **s.Lan.**$^1$ Aw shanno be gone so long.

**5.** Thereabouts; something like.

**w.Yks.** (J.W.); **w.Yks.**$^1$ It's six miles or so to Silsden. **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ It cost seven shillings or so. It's four miles or so. **War.**$^{23}$, **Oxf.** (G.O.)

**6.** Used to qualify certain *advbs.*; see below.

**w.Som.**$^1$ 'Kaa·n drai·v-m een uun·ee zoa· vaar,' means 'One can only drive it in a certain distance.' This form of expression does not mean 'thus,' as no attempt is made or needed to exemplify the distance. 'Aay shaa·n uun·ee goo zoa· vaar,' I shall only go a certain distance—i. e. part of the way. 'Kn uun·ee ab-m zoa· laung,' can only have it a certain length, or, for a certain time.

**7.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **So-fashion(s**, (2) **-ins**, in this way.

(1) **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 25. [**Amer.** Do it so fashion, CARRUTH *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (Oct. 1892).] (2) **e.An.**$^{12}$ **Suf.**$^1$ You must do it sooins.

**8.** A euphemism for pregnant.

**War.**$^2$, **Hrf.**$^1$, **Glo.**$^1$, **Glo.**$^2$ 19. **Wil.**$^1$ Mrs. Brown is so.

**9.** *conj.* An ellipsis for 'so that,' in order that.

**Nrf.** 'Do you know where the damming boards are, boy?' . . 'There's three on the top of that haystack so the wind don't blow the litter off,' EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 110. **Ess.** Howd me up a little, Martha, so I git a breath o' air, DOWNE *Ballads* (1895) 41.

**10.** *pron.* That.

**w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Lan.**$^1$ Aw thowt yo'd had mooar wit nor so.

**SO,** *int.* and *v.* n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Shr. Ken. Cor. and Amer. Also in forms **sea** Cum.$^4$; **soa** n.Cy. n.Yks. w.Yks.$^{13}$; **soah** w.Yks.; **soo** n.Yks.$^2$ s.Not. Lei.$^1$ Nhp.$^{12}$; **sooa** Lakel.$^2$ Cum.$^{14}$ n.Yks.$^2$ w.Yks.$^3$ n.Lan.$^1$ e.Lan.$^1$; **soo·ah** Cum. Wm.; **su** Not.; **sue** Not. Nhp.$^2$; **suwa** w.Yks.$^2$; **swa** Lakel.$^1$ Cum.$^4$ [sō, soə.] **1.** *int.* A command to be quiet, or to cease from what one is doing; *gen.* twice repeated.

**n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783). **Dur.**$^1$ So now. **Lakel.**$^1$; **Lakel.**$^2$ Sooa! Sooa! Barn! Thoo munnot put t'cat i' t'fire. **Cum.** 'Soo-ah, soo-ah,' sed t'oald man, 'let it bide,' FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1876) 137; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** Sooa! Sooa! Barn, thoo'll burn thisel (B.K.). **n.Yks.** (W.H.); **n.Yks.**$^2$ Sooa, sooa, honey; **n.Yks.**$^4$ **w.Yks.** Soah, wi teh give ovver? BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); So, so, lad! that's eniff, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 15, 1898); **w.Yks.**$^{1235}$, **n.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Not.** Soo, soo, soo, ma pet; it'll soon be better; soo then! (J.P.K.) **n.Lin.**$^1$

**2.** Used to quiet or encourage a horse or cow, or to bid them stand still.

**w.Yks.**$^2$ **Not.** Cows or horses restive are addressed 'Su-su-then' (W.L.H.). **s.Not.** Soo then, soo wench; stan' still wi' yer (J.P.K.). **Lei.**$^1$ 'Soo, so-oo' is the general greeting on going into the stables (s.v. Horse-language). **Nhp.**$^1$ 'Soo, soo, sooe, my wench!' Used to cows, to soothe and quiet them during the process of milking; **Nhp.**$^2$, **War.**$^3$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 265.]

**3.** Used to correct a slip of the tongue; see below; also in *comb.* **So but.**

**w.Yks.** He said it wor three miles to Baildon. So! four miles (S.P.U.); Ah said fower; ah mean three so but, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 24, 1897). **s.Shr.** 'Ur's ten, so, eleven year old (W.W.S.). **Ken.**$^1$; **Ken.**$^2$ Open the door; the window, so [the window, I mean].

**4.** *Comp.* **So-ho**, (1) a call to stop; (2) a call to oxen ploughing; (3) the warning cry of a sportsman when he sees a hare sitting on her form.

(1) **e.Yks.**$^1$ (2) **Cor.** So-hoa! oop Comely Vean! oop, then—o-oop! 'Q.' *Splendid Spur* (ed. 1893) 180. (3) **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.)

**5.** *v.* To pacify, soothe, hush.

**Not.** (J.H.B.) **s.Not.** Here, tek the baby up an' soo 'er a bit (J.P.K.).

**SO,** *prep.* Rdn. Less by; ? a dial. form of 'save.'

$3\frac{3}{4}$ inches is expressed by 'four inches, so a quarter,' MORGAN *Wds.* (1881).

**SO,** see **Saw**, **See**, **Soa**, **Soe**.

**SOA,** *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. Stf. Lin. Bdf. e.An. Also in forms **seau** n.Cy.; **so** N.Cy.$^2$ Lin.; **soe** n.Cy. Nhb.$^1$ Stf. n.Lin.$^1$ sw.Lin.$^1$ e.An.$^1$; **soo** n.Cy. Nhb.$^1$ Stf.; **sor** Lin.; **sou** n.Cy. Stf.; **sow** n.Cy. Stf. Bdf. [sō.] **1.** A large round tub, *gen.* with two ears; used for brewing or carrying water; a milkpail. Cf. **say**, *sb.*$^3$

**n.Cy.** (HALL.), (K.), **N.Cy.**$^2$, **Nhb.**$^1$ *Obs.*, **Stf.** (K.) **Lin.** There is the soa in which she keeps the milk, STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 264; A large tub, holding from twenty to thirty gallons, and carried by two men on a stang or pole is called a 'so' (HALL.); (G.G.W.) **n.Lin.**$^1$ Commonly used for a brewing tub only, but sometimes for a large tub in which clothes are steeped before washing. **sw.Lin.**$^1$, **Bdf.** (HALL.) **e.An.**$^1$ A large tub, carried by two men on a stout staff, or stang, passing through two iron rings at its top, for the conveyance of water, grains, hogwash, &c.

**2.** In *comb.* (1) **Soa-and-stang**, a large tub having a long pole run through two opposite staves which project above the others; (2) **-stang**, the pole on which a 'soa' is carried.

(1) **n.Lin.**$^1$ The soa and stang is used for carrying water by two persons. (2) **Bdf.** (K.)

[He kam to þe welle, water up-drow, And filde þe[r] a michel so, *Havelok* (c. 1280) 933. ON. *sār* (gen. *sās*), a large cask (VIGFUSSON).]

**SOA, SOACE,** see **So**, *int.*, **Sauce**, **Soce**.

**SOAD,** *v.* Sh.I. [sōd.] To drive animals slowly. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 18. Hence **Soadin-dyke**, *sb.*, see below.

*ib.*; To facilitate the driving [of sheep] small branch dykes run out in two directions from the krö. These were termed soadin or rexter dykes, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 175.

**SOADI,** *sb.* Sh.I. [sō·di.] A big, clumsy woman. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 48. Cf. **sodick**.

[Cp. Icel. *sōði*, a dirty fellow, a slut (VIGFUSSON).]

**SOAH,** see **So**, *int.*

**SOAK**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **soke** Lin. Nhp.$^2$ w.Cy.; and in forms **sok** n.Lin.$^1$; **sooak** e.Yks.$^1$; **zoke** w.Som.$^1$ [**sōk, soək.**]

**1.** *v.* To drain off; to exhaust by drainage or evaporation.

**w.Som.**$^1$ The water in the pond's all ago, every drap o' it's all a-zoakt away.

**2.** To drink hard; to tipple.

**Abd.** They hae nae will to do a turn o' honest wark, but sit soaking and drinking, and brawling for a hale day, RUDDIMAN *Sc. Parish* (1828) 69, ed. 1889. **Ayr.** A 'slug for the drink' is a man who soaks and never succumbs, DOUGLAS *Green Shutters* (1901) 184. **Wm.** He was a seldom visitor at the Sylvester Arms. 'Soaks at home instead,' OLLIVANT *Owd Bob* (1898) xiii.

**3.** To bake thoroughly; esp. of bread.

**Nhb.** (R.O.H.) **e.Yks.**$^1$ It's nobbut hauf-baked; let it stop ĭ yune [oven] a bit langer, an soak. **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ Them caakes isn't haaf soäked. **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) **Lei.** *Lei. Chron.* (Mar. 13, 1875). **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.*, **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** HOLLOWAY. **Cmb.**$^1$ This here bread's as sad as lead—it ain't half-soaked. **Sus., Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **Cor.**$^1$ This bread is not soaked; **Cor.**$^2$

**4.** To sit lazily over the fire. Dev.$^1$ **5.** With *along*: of riding or driving: to go at a steady, continuous pace.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ Wi kùmn soa·kin ŭlùngg· au· dhŭ wee·; wi wŭn nev·ŭr of dhŭ trot.

**6.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *a-soak*, in soak; (2) *slow in the soak*, slow in letting anything soak in.

(1) **s.Oxf.** Jest let 'em lay a-soak till mornin', ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 76. (2) **I.Ma.** Fixin the dye, very slow in the soak, mind you, But takin the colour through and through, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 47.

**7.** A spot of marshy ground in which a spring rises; a boggy place. Cf. **sock**, *sb.*$^2$ **1.**

**N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^2$ **Hrf.**$^2$ A green soak, a warm soak. **w.Cy.** *Longman's Mag.* (Apr. 1898) 545.

**8.** Water which percolates through the soil; a land-spring. Cf. **sock**, *sb.*$^2$

**Lin.** Soke and superfluous water, MARSHALL *Review* (1811) III. 33. **n.Lin.**$^1$, **w.Cy.** (HALL.)

Hence **Soak-dyke**, *sb.* a ditch beside a large drain or canal, for the purpose of receiving the water which percolates through the bank. n.Lin.$^1$ **9.** Liquid manure. w.Yks.$^3$, Nhp.$^2$ Cf. **sock**, *sb.*$^2$ **3.** Hence **Soak-hole**, *sb.* the place in which liquid manure is collected. w.Yks.$^3$

**10.** A long draught. **Nhp.**$^2$ A good soke.

**11.** A sot, drunkard.

**Nhp.** Hearty soaks oft hand the bottle round, CLARE *Poems* (1820) 99. **w.Som.**$^1$ Proper old zoke, drunk half's time.

**12.** A dolt; a dullard. **w.Som.**$^1$ I call's-n a riglar zoke.

**SOAK**, *v.*$^2$ I.Ma. To suck.

The bumbees snugglin there, and pokin their nozzles in, and soakin, soakin, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 145.

**SOAK**, see **Soke.**

**SOAKED**, *ppl. adj.* s.Chs.$^1$ [**sōkt.**] In phr. *to look soaked*, to look refreshed by sleep.

Generally used with a negative. 'Yoa dùn)ŭ lóok kweyt soa·kt dhŭs mau·rnin.'

**SOAKEN**, *v. Obs.* Sc. To soak.

**Ayr.** It caused its soil to be soakened with the blood of martyrs, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xiii.

**SOAKER**, *sb.* Lin. War. Pem. Wil. Som. Dev. Also in forms **zawker** Dev.; **zoaker** Wil. Som. [**sō·kə(r).**]

**1.** A tippler.

**n.Lin.**$^1$ One who drinks much without becoming drunk. **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.), **War.** (J.R.W.) **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **Dev.** I tellee 'ot 'tez, 'e 'idden a riglar drunkard, 'e dawnt zit tü't long 'nuff. 'E's 'ot I cal'th a zāwker—'e urn't tü tha pub ivery whips-while ef 'es ol' dummun's out chüring, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 147.

**2.** A natural fissure in the limestone rock. s.Pem. LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 421.

**SOAKING**, *ppl. adj.* Lin. [**sō·kin.**] Weakening, enervating.

**sw.Lin.**$^1$ Ligging in bed is so soaking. Moulding (in a foundry) is soaking work.

**SOAKING-DOE**, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. A barren doe.

(HALL.) [A barren doe that going over the year, is fat, when other does have fawns (K.).]

**SOAKY**, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dev. Also in forms **sooky** Cld.; **zokey** Dev. [**sō·ki.**] **1.** *adj.* Plump, fat; lazy; effeminate.

**Cld., Lth., Rxb.** (JAM.), **Nhb.**$^1$ **Dev.**$^1$ Much-how a coud leke zuch a zokey molkit, such an unsoutherly malkin.

**2.** *sb.* A fat woman; a molly-coddle; a milksop.

**Lth.** (JAM.) **Dev.**$^1$ Gimmeny! would any but a crowdling zokey take it to be kerpt over in this manner by sich a piggish lubby, 5.

**SÖAL**, *sb.* Sh.I. A swell of the sea occasioned by a breeze. SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 119.

**SOAL**, see **Sole**, *sb.*$^{128}$, **Sowl**, *v.*$^1$

**SOALEN**, *sb.* e.Lan.$^1$ [**sō·lən.**] Cows' urine; the liquid which percolates from cattle-dung.

**SOAM**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Also in forms **soom** Nhb.$^1$; **soum** Sc.; **sowm** Sc. Nhb.$^1$; **sowme** Sc. (JAM.) n.Cy. Dur.; **sowmp** Sc. (JAM.) [**sōm.**] **1.** The rope or chain by which horses or oxen are yoked to the plough; also in *comp.* **Soam-chain.**

**Sc.** (JAM.); MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **ne.Sc.** The oxen were yoked to the plough by a common rope called the soum, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 180. **Abd.** Your hawsers and your fleeand [fleeing] sheets Ye've turn'd them into sowms and theets, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 38; The soam . . —an iron chain fastened to the cheek-räck, or to a simple staple fixed in the beam on the right-hand side some distance from the point—ran along between the pairs of oxen all the way to the 'fore yoke' [of a twelve-ox plough], ALEXANDER *Notes and Sketches* (1877) 35. **Gall.** The twa big stars o' the soam point to the Pole Star, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 380, ed. 1876. **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ **Dur.** RAINE *Charters, &c. Finchale* (1837) 158.

Hence (1) **Foot-soam**, *sb.* an iron chain eight or ten feet long, extending from the muzzle of the plough and fixed to the yoke of the oxen next the plough. Lth., Rxb. (JAM.); (2) **Frock-soam**, *sb.* a chain fixed to the yoke of the hindmost oxen, and reaching to that of the oxen before them. *ib.* **2.** Phr. *to streik a soam, obs.*, to drive the plough.

**Sc.** Alas! an' sall a villain streik a soam, Or saw ill-gotten seed in Robie's howm? *Wkly. Mag.* (Oct. 28, 1773).

**3.** A mining term: the short rope by which a colliery tram is drawn. See **Cutty-soams.**

**n.Cy.** He rejoiced in the name of 'Cutty Soams,' and appears to have employed himself only in the stupid device of severing the rope-traces or soams, by which an assistant-putter . . . is yoked to the tub, *Colliery Guardian* (May 23, 1863) in HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 352, ed. 1896; **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ The tram in a colliery was formerly hauled along by a soam, a rope trace a fathom long, hooked at one end to the tram and spliced round a piece of wood at the other by which a hold for the hand was obtained.

[1. Cp. He suld stryk with the ax in twa The hede-soyme, BARBOUR *Bruce* (1375) x. 180.]

**SOAM**, *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* w.Cy. A horse-load. BAILEY (1721); (HALL.) Cf. **seam**, *sb.*$^2$

**SOAM**, *v.* Not. [**sōm.**] To make a humming or buzzing noise. Cf. **soom**, *v.*$^1$

**Not.** A sooty cavity was displayed, whence came strange roarings and rumblings, soamings and moanings, PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 16. **s.Not.** The chutch clock soamed raight i' th' 'ouse. If yer want to sing, sing; but do stop that soamin for pity's sake (J.P.K.).

**SOAMLESS**, see **Soulmass.**

**SOAMY**, *adj.* n.Cy. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Also in forms **sowmy** e.Yks.$^1$; **sowney** Nhb.$^1$ [**sō·mi, soə·mi.**] **1.** Of the weather: damp, warm, oppressive.

**n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Lakel.**$^2$ Soamy wedder's bad keepen wedder. **n.Yks.** Yo' see it's sa lown an' soamy, thar isn't a bit o' wind. A's fairly owerset wi't (W.H.); **n.Yks.**$^{24}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** It's a sowmy neet; Ah's ommast mafted, NICHOLSON *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 92; **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.** (C.W.D.)

**2.** Damp and raw. Nhb.$^1$

**SOAN**, see **Sowen.**

**SOANT**, *sb.* w.Yks.$^2$ A fool, simpleton.

**w.Yks.**$^2$ Thah art a soant.

**SOAP**, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Dor. Also in forms **saep** Sh.I.; **saip** Sc. (JAM.); **seeap** n.Yks.$^2$; **syep** Nhb. [**sōp**, Sc. **sēp**, Nhb. n.Yks. **siəp.**] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Soap-alley**, a marble; see below; (2) **-bell**, (3) **-blob**, a soap-bubble; (4) **-blots**, soapsuds; (5) **-man**, a soap-boiler; (6) **-sapples**, (7) **-sindings**, (8) **-weshings**, see (4).

(1) **Dor.** Those [marbles] of a yellow sort were called soap-alleys, *Longman's Mag.* (Mar. 1889) 516. (2) **Sc.** Like soap-bells their arguments melted in air, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 27. **Edb.** Making 'soap-bells' with a tobacco-pipe, and witnessing the fragile globe sailing in the air, *Blackw. Mag.* (Aug. 1821) 35. (3) **Nhb.** Slipt—just like a brusten syep-blob, Chater *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 32. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (4) **Sh.I.** I wis juist pitten me haands in a tub 'at wis staandin' afore da butt bed wi' saep blotts, *Sh. News* (Apr. 30, 1898). (5) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Rnf.** In vain was fill'd the saipman's pan, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 79. (6) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (7, 8) **n.Yks.**$^2$

**2.** A fire-brick, resembling a bar of soap, measuring nine inches long by two and a half inches square. Nhb.$^1$

**SOAP**, see **Sope**, *sb.*$^1$, **Soup**, *v.*$^1$, **Swap**, *v.*$^3$

**SOAPED**, *ppl. adj.* Cum. Wm. In forms **seap't** Cum.$^{14}$ Wm.; **seeap't** Cum. [**siəpt.**] In *comb.* (1) **Seap't-hat**, a silk hat; (2) **-sark**, the best Sunday shirt.

(1) **Wm.** Ah thowt it was t'priest e t'seapt hat an white chowk-ban (B.K.). (2) **Cum.** Me good seeapt sark, spang fire new on that mwornin, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 114; **Cum.**$^1$ Down to the beginning of the present century common wearing things were washed with the dung of hens or pigs in lieu of soap; **Cum.**$^4$

**SOAPER**, *sb.* *Obs.* Abd. (Jam.) A soap-boiler.

**SOAPERIE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Soap-works.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Kcd.** *Agric. Surv.* 411 (*ib.*). **Lnk.** The soaperie there was guarded, and closely searched for arms and ammunition, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 387, ed. 1828.

**SOAPY**, *adj.* Sc. Also in form **saipy** (Jam.). [**sō·pi, sē·pi.**] In *comb.* (1) **Soapy-blots**, (2) **-sapples**, (3) **-suds**, soapsuds.

(1) **Cai.**$^1$ (2) **w.Sc.** (Jam.) (3) **Hdg.** Plunge them in the saipy suds, Lumsden *Poems* (1896) 12. **Dmf.** Doon comes the glitterin' bubble i' soapy suds, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 142.

**SOAR**, see **Saur**, **Sorrow**, *sb.*$^1$

**SOARD**, **SOAS(E**, see **Sward**, *sb.*$^1$, **Soce**.

**SOASE**, **SOAT**, see **Sauce**, **Salt**.

**SOB**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also in form **sab** Sc. (Jam.) [**sob, sab.**] **1.** *v.* Of the wind: to make the sighing sound which announces that calmer weather is superseding a blast; to lull, grow calmer.

**Nhb.**$^1$ The wind has sobbed. **n.Yks.**$^{124}$

**2.** To make a hissing sound, as green wood, nuts, &c. in a fire.

**Sc.** Birk will burn, if it was burn-drawn, Saugh will sob, if it was summer-sawn, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 76. **Ayr.** Nell had the fause-house in her min', She pits hersel' an' Rob in; In loving bleeze they sweetly join, Till white in ase they're sobbin [of nuts burnt at Halloween], Burns *Halloween* (1785) st. 10.

**3.** *Obs. Fig.* Of flowers: to fade.

**Sc.** Now all the flowrets sab, A. Scott *Poems*, 27 (Jam.).

**4.** *sb.* A gust or gale of wind; a land-storm. See **Summer-sob**, s.v. **Summer**, *sb.*$^1$ **1** (47).

**n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Slk.** Sabs o' wind, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 322, ed. 1866.

**5.** The noise of the sea.

**Sc.** Seem aye to list To the sab o' the sea, Wright *Life* (1897) 74.

**SOB**, *v.*$^2$ Sh.I. Yks. Stf. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Suf. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Cor. Amer. Also in form **sab** S. & Ork.$^1$ Ken. Sus.$^{12}$ Hmp.$^1$ Cor.$^{12}$ [**sob, sab, sæb.**] To soak; to saturate; to ooze out.

**S. & Ork.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** There was rain last night; the land is sobbed (C.C.R.). **Stf.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$ **War.**$^3$ The land is regularly sobbed. **Suf.**$^1$ The land is so dry ta sob up the rain as fast as ta fall. **Ken.**$^1$ The cloth what we used to wipe up the rain what come in under the door is all sobbed with the wet. **Sur.**$^1$, **Wil.**$^1$ [**Amer.** (C.D.)]

Hence (1) **Sobbed**, *ppl. adj.*, (2) **Sobbing-wet**, *adj.* wet, saturated with moisture; (3) **Sobby**, *adj.* moist, wet, soft; esp. used of land.

(1) **War.** (Hall.), **Sus.**$^{12}$, **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.), **Hmp.**$^1$ (2) **War.**$^2$ **Shr.**$^1$ Theer's sich a je'ow o' the grass an' tillin', my fit an' legs bin sobbin-wet. (3) **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ The land is very sobby. **War.**$^3$ It is poor, low-lying, sobby land. **Ken.** Sabby wood (s.v. Sappy) (K.). **n.Wil.** (G.E.D.) **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 418; **Cor.**$^1$ These taturs are brave and sabby; **Cor.**$^2$

**SOB**, *v.*$^3$ *Obs.* Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] To frighten, scare; to confound. Skinner (1671); (Hall.); Lin.$^1$

**SOBBER**, *v.* Shr.$^1$ [**so·bə(r).**] To simmer; to boil slowly.

Them tatoes ŏŏn be spīled, they'n bin sobberin' this 'afe 'our.

**SOBBLE**, *v.*$^1$ Yks. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Wil. Also in form **zobble** Brks.$^1$ [**so·bl.**] To soak; to wet thoroughly; a frequentative of **Sob**, *v.*$^2$

**e.Yks.**$^1$ Rooads was varry wet, an wer stockings is getten sobbled. **Glo.**$^1$ **Brks.**$^1$ Zobblin one's bread in milk or gravy. **Wil.**$^1$

Hence **Sobbled**, *ppl. adj.* wrinkled by the effect of moisture, as hands after washing clothes. Oxf.$^1$

**SOBBLE**, *v.*$^2$ n.Cy. Nhb. [**so·bl.**] To belabour; to thrash in a stand-up fight.

**N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.** Aw'll sobble thy body, And myek thy nose bloody, *N. Minstrel* (1806–7) pt. iv. 76; **Nhb.**$^1$

Hence **Sobbling-blow**, *sb.* a heavy blow with the fist.

**Nhb.** Raised by the juice of the barley, He put in some sobbling blows, *Tyneside Sngs.* (1889) 95; **Nhb.**$^1$

**SOBBY**, *adj.* Cum.$^{124}$ [**so·bi.**] Bulky and heavy as a sod.

**SOBER**, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Midl. Not. Oxf. Dev. Also in form **souber** w.Yks. [**sou·bə(r.**] **1.** In phr. *as sober as a judge*, very sober.

**Heb.** He had been as sober as a judge for months before, Sarah Tytler *Macdonald Lass* (1895) 42. **w.Yks.** When he wur souber as a judge, Preston *Poems* (1864) 3.

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Sober-sad**, grave, serious; (2) **-side**, in phr. *to have the sober-side out*, to be sober; (3) **-sides**, a sober, steady man.

(1) **Not.** He's as sober-sad as rent day, Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 112. (2) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Lan.**$^1$ He's o' reet, when he's th' sober side eawt, 33. (3) **s.Lan.**$^1$ **n.Midl.** Toots! but thou shalt guess, Master Sobersides, Ackworth *Preachers* (1901) 132. **Oxf.** (G.O.)

**3.** Serious; quiet; steady.

**Sc.** He was a douce, sober man (Jam. *Suppl.*). **s.Sc.** Yet seem'd a' her neebours sae sober and cannie, The deed she could faither nor mither on any, Allan *Poems* (1887) 14. **Ayr.** But how are they? . . and, to be sober, what's the callan' gaun to do? Galt *Entail* (1823) lxxvii. **Gall.** To keep them sober she set them to learn their religion, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) xxv.

**4.** Poor; mean; indifferent.

**Sc.** A sober servant (Jam.); I'm fear'd we'll need your best cow Because that our haddin's but sober, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) II. 375. **Abd.** Keep a sober aneuch reef abeen oor heids, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 109.

**5.** Weakly, in a poor state of health; occas. fairly well.

**Sc.** Very sober [ailing a good deal] (Jam.). **Abd.** Mary was 'as weel's cud be expeckit . . . an' it's a lassikie; freely sober, peer thingie,' Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 25. **Per.** When ane was seriously ill, he was said to be 'gey an' sober,' Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 181.

**6.** See below.

**nw.Dev.**$^1$ Frequently used as an imperative, meaning steady! gently! 'Sober now! or thee'lt splash it out auver the tub.'

**SOBERLY**, *adv.* Sc. (Jam.) Sparingly, frugally.

**SOCE**, *sb. pl.* Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **soace** w.Cy. Dev. Cor.$^1$; **soas** Cor.$^{123}$; **soase** Cor.; **soes**, **soez** Som.; **sos** Dor.$^1$ Cor.; **sose** Hmp. Dor. Dev.; **soz** Som.; **soze** w.Cy. Dev.; **zoce** Dev.$^1$; **zo's** Dev.; **zuez** Som. [**sōs, soəs, sos.**] Friends! companions! only used in the vocative; also used to a single person.

**Hmp.** Come sose, let's get along with this job (H.C.M.B.). **w.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Wil.**$^1$ Well, soce, an' how be ye all to-day? **Dor.** (W.C. c. 1750), **Dor.**$^1$ **Som.** Meūster he ood say, Come on, soes (W.F.R.); Well soz—here's a go, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 108. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ Used only as a vocative. In constant use, daily, hourly. Companions; friends—equivalent to 'my boys,' except that it is used by, and in speaking to women as well as to men. 'Come, soce! here's your jolly good health!' **Dev.** Well, sose, 'ow be yü tü-day! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Ware was I zo's? Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 1st S. 53, ed. 1858; **Dev.**$^1$ Wull soce, I must trudge home; I'm a guess'd I've a be lack'd, 7. **n.Dev.** Labbe, labbe, soze, labbe, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 306. **nw.Dev.**$^1$ **Cor.** I'm feeling awful leary, soase, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 23; Dost thee knaw, sos? J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 16; **Cor.**$^1$ Ess, soas; **Cor.**$^2$ Do'ee, soas.

Hence **Soas-vean**, *sb. pl.* a term of address to children or very young people. Cor.$^3$

[It is suggested that the word is a relic of the monkish preachers, who used *socii* where their successors say *brethren*. In the 'Winchester notion' *socius*, 'chum, companion,' we no doubt have the survival uncorrupted (w.Som.$^1$).]

**SOCE-A-DAISY**, *int.* Dev. An exclamation of surprise.

Soce-a-daisy! Whatever shall I do? Sharland *Ways Village* (1885) 108.

**SOCHER**, *v.* and *adj.* Sc. [soˑχər.] **1.** *v.* To make a fuss, esp. about oneself; to be over-careful of one's health.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Rnf.** Man, dinna sit socherin'; Get up, in gude's name, frae your bum, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 281. **Lnk.** Hunter *Poems* (1884) 13.

Hence **Socherer**, *sb.* a lazy, effeminate person. Sc. Montgomerie-Fleming *Notes on Jam.* (1899). **2.** *adj.* Lazy, effeminate, inactive from delicate living. n.Sc. (Jam.)

**SOCIETY**, *sb.* Sc. War. Oxf. **1.** In *comp.* **Society-people**, *obs.*, Cameronians.

**Rnf.** They professed the principles of those called, during the persecution, Cameronians and Society people,—the followers of Richard Cameron, Wodrow *Corres.* (1709–31) I. 50, ed. 1843.

**2.** A sick-club; a benefit society.

**War.$^3$** I've been obliged to go to the parish; my husband's been ill a month, and he's in no society. **Oxf.** (G.O.)

**SOCK**, *sb.$^1$* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Shr. Hrf. Also written **soc** Chs.$^3$; **sok** Sc. Shr.$^2$; and in form **suck** ne.Lan.$^1$ Chs.$^{13}$ s.Chs.$^1$ Shr.$^1$ Hrf.$^1$ [sok, suk.] **1.** A ploughshare.

**Sc.** How the couter must hang to the sock, Hislop *Anecdote* (1874) 301. **Cai.$^1$** **Abd.** Gie that sock a grippie o' yird, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xv. **Bwk.** Where the scythe cuts, and the sock rives, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 70. **Gall.** How the couter must hang to the sock, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 10, ed. 1876. **Ir.** The people put 'the sock and coulter of the plough' into the fire, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1883) I. 123. **N.Cy.$^{12}$**, **Nhb.$^1$**, **Dur.$^1$**, **Lakel.$^2$**, **Cum.$^4$** **n.Yks.$^1$** Especially if of run-metal, or cast-iron; **n.Yks.$^{234}$**, **ne.Yks.$^1$** **e.Yks.** Best *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 172; **e.Yks.$^1$**, **m.Yks.$^1$**, **w.Yks.$^1$** **Lan.** That in case I got not plough irons he would order my plough to be fitted to his sock, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 94. **ne.Lan.$^1$**, **Chs.$^{13}$** **s.Chs.$^1$** Between the sickle and the suck All Engeland shall have a pluck, Nixon *Chs. Prophecy*. **Shr.$^{12}$**, **Hrf.$^{12}$**

Hence (1) *sock and scythe, phr., obs.*, ploughing and mowing; (2) *sok and seil is best, phr., obs.*, the happiness that is earned is the best.

(1) **Gall.** I was fit for baith sock and sythe; rid han'd, nae wark cam wrang to me, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 26, ed. 1876; At sock or scythe they hae nae match, *ib.* 412. (2) **Sc.** Ray *Prov.* (1678) 389; Mackay (s.v. Seile).

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Sock-feather**, the thin side of a ploughshare; (2) **-guard**, see below; (3) **-mandrill**, a facsimile of a plough-head; (4) **-mould**, the rough forging from which the 'sock' of the plough is shaped and finished on the anvil; (5) **-neb**, the point of the ploughshare.

(1) **Nhb.$^1$** (2) **Cum.$^4$** These were wood plews, pented reed, an' hed a sock-guard to prevent t'sock comin' off, *Cum. Pacq.* (Aug. 10, 1893) 6, col. 1. (3) **Sc.** Since the introduction of metal heads to ploughs, in place of wooden ones, . . it has been found necessary, for the better fitting on of the sock, to have such a cast of the head lodged with the smith, as to prevent the inconvenience of having to send the plough itself to the smithy when a new sock is required (Jam.). (4) **Nhb.$^1$** The sock-mould is made by a forgeman under a forge hammer. The sock is completed by the blacksmith. (5) **Per.** What's wantit wi' the sock-neb here? Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 85; (G.W.)

**3.** *Obsol.* A furrow. n.Lin.$^1$

[Sucke of a plow, *venter*, Levins *Manip.* (1570). Gael. and Ir. *soc*, a ploughshare (Macbain).]

**SOCK**, *sb.$^2$* Chs. Midl. Stf. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. e.An. Also written **sok** Shr.$^2$ [sok.] **1.** The superficial moisture of land not properly drained off; boggy land. Cf. **soak**, *v.$^1$* 7.

**Lin.$^1$** 239. **n.Lin.$^1$**, **Nhp.$^2$** **e.An.$^1$** The lowest part of a wet field from which there is no outlet for the water, therefore all the sock is deposited there. **Cmb.** Water which lies upon fen-land, in greater or less quantity according to the season. 'The sock's very high now' (W.W.S.).

Hence **Socky**, *adj.* soaked; of land: moist on the surface.

**Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 724. **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **e.An.$^1$**

**2.** A ditch running parallel with a river outside the wale; an outlet from a ditch into a river.

**e.An.$^1$** **Nrf.** I crep' out of the boat, out over the wall, and walked through the sock, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 215.

**3.** Liquid manure; the drainage of a dung-hill; urine.

**s.Chs.$^1$** **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **Stf.** *The Chronicle* (Oct. 25, 1901). **s.Stf.** Theer's nuthin better for growin' rubub nor plenty o' sock (T.P.). **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881). **sw.Lin.$^1$** All the sock from the crew falls into it. **War.** (J.R.W.); **War.$^2$**; **War.$^3$** There was no sock above the outlet, *B'ham Dy. Gazette* (Aug. 11, 1896). **se.Wor.$^1$**, **s.Wor.$^1$** **Shr.$^1$** It's a downright shame that meadow inna pŭt to thar farm, fur all the sock o' the foud gwuz into it, an' the paas'n gets the benefit; **Shr.$^2$** The sok o' th' mixen.

**4.** A farm-yard drain. Nhp.$^2$ **5.** A heavy fall of rain. e.An. (Hall.) **6.** *Comp.* (1) **Sock-cart**, a cart for carrying liquid manure; (2) **-dyke**, a ditch beside a large drain or canal, for the purpose of receiving the water which percolates through the bank; (3) **-hole**, a receptacle for the drainage of a farm-yard; a cesspool; (4) **-pit**, (*a*) see (3); (*b*) a well sunk below the surface of the ground to carry off surface-water; a 'dumb-well'; (5) **-water**, water which oozes out.

(1) **w.Wor.$^1$**, **se.Wor.$^1$** (2) **Lin.** The sock dykes in the Wash are all dry, *Lin. Chronicle* (May 5, 1887). **n.Lin.$^1$** (3) **War.$^2$**, **Shr.$^1$** (4, *a*) **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **Nhp.$^2$** (*b*) **War.$^3$** (5) **Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 724.

**SOCK**, *sb.$^3$* Ken. Sus. Also written **soc** Ken. [sɔk.] A child or young animal brought up by hand; a child who likes or receives a good deal of petting; a pet.

**Ken.** A mother, whilst repeatedly kissing her crowing baby, exclaimed: 'You are a sock, you know!' kissing it again and again—'yes, yes, you know you are a little sock,' *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 500; **Ken.$^{12}$** **Sus.** Why, what a sock you are (F.E.S.); **Sus.$^2$**

Hence (1) **Sockish**, *adj.* of a child: requiring to be petted or nursed; (2) **Sock-lamb**, *sb.* a pet-lamb brought up by hand; (3) **Sockling**, *sb.* a young animal brought up by hand.

(1) **Sus.$^1$** (2) **Ken.$^1$** **e.Ken.** *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 467; (W.W.S.) **Sus.** A sock lamb was nibbling the short grass, O'Reilly *Stories* (1880) III. 299; **Sus.$^1$** (3) **Sus.$^2$**

[OE. *soc*, *gesoc*, a sucking (Sweet).]

**SOCK**, *v.$^1$*, *sb.$^4$* and *adv.* Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Mid. Sur. Sus. Hmp. w.Cy. Slang. and Amer. Also in forms **sox** Not.; **zock** Hrf. Glo.$^1$ Brks.$^1$ w.Cy. [sok, w.Cy. zok.] **1.** *v.* To beat; to strike hard; to throw with the intention of hitting; in *gen.* slang use.

**s.Wm.** (J.A.B.), **ne.Lan.$^1$** **s.Not.** Ah've bin faightin Jack, an' a did sock 'im (J.P.K.). **Lei.$^1$** Theer a goos! Why doon't 'e sock at un? **Nhp.$^1$** I saw a wild duck in the river, and it let me sock at it before it flew up. **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Brks.** *Gl.* (1851). **w.Mid.** If he lost the game he had to run the gauntlet, and his schoolmates socked at him with their caps and hankerchers (W.P.M.). **Hmp.$^1$** **Slang.** *Dict.* (1865). [**Amer.** To sock a ball, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 75; We shall sock it to them, we shall indeed. We shall make them to run for their lives, *Cent. Mag.* (May 1901) 124.]

Hence (1) **Socker**, *sb.* (*a*) a heavy fall; (*b*) *fig.* anything large of its kind; a notorious individual; a wild, mischievous person; (2) **Socking**, (*a*) *sb.* a thrashing; (*b*) *ppl. adj., fig.* extremely large of its kind; (3) *sock my Bob*, an oath: 'blow me.'

(1, *a*) **Lan.** By th' mon, that's a socker, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 63. (*b*) **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.) **w.Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 26, 1897); He's a socker yon, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 26, 1897). **e.Lan.$^1$**, **m.Lan.$^1$**, **s.Lan.$^1$** **s.Not.** A call that tunnip a socker. Look at that toad! booh, it is a soxer! (J.P.K.) **Oxf.$^1$** *MS. add.* [**Amer.** That fish was an old socker, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 425.] (2, *a*) **s.Not.** Ah owe 'im a sockin for 't (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.** I tell'd him if he didn't keep oot o' your orchard I'd give him a good socking (E.P.). (*b*) **s.Not.** A sockin gret rot. A sockin rot (J.P.K.). [**Amer.** That was a socking big fish, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 425.] (3) **Hmp.** Sock my Bob if I do (H.R.).

**2.** *sb.* A heavy blow, esp. with the hand.

**War.$^3$** A sock in the ear-hole. **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876).

**Glo.**$^{1}$ **Oxf.** He gave me a sock in the face first (G.O.); **Oxf.**$^{1}$ **Brks.**$^{1}$ I took un a zock a-zide o' the yead. **w.Mid.** Give him a sock o' the head, if he's saucy (W.P.M.). **Sur.**$^{1}$ **Sus.** We git a mort ov socks fer wich we innardly huff Mistus Fortun, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 388; **Sus.**$^{1}$ I'll give that old sow-cat o' yourn a sock aside the head. **Hmp.** (H.R.) **w.Cy.** I gee'd un a zock, Grose (1790).

**3.** Phr. *to give a person sock*, to give him a good beating; in *gen.* slang use.

**Not.**$^{1}$, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Lei.**$^{1}$ Ah'll gin yo sock. **Slang.** *Dict.* (1865).

**4.** *adv.* With a bang; plump.

**w.Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 26, 1897). **Lan.** He let sock on th' top of owd Nukkin, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 47. **m.Lan.**$^{1}$ Gooin' sock. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ He thrut it deawn sock uppo th' table. **Brks.**$^{1}$ A vell zock aff the whate-rick an' hurt his back.

**SOCK**, *v.*$^{2}$ and *sb.*$^{5}$ Dor. Som. Also in form **zocky** Som. [**sok, zok.**] **1.** *v.* To give a short, loud sigh; to gurgle; prob. a dial. form of 'sough.'

**Dor.** 'A socked and sighed, and went out like a snoff! Hardy *Two on a Tower* (1882) i; Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

**2.** *sb.* A loud sigh.

**Dor.** An' gi'e woone sock, wi' heavèn breast, Barnes *Poems* (ed. 1863) 67.

**SOCK**, *v.*$^{3}$ Sh.I. Yks. Lan. Also in form **soke** w.Yks.$^{2}$ [**sok, sōk.**] To subside; to sink in.

**S. & Ork.**$^{1}$ When a stone . . . is thrown with great force, so as to sink into the object it is thrown at, it is said to be 'socked into it.' **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ When a piece of coal is undermined in a pit, and left to fall by its own weight, the colliers say it is 'left to soke,' or fall of its own accord, without the use of wedges. **Lan.** Reet down it socked, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 479.

**SOCK**, *sb.*$^{6}$ Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) A frame, support, rest.

The gun needs a new sock.

**SOCK**, see **Soke, Suck.**

**SOCKAGE**, *sb.* War. Wor. Also written **sokkage.** [**so·kidʒ.**] Liquid manure; the drainage from cattle-sheds, &c. War.$^{3}$, Wor. (W.C.B.), se.Wor.$^{1}$, s.Wor.$^{1}$ See Sock, *sb.*$^{2}$ **3.**

**SOCKEN**, *v.* Irel. [**so·kən.**] To quench.

**Uls.** Socken his thirst (M.B.-S.).

**SOCKER**, *sb.* Lan. Cor. [**so·kə(r).**] A thorough wetting; rainy weather; a 'soaker.'

**e.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Cor.** My shart and waistcoat es wet too, I've got a socker through, Tregellas *Tales*, 16.

**SOCKER**, *v.* Yks. To search, seek, or probe to the bottom. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 24, 1897).

**SOCKET**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Nhb. Dur. Lan. Shr. [**so·kit.**] **1.** In phr. *to sweet down into the socket*, to die out, abate.

**Lan.** His master's fury having 'sweeted' down into the socket, Roby *Trad.* (1829) II. 298, ed. 1872.

**2.** A mining term: the attachment riveted on to the end of a rope with an eye, to which a chain is connected by a shackle.

**Nhb., Dur.** A pair of sockets are used to connect the two ends of a broken rope, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

**3.** *Comp.* **Socket-pikel,** a hook used by colliers. Shr.$^{2}$

**SOCKET**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. [**so·kit.**] The money paid by a person on getting married for his companions to drink healths; occas. money in general.

**w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc.* (Nov. 8, 1884). **ne.Lin.** (E.S.)

Hence (1) **Socket-brass,** *sb.* hush-money; (2) **Socketing-brass,** *sb.* a fine paid by a young man when found courting, esp. when the lady belongs to another district.

(1) **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ (2) **Lakel.**$^{2}$, **Cum.**$^{4}$ **Wm.** He wadn't pay t'socketing-brass, an' they shot him up in a pig-hull an' fasten'd him in o' t'neet (B.K.).

**SOCKETT**, see **Sucket(t.**

**SOCK-HEAD**, *sb.* Sus. A stupid fellow. (Hall.)

**SOCKIE**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Nhb. [**so·ki.**] A sloven. (Hall.), Nhb.$^{1}$

**SOCKIE**, *sb.*$^{2}$ and *v.* Sc. Also written **socy.** [Not known to our correspondents.] **1.** *sb.* A person who walks with a manly air. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**2.** *v.* To walk with a manly air. *ib.*

**SOCKIN**, see **Sokin.**

**SOCKLE**, *v.* Ken.$^{12}$ Sus.$^{1}$ [**so·kl.**] A dial. form of 'suckle.' See **Sock,** *sb.*$^{3}$

**SOCY**, see **Saucy, Sockie,** *sb.*$^{2}$

**SOD**, *sb.*$^{1}$, *adj.*$^{1}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lei. Nhp. Ken. Also written **sodd** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.$^{1}$; and in form **saud** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) [**sod.**] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Sod-burning,** paring the turf and burning it; (2) **-draining,** a method of subsoil draining practised before the introduction of drain-pipes; see below; (3) **-heap,** a heap of weeds, sods, &c. laid together for burning; (4) **-seat,** a seat of turfs; (5) **-sludge,** sea-mud used as manure.

(1) **Ken.** Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 429. (2) **Chs.**$^{1}$ Sod-drains were constructed in the following manner:—The sod was carefully pared off and laid on one side. A trench was then cut to the required depth, leaving it about a foot wide at the bottom. Along the middle of the bottom a channel, nine or ten inches deep and four or five inches wide, was cut with a narrow rounded spade. A tool similar to those still in use for the bottoms of drains was drawn along the channel to level it for the flow of water; and then this bottom channel was covered with the sod laid grass-side downwards, and the drain filled up again. These drains were very effectual and inexpensive. . . Another method of sod-draining was to cut a quantity of sods the size and shape of bricks, and with them to build up a drain at the bottom of the trench exactly like an ordinary brick drain, covering them as in the other system with surface sods laid grass-side downwards. (3) **n.Yks.**$^{1}$ 'He reeks like a sod-heap'; of a person smoking tobacco so diligently as to envelope himself in smoke. (4) **Slk.** Jane had sat down on the sod-seat, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 72, ed. 1866. (5) **Chs.**$^{13}$

**2.** Phr. (1) *on the sod*, exactly, 'to a T'; (2) *the old sod*, the old country; (3) *to put under the sod*, to bury; (4) *to stir off the sod*, to move from the place where one is standing; (5) *to turn the sods upon a person*, to bury him.

(1) **Don.** Oh, that's just him—that's just Manis on the sod, Macmanus *Chim. Corners* (1899) 200. (2) **Dwn.** A'll niver lee the auld sod agen, Lyttle *Ballycuddy* (1892) 12. (3) **Nhb.** Charlie, who was put under the sod, poor chep, a year come Michaelmas, Pease *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 19. (4) **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ I wish I may never stir of't sod [a frequent imprecation]. (5) **Don.** Padh Mullen's wife . . . took only three days to turn the sods upon Padh, Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 204.

**3.** A clod, not necessarily turf; a square piece of clay cut from ploughed land for draining purposes. Not.$^{1}$, Lei.$^{1}$, Nhp.$^{1}$ **4.** *Obs.* A rough saddle made of coarse cloth or skin stuffed with straw; *gen.* in *pl.*

**Sc.** The generality of farmers, little more than half a century ago, used sodds for riding (Jam.); Upon a pair of sodds astride, Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1796) I. 330. **Lnk.** Auld saddles, sods an' rugs, there's hardly ane But what appears this day upon the plain, Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 6. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Originally a sod of heather, or a sod or piece of turf merely; thence applied to an extemporized saddle of cloth or skin stuffed with straw.

**5.** A heavy person; a dead weight. Rxb. (Jam.)

**6.** *adj.* Firm, steady; also *fig.* sedate; careful; respectable. Sc. (*ib.*) **7.** Phr. (1) *to lay sod*, to make secure. Sc. (*ib.*); (2) *to lie sod*, to lie securely, or on a solid foundation. *ib.* **8.** *v.* To lay down sods; to cover with sods.

**ne.Sc.** I had steppit in frae soddin' a graif, Grant *Chron. Keckleton*, 30. **Lan.** I sodded the turf-stack top, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866); (S.W.)

**9.** To throw sods at a person. w.Yks. (C.C.), s.Lan.$^{1}$

**10.** To make solid. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*)

**SOD**, *v.*$^{2}$, *sb.*$^{2}$ and *adj.*$^{2}$ Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Not. Oxf. Nrf. Sur. Hmp. [**sod.**] **1.** *v.* To wet, soak. Related to the *v.* 'seethe.'

**Nrf.** Where wet grass an' rubbidge sod yer trowsers below, Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 125.

**2.** Phr. *sod him*, may mischief befall him.

**w.Yks.** Sod him, he can go to —— (H.L.).

**3.** *sb.* In phr. *as wet as a sod*, soaked through.

**Lakel.**$^{2}$, **w.Yks.** (J.T.)

**4.** A roll made of coarse flour; a 'bap.'

**Bnff.** I ten' my flocks, dine on a sod, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 42. **Abd.** The sod was made of very coarse brownish flour, and was not very palatable. It was a substitute for breakfast 'baps' or rolls, used by the poor, and was not easily masticated (A.W.). **Rnf.** I'd rather hae, an' gin ye please, A butter'd sod Than a' their fine blawflums o' teas, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 129.

**5.** A sot; a foolish, clumsy fellow.

**Nhb.**$^1$ He's a greet sod. **n.Yks.**$^4$ **w.Yks.** Well, this is a sod (H.L.). **s.Not.** What a sod y'are, to do sich a thing! (J.P.K.) **Oxf.** Go home to your mother, you silly sod (G.O.). **Hmp.** (H.R.)

**6.** *adj.* Wet, sodden.

**Sur.**$^1$ The land's all sod. It's no use getting coke just now, it's all sod.

**SOD,** *sb.*$^3$ Sc. [sod.] The rock dove, *Columba livia.* Frf. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 168.

**SOD,** *sb.*$^4$ Sc. [sod.] A sudden and singular sound made in a pot or pan whilst being used for cooking. Cf. **sod,** *adj.*$^3$

**Gall.** It seems to be caused by an exhaustion of air; and is looked on as a portent, or a warning of death (J.M.).

**SOD,** *sb.*$^5$ Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] A small nail. (Hall.)

**SOD,** *adj.*$^3$ Sc. Singular, unaccountable, strange. Mry. *Gl. Surv.* (Jam.) Cf. **sod,** *sb.*$^4$, **sad, 8.** Hence (1) **Sod-like,** (2) **Sod-looking,** *adj.* having an odd appearance.

(1) **Bnff.**$^1$ That dainner o' theirs wiz a fool sod-like soss. (2) *ib.*

**SODA,** *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also in form **sody** Sc. [sō·də.] In *comp.* (1) **Soda-bread,** (2) **-cake,** bread, cake, or scones made with bicarbonate of soda; (3) **-drinks,** aerated waters; (4) **-scones,** see (2).

(1) **n.Ir.** Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan,* 18. **Uls.** She munched away contentedly at her piece of soda-bread, Hamilton *Bog* (1896) 15. (2) **Uls.** There was a batch of round soda-cakes baking over the fire, Hamilton *ib.* 8. **Dwn.** Potato cake, pancakes, and soda cake, Lyttle *Betsy Gray* (1894) 22. (3) **w.Sc.** Thae sody drinks, and lemonades, Wood *Farden Ha'* (1902) 245. (4) **Gall.** As sure as daith I'll never steal my granny's sody-scones again, *Gallovidian* (1899) I. 155. **Wgt.** Saxon *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 201. **Uls.** Taking the soda-scones off the fire and getting a 'piece' for Mary Ann, Hamilton *Bog* (1896) 15.

**SOD-APPLE,** *sb.* Wil. [so·d-æpl.] The great hairy willow-herb, *Epilobium hirsutum.*

Willow herb, . . country folk call it the sod-apple, and say the leaves crushed in the fingers have something of the scent of apple-pie, Jefferies *Gt. Estate* (1880) ii; **Wil.**$^1$

**SOD-BANK,** *sb.* Lin. [so·d-baŋk.] A form of mirage; see below.

By this . . . the fishermen of Skegness and the adjoining villages on the coast designate a species of mirage, which in fine calm weather is seen by them in perfection. On these occasions the sea is like glass, and the horizon is bounded, as it were, by a high dark wall, upon which may be seen, highly magnified, every object on the water (Hall.); **Lin.**$^1$

**SODDEN,** *v.* Yks. Not. Shr. [so·den.] **1.** To steep; to saturate; to soften by placing in water. n.Yks.$^1$, m.Yks.$^1$, w.Yks. (J.W.) See **Sodden,** *ppl. adj.* Hence **Soddening-wet,** *adj.* saturated with moisture. Shr.$^1$

**2.** Of land: to stiffen, make heavier. Cf. **sadden, 1.**

**s.Not.** On light land, if the soil een't sad enough, a should sodden it with a Croskill roll (J.P.K.).

**SODDEN,** *ppl. adj.* n.Cy. Lakel. Yks. Der. Nhp. Hnt. [so·dən.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Sodden-drunk,** dead drunk. Der.$^2$, nw.Der.$^1$; (2) **-wheat,** 'frummety,' made of new corn boiled in milk. N.Cy.$^1$ **2.** Thoroughly wet; saturated and deadened by long continuance in water.

**Lakel.**$^2$ Ye're sodden through an' through. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Nhp.**$^1$ A washerwoman's hands are sodden which have been all day in the suds. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

**3.** Thick-headed; dull of apprehension. e.Yks.$^1$

[OE. *soden, pp.* of *sēoðan,* to seethe (B.T.).]

**SODDENED,** *ppl. adj.* Irel. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Not. Lei. War. Wor. [so·dənd.] **1.** Seethed in water, over-boiled.

**n.Yks.**$^2$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **War.**$^3$ These potatoes are quite soddened.

**2.** Soaked, saturated; bemused with drink; wrinkled by soaking, as the hands of a washerwoman.

**Nhb.** Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 296. **Dur.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^2$ **w.Yks.** Boath on 'em sodden'd wi' th' weet, Hartley *Ditt.* (1868) 1st S. 7. **s.Wor.** He'd go there and come home smelling of brandy and soddened in drink (H.K.).

**3.** Of land: made heavy or close. Cf. **sadden, 1.**

**Not.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ Yo cain't git on to the land whoile it's so soddened. **War.**$^3$

**4.** *Obs.* Wedged together.

**N.I.**$^1$ The stones so soddened or wedged together, you cannot get one loose to throw at a fowl, Dobbs *Desc. Ant.* (1683).

**SODDER,** *v.* Lakel. Wm. Yks. [so·də(r, so·ðə(r.] **1.** To boil slowly; to seethe.

**Wm.** 'Yon pan boils, what's in't?' 'Swine poddish, let it sodder' (B.K.). **w.Yks.**$^{12}$

Hence (1) **Sodder,** (2) **Soddering,** *sb.* the bubbling noise made by boiling porridge, &c. Lakel.$^2$ **2.** To soak, saturate; to steep in liquid. Cf. **sod,** *v.*$^2$

**n.Yks.** Sodder'd wi' drink (I.W.); **n.Yks.**$^{14}$ Often pr. sother. **m.Yks.**$^1$

Hence **Soddered,** *ppl. adj.* soaked; wrinkled by soaking, as the hands of a washerwoman. n.Yks.$^{12}$

**SODDER,** see **Solder.**

**SODDIE,** *sb.* Sh.I. [so·di.] A seat made of turf, S. & Ork.$^1$ See **Sod,** *sb.*$^1$ **1** (4).

**SODDY,** *adj.* Nhb. Cum. [so·di.] **1.** Bulky; heavy; 'sad'; fleshy. n.Cy. (Hall.), Cum.$^{12}$, Cum.$^4$ (s.v. Sobby). Cf. **sod,** *sb.*$^1$ **5.** **2.** Battered, mauled.

**Nhb.** His body was soddy, and sore he was bruised, Ritson *N. Garl.* (1810) V. 69; **Nhb.**$^1$

**SODGE,** *v.* and *sb.* Yks. **1.** *v.* To walk or move heavily, to sit down with a heavy thump.

**n.Yks.** He sodged down on t'cushion (I.W.); **n.Yks.**$^2$

**2.** *sb.* A thump, a heavy fall.

**n.Yks.** He sat down with a great sodge (I.W.); **n.Yks.**$^2$ I com doon with a whent sodge.

**SODGER,** see **Soldier.**

**SODGERIZE,** *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To act or train as a soldier. Cf. **soldier, 21.**

**Dmf.** The fowk were in a perfect fever . . . Marching wi' drums and fifes forever, A' sodgerizing, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 11.

**SODGY,** *adj.* Yks. [so·dʒi.] **1.** Fat; bulky. n.Yks.$^{12}$, ne.Yks.$^1$, m.Yks.$^1$ See **Sodge, Soggy.** **2.** Springy, soft.

**n.Yks.** This is a varry sodgy seat (I.W.).

**SODICK,** *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **soadik.** A dull, heavy, lumpish woman. (*Coll.* L.L.B.); Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 48; S. & Ork.$^1$ Cf. **soadi.**

**SODLIES, SODY,** see **Sadlies, Soda.**

**SOE,** *sb.* and *v.* Sh.I. Also written **so** (Jam.). [sō.] **1.** *sb.* Chewed limpets and other bait.

If ye're at the sillicks, an' layin' on some leethe, sprootin' da soe weel oot, till da water is clear wi' da lumie, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 13; Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 33; **S. & Ork.**$^1$ Limpets and other shellfish, crushed and scattered in the sea to collect fish.

Hence (1) *in soe, phr.* in small fragments; in a pounded mass; (2) **Knock-soe,** *sb.* pounded bait.

(1) Da sea hit cam in an hit laid dem i soe, Junda *Klingrahool* (1898) 45; Da eggs guid in soe on da flure, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 68; (J.S.) (2) I höv'd a lok o' knocksoe oot o' me loof apo' da pock, *Sh. News* (Oct. 6, 1900).

**2.** *v.* To squirt chewed limpets and other bait into the water to attract fish; to smooth the water by oily substances in order to facilitate the raising of small fish to the surface.

(Jam.); I hed me mooth foo o' cauld tatties, an' so I couldna answer him fil I wis soed dem apo' da pok, *Sh. News* (Oct. 6, 1900); (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

[**2.** Cp. Mod. Icel. *sōa,* to squander (Vigfusson).]

**SOE,** see **Saur, Soa.**

**SOES, SOETHEE,** see **Soce, Sithee.**

**SOFETH,** *int.* s.Chs.$^1$ [sō·fəþ.] An exclamation of wonder or surprise; lit. 'so! faith!'

**SOFF,** see **Sough,** *sb.*$^1$

**SOFT,** *adj., adv.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. Amer. and Aus. Also in forms **saaft** Nhp.$^1$; **saft** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.$^1$ N.I.$^1$ Nhb. Stf. se.Wor.$^1$ Brks. Dor.; **zaft** Brks.$^1$ Hmp. Dor. [soft, sāft.] **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Soft-bitten,** of a dog: sensitive to bites; *fig.* timid, easy to deal with; (2) **-bonnet,** a sunbonnet; (3) **-book,** an unbound book; (4) **-brassy,** having a boldness of manner allied to feebleness of mind; also used *advb.*; (5) **-brome,** the oat-grass, *Bromus mollis*; (6) **-burr,** hard blue limestone of the Upper Purbeck series; (7) **-cake,** oat-cake before it has been dried; (8) **-corn,** barley or oats; (9) **-deed,** rainy weather; (10) **-drinks,** non-alcoholic drinks, such as soda-water, lemonade; (11) **-dud,** a person who is weak and easily tired; (12) **-eened,** *obs.,* easily moved to tears, soft-hearted; (13) **-faced,** gentle, delicate-looking;

(14) **-fisted**, effeminate; (15) **-footed**, quietly; (16) **-grass**, the meadow soft-grass, *Holcus lanatus*; (17) **-hand**, a foolish, inexpert person; (18) **-hat**, see (2); (19) **-head**, a fool, simpleton; (20) **-headed**, silly, foolish; (21) **-laes**, bays formed by the waves in the softer parts of cliffs; (22) **-net**, *obs.*, see (19); (23) **-path**, one that may be ploughed; (24) **-poll**, see (19); (25) **-rush**, a candle-rush; (26) **-sammy**, see (19); (27) **-shelled egg**, an egg without a fully-formed shell; (28) **-side**, in phr. *on a person's soft side*, in his good graces; (29) **-skinned**, sensitive, 'thin-skinned'; (30) **-sod**, (31) **-soles**, see (19); (32) **-stone**, soft free-stone used for scouring; (33) **-tide**, the three days before Lent; (34) **-tobacco**, cut tobacco; (35) **-Tuesday**, Shrove Tuesday; (36) **-veal**, see (19); (37) **-wind**, flattery.

(1) **n.Yks.** John's ower soft-bitten. T'greyhound's ower soft-bitten (I.W.); **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ He's over soft-bitten to tackle with a big rat. (2) **Cum.**$^{4}$ The soft bonnet is still much to the fore in rural places, but not to the same extent as in bygone days, *w.Cum. Times* (Oct. 7, 1889) 4, col. 6 (s.v. Soft hat). (3) **Wor.** (W.C.B.) (4) **s.Stf.** Her stood saft-brassy an' took all as they collected for her, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895); (G.F.L.) (5) **Sus.** The soft brome, smooth stalked meadow, smaller fescue, and yellow oat are partial to dry soils, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 489. (6) **Dor.** At Peverel Point this bed attains a thickness of ten feet. It is used for building purposes, and is called 'soft burr' by the quarrymen, Ramsay *Rock Spec.* (1862) 143. (7) **n.Sc.** Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 157. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ (8) **Ess.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). (9) **n.Yks.**$^{1}$ (10) **N.I.**$^{1}$ [**Amer.** This trip has nothing fancy about it. You leave soft drinks and plug-hats behind, *Cent. Mag.* (Jan. 1901) 448.] (11) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Eh man, ye are a soft dud. (12) **Sc.** Take this saft-eened young stripling with you to cheer your loneliness, *Blackw. Mag.* (July 1820) 384 (Jam.). (13) **Nhb.** A weakly, soft-faced, mouse-eyed little bairn, Pease *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 73. (14) **e.Sc.** It's weel eneuch for a diversion, though a wee lassie-like an' saft-fisted, Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 6. (15) **Gall.** I went soft-footed to where Marjorie [&c.], Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) xl. (16) **Sus.** Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 45. (17) **Slk.** His master was a real saft hand at the fishing, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 63, ed. 1866. (18) **Cum.**$^{4}$ (19) **Sh.I.** Da puir, simple, düless, saft-head snüol, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 41. **n.Yks.** Thou is a soft-heead (I.W.). **w.Yks.**$^{12}$ **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ He's a regular soft-head. **Dor.** Thinks I be a zaft-head, don't 'ee? Agnus *Jan Oxber* (1900) 41. (20) **Cld.** (Jam.) **Rxb.** The others laughed at him for a soft-headed gulpin, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 159. **n.Cy.**, **Yks.** (J.W.) **Nrf.** That poor soft-headed husband of yours is dying of love of you, Mann *Dulditch* (1902) 175. **Dor.** If ever you do zee Sarah Luman tied to another man, you can put she down as gone saft-headed, *Windsor Mag.* (June 1900) 63. (21) **Dur.** (Hall.) (22) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). (23) **e.An.**$^{1}$ (24) **Dor.** 'Soft-polls' an' 'Gawkeys,' girt an' small, Barnes *Poems* (ed. 1879) 82; 'Tis a soft poll that do let his tongue run avore his urt, *Why John* (*Coll.* L.L.B.). (25) **Nrf.** (P.H.E.) (26) **War.**$^{2}$ (s.v. Sammy). (27) **Oxf.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.* (28) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Yks.** Muster Markham has got to your grandmother's soft side, *Longman's Mag.* (Oct. 1895) 634. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (29) **Cld.** (Jam.), **n.Cy.**, **Yks.** (J.W.) (30) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) (31) **Slk.** 'What was the bridegroom like?' 'Soft-soles—milk and water,' Hogg *Tales* (1838) 370, ed. 1866. (32) **w.Yks.** 'Want any "scahrin" ta-day mum?' 'Hev ye ony "soft stooan"?' (B.K.) (33) **Wil.**$^{1}$, **n.Wil.** (W.C.P.) (34) **Sh.I.** A pritty colour'd cash, spleetin' fou o' saft tabaka, *Sh. News* (Dec. 18, 1897); (J.S.) (35) **War.**$^{3}$ Hence a met. applied to any one who does a foolish thing. 'Why you must have been born on Soft Tuesday.' **se.Wor.**$^{1}$ Persons who happen to have been born on that day are sometimes twitted with the fact and called 'saft' or foolish in consequence. 'What's the use o' takin' eny notice o' what 'e sez? 'E was barn a Saft-Choosdy, un thay put batter in 'is yud instid o' brains.' **Oxf.** *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 141; **Oxf.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.* **Hmp.** *N. & Q.* (1875) 5th S. iii. 147. (36) **Ayr.** Clever ye, lassock, an' no staun an' gape there in my face like a muckle saft-veal, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 201. (37) **Lnk.** In our lugs saft win' they blaw, Till ance they've wil'd our hearts awa', Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 131.

**2.** Phr. (1) *as soft as a boiled turnip*, easily given to tears; (2) *soft as one's pocket*, foolish; empty-headed; (3) *— a wee*, be quiet! (4) *to be soft on a person*, to be in love with; to be 'gone on'; (5) *to have a soft place in one's head*, to be wanting in intelligence.

(1) **e.Yks.** A boy who cries for a little, or who is cowardly, is sure to have this simile contemptuously thrown at him, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 20. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (2) **Lan.** Yo should yer him when he's had a gill or two! . . . he's as soft as my pocket. An he comes eawt wi' sich nonsense, Waugh *Tattlin' Matty*, 12. **se.Wor.**$^{1}$ (3) **Dmf.** Saft a wee, here's the Laird o' Tinlie, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 286. (4) **Sh.I.** One of the three [youths] had got 'soft' on some girl in the place, *Sh. News* (June 29, 1901). **Lnk.** A manly young city tradesman, who was supposed . . . to be 'saft' on young Kate, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) III. 123. **w.Yks.** I've known he war soft on Mistress Ratcliffe iver sin' last spring, Sutcliffe *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 124. [**Aus.** I always thought she was rather soft on Jim, Boldrewood *Robbery* (1888) II. ix.] (5) **War.**$^{2}$

**3.** Muddy, swampy, boggy.

**Sc.** Better a saft road as bad company, Scott *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) iii. **n.Yks.**$^{1}$; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ It's soft tramping. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Not.**$^{1}$ **Lei.**$^{1}$ It's soft walkin i' the Mill-meadow. **w.Som.**$^{1}$ I count you'll vind thick road purty soft [sau·f] to your corns, nif you baint a-stogged. 'Tis all soft ground 'long tap the hill.

**4.** Of the weather: mild, 'open,' in a state of thaw; damp, drizzling, rainy.

**Sc.** A fine saft morning for the crap, sir, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xv. **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Bnff.**$^{1}$ We've hid a lang sair time o't, bit it's a gueedeness, it's saft the day. **Abd.** Craps were late an' weather byous saft, Murray *Hamewith* (1900) 23. **Frf.** No one will admit the Scotch mist. 'It looks saft,' Barrie *Licht* (1888) ii. **w.Sc.** Should it happen to be saft weather at the time, it'll be impossible for me to leave my garden, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 181. **s.Sc.** (Jam.) **Ir.** 'Tis a mighty soft evenin' it's turnin' out, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 297. **N.I.**$^{1}$ **Uls.** 'It's a saft evening.' . . 'Aye; it's terrible worse,' Hamilton *Bog* (1896) 3. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **e.Dur.**$^{1}$ The common salutation on a rainy day is, 'Soft!' **Cum.**$^{14}$ **n.Yks.**$^{1}$ Applied in the case of a wet day, or wet weather, not to a casual shower; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$, **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ We've had a soft tahm on't. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **w.Yks.**$^{13}$ **Lan.** It's feaful soft to-day! (F.P.T.) **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Not.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$ **War.**$^{3}$ It is quite a soft spring day. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **n.Dev.** The weather fell round once more to soft, Zack *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 22. **Cor.** 'Twas a soft day to choose, Phillpotts *Prophets* (1897) 191.

Hence *boun to fall soft*, *phr.* going to rain. n.Yks.$^{2}$, m.Yks.$^{1}$

**5.** Swollen, tender; out of condition.

**Sc.** A saft aver was never a good horse, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Nhb.** Pease *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 48. [**Aus.** Our horses had been doing nothing lately, and being on good young feed had, of course, got fat, and were rather soft, Boldrewood *Robbery* (1888) I. 135.]

**6.** Pleasant; easy.

**Sc.** To me nae after days nor nichts Will e'er be saft and kind, Ritson *Sngs.* (1794) II. 165 (Jam.); Hard work's no for him, and saft's ill to get, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) vi. **War.**$^{3}$ It was a soft thing for him. A soft catch.

**7.** Gentle; kindly; not vehement.

**Sc.** Saft fire makes sweet malt, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) 28. **Nhb.** He joost wiles the hairt oot o' a body wi' his saft words, Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 112. **Brks.**$^{1}$ I hev alus a-bin vurry zaft wi' un. **Cor.** I hope, though, you've been soft to your wife, 'Q.' *Wandering Heath* (1895) 106.

**8.** Weak; effeminate; simple; timid, easily imposed upon; foolish; 'not quite all there'; stupefied with drink.

**Sc.** The neighbours call me soft and queer, I know my brain gets mazed at night, Edwards *Mod. Poets*, 11th S. 121. **Abd.** Man, ye're a saft breet, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vi. **Ayr.** She's saft at best, and something lazy, Burns *Ep. to J. Lapraik* (Apr. 21, 1785) st. 3. **Dwn.** There wuz a gie hearty lauch at yin nice saft quate-like man, Lyttle *Ballycuddy* (1892) 35. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Dur.** To show we're sorry to see ye lookin' see [so] soft, we'll pay yer train fares all the way, Guthrie *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 138. **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ Poor bairn, is sha a larl bit soft? **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ Whya! ah think t'poor bairn's a bit soft. **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ Men's awlas a deal softher then women when they ail owt. **w.Yks.** Tha thinks aw'm soft, mebbe, Snowden *Tales Wolds* (1894) xi; **w.Yks.**$^{1234}$ **Lan.** Lads munnot be soft; lads munnot cry, Francis *Yeoman Fleetwood* (ed. 1900) 15. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **s.Stf.** Her's soo saft wi' her lad, I've no patience, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.**$^{2}$ **Not.** When you've got a sup of ale, you're so soft, Hooton *Bilberry Thurland* (1836); **Not.**$^{1}$ **Lin.** Tha thowt tha would marry ma, did tha? but that wur a bit ower soft, Tennyson *Spinster's Sweet-arts* (1885) st. 12. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ I said, don't talk so soft as that. **Rut.**$^{1}$ You know my brother Willy? He's soft an' you're silly. **Lei.** A soft fellow, *Lei. Chron.* (Mar. 13, 1875); **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$ **s.Wor.** A wuz a bit soft an' muddled (H.K.). **Hrf.**$^{1}$ **s.Oxf.** A slack-'anded soft chap! Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 144. **Brks.**$^{1}$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

**Ken.** My man may be a bit soft o' times, Carr *Cottage Flk.* (1897) 39. **w.Sus.** The numerous ranks of the 'soft' persons reaching maturity in Silford village, Gordon *Vill. and Doctor* (1897) 46. **I.W.**$^1$ **Dor.** I be zaft enough to vollow his advice, Agnus *Jan Oxber* (1900) 17. **w.Som.**$^1$ 'Poor bwoy! he's soft.' 'Soft! what do you mean?' 'Why he an't a-got all his buttons—put in wi' the bread and a-tookt out wi' the cakes like.' **Dev.** Well, sir, I have heard he were a bit soft, Baring-Gould *Furze Bloom* (1899) 124.

**9.** Amorous, 'spoony.'

**Sc.** (A.W.) **n.Ir.** Mosey Mertin had got in aside Susanna Todd; . . . they're saft aboot yin anither, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 68. **se.Lin.** He's quite soft about her (J.T.B.). **Hmp.** Ded the maäid hearken to thee zighs? I zims mis'able zaft mezelf, purely vor thinken on't, Gray *Ribstone Pippins* (1898) 56. **Dev.** The blacksmith, as was disposed to be soft wheer I was concerned, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Apr. 1900) 440.

**10.** *adv.* In *comb.* **Soft-melched**, easily milked. Shr.$^1$

**11.** Gently, tenderly.

**Edb.** Rab slips awa as saft's he's able, M$^c$Dowall *Poems* (1839) 88. **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.)

**12.** Lightly; easily.

**Sc.** O I sleep saft, and I wake aft, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 58, ed. 1848. **Midl.** When a man get's catched as soft as Sewell were, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 51.

**13.** *sb.* Warm, damp weather.

**Cor.**$^3$ There was a kind o' soft come over.

**14.** Cut tobacco.

**Sh.I.** Will you take a fill of soft, Magnus? You always smoke twist, I think, *Sh. News* (Apr. 14, 1900).

**15.** Ale in contrast to whisky.

**Sc.** (G.W.) **Lnk.** Neer a sup o' saft or hard to drink But ginger, lemonade, an' sic-like trash, Coghill *Poems* (1890) 128.

**16.** A simple soul; a weak, foolish person.

**w.Yks.** Leave lowse on muh, yo' gurt soft, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 24, 1897). **se.Lan.** Oh! what a soft tha art, lad! *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1898) 712. **Lin.** Do you mean watter, you girt soft? Fenn *Cure of Souls* (1889) 7. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ He made a sore soft of hissen. **Nhp.**$^1$ He's quite a saaft. **Brks.** Summat ridic'lous and crool to see; the girt lot o' young safts, Hayden *Round our Vill.* (1901) 192.

**17.** Foolishness, nonsense.

**w.Yks.** When t'train stops at a stashan doan't put yer head aht at' winda an bawk aht yer soft, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1861) 81. **Der.** Dunner put me down such soft, we want no reecreeation, *Wkly. Telegraph* (Dec. 22, 1894). **n.Lin.** Drink's straange an' bad i' a gen'ral waay fer them as can't carry it wi'oot lettin' the'r soft cum to top, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 96.

**18.** The pit of the stomach.

**w.Yks.** He gav him a run pawse fair i't' soft, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 24, 1897).

**19.** *pl.* A rag-trade term: rags of knitted or loosely-woven woollen material. w.Yks. (M.F.)

**SOFTEN**, *v.* Sc. Yks. Also in form **saften** Sc. (Jam.) [so·fən.] **1.** To thaw. Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.$^1$, w.Yks.$^1$

**2.** To soap. w.Yks. (S.K.C.)

**SOFTENING**, *sb.* Yks. A mason's term: old sacking and other hempen waste wrapped round the slabs of stone to preserve them from chipping. w.Yks. (H.L.)

**SOFTISH**, *adj.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. [so·ftiʃ.] **1.** Of the weather: damp, foggy; steadily raining. See **Soft, 4.**

**Nhb.**$^1$ We've hed nobbut softish weather aall the week. **Cum.**$^1$ 'A softish mwornin'.' 'Ey, it rayder weets'; **Cum.**$^4$ **n.Yks.**$^{12}$; **n.Yks.**$^4$ Ah's feead wa's gahin' ti 'ev a softish back-end. **w.Yks.** (C.W.D.)

**2.** Soft-hearted.

**w.Yks.** I war aye softish about meeting troubled faces, Sutcliffe *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 57; (J.W.)

**SOFTLING**, *sb.* w.Yks.$^3$ [so·ftlin.] A silly person.

**SOFTLY**, *adj.* n.Cy. Cum. Yks. [so·ftli.] **1.** Of the weather: 'open,' damp; rainy. See **Soft, 4.**

**N.Cy.**$^1$ A softly day. **Cum.**$^1$

**2.** Silly, foolish. w.Yks.$^3$ See **Soft, 8.**

**SOFTNESS**, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lin. Nrf. **1.** Weakness of character; foolishness.

**Abd.** A certain gentle indifference she showed to things considered important, the neighbours attributed to weakness of character, and called softness, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xxii. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**$^1$ He's noä harm i' him, it's nobut his softness. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ Such softness! ye shan't do nowt o' sort. **Nrf.** Mann *Dulditch* (1902) 242.

**2.** Amorous feeling.

**Fif.** I think there's a softness there—leastways I've seen them thegither, Meldrum *Grey Mantle* (1896) 61.

**SOFTY**, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Wor. Brks. Sus. Dev. Cor. Also written **softey** w.Yks.; and in forms **saafty** s.Wor.; **saftie** Sc. (Jam.); **safty** Bnff.$^1$; **zafty** Brks.$^1$ [so·fti, sā·fti.] **1.** *sb.* A crab that has cast its shell. Bnff., Cld. (Jam.) **2.** A weak, effeminate person; a person easily imposed upon; a simpleton.

**Bnff.**$^1$ **e.Sc.** He was telling Johnny Morrison all about it, and calling her a 'softy,' Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 231. **Frf.** I have occasionally made love to her; but she's a 'softie,' Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 64. **Cld.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** He's a saftie and daftie baith, Douglas *Green Shutters* (1901) 226. **Nhb.** He's a softy, Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 77. **Cum.** (J.Ar.) **n.Yks.** What a softy he is! (I.W.) **w.Yks.** O tha softey (S.K.C.). **Lan.** To think as that nice little lad should come to be such a softy now he is a man! Francis *Yeoman Fleetwood* (ed. 1900) 156. **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$, **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$ **se.Lin.** Eh! old softy! (J.T.B.) **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ **s.Wor.** 'E be a despret saafty, Outis *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (1896) xvii. **Brks.**$^1$ **w.Sus.** He let on about my running in a 'softie,' Gordon *Vill. and Doctor* (1897) 46. **e.Dev.** I was not such a softie as to let any matter of religious sentiment meddle with my work, Jane *Lordship* (1897) 201. **Cor.** Jack es a born softy, iss he is, Penberthy *Warp and Woof*, 54.

**3.** *adj.* Effeminate, soft-hearted.

**w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Ken.** He did catch her with that 'andsome, softy face o' his, Carr *Cottage Flk.* (1897) 206.

**SOG**, *sb.*$^1$, *v.*$^1$ and *adv.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Chs. Stf. Lei. War. Shr. Hrf. w.Cy. **1.** *sb.* A mass of earth; any solid bulk.

**Lei.**$^1$ If the wull sog had cauved in upon 'im 'a'd nivver 'a got aout aloive.

**2.** A log of wood.

**Lim.** Timber in sogs, plank, and deals (A.L.M.).

**3.** A blow.

**Ir.** The patient was after experiencing a severe toss, and had got shook up wid a heavy sog, Barlow *Kerrigan* (1894) 55. **Stf.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ 'E gid 'im sich a sog i' the guts, 'e didna want another; **Shr.**$^2$ A sog in the guts. **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **w.Cy.** (Hall.)

**4.** *v.* To sink; to press down. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Cf. sag, *v.*$^2$ 1. **5.** To hit heavily.

**Chs.** I shall sog thee, *Sheaf* (1878) I. 76; **Chs.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^1$

**6.** To work hard, esp. with a continuous up and down movement, as in sawing; to sway up and down.

**w.Yks.**$^2$ He's sogging away with a file. **s.Chs.**$^1$ Dhéeŭr ée went sog, sog, sog·in on dhaat uwd mae·r ŭ dhae·rz, ŭn ahy tuwd im ée sit ŭ os lahyk ŭ baag· ŭ sond.

**7.** *adv.* In phr. *to hit sog*, to hit heavily or with a bang. War.$^2$

**SOG**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **sag** Lakel.$^2$ Bdf.; **sug** Gall. Nhp.$^1$ Hrf. Glo.$^1$ Oxf.$^1$ Brks. Bdf. w.Cy. Wil.$^1$ Som.; **sugg** Hmp.$^1$; **zog** Glo.$^{12}$ Brks.$^1$ w.Som.$^1$ Dev.$^3$; **zug** Dev.$^3$ [sog, sɐg, w.Cy. zog.] **1.** *v.* To soak, saturate; also used *fig.*

**m.Yks.**$^1$, **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ The summer wet doon't sog in deep. **Nhp.**$^1$ If you don't make the roof pretty steer for thatching, the wet will sog in. **War.**$^3$, **w.Wor.**$^1$ **s.Wor.** The ground is sogged with the rain (H.K.). **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **s.Pem.** Sogged with sleep, Laws *Little Engl.* (1888) 421. **Glo.** Got zogged through, Gibbs *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 84; **Glo.**$^1$ **Brks.**$^1$ The clo-aths as I hung out to dry be all zogged wi' the raain. **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 144. **I.W.** (J.D.R.), **w.Cy.** (Hall.), **Dor.**$^1$ **Som.** The ground's regular sugged (W.F.R.).

Hence (1) **Sogged** or **Sogged-out**, *ppl. adj.* saturated with wet; rotten; (2) **Sogging-wet**, *adj.* soaked.

(1) **Nhp.**$^1$ Shoes are sogged, when they are soaked through with wet and mud. **Brks.** (F.M.), **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **I.W.**$^{12}$ **e.Som.** To be sugged-out by the wet, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (2) **Shr.**$^1$, **Wil.**$^1$

**2.** With *up*: to face a bank with damp turf. Hmp.$^1$

**3.** *sb.* A morass; soft, boggy, or muddy ground.

**War.** (J.R.W.) **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**$^1$ **Som.** Why here's a 'ooman's tracks in the zog. Why here's her shoe in the zog, Raymond *Misterton's Mistake* (1888) 154. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ Take care where you do ride, else you'll sure to get in the zogs up there. **Dev.** Dru mud an' dirt, an' zoak an' zogs, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 14, ed. 1853; **Dev.**$^{3}$ Take kear when yu'm riding crass the moor and dawn't git into the zugs.

Hence **Soggy**, *adj.* wet, soppy; boggy, muddy.

**Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Lakel.**$^{2}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Not.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **War.** (J.R W.), **War.**$^{3}$, **w.Wor.**$^{1}$, **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.**, **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Glo.**$^{1}$, **Oxf.**$^{1}$, **Brks.**$^{1}$, **e.An.**$^{1}$, **Hmp.**$^{1}$, **I.W.** (J.D.R.) **Wil.**$^{1}$ Wood that is soaked with wet is said to be 'suggy.' **w.Som.**$^{1}$ You'll vind it ter'ble zoggy there under the hill—tid'n no good to go vor to ride thick way. **Dev.**$^{3}$, **Cor.**$^{2}$

**SOG,** *v.*$^{3}$ and *sb.*$^{3}$ Dev. Cor. Amer. Also written **sogg** Cor.$^{1}$; and in forms **sogh** Dev. Cor.$^{1}$; **sug** Dev.; **zog** Dev.$^{12}$ nw.Dev.$^{1}$ Cor.; **zogg** Cor.$^{1}$; **zug** Dev. [**sog, zog.**] **1.** *v.* To doze.

**Dev.** I dawnt zim 'e's azlāpe, 'e'th abin zogging this longful time, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**$^{1}$ Arter a had been dozing and zogging wan day, 20; **Dev.**$^{2}$ Farmer Pound was zoggin' in church. **n.Dev.** Dame Voȯrd 'll sug a bit 'n 'er chair, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 23. **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$ **Cor.** Blast thee, let me zog! 'Q.' *Splendid Spur* (ed. 1893) 186; **Cor.**$^{12}$

**2.** To ride easily and lazily. Dev. *MS. Prov.* **3.** *sb.* A doze, a short sleep; drowsiness; lethargy.

**Dev.** (Hall.), **Dev.**$^{2}$ **s.Dev.** A bit of a zog, Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). **Cor.**$^{1}$ She is in a sweet sog; **Cor.**$^{2}$ I've just had a bit of a sog. [**Amer.** Farmer.]

**4.** Phr. *to be in a zog*, to lie half asleep in a sweat. Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 473. **5.** Numbness. Cor.$^{2}$

**SOGARTH,** *sb.* Irel. Also written **soggarth.** A priest.

**Ir.** Axe to see the young sogarth, Carleton *Fardorougha* (1836) 234. **Tip.** I see the venerable old soggarth sitting on it, Kickham *Knocknagow*, 403. **Ker.** If even the soggarths an' the parsons would keep quoiet, Bartram *Whiteheaded Boy* (1896) 132.

[Gael. and Ir. *sagart*, a priest (Macbain).]

**SOGER,** see **Soldier.**

**SOGGAN,** *sb.* Cor. [**so·gən.**] A cold, dreary place.

**w.Cor.** I call my ketchen a ge'at soggan (M.A.C.).

[Cp. OCor. *sog*, *sug*, wet, damp (Williams).]

**SOGGER,** *sb.* Yks. Lin. Shr. [**so·gə(r).**] **1.** Anything large and heavy; a large lump. See **Sog,** *sb.*$^{1}$

**w.Yks.**$^{2}$ **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 263. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ It was a real sogger: it took three men to lift it. **ne.Lin.** (E.S.), **Shr.**$^{2}$

**2.** A heavy blow; a thump. Cf. **segger.**

**w.Yks.**$^{2}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ 'E loost the bag off 'is shŏother sich a sogger; **Shr.**$^{2}$

**SOGGING,** *ppl. adj.* Stf. Lin. [**so·gin.**] Large, heavy. See **Sog,** *sb.*$^{1}$

**Stf.**$^{1}$ **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 363. **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ My word, it is a sogging weight.

**SOGGY,** *adj.* Nhb. Cum. Midl. Not. [**so·gi.**] Bulky, heavy; fleshy. Cf. **sodgy.**

**Nhb.** (Hall.), **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Midl.** In vain I shook and punched him, he was as 'soggy' as a sack of sand, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 250. **s.Not.** This wench is a soggy weight (J.P.K.).

**SOGH,** see **Sog,** *v.*$^{3}$

**SOGRAM,** *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* n.Lan.$^{1}$ A person inactive through fatness.

**SOGS,** *sb. pl.* War.$^{23}$ [**sogz.**] Gooseberries.

**SOHL, SOI', SOID,** see **Sole,** *sb.*$^{2}$, **Sile,** *v.*$^{1}$, **Sward,** *sb.*$^{1}$

**SOIDEN-MOUTH,** *sb.* Stf. A crooked mouth; used *attrib.* having a crooked mouth.

Dun yo know Soiden-mouth Tummy? *Knight's Quarterly Mag.* (1823) 298.

**SOIGHED,** *sb.* Irel. A flint arrow-head.

**Glw.** Stone celts, called soigheds, or 'fairy darts,' are used by the 'good people,' and any one that is 'fairy struck' has been hit with one of them. . . Aranmore is a great place for soigheds, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 260–1.

[Ir. *soighead*, a dart, arrow, shaft (O'Reilly).]

**SOIK,** see **Sike,** *v.*$^{2}$

**SOIL,** *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ Lan. Chs. [**soil.**] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Soil-bund,** (2) **-socken,** (3) **-sotten,** rooted to the soil; used of one who cannot be induced to leave his native place.

(1) **Lan.** As I get owder, I get more soil-bund, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 151. (2) **Lan.** *Manch. City News* (June 15, 1901). (3) **e.Lan.**$^{1}$

**2.** *v.* To cover with soil; see below.

**Chs.** Soiling with the plough is thus performed: as soon as the plants begin to appear, the ground which had been balked is split or turned both ways upon the young plants with a long wrested plough, so as effectually to cover them, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 33.

**SOIL,** *sb.*$^{2}$ and *adj.* Sc. Glo. Lon. e.An. s.Cy. Ken. Sus. I.W. Som. Also in forms **sile** e.Cy. Lon. Suf.$^{1}$ s.Cy. I.W.$^{1}$ Som.; **swile** Glo. I.W.$^{1}$ [**soil, sail.**] **1.** *sb.* Mud; filth; manure.

**Peb.** To his waist, . . 'Midst muck and soil, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 32, ed. 1817. **Glo.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Lon.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **e.Cy.** Ray (1691). **Suf.**$^{1}$ **s.Cy.** Ray (1691). **Sus.** (F.E.S.), **I.W.**$^{1}$, **Som.** (P.R.)

**2.** Filth and dirt in corn, as the seeds of several kinds of weeds. Ken.$^{12}$ **3.** *adj.* Soiled, dirtied. Sc. *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 39.

**SOIL,** *sb.*$^{3}$ Cor. and Amer. Also written **soile** Cor.$^{1}$; **soyl** Cor.$^{2}$; and in form **swoil** Amer. [**soil.**] A seal.

**Cor.** Haling the soils up from the say, Tregellas *Tales* (1865) 61; **Cor.**$^{1}$ Ef a soile es en a zawn he do troach about the paace that a man ken jaale; **Cor.**$^{2}$ [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 381.]

**SOIL,** *sb.*$^{4}$ N.Cy.$^{1}$ Nhb.$^{1}$ Cum.$^{24}$ [**soil.**] The fry of the coal-fish, *Merlangus carbonarius.* Cf. **sile,** *sb.*$^{2}$

**SOIL,** *sb.*$^{5}$ War. [**soil.**] The scent of a hare. (J.R.W.)

**SOIL,** *v.*$^{2}$ and *sb.*$^{6}$ Wm. War. Wor. Glo. Som. Dev. [**soil.**] **1.** *v.* A stag-hunting term: to take to water for refuge.

**Wm.** When he soiled the bulk of the pack followed him into the sea, *Wm. Gazette* (Dec. 7, 1901) 8. **Som.** After 'soiling' in Ramscombe, the stag rose the hill at the back of Danesborough, Palmer *Mr. Trueman* (1895) 91. **w.Som.**$^{1}$ **Dev.** Those most puzzling of all problems in the Art of Venerie—the wiles of a deer when he comes to 'soil.'. . A deer will take as much advantage of water as an otter does; wading and swimming for a mile or two, sinking himself to his nostrils, with the topmost tine of his antlers effectually submerged, and often quitting the stream at one point to return to it at another, *Mem. Rev. J. Russell* (1883) xii.

Hence **Soiling-pit,** *sb.* a shallow pool or other piece of water in which a stag bathes or takes refuge.

**n.Dev.** They have their regular 'soiling pits'—watery places or shallow ponds—which they visit for this purpose. In these they extend themselves and splash and thoroughly enjoy the coolness of the water, Jefferies *Red Deer* (1884) vi.

**2.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *to break soil*, of a stag: to leave the water in which he has taken refuge; (2) *to take soil*, to take refuge in water.

(1) **w.Som.**$^{1}$ (2) **War.**$^{3}$, **Wor.** (E.S.) **Glo.** The stag had 'taken soil' in a deep pool of the river, Gibbs *Cotswold Vill.* (1898). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ **n.Dev.** When a deer vinds itself hard pressed, and never a stick of covert for miles, the sensible creetur 'takes soil'. . . and vinds its safety many a time in the salt sea, Whyte-Melville *Katerfelto* (1875) xxv. [A burst of a mile or two forces him [the stag] to take soil, Mayer *Sptsmn's Direct.* (1845) 2.]

**SOIL,** *v.*$^{3}$ and *sb.*$^{7}$ Irel. e.An. Ken. [**soil.**] **1.** *v.* To fatten completely. e.An.$^{1}$ Hence **Soiling,** *sb.* the last fattening food given to fowls when they are taken from the stack or barn-door, and cooped for a few days. *ib.*

**2.** To scour; to purge. Ken.$^{1}$ **3.** *sb.* Fresh meadow-grass or other green fodder.

**Ir.** To grow a crop for soil, *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 308. **N.I.**$^{1}$ **Kld.** His rack was every morning filled with what was called soil, that is, the fresh growing meadow-grass, which was cut for the purpose, *N. & Q. ib.* 30.

**SOIL,** *v.*$^{4}$ Yks. Lan. Also written **soile** e.Lan.$^{1}$; **soyl** m.Lan.$^{1}$ [**soil.**] To hasten, go quickly, esp. with the intention of escaping chastisement; *gen.* with *off*; also in phr. *soil it*; lit. to make use of the soles.

**w.Yks.** Aht at hahse they soil'd, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 206, ed. 1877; **w.Yks.**$^{2}$; **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ Come, soil off, lad! we can du withart thee! Hey-up, sither! yon chap's coming this wāay! whear sal us soil it tul? **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **m.Lan.**$^{1}$

**SOIL, SOIL(E,** see **Sile,** *sb.*$^{1}$, *v.*$^{1}$

**SOILER,** *sb.* Yks. [**soi·lə(r).**] A cross person; a 'bad lot.'

**w.Yks.** A! shoo is a soiler; shoo roars t'day an' neeght threugh varry near. Ah! he's a soiler; he'll drink an' laik t'day bi t'length, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 1, 1898); Common (J.W.).

**SOIL-POT,** *sb.* Yks. [**soi·l-pot.**] A pot of plumber's tarnish, used to prevent solder adhering to lead. w.Yks. Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865).

**SOIND**, *v.* and *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **suindie**.
**1.** *v.* To fancy, have a liking for; to appreciate.

I tink Sibbie didna a'tagedder soind what Betty said, bit shü said naethin', *Sh. News* (Dec. 15, 1900); Puir sowl, Arty, doo niver soindid him frae iver he cam ta da neeberhid, *ib.* (Jan. 19, 1901); I niver suindi'd da hen tribe i' me life, *ib.* (June 19, 1897).

**2.** *sb.* A liking or fancy for.

'What dey pit on yon glitterin' dirt laek frost for?' 'Feth, dey hae a better soind for frost an' snaw is we hae,' *ib.* (Jan. 22, 1898); (J.S.)

**SOIND, SOINDICK**, see **Shynd, Soyndick.**

**SOITL**, *v.* Sh.I. **1.** To drink slowly. (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **2.** To make a noise in drinking.

Applied chiefly to a pig drinking (J.S.).

**SOIVE, SOIZE, SOJER**, see **Sieve, Size,** *sb.*$^2$, **Soldier.**

**SOK**, *v.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) **1.** *v.* To give or find surety against loss or damage, esp. in phr. *to sok to one's warrant.* **2.** *sb.* Surety, guarantee, esp. in phr. *to lay sok to a warrant.*

**SOK**, see **Soak,** *v.*$^1$, **Sock,** *sb.*$^1$

**SOKE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lin. Also written **soak** Yks. N.Cy.$^1$; and in forms **sock** Sc. (Jam.); **sooac** e.Yks. **1.** A particular district over which the feudal lord formerly exercised jurisdiction.

**n.Yks.** Fifteen carucates of land, and had soke besides . . . to the extent of $28\frac{3}{4}$ carucates more. . . Six carucates and soke of 20 carucates additional, Atkinson *Whitby* (1894) 100. **w.Yks.** I've heard thee crying aght agean't Wakefield soak, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (Apr. 18, 1850); Until quite recently, . . a portion of Manningham was included within the area covered by the rights of soke, Cudworth *Manningham* (1896) 8. **n.Lin.**$^1$ In many of the townships the whole area was included in the manor and soke, in others but a very small portion; for example, in Bottesford there was but seventy-six acres, and somewhat less in Yaddlethorpe.

**2.** *Comp.* **Sock-man**, a tenant of a particular district subjected by his lease to certain restrictions and bound to perform certain services.

**Abd.** (Jam.); The parish is accommodated with seven corn-mills, to some of which the tenants of a certain district, called . . . sock-men . . . are astricted, *Statist. Acc.* XVII. 407 (*ib.*).

**3.** An exclusive privilege of grinding corn within the 'soke' attached to certain mills; the miller's due for grinding.

**N.Cy.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** Some trials at law relative to this ancient privilege have lately taken place; but the millers have generally been cast. It seems, however, to be understood, that an alien miller has no right to ask publicly for corn to be ground in a parish which has a corn-mill belonging to it. A horn may nevertheless be sounded, or a bell be rung, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **w.Yks.** If you don't send your corn to his mill, He'll sue you, for breaking the soke, sir, Jackson *Chron. Craven*, 22.

[Unless this word has been borrowed from the lit. language, there are phonological difficulties in the way of its being identical with OE. *sōc*, *sōcn*, jurisdiction.]

**SOKE**, see **Soak,** *v.*$^1$, **Sock,** *v.*$^3$

**SOKEN**, *v.* *Obs.* Ess. To be attached to.

He quite sokens to that girl, *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 187.

**SOKIN**, *sb.* Sc. Also written **sockin** (Jam.); **sokkin** S. & Ork.$^1$ [so·kin.] **1.** The short period of still water between the tides. **Sh.I.** Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 120; **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **2.** *Comp.* **Sockin-hour**, the time between daylight and candle-light; time for ceasing work; a rest-time. Sc. (Jam.)

[Cp. ON. *sokkning*, a sinking (Vigfusson).]

**SOKKAGE, SOKKIN**, see **Sockage, Sokin.**

**SOL**, see **Sole,** *sb.*$^1$, **Soul,** *sb.*$^2$, **Sowl,** *v.*$^1$

**SOLACIOUS**, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **solatious.** Cheerful, comforting, solacing.

**Abd.** So reall a freind, and so solatious a commrade, Gordon *Brit. Dist.* (1639–40) 112, ed. 1844. **Ayr.** The good health which such solacious participation in the influences of the season assuredly indicated, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xiii. **Kcb.** Now he shall meet with the solacious company, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 107.

[Fr. *solacieux*, solacious, delightful (Cotgr.).]

**SOLAR, SOLATE**, see **Soller, Solid.**

**SOL-BOOK**, *sb.* Dur.$^1$ A manuscript book containing the musical notes adapted for instruction in singing, and also a collection of psalm-tunes.

**SOLCH**, *sb.*, *v.* and *adv.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also written **soltch** w.Yks. s.Lan.$^1$; and in form **solsh** Lan.$^1$ e.Lan.$^1$ Chs.$^1$ [soltʃ, solʃ.] **1.** *sb.* A heavy fall, the noise made by a heavy fall, esp. into something soft and wet; a splash, flop.

**w.Yks.** Cudworth *Horton* (1886) *Gl.* **Lan.** I'd no bother wi' gettin' down here. I coom o' mysel'—wi' a solsh, Waugh *Snowed-up*, v; I leet oth' soo weh sitch o' soltch! Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1740) 16; **Lan.**$^1$ The noise made by treading or falling on a morass or damp place. **s.Lan.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$

**2.** *v.* To fall heavily; to drop down with a dull sound.

**e.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1854). **Chs.**$^1$ To flop down on a dry floor. **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$

**3.** *adv.* In a mass, heavily; with a splash or flop.

**Lan.**$^1$ I let solsh up to th' middle i' some slutch, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 174, ed. 1879. **s.Lan.**$^1$ Aw coom deawn solch i' th' ditch.

**SOLDER**, *v.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also in forms **soader** s.Lan.$^1$; **sodder** Yks.; **sother** s.Chs.$^1$; **souder, souther, sowder, sowther** Sc. [so·də(r), so·ðə(r).]
**1.** To melt with heat; to burn; to melt into a mass.

**Abd.** My eyes are southering in my head, My flesh roasting also, Maidment *Garland* (1824) 8, ed. 1868. **s.Lan.**$^1$ Small coal, when thrown on a fire is said to 'soader' when the atoms become united in a mass by the action of heat.

**2.** To fasten together; to repair in any way; to put to rights.

**Sc.** I wad ne'er mak' saut to my kail sowthering claith thegither, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 296. **Elg.** The devil's cell, frae whare he bikes, And southers joints as stiff as pikes, Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 220. **Slg.** Galloway *Poems* (1802) 70. **Lnk.** A great rent in yer widden leg that a sixpence worth o' glue 'll no sowther, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) III. 49.

**3.** *Fig.* To unite, combine; to agree, settle, suit; to make up a quarrel; to reconcile; freq. with *up.*

**Sc.** Others also with whom we must likewise souder, M'Ward *Contendings* (1723) 4 (Jam.); Youth and eild never sowder well, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **e.Sc.** I doubt they winna souther, Setoun *G. Malcolm* (1897) vii. **Dmb.** Nae fear but they'll find some way o' southerin' up their differences, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxxvii. **Fif.** After whilk thae southered the broken frien'ship, McLaren *Tibbie* (1894) 39. **Ayr.** The men cast out in party-matches, Then sowther a' in deep debauches, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 215. **Lnk.** We'll . . . souther oor affections aye, In love's heart-warmin' lowe, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 59. **Lth.** Gin we can sowther atween us the ither bit odds an' ends, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 261. **Dmf.** Never mair we'll try to solder 'Bout our corn, our meal, or bear, Johnstone *Poems* (1820) 94. **Wgt.** There's the love, man! it sune sowders a' up again, Saxon *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 56. **Yks.** I's not goin to be uz if soddered to ye, Holmes *Farquhar Frankheart*, 360.

**4.** To coax. s.Chs.$^1$ **5.** With *up*: to consume, finish.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ Ey sóo·n soa·dhŭrd iz mùn·i ùp.

**SOLDERNWOOD**, *sb.* Nhp. A dial. form of 'southernwood,' *Artemisia Abrotanum.* (B. & H.)

**SOLDIER**, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **soadier, soager** s.Lan.$^1$; **sodger** Sc. Bnff.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ Lin.$^1$ Sus.$^1$ Som. nw.Dev.$^1$ Cor.$^2$; **sodjer** Sc.; **soger** Sc. I.W.$^1$; **sojer** N.I.$^1$ Chs.$^1$ Brks. Dor. Amer.; **sojjer** Chs.$^1$; **souljer** I.Ma.; **sowdger** Cum.$^4$; **sowger** w.Yks. Chs.$^3$; **sowja** Suf.$^1$; **sowjer** m.Lan.$^1$; **zawlger, zodger** Brks.$^1$ [sou·dʒə(r, so·dʒə(r.]
**1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Soldier-bandy**, the stickleback, *Gasterosteus trachurus*; (2) **-'s bite**, a large bite; (3) **-blade**, *obs.*, (4) **-body**, a soldier; (5) **-folk**, soldiers; (6) **-man**, see (4); (7) **-pink**, the minnow, *Leuciscus phoxinus*; (8) **-'s thigh**, an empty pocket; (9) **-thighed**, having little or no money in one's pocket; (10) **-'s wind**, a favourable wind for sailing.

(1) **Nhp.**$^1$ This little fish at certain seasons of the year, and in particular brooks, becomes of a brilliant crimson, purple, and green colour, which has probably originated the name with children. (2) **Lnk.** Trout are jist like ither folk, greedy and fond o' sodger's bites, Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 116. (3) **Edb.** The soger blades come down To cock their musket, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 119, ed. 1785. (4) **Gall.** A red-coated sodjer-body, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 189. (5) **Twd.** Cousins and sodger-folk are kittle cattle, Buchan *J. Burnet* (1898) 141. (6) **Ir.** Some of his soldier-

men being of the company, EDGEWORTH *Bulls* (1802) 153, ed. 1803. (7) **Nhp.**$^1$ This fish, like the Soldier-bandy, assumes under the same circumstances, the same brilliant and varied colours, whence the name. (8) **Shr.**$^2$ A slang term. (9) **Sc.** (JAM.) (10) **Wil.** It was a beautiful breeze, just the one they wanted, not too strong, and from the best direction, so that they could sail all the way there and back without trouble—a soldier's wind, out and home again, JEFFERIES *Bevis* (1882) xvii.

**2.** *Comb.* in names of plants: (1) **Soldier and his wife,** the lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*; (2) -('s **buttons** or **Soldiers' buttons,** (*a*) the goose-grass, *Galium Aparine*; (*b*) the burdock, *Arctium Lappa*; (*c*) the herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*; (*d*) the marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*; (*e*) the white burnet rose, *Rosa spinosissima*; (*f*) the red campion, *Lychnis diurna*; (3) **-'s cap(s** or **Soldiers' cap,** the monkshood, *Aconitum Napellus*; (4) **-'s feather,** the plant honesty, *Lunaria biennis*; (5) **-flower,** the military orchis, *Orchis militaris*; (6) **-'s jackets,** the early purple orchis, *Orchis mascula*; (7) **Soldiers-and-sailors,** see (1); (8) **—feathers,** the meadow cat's-tail grass, *Phleum pratense*; (9) **—sailors-tinkers-tailors,** the rye-grass or red darnel, *Lolium perenne*.

(1) **I.W.** *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. x. 154. (2, *a*) **Cum.**$^{14}$ (*b*) **Wil.** *Garden Wk.* (1896) New S. No. cxi. 76; **Wil.**$^1$ (*c*) **s.Bck.** (*d*) **Som.** (*e*) **Kcb.** *Garden Wk.* (1896) New S. No. cxiv. 111. (*f*) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (3) **Nhp.**$^1$ (4) **sw.Sc.** *Garden Wk.* (1896) New S. No. cxiv. 111. (5) **Dor.** *w.Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 7, col. 2. (6) **Dor.** (C.W.); *Science Gossip* (1882) 45. (7) **Suf.** In allusion to its flowers of two colours—red and blue. (8) **Nhb.**$^1$ (9) **Wil.**$^1$

**3.** Phr. *to act the old soldier*, to sham illness, to pretend to be ill.

**w.Yks.** (J.W.), **nw.Dev.**$^1$ ['He is acting the old soldier' is common in England, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 79.]

**4.** The red herring, *Clupea harengus*.

**N.I.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^5$ Applied to red herrings at first, and then to all kinds. **m.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**$^3$, **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Sus.**$^1$ 'The sirloin of a jackass, stuffed with sodgers,' is a Sussex man's definition of coarse uninviting food. **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **Dev.** What 'ee ax vur yer sodgers, mum? HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **Cor.**$^2$ **Slang.** Common term in sea-port towns, *Slang Dict.* (1865).

**5.** The red gurnard, *Trigla cuculus*.

**Cor.**$^1$ Called soldiers at St. Levan (s.v. Illck). [SATCHELL (1879).]

**6.** The minnow, *Leuciscus phoxinus*, in the breeding season. War.$^2$ **7.** A name applied to various kinds of small red beetles.

**Nhb.**$^1$ The scarlet ladybird. When one of these beetles is found in spring time it is picked up and thrown high in the air, whilst the following couplet is repeated: 'Reed, reed sodger, fly away, and make the morn a sunny day.' **Chs.**$^1$ A red coleopterous insect. **s.Not.** The cardinal beetle (J.P.K.). **Nhp.**$^1$ The small beetle known as the *Cantharis livida* (Linn.). **War.**$^3$, **Mid.** (M.B.L.)

**8.** The red-admiral butterfly, *Vanessa atalanta*. Cum.$^4$

**9.** A sea insect that takes possession of the shell of another fish. I.W.$^1$ **10.** A whelk. Suf.$^1$ **11.** The military orchis, *Orchis militaris*.

**Dor.** *w.Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 7, col. 2; BARNES *Gl.* (1863).

**12.** The ribwort plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*; in *pl.* the stems of the plantain; a game played with the stems.

**Cai.**$^1$ Two children take an equal number of stalks. One holds a stalk horizontally, and the other strikes it with a stalk. They strike in turn until one of the parties has got the heads knocked off all his 'sodgers,' when of course he loses the battle. **Lakel.**$^2$, **Chs.** (F.R.C.), **Not.**, **Som.** (B. & H.) **w.Som.**$^1$ Children get these soldiers and make them fight until the head of one or the other is knocked off. **n.Dev.** He picked three big black-headed soldiers, ZACK *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 144.

**13.** The field poppy, *Papaver Rhoeas*; *gen.* in *pl.* Nhp.$^1$, Nrf., Wil.$^1$ **14.** *pl.* The red campion, *Lychnis diurna*. n.Cy., Chs.$^{18}$ **15.** *pl.* The purple loosestrife, *Lythrum Salicaria*. Nrf. **16.** *pl.* The fruit of the dog-rose, *Rosa canina*. Ken. **17.** *pl.* The wood anemone, *Anemone Nemorosa*. s.Bck. **18.** *pl.* A boys' game; see below.

**Cum.**$^4$ A boys' game which commences with the repetition of the rhyme: 'Curst be the day on which thoo was born, If thoo cannot draw thi sword, blow thi horn.' The boys then try to blow one another out of countenance with the breath. **Wm.** Played by the contestants blowing one another out of countenance, after repeating the words: 'Cursed be the day on which thoo was born If thou cannot draw thi swoord ner blow thi horn' (B.K.).

**19.** A children's singing game; see below; also in *pl.*

**Ant.** The players form a ring and sing the first three verses. 'I am an old soldier, I come from the war, . . and my age it is sixty-and-three. I have but one son and he lies alone . . . and he's still making moan for lying alone. Son, go choose a wife of your own, Choose a good one or else choose none, or bring none home to me.' Then one of the players chooses a girl from the ring. The first three verses are again sung until the whole ring is arranged in couples; then the first couple kneels in the middle and the rest dance round them singing the marriage formula, 'Now they're married, they're bound to obey,' &c. Then the second couple and so on, each couple kissing, GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 209. **Cmb.** A circle is formed and the children sing the first four lines. 'Soldiers, soldiers, march away, Monday morning's here again; The drums shall rattle, the pipes shall play "Over the hills and far away".' One chooses a partner and they dance round in the ring [singing], 'Now you're married,' &c., *ib.* 454.

**20.** *pl.* Small sparks of fire on the edge of a burning paper, or at the bottom of a pot.

**ne.Sc.** The small fiery spots that sometimes appear on the bottom of a pot just lifted off the fire went by the name of sodgers and were looked upon as men fighting and as indicative of war, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 32. **N.I.**$^1$ The little creeping sparks on paper that has been burned, but is not quite converted into ashes, are called by children soldiers.

**21.** *v.* To be a soldier; to act or serve as a soldier.

**Sc.** (JAM.) **Rnf.** He . . . said he would sodger nae mair, FRASER *Chimes* (1853) 64. **Nhb.** JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 81. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^3$ **Lin.**$^1$ He's been gone a-sodgering a long time. **Brks.**$^1$ One who has enlisted is said to be 'gone zodgerin'.' **Som.** RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 138.

**22.** To be disposed to give or take affront; to swagger, bully. e.An.$^1$ **23.** To lounge, loiter, loaf about.

**I.Ma.** He's souljerin round with his hands in his pockets (S.M.); The Docthor came in, just soulerjin [*sic*], BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 54. [**Amer.** A horse that lags in the traces and throws an undue share of the work on his mate is said to 'sojer,' *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 19.]

**24.** Of turnips: to have the leaves turn red and cease to grow.

**Bnff.**$^1$ Applied to turnips growing in wet soil or during a rainy season.

**SOLE,** *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Chs. Der. Lin. Wil. Som. Also written **soal** Rxb. (JAM.) Som.; and in forms **sol** Abd.; **sooal** n.Yks. e.Yks.; **sow** Chs.$^1$; **soyle** w.Yks. [sōl, soəl, w.Yks. soil.] **1.** *sb.* The under-surface of a curling-stone.

**Sc.** The under surface, or 'sole,' as it is called, is polished as nicely as possible, that the stone may move easily along, HAREWOOD *Dict. Sports* (1835) (s.v. Curling).

**2.** A golfing term: the flat bottom of the head of a golf-club. Sc. *Golfer's Handbk. Gl.* (JAM. *Suppl.*) **3.** A hearth; the bottom of an oven.

**Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ Bread baked on the sole is bread baked on the hearth, or on the oven floor or shelf, as distinguished from that baked in a tin. **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) **sw.Lin.**$^1$ Bread baked on the sole is so sweet. When they're baked on the ash-sole, you have to wash them.

**4.** The bottom framing of a cart or wagon; the wooden bars supporting the bottom.

**N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb.**, Dur. The part of a chaldron wagon or coal-tub frame to which the bearances for the wheels are attached and into which the sheths are inserted, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **n.Yks.** Longitudinal wooden pieces supporting the bottom of a cart above the dogs and crosswise of the axle-tree. 'T'cart hez good sooals' (I.W.). **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Four pieces of oak wood running along the length of the framework of the body of a cart, the two outside ones being the thickest. **e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**$^1$ **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 363. **n.Lin.**$^1$

**5.** The sill of a window; the threshold.

**Sc.** On each window 'sole' rows of wooden luggies would be seen, WRIGHT *Life* (1897) 5. **Sh.I.** Raekin' me haand i' da sole o' da butt window, *Sh. News* (Oct. 12, 1901). **Ayr.** They sat oot on the window-sole, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 41. **Gall.** Settin' her head out o' a winnock-sole, CROCKETT *Lochinvar* (1897)

70. **N.I.**$^1$ A window sole. **Nhb.**$^1$ **n.Yks.** Sit on t'winder-sooal (I.W.). **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ The seat of a window.

**6.** The bottom shelf or bar of a rack.

**Sh.I.** Shü set a cup an' plaetir i' da sole o' da rack, *Sh. News* (Nov. 24, 1900).

**7.** The bottom of a mine, the lowest level.

**Chs.**$^1$ Salt-mining term. **Der.** Sole of the Rake, Smytham, and many more, Manlove *Customs* (1653) l. 274; It denotes the bottom or floor of a pipe or rake so deep as the same is wrought; and what is left underfoot is worked as a rake vein: also the bottom of a shaft, turn, or drift, Mander *Miner's Gl.* (1824); The seat or bottom of the mine, applied to horizontal veins or beds, *Eng. Mining Terms* (1830). **Som.** (K.)

Hence (1) **Sole-cut,** *sb.* the lowest seam of workable rock salt lying just below the bottom cut; (2) **-slicken,** *sb.* the bottom of a seam of 'slicken' (q.v.); (3) **-stone,** *sb.* in a pipe-work: the termination of a pipe downwards.

(1) **Chs.**$^1$ (2) **Der.** Sole-slicken, sole-tree, brought Culpepper's book, Furness *Medicus* (1836) 31. (3) **Der.** Mander *Miner's Gl.* (1824).

**8.** The bottom of a furrow.

**n.Yks.** Plew down ti't sooal (I.W.). **n.Lin.**$^1$

**9.** The surface of meadow ground; the sod, grassy turf.

**N.I.**$^1$ The lawn has a good sole. **N.Cy.**$^1$ If it be smooth and level, it is said to have a good sole. **Nhb.**$^1$ Applied generally to any floor-like surface. The field has a good sole when it is even or level.

**10.** The subsoil.

**Sh.I.** An open sole. A clay sole (J.S.); (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

**11.** A particular kind of plough having a sole to which the share is attached.

**Wil.** The old ploughs being made without a sole to the plough, having only a socket to fasten on the fore-short or chip, and when these ploughs became general they were called soles, and so distinguished from the old kind of ploughs, which are now scarcely known in the country, Davis *Agric.* (1813).

**12.** *Comp.* (1) **Sole-buird,** the plank next the 'hassins' in a boat; (2) **-clout,** (3) **-shoe,** an iron plate fastened to the bottom or head of a plough to protect it; (4) **-tree,** (*a*) a beam of wood laid on the ground supporting other upright beams; (*b*) in mining: a piece of flat wood forming part of a 'stowe' (q.v.).

(1) **S. & Ork.**$^1$ (2) **Sc.** O, to see the sock and the heel and the sole-clout of a real steady Scottish plough, Scott *Pirate* (1822) xv. **Rxb.** A thick plate of cast metal attached to that part of the plough which runs on the ground for saving the wooden heel from being worn (Jam.). **Nhb.**$^1$ The flanged piece of iron fixed on the bottom of its near or left side. (3) **Sc.** The sole-shoe upon which the plough has its principal support, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 150. **Fif.** A piece of iron fitted on the head of a plough, i.e. the part on which the sock or share is fixed (Jam.). **Cld.** (*ib.*) (4, *a*) **Rxb.** A large beam reaching from the one wall of a cow-house to the other, into which the under end of each stake or post is mortised; and which, resting on the ground, forms the crib or manger (Jam.). **w.Yks.** That part of a hand loom which supports the breast beam and carries the cloth beam. It also unites the bottom of the framework (D.L.); **w.Yks.**$^2$ **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 363. **n.Lin.**$^1$ Ther'll hev to be a new sole-tree to th' crewyard pump. (*b*) **Der.** Pinnèd and well-wrought with . . . soletrees, Manlove *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 14; A piece of wood belonging to stowces to draw ore up from the mine, *Eng. Mining Terms* (1830); Tapping *Gl. to Manlove* (1851).

**13.** *v.* In phr. *to sole one's boots,* to make a profit.

**Abd.** He hisna sol't 's beets wi' his transack, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxv.

**SOLE,** *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Shr. Hrf. Glo. I.W. Dor. Dev. Also written **soal** e.Lan.$^1$; **sohl** Chs.$^{123}$; and in forms **sahl** Chs.$^{123}$; **sawhl, sawle** Shr.$^2$; **sooal** w.Yks.; **sow** Chs.$^{123}$ s.Chs.$^1$; **sowel** Dor.$^1$; **sowl** Chs.$^3$; **sowle** n.Cy.; **swol** Lan.$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$; **swole** Lan.; **zool** I.W.$^2$; **zooul** I.W.$^1$ [sōl, soəl.] **1.** *sb.* A rope, chain, or wooden yoke put round the neck of cattle to fasten them in the stall. Cf. **seal,** *v.*$^2$

**n.Cy.** (K.) **w.Cy.** Used familiarly to newly-married men. 'Theaw's getten th' sooul on' (D.L.). **w.Yks.**$^2$, **e.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^1$ Perhaps still to be found in out-of-the-way places; **Chs.**$^{23}$, **s.Chs.**$^1$ **Der.** The cow broke her sole and ran after, Jewitt *Ballads* (1867) 154. **Shr.**$^1$ *Obs.* A wooden collar, shaped like a bent bow, which went round the neck of a stalled beast, the ends fitted into a movable 'slote' or cross-bar at the top, and by this means the sole was fastened: it was employed for tethering purposes; **Shr.**$^2$ Fasten the owes with the sawls up to the boosey. **Hrf.**$^1$ **Glo.**$^1$ The noose or loop made of wood attached to one end of the foddering cord, in order to strain the cord up tight, which would be impossible if a noose were made in the cord itself. **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 359.

**2.** A stake driven into the ground to which hurdles are fastened.

**Glo.**$^1$, **I.W.**$^{12}$ **Dor.** Bliake, a piece of wood with holes for the soles of a hurdle while the maker wreathes it, *Gl.* (1851); Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Dor.**$^1$

**3.** *v.* To fasten cattle in the stall; to fasten by the neck.

**w.Yks.**$^2$ **Lan.** (Hall.); **Lan.**$^1$ To swol a beast in a shippon. **s.Lan.**$^1$

[**1.** *Soole,* beestys teyynge (*Prompt.*). OE. *sāl,* a rope, chain, cord.]

**SOLE,** *sb.*$^3$ Ken. Also written **soal** Ken.$^2$ [sōl.] A pond or pool of standing water.

A dirty pond, Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); (K.); (D.W.L.); Used also as a place name. Butt's Sole, a pond by the butts, and moat-sole the remnant of an old moat, both in Sandwich (H.K.); **Ken.**$^1$ It enters into the name of several little places where ponds exist, e.g., Barnsole, Buttsole, Maidensole, Sole-street, &c.; **Ken.**$^2$

[Cp. OE. *sol,* mud, wet sand; a wallowing-place (Sweet).]

**SOLE,** *sb.*$^4$ Arg. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A potato-basket.

**SOLE,** see **Soul,** *sb.*$^1$, **Soule, Sowl,** *v.*$^1$, **Sull,** *sb.*$^1$

**SOLE-FLEUK,** *sb.* Sc. The sole, *Solea vulgaris.*

**Or.I.** Turbot, scate, conger-eels, sole fleuks, Wallace *Desc. Or.* (1693) 18, ed. 1883. **Dmf.** By this means they catch fleuks, sole fleuks, turbets and several other fish, Symson *Desc. Gall.* (1823) 43 (Jam.). **Wgt.** Fleuks, sole fleuks, turbots, sea-eeles, whitings, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 88.

**SOLEHOPE,** *sb.* *Obs.* Sus. A measure; see below.

In the Wild at Hurst there be 9 yardlands; . . they shall also gather two measures of nuttes, which measures be called solehopes, in the Lord's wood of Farnfolde, *Burr MS.* 5701 *add.* 148 b.

**SOLEMBURY,** *sb.* *Obs.* Glo. The service-berry, *Amelanchier canadensis.* Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* (1066–1618) III. 25, ed. 1885.

**SOLEMN,** *adj.* and *v.* Sc. Chs. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Nrf. Also in form **sollum** s.Wor.$^1$ Glo. [so·ləm.] **1.** *adj.* Mournful.

**Chs.**$^1$; **Chs.**$^3$ It's a very solemn winter.

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Solemn David,** an affidavit; a solemn oath; (2) **-like,** solemnly, soberly; (3) **-swuth,** see (1).

(1) **Nrf.** You may take my 'solemn David' for it, sir, Forbes *Odd Fish* (1901) 135. (2) **Glo.** The chaps got a-telling Dan'l quite sollum-like all about et, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 142. (3) **Oxf.**$^1$ I'll take my solemn swuth 'tis true. *Obsol.*

**3.** *v.* To sulk.

**s.Wor.**$^1$ Er 'ud sit sollumin' for an hour together.

**SOLENT-SEA,** *sb.* Hmp. I.W. The Solent. (Hall.)

**SOLICIT,** *adj.* Sc. Also written **sollicit** (Jam.). Solicitous, anxious.

**Sc.** They have shipped much ordinance and are not verie sollicit to reenfort the ruptures, Knox *Lett.* in *Sadler Papers* (1809) I. 662 (Jam.). **Hdg.** The Minister said that he was only solicit for her salvation, *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1901) 382.

**SOLID,** *adj., adv., sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Aus. Also in forms **solate** Gall.; **solit** n.Yks. e.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks.; **sollit** w.Yks. s.Lan.$^1$; **solud** Cor.; **zolid** Brks.$^1$ [so·lid.] **1.** *adj.* Heavy, ponderous, weighty.

**e.Yks.**$^1$ He's nobbut a lahtle chap, bud he seems nation solid. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Cor.** They're solid blaws; He've skat owld Judy's eyes out clain, Daniel *Budget*, 34.

**2.** Of rain: heavy, continuous.

**Yks.** (J.W.) **Lin.** They'd an hour and a häef's good solid rain (R.E.C.). **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Glo.**$^2$ A solid rain.

**3.** Solemn, serious, grave; sad. Also used *advb.*

**N.Cy.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^1$ **n.Yks.** He leeakt varry solit (I.W.). **e.Yks.**$^1$ He leeak'd varry solid aboot it. **w.Yks.** He looks very solit sin his mother deeid (D.L.). **Lan.** Lookin' as sollit an' consarned as if they'd o' bin relations, Brierley *Irkdale* (1865) 30, ed. 1868. **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **m.Lan.**$^1$ As solid as a judge. **s.Lan.**$^1$ What arto lookin' so sollit abeawt? **Chs.**$^1$; **Chs.**$^3$ I'll take my solid oath. **s.Chs.**$^1$ Wot mai·z yŭ lóok sŭ sol·id? [What mays yŏ look sŏ solid?] **Stf.**$^1$ **s.Stf.** He looked as solid as a judge all the while, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.**$^2$ A solid sort o' chap. **Not.**$^1$ **Lin.**$^1$

The bairn looked as solid as a judge. **n.Lin.**$^1$ That bairn alus looks straange an' solid when iver it sees picturs o' men feightin'. He can look as solid as solid when he 's romancin'. **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) **sw.Lin.**$^1$ I g'ed him a look, and that made him more solid for a bit. **Rut.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ A wur as solid as solid ovver it. **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^{123}$, **w.Wor.**$^1$ **s.Wor.** Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 16; **s.Wor.**$^1$, **se.Wor.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ Whad's the matter, Maister?—yo' looken as solid as owd times; **Shr.**$^2$, **Hrf.**$^2$, **Glo.**$^1$, **Oxf.**$^1$ **Brks.**$^1$ I thate zummut had a gone wrong wi' un, a looked zo zolid. **Dor.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ Jinn, what's the matter way thee? thee's look so solid's old Time. **w.Cor.** I never saw such a solid face (M.A.C.).

**4.** Sedate, steady, staid; trustworthy, capable.

**Gall.** She had a sedate and dependable way with her, solate and wise beyond her years, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) iv. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^1$ Mad Jack's now become fearful solid. **Stf.**$^1$ **Lei.** I never set false lights, 'I was always solid,' *N. & Q.* (1858) 2nd S. vi. 186. **Nhp.**$^1$ He's a nice solid lad. **War.**$^{12}$ **Wor.** 'I hope William will do well.' 'I'm not afeared but what he will; he's so solid' (H.K.). **s.Wor.** That youngest boy of mine 's very solid for so young a mortal, Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 29. **Shr.**$^{12}$, **Hrf.** (C.J.R.), **Hrf.**$^1$ **Glo.** I'm sure you may trust her, tho' she is young she's that solid, almost like an old woman (A.B.); **Glo.**$^1$ **Som.** George is a good solid boy (W.F.R.). **w.Cor.** She's too solid for a child (M.A.C.).

Hence **Solidness**, *sb.* solidity of character, steadiness, gravity.

**Ayr.** Willie . . . has a commodity o' solidness and sense aboot him that I like, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 163.

**5.** Sane, in full possession of one's mental faculties; sober.

**Sc.** He's no very solid (Jam.). **Ayr.** The heads of the town . . . no, may be, just so solid at the time as could have been wished, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxii.

**6.** Of a horse: slow of pace. Som. (W.F.R.)

**7.** Well-to-do.

**w.Cor.** She's not poor, she's a solid woman (M.A.C.).

**8.** Thorough, utter, complete, whole.

**Sh.I.** Fader kens 'at doo wis a solid dereeshen a' dy time, *Sh. News* (Nov. 10, 1900). **Cai.**$^1$ Hid cost solid echteen-pence. **Don.** That's two solid hours ago, Macmanus *Chim. Corners* (1899) 87. **Lin.** Bring us a solid quart! Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 45. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ He said it was solid weakness I was suffering from. [**Aus.** I walked him up and down . . . for a solid hour, Boldrewood *Colon. Reformer* (1890) III. xxix.]

**9.** *adv.* Of rain: heavily, continuously.

**s.Wor.** How solid the rain comes down, Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 30.

**10.** Gravely, seriously; in earnest, actually, really.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ Naay, tel mi sol·id ŭn soa·bŭr wot yoa· mée·ŭnŭn. **Rut.**$^1$ That I am! Solid! **n.Lin.**$^1$ I'm not gamin'; I mean it solid. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ So I looked solid at him and said. **Lei.**$^1$ Ah'm a gooin' oop to your faather's, Ah am, solid. **Cor.** (M.A.C.)

**11.** Slowly, gently, making slow but steady progress.

**Glo.**$^2$ To go solid. **n.Wil.** Let th' ould mare go main solid, Bill, her bain't so young as her wur (G.E.D.). **Dor.**$^1$ Come solid, go sassy. **Som.** Just walk solid down to her, Carew *Autob. Gipsy* (1891) xvii.

**12.** Closely, tightly. **Glo.**$^1$ Shut the door solid.

**13.** Very, exceedingly, extremely.

**Lin.** The seeds are solid rotten wi' the wet (R.E.C.); **Lin.**$^1$ It's solid hot to-day. **n.Lin.**$^1$ A solid hard job. A solid great lie. **e.Lin.** The roads is solid soft (G.G.W.). **sw.Lin.**$^1$ I g'ed her a solid good whipping. If there were a solid good rain, it would do a sight of good.

**14.** *sb.* A hand iron used to smooth clothes. Also in *comp.* **Sollit-iron.** w.Yks. (D.L.), s.Lan.$^1$ **15.** *pl.* In mining: the solid rock as distinguished from soil, moss, drifts, &c. **Nhb.**$^1$ The borehole never reached the solids.

**16.** *Comp.* **Solid-driving**, working into solid strata to open new working places. w.Yks. (J.P.) **17.** *pl.* A salt-making term: the solid brickwork about the fires on which the bars, bearers, and other ironwork rest. Chs.$^1$

**18.** *pl.* Solidity of character, gravity, moral worth.

**Cai.** Bit fat's 'e good o' his singin'? He's wantin' in solids, Horne *Countryside* (1896) 212; That precentor was never again seen in Knockdry. He lacked in 'solids,' *ib.*

**19.** *v.* To thicken, to make solid.

**w.Wor.**$^1$ The roäds be nowt but slurry; I wishes thar 'ud come a frost an' solid 'em a bit.

**SOLIDLY**, *adv.* Lan. Lin. Lei. Also in form **sollitly** Lan. [so·lidli.] Seriously, earnestly; really, positively, truly.

**Lan.** When I think sollitly about feightin, Brierley *Waverlow* (1863) 37, ed. 1884. **Lin.** She didn't not solidly meän I wur gawin' that waäy to the bad, Tennyson *Owd Roä* (1889). **n.Lin.** I solidly wëant do it, Sutton *Wds.* (1881). **sw.Lin.**$^1$ I solidly waant have it, no how. **Lei.**$^1$

**SOLING**, *vbl. sb.* Nhp.$^1$ See below. Cf. **sole**, *sb.*$^2$

A mode of punishing a dog who intrudes upon a person's premises, by tying an old tin kettle or other metallic substance to his tail, and turning him loose.

**SOLINTARY**, *adj.* Nrf. Sole; a corruption of 'solitary.'

She's the solintary one of her mother, Gillett *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vi. 9.

**SOLIST**, *v.* and *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. **1.** *v.* To solicit; a dial. form of 'solicit.'

Nane of thame sall heireftir speik or solist him in the fauour, Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* (1829) pt. ii. 288.

Hence (1) **Solistar**, *sb.* one who solicits anything; (2) **Solistation**, *sb.* solicitation, interest; (3) **Solistnes**, *sb.* anxiety.

(1) **Fif.** It being fund, that the solistar be repellit, Melville *Autobiog.* (1610) 347, ed. 1842. (2) **Fif.** By moyen and ernest solistation gat the action delayit, *ib.* 64. (3) **Sc.** Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 302.

**2.** *adj.* Solicitous, careful, anxious.

**Sc.** In mynd solist weill to resist, Rogers *Reformers* (1874) 27. **Fif.** Richt solist in his mynd quhat sould be done, Pitscottie *Chron.* (ed. 1899) I. 33.

**SOLIT**, see **Solid.**

**SOLITARY SNIPE**, *phr.* Nhb. The great snipe, *Gallinago major.* Nhb.$^1$ [Swainson *Birds* (1885) 190.]

**SOLL**, see **Sowl**, *v.*$^1$

**SOLLAR**, *sb.* Oxf. Bdf. Hrt. Also written **soller** Oxf. [so·lə(r).] **1.** The sallow or willow, *Salix alba*, *S. Caprea*, &c.

**Bdf.** (J.W.B.) **Hrt.** Be the oak ne'er so stout The sollar red will wear it out, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VII. i. 98.

**2.** A kind of withy used for hoe and fork handles. Oxf. (J.E.)

**SOLLER**, *sb.* and *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Shr. Hrf. e.An. s.Cy. Cor. Also written **solar** N.Cy.$^1$ e.Cy. s.Cy.; **sollar** n.Yks.$^2$ Lan. Shr.$^1$ Hrf.$^2$ Cor.$^{18}$; and in forms **saller** Cor.$^2$; **sollery** e.An.$^2$ [so·lə(r.] **1.** *sb.* An upper chamber or loft; a garret; also used *attrib.*

**N.Cy.**$^1$ **n.Yks.**$^2$ 'Shop and sollar.' Old Whitby document. **Lan.** One . . . messuage . . . with sollars and cellars, *Warrington in 1465* (1872) 27. **Shr.**$^1$ Tak' them apples an' pars an' sprade 'em o' the sollar flur. **Hrf.** Duncumb *Hist. Hrf.* (1804–1812); **Hrf.**$^2$ **e.An.**$^1$ It seems now to be confined to a belfry, which is sometimes called the bell soller, sometimes simply the soller; **e.An.**$^2$ The bell-sollery in the village steeple. **Suf.** There also is, or used to be, in the great hall of old manor houses, usually a gallery at one end, for music perhaps, and this was usually called 'The Hall Sollery,' Spurdens *Vocab.* (1840); **Suf.**$^1$ **e.Cy.**, **s.Cy.** Ray (1691).

**2.** A ceiling or upper flooring.

**Shr.**$^1$ They'n got a bit on a 'ut o' the side o' the Wimb'ry-'ill, but theer's no sollar to it. **Hrf.**$^1$

Hence *sollar high*, *phr.* as high as the ceiling.

**Shr.**$^1$ 'Is yore pig aumust fat, John?' 'No, 'e dunna get on mighty fast, 'e's sich a piddlin' āter,—it's time 'e wuz sollar 'igh' [slaughtered and hung up by the heels].

**3.** In mining: a wooden platform or stage; a temporary floor.

**Cor.** A small platform at the end of a certain number of ladders, *Eng. Mining Terms* (1830); **Cor.**$^{12}$; **Cor.**$^3$ A wooden platform fixed in a shaft or winze in which there is a ladder road or foot-way, the ladders extending from one 'sollar' to another. The sollar also forms the small stationary floor on which the miner steps from the man-engine rod to wait the return action of the engine; A shaft is also said to have a sollar when covered over with timber instead of being filled up. It is not necessarily at the bottom of a mine level.

**4.** *v.* To cover over a shaft with timber instead of filling it up. Cor.$^3$

[**1.** OE. *solor*, from Lat. *solarium*, a loft, upper room (B.T.).]

**SOLLERY**, see **Salary, Soller.**

**SOLLOCK**, *sb.* w.Yks.$^2$ [so·lək.] . Impetus, force.

He fell down with such a sollock.

**SOLLOP**, *v.* e.An.$^1$ [so·ləp.] To lounge; to waste time in laziness and inactivity.

**SOLLY**, *sb.* Sus. Hmp. [so·li.] A tottering, unstable condition. Cf. **sally**, *v.*$^2$ **5**.

**Sus.**$^1$ That cart-lodge of Mus' Dicksey's is all of a solly; **Sus.**$^2$, **Hmp.**$^1$

**SOLMAS**, see **Soulmass.**

**SOLOMON**, *sb.* Sh.I. Nhp. Lon. Cor. [so·ləmən.]

**1.** In *comb.* (1) **Solomon's avon** or **even**, the 3rd of November; (2) **-'s puzzles**, the orpine, *Sedum Telephium*; (3) **-'s seal**, the large-flowered St. John's wort, *Hypericum calycinum*.

(1) **S.&Ork.**$^1$ [There is] a superstition of ill-omen connected with this day. (2) **Lon.** Sometimes sold under this name by itinerant flower-sellers (B. & H.). (3) **Nhp.** (*ib.*)

**2.** A game; see below.

**Cor.** The players knelt in a line; the one at the head, in a very solemn tone, chaunted, 'Solomon had a great dog,' the others answered in the same way, 'Just so' (this was always the refrain). Then the first speaker made two or three more ridiculous speeches, ending with, 'And at last this great dog died and fell down,' giving at the same time a violent lurch against his next neighbour, who, not expecting it, fell against his, and so on to the end of the line, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* V. 50 in Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 209.

**SOLSH, SOLTCH**, see **Solch.**

**SOLUTE**, *adj. Obs.* Sc. General, not close; declamatory; Lat. *solutus.*

Some, whom you mind to hit right or wrong in a solute and lax discourse, M'Ward *Contendings* (1723) 177 (Jam.).

**SOLVAGEE**, *sb.* Nhb.$^1$ [so·lvidʒi.] A sling made of rope yarns bound round with 'serving.' Also in *comp.* **Solvagee-strap.**

It is used for lifting fine building stone, &c., its softness preventing abrasure of the surface which it surrounds.

**SOLVEGE**, *sb. Obs.* Dev.$^1$ A term of reproach; ? a 'savage.' Cf. **salvage.**

Had he ever a simathin vor thicka harum-scarem solvege? 12, ed. Palmer.

**SOLVENDI(E**, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Also in forms **silvendy** Frf.; **solvendo** Abd. (Jam.) **1.** Sufficient to pay one's debts, solvent. Ags. (Jam.) **2.** Trustworthy, to be depended upon; safe. Cf. **sevendle.**

**Abd.** (Jam.) **Frf.** It's no very silvendy his comin' ower the brae by himsel, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) xiv; What was the word she used just now, something like bilbie or silvendy? *ib. M. Ogilvy* (1896) vi.

Hence **Solvendiness**, *sb.* a state of trustworthiness. Abd., Ags. (Jam.) **3.** Firm, strong, sufficient for the purpose. **Abd., Ags.** That dore's no very solvendie (Jam.).

**SOMAS, SOMAT**, see **Soulmass, Somewhat.**

**SOME**, *adj., adv.* and *pron.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **som** Nhp.$^1$; **soom** w.Yks.; **sum** w.Yks. Nhp.$^1$; **zum** Dor. [sum, sɐm.]

**1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Some bit like,** (*a*) respectably, decently, in a suitable manner; (*b*) something resembling; (*c*) a little, slightly; (2) **-body,** (*a*) a lover, sweetheart; (*b*) see below; (3) **—deal,** (*a*) somewhat, in some measure; a good deal; (*b*) by some means; (*c*) a fairly large amount; a great many; (4) **-gate,** somehow; somewhere; (5) **-like,** a few, some; (6) **—one time,** now and then, occasionally; (7) **—part,** see (3, *a*); (8) **—place else,** somewhere else; (9) **-way,** somehow; (10) **-ways,** (*a*) see (9); (*b*) in some ways; (*c*) somewhere; (11) **-when,** at some time; (12) **-wheres,** somewhere; (13) **-whiles,** sometimes; (14) **-whither,** to somewhere.

(1, *a*) **Wm.** Nay scurse it, ah wad deea some-bit-like (B.K.). **w.Yks.** Aw wodn't hae comed in a owd riven shawl like that; Aw'd hae turned aht some bit like, onyhah, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 1, 1898); (J.W.) **Lan.** Shap thi husbant his meals somebitlike, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 67. (*b*) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Surelee there should be somebitlike a livin' for us, Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) ii. **s.Lan.**$^1$ (*c*) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Do try, some bit like, lass, Waugh *Tufts* (ed. Milner) I. 206. (2, *a*) **Elg.** I'm gaun to wed my somebody. 'Tis nocht but richt, on summer nicht, A lassie watch her somebody, Tester *Poems* (1865) 220. **Ayr.** Send me safe my somebody, Burns *Sake of Somebody*, st. 2. (*b*) **Dev.** Petty acts of mischief . . . in other counties, have, whenever enquiry is made respecting them, 'Nobody' for their author: not so is it in Dev.; our 'Somebody' is never wanting, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. lett. 8. (3, *a*) **Sh.I.** They had got into a way of sitting by themselves some deal of late, Burgess *Lowra Biglan* (1896) 45. **Per.** Allan, some-deal auld, an' short, an' round, Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 93. **Fif.** Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 69. **Edb.** Wiping his brow, which was some-deal heated, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 25. **n.Yks.**$^2$, **Nhp.**$^{12}$ (*b*) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (*c*) **Gall.** You have had some deal of that too, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) x. **Nhp.**$^2$ 'Was there many people at your feast?' 'Ees, theer war somedeal o' folk.' (4) **Sc.** They are unruly chields, but they pay ane some gate or other, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) iv. **Frf.** We ken they're some gait, but whaur? Barrie *Minister* (1891) ix. **Slk.** The Spey that rises somegate i' the Heelands, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 202, ed. 1866. **Gall.** Ye hae my bairn hidden awa' somegate, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) xxxii. **Kcb.** Gang an begin the dingindoon somegate else, Saxon *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 54. **n.Yks.**$^2$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **s.Lan.**$^1$ (5) **ne.Lan.**$^1$ (6) **Ken.**$^1$ 'Taint very often as I goos to Feversham, . . but some-one-time I goos when I be forced to it. **Sus.**$^1$ Some-one-time I goos across to the Chequers, but doant make no rule of it. (7) **Dmf.** 'Twould make the road somepairt easier, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 91. (8) **Dev.** *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 340. (9) **w.Som.**$^1$ Aay spoa·uz mús maa·ch ut zaum· wai ur nuudh·ur. (10, *a*) **Nhb.** Someways they fell oot about somethin' or nither, Pease *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 20. (*b*) **Sur.** That's the impisitin on't, someways, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. v. (*c*) **Ir.** Maybe she's someways behind, bein' on'y so small, Barlow *Ghost-bereft* (1901) 99. (11) **n.Der.** He will find his way to his desire somehow and somewhen, Hall *Hathersage* (1896) vii. **Ken.** He must have been something somewhen, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1891) 88. **Sur.**$^1$ It happened somewhen about Christmas. **Sus.** We must all die somewhen, mustn't us? (S.P.H.); **Sus.**$^1$ **Hmp.** It will have to be done somewhen (M.A.R.); **Hmp.**$^1$, **I.W.**$^1$, **Wil.** (W.C.P.) **Dor.** I be zure to come zumwhen, Hare *Dinah Kellow* (1901) 199; **Dor.**$^1$ **Som.** I looked for ee to come somewhen, Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) xii. (12) **Ir.** Somewheres beyant Rosbride she met wid them, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 11. **Dur.** They'll hetta sleep somewheres, Guthrie *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 74. **Cum.** (E.W.P.), **Yks., Lan.** (J.W.) **Brks.** Hayden *Round our Vill.* (1901) 42. **Hrt.** I must 'ave one from somewheres or t'other, Geary *Rur. Life* (1899) 32. **Ken.**$^1$ Direckly ye be back-turned, he'll be off some'rs or 'nother. **Dor.** 'I must have somewheres to live,' says you, Francis *Fiander's Widow* (1901) pt. II. ii. **Dev.** A chitterin' behind the chief mourners somewheers, Phillpotts *Striking Hours* (1901) 79. **Cor.** You'm so pasty an' round-eyed, as if you'd bin piskey-led somewheers, Phillpotts *Prophets* (1897) 120. [**Amer.** Why don't they go som'ers else? Harris *Tales*, 174.] (13) **Ir.** Mad people do be surprisin' cute some whiles, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 174. **Nhb.** Jones *Nhb.* (1871) 129. **Sus.** Takes a deal of following somewhiles, Davies *Athirt Downs* (1901) 72. (14) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 1, 1898). **Lan.** Go off some whither for another supply, *Lonsdale Mag.* (Feb. 1867) 299.

**2.** Phr. (1) *in some form*, very much, exceedingly, severely; (2) *some time to live*, see below; (3) *to some pattern*, well, thoroughly.

(1) **n.Wil.** 'Tis rainin in some farm, yunnit? Ile put the stick about thee in some farm (E.H.G.). (2) **Wor.** He'll have some time to live [said of a pig not fat] (H.K.). (3) **w.Yks.** I'd roll'd him to sum pattern, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) v; Very common (J.W.).

**3.** Great in quantity or degree, much, many.

**n.Cy.** Ther's some lot o' biters e' my dolly heed (B.K.). **n.Yks.** Now t'great farm 'll tack some stock (I.W.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Not.** They do invent some things nowadays (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**$^1$ 'Ther's sum stitchin' e' theäse boots.' A very small quantity; used ironically. 'We've gotten sum berries ta year hev'n't we?' 'Just aboot enif to mak a puddin' on that's all' **Nrf.** In order to express 'It is exceedingly hot,' our rustics say, 'That is some hotness,' *N. & Q.* (1858) 2nd S. vi. 284. **Cor.** There's bin some rain to-day (M.A.C.); **Cor.**$^3$ 'He's some fool,' 'she's some swell.'

**4.** *adv.* Somewhat, slightly.

**Sc.** Some better, *Scotic.* (1787) 80. **ne.Sc.** Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 187. **Abd.** Some like my brither, Macdonald *R. Falconer* (1868) 14. **Frf.** I've nae doot he's some drouthie after sic a lang walk, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 11. **Ayr.** I hope we Bardies ken some better Than mind sic brulzie, Burns *To Wm. Simpson* (1785) st. 31. **Gall.** Crockett *Stickit Minister* (1893) 72. **Nhb.**$^1$ She's some better thi day. **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Hmp.**$^1$ It has ruined some.

**5.** Very; rather.

**Abd.** It's a some suddent shift o' the win', ye see, Macdonald *Lossie* (1877) lxviii. **Lan.** He wur some koind fur sure, Harland *Lyrics* (1866) 76. **ne.Lan.** It's some like a human bein' is a tree, Mather *Idylls* (1895) 269. **e.Lan.**$^{1}$ He ran some fast. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Not.** It war some wet. He does some eat, i.e. is a great eater (L.C.M.). **s.Not.** She war some drunk (J.P.K.). **Lin.** Lor' it is some cowd, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 31. **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.), **Nhp.**$^{2}$ **Cor.**$^{2}$ He's some clip; **Cor.**$^{3}$ I got a some great knock.

**6.** Phr. (1) *and some*, see below; (2) *or some*, preceded by a *num. adj.*: or thereabouts; (3) *some and*, followed by an *adj.*: very, extremely.

(1) **Abd.** Denoting pre-eminence above that which has been mentioned before. 'She's as bonny as you, and some,' she is as pretty as you are, and much more so (Jam.); Jean says, 'I thought ay gueed of her wad come, For she was with the foremost up and some,' Ross *Helenore* (1768) 129, ed. 1812. (2) **Not.** (L.C.M.) **Nhp.**$^{2}$ 'How far be it to the town?' 'Five mile or some.' **Cor.** It was twenty or some, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 436, ed. 1896; **Cor.**$^{3}$ (3) **n.Cy.** T'auld chap's some an' queer ta-day (B.K.). **w.Yks.** He wor some an prahd, I can tell ye, when he gat 'em all thear, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1877) 39; He was soom an' sharp (F.P.T.). **Lan.** I am some and glad as you brought him that there whip, Hamerton *Wenderholme* (1869) viii; Aw'm some an' feyn to see't, Standing *Echoes* (1885) 6. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ Aw were some an put eawt.

**7.** *pron.* A single one; a certain one.

**Uls.** He lives in some of them houses (M.B.-S.).

**8.** Some persons.

**Som.** Some some, some others (J.S.F.S.). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Sau·m, zau·m. Very commonly followed by 'o'm.' 'Some do it and some don't.' 'I baint same's some o'm, all vor therzul, I baint.'

**9.** With *of*: rather, slightly.

**Lan.** They'd some ov a sore yead, Waugh *Owd Bodle*, 256.

**SOMEHOW**, *adv.* and *pron.* Lan. Lei. War. Also in form **someheaw** s.Lan.$^{1}$ **1.** *adv.* In phr. *to feel somehow nohow*, to feel slightly out of sorts but with no particular ailment. Lei.$^{1}$, War.$^{3}$ **2.** *pron.* In phr. *to keep on the top of somehow*, to earn one's living.

**s.Lan.**$^{1}$ Aw manish for t'keep o' th' top o' someheaw, 12.

**SOMEIVVER**, *adv.* Yks. **[su·mivə(r).]** A shortened form of 'howsomever.' w.Yks. (F.M.L.)

**SOME-LAY**, *sb.* Nrf. An agricultural term: wheat stubble.

That is when the wheat is off they scale the land, plough it 'fleet,' and let it lie all the winter (P.H.E.).

**SOMENESS**, *sb.* Sur. **[sɐ·mnəs.]** A sort; a kind.

The name of the hostelry was the Marpledon Arms—a name which the Boniface . . . had chosen as having 'some someness o' a sound,' Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. iv; Oi, minester didna meän it, oi'm a someness o' serten, or else he be goan wrung in's headworks, *ib.* v.

**SOMER, SOMERING, SOMERS**, see **Summer**, *sb.*$^{12}$, **Summering, Saumers.**

**SOMETHING**, *sb.* and *adv.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **sumfun** Suf.$^{1}$ **[su·mþiŋ, ·þin.]** **1.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *and something*, and something else, everything; (2) *something happening*, dying; (3) *—like*, something of value, something very great; (4) *—of that*, something of that sort; (5) *—short*, spirits; (6) *— to do*, see below; (7) *to get to something doing*, to get to some employment; (8) *to say something*, to praise; to say something commendatory.

(1) **s.Wor.** I'd filled a' mah wesh-tubs an' something (H.K.). (2) **Lan.** Lan. people of the class to which Jim and Sarah belonged, never, or hardly ever, use the verb to die, but in the place of it employ the periphrase of something happening, Hamerton *Wenderholme* (1869) v. (3) **Nrf.** He knew full well he had darted his quarry and 'something like' was his prize, Emerson *Lagoons* (ed. 1896) 6. (4) **Not.** Ah, I thought it was something of that, Prior *Renie* (1895) i. (5) **Oxf.** She always had a drop of something short in her tea (G.O.). (6) **w.Yks.** Expressive of difficulty. 'I'd something to do to get them,' *Sheffield Indep.* (1874). (7) **w.Yks.** *ib.* (8) **Suf.**$^{1}$ If ye'd done so and so, I'd a said sumfun te ye.

**2.** *adv.* Somewhat, slightly.

**Lnk.** Mine was a back something fashious to fit, Young *Lochlomond* (1872) 158. **Peb.** When chiels wi' drink are something dizzy, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 90. **Slk.** Ye're something ill for thrawing your mou' at Providence, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 292, ed. 1866. **Nhp.**$^{2}$ Something cross.

Hence *something better, phr.* convalescent. Rut.$^{1}$

**3.** Used as an intensive before an *adj.*: very, 'downright.'

**s.Oxf.** The master's bin an' beat 'im somethin' crewel, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 31.

**SOME'UNS**, *adv.* Sur. **[sɐ·mənz.]** A corruption of 'sometimes.'

I don't think I shall have one to-night . . . but mother 'ull tell 'ee I has 'em pretty baäd some'uns, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. x.

**SOMEWHAT**, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. In forms **somat** w.Som.$^{1}$ Dev.$^{1}$; **someat** w.Yks. s.Lan.$^{1}$ Shr. Hrf.; **someats** Lin.$^{1}$; **sommit** Nrf.; **somut** Ess.; **sumat** Cum.; **sumats** n.Lin.$^{1}$; **summas** sw.Lin.$^{1}$; **summat** Sc. Nhb. Cum.$^{14}$ Wm. n.Yks.$^{4}$ e.Yks.$^{1}$ w.Yks.$^{125}$ Lan.$^{1}$ e.Lan.$^{1}$ m.Lan.$^{1}$ s.Lan.$^{1}$ Chs.$^{23}$ s.Chs.$^{1}$ Stf. Der.$^{2}$ Not.$^{1}$ Lei.$^{1}$ Nhp.$^{1}$ War.$^{23}$ s.War.$^{1}$ Shr.$^{1}$ Hnt. Suf.$^{1}$ Cor.; **summet** Not. Nhp.$^{2}$; **summit** War.$^{4}$; **summot** Oxf.$^{1}$; **summus** sw.Lin.$^{1}$; **summut** s.Lan.$^{1}$ Chs.$^{1}$ Der.$^{1}$ Not.$^{2}$ sw.Lin.$^{1}$ se.Wor.$^{1}$ Shr.$^{2}$ Hrf.$^{2}$ Oxf.$^{1}$ e.An. Ken.$^{1}$ Sur.$^{1}$ Hmp.$^{1}$ Wil.; **zomehat** Dor.; **zummat** Wil.; **zummet, zummoat** Dev.$^{1}$; **zummot** nw.Dev.$^{1}$; **zummut** Hrf.$^{2}$ Brks.$^{1}$; **zumut** Glo.$^{1}$ **[su·mət, sɐ·mət,** w.Cy. **zo·mət.]** Something.

**Dmf.** Sae the minister's gaen, heart disease or summat o' that sort, Ponder *Kirkcumdoon* (1875) 3. **Nhb.** Thor's summat uncanny in that one, Rhys *Fiddler of Carne* (1896) 41. **Cum.** Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1876) 12; (J.P.), **Wm.** (B.K.), **n.Yks.**$^{4}$, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Gi mə ə suəp ə sumət tə sup (J.W.); **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ 'Summat's summat, and nought's nought,' a common phr. signifying that a person had better take or gain a little, than lose the whole; **w.Yks.**$^{25}$ **Lan.** Aw thought there were summat up, Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) i; **Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **m.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{123}$, **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ **s.Stf.** Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.**$^{12}$, **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Not.**$^{12}$, **Lin.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ Gie me sum'ats to drink. **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ It wants summas doing at it. **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{12}$, **War.**$^{234}$, **s.War.**$^{1}$, **se.Wor.**$^{1}$, **Shr.**$^{1}$ **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Hrf.**$^{2}$, **Glo.**$^{1}$, **Oxf.**$^{1}$, **Brks.**$^{1}$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.** Will win summat gude wan day, Harris *East-Ho* (1902) 99. **w.Nrf.** Orton *Beeston Ghost* (1884) 8. **Suf.**$^{1}$ **Ess.** Heygate *Poems* (1870) 186. **Ken.**$^{1}$, **Sur.**$^{1}$, **Hmp.**$^{1}$ **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.) **Dor.** Barnes *Poems* (ed. 1869–70) 50. **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Zaum·ut. **Dev.**$^{1}$, **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$ **Cor.** 'Pears to me you'm hidin' summat from me, Phillpotts *Prophets* (1897) 120.

Hence (1) *somewhat and nowt* or *— that's nowt, phr.* something of no importance or value; (2) **-like**, *adj.* likely for the purpose; creditable, good; (3) *— of that, phr.* something of the sort; (4) *—short, phr.* alcoholic spirits.

(1) **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ (2) **Cum.**$^{14}$ **w.Yks.** Shoo emptied th' glass he'd gien her, . . an' said, 'Nah, that's summat like,' Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1894) 39, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 1, 1898). **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **s.Stf.** I wouldner wear a cape like hern, but yourn's summat like, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Oxf.**$^{1}$ Now this calico's summut like, *MS. add.* **Sur.** It 'ull make the wheat summut loike, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. i. (3) **Lei.**$^{1}$ A wur a mesoner or summat o' that. **Oxf.** (G.O.) (4) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{3}$ **s.Stf.** Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **War.**$^{3}$, **Shr.**$^{2}$

**SOMMER, SOMMERING**, see **Summer**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Summering.**

**SON**, *sb.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **sun** Sc. Nhb.$^{1}$ **[sun, sɐn.]**

**1.** Used as a familiar mode of address, irrespective of relationship; *gen.* in *comb.* **My son**, or in dim. form **Sonny.**

**Gall.** Weel, sunnie, quhaur are ye gaun? (W.G.) **n.Ir.** 'What is it, sonny?' sez I, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 24. **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Lan.** (T.D.D.) **s.Wor.** Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875). **Nrf.** Forbes *Odd Fish* (1901) 14. **Ken.**$^{1}$ Come along sonnie, you and me 'll pick up them taturs now 'tis fine and dry. **Dor.** Hardy *Wess. Tales* (1888) II. 11. **Som.** Applied to any children, irrespective of sex (W.F.R.). **Cor.** 'Son' and 'sonnie' are freely used quite irrespective of paternity. I have heard a lad address his father as 'My son,' and some go so far as to use this form of speech to their wives, Hammond *Parish* (1897) 345; **Cor.**$^{2}$ [**Amer.** Wa'al, sonny, what you thinkin' of? Westcott *David Harum* (1900) xix.]

Hence (1) *my) sonny boy, phr.* a familiar mode of address; my boy! (2) **Sonnikins**, *sb.* little son; a term of endearment used to a child.

**Cor.** Sonny boy, use your eyes, for mine be dim, 'Q.' *Haunted Dragoon* (1892) 181; (M.A.C.) (2) **n.Ir.** What did they dae on my wee sonnikins—on my wee mannikins—on my ain wee Paddykins? Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 70.

**2.** Phr. (1) *son afore* or *before the father*, (*a*) the coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara*; (*b*) the cudweed, *Gnaphalium germanicum*; (2) — *of a bitch*, (3) — *of a whore*, terms of abuse; (4) — *of a sea-cook*, see below.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 35; (Jam.) **Cum.** (B. & H.) (*b*) **Sc.** *N. & Q. ib.* 91. (2, 3) **n.Lin.**$^1$, **w.Som.**$^1$ (4) **Cor.** Fishing long ago off the coast . . . with some old sailors, . . one of them, angry with his catch, a dog-fish, . . smashed it on the side of the boat, exclaiming, 'D— son of a sea-cook.' 'Why cook?' said I. His explanation went to show that the clumsy one, weakling, deformed, or good for nothing else, was mostly appointed cook on board, *N. & Q.* (1886) 7th S. i. 136.

**SON**, see **Sowen.**

**SONA**, *adv.* e.An. [sō·nə.] Thus, so; ? lit. 'so now.' Cf. **soneys.**

**e.An.**$^1$ I did not do that; I only did sona. **Suf.** Raven *Hist. Suf.* (1895) 266.

**SONCE, SONCY, SOND, SOND-BLINT, SONE**, see **Sonse, Sonsy**, *adj.*$^1$, **Sand, Sand-blind, Sowen.**

**SONEYS**, *adv.* Suf. Thus. Raven *Hist. Suf.* (1895) 266. Cf. **sona.**

**SONG**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **sang** Sc. Ir. Nhb.$^1$ w.Yks.$^1$; **sung** s.Lan.$^1$ [soŋ, saŋ.]

**1.** A note, strain; a constant theme of talk.

**Sc.** You breed of the gouke, you have ay but one song, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 362. **Dwn.** Horses, horses wur' his sang frae dawn tae dayl'agaun, Savage-Armstrong *Ballads* (1901) 196.

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Song-paper**, a printed sheet-ballad; (2) **-school**, *obs.*, a music-school.

(1) **s.Lan.**$^1$ (2) **Abd.** Admonition was gewen to Johne Cumyng, and to the maister of the sang schole, Stuart *Eccl. Rec. Abd.* (1846) 16.

**3.** Phr. (1) *an old song*, a proverb, an old saying or story; (2) *the song of the sea*, the sound of the waves.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Fif.** That's an auld sang noo, and it's no worth the mindin', Pryde *Queer Flk.* (1897) 48. **Lnk.** They'd lost conceit o' ither lang, And Aphex noo was an auld sang, *Deil's Halloween* (1856) 43. (2) **ne.Sc.** If the song is towards the east the wind will shortly blow from east or south east. If a 'long song' from the bar at Banff, the wind will blow from the west, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 155. **Bnff.**$^1$

**4.** A fuss; an outcry.

**Sc.** Thae convocation chiels that are makin' sic a sang aboot their sufferings, *Cracks about Kirk* (1843) II. 9. **Sh.I.** Da wab wisna ta mak' a sang aboot, *Sh. News* (Dec. 23, 1899). **Abd.** They war to mak' Fan the sang got up, an' a' that, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 603. **Frf.** Meggie's a din-makin' body to raise sic a sang, Mackenzie *N. Pine* (1897) 146. **Ayr.** There's Souter Johnny, the weary body, what na sang was made aboot him the ither day, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 66. **Lnk.** H'm, makin' a sang aboot naething, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) I. 75. **Rxb.** I trow they're nothing to make a song of either side, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 19. **Nhb.**$^1$ What a sang yor myekin' aboot nowt.

**SONG, SONGA(L**, see **Sang(s, Songle.**

**SONGER**, *sb.* Glo.$^1$ In form **zonger.** [zo·ŋgə(r).] A singer.

**SONGER**, see **Songle.**

**SONGIE**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **sungie.** A hermaphrodite. S. & Ork.$^1$

**SONGLE**, *sb.* and *v.* Chs. Flt. Shr. Hrf. Gmg. Also written **songal** Chs.$^{123}$ Hrf.; **songall** Gmg.; and in forms **sangow** Chs.$^{123}$; **songa** s.Chs.$^1$; **songer** Chs.$^1$ s.Chs.$^1$; **songo** Chs.; **songoe** Chs.$^3$; **songou** Flt.; **songow** Chs.$^{123}$ Shr.$^1$ Hrf. [so·ŋgl, so·ŋgō, so·ŋgə.] **1.** *sb.* A handful of gleaned corn. See **Single**, *adj.* **8**, **Swingle**, *sb.*$^3$

**Chs.**$^{123}$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ The -a represents an original -al or -le. **Hrf.** *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xi. 160; (P.R.); Blount (1681). **Gmg.** Collins *Gow. Dial., Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848–50) IV. 223.

Hence *to gather songal(l)s*, *phr.* to glean. Gmg. Collins *Gow. Dial., Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848–50) IV. 223. **2.** *Obs.* A gleaner. Chs.$^1$ **3.** *v.* To glean corn; also in phr. *to go songering.*

**Chs.** We are going to songo (E.F.); **Chs.**$^1$ A little girl from the village took a present of wheat flour lately to a friend of mine at Kelsall, explaining, 'Its what me and Annie songert'; **Chs.**$^{23}$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Mi mùdh·ŭr ŭn Pol·i bin gon ŭ songg·ŭin. A tendency is now (1887) noticeable to adopt the corrupt form [songg·ŭr]. **Flt.** (T.K.J.), **Shr.**$^1$

**SONGOE, SONGOW**, see **Songle.**

**SONGSTER**, *v.* Sc. In form **sangster.** To sing.

**Kcd.** Harken than to this sangsterin', weesht for a whilie here, Edwards *Mod. Poets*, 8th S. 362.

**SONK**, *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Also in form **sunk** Sc. Bnff.$^1$ N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ **1.** A seat; a couch.

**Abd.** Gang in and seat you on the sunks all round, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 138, ed. 1812. **Frf.** Ye was the subject o' their mornin' chat, As cosily on the green sunk they sat, Morison *Poems* (1790) 129. **Lnk.** I threw my pen upon the sunk Wi' sic a rattle, It gied a slot, McIndoe *Poems* (1805) 156. **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 353. **Uls.** (M.B.-S.)

Hence (1) **Sonk-dyke**, *sb.*, see below; (2) **Sonkie**, *sb.* a low stool.

(1) **Bnff.**$^1$ A dyke built of stone or sods on the one side and filled with earth on the other. (2) **Sc.** Mony a day hae I wrought my stocking, and sat on my sunkie under that saugh, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxii.

**2.** A pad of straw used as a cushion or saddle; *gen.* in *pl.*

**Sc.** The ass that's no used to the sunks bites his crupper, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 88, ed. 1881. **w.Sc.** Loose the ass, disengage him from his sunks and branks, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 246. **Edb.** Jock, the Laird's brither and guide, On yad and sunks astraddle, *Carlop Green* (1793) 129, ed. 1817. **Dmf.** He'll ride nae mair on strae sonks, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 146. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ **Cum.** Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 129; **Cum.**$^{14}$

Hence **Sonk-pocks**, *sb. pl.* the bags tied to the 'sunks' on the back of a tinker's ass, in which the goods, baggage, and children are carried. Sc. (Jam.) **3.** A bag of straw. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). Hence **Sonkie**, *sb.* a man like a sackful of straw. *ib.*

[**1.** Tho gan the grave Acest with wordis chyde Entellus, sat on the greyn sonk hym besyde, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 246.]

**SONK**, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **sunk.** To drivel, loiter; to be in a low or dejected state.

There's no glee to give delight, And ward frae spleen the langsome night, For which they'll now have nae relief But sonk at hame, and cleck mischief, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1800) I. *Life* 44; (Jam.)

**SONKER**, *v.* Sh.I. [so·ŋkər.] To simmer; to boil slightly. S. & Ork.$^1$

**SONKIES**, *sb. pl.* Irel. [so·ŋkiz.] In phr. *by my sonkies*, used as an oath.

**Wxf.** By my sonkies I'll not rest till I have an equivocal explanation from him, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 193.

**SONN**, *v.* Cum. Yks. [son.] **1.** To meditate deeply. **Cum.** (Hall.); **Cum.**$^2$; **Cum.**$^4$ Not known to correspondents.

**2.** To pore over a book; to work assiduously but unobtrusively.

**w.Yks.** Shoo does sonn on, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 26, 1898).

**3.** To make progress with great show of energy.

**w.Yks.** Of a child that is running, it will be said, 'Leuk at yond barn hah it's sonnin' dahn t'loine,' *ib.* (Jan. 8, 1898).

**SONNET**, *sb.* Sc. [so·nit.] **1.** A song; a verse.

**Per.** Mither sat, droning auld sonnets to her wheel, Nicoll *Poems* (ed. 1843) 82; Will sat souffing sonnets at the gill, Spence *Poems* (1898) 86.

**2.** Nonsensical talk or writing. Bnff.$^1$

**SONNOCK**, see **Sannock.**

**SONROCK**, *sb.* Irel. [so·nrək.] A soft seat to lie or lean upon near the fire. Uls. (M.B.-S.) Cf. **sonk**, *sb.*

**SONSE**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written **sonce** Ant. [sons.] Luck, prosperity, felicity; health; *gen.* in phr. *sonse fall me, thee*, &c. Cf. **sonsy**, *adj.*$^1$

**Sc.** Dalrymple *Gl.* (c. 1800). **Bnff.** Sonse fa' ye an' your soupple gabs, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 98. **Fif.** (Jam.) **Rnf.** Sonse fa' your honest heart, an' true, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 146. **Ayr.** (Jam.) **Lnk.** Sonse fa' me, witty wanton Willy, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 189. **Edb.** Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 222, ed. 1785. **Ir.** Arrah, bad manners to me, if you know what you are about, or if sonse or grace can ever come of it, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 195. **Ant.** Something of good size and value would be said to have some sonce with it, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

[Gael. and Ir. *sonas*, luck, prosperity; happiness (M. & D.); (O'Reilly).]

**SONSY,** *adj.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **soncy** Sc. Ir. N.Cy.$^1$ w.Yks.$^{24}$; and in forms **sansie** Sc.; **saunsey** Ir.; **sonzy** n.Yks.$^2$ [so·nsi.] **1.** Lucky, fortunate, happy. See **Sonse.**

**Sc.** Three is aye sonsy, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); Better be sansie, as soon up. That is, better good fortune than great industry, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 55. **Gall.** A bean podd that holds five beans, and a pea which contains nine peas, are considered to be sonsy, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 384, ed. 1876. **N.I.**$^1$ It's not sonsy to do that. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Dwn.** (C.H.W.) **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783); Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.** Twee varry far fra sonsy things, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 24; **Nhb.**$^1$ **Cum.** When witches here war reyfe, Reeght sonsy fwoak they gar't to peyne, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 116; **Cum.**$^{124}$ **Wm.** Nicolson (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX.

**2.** Thriving; plump, stout, big, heavy; jolly.

**Or.I.** Bringin' hame his fish tae thee—Tae me sonsy bairn, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 168. **Bnff.** Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 73. **Abd.** Ane deil's brander, when I'm gone To fry your sonsy hurdies on, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 182. **Dmb.** Losh, man, ye hae a sonsy chiel, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 37. **Rnf.** A sonsy clockin' hen, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 105. **Ayr.** Eh! this is a bonny hand: and what a sonsy arm ye hae! Galt *Entail* (1823) xxvi. **Lnk.** The big 'sonsy' harvest moon was flooding the fields . . . with her bright silvery light, Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 88. **Dmf.** His sonsy stock o' kye, an' his scores o' sheep, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 283. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 47, ed. 1876. **Kcb.** She must have a 'sonsy stocking leg' somewhere, Armstrong *Kirkiebrae* (1896) 78. **N.I.**$^1$, **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **e.Dur.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^{124}$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Sonsy-faced,** (2) **Sonsy-looking,** *ppl. adj.* of substantial or jolly appearance.

(1) **Mry.** A dainty haggis dinner graced, Which was baith gueed and sonsy-faced, Hay *Lintie* (1851) 26. (2) **n.Ir.** 'Man, that's sonsy lukin',' sez I, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 77.

**3.** Comely, good-looking, buxom, 'bonny'; *gen.* used of a woman.

**Sc.** A sonsy damsel's glance Gar'd a' my ramblings stop, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 91. **Elg.** I wat she is a sonsie wife, Oor wife Bell, Tester *Poems* (1865) 105. **Abd.** A sonsy fairmer's dother wi' a gweed tocher, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 135. **Per.** Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 64, ed. 1887. **Ayr.** Burns *Tarbolton Lasses*, st. 7. **Rxb.** If I were a man, Oh gin I wadna gae riding into England and . . . bring hame a sonsie Cumberland quean on my curple, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 15. **Wgt.** Tae coort an' tae marry my sonsie bit wife, Fraser *Poems* (1885) 63. **N.I.**$^1$ **Ant.** A soncy face, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Dwn.** Betty MacBlaine is a sonsie wee lass, Savage-Armstrong *Ballads* (1901) 66. **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$, **Cum.**$^{14}$

**4.** Cheerful, pleasing, good-tempered; tractable; sensible.

**Abd.** A sonsie sonnet ye shall get it Wi' right good will, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 132. **Per.** It refers also to the placidity and tranquillity which generally attend on an agreeable roundness of outline and softness of animal texture, Sarah Tytler *Witch-wife* (1897) 22. **Arg.** It was a sonsy and simple face, and her eyes were not unkindly, Munro *J. Splendid* (1898) 175. **Ayr.** Hamely, tawie, quiet, an' cannie, An' unco sonsie, Burns *Farmer's Salutation*, st. 5. **Gall.** There are many 'soncy' sonnets, rhymed epistles, and thoughtful poems lying in his desk, *Gallovidian* (1901) II. 143. **Nhb.** There still remains some sonsy spots, pure relics of our ancient features, Allan *Tyneside Sngs.* (ed. 1891) 194. **n.Yks.**$^2$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$

Hence *sonsy and douce, phr.* pleasant and quiet. N.I.$^1$

**5.** Comfortable, plentiful, abundant.

**Sc.** A weel-favoured, sonsy, decent periwig, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) v; Better rough and sonsy than bare and donsy, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Ayr.** Nanse placed the sonsie measure on the table, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 81. **Gall.** He had time to reach his desired haven of a sonsy meat tea, Crockett *Kit Kennedy* (1899) l. **Don.** A midden is a sonsy, wholesome thing aboot ony man's hoose, an' guid fur the appetite, Lyttle *Ballycuddy* (1892) 83.

**6.** Clever, cunning. w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.$^{24}$

**SONSY,** *adj.*$^2$ Wor. [so·nsi.] Bubbly, as cider. s.Wor. (H.K.)

**SONTER,** see **Santer.**

**SONTROSS,** *sb.* *Obs.* Dev. A term of reproach.

(Hall.); **Dev.**$^1$ Git 'e gone, you sontross, 33, ed. Palmer.

**SONZY,** see **Sonsy,** *adj.*$^1$

**SOO,** *sb.*$^1$ and *v.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also written **sou** n.Yks.$^2$ Der.$^2$; **soue** w.Sc. (Jam.) n.Yks.$^2$ [sū.] **1.** *sb.* A whistling sound; the sound of the wind or water. See **Sough,** *sb.*$^1$

**Lakel.**$^2$, **Cum.**$^{12}$, **w.Yks.**$^1$ **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1854). **s.Chs.**$^1$

**2.** A whirring, as of machinery; a giddiness in the head.

**Chs.**$^1$ My yed's aw of a soo. **s.Chs.**$^1$

**3.** A loud report; a loud noise or shout.

**w.Yks.** Bud my word thare wor a soo e Tong Parish when it becom knawn at Jerry an Mally wor spurred, *Pudsey Olm.* (1881) 26. **s.Chs.**$^1$

**4.** *v.* Of the wind: to sigh, moan; to calm down.

**w.Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Wm.** When t'wind in t'chimley soo'd, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 12; The wind soos among the trees (B.K.). **n.Yks.**$^2$ 'The wind is beginning to sou,' to calm down; or as some say, 'to sob,' or relent; **n.Yks.**$^4$ **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1854). **Chs.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$, **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$

**5.** To resound; to sing in the ears; to murmur.

**n.Yks.** He fired t'gun off and meead all soo ageean (I.W.); **n.Yks.**$^2$ Like the singing of a tea-kettle. **s.Chs.**$^1$ It ky'ept sóo·in i mahy éeŭrz, ahy dù)nŭ noa· aay lùngg.

**6.** To thrill; to jar the arm in striking with a hammer.

**n.Yks.**$^2$ It soues up my arm. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 346.

**SOO,** *sb.*$^2$ Or.I. (Jam. *Suppl.*) A small square-sterned boat with a scull-hole, for towing after a larger one; also in *comp.* **Soo-boat.**

**SOO,** see **Sew,** *adj.*, **So,** *adv.*, *int.*, **Soa, Sou, Sow,** *sb.*$^{13}$

**SOOAC, SOOA(H,** see **Soke, So,** *int.*

**SO-OAKES,** *int.* *Obs.* Nhp.$^1$ A call to sheep.

**SOOAL,** see **Sole,** *sb.*$^{12}$, **Soul,** *sb.*$^1$, **Soule.**

**SOOAN, SOOAP,** see **Sowen, Sope,** *sb.*$^1$

**SOOART,** *v.* and *sb.* Lakel. Wm. Yks. Also written **sooat** e.Yks.; and in form **soort.** [suə(r)t.] **1.** *v.* A dial. form of 'squirt.' Lakel. (B.K.), e.Yks.$^1$ Hence **Soorter,** *sb.* a syringe or squirt. n.Yks.$^2$ **2.** *sb.* A squirt.

**Lakel.**$^2$ **Wm.** Git a bit o burtree an' ah'll mak thi a sooart (B.K.). **n.Yks.**$^2$, **e.Yks.**$^1$

**SOOART,** see **Sward,** *sb.*$^1$

**SOOAT,** *v.* Yks. [suət.] To run or slink in.

**n.Yks.** T'cat sooated in tĭ t'house (I.W.).

**SOOCH,** *sb.*$^1$ Sc. [sūχ.] A splashing sound; the sound of anything falling heavily in soft mud or water.

**Slg.** He lichted on his hurdies in the very middle o' a muckle tub fu' o' mooly cream wi' a sooch like a hauf-hun'er weight bashed into the mud, Buchanan *Poems* (1901) 174.

**SOOCH,** *v.*, *sb.*$^2$ and *adj.* Sc. Also in form **sooh** Ayr. [sūχ.] **1.** *v.* To quaff, drink off at once; to swill; to keep in a state of intoxication.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Bnff.**$^1$ He soocht twa glass o' whisky on ivver haltit. Ance a'm set on, little keeps me soochin'.

**2.** *sb.* A copious draught of anything liquid. Sc. (Jam.)

**3.** *adj.* Drunken, swigging.

**Ayr.** Many a sooh and sappy night they had wi' ane anither, Galt *Lairds* (1826) iii.

**SOOCH, SOOD, SOODIE,** see **Sough,** *sb.*$^1$, **Shall,** *v.*$^1$, **Soudie.**

**SOODLE,** *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Lin. Rut. Nhp. War. Bdf. Hnt. [sū·dl.] To go unwillingly; to linger, dawdle, saunter.

**n.Cy.** (Hall.), **w.Yks.**$^2$ **Lin.** Soodling along the hedge-side as if he hed nowt to do (J.C.W.). **Rut.**$^1$ She wur soodling about. **Nhp.** To soodle longer out in love's delay, Clare *Village Minst.* (1821) II. 78; **Nhp.**$^{12}$, **War.**$^3$, **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

Hence (1) **Soodling,** *ppl. adj.* (*a*) of a shy, hesitating manner; (*b*) muddling; half-drunk; (2) **Soodly,** *adj.* sauntering, leisurely.

(1, *a*) **Rut.**$^1$ (*b*) **Lin.**$^1$ (2) **Nhp.** Young Hodge, the horse-boy with a soodly gait, Clare *Village Minst.* (1821) II. 67; **Nhp.**$^1$

**SOODLING,** *ppl. adj.* Cor.$^2$ [sū·dlin.] Comforting, fondling, caressing, flattering. 'Such soodling ways!'

**SOOF, SOOGAN,** see **Sough,** *sb.*$^2$, **Suggan.**

**SOOGH, SOOH,** see **Sough,** *sb.*$^1$, **Sooch,** *sb.*$^2$, **Sough,** *sb.*$^1$

**SOOIN, SOOK,** see **Sowen, Chook, Suck.**

**SOOKAG,** *sb.* Cai.$^1$ A head of clover. Cf. **sucky, 5.** The flowers of which children pluck out and suck for the nectar.

**SOOKENS**, *sb. pl.* Or.I. [sū·kənz.] Ropes of straw rolled around the legs to protect them from snow, cold, &c. (S.A.S.) Cf. **suggan.**

**SOOKIE-SOORACH**, *sb.* Inv. A name given to various acid plants, esp. the common wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella.* (H.E.F.)

**SOOKLAND**, *sb.* Sus.$^{12}$ Used in the Manor of Wadhurst for 'assart-land.'

**SOOKNI**, *sb.* Sh.I. [sū·kni.] A crowd of people. Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 45.

[Cp. ON. *sōkn*, the assemblage of people at a church, meeting, or the like (Vigfusson).]

**SOOL**, see **Sole**, *sb.*$^{2}$, **Soule, Sowl**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Sowl(e, Sull**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**SOOLACK**, *sb.* Sh.I. A reel for a hand-line. S. & Ork.$^{1}$

**SOOLE**, see **Sowl**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Sowl(e.**

**SOOLEN**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **sooleen** S. & Ork.$^{1}$ [sū·lən, -īn.] The sun. (A.W.), S. & Ork.$^{1}$

[ON. *sōl*, sun + the def. art. *-en*, the.]

**SOOLP(A**, see **Sulp.**

**SOOLPALTIE**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **soopaltie.**

**1.** An order of fairies or trows of giant stature.

A lö soolpaltie will tak you, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 197.

**2.** A 'haaf' term for a horse. *ib.* 21.

**SOOLY**, *adj.* Lan. Grimy, unwashed. s.Lan. Bamford *Dial.* (1854).

**SOOLYIE**, *sb.* Cai.$^{1}$ [sū·lji.] Race, tribe, lot; used as a term of great disrespect.

**SOOM**, *v.*$^{1}$ Sc. Cor. Also in form **zoom** Cor. [sūm.] To buzz, hum. Cf. **soam**, *v.*

**Abd.** I wis feart it micht vex ye wi' the soomin' o't, Macdonald *Warlock* (1882) vii. **Cor.** Young Zeb, amid the moaning of the storm outside the building and the scraping and zooming of the instruments, string and reed, around him, felt his head spin, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) i.

**SOOM**, *v.*$^{2}$ Lakel. Wm. Lei. [sūm.] To imbibe by sucking; to drink hastily, and make a noise with the lips in so doing.

**Lakel.**$^{2}$ Ye've happen seen a coo drink. She just sooks 't in. A chap 'at sups yal t'siam way sooms it in. **Wm.** He soomed a basin o' milk up (B.K.). **Lei.** (Hall.)

**SOOM**, see **Soam**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Some, Soum**, *sb.*, **Swim**, *v.*$^{1}$, *sb.*$^{2}$

**SOON**, *adj.*$^{1}$ w.Yks.$^{2}$ [sūn.] Vacant; stupid.

**SOON**, *adv.*, *adj.*$^{2}$ and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **saun** Lan.; **seaun** n.Yks.; **seean** n.Yks.$^{24}$; **seun** Cum.$^{14}$; **sooin** w.Yks.; **sune** Sc. n.Yks.$^{2}$ Suf.$^{1}$; **suon** Nhb.; **zoon** Brks.$^{1}$ Hmp.$^{1}$ Wil. nw.Dev.$^{1}$ [sūn, siən, suin, sōn, sūn.] **1.** *adv.* In phr. (1) *soon on*, (*a*) soon, soon afterwards; (*b*) early; (2) *sooner than* or *nor*, rather than; (3) *would sooner*, would rather or more willingly; (4) — *soonest*, would most willingly.

(1, *a*) **Cum.** T'mudder an' dowter went ta bed seun on, *W. C. T. X.* (1900) 4, col. 1. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (*b*) **n.Yks.** It was seeaner on than 6 o'clock (I.W.). **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ Aw started soon-on i' th' mornin'. (2) **Not.**$^{1}$ **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ She mends worse sooner than better. I'd work for nowt sooner than do nowt. **Lei.**$^{1}$ Shay's sooner better nur woose. **War.**$^{3}$ (3) **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ I'd sooner be a lawyer than a doctor. **Lan.** Aw'd sauner th' Owd Church had fo'n, Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) xvii. **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ I'd sooner have the pig than a sovereign. **Nhp.**$^{1}$ **Brks.** I'd soonder goo to —— than to the House, Hayden *Round our Vill.* (1901) 254; **Brks.**$^{1}$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Hmp.**$^{1}$ **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ I'd zoonder [zèo·ndur] be a-transported. **Dev.** I'd zoonder have he than thick Sam, *Reports Provinc.* (1887) (s.v. Keepering). **n.Dev.** He'd zoonder Nelly Brown be courtin', Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 32. **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$ (4) **Brks.**$^{1}$ Ood e zoonest go to Newbury or stop at whoam wi' I?

**2.** Early, esp. in phr. *soon and late.*

**Sc.** I've worked mony a day soon and late to gie him lair, *Cracks about Kirk* (1843) II. 3. **Dmb.** It wadna ha'e signified the difference between four pence and a groat whether ye proposed that plan o' yours sune or syne, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxxvii. **Rnf.** On you I've paddit late an' sune, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 32. **Lnk.** He'll get the auld rogue sune or late, Orr *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 43. **Dmf.** See yer dochter's sickly dwinin', Factory victims late and sune, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 240. **Nhb.** Aw was up at the Mistresses suon ee mworning, Bewick *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 9. **Cum.**$^{14}$ **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ It may as weel come seean as syne. **w.Yks.** Mistress Nell hes done it, an' I've done it, an' so will ye, sooin or late, Sutcliffe *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 183. **Lan.** Hoo's my lass, an' I'll stick to her, an' I'll wed her, soon or late, *Longman's Mag.* (Aug. 1895) 395; Aw've sthriven, an' soon an' late, Ramsbottom *Rhymes* (1864) 62. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ Soon ripe, soon rotten.

**3.** *Obs.* Quickly.

**n.Yks.** Seaun, seaun, barne, bring my skeel and late my tee, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 3.

**4.** *Obs.* In the evening, towards night. Wil. (K.)

**5.** *adj.* Early; of a clock: fast.

**Ayr.** They maybe winna part till it be soon, Thom *Amusements* (1812) 37. **n.Yks.** It's seean yit (I.W.). **w.Yks.**$^{3}$ Au'll tak' care to be sooin enough to-neeght. **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ **Suf.**$^{1}$ Yeow ar tew sune. [**Amer.** We'll have a soon supper, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 374.]

**6.** Of distance: quick, near, direct.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **n.Yks.**$^{1}$ Ah s'al gan t'low road; it's mich t'soonest gangin'; **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ If thoo gans by t'trod it'll be a good deal t'soonest. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** I said that would be safest, or quietest, or soonest road for us to go, *Manch. Guardian* (Jan. 20, 1897). **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892).

**7.** Phr. *with the soonest*, too soon. w.Yks.$^{1}$ **8.** *sb. Obs.* The evening. N.Cy.$^{2}$ w.Cy. Grose (1790). Hence **A-soon**, *adv.* at even. *ib.*

**SOON**, see **Sound**, *v.*$^{2}$, *adj.*, **Sowen.**

**SOOND**, see **Sound**, *sb.*$^{1}$, *v.*$^{2}$

**SOONER**, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Dor.$^{1}$ A spirit, ghost.

**SOONISH**, *adv.* Yks. Glo. Ken. Somewhat soon; very soon.

**w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Glo.** Good, honest drink . . . made a man knaow soonish as he wur a-getting nicely forrud, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) vii. **Ken.** One day soonish after I catched Alice in the passage, *Cornh. Mag.* (Jan. 1894) 65.

**SOONS**, *sb. pl.* Cor.$^{12}$ [sūnz.] Amulets, charms, mystic words given by 'white-witches' to their customers.

[Cp. OCor. *sona*, to consecrate; to charm (Williams).]

**SOONY, SOOP**, see **Sound**, *v.*$^{2}$, **Sup, Sweep**, *v.*$^{1}$

**SOOPALTIE, SOOPER**, see **Soolpaltie, Supper**, *sb.*, *v.*$^{2}$

**SOOPERLOIT**, *sb. Obs.* s.Cy. Also written **soopperloit.** A time of idleness or relaxation; playtime; lit. 'supper-light.' Grose (1790); Holloway. Cf. **skoppoloit.**

**SOOPLE**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. **1.** *v.* To wash, soak. Cf. **sapple, 3, soup**, *v.*$^{2}$

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ **Abd., Per.** 'Souple the pot,' to put water in a pot that has been used, so that it may be more easily cleaned after soaking in the water. 'I'm heatin' this drappie water to souple the pot. Jess sung the soup yesterday' (G.W.). **Cld.** (Jam.)

**2.** *sb.* A soaking, washing; the act of soaking or washing.

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ Gang t' the burn, and gee that sheet a gueede soople.

**SOOPLE**, see **Supple**, *adj.*, **Swipple**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**SOOR**, *v.* Nhb. [sūr.] To steep clay in order to render it suitable for making tiles or bricks. (R.O.H.)

**SOOR**, *int.* Sus.$^{1}$ [sū·ə(r).] Used to express surprise. See **So**, *int.*

**SOOR**, see **Sore, Sour, Swear**, *v.*$^{1}$

**SOORAG, SOORAK**, see **Sourock.**

**SOORD, SOOREN**, see **Sward**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Souren.**

**SOOREY**, *v.* I.Ma. [sū·ri.] To court.

Sooreyin—aw ye needn doubt it! but they goes another way about it, Brown *Witch* (1889) 42.

[Cp. Gael. *suiridhe*, a courting, Ir. *surighim*, I woo (Macbain).]

**SOOREY, SOORIK**, see **Sirrah, Sourock.**

**SOORLONG**, *sb.* Sh.I. A noted liar. S. & Ork.$^{1}$

**SOORN, SOOROCK**, see **Souren, Sourock.**

**SOORT**, see **Sooart, Sward**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**SOOSE, SOOSEBURY**, see **Souse**, *v.*$^{12}$, **Shrewsbury.**

**SOOSH**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in form **sush** (Jam.). [sūʃ.] **1.** *v.* To beat severely; to flog.

**Ayr.** To soosh and skreenge (Jam.).

**2.** To tease one with taunting or upbraiding language. *ib.*

**3.** To punish; to fine.

**Abd.** He mith 'a gotten 'im weel soosht afore the shirra seerly; or aiven ta'en up to the joodges, for brakin''s dother's market, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 180.

**4.** *sb.* A heavy blow. Bnff., Cld. (Jam.)

**SOOSLER**, *sb.* Cai.$^{1}$ Also in form **sooslin.** [sū·slər.] A thin fish of any of the larger sorts.

**SOOSTILEG,** *adv.* Sh.I. [sū·stileg.] By turns, alternately. S. & Ork.$^1$

**SOOT,** *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Wor. Hrt. Also in forms **seeat** n.Yks.$^2$; **seut** Cum.; **shute, söt** Sh.I. **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Soot-bag**, see below; (2) **-box**, an iron box inserted in the flue of a boiler to allow the soot to be removed; (3) **-drops**, blacks from the chimney; (4) **-man**, a sweep; (5) **-poke**, a sweep's bag; (6) **-smitches**, see (3); (7) **-sower**, a sower of soot in gardens, fields, &c.; (8) **-stour**, soot, sooty dust; (9) **-water**, sooty water.

(1) **s.Wor.**$^1$ The tops of potatoes, &c. 'have had the soot-bag over them' [when they] have been blackened by the frost. (2) **s.Lan.**$^1$ (3) **Cum.** Sleet brings down t'chim'la seut-drops thick as mire, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 243. (4, 5, 6) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (7) **Hrt.** One . . . is black in more respects than one, as he happens to pursue the calling of a soot-sower, GEARY *Rur. Life* (1899) 141. (8) **Cai.** I maist think I ate soot-stour for porridge, McLENNAN *Peasant Life* (1871) 1st S. 219. (9) **Sh.I.** Da new tippence-hap'ny paper 'at I hed hame frae Lerrick wis as black as sin, wi' söt-watter, *Sh. News* (Jan. 5, 1901); Auld an' young maun noo hae it [tea], laek shute-watter, mornin', e'enin', an midtime-a-day, just ruinin' der stamicks wi' it, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 247; (J.S.)

**2.** Phr. (1) *as dry as soot*, very thirsty; (2) *the house drops soot*, see below.

(1) **s.Lan.**$^1$ 2. (2) **Sh.I.** Used as a hint to be cautious in speaking in the hearing of talebearers or children, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 231.

**SOOT,** *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* ne.Lan.$^1$ The rot in sheep. See **Sowt.** Hence **Sooty,** *adj.* of animals: wasting away.

**SOOTAR, SOOTER,** see **Souter,** *sb.*$^1$

**SOOTER,** *sb.* Irel. Nhb. [sū·tər.] **1.** The gemmeous dragonet, *Callionymus lyra.* N.I.$^1$ **2.** The whiting-pout, *Morrhua lusca.* Nhb.$^1$

**SOOTERLY,** *adj.* *Obs.* Dev. Paltry, mean.

**n.Dev.** Poo! Es a sooterly vella to Andra, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 463.

**SOOTH,** *adj., sb.* and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lan. Lin. Also in forms **sith, sowth, suth** Sc. [sūþ.] **1.** *adj.* True, faithful.

**Sc.** A sooth bourd is nae bourd, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). **ne.Sc.** Tho' Thomas the Lyar thou callest me, A sooth tale I shall tell to thee, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 102. **Per.** The following tale Shall stand a witness sooth and leal, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 137.

Hence (1) **Soothfast,** (2) **Soothfow,** *adj.* trustworthy; honest; true; (3) **Soothly,** *adv.* truly; (4) **Soothsaw,** *sb.* a true narrative.

(1) **Sc.** A true, loyal and soothfast man, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxv. **Kcd.** The Muse, o' soothfast story, Carefully as best comports, Toils to free for trustfu' readers, Sober facts fae gossips' 'orts, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 77. **Lnk.** WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 6, ed. 1828. **N.Cy.**$^1$ (2) **Sc.** A soothfow servant (JAM.). (3) **Lnk.** 'Twas soothly found that four and sixpence in the pound was no mean composition, YOUNG *Lochlomond* (1872) 117. **Dmf.** Ye'd aiblins rue fu' soothly, syne Ye meddl't warlocks' ware, REID *Poems* (1894) 61. **Nhb.** Soothly, now, but that's well thought on, JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 201. (4) **Sc.** Take this to be a right sooth saw, AYTOUN *Ballads* (ed. 1861) I. 71.

**2.** Soft, gentle. **Lin.** A sooth whisper in th' ear (J.C.W.).

Hence **Soothly,** *adv.* softly, gently.

**Gall.** 'Soothly, soothly,' cried the old man, 'hasten me not,' CROCKETT *A. Mark* (1899) lii.

**3.** *sb.* Truth; also used as *int.*

**Sc.** It was his pride—and, sooth, I proudly prized it too, OUTRAM *Lyrics* (1887) 129. **Per.** Sith, that is just as true's they said it, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 166. **Ayr.** But sowth we get a canty lilt, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 257. **Rxb.** I tell you, Gavin, in honest sooth, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 47. **ne.Lan.**$^1$

Hence *by my sooth*, *phr.* by my truth; used as an oath.

**Per.** By my sooth It's been a sair day's wark to me, FORD *Harp* (1893) 21. **Ayr.** BURNS *Happy Trio*, st. 4. **Lnk.** By my suth it will be the last thing that I will part wi', GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 56. **Dmf.** HAMILTON *Mawkin* (1898) 219.

**4.** Comfort, pleasure.

**Wxf.** What's the use of a man making a galley slave of himself from Monday morning to Saturday night, and neither sooth nor sport for it, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 281.

**5.** *v.* *Obs.* To make one believe; to impose upon one by flattery.

**Gall.** Now-a-days ane canna phraise, An' sooth, an' lie, an' sweeten, An' palm, an' sconse, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 84; A wily spruce, and nipping blade, Wha . . played upon the country foibles, And soothed the lassies up wi' baubles, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 57, ed. 1897.

**SOOTH,** *v.*$^2$ Sc. To swoon.

**Slg.** Flesh and blood couldna stan' it, And I clean soothed awa' at my ain Mary's door, BUCHANAN *Poems* (1901) 44.

**SOOTH, SOOTHA,** see **South, Sithee.**

**SOOTHER,** *v.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Also in form **soodher** Ir. [su·ðər.] To soothe; to coax, flatter.

**Arg.** Mony a lee I tauld doon there i' the clachan to soother them oot o' butter and milk and eggs, MUNRO *Doom Castle* (1901) 282. **Ir.** If they are wantin' to soother you, MATTHEW *Wood of Brambles* (1896) 183. **w.Ir.** She wint up to the bed, callin' out my lanna bawn, and all to that, to soother the child, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 220. **Ker.** The hours slipped away so fast when he was 'soodherin'' with the little rosy-cheeked, barefooted colleen, BARTRAM *Whiteheaded Boy* (1898) 58.

Hence **Soothering,** *ppl. adj.* flattering, coaxing, affectionate.

**Ker.** A kind of gentle look in them—a 'soodherin'' look, as we say in Ireland—the way a horse looks at you when he loves you, BARTRAM *Whiteheaded Boy* (1898) 5. **Cum.** Thee'se gitten a soothering tongue in thee head, lad, LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xiv.

**SOOTHERLIK(E,** see **Southerlick.**

**SOOTHE THEE,** *phr.* n.Yks.$^2$ Be quiet, cease crying; used in addressing a wailing child.

Soothe thee, my bairn.

**SOOTHLAN,** see **Southland.**

**SOOTHLE,** *v.* Midl. (HALL.) War.$^3$ To walk lamely.

**SOOTIPILLIES,** *sb. pl.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **soot-pillies.** The bulrush, *Typha latifolia.*

**Gall.** A moss plant which grows on a thick stalk like a willow-wand—the head is about half a foot long, and of a sootie colour, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824); (JAM.)

**SOOTY,** *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Glo. Dev. Also in forms **suttie** S. & Ork.$^1$; **syety, syeuty** Nhb.$^1$ **1.** *adj.* *Fig.* Black-looking.

**n.Dev.** Beyond the sooty oakwoods in the hollow (said of winter scenery), CHANTER *Witch* (1896) 67.

**2.** A coal-mining term: dull, dusty, soft, as coal found near a hitch. Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

**3.** *Comb.* (1) **Sooty ronamus,** a dirty-looking woman; (2) **-scone,** see below; (3) — **Willy,** the meadow pipit, *Anthus pratensis.*

(1) **S. & Ork.**$^1$ (2) **n.Sc., Abd., Rnf.** Among the many superstitious ceremonies performed on Fastern's-een by the younger people of both sexes, that of the sooty-scone holds a distinguished place. It is the usual custom on that evening to make 'skair-scones.' . When a sufficient quantity of skair-scones is prepared, as much of the substance is left—into which a quantity of soot is stirred, and a marriage ring is put—as will make a large and thick scone, which is called the sooty-scone, and in which all the magic is believed to consist. She, who prepares the sooty-scone, must keep . . . silence whilst it is baking, for, if she speak, all its virtues are lost; and when it is baked, it is divided into as many portions as there are unmarried guests; each of whom, blindfolded, draws a part. The person who . . . draws the piece containing the ring is assured of being the first married of the company; and to know who their intended partner will be, the piece of cake is dreamt on, i.e. placed under the pillow in the left foot stocking, and whatsoever person is dreamt of, he or she is viewed as the future husband or wife of the dreamer. This power of looking into futurity, however, is not confined to the person who obtained the ring, but, by the mystical virtues of the sooty-scone, is alike equal to all who partook of it; the ring only conferring the privilege of being the first married of the company (JAM.). (3) **Nhb.**$^1$

**4.** *sb.* A sweep. Glo. (W.H.C.), Glo.$^1$ Hence **Sootiman,** *sb.* a sweep.

**Ayr.** Reckless of the bright Lochaber axe, The sable Sootiman would dust his sacks, BOSWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1810) 49, ed. 1871.

**5.** A term for the devil. Abd. SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* See **Old Sooty,** s.v. **Old, 1** (128). **6.** The produce of coal from attrition. Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

**SOOURDER,** *sb.* I.W.$^1$ [sū·ədə(r).] A game-cock that wounds its antagonist much.

**SOP,** *sb.*$^1$ and *v.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also in form **zop** Brks.$^1$ [sop.] **1.** *sb.* Bread, &c. soaked in var. kinds of liquid; see below.

**Lakel.**$^{2}$ Bread dipped in melted butter and sugar. **Cum.** The butter'd sops, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 11. **Yks.** Bread in beer (S.P.U.). **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ Bread broken preparatory to being added to any liquid, or when so added. Also portions of ‘haver,’ or oat-‘cakes’ soaked in the gravy-tin underneath the beef roasting before the fire, and given to customers by the public-house keepers at feast-time. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ Toasted bread soaked in the gravy of a roasted joint of meat, or in ale or wine. **Nrf.** ‘What are you going to ha’ for breakfast this morning?’ ‘A baisin of sop,’ EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 334.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Sops and ale**, *obs.*, see below; (2) **— in wine**, a species of apple.

(1) **Sus.**$^{1}$ A curious custom formerly prevalent at Eastbourne. The senior bachelor of the parish was elected by the inhabitants to the office of steward, and had committed to his charge a damask napkin, a great wooden bowl, twelve wooden trenchers, a dozen wooden knives and forks, two wooden candlesticks, and two wooden sugar basins. Whenever a matron within the parish increased her family, it was the duty of this official to go to the church door on the Sunday fortnight after the interesting event, and there publicly proclaim that sops and ale would be provided that evening at a certain house agreed upon, where the following arrangements were made. Three tables were placed in some convenient room, one of which was covered with the damask table cover and furnished with a china bowl, plates, and silver-handled knives and forks; the bowl was filled with biscuits steeped in wine and sweetened with fine sugar. The second table was also covered with a cloth and decently provided with knives, forks and china, and a bowl containing beer-sops sweetened with fine sugar. The third table had no cloth, was furnished with the wooden trenchers, candlesticks, &c., and had its wooden bowl filled with beer-sops sweetened with the coarsest sugar. After evening prayers the company assembled at the house of their entertainer, and were placed in the following order:—Those persons whose wives had presented them with twins sat at the first table, and were addressed as ‘benchers’; those whose partners had blessed them in a less degree were ranged round the second table; while those who were married but childless, were placed with the old bachelors at the third table. Various toasts were given, and the company always broke up at the hour of eight. (2) **Cor.**$^{3}$

3. Land saturated with moisture. Suf. RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 299, ed. 1849. Hence **Soppy**, *sb.* wet ground. Lin. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 724. 4. Juice, gravy.

**Gall.** Poured the oil on him that he might be roasted in sops, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) xi. [**Amer.** We like bread and sop, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 374.]

5. *Obs.* A pad of cotton wool inserted in the neck ot an inkhorn to prevent the ink from running out. Cum.$^{14}$

6. Phr. (1) *all of a sop*, very wet, soaking; boggy; (2) *a sorry sop*, a poor thing to do; a worthless consolation.

(1) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Suf.**$^{1}$ There's no getting on to't—'tis all of a sop. **Som.** I be dhryen' his hat, arl of a sop, LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 57. (2) **Nrf.** Evangeline carried a milliner's shop on her back; that's a sorry sop for a poor man to marry one of that sort, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 213.

7. *v.* To wet, soak; to ooze; to make wet.

**Nhb.** Sop thaw crumels amang the vinnegur, ROBSON *Bk. Ruth* (1860) ii. 14. **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) I. 290. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ Hoo were sop't to t' skin. **Stf.**$^{1}$ **Brks.**$^{1}$ Zop yer bad vinger in hot water avoor I binds un up wi' rag. **Som.** The water just sops through the turf, RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 9.

Hence (1) **Sopping**, *ppl. adj.* dripping, soaking; *gen.* in phr. *sopping wet*; (2) **Soppy**, *adj.* wet, ‘sloppy,’ saturated with moisture; boggy.

(1) **w.Yks.** They wor all soppin' weet i' noa time, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1890) 29, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 8, 1898). **Lan.** An' then turn'd soppin' sad, HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) 97. **m.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Mi feyt, ŭn au· ùp mi legz bin sop·in-wet. **War.**$^{3}$ **Oxf.** They went up the river and came back sopping wet (G.O.); **Oxf.**$^{1}$ **Brks.** The water's runnin' unner the sill an' her nest be soppin wet, HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 40. **Ken.** Why's your feet soppin' wet? CARR *Cottage Flk.* (1897) 144. (2) **n.Yks.** Its been so soppy, HEATH *Eng. Peas.* (1893) 96. **n.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ **Brks.** A soppy bedstead, HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 45. **Suf.**$^{1}$

8. With *up*: to soak up. **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ Come sop up that gravy.

**SOP**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. [**sop.**] **1.** A small cloud of mist hanging about the summit of a hill.

**Cum.** ‘The sop? what is the sop?’ . . ‘Not heard tell o' t'sop? Why, t'sop's a lile wee cloud,’ LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xii; **Cum.**$^{4}$ **w.Yks.** Sops gang up t'hillside (A.C.); **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ When it gangs up i' sops It'll fau down i' drops.

2. A clump of flowers, plants, &c.; a tuft of damp hay among the dryer.

**Cum.** A finer hay-day seer was never seen, The greenish sops already luik less green, RELPH *Misc. Poems* (1747) 13; Seest 'a! the rare sops o' gillies au i' full bloom (J.Ar.); **Cum.**$^{14}$ **n.Yks.** We shackt t'sops out to dry (I.W.). **e.Yks.** Let [the grass] dry before you rake it; otherwise the many greene soppes . . . will bee a meanes to make it cleame together in lumpes, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 33. **w.Yks.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$

Hence **Soppy**, *adj.* of mown grass: lying in damp lumps on the field.

**w.Yks.** WATSON *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 546; **w.Yks.**$^{4}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$

3. A lump of black-lead in the mine.

**Cum.** It is sometimes found in sops or floats, in a body without branches, HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) II. 220; **Cum.**$^{14}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$

4. A second swarm of bees from the same hive. e.Yks.$^{1}$

**SOP**, *sb.*$^{3}$ Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] A hard blow. (HALL.)

**SOPE**, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also written **soap** n.Cy. w.Yks.$^{1}$ Chs.; **soape** n.Yks.; and in forms **sap** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **saup** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) w.Yks.$^{2}$ Lan.$^{1}$ s.Lan.$^{1}$; **sawp** Lan.; **sooap** Wm. e.Lan.$^{1}$ m.Lan.$^{1}$ s.Lan.$^{1}$; **swoap** Wm.; **swop** Cum.$^{14}$; **swope** Cum.; **zap** Wxf.$^{1}$ [**sōp, soəp.**] **1.** *sb.* A sup; a gulp; a moderate quantity of any liquid; a mess of food. Cf. **sup.**

**Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Sh.I.** Shü poor'd a sap o' watter i' da peerie tub, ta wush her feet, *Sh. News* (Mar. 11, 1899). **Cai.**$^{1}$, **Wxf.**$^{1}$, **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **Dur.**$^{1}$ **Cum.** Her mudder sells a swope o' drink, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 74; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** I hae gitten a swoap a gin, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 18; If thae can nobbat git haald av a sooap a drink, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) 26. **n.Yks.** I sall send you back by her a soape, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 630. **w.Yks.** Ah'll fotch a sope o' drink, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 5; **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Lan.** Which will tha have—rum or whiskey? We han a sawp o' both i'th' heawse, WOOD *Hum. Sketches*, 5; I could ha' done wi' a saup moor, WAUGH *Snowed-up*, ii; **Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **m.Lan.**$^{1}$ **s.Lan.** BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854); **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Chs.**$^{1}$ We'n 'ad a noice sope o' rain; **Chs.**$^{23}$ **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Wùn yŭ gy'i)mi ŭ soa·p ŭ wee·?

2. *v.* To sup; to drink; to absorb.

**w.Yks.**$^{2}$ **Chs.** I'ud soaped th' brandy, CLOUGH *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 14.

[**1.** OE. *sopa*, cp. ON. *sopi*, a sup, mouthful (VIGFUSSON).]

**SOPE**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Lin.$^{1}$ [**sōp.**] A foolish fellow. Cf. **sap**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**SOPPASS**, *sb.* *Obs.* Pem. Oatmeal and buttermilk. ? A dial. form of ‘sops.’

**s.Pem.** Soppass will give yeȧ rhid blood an' tough bone (W.M.M.).

**SOPPEE**, *sb.* n.Cy. Also in form **sopper.** [Not known to our correspondents.] A state of confusion. WRIGHT; (HALL.)

**SOPPETT**, *sb.* Chs.$^{1}$ [**so·pit.**] Porter or ale mulled with ginger and sugar.

**SORD**, see **Sward**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Sword.**

**SORDS**, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* Sc. e.An. Also written **sordes** Sc. (JAM.) Filth; washings; off-scourings.

**n.Sc.** No right or title . . . to throw . . . into the said river, corrupted water, the filth, sordes, dregs, or refuse of a distillery or manufactory, STATE *Leslie of Powis*, 36 (JAM.). **e.An.**$^{1}$

**SORE**, *adj.*, *adv.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **saar** n.Yks. w.Yks.$^{1}$; **saare** Wm.; **sae** Nhb.$^{1}$; **saer** Sh.I. Abd.; **sair** Sc. (JAM.) N.I.$^{1}$ n.Cy. Nhb.$^{1}$ w.Dur.$^{1}$ Cum.$^{3}$ Wm. n.Yks.$^{124}$ ne.Yks.$^{1}$ e.Yks.$^{1}$ m.Yks.$^{1}$ w.Yks. Lan.; **saiyar** ne.Lan.$^{1}$; **sar** Sc. (JAM.) n.Yks.$^{3}$; **sare** Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.$^{1}$ Nhb.$^{1}$ Dur.$^{1}$ Cum.$^{14}$ w.Yks.; **sear** Cum.$^{4}$; **searr** Cum.$^{1}$; **sooar** w.Yks.; **soor** Shr.$^{1}$ [**soə(r), sēr, seə(r.**] **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Sore belly**, cholic; (2) **-boned**, (*a*) bad at bearing pain; also used *subst.*; (*b*) stingy; ill-natured; easily annoyed, vengeful; (3) **— bones**, in phr. *to give a person sore bones*, to give him a beating; (4) **— ewer**, the inflamed udder of a newly-calved cow; (5) **— eye**, an eyesore; (6) **— finger**, a time of need; ‘a rainy day’; (7) **— fingers**, in phr. *to hang like sore fingers*, to droop, hang limply; also used *fig.*; (8) **— foot**, see (6);

see also **Foot, 2** (13); (9) **—hand**, a disagreeable spectacle; anything spoiled or disfigured; (10) **—head**, a headache; (11) **-hearted**, sad at heart; (12) **—heel**, (*a*) see (6); (*b*) in phr. *up on the sore heel*, on a tender spot; 'on the raw'; also used *fig.*; (13) **—lump**, a boil; (14) **—spot**, a grievance; (15) **—?tems**, hard labour attended with discouraging circumstances; (16) **—tews**, severe exertion; distressing trouble; (17) **-throat fever**, scarlet fever; (18) **—thumb**, in phr. *to sit up like a sore thumb*, to sit with a supercilious or unbending air; (19) **—wame**, see (1).

(1) **Sc.** *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 436. (2, *a*) **w.Yks.** Nah sore-boned, nobody 's going to touch thi brokken arm (H.L.). (*b*) **n.Yks.** A nivər sō saik ə sārbaind fella i mi laif. Hīz dhat sārbiand sīyə hī wadnt let t'bāns pikt bumlkaits oft hedj (W.H.). **w.Yks.** Noo, thee keep oot o' that man's field; he's varra saar-beeaned. Ah reckon nowght o' sike saar-beeaned fellas, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 6, 1897); **w.Yks.**$^1$ (3) **N.I.**$^1$ (4) **Wm.** That coo's gaan ta hev t'sair ewer if its nut minded (B.K.). (5) **n.Lin.**$^1$ This ohd coăt's raather shabby, bud it isn't much on a sore eye yit. (6) **w.Som.**$^1$ I did-n want-n, but I thort I'd put-n away; he'd sure to come vur a zore vinger. We'll keep back zome o' thick heap o' dressing for a zore vinger. (7) **w.Yks.** Her hair hings dahn her neck hoil like suər fingers, its that streyt, it weeant curl. His airms hing dahn his sahde lahk suər fingers, he's ta ahdle ta put t'breead ta his mahth (B.K.). (8) **Sc.** (Jam.); Keep something for the sore foot, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 226. **Ayr.** At ony rate, something for a sair foot may be gathered in the mean time, Galt *Entail* (1822) xiv. **Dmf.** We shall yet keep something for a sair foot, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 253. **Wgt.** Lay that by for a sair fit, Saxon *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 170. **Ir.** Jack would feel a little consarn for not being able to lay past anything for the sore foot, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 25. **N.I.**$^1$ **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–62) VI. 54. **Don.** Puttin' past, as they sayed, for the sore foot, Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 205. (9) **Sc.** (A.W.) **N.I.**$^1$ He fell in the mud, an' made a sore han' o' himsel'. He tried to paint the boat, and made a sore hand of it. (10) **Sc.** Mitchell *Scotticisms* (1799) 74. **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** Never hae I had a sair head nor sick heart, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Jnne 29, 1901). **Ayr.** He had a sair heid, which was natural enough, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 24. **Lnk.** Drink had ne'er gi'en him a sair head, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 28. **Edb.** The next morning, when we woke with sair heads, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 429. **Gall.** A confounded sair head, proceeding from the effects of taking the wee drop, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 324, ed. 1876. **N.I.**$^1$ **Uls.** Hamilton *Bog* (1896) 4. **Ker.** The next morning he would carry a sore head, Bartram *Whiteheaded Boy* (1898) 5. **N.Cy.**$^1$ (11) **Dmf.** Her mither is unco sair-herted, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 47. (12, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam.) (*b*) **Slk.** It would be presuming too much and touching the king upon the sore heel, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 120, ed. 1866. (13) **Fif.** Curin' me o' my sair-lump That lang has been my pest, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 146. (14) **w.Yks.** If fowk wod nobbut be a bit more charitable to one another, Aw think ony bits o' sore spots [grievances] 'ud have a chance o' healin' up sooiner, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (June 1869) in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 8, 1898). (15) **Nhb.** (Hall.) (16) **Nhb.**$^1$ Aa hed sair tews ti' catch the train. We've hadden sair tews ti' get hyem. Bairns is sair tews, bliss them! (17) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) (18) **N.I.**$^1$ (19) **Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^1$

**2.** Phr. (1) *as sore as the sight of a body's eye*, very painful and sensitive; (2) *good for sore eyes*, welcome; pleasant; see also *a sight for sore eyes*, s.v. **Sight, 2** (1); (3) *to be sore on a person*, to be hard upon him; to rebuke him severely.

(1) **Wm.** Ah's as sair o' ower mi as t'seet ov a body's e' (B.K.). (2) **Per.** Hoo's a' wi' ye, woman? A sicht o' ye's gude for sair e'en. It's lang sin we hae forgathered, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 143, ed. 1887. **w.Yks.** Ye're good for sair een, that ye are, *Jabez Oliphant* (1870) bk. III. iii; (J.W.) **Som.** It's good for sore eyes to see you here, Raymond *Gent. Upcott* (1893) iv. (3) **Sc.** May be Sandy had been some sair on the kelpy, Ray *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) i. **Abd.** Ye was some sair upo' me, Malcolm, Macdonald *Lossie* (1877) lxiii. **Gall.** The minister thocht that some o' the auld yins o' the presbytery micht be ower sair on the young man, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 22.

**3.** Of the head: aching. Cf. **sore head**, s.v. **Sore, 1** (10).

**Abd.** My heid's rael sair an' dizzy, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 123. **Per.** My head wis sair, Nicoll *Poems* (ed. 1843) 218. **Ayr.** My head is grown right dizzie an' something sair, Burns *Ep. to J. Lapraik* (Apr. 21, 1785) st. 3. **Wgt.** A wus fou yestreen, an' mi head's unco sair, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 322.

**4.** Sad, sorrowful, melancholy, grievous; bad.

**Sc.** My heart is sair to see't, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) ii. **Sh.I.** Baabie shu'll be in a sair wy aboot it, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 30. **ne.Sc.** His tribble raise . . frae a sair change in his ain health, Grant *Keckleton*, 126. **Cai.**$^1$ **Ayr.** That sore Saturday, as the Saturday following the meal-mob was ever after called, Galt *Provost* (1822) I. xiii. **Dmf.** A sair sicht! a sair sicht! God pity puir Betty this nicht! Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 4. **N.I.**$^1$, **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Nhb.** Aw'll tell the a tale o' sair grief, Robson *Evangeline* (1870) 335. **Lakel.**$^2$ **n.Yks.**$^{12}$; **n.Yks.**$^4$ It's varra sair news. **w.Yks.**$^1$ A saar affair. **n.Lan.** But now my heart is sair, *Lonsdale Mag.* (July 1866) 9. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Stf.**$^1$ **s.Not.** It were a sore mis'ap (J.P.K.). **Lin.** He's made a sore job of it, Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 724. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ They've gotten a sore job wi' her. It maks sore work wi' the Church. **Hrf.**$^1$ A sore time.

**5.** Heavy, great; severe, difficult; costly; extravagant.

**Sc.** A sair fever (Jam.). **ne.Sc.** I find it sair wark to mak' oor livin' an' the rent, Grant *Keckleton*, 98. **s.Sc.** It is a roundabout way and a sair climb, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 10. **Ayr.** Your sair taxation does her fleece, Burns *Dream* (1786) st. 6. **Slk.** You've been suffering under a sair hoast, I hear, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 186. **Dmf.** But when his father fan' him out He always got a sairer bout, Shennan *Tales*, 55. **N.I.**$^1$ He's a sore fool. **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Nhb.**$^1$ Aa've had a sair day win him. **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^4$ Wa've 'ed a sair tahm. **w.Yks.**$^1$ Tom's a saar reader. **Der.** He's a sore one for 's tea . . . he canna abide to wait, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) ii. **Not.** It makes sore work with her (L.C.M.). **se.Lin.** A sore fool (J.T.B.). **sw.Lin.**$^1$ It's a sore shame. **Hrf.**$^2$ A sore torrel, a sore oaf.

**6.** 'Sorry,' poor, scanty, puny.

**Ayr.** [He] gave but a sair personal illustration, in his life and character, of the doctrine regarding the perseverance of the saints, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 36. **Dmf.** A sair neebour (Jam.). **Shr.**$^1$ 'E's maden a soor job on it. They bin a soor lot o' ship.

**7.** Harsh; niggardly, hard to deal with.

**Sc.** A sair master, a sair merchant (Jam.). **Abd.** I doobt I was ower sair, Macdonald *Lossie* (1877) lxiii.

**8.** Wicked; incorrigible, worthless.

**Nhb.**$^1$ A sair bairn. **w.Yks.** He's welcome as the flaars 'at grow, altho' he is a sooar un, Bickerdike *Alm.* (1875); (J.W.); **w.Yks.**$^1$ He's a sore an. **nw.Der.**$^1$ **s.Not.** 'E's a sore drunken feller (J.P.K.). **Shr.**$^1$ 'E's a soor chap, I doubt 'e'll never be no good. **Hrf.**$^1$ A sore fellow. **e.An.**$^1$

**9.** Of the weather: tempestuous.

**Per.** It's a sore nicht for the puir beast, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 12, ed. 1887. **w.Yks.**$^1$ A saar day.

**10.** *adv.* Sorely, grievously.

**Sc.** But if she's been guilty, she's been sair tempted, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) v. **Sh.I.** Shü grat lang an' sair, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 113. **ne.Sc.** Nancy was gay sair frichtened at the bigness o' the risk, Grant *Keckleton*, 73. **Frf.** But oh, I grudged him my bairn terrible sair, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) vi. **w.Sc.** I hae been sair troubled in ma conscience, Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 32, ed. 1877. **se.Sc.** Davie, you've put mi sair about, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 31. **Edb.** Ye'r sair to blame, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 87. **Slk.** Whar she was fun', days after, sair forfeuchen, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 99. **Nhb.** It was he that played me sae sair, Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 75; **Nhb.**$^1$ **Dur.**$^1$ Sare put about, &c. **w.Dur.**$^1$ Ah's sair tired. **Cum.** They war varra sair eh want of a strang fella, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 71; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** They were saare freetned, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 223. **n.Yks.**$^{13}$; **n.Yks.**$^4$ It war a sair mannish'd job. **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Ah wer putten aboot sair. **e.Yks.**$^1$ Ah was sair flaid it was a ghooast. **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** She was sair spent with it, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) x; **w.Yks.**$^1$ As saar handled. **Sur.** Mother and I have wept over you full sore, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) II. 20.

**11.** Very, exceedingly.

**Ayr.** Eh, but ye're sair wet, lassie, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 130. **Rxb.** Our lads were sair sweir to strike, Dibdin *Border Life* (1897) 86. **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **w.Yks.** T'watter were sair mucky, Snowden *Tales Wolds* (1893) ix. **Not.** I'm afraid he's a sore bad 'un (L.C.M.). **n.Lin.**$^1$ Sore poor talk, George; sore poor talk! **e.An.**$^1$ **Suf.**$^1$ 'Tis a sore little to hickle on woth.

**12.** Much, very much, greatly.

**Sc.** The ale was brown or pale as the malt was 'sore' or lightly dried, *Scotsman* (Aug. 20, 1901). **Elg.** Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 81. **Abd.** I'm saer mista'en if he is in a good way, Ruddiman *Sc. Parish* (1828) 16, ed. 1889. **Per.** Ye mind o' the man that rejoiced so sair because he had gotten his son back safe and sound, *Sabbath Nights* (1899) 23. **Ayr.** Dinna ye think she coddles her weans ower sair? Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) 51. **Lnk.** Wrinkl't sair her face wi' eld, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 89. **Edb.** A' things are alter'd sair, *The Complaint* (1795) 8. **Dmf.** Reid *Poems* (1894) 152. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.** Weel graith'd—sair on mettle, Oor harness in fettle, Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 192; **Nhb.**$^1$ **Cum.** Wi' their muskets sair soiled, Blamire *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1842) 175; Brudder Joe ûset ta crack sair ov his awn skollership, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1876) 17. **Wm.** Et hes amus'd me sair, Close *Satirist* (1833) 156. **n.Yks.**$^1$ 'Ah's been sair favoured wi' my health'; spoken by a remarkably hale old man of ninety-two or ninety-three. **Chs.**$^{13}$ **n.Dev.** A divered look, as if he sore doubted whether he had spunk enough to zee un droo wi' the job, Zack *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 238.

**13.** Very well.

**ne.Sc.** Haud him sicker, haud him sair, Haud him by the head of hair, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 16. **Abd.** It wudna leuk sair to be gyaun aboot wi' a fu' pouch eenoo, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 125.

**14.** *Comb.* (1) **Sore done**, of meat: over-done; (2) — **dow'd**, sorely worn with grief; (3) — **dung**, hard put to; (4) — **earnest**, in real earnest; (5) — **hadden, hodden**, or **holden**, hard pressed; distressed, esp. with bad health; (6) — **missed**, greatly missed; (7) — **off**, badly off; failing in health; (8) — **set**, hard pressed; (9) — **sought**, much exhausted; nearly worn out with age or weakness; (10) — **sunk**, deeply sunken; (11) — **won**, hardly earned; (12) — **wrought**, hard-worked.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) (2) **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) (3) **Abd.** A sair-dung dominie, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xiii. (4) **Nhb.**$^1$ (5) **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ **Wm.** Ah was sair-hodden ta keep me nieves off him, auld as he is (B.K.). (6) **Abd.** He'll be a sair-miss't man, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xlvii. **Nhb.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^2$ (7) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Nhb.**$^1$ Poor aad man, he's sair-off noo. (8) **Wm.** Ah was sair-set ta mak ends meet an' tie (B.K.). (9) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Dmf.** The sheep's awfu' sair-sought as it is, and couldna well travel the length of Branxholm on the back of what they done already, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 277. **N.I.**$^1$ (10) **Rnf.** Their een were like red fiery rockets, A' bleezing in their sair-sunk sockets, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 23. (11) **Frf.** Our scanty stock o' sair won gear We'll gie for duds o' hame-spun claith, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 129. **Ayr.** Her sair-won penny fee, Burns *Cottar's Sat. Night* (1785) st. 4. **Edb.** Hain Henceforth your sair-won gear, Maclagan *Poems* (1851) 148. (12) **Abd.** Sairvroucht students, Macdonald *R. Falconer* (1868) 99. **Ayr.** Tho' sair wrought they were sae stout, Thom *Amusements* (1812) 38. **N.I.**$^1$

**15.** Phr. (1) *to be sair out on it*, to be vexed, disappointed, sad; (2) *to lay on sair*, to rebuke severely.

(1) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (2) **Abd.** Forgi'e me, sir, for layin' on ower sair, Macdonald *Lossie* (1877) lxiii.

**16.** *sb.* A wound; a bruise.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Bch.** He'll suck the poison frae the sair, An' be a noble leech, Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 31. **Edb.** The brag and glory o' his sairs, Fergusson *Poems* (1789) II. 96 (Jam.). **n.Yks.**$^2$ **m.Yks.**$^1$ A lad flung a stone at him, and made him a bonny sore. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**17.** A weak or fractured part of anything; a crack, rent, fracture.

**Sh.I.** I grippid up da faeder an' luikid at da saer o' da iron, *Sh. News* (May 13, 1899); Na sorrow a dim o' soda doo's pittin' in. Da sair o' dis ane is as white as can be, *ib.* (Mar. 11, 1899).

**18.** The disease, cancer.

**Nrf.** Her own mother had died of a 'sore,' Mann *Dulditch* (1902) 131.

**19.** Sorrow, pain of mind.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Rnf.** They're sleepin' Their sairs hale on grandfaither's knee, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 57.

**SORE**, see **Saur, Swear**, *v.*$^1$

**SORELY**, *adv.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Not. Lin. e.An. Also in form **sairly** Sc. Cum. n.Yks.$^{12}$ [soə·li, sē·rli, seə·rli.]

**1.** In phr. (1) *sorely begone*, woe-begone, distressed; (2) — *off*, (3) — *on it*, in poor health, 'in a bad way.'

(1) **n.Yks.**$^1$ (s.v. Sadly-begone). (2) **s.Not.** A'm sorely off to-day; ma heäd's so bad (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**$^1$ The lad seemed sorely off. We're sorely off wi' colds. (3) **sw.Lin.**$^1$ I was sorely on mysen. The little bairn seemed sorely on it.

**2.** Poorly, not well. **Cum.** She's nobbut verra sairly (J.Ar.).

**3.** Severely; greatly; also used as an intensive.

**Frf.** His like again I sairly doubt We'll never see, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 119. **s.Sc.** What has vexed you so sorely? Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 10. **Ayr.** Your impudence protects you sairly, Burns *To a Louse*, st. 1. **Lnk.** I sairly pity a' on sea That 'gainst sic storms are strivin', Thomson *Musings* (1881) 48. **Cum.** He wantit him sairly ta gā up ta Lunnon, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1876) 14. **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ Sairly forwoden. **e.An.**$^1$

**SORGER**, *adj.* Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] More sorrowful.

(Hall.); **Lin.**$^1$ No one could be more sorger than he was.

**SORIT**, *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* Cld. (Jam.) Of a sorrel colour. A sorit horse.

[Cp. Fr. *saurir*, to turn into a sorrel colour (Cotgr.).]

**SORL**, see **Sile**, *v.*$^1$

**SORN**, *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also written **sorne** Sc. (Jam.)

**1.** To take food and lodging by force; hence to live at free quarters; to sponge; ?a dial. form and use of 'sojourn.'

**Sc.** I had already been a long while sorning on his house and table, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xx. **Cai.**$^1$ **e.Sc.** To sorn upon you! I'll pay you what siller I'm due you, if I live; an' I'll leave your house this very night, Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 219. **Per.** Rascals 'ill sorn on their father as lang as he's livin', Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 190. **Ayr.** Sturdy gangrels, Egyptians, and ither lowse persons, were rampauging and sorning, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 259. **Lnk.** He gangs about sornan frae place to place, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 79, ed. 1783. **e.Lth.** There wad be plenty o' wark for the craturs, an' they wadna need to come ower here, sornin on honest Scots folk, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 83. **Rxb.** So you'll be serving us instead of sorning on us, as you seem to fear so greatly, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 70. **Nhb.** Every idle loon that sorns on the hill-folk, Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 315.

Hence **Sorner**, *sb.* a person who sponges upon another; an idle fellow; a beggar.

**Sc.** Beggar-folk and sorners, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xxviii. **Cai.**$^1$ **e.Sc.** She called him a 'sorner,' which means one who meanly lives at another's expense, Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 218. **Gall.** She would be, she declared to her hostess, neither sorner nor idler, Crockett *Lochinvar* (1897) 91.

**2.** To idle, loaf about.

**Ayr.** The stripling, who had been sorning about the door, again came in, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) ii; An auld ranting godless and graceless ditty of the grooms and serving men that sorned about his father's smiddy, *ib.* iii.

**3.** To beg, urge.

**Ir.** If it wasn't only for Julia Doherty, that's a dacint poor crathur, sornin' and enthraitin' to me, sorra a fut of me'd be in it, Barlow *Land of Shamrock* (1901) 71.

**SORNIE**, *sb.* Cai.$^1$ [so·rni.] The fireplace of a kiln; the passage for the draught to the kiln.

**SORPE**, see **Sipe**.

**SORPLE**, *v.* *Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) To scrub with soap and water. Hence **Sorplins**, *sb. pl.* soapsuds; the liquid in which clothes have been washed. Cf. **soople**.

**SORRAH, SORREE**, see **Sirrah**.

**SORRILY**, *adv.* and *adj.* Lei. War. Also in form **surrily** Lei.$^1$ [so·rili.] Poorly, out of health.

**Lei.**$^1$ Ah've very surrily to dee. **War.**$^3$

**SORROW**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lan. War. Lon. Nrf. Also in forms **sarra** Ir. n.Yks. w.Yks.; **sarrah** ne.Lan.$^1$; **sarrow** n.Yks.; **soar** Sh.I.; **sorra** Sc. N.I.$^1$; **sorro', sorry** Sc. [so·rə, sa·rə.] **1.** In phr. *to sup sorrow by spoonfuls*, to have a sad life.

**War.**$^2$ Ah! if she marries that fellow, she'll sup sorrow by spoonfuls.

**2.** Physical pain.

**Nrf.** All the sorrow lay in my face (W.R.E.).

**3.** A euphemism for the devil.

**Sc.** Will you not gree again? That you will, or sorrow take me! Ferrier *Destiny* (1831) II. xxiv. **Sh.I.** Da sorro' scad da baand o' shams, *Sh. News* (Jan. 29, 1898). **Or.I.** The devil [is called] da Sorrow, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 166. **Elg.** O! sorra tak my gowkit muse, Tester *Poems* (1865) 97. **Abd.** Sorra confoun't, Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 215. **Rnf.** The noise you wives and weans produce—The sorrow tak' it! McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 192. **Ayr.** She should been brunt, the auld limb o' the sorrow, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 219. **Lnk.** 'The sorra tak' the key,' she cried, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 40. **Lth.** The sorry's i' the cutty, She'll win awa for a' my witty, Thomson *Poems* (1819) 131. **Ir.** She doesn't give herself many airs, but her people's as proud as the very sarra, Carleton *Fardorougha* (ed. 1848) iii; Well, about Connor I could tell you something;—me! tut! go to the sarra; faix you don't know them that Connor's afther, *ib.* v; 'Sarra do him good with it.' He threw it to the man, Kennedy *Fireside Stories* (1870) 74. **Ant.** Sorra take the wheat, O'Neill *Glens* (1900) 4. **Don.** Only me long good character saved me from bein' sent to the sarra about me business, *Harper's Mag.* (Jan. 1901) 326. **Nhb.** Sorrow take the chance brought me among you! Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 258.

Hence phr. (1) *a sorrow of*, the devil take, may mischief befall; (2) *one to the sorrow*, devil a one; (3) *sorrow fut*, see below; (4) *— mend you*, you deserve it; (5) *— me* or *one of me*, no particle of me, used as a strong negation; (6) *sweet sorrow*, (7) *the big sorrow*, (8) *the muckle sorrow*, the devil; (9) *what sorrow?* or *a sorrow?* (10) *the sorrow way?* what the devil? (11) *where in the sorrow?* where on earth? (12) *wet as sorrow*, excessively wet.

(1) **Sc.** And their pleas; a sorrow of their pleas! Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) ii. (2) **Sh.I.** Ane ta da sorrow—Gud forgie me für gien da tings o' shikens ta him, foul tief—wis awa whin I pat dem in da streen, *Sh. News* (June 19, 1897). (3) **Ir.** Faith, I wouldn't go home by meself—sorrow fut, *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) I. 76. (4) **N.I.**$^1$ (5) **Elg.** Sorra me can see a blink, Tester *Poems* (1865) 93. **Ir.** 'What do you expect?' 'Sorrow one o' me knows,' Lever *Martins* (1856) xxix. (6) **Don.** Sweet sarra saize him for a vagabone! Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 65. (7) **Lnk.** The big sorrow tak' lang Geordie Fleck, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 113, ed. 1897. (8) **Sc.** (Jam.) (9) **Sc.** Geordie, man, fat sorra are ye daein' there? *Jokes* (1889) 2nd S. 25. **Per.** What sorrow gars him haud it sae sickerlie? Ford *Harp* (1893) 419. **Slg.** What sorrow means all this haste? Bruce *Sermons* (1631) 193, ed. 1843. **Rnf.** What sorrow brocht ye here? Barr *Poems* (1861) 11. **Lnk.** What a sorrow ails you? Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 62. (10) **Edb.** What the sorro' way? D'ye think that I can watch her aye? *Tint Quey* (1796) 16. (11) An' ilk ane ferli't nae awee, Whar i' the sorro' he cou'd be, *ib.* 20. (12) **Don.** A black treacherous bog in a night as sleety and wet as sorra, and as dark as the inside of a cow, Macmanus *Chim. Corners* (1899) 87.

**4.** Used with a *sb.* or *pron.* to express the utter absence of the thing or person mentioned.

**Sh.I.** Sorrow ha'penny we'd gotten, *Sh. News* (July 30, 1898); Soar-a-peel dere cam ta sicht, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 76. **Abd.** The sorrow ane amon's would fike minched meat to make the chuck, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 9, ed. 1873. **Rnf.** I tell thee plainly, the sorra a bit o' me believes that tae be the gospel, Gilmour *Pen-Flk.* (1873) 21. **Ayr.** Without a smith there was no egress, and sorrow a smith was to be had, Galt *Provost* (1822) v. **Gall.** Sorra the fear o' me, laird, *Gallovidian* (1900) II. 60. **Ir.** Sorra matter, Nancy dheelish, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 20. **n.Ir.** Sorra a cupple o' pun' ye'll tak there tae get robbed o', Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 18; **N.I.**$^1$ Sorra hait rowled up in deil perlickit. Sorra yin. **Uls.** Sorra one o' them was equal to Charlie, Hamilton *Bog* (1896) 140. **Ant.** There's a boat gone down upon the Moyle, an' sorra one to help, O'Neill *Glens* (1900) 11. **Don.** The sorra drap iv it was goin' into his mouth, *Pearson's Mag.* (May 1900) 476. **w.Ir.** I go bail the sorra one left it without the deoch an' doris, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 93. **Lns.** That she did—sorrow the lie in it, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 242. **Wxf.** Masha, the sarra know myself knows, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 307. **Nhb.**$^1$ **Lon.** I blame this present system for being so badly off—sorrow a thing else! Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 282, ed. 1861.

**5.** An unmanageable scamp; a plague, pest; a troublesome child; a fellow; occas. with no uncomplimentary meaning.

**Sc.** Ye're a leeing auld sorrow then, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xvi; That wee sorra' of a baker's boy with the dinner-rolls, Keith *Indian Uncle* (1896) 78. **Abd.** He's a coorse nyarbin' sorra o' a mannie, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Dec. 29, 1900). **e.Fif.** The auld sorra banged up the remains o' the rock with the aizles o' the lint still stickin' till 't, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iii. **Ayr.** Boney, the Sorrow, though he calls himself a consul, is just a king, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxxx. **Edb.** Haud aff my goon, ye sorrow, ye'll reive it a' to bits, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 221. **Nhb.**$^1$ Ye little sorrow, ye. **n.Yks.** A'll gi that, thoo young sarra (W.H.). **w.Yks.** Thoo young sarra, Ah'll yaak thi rig for thee, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 12, 1898). **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**6.** A maw. Nhb.$^1$

**SORROW,** *sb.*$^2$ Glo. s.Cy. Sus. I.W. [so·rə.] The common sorrel, *Rumex Acetosa*. Glo.$^1$, s.Cy. (Hall.), Sus. (B. & H.), I.W.$^1$

**SORROWFUL,** *adj.* Sc. Yks. Shr. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Sorrowful Monday**, the first Monday following the close of the harvest weeks; see below; (2) **-woman**, a spectre, apparition.

(1) **Shr.**$^1$ On this day the farm-labourers, resuming the usual order of work, are put upon the wonted allowance of 'drink,' of which during the harvest they have had no stint,—hence they give to it the name of 'Sorrowful-Monday.' (2) **w.Yks.** I can doubt plain flesh and blood more easily than Barguest, and the Sorrowful Woman, Sutcliffe *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 133.

**2.** Regretful.

**Per.** A sorrowful woman I am, that I ever set out on this fool's errand! Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 88, ed. 1887.

**3.** Troublesome; causing sorrow.

**Ayr.** Thou was aye a sorrowfu' laddie, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xliii.

**SORROW-RAPE,** *sb. Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) A rope or strap slung across the shoulders of persons carrying a handbarrow and attached to the 'steels' or 'trams' of it, to relieve the arms.

**SORRY,** *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Pem. Glo. e.An. Also in forms **saary** w.Yks.$^1$; **sairey** Lakel.$^2$ Wm.; **sairy** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ Cum.$^3$ n.Yks.$^{12}$ m.Yks.$^1$ ne.Lan.$^1$; **sarey** Cum.; **sarie** Nhb.$^1$; **sarrie** Lnk.; **sary** n.Cy. Cum.$^{14}$ ne.Lan.$^1$; **sayrey** Nhb.$^1$; **soary** m.Yks.$^1$; **surry** m.Yks.$^1$ Lei.$^1$ Nhp.$^1$; **sworry** Cum. [so·ri, sē·ri.]

**1.** *adj.* Sorrowful; lamentable.

**Lnk.** E'en sairy folk wi' tears hae said it, Watt *Poems* (1827) 69. **Cum.** Bit jolly neets mak sworry mworns, Richardson *Talk* (1871) 1st S. 24, ed. 1886. **s.Not.** I don't want to make your lives sorry (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**$^1$ That's a sorry daay's-dooin. Well, you hev cum'd hoäme wi' a sorry taale.

**2.** Poor, pitiable, helpless, foolish, contemptible, worthless, vile.

**Sc.** He is a sairy cook that may not lick his ain fingers, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 376. **Ayr.** (Jam.) **Lnk.** They turn obscene wha was fu' sarrie, Afore they bowz'd, Watt *Poems* (1827) 51. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ His bit sairy duds. **Lakel.**$^2$ Can't ye let a sairy crackt auld woman alian? **Cum.**$^4$ **Wm.** A sairey auld woman beneeted an' weary, Whitehead *Leg.* (ed. 1896) 5. **n.Yks.** He's a sairy sowl (T.S.); **n.Yks.**$^1$ **m.Yks.**$^1$ Them's sairy coal; they won't burn. **w.Yks.** (J.W.); **w.Yks.**$^1$ He's a saary chap. **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^{12}$; **Chs.**$^3$ It's a sorry mess! **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Not.** He's a sorry fool (J.H.B.). **n.Lin.** (M.P.); **n.Lin.**$^1$ He's a sorry poor tool to dig wi'. **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^2$ A surry mare. **War.** A fine run but a sorry day, Mordaunt & Verney *War. Hunt* (1896) II. 55; **War.**$^{24}$, **s.War.**$^1$ **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. **Nrf.** Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 213. **Ess.** When our boots are full of holes we say 'they are grown sorry' (A.S.-P.).

**3.** Sickly; ill.

**n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ A poor sairy body. **Lan.** Hoo was varra sorry yesterday, but hoo's a little coppiter to-day (F.P.T.). **e.Lin.** I'm very sorry to-day (G.G.W.). **s.Pem.** A's main sorry indeed; they had to go to the doctor for'n to-dāy (W.M.M.).

**4.** Innocent.

**Rnf.** Curlie, wee, sairie thing, Ye'll neist Attack a roastit chuckie's breast, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 63. **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783). **Cum.** Fie, Roger, fie!—a sairy lass to wrang, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1747) 94.

**5.** *Comp.* **Sorry-man**, poor fellow; used also as a term of affection for a dog.

**Rxb.** (Jam.) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Nhb.** Aw wonder how thee Fayther gets yeh o fed, sayrey man, Bewick *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 11; **Nhb.**$^1$ **Cum.** My fadder, sarey man, Graham *Gwordy* (1778) l. 26; **Cum.**$^1$ He's doon i' t'warl noo, sary man; **Cum.**$^4$ **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**6.** Phr. *neither sick nor sorry*, untroubled; used of a person who has caused annoyance and who takes the matter lightly. Stf., War., Wor., Glo. Northall *Flk. Phr.* (1894). **7.** *adv.* Very, exceedingly. w.Yks.$^1$

**SORRY,** see **Sirrah, Sorrow,** *sb.*$^1$

**SORSEL,** see **Sossle.**

**SORT,** *sb.*$^1$ and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Aus. Also in forms **sooart** w.Yks.; **soort** n.Yks.$^2$ Som. Cor.; **swooart** Cum.; **swort** Cum.$^{14}$; **zart** Brks.$^1$ Hmp.$^1$ [soət, sōrt.] **1.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *all sorts*, with all one's might; (2) *in queer sorts*, in a queer condition; in a bad way; (3) *in sorts*, in a good humour; in good health; (4)

*like one's sort*, 'like anything'; well; (5) *none of no sort nor kind*, none whatever; (6) *no sort nor kind of use*, no use at all; (7) *of a sort*, corresponding to; of a similar kind; (8) *one's sort(s*, just what will suit one; just right; (9) *to give a person all sorts*, to scold him well; to pour abuse upon him; (10) *word(s of a sort*, a quarrelsome discussion; abuse.

(1) **Ir.** (W.J.K.) **Uls.** They saw a space, black-like in the middle, and a party of gintry sportin' on it, and dancin' all sorts, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–62) VII. 141. (2) **Yks.** (C.C.R.) (3) **War.**$^3$ He was not at all in sorts last night. (4) **Cor.** For Tom could write and cipher 'like your soort,' Tregellas *Tales* (1868) 156. (5) **Brks.**$^1$ I cood'nt get none o' no zart nor kine. (6) A' be that peg-yeaded t'yent no zart nor kind o' use to argivy wi' 'n, *ib.* (7) **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Hrf.**$^1$ A thing of a sort. (8) **Abd.** That's your sorts! [an exclamation used when one is highly pleased with an action or thing] (Jam.). **Not.** That eent my sort, Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 19. **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Brks.**$^1$ Them's yer zart. **Hmp.**$^1$ That's your zart. **Cor.** Just cant un up—haw! that's your sawrts, my dear, Daniel *Budget*, 41. (9) **Ir.** (W.J.K.), **n.Ir.** (R.M.Y.) (10) **War.** I gen him a word of a sort (J.R.W.). **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Oxf.** (G.O.)

**2.** Used elliptically for 'sort of.'

**w.Yks.** He's a good sooart one soa theaw's no need to bi deawn on him (D.L.). **s.Not.** What sort un do yer want? (J.P.K.)

**3.** A moderate number; a small quantity.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **s.Sc.** 'Was there mony fouk at the kirk the day?' 'Ou, there was a' sort at it' (*ib.*). **Bwk., Rxb.** (*ib.*) **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783); **N.Cy.**$^1$ A sort of old wives. **Nhb.**$^1$ 'Hev 'ee seen ony lennarts?' 'Aye, thor's a sort flyin.' **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ He deed worth a soort o' hundreds. **ne.Yks.** A good soort, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 346; **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.An.**$^1$ I have been there a sort of times; **e.An.**$^2$ (s.v. Sight). **Nrf.** Sort o' years (C.W.B.N.). **Suf.** A sort o' prachers, Raven *Hist. Suf.* (1895) 260; **Suf.**$^1$ What a sort of people.

**4.** A familiar term of address.

**Don.** Cheer up, oul' sort, an' think o' the days ye were young, Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 220.

**5.** *pl.* Payment, reward, retribution. Sc. (Jam.) **6.** *v.* In phr. *sort 'em billy ort 'em*, a game similar to 'hot peas and bacon.' [Not known to our correspondents.] Lan. (Hall.) **7.** To arrange, tidy; to put or keep in good order; to dress; also with *up* or *through*.

**Sc.** The preacher returned to the church and found the beadle busy 'sorting up,' Dickson *Kirk Beadle* (1892) 109. **Abd.** Then came the time for 'sorten 'imsel'' for Sunday School, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Dec. 29, 1900). **Rnf.** Peggy Downie's services were in requisition till Lily sortet hersel', Gilmour *Paisley Weavers* (1876) 50. **Ayr.** When they're forkin' hay on to a stack, they sort it, Service *Notandums* (1890) 37. **Lnk.** In her private capacity she sorted the maister's house, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) iv. **Peb.** Nor is he here tae sort me right, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 166, ed. 1817. **Wgt.** He ran billyin' hame to the wife to get his tae sortit, Saxon *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 15. **Ir.** Sortin' through the bits of things she had in her ould basket, Barlow *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 105. **Cum.**$^{14}$ **n.Yks.**$^2$ Get all your things soorted up. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Chs.** Come, Mrs., sort these things, *Sheaf* (1879) I. 322; **Chs.**$^1$ [**Aus.** 'Let me sort you up a little.' From the bucket she took some wet clay and smeared him over face, hair, hands, and shirt, until she felt satisfied that he was quite disguised, Nisbet *Bail Up* (1890) xxviii.]

Hence **Sort-up**, *sb.* a tidying, putting to rights.

**s.Sc.** Ye can gie the broken fence doon at Marlfield a bit sort up, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Dec. 8, 1900). **Lth.** After Mrs. Gemmell's death, Tibbie 'lookit in' daily, to 'gie things a bit sort up,' and effectively she did it, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 15.

**8.** With *by*: to put away.

**Sh.I.** Shü bissied hersell aboot, sortin' by da tae things, Ollason *Mareel* (1901) 40.

**9.** To mend; to put to rights; to heal.

**Sc.** The wick needed sorting, and the oil was low, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 137, ed. 1894. **Sh.I.** Repairin' da bink an' sortin da ringalodie, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 242. **Per.** There was never nae siller for new things gin the auld could be sorted up, *Sabbath Nights* (1899) 41. **Ayr.** The smith . . . was sorting the lock on my study door, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 60. **Lnk.** I'll sort it mysel' wi' a bit gutta percha and a wee taet solution, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) II. 32. **Lth.** When Bell paid her early spring visit to Nellie's grave, to 'sort' it after the winter's storms, carrying with her the first bunch of snowdrops, Strathesk *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 131. **Dmf.** Bessie's claes they ne'er need sortin', Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 370. **Wgt.** Belsher . . . was once engaged sorting the lock of a cell, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 62. **N.I.**$^1$ **Dwn.** A tuk wee Paddy's shoon wi' me, fur yin o' them was athraw in the heel. A went to Mister McKee's till get them sortit, Lyttle *Robin Gordon*, 78.

**10.** To feed and litter an animal, esp. a horse.

**Sc.** The gudeman aye sorts that beast himsell and is kinder to it than ony beast in the byre, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xlv. **Kcd.** Ye'll gang an' sort the horse, Jamie *Effusions* (1849) 95. **e.Lth.** Time eneuch to dicht their faces, an' pu' on their Sunday breeks, after they've sorted their horse, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 22. **Ayr.** Ye'll hae tae go and sort your horse noo, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 207. **Lnk.** They were even permitted to sort the cuddy, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) vi. **n.Yks.**$^2$ Hae ye gitten t'kie soorted yet? **Der.** Lydia was out in the farmyard 'sorting' the cows, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) vii.

**11.** To supply; to furnish to one's satisfaction.

**Sc.** I can sort ye wi' a knife now. That knife 'll sort ye. Sort yoursel (Jam.). **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** He tells them he's weel sorted now Of a' thing gude, and cheap, and new, Keith *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 27. **Lnk.** I'll sort our first-fitters wi' whisky an' rum, Watson *Poems* (1853) 47. **Dmf.** Sleuth-hounds is plenty enough the world over, and I warrant we'll sort you with another, and as good a yin, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 200.

**12.** To agree; to come to an understanding; to live in harmony; to suit; to harmonize.

**Sc.** I cannot tell you precisely how they sorted, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xviii. **Bnff.**$^1$ He took a wife, bit they cudna sort thegeethir awa, an' they jist sinnert. **e.Sc.** He requested me, if it 'sorted with my convenience,' to visit him at a certain house in Edinburgh, Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 174. **Ayr.** My auld crazy voice is better sorted to hameart lilts than sic fine springs, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 149. **Lnk.** It might be seen How matters could be sortet, Watson *Poems* (1853) 6. **Edb.** I began to redd them up and deck them out to sort with things as I would see them, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 92. **Gall.** I tell't my way o't, and the maister believed me, but he said he was fear'd that McGowan wadna be easy to sort, *Gallovidian* (1901) II. 123.

Hence *ill-sorted*, *phr.* ill-assorted; ill-matched.

**Dmf.** A strangely ill-sorted pair were these two, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 228.

**13.** Of animals: to satisfy the female with the male. Bnff.$^1$ **14.** To put to rights morally; to punish, scold.

**Sc.** (Jam.); If I dinna sort ye baith for it, Scott *Monastery* (1820) iv. **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** Aw b'lieve we sortit yer nons at the Seenit, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1870) xxvii. **w.Sc.** Leave them tae me, an' I'se warrant I'll sort them, Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 38, ed. 1877. **Rnf.** Dinna lightly my advice . . . Or mind, by a' beneath the skies, Davie 'ill sort ye, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 169. **Ayr.** He would have sorted him! He would have trimmed the young ruffian, Douglas *Green Shutters* (1901) 305. **n.Yks.**$^2$ Ay, ay, bairns, I'll soort ye! **Chs.** Moi sake! but oi'll sort yer, *Sheaf* (1879) I. 322; **Chs.**$^1$, **Som.** (Hall.)

Hence **Sorting**, *sb.* a punishment; a scolding.

**Sc.** And see if I dinna gie a proper sorting to you twa silly jauds, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xxviii. **Cai.**$^1$ **Rxb.** Puir Jamie's Wat! he'll get a right sorting now, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 184. **n.Yks.**$^2$

**15.** With *with*: to associate with; to consort with.

**Sc.** I ever more sorted myself with the people of God, Kirkton *Ch. Hist.* (1817) xlii. **Lnk.** When sorted wi' a freen, Gif I but weet my mou, I ship a sea or twa gaun hame, An' land gey fu', Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 54. **n.Lin.**$^1$ I doän't soort mysen wi' drunken fools. **w.Som.**$^1$ I never don't try vor to sort wi' my betters.

**SORT**, *sb.*$^2$ Lakel. Wm. A primitive football term: a point made by kicking the ball against the goal, which is generally the wall or hedge of a field. Lakel.$^2$, Wm. (B.K.)

**SORT**, see **Sward**, *sb.*$^1$

**SORTABLE**, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Yks. Also in form **soortable** n.Yks.$^2$ Accordant; suitable; companionable.

**Sc.** The like o' yoursell or my son Hamish wad be mair sortable in point of years, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxxiv. **n.Yks.**$^2$

**SORTER**, *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* n.Yks.$^2$ In form **soorter**. An individual of a certain kind.

'We aud soorters,' we old people of such and such a cast.

**SORTIE-TIME**, *sb.* Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] Time for breaking up for the holidays; used by children. w.Yks. (Hall.)

**SORTING-CLOTH**, *sb.* *Obs.* e.Cy. A kind of short cloth having a blue selvedge on each side of the list. (HALL.)

**SORTLESS**, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Useless; good-for-nothing.

**Edb.** He's but a senseless, sortless chiel, That wadna sit to hear, McDOWALL *Poems* (1839) 40.

**SORT OF**, *phr.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **soort o'** n.Yks.$^2$; **sort-a** Hmp.; **sorter** Glo. Nrf. Dev. Amer.; **zart o'** Brks.$^1$ In a measure; to a certain degree.

**n.Cy.** (J.W.) **n.Yks.**$^2$ It soort o' breaks out again. **w.Yks.** Ah'm a sort o' done up wi' walkin' so much, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 8, 1898). **Glo.** Her folks do mostly rest in Dean churchyard, . . an' 'er do sorter want to go there 'erself, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xi. **Brks.**$^1$ I velt zart o' convounded-like. **Nrf.** I sorter laughed back, SPILLING *Daisy Dimple* (1885) 9. **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.) **Som.** The pixies sort o' pushed it away into the mud, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 216. **Dev.** I sorter knaw his twisty ways instinctively, ZACK *On Trial* (1899) 177. [**Amer.** He sorter felt like he warn't going to get well this time, *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1885) 554.]

**SORTY**, *adj.* Wor. [**soə·ti.**] Mixed, of different sorts.

The water is very sorty this morning—it is much colder at the bottom than on the top (E.S.).

**SORY**, *sb.* Cor.$^2$ The report of the approach of a body of pilchards or other fish. Cf. **scry**, *v.*$^2$ **4.**

**SORZLE, SOS(E**, see **Sossle, Soce.**

**SOSE, SOSEBURY**, see **Sauce, Shrewsbury.**

**SOSH**, *v.*$^1$, *sb.*$^1$ and *adv.*$^1$ Nhp. e.An. Also in form **sush** Nhp.$^1$ [**soʃ.**] **1.** *v.* To harrow land crosswise. Nrf. (A.G.F.) See **Aswash.** **2.** To plunge suddenly aside; to dip in flight, as a bird.

**Nhp.**$^1$ I love to see these chimney sweeps [crows] sail by, . . Then sosh askew from the hid woodman's stroke, CLARE *MS. Poem, The Crow.*

**3.** *sb.* In phr. *on the sosh*, on the slope; slanting.

**Nrf.** That board is too straight—put it in more on the 'sosh,' EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 121. **Suf.** (W.W.S.)

**4.** *adv.* In a slanting position or manner; from one corner to the other. e.An.$^2$ Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 65. Cf. **soshing.** Hence **Soshways**, *adv.* obliquely, diagonally.

**Nhp.**$^1$ A field so ploughed is said to be ploughed 'sush-ways.' I am not acquainted with any other application of the term. **e.An.**$^1$

**SOSH**, *v.*$^2$ and *adv.*$^2$ Not. Lei. War. [**soʃ.**] **1.** *v.* To plunge anything into water, to toss any liquid about. See **Soss**, *v.*$^3$

**Lei.**$^1$ **War.**$^3$ He soshed it in.

**2.** *adv.* Heavily.

**Not.**$^2$ Not used of anything solid. 'A large heap of snow fell from the roof sosh.' **War.**$^3$ I went sosh in.

**SOSH**, *sb.*$^2$ Sc. [**soʃ.**] A co-operative store.

**Frf.** Maggie, rin you to the sosh for a peck o' saut, MACKENZIE *N. Pine* (1897) 110; Willie Todd . . . slipped through the back window, . . and making a bolt for it to the ''sosh,' was back in a moment with a handful of small change, BARRIE *Licht* (1888) iv.

Hence **Soshie**, the manager of a co-operative store.

**Frf.** John Tosh was the 'Soshie,' or head of the Co-operative Association . . . in Glenbruar, MACKENZIE *N. Pine* (1897) 70.

**SOSH**, *adj.* Sc. Irel. [**soʃ.**] **1.** Addicted to company and the bottle. **s.Sc.** A sosh companion (JAM.).

Hence **Sosherie**, *sb.* social intercourse.

**Ayr.** The persecutions which . . . the monks waged, in their conclaves of sloth and sosherie, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) i.

**2.** Frank, free, conversable. Lth. (JAM.) **3.** Quiet, contented; cheerful. Sc. (JAM.) Dmf. WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 353. **4.** Comfortable, snug; neat, properly dressed.

**Ayr.** (JAM.) **N.I.**$^1$ She's a sosh wee lass. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

**5.** Lazy, indolent; saucy. Lnk. (JAM.), Ayr. (J.M.), N.I.$^1$ **6.** Plump, broad-faced. Lth. (JAM.)

**SOSHEN**, *v.* e.An.$^1$ Also in form **sarshen.** [**so·ʃən.**] To cut at an angle. Cf. **sosh**, *v.*$^1$

**SOSHING**, *ppl. adj.* e.An. Also written **sosshing** Nrf.; and in forms **sarshen** e.An.$^1$ Nrf.; **shoshins** Suf.$^1$; **soshings** e.An.$^2$; **soshins, sossen** e.An.$^1$ [**so·ʃin.**] Sloping, slanting, diagonally, askew. Also used *advb.* See **Aswash, Sosh**, *v.*$^1$

**e.An.**$^{12}$ **Nrf.** T'one come sarshen, t'other one go yin, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 54; *ib.* 22; You must'nt strike in sosshing, like thet, or yew fare likely ter strike a stone, EMERSON *Wild Life* (1890) 13; *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 173. **Suf.**$^1$ Dew yeeow cut that dreen shoshins athelse t'all keeve.

**SOSITER**, *sb.* Cum. Also in form **sāasiter** Cum.$^1$ [**so·sitər.**] A corruption of 'sausage.'

Sardines an swine sositer, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 99; **Cum.**$^1$

**SOSS**, *v.*$^1$ *Obs.* Sc. To boil or cook slowly. Cf. **sotter**, *v.*$^1$

**Abd.** Twa pots soss'd in the chimney nook, Forby ane hott'rin' in the crook, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 4.

**SOSS**, *sb.*$^1$, *v.*$^2$ and *int.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. Shr. e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Also written **sosse** e.Cy. s.Cy.; and in forms **sass** Ir.; **sus** w.Yks.$^1$ Suf.$^1$ Ken.$^1$; **suss** Cum.$^4$ e.Lan.$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$ nw.Der.$^1$ Nhp.$^1$ e.An.$^1$ Sus. Hmp. [**sos, sus.**] **1.** *sb.* A mess of food for animals; any mixture of food, esp. one incongruous or badly cooked. Cf. **sossle.**

**Sc.** (JAM.), **Bnff.**$^1$ **e.Fif.** I'se coont a hunder the back'art gait and syne drink up the soss, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) viii. **Lnk.** MUIR *Minstrelsy* (1816) 5. **Rxb.** Where ye will get a whisky soss To moistify your middle, RUICKBIE *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 186. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **Cum.**$^{24}$, **Shr.**$^2$, **e.An.**$^1$, **Sur.**$^1$ **Sus.**, **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY.

Hence **Soss-poke**, *sb.* the stomach. Sc. MACKAY. Fif. (JAM.) **2.** Any wet, dirty substance; a mess, slop; dirty, thick water; a puddle.

**Sh.I.** Can doo tell me, Mansie, what doo made o' dy breeks, 'at doo cast aff in a weet soss da rainy night last ook? *Sh. News* (Oct. 9, 1897); **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Frf.** In a quarter o' an 'oor the fire was oot, the only damages, wi' the exception o' the soss by the weetin', bein' that Pate's breeks were completely destroyed, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 87, ed. 1889. **N.Cy.**$^1$ The beer's as thick as soss; **N.Cy.**$^2$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^{12}$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **Not.** All of a soss (J.H.B.). **Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ You mak such sosses, for all the world like pigs. **Nhp.**$^1$ **Ken.** 'He makes a soss,' mixes several slops, or makes any place wet or dirty (K.); **Ken.**$^1$

Hence **Sossy**, *adj.* in a condition of moisture, 'soaky.' n.Yks.$^2$ **3.** A state of dirt and disorder; a muddle; work done in such a state.

**Sh.I.** Ye ken what he [it] is to get da weet hay oot o' him [it]. Ye shürely a' mind what a soss we wir in last year afore hit wis oot, *Sh. News* (Aug. 27, 1898). **Bnff.**$^1$ She keeps her hoose in a sod soss. **Abd.**, **Cld.** (JAM.)

**4.** A slattern; a lazy, dirty woman.

**Abd.** A bonny soss o' a wife Nancy Taylor 'ud mak'! *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (May 4, 1901).

Hence (1) **Soss-b(r)angle**, (2) **Soss-middin**, *sb.* a dirty woman; a lazy slattern.

(1) **e.Cy.** RAY (1691). **s.Cy.** *ib.*; GROSE (1790). **Sus.** (K.) (2) **s.Lan.** BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854); **s.Lan.**$^1$

**5.** The act of nursing over-tenderly; *gen.* used to express disgust or contempt. Bnff.$^1$ **6.** *v.* To mix anything, esp. liquids, in an incongruous manner; *gen.* with *about.*

**Sc.** A wheen gowks! that wunna let puir folk die in quiet wi' their sossings, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xxxii. **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 724. **Ken.**$^1$, **Sus.**$^{12}$

**7.** To slop; to mess; to prepare or eat food in a dirty manner; to make a puddle of water.

**Lin.** He's sossing about, THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 724; **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ 'Doän't soss it aboot so,' said by a nurse in reference to pudding. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ You're sossing about for ever. **Ess.** *Monthly Mag.* (1815) I. 125.

Hence (1) **Sossed**, *ppl. adj.* soaked, saturated; (2) **Sosser**, *sb.* a child who is fond of bread and milk.

(1) **Lan.** (HALL.), **sw.Lin.**$^1$ (2) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 15, 1898).

**8.** To tramp through dirt. m.Yks.$^1$ **9.** With *at*: to work in a dirty, disorderly manner.

**Bnff.**$^1$ She sosst at the washan o' hir bairns duds.

**10.** With *with*: to nurse over-tenderly. *ib.* **11.** To remain in a place in idleness. Bnff.$^1$, Cum.$^4$ **12.** *int.* A call to dogs or swine to their food.

**Ant.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ **Cum.**$^4$ Suss! Suss! little hounds. **w.Yks.**$^{12}$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Lan.** BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854). **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^1$ **Suf.** RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1849) 300; **Suf.**$^1$ **Ken.**$^1$ *MS. add.* **Sus.**, **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY.

[**1.** Sos, how(nd)ysmete, *cantabrum* (*Prompt.*).] **7.** Her milke pan and creame pot, so slabbered and sost, That butter is wanting and cheese is halfe lost, TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 106.]

**SOSS,** *v.*$^{3}$, *sb.*$^{2}$ and *adv.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Bdf. e.An. Ken. Som. Also written **sosse** Sc. Wm. w.Yks.; and in forms **sus** Bdf.; **suss** w.Yks.$^{5}$ e.An.$^{1}$ [sos.] **1.** *v.* To fall or sit down heavily; to plunge into water; to throw down; *gen.* used of a soft, heavy body.

**Ayr.** SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 105. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **Kcb.** And Providence oft gets into one scale To keep the proper poise, when easfu' bliss Into the other sosses overpond'rous, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 100. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.**$^{124}$ **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ He soss'd inti t'beck. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**$^{1235}$ **Lan.** He 'sossed' himself down by the side of my mother, BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* (1886) 320; **Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Chs.**$^{1}$ Esp. on something wet. **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Dù)nŭ sos ŭpŭ dhaat· fau·rm, ŭr els yŭ)n smaash· dhŭ legz ùn·dŭr it. **s.Stf.** Do' yo' come an' soss again me—theer ai reum for tew (T.P.). **Der.**$^{2}$ Soss thysen dy'en, wu't? **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Not.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ Tak that ramil an' soss it i'to th' Trent. **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ If they let it soss on the flour. **Lei.**$^{1}$ A cain't swim; soss 'im in! **War.**$^{3}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ ''Er sossed down i' the cheer all at wunst.' The term is sometimes applied to a person who has a bad seat in the saddle. 'Theer 'e gŏŏs sossin on 'is 'oss.'

**2.** To press heavily; to oppress. w.Yks.$^{24}$, e.An.$^{1}$

**3.** To throw a liquid from one vessel to another, to splash water about.

**se.Lin.** Gie ovver sossing about (J.T.B.). **Nhp.**$^{1}$ **Ken.**$^{1}$ To . . . pour tea backwards and forwards between the cup and the saucer. 'She was forced to have a cup o' tea, she was, and she sossed it too and thro middlin', I can tell ye, for she was bound to swaller it somehows.' **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

**4.** To lap, as a dog or cat.

**N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Dur.**$^{1}$, **w.Dur.**$^{1}$, **n.Yks.**$^{1234}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**$^{145}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 143. **e.An.**$^{1}$ [Of] a pig that is thirsty, out of condition, 'She only sussed,' i.e. drained the liquid and left the meal.

**5.** *Fig.* To swill like a hog; to swallow greedily; to drink immoderately.

**Lnk.** Eat like a horse and soss like a sow, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 154. **Dur.** GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). **Cum.**$^{4}$ **w.Yks.** Morn to neet sossin like a pig, HARTLEY *Puddin'* (1876) 371; **w.Yks.**$^{5}$, **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **e.An.**$^{1}$ **Nrf.** They are more like pigs sussing their wittels out of a trough, SPILLING *Daisy Dimple* (1885) 38.

Hence (1) **Sosser,** (2) **Soss-pot,** *sb.* a guzzler; a drunkard; (3) **Sossy,** *adj.* addicted to drunkenness.

(1) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ **w.Yks.** He was no sosser, *Leeds Sat. Jrn.* (Xmas. No. 1895) 10, col. 1. (2) **n.Yks.**$^{12}$ (3) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$

**6.** *sb.* A heavy fall, thump, bang; the noise made by such a fall.

**Sc.** He cam down wi' sic a soss, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); (JAM.) **Lnk.** Sit down with a sosse in her cushion'd chair, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 112. **Gall.** Adown sunk the black-garbed boss, On the lid o' the worm-eaten chest wi' a soss, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 305, ed. 1876. **Ant.** She threw herself on a chair with a great soss, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **e.Dur.**$^{1}$ **w.Dur.**$^{1}$ He com doon wih a bonny soss. **Lakel.**$^{2}$ **Cum.** Down fell the old man with a 'soss,' SULLIVAN *Cum. and Wm.* (1857) 158; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** When bits a barns er larnin ta thresh will mebbie fetch thersels a sosse, CLARKE *Spec. Dial.* (ed. 1865) 15. **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.), **n.Yks.**$^{2}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ He slip't off stee [ladder] an com doon wi sike a soss. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.**$^{12}$; **w.Yks.**$^{3}$ A person is hit straight in the stomach with a soss. A wet dish-clout goes down with a sos. **Lan.**$^{1}$ **n.Lan.**$^{1}$ I cud hear t'soss. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{123}$, **s.Chs.**$^{1}$, **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ **Not.** Fell all of a soss (J.H.B.). **Lin.**$^{1}$ Precipitately. 'He left in a soss.' **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ Misterton Soss, an outfall of a large drain where there are some pumping engines, may perhaps be so called from the noise of the falling water.

**7.** A fat, heavy person. **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ An ill-favoured soss.

Hence **Sossy,** *adj.* fat. n.Yks.$^{2}$ **8.** Liquid for dogs to lap. m.Yks.$^{1}$ Cf. **soss,** *sb.*$^{1}$ **9.** *adv.* Violently, heavily, plump; used of a fall.

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ He cam doon soss. **Lakel.**$^{2}$ **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ He tumml'd soss inti t'beck. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{15}$ **Lan.** Soss coome th' cleaut between his jaws, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 276. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **m.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Chs.**$^{3}$ He went soss on the floor. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ I troăd on a bit o' glib snaw, an' I caame soss o' my back. **e.An.**$^{1}$ He went suss into the water.

**SOSSEL, SOSSEN,** see **Sossle, Soshing.**

**SOSSENED,** *ppl. adj.* sw.Lin.$^{1}$ [so·sənd.] Soaked, saturated.

The abscess ran a deal, he was nearly sossened with it.

**SOSSENGER,** see **Sausinger.**

**SOSSER,** *sb.* Lin. [so·sə(r).] A kiss, 'smacker.' (J.C.W.)

**SOSSHING, SOSSINGER,** see **Soshing, Sausinger.**

**SOSSLE,** *sb.* and *v.* Lakel. Yks. e.An. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Amer. Also written **sossel** Ken.$^{1}$ Sus.$^{1}$; and in forms **sawzle** Suf.$^{1}$; **sorsel** Suf.; **sorzle** e.An.$^{1}$; **sozle** Lakel.$^{2}$; **sozzle** n.Yks.$^{2}$ e.An.$^{1}$; **suzzle** Ess. [so·sl, so·zl.] **1.** *sb.* An incongruous mixture, esp. used of food. Cf. **soss,** *sb.*$^{1}$

**e.An.**$^{1}$ Applied to a compound of various ingredients boiled together for a medicine. 'How can she be well? She is always taking one sorzle or other.' **Suf.** *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

Hence **Sosslement,** *sb.* an incongruous mixture of food.

**Lakel.**$^{2}$ This is a recipe: Taties, cabbish, dumplin' o' on yah platter, an' then add dumplin sauce, onion gravy, sugar, salt, and pepper, an' ye wad hev a heap o' sozlement 'at wad please t'heart ov a hungry man ta say nowt aboot his stomach.

**2.** Slop diet, spoon-meat.

**e.An.**$^{1}$ **Nrf.** A mother who is ill will tell you that she is tired of sorzles, the slops which the doctor had ordered her, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 6. **Suf.** I can't abide them sorsels (M.E.R.); **Suf.**$^{1}$

**3.** A mess with water; a slop.

**Ess.** *Arch.* (1863) II. 187. **Hmp.**$^{1}$ What a sossle you have made.

**4.** *v.* To intermingle in a confused heap. e.An.$^{1}$ Hence *sossled up*, *phr.* mingled, as mincemeats. n.Yks.$^{2}$ **5.** To mix slops; to make a mess with liquids.

**Ken.**$^{1}$ To pour tea backwards and forwards between the cup and the saucer. **Sus.**$^{12}$, **Hmp.**$^{1}$ [**Amer.** (C.D.)]

**SOSSLINGS,** *sb. pl.* Nhp.$^{1}$ [so·slinz.] Tea-leaves after they have been infused.

**SOT,** *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Suf. [sot.] **1.** *sb.* A stupid person; an idiot; a fool.

**Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** 'What's that sad sot saying?' a teacher's reproof of a boy who was making mistakes in reading. 'He's a big sot o' a loon' (G.W.). **Ayr.** If ony Whiggish whingin sot, To blame poor Matthew dare, BURNS *Elegy on Capt. Henderson* (1790) *Epit.* st. 8.

Hence **Sotty,** *sb.* a fool; a mountebank.

**n.Yks.**$^{2}$ An aud sotty.

**2.** *v.* To play the sot; to drink heavily.

**Gall.** Drover blades, wha drink and sot, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 93, ed. 1897. **Suf.** And leave Sy at the public house, though he have sometimes staid there sotting by the two hours together, STRICKLAND *Old Friends* (1864) 325.

[**1.** We sall sette hym full sore, þat sotte, in youre sight, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 124. OFr. *sot*, foolish; a fool.]

**SOT,** *adv.* Sc. Also in form **sut** Abd. Per. [**sot.**] Used as an assertion, *gen.* after a negative sentence, to contradict the previous negation; see below.

**Sc.** Common, mainly in juvenile speech (A.W.). **Bnff.** (W.A.C.), **Abd.** (J.M.), (G.W.), **Kcd.** (J.M.) **Per.** 'I left at two o'clock.' 'Na, you did not.' 'I did sot, for I heard the clock chappin' at the time.' 'He gave me a shilling; he did sot' (where a negative might be expected) (G.W.). **Gall.** Not commonly used. An influx of Aberdeen workmen brought the term to Dalbeattie about 35 years ago (J.M.).

**SOT, SÖT,** see **Set,** *v.*, **Sit, Soot,** *sb.*$^{1}$

**SOTE,** *adj.* and *sb.* Hmp. I.W. In forms **zoat** I.W.$^{12}$; **zote** Hmp. I.W.$^{12}$ [**zōt.**] **1.** *adj.* 'Soft,' silly, foolish. A dial. form of 'soft.' Cf. **loft.**

**I.W.**$^{1}$; **I.W.**$^{2}$ What a gurt zote thing thee bist.

**2.** *sb.* A foolish, ignorant, or lazy person; a simpleton, idiot.

**Hmp.** Lard, what a zote this here Keewpid do maäke of a honest wold chap! G'long wi thee Keewpids, thee girt zote, GRAY *Ribstone Pippins* (1898) 40; Shet the door, ye girt zote, do, *ib. Heart of Storm* (1891) III. 11. **I.W.**$^{12}$

Hence **Sotey,** *sb.* a fool, an idiot. I.W.$^{12}$

**SOTE,** see **Salt.**

**SOTHED**, *ppl. adj.* e.Yks.$^{1}$ [**sō·ðd.**] Soddened or wrinkled with water.

As the hands become after immersion in water for a long time.

**SO THE(E, SOTHER**, see **Sithee, Solder, Sotter**, *v.*$^{1}$

**SOT-HERB**, *sb.* Yks. The salad burnet, *Poterium Sanguisorba.* w.Yks. Lees *Flora* (1888) 207.

**SOTIN**, see **Salting.**

**SOTLY**, *adv.* Ken.$^{12}$ [**so·tli.**] A dial. form of 'softly.' Cf. **sote.**

**SOTTEFER**, *sb.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] A drunkard. (Hall.)

**SOTTER**, *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Nhp. e.An. Also in form **sother** w.Yks.$^{2}$ [**so·tə(r.**] **1.** *v.* To boil or cook slowly; to simmer. Cf. **sodder.**

**Sc.** (Jam.), **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Lakel.**$^{1}$ **Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 311; **Cum.**$^{4}$, **Wm.** (B.K.) **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ Bring the kettle, and don't keep it sothering there. **n.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **e.An.**$^{1}$ **Suf.** *e.An. N. & Q.* (1866) II. 325.

Hence **Sotterment**, *sb.* stewed food; food stewed till the ingredients have lost their distinctive character. Lakel.$^{2}$, Cum.$^{4}$ **2.** To bubble, sputter, crackle, esp. of anything boiling or frying; also of the sounds made in working in clay.

**Sc.** (Jam.); The wee burnie sottered an' sang, Chattered an' chirled an' swirled alang, Edwards *Mod. Poets*, 9th S. 70. **Bnff.**$^{1}$ We hid na howkit far, till the clay cam sotterin' up. **Lnk.** The sottering gutta percha broke once more into flame, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) II. 34. **Edb.** The beef in the kail-pot, that stands sottering on the hearth, Ballantine *Deanhaugh* (1869) 9. **Gall.** Bacon in the pan did crack, And gravie deep aroun' did sotter, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 135, ed. 1876. **n.Cy.** (J.H.); Grose (1790). **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Cum.** Then they sotter an jaup, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 238. **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$

**3.** To scorch any part of the body or any fleshy substance.

**Sc.** The trees of the wood were blasted, and burnt, on which were stuck the sottered legs and thighs of the woman, *Edb. Mag.* (July 1809) 19 (Jam.). **Gall.** Still he stood—his flesh did sotter, Sure was he they wad him stang, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 6, ed. 1876; The damned are said to be sottering in hell, *ib.* 431.

**4.** An iron-foundry term: to burn with hot iron.

**Lnk.** Ought o' our malleables want ye to learn? There's chappin', an' clippin', an' sawin' o' airn, Burnin' an' sotterin', reengin' an' knockin', Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 133.

**5.** *sb.* The act of boiling slowly. Sc. (Jam.) **6.** A slight scorch or burn. *ib.* **7.** The noise made by anything boiling, frying, &c.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Bnff.**$^{1}$ **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Lan.**$^{1}$

**SOTTER**, *sb.*$^{2}$ and *v.*$^{2}$ Sc. Nhb. [**so·tər.**] **1.** *sb.* An indefinite number of insects or other small animals collected together. Rxb. (Jam.) **2.** A cluster of pustules or pimples. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ A sotter o' scabs.

**3.** *v.* To cluster closely; used of the small-pox or any cutaneous eruption. Rxb. (Jam.)

**SOTTER**, *v.*$^{3}$ and *sb.*$^{3}$ Sc. [**so·tər.**] **1.** *v.* To saturate. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **2.** To work in a dirty, unskilful manner. Bnff.$^{1}$ **3.** With *with*: to nurse in a disgusting manner. *ib.* **4.** To remain in a place in idleness; to 'potter' about.

**Sc.** And while you were there sottering and sleeping, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xii. **Bnff.**$^{1}$ **Frf.** For four or five years a body may sotter aboot, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 116, ed. 1889.

**5.** *sb.* A state of thorough wetness.

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ The fit-rig is in a sotter.

**6.** A filthy, disgusting mass. *ib.* **7.** A large festering sore. *ib.* **8.** A dirty, clumsy person. *ib.*

**SOTTER**, *sb.*$^{4}$ Sc. [**so·tər.**] A term in the game of 'shinty'; see below.

**Per.** In shinty a ball is placed, cuts are drawn, and the shortest cut gets the sotter, i.e. he gets the thwack at the ball. Or they toss to begin wi' for the sotter. The captain of the team losing the goal gets the sotter (G.W.).

**SÖTTIE**, *sb.* Sh.I. The devil. (J.S.) Cf. **sooty, 5.**

**SOTTLE**, *v.* Ayr. (Jam.) [**so·tl.**] Expressive of the sound made by any soft substance, as porridge, broth, &c. when boiling. Cf. **sotter**, *v.*$^{1}$

**SOT-WHOL**, *sb.* Lakel.$^{2}$ A place which has been formerly a public-house; lit. a hole for sots.

**SOU**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **soo.** [**sū.**] **1.** *v.* To smart, tingle, ache, throb.

**Sc.** With pain or the sensation produced by a shrill piercing sound (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Lnk.** If that bit race hisna set my lugs a 'sooin,' Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 297.

**2.** *sb.* An ache; a throb, tingling. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*)

**SOU**, see **Soo**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Sough**, *sb.*$^{2}$, **Soul**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **South, Sow**, *sb.*$^{3}$

**SOUANT, SOUBER, SOUBLE**, see **Suant, Sober, Supple**, *adj.*

**SOUCAN(D**, *sb.* Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) A single-ply straw rope. Cf. **suggan, 1, sookens.**

**SOUCE, SOUCH, SOUCHT**, see **Souse**, *v.*$^{12}$, **Sough**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Seek**, *v.*$^{1}$

**SOUCYE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) The heliotrope, *Heliotropium europaeum.*

**SOUD**, *sb.*$^{1}$ *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Also written **sowd.** A quantity; a sum.

**Sc.** A sowd of money, Ruddiman *Introd.* (1773) (Jam., s.v. Sold). **Mry.** The tradesmen are paid for the piece, or with a certain sum or quantity of victual annually agreed on called soud, *Statist. Acc.* XIV. 74 *note* (Jam.). **Abd.** They wha grip Great souds o' hidden treasure, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 172. **Edb.** After a sowd of toddy was swallowed, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ii.

[OFr. *soude*, pay (of soldiers) (Hatzfeld).]

**SOUD**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] ? Sweat, a state of perspiration.

**n.Dev.** I'm in a parfick soud, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 26.

[Cp. Sit down, Kate, and welcome.—Soud, soud, soud! Shaks. *T. Shrew*, IV. i. 145.]

**SOUD**, *v.* N.I.$^{1}$ [**sūd.**] To arrange; to settle matters.

Let them soud it amang themsel's.

**SOUD(A, SOUDER**, see **Shall**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Solder.**

**SOUDIE**, *sb.* Sc. Also written **soodie, sowdie.** [**sū·di.**] **1.** A heterogeneous mixture; a hodge-podge; broth.

**Sc.** Where will ye see such or find such a soudy? Bannocks of bear-meal, cakes of croudy, Hogg *Jacob. Rel.* (ed. 1874) I. 20. **e.Fif.** A tongue that saured o' saep an' soor soodie, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xii. **Rnf.** They got naething for crowdy, but runts boil'd to sowdie, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 204, ed. 1817.

**2.** A gross, heavy person; one who is big and clumsy. Sc. (Jam.) **3.** A dirty woman. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**SOUDLAN, SOUE, SOUF**, see **Southland, Soo**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Sough**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**SOUFF**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **souffe, sowf**; and in form **souffle** (Jam.). **1.** *sb.* A draught.

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ He pat the bottle till's hehd an' took a gueede hearty souff.

**2.** A drunkard; a lazy, idle, drunken fellow. Sc. Mackay (s.v. Swipes). Rnf. (Jam.) **3.** A fool, simpleton; a stupid person.

**Elg.** Though I, puir sowf, sud hang condemn't, Tester *Poems* (1865) 160. **Bnff.**$^{1}$, **Rnf.** (Jam.)

**4.** *v.* To drink. Sc. Mackay (s.v. Swipes). Mry. *Gl. Surv.* (Jam.)

**SOUFF, SOUFFE, SOUFFLE**, see **Sough**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Sough**, *sb.*$^{2}$, **Souff.**

**SOUFLET**, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **sufflet** Sh.I. A stroke, blow. Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), Bch. (Jam.)

[Fr. *soufflet*, a box or cuff on the ear (Cotgr.).]

**SOUFT**, *ppl. adj.* s.Sc. Lth. (Jam.) Exhausted. Ct. **soupet.**

**SOUGAN**, see **Suggan.**

**SOUGH**, *sb.*$^{1}$, *adj.*$^{1}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **sowgh** Sc. s.Lan.$^{1}$; and in forms **sauch** Cai.$^{1}$; **saugh** Sc. Nhb.; **seugh** Sc.; **soff** Cor.; **sooch** Sc. Bnff.$^{1}$; **soogh** Sc.; **sooh** n.Yks.; **souch** Sc.; **souf** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.$^{1}$; **souff** Sc.; **sow** w.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) w.Yks.$^{1}$; **sowf** n.Cy.; **sowff, sowth** Sc.; **sue** Nhp.$^{1}$; **suff** n.Yks.$^{2}$ e.Yks.$^{1}$ ne.Lan.$^{1}$ nw.Der.$^{1}$ Wil.$^{1}$ Som. Dev.$^{1}$; **sugh** Sc. Ir. Nhp.$^{1}$; **zough** Wxf. Brks.$^{1}$; **zuff** Som. [**sau, sū; sauf, sūf, suf**; Sc. also **sūχ.**] **1.** *sb.* A hollow murmuring sound, the sighing or moaning of the wind; a gentle murmur or hum. Cf. **soo**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **sife, 1.**

**Sc.** (Jam.); Amid the melancholy sough of the dying wind, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxv. **Cai.**$^1$ **Sh.I.** Upo' da rüif wi' angry sough, Loud Boreas aft wis roarin', Stewart *Tales* (1892) 96. **w.Sc.** A far-off souch from the woods beyond, Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 162, ed. 1877. **Per.** I sing to the seugh o' the linn, Spence *Poems* (1898) 36. **Ayr.** The clanging sugh of whistling wings is heard, Burns *Brigs of Ayr* (1787) l. 66. **Slk.** There's nae wund noo—only a sort o' sugh, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 37. **Gall.** Their [bees] dying sough did please his lug, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 94, ed. 1876. **Ir.** Nothing heard but the sugh of the mountain river, Carleton *Fardorougha* (1836) i. **N.I.**$^1$ **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Nhb.**$^1$, **Cum.** (E.W.P.), **Cum.**$^1$ **n.Yks.** Sedgwick *Mem. Cowgill Chapel* (1868) 108. **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^{12}$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Stf.**$^1$ A buzzing noise. **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Sur.** You hear the sough of wings overhead, Son of Marshes *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 117.

Hence **Soughless**, *adj.* silent, noiseless.

**Mry.** Gentle stream Wi' soughless waters onward stealin', Hay *Lintie* (1851) 41.

**2.** Phr. (1) *a calm sough*, a quiet tongue; silence; (2) *like the sough of an old song*, like a dying echo; *fig.* for nothing; (3) *to have a quiet sough*, to have peace; to keep silence, be quiet; (4) *to hold a calm sough*, (5) *to keep a calm* or *quiet sough*, to keep silence, be quiet; to hold one's tongue; (6) *to play sough*, to whirr, whizz; to make a hollow, murmuring sound.

(1) **s.Sc.** I ken o' nae country whar a calm sough's no guid counsel, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 122. (2) **Sc.** The name of Morton of Milnwood's gane out like the last sough o' an auld sang, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) xxxix. **n.Sc.** The books went . . . in the monetary sense, 'like the sough o' an auld sang,' Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 36. (3) **Sh.I.** We hed a quiet sough for a ouk or sae efter dat, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 24. **Abd.** Ye maun jist hae a quaiet sough, for the gudeman disna like tramps, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xxxiii. (4) **Sc.** Maybe you're wise to haud a calm sough; it's the still sow gets the apples, Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) x. (5) **Sc.** It's just as weel to keep a calm sough about it, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) *Conclusion.* **ne.Sc.** Ritchie was duly schooled to keep a 'calm sough' about the voting, Grant *Keckleton*, 115. **w.Sc.** I keepit a gayen quiet sough for a while, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 271. **Fif.** Sae he'll hae to keep a calm soogh, McLaren *Tibbie* (1894) 106. **Dmf.** He'll keep a quate sough . . . aboot Bauldy's slae thorn stick, Paton *Castlebraes* (1890) 247. **N.I.**$^1$ Keep a calm sough till the tide comes in. **Nhb.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Well, laddie, keep a calm sough, Gaskell *Sylvia* (1863) I. x. (6) **Lnk.** Wi' loud cheers an' huzzain' While besoms play sough in the air, Watson *Poems* (1853) 64.

**3.** A deep sigh; the sound of heavy breathing; a sob, pant.

**Sh.I.** Shü heard da sough o' him drawing his breath, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 107. **n.Sc.** (Jam.) **e.Sc.** The queer sough o' his breathin', Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 118. **Ayr.** My heart for fear gae sough for sough To hear the thuds, Burns *Sheriffmuir*, st. 1. **Lth.** 'Conscience,' I cried, within my ain sough, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 209. **Kcb.** Jock's deep-drawn souch an' Jen's loud snore, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 42. **Wxf.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$, **s.Lan.** (S.B.) **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 419.

**4.** A slumber; disturbed sleep.

**n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Fif.** Ten times he turn't frae side to back, Ere he anither souff could tak, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 35.

**5.** A cant or whining mode of speaking, esp. in preaching or praying.

**Sc.** The sough, as it is called, the whine, is unmanly and much beneath the dignity of their subject. I have heard of one minister so great a proficient in this sough, and his notes so remarkably flat and productive of horror, that a master of music set them to his fiddle, Burt *Lett.* (1754) I. 207 (Jam.); The chaunt or recitative peculiar to the old Presbyterians in Scotland and to certain extra-religious casts in all countries, *Gl. Antiq.* (Jam.) **Per.** He's a spiritually minded man, and has the richt sough, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 60.

**6.** Style, strain, way of speaking; feeling, opinion.

**Sc.** When a person or thing retains the same character, temper, or mode without variation, it is said—He, or It, has aye the auld soogh yet (Jam.); I hae heard the sang afore noo; . . it was aye their sough at the redding o' the marches atween them and the Establishment, *Cracks about Kirk* (1843) I. 15.

**7.** A report, rumour; a story, scandal; talk.

**Sc.** There's a sough in the country about that six hundred pounds, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxi. **e.Sc.** I had heard some sough o' a byre at Kelso that had been smitten, Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 35. **Per.** There wes a sough through the pairish, that ye were ower-by sittin' in the cauf-hoose yersel, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 323. **Ayr.** It's no true—it's a soogh that'll soon be ower, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xxii. **Lnk.** The soogh o' my legacy's gane east, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) I. 34. **Kcb.** There may have been a bairn that these old aunties made little sugh about, Muir *Muncraig* (1900) 182. **N.I.**$^1$ **Ant.** There's a sough of so-and-so going to get married, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Dwn.** There wuz a terble sough got up aboot the horse jumpin', Lyttle *Robin Gordon*, 77.

**8.** The sound made by a blow or by a missile in the air.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** The puir cratur couldna bide the sough o' the claymore, Macdonald *Malcolm* (1875) I. 201. **Dmf.** The bauldest birkie . . . Skipt oot o' the sough o' the knotted kent, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 2. **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

**9.** A stroke, blow.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Bnff.**$^1$ A whizzing blow. **Abd.** A menseless man Came a' at anes athort his hinch A sowff, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 7.

**10.** *adj.* Silent, quiet, tranquil. Also used *advb.*

**Sc.** To keep souch. He grew quite souch (Jam.).

**11.** *v.* To make a hollow, murmuring sound; of the wind: to sigh, moan; to make a rushing sound; to whizz, whirr.

**Sc.** Fearfu' soughs the boor-tree bank, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) II. 394. **Sh.I.** Da beautiful breeze! Hit souchs trough da gills, Junda *Klingrahool* (1898) 14. **Abd.** The wind cam' soufin' frae the west, Shelley *Flowers* (1868) 54. **Frf.** The rude winter win' noo comes souchin' an' wailin' Around my auld hamestead, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 78. **w.Sc.** Sow, a form of 'souch,' but implying a lighter, gentler sound. 'The wind scarce sowed amang the birks' (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Ayr.** Deep, as sughs the boding wind Amang his eaves, Burns *Verses*, st. 2. **Lnk.** A flowff o' wander'd win' cam in . . . An' sowff'd roun' aunty's pillow'd heid, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 14. **Gall.** I hated to hear the balls soughing by me, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 420, ed. 1876. **Ir.** The murky corner where the black water gurgled and soughed, Barlow *Kerrigan* (1894) 160. **Nhb.** The saughing blast croon me A dirge, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 248. **Dur.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.** (C.W.D.), **s.Lan.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ **Nhp.** Each rude risen tempest . . . Sughing its vengeance through the yellow trees, Clare *Village Minst.* (1821) I. 29; **Nhp.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^1$, **Brks.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^1$ **Dev.**$^1$ The wind suffs among the trees. **Cor.** Those sounds which some call the 'soughing of the wind,' Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 138, ed. 1896.

**12.** *Comp.* **Sough-the-wind**, bellows.

**Lnk.** Dinna fear, auld Sough-the-win', that noo I'll fling ye doon, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 98.

**13.** To breathe heavily, esp. in sleep; to pant, draw in the breath; to sigh, sob.

**Sc.** I hear your mither souch and snore, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) II. 338. **n.Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^1$ **Frf.** They a' disappeared frae my vision, an' I waukened souffing, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 82. **Lnk.** Ay, ye may sooch an' sigh, Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 39. **N.I.**$^1$ **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ To draw the breath through the teeth and lips with a siffing sound (s.v. Siff). **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **e.Yks.**$^1$ **m.Yks.**$^1$ Denoting the tone of cessation accompanying human sobs, as the involuntary half-hiccup of a child concluding a crying bout. **Lan.** What maks yo to sowgh, un grooup ut yur yead? Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 3; Aw wur . . . . suffin an' soighin th' neet thro', Ferguson *Moudywarp*, 13. **e.Lan.**$^1$, **Wil.**$^1$ **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **Dev.** Whot be yü suffing zo vor? Düee try tü stap, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**$^1$

**14.** With *away*: to breathe one's last, to die.

**Sc.** He drank three bumpers of brandy continuously and 'soughed awa,' Scott *Midlothian* (1818) viii. **Frf.** He muttered 'Puir Gyp,' an' then he soughed awa, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 46, ed. 1889. **Per.** Gin ye cud get it oot o' the waeful wratch, this week, I'd sough awa' easier, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 257.

**15.** ? *Obs.* To slumber; to sleep in a disturbed manner.

**n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Fif.** Th' unpillow'd crowds that lie Souffin' and sloomin' round, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 124. **Lnk.** I took a nap And soucht a' night balillilow, Ramsay *Wks.* (1800) I. 219 (Jam.).

**16.** To sing softly; to hum over a tune; to whistle.

**Sc.** Mony a time . . . . I hae soughed thae dark words ower to myself, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xviii. **Abd.** He wud sowff a spring to them, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xl. **Per.** Will Sat souffing sonnets at the gill, Spence *Poems* (1898) 86. **Ayr.** We'll sit and sowth a tune, Burns *Ep. to Davie*, st. 4. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

**17.** *Obs.* To whine; to speak in a whining, canting voice.

**Sc.** He hears ane o' the King's Presbyterian chaplains sough out a sermon, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxvii.

**18.** To swoop; to whisk.

**Lnk.** On the fiel's o' brairdin' wheat Comes souffin' doun the hungry craws, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 102.

**19.** To strike; to beat severely.

**n.Sc.** One stone is said to souff on another when dashed upon it (Jam.). **Bnff.**$^1$

**20.** To work with great energy; *gen.* with *up*; to walk with great speed. Bnff.$^1$

**SOUGH,** *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Bdf. Also in forms **saa** w.Yks.$^3$; **siuf** Lakel.$^2$; **soof** Lan.$^1$ e.Lan.$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$ Lei.$^1$; **sou** w.Yks.$^5$; **souffe** War.; **sow** w.Yks.$^1$; **sowe** Lakel.$^2$ Cum.$^{14}$; **suff** N.Cy.$^2$ n.Yks. w.Yks.$^2$ Lan.$^1$ n.Lan.$^1$ e.Lan.$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$ Chs.$^{13}$ Midl. nw.Der.$^1$ Not.$^2$ n.Lin.$^1$ sw.Lin.$^1$ Lei. Nhp. War.$^2$ w.Wor.$^1$ Shr.$^2$ Bdf. [**sau; sūf, suf.**] **1.** *sb.* A small channel or gutter for draining water; a ditch; a drain, sewer; the mouth of a ditch. Cf. **seugh, 1, sheugh, 1.**

**Ayr.** (F.J.C.) **N.Cy.**$^2$ A trench, furrow. **Nhb.**$^1$ A small stream or open gutter running through land (s.v. Seugh). **Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^4$ A wide and watery ditch. 'He had gone down among the soughs to see if he could shoot a duck,' *E. C. News* (Dec. 4, 1897) 5, col. 3. **n.Yks.** *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. ix. 330. **w.Yks.** Stuffin him neck an' crop into a suff, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1864) 32; **w.Yks.**$^{12345}$ **Lan.** We'n be findin thee in a soof when th' day comes, Brierley *Waverlow* (1863) 37, ed. 1884; **Lan.**$^1$, **n.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.** Dyne a dungin hole we venturt, A suff we lamps, loike, ornamentet, *John Stoyls* (1840) l. 88, in *Chs. N. & Q.* (Oct. 29, 1881) I. 174; **Chs.**$^{13}$, **s.Chs.**$^1$ **Midl.** A covered drain, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **Stf.**$^1$ **Der.** Soughs, gates, leading thereto, Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 132. **nw.Der.**$^1$ A covered or underground drain. **Not.**$^1$ **Lin.** Brookes *Tracts Gl.* **ne.Lin.** (E.S.) **n.Lin.**$^1$ Th' men 'at put in th' suffs hes follow'd th' levil o' th' top o' th' land. **sw.Lin.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$ **War.**$^2$ The mouth of a drain, guarded by a barred or pierced cover; **War.**$^3$, **w.Wor.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ A covered drain, as from a sink; also such a one as goes through a hedge-bank from one field to another; **Shr.**$^2$ **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Bdf.** (J.W.B.)

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Sough-dyke,** a ditch in which stagnant water accumulates; (2) **-grate,** a grating or pierced cover over the mouth of a drain; (3) **-hole,** the mouth of a drain; (4) **-tiles,** tiles used in making 'soughs.'

(1) **w.Yks.** Oft wor seen . . . Sum two or three it sough-dyke sprawling laid, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1854) 50. (2) **War.**$^2$ (3) **w.Yks.** Sitha! theear's a ratten runned dahn t'sough hoil (J.R.); **w.Yks.**$^5$ (4) **w.Yks.** Some o't neighbours were givin' us a booin-day to lead a boat-load o' sough-tiles (W.W.P.). **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$

**3.** A subterranean passage or tunnel for draining the water from a mine; an adit or level for carrying off water.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^2$ **Nhb.**$^1$ Horizontal tunnels which were variously termed adits, watergates, soughs, surfs, &c., Galloway *Hist. Coal Mining* (1882) 25. **Chs.** (K.) **Der.** Budles and soughs, Manlove *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 260; In the mineral fields in the wapentake of Wirksworth, and probably in the whole mineral district of Derbyshire, it has long been usual for certain adventurers to construct soughs or levels for the purpose of draining, they being remunerated by agreement with the proprietors of the mines by a portion of the lead ores raised within the district benefited, technically called the title of the sough, Tapping *Gl. to Manlove* (1851).

Hence **Soughead,** *sb.* an adit level for draining a coal-mine. Nhb.$^1$ **4.** A wet, swampy place; a small, boggy spot.

**Lakel.**$^2$ A nasty wet swangy sumpy spot like a dike gutter. **n.Yks.**$^2$ **Hrf.**$^2$ A small boggy spot, generally covered with green moss, on the eye of a spring.

Hence **Soughy,** *adj.* wet, soft, spongy. n.Yks.$^2$ Cf. **saufy.** **5.** *v.* To drain; to dig drains; to put in under-drains.

**w.Yks.**$^{13}$ **Lan.** That all ditches, which convey the water crosse the highway be soughed with wall stone, and well covered throughout, *Norris Papers* (c. 1680–1707) in *Cheth. Soc. Publ.* (1846) No. IX. 175. **s.Chs.**$^1$ The men bin soughin' i' the feilds. **Der.** I can't afford to lose back-rent, and present rent, and arrears for soughing, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) xxi. **Not.** They're soughing Mr. H's field (L.C.M.). **Lin.**$^1$ To drain by 'gripping' tiles. **n.Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ They're a-going to sough the farm all over for him. **Lei.** (G.H.), **Lei.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Sougher,** *sb.* a man employed in draining; (2) **Soughing-spade,** *sb.* a spade used to dig drains; (3) **-tiles,** *sb. pl.* tiles used for making 'soughs'; (4) **-tool,** *sb.*, see (2); (5) **Suffen,** *ppl. adj.* sunk; *fig.* spent.

(1) **sw.Lin.**$^1$ She has three soughers lodging there. (2) **War.**$^3$ (3) **Lei.**$^1$ **War.**$^3$ True soughing tiles are made in two pieces —a flat tile forming the floor of the drain, and an arched tile placed on it. (4) **War.**$^3$ (5) **w.Yks.** (G.H.); (E.G.); Ther's been some brass suffen this tide, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 12, 1898).

[**1.** The length as from the horne unto the sough, Palladius *Husb.* (1420) I. 515.]

**SOUGH,** *sb.*$^3$ *Obs.* Chs. The blade of a plough. (Hall.), Chs.$^1$ See **Sull,** *sb.*$^1$

**SOUGH,** *sb.*$^4$ Lin. A brewing-tub. (Hall.) Cf. **soa.**

**SOUGH,** *v.*$^3$ w.Yks.$^3$ [suf.] To tire, grow weary of.

They sough on it.

**SOUGH,** *adj.*$^2$ *Obs.* Stf.$^1$ Free; level.

**SOUGH,** see **Saugh, Sowl,** *sb.*$^1$

**SOUL,** *sb.*$^1$ and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **saul** Sc. N.Cy.$^1$ Dur.$^1$ Wm. e.Yks. n.Lin.$^1$; **sawl** Sc. (Jam.) Yks. ne.Lin. Pem. w.Som.$^1$ Dev.; **seawl** Lan.; **sole** s.Lan. Chs.; **sooal** n.Yks.$^2$; **sou** s.Chs. Stf.; **sowl** Sh.I. Ir. Pem.; **zawl** Brks.$^1$; **zoal** Som. [**sǭl, soul.**] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Soul-braeding,** despondency, morbid brooding; (2) **-case,** the body; (3) **-do,** a religious revival meeting; (4) **-fu',** enough to daunt the soul; (5) **-knill,** *obs.*, the passing bell; (6) **-provven,** spiritual food; (7) **-sleper,** one who neglects the care of souls; (8) **-wark,** the influence of religion on the soul.

(1) **Sh.I.** Doo's niver ta turn hit ta sowl braedin, *Sh. News* (Nov. 9, 1901). (2) **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **w.Yks.**$^1$ **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1854). (3) **n.Lin.**$^1$ Joey Maw was sent cleän off his heäd by a soul-do thaay hed at Yalthrup a few year back. (4) **Lnk.** What's life but a saulfu o' sorrows? Coghill *Poems* (1890) 91. (5) **Yks.** (K.) (6) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (7) **Sc.** There was never in Scotland one minister censured for error, save only Mr. John Hepburn, a soul-sleper, Kirkton *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 28. (8) **n.Yks.**$^2$

**2.** Spirit, mettle, courage.

**Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); He has na hauf a saul (Jam.).

**3.** Phr. (1) *bless my heart and soul*, an expression of astonishment; (2) *by my soul*, (3) *dear soul alive*, expletives, exclamations; (4) *for soul and body*, desperately; vigorously; (5) *me soul*, (6) *me soul to the saints*, (7) *soul o' me*, see (3).

(1) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Brks.**$^1$ (2) **Sc.** By my saul, if I had my provant . . . I should have stood otherwise up to him, Scott *Leg. Mont.* (1818) iv. **Rnf.** (Jam.) **Ir.** By me sowl it's a raal gintleman, *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) I. 16. (3) **Dev.** Aw, dear sawl alive, that's brootish! Norway *Parson Peter* (1900) 75. (4) **Sh.I.** Shü begood ta rub da saep blots oot o' dem fir sowl an' body, *Sh. News* (Mar. 10, 1900). (5) **Don.** Me sowl! them's inducements not to be sneezed at, *Pearson's Mag.* (Oct. 1900) 363. (6) **Ir.** Well to goodness—me sowl to the saints. And is it meself you was after seein' tatterin' along wid it? Barlow *Land of Shamrock* (1901) 285. (7) **Abd.** Saul o' me, 'oman, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 204.

**4.** An asseveration, expletive.

**Sc.** Saul, your honour, and that I am, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) iii. **Abd.** Saul! gin ye dinna o'er a new leaf turn, The deil may grip ye, *Guidman Inglismill* (1873) 31. **Edb.** Saul, but siller maks wise folk fools, Ballantine *Deanhaugh* (1869) 176. **n.Ir.** Sowl, it happen'd as shure as there's grace for the poor, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 44.

**5.** An expression of pity or contempt for any one.

**n.Ir.** The farmer, the sowl, was as thrawn as a mule, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 6.

**6.** *pl.* A term of address to the company generally: friends, companions, 'soce.'

**Dor.** Come in, souls, and have something to eat and drink, Hardy *Madding Crowd* (1874) lvii; Used occasionally about Dorchester and Weymouth (G.E.D.). **Som.** What's think o' that then, zoals? Frank *Nine Days* (1879) 19. **Cor.** Well, souls, we was a bit tiddlywink last Michaelmas, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) ii.

**7.** A small kind of moth.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Yks.** The country-people used to in my youth, and perhaps do still, call night-flying white moths, esp. the *Hepialus humuli*, which feeds while in the grub state, on the roots of docks and other coarse plants, 'souls,' *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 220. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **Glo.** A Sunday School child . . . being questioned as to what was a soul replied, 'A little green thing about as long as that,' displaying at the same time the first joint of his little finger. . . A peculiar small moth or butterfly was there known by the name of a 'soul,' *N. & Q.* (1857) 2nd S. iii. 307.

**8.** Part of the viscera of a fowl when cooked.

**N.Cy.**$^1$ **Dur.**$^1$ A substance which lines the inside of the backbone of fowls; being connected with the entrails, it is left in and cooked. **Wm.** The clotted blood which adheres to the inside of basted fowls (J.H.). **n.Yks.**$^2$ **Lan.** One of his favourite tit-bits was that spongy lining of a goose's frame known as the soul, Banks *Manch. Man* (1876) xlv. **ne.Lin.** (E.S.), **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.*, **w.Som.**$^1$

**9.** The solid inside of a covered button. **N.Cy.**$^1$

**10.** *v.* A custom practised on All Souls' Day and occas. at Christmas time; see below.

**Lan.** Sung in Knotty Ash and West Derby near Liverpool: 'Soul! soul! for an apple or two, If you have no apples pears will do. One for Peter, two for Paul, Three for him who made us all. So pray, good dame, a soul's cake,' *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xii. 479. **s.Lan.**, **Chs.** Sung by boys on Christmas eve from house to house: 'Soling day has come at last And we come soling here, And all that we are soling for Is apples and good cheer; Sole! sole! sole o' my shoe! If you haven't a penny, a ha'penny 'll do! If you haven't a ha'penny Then—God bless you!' (J.Ar.) **Chs.** *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iv. 506; **Chs.**$^1$ 506; **Chs.**$^2$ To go a-souling, is to go about as boys do, repeating certain rigmarole verses, and begging cakes or money, in commutation for them, the eve of All Souls' Day; **Chs.**$^3$ **s.Chs.** 'If your barrel be not empty, we hope you will prove kind, &c. . . And we'll come no more a-souling until this time next [another] year.' . . Sung also by the guisers in the parishes of Astbury, Rode, and Lawton at Christmas, *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xii. 479; **s.Chs.**$^1$ It is customary for children to go the round in the morning and afternoon, begging apples, pears, &c., or money; while in the evening older people, such as farm servants, sing for beer or money. **s.Chs.**, **Stf.** In two villages lying side by side in the line which marks off Staffordshire from Cheshire, . . bands of children go from house to house on the evening of All Souls' Day begging for biscuits, nuts, apples, and the like—all of which they call 'soul-cakes' or 'sou'-cakes'. . . in doggerel ballads such as these: (1) 'Step into your cellar—see what you can find: If your barrels be not empty, I hope you will prove kind. I hope you will prove kind with your "aples" and strong beer, And we'll come no more a-souling until this time next year.' (2) 'One for Peter, one for Paul, One for Him as made us all! Up with your kettles and down with your pans, Give us a sou'-cake and we will be gone,' *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 553; In the parishes on and round a hill called Mow Cop . . . on All Souls' Eve children go in bands from house to house singing ballads. . . Some kind of cake may once have been made for them, but they now get only common biscuits, nuts, apples, pears, and the like. . . The following they chant to a pretty tune: 'Ye gentlemen of England, I'd have you to draw near To these few lines which we have penned, and quickly you shall hear Sweet melody of music upon the evening clear. God bless the master of this house, &c. Step down into your cellar and see what you can find: If your barrel be not empty we hope you will prove kind,' &c., *ib.* (1867) 3rd S. xii. 479. **Stf.** On All Saints' Day, the poor people . . . go from parish to parish a Souling, as they call it, Tollet *Notes Shakespeare* in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) I. 309. **Der.**$^2$ **Shr.** On the 2nd of November, All Souls' Day, it is the custom for the village children to go round to all their neighbours souling, as they call it, collecting small contributions and singing the following verses. . . 'Soul! soul! for a soul-cake; Pray, good mistress, for a soul-cake; One for Peter, two for Paul, Three for Them who made us all. Soul! soul! for an apple or two; If you've got no apples, pears will do; Up with your kettle and down with your pan; Give me a good big one, and I'll be gone. Soul! soul! for a soul-cake, Pray, good mistress, a soul-cake, &c. An apple or pear, a plum or a cherry, Is a very good thing to make us merry. Soul! soul!' &c., *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iv. 381; Up to the present time in many places, poor children, and sometimes men, go out 'souling,' which means that they go round to the houses of all the more well-to-do people within reach, reciting a 'ditty' peculiar to the day and looking for a dole of cakes, broken victuals, ale, apples or money. The latter two are now the usual rewards, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 381; Your streets is very dirty, The night is very cold, And this night to come a-souling We do make bold, *ib.* 385. **Pem.** The appeal for gifts at this season (New Year's Day) by 'tooling,' 'sowling,' and 'the cutty wren,' *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. x. 267. **s.Pem.** To beg alms at Christmastide (W.M.M.); Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421.

Hence (1) **Soul('s-cake**, *sb.* a cake specially prepared for All Souls' Day; food or money received for 'souling'; (2) **-cakers**, *sb. pl.* parties of men or children who go round 'souling'; (3) **-caking**, *vbl. sb.* the custom of 'souling'; (4) **Soulers**, *sb. pl.*, see (2); (5) **-'s-song**, *sb.* the song sung by the 'soulers'; (6) **Souling-children**, *sb. pl.* parties of children who go round 'souling'; (7) **-day**, *sb.* (*a*) All Souls' Day, November 2nd; (*b*) Christmas Eve; (8) **-song**, *sb.*, see (5).

(1) **Lan.** *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xii. 479. **s.Lan.**$^1$ The custom is believed to be obsolete. **Chs.**$^1$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Whatever they receive in response to their request is called a soul-cake. **s.Chs.**, **Stf.** Biscuits, nuts, apples, and the like, all of which they call 'soul-cakes' or 'sou'-cakes,' *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 553. **Stf.** Tollet *Notes Shakespeare* in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) I. 309. **n.Wal.** They have a custom also of distributing soul cakes on All Souls' Day, at the receiving of which poor people pray to God to bless the next crop of wheat, Brand *ib.* 308. **Der.**$^2$ Puling for soul-cakes. **Nhp.** Seed-cakes . . . were sent as presents and called 'soul-cakes,' Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 381 *note* 2. **Shr.** There are few old North Salopians who cannot remember when 'soul-cakes' were made at all the farms and 'bettermost' houses in readiness for the day and were given to all who came for them. . . They were flat round (or sometimes oval) cakes, or rather 'buns,' . . made of very light dough, spiced and sweetened, *ib.*; A sort of bun, which until lately it was an almost general custom for persons to make and to give to one another on the 2nd of November, *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iv. 381; There was set upon the board a high heap of soul-cakes, lying one upon another, like the picture of the Shew-bread in the old Bibles. They were about the bigness of two-penny cakes, and each visitant that day took one. . . There is an old rhyme or saying, 'A soule-cake, a soule-cake, have mercy on all Christen soules for a soule-cake,' Aubrey *Remains Gentilisme* in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) I. 310. (2) **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^1$ They are fantastically dressed, and sing a song. At this date also is performed the play of 'St. George and the Slasher.' (3) **Lan.** In some places it is called 'soul-caking,' . . from their reciting psalms for which they receive cakes, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 251. **Chs.** The youths used to dress up (some in women's clothes) and go to the houses on All Saints' Day, and sing for money, *N. & Q.* (1863) 3rd S. iv. 49; **Chs.**$^1$ 506. (4) **Chs.**$^1$ The Soulers' Play, as performed at Halton, 1886, 510. **s.Chs.**$^1$ Parties of soulers go together to all the larger houses in the neighbourhood. **s.Chs.**, **n.Stf.** *Monthly Pkt.* (Dec. 1862) 661. (5) **Stf.** Tollet *Notes Shakespeare* in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) 310. (6) **Shr.** The late Mrs. Gill of Hopton, near Hodnet, had soul-cakes made in her house to give away to the souling-children every year up to the time of her death in 1884, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 382. (7, *a*) **Shr.** Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 381. (*b*) **Chs.** (J.Ar.) (8) **Chs.**$^1$ 509. **s.Chs.**$^1$ The following are the two versions of the 'souling-song,' used by the children: 'Soul, soul, a apple or two; If ye han noo apples, pears 'un do; Please, good Missis, a soul-cake; Put yur hand i' yur pocket, Tak aït yur keys, Go daïn i' yur cellar, Bring what yŏ please, A apple, a pear, A plum, or a cherry, Or any good thing That'll make us all merry.' Or the following is preferred if the party wish to 'soul' for money rather than fruit: 'Soul, soul, a apple or two; If ye han noo apples, pears 'un do; Please, good Missis, a soul-cake. The lanes are very dirty, My shoes are very thin; I've a little pocket To put a penny in. One for Peter, Two for Paul, Three for them That made us all.' If there be no response to this touching appeal, the children run away, shouting derisively, 'Soul, soul, A lump o' coal.' The 'souling-song' commonly in vogue with farm servants runs as follows: 'Here are two or three hearty lads, All in a mind; We are come a-soulin', Good nature to find. Go daïn i' yur cellar, See what yŏ can find—Ale, beer, or brandy, Or the best of all wine; But if you will give us One jug of your beer, We'll come nŏ more a-soulin', Until another 'ear.' **Shr.** Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 385; I am reminded just now by the children who are singing their 'souling-song' under my window, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 426.

**SOUL**, *sb.*$^2$ Nhp. Wor. Wil. Also in form **sol** Wil. [Not known to our Wil. correspondents.] [**soul.**] Used as an intensive in phr. *a soul of a*, very great, big; anything great in size or number. Cf. **sall.**

**Nhp.**$^2$ A soul of a row. A soul of a bad fellow. **Wor.** A 'as'nt bin out for a soul o' a while (H.K.). **Wil.** I had a sol of a cold for two or three weeks (*ib.*).

**SOUL**, see **Sell**, *v.*, **Sowl**, *v.*$^{13}$, **Sowl(e**.

**SOULDART**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in forms **sudart** Or.I.; **suddart** Sc. A soldier.

**Sc.** All the rabill of Sathanis suddartis, Rogers *Reformers* (1874) 81. **Or.I.** Oppressed by companys of sudartis and otheris brokin men, Peterkin *Notes* (1822) 116. **Per.** Alexander Lindsay, a beggar, now a suddart, Lawson *Bk. of Per.* (1847) 308. **Fif.** He is committed to a ludging in the town with a custodie of souldarts, Melvill *Autobiog.* (1610) 35, ed. 1842.

Hence **Souldart-like**, *adv.* like soldiers, bravely.

**Fif.** Quhilk souldart-like they durst nocht undertak, Melvill *Autobiog.* (1610) 429, ed. 1842.

**SOULE**, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Also in forms **sole** Sc. (Jam.); **sooal** Cum.$^{14}$; **sool** Cai.$^{1}$; **sowle** Sc. (Jam.) [sūl, suəl.] A swivel. Also used *attrib.*

**Sc.** Sibbald *Gl.* (1802) (Jam.). **Cai.**$^{1}$ In tethers this used to be a bit of wood bored with two holes. **w.Sc.**, **s.Sc.** (Jam.) **Cum.**$^{1}$ A swivel joint in a chain commonly termed a pair of sooals; **Cum.**$^{4}$

**SOULE**, see **Sowl(e**.

**SOULMASS**, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Der. Hrf. Also in forms **saumas** n.Yks.$^{12}$ m.Yks.$^{1}$ Lan.; **sawmas** Lan.; **soamless** w.Yks.$^{2}$; **solmas** n.Cy. Der.$^{1}$; **somas** w.Yks.$^{24}$ [sǭ·məs.] **1.** All Souls' Day, November 2. m.Yks.$^{1}$

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Soulmass-bread**, bread given away on All Souls' Day; (2) **-cake**, (*a*) a cake prepared specially for All Souls' Day; (*b*) a three-cornered spice-cake made to be eaten on St. Thomas's Day; (3) **-cake day**, St. Thomas's Day; (4) **-e'en**, All Souls' Eve; (5) **-loaf**, bread eaten or given away upon All Souls' Day.

(1) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) (2, *a*) **n.Cy.** A few thrifty elderly housewives still practice the old custom of keeping a soul mass-cake for good luck, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 26. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ A sweet cake made . . . always in a triangular form; **w.Yks.**$^{4}$ **Lan.** For the Vargin's sake a sawmas cake or a pace-egg for poor Pater, Thornber *Penny Stone* (1845) 43, ed. 1886; The beggar at the door craving an awmas, or saumas cake, *ib. Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 92. **Lan.**, **Hrf.** The custom of soul mass cakes, which are a kind of oat cakes, that some of the richer sorts of persons (among the Papists there) use still to give the poor on this day: and they in retribution of their charity hold themselves obliged to say this old couplet: 'God have your saul, Beens and all,' *Festa Anglo-Romana*, 109, in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) I. 309. (*b*) **w.Yks.** Mull'd ale, pork pies, and somas cakes, Senior *Smithy Rhymes* (1882) 37. (3) **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ An old woman in Sheffield used to call St. Thomas's day 'soamless [*sic*] cake day.' On that day she baked cakes for children. They were of a roundish shape with the edge turned up. (4) **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ (5) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **n.Yks.** A lady in Whitby has a soul-mass loaf one hundred years old, Young *Hist. Whitby*, in *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 602; **n.Yks.**$^{1}$; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ Sets of square 'farthing-cakes' with currants on the top, they were, within memory, given by the bakers to their customers; and it was a practice to keep some in the house for good luck. **Der.**$^{1}$ *Obs.*

**SOUM**, *sb.* and *v.*$^{1}$ Sc. Also written **soom, soume**; and in forms **sowm, sowme** (Jam.). [sūm.] **1.** *sb.* The number of sheep or cattle proportioned to a pasture; the amount of pasture proportioned to sheep or to cattle.

**Sc.** Three soums of sheep, twa good milk ky, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 9, ed. 1871; A score of sheep, Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.*; 'A soum of sheep,' five sheep; or in other places, ten. 'A soum of grass,' as much as will pasture one cow or five sheep (Jam.). **n.Sc.** If a tenant is to hire his grazing in the hills he takes it by soumes. A soume is as much grass as will maintain four sheep; eight sheep are equal to a cow and a half or forty goats, *Lett. from a Gentleman*, II. 155 (*ib.*). **Arg.** One cow makes a soum, a horse two; ten sheep (and in some places fewer) are considered as a soum, *Statist. Acc.* XII. 477 *note* (*ib.*); The glebe . . . is supposed to be legal as to extent with 4 soums grass in common with the cattle of the farm, *ib.* VIII. 104 (*ib.*). **s.Sc.** Sax sooms o' sheep ware a' their stock That gaed amang the maister's flock, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 324. **Ayr.** A privilege of pasturage for 72 soums of sheep upon the common, 5 sheep being reckoned to the soum, *Statist. Acc.* XII. 396 (Jam.).

**2.** Phr. *sowm and rowm*, a pasture in summer and fodder in winter. Sc. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

**3.** *v.* To fix the number of cattle, sheep, or horses to be kept on land which is held by more than one proprietor or tenant.

**Sc.** 'To soum land,' to calculate and fix what number of cattle or sheep it can properly support (Jam.). **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Per.** Where there are several small tenants upon one farm, the farm is (what they call) soumed; which means, that the number of cattle it can properly maintain or pasture is ascertained, that none of the tenants may exceed his just proportion nor over-stock his farm, *Statist. Acc.* VI. 93 (Jam.). **Rxb.** It seems probable, that the land outfield in many places was occupied in common, each proprietor or tenant in a certain district, parish, or estate having been thereby entitled to soum or pasture on the outfield land in summer in proportion to the number and kinds of cattle he was thus able to roum or fodder in winter, by means of his share of infield land, *ib.* XV. 473 *note.*

Hence *a process*, or *action, of souming and rouming*, *phr.* the action by which these proportions are ascertained.

**Sc.** An action of sowming and rowming, two old words denoting the form of law by which the number of cattle that each proprietor may put on the common is fixed, according to the different kinds of cattle that are to pasture upon it, Erskine *Inst.* bk. ii. tit. ix. sec. 15 (Jam.); She sune made her fu' purse a toom ane, By raising a Process o' Soumin' an' Roumin', Outram *Lyrics* (1887) 63; The action or suit, which is unknown in modern times, was one which might be instituted by any proprietor of lands adjacent to a commonty in which he and other proprietors had a common or joint right, *ib.* 62. **Inv.** (H.E.F.)

**SOUM**, *v.*$^{2}$ Sc. To surmise.

**Abd.** (Jam.) **Abd.**, **Per.** I soum it was you 'at broke the lamp (G.W.).

**SOUM**, see **Soam**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Swim**, *v.*$^{1}$

**SOUND**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. Yks. Also written **soond** S. & Ork.$^{1}$ [sūnd.] The swimming bladder of a fish.

**S. & Ork.**$^{1}$, **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Abd.** The greatest part of the cod's sounds in this parish are permitted to remain and rot on the sea-beach or are cast into the dunghill, *Statist. Acc.* XVI. 549 (Jam.). **n.Yks.**$^{1}$ Principally of the cod, cod-sounds forming a regular article of trade; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$

[Cp. OE. *sund*, the power or act of swimming (Sweet).]

**SOUND**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Chs.$^{1}$ A covered entry.

**SOUND**, *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.*$^{3}$ Sc. Yks. Som. Also in forms **soond** Sc.; **soun** Sc. Som. [Sc. sūn(d.] **1.** *v.* In phr. *to sound hollow*, to sound as an empty room; to echo.

**n.Yks.** This room sounds hollow (I.W.).

**2.** To test the acoustics of a building.

**Sc.** 'Davie, are ye tryin to soond 'er?'—meaning the church, Reid *Howetoon*, 37. **Kcd.** 'We're gaen to soun' the Kirk.' 'To soun' the Kirk? Fat sorra's that?' . . 'We tak' the pitch throughoot the Kirk, An' rectifee the soun',' Grant *Lays* (1884) 60.

**3.** To pronounce, utter.

**Frf.** [He] kent, an' could even sound, The lang-nebbit name o' the meanest bit plant, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 68.

**4.** To scold.

**Abd.** I b'lieve gin Dawvid didna soun' them aboot it for ance, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xvii.

**5.** *sb.* A rumour.

**Som.** He had a-heard a sound that there wasn't enough stock on the farm, Raymond *No Soul* (1899) 180; But if speak out I must, I did hear a bit of a soun', *ib. Men o' Mendip* (1898) xi.

**SOUND**, *v.*$^{2}$ and *sb.*$^{4}$ Sc. Irel. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lei. Nhp. Hnt. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **soon** Sh.I.; **soond** Sh.I. Cum. Wm. n.Yks.$^{4}$ e.Yks.$^{1}$ Chs.$^{1}$; **soony, soun** Sc.; **zoony** w.Som.$^{1}$; **zound** Hmp.$^{1}$ Wil.$^{1}$ Som. Cor.$^{1}$; **zoundy** Dor.$^{1}$ Som. Dev. Cor.$^{2}$ [sūn(d.] **1.** *v.* To swoon, faint; freq. with *away*. Cf. **swound**.

**Sc.** To answer the killing of these my servants, who, you sie, are sounding and dieing, Maidment *Spottiswoode Misc.* (1844–5) I. 115. **Sh.I.** A stang güed through my heart, I sooned An' gae'd a fearfu' cry, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 226. **Cum.** (Hall.) **Wm.** Sa terrably I war ready to soond, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 31. **n.Yks.**$^{124}$ **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ Sha ommaist sooned reet awaay. **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ I fully thowt he wad a sounded away, ii. 287. **Lei.**$^{1}$ Shay saounded roight awee. **Nhp.**$^{1}$ I was so frit, I thought I should a' sounded. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Hmp.**$^{1}$ **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**$^{1}$ *Introd.* 15. **Dor.**$^{1}$ **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Her zooned right away in my arms; and the yeat and the galliment was enough to make her zoony [zèo·nee], sure 'nough. **Dev.** Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 355. **n.Dev.** Doant zoundy now, zoaks, vor yer be The voaks back, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 92. **Cor.**$^{12}$

**2.** With *away*: to sink down convulsed with laughter.

**Cor.** Bending himself nearly double, and zoundin' way waa loffin', *T. Towzer* (1873) 18; **Cor.**$^2$ I towld'n a story 'bout a swemmin grendin-stoan an a ded zoundy, zoundy, z-o-u-n-d-y away, wai lawfin.

**3.** To stun, cause to swoon.

**Sh.I.** In, ye hund o' darkness, or A'll soond dee wi' a ston! *Sh. News* (Jan. 5, 1901). **Chs.** *Sheaf* (1884) III. 195; **Chs.**$^1$

**4.** To spin a top; to spin as a top.

**Abd.** (Jam.) **Abd., Per.** Are ye comin' to soun' yer peerie? (G.W.)

**5.** *sb.* A swoon, faint.

**Sc.** They threw on the thumbkins upon my thumbs, until I fell into a sound, Thomson *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 420, ed. 1871. **Sh.I.** I hed ta get a tinnie o' caald water, an' slash ower her ta keep her oot o' soond, *Sh. News* (June 17, 1899). **Cai.**$^1$ **Sig.** Mr. Blair was much afflicted with our returning, and fell in a sound that day, Wodrow Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845-7) I. 156. **Lth.** (Jam.), **n.Yks.**$^{14}$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ He fell intiv a soond. **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$ **Cor.**$^1$ She fell down in a sound.

Hence **A-sound**, *adv.* in a swoon, fainting.

**Sh.I.** I wis lyin' caald asoond, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 67. **Per.** Which news his heart gave such a wound That instantly he fell a sound, Smith *Poems* (1714) 5, ed. 1853.

**6.** A deep sleep.

**Wxf.** We got into a heavy sound towards morning, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 108.

[**1.** Many a louely lady and here lemmanes knyghtes Sounede and swelte for sorwe of Dethes dyntes, *P. Plowman* (c.) xxiii. 105.]

**SOUND**, *v.*$^3$ Irel. [sūnd.] Of fish: to plunge straight down to the bottom of the water.

**Slo.** The fish are extremely game, and have a curious habit of 'sounding' like a whale; for they go straight down until the rod is so bent that the reel refuses to run, *Fishing Gazette* (Aug. 11, 1888) 72, col. 1.

Hence **Sounder**, *sb.* a pike that dives to the bottom of the water when hooked.

Manage the boat as you like, it takes some time to kill a 'sounder,' *ib.*

**SOUND**, *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **soon, soun** Sc.; **zoun** Dev.$^2$; **zound** Brks.$^1$ [Sc. and n.Cy. sūn(d, s.Cy. seund.] **1.** In phr. (1) *as sound as a bell*, (*a*) perfectly sound, in perfect condition, without flaw or defect; (*b*) orthodox in doctrine; (2) — *as a roach*, see (1, *a*).

(1, *a*) **Cld.** (Jam.), **n.Cy., Midl.** (J.W.), **Brks.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ 'I don't much like the look of those sheep.' 'Don'ee, sir? I'll war'n 'em soun's a bell.' (*b*) **Sc.** A man of holy zeal, sound as a bell, In all things perfect as the Word itsel', Leighton *Wds.* (1869) 15. **w.Sc.** I thocht he wisna' very soond, but I didna think he would ever be sae left tae himself as tae tak' up wi' the like o' yon, Wood *Farden Ha'* (1902) 143. (2) **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$

**2.** Sound asleep, in a deep sleep; also used *advb.*

**n.Sc.** How can ye say all this, when you were sound as a trooper? Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 54. **Abd.** Was ye sleepin' terrible soun'? Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) iii. **Cld.** As sound as a top (Jam.). **Ayr.** [He] fell as soon's a peerie in less than a meenont, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 134. [**Amer.** The child is sound, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 19, 218.]

**3.** *Comp.* **Sound-sleeper**, the ermine moth; a brown, or red and black moth.

**Dev.** Pointing to brown moth, ''tis a sound-sleeper,' *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 139; **Dev.**$^2$ **Cor.**$^1$ A red and black moth, sometimes called 'a seven sleeper'; **Cor.**$^2$

**4.** Of a period of time: whole, complete, uninterrupted.

**Kcb.** He lay an' grat a roun' soun' hour, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 141.

**5.** Of land: dry, healthy.

**Wm.** It is a good sound heaf with plenty of heather and good herbage, *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xi. 57. **w.Som.**$^1$ Don't you think nothin' o' thick there farm—he idn sound. 'Wanted, good sound keep for sheep,' *Wellington Wkly. News* (Dec. 2, 1886).

**6.** Smooth, level.

**Sc.** A soun' road. A soun' stane (Jam.). **Cai.**$^1$ **Ayr.** Pook the tablecloot owre a wee to your side, . . noo it's as soon's a beuk leaf, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 226.

**SOUNDLY**, *adv.* Sc. Brks. Also in form **zoundly** Brks.$^1$ Thoroughly, completely; properly; in due form.

**Gall.** Ye shall be soundly married by a minister, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 339. **Brks.**$^1$ A dwoan't do nothun zoundly.

**SOUP**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Sus. Cor. Also in form **soap** Cor. [sūp.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Soup-meagre** or **-meagar**, (*a*) thin soup; (*b*) *fig.* a Frenchman; (2) **-tatties**, potato soup.

(1, *a*) **Frf.** Soup-meagre, kickshaws, or plain calf's-foot jelly, Sands *Poems* (1833) 53. [Let there be two great dishes of soup-meagre, Fielding *Miser* (1732) iii. 3.] (*b*) **Cor.**$^3$ **w.Cor.** Ef I weant be shut ded, afoar enny soap-meagar Shall slavify me like a blackey-moor negar, Bottrell *Trad.* 3rd S. 174. (2) **e.Sc.** It was soup-tatties—I fan' the smell o' them, Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 285.

**2.** *v.* To partake of soup.

**Sus.** Oh, sir, I had been told it was not genteel to soup twice, Egerton *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 134.

**SOUP**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **sowp** Gall. Cum.$^{14}$ Wm. n.Yks.$^2$ m.Yks.$^1$ [**soup.**] **1.** *v.* To soak, drench, saturate. *Gen.* used in *pp.* only. Cf. **sop**, *sb.*$^1$ 7.

**Bnff.**$^1$ The rain souppit through the reef. **Frf.** From his mow a torrent flew And soupt his reedy beard, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 239. **Cum.** Fast the patt'ring hail was fa'ing And the sowping rain, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 19; **Cum.**$^4$ Baith t'meare en me wer gaily sair sowped wi' watter. **n.Yks.**$^{12}$; **n.Yks.**$^4$ Ah's fairly souped ti t'skin. **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Ah's ommaist soup'd thruff. **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Souping-wet**, *adj.* drenched, soaking; (2) **Soupy**, *adj.* of land: wet, spongy, soft with moisture.

(1) **Bnff.**$^1$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ T'things is soupin' wet. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (2) **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** Charged with water, like land which when trodden on yields a spring (B.K.). **n.Yks.** (I.W.); **n.Yks.**$^2$ Sowpy land. **w.Yks.**$^1$ Our grund's a bit soupy, an sumpy, ii. 295. **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**2.** To drink copiously. Bnff.$^1$ **3.** *sb.* A soaking, washing.

**Gall.** When washing, she gives the clothes her first sowp, and then again her second sowp, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 432, ed. 1876.

**4.** A state of wetness.

**Bnff.**$^1$ Fin he cam haim, his hose an' sheen wiz jist in a soup.

**5.** A copious draught. *ib.*

**SOUP**, see **Sup, Sweep**, *v.*$^1$

**SOUPER**, *sb.* Irel. A Protestant who dispenses soup during a famine on condition of attendance at Protestant services, &c.; a Roman Catholic who professes Protestantism to obtain relief.

Proselytizers, or soupers, from their offering soup to starving people, Carleton *Fardorougha* (1836) *Introd.* 9; The souper's widow, Barlow *Bogland* (1892) 137, ed. 1893; I'll turn souper this day for the male, *ib.* 144.

**SOUPET**, *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **soupit, sowpit** (Jam.). **1.** Spent, exhausted, wearied.

**Abd.** What wi' the fright, and what wi' grief And soupet spirits, hopeless of relief, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 23, ed. 1812; Naething could her soupit spirits cheer, *ib.* 70.

**2.** Emaciated. Sc. (Jam.), Abd., Per. (G.W.)

**SOUPIE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A sling.

**SOUPLE**, see **Supple**, *adj.*, **Swipple**, *sb.*$^1$

**SOUR**, *adj.*, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. Aus. and Amer. Also written **soure** Sc.; **sower** N.Cy.$^2$ Der.$^2$; **sowr** Sc. n.Cy.; and in forms **saar** w.Yks.$^3$ Der.; **sahr** w.Yks.; **sauer** ne.Lan.$^1$; **sawr** w.Yks.; **sawwer** Cum.$^1$; **seawr** s.Lan.$^1$; **sooar** Cum.; **sooer** n.Yks.; **soor** Sc. S. & Ork.$^1$ Bnff.$^1$ Ir. Lakel.$^2$ Cum.$^{14}$ n.Yks.$^2$ e.Yks.; **soore** Wm.; **sower** w.Yks.; **zarrer** Dev.; **zoor** Brks.$^1$; **zour** Brks. I.W.$^1$ Som. nw.Dev.$^1$; **zower** w.Som.$^1$ Dev.$^1$; **zure** Hmp. [sau·ə(r), Sc. and n.Cy. sū·ər, w.Yks. sā·ə(r), Lan. sē·ə(r); s.Cy. seu·ə(r).] **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Sour bread**, a kind of oat-cake baked with sour leaven at Christmas; (2) — **cake**, (*a*) see (1); (*b*) a kind of oat-cake baked for St. Luke's Fair; (*c*) a cake made of rye and rendered sour with leaven; (3) — **cogue**, a preparation of milk, 'hatted kit(t' (q.v.); (4) — **dook**, buttermilk; also used *fig.* and *attrib.*; (5) — **dough**, leaven; (6) — **drops**, acid drops; (7) **-faced**, (8) **-faced-like**, surly-looking, of a sulky, ill-tempered countenance; (9) — **fish**, fish kept till it has acquired a high flavour; (10) — **Geordie**, coarse brown bread made with leaven; (11) **-headed**, ill-tempered, cross, surly; (12) — **leaven**, leaven used in making rye or barley bread; (13) **-like**, see (11); (14) **-like-faced**, (15) **-like-moo'd**, (16) **-looked**, see (8); (17) —**lugs**, a sulky fellow; (18) —**milk**, (*a*) see (4); (*b*) nut kernels when soft; (19) **-mou'd**, see (8); (20) —**scone**, a thin cake of oatmeal steeped in water till it becomes sour; also used *fig.*; (21) —**sop**, (*a*) an ill-natured person; (*b*) a bitter remark; (22) **-sopped**, **-swapped**, or **-zapped**, see (11); (23) **-speeched**, ill-natured or surly in speech, gruff; (24) —**stuff**, vinegar; (25) —**sweet**, a sweetmeat with an acid flavour; an acid drop; (26) —**zab**, an ill-natured, sour-tempered person.

(1) **Bnff.**$^1$ (2, *a*) **Sc.** Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 157. (*b*) **Lnk.** Baked in the burgh of Rutherglen for St. Luke's Fair. This began on the 3rd Monday of October (Jam.); Another ancient custom for the observance of which Rutherglen has long been famous is the baking of sour cakes. About eight or ten days before St. Luke's Fair, . . a certain quantity of oatmeal is made into dough with warm water, and laid up in a vessel to ferment. Being brought to a proper degree of fermentation and consistency, it is rolled up into balls, proportionable to the intended largeness of the cakes. With the dough is commonly mixed a small quantity of sugar and a little anise seed or cinnamon. The baking is executed by women only, and they seldom begin their work till after sunset and a night or two before the fair. A large space of the house, chosen for the purpose, is marked out by a line drawn upon it; the area within is considered as consecrated ground. . . This hallowed spot is occupied by six or eight women, all of whom except the toaster seat themselves on the ground in a circular figure, having their feet turned towards the fire. The woman who toasts the cakes, which is done on a girdle suspended over the fire, is called the queen or bride, and the rest are called her maidens. These are distinguished from one another by names given them for the occasion. She who sits next the fire towards the east is called the Todler; her companion on the left hand is called the Hodler. . . The operation is begun by the todler, who takes a ball of the dough, forms it into a small cake, and then casts it on the bakeboard of the hodler, who beats it out a little thinner. . . She on her turn throws it on the board of her neighbour, and thus it goes round . . . until it comes to the toaster, by which time it is as thin and smooth as a sheet of paper, Ure *Hist. Rutherglen* (1793) 94–97 (*ib.*). (*c*) **Nhb.**$^1$ Leavened until it gained a considerable degree of acidity, and made up about an inch and a half or two inches thick, and baked on a girdle. **Midl.** As if they'd never tasted nothing better than . . . sour-cake i' their lives, Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* (1859) I. 138. (3) **Sc.** If properly made, is a very palatable dish, eaten with sugar and cream, Pitcairn *Trials* (1829) pt. iv. 285 *note*. (4) **Sc.** If ye dinna make the parritch as thin as soor dook I'll never pree them, *Jokes*, 1st S. (1889) 60. **Sh.I.** Auld sober sense, an' prime soor dook, Micht ca' da day a füle day, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 100. **Ayr.** (F.J.C.) **Edb.** The Edinburgh schoolboy, seeing in the militia the ploughman that brought the milk to town, derisively christened them 'soor-dook sodgers,' Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 15. **Gall.** They're but cauld kail an' soor dook beside the burghers o' the Auld Grey Toon! Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 148. (5) **m.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ (6) **Abd.** Sour draps, sugar candy, or rock, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 76. (7) **Sc.** (Jam.), **Bnff.**$^1$ **Twd.** That long-legged, sour-faced groom, Buchan *J. Burnet* (1898) 51. **Lan.** Leatherin' them two seawr-feaced rapscallions, Ainsworth *Lan. Witches* (ed. 1849) bk. ii. xiv. **e.Dev.** He killed all the bad Puritans, sour-faced men, Jane *Ever Mohun* (1901) 4. (8) **Bnff.**$^1$ (9) **Sh.I.** Wha iver heard o' soor fish makkin' güde saut fish? *Sh. News* (Nov. 12, 1898); **S. & Ork.**$^1$ (10) **Cum.** He was . . . beggin 'Sour Geordie' frae the Peer-hoose bwoys, Burn *Fireside Crack* (1886) 7. (11) **Som.** The words 'pig-headed,' 'nog-headed,' 'zour-headed,' constantly recurred, Raymond *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 117. (12) **Cum.**$^4$ T'sour leaven . . . was mush'd away amang t'barley meal, *C. Pacq.* (June 29, 1893) 6, col. 3. (13) **Cum.** Me gentleman leuckt a kind eh hofe sooar-like, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 87. **e.Yks.**$^1$ Ah nivver seed sike a soor-like chap afooar, *MS. add.* (T.H.) (14, 15) **Bnff.**$^1$ (16) **Edb.** A troop of sowr-look'd villains guard the place, Pennecuik *Helicon* (1720) 31. (17) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (18, *a*) **Sc.** These vats . . . you ought to keep full of sour milk, Maxwell *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 347 (Jam.). **s.Sc.** Giving him sour milk to his sowans at supper-time, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 51. **Ker.** A dhrink of sour milk, Bartram *Whiteheaded Boy* (1898) 42. **N.Cy.**$^{12}$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Courier* (June 19, 1897). **ne.Lan.**$^1$ (*b*) **Lakel.**$^2$ (19) **Bnff.**$^1$, **Abd.** (Jam.) **Frf.** Yon sour-mou'd whaup, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 34. (20) **Mry.** More esp. used at Yule (Jam.). **Gall.** When a person without cause lashes the character of another, he is said to be making himself a sour scone, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (21, *a*) **s.Cy.** (Hall.), **I.W.**$^1$ (*b*) **Brks.**$^1$ (22) **w.Som.**$^1$ Nif her idn the zower-zappédest old bitch ever I yeard snarly. **Dev.**$^1$ **n.Dev.** How ya gurt . . . zower-zapped yerring trash, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 40. (23) **Der.** A gaunt, sour-speeched dame, Gilchrist *Nicholas* (1899) 42. (24) **s.Chs.**$^1$ Wùn yŭ aav· ŭ bit ŭ saaw·ŭr-stùf wi yŭr mee·t? (25) **Lan.** Given a sour-sweet to each of the children, Ackworth *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 227; (S.W.) (26) **Dev.** Er 'th amarried a rigler ol' zour-zab, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

**2.** *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Sour dock**, (*a*) the common sorrel, *Rumex Acetosa*, and *R. Acetosella*; (*b*) the wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*; (2) —**docken** or **docking**, see (1, *a*); (3) —**grass**, (*a*) see (1, *a*); (*b*) see (1, *b*); (*c*) sedge-grass, var. species of *Carex*; (4) —**leek(s** or **lick**, the common sorrel, *R. Acetosa*; (5) —**sab(s** or **zab**, (*a*) see (4); also used *attrib.*; (*b*) see (1, *b*); (6) —**salves**, (7) —**sauce**, (8) —**sodge**, (9) —**sog**, (10) —**sops**, see (4); (11) —**suds**, (*a*) see (4); (*b*) see (1, *b*).

(1, *a*) **sw.Cum.** **n.Yks.** Āv tiastid dhis sūərdok ən it fēr miad mə wiək mi īn, it wər dhat sūər (W.H.). **w.Yks.** Getting stuff to eat—pignuts, sour docks, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) 6. **Lan.**$^1$, **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^1$, **Dor.** **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**$^1$, **Dev.**$^{14}$ (*b*) **Dev.**$^4$ (2) **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ Often chewed for its pleasant acid taste. **e.Dur.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** He told me you'd been gathering sour dockens (F.P.T.); **w.Yks.**$^1$, **e.An.** (3, *a*) **Yks.**, **Lin.**$^1$, **Nrf.** **Dev.**$^4$ (*b*) **w.Yks.**$^3$, **Dev.**$^4$ (*c*) **Ayr.**, **Lnk.** (Jam.) (4) **Rxb.** *Science Gossip* (1876) 39. **N.I.**$^1$, **Ant.** (5, *a*) **Dev.** Bowring *Lang.* (1866) I. pt. v. 17; **Dev.**$^4$, **nw.Dev.**$^1$ **Cor.**$^1$; **Cor.**$^2$ Sour-sab pie, a pie made with the most juicy leaves and tender stems of *Rumex acetosa*, eaten with sugar and cream. (*b*) **Dev.**$^4$, **nw.Dev.** (R.P.C.) (6) **n.Dev.** Zour-salves, an' hiles o' barley, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 50. (7) **Yks.**, **s.Chs.**$^1$ (s.v. Grein-sauce). **Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 724; **Lin.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^1$, **Cor.**$^2$ (8) **Bck.** (9) **Cor.**$^3$ (10) **Cor.** (C.W.D.), **Cor.**$^{12}$ (11 *a*, *b*) **Dev.**$^4$

**3.** Phr. (1) *as sour as a rig*, very ill-tempered; (2) —*as eysel*, (3) —*as sour*, (4) —*as varjus*, (5) —*as wherr*, excessively sour; *fig.* very ill-tempered; (6) *to mend like sour ale*, or *milk, in summer*, to grow worse and worse; (7) *worse than a barrel of sour ale*, see (1).

(1) **Cor.**$^2$ (2) **s.Lan.**$^1$ 4. (3) **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$ (4, 5) **s.Lan.**$^1$ 4. (6) **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**$^1$ The same expression denotes a wicked profligate, who gives no hopes of reformation. **Suf.**$^1$ (7) **s.Lan.**$^1$ Hoo's wurr nor a barrel o' seawr ale, 39.

**4.** Bitter, pungent.

**Sc.** It is a soure reek, where the good wife dings the good man, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 186. **Ayr.** It's a soor drogue, mem, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xxxi.

**5.** *Fig.* Ill-tempered, surly, cross; forbidding, grim; also used *advb.*

**Sc.** The country-folk too were sour and beggarly, Lang *Monk of Fife* (1876) 33. **Lnk.** I canna be sour, though thy fau'ts I hae seen, Struthers *Poet.* (1838) 146. **Gall.** Sits sour as the devil, when all around him are joyous, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 76, ed. 1876. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Cum.** Lantie sulky was an' soor, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 51. **Wm.** The huntsman he Reet sulkey was an soore, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 38. **w.Yks.** Thi face I'm sewer is sahr eniff, *Pudsey Olm.* (Aug. 1894) in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 4, 1896). **s.Lan.**$^1$ **se.Lin.** Don't look so sour (J.T.B.). **Der.** Th' saar owd dottle! Gilchrist *Nicholas* (1899) 60. **Brks.**$^1$ A veels maain zoor acause us left un out when us axed zome o' t'other naaybours. **Hmp.** Missus she looked pretty zure at en, Gray *Ribstone Pippins* (1898) 105. [**Aus.** He's a sour devil when his blood's up, Boldrewood *Colon. Reformer* (1890) I. xi. **Amer.** What's the use of your being sour? It'll only make things oncomfortable, *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1885) 547.]

Hence (1) **Sourish**, *adj.* somewhat surly or ill-tempered; (2) **Sourness**, *sb.* sullenness, ill-temper, surliness.

(1) **Ayr.** A worthy, albeit a sourish person, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 145. (2) **Abd.** What has my lord done, Alec, to turn your sourness to sweet again? Cobban *Angel* (1898) 24. **Fif.** A loyal heart had beat under his surface sourness, Heddle *Marget* (1899) 252.

**6.** Sore, grievous, hard.

**Not.** I gied 'im a sour thump or two, Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 66. **s.Not.** 'Twere a sour thump (J.P.K.).

**7.** Of the weather: cold, wet, inclement.

**e.Sc.** It was a 'cauld sour day,' nothing but drizzle, Setoun

*Sunshine* (1895) 28. **Per.** Sour an' surly clouds drove past, Ford *Harp* (1893) 378. **Edb.** Simmer's showery blinks and winter's sour, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 162, ed. 1785.

**8.** Of land: cold, wet, unfertile; boggy, swampy.

**Sc.** Ure *Hist. Rutherglen* (1793) 180 (Jam.). **ne.Sc.** A thin, cold, sour soil, Gordon *Northward Ho* (1894) 152. **Cai.**$^1$ **w.Sc.** Sour land, land which, when left untilled, either becomes swardless from too much moisture or produces nothing but sedge-grass and other worthless aquatic plants (Jam.). **Lnk.** It's soor land an' gey foggy, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 231. **Lakel.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^4$, **Wm.** (B.K.), **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.** The well-known term sour implying an impoverished state of the carr, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 290; (F.R.C.) **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **se.Wor.**$^1$, **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.* **w.Som.**$^1$ Thick field o' groun's so zour, can't do nort way un. [**Aus.** It's a sour, bad little place, Boldrewood *Colon. Reformer* (1890) I. iii.]

**9.** Of hay or clover: green, unfit to carry.

**Lin.**$^1$ The hay is too sour to lead. **n.Lin.**$^1$ Th' gress is oher sour to leäd yet.

**10.** Of grass: coarse, harsh, unpalatable.

**w.Yks.**$^{12}$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **sw.Lin.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ The grass is so sour, the cattle won't eat it. **War.**$^3$ **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.* **Brks.**$^1$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

**11.** Of animals: coarse, gross.

**Lei.**$^1$ Shay's dip i' the brisket, but too saour i' the neck.

**12.** Of a horse: heavy, strong-limbed, and with much hair on the legs and feet.

**n.Lin.**$^1$ Them's two as sour, fine-looking mares as onybody neäd want to hev.

**13.** Of a strong, hard constitution.

**Lakel.**$^2$ A hard, soor fellow is yan at can stand a bit o' trashen aboot.

**14.** Of wood or coal: slow in burning.

**Shr.**$^1$ Pŭt tuthree cobbles roun' this sour lump, or we sha'n 'ave a poor fire.

**15.** *sb. Fig.* Anything unpleasant or bitter.

**Sc.** These will sweeten all my soures, Bruce *Lectures* (1708) 45 (Jam.). **Lnk.** We likewise find Our sour gey aften mix'd wi' sweet, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 191. **Edb.** To taste the sweet, avoid the sours, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 60. **Gall.** (A.W.)

**16.** Vinegar. Cf. **souring, 3.**

**w.Yks.** Pleäse, my moother wants a pint o' sour (F.P.T.); (C.C.R.)

**17.** An onion. Der. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); Der.$^2$, nw.Der.$^1$ **18.** Work or goods paid for before completion.

**w.Yks.** (C.V.C.); Aw'd leave mi sowers undun, Senior *Jerry Slit-Spring*, l. 3; **w.Yks.**$^2$ When does ta mean to get out thy sours?

**19.** *v.* To cause to become sour; to taint.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **n.Ir.** If she wud only luk into the crame crock it wud soor it, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 52. **Glo.** He can never get ground . . . which hasn't . . . been quite soured by them ship a-running over it, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) viii.

**20.** To become inflamed; to fester. w.Yks. (C.C.R.)

**21.** To be paid for work before it is done. w.Yks. *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); w.Yks.$^2$

**SOURD,** *adj.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Deaf. (Hall.) [Fr. *sourd*, deaf.]

**SOUREN,** *v.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Written **sooren** Cum.$^{14}$; **soorn** Sh.I. Wm. To become sour; to turn bad, become putrescent.

**Sh.I.** Piltik an' sillok lay soornin' in haeps, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 178. **Cum.**$^{14}$

Hence **Soornin,** *sb.* sour leaven used for coarse brown bread. **Wm.** Can ye len me a soornin o' yast? (B.K.)

**SOURING,** *vbl. sb.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **sowring** Chs.$^{28}$; and in forms **saaring** w.Yks.; **saurin** Lakel.$^1$ Cum. ne.Lan.$^1$; **sooren** Lakel.$^2$ Cum.$^{14}$; **soorin** Rnf. **1.** *vbl. sb.* The application of an acid or mordant to clean the wool fibres, preparatory to being dyed. w.Yks. (W.T.) **2.** *sb. Fig.* A disappointment; an annoyance.

**Rnf.** Whan my heart some soorin' gat, I charmed hae been Wi' your contents, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 105.

**3.** Vinegar.

**Lakel.**$^1$ **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851). **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^{123}$, **s.Chs.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^2$, **Glo.**$^1$, **w.Cy.** (Hall.)

**4.** A sour kind of winter apple.

**War.** (J.R.W.) **War., Wor., Glo.** It is somewhat cone-shaped, of a yellowish-brown on one side, and streaked with red on the other. The fruit is grown in Glo. and Wor., but well known in War. markets, Northall *Wd. Bk.* (1896). **Oxf.**$^1$

**5.** Leaven.

**Lakel.**$^2$ A sooren o' yast. **Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^4$ Leaven used in making rye or barley bread.

**6.** Dough left in the tub from one baking of oat-cakes to another. n.Cy. (Hall.), w.Yks.$^{24}$ **7.** Buttermilk put into cream to make it sufficiently sour for churning.

**Chs.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ In winter-time a little sourin' put i' the crame-steän saves it throm gweïn bitter, an' it parts sooner.

**8.** Work or goods paid for before completion. w.Yks. *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); w.Yks.$^2$

**SOUROCK,** *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also in forms **soorag** Cai.$^1$; **soorak** S. & Ork.$^1$; **soorik** Sh.I.; **soorock, sourack, sourick** Sc.; **sour'k** N.I.$^1$; **surrock** Lnk. [sū·rək.] The sorrel, *Rumex Acetosa*, and occas. *R. Acetosella.* Also used *attrib.*

**Sc.** Lightfoot *Flora* (1792) 1131 (Jam.). **Sh.I.** Ye could dü 'ithot dellin' da soorik rig, *Sh. News* (Mar. 4, 1899); **S. & Ork.**$^1$ *MS. add.* **Cai.**$^1$ **Bnff.** Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 288. **Kcd.** Kerr *Remin.* (1890) 53. **Fif.** Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 11. **sw.Sc.** The wild sorrel, eaten by children on account of the acidity of the juice of the leaf, is the 'sourock,' *Garden Wk.* (1896) New S. No. cxiv. 112. **Lnk.** A bunch o' surrock seed in his haun', Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 222. **N.I.**$^1$

Hence **Soorock-faced,** *ppl. adj.* sour-faced.

**Lnk.** A groan for auld soorock-faced Cant, Coghill *Poems* (1890) 150.

**SOUS(E,** *sb. Obs.* Sc. Cum. Dev. A 'sou,' halfpenny.

**Sc.** Like gypsies if once they can finger a souse, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) II. 233, ed. 1871; He counted us not worth a souse, Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) I. 50. **Edb.** I will not trust them with a sous, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 388, ed. 1815. **Cum.** Silly Tom Linton left nit worth a sous, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 32. **Dev.** Those most heav'nly pictures . . . For which the nation paid down every souse? Peter Pindar *Wks.* (1816) I. 397.

**SOUSE,** *v.*$^1$, *sb.*$^1$ and *adv.*$^1$ In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **souce** Sc. n.Yks.$^2$ Lin. Hnt.; **sous** Cum.$^4$; **sowse** n.Yks.$^4$ War. e.An.$^1$ Ken.$^1$ I.W.$^1$; and in forms **sauze** w.Yks.; **seawse** s.Lan.$^1$; **soose** Sc. Lakel.$^2$ Cum.; **sooze** e.Yks. w.Yks.$^5$; **zouse** Brks.$^1$; *sb. pl.* **sousen** Wil.$^1$ Som. [**saus,** Sc. and n.Cy. **sūs,** s.Cy. **seus.**] **1.** *v.* To plunge or immerse in water; to wash; to soak; to plunge water over.

**Sc.** Doon comes a plonge o' rain and souces me to the skin, Tweeddale *Moff* (1896) 28. **Frf.** Having tranquilly supped and soused their faces in their waterpails, Barrie *Licht* (1888) iv. **Slg.** A pail o' cauld water Wi' nae sparing hands was soosed into my face, Buchanan *Poems* (1901) 44. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **s.Don.** To plunge violently and frequently in water, Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Lakel.**$^2$ Ah'll soose thee i' t'pump troff for thi pains. **Cum.**$^4$ Thoroughly soused wid rain, *C. Pacq.* (Dec. 28, 1893) 6, col. 1. **n.Yks.**$^4$ He sowsed a bucket o' mucky watter cleean ower ma. **e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** Giein' t'blenkits a sauzein it wesh tub, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1864) 5; **w.Yks.**$^2$ **Lan.** Whose cap and frills he soused in the mud, Banks *Manch. Man* (1876) x. **s.Lan.**$^1$ Hoo seaws't a burn-can o' wayter o'er him. **Der.**$^2$, **Lin.** (J.C.W.), **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.** (J.R.W.) **Glo.** Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870); (A.B.) **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Brks.**$^1$ The puppy be got all awver dirt, taayke un an' zouse un to maayke un clane. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.Dev.** Sousing down to the waist every Sabbath morning, Jane *Lordship* (1897) 201. [Soused him at once neck and heels in the ocean, Barham *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864) *Acc. of New Play.*] [**Amer.** I'll go and souse, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 400.]

Hence **Souser,** *sb.* a wetting, drenching.

**w.Yks.**$^5$ Someb'dy tem a pāal o' watter art 'n a winder as ah wur barn under—didn't I gehr a soozer! **War.** He got a regular souser, Mordaunt & Verney *War. Hunt* (1896) I. 323.

**2.** To splash with water. nw.Dev.$^1$ **3.** To fall suddenly into any miry place. Nhp.$^1$ **4.** *sb.* A dip or plunge into water; an immersion; a soaking; a wash.

**Sc.** An unco souse, Donald *Poems* (1867) 11. **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **e.Dev.** Having had a good souse and put on a clean white dickey-front, Jane *Lordship* (1897) 164. [**Amer.** I'll go and take a souse, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 400.]

**5.** Phr. *to play souse*, to fall with a splash; to plunge into water.

**Frf.** [She] . . . played souse i' the water below, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 27.

**6.** The ears, feet, tail, &c. of a pig when pickled; brawn.

**N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ **Cum.**$^4$ The pickle of brine, generally only referred to as in the phrase 'soor as sous,' when it is popularly understood to mean something acid. Sowens are sometimes called 'sous,' but only when the strained jelly-like mass has turned sour. **n.Yks.**$^2$, **w.Yks.**$^{24}$, **Chs.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.** (L.C.M.), **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **n.Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ I got a piece of souse on him, i.e. bought it of a man who came round with pig-meat to sell. **se.Wor.**$^1$, **Glo.** (A.B.) **Brks.**$^1$ Brawn is always called 'collared zouse.' **Suf.** Forby *Gl.* (1830); All Saints do lay for pork and souse, *Garland* (1819) 376. **Hmp.** (H.R.), **Hmp.**$^1$, **I.W.**$^1$ [**Amer.** Pigs' ears and other parts as well as feet, either pickled or eaten fresh, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 394.]

Hence (1) **Souse-cheese**, *sb.* brawn made from a pig's face; (2) **Soused-feet**, *sb. pl.* pickled cow-heel; (3) **Souse-tub**, *sb.* a tub for pickling meat.

(1) **Suf.** (M.B.-E.) (2) **Abd.** A' their een were chiefly set Upo' soust feet, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 210. (3) **Ken.**$^1$

**7.** The ear.

**n.Cy.** Most properly that of a hog, Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ **Glo.**$^1$ I have heard of the nickname of Old Pug-souse. **Wil.**$^1$ **Som.** Pigs sousen, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). [**Amer.** Bounder your souse well [wash your ears well], *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 383.]

**8.** The paunch of an animal. Cf. soss, *sb.*$^1$

**e.An.**$^1$ Usually sold for dogs' meat.

**9.** *adv.* With a sudden splash. Cf. soss, *v.*$^3$ 9.

**Ayr.** Souse came the unsavoury deluge from the tub full in his face, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) ii. **Gall.** A splash of dirty water fell souse on the warrior, Crockett *Lochinvar* (1897) 70. **s.Lan.**$^1$ Hoo fell seawse into th' wayter. **Nhp.**$^1$ He came down full souse. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

[6. Sowse, *succidium* vel *succiduum*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

**SOUSE**, *v.*$^2$, *sb.*$^2$ and *adv.*$^2$ In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **souce** Sc.; **sowce** s.Lan.$^1$; **sowse** Gall. e.An.$^1$ Suf.$^1$; and in forms **saas** e.Lan.$^1$; **saase** w.Yks.; **sahse** Chs.$^1$; **sause** Lan.; **sawce**, **sawse** w.Yks.; **seawse** w.Yks. e.Lan.$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$; **soos** Cai.$^1$; **soose** Edb.; **zouse** Brks.$^1$ [saus, Sc. and n.Cy. sūs, s.Cy. seus.] **1.** *v.* To strike, thump, cuff; to box the ears.

**Bnff.** Soundly did he souse my pate, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 112. **Frf.** They kent unco weel he'd be sous'd for't at hame, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 55. **se.Sc.** His mither weel his head did souse, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 206. **Ayr.** Is that enough for you to souse your servant sae? Burns *Answer to Poet. Ep.* st. 2. **Cum.** Up flew her hand to souse the cowren lad, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1747) 4, l. 57. **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); Aw'll seawse thi iv theaw does that agen (D.L.). **Lan.** Th' awd fussock ov a seketayri woif did boh sause hur felli forshure, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 53. **Chs.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **s.Not.** If yer don't stop yer row, a'll souse yer (J.P.K.). **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **Hmp.** (H.R.)

Hence (1) **Souser**, *sb.* anything large in size; (2) **Sousing**, *ppl. adj.* heavy; of large dimensions; great in quantity, bulky.

(1) **m.Yks.**$^1$ That's none a little one. But look at that for the souser! (2) **Cum.** A sousing blow, West *Guide to Lakes* (1780). **m.Yks.**$^1$ A great sousing fellow. A sousing lot.

**2.** To fall heavily or with violence; to sit down suddenly with a bump.

**Cai.**$^1$ To soos doon, to fall of a heap, or as a soft mass would. **Fif.** Successively they souse and roll along, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 76, ed. 1871. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Cor.**$^1$ She soused down in her chair; **Cor.**$^2$

**3.** To eat greedily.

**w.Yks.**$^2$ Pigs in a farm-yard are said to souse.

**4.** Of a falcon: to swoop upon, plunge down upon.

**Glo.** Ere the falcon 'souses' her prey, Gibbs *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 274.

**5.** To let fall heavily; to drop.

**Edb.** The deil . . . soosing her doun frae the lift, she landit in that hole, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xv.

**6.** *Comp.* **Souse-crown**, a silly fellow. [Not known to our correspondents.] s.Cy. (Hall.) **7.** *sb.* A blow, esp. a blow on the head; a box on the ear; a slap.

**se.Sc.** I'd daud or gie him weel his souses, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 13. **Gall.** A heavy, swinging blow, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 432, ed. 1876. **w.Yks.** (D.L.); A saase aside at head, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 7, 1896). **Lan.** Givin' . . . now an' then a soft souse to one ut's nowt, Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) 168. **e.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Lan.**$^1$ Give him a souse on th' yed. **Der.** See iv I don't gie yo a souse on th' yed mysel, Ward *David Grieve* (1892) I. xi. **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Lin.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ Ah'll ketch ye a saouse oonder yer ear-'ool. **Nhp.**$^1$ If you don't get out o' th' way, you'll get a good souse o' th' yed. **War.**$^3$ **Shr.**$^2$ Fatch him a souse i' th' chops. **Glo.**$^1$ **Brks.**$^1$ I gin un a zouse on the chaps. **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** A sowse o' the skull, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 5. **Suf.**$^1$

**8.** A heavy fall; the sound of a heavy fall.

**Lnk.** He first fell on a thatched house, Next on a midden with a souse, Graham *Writings* (1883) I. 143. **Edb.** They i' bed fa' wi' a souse, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 171. **Dwn.** A wud wauken up wi' the souse she cum doon on the grun', Lyttle *Robin Gordon*, 79. **N.Cy.**$^1$

**9.** A load. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 432, ed. 1876.

**10.** A dirty, mixed mass, esp. of food. Cai.$^1$ **11.** *adv.* Violently, with sudden violence; heavily, clumsily.

**Sc.** I hoped it would have fallen souse on your heads, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xx. **Ayr.** Feared to move ae fit or tither, Lest we come souce against a brither O' different light, Laing *Poems* (1894) 125. **Shr.**$^2$ He fell down souse. **Shr.**, **Hrf.** He dropped down souse, Bound *Provinc.* (1896). **Dev.** Another, with a slammin stick, Com'd souse upon my sconce, Peter Pindar *Wks.* (1816) IV. 186. **Cor.**$^1$ He sat down souse; **Cor.**$^2$ **Slang.** Master Georgy came souse with the whack, *Tom Crib* (1819) 15.

**12.** Phr. *down souse*, downright, plainly, frankly.

**Cor.** I told him the whole course of it, down souse (W.S.); Now there's down souse, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 460, ed. 1896; **Cor.**$^1$

**SOUSE**, *v.*$^3$ Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] To be diligent. (Hall.)

**SOUTAGE**, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. Coarse cloth used as bagging for hops. N.Cy.$^2$ [Worlidge (1681).]

**SOUTER**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Nhp. Also written **sootar** Abd.; **sooter** Sc. Bnff.$^1$; **soutar**, **soutor** Sc.; **soutter** n.Sc.; **sowter** Sc. n.Yks.$^2$ m.Yks.$^1$; **sutor** Sc.; and in form **sutter** Edb. [Sc. and n.Cy. sū·tər.]

**1.** *sb.* A shoemaker, cobbler; also used *attrib.*

**Sc.** She gives herself out to be a soutar, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xviii. **n.Sc.** Thy father he is an auld soutter, Buchan *Ballads* (ed. 1875) II. 100. **Bnff.** Coopers, sooters, sweetie-wives, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 74. **Ags.** One who makes brogues or shoes of horse-leather (Jam.). **e.Fif.** It'll be Saunders Broganawl's twa soutar chiels, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xi. **s.Sc.** The term is used to distinguish one who makes what are called outsteek or single-sol'd shoes (Jam.). **Ayr.** At his elbow, Souter Johnny, Burns *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) l. 41. **Edb.** The sutter he was fidgin' fain, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 162. **Peb.** The Selkirk sutors aff their stools . . . In dirt haste raise, flang down their tools, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 7, ed. 1817. **Slk.** A singular custom is observed at conferring the freedom of the burgh of Selkirks. Four or five bristles, such as are used by shoemakers, are attached to the seal of the burgess ticket. These the new-made burgess must dip in his wine, in token of respect for the 'souters of Selkirk,' *Caled. Merc.* (Nov. 1824) (Jam.). **Wgt.** Sae Tammas said, the souter queer, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 209. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ A sewer of seams. 'He grins like an aud sowter.' **m.Yks.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$ *Obs.*

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Souter's brandy**, buttermilk; (2) **-'s clod**, a halfpenny-worth of coarse bread; a roll of bread; (3) **-'s devil**, a shoemaker's awl; (4) **-'s ends**, a kind of twine; (5) **-'s grace**, see below; (6) **-'s howlet**, an opprobrious term.

(1) **Abd.** Could he get clods and souter's brandy, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 245. (2) **Sc.** A souter's clod, if not a second mess of porridge for dinner, *Edb. Wkly. Mag.* (Dec. 9, 1773) 335; Ye will maybe have nae whey then, nor buttermilk, nor ye couldna exhibit a souter's clod? Scott *Redg.* (1824) xx. (3) **Abd.** Caul' chisels, an' gimlets, an' aul' 'sootars' deevils,' Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 60. (4) **Or.I.** A clarionet, beautifully enamelled with a kind of twine, called by the vulgar 'Sutor's ends,' Vedder *Sketches* (1832) 110. (5) **ne.Sc.** The following is called the 'Souter's Grace': 'What are we before thee, O king Crispin? Naething bit a parcel o' easy ozy sooter bodies, nae worth one old shoe to mend another. Yet thou hast given us leather to yark and leather to bark, oot-seam awls, and in-seam awls, pincers and petrie-balls, lumps o' creesch and balls o' rosit, and batter in a cappie. Amen,' Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 20. (6) **Hdg.** Whether said schoolmaster had called an elder a cur carle, or souter's houlet, Ritchie *St. Baldred* (1883) 128.

**3.** *Obs.* A tailor. Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **4.** *v.* To botch; to spoil utterly. Bnff.$^1$ Hence **Soutrie**, *sb.* a miscooked liquid dish. Lnk. (Jam.) **5.** To give up, yield.

**Bnff.**$^1$ He began t' be a vright, bit he seen sootert it.

**6.** ? *Obs.* To get the better of; to worst.

**Sc.** To be soutared, Dalrymple *Gl.* (c. 1800) 31. **Rnf.** Lang Mack gat his nieves on't, an sutor'd him weel, Till he swat, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 132. **Gall.** We say a card-player is souter'd, when he loses all, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

[OE. *sūtere* (from Lat. *sutor*), a shoemaker (B.T.).]

**SOUTER**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Also in forms **seawter** Lan.$^1$ e.Lan.$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$; **sewter** Lan.; **sowter** nw.Der.$^1$ [Lan. sē·tə(r).] **1.** *sb.* A sauntering person, one who wastes time in going idly about. w.Yks.$^4$

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Souter-crown**, a stupid person of lazy, lounging habits; (2) **-head**, (3) **-scull**, a blockhead, fool, dunce; a stupid fellow.

(1) **m.Yks.**$^1$, **Lin.** (Hall.) (2) **Lan.** He must konsithur Lord North oz nowt, boah a sort ov a seawteryed, Walker *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 27, ed. 1801; I rek'n hee'r sum sewteryed ot his skull were oz emty o' brenes, *ib.* 5. **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ (3) **Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$

**3.** *v.* To loiter, lounge. m.Yks.$^1$, w.Yks.$^4$ Cf. **sauter.**

**SOUTER**, *sb.*$^3$ Wm. A sheep; a South-down sheep. (J.B.), Wm.$^1$

**SOUTH**, *adj.*, *adv.*, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Stf. Nrf. Also in forms **sooth** Sc. Bnff.$^1$; **sou** Nrf.; **sow** Stf. [Sc. **sūþ.**]

**1.** *adj.* and *adv.* In *comb.* (1) **South-about**, southern, belonging to the south; (2) **-over**, southwards, towards the south; (3) **-side**, the bright or sunny side; (4) **-trow**, see (1).

(1) **e.Fif.** Bringin' his gudewife alang wi' him to see her sooth-aboot freens, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxv. (2) **Sh.I.** Driftin' aimlessly sooth ower, Ollason *Mareel* (1901) 43. **Fif.** But twa days befor entred in their jorney southe ower, Melvill *Autobiog.* (1610) 170, ed. 1842. (3) **Edb.** We'll get perfection south side o' the grave, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 193. (4) **Sh.I.** Hit wid set some o' da soothtrow folk better, if dea'd cleaned da beach stanes aff o' der rigs, *Sh. News* (Mar. 10, 1900).

**2.** Used in games to denote distance from. Stf. (F.R.C.)

**3.** *sb.* In phr. *be south*, to the south of.

**Sc.** At a place called Kips, be-south Strevan, Kirkton *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 351, Append. **Sh.I.** Da very colour o' the girsy bruggs besooth wir burn, *Sh. News* (June 22, 1901). **Lnk.** Besouth the town grew whins and bent, Graham *Writings* (1883) I. 98.

**4.** A fisherman's waterproof cap, a sou'-wester.

**Nrf.** An' ain't we a rough, unkempt lot in our sous an' ileys? Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 128.

**5.** *v.* Of the wind: to veer to the south. Bnff.$^1$

**SOUTHART**, *sb.* and *adv.* Sc. Yks. Nrf. Som. Also in forms **suddard**, **suddart** Sh.I.; **suthad** e.Yks.$^1$; **suthard** Nrf. Som. [**su·ðəd, -ərt.**] **1.** *sb.* The south.

**Sh.I.** He wis gaen trow ta da sudd'ard in seed tiggin', *Sh. News* (Apr. 9, 1898); William made fir da suddart, *ib.* (July 22, 1899). **Ayr.** The wind it cam' saft frae the southart, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 175. **Nrf.** A steamer comin' up from the south'ard, Forbes *Odd Fish* (1901) 74.

**2.** *adv.* Southward.

**e.Yks.**$^1$ **Som.** Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869).

**SOUTHER**, see **Solder.**

**SOUTHERLICK**, *adj.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Nhb. Also in form **sootherlik(e** Nhb.$^1$ Like a southern, swarthy, of dusky complexion. N.Cy.$^1$, Nhb.$^1$

**SOUTHLAND**, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **soothlan** Per.; **soudlan** n.Sc. (Jam.) [**sū·þlən(d.**] **1.** *adj.* Southern, from the south, belonging to the south country.

**Sc.** You've got some kindly Scotts To breathe your southland air, Outram *Lyrics* (1887) 46. **Per.** Soothlan winds that blaw fra France Bring soothlan weather, Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 27. **Rnf.** Still her eyes Look'd to the Southland Karry, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 176.

**2.** *sb.* One who comes from the south country. n.Sc. (Jam.)

**SOUTHLIN**, *adj.* Sc. [**sū·þlin.**] Southern.

**Dmb.** The southlin crofts ha'e whiles been sawn wi' corn, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 70.

Hence **Southlins**, *adv.* towards the south.

**Fif.** Some ran ae gate, some anither; Some northlins, southlins, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 87.

**SOUTHRON**, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **southran.** **1.** *adj.* Southern, belonging to the south, esp. English as distinguished from Scotch.

**Frf.** They . . . end their greetings with 'whatever,' which Waster Lunny takes to be a southron mode of speech, Barrie *Minister* (1891) xxv. **s.Sc.** When Spring, frae blooming southran bow'rs, Comes in, Allan *Poems* (1887) 8. **Wgt.** Full feared was I that southron scouts Wad seize my bridle-rein, Fraser *Poems* (1885) 109.

**2.** *sb.* A southerner, esp. an Englishman as distinguished from a Scotchman.

**Sc.** Such an unworthy southron as myself, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xxii. **Per.** Samie elicited from the guileless Southron, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 178. **Gall.** The Southron in a' his politeness, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 173, ed. 1897.

**SOUT(T**, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **sault, soult.** A leap, start, or bounce, esp. the start of a plough when it meets a stone, &c.

**Elg.** The hard-han'd plowman minds nae soutts, Nor runkl'd banster's grane, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 193. **Dmf.** Applied when the plough leaps up by striking a hidden stone. Also used when on a hay-stack, 'Give it a sout,' i. e. leap up so as to press it down, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 353. **Gall.** (Jam.)

[Fr. *saut*, a leap (Cotgr.).]

**SOUT(T**, *v.* Sc. To sob.

**n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Frf.** She soutin' said, 'I've lost a lad Wha lo'ed me lang an' leal,' Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 234.

**SOVE**, *v.*$^1$ Sh.I. [**sōv.**] To stun; to stupefy by a blow.

Da hen wis kind o' soved wi da dad, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 68; 'I'm soved!' she exclaimed, as she settled back in a fainting fit, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 143; **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**SOVE**, *v.*$^2$ Sc. In phr. *to sove away home*, to go home.

**Per.** I'll hae to sove awa hame (G.W.). **Ayr.** The craws were rippiting dreadfully, . . careering and soving awa hame, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 174.

**SOVELY**, *adv.* e.Lan.$^1$ [**sō·vli.**] Softly, slowly.

**SOVEREIGN**, *adj.* Lin. In *comp.* **Sovereign-flower**, the plant *Kerria japonica.* n.Lin. (B. & H.)

**SOW**, *sb.*$^1$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **sowe** sw.Lin.$^1$; and in forms **sah** w.Yks.; **sar** w.Yks.$^2$; **seoo** w.Yks.$^3$; **sew** n.Yks. w.Yks.$^3$; **soo** Sc. N.I.$^1$ w.Yks.$^3$ s.Lan.$^1$ [**sau, sou,** Sc. n.Cy. **sū,** s.Cy. **seu.**]

**1.** In *comb.* (1) **Sow-an'-pigs**, a mason's hammer with five or six points let into the end; (2) **-back**, (3) **-back mutch**, (4) **-backed mutch**, a cap worn by women, having a raised fold running lengthways from the brow to the back of the head; (5) **-'s branks**, an arrangement of sticks strapped across the necks of swine to prevent their passage through a hedge-gap; (6) **-brock**, a badger; (7) **-cat**, a female cat; (8) **-'s coach**, the game of 'hot cockles'; (9) **-crae**, a pig-sty; (10) **-day**, December 17; see below; (11) **-drunk**, very drunk; (12) **-gelder**, (13) **-libber**, a castrator; (14) **-luggit**, having ears like a sow, with the ears hanging; (15) **-met**, a young female pig [not known to our correspondents]; (16) **-'s mou**, a piece of paper rolled upon the hand and twisted at one end for holding groceries, &c.; (17) **-pig**, a gelded female pig; (18) **-('s tail**, a spoiled knot in binding sheaves; (19) **-waps**, the queen wasp.

(1) **Nhb.**$^1$ Used in flat dressing the face of a stone. Where one chisel point only is let into each end the hammer is called a 'bitch and pups.' (2) **Ags.** Worn by old women (Jam.). **Per.** Auld wives o' Dunblane . . . Wi' their cloaks an' their sowbacks, Monteath *Dunblane* (1835) 113, ed. 1887. **Ayr.** The old dames, too, with their snow-white sow-backs, White *Jottings* (1879) 38. (3) **Sc.** Attired in a white 'sooback mutch,' Wright *Sc. Life* (1897) 18; The women came in their white sow-back mutches, Wright *Laird Nicoll*, 12. (4) **Sc.** Her hair . . . was seldom seen from under her long sowbacked mutch, Ochiltree *Redburn* (1895) ii. **Per.** A sow-backit mutch and an auld-fashioned gown, Stewart *Character* (1857) 18. **Gall.** A soo-backit mutch she wore, heich i' the croon, Scott *Gleanings* (1881) 65. (5) **Nhb.**$^1$ (6) **Fif.** (Jam.) (7) **Sur.**$^1$ **Sus.**$^1$ I'll give that old sow-cat o' yourn a sock aside the head (s.v. Sock). (8) **Lth.** (Jam.) (9) **Sc.** Going to the sow-crae, he . . . drove out the sow, *Jokes*, 1st S. (1889) 107. (10) **Or.I.** In a part of the parish of Sandwick every family that has a

herd of swine kills a sow on the 17th day of December and thence it is called sowday, *Statist. Acc.* XVI. 460 (Jam.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$ (11) **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ (12) **n.Lin.**$^1$ (13) **Sc.** (Jam.); And there will be sow-libber Patie, Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 24. (14) **s.Sc.** If yer dowg, as ye ca't, is no shuttle-gabbit, gor, he's soo-luggit, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Dec. 8, 1900). **N.I.**$^1$ A soo luggit horse. (15) **n.Cy.** (Hall.) (16) **Abd.** (Jam.) (17) **e.An.**$^1$ (18) **Or.I.** In binding sheaves the ends of the straw band are brought together and twisted into a particular kink; and if that kink is not properly made, the result is a sow's tail (Jam. *Suppl.*). (19) **Sus.**$^1$ In some parts of the county a reward of sixpence is offered for each sow-waps killed in the spring.

**2.** *Comb.* in names of plants: (1) **Sow-bread,** the sow-thistle, *Sonchus oleraceus*; (2) **-dingle,** the sow-thistle, *S. oleraceus*, and other plants similar in appearance; (3) **-'s-ear,** the crooked yellow stonecrop, a garden variety with fasciated stems of *Sedum reflexum*; (4) **-flower,** see (1); (5) **-foot,** the coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara*; (6) **-grass,** the wart-cress, *Senebiera Coronopus*; (7) **-sorrel,** the common sorrel, *Rumex Acetosa*; (8) **-thristle,** see (1).

(1) **Ken.**$^1$ (2) **n.Lin.**$^1$ (3) **Oxf.** (4) **Wil.**$^1$ (5, 6) **n.Yks.** (7) **Hrt.** (8) **Nhb.**$^1$

**3.** Phr. (1) *as drunk as David's sow*, very drunk; the deepest stage of intoxication; (2) *as happy as a sow in muck* or *in a muck hill*, contented with sensual pleasure only; (3) *my sow's pigged*, a game at cards; (4) *to get a poor sow by the lug*, to get a bad bargain.

(1) **s.Lan.**$^1$ 5, **n.Lin.**$^1$ (2) **n.Lin.**$^1$ (3) **w.Yks.**$^3$ (4) **Sh.I.** He'll get a puir sow bi da lug 'at gets dee, be he wha he laeks, *Sh. News* (June 19, 1897).

**4.** *Obs.* A general term for pigs, hogs, &c. Sc. *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 435. **5.** A term of reproach; a dirty, swinish person.

**n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Ye thoughtless, menseless sow! Cock *Strains* (1810) II. 128. **Ayr.** Ye're a sow, auld man; Ye get fou, auld man, Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (1803) 8, ed. 1871. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Yks.** Thou base mucky sew, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 13.

**6.** A wood-louse, milleped.

**Not.** (L.C.M.), **Not.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ When the author's father was a little boy he had these creatures alive, administered to him as pills, for whooping cough. They are still taken for the same purpose. **s.Lin.** Look at yon big sow (F.H.W.). **sw.Lin.**$^1$ The house had been shutten up, and it was full of sowes. **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^{12}$, **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** In our old pew at church, I often found a few sows under the big bible (W.R.E.). **s.Dev.** (Miss D.), **Cor.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Sow-beetle,** (2) **-louse,** (3) **-pig,** *sb.* a wood-louse, milleped.

(1) **n.Lin.**$^1$ (2) **Lin.** Brookes *Tracts Gl.*; **Lin.**$^1$ (3) **Wor.** (M.A.R.) **Dev.** That's indiagestion, and for that nothin' ekals a sow-pig, Baring-Gould *Furze Bloom* (1899) 43. **n.Dev.** Mother's better. I gave her three sowpigs last night [as pills] (C.S.W.). **nw.Dev.**$^1$ **Cor.** There the sow-pigs were reared, Black *Flk. Medicine* (1883) xii; **Cor.**$^{12}$

**7.** A weight of cast-iron; a large mould used for cast-iron.

**Der.**$^1$ If when casting pig-iron they run short of moulds, they hastily make some larger moulds, called sows. **Sus.** The hearth by force of the fire continually blown grows wider and wider, so that if at first it contains so much as will make a sow of 600 or 700 lb. weight; at last it will contain so much as will make a sow of 2,000 lb., Ray (1691); **Sus.**$^1$ Used among the old Sussex iron-workers for a weight of 2,000 lb.

Hence **Sow-metal,** *sb.* coarse iron as it comes in ingots from the furnace, an inferior kind of cast-iron. Also used *attrib.*

**w.Yks.** We've been gi'n to understand 'at they're sah-metal, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) x; Used for cutlery of the worst kind, i. e. cutlery made from 'pigs' before the pigs are converted are said to be made of sow-metal (C.V.C.); **w.Yks.**$^{24}$ **Der.**$^1$ Cast-metal (iron) which consists of larger pieces than pig-iron.

**8.** A small, simple kind of gin for moving timber. Nhp.$^1$

**9.** A game; see below. Also in *comp.* **Sow-in-the-kirk.**

**Lth.** A pretty large hole is made in the ground, surrounded by smaller ones according to the number of the company, every one of whom has a shintie. The middle hole is called the kirk. He who takes the lead in the game is designed the sow-driver. His object is to drive a small piece of wood or bone, called the sow, into the large hole or kirk, while that of his opponents, every one of whom keeps his shintie in one of the smaller holes, is to frustrate his exertions by driving back the sow. If he succeeds either in knocking it into the kirk or in clapping his shintie into one of the small holes while one of his antagonists is in the act of striking back the sow, he is released from the drudgery of being driver. In the latter case the person whose vacancy he has occupied takes the servile station which he formerly held (Jam.).

**10.** A small piece of wood or bone used in the game of 'sow.' *ib.* Hence **Sow-driver,** *sb.* the player who attempts to drive the 'sow' into the holes in the game of 'sow.' *ib.* **11.** A small heap of cherry-stones used in a children's game; see below.

**Sc.** Children . . . play at a game with cherry-stones, placing a small heap on the ground, which they term a sowie, endeavouring to hit it by throwing single cherry-stones, as the sow was formerly battered from the walls of the besieged fortress. My companions at the High School of Edinburgh will remember what was meant by 'herrying a sowie,' Scott *Minstrelsy* (ed. 1803) III. 26 (Jam.).

**SOW,** *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* Lan. **[sou.]** The head.

Lay ther sows together, an' tae which they likn best, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 5; Davies *Races* (1856) 238. **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1854); **s.Lan.**$^1$

**SOW,** *sb.*$^3$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Also written **sowe** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); and in forms **soo** Sc.; **sou** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) **[sau, sū.]** **1.** *sb.* A large rectangular stack.

**Sc.** The straw, after it is threshed, is built up in sows, like to hay, in the barnyard, Young *Ann. Agric.* (1784–1815) XXIV. 470. **Abd.** Cast up the wecht o' a hay soo, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xv. **Frf.** Like the donkey wi' the sous Of hay, . . I didna ken . . . At fat fresh door to enter in, Sands *Poems* (1833) 168. **Nhb.**$^1$ A bean sow.

**2.** *Comp.* **Sow-kill** or **-kiln,** a lime-kiln.

**Fif.** Dug out of the earth (Jam.). **N.Cy.**$^1$ Made by heaping up the limestones and coals and covering them with sods. **Nhb.**$^1$ Formed by scooping out a circular hollow on a hill side with one side of the circle open to the fall of the hill. To retard combustion, sods were laid over the charges of limestone and fuel. No masonry or building was used in this primitive kiln. **Dur.** The farmers burn sow-kilns upon the fields in which lime is meant to be laid. They are conical or oblong heaps of broken lime, stone and coal, with flues constructed through the heap and closely thatched over with sods (Hall.).

**3.** A heap; a cluster of objects; anything in a state of disorder.

**n.Sc.** 'A ravelled sow,' something that cannot be easily extricated (Jam.).

**4.** A bride's outfit.

**ne.Sc.** Now used only by the fisher-folk from Nairn to Buckie (Jam. *Suppl.*).

**5.** *v.* To stack. Sc. (Jam.)

**SOW,** *v.*$^2$ Sc. Yks. Hrt. Also in form **saw** Sc. Bnff.$^1$ n.Yks.$^2$ **[sou, sǭ, sā.]** **1.** With *out* or *down*: to sow for grass, to lay arable land down with grass-seeds.

**Gall.** The sweepings of the hayloft, or gleanings from the barn-floor and hay-stack, . . scattered over the soil, forms frequently what is termed 'sawing out,' *Agric. Surv.* 151 (Jam.). **Wm.** Oor land's mainly what's sown doon (B.K.).

**2.** With *up*: to finish sowing.

**n.Yks.**$^2$ 'We're sawn up,' our seed time is finished.

**3.** Phr. *to sow under furrow*, see below.

**Hrt.** They sow . . . broadcast: then . . . plow . . . in, this being, as we call it, sown under furrow, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. ii. 50.

**4.** *Comp.* (1) **Sow-down,** ground sown with grain by a farmer when leaving a farm; (2) **-six,** a mode of farming by a rotation of six crops.

(1) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (2) **Bnff.**$^1$ Two of grass, two of cereals, one of turnips, and one cereal.

**SOW,** *v.*$^3$ Sh.I. To chew.

Man, A'm seen me swallyin as mony as I sow'd! *Sh. News* (June 25, 1898); He saw William beginnin' ta sow da lempits (J.I.).

**SOW,** see **Soa, Sole,** *sb.*$^{12}$, **Sough,** *sb.*$^{12}$, **South, Sowl,** *sb.*$^1$, *v.*$^1$

**SOWAN,** *sb.* Cor.$^3$ **[sou·ən.]** A hollow place.

**SOWAN,** *adv.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **sowen** Lakel.$^2$ Wm. n.Lan.$^1$; **sowin** w.Yks. **[sou·ən.]** Very, extremely, extraordinarily.

**Lakel.**$^2$ A sowen-lang way. A sowen gurt wallopen cabbish. **Cum.**$^4$ It's meast sowan good. **Wm.** (A.C.); Tha led aald Dixon a sowan terbel time, Robison *Aald Tales* (1882) 3. **w.Yks.** Sowin hard, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 22, 1898). **Lan.** It's a sowan girt spot is Manchester, *Kendal C. News* (Mar. 23, 1889). **n.Lan.**$^1$

Hence **Sowanly**, *adv.* very, completely, extremely, extraordinarily.

**Lakel.**$^2$ Ah's sowenly wrang if it's nut gaan ta rain. **Wm.** Applied to things of unusual strength or force, &c. 'A threshed əm sowenly' (W.H.H.); Else I'se most sowenly mistacken, Taylor *Billy Tyson* (1879) 8.

**SOWAN**, see **Sowen.**

**SOWCE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A dish; see below. Cf. **soss**, *sb.*$^1$

**Sc.** Serve them wi' sowce and sodden corn, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) II. 351. **Bwk., Peb.** Flummery, such as brose, sowens, or oatmeal porridge, Sibbald *Gl.* (1802) (Jam.).

**SOWCE, SOWD**, see **Souse**, *v.*$^2$, **Sell**, *v.*, **Soud**, *sb.*$^1$

**SOWDEN**, *sb.* Sh.I. [sū·dən.] The south. S. & Ork.$^1$

**SOWDER**, *sb.* Cum.$^{14}$ Also in form **sowderment.** [sou·dðər.] A stew; food stewed until the ingredients have lost their distinctive character; a mixture by a bungling cook. Cf. **sodder.**

**SOWDER, SOWDERMENT**, see **Solder, Sowder.**

**SOWDIAN**, *sb.* Sh.I. [sū·diən.] A native of the south; a tall, stout person. S. & Ork.$^1$

**SOWDIE**, see **Soudie.**

**SOWDLE**, *v.* Dev. To creep. (Hall.)

**SOWDLING**, *ppl. adj.* Cor.$^{12}$ Burly, ungainly.

**SOWE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A winding-sheet.

As there was no linen in the place but what was unbleached, it was made use of for her sowe, *Second Sight* (1764) 18 (Jam.).

**SOWE**, see **Sough**, *sb.*$^2$, **Sow**, *sb.*$^{13}$, **Sowl**, *sb.*$^1$

**SOWEL**, see **Sole**, *sb.*$^2$

**SOWEN**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Lan. Also written **sowan** Sc. N.I.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$; **sowin** Sc. Uls. Lakel.$^2$ Cum. Wm. Lan.; and in forms **sewing** n.Cy.; **soan** N.I.$^1$; **son** Ayr.; **sone** n.Sc.; **sooan** Sh.I.; **sooin** Sc. Cum.$^4$; **soon** Sh.I.; **sowing** Sc. N.Cy.$^1$; **sown** Sc. n.Cy.; **sween** Sc.; **swin** Lth. [sū·ən, -in.] **1.** *pl.* A dish made by steeping the husks and siftings of oatmeal in water.

**Sc.** Made by steeping oatmeal, or rather the husks sifted from it, in water until the infusion has become sour, then straining and boiling it to the consistence of light pudding, which is eaten with milk, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); Singet sweens in Symington And brose in Pittinain, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 288. **Sh.I.** Groats, and ootsiftins, from the last of which that delicious food called sooans . . . are made, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 174. **ne.Sc.** The first part of the festival consisted of Yerl sones, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 157. **Ayr.** Till butter'd so'ns, wi' fragrant lunt, Set a' their gabs a-steerin, Burns *Halloween* (1785) st. 28; Sowens, with butter instead of milk to them, is always the Halloween supper, *ib. note.* **Lnk.** To steer the sweens, Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 107. **Lth.** In they fling a cogfu' swins, Thomson *Poems* (1819) 144. **Bwk.** Lapper'd milk and singit sowans, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 83. **Slk.** The taste o' the puirest imaginable frost-bitten parsnip eaten alang wi' yesterday's sowens, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 103. **Gall.** Milk-porritch, sowings, and sic like glorious belly-timmer, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 27, ed. 1876. **N.I.**$^1$ **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–62) VI. 43. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ Fish liquor with a little salt is often used in preparing this dish. **Lakel.**$^1$ Sup good sowens, Sup good man, If thou issnt full Thou may lick o'ot t'pan; **Lakel.**$^2$ Ther's a lot o' macks o' sowins, but they're o' yan better ner anudder. Soor sowins, sweet sowins, het sowins, cauld sowins, an' it's 'Oh! fer Westmorlan' sowins an' cream.' **Cum.** (J.Ar.), **Cum.**$^4$ **Cum., Wm.** Nicolson (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX.

Hence **Sowny** or **Soonie**, *adj.* made with the husks and siftings of oatmeal; containing 'sowens.'

**Sh.I.** Milky scones an' soonie scones, Heat burstan-bread an' faarls, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 98. **Abd.** The wives . . . That sowny butter brought to town Or scrimp o' weight, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 603.

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Sowen-boat**, a small barrel used for preparing 'sowens'; (2) **-bowie**, (3) **-kit**, a vessel in which 'sowens' are made; (4) **-mug**, a dish for holding 'sowens' when prepared; (5) **-pot**, see (3); (6) **-seeds** or **-sids**, the dust and husks of oatmeal used for making 'sowens'; (7) **-sieve**, a sieve for sifting out the 'seeds' of oatmeal for 'sowens'; (8) **-tub**, see (3); (9) **Sowens-breakfast**, a breakfast consisting of 'sowens'; (10) **-pan**, see (3); (11) **-porridge**, a dish of pottage made of cold 'sowens' by mixing meal with the 'sowens' while on the fire; (12) **-say**, see (3).

(1) **Sc.** She has dung the hen aff her eggs And she's drown'd in the sowin-boat, Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 214 (Jam.). (2) **Abd.** A huge sowen bowie that stood by the edge of the wall, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Jan. 18, 1902). **Ags.** Deil's sowen-bowie, the name of a play among children (Jam.). (3) **Sc.** 'Tis fa'en in the sowen-kit, 'Tis out o' the sowen-kit, And 'tis into the maister-can, Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 139 (Jam.). (4) **Sc.** My daddy left me gear enough, . . A spurtle and a sowen-mug, *ib.* II. 143. (5) **Sc.** Although the sowin pot should cool, Pennecuik *Coll.* (1787) 16. **N.I.**$^1$ A wud nae gi'e scrapin's o' a sowan pot for it. (6) **Sc.** (Jam., s.v. Seidis), **Cai.**$^1$ (7) **Kcd.** Skeps o' bees, an' sowen-sieves, Grant *Lays* (1884) 3. **Edb.** Held a sowen sieve afore her face, Macaulay *Poems* (1788) 122. (8) **Cai.**$^1$, **Cld.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** The spence in which were stored the meat-chest, sowen-tub, some beds, *Agric. Surv.* 114 (Jam.). **Dmf.** Chairs, tables, sowen-tubs, besoms and saddles, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 81. (9) **Sc.** Till up his stomach hastily The sowens-breakfast threw again, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 18. (10) **Dmf.** She . . . put it into the sowens' pan, Hawkins *Poems* (1841) V. 26. (11) **Ags.** (Jam.) (12) **Abd.** The sowens-say is supported by two bars laid across the tub, or permanently attached to the say itself (*ib.* s.v. Say).

**3.** Phr. (1) *as sure as sowens*, assuredly, most certainly; (2) *bad sowens and cess to you*, bad luck to you; (3) *to sup sowens with an els(h)in*, to attempt an impossibility; (4) *to sup sowens with sowens*, to use raw sowens for want of milk or beer.

(1) **Abd.** As sure's sowens, gien ye dinna haud yer tongue . . . I'll no tell ye anither auld-warld tale, Macdonald *Warlock* (1882). (2) **n.Ir.** Bad sowins an' cess till yez all, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 43. **Ant.** Always spoken in a jocular way (W.J.K.). (3) **Ayr.** I micht as weel try to sup sowens wi' an elshin, Service *Notandums* (1890) 4. **N.I.**$^1$, **Nhb.** (Hall.) (4) **Rnf.** Sometimes, for want of milk or beer, raw-sowens is used; this is called 'suppin' sowens wi' sowens' (Jam.).

**4.** A paste made of flour and water, used by weavers for sizing warps. Also in *pl.* Cf. **sowl**, *sb.*$^1$

**Sc.** Sowins are used by the weavers as a dressing for linen yarn (A.W.). **Lan.** Some o' yoar manifacturers wonst wor bobbins, made sowin, &c., *B. Shuttle Manch.* 78. **e.Lan.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Sowen-brod**, *sb.* the board employed by weavers for laying their size or dressing on the web; (2) **-cog**, (3) **-crock**, *sb.* a bowl to hold weaver's paste; (4) **-splatter**, *sb.*, (5) **-suds**, *sb. pl.* weaver's paste; (6) **Sowenie-mug**, *sb.* a contemptuous term for a weaver.

(1) **Sc.** He at the sowing-brod was bred, A. Wilson *Poems* (1790) 199 (Jam.). (2) **Ayr.** A' we'll hear o' the auld respectit family of Monkgreen will be something about a sowan-cog, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xciv. (3) **Lnk.** Their sowen crocks, their trantlum gear, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 16, ed. 1897. (4) **Kcb.** As nae mair fit for renovation Than sowin splatter, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 66. (5) **Sc.** Wha cares for a' their creeshy duds And a' Kilmarnock sowen suds? *Jacob. Rel.* (ed. 1874) I. 122. (6) **Ags.** (Jam.)

**SOWEN**, see **Sowan.**

**SOWER**, *sb.* Glo. In *comb.* **Sower's feast**, *obs.*, a feast held about the end of April.

Fifty year ago . . . there was four feasts in the year for us folk. First of all there was the sower's feast, Gibbs *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 387.

**SOWER**, *v.* Or.I. [sau·ər.] To scatter. Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 794.

**SOWER**, see **Saur, Sour.**

**SOWER-BREAD**, *sb.* Dmf. (Jam.) A flitch of bacon.

**SOWF**, see **Souff**, *sb.*, **Sough**, *sb.*$^1$

**SOWIE-SOWIE**, *int.* Nhb.$^1$ A call to sheep.

**SOWING**, *vbl. sb.* Sc. Yks. Also in form **sawing** Gall. In *comp.* (1) **Sowing-hoppet**, a basket used for sowing. w.Yks.$^3$ (s.v. Hoppet); (2) **-sheet**, a sheet from which the grain is scattered when sowing. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**SOWING**, see **Sowen.**

**SOWK**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. **1.** *v.* To drench. Slk. (Jam.) **2.** *sb.* A sot, drunkard, tippler.

**Abd.** That flickering sowk Jermyn, and the likes of him, Cobban *Angel* (1898) 118.

**SOWKEN**, *ppl. adj.* Lakel.$^2$ Used as an intensitive: very, extremely. 'It's a sowken lang way ta walk.'

**SOWKER**, *sb.* Lakel.$^2$ Anything extraordinary or beyond the usual. 'That taty's a sowker.'

**SOWKINS**, *sb. pl.* Irel. [**sou·kinz.**] In phr. *by* or *upon my sowkins*, an expletive; ? lit. little souls.

**Ir.** 'Pon my sowkins, she offered me five guineas for the craythur, *Cornh. Mag.* (Oct. 1901) 552. **w.Ir.** By my sowkins, they're as good as his any day in the year, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 198. **s.Ir.** Upon my sowkins, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 202.

**SOWL**, *sb.*$^1$ Yks. Lan. Chs. Also in forms **seawl**, **sough** s.Lan.$^1$; **sow** Lan. Chs.$^1$; **sowe** Lan.$^1$ e.Lan.$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$; **sowlin** w.Yks. m.Lan.$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$ [**soul, sou.**]
**1.** A paste made of flour and water, used by weavers for sizing warps.

**Lan.$^1$** A stick at th' side on him fort' keep th' childer fro' atin his sowe, Brierley *Ab on Times*, 15. **e.Lan.$^1$, m.Lan.$^1$, s.Lan.$^1$, Chs.$^1$**

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Sowl-bowe**, (*a*) a bowl to hold 'sowl'; (*b*) *fig.* a silly, foolish fellow; (2) **-box**, a box in which 'sowl' is kept; (3) **-can**, a can for holding 'sowl'; (4) **-tub**, a tub in which 'sowl' is kept.

(1, *a*) **s.Lan.$^1$** (*b*) **Lan.** It's not th' umberell's fault; it's thine, tha owd sowbow, Wood *Hum. Sketches*, 8. **s.Lan.$^1$, Chs.$^1$** (2) **Lan.** Like flees in a sow-box, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 397. **s.Lan.$^1$** (3) **w.Yks.** Ah leeave ta my son . . . sowlin can, an' t'windin wheel, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 221. (4) **s.Lan.$^1$**

**SOWL**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. e.An. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Som. Dev. Cor. and Aus. Also written **sowle** e.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks.$^{24}$ sw.Lin.$^1$ Suf.$^1$ w.Som.$^1$ n.Dev. Cor.; and in forms **saul** w.Yks.$^4$ Dev.; **soal** Dev.; **sol** Nrf.; **sole** n.Yks. s.Not. e.An.$^1$ I.W.$^1$; **soll** e.An.$^{12}$; **sooal** e.Yks.$^1$; **sool** Lin. Aus.; **soole** Lin.$^1$; **soul** w.Yks.$^5$ n.Lin.$^1$ n.Dev.; **sow** Wm. ne.Lan.$^1$ s.Chs.$^1$; **zooul** I.W.$^1$; **zowl** Cor.$^1$ [**saul, soul.**] **1.** *v.* To pull by the ears.

**Edb.** Clishmaclavers, bites, and taunts Till they each other sowl, *Carlop Green* (1793) 134, ed. 1817. **w.Yks.$^2$** I'll sowle him well by t'ear; **w.Yks.$^4$, Der.$^1$** **Lin.** Skinner (1671); **Lin.$^1$, se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) **sw.Lin.$^1$** I'll sowle your ears well for you. **e.An.$^{12}$** **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Suf.$^1$** 'Wool 'a sowle a hog?' is a frequent enquiry into the qualifications of a dog. **Sus., Hmp.** To sowl a hog, Holloway. **I.W.$^1$** Ghit the dog and zooul that zow; **I.W.$^2$** [**Aus.** S'ool him, Bleuey! Praed *Romance of Station* (1890) I. iv.]

**2.** To pull about roughly; to handle rudely; to tumble one's clothes.

**Der.$^1$, nw.Der.$^1$** **Lin.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 400. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.$^1$** Zuw·l, zuw·ul. *Obsol.* **Dev.** Vokes theese way dreav'd and that; Zom hootin, heavin, soalin, hawlin, Peter Pindar *Wks.* (1816) III. 365. **n.Dev.** How ha mullad and soulad about tha, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 167. **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 419; **Cor.$^1$**

**3.** To beat violently; to thrash, chastise.

**n.Yks.** To hit hard with a ball. 'Soal him ower t'lug' (I.W.); **n.Yks.$^4$, ne.Yks.$^1$, e.Yks.$^1$** **w.Yks.** I'll saul him, Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.$^4$, Der.$^1$, nw.Der.$^1$** **s.Not.** She wanted to sole me wi' the mop (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.$^1$, sw.Lin.$^1$, e.An.$^1$** **Nrf.** Don't you sole that there old dickey so, *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 173. **w.Nrf.** If I meet the ghoast I'll soll it good tidily, Orton *Beeston Ghost* (1884) 6. **s.Suf.** After that I 'soled' his head two or three times, *Suf. and Ess. Free Press* (July 10, 1889) 8.

**4.** With *into*: to attack fiercely; to do work with great energy or rashness. n.Lin.$^1$ **5.** To tumble; to descend with force. **Der.$^1$** Ée did· suuw'l daa'yn wi, ŭ sos'. **s.Chs.$^1$**

**6.** *sb.* A blow, knock; descending force, impetus.

**Wm.$^1$** A sow under t'lug. **ne.Lan.$^1$** **s.Chs.$^1$** To come daïn with a sow. **Der.$^2$, nw.Der.$^1$**

[1. He'll go, he says, and sowl the porter of Rome gates by the ears, Shaks. *Cor.* iv. v. 213.]

**SOWL**, *v.*$^2$ Yks. Lan. [**soul.**] To immerse or plunge in water; to duck, rinse, soak; to move forcibly about in water; ? a dial. form of 'swill.'

**n.Yks.$^1$**; **n.Yks.$^2$** To agitate and steep in water as a first cleansing for the coarse linen; **n.Yks.$^{34}$** **ne.Yks.$^1$** Ah sowled them drisses weel. **e.Yks.** To pull about in water; as sheep in the wash-pool, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.$^1$** **w.Yks.$^1$**; **w.Yks.$^5$** 'Come, goa gi'e theesen a good sowling,' says a mother to a sooty child. **ne.Lan.$^1$** To take a person by the ears and put him in the water.

Hence **Sowling-tub**, *sb.* a washtub. n.Yks.$^2$

**SOWL**, *v.*$^3$ Pem. Also written **soul.** [**soul.**] To be careful of; to use sparingly; to save.

**s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421; I móost begin to sowl the baäcon naw for the 'ginnin' (W.M.M.).

**SOWL**, *v.*$^4$ Cor.$^1$ Also in form **zowl.** To soil.

**SOWL**, see **Soul**, *sb.*$^1$, **Sull**, *sb.*$^1$

**SOWL(E**, *sb.* n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Pem. Gmg. Also in forms **sawl** n.Cy. w.Yks.$^1$; **seawl** w.Yks. Lan.$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$; **sewl** Lan.$^1$; **sool** N.Cy.$^2$ Cum. Wm. nw.Der.$^1$ Pem.; **soole** w.Yks.$^1$; **soul** Gmg.; **soule** Der.$^2$ [**saul, sūl,** Lan. **sēl.**] **1.** A relish, dainty; anything eaten with bread; tasty, seasoned food; pottage; moist, liquid food.

**N.Cy.$^2$** **Cum., Wm.** All kind of food but bread and drink, Nicolson (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. **n.Yks.** Here'st Dubler broken, and nowther sowl nor breau, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 213. **w.Yks.** Dunnot eat to mich seawl, it's noane good for thi (D.L.); **w.Yks.$^1$** **Lan.** Potbos ar scant, and dear ar seawl an cheese, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 1; **Lan.$^1$** Water mixed with sugar, treacle, fat, or other condiment, to take along with bread. In Rossendale the word is or was applied to anything eaten with bread and potatoes. **s.Lan.$^1$** **Der.$^2$** Butter, fat, treacle, &c. **Pem.** Anything eaten with bread or potatoes, as meat, butter, cheese (W.W.S.). **s.Pem.** (W.M.M.) **Gmg.** Collins *Gow. Dial.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848-50) IV. 223.

**2.** Any liquid that is drunk.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.$^1$** **Der.$^2$** Milk, or other drink.

[OE. *sufl*, what is eaten with bread, relish (Sweet).]

**SOWLE**, see **Soule.**

**SOWLEGROVE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Wil. Also written **soulegrove** Wil. The month of February.

**Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); (K.); **Wil.$^1$** The shepherds and vulgar people in South Wilts call Februarie 'sowlegrove,' and have this proverb of it:—'Soulgrove sil lew,'—February is seldome warme—sil *pro* seld, seldome, Aubrey *Anecdotes*, Camden Soc. CXLVII.

**SOWLIN**, see **Sowl**, *sb.*$^1$

**SOWLOCH**, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To wallow in mire. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**SOWM**, see **Soam**, *sb.*$^1$, **Soum**, *sb.*, **Swim**, *v.*$^1$

**SOWMP, SOWMY**, see **Soam**, *sb.*$^1$, **Soamy.**

**SOWN, SOWNEY**, see **Sowen, Soamy.**

**SOWP**, see **Soup**, *v.*$^2$, **Sup.**

**SOWROO**, *sb.* Cai.$^1$ [**sau·rū.**] In phr. *sowroo tak ye*, an imprecation. Cf. **sorrow**, *sb.*$^1$ **3.**

**SOW-SILLER**, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.$^1$ Hush-money, the lowest kind of secret service money; money unworthily procured.

**SOWSTER**, see **Sewster.**

**SOWT**, *sb.* n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Also written **sout-** Lakel.$^2$ [**sout.**] A disease in animals, esp. sheep. Cf. **soot**, *sb.*$^2$

**n.Cy.** (K.) **Cum.$^4$** Not applied to any one particular disease in animals; in *sw.* it refers only to sheep and lambs, who have been removed from a good to a poor pasture: the ewe loses her milk, the lamb suffers and contracts 'Sowt,' the first symptom being the breaking out of pustulous sores about the ears. In *c.*, *synovitis* in calves and lambs is referred to, also to diarrhœa following Flukes, and to any general unsoundness, often of a dropsical nature. **Wm.** It's died of sowt, let's make brocksha of it (B.K.); The rot in sheep (Hall.); **Wm.$^1$**

Hence (1) **Sowted**, *ppl. adj.* of animals: not thriving, diseased; (2) **Sowty**, (*a*) *sb.* a sheep afflicted with dropsy, a rickety pig; (*b*) see (1).

(1) **Cum.$^4$** In the more northern parts all animals may be sowted, that is, they are not thriving, whether because of Fluke, Synovitis, Blebs, or any other disease. (2, *a*) **Lakel.$^2$** (*b*) **Wm.$^1$**

**SOWTER**, *sb.* Lei.$^1$ A wooden lid fitting inside the cheese-pan large enough for two persons to kneel upon, and used for crushing the whey out of the curds.

**SOX**, see **Sock**, *v.*$^1$

**SOY**, *sb.* Sc. Silk, a silken material; Fr. *soie*, silk.

**Sc.** His stockings were of silken soy, Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) I. 73. **Lth.** In skin-ticht duds o' flannel soy They loup, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 37. **Dmf.** Little maids . . . clip wi' care the silken soy For ladies' braws, Mayne *Glasgow* (1803) 10 (Jam.).

**SOYL, SOYLE**, see **Soil**, *sb.*$^3$, *v.*$^4$, **Sole**, *sb.*$^1$

**SOYNDA**, *v.* Sh.I. To see. (Jam.), S. & Ork.$^{1}$

**SOYNDICK**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **soindik**; **soyndeek** (Jam.); and in forms **sayndick**, **suntag**, **syndick**, **syundik**. The eye.

I saw dee wi' my ane twa syndicks, as da folk says sometimes, *Sh. News* (Nov. 27, 1897); Curse apo' Willie Maikimson, whin iver I clappid my soindiks apon him, *ib.* (Nov. 9, 1901); Boy, doo's rubbin' oot o' dy syundiks lek a raamis'd bairn (J.S.); (A.W.); (Jam.); **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$

**SOYSED**, *ppl. adj.* Stf. War. Wor. Glo. [soizd.] In phr. *I'll be soysed*, an exclamation. Northall *Flk. Phr.* (1894).

**SOYYA**, **SOZ(E**, see **See·yo**, **Soce**.

**SOZLE**, **SOZZLE**, see **Sossle**.

**SPAAD**, see **Spald**, *v.*

**SPAAN**, *sb.* I.W.$^{1}$ A scolding, abusive woman.

**SPAAN**, see **Spane**.

**SPACE**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. e.Cy. Sur. Sus. Also in form **speeace** n.Yks.$^{2}$ [spēs, speəs, spiəs.] **1.** *v.* To measure ground; *gen.* used of measuring by paces.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^{1}$, **n.Yks.**$^{2}$, **e.Cy.** (Hall.) **Suf.**$^{1}$ Tis jest thahty rod—I spaced it. **Sur.**$^{1}$, **Sus.**$^{1}$

**2.** *sb.* A pace; a step including three feet; a yard.

**n.Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Sus.**$^{1}$ Spaces and rods are almost the only terms of measurement I have ever heard used by country people.

**SPACIER**, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To march.

**Fif.** They spacier'd back and fore in bands, Wi' lowin' sticks intill their hands, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 109.

**SPACK**, *adj.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Bdf. Also written **spak** n.Yks.$^{2}$ [spak, spæk.] **1.** *adj.* Sharp, clever; pert, forward. Cf. **spackt**.

**n.Cy.** A spack lad or wench (K.). **Bdf.** A child is said to be 'not very spack' (J.W.B.).

**2.** *sb.* Discernment. n.Yks.$^{2}$

[1. Cp. To gode þu ware slau *and* let, *and* to euele spac *and* hwat, *Hom. Trin. MS.* (c. 1250) ed. Morris, 183.]

**SPACK**, *v.* Lan. [spak.] To entice, prevail upon; to reconcile to a new place of residence.

Hoo took a deeol o' spackin to th' shop when we first geet wed, Waugh *Hermit Cobbler*, ix; **Lan.**$^{1}$ **e.Lan.**$^{1}$ Applied to domestic animals. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ He wur so spack't to the place.

**SPACKER**, *adj.* Wil. [spæ·kə(r).] Bright, sharp. (G.E.D.) Cf. **spack**, *adj.*

**SPACKT**, *adj.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Der. Lei. Nhp. Hnt. Also written **spacked** Lei.$^{1}$; **spact** n.Yks.$^{2}$ Chs.$^{123}$ nw.Der.$^{1}$ Lei.$^{1}$ Nhp.$^{1}$ Hnt. [spakt, spækt.] **1.** *adj.* Clever, apt to learn, intelligent; in one's senses; docile. Cf. **spack**, *adj.*

**N.Cy.**$^{2}$ **Chs.** (Hall.); **Chs.**$^{1}$; **Chs.**$^{2}$ He is not quite spact; **Chs.**$^{3}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$ **Nhp.**$^{1}$ He's not spact, he's quite a poor cratur. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

**2.** *sb.* Discernment. n.Yks.$^{2}$

**SPADDLE**, *v.* Ken.$^{1}$ [spæ·dl.] To make a dirt or litter; to shuffle in walking.

**SPADE**, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **spead** Cum.$^{14}$; **speead** n.Yks.$^{24}$; **spiad** Lakel.$^{2}$ [spēd, speəd, spiəd.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Spade-bit**, *obs.*, the quantity of soil removed by one application of the spade in digging; (2) **·crutch**, the small crosspiece of wood forming the handle at the top of the 'spade-tree'; (3) **·graff** or **·graft**, the depth a spade reaches in the act of digging; a spadeful; (4) **·hind**, a hedger; (5) **·peat**, see below; (6) **·tree**, the wooden shaft of a spade.

(1) **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. (2) **War.**$^{3}$, **se.Wor.**$^{1}$ (3) **Lakel.**$^{2}$, **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$, **Lan.** (Hall.), **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Chs.** Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 146. **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ **s.Cy.** Ray (1691). (4) [The hedger, the spade-hind, or spadesman, as he is indifferently called, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 15.] (5) **Cai.**$^{1}$ A large piece of surface turf, prepared for being placed on the hearth at the back of a peat fire. (6) **se.Wor.**$^{1}$

**2.** Phr. (1) *a spade's casting*, (2) *one spade's casting*, a measure of peats; see below.

(1) **Sc.** Equal to nine score barrowfuls; sixteen peats formerly went to a barrowful; now, however, casters give only twelve to the barrowful (W.C.). **Bnff.** Defined in 1763 as being '24 Scots elns of lair in length and as many in breadth' (*ib.*). (2) 180 square yards of ground to lay peats down on (*ib.*).

**3.** A spade for digging having a curved blade. Ken. (D.W.L.) **4.** An instrument for cutting hay or corn mows. e. & s.Cy. Ray (1691). Cf. **cutting**, *vbl. sb.*$^{1}$ 1 (5). **5.** An instrument for paring turf off the surface of the ground; a 'spader.' nw.Dev.$^{1}$ **6.** A spade-shaped piece of iron flattened at one end and used for clinching the rivets against in hooping a bale. w.Yks. (J.M.), (R.H.R.) **7.** *pl.* The bind-corn, *Polygonum convolvulus.*

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ Called spades from the shape of the leaf, Johnston *Bot. E. Borders*, 173.

**8.** *v.* To dig with a spade.

**Uls.** McIlroy *Craiglinnie* (1900) 16. **Don.** I wrought with Denis, as we spaded abreast up the South Slope field, *Pearson's Mag.* (May 1900) 473.

Hence (1) **Spadesman**, *sb.* a man accustomed to dig; a hedger; (2) **Spading**, *sb.* the depth of soil raised at one time by the spade; a trench of a spade in depth.

(1) **N.I.**$^{1}$ [Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 15.] (2) **Per.** How many spadin's will we need to turn over this plot? Put your weeds into the trench and turn up your next spadin' on them (G.W.). **N.I.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$

**9.** To pare off turf with a breast-plough.

**w.Som.**$^{1}$ I shall have thick piece o' groun a-spaded and a-burned, avore he's a-ploughed up. **Dev.** The slight layer of turf which is spaded off the land, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. let. 20. **w.Dev.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Cor.**$^{2}$

Hence **Spader**, *sb.*, see below.

**w.Som.**$^{1}$ A large flat spade-shaped knife, having one side turned up, and having a long handle with a cross end, a breast-plough, used for slicing turf in the process of spading the beat.

**SPADE**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Glo.$^{1}$ Brks.$^{1}$ Wil.$^{1}$ Also written **spaayde** Brks.$^{1}$; and in form **spady** Wil.$^{1}$ [spēd.] The gummy deposit at the corner of the eye. Cf. **spade-speed**.

[OE. *sped*, phlegm, gum (in eye) (Sweet).]

**SPADE-BONE**, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Midl. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Hnt. e.An. Also in form **spate-bone** e.An.$^{1}$ [spē·d-bōn.] The shoulder-bone, the blade-bone. Cf. **spald**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**n.Cy.** Holloway. **w.Yks.**$^{12}$ **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **Lin.** Skinner (1671). **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**$^{1}$, **Suf.**$^{1}$

**SPADE-SPEED**, *sb.* Glo. Also in form **spay-speed** Glo.$^{2}$ The gummy deposit at the corner of the eye. Glo.$^{1}$ (s.v. Spade), Glo.$^{2}$ Cf. **spade**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**SPADGE**, *sb.* n.Yks.$^{2}$ [spadʒ.] The house-sparrow, *Passer domesticus.* Cf. **spag**.

**SPADGER**, *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. War. Brks. Hrt. Ken. Sur. Sus. Wil. Also in form **spudger** Sus. [spa·dʒə(r, spæ·dʒə(r).] The house-sparrow, *Passer domesticus.*

**Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Cum.** (J.D.), **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Lore* (1890) 133. **w.Yks.**$^{35}$ **Lan.** (G.E.D.); *Science Gossip* (1882) 164. **m.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{1}$, **s.Chs.**$^{1}$, **Not.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lin.** (E.S.), **War.**$^{2}$, **Brks.**$^{1}$, **Hrt.** (J.W.), **Ken.** (W.F.S.) **Sur.** The sparrow, or 'spadger,' is a friend to the farmer, Son of Marshes *Within Hour of Lond.* (ed. 1894) 59. **Sus.** (E.E.S.), (F.E.S.), **Wil.** (G.E.D.)

**SPADGICK**, *sb.* w.Wor.$^{1}$ Oxf.$^{1}$ Also written **spaggick** Oxf.$^{1}$; and in form **spadguck** w.Wor.$^{1}$ [spa·dʒik, -ək.] The house-sparrow, *Passer domesticus.*

**SPADIARD**, *sb.* *Obs.* Cor. A labourer or mine-worker in the Stannaries of Cor.; said to be so called from his spade. Blount (1681); (K.); Cor.$^{12}$ Cf. **spadier**, **spaliard**.

**SPADIER**, *sb.* *Obs.* Cor. A miner. Bailey (1721). Cf. **spadiard**, **spallier**.

**SPADILLE**, *sb.* w.Yks.$^{3}$ Also in form **spedille**. [spədi·l.] A smooth, tapering, round stick, about ten inches long, with a straight axis, used to stretch the 'screed' of a widow's cap in the process of getting it up after washing.

**SPADLE**, *sb.* Sc. Stf. Also written **spade'l** Sc. [spē·dl.] A spadeful.

**Frf.**, **e.Per.** A spade'l or twa o' earth (W.A.C.). **n.Stf.** (A.P.)

**SPADY**, see **Spade**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**SPAE**, *v.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Also written **spay** Ant.; **spey** Sc. Ant. Don.; and in form **spye** Ant. [spē.] **1.** To foretell; to tell fortunes; to prophesy; *gen.* in phr. *to spae fortunes.*

**Sc.** They that spaed his fortune before the sark gaed ower his head, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxiii. **Or.I.** Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 215. **Bnff.** To go on, as you yoursel might spae, Thro' my auld bachle peep'd my muckle tae, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 4. **Frf.** The watch I weel can spae, You winna lang time lack, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 234. **e.Fif.** She cud pu' oot teeth, innoculate for the coo-pox, spread flee-blisters, an' spae fortunes, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii. **s.Sc.** Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 163. **Ayr.** I daur you try sic sportin, As seek the foul Thief ony place, For him to spae your fortune! Burns *Halloween* (1785) st. 14. **Lth.** Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 44. **Edb.** A deaf and dumb woman came in . . . offering to spae fortunes, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xx. **Rxb.** Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 130. **Kcb.** Now Gibby coost ae look behin' . . . To spae the weather by the sin [sun], Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 18. **N.I.**$^1$ **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892); Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Spaedom**, *sb.* witchcraft; prognostication; (2) **Spaer**, *sb.* a fortune-teller; (3) *to spae by the girdle, phr.*, see below.

(1) **Lnk.** Oh, never again . . . The dark, sinfu' regions o' spaedom I'll dare, Wingate *Poems* (1862) *Spae Craft.* (2) **Sc.** A seller o' horn spoons, and a späer o' poor folks' fortunes, *Blackw. Mag.* (May 1820) 161 (Jam.). (3) **Ags.** A mode of divination, still occasionally practised, . . especially for discovering who has stolen anything that is missing. The girdle, used for toasting cakes, is heated . . . red-hot. Then it is laid on a dark place with something on it. Everyone . . . must go by himself, and bring away what is laid on it; with the assurance that the devil will carry off the guilty person. . . The fear, which is the usual concomitant of guilt, generally betrays the criminal, by the reluctance manifested to make the trial, Hislop *Anecdote* (1874) 323.

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Spae-book**, a book of necromancy; (2) **-craft**, the art of fortune-telling; (3) **-man** or **-s-man**, a prophet, diviner; a male fortune-teller; (4) **-trade**, see (2); (5) **-wife**, (6) **-woman**, a female fortune-teller; (7) **-work**, see (2).

(1) **Sc.** The black spae-book from his breast he took, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) IV. 255, ed. 1848. (2) **Sc.** (Jam.); *Blackw. Mag.* (Mar. 1862) 382. **Frf.** She's familiar wi' spae craft—your fortune she'll read, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 75. **Ayr.** In her mind there was no question of whether the recipient of her message was a believer in spae-craft or not, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 11. (3) **Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); With haggit ee, and haw as death, The auld spae-man did stand, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 235. **Abd.** I never, a' my days, Had meikle faith in spaemen or their says, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 124. **e.Lth.** A body disna need to be a spaeman to pit twa an' twa thegither, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 196. **N.I.**$^1$ (4) **Lnk.** Alas! I had better the spae-trade let be, Wingate *Poems* (1862) *Spae Craft.* (5) **Sc.** (Jam.); She was no common spae wife, Scott *Abbot* (1820) xxvi. **Frf.** The famous fortune-teller, spaewife, and witch of the Limepots, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 39. **Fif.** As to his fortin tellin', Nae spae-wife cou'd be mair willin', Gray *Poems* (1811) 73. **Edb.** Spae-wives frenzying to be dumb, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 132, ed. 1785. **Dmf.** I'm spaewife enough to ken this muckle, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 255. **N.I.**$^1$ **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.** I wouldn't gi'e that for the nursin' o' the best spaewife upon the borders, Jones *Nhb.* (1871) 155. (6) **Ayr.** Mrs. Cowie had brooded all afternoon and evening over the spaewoman's forecast, Johnston *Congalton* (1896) 209. **Edb.** Beds a twopence a night to . . . dumb spaewomen, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xx. **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). (7) **Sc.** (Jam.); There was some spae-work gaed on—I aye heard that; but as for his vanishing, I held the stirrup mysell when he gaed away, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xi.

[1. Wit propheci to spa, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 18988. ON. *spā*, to prophesy, foretell (Vigfusson).]

**SPAE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Cld. (Jam.) The opening in a gown, petticoat, &c. (s.v. Spair.)

**SPAE, SPAEG**, see **Spiae, Spaig**, *sb.*$^2$

**SPAEGIE**, *sb.* Sh.I. [spē·gi.] Rheumatic affections of the joints of animals; a tired feeling in the legs after long walking. Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 163; S. & Ork.$^1$

**SPAEL, SPAEN**, see **Spale**, *v.*, *sb.*$^1$, **Spane**.

**SPAFFLES**, *sb.* Cum. [spa·flz.] A washy, weak-legged creature.

**Cum.**$^4$ Let t'pooar spaffles gang, Sargisson *J. Scoap* (1881) 137 (s.v. Shaffles).

**SPAG**, *sb.* Nhb.$^1$ [spag.] The house-sparrow, *Passer domesticus.* Cf. **spadge**.

**SPAGGETY**, *adj.* Dev. [spæ·dʒiti.] Spotted. *Reports Provinc.* (1889).

**SPAGGICK**, see **Spadgick**.

**SPAGGLED**, *ppl. adj.* Hrf.$^2$ [spæ·dʒld.] Ript, torn, as the branch of a tree.

**SPAIG**, *sb.*$^1$ Cai.$^1$ [spēg.] A hand; a limb. Cf. **spyogg**.

[Gael. *spàg*, a claw or paw, limb of an animal (Macbain).]

**SPAIG**, *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* Sc. Also written **spaeg** (Jam.). **1.** A skeleton. Cld. (Jam.) **2.** A person with long, ill-shaped legs; a tall, lanky person. Lnk. (Jam.) Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**SPAIGIN**, *sb.* *Obs.* Lnk. (Jam.) A tall, lanky person.

**SPAIK**, see **Spoke**, *sb.*$^1$

**SPAIKED**, *ppl. adj.* I.W.$^2$ [spēkt.] Speckled, spotted. Cf. **sparked**.

**SPAIL**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **spaill** Bnff.$^1$; **spale** Cai.$^1$ [spēl.] **1.** *sb.* The act of working with energy and speed; a dial. form of 'spell.' Bnff.$^1$

**2.** A quantity; an amount, esp. of work.

**Cai.**$^1$ **Bnff.**$^1$ We did a gueede spaill o' wark the day.

**3.** Anything long. Bnff.$^1$ **4.** *v.* To walk with great speed; *gen.* with *on.*

*ib.* The're spaillin' on (*or* spaillin' on the rod).

**5.** With *on*: to work with energy and speed.

*ib.* He spaillt on a' day at the castan o's pehts.

**SPAIL**, see **Spale**, *sb.*$^1$

**SPAIN**, *v.* Der. [spēn.] A corruption of 'explain.'

It's no use 'spaining to yo as is so ignorant, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) i.

**SPAINK**, see **Spank**, *v.*$^1$

**SPAINYIE**, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in form **spengyie** Abd. **1.** *adj.* Spanish. Sc. (Jam.) **2.** *Comb.* (1) **Spainyie-fly**, a Spanish fly, *Cantharides.* *ib.*; (2) **-fly plaister**, a *cantharides* plaster; a fly-blister. *ib.* **3.** *sb.* A West Indian cane; see below. Also used *attrib.*

**Abd.** Aw got some gey cracks wi' yon spengyie wan' o' his, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 21, 1902); Aw dinna think bit the dominie wis some hard wi' his spengyie, *ib.*; 'Spengyie cane,' sometimes smoked by boys as a subst. for cigars (A.W.). **Abd., Lnk.** Used for the reeds of bagpipes, hautboys, and other wind instruments. Weavers' reeds are also made of it (Jam.).

**SPAIRGE**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Der. Also in forms **sparge** Sc. w.Yks.$^3$ Der.$^2$; **sporge** Sc. [sperdʒ, speədʒ.] **1.** *v.* To dash; to scatter broadcast; to bespatter, sprinkle.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Wad gang and spairge sic havers aboot her, Macdonald *Malcolm* (1875) I. 5. **Ayr.** O thou! . . Wha in yon cavern grim an' sootie, . . Spairges about the brunstane cootie, To scaud poor wretches, Burns *Address to Deil* (1785) st. 1. **Edb.** Auld Cloot at last may spairge ye lightly, In t'other worl' he's nae mercy Wi' laddlefu's o' br—stane harshly, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 127. **Nhb.** And spairging through the mirky waste, He sees his foe wi' hellish haste, Work harm at nicht, Strang *Earth Fiend* (1892) pt. i. st. 23.

**2.** *Fig.* *Obs.* To sully with reproach; to slander.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** An' Will's a true guid fallow's get, A name not envy spairges, Burns *A Dream*, st. 7.

**3.** To roughcast or whitewash a wall, chimney, &c.

**Sc.** (Jam.); The said Thomas, quha had offendit him in nocht spargeing of his chalmer, as he had promesit, Pitcairn *Trials* (1829) pt. ii. 210. **w.Yks.**$^3$, **Der.**$^2$

**4.** *sb.* A dash; a sprinkling; liquid that is sprinkled.

**Sc.** (Jam.); A spairge may put us in repair, Donald *Poems* (1867) 252. **Rnf.** I hope that Auld Nick, In warmest respect, Will ne'er throw a sporge on thy shins, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 160.

**5.** A dash of contumely. Sc. (Jam.)

[1. Fr. *asperger*, to besprinkle; to sprinkle, or strew water or dust upon (Cotgr.).]

**SPAIVER**, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Sc. (Jam.) The slit or opening formerly used in the forepart of breeches. (s.v. Spare.)

**SPAKE**, see **Spoke**, *sb.*$^1$

**SPAL, SPALCH**, see **Spale**, *v.*, **Spall**, **Spelch**.

**SPALD**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. Nhb. Also written **spauld** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.$^{1}$ [spold.] The shoulder; a limb; a joint. Cf. **spade-bone**; see **Spaul.**

**Sc.** (Jam.); With splent on spauld, Scott *Monastery* (1820) ix; Sae he is doun to the sheep-fauld And cleekit a wether by the spauld, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) II. 535. **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$ **Bwk.** A man that is lame o' the leg or the spauld, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 77. **Slk.** For half a mile, the bubbly, being longer in the spald, would outstep the gander, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 214. **Nhb.** The ewe ran out o' the house after feyther had the spaulds cut off her, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 107; **Nhb.**$^{1}$

[Doun swakkis the knycht sone with a fellon fayr, Foundris fordwart flatlingis on his spald, Douglas *Eneados* (1513) ed. 1874, III. 349.]

**SPALD**, *v.* and *sb.*$^{2}$ Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. Yks. War. Also written **spauld** Sc. (Jam.); and in forms **spaad** Nhb.$^{1}$; **spau'd** n.Yks.$^{1}$; **spaud** Yks. w.Yks.$^{1}$; **spoad** m.Yks.$^{1}$; **spord** n.Yks.$^{2}$ [spold, spǭd, spād, spoəd.]

**1.** *v.* To split; to lay open. Sc. (Jam.) Cf. **spalt**, *v.*

Hence (1) **Spalding**, *sb.* (*a*) a dried fish, split open; (*b*) a branch of a tree torn off by the wind; (2) **Spalding-knife**, *sb.* a knife used for splitting fish open.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 25. **Inv.** (H.E.F.) (*b*) **War.**$^{3}$ (2) **Sc.** (Jam.), **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Dur.** Raine *Charters, &c., Finchale* (1837) 37.

**2.** To cut up or break the ground.

**n.Cy.** (Hall.) **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ Spaudin an staupin ower t'gerse maast shaamfully, ii. 295.

**3.** To stretch, spread, splay out; see below.

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ Applied to the chevrons of a roof in which the tie-beam is set too high to counteract the outward thrust. 'Aa doot she'll spaad.'

**4.** *sb.* A split of a pen; an elongated concave end belonging to any small object.

**Yks.** A pen is said to have too much spaud when the two members of its nib or point expand too widely when pressed upon the paper (Hall.). **n.Yks.**$^{1}$ The part bounded by the split in the middle and the sloping cut on either side from the nib upwards; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ The end of a quill, e.g., may be all spôad, and have neither split nor point.

**5.** Of a tree: a slice of the bough from which a branch is torn.

**War.**$^{3}$ In breaking off a branch of a tree in order to set it with a view to its rooting, it is desirable to have a good spald with it.

[1. Be thane speris whare spronngene, spalddyd chippys, *Morte Arth.* (c. 1420) 3699. MLG. *spalden*, to split (Schiller-Lübben).]

**SPALDER**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Nhp. War. Also written **spaulder** n.Yks.$^{1}$; and in forms **spawder** n.Yks.$^{2}$ m.Yks.$^{1}$; **spoalder** Cum.$^{14}$ [spo·ldə(r, spǭ·ldə(r, spǭ·də(r.] **1.** *v.* To split open; to spread loosely; to thrust apart; to split fish in two; to split off. Cf. **spalter, spelder**, *v.*$^{1}$

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ To splay out, as beams do that are not 'tied' at the bottom. **Nhp.**$^{2}$ To split wood. **War.**$^{3}$

**2.** To sprawl; to spread out or toss the limbs awkwardly in walking; to stagger, stumble, fall awkwardly.

**Cum.**$^{1}$ He spoalder't like a new drop't fwol; **Cum.**$^{4}$ Spoalderen wi' thi greet feet. **n.Yks.**$^{1}$; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ Young birds are said to be 'spawder'd,' when their legs in the nest get turned crookedly over their backs. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$

**3.** To injure the body in striding. Sc. (Jam.) e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 346. **4.** *sb.* A sprawl. m.Yks.$^{1}$

**SPALE**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lakel. Also written **spael** Sh.I.; **spail** Sc. Ir. N.Cy.$^{1}$ Nhb.$^{1}$; and in forms **spiale** Lakel.$^{2}$; **spyel** N.Cy.$^{1}$ Nhb.$^{1}$ [spēl, spiəl.] **1.** Of wood: a splinter, chip, lath, shaving. Cf. **spall, spell**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**Sc.** He that hews over hie, the spail will fall into his eye, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 369. **Sh.I.** I wis lightin' da lamp wi' a bit o' spael 'at I fan afore da fire, *Sh. News* (Dec. 3, 1898). **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Abd.** The spales they're at han', an' they smell unco clean, Macdonald *Malcolm* (1875) III. 111. **Ayr.** But smash them! crash them a' to spails! Burns *Address of Beelzebub* (1786) l. 39. **e.Lth.** Hew abune your heid, an' ye'll get a spale in your ee, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 48. **Ir.** Wu'd ye luk at the beautiful spails! *Cent. Mag.* (Aug. 1899) 623. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Lakel.**$^{2}$

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Spale-basket**, a basket made of wooden 'spales' for carrying food to cattle on a farm; (2) **-board**, a thin plank; (3) **-box**, a box made of thin wood; (4) **-horned**, of cattle: having the horns thin and broad.

(1) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ (2) **Wgt.** To climb on the tarry ropes, and have nothing but a bit of a spale-board between him an' eternity, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 304. (3) **Slk.** Has the dowg swallowed the spale-box o' pills? Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 19. (4) **Cld.** (Jam.)

**3.** A lath or thin plank used in wooden houses for filling up the interstices between the beams. n.Sc. (Jam.)

**4.** The guttering of a candle.

**Gall.** Little curls of tallow, which sometimes appear on a burning candle, paid some attention to by the superstitious, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**SPALE**, *v.* and *sb.*$^{2}$ Cor. Also in forms **spaal** Cor.$^{2}$; **spaël, spal** Cor.$^{12}$; **spile.** [spēl.] **1.** *v.* To fine for absence from, or late attendance at, work.

*N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 419; It isn't worth while to be spaled for any such foolishness, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 350, ed. 1896; **Cor.**$^{123}$

**2.** To make anything last a long time; to spare. Cor.$^{1}$

**3.** *sb.* A fine; amercement, forfeiture. Cor.$^{12}$

**SPALIARD**, *sb.* *Obs.* Cor.$^{2}$ A pickman; a working tinner. Cf. **spadiard.**

**SPALIER**, *sb.* Cor.$^{2}$ Also written **spalyer.** An aphetic form of 'espalier.'

**SPALL**, *sb.* and *v.* Irel. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. s.Cy. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **spal** Cor.$^{13}$; **spaul** w.Wor.$^{1}$ se.Wor.$^{1}$ Shr.$^{2}$ Glo.$^{12}$; **spawl** N.I.$^{1}$ Don. War.$^{2}$ Shr.$^{1}$ Hrf.$^{2}$ s.Cy. Wil.$^{1}$ Dor.$^{1}$ w.Som.$^{1}$; and in forms **sporle** w.Wor.$^{1}$; **spul** N.I.$^{1}$; **spull** Wor. [spǭl, spǫəl.] **1.** *sb.* A chip, splinter, small fragment; used of wood or stone. Cf. **spale**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**N.I.**$^{1}$ **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**$^{1}$, **se.Wor.**$^{1}$, **Hrf.**$^{2}$, **Wil.**$^{1}$, **Dor.**$^{1}$ **Som.** Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^{1}$, **Dev.**$^{1}$ **n.Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 401. **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$ **Cor.**$^{2}$ I've got a spall in my eye.

Hence *to draw vore spalls*, *phr.* to cast one's faults in one's teeth.

**Dev.**$^{1}$ **n.Dev.** Es can drow vore worse spalls than thet to thee, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 178.

**2.** A place in wood which has been roughly planed against the grain. w.Som.$^{1}$ **3.** A wound in a tree made by rending off a branch; a broken bough.

**Wor.** There is a spall in that bough (H.K.). **Glo.**$^{12}$

**4.** *v.* To split, splinter, chip; to break or tear roughly or unevenly; *gen.* used of stone or wood. Cf. **spald**, *v.*

**n.Ir.** *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 53. **War.**$^{2}$ **Wor.** That bough be spalled (H.K.). **w.Wor.**$^{1}$, **s.Wor.**$^{1}$, **Shr.**$^{12}$, **Hrf.**$^{12}$, **Glo.**$^{1}$, **s.Cy.** (Hall.), **Som.** (W.F.R.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ That there stone idn no good about standin the vrost, t'll spawl away to nothin'.

Hence **Spawler**, *sb.* a scale broken off from the surface of a stone. War. (J.R.W.) **5.** A mining term: to break ore or stone into small pieces.

**Cor.** I seed a man or two an sum maidens spallin stones by the road laast Tuesday, Penberthy *Warp and Woof*, 81; **Cor.**$^{1}$ I seed un spalling stoanes on the road; **Cor.**$^{23}$

Hence (1) **Spaller**, *sb.* one who breaks ore; (2) **Spalling**, *vbl. sb.* the breaking of ore or stone; (3) **Spalling-hammer**, *sb.* a hammer used by miners for breaking ore.

(1) **Cor.** The news of the accident spread like wildfire among . . . the stamps'-men and spallers, Pearce *Esther Pentreath* (1891) bk. I. i. (2) **Dev.** Tremantle had set his mind on working at the spalling, Mortimer *W. Moors* (1895) 89. (3) **Cor.**$^{3}$ The Sheffield makers always invoice the hammers for this purpose as 'spawling' hammers, the Cornish agents order as 'spalling.'

[1. Spalle, or chyppe (spolle, K.), *quisquilia*, *assula* (*Prompt.*).]

**SPALL, SPALLARD**, see **Spool, Spalliard**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**SPALLER**, *v.* Cai.$^{1}$ Bwk. (Jam.) Also in form **spyaller** Cai.$^{1}$ To sprawl. Cf. **spalder, 2.**

**SPALLIARD**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. Som. Also in torm **spallard** Sc. A dial. form of 'espalier'; a trained fruit-tree; also used *attrib.*

**Edb.** Peach, nectarines, apricots an' a', In twal' feet border, Wi' spallards spreadin' in a raw, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 89. **w.Som.**$^{1}$ I think, sir, we must dig up that spalliard [spaal·yurd] plum.

**SPALLIARD**, *sb.*$^{2}$ *Obs.* Dev.$^{1}$ The sparrow, *Passer domesticus*; only used in the *ne.* of the county.

**SPALLIEL**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A cattle disease.

**Lnk.** The Spalliel, in young cattle, is sometimes cured by opening a communication between two incisions made, one on each side of the part affected, and filling it up with a mixture of black soap, salt-petre, and bruised garlic, Ure *Hist. Rutherglen* (1793) 191 (Jam.).

**SPALLIER**, *sb.* *Obs.* Cor.$^{2}$ A miner, pickman; a working tinner. Cf. **spadier.**

**SPALPEEN**, *sb.* Irel. Also in form **spulpin** N.I.$^{1}$ [spalpī·n.] **1.** A disagreeable, miserable, or contemptible person; a rogue; a rascal.

**Ir.** They do have their mother distracted wid their divilments, the little spalpeens, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) ii; The dirty, mean spalpeens, Lever *Martins* (1856) I. xv; There were six ugly-looking spalpeens standing round his bed, Kennedy *Fireside Stories* (1870) 39. **N.I.**$^{1}$ **s.Ir.** Is that what you'd be after, you spalpeen? Croker *Leg.* (1862) 269.

**2.** A little boy; a youngster.

**Ir.** If her brother Patrick was a couple of year or so oulder, he'd have a right to be cloutin' McEnery over the head, but he's only a spalpeen yet, Barlow *Land of Shamrock* (1901) 206. **Myo.** I remimber it meself a lot higher up the mountain whin I was a spalpeen, Stoker *Snake's Pass* (1891) v.

[**1.** Ir. *spailpín*, a mean fellow, a rascal; a common labourer (O'Reilly).]

**SPALSH**, *sb.* Cai.$^{1}$ [spalʃ.] A splash; used of colour, dirt, &c. Cf. **spelsh.**

**SPALSKY**, *adj.* Nhp.$^{1}$ [spa·lski.] Snappy, brittle; as boughs of certain trees.

**SPALT**, *v.* and *adj.*$^{1}$ Nhp. War. Bdf. Hrt. e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Also in forms **spoalt** Suf.; **spolt** Nhp.$^{1}$ Bdf. e.An.$^{1}$ Ess. Ken.$^{1}$; **spoult** e.An.$^{2}$; **spult** Nhp.$^{2}$ [spalt, spolt.] **1.** *v.* To split off; to chip, break. Cf. **spald**, *v.*

**Nhp.**$^{1}$ When a stone-mason is chiseling a stone, and it chips off at the edge, or a carpenter is working brittle or knarly wood, that splits off, he would say 'It spalts off.' **War.**$^{123}$ **Ken.**$^{1}$ A terr'ble gurt limb spolted off that old tree furder een da laäne las' night. **Sur.**$^{1}$ I wanted to destroy some alder stubs growing by the water, and the man said, 'I must get a mattick, I reckon, and spalt they old stubs off.'

Hence **Spalting**, *sb.* a branch of a tree broken off, or riven by the wind. Nhp.$^{1}$ **2.** Of earth: to turn up; see below.

**Hmp.**$^{1}$ ['It spalts up from below the staple,' i.e. the bad ground turns up in ploughing from below the good mold, which is difficult to be avoided when the land is ploughed dry, Lisle *Husbandry* (1757).]

**3.** *adj.* Brittle, liable to split; crisp; *gen.* used of wood.

**Nhp.**$^{2}$ **Bdf.** (J.W.B.); Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 142. **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VII. i. 56; (H.G.) **e.An.**$^{12}$, **Cmb.** (J.D.R.) **Nrf.** The rafters of the church of Norwich are said to be spolt, Grose (1790); Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 40. **Suf.**$^{1}$ **Ess.** Said of vegetables which break crisply, not tough and leathery. 'Spolt rhubarb' (M.J.C.); **Ess.**$^{1}$, **Sur.**$^{1}$, **Sus.**$^{1}$

Hence **Spoulty**, *adj.* dry, brittle.

**w.Nrf.** Them turnips is spoulty. **Suf.** Raven *Hist. Suf.* (1895) 266.

**SPALT**, *adj.*$^{2}$ e.Cy. Ken. Also written **spawlt** Ken. [spolt.] Heedless, careless; awkward, clumsy; giddy, frail; impudent, pert. e.Cy. (Hall.), Ken. (F.E.), Ken.$^{12}$

**SPALTER**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhp. War. Ken. Sus. [spo·ltə(r).] **1.** *v.* To split; to splinter, split off; to come off in chips; *gen.* used of stone or wood. Cf. **spalder.**

**Nhp.**$^{1}$, **War.** (J.R.W.) **Ken.**$^{1}$ As the underside of a branch when it is partially sawn or cut through, and then allowed to come down by its own weight. **Sus.**$^{1}$

**2.** To sprawl, stumble. Uls. (M.B.-S.) **3.** *sb.* A sprawl.

**Dmf.** Sud wise reflection gar ye falter, An' thy precipitancy alter, Sae as tae indicate a spalter, Frae oot the mire, He flings na thee a freenly halter Tae drag thee higher, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 129.

**SPALYER**, see **Spalier.**

**SPALYIN**, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Flat-footed.

**Arg.** I'm a poor cruichach, spalyin' scrae, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 6.

**SPAN**, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ Sc. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Nhp. Shr. e.An. Ken. w.Cy. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **spang** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.$^{1}$ Nhb.$^{1}$; **spaun** Shr.$^{1}$ [span, spæn.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Span and purley Q**, a mode of measuring used by boys, esp. at marbles; (2) **-gutter**, see below; (3) **-shackle**, part of plough harness fastening the swingle-trees to the plough-beam; (4) **-tree**, the threshold of a barn or out-house.

(1) **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.**$^{1}$ It means a space and something more. **Nhp.**$^{1}$ (2) **Shr.**$^{1}$ A drain made by placing three common bricks against the face of the coal, to carry off the water to the 'sump.' The bricks are so arranged as to form a triangle—one is laid flat, the others, at each end of it, slope upwards till they meet at the apex; **Shr.**$^{2}$ (3) **Cmb.** When two horses draw abreast in a plough, &c., the swingle-trees are coupled by hooks, and then attached to the end of the plough-beam by a span-shackle (W.W.S.). (4) **e.An.**$^{1}$ **Nrf.** *Arch.* (1879) 173.

**2.** A grasp. Sc. (Jam.) **3.** A measurement.

**Shr.**$^{1}$ That plack's about three rood by my spaun. **Dev.** Patty Foyle, her zays her caänt wait noo longer vor they new uns, as vather a tookt the span, vor to make she, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1896) 154.

**4.** Any definite portion; see below.

**Slg.** You demand frae me a sang. . . I ha'e sent you a gey bit spang, Be't gude or ill, Galloway *Poems* (1788) 11, ed. 1795. **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ A certain length of road to traverse is a 'span' of some kind, long or short. An amount of work is a 'span,' good, or bad; and the working-hours 'a long' or a 'short span.'

**5.** A tether; a rope or chain used for binding the legs of cattle, &c. Cor.$^{123}$ Cf. **spancel.** **6.** An insect resembling a spider which runs on the surface of water. w.Yks.$^{2}$ **7.** *v.* In phr. *to span one's neck*, see below.

**w.Yks.**$^{1}$ To gripe or pinch the neck; a threatening of rough treatment or correction.

**8.** To stretch asunder. [Not known to our correspondents.] w.Cy. (Hall.) **9.** To grasp with both hands put together; to enclose; to encircle with the fingers and thumb. Sc. (Jam.), Nhb. (R.O.H.) **10.** To measure by pacing.

**Shr.**$^{1}$ ''Ow much tatoe ground han'ee got this time?' 'Well, accordin' as I spaun it, about four rood—I dunna know whad they'n mak' it ŏŏth the chain.'

**11.** To tether or fetter horses and cattle.

**Ken.**$^{1}$ **Cor.** There, by the roadside, stood an old bony white horse, spanned with its halter, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) I. 107; **Cor.**$^{13}$

**12.** Of life: to spend; to pass.

**Per.** He's spanged a lang an' happy life, much loved, much honoured, Aitken *Enochdhu* (1901) 268.

**13.** *Fig.* To understand, make out.

**Chs.**$^{1}$; **Chs.**$^{3}$ Au canna justly span what he means.

**SPAN**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Sh. & Or.I. [span.] **1.** A dry measure. Or.I., S. & Ork.$^{1}$ **2.** A high wooden hooped vessel; a water-pail. Sh.I. Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 32.

[ON. *spann*, a measure, esp. of butter; a pail (Vigfusson).]

**SPAN**, *v.*$^{2}$ e.An.$^{1}$ [spæn.] To spare. 'I shall span you.'

**SPAN**, see **Spane, Spean**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**SPANCEL**, *sb.* and *v.* Irel. Nhb. Amer. Colon. Also in forms **spenchil** Ant.; **spenshel** N.I.$^{1}$; **splenshle** Dwn. [spa·nsl.] **1.** *sb.* A fetter, esp. used of a rope to tie together a cow's hind legs; lit. 'span rope'; cf. Germ. *Spannseil*, a tether. See **Span**, *sb.*$^{1}$ **5.**

**Mun.** Barry *Wizard's Knot* (1901) 197. **n.Cy.** (P.R.), **N.Cy.**$^{12}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$ [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 381. **Nfld.** Patterson *Trans. Amer. Flk-Lore Soc.* (1894).]

**2.** *v.* To fetter with a rope, esp. to tie together an animal's hind legs to prevent it from wandering; also used *fig.*

**Ir.** (A.S.-P.); Here's the widdy M'Gurk leppin' down the hill like an ould spancelled goat, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 22. **N.I.**$^{1}$ **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Dwn.** (M.B.-S.) **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 381. **Nfld.** Patterson *Trans. Amer. Flk-Lore Soc.* (1894).]

**SPANCES**, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* Wil. A part of a wagon composing the 'wagon-bed.' Davis *Agric.* (1813); Wil.$^{1}$

**SPANDAL**, *adj.* Pem. [spa·ndl.] Brand-new; also used in *comp.* **Spandal-new.** Cf. **span-new.**

**s.Pem.** What d'yeȧ think of this spandal hat? (W.M.M.)

**SPANDER**, *sb.* n.Yks.$^{2}$ [spa·ndər.] Extent, span, size, bulk. 'T'heeal spander on't.'

**SPANDER-NEW, SPANDLE**, see **Spanther-new, Spannel.**

**SPANE**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **spaen** N.Cy.$^{1}$; **spain** Sc. N.I.$^{1}$ Uls. Yks. ne.Lan.$^{1}$; and in forms **spaan** w.Yks.$^{1}$; **span** Nhb.$^{1}$; **speän** Cum.$^{4}$ m.Yks.$^{1}$ ne.Lan.$^{1}$; **speànn** Cum.$^{1}$; **speean** Wm. n.Yks.$^{1234}$ ne.Yks.$^{1}$ e.Yks.$^{1}$; **spian** Lakel.$^{2}$ Wm.; **spyain** Nhb.$^{1}$; **spyan** Dur.$^{1}$; **spyen** Nhb.$^{1}$; **spyend** Nhb. [spēn, speən, spiən.] **1.** *v.* To wean a child or an animal; also used *fig.* Cf. **spean**, *v.*

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Frf.** That day my mither spained me, Sands *Poems* (1833) 101. **e.Lth.** I'll sune hae to stay my stamack wi' sappy meat, like a spained wean, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 251. **Edb.** Spain their bairns frae thievin' gaet, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 77. **Dmf.** The spaning of the lambs was by with, and the ewe milking in full riot, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 107. **N.I.**$^{1}$ **Uls.** 'His look would spain a foal,' is said of an ugly person (M.B.-S.). **N.Cy.**$^{12}$ **Nhb.** Ralphey's leuks woud spyend a calf, Marshall *Coll. Sngs.* (1829) 11; **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Dur.**$^{1}$, **Lakel.**$^{2}$, **Cum.**$^{124}$ **Wm.** I spiand oor babby this week (B.K.). **n.Yks.**$^{1234}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.**$^{1}$; **w Yks.**$^{3}$ A man recovering after five days of drunkenness said he was 'spaining off'; **w.Yks.**$^{5}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$

Hence (1) **Spaning-brash**, *sb.* milk fever; an illness of children in consequence of being weaned; (2) **Spaning-time**, *sb.* the time for weaning, esp. used of the time for weaning lambs.

(1) **w.Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Edb.** All the dunts and tumbles of infancy—to say nothing of the spaining-brash and the teeth-cutting, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxvi. (2) **Lnk.** At spaining-time, or at our Lambmas Feast, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 176.

**2.** Of corn: to cease to depend on the seed for support; to take root; to germinate. Cum. (E.W.P.), Wm. (B.K.), n.Yks. (I.W.), ne.Lan.$^{1}$ **3.** To discolour naturally; to appear delicate or unthriven; *gen.* used of corn.

**Cum.** On account of the humidity of the season havver nivver speànned, as it did other years. It has been green all through May (E.W.P.). **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ Corn spanes when, during an unfavourable spring-time, it turns in colour from green to yellow.

**4.** *sb.* A newly-weaned, and hence ill-tempered, child.

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ Aa nivver saa sic a span as that bairn is.

Hence **Spanny**, *adj.* ill-natured, spiteful.

A poor spanny sort o' a bairn, *ib.*

**5.** A natural discolouration. m.Yks.$^{1}$ **6.** Phr. *to be in spane*, of corn: to begin to detach itself from the seed; to shoot roots. w.Yks.$^{1}$

[**1.** Spanyn, or wene chylder, *ablacto* (*Prompt.*). OE. *spanan*, to entice.]

**SPANE**, see **Spean**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**SPANG**, *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Also in forms **spong** S. & Ork.$^{1}$; **spung** Sc. [spaŋ.] **1.** *v.* To leap with elastic force; to bound, spring; to stride along; to walk quickly; also with *along, away.* Cf. **spank**, *v.*$^{1}$

**Sc.** (Jam.); An I could but hae gotten some decent claes in, I wad hae spanged out o' bed, and tauld her I wad ride where she liked, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) vii. **Sh.I.** Da cat spang'd oot-by wi' faer, *Sh. News* (Oct. 1, 1898); **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$, **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Frf.** She welkin-height could spang amain, At Zodiac's signs to stare! Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 233. **Lnk.** Rob spang'd and jump'd over the boat several times, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 234. **Bwk.** Fenders to hinder the aizles frae spangin' out, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 83. **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 353. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783). **Nhb.**$^{1}$ He garred it spang alang. He spanged ower the yett like a three 'eer aad. **Cum.**$^{14}$, **Wm.** (B.K.), **n.Yks.**$^{12}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ Come, let's spang away. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$

Hence (1) **Spangie**, *sb.* an animal fond of leaping; (2) **Spanging**, *ppl. adj.* nimble, active.

(1) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (2) **Gall.** There was na sic a spangin' clever hizzie on a' the kintra-side, *ib.* 55, ed. 1876.

**2.** Phr. *to spang one's gaits*, to make haste.

**n.Yks.** Lett's spang our geates, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 37. **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{1}$

**3.** To cause to leap; to throw violently; to shoot, fling; to throw forward the legs; to bang.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Cum.** Mudder com up an' spang't a heàtt sark intul t'loft, *Willy Wattle* (1870) 3; **Cum.**$^{4}$ **n.Yks.**$^{123}$ **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ He spang'd him doon. **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{3}$ (s.v. Spankflue), **Lin.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ She was mad, and spang'd it doon upo' th' taable. **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ You spanged the door in her face. If a door spangs, it seems to go thruff her.

Hence (1) **Spang-cockle**, *sb.* a game, see below; (2) **-toad**, *sb.*, see below; cf. **spanghew, 1.**

(1) **Sc.** 'Can you play at spang-cockle, my lord?' said the Prince, placing a nut on the second joint of his forefinger, and spinning it off by a smart application of the thumb, Scott *Fair Maid* (1828) xi. (2) **s.Sc.** We never were such Herods as the Border herd-boys, with their 'spung-hewit' or 'spung-taed' pranks, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 12. **Gall.** A deadly trick played on the poor toad; a small board is laid over a stone, on the one end of which is put the reptile; the other end is then struck by a hard blow, which drives the toad into the air, and when it falls it is generally quite dead, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**4.** *sb.* A leap, bound, spring; a long stride.

**Sc.** (Jam.); Set roasted beef and pudding on the opposite side o' the pit o' Tophet and an Englishman will mak a spang at it, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxviii. **Sh.I.** When he sees dis, he maks a spang for it, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 32. **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Abd.** They ran loupy for spang, loupy for spang, An' o'er the mill dam, an' o'er the mill dam, Paul *Abd.* (1881) 123. **e.Lth.** They maun mak' spangs at sudden wealth, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 21. **Slk.** She [a hare] gied a spang intil the road, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 99. **Kcb.** A spang i' the clouds, then a dirl on the clods, Muir *Muncraig* (1900) 197. **N.I.**$^{1}$ About three horse spangs frae the thicket. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{4}$, **Wm.** (B.K.) **n.Yks.**$^{1}$ 'It nobbut gav' three spangs, an' it wur aff t'rooad an' ower t'dike;' of a fallow-deer; **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ (s.v. Spanker), **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$

**5.** A smart blow; a bang.

**Cld.** (Jam.) **Wxf.** You're like our miel cow that gives a pail full of milk, and then spills all with a spang of her foot, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 307. **Lin.** Th' door went to with a spang (M.P.). [*Talitrum*, a spang, a chicknawd, Duncan *Etym.* (1595).]

**SPANG**, *sb.*$^{2}$ and *v.*$^{2}$ Cum. [spaŋ.] **1.** *sb.* A stinging pain; a pang. Cum.$^{14}$ **2.** *v.* To be painful.

**Cum.**$^{4}$ My side spangs sae, Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) App. I.

**SPANG**, *sb.*$^{3}$ Lei.$^{1}$ [spaŋ.] A spur on an outgrowing root fibre; the fang of a tooth, &c.

The spangs of a carrot.

**SPANG, SPANGAR**, see **Span**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Spanyer.**

**SPANGED**, *ppl. adj.* n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Also in forms **spang't** Cum.$^{14}$; **spankit** Cum.$^{4}$ [spaŋd.] Variegated, flecked, streaked, parti-coloured, clouded; *gen.* used of cattle. Cf. **spungit.**

**n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Cum.**$^{1}$ A spang't cow; **Cum.**$^{4}$, **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ **w.Yks.** Yon's a roänd un; this 'ere's a spanged un (F.P.T.); **w.Yks.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Der.**$^{1}$ In modified use.

**SPANGER, SPANG-FEW**, see **Spanyer, Spanghew.**

**SPANGFIRE NEW**, *phr.* Sc. Cum. Quite new, unused. Cf. **span-new.**

**Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Cum.** At t'seaam time pooan oot eh me pocket a spang-fire new pack o' cards, Sargisson *J. Scoap* (1881) 26; **Cum.**$^{4}$

**SPANGHEW**, *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Oxf. Also written **spanghue** Sc. Cum.$^{4}$ n.Yks.$^{2}$ m.Yks.$^{1}$; and in forms **spang-few** Chs.$^{1}$ s.Chs.$^{1}$; **spang-gho** Oxf.; **spang-weu** Lin.$^{1}$; **spangwew** n.Yks.; **spang-whew** n.Cy. Lakel.$^{2}$ Cum.$^{4}$ Wm. w.Yks.$^{15}$ ne.Lan.$^{1}$ e.Lan.$^{1}$ nw.Der.$^{1}$; **spang-wiew** n.Lan.$^{1}$; **spang-wue** Lin.; **spanhew** Slk. (Jam.); **spank-flue** Chs.$^{3}$; **spankhew** w.Yks.$^{3}$; **spank-whew** w.Yks.$^{2}$; **spenkwhew** w.Yks. [spa·ŋ-iu, -wiu.] **1.** *v.* To jerk anything violently into the air; to project, fling; esp. used of a mode of torturing frogs, &c.; see below. Cf. **spang**, *v.*$^{1}$ **3.**

**Ayr.** If ye let your tongue be waggin' aboot it, they'll tak it frae ye every plack, and spanghew ye like a yellowyite forbye, Service *Notandums* (1890) 61. **Slk.** To place anything on one end of a board, the middle of which rests on a wall, and strike the other end with something heavy so as to make it start suddenly up, and fling what is upon it violently aloft (Jam.). **Gall.** Ye ocht tae be spanghue't like a paddick, yt should ye, *Gallovidian* (1901) III. 74. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.** Spanghewing was a cruel custom amongst lads of blowing up a frog by inserting a straw under the skin at the anus; the inflated frog was then jerked into the middle of the pond by being put on a cross stick, the other end being struck, so that the frog jumped high into the air (J.H.); **Nhb.**$^1$ **Dur.** He fell belly-flowght on t'grund like a spanghew'd frosk, Egglestone *Betty Podkins' Lett.* (1877) 13; **Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.** T'Carlisle weavers . . . spang-hewin yah fella oot eh t'thurd stworey winda an varra nar neckan em, Sargisson *J. Scoap* (1881) 4; **Cum.**$^3$ A cruel mode practised by school-boys of putting birds, frogs, &c. to death. A stick is laid across a block, the victim placed on one end and the other struck sharply, throwing the poor animal high into the air, killing, and generally mutilating it; **Cum.**$^4$, **n.Yks.**$^{123}$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 28, 1898); **w.Yks.**$^1$ An he wor to come, I wad spangwhew him back ageean owert' dub, ii. 306; **w.Yks.**$^{35}$, **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^{13}$, **s.Chs.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881). **Oxf.** (W.H.S.)

Hence **Spangie-hewit**, *sb.*, see below.

**Sc.** Children . . . often take the unfledged young of [the yellow-hammer] and suspend them by a thread tied round the neck, to one end of a cross-beam, which has a small stone hung from the other: they then suddenly strike down the stone-end, and drive the poor bird into the air. This operation they call Spangie-hewit (Jam., s.v. Yeldring).

**2.** To strike with violence; to beat severely; to shake vigorously.

**Nhb.**$^1$ **n.Yks.** A spangwew'd her [a cow] when a gat up wiv a stick (W.H.). **w.Yks.**$^2$ I'll spank-whew you into farthing buttons.

**3.** To bend back one end of a bough, and suddenly release it so as to strike a person.

**Gall.** A man taken before the Session for wifebeating promised 'never to lift his hand' against her again. She was soon black and blue again. Latterly he admitted that though he kept his word, he spanghew'd her (J.M.).

**4.** To go at a great speed.

**Wm.** Fine traps an' shay spangwhew'd away, Sewart *Rhymes* (1869) 2.

**5.** *Fig.* To fling to the winds.

**Cum.**$^3$ But I moon't sit by an' see him, Gean an' grun' spang-hew an' spen', I mun gang till Keswick wi' him, 169.

**6.** *sb.* A violent throw. m.Yks.$^1$ **7.** A severe beating.

**w.Yks.** Ah'll gi' thee spenkwhew when ah get hodon theh (Æ.B.).

**8.** *adv.* With a violent jerk or throw.

**n.Yks.** A was milking t'young heifer an' sha kick'd an' sent me an' t'kan spangwew into t'grip. T'young hoss sent uz spang-wew ower t'hedge into t'field (W.H.). **ne.Lan.**$^1$ He came spang-whew.

**SPANGIE**, *sb.* Sc. Dur. [spa·ŋi.] A boys' game; see below.

**Sc.** Played with marbles or halfpence. A marble or halfpenny is struck against the wall. If the second player can bring his so near that of his antagonist, as to include both within a span, he claims both as his (Jam.). **Dur.**$^1$

Hence *langie spangie*, *phr.* a game of marbles; see below.

**Abd.** Langie spangie is played with 'muckle bools' straight out, e.g. along a road, it may be, for miles (W.M.).

**SPANGING**, *sb.* *Obs.* Dev. Rails laid across brooks to prevent cattle from passing from one pasture to another. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 401.

**SPANGLE**, *sb.*$^1$ Nhb. Dur. Cum. Nhp. Bdf. e.An. [spa·ŋl, spæ·ŋgl.] **1.** *pl.* Spots of white spar found in stratified rocks.

**Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb., Dur.** Black metal with some small scares of coal and white spangles, *Borings* (1881) II. 58.

**2.** *pl.* A lace-making term: the circles of glass beads used to weight the bobbins of a lace-pillow. Nhp.$^1$ (s.v. Jingles). Bdf. (J.W.B.) **3.** *pl.* The spade suit of cards. Cum.$^{14}$ **4.** *pl.* Oak-spangles, small flat growths of gall found on oak-leaves. e.An.$^1$

**SPANGLE**, *sb.*$^2$ Irel. [spa·ŋgl.] A linen-trade term: see below.

**N.I.**$^1$ A measure of hand-spun linen yarn. 'After the thread had been spun, it was wound off the spool on a reel, constructed so as to measure exactly ninety inches in circumference. Every hank contained a dozen cuts, each cut was 120 rounds of the reel, and four hanks were counted as a spangle,' *Irel. and her Staple Manufactures* (ed. 1865).

**SPANGLED**, *ppl. adj.* Lan. Der. Also in form **spangle't** s.Lan.$^1$ **1.** In *comb.* **Spangle't pictures**, *obs.*, see below.

**s.Lan.**$^1$ Portraits of actors and other celebrities, ornamented in a manner very fashionable fifty years ago. The clothing portions of the print were cut out, and the vacant spaces underlaid with various gay-coloured satins, and these were again decorated with gold and silver spangles and bits of coloured tinfoil. The whole formed a very showy picture.

**2.** Phr. *spangled and spotted*, covered with spots and flecks. Der.$^1$

**SPANG-NEW, SPANG'T**, see Span-new, Spanged.

**SPANG-WEW, SPANGWHENGEL**, see Spanghew, Spanwhengle.

**SPANG-WHEW, SPANG-WIEW, SPANG-WUE, SPANHEW**, see Spanghew.

**SPANIARD**, *sb.* Oxf.$^1$ [spæ·niəd.] The turnscrew of a plough. *MS. add.*

**SPANISH**, *adj.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **Spenish** Yks.; **Spennish** e.Dur.$^1$ w.Yks. [spa·niʃ, spæ·niʃ, spe·niʃ.] **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Spanish ash**, the lilac, *Syringa vulgaris*; (2) — **bird**, the brambling finch, *Fringilla montifringilla* [not known to our other correspondents]; (3) — **day**, Easter Day; see below; (4) — **juice**, liquorice in the stick; (5) — **juice-water**, (6) — **juice wine**, a drink made from liquorice; (7) — **root**, the common rest-harrow, *Ononis arvensis*.

(1) **War.**$^2$, **Glo.**$^1$ (2) **Lin.** (M.P.) (3) **w.Yks.** When 'Spanish juice,' i.e. liquorice, is dissolved in water from the 'ebbing and flowing well' (A.C.). (4) **Sc.** (A.W.), **Nhb.**$^1$, **e.Dur.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Spennish jewse lumps, *Yksman's Comic Ann.* (1890) 30; It is from 'Spanish-juice' that the juvenile drink called 'poppololl' (q.v.) is made, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 29, 1898). **s.Lan.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ (5) **w.Yks.** Ther is noa teetotal drink invented yet 'at's ony better nor Spenish-juice-watter, Hartley *Ditt.* (c. 1873) 2nd S. 107. (6) **n.Lin.**$^1$ Taken for colds. (7) **Cum.** [So called] from its resemblance to liquorice (B. & H.); (E.W.P.)

**2.** A scissor-manufacturing term: applied to shanks of scissors which bend outward and then inward. w.Yks. (C.V.C.) **3.** *sb.* Liquorice, 'Spanish juice.'

**e.Dur.**$^1$, **w.Yks.** (A.C.), **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.* **Ken.**$^1$ I took some Spanish, but my cough is still terrible bad, surely.

**SPANJAR**, *sb.* Cor.$^{12}$ [spæ·njə(r).] A tether.

**SPANK**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **spaink** Wil.; **spenk** w.Yks. [spaŋk, spæŋk.] **1.** *v.* To move with quickness and elasticity; to stride, run; also used with *along*, *away*, and *off*. Cf. **spang**, *v.*$^1$

**Sc.** (Jam.); Miss Clara cares little for rough roads. She can spank it over wet and dry, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) viii. **Per.** Doon the hill spanked he, Ford *Harp* (1893) 327. **Lnk.** On it gaed, an' I spank'd after, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 11. **Rxb.** Spank awa, ye hizzie, ye're a burnin' beauty nae doot, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 210. **Nhb.** Gin I had nae kept the door weel fastened naething had held him fra' spankin' away tae seek thee, Jones *Nhb.* (1871) 198. **e.Yks.**$^1$ Awd woman spanks aboot like a young lass, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.**$^1$ How he did spank along! **Sus., Hmp.** Holloway. **w.Som.**$^1$ Puffin' Billy's spankin along to-day then, sure 'nough! **Cor.** Cut away as hard as thee legs can spank to Balaswidden, Ballantyne *Deep Down* (1868) 182.

Hence (1) **Spanker**, *sb.* (*a*) one who moves rapidly and energetically; an active, tall, well-made person; a fast horse; (*b*) anything of large size and superior quality; (*c*) *pl.* long, thin legs; (2) **Spanking**, (*a*) *ppl. adj.* active; powerful; dashing, lively; conspicuous, showy; of extraordinary size or superior quality; (*b*) *adv.* beautifully; freshly; entirely; quite; (3) **Spankingly**, *adv.* rapidly, in dashing style; (4) **Spanky**, (*a*) *adj.* sprightly, frisky; (*b*) *adj.* smart, well-dressed; showy, dashing; (*c*) *sb.*, see (1, *a*).

(1, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam.); And ye wanted a spanker that would lead the field, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xxxix. **Dmf.** 'I'm gaily set on having the colt, for I'm sair cheated if he isna something abune by-ordinar.' 'Deed is he—a right spanker,' Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 91. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Cum.**$^4$, **n.Yks.**$^4$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **e.An.**$^1$, **Hmp.**$^1$ [**Amer.** That are horse goes eternal fast. . . He's a spanker, you may depend, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xix.] (*b*) **Dur.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^{14}$, **e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.), **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Not.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^2$, **Oxf.** (G.O.), **e.An.**$^1$, **Cor.**$^2$ [The new establishment, . . it's to be a spanker, Dickens *Mutual Friend* (1865) xv.] (*c*) **Sc.** (Jam.) (2, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Nice spankin' lasses Wha smirkle in your keekin'-glasses, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 369. **Lnk.**

Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 4. **Lth.** Weel he kens the spanking lads Wha wear the philibegs and plaids, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 76. **Dur.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^4$ (s.v. Spanker), **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.), **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^{12}$ **Lan.** He drives a pair of 'spanking greys,' Brierley *Cotters*, xxv; **Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$, **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **Shr.**$^2$, **Brks.**$^1$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**$^{12}$ **Suf.**$^1$ A spanken gal. **Sus.** Holloway. **Hmp.**$^1$ **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **w.Som.**$^1$, **Cor.**$^{12}$ (*b*) **Yks.** Her gaon wor spanking new, Ingledew *Ballads* (1860) 277. **e.Yks.**$^1$ A spankin new hat. **w.Yks.** Muslin dresses, all spankin clean, Hartley *Budget* (1867) 17. (3) **Elg.** A country-lad, mounted on a spirited pretty galloway, cam spankingly along, Couper *Tourifications* (1803) II. 16. (4, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Kcb.** The spanky heifers breathing balmy round Egg on their fury, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 45. (*b*) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Brks.** I shall put on my best clothes, and you'll see how spanky I look (W.H.E.). **Hmp.**$^1$, **Wil.**$^1$ (*c*) **Sc.** (Jam.), **Bnff.**$^1$

**2.** With *away*: to turn round rapidly, as the wheels of a machine or the sails of a windmill. e.Yks.$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **3.** To discharge from the finger the 'taw' in playing at marbles. Lan. (S.W.) **4.** To throw with violence; to knock anything out.

**w.Yks.** (R.H.R.) **Not.** Spank it down (J.H.B.).

**5.** *sb.* A leap, a bound.

**Cld.** (Jam.) **Lan.** 'Come in, Dick,' said my mother. And there was a spank from the speer that seemed to have the lithesomeness of a deer-hound, Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) 10.

**SPANK,** *v.*$^2$ Lan.$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$ [**spaŋk.**] To provoke, irritate, annoy, tease.

**SPANK,** *v.*$^3$ *Obs.* Sc. Dev. To sparkle; to shine. Sc. Sibbald *Gl.* (1802) (Jam.). Hence **Spanker,** *sb.* a gold coin. Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 401.

**SPANK,** see **Spunk.**

**SPANKER,** *sb.* Lan. Oxf. [**spa·ŋkə(r).**] **1.** A blow.

**Oxf.** Give him a spanker, Bill (G.O.).

**2.** Anything that flaps heavily. e.Lan.$^1$

**SPANKER-EEL,** *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. [**spa·ŋkər-īl.**] The sea lamprey, *Petromyzon marinus.* N.Cy.$^1$, Nhb.$^1$ [Satchell (1879).]

**SPANKERING,** *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Nimble, agile, tall.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Gall.** A spankering hizzie, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**SPANKER-NEW,** *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Brand-new, 'span-new.'

**Rxb.** (Jam.); The spanker-new tap-coat I had off the packman Friday was a week, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 137. **Nhb.** A chep ran away wi' me spanker new hat, Marshall *Coll. Sngs.* (1819) 9.

**SPANK-FLUE, SPANKHEW,** see **Spanghew.**

**SPANKING,** *sb.* Der.$^2$ [Not known to our correspondents.] [**spa·ŋkin.**] Butter, fat, treacle, &c.

**SPANKWHEW,** see **Spanghew.**

**SPANNEL,** *v.* Ken. Sus. Also in form **spandle** Ken.$^1$ To make dirty marks with the feet on a floor.

**Ken.**$^1$ **Sus.**$^1$ There aint no call for you to come spanneling about my clean kitchen.

**SPAN-NEW,** *adj.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **spang-new** Sc. (Jam.) n.Cy. Nhb.$^1$ w.Yks. ne.Lan.$^1$; **spond-new** Pem.; **spon-new** s.Lan.$^1$ [**spa·n-niu, spæ·n-niu, -nju, -nū.**] Quite new; unused. Cf. **spandal, spangfire new.**

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^1$ **e.Lth.** Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 119. **Dmf.** Geordie had rigged himself out in a spang-new suit, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 66. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^4$ **Wm.** Teean mi flale, twa bran span new sarks, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 17. **n.Yks.**$^{14}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**$^{145}$ **Lan.**$^1$ Ther's bin a wind-fo' somewheer; everythin' 'at he's getten on's span-new. **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **m.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Lin.**$^1$ **Lei.** *Lei. Chron.* (Mar. 13, 1875); **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ **Shr.**, **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **s.Pem.** 'How long have yeá had that?' 'Oh, å's spond new' (W.M.M.). **Oxf.** Jack's got some span-new clothes on (G.O.). **Suf.**$^1$ **s.Cy.** Ray (1691); Bailey (1721). **Sus.**$^1$, **Dor.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ Hav 'ee zeed our millerd's span-new cart? **Dev.**$^3$

[This tale ay was span-newe to beginne, Chaucer *T. & C.* III. 1665.]

**SPANNIMS,** *sb.* e.An. Also in form **spannums.** A game at marbles: ring-taw. (Hall.), (E.G.P.)

**SPANTHER-NEW,** *adj.* m.Yks.$^1$ Also in form **spander-new.** Brand-new, unused. Cf. **span-new.**

**SPANWHENGLE,** *v.* w.Yks.$^5$ Also in form **spang-whengel.** [**spa·nweŋl.**] To shake or knock about violently.

Let me nobbud fin' onny on 'em at it an' al spangwheng-el ther necks rarnd!

**SPANWHISTLE,** *sb.* Yks. A figurative expression for death.

**w.Yks.** Ah expect owd Spanwhissal hez mawn a fairish lot daan sin' last year, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1848) i, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 28, 1898).

**SPANYER,** *sb.* Cor. Also in forms **Spangar** Cor.$^1$; **Spanger** (Hall.). [**spæ·njə(r).**] A Spaniard.

(Hall.); The Spanyers never came back to their galleons, 'Q.' *Wandering Heath* (1895) 242; **Cor.**$^1$ The Spaniards were formerly disliked for having landed in W. Cornwall and burnt a church.

**SPAR,** *sb.*$^1$ and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Chs. Der. Nhp. Glo. Nrf. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **spare** N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ Cum. Wm.; **sper** Sc. (Jam.) [**spar, spā(r).**] **1.** *sb.* A wooden bolt; a heavy oaken beam or bar, used to fasten a door, &c. Nhb.$^1$, Glo.$^{12}$

**2.** A rafter; the small transverse timbers of a roof to which the laths are nailed.

**n.Cy.** (Hall.), **Nhb.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ The two [rafters] which form the gable-end are called the 'guide-spars.' [Tusser *Husb.* (1585) 73.]

Hence *the spars have given way, phr., fig.*, said of a person who is faint from hunger. Nhp.$^1$ **3.** A stick pointed at each end and doubled and twisted in the middle, used by thatchers to fasten down the thatch of a roof. See **Spear,** *sb.*$^1$ 4.

**Glo.**$^1$, **Sus.**$^{12}$, **Hmp.**$^1$ **I.W.** He . . . took up his bill-hook and went on pointing his spars, Gray *Annesley* (1889) III. 176. **Wil.**$^1$ In thatching, the 'elms' are fastened down with 'spicks' or 'spars,' split hazel rods, pointed at both ends, and bent into hair-pin shape, with a twist just at the bend to give them a tendency when fixed to spring outwards, and so hold faster. **Dor.** The dull thud of the beetle which drove in the spars, Hardy *Madding Crowd* (1874) xxxvi; **Dor.**$^1$ **Som.** Abraham turned to drive a spar into the thatch, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 107; Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 402. **w.Dev.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Cor.**$^1$

**4.** *Comp.* (1) **Spar-gad,** stakes of hazel or willow, suitable to be split and made into 'spars'; (2) **-hook,** a small bill-hook for making or cutting 'spars.'

(1) **Hmp.** Wise *New Forest* (1883) 281; **Hmp.**$^1$ **Dor.** A bundle of the straight, smooth hazel rods called spar-gads, Hardy *Woodlanders* (1887) I. ii; **Dor.**$^1$ **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ **Dev.** Wanted, fifty bundles of good spar-gads.—Apply John Osmond, thatcher, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**$^3$ (2) **w.Cy.** (Hall.), **Dor.**$^1$

**5.** *v.* To shut or fasten a door by means of a bar or bolt.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Fif.** Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 20. **N.Cy.**$^{12}$ **Nhb.**$^1$ 'Spare the yett,' 'Spare the door,' are still in common use. The term originates in the heavy oaken beam, bar, or spar used for the purpose. **Cum.**, **Wm.** Nicolson (1677) *Trans. R. Lit. Soc.* (1868) IX. **Der.**$^1$ *Obs.*; **Der.**$^2$ **Nrf.** 'Spar the door an emis he come,' i. e. shut the door lest he come in, Ray (1691).

**6.** To fasten down thatch with 'spars.'

**Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ Be sure'n spar'n [the roof] well, 'tis a start place.

[5. Cp. OE. *gespearrian*, to shut, bar (Sweet).]

**SPAR,** *sb.*$^2$ Nhb. Lakel. Lan. Stf. Der. Cor. [**spar, spā(r).**] The coat or covering of an ore or metal; quartz; any rock substance with a crystalline appearance. Also in *comp.* **Spar-stone.**

**Nhb.**$^1$ Coal is thus, when it occurs in bright particles, called 'coal spar.' **Lakel.**$^2$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Stf.**$^1$ **Dev.** Mander *Miners' Gl.* (1824); Manlove *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 265. **Cor.**$^1$ A man of penetration he, For through a spar-stone he could see; **Cor.**$^2$ In Cornwall all the white, opake, common hard stone is called spar; . . . it is quartz.

**SPAR,** see **Spare,** *v.*, **Speer,** *v.*$^1$

**SPARABLE,** see **Sparrable, Sparrowbill.**

**SPÄRAGLE, SPARBILL,** see **Spectacle, Sparrable.**

**SPARCH,** *v.* Suf. To parch. (C.G.B.), (C.L.F.)

**SPARCH,** *adj.* e.An. [Not known to our correspondents.] Brittle. (Hall.), e.An.$^1$

**SPARCLED**, *adj.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] Speckled, variegated. See **Sparked**. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**SPAR-DUST**, *sb.* Nhp.$^1$ e.An.$^1$ [spā·dəst.] The dust from wood that is perforated by insects.

**SPARE**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Also written **spair** S. & Ork.$^1$ Cai.$^1$; and in form **spawer** Bnff.$^1$ [spēr.] An opening in a gown or petticoat; the slit or opening in the front of trousers.

**Sc.** Her pouches fu' o' pease meal daigh, War hinging down her spare, Sharpe *Ballad Bk.* (1823) 84, ed. 1868; Skene *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 16. **S. & Ork.**$^1$, **n.Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^1$, **Bnff.**$^1$

[Speyr, of a garment, *cluniculum* (*Prompt.*).]

**SPARE**, *sb.*$^2$ Nhb. Dur. [spēr.] Mining term: a wooden wedge, 6 to 8 inches by 6 inches broad, and from 1 inch thick, tapering on one side to the end.

**Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb., Dur.** The baff-end is put in first, behind the crib, and next to the pit wall, and the spare is then driven between the baff-end and the crib in the manner of a wedge, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

**SPARE**, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Wm. Yks. Also Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **spaar** Wm.; **spair** Sc.; and in form **speer-** Cor.$^3$ [spēr, speə(r).] **1.** Thin, lean; meagre, scanty; deficient. Also used *fig.*

**Abd.** O' gowd and o' gear I've aye been but spare, Ogilvie *J. Ogilvie* (1902) 123. **Frf.** A mim mou'd maiden jimp an' spare, Morison *Poems* (1790) 25. **Dmb.** The craps cam' short, the stock and graith grew spare, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 28. **n.Cy.** He's a spare man, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Wm.** Theear's ya mak ets been saan i' varra spaar gowpins, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 9. **e.Yks.**$^1$ **Dev.**$^3$ Yü be za spare's ivver I zee, yer mayte dawnt düee much güde.

Hence (1) **Sparely**, *adv.* scantily, poorly; sparingly; (2) **Spareness**, *sb.* scantiness, poverty; (3) **Sparey**, *adj.* thin, delicate.

(1) **Rnf.** Great sums he offered not sparlie, Fraser *Chimes* (1853) 109. **Edb.** Scant o' cash, an' spairly drest, McDowall *Poems* (1839) 63. (2) **Ayr.** He was, notwithstanding the spareness of his abilities, a prideful creature, Galt *Provost* (1822) viii. (3) **n.Yks.**$^2$ A poor sparey creature.

**2.** Slow, dilatory; tedious.

**w.Cy.** Grose *Suppl.* (1790). **w.Som.**$^1$ Th' old Will Greedy's a good workman, but ter'ble spare. **Dev.** I dü zim yü'm oncommon spare awver thickee job, düee try vur tü be a bit spryer, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **n.Dev.** But out o' zeert a spare totle in enny keendest theng, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 293. **nw.Dev.**$^1$ **Cor.**$^2$; **Cor.**$^3$ A spare job is one that takes long because of the minute attention it requires.

Hence (1) **Spare-growing**, *adj.* slow of growth; (2) **-work**, *sb.* work requiring much time and patience; (3) **Sparey**, *adj.* slow, tedious; (4) **Sparey-work**, *sb.*, see (2).

(1) **w.Som.**$^1$ Applied to plants. **nw.Dev.**$^1$ (2) **w.Som.**$^1$ 'Tis spare-work, Mum, I 'sure 'ee: nif anybody do keep on ever so, they can't make no speed way it. **nw.Dev.**$^1$, **Cor.**$^1$ (3) **Cor.**$^3$ Sausages ain't so speery to cook as kidneys is. (4) **Cor.**$^1$ Fine sewing is sparey-work.

**SPARE**, *v.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Nhp. e.An. Also written **spaar** Wm.; **spar** Cum.$^3$ ne.Lan.$^1$ [spēr, speə(r).] **I.** Gram. forms. **1.** *Preterite*: **Spore.**

**Nhp.**$^1$ They spore me a little milk. **Ess.** I spore the hay, being there was so little of it, *Ess. Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 177.

**2.** *Pp.*: (1) **Spore**, (2) **Sporne.**

(1) **Nhp.**$^1$ I would go if I could be spore. **Cmb.**$^1$ I shall be seventy come Tuesday if I'm spore. (2) **Mry.** (Jam.)

**II.** Dial. uses. **1.** To save, retrench; to be saving or careful.

**Ayr.** Aiblins baith you and her well can spare some o' the cost and outlay ye're at for living furniture, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xvii; Some will spend, and some will spare, Burns *Country Lassie*, st. 4. **Cum.**$^3$ Jwohn pinch't an' spar't, an' tew't, 51. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^1$ **Ess.**$^1$ 'To spare time,' to save time.

**2.** To leave over, remain; used in *pp.*

**n.Yks.**$^1$ They's all had enew, but there's a vast spared. Eat what thee likes, an' what's spared tak' awa' yamm fur t'bairns.

**3.** To save from, prevent.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Wm.** Net leet anuff ta spaar ya frae rinnan agaen a peeat moo, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 9.

**4.** To forbear.

**Ayr.** But spare to speak, and spare to speed, Burns *Blue-eyed Lassie*, st. 2. **w.Yks.** He that spares to speyk, spares to speed, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887).

**SPARE, SPARGE**, see **Spar**, *sb.*$^1$, **Spairge.**

**SPAR-HAWK**, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Sur. Also in form **spare-** Cum. The sparrow-hawk, *Accipiter nisus.*

**Abd.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 136. **Cum.** The Sparrow-hawk is the most arrant of the poachers. . . The gamekeeper . . . will record a black and bloody list of depredations against the 'spare-hawk,' Watson *Nature and Wdcraft.* (1890) viii. **Sur.** Spar'-hawk, the woodmen call him very fitly, Son of Marshes *Sur. Hills* (ed. 1894) 44; **Sur.**$^1$

[What mighte or may the sely larke seye, Whan that the sparhauk hath it in his foot? Chaucer *T. & C.* III. 1192.]

**SPARINGS**, *sb. pl.* Irel. [spē·rinz.] A day or term of grace.

**Don.** At long and at last the seven years and a day's sparin's was up, Macmanus *Chim. Corners* (1899) 94; I'll give ye another seven years' and a day's sparin's, *ib.* 96.

**SPARK**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also in form **sperk** Sc. [spark, spāk.] **1.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *a spark in the hause*, (2) — *in the throat*, thirst; a craving for drink; (3) — *in the wick* or *in the candle*, see below; (4) — *out*, utterly extinguished, quite out; also used *fig.*; (5) — *spon* (*new*, brand-new, quite new.

(1) **Sc.** The smith has ay a spark in his haise [*sic*], Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 334; (Jam.) (2) **Rnf.** Her throat was her ruin, so inflam'd by a spark in't, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 87. **Lth.** Of a woman addicted to intemperance it is said 'She's the smith's dochter, she has a spark in her throat' (Jam.). **Dmf.** There's a sperk i' yer ain fiery throat, whilk nae amount o' decent drinkin' can slocken, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 102. (3) **Tev.** A clear spark on the wick of a candle is supposed to signify the speedy arrival of a letter to the person to whom it points (Jam.). **ne.Cy.** The superstition about the spark in the candle is very common in the north-eastern counties of England. . . The belief is pretty general that the lustrous spot or spark, which shows itself when any portion of an untrimmed wick protrudes through the flame, indicates the arrival of a letter, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 33. **Cum.** Here's a letter. . . I was sure that the spark i' the wick last night Meant there was one for me, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 523. (4) **w.Yks.** Th' fire wor spark aght, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1880) 17. **Lan.**$^1$ He'll goo spark-out—i.e. be entirely lost or forgotten. **e.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Lan.**$^1$ Applied to a fire or to a person who is dead. 'He's spark-eawt bi this toime.' (5) **Lan.** (J.L.), **e.Lan.**$^1$

**2.** A particle, speck; an atom. Also used *fig.*

**Sh.I.** Som' folk is born i' dis ert 'ithoot a spark o' judgement mair is wir cat, *Sh. News* (Mar. 11, 1899). **Or.I.** Vedder *Sketches* (1832) 112. **Per.** A bit spark o' encouragement, *Sabbath Nights* (1899) 52. **Dmf.** Jeanie didna waste a spark, Shennan *Tales* (1831) 63.

**3.** A spirt, jet; a small spot of dirt or liquid mud; a small quantity of liquid.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Sh.I.** Shü comes ta wiz fir a spark o' mylk, püir objeck, *Sh. News* (July 20, 1901). **Cai.**$^1$ **Per.** A spark o' dirt (G.W.). **Edb.** Scrub the streets and fulsie rakes! For's to walk clean, but dub or sparks, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 164. **Nhb.**$^1$ Thor's sparks aall ower yor claes.

**4.** *v.* Phr. (1) *to spark a spunk*, to strike a match; (2) — *to death*, to faint; (3) — *up*, to brighten up; (4) — *up to*, to court, woo.

(1) **Ayr.** His wife had . . . sparkit a spunk the auld clock face to see, Aitken *Lays* (1883) 58. (2) **N.I.**$^1$ 'I was liken to spark to deeth,' I was in a fainting condition. Refers also to persons who can hardly recover breath after a paroxysm of coughing. (3) **s.Stf.** You've got a bit perhaps too solemn a church-going style about you. Spark up a bit; smarten thyself, ode lad! Murray *John Vale* (1890) xxxiii. (4) **s.Stf.** Do you think as that young chap can be a-sparking up to my Cecilia? *ib.* xxxi; Sparked up to by a foreigner her shall not be, *ib.* xxxiii.

**5.** To fall or strike in drops; to fly off in small pieces.

**Sh.I.** Da brü is sparkid apo da gless, an' laid him in smiddereens, *Sh. News* (Dec. 25, 1897). **Edb.** Now glass an' guts [of his watch] did spark an' splarge, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 40.

**6.** To scatter thinly, used of seeds.

**Mry.** Shall I spark in some of thai grass seeds? (Jam.)

**7.** To bespatter with spots of mud or dirt; to soil. Also used *fig.*

**Sc.** You're sparkin' a' your white stockings (Jam.). **Fif.** Young lasses' fame, my dainty joe, Is unco easy sparkit, Douglas *Poems*

(1806) 81. **Lnk.** I maun dicht my sparkin' pen, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 57. **N.I.**$^1$ **Cav.** Your bib is sparked with ink (M.S.M.). **N.Cy.**$^1$ I've sparked my boots. **Nhb.**$^1$ The coach gan past sparkt us.

**8.** To rain slightly; to 'spit.' **Sc.** It's sparkin' (Jam.).

**9.** To become breathless; to die.

**w.Yks.** Ah wor a'most sparked, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 28, 1898).

**SPARK**, *sb.*$^2$ Som. Dev. Cor. [**spāk.**] A spotted or parti-coloured bullock. See **Sparked, Sparky.**

**Som.** He objects to sparks, Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXX. 314. **w.Som.**$^1$ In w.Som. and Dev. nothing but lone coloured cattle of the red Dev. colour are at all approved, even a star on the forehead is thought a blemish, and departure from the true breed. **nw.Dev.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Sparkety**, *adj.* spotted; (2) **Sparkey**, *sb.* a cow of no particular breed.

(1) **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1889) (s.v. Spaggety). (2) **Cor.** Hammond *Parish* (1897) 340.

**SPARKED**, *ppl. adj.* Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **sparkid** Dor. Som. Dev.; **sparkied** Dor. [**spā·kid, -əd.**] **1.** Speckled, spotted, variegated, mottled, streaked. See **Spark**, *sb.*$^2$, **Sparky.**

**Wil.** Davis *Agric.* (1813); **Wil.**$^1$, **Dor.** (L.S.), **Dor.**$^1$ **Som.** I'll zell your little sparked cow that's gone a-sue, Raymond *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 43; (J.S.F.S.); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**$^1$ A sparkéd hen, a sparkéd cat. **Dev.** Thee must watch the sparkid hen, Or her'll goo lay astray, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 30, ed. 1871; **Dev.**$^1$, **nw.Dev.**$^1$

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Sparked-grass**, the striped ribbon-grass, *Phalaris arundinacea*; (2) **-holm**, the variegated holly, *Ilex aquifolium*; (3) **-laurel**, the variegated laurel, *Aucuba japonica.*

(1) **Wil.**$^1$, **Som.** (B. & H.), **w.Som.**$^1$ (2, 3) **Som.** (B. & H.), **w.Som.**$^1$

**3.** Studded over.

**e.Dev.** Eydgin's o' gould, all a-sparkid wi' zelver, Pulman *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 11.

**SPARKLE**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Nhp. Shr. Brks. Also written **sparcle** Shr.$^2$ [**spa·rkl, spā·kl.**] **1.** *v.* To send out sparks.

**Ayr.** The roads sparkled with the feet of summoning horsemen, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) viii. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ Larch-branches sparkle about so, they're dangerous for childer.

Hence **Sparkling-heat**, *sb.* iron so hot as to emit bright, white sparks. ne.Lan.$^1$ **2.** To splash, sprinkle, bespatter.

**Nhp.**$^1$ He rode so fast he sparkled the mud all over me.

**3.** To disperse, scatter; to spend, waste; *gen.* with *away.*

**n.Cy.** Still in use (Hall.). **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**$^4$, **Chs.**$^{12}$

**4.** *sb.* A spark; a gleam of light; *pl.* large sparks of fire or small burning pieces of wood or straw flying upward.

**Cai.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ 'Whad's the matter ŏŏth the child's arm?' 'W'y, a sparkle fled out o' the fire an' burnt it'; **Shr.**$^2$ A sparcle flew out o' th' fire. **Brks.**$^1$

**5.** A small speck of spar or glittering material in stratified rocks.

**Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb., Dur.** Black metal with some scares of coal and white sparkle, *Borings* (1881) II. 55.

**SPARKLING**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* Nrf. Claying between the spars to cover the thatch of cottages. Grose *Suppl.* (1790); Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

**SPARKY**, *adj.* Wil. Som. Dev. [**spā·ki.**] Speckled, variegated, spotted, piebald. See **Spark**, *sb.*$^2$, **Sparked.**

**Wil.**$^1$, **w.Som.**$^1$ **Dev.** Vather went to Holsery fair an' buyed dree sparky cows, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**$^1$, **nw.Dev.**$^1$

**SPARL**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **spaarl.** [**sparl.**] The large intestine; *pl.* the coarse parts of beef served up in an intestine; a sausage. Also in *comp.* **Sparl-pudding.**

Sparl-pudding skins, besides a collop or two, *Sh. News* (Jan. 29, 1898); Dried saucer-meat an' spaarls, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 98; **S. & Ork.**$^1$

[Cp. ON. *sperðill*, a kind of sausage (Vigfusson).]

**SPARLIE**, *adj. Obs.* n.Cy. Nhb. Peevish. n.Cy. (Hall.), Nhb.$^1$

**SPARLING**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Nhb. Cum. Lan. Chs. Wal. [**spa·rlin, spā·lin.**] The smelt, *Osmerus eperlanus.* See **Sperling.**

**Slg.** While Forth yields her salmon and sparling, Galloway *Poems* (1804) 73. **Kcb.** The smelt or sparling, a very rare fish, *Statist. Acc.* VII. 54 (Jam.). **n.Cy.** Harewood *Dict. Sports* (1835) (s.v. Smelt); **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ So-called in Newcastle. **Cum.**$^{24}$ **Lan.** Sparlings are none other than what we eat as smelts, *N. & Q.* (1892) 8th S. iii. 33. **Chs.**$^{123}$ **n.Wal.** (F.R.C.); This river [the Conway] is also famous for its Brwyniaid, or sparlings, Williams *Hist. Aberconwy*, 146, in *N. & Q.* (1892) 8th S. ii. 465.

[*Sardallus*, sparlynge, *Voc. Trin. Coll. MS.* (c. 1450) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 609.]

**SPARLING**, *sb.*$^2$ Lan. Also in form **spurling.** [**spā·lin.**] **1.** The Arctic tern, *Sterna macrura.* Swainson *Birds* (1885) 202. **2.** The common tern, *Sterna fluviatilis. ib.* **3.** The little tern, *Sterna minuta.* w.Lan. *ib.* 203.

**SPARLING**, *sb.*$^3$ Shr.$^1$ [**spā·lin.**] A thin, puny little child; lit. a 'spareling.'

'Inna that child a sparlin' fur a six yer owd?' 'Aye, it's a poor āven.' Sometimes used as a redundant *adj.*: 'It's a poor, little sparlin' child.'

**SPARLY**, *v.* and *adj.* Dev. **1.** *v.* To sparkle, glisten.

Dew-draps bright That sparlies in ez zilver light, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 21, ed. 1853.

**2.** *adj.* Sparkling, glistening.

**Dev.**$^3$ A piece of glass or spar is said to be a sparly stone.

**SPARPLE**, *v. Obs.* Sc. Also written **sparpel** and in form **sperple** (Jam.). To scatter, sprinkle; to spread about.

**Fif.** The heukle-banies black That sparpled lay about like wrack Or tangles on a shore, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 152; Newes war sparpelit athort the countrey, that the Ministers war all to be thair massacred, Melvill *Autobiog.* (1610) 133, ed. 1842.

[Sparplyn, *spergo, dispergo* (*Prompt.*). OFr. *esparpeiller.*]

**SPAR(R**, *v.* and *adv.* Sc. n.Cy. [**spar.**] **1.** *v.* To place the legs or arms so as to resist a strain. Cf. **spar**, *sb.*$^1$ **5.**

**Bnff.**$^1$ Sparr yir legs agains the wa', an' a' thir airt winna pit ye oot.

**2.** Phr. *to spar for wind, fig.* to seek to gain time or ease.

**Kcb.** He was talking about and around the subject, 'sparring for wind,' as it were, Muir *Muncraig* (1900) 40.

**3.** *adv.* In a state of opposition; *gen.* in phr. *to set one's feet or legs a-spar.* See **Aspar.**

**n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Set your feet ay a spar to the spinning o't, Ross *Helenore* (1768) *Sng.* (Jam.) **N.Cy.**$^1$ 'I thought you were going to America, Thomas?' 'Aye, sir, but our wife set her legs a-spar, and nobody could mack her budge.'

**SPARR**, *sb.* Ken. Sus. [**spā(r).**] The house-sparrow, *Passer domesticus.*

**Ken.**$^1$ 'Who killed cock-robin?' 'I,' said the sparr. **Sus.**$^1$ There warnt quite so many sparrs and greybirds (s.v. Heart).

**SPARRABLE**, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **sparabil** nw.Der.$^1$; **sparable** s.Sc. Ir. Dur.$^1$ Cum.$^{14}$ Stf. Der.$^2$ Shr.$^1$ Hmp.$^1$ Dev.$^1$ Cor.$^{12}$; **sparraball** Cum.; **sparrabil** Dev.; **sparribil** Wil.; **sparrible** Edb.; and in forms **sparbill** Nhb.$^1$; **spurble** e.Som. [**spa·rəbl.**] A small headless nail used in the soles of boots and shoes; a 'sparrowbill.'

**s.Sc.** His sparrables wad cut Leddy Boyd's fine carpets, Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 166. **Edb.** Shoes . . . with polished soles, and some glittering with sparribles and cuddy-heels, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) iii. **Gall.** The mowdieman's shoon being sparrable paved, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 79, ed. 1876. **Ir.** Three rows of sparables in the soles, Carleton *Fardorougha* (1836) vii. **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ *Obs.* except in the common saying: 'You may talk tiv him whahl yer tung's as small as a sparrable,' *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.**$^{1245}$, **Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^{12}$, **s.Chs.**$^1$ **s.Stf.** I allays have tew rows o' sparrables round my beuts soles on heels (T.P.). **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ Yo' mun get tuthree sparables pŭt i' the 'eels o' them boots; **Shr.**$^2$, **Hmp.**$^1$ **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Som.** (W.F.R.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ **Dev.** You could have counted the sparrabils in the soles, O'Neill *Dimpses* (1892) 42; **Dev.**$^1$ If a' had sparables in hes shoes, a must a lamst en, 21. **Cor.**$^{12}$

Hence (1) **Sparable-tin**, *sb.* tin ore; (2) **Sparrabled**, *ppl. adj.* having small nails or 'sparrow-bills.'

(1) **Cor.** Smyth *Cat. Min. Coll.* (1864) 17. (2) **n.Dev.** One's sparrabled shoes kicked t'ither's neck, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 106.

**SPARRE**, see **Speer**, *v.*$^1$

**SPARRED-HURDLES**, *sb. pl.* Brks.$^1$ Hurdles made of shaved wood, morticed and nailed.

**SPARROW**, *sb.*$^1$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **sparra** nw.Dev.$^1$ [spa·rə, spæ·rə.] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Sparrow-beaks**, fossil sharks' teeth; (2) **-birds**, the wild geranium, *Geranium Robertianum*; (3) **-blasted**, dumbfounded; (4) **-club**, a club supported by farmers, having for its object the destruction of sparrows when they become too numerous; (5) **-drift**, very small shot, used in shooting small birds; (6) **-duck**, the hooded crow, *Corvus cornix*; also called **Kentish-man** (q.v.); (7) **-feathers**, chaff of oats when used instead of feathers for beds; (8) **-hail**, see (5); (9) **-hawk**, (*a*) the merlin, *Falco aesalon*; (*b*) the kestrel, *Tinnunculus alaudarius*; (10) **-pie**, (11) **-pudding**, a fancy dish, supposed to make a person preternaturally sharp; (12) **-shanks**, a derisive term applied to a person with thin legs; (13) **-weed**, the greater spearwort, *Ranunculus Lingua*.

(1) **Nhp.**$^1$ Called also birds' beaks. (2) **w.Som.**$^1$ **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 29. (3) **Ayr.** 'Eh! megsty me! I'm sparrow-blasted!' exclaimed the leddy, throwing herself back in the chair and lifting both her hands and eyes in wonderment, Galt *Entail* (1823) lxxiii. (4) **Glo.** Gibbs *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 111. **Sur.** The farmers' sparrow clubs claim their host of victims, Son of Marshes *London Town* (ed. 1894) 59. (5) **Rxb.** (Jam.), **Nhb.**$^1$ (6) **Nrf.** Kentishmen are sold and eaten as 'sparrow-duck,' Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 140. (7) **n.Yks.**$^4$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ (8) **Fif.** Cries of 'A speech—a speech!' fell wi' nearly as sair an effect as sparrow-hail aboot his ears, McLaren *Tibbie* (1894) 73. **s.Sc.** Some sparrow-hail wad best dispatch him, Watson *Bards* (1859) 53. **N.I.**$^1$ (9, *a*) **Sc.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 139. (*b*) **Ir.** *ib.* 140. (10) **nw.Dev.**$^1$ (11) *ib.* I rack'n he'd a got sparra-pudd'n vor brexus. (12) **Lan.** Pooin a hontful o' yure out of Betty Booth's yead for coin thee sparrowshanks, Brierley *Out of Work* (1885) ii. **s.Lan.**$^1$ (13) **Ldd.** (B. & H.)

**2.** Phr. *in three hops of a sparrow*, very quickly, almost at once.

**Don.** They had Dan on the spot in three hops of a sparrow, Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 55.

**3.** Used *attrib.*: to denote anything very small.

**Don.** The dickens a bit of them could make as much out of the wee sparrow park as could keep body and soul together, *ib. Chim. Corners* (1899) 159.

**4.** The corn-bunting, *Emberiza miliaria*. Heb. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 69. **5.** *pl.* See below.

**Lon.** Of their [dustmen's] wages, from 26*s.* to 30*s.* a week, a good sum goes in drink; and then there are 'sparrows' [beer or beer-money] given by householders when their dust-holes are emptied, *Good Wds.* (1879) 739.

**SPARROW**, *sb.*$^2$ Sur. I.W. Dor. Cor. Also in forms **sparra** Cor.$^1$; **sparrod** I.W. [spæ·rə.] A pointed stick or rod, used by thatchers to secure the thatch of a roof. See **Spar**, *sb.*$^1$ **3**.

**Sur.**$^1$ **I.W.** He skulks through the copses for sparods and ledgers, Moncrieff *Dream* (1863) l. 29; **I.W.**$^1$, Dor. (C.W.), **Cor.**$^{12}$

**SPARROWBILL**, *sb.* Lan. Cor. Also written **sparable** Cor.$^2$ In phr. (1) *sparrowbill pie*, anything unpalatable or unpleasant; (2) *to be hard sparrowbills with*, to be hard or exacting on. Cf. **sparrable**.

(1) **Cor.** She do ate like a gert gannet an' con clunk sparrow-bill pie, for sure 'r can, Harris *Wheal Veor* (1901) 171; **Cor.**$^2$ I'll give you some sparable pie. (2) **Lan.** I'm feart it'll be hard sparrowbills wi' whul kither on us, Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) 224.

**SPARROW-FART(S**, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also in form **sparrows-fart** n.Cy. [spa·rə-fāt(s.] Day-break, very early morning.

**n.Cy.** (B.K.), **w.Yks.**$^1$ **s.Lan.**$^1$ 'Aw'st ger-up afore th' sparrow farts,' or 'afore sparrow-fart.' **Chs.**$^1$ Tha mun be up by sparrow-farts or tha'll be too late. **nw.Der.**$^1$

**SPARROW-GRASS**, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **sparra-** e.Yks.$^1$ se.Wor.$^1$; **sparrer-** Brks.$^1$; **sparry-** Sc. A corruption of 'asparagus,' *Asparagus officinalis*.

**Sc.** Trenching up the sparrygrass, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xiv. **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.** (W.M.E.F.), **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Lin.** My oän bed o' sparrow-grass, Tennyson *Spinster's Sweet-arts* (1885). **n.Lin.**$^1$ **Lei.** *Lei. Chron.* (Mar. 13, 1875). **Nhp.** It says ferns and grasses, and this is sparrow-grass, Hole *Roses* (ed. 1896) 28. **War.**$^{23}$, **se.Wor.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^1$, **Brks.**$^1$ **Lon.** I have the grass—it's always called, when cried in the streets, 'Spar-row gra-ass,' Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 93. **Sur.** (L.J.Y.), **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.), **w.Som.**$^1$

**SPARS**, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* Suf. Short, stunted twigs or shoots, projecting a few inches from the trunks or boughs of trees, esp. of pear-trees. Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 289, ed. 1849; Suf.$^1$

**SPARSE**, *adj.* Sc. [spars.] Widely spread, far apart; used *gen.* of writing.

**Sc.** 'Sparse writing' is wide, open writing, occupying a large space (Jam.); When much space is occupied by few words, the Scotch, esp. the lawyers, say, 'The writing is sparse,' or 'The paper is sparsely written,' *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 237; *Scoticisms* (1787) 85. **s.Sc.** In common use, *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. vii. 51.

**SPART**, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. Also in forms **spert**, **spirt** Sc. [spart.] The dwarf-rush, *Juncus articulatus*. Cf. **spret**, *sb.*$^1$, **sprit**, *sb.*$^2$

**Sc.** Also the coarse rush-like grass which grows on wet, boggy land (Jam. *Suppl.*). **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Nhb.**, **Dur.** (B. & H.)

Hence **Sparty**, *adj.* abounding with rushes.

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*), **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ The grun's varry sparty here aboot.

**SPARTACLE, SPARTICLE**, see **Spectacle**.

**SPARTLE**, *sb.* Nhb.$^1$ [spa·rtl.] A wooden spatula about the size and shape of the flat hand, used by thatchers for raising up old thatch in order to insert fresh wisps in repairing a roof.

**SPARTLE**, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To leap, spring; to sprawl, kick about; to paw.

**n.Sc.** Her bonny bairn, Lay spartling at her side, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) II. 222, ed. 1875. **Ayr.** Our Steenie chiel began to squeal An' spartle 'mang the claes, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 283. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Kcb.** Powheads spartle in the oozy flosh, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 12.

**SPARVE**, *sb.* Cor. [spāv.] The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*.

Rodd *Birds* (1880) 315. **w.Cor.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 29.

**SPASH**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. The foot.

**n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Bnff.** But wauk'nin, than my spash I lifted Frae place to place, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 181.

**SPAT**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Cum. Yks. Not. Brks. Mid. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Amer. [spat, spæt.] **1.** *sb.* A slight blow or knock; a slap, smack; a pat.

**Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 311; **Cum.**$^4$ The dog went to make friends with the cat, who gave him a rare spat with her paw. **e.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 15, 1884) 8. **Brks.**$^1$, **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.) **Ken.**$^1$ He ain't no ways a bad boy; if you gives him a middlin' spat otherwhile, he'll do very well. **Sur.**$^1$, **Sus.**$^1$, **Hmp.** (J.R.W.), **Hmp.**$^1$

**2.** *Fig.* A quarrel, 'tiff,' disagreement.

**w.Sc.** Robert and his uncle had a bit o' spat this morning, Henderson *Our Jeames* (1898) 316. **w.Yks.** They've had ther bit ov a spat an nah they're friends, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1890) 15, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 28, 1898). [**Amer.** He and I had several 'spats,' *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1901) 65.]

**3.** *v.* To slap, smack; to pat sharply.

**w.Yks.**$^2$ To beat on the head with a cane. **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Hmp.**$^1$ [**Amer.** You can't spat a man honder betwixt the eyes than to set back an' not break bread wi' 'im, *Cent. Mag.* (Jan. 1866) 429.]

**SPAT**, *sb.*$^2$ Yks. [spat.] A copy, image, likeness. Cf. **spit**, *v.*$^1$ **13**. **w.Yks.** He's the spat of his father (W.F.S.).

**SPAT**, *sb.*$^3$ Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Lan. Oxf. Ken. Sus. Hmp. and in *gen.* colloq. use. [spat, spæt.] **1.** A gaiter, legging, 'spatterdash.' *Gen.* in *pl.*

**Abd.** I lootit doon to fes'n my spat, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. **Frf.** They hae paid for their paper-collars, spats an' hair-oil, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 192, ed. 1889. **Lth.** The auld man's roomy waddin' coat . . . Maks . . . spats to tailor Davie, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 137. **Edb.** Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.* **Kcb.** The gentlemen came in for their spats, Muir *Muncraig* (1900) 48. **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) **Cum.** (J.P.); **Cum.**$^3$ Tryin' to lowse t'buttons of his spats, 9. **Wm.** (W.H.H.), **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Oxf.** (G.O.), **Ken.**$^1$ **Sus.**$^1$ Leather gaiters reaching above the knee. **Hmp.**$^1$

Hence **Spattit**, *pp.* gaitered, supplied with 'spats' or gaiters. **Cum.**$^3$ 'Tis gā'n to be weel spattit, 178.

**2.** *Obs. pl.* Phr. *black spats*, a cant term for irons on the legs.

**Sc.** Gin he hadna the black spats on, I sid apen the door a wee thing cannier, *St. Kathleen* (1820) IV. iii (Jam.).

**SPAT**, *v.*$^2$ Som. Dev. [spæt.] To spit.

**w.Som.**$^1$ Tau·mee, haut· bee yùe ai·teen oa? spaat· ut aew·t turaa·klee! [Tommy, what are you eating? spit it out directly]. It is usual to spat for luck. In a market, the luck money if handed over in coin is spat upon before being pocketed. **Dev.** There was I a-blowin', puffin', Holl'rin', hoopin', spattin', snuffin', Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 29, ed. 1853.

**SPAT**, *v.*$^3$ Ken. [spæt.] To walk or patter about as a dog does.

**e.Ken.** You'll drive me wild ef you keep spatting in and out just as I done the floor (M.T.).

**SPATCH**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. [spatʃ.] **1.** *sb.* A large spot; a patch or plaster. Sc. (Jam.) Cf. **spetch.** **2.** *v.* To patch, mend.

**w.Yks.** Th' childer's clogs want spatchin, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1889) 20.

**SPATCHCOCK**, *sb.* *Obs.* Lakel. See below.

Any official . . . who had ventured to question the warlike yeomen['s right] to exercise their heraldic fancies would have run a grave risk of being made a spatchcock of, or in other words, of his head being stuck in a rabbit-hole, and his legs staked to the ground, Bradley *Highways and Byways* (1901) 62.

**SPATCHEL**, see **Spetchel.**

**SPATE**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **spait(t** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.$^1$ N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ ne.Lan.$^1$; and in forms **speat** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ Cum.$^4$ n.Yks.$^2$; **speatt** Cum.$^1$; **speeat** w.Dur.$^1$ n.Yks.$^{23}$ w.Yks.; **speet** Sh.I. Nhb.$^1$; **spete** Cum.$^{14}$; **spyet** N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ [spēt, spiət.] **1.** *sb.* A flood, esp. a sudden flood or overflow in a river or stream. Also used *fig.*

**Sc.** A perfect spate of calumnies, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xxvii. **Sh.I.** Doo'll see what's afore dee noo 'at da Lammas speets is come, *Sh. News* (Aug. 10, 1901). **Cai.**$^1$, **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Bnff.** Bridge . . . ruined by the spaitt of water, Cramond *Ann. Cullen* (1888) 78. **Abd.** The speat rages, Ruddiman *Sc. Parish* (1828) 96, ed. 1889. **Per.** A roarin' spate o' people, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 61. **Ayr.** The mill-lade at Kilwinning brig in a spait, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xii. **Edb.** Campbell *Deilie Jock* (1897) 120. **Rxb.** A rush like the Whiterhope in spate, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 19. **Nhb.**$^1$, **Cum.** (J.Ar.), **Cum.**$^1$, **Wm.** (W.D.) **n.Yks.** The water rushed down . . . angrily in winter and in times of spate, Simpson *Jeanie o' Biggersdale* (1893) 51. **w.Yks.** When there is a fair spate in the river, Baines *Yks. Past* (1870) 253.

**2.** A sudden, heavy downfall of rain; a waterspout.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** Sic spates o' rain, *Guidman Inglismill* (1873) 28. **s.Sc.** Kisses, That fell like speats o' rain, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 389; (A.W.) **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ It com on a reg'lar speat o' rain just efter we left. **w.Dur.**$^1$ A thunder speeat is a thunder shower. **Cum.**$^1$ A speàtt o' rain; **Cum.**$^4$ **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ A speeat o' rain; **n.Yks.**$^3$ **w.Yks.** A heavy speeat o' rain, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 5, 1898). **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**3.** *Obs.* A pond; a little standing pool of water. Dur. (K.), (Hall.) **4.** *v.* To flood.

**Slg.** The spated linns were leaping, Towers *Poems* (1885) 201. **Lnk.** Sheughs an' deep fur-drains were jawin' To spate the burns, Watson *Poems* (1853) 26. **e.Lth.** The roar An' rackin' din O' spated Tyne's tumultuous pour, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 33.

**5.** With *on*: to rain very heavily; to pour.

**Bnff.**$^1$ It spaitit on the hail nicht.

**6.** *Fig.* To overwhelm; to punish or chastise severely.

**Lnk.** Dinna speak tae me or I'll spate ye, ye cruel-hearted wretch that ye are, Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 44.

[Spate, a stream, *torrens*, Levins *Manip.* (1570).]

**SPATE-BONE**, see **Spade-bone.**

**SPATHIE**, *sb.* Per. Knr. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A spotted river-trout.

**SPATRIL**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. **1.** A kind of shoe; a gaiter or legging. Rxb. (Jam.) **2.** *pl.* A term applied to the notes in music.

**Rxb.** Thy flats, and sharps, and rests, and nat'rals, Wi' figures, dots, and mystic spatrils, A. Scott *Poems* (1808) 22 (Jam.).

**SPATTERDASHES**, *sb. pl.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Ken. Wil. Also in forms **spatter-daishers** Wil.; **spatterdashers** Yks.; **spatterlashes** Ken. Gaiters, leggings. Cf. **spattle-dashes, splatter-dashers.**

**Sc.** Your legs happed in a cosie pair o' spatterdashes, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 196. **Slg.** Awa, wi' a' sic hashes, Wha wear nought else but spatterdashes, Galloway *Poems* (1792) 18. **Edb.** Their stumps . . . Are dight in spatterdashes, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 156, ed. 1785. **Cum.** A pair o' greet legs top't oot at t'boddem wid a pair o' smashin' spatterdashes, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1876) 149; **Cum.**$^4$ **Yks.** Buskins, or coverings of leather to defend the stockings and legs from wet and dirt (K.). **n.Yks.**$^2$, **Ken.** (K.) **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892).

**SPATTLE**, *sb.*$^1$ Yks. Som. [spa·tl, spæ·tl.] Spittle, saliva. Cf. **spottle**, *sb.*$^1$

**n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^3$ **w.Som.**$^1$ Úz spaat·l luy·k-s au·l strae·umee wai blid·-n kruup·shun [His expectoration is all streaked with blood and pus].

[OE. *spātl*, spittle, saliva (B.T.).]

**SPATTLE**, *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. [spa·tl.] **1.** A long-handled wooden spoon or spade, used in baking; see below. A dial. form of 'spatula.'

**Cum.**$^4$ Used for putting the loaves into the oven, and for removing them. **w.Yks.**$^2$ Used for lifting meal from the meal-tub to the bake-stone.

**2.** A plough-spade. See **Pattle**, *sb.*

**Gall.** Another perhaps gives the sock, another the stilts, another the spattle, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 460, ed. 1876. **Nhb.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**SPATTLE**, *sb.*$^3$ *Obs.* Sc. A slight inundation. See **Spate.**

**Dmf.** Render the meadows more firm and dry, and carry off small spattles of rain, without damaging the crops, *Agric. Surv.* 496 (Jam.).

**SPATTLE**, *v.* and *sb.*$^4$ Chs. Shr. [spa·tl.] **1.** *v.* To bespatter, splash. Cf. **spottle**, *v.*

**Chs.**$^1$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ 'Wotev·ŭr aan· yoa· dùn wi yŭr frok, Mae·ri?' 'Oa·, it)s nob·ŭt ŭ bit spaat·lt wi wau·kin.' **Shr.**$^1$ 'W'y 'ow yo'n dagged yore throck!' 'O, it inna much, it's on'y spattled a bit.'

**2.** *Obsol.* To slapdash with white on a black ground.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ The 'aister' of old-fashioned cottage fire-places is spattled thus:—It is first washed with a mixture of soot and buttermilk, this being dry, it is sprinkled or splashed with whitewash by means of a flat brush. 'Jenny, yo' gŏŏ an' axe Betty Dulson if 'er'll lend me 'er w'itewesh brush to spattle the aister wuth.'

**3.** To pepper with small shot.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ I've bin all round the coppy an' the sidelant-leasow after quice. I shot three an' spattled tuthree more.

**4.** To fritter away; to spend or waste money in trifles.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ Nancy Furber dunna mak' a very good ăven for a poor mon's wife, an' see the way 'er spattles 'er wages in bits an' dabs.

Hence (1) **Spattling-brass**, (2) **-money**, *sb.* pocket-money, money which comes in small sums and is expended in trifling purchases.

(1) **s.Chs.**$^1$ Yoa·)kn bring· mi ŭ nyóo laash· fŭr mi wip·, ŭn taak· wot)s aayt fŭr spaat·lin-braas. (2) **Shr.**$^1$ I say, Missis, yo'n too much spattlin'-money, I wunna a so much butter sent to markit every wik, yo' maun try an' get some more cheese from somew'eer;—that'll bring the money in, in a lump.

**5.** *sb.* A spot of dirt; bespatterment.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ Mahy frok)s au· oa·r spaat·lz wi wau·kin thróo dhŭ mùd.

**SPATTLED**, *pp.* Shr.$^1$ [spa·tld.] Slightly intoxicated.

'Wuz the Maister drunk las' night?' 'No, 'e wunna drunk, o'y a bit spattled.'

**SPATTLE-DASHES**, *sb. pl.* Ken. Sus. Also in form **spattle-dashers** Ken. Leggings, gaiters, 'spats.' See also **Spatterdashes.**

**Ken.** Josher . . . with leggings called by his admirers spattle-dashers, Son of Marshes *London Town* (ed. 1894) 160. **Sus.**$^1$

**SPATTLING**, *adj.* Cum.$^4$ [spa·tlin.] In *comb.* **Spattling poppy**, the bladder campion, *Silene cucubalus.*

**SPAUD**, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. e.An. Also in forms **spaut-** e.An.$^1$; **spawt, spote** w.Yks. [spǭd; spǭt, spǫət.] The shoulder; the shoulder-bone of an animal. Also in *comp.* **Spaud-bone.** Cf. **spald**, *sb.*$^1$

**n.Cy.** (Hall.) **w.Yks.** It's t'best end o' t'spawt ribs, *Yksman.* (Sept. 1878) 182; The thin bone found transversely fixed in a crop of beef (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^1$ (s.v. Spate-bone).

**SPAUD, SPAUGHT**, see **Spald**, *v.*, **Spaut.**

**SPAUL**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **spawl** Sc. n.Cy. (Hall.); and in forms **spaw-** w.Yks.$^1$; **speal** Sc. (Jam.) n.Lan.$^1$; **speel-** Wm.

n.Yks.$^2$ ne.Lan.$^1$; **spell** w.Yks.$^1$; **speul** Abd.; **spoale** Cum.$^4$; **spole** Cum.$^1$; **spule** Sc. [spǭl, spǫəl; Sc. also spāl.] **1.** *sb.* The shoulder or fore-quarter of an animal; a leg, limb. Cf. **spald,** *sb.*$^1$

**Sc.** The spule o' the deer on the board he has set, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) IV. 99, ed. 1848; We vulgarly speak of lang spauls, strictly referring to the limbs (JAM., s.v. Spald). **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** WALKER *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 607. **Rnf.** May Misfortune tear him spawl and plack, TANNAHILL *Poems* (1807) 91, ed. 1817. **Lnk.** Their Brigadier In every spaul did quake for fear, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) I. 164. **Slk.** You may see a cloud-giant on a stormy day, coverin' a parish wi' ilka stretch o' his spawl, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 177. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 69, ed. 1876. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Cum.**$^4$ A butcher's term for the cut between the neck and the forecrop; the thin or flat portion of the shoulder blade.

Hence (1) **Spaul-** or **Spule-blade,** *sb.* the shoulder-blade or bone; (2) **-bone,** *sb.* (*a*) see (1); (*b*) the small bone of the leg; (3) **-drochy,** *adj.* long-legged; (4) **-piece,** *sb.* a piece of beef cut from the shoulder of an animal with part of the shoulder-bone; (5) **Spawly,** *adj.* leggy, having too much leg for beauty.

(1) **Sc.** His left hand always on his right spule-blade to hide the wound that the silver bullet had made, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xi; There's no muckle left on the spule blade, *ib. Bride of Lam.* (1819) xvii. (2, *a*) **Sc.** The spule-bane, and the back-sey, and the spar-rib, *Magopico* (ed. 1836) 25. **n.Sc.** Reading the speal or spule bane of a leg of mutton well scraped was anciently a common mode of divination. It most *gen.* prevailed in the Highlands and it is not yet extinct. After the bone is thoroughly scraped they hold it between them and the light, and looking through it pretend to have a representation of future events (JAM., s.v. Spald). **Frf.** Twa slauky stanes seemit his spule-banes, LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 239. **w.Yks.**$^1$ (*b*) **Wm.** (B.K.), **n.Yks.**$^2$, **w.Yks.**$^1$, **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ (3) **Sc.** When some spawl drochie chiel Scoots aff like the deil, EDWARDS *Mod. Poets,* 13th S. 100. **Gall.** Ane spawldrochy lang-legged flee [fly], MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 412, ed. 1876. (4) **w.Yks.**$^1$ (5) **Lnk.** We're no o' the spawly breed Cross't aff by bluids for sake o' speed, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 29.

**2.** A feeble stretching of the limbs. Cld. (JAM.) **3.** *pl.* The branches of a tree; the divisions of anything. n.Cy. (HALL.) **4.** *v.* To partially separate or 'slip' the shoulder-blade of an animal from the chest; to dislocate any joint. Cum.$^{14}$

**SPAUL, SPAULD, SPAULDER,** see **Spall, Spald,** *sb.*$^1$, *v.*, **Spalder.**

**SPAULINS,** *sb. pl.* Nhb.$^1$ The smaller pieces filling in the core of a dry wall.

**SPAUN, SPAUT,** see **Span,** *sb.*$^1$, **Spaud,** *sb.*

**SPAUT,** *sb. Obs.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. Also written **spaught** Nhb.$^1$ e.Yks.; **spawt** Dur.; and in form **spowt** N.Cy.$^2$ A youth, stripling.

**N.Cy.**$^2$ **Nhb.**$^1$ Sir, here's a spaught that came fra Taunton, *Joco-Ser. Disc.* (1686) 42. **Dur.** (K.) **e.Yks.** Wee give usually to a spaught for holding of the oxe plough fower nobles, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 133.

**SPAVE,** *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Also written **spaive** Sc. (JAM.) Gall.; and in forms **speav(e** Sc. (JAM.) Gall. N.Cy.$^1$ Cum.$^{14}$; **speeav(e** n.Yks.$^2$ e.Yks. w.Yks. [spēv, spiəv.] To spay or castrate a female animal.

**Gall.** Spaivers: persons who libb and spaive cattle. . . A young cow with calf, that is to say, an apen quey, will not speave, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 432, ed. 1876. **Kcb.** When cut, or spaved, they then with us obtain the name of heifers, *Statist. Acc.* XV. 85 (JAM.). **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.**$^2$ **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**$^1$

Hence **Spaver,** *sb.* a man whose occupation is to spay cattle.

**Gall.** Few men would I rather spend an hour with than Mr. Papple the speaver, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 372, ed. 1876. **Wgt.** A man, whose occupation was that of a spaver, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 29.

**SPAVIE,** *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Also written **spaivie** N.I.$^1$; **spavy** Elg.; and in forms **spave** N.I.$^1$; **spawwee** Sh.I.; **speavie** Sc. S. & Ork.$^1$; **spyevy** Sh.I. [spē·vi.] **1.** *sb.* The spavin, a disease of horses. Also used *fig.* and *attrib.*

**Sc.** The seventh wife Davie, The seventh gave him the spavie, MAIDMENT *Pasquils* (1868) 23; Ye spur Your speavie mear too fast, *ib.* 271. **Sh.I.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.); Dey hed a rigged strik i' da hill, bit shü hed da spawwee an' wis ill wi da gaa sickness, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 244; **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Ayr.** Her lord, . . Tho' limpin' wi' the spavie, BURNS *Jolly Beggars* (1785) l. 250. **Gall.** We'll gie the loons the spavie sune, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 210. **N.I.**$^1$

Hence **Spavied** or **Spaviet,** *ppl. adj.* having the spavin.

**Abd.** Hirpled to his cloots again Just like a spavied horse, CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 248. **Ayr.** My spaviet Pegasus will limp, Till ance he's fairly het, BURNS *Ep. to Davie* (Jan. 1784) st. 11. **Lnk.** Starved an' ill-used, spavit an' blin', ORR *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 45. **N.I.**$^1$

**2.** *v.* To walk as if afflicted with the spavin.

**Elg.** He spavy'd back and fore the room, And grain'd and goggl'd sair, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 69.

**SPAVIN,** *sb.*$^1$ Sur. Hmp. [spæ·vin.] A spasm.

**Sur.**$^1$ On asking an old woman of her ailment she said that 'It was something of the windy spavin.' **Hmp.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 400; **Hmp.**$^1$

**SPAVIN,** *sb.*$^2$ Yks. [spa·vin.] The bed of clay on which a coal-seam rests. Also in *comp.* **Spavin-stone.**

WOODWARD *Geol. Eng. and Wal.* (1876) 93. **w.Yks.** Hard spavin or underclay, *Geol. Surv. Vert. Sect.* Sheet 43.

**SPAW,** *sb.*$^1$ and *v.* Yks. Lan. Also in form **spo** s.Lan.$^1$ [spǭ, spō.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Spaw-water,** the water of a mineral spring or spa. s.Lan.$^1$ **2.** *v.* To go to the seaside or for a pleasure trip, esp. in phr. *to go spawing.*

**w.Yks.** This is th' time o' th' year to gooa spawin', HARTLEY *Budget* (1867) 15; Yo're allus spawin' off somewheare, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 5, 1898).

Hence **Spawing-spot,** *sb.* a seaside place or health resort.

**w.Yks.** If ony body wanted to pick a lass for a wife they shouldn't goa to a spawin' spot, HARTLEY *Budget* (1867) 15.

**SPAW,** *sb.*$^2$ n.Cy. Yks. The slit of a pen. Ct. **spald,** *v.* **4.**

**n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 172. **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

**SPAW, SPAWDER, SPAWER, SPAWL,** see **Spaul, Spalder, Spare,** *sb.*$^1$, **Spall, Spaul, Spool.**

**SPAWLT,** see **Spalt,** *adj.*$^2$

**SPAWN,** *sb.*$^1$ Wor. [spǭn.] A likeness, picture, image. Cf. **spit,** *v.*$^1$ **13.**

**s.Wor.** 'Be 'e Mr. Boulter's dog?' 'No.' 'I thought 'e was, 'e's the very spawn uv 'im' (H.K.).

**SPAWN,** *sb.*$^2$ Bnff.$^1$ A span, a term used in the game of 'spawnie.' Hence **Spawnie,** *sb.* a game; see below. See **Spangie.**

A game played with buttons by two or more players by one player throwing his button to a distance and another throwing his as near as possible to his opponent's. If he reaches within a spawn of it, the button is his.

**SPAWNEY,** *adj.* Not.$^3$ Also written **spowny.** [spǭ·ni.] [Not known to our correspondents.] Big-framed.

**SPAWT,** see **Spaud, Spaut.**

**SPAWWEE, SPAY,** see **Spavie, Spae,** *v.*

**SPAYART,** *sb.* w.Som.$^1$ [spai·ət.] A male deer of three years old; a 'spire.'

**SPAY-SPEED,** see **Spade-speed.**

**SPEACE,** *sb.* Nhb.$^1$ [spiəs.] The curlew, *Numenius arquata.*

**SPEAK,** *v.* and *sb.*$^1$ Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **speek** Ir. Lakel.$^2$ w.Yks.$^3$; and in forms **spaik** Sc.; **spạk** Lakel.$^2$; **spake** Ir. w.Yks.$^3$ Brks.$^1$; **speeak** n.Yks.$^4$; **spek** Cai.$^1$; **speyk** Lakel.$^2$ w.Yks. s.Lan.$^1$ [spīk, spēk, w.Yks. speik.] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms.

**1.** *Preterite*: (1) **Spack,** (2) **Spak,** (3) **Spake,** (4) **Spauk,** (5) **Spawk,** (6) **Speak,** (7) **Speäked,** (8) **Spoäk,** (9) **Spock,** (10) **Spok,** (11) **Spooak,** (12) **Spook.**

(1) **Sh.I.** I spack wi' a Nortmarine man, *Sh. News* (Nov. 13, 1897). **Ayr.** Then Mr. David [Dick] raise and spack as followes, WODROW Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) II. 17. **Dmf.** This is the burden o' what it spack, THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 13. **Nhb.** She spack a deal about the deeth of the Swire, BEWICK *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 14. **Cum.** My beluivet spack, RAYSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) ii. 10. **Wm.** Theear he steead stock still, an nivver spack,

*Spec. Dial.* (ed. 1885) pt. iii. 9. **w.Yks.**$^1$ (2) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Sh.I.** Oot spak the ghaist wi' a voice right howe, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 239. **Abd.** I winna say but Sandy spak back, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xvii. **Gall.** He spak o' darts and Cupid's bow, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 50, ed. 1897. **Dwn.** A spak' in words that mock'd my sorrow, Savage-Armstrong *Ballads* (1901) 104. **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** An solemn thus spak he, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 16. **n.Yks.**$^2$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Marget was fear'd, but spak and ex'ed, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 60. (3) **w.Yks.** When he spake we knew we had to do, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) 12. **Ess.**$^1$ **n.Dev.** I can tell it word for word, same as he spake it to me, Chanter *Witch* (1896) 4. (4) **n.Ir.** A thocht a kenned ye whun a spauk tae ye, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 19. (5) **Dev.** He never spawk soft—never so much as squeezed my hand, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Apr. 1900) 436. **e.Dev.** My young-man spawk teue me, Pulman *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 10. **Cor.** I be sorry I spawk so sharp, Phillpotts *Prophets* (1897) 184. (6) **Wm.** He speak a deal ea words, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 115, ed. 1821. (7) **Som.** Moi zowel vailed when a' speäked, Baynes *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 6. (8) **Som.** Moi belovad spoäk, an' zed unto me, Rise up, moi love, *ib.* ii. 10. (9) **Cum.** A thowte et a spock as plain Inglish as ennyboddy, Christian *Sailor Lad* (1880) 5. (10) **Cum.**$^1$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ (11) **s.Lan.**$^1$ (12) **Nrf.** My beloved, he spook, and he sā onto me, Gillett *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 10.

**2.** *Pp.*: (1) **Spak,** (2) **Spauk,** (3) **Spawk,** (4) **Spawken,** (5) **Spocken,** (6) **Spockin,** (7) **Spoke,** (8) **Spokken,** (9) **A-spokt.**

(1) **Fif.** Him and me has never spak' ae word sin' that time, Heddle *Marget* (1899) 249. **Edb.** Another chield that hadna spak', But o'er his rung stood leaning, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 34. (2) **Dwn.** If a had been shot for it a cudna a spauk, Lyttle *Ballycuddy* (1892) 11. **Dev.** A han't spauk this dree howers, Norway *Parson Peter* (1900) 69. (3) **Cor.** Nature's spawk to 'e, an' now 'er's dumb, Phillpotts *Prophets* (1897) 220. (4) **Dev.** My younger brother keeps it now, an' he's well spawken after, *ib. Striking Hours* (1901) 87. (5) **Dur.** What sall we due fer our sister id day when she sall be spocken for? Moore *Sng. Sol.* (1859) viii. 8. **w.Yks.**$^1$ Thou sud o spocken to him. **Chs.**$^{23}$ (6) **Nhb.** What mun we de for wor sistor i' the day when she's spockin for? Robson *Newc. Sng. Sol.* (1859) viii. 8. (7) **Ayr.** They're only spoke by waens an' snules, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 125. **Edb.** The least untentit, lowse spoke word, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 61. **Dmf.** Spoke o' by puir folks lightenly, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 9. **s.Stf.** Murray *Aunt Rachel* (ed. 1889) 11. **Brks.** They be like oomans as must be spoke saft to an' humoured, Hayden *Round our Vill.* (1901) 311. **Dev.** Things . . . as had best been left not spoke, Phillpotts *Striking Hours* (1901) 52. **Cor.** I caan't, Mary—not till I've spoke wi' en, *ib. Prophets* (1897) 191. (8) **Cum.** Betty, thoo's spokken reet wisely, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1876) 15. **Cum.**$^1$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$ (9) **Som.** Have you a-spokt your last word? Raymond *Good Souls* (1901) 183.

**II.** Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* In phr. (1) *in a manner* (or *way*) *of speaking*, so to speak; (2) *to speak after*, (*a*) to believe one; (*b*) to speak of; (3) —*at*, to speak to; (4) —*at the mouth*, to speak freely; (5) —*away*, to charm away by speech; (6) —*close*, to speak disparagingly; (7) —*fair*, to speak pleasantly to; to flatter, humour; (8) —*fine*, to speak otherwise than in the dialect; (9) —*for*, to engage, bespeak, order; (10) —*from afar*, to approach a subject cautiously; to speak indirectly; (11) —*home*, to answer; (12) —*ill*, to speak harshly; to scold; (13) —*in*, to make a short call on one in passing; (14) —*rough*, to speak in dialect; (15) —*soft*, see (7); (16) —*to*, (*a*) to rebuke, threaten, scold, chastise; (*b*) to ask in marriage; (*c*) to bear witness to; to say with certainty; (17) —*up*, to reply.

(1) **w.Yks.** A kind of half-apology for some remark that the speaker thinks he may not have clearly expressed or said in the most suitable words. 'It's like six o' one an' hauf-a-dozen o' t'other, in a way o' speykin,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 5, 1898). **Dev.** I'm not starvin', in a manner of speakin', though I'm poor as a fitch, Mortimer *W. Moors* (1895) 74. (2, *a*) **Rut.**$^1$ It doesn't do to speak after her. **Oxf.**$^1$ You can't speak after her, *MS. add.* (*b*) **Dev.** My younger brother keeps it now, an' he's well spawken after, Phillpotts *Striking Hours* (1901) 87. (3) **s.Lan.**$^1$ (4) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). (5) **Dev.** The wise woman . . . spoke feyther's warts away, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 25. (6) **Ant.** (S.A.B.) **Ker.** If he spoke close of a man's character, it was for pure fun, to dig a joke or a laugh out of it, Bartram *Whiteheaded Boy* (1898) 5. (7) **Ayr.** If ye speak auld crabbit Miss Mizy fair I'll bet ten to one that there have been more hopeless speculations than your chance with Mary, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xlii. **Edb.** Speak him fair, a post he'll gie 'e About his den, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 185. **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Not.** If she be a witch, yer soft sawney, the more reason to speak her fair, Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 12. **s.Oxf.** He always 'spoke them fair,' and was not so much disliked as distrusted by them, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 16. **e.Dev.** They spoke Amy fair, and made much of her, Jane *Lordship* (1897) 100. (8) **Brks.**$^1$ (9) **Abd.** Some extra hands had to be spoken for at the nearest village, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 23; I'm gain to speak for beef, a Sunday's frock for Maria, *Guidman Inglismill* (1873) 37. **Cor.** Trewedna had 'spoken for' Stephen for its chapel anniversary, Penberthy *Warp and Woof*, 78. (10) **Ayr.** May be t'ou'll see the doctor, and gin t'ou see him, t'ou can speak to him frae afar, and may be he'll mention some freevolous bit thing that'll dae me some guid, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 122. (11) **Sc.** Speak hame till me, God o' my righteousness, Waddell *Ps.* (1871) iv. 1. (12) **Dmb.** O dinna' speak him ill, the bauld-daur wean, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 2. (13) **Sc.** I spak in, and saw them, as I cam by (Jam.). **Cai.**$^1$ (14) **Brks.** If 'spoken rough'—namely, addressed in dialect—they [ghosts] will refuse to answer, and will, moreover, make their presence disagreeably manifest, *Spectator* (Feb. 1902). (15) **n.Sc.** Hech, sirs, spaik her saft, say, for she's far frae canny, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 204. (16, *a*) **Cai.**$^1$ **Cld.** My lad, I'll speak to ye for that (Jam.). (*b*) **e.Sc.** When Jamie 'spoke to' Janet Carson, she told her people at once, having no opposition to expect, Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 217. (*c*) **Cum.**$^4$ I can speak to this being a Cumbrian word. 'P—— spoke to M—— fishing with worm,' *Whitehaven Free Press* (Oct. 3, 1896) 4, col. 6. (17) **Nhb.**$^1$ A man spak-up.

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Speak-a-word-room,** a parlour; a waiting-room in a club, &c.; (2) **Speak-house,** *obs.*, the court-hall in Canterbury.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.); Montgomerie-Fleming *Notes on Jam.* (1899). (2) **Ken.** (K.)

**3.** To address, accost.

**n.Yks.**$^1$ Nay, Ah nivver sae mich as spoke him t' 'heeal daay thruff; **n.Yks.**$^{24}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$

**4.** Of the weather: to foretell.

**w.Som.**$^1$ This here misk do spaik dry weather.

**5.** To be on speaking terms; to court, 'keep company.'

**w.Sc.** You and Mistress Symple werena' speaking, Wood *Farden Ha'* (1902) 43. **Ir.** He and I were speaking long before, But unbeknownst, Barlow *Ghost-bereft* (1901) 31; Mrs. Welsh and Mrs. McGuinty were 'not spakin'' just then, *ib. Land of Shamrock* (1901) 175. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**6.** To listen to one's words; to attend; to come to hear what one has to say.

**Sc.** (Jam.); (A.W.); Desire my servant to speak to me; Sc. for, Tell my servant that I want to speak to him, Mitchell *Scotticisms* (1799) 76; When they mean to call the attention of another to what they are going to say, they are apt, instead of hark ye, or some such word, to say, 'Speak to me.' . . To a lady who had been bred in England, I heard a Scotchman say, 'But speak, Madam, speak to me.' She answered very properly, 'Speak! why should I speak?' *Scoticisms* (1787) 84. **Abd.** *ib.* **Frf.** A gentleman riding up . . . order'd an' o' them that saird The company, to tell the Laird To speak a word—he came in haste, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 14.

**7.** Of a hound: to bark when the game is found. **w.Som.**$^1$ (s.v. Quest). **8.** *sb.* A speech; talk; a saying, proverb; a quaint remark.

**Frf.** The affair caused a hantle o' speak, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 88, ed. 1889. **Lnk.** I maun hae a word o' the bride outby to convoy me, an' a quiet speak to hersel about it, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 209. **Edb.** Their unco speaks o' sax hours lang Neer mak their kintry stiff an' strang, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 30. **Lakel.**$^2$ He was full o' droll speeks. **w.Yks.**$^{23}$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ A woman, on being remonstrated with for telling one of her children that she would skin it alive, said, 'Oh, sir, I doän't meän noä harm by th' bairn, it's nobbut a speäk we hev.' 'I can't abide naather th' waays nor th' speäks o' them foreigners.' **ne.Lin.** (E.S.) **Brks.** 'Twur a purty spake as he gin we 'tother day, Hayden *Round our Vill.* (1901) 53.

**9.** Phr. *to put the speak on one*, to come courting.

**Ant.** (S.A.B.) **Dwn.** If iver a ken a fellow ta pit the speek on ye, a'll be waur on him nor a wuz on the goat, Lyttle *Robin Gordon*, 19.

**SPEAK,** *sb.*$^2$ Glo. Wil. Dor. Som. Also written **speek, speke** Glo.$^1$; and in form **spick** Glo.$^1$ Wil.$^1$ Som. [spīk, spik.] **1.** A long pole on which small bundles of corn or hay are carried to make larger heaps.

**Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 402; Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Glo.**$^1$

**2.** A piece of wood used to fasten down thatch; also in *comp.* **Speak-gad, Speak-wood.**

**Glo.** Paid Mr. Hitch for speek-wood, 3*s.* 6*d.* (A.B.); *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 402; **Glo.**$^1$ They are made by splitting a willow or hazel stick in two. A piece of the right length is cut off and a twist is given in the middle, and it is then bent double. **Wil.**$^1$ **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**3.** *pl.* The fruit of the blackthorn, *Prunus spinosa.* Glo. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **4.** *Comb.* **Speak and deab,** a wall of wattles and hurdle-work plastered over with mortar. Dor.$^1$ Cf. **spike,** *sb.*$^1$ **6** (1).

**SPEAKABLE,** *adj.* Sc. (Jam.) Affable; courteous.

**SPEAKER,** *sb.* Dor.$^1$ A long pole on which a bundle is carried. See **Speak,** *sb.*$^2$

'E got his nitch o' wood upon his back, An' sich a speäker in en!

**SPEAL,** *v.* *Obs.* Dor. To spare one and take his place. Haynes *Voc.* (c.1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 45.

[And spilleð on him þat he sholde spelien wrecche men, *Hom. Trin. MS.* (c. 1250) ed. Morris, 213.]

**SPEAL,** see **Spell,** *sb.*$^1$, **Spiel, Spaul.**

**SPEALE,** *adj.* *Obs.* Wxf.$^1$ Slow.

**SPEALL,** see **Spell,** *sb.*$^1$

**SPEAN,** *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Also written **speen** Sc. w.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **spene** w.Yks.$^4$; and in forms **spen** Cai.$^1$ w.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Ant.; **spend** Sh.I. [spīn.] **1.** To wean; also used *fig.* See **Spane, Spean,** *sb.*$^1$

**Sc.** Duncan *Etym.* (1595). **Sh.I.** Shü wis wantin' ta spend dem, *Sh. News* (Dec. 24, 1898). **Cai.**$^1$, **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Abd.** The vera winter that Benjie was spean't, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxix. **w.Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Fif.** Beginning life as a grice, the pig when speaned became a shot, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 15. **Ayr.** Rigwooddie hags wad spean a foal, Burns *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) l. 160. **Bwk.** Go to Heckspath and spean young deils, And you'll ken what it is to live wi' the Neals! Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 43. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 176, ed. 1876. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**$^{24}$, **Lan.**$^1$, **n.Lan.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Speaned,** *ppl. adj.* (*a*) newly delivered; (*b*) gelded, barren; (2) **Speaning-brash,** *sb.* an illness affecting infants on being weaned.

(1, *a*) **Nhb.** (Hall.) (*b*) **ne.Lan.**$^1$ (2) **Cai.**$^1$ **Ayr.** Ane of the weans had the bowel-hyves, or maybe the speanin'-brash, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 121.

**2.** Of corn: to begin to take root, to germinate.

**N.Cy.**$^1$ Young corn is said to be speaned when its milky juice is exhausted, and it is obliged to depend on the nutriment collected by its own roots. **Nhb.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**SPEAN,** *sb.*$^1$ Irel. Yks. Pem. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Also written **speen** Wxf.$^1$ Ken.$^{12}$ Sus.; **spene** Ken. Sus.$^{12}$; and in form **spen** Pem. [spīn.] The teat of any female animal, esp. used of a cow; a nipple.

**Wxf.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421; The cow wonna be still for me to milk; I thinks her spen is bad (W.M.M.). **Ken.** Ray (1691); **Ken.**$^{12}$, **Sur.**$^1$, **Sus.** (S.P.H.), **Sus.**$^{12}$, **Hmp.**$^1$

[ON. *speni*, a teat, dug (Vigfusson).]

**SPEAN,** *sb.*$^2$ Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. w.Cy. Som. Dev. Also written **speen** Sur. Hmp.; **spene** Sus.$^1$ Hmp.; and in forms **span** w.Cy.; **spane** Hmp.$^1$ w.Som.$^1$ Dev. [spīn, w.Cy. spēn, speən.] **1.** A prong of a fork.

**Ken.**$^1$, **Sur.**$^1$, **Sus.**$^1$, **w.Cy.** (Hall.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ U vaaw·ur spae·un duung· pik. **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 401.

Hence (1) **Three-speened,** *adj.* having three prongs; (2) **Two-spean,** *adj.* having two prongs.

(1) **Sur.** A 'three-speened fork'... in his hand,.. harpooning the fish with the greatest ease, Son of Marshes *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 85. (2) **Sus.** A two-spean spud, or Canterbury hoe, with points instead of a broad blade, Jefferies *Hdgrow.* (1889) 79.

**2.** A slip of wood steeped in resin and used as a light.

**Dev.** At the fire-breast burnt, what was called a 'spane,' Baring-Gould *Urith* (1891) I. vii.

**3.** A bar; esp. used of the bars of a gate. Hmp. (H.E.), Hmp.$^1$ Hence **Spean-gate,** *sb.* a barred gate. Hmp. (H.E.)

**SPEAR,** *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **speer** Ken.$^{12}$ Wil. [spīr, spiə(r.] **1.** *sb.* A rapier; a sword-stick. Glo.$^2$ **2.** The sting of a bee.

**Sus.** The best thing... when you have taken 'the spear' out, is to rub the place with a leek or a piece of one, *Longman's Mag.* (July 1889) 269; **Sus.**$^1$

**3.** The hand of a watch.

**I.W.**$^2$ The spears o' my watch be got harled up somehow.

**4.** A stick, slit, twisted in the middle, and pointed at each end, used in thatching. Cf. **spar,** *sb.*$^1$ **3.**

**Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 402; I was making spears, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 29; **Dev.**$^1$, **nw.Dev.**$^1$ **Cor.** I told the farmer to bring three hundred sheaves [of 'reed'] to me as soon as he could, and some spears for them, Bourne *Billy Bray* (ed. 1899) 55.

**5.** A mining term: the rod of a pump.

**Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb., Dur.** Spears are made of Memel or Norway fir, in lengths of about fourty feet, and joined together by spear-plates, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

**6.** A reed; a stalk of reed-grass; a blade of grass. Cf. **spire,** *sb.*$^1$ **3.**

**Ken.** (Hall.), (K.), **Ken.**$^1$ **Hmp.** Cobbett *Register* (Feb. 13, 1819) 658. **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**$^1$, **Dor.**$^1$ **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). [**Amer.** Breaking a spear of grass to bits with his fingers, *Cent. Mag.* (Nov. 1881) 132.]

Hence **Speary,** *adj.* of corn: thin, spindly, long and slender.

**Nhp.** Speary barley, bowing down with dew, Clare *Village Minst.* (1821) II. 104; **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$

**7.** A young shoot or sprout of any kind, esp. the young sprout of malting barley which germinates after steeping.

**s.Wor.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ In malting or other germination of grain, the spear is that sprout which develops into the future stalk, as distinct from the shoots which form rootlets; these proceed from the opposite end of the grain. To watch and to check at the right moment the growth of this spear is one of the most delicate and skilful points in malting. [Lisle *Husbandry* (1757).]

**8.** An oak of about thirty years' growth; an oak which shoots from an old stump.

**w.Ken.** Used for the spokes of wheels (W.F.S.). **Sur.** (E.M.W.)

**9.** *Comp.* (1) **Spear-bed,** a bed of reeds; (2) **-grass,** (*a*) the couch-grass, *Triticum repens*; (*b*) var. kinds of *Agrostis*; (*c*) the grass *Aira caespitosa*; (3) **-hook,** an implement like a narrow-bladed bill-hook used for splitting sticks to be used in thatching; (4) **-lightning,** forked lightning; (5) **-mow,** see below; (6) **-plates,** a mining term: see below; (7) **-sparrow,** the hen reed-bunting, *Emberiza schoeniclus*; (8) **-stick,** a pointed stick, doubled and twisted, used for thatching; (9) **-wigeon,** (*a*) the goosander, *Mergus merganser*; (*b*) the red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator*; (10) **-worty,** see below.

(1) **Hmp.** Wise *New Forest* (1883) 287. **Dor.** I believe Farmer Boldwood kissed her behind the spear-bed at the sheep-washing t'other day, Hardy *Madding Crowd* (1874) xxii. (2, *a*) **e.An.**$^1$ **Suf.** Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) I. 197; (C.T.); **Suf.**$^1$ **Cor.** Young *ib.* XXII. 149. (*b*) **Suf.** (B. & H.) (*c*) **Wil.** (I.W.) (3) **nw.Dev.**$^1$ (4) **n.Lin.**$^1$ (5) **Som.** A small stack of corn made in case of fear of rain (W.F.R.). (6) **Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb., Dur.** Flat plates of iron used for joining the ends of two spears together; they average 11 feet in length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, and are from 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick in the middle, and $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$-inch at the ends. The size varies with the weight of the lift; there are two plates to each joint bolted together through the spears, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (7) **Hmp.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 72. (8) **Dev.**$^1$ (9, *a*) **Ker.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 164. (*b*) **Ir.** Smith *Birds* (1887) 478. (10) **Ken.**$^1$; **Ken.**$^2$ The liver of a rotten sheep, when it is full of white knots, is said to be speer-worty. There's an herb called speer-wort, which is supposed to produce this disorder of the liver, and from thence it has its name.

**10.** *v.* Of a spasm of pain: to dart, shoot.

**Wor.** It speared right through me (W.C.B.).

**11.** To taper, run to a point; also with *up.*

**Ayr.** Do ye see a steeple yonner, spearing up frae amang the massy trees? Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 99. **s.Wor.** (H.K.)

**12.** Of seeds: to germinate; to sprout. Cf. **spire,** *sb.*$^1$ **8.**

**n.Yks.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^1$, **s.Cy.** (Hall.) **Ken.**$^1$ The acorns are beginning to spear. **Sur.**$^1$ **Sus.**$^1$ Soonsever the peas begins to spear, the meece and the sparrs gets holt an 'em.

**13.** To break off the growing shoots of potatoes.

**Ken.** (G.B.); **Ken.**$^{1}$ Mas' Chuck's, he ain't got such a terr'ble good sample of taturs as common; by what I can see, 'twill take him more time to spear 'em dan what 'twill to dig 'em up.

**14.** To stir; to arouse.

**Nhb.** Then—spear up the lowe—ca' oor lads thegither, Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 192.

**SPEAR,** *sb.*$^{2}$ Glo. [spiə(r).] A shoulder of pork. (H.S.H.)

**SPEAR,** *v.*$^{2}$ Wil.$^{1}$ [spiə(r).] To spread dung about the fields. (s.v. Spurl.) Cf. **spur,** *v.*$^{3}$

**SPEAR,** see **Speer,** *v.*$^{1}$, *sb.*$^{3}$

**SPEARING,** *sb.* Yks. [spī·rin.] A wedge-shaped piece of wood, used in packing bales of cloth, to secure the iron hoops while they are being riveted. w.Yks. (R.H.R.), (J.M.)

**SPEARLING,** *sb.* N.I.$^{1}$ [spī·rlin.] The gar-fish, *Belone vulgaris.*

**SPEARWIND, SPEAT, SPEATE,** see **Spirewind, Spate, Spit,** *v.*$^{1}$

**SPEAV(E, SPEAVIE,** see **Spave, Spavie.**

**SPEAWKER,** *sb.* s.Lan.$^{1}$ [spē·kə(r).] A boy's toy; see below.

A tube made of the hollow bark of a wicken-twig, removed intact from the wood by means of light hammering. It produces a shrill, shrieking noise when blown through.

**SPECIAL,** *adj.* Nhp. Hnt. [spe·ʃl.] Good, excellent. Nhp.$^{1}$, Hnt. (T.P.F.)

**SPECIALIES,** *adv.* Sc. Nhb. [spe·ʃəliz.] Especially.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Nhb.** If she has bairns ye'll be kind to the poor lass—specialies when they're on the road, Rhys *Fiddler of Carne* (1896) 141.

**SPECIMENT,** *sb.* Irel. Used as a term of contempt; a dial. form of 'specimen.'

**Don.** Out now, ye oul' speciment ye! Out! Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 67.

**SPECIOUSLY,** *adv.* n.Cy. Yks. Nhp. Also written **speshusly** Nhp.$^{1}$ [spe·ʃəsli.] Especially. n.Cy. (Hall.), w.Yks.$^{1}$, Nhp.$^{1}$

**SPECK,** *sb.* and *v.* n.Cy. Lakel. Wm. Yks. Lon. e.An. Ken. [spek.] **1.** *sb.* Of fruit: a minute spot denoting the beginning of decay; damaged fruit.

**Lon.** A fruit-salesman in the markets generally throws to one side the shrivelled, dwarfish, or damaged fruit—called by the street-traders the 'specks,' Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 117; The damaged oranges are known as 'specks,' *ib.* I. 88.

**2.** Cataract in the eye. w.Yks. (S.K.C.) **3.** A patch, esp. a piece put on to the heel or sole of a shoe; an iron toe-cap. Cf. **spetch.**

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **n.Wm.** Put us a speck on mi shoe neb (B.K.). **n.Yks.** Ah want some teea specks (I.W.); **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **Ken.** (G.B.), **Ken.**$^{1}$

**4.** *pl. Obs.* Long, thin pieces of iron nailed upon a plough to prevent it wearing.

**n.Yks.** Fetch the specks, sock, and cowlter, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 51.

Hence **Specking,** *sb.* casing for a plough's mould-board or a ship's bottom.

**n.Yks.** Shellfish sticks ti t'speckin' o' t'ship's boddom (I.W.).

**5.** The sole of a shoe. e.An.$^{1}$ **6.** The sole, *Solea vulgaris. ib.* **7.** *v.* To begin to decay; used of plants, vegetables, &c.

More blades are specked, they'll soon be bad, *ib.*

**8.** To patch the sole or heel of a shoe. Lakel.$^{2}$, n.Yks.$^{2}$

**SPECK,** see **Spick,** *sb.*$^{12}$

**SPECKE,** *sb.* Nrf. [spek.] The woodpecker, *Picus.* Gurney *Nrf. Wds.* (1855) 37.

**SPECKETS,** *sb. pl.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Also in form **spects** Sc. A corruption of 'spectacles.'

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Lnk.** A pair o' spects across his neb, Miller *Willie Winkie* (1863) 9, ed. 1902. **Cum.** Ane ax'd my neame, and he pat on his speckets, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 142; **Cum.**$^{1}$ **Wm.** He put on his speckets, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 115, ed. 1821.

**SPECKETTY,** *adj.* Dev. Cor. Also written **spekkety** Cor.$^{2}$ Speckled, spotted, mottled. Cf. **spicketty.**

**Dev.**$^{3}$ A hen with black and white feathers is said to be the specketty hen. **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$ Usually applied to poultry. 'A specketty hen.' **Cor.**$^{2}$

**SPECKGLASS-GRINDER,** *sb. Obs.* Sc. A grinder of spectacle-glasses.

**Gall.** The old mill-wright and speck-glass-grinder, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 393, ed. 1876.

**SPECKING,** see **Spiking.**

**SPECKLE,** *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Nhp. Hmp. [spe·kl.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Speckle-back,** a snake; see below.

**Hmp.** 'Eat your own side, speckle-back,' a New Forest reproof to a greedy person, is said to have taken its origin from a girl who shared her breakfast with a snake, and thus reproved her favourite when he took too much, Wise *New Forest* (1883) 179; **Hmp.**$^{1}$

**2.** Kind, quality.

**Abd.** Sic-like sinners get for a time wauges o' anither speckle frae the maister o' them, Macdonald *Warlock* (1882) xiii.

**3.** *v.* To spangle. n.Yks.$^{2}$ **4.** To be dotted about.

**Nhp.** Mole hills and trees and bushes speckling wild, Clare *Village Minst.* (1821) II. 15.

**SPECKLED,** *ppl. adj.* Nhb. Shr. [spe·kld.] In *comb.* (1) **Speckled Dick,** the goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans.* Shr. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 58; (2) **— diver,** the young of the red-throated diver, *Colymbus septentrionalis.* Nhb.$^{1}$

**SPECKLEDY,** see **Specklety.**

**SPECKLETY,** *adj.* and *sb.* Irel. Yks. Dev. Also in form **speckledy** w.Yks.$^{2}$ [spe·klti, -di.] **1.** *adj.* Speckled, spotted.

**Ir.** I see the specklety pullets after strayin' on you agin, Barlow *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 38. **Dev.** That there fox hath a tookt away our little specklety hen, *Mem. Rev. J. Russell* (1883) xi.

**2.** *sb.* A spotted taw or marble. w.Yks.$^{2}$

**SPECKT BAW,** *phr.* Chs.$^{1}$ s.Chs.$^{1}$ [spekt bǭ.] A suet dumpling with currants in it.

**SPECTACLE,** *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Lakel. Cum. Chs. War. e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Som. Dev. Cor. **I.** Dial. forms. *sb.* (1) **Späragle,** (2) **Spartacle,** (3) **Sparticle,** (4) **Spectable,** (5) **Specticle,** (6) **Spentacle,** (7) **Spenticle,** (8) **Spertacle,** (9) **Spettacle,** (10) **Sprackle,** (11) **Spurticle.** [In some dialects the stress is on the second syllable.]

(1) **Sus.** (S.P.H.) (2) **ne.Ken.** (H.M.), **Sus.**$^{1}$ (3) **Sur.**$^{1}$ **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ **Dev.** An' what a sparticle was I! Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 83; **Dev.**$^{3}$ (4) **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Dùs noa· wéeŭr mahy spek·tŭblz bin, wensh? (5) **Cmb.** (J.D.R.) (6) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Edb.** Little could they foresee, with their spentacles of prophecy, that a battle of Waterloo would ever be fought, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxv. **N.I.**$^{1}$, **Lakel.**$^{2}$ (7) **Ayr.** It was fine to see the twasome of them at it, with the spenticles on their broos, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 147. **Cum.** (E.W.P.), **Cum.**$^{1}$ (8) **Dev.** Tel Granfer that i mains to git un Sitch spertacles, the'm zure to vit un! Daniel *Bride of Scio, &c.* (1842) 194. (9) **e.An.**$^{1}$ Poor creature! he was a shocking spettacle. (10) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (11) **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$ **Cor.**$^{2}$ Where's my spurticles?

**II.** Dial. uses. **1.** *sb. pl.* Duck eggs. War.$^{3}$ **2.** *pl.* The merrythought of a fowl. Sc. (Jam.) **3.** *v.* To examine through a pair of spectacles; to examine closely.

**Lnk.** Oh, ye may spectacle me as much as ye like, my fine man, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) II. 47.

**SPECTIONEER,** *sb.* n.Yks.$^{12}$ Also written **specksioneer.** [spe·kʃənər.] An overlooker or superintendent of stores, work, &c., esp. on board ship; the chief harpooner on a whaling-vessel.

**SPECTS,** see **Speckets.**

**SPECULATION,** *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **spaekalation** Sh.I.; **speckillation** Cai.; **spekilation** Lnk. [spe·kəlēʃən.] **1.** The power of vision.

**Ayr.** There was nae speculation in his een, Service *Notandums* (1890) 19.

**2.** A spectacle; a subject for remark or gossip; an object of contempt.

**Sh.I.** Da laek o dat wid onnly mak a spaekalation among da folk, Burgess *Tang* (1898) 80. **Cai.** Am sure she winna be ony speckillation tae the pairish by offbreakin' the banns, McLennan *Peasant Life* (1871) 2nd S. 46. **Rnf.** Ye're noo a bonnie speculation, It gars me greet wi' sheer vexation To see ye gaun to ruination, Barr *Poems* (1861) 216. **Lnk.** If that sideboard gangs out o' here this nicht, we'll be a spekilation baith far an' near, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 7.

**3.** A fanciful rumour; a romance.

**Sc.** I mean to mak' amends to ye for the evil speculation that

Tibbie Langtongue raised about you an' me, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 245. **Ayr.** SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 261.

**SPEDDART,** *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Nhb. Also in forms **speedard, speedart** Sc.; **spidert** Nhb.¹ **1.** A spider.

**Sc.** (JAM.) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **Nhb.**¹

**2.** A tough old creature, tight as a wire. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

**SPEDDLE,** *v.* Lin. Som. Also in forms **spiddle** Som.; **spidle** n.Lin.¹ [spe·dl, spi·dl.] To work land with a spade; esp. used of the cultivation of potatoes and teazles.

**n.Lin.**¹ **Som.** (J.S.F.S.); In a wide, open field were men busy at work speddling teasels, RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) ix. **n.Som.** The land is worked over three or four times with long narrow spades, this is called speddling, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 516.

Hence **Speddler,** *sb.* one who works land with a spade.

**Som.** The farmer tilled and sowed. Then he bargained with the speddlers to do all else for half the produce, and the crop was in the ground two years, RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) x.

**SPEDILLE,** see **Spadille.**

**SPEDLIN,** *sb.* Sc. [spe·dlin.] A child who is just beginning to walk; also used *attrib.* Cf. speedy, *adj.*

**Sc.** Rinnin' in water draps, Toddlin' in spedlin' staps, EDWARDS *Mod. Poets,* 3rd S. 396. **Dmf.** (JAM.)

**SPEEAK, SPEEAN,** see **Spoke,** *sb.*¹, **Spane.**

**SPEECH,** *sb.* and *v.*¹ Sc. Yks. Stf. Lin. Suf. Hmp. Dev. Also in forms **speăch** n.Lin.¹; **speeach** Yks. [spītʃ, spiətʃ.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Speech-crier,** a street vendor of speeches.

**Lth.** Ilk haltin' hirplin' blindit fiddler, Ilk wee speech-crier, Ilk lazy ballant singin' idler, Chase thee like fire, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 68. **Edb.** Ballad singers, speech-criers, *ib. Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 9.

**2.** Phr. (1) *to get in speeches,* to get into conversation; (2) *to have speech with,* to talk with.

(1) **Sh.I.** Man, Loard bliss dee, an' dünna get dysel' in speeches wi' her. Ivery ane kens what shü is, *Sh. News* (July 8, 1899). (2) **Suf.** I had speech with him, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

**3.** A hearing; an opportunity for speech. w.Yks. (C.C.R.) **4.** *v.* To speak, speak to; to address.

**n.Yks.** Ah speeached them twice (I.W.). **Stf.** He has speeched wi' me much, SAUNDERS *Diamonds* (1888) 30. **Lin.**¹ **n.Lin.**¹ I've seed him, bud I niver speăch'd him 'at I mind on. **sw.Lin.**¹ She never speeches the woman.

Hence (1) **Speecher,** (2) **Speech-man,** *sb.* a speaker.

(1) **Hmp.** He's a good speecher (H.C.M.B.). (2) **Dev.** A certain clergyman was 'not a good speechman,' *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 109.

**SPEECH,** *v.*² Shr.¹ [spītʃ.] To bulge out.

That wall speeches out above a bit.

**SPEECHFUL,** *adj.* Dev. Also written **speachful.** Full of speech, talkative. Also used *fig.*

Nater is wonderful speachful when her unwinds the dimmet, ZACK *On Trial* (1899) 142; He was never speechful, and grew more word-shy with years, *ib. Dunstable Weir* (1901) 6.

**SPEED,** *sb.*¹ and *v.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Lin. Glo. Cor. [spīd.] **1.** *sb.* Success, luck, fortune.

**Abd.** Gudebye, than, Jamie; and I wish ye a' speed and forder, GREIG *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 203. **Ayr.** In ploughman phrase 'God send you speed,' BURNS *Ep. to Young Friend* (1786) st. 11. **Edb.** We wiss him speed Till he unravel ilka quirk, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 51. **ne.Lan.**¹ **Cor.**² I had very poor speed; **Cor.**³

**2.** Phr. *to come speed,* to have success; to prosper.

**Sc.** (JAM.) **ne.Sc.** The young men were invited to sit down and partake of the New Year's hospitality. The invitation was refused with the words, 'Na, na, sittin beggars cum na speed,' GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 161. **Per.** He soon was a clerk, an' a clerk o' the best—Dour devil! he a' thing cam' speed in! NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 103.

**3.** A state of excitement; a state of anger; a quarrel; also in *comp.* **Head-speed.**

**Bnff.**¹ 'A cam t'nae speed wee 'im.' 'He cam till a speed.' 'Hehd-speed' is another form, and has a stronger meaning. **Slk.** Afore I was at this speed ... I wad hae my tail cut off, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 49, ed. 1866.

**4.** A spinning-machine; a jack-frame. s.Lan.¹ **5.** *v.* To succeed; to fare.

**n.Yks.**² How have they sped? **Glo.**¹ Never mind, Sir; the more I be spited, the more I shall speed.

**6.** To give success.

**Bnff.**¹ Used only as an imprecation in the expression, 'deil, *or* sorra speed ye.' **Abd.** Deil speed ye! Ye've fairly deen for me an' Jean, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (July 26, 1902). **Lin.** 'God speed 'em weel' used to be said by the parish clerk at Winterton in a high monotone immediately after the publication of banns of marriage (J.T.F.).

**SPEED,** *sb.*² n.Cy. Yks. [spīd.] A disease to which young cattle are subject, esp. in the autumn.

**n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **w.Yks.**² [Carbuncular erysipelas, ARMITAGE *Cattle* (1882) 177.]

**SPEEDARD, SPEEDART,** see **Speddart.**

**SPEEDY,** *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Cor. [spī·di.] **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Speedy fit,** a child that can run alone; (2) — **ground,** a mining term: see below.

(1) **Dmf.** (JAM., s.v. Spedlin). (2) **Cor.**² Ground which in mining is easily dug out, because of its numerous small joints or fissures.

**2.** *sb.* A child that can run alone. Dmf. (JAM., s.v. Spedlin).

**SPEEDY,** *v.* Cor.² [spī·di.] To hurry; to quicken.

**SPEEIN-GLASS, SPEEKER,** see **Spyin(g-glass, Spieker.**

**SPEEL,** *v.*¹ and *sb.*¹ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Also written **speal** Sc. n.Cy. Nhb.¹; **speil** Sc. N.Cy.¹; **spele** Sc. (JAM.); **spiel** Sc.; and in form **spale** Ant. [spīl.] **1.** *v.* To climb; to ascend.

**Sc.** Nae mortal could speel them without a rope, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) vii. **Abd.** And now the sun to the hillheads 'gan speal, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 70, ed. 1812. **Per.** The higher up the brae ye speel The farrer it's below ye, HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 1. **Fif.** COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 12. **Dmb.** He speeled its back, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 31. **Ayr.** Ah! now sma' heart hae I to speel The steep Parnassus, BURNS *On Life* (1796) st. 1. **Lnk.** YOUNG *Lochlomond* (1872) 33. **Lth.** Up through the air the craw did spiel, THOMSON *Poems* (1819) 172. **Bwk.** To spiel Parnassus' brae, I'm somewhat lame, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 170. **Dmf.** Miss Jean . . . Speeled bonnie Langley's gowanie brae, THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 12. **Kcb.** Syne up ane speels, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 6. **N.I.**¹, **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **N.Cy.**¹ **Nhb.**¹ He speeled the tree like a cat. **Cum.**⁴

Hence **Speel-the-wa',** *sb., fig.,* bad whisky.

**Kcb.** I wish I'd been there . . . I micht hae fa'en in wi' a wee spiel-the-wa', ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 215; (A.W.)

**2.** *sb.* A climb.

**e.Lth.** Steeple-Jack daurna wage a spiel wi' me, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 31.

[**1.** Quhairon thai preis fast our the ruif to speill, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513) ed. 1874, II. 94.]

**SPEEL,** *v.*² Cum.⁴ [spīl.] To peel bark off a tree.

**SPEEL,** *sb.*² Brks. A spark of fire; a small piece of light matter on fire floating in the air. *Gl.* (1852); Brks.¹ Cf. spell, *sb.*¹

**SPEEL,** see **Spaul, Spell,** *sb.*¹, **Spiel, Spill,** *sb.*²

**SPEELICK,** *sb.* Sc. A smart blow or tap; a hard blow.

**Abd.** When I gave anither chap's 'pitcher' the 'speelick,' My ain ane was sure jist to spin i' the 'meelick,' OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 76. **Abd., Per.** Gin ye dinna give up I'll gie ye a speelick on the jaw (G.W.).

**SPEELIE-WALLY,** *sb.* w.Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) A tall, slender, sickly-looking person; a tall, thin plant or young shoot; also used *attrib.*

**SPEEN,** see **Spean,** *v., sb.*¹², **Spend,** *v.*¹

**SPEENGIE-ROSE,** *sb.* Sc. The peony, *Paeonia officinalis.*

**Abd., Per.** (G.W.) **Fif.** Apple-reengie, speengie roses, spearmint, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 10.

**SPEENY,** *sb.* Oxf.¹ [spī·ni.] A corruption of 'subpœna.'

Jim Prattley a got his speeny this mornin', *MS. add.*

**SPEEOCK,** *sb.* Sc. A stake or log of wood.

**Per.** An oak speeock. Fetch a speeock to men' the slap i' the fence (G.W.).

**SPEER,** *v.*¹ and *sb.*¹ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Nhp. Som. Also written **spear** Sc. Cum. Wm.; **speir** Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.² Nhb.¹ n.Yks.¹ Nhp.¹; **spere** Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.¹ Der.² nw.Der.¹; **spier** Sc. Ir. n.Cy. Cum.; and in forms **spar** n.Cy.; **sparre** N.Cy.²; **sper** w.Yks. Lan.¹ e.Lan.¹ m.Lan.¹ s.Lan.¹ Chs.¹²³; **spir** w.Yks.⁴; **spur** S. &

Ork.$^1$ n.Cy. w.Yks.; spür(e Sh.I.; **spure** S. & Ork.$^1$; **spurre** N.Cy.$^2$; *pret.* spure Lth. (Jam.) [spiə(r, spə(r.] See **Spur**, *v.*$^2$ 1. *v.* To search out; to ask, inquire, question; also with *at.*

**Sc.** (Jam.) 'Wha are ye that speers?' said Meg, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) ii. **Sh.I.** Stewart *Tales* (1892) 114. **Or.I.** (S.A.S.) **Elg.** I stytit doon the ither nicht To speir for Jean an' Janet, Tester *Poems* (1865) 130. **Abd.** He hasna been speer't at yet, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) viii. **Frf.** I humbly speir your forgiveness, sir, Barrie *Minister* (1891) xii. **w.Sc.** Gin ony body speir at you about that matter, just say ye dinna ken, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 91. **Dmb.** Ye may speer what ye like, and I'll no tell ye a word o' a lee, Cross *Disruption* (1844) v. **Lth.** He never spure after me. I spure at his wife if he was alive (Jam.). **Edb.** No ane e'er enters their door to spier anent them, Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 212. **Kcb.** The guid-dame rinning to the herd Spear'd whar she last was seen, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 50. **Wgt.** She speer't and better speer't till she got a' oot o' her, Saxon *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 231. **Ir.** Ou, spier that at somebody that kens or cares, Barlow *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 211. **N.I.**$^1$, **N.Cy.**$^{12}$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **e.Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Cum.**, Wm. Nicolson (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. **n.Yks.**$^{13}$ **w.Yks.** Eh, heaw yon choilt con sper. Aw dunnut loike sich speerin wark (D.L.); **w.Yks.**$^{14}$ **Lan.** He looked mad at her sperrin him that road, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 63; **Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **m.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Lan.**$^1$ He were sperrin' after thee. **Chs.**$^{123}$ **Der.** Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) xxiv. **Nhp.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Speerings**, *sb. pl.* (*a*) inquiry, investigation, interrogation; (*b*) news, tidings, information; (*c*) prying inspection of conduct; (*d*) an invitation; a feast; (2) **Spertit**, *sb.* a very inquisitive person.

(1, *a*) **Sc.**, **Lth.** I'll fling a speirins at him, I will enquire at him (Jam.). (*b*) **Sc.** There is some news, and if it please my Creator, I will forthwith obtain speerings thereof, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xxx. **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Rxb.** I'm just wearying for some speirings o' the rumpus down at the tower, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 144. (*c*) **Fif.** As doun the lang lone I gaed wi' my laddie, . . Far frae the speirins o' mammie or daddie, *MS. Poem* (Jam.). (*d*) **w.Yks.** *Obs.* (M.F.) (2) **e.Lan.**$^1$

2. Phr. (1) *to go a sperring*, to go to invite friends to a funeral; (2) *to speer guesses*, to ask riddles; (3) — *in*, to call in and inquire for; (4) — *one's pleasure*, (5) — *one's price*, to ask in marriage; (6) — *questions*, to catechize; (7) — *the goodwill*, see below; (8) — *up*, to be found or discovered unexpectedly after searching.

(1) **s.Lan.** 'Awm gooin a sperrin.' This is very common (S.W.). (2) **Lnk.** On song-singing, story-telling, and 'speiring guesses' there was laid no restriction, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 184. **Wgt.** Young folk used to amuse themselves in the winter forenichts wi' speerin guesses at ane anither, or riddles, as the English call them, Saxon *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 216. (3) **Sc.** Speir in at the tailor's for my coat (Jam. *Suppl.*). (4) **Heb.** You were always hard to please, Flora Milton, and here there's nobody speering your pleasure that I know of, Sarah Tytler *Macdonald Lass* (1895) 173. (5) **Sc.** (Jam.) **ne.Sc.** There wud be twa suns i' the lift afore ony ane o' the male sex fand me speerin' their price, Grant *Keckleton*, 25. **Ayr.** Gae speer ye the price o' Kate o' the Howe, White *Jottings* (1879) 264. **Lnk.** To vegetate into the condition of a sour old maid, without a single lover ever 'speerin' her price,' Murdoch *Readings* (1895) I. 28. **Gall.** Rather far wad be my will That ane should spier my price, Scott *Gleanings* (1881) 151. (6) **Ayr.** He was a faithful visitor at the homes of the people, and on these occasions he was never backward in 'speerin' questions,' Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 8. (7) **Lnk.** The intended son-in-law, accompanied by a friend, went to the residence of the girl's parents, and, formally announcing his honourable intentions, sought their consent to his union with their daughter. This was called 'speiring the guidwull,' Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 200. (8) **Sh.I.** Da twa boats micht hae spür'd up at some o' da idder Isles, Clark *N. Gleams* (1898) 37; (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

3. To pry, spy, ferret out; to watch; also with *about*, *into*, and *out.*

**Nhb.** Tryin' tae speer oot his station an' character, as weel as his reasons for comin' tae the place, Jones *Nhb.* (1871) 64. **Der.**$^2$ To speer and pry into any thing. **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ 'Speer it out if you can.' With us it is almost *obs.* **w.Som.**$^1$ That's who 'twas, safe enough! I year'd how th' osbird had a-bin speerin about down there, damn un!

4. To ask in marriage, to propose to; also with *for.*

**Sh.I.** I'm come ower Ta—hem!—ta spüre fir Ellen—Dat is, shü's promised ta be mine If only ye be willin', Ollason *Mareel* (1901) 93. **Per.** You jist be awa' up tae the auld hoose and speir at her uncle for miss Mary! McAulay *Blk. Mary*, 123. **Edb.** I couldna thole that ye should speir me for pity, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 433. **Rxb.** He's awa in—it's the best room she's takin' him tae—ye see the blind gaun up; I'se warrant he's speirin' till her noo, Dibdin *Border Life* (1897) 173. **Gall.** The woman that wad refuse the minister o' a pairish when he speers her, hasna been born, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 201.

Hence **Speering-word**, *sb.* the right to ask in marriage.

**ne.Sc.** Although the speerin' word were mine instead o' theirs, there wud be twa suns i' the lift afore ony ane o' the male sex fand me speerin' their price, Grant *Keckleton*, 25.

5. *Obs.* To cry at the market. n.Cy. (P.R.), N.Cy.$^2$

6. *sb.* A search; an inquiry.

**Ayr.** A wonderful speer and talk about what we had all seen that day, Galt *Steam-boat* (1822) 257 (Jam.). **Edb.** I . . . had nae fear O' getting you wi' little spier, Being sure to find you, Macaulay *Poems* (1788) 134.

7. A prying, inquisitive person; one continually asking questions.

**Cld.** (Jam.) **m.Lan.**$^1$ Mi mother use' to say as a lie were olez good enuff for a sper.

[1. & now nar ȝe not fer fro þat note place, Þat ȝe han spied & spuryed so specially after, *Gawayne* (c. 1360) 2093. OE. *spyrian*, to inquire, investigate (B.T.).]

**SPEER**, *v.*$^2$ I.W.$^1$ [spiə(r).] To aspire.

**SPEER**, *v.*$^3$ Sc. [spīr.] To spirt; to squirt.

**Sh.I.** Da blüid speerin' frae him, *Sh. News* (Dec. 22, 1900); **S. & Ork.**$^1$, **Abd.** (Jam.)

**SPEER**, *v.*$^4$ m.Yks.$^1$ [spiə(r).] To raise or sustain, by natural or mechanical power, as by leverage.

**SPEER**, *v.*$^5$ and *sb.*$^2$ Lan. Der. Lin. Also written **spere** Der.$^2$ nw.Der.$^1$ [spiə(r).] 1. *v.* To peer; to look earnestly after. Der.$^2$, nw.Der.$^1$, Lin.$^1$ 2. *sb.* A look.

**Lan.** Tek a speer, lass, an ye'll declare that th' lads o' th' troop luk omoast as foine sodgers as ours wor, Thornber *Penny Stone* (1845) 29.

**SPEER**, *sb.*$^3$ and *v.*$^6$ n.Cy. Nhb. Lan. Chs. Der. Also written **spear** Nhb.$^1$ Lan.$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$; **spere** N.Cy.$^1$; **spier** Chs.$^1$ [spiə(r.] 1. *sb.* A wooden partition near the door of a cottage, or by the fireplace; a chimney-post; lit. a 'spar.'

**N.Cy.**$^1$ **Lan.** The first object to be seen after the door was closed was a pinched face at the edge of the 'speer,' Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) 9; **Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.** Rear'd against the speer, Ray (1691); **Chs.**$^1$ 'As big a rogue as ever peeped at a speer' is an old Chs. saying; **Chs.**$^{23}$, **nw.Der.**$^1$

2. *v.* To bar or fasten a door. Nhb.$^1$ (s.v. Spar.) Cf. **spar**, *sb.*$^1$ 5.

**SPEER**, see **Spare**, *adj.*, **Spear**, *sb.*$^1$

**SPEER(E**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **speir**, **spere** (Jam.). An aperture in the wall of a house, through which inquiries were made and answered.

(Jam.); Up at the speere then looked he, Aytoun *Ballads* (ed. 1861) II. 348.

**SPEER-WUNDIT**, *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* Fif. Lth. (Jam.) Quite overcome with exertion; out of breath.

**SPEET**, *sb.* Som. The lavender, *Lavandula spica.* (W.F.R.) Cf. **spick**, *sb.*$^2$, **spike**, *sb.*$^2$

**SPEET**, see **Spate**, **Spit**, *sb.*$^{23}$, **Spite.**

**SPEETHE**, *sb.* Nhb.$^1$ [spī·ð.] The black-tailed godwit, *Limosa aegocephala.*

**SPEFFLICATE**, see **Spificate.**

**SPEG**, *sb.* Lth. (Jam.) [speg.] A wooden peg or pin.

**SPEIKINTARE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. The common tern, *Sterna fluviatilis.*

**Rs.** There is moss and green plots in which ducks, teals, and speikintares (which last are like sea-gulls, but of a smaller size) hatch their young, *Statist. Acc.* IV. 289 (Jam.); Swainson *Birds* (1885) 202.

**SPEIL**, see **Speel**, *v.*$^1$, **Spiel.**

**SPEINTY**, *sb.* Bnff.$^1$ A spawned fish; *gen.* used of a herring.

**SPEIR, SPEITICLE**, see **Speer**, *v.*$^1$, **Spectacle.**

**SPEKE**, see **Spoke**, *sb.*$^1$, **Spick**, *sb.*$^2$

**SPEKNEL**, *sb.* *Obs.* Nhb. The plant 'bald-money,' *Meum athamanticum.* ? A corruption of 'spike-nail.'

I neuer sawe thys herbe in Englande sauynge once at Saynte Oswarldes [near Hexham], whereas the inhabiters called it speknel, Turner *Herbes* (1548) 53; **Nhb.**$^{1}$

**SPEL**, see **Spiel.**

**SPELCH**, *sb.* and *v.* Irel. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Rut. War. Also in forms **spalch** ne.Lan.$^{1}$; **spelgh** N.I.$^{1}$; **spelsh** Lakel.$^{2}$ War.$^{2}$ [speltʃ, spelʃ.] **1.** *sb.* *Obs.* A swath band. Cum., Wm. Nicolson (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. **2.** *v.* To break, split; to splinter, chip; to tear off, leaving jagged ends. See **Spelk.**

**Lakel.**$^{2}$ **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ That stone's all spelched. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Der.** Spelched pease, seldom applied to anything else, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Der.**$^{2}$ As pieces of wood with an axe. **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Not.** (W.H.S.) **Rut.**$^{1}$ When he broke his thigh the second bout, it warn't the old break, d'ye see, but it spelched down to where it broke afore. **War.**$^{2}$

**3.** To splice.

**N.I.**$^{1}$ **Ant.** Applied principally to a broken pipe, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

**4.** To bruise or crush in a mortar or mill.

**Der.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Der.**$^{1}$ To spelch horse-beans. *Obs.*; **Der.**$^{2}$

Hence **Spelched**, *ppl. adj.* of corn: having only the bran removed; not ground down. Not.$^{3}$

**SPELCH, SPELCK**, see **Spelsh, Spelk.**

**SPELD**, *v.* Sc. [speld.] To split, spread open; to expand, stretch, draw asunder. Cf. **spald**, *v.*, **spelder**, *v.*$^{1}$

Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.*; He spelded himself on the ice, Ruddiman *Introd.* (1773) (Jam.). **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$, **Inv.** (H.E.F.)

Hence (1) **Spelder**, *sb.* one who splits fish to prepare them for curing; (2) **Spelding, Speldane,** or **Spellan**, (*a*) *sb.* a fish, split open and smoked, or dried in the sun; (*b*) *ppl. adj.*, *fig.*, broken; awkward; halting.

(1) **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$ (2, *a*) **Sc.** I bought some speldings, fish (generally whitings) salted and dried in a particular manner, being dipped in the sea and dried in the sun, and eaten by the Scots by way of a relish, Boswell *Tour to Heb.* (1773) V. 55, ed. Birkbeck Hill. **ne.Sc.** In the early part of summer, when the haddocks are still somewhat lean after spawning, many of them are sun-dried and go by the name of speldanes or spellans, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 201. **Lnk.** This trout . . . Was faulded in twa like a speldin, McIndoe *Poems* (1805) 107. **Edb.** Hurleys fu' o' cherry-cheekit apples an' brown speldings, Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 9. (*b*) **Sc.** In speldin words an' jerky gestures they Began a tale aboot their mistress gay, Allan *Lilts* (1874) 157.

**SPELDER**, *v.*$^{1}$ Sc. Nhb. Also in form **spilder** Sc. [spe·ldər.] **1.** To split, cut up, spread open; to draw asunder; to tear open. Cf. **speld.**

**Sc.** (Jam.); Ye speldert the gowdspink; but ye'se no spelder me, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 60. **Edb.** Splitting the hills as ye would spelder a haddy, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vii. **Rxb.** Ruickbie *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 93. **Nhb.** Never talk o' fightin', you speldered herring, Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 260.

Hence **Speldring**, *sb.* a fish split open and dried.

**Sc.** (Jam.); Hislop *Anecdote* (1874) 204. **Ayr.** Basketfu's o' speldrin's, rizzard haddies, and ither fish, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 88. **Slk.** Loaves and fishes! Rizzars! Finnans! Kippers! Speldrins! Herring! Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 88.

**2.** To toss the limbs in walking; to stretch out the legs; to sprawl.

**Sc.** (Jam.); There was he hingin' by a line and speldering on the craig face, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xv. **Lnk.** Nocht ken ye o' weet or mire, Spilder'd oot afore the fire, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 85. **Edb.** The Doxies turn up their keels and spelder, Pennecuik *Helicon* (1720) 67. **Slk.** Hogg *Tales* (1838) 110, ed. 1866.

Hence **Speldron**, *sb.* an awkward, sprawling, loose-limbed person; used as a term of contempt.

**Gall.** What brings the lang-leggit speldron howkin' an' scrauchlin'? Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 287.

**3.** To rack the limbs in striding. Sc. (Jam.)

**SPELDER**, *v.*$^{2}$ n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **speldhre** e.Yks.$^{1}$; **spelher** [*sic*] w.Yks.$^{3}$ [spe·ldə(r.] To spell.

**N.Cy.**$^{12}$ **Cum.** Right oft at schuil I've spelder'd owr thy rows, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1747) 15; **Cum.**$^{4}$ **n.Yks.**$^{1}$; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ He's ept at his speldering. **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ Oor lahtle Tom's beginnin' tĭ lahn speldhrin'. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ He gangs on spelderin an blunderin, ii. 310; **w.Yks.**$^{34}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$

Hence (1) **Spelder-book.** n.Yks.$^{12}$, m.Yks.$^{1}$; (2) **Speldering-book**, *sb.* a spelling-book. e.Yks.$^{1}$

[ȝiff þatt tu cannst spelldrenn hemm, Adám þu findesst spelldredd, *Ormulum* (c. 1200) 16440.]

**SPELE**, see **Spell**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**SPELK**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **spelck** Nhb.; and in forms **speolk** S. & Ork.$^{1}$; **spilk** Cai.$^{1}$; **spiolk** S. & Ork.$^{1}$ [spelk.] **1.** *sb.* A splinter; a thin piece of wood. See **Spelch, Spell**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**Dmf.** A schoolboy carefully gathered up the larger 'spelks' of the tram of the broken vehicle, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 26. **Gall.** John Rogerson . . . had got a spelk of wood into his hand, Crockett *Kit Kennedy* (1899) xxxi. **n.Cy.** (J.H.); Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^{12}$ **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Aw've getten a spelk i' my hand. **e.Dur.**$^{1}$, **Lakel.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{2}$, **n.Yks.**$^{14}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.**$^{125}$, **Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$

**2.** Of iron: a sharp splinter or point starting off from the mass to which it belongs. Sc. (Jam.) Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **3.** A splint for a broken limb.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$, **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 353. **Lakel.**$^{2}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **Yks.** (K.), **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **w.Yks.**$^{234}$, **Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.** (S.W.), **s.Lan.**$^{1}$

**4.** A short wooden rod used in thatching; see below.

**N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Dur.**$^{1}$ They are made of hazels bruised in the centre, then twisted and bent. The two points penetrate and secure the thatch. **Lakel.**$^{2}$ **Cum.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** Briggs *Remains* (1825) 229. **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ Spelks for thatching are usually of hazel or willow, split down the middle and pointed at each end. **e.Yks.** (W.H.), **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{125}$ **Lan.** Sometimes getting and sharpening spelks for 'em, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 68. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$

Hence **Spelk-hen**, *sb.* a hen paid annually to the lord of the manor for liberty to cut spelks in the lord's woods. Cum.$^{14}$ **5.** The rib of a basket. Lakel.$^{2}$, Cum.$^{14}$ **6.** A piece of folded paper or thin chip used for lighting candles. w.Yks.$^{1}$, n.Lin.$^{1}$ **7.** The spoke of a wheel. w.Yks.$^{1}$ **8.** *Obs.* A swath, roller, or band. Nhb. (K.) **9.** *Fig.* A very thin person or thing; anything insignificant or small.

**Ayr.** They had been evened to ither sin' ever she was a bit spelk o' a lassock, Service *Notandums* (1890) 11. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Nobbut a bit spelk ov a chep. **e.Dur.**$^{1}$ A spelk of a thing.

**10.** *v.* To splinter. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**11.** To fasten down by means of a thin rod; to insert a thin rod in anything; also used *fig.*

**n.Yks.** He spelkt t'thack down (I.W.); Used as a sort of threatening to children. 'A'l spelk thee thi rig [back] for tha' (W.H.); **n.Yks.**$^{1}$

Hence **Spelk't-wisket**, *sb.* a small basket upon four wheels used for conveying coal or ore in a mine. s.Lan.$^{1}$

**12.** To put in splints; to set a broken bone; to repair anything broken; also with *up.*

**Sc.** (Jam.), **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$ **Kcb.** Lay broken arms and legs on his knee, that he may spelk them, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 109. **Cum.** He shuck his heid; but spelked him up—An' gev him up an' aw, Gwordie Greenup *Anudder Batch* (1873) 9. **w.Yks.**$^{12}$ **Lan.** Two mould candles had been brought from Manchester—one of which had been broken amongst the black puddings and had to be spelked, Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) 116. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$

[3. OE. *spelc*, a splint for a broken limb (Sweet).]

**SPELL**, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Hnt. Cmb. Som. Also written **spel** n.Cy. e.Lan.$^{1}$; and in forms **speal** Sc. (Jam.) Ant. N.Cy.$^{2}$ Nhb.$^{1}$ Cum.$^{4}$ Wm. ne.Lan.$^{1}$; **speall** Sc.; **speel** Wm. Lan.$^{1}$ Lei.$^{1}$ Som.; **spele** Wm. Nhp.$^{1}$ Hnt. [spel, spīl.] **1.** *sb.* A splinter of wood, &c.; a lath, chip; a thin shaving. Cf. **spelk.**

**Sc.** (Jam.) **n.Sc.** Berry brown ale and a birken speal And wine in a horn green, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 92, ed. 1875. **Slk.** He cared not a speal, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 291. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 403, ed. 1876. **Ant.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **N.Cy.**$^{12}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Dur.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{4}$, **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.), **n.Yks.**$^{124}$ **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ Only used in connection with puncturing the flesh. 'Ah getten a spell ĭ mĭ finger,' *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.**$^{125}$, **Lan.** (E.H.G.), Lan.$^1$, ne.Lan.$^1$, e.Lan.$^1$, s.Lan.$^1$, Der.$^1$, Not.$^2$, n.Lin.$^1$, Lei.$^1$ Hnt. *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iv. 546.

**2.** A small wand or switch; a split stick; a stalk.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). Wm. Some, whiting speals, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 383; A spele of holly (K.). w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). Som. (W.F.R.)

Hence (1) *Laal Jack gedderan speals*, *phr.* one of the forms in which boys arrange their fingers in the game of 'cat's cradle.' Cum.$^4$ (s.v. Cat-saddle); (2) **Speel-mar**, *sb.* the tap-root of a tree. Som. (W.F.R.) **3.** A lath or thin plank used in wooden houses for filling up the interstices between the beams. n.Sc. (Jam.) **4.** A splint for a broken limb. w.Yks. (J.W.), s.Lan.$^1$, sw.Lin.$^1$ **5.** A thin slip of wood or paper used for lighting purposes; a 'spill.'

n.Yks.$^4$, ne.Yks.$^1$, w.Yks.$^{25}$, s.Lan.$^1$, Der.$^1$, nw.Der.$^1$, Not.$^1$, Lin.$^1$, n.Lin.$^1$, Lei.$^1$, Nhp.$^1$

**6.** A small wooden pin or peg; a meat-skewer. n.Yks.$^2$, n.Lin.$^1$ **7.** A rung of a ladder; a bar of a gate, chair, &c.

Lakel.$^2$, n.Yks.$^{124}$ e.Yks.$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks. Dyer *Dial.* (1891) 103. Not.$^2$, Lin.$^1$, n.Lin.$^1$, sw.Lin.$^1$ Cmb.$^1$ I can see the marks of somebody's feet on them there chair spells.

Hence **Five-spelled**, *adj.* having five bars or rungs.

e.Yks. A five-spelled gate (E.F.).

**8.** The trap used in the game of 'knurr and spell.' See **Knur(r.**

Cum.$^4$, s.Wm. (J.A.B.), n.Yks.$^{14}$ w.Yks. A piece of board about 1 ft. long and 6 inches broad which has a steel spring down the middle, one end rivetted down, and the higher or free end raised about four inches, to be depressed into a notched upright, and which, next the notched upright, has a small cup to receive the ball, *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. i. 325; w.Yks.$^1$ The spell is a thin piece of wood with a cavity at one end to receive the knur or wooden ball. . . The spell acts as a lever to raise the ball to a proper height, when it is struck with the badstick or bat; w.Yks.$^{234}$, ne.Lan.$^1$, Lin.$^1$, n.Lin.$^1$, sw.Lin.$^1$

**9.** *Comb.* (1) **Spell and bullet**, (2) **—and knur(r** or **ore**, the game of 'knurr and spell'; see **Knur(r, 3** (1).

(1) Lakel.$^2$ Cum. A game in which a spell (spelk) is placed in a hole, and on it a ball; then by striking the blunted end of the spell with a stick, the ball rises in the air, and whilst there, it is struck to a distance (E.W.P.); Cum.$^4$ (2) n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.$^1$, Dur.$^1$, e.Dur.$^1$, s.Wm. (J.A.B.), n.Yks.$^{124}$, m.Yks.$^1$, w.Yks.$^1$, ne.Lan.$^1$, Lin.$^1$, sw.Lin.$^1$ (s.v. Kibble).

**10.** Phr. *to set the spell up on end*, to show firm determination for the mastery.

n.Yks. Ah's be fooarst te set t'spell up an end, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 9.

**11.** *v.* To put into splints.

sw.Lin.$^1$ The doctor did not spell it while to-day.

[**11.** Cp. Spellynge, broke bonys or oþer thyngys, *fissulatus* (*Prompt.*).]

**SPELL**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ Sc. Cum. Yks. Lin. e.An. Som. Cor. [spel.] **1.** *sb.* A story, tale, narrative.

w.Som.$^1$ Paason gid us a goodish spell ta-day.

**2.** A curative charm; one worn by a person for securing some particular benefit. Sc. (A.W.), n.Yks.$^2$ Hence (1) **Spelful**, *adj.* charmed; (2) **Spell-woman**, *sb.* a female fortune-teller; a 'spae-wife.'

(1) Cum. Bauld Tallentire wi' spelfu' spear Unrival'd takes the lead, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 40. (2) Ayr. He heard James Dykes desire James Gray to come in and see if the spell woman would cut the cards, in order to find out who had stole the Lawn, Edgar *Old Ch. Life* (1886) 2nd S. 117.

**3.** Spelling; a spelling-lesson.

Sc. And when oor spells we couldna say, And when oor coonts we couldna dae, We got oor licks, Edwards *Mod. Poets*, 11th S. 301. nw.Abd. She'll read as clare's the dominie, An's feerious at the spell, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 13.

Hence **Spell-book**, *sb.* a spelling-book.

Sh.I. Stumbling ower da lang nebbit wirds i' da saxpenny spell buik, *Sh. News* (May 8, 1897). Per. Spell-book an' Carritch syne to test, Their skill in lear's in great request, Stewart *Character* (1857) 60. Rnf. Shame on thae destructive nieves, She's torn her spell-book into leaves, Young *Pictures* (1865) 137.

**4.** *v.* To tell, inform, narrate, discourse; to instruct.

Sc. (Jam.); The lichtnin' spelled his name, *Ballads and Poems* (1885) 196.

**5.** To asseverate falsely; to add to a story; to exaggerate. Rxb. (Jam.) Dmf. Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 353.

**6.** To decipher.

Ayr. My write being noo very crabbit and ill to spell, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 190.

**7.** To pore; to loiter; to inquire.

n.Yks.$^2$ Wheea is thoo spelling at?

**8.** To strive to obtain by hints without directly asking; to entreat.

Cum.$^4$ His offers of manly service had been taken as beggarly spellings for brass, Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) II. 61. n.Yks.$^1$; n.Yks.$^2$ He spell'd hard. He was a good hand at spelling for 't. Lin. Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 725. e.An. (E.G.P.) w.Cor. That child can spell for cake as well as anybody. She spelt hard to go out to-day (M.A.C.).

**9.** To swear.

w.Yks. As ah wor comin' dahn t'loin ah heeard Jake Hanson spellin' a bit to t'wife (Æ.B.).

[**1.** OE. *spell*, a story, narrative. **4.** OE. *spellian*, to speak, discourse (B.T.).]

**SPELL**, *sb.*$^3$ Yks. Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] **1.** Relaxation, pleasure. Som. (Hall.)

**2.** Liberty. w.Yks. (*ib.*)

**SPELL**, *sb.*$^4$ Hmp. [spel.] A friend.

We were allus great spells (W.M.E.F.).

**SPELL**, *sb.*$^5$ Irel. [Not known to our correspondents.] A ghost; an evil spirit.

n.Ir. Father O'Flynn, When he'd ended the din, Chased the spell to the lough and there ordered him in, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 13.

**SPELL**, see **Spaul**, **Spill**, *v.*$^1$

**SPELLWIND**, *sb.* Fif. A violent outburst of passion; a gust of rage. (Jam., s.v. Spirewind.)

**SPELSH**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **spelch** Bnff.$^1$ [spelʃ.] **1.** *v.* To dash a liquid or semi-liquid substance; to splash, bespatter. See **Spalsh.**

Bnff.$^1$ He spelcht the watter in 's face. The milk spelcht oot o' the pail. He spelcht 's claise wee dubs.

**2.** To dash or fall heavily into a liquid or semi-liquid substance; to walk through water or mud dashing it up with the feet. 'He spelcht through the burn,' *ib.*

**3.** *sb.* A quantity of a liquid or semi-liquid substance thrown violently; the act of throwing such a substance violently.

*ib.* A spelch o' hait wattir fell on 's feet an' burn't thim.

**4.** A fall into mud, water, &c.; the noise made by such a fall. Bnff. (Jam.)

**SPELSH**, see **Spelch.**

**SPELT**, *v.* and *adj.* Lin. Nhp. [spelt.] **1.** *v.* To split.

Lin.$^1$ The coin is spelted. n.Lin.$^1$

**2.** *adj.* Brittle. Nhp.$^2$ Cf. **spalt**, *v.* **3.**

**SPELT-CORN**, *sb.* Dev. The vetch, *Vicia sativa.* (Hall.), (B. & H.)

**SPELTS**, *sb. pl.* Sus.$^1$ [spelts.] Iron toes and heels for boots.

**SPEN**, see **Spean**, *v.*, *sb.*$^1$, **Spend**, *sb.*$^3$, **Spin.**

**SPENCE**, *sb.* Nhb. [spens.] The curlew, *Numenius arquata.* (R.O.H.)

**SPENCE**, see **Spense.**

**SPENCER**, *sb.* Nhb. [spe·nsər.] A corner; see below.

In a keel the term is also applied to a corner space in the 'coal shuts,' kept vacant by a shifting board [stage] which divides it from the cargo space (R.O.H.); Nhb.$^1$ In a keel it is applied to a corner of the sheet or sail; also to a corner in the huddock or cabin.

**SPENCHIL**, see **Spancel.**

**SPENCIE**, *sb.* Sh. & Or.I. Also written **spency** Or.I. [spe·nsi.] The storm petrel, *Procellaria pelagica.*

Sh.I. The Manx shearwater, or 'lyrie' of our native folk, . . and the storm petrel, or 'spencie,'. . receive no protection from egg-stealers, *Sh. News* (Jan. 14, 1899); S. & Ork.$^1$ Or.I. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 211.

**SPEND**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Yks. Der. Nhp. War. Shr. Brks. e.An. Wil. Also in form **speen** Wxf.$^1$ [spend.] **1.** *v.* In phr. (1) *to spend largess*, (2) *— one's opinion*, see below.

(1) Suf. Largess-spending has long since become matter of hearsay. . . But veterans of the plough still live to recount that jovial celebration, and many a looker-on then in pinafores can remember

how ‘my Lord begged round and held his hat,’ and how, when the hat was full of shillings from squire, farmer and friends, ‘up they got and went to Halloo Largess.’ Nor have they forgotten the lusty chorus . . . sung after supper outside the village inn: ‘With a flowing glass of old harvest beer, Here’s your master’s good health, boys, join in the cheer,’ BETHAM-EDWARDS *Lord of the Harvest* (1899) 230. (2) **Uls.** It is a well known saying for an Ulsterman to ask his medical adviser to ‘spend his opinion’ on some member of his household who happens to be ill. What he conveys by this phrase is that the doctor shall make a careful examination of the patient and then give his opinion as to the nature, treatment, &c., of the case, *N. Whig* (May 8, 1901).

**2.** To expend, use, consume; to destroy.

**Shr.**$^2$ **Brks.** Come and try how the likker spends, HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* (1859) vii. **e.Cy.** (HALL.) **e.An.**$^1$ We spend so much meat, flour, cheese, &c., in our family weekly. **Suf.**$^1$ ‘To spend all the stover, straw, and turnips on the land,’ used to be a common covenant in leases.

Hence (1) **Spender**, *sb.* a consumer; (2) **Spending-cheese**, *sb.*, see below.

(1) **e.An.**$^1$ A ‘small spender’ is a person who has very little appetite. (2) *ib.* Cheese of a middling quality, used for family consumption in the dairy districts of Suffolk, considerably superior to the Bang, or Thump, for which they are so celebrated, but by no means equal to Gloucester.

**3.** Of time: to pass.

**Sh.I.** I most geng, fir da day is spendin’, *Sh. News* (July 30, 1898).

**4.** To waste.

**Sh.I.** Dy letters, joy, wir only spent An’ sniestered at, *Sh. News* (Sept. 11, 1897).

Hence (1) **Spender**, *sb.* a spendthrift; (2) **Spendrife**, (*a*) *adj.* prodigal, extravagant; (*b*) *sb.*, see (1).

(1) **Per.** By drinking we are spenders, By whores and dice, SMITH *Poems* (1714) 12, ed. 1853. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (2, *a*) **Abd.** Hap yer bairns frae the muckle storm, Spendrife laverock! MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) lxii. **Cld.** (JAM.) (*b*) **Cld.** (*ib.*)

**5.** To deteriorate, as cattle if put upon a poor pasture. N.I.$^1$ **6.** To hold out; to last.

**Nhp.**$^1$ In using anything, if more efficient than was anticipated, it is said to spend well. **War.**$^3$ The flour has spent well. **e.An.**$^2$ The meal spends well.

**7.** To produce; to turn out.

**Nhp.**$^1$ Corn that yields well is said to spend well. **War.**$^3$ **Wil.**$^1$ How do your taters spend to-year?

**8.** *sb.* Spending; expense.

**Sh.I.** Du’s hardly wirt dis spend o’ time, *Sh. News* (Mar. 12, 1898). **Wxf.**$^1$

**SPEND**, *v.*$^2$ e.An.$^1$ [spend.] To span with the fingers. [Cp. ON. *spenna*, to span (VIGFUSSON).]

**SPEND**, *v.*$^3$ and *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* Sc. **1.** *v.* To spring; to gallop.

**Lth.** (JAM.) **Edb.** Holding the naig’s head, in case it should spend off, and capsize the concern, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxii.

**2.** *sb.* A spring, bound; an elastic motion.

**Sc.** (JAM.) **Edb.** Making a spend like a greyhound, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xix.

**SPEND**, *sb.*$^3$ and *v.*$^4$ Dev. Cor. Also in form spen Dev.$^2$ nw.Dev.$^1$ [spen(d.] **1.** *sb.* Turf, sward. Cf. spine, 3.

**Dev.** Hence among farmers ‘to dress upon the spend,’ to lay their manure on the surface or green swerde, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 403; **Dev.**$^1$; **Dev.**$^2$ There’s a terrible thin spen ta that field. I don’t think you could drive a cart over it. **nw.Dev.**$^1$

Hence **Spendy**, *adj.* of grass: of fine quality. Dev.$^1$ (s.v. Spine). **2.** Pig’s skin; the rind of bacon or pork. Dev.$^{12}$, nw.Dev.$^1$ **3.** *v.* To break ground. Cor. (HALL.), Cor.$^{12}$

**SPEND**, *v.*$^5$ n.Lin.$^1$ With *up*: to brace up the hames of harness.

**SPEND**, see **Spean**, *v.*

**SPENDERLY**, *adj.* Nhb.$^1$ [spe·ndərli.] Spindly, slim, slender. ‘He’s a little spenderly body.’

**SPENDILS**, *sb. pl.* w.Yks.$^2$ [spe·ndilz.] Crossbars or stays of wood which keep the shafts of a cart in position.

**SPENDING**, *sb.* Cum.$^4$ [spe·ndin.] A mining term: the point where the floor of a stone drift intersects the bottom of the coal-seam.

**SPENDING-BRASS**, *sb.* Yks. [spe·ndin-bras.] Loose money, pocket-money.

**w.Yks.** He had a great deal more spending-brass nor I could handle, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) iv; Common (J.W.).

**SPENDLOW**, *sb.* ? *Obs.* e.An.$^1$ Dead wood made into faggots, and sold for kindling.

**SPENE**, see **Spean**, *v.*, *sb.*$^{12}$

**SPENGED**, *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Written **speng’d.** Of cattle: pied, speckled. See **Spanged**; cf. **spinked.**

**n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **n.Yks.**$^2$ **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

**SPENGYIE, SPENISH, SPENK**, see **Spainyie, Spanish, Spank**, *v.*$^1$

**SPENKS**, *sb. pl.* Lakel.$^2$ [speŋks.] Spectacles.

**SPENKWHEW**, see **Spanghew.**

**SPENN**, *v.* *Obs.* Fif. (JAM.) To button or lace one’s clothes. ‘To spenn the waistcoat.’

[Cp. Heme wel haled, hose of þat same grene, Þat spenet on his sparlyr, & clene spures vnder, *Gawayne* (c. 1360) 158.]

**SPENSE**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Der. Hrt. e.An. Som. Cor. Also written **spence** Sc. N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ w.Yks.$^1$ Hrt. e.An.$^2$ Cor.$^{12}$; **spens** Sc. (JAM.) [spens.] **1.** *sb. pl.* Expenses. nw.Der.$^1$, w.Som.$^1$ **2.** *pl.* The day’s money for ale for carters on the road. nw.Der.$^1$ **3.** Pocket-money. e.Lan.$^1$ **4.** A place where provisions are kept; a larder, pantry, store-cupboard.

**Sc.** In one large aperture, which the robber facetiously called his spence (or pantry), there hung by the heels the carcases of a sheep, or ewe, and two cows, lately slaughtered, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xvii; The swine were in the spence makin’ the whey, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 27. **Ayr.** Gie me a guid square gutsy hoose, wi’ a wysse-like but and a ben, and maybe a spence at the back o’t, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 24. **Gall.** We shall have to give Anne the justiciar power and send her lord to the spence and the store chamber, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxxvi. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **n.Yks.** Our sew has been ith’ spense, thrawn down whigg-stand, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 183. **w.Yks.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^2$ **Cor.** Jenny said that Nancy must have something to drink before she started for Penzance, and she went to the spence for the bottles, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 110, ed. 1896; **Cor.**$^{12}$

**5.** An inner apartment of a house; the place where the family sit, and take meals; a parlour.

**Sc.** Wi’ tottering step he reached the spence Whar sune the ingle burned fu’ hie, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) II. 452; I am wearied wi’ doudling the bag o’ wind a’ day, and I am gaun to eat my dinner quietly in the spence, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) iv. **n.Sc.** (JAM.) **Ayr.** Ben i’ the spence right pensivelie I gaed to rest, BURNS *The Vision*, st. 2. **e.Lth.** Mrs. H. abruptly made entrance into the spence with the precious babe to be operated upon, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 200. **Dmf.** Pleasant the rooms in the ancient place—Pleasant the Ha’ and spence, THOM *Jock o’ Knowe* (1878) 5. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ In a house of two apartments, the outer or ‘but’ end was the kitchen or general living room; and the ‘ben’ end was the spence. **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811).

**6.** *Comp.* (1) **Spense-basket**, a basket used by wagoners to hold provisions for their journey; (2) **-door**, a door between the kitchen and the pantry, or inner room.

(1) **Hrt.** CUSSANS *Hist. Hrt.* (1879–81) III. 321. (2) **Sc.** From the kitchen the spense-door opened into the spence, FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 51. **e.Sc.** (JAM.)

**7.** A room in which a loom is put up. Sc. *Farm. Jrn.* (June 29, 1829). **8.** A field. e.An.$^2$ **9.** *v.* To put into the inner room of a house.

**Lnk.** His mother cried to spence him, and bed him wi’ the bride, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 14.

[**1.** I shall spare for no spence & þu spede wele, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 233. **4.** Al vinolent as botel in the spence, CHAUCER *C. T.* D. 1931.]

**SPENSHEL**, see **Spancel.**

**SPENT**, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Der. Nhp. [spent.] Exhausted, overcome, tired, ‘done up’; also in *comp.* **Spent-up.**

**s.Sc.** Clocks and paddocks roun’ him hapet, Wae to see the lad sae spent, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 359. **w.Yks.** Tewin till I’m fair spent (C.F.). **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$

**SPENTACLE, SPEOCHAN, SPEOLK, SPER,** see **Spectacle, Speuchan, Spelk, Spar,** *sb.*$^1$, **Speer,** *v.*$^1$, **Spur,** *v.*$^2$

**SPERAGE,** *sb.* Glo. [spəˑridʒ.] The asparagus, *Asparagus officinalis.* (B. & H.), Glo.$^1$

[Sperage is sowe about Aprill Kalende, Palladius *Husb.* (c. 1420) 112.]

**SPERE,** see **Speer,** *v.*$^{15}$, *sb.*$^3$, **Speer(e.**

**SPERFLE,** *v.* Sc. To scatter, disperse; to squander money, goods, &c.; ? misprint for 'sperple.'

**Sc.** He lowsit his flanes an' he sperfl't them, Waddell *Ps.* (1871) xviii. 14; Ye hae sperfl't us a' 'mang the hethen, *ib.* xliv. 11. **Ayr., Lth.** (Jam.)

**SPERIMOGLE,** *sb.* Dev.$^3$ A supernatural being, a 'spirit-bogle.'

**SPERKEN,** see **Sperket.**

**SPERKET,** *sb.* n.Cy. e.An. s.Cy. Sus. Also written **spirket** e.An.$^2$; **spurket** e.An.$^1$; and in forms **sperken** e.An.$^1$; **spurget** n.Cy. e. & s.Cy. Sus.; **spurkit** Suf. [spə̄ˑkit.] A wooden peg or hook on which to hang things; an iron hook.

**n.Cy.** Bailey (1721). **e.An.**$^1$; **e.An.**$^2$ A curved hook for hanging meat in a pantry. **Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Suf.** The big boiler hanging from the spirket, Betham-Edwards *Lord of Harvest* (1899) 22; **Suf.**$^1$ **s. & e.Cy.** Ray (1691). **Sus.** (K.)

**SPERLING,** *sb.* Sc.; also Suf. Also written **spirlin(g** Sc. (Jam.) [Sc. spəˑrlin.] A small fish, prob. the smelt, *Osmerus eperlanus.* See **Sparling,** *sb.*$^1$

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Per.** Ye catch a sperling, and I catch a fluke, Spence *Poems* (1898) 52. **Edb.** Hone *Table-bk.* (1827) II. 464. **Gall.** (J.M.) **Suf.** Fifteen barks, exclusive of boats to catch herrings and sperlings, Gardner *Hist. Dunwich* (1752) 145; Fishing-boats for herrings, sperlings or sprats, *ib.*

**SPERNIN,** *sb.* Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] A feast.

**w.Yks.** While Aptrick chaps i' carts an' traps, Wer off ta Pateley Spernin, *Nidderdill Olm.* (1875).

**SPERPLE,** see **Sparple.**

**SPERR,** *v.* Sh.I. [sper.] To stride; to stretch the legs in walking. S. & Ork.$^1$

[Cp. ON. *sperra,* to stretch out the legs like rafters (Vigfusson).]

**SPERR,** see **Spur,** *v.*$^2$

**SPERREK,** *sb.* Sh.I. [speˑrək.] A tall, thin person. Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 49.

**SPERRINGS, SPERRITY,** see **Spurrings,** *sb. pl.,* **Spirity.**

**SPERT, SPERTACLE,** see **Spart, Spectacle.**

**SPERTHE,** *sb. Obs.* Sc. A battle-axe.

**Sc.** She fights but on horseback, with lance and sperthe, Lang *Monk of Fife* (1896) 120; At his saddle-gerthe was a good steel sperthe, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) IV. 185, ed. 1848. **Ayr.** Misk cruntit his croon wi' a sperthe, and the Leddy of Ardeer was a widow, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 254.

[& an ax in his oþer, a hoge & vn-mete, A spetos sparþe to expoun in spelle quo-so myȝt, *Gawayne* (c. 1360) 209. ON. *sparða,* a kind of axe (Vigfusson).]

**SPET,** see **Spit,** *v.*$^1$

**SPETCH,** *sb.* and *v.* Cum. Yks. Lan. [spetʃ.] **1.** *sb.* A patch of any kind; a plaster; a patch on a shoe or clog. Cf. **spatch.**

**Cum.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Tha'd du wi' a spetch sewin' o' thi britches, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 19, 1898); **w.Yks.**$^{135}$

**2.** *pl.* Parings or cuttings of leather used for mending boots and shoes.

**e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** Ther [cobbler's] hause floor is kept cuvard all ovver we leather spetches, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1853) 52; **w.Yks.**$^2$

**3.** *pl.* Pieces of leather and untanned hide used in making size for woollen warps. w.Yks. (S.P.U.), (W.T.)

**4.** *v.* To patch, repair, mend.

**w.Yks.** Are ta owt ov a hand at spetchin a chap's britches seeat? Hartley *Seets Yks. Lan.* (1895) v; **w.Yks.**$^{13}$ **Lan.** It's all mendin' and spetchin', scarce ever aught new, Standing *Echoes* (1885) 12.

**5.** To mend or repair boots or clogs; to bind the soles of clogs with leather.

**w.Yks.** The following bit of doggerel folk-lore is very common: 'Man i' t'mooin, Spetchin' shooin, Eytin' leather humbugs,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 19, 1898); It wər ə brīt nīt, ən a sǫ t'man i' t'muin spetšin šuin ən eitin leðər umbugz (J.W.); **w.Yks.**$^5$ **Lan.** Clogs that were being spetched, Ackworth *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 13.

**SPETCHEL,** *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. Also in form **spatchel** Nhb.$^1$ [speˑtʃl.] Turf used in bedding stone; also used *attrib.*

**n.Cy.** A spetchel hedge is one constructed of alternate rows of stones and thin turf (J.H.); **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ A 'stone and spetchel' dike is one made of stones laid in horizontal rows with a bed of thin turf between each of them.

**SPETE, SPETTACLE,** see **Spate, Spit,** *sb.*$^3$, **Spectacle.**

**SPEUCHAN,** *sb.* Sc. Also in form **speochan** S. & Ork.$^1$ Cai.$^1$ [spjoˑχən, spjɐˑχən.] A tobacco-pouch. Cf. **spleuchan.**

**S. & Ork.**$^1$, **Cai.**$^1$, **Cld.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** Gang and fetch the rat speuchan . . . That ye brocht me to haud my tobacco, Aitken *Lays* (1883) 59; Rax me owre that sp'euchan frae the bole, Service *Notandums* (1890) 39; (F.J.C.)

**SPEUG, SPEUL,** see **Spug, Spaul.**

**SPEW,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Nhp. Glo. Bdf. Hrt. Mid. Nrf. Sur. Som. Also written **spue** Sc. N.I.$^1$ Ant. n.Yks.$^2$ e.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks. [spiu.] **1.** *v.* To vomit.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Ayr.** Fricassee wad mak her spew, Burns *To a Haggis,* st. 5. **Nhb.** (R.O.H.), **e.Dur.**$^1$ **Cum.** He's in a varra feckless way, he spews aw up 'at he eats (J.D.). **Wm.** (B.K.), **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** A mucky haand, spewing all ovver t'shop (H.L.). **m.Lan.**$^1$ **Nrf.** We . . . got French 'bacca and smoked it, and spewed arter it too at furst, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 23. **w.Som.**$^1$ 'Twas a breath, sure 'nough; nif I wadn fit to spewy.

Hence (1) **Spew-** or **Spue-faced,** *adj.* white or sickly visaged; (2) **-grewel,** *sb.* a delicate and foolish person; (3) **Spewing-fou,** *adj.* disgustingly drunk; (4) **Spew-paddick,** *sb.,* see below; (5) **Spuans** or **Spuins,** *sb.* matter that is vomited; (6) **Spued,** *ppl. adj., fig.,* in phr. *etten and spued,* sick, sad at heart; (7) **Spueish,** *adj.* inclined to be sick, wan.

(1) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (2) **n.Lin.**$^1$ He's a real spew-grewel, not good for noht at all naather e' mind nor carcase. (3) **Sc.** Three clav'ring carlings o'er their pot, A' spewing fou, Pennecuik *Coll.* (1787) 10. (4) **Cum.** When the 'common bittern' bred in Lakeland, the boys on finding a nest containing young, used to make 'spew-paddicks' of the captives. This was done by spurting water down their gullets (J.D.). (5) **N.I.**$^1$ **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (6) **Sc.** True, Johnnie, 'e've lost Moff, but what needs 'e look sae etten an' spued ower't? Tweeddale *Moff* (1896) xxii. (7) **n.Yks.**$^2$

**2.** *Fig.* To pour forth; to run in a thick stream; to eject smoke, &c.

**Sh.I.** Shü plumps dem [puddings] ane by ane in; An' no ta lit dem spleet or spue, Fast ower she pricks a pin in, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 98. **nw.Abd.** It aye comes spewin to the door; We've sic a weary lum, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 3. **Lnk.** Lums o' turf that spew't an' reekit, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 24. **Edb.** To spew his budget-fu' o' tales, *Carlop Green* (1792) 121, ed. 1817. **Gall.** The spate spewed owre ilk burn and sleugh, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 66, ed. 1897.

Hence **Spewing,** *ppl. adj.* giving out smoke, &c.; running, exuding.

**Ayr.** The spewing reek That fill'd, wi' hoast-provoking smeek, The auldclay biggin, Burns *The Vision,* st. 3. **Lnk.** Some dreepit a' wi' spewin' sairs, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 16.

**3.** To pour with rain; to rain heavily.

**Yks., Der.** When it rains a little and the shower is likely to encrease, they say, 'It spits now; it will spew belive,' Grose (1790) *MS. add.*

Hence **Spewy,** *adj.* of the weather: wet, foggy, drizzly. s.Lan.$^1$ **4.** Of soil: to slip; see below.

**m.Yks.**$^1$ In constructing a 'sike,' for the drainage of land, gravelly earth will often break edge, and spew. It is a term most associated with light running soil.

**5.** With *out*: of corn: to have the ear form.

**Abd.** Barley's spewin' oot, bit aits are gey fár back, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (July 26, 1902).

**6.** *sb.* An outpouring or belching forth of smoke, &c.

**Abd.** The brimstane reek wi' an upward spew Swirled roon baith the Deil an' the Deevilock, Murray *Hamewith* (1900) 31.

**7.** The fourth swarming of bees.

**Nhp.**$^1$ The first is simply termed a swarm; the second, a cast;

the third, a colt; the fourth, a spew, probably from casting forth the super-abundant occupants of the hive.

8. A wet, spongy, oozing piece of land.

**Glo.**$^{12}$ **Mid.** Porous soils, which, for the most part, lie under the ridges of the hills, greedily imbibe the water, which passes quickly to a considerable depth, until it meets with clay, marl, rock, or some substance, to impede its descent, when taking an oblique, or horizontal direction, it appears at the foot, or in the middle of a declivity, and causes a spew, a squall, or boggy piece of ground, Foot *Agric.* (1794) 45.

Hence **Spewy**, *adj.* (1) of land: wet, undrained, boggy, full of springs; (2) pulpy, frothy.

(1) **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **Bdf.** A wet spewy soil, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 560; Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 594. **Hrt.** Wet spewy grounds, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. ii. 122. **w.Mid.** Land is called 'spewey' when it contains many springs, and is of a wet nature in consequence. 'It's a nasty, cold, spewey bit of ground' (W.P.M.). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Spewy ground is when water seems to ooze out at the surface. 'Thick there vive acres is a nasty spewy sort of a field, he lies zour and wet like.' (2) **Sur.** Them carrots is all spewy. . . Why they squabs when you touch 'em, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 239.

**SPEWER**, *sb.* Yks. Also written **spuer** w.Yks.$^{3}$ [spiu·ə(r).] A kind of firework; a squib.

**w.Yks.** A kind of firework that spews out its blazing contents for a while and then usually breaks up by explosion; though there are both explosive and non-explosive spewers, known in some parts as squibs, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 19, 1898); **w.Yks.**$^{3}$

**SPEWRING**, *sb.* *Obs.* Dev. A boarded partition or enclosure made of strong planks and studs. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 402. n.Dev. Grose (1790).

**SPEY**, see **Spae**, *v.*

**SPEY CODLIN**, *phr.* Sc. A name given to the salmon; see below.

**ne.Sc.** The salmon and the trout among some of the fishing population were held in great aversion. The word salmon was never pronounced. If there was occasion to speak of salmon a circumlocution was used; . . it would be called 'So and so's fish,' . . 'the beast.' In some villages . . . it went by the name of 'the Spey Codlin,' Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 146.

**SPIAE**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in forms **spae** S. & Ork.$^{1}$; **spyea.** [spjē, spē.] **1.** Mockery, derision, jeering, ridicule. S. & Ork.$^{1}$ **2.** A person of a giddy, frolicsome disposition; one who acts foolishly; a wag. (J.S.), S. & Ork.$^{1}$

[Swed. *spe*, mock, mockery; *spea*, to mock, deride (Widegren).]

**SPIALE**, see **Spale**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**SPIALL**, *sb.* Sh.I. A tall, slender person. S. & Ork.$^{1}$

**SPICE**, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Shr. Som. Sus. Hmp. Also in form **speyce** Cum.$^{4}$ [spais.] **1.** *sb.* A specimen; a sample.

**Per.** If it be the age o' ice Return'd aince mair—Faith, tak' this present for a spice, It offers fair! Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 65. **n.Cy.** I gave him a spice of his behaviour, Grose (1790).

**2.** Of illness: a slight attack, a touch.

**Sus.**$^{1}$ I had a spice of the ague last week, and I doänt want no more of him; **Sus.**$^{2}$ I ha' got a spice o' de toothache. **Hmp.** I have a spice of the distemper, Holloway.

**3.** Pepper.

**Sc.** *Scoticisms* (1787) 79. **Sh.I.** I dosed 'im wi' da oil o' clow an' rubbed spice on da gum, Ollason *Mareel* (1901) 21. **Abd.** An unce o' spice, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vi. **Lnk.** Mak me a cogfu' o' milk brose, an' a plack's worth o' spice in them, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 38. **Edb.** Carlines [boiled pease] wi' spice, *Carlop Green* (1793) 135, ed. 1817.

**4.** Gingerbread.

**N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.** She's neever paid me for the spice she gat o' me a week syne, Jones *Nhb.* (1871) 211; (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Dur.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{4}$, **n.Yks.**$^{13}$ **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ Whether in the form of cake, nuts, or thin pieces.

**5.** Sweetmeats; toffee; confectionery in general.

**Cum.**$^{4}$, **n.Yks.**$^{12}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{12345}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Der.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$

**6.** Currants, raisins, &c.; dried fruit generally. N.Cy.$^{1}$, Nhb.$^{1}$, n.Yks.$^{4}$ e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). w.Yks.$^{4}$, Der.$^{1}$ Hence (1) **Spiced-fizzer**, *sb.* a cake containing currants, rolled out thin and baked on a girdle; (2) **Spiced-wig**, *sb.* a currant tea-cake; (3) **Spicy**, *adj.* filled with currants; (4) **Spicy-fizzer**, *sb.*, see (1).

(1) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ (s.v. Singin-hinny). (2) *ib.* Spiced wigs prevail on Sunday, and the singing hinney makes its appearance on grand occasions, Wilson *Trans. Tyneside Field Club*, VI. 206. (3) *ib.* A good specye suet keayk, Bewick *Howdy* (ed. 1850) 13. (4) **Nhb.** Tea weel lyeced and spicy fizzer, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 52; **Nhb.**$^{1}$

**7.** Currant cake. e.Dur.$^{1}$ **8.** *Comb.* (1) **Spice-balls**, see below; (2) **-batty**, a cake of gingerbread or of pastry mixed with currants; (3) **-box**, a pepper-box; (4) **-bread**, bread containing currants, raisins, sugar, &c., currant loaf; (5) **-broth**, frumenty; (6) **-cake**, (*a*) plum-cake; a rich Christmas cake containing currants, spice, peel, &c.; (*b*) a currant tea-cake, a currant girdle-cake; (7) **-cake and slow walking** (and all, *fig.* a funeral; (8) **-dumpling**, currant dumpling; (9) **-hinny**, a currant girdle-cake; (10) **-kail**, broth containing currants or raisins; (11) **-loaf**, see (4); (12) **-nuts**, gingerbread nuts; (13) **-pudding**, plum-pudding; (14) **-shop**, a sweet-shop; (15) **-singing-hinny**, see (9); (16) **-stalls**, gingerbread stalls; (17) **-wife**, a hawker of gingerbread, &c.; (18) **-wig**, a currant tea-cake.

(1) **Shr.**$^{1}$ A kind of sausages made of the liver and lights of a pig, boiled with sweet herbs, and finely chopped; then covered with the 'veil' of a pig, and baked on an oven-tin (s.v. Faggits). (2) **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) (3) **Sc.** (Jam.) (4) **n.Yks.**$^{14}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{3}$ **Der.** The landlady was busily kneading spice-bread, Gilchrist *Peakland* (1897) 69. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ (5) **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ (6, *a*) **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Dur.**$^{1}$, **n.Yks.**$^{4}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.**$^{123}$; **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ It differs from plum-cake in being less rich, and more adapted as an article of food than of luxury. . . Together with cheese it forms pretty nearly the staple of food with the working-classes during the last week of the old, and the first week of the new year. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ (*b*) **e.Dur.**$^{1}$ (s.v. Singing hinny). **n.Yks.**$^{1}$ (7) **w.Yks.** Ah say, tha wants to frame thiself or it's going to be spice-cake an' slow walking (H.L.); Aw thowt it wor a case o' slaw walkin, spice-cake, an' ale, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1876) 28. (8) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ (9) **Nhb.** Spice hinnies on the gurdle fizz'd, Allan *Tyneside Sngs.* (ed. 1891) 379. (10) **Nhb.** A puil o' spice kyel i' the middle, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 58; **Nhb.**$^{1}$ (11) **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ (12) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ (13) **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Piper *Dial. Sheffield* (1824) 22. **Der.**$^{1}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ (14) **Yks.** This wor a spice shop, where t'lads met, Ingledew *Ballads* (1860) 278. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ (15) **Nhb.** Thick as curns in a spice singin hinnie, Allan *Coll. Sngs.* (ed. 1891) 49; (R.O.H.) (16) **n.Yks.** Temptin' spice stalls ranged i' rows, *Broad Yks.* (1885) 25. (17) **Cum.**$^{14}$ (18) **Nhb.**$^{1}$

**9.** Phr. *as fine as spice*, handsomely dressed; pleasant to the eye. n.Yks.$^{2}$ **10.** Pride. Sc. (Jam.) **11.** A blow, thwack. Abd. (*ib.*) **12.** *v.* To adulterate; see below.

**Lon.** The chimney-sweepers who sell soot, mix with it ashes and earth, sifted very small and fine; this they term 'spicing the soot,' Middleton *View Agric.* (1798) 302.

**13.** *Obs.* *Fig.* To pepper, as with shot.

**Bnff.** Robie charg'd his gun wi' slugs To spice her buckie, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 91.

**14.** To beat, thwack. Abd. (Jam.)

**SPICE**, *sb.*$^{2}$ *Obs.* n.Cy. Dur. Wm. A small stick.

**n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Dur.**, **Wm.** A spice of hollen (K.).

**SPICERIE**, *sb.* Sc. **1.** A specimen, 'spice'; a 'touch.'

**Ayr.** There's a wee spicerie of I'll no say what in this, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxxiv.

**2.** *pl.* Groceries.

**Abd.** What's the papers? Let me look at them when ye have ta'en out the bit spiceries, Cobban *Angel* (1898) 254.

[**2.** Fr. *espicerie*, a spicery; also spices (Cotgr.).]

**SPICK**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. Also written **spik** S. & Ork.$^{1}$; and in form **speck** Sc. (Jam.) [spik.] The fat of animals; the blubber of whales.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Sh.I.** We wir made him fast, an' flinch'd fower or five barrels o' spick, *Sh. News* (Sept. 1, 1900); **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$

Hence **Spikkie**, *adj.* fat; of blubberlike consistency.

**Sh.I.** Is doo noticin' da lempits, Sibbie? Dinna leep dem ower sair. Spikkie lempits is aye hard, *Sh. News* (June 18, 1898).

[ON. *spik*, the fat of seals or whales; OE. *spic*, fat, bacon (Vigfusson).]

**SPICK**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **spik** Dor.$^{1}$; and in forms **speck** Hmp.$^{1}$; **speke** Dev.$^{4}$

[spik.] Lavender, *Lavandula spica.* Cf. **spike**, *sb.*$^2$, **spuke**, *sb.*$^2$

**Hmp.**$^1$, **Wil.**$^1$ **Dor.**$^1$ The spik to put 'ithin her box, 260. **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **Dev.**$^4$

**SPICK**, *adj.* Som. New; short for 'spick-and-span-new.' Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

**SPICK**, see **Speak**, *sb.*$^2$

**SPICK AND SPANGFIRE NEW**, *phr.* Cum. Quite new, unused.

**Cum.**$^4$ Here it is, luhyeh, spick an spangfire new, adoot owder lirk or crumple, Sargisson *J. Scoap* (1881) 213.

**SPICKEL**, *sb.* Wor. [spi·kl.] A small piece or taste of anything. (H.K.)

**SPICKET**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lin. Nhp. Bdf. Suf. Som. Amer. Also written **spiket** Sc.; and in form **spickit** w.Yks. [spi·kit, -ət.] **1.** A spigot; a wooden tap; also used in *comb.* **Spicket and fawcet.** Cf. **spiddock.**

**Lnk.** He brought it [beer] with great diligence, but in the other hand the spiket of the barrel, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) IV. 508, ed. 1828. **Wgt.** Tae kick at baith barrel an' spicket, Fraser *Poems* (1885) 49. **Ant.** His nose bled as if it was running oot o' a spicket, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **w.Yks.** A barril a good home-brew'd, wi it spickit an fawcit, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1858) 25. **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^2$, **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **Suf.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ The pin is made to screw in, and so close the fawcet. It is used chiefly in brewing (at home) to draw off the wort from the 'keeve.' [**Amer.** I'll whip out of the bung while he's lookin arter the spicket, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xxxi.]

**2.** A large wooden hooked peg to hang saddles on. Suf. Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 300, ed. 1849.

[Spyket, *clipsedra*, *Voc.* (c. 1450) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 573.]

**SPICKETTY**, *adj.* Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **spiccaty, spickaty** Cor.$^1$; **spickety** Dev.; **spicotty** Som.; **spikkety** Cor.$^2$ [spi·kəti.] Speckled, spotted; mottled. Cf. **specketty.**

**Som.** Causing Mr. Grinter to call to mind a spicketty poulet, Raymond *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 46. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ The word implies much smaller spots than 'sparked.' The eggs of thrushes, robins, &c. are spicketty, while variegated plants are mostly sparked. **Dev.** Little Mary Stone 'ad on a new spicketty frock tü-day, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); *Reports Provinc.* (1889). **Cor.** The spickaty Hamburg as allays lays double yolks, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) viii; **Cor.**$^{12}$

[Cp. Fr. *picoté*, spotted, specked, speckled (Cotgr.).]

**SPICKLED**, *pp.* Yks. In phr. *to be spickled for*, to be in want of, to be 'hard up' for. Cf. **spital, 2.**

**n.Yks.** Ah'm spickled for brass (T.S.).

**SPICTER**, *sb.* Wil.$^1$ A dial. form of 'picture.' (s.v. Sibilate words.)

**SPICY**, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Nhp. War. Shr. Hnt. Wil. Also written **spicey** Wil. [spai·ci.] **1.** Smart, showy; neat in appearance.

**Bnff.**$^1$, **Cld.** (Jam.) **n.Yks.** A spicy young fellow (I.W.). **w.Yks.** T'Squire's footman's sum feaful nice hair, He's clean an lewks spicy tot ee, Preston *Poems* (1864) 24. **s.Chs.**$^1$ Wot ŭ spahy·si, ston·d-fuurdhŭr yùngg wùm·ŭn! **Nhp.**$^1$ **War.**$^3$ A spicy bonnet. **Shr.**$^1$ I sid Bess at the Club, an' oncommon spicy 'er wuz—downright smītin. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892).

**2.** Knowing, cunning, droll-looking. Nhp.$^1$, Hnt. (T.P.F.)

**3.** Peppered.

**Edb.** You look'd just, as your tail got spicy, Like them that day, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 88.

**4.** Proud, testy. Sc. (Jam.)

**SPID**, *sb.* e.An.$^1$ [spid.] The depth to which a spade will dig: about a foot. 'Go three spid deep' (s.v. Lock spit).

**SPIDDAROCH**, *sb.* Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) A day's work with a spade; the extent of ground capable of being dug with a spade in one day.

**SPIDDLE**, see **Speddle.**

**SPIDDOCK**, *sb.* Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Pem. Also written **spiddack** Pem.; and in form **spiddick** Dur.$^1$ Cum.$^{14}$ e.Lan.$^1$ [spi·dək, -ik.] **1.** A spigot; a wooden tap; also used in *comb.* **Spiddock and fawcet.** Cf. **spicket.**

**Dur.**$^1$ **Cum.** Gang and poo t'spiddick out and fetch't here, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 287; **Cum.**$^{14}$, **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Spiddock-pot**, *sb.* a large earthen jar with a hole in the bottom for admitting the spigot; (2) **Spiddock-pot-legs**, *sb. pl.* thick, clumsy legs.

(1) **w.Yks.**$^1$ This is frequently used as a brewing vessel by the poor. (2) *ib.*

**2.** A long peg used to fasten down a thatch. s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421; (W.M.M.)

**SPIDER**, *sb.* Sh.I. Irel. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Nhp. Mid. Dev. Also in forms **speeder** Sh.I.; **spoidher** Ir. [spai·də(r.] **1.** In phr. *enough to deafen a spider*, see below.

**n.Lin.**$^1$ 'It's enif to deafen a spider' is a remark made when one has suffered from some long and uninteresting discourse.

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Spider-catcher**, the spotted flycatcher, *Muscicapa grisola*; (2) **-legged**, tall, lanky; (3) **-legs**, long, thin legs; a person having long, thin legs; (4) **— of hell**, used as an opprobrious epithet; (5) **-plant**, the creeping saxifrage, *Saxifraga sarmentosa*; (6) **-shanks**, see (3); (7) **-work**, an inferior class of goods produced by machinery.

(1) **Nhp.**$^1$ (2) **w.Yks.** Who's yond spider-legged chap goin' up t'loine? *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 26, 1898). (3) **Sh.I.** Ane ran up a [? in] Lowrie's face an' roar'd: 'Hunch her up, speederlegs,' *Sh. News* (June 22, 1901). **w.Yks.** Thi forheead's a big un, No line o' care, No 'student's spider-legs,' Can be seen there, Binns *Orig.* (1889) No. i. 1. (4) **Ker.** We'll foind him an' stretch his neck—'tis I will settle the rope for him, the spoidher o' hell, Bartram *Whiteheaded Boy* (1898) 153. (5) **Dev.**$^4$ (6) **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **Cum.**$^{14}$, **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ (7) **Not.** It was called, in the cant of the trade, by the name of spider-work, Peel *Luddites* (1870) 35.

**3.** A light dog-cart.

**Mid.** I'll put my Sally in the spider, and call for you to-morrow, Blackmore *Kit* (1890) I. xx.

**SPIDERT, SPIDLE**, see **Speddart, Speddle.**

**SPIDRICK**, *adj.* Pem. [spi·drik.] Crazy, deranged in intellect, mad; *gen.* in phr. *to go spidrick.*

**s.Pem.** Be'st tha gone spidrick, to do such a thing as that? Jack's ravin' like a man gone spidrick (W.M.M.).

**SPIEKER**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **speeker.** A large nail; also in *comp.* **Speeker-nail.** (J.S.), S. & Ork.$^1$

[Dan. *spiger*, a spike, nail (Larsen).]

**SPIEL**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **speal, speel, speil** (Jam.); and in form **spel** (Jam.). [spīl.] **1.** *sb.* A game; play; a curling match; a shortened form of 'bonspiel' (q.v.).

**Sc.** I know nothing more exhilarating than a 'spiel' on the ice, *Chambers's Information* (1842) 538. **Slg.** Thus the spiel goes bravely on, and keen, keen is the clamour, Buchanan *Poems* (1901) 100. **s.Sc.** (Jam.) **Edb.** Our cottar childer . . . Wha thro' the week, till Sunday's speal, Toil for pease-clods an' gude lang kail, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 187, ed. 1785. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 333, ed. 1876.

**2.** *v.* To sport, play, take amusement. s.Sc. (Jam.)

**SPIER**, see **Speer**, *v.*$^1$, *sb.*$^3$

**SPIFF**, *adj.* Wm. Yks. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Dev. Cor. Also written **spif** e.Yks.$^1$ [spif.] **1.** 'Spiffy,' smart, fine; neat; dandified.

**Wm.** Geordie's hoose 'll be spiff if he's Lib fur a wife! *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 30. **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** A grander spiffer lewkin chap 'Twur ne'er yur luck ta meet, Preston *Poems* (1864) 10; **w.Yks.**$^{285}$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^{23}$ **Dev.**$^3$ Her's so spift as they make um—a rale little büty 'er is, wi' 'er fal-the-rals.

Hence (1) *Spiff and spack bran new*, *phr.* quite new. e.Yks.$^1$; (2) **Spiffy**, *adj.* choice, gay, dapper, dandified; neat. Lei.$^1$, War.$^{23}$, Cor.$^2$ **2.** In good spirits, hearty.

**m.Yks.**$^1$ Something ailed the goodman yesterday, but he's spiff enough to-day.

**3.** Splendid, excellent. w.Yks.$^{23}$, n.Lin.$^1$ Hence **Spiffy**, *adj.* first-rate, capital, excellent. Lei.$^1$, War.$^{23}$

**SPIFFER**, *sb.* Sc. Wm. Yks. [spi·fə(r.] Anything very excellent, fine, or of a superlative nature.

**Abd.** Losh, is na yon a spiffer o' a bonnet Watty's wife's gotten? *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (May 12, 1900). **Wm.** Billy ordered dinner for three an tha brout em a reglar spiffer es ivver anybody saw, Taylor *Sketches* (1882) 11. **w.Yks.** Sudtha what a spiffer, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 26, 1898); **w.Yks.**$^5$

**SPIFFIN(G**, *adj.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Eng. and Aus. Also written **spiffyn** Der.$^2$; and in form **spiving** Not.$^2$ [spi·fin.] **1.** Fine, excellent, capital, splendid; also used *advb.*

**Sc.** (A.W.), **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.) **w.Yks.** 'Hah does teh like thi new job?' 'Aw, spiffin' (Æ.B.); **w.Yks.**$^{2}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ **Not.**$^{2}$ I went hunting to-day and we had a spiving run. **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.), **Lei.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{23}$ **s.Pem.** 'Haw is iwar boy gettin' on?' 'Oh, a's gettin' on spiffen, thenk you' (W.M.M.). **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Som.** Is zummut spiffin, Frank *Nine Days* (1879) 46. **Cor.**$^{3}$ A spiffing good dinner. **Slang.** I said, 'Does it fit all right behind?' 'Spiffin, old man,' he replied, Jerome *Idle Thoughts*, 69. [**Aus.** A good sheep-dog what's a quiet worker 'd be spiffin, *Longman's Mag.* (Sept. 1901) 395.]

**2.** Gorgeous, gay, dapper, dandified.

**w.Yks.**$^{2}$ Tha looks spiffin' i' that dress; **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ Says a father to a child exhibiting itself in buttoned clothes for the first time,—'Well nah th'art spiffing!' **Lei.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{23}$

**SPIFLICATE,** *v.* Lan. Not. Nhp. War. Shr. Hrf. Brks. Hnt. Suf. Ess. Cor. Slang. Also written **spifflicate** Lan. Shr.$^{2}$; **spificaayte** Brks.$^{1}$; and in form **spefflicate** Cor. [spi·fliket.] To astonish, mystify, confound; to overcome; to stifle; to kill.

**Lan.** (F.R.C.), **Not.**$^{3}$ **Nhp.**$^{1}$ I am wholly spiflicated. **War.**$^{3}$ I'll spiflicate you when I catch you. **Shr.**$^{2}$ **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Brks.**$^{1}$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Suf.**$^{1}$, **Ess.** (J.W.) **Cor.** You an' 'The Maister' too oft to be spefflicated,—iss you ded, Forfar *Wizard* (1871) 25. **Slang.** So out with your whinger at once And scrag Jane while I spiflicate Johnny, Barham *Ingoldsby* (1840) *Babes in Wood.*

**SPIGNEL,** *sb.* Som. [spi·gnl.] The fennel, *Foeniculum vulgare.* (B. & H.)

**SPIGOT,** *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Lan. Chs. Shr. Also written **spiggot** Sc. s.Lan.$^{1}$ [spi·gət.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Spigot and faucit,** a mining term: see below; (2) **-milk,** a jocular term for ale; (3) **-stean,** a large earthenware jar with a hole at the lower end to admit a spigot.

(1) **Nhb., Dur.** A description of pump joint, in which each pump is cast with a cup or faucit end; the other, or spigot end, being plain, for the purpose of insertion into the cup; the joint being made tight by wedging between the inside of the cup and the spigot. It makes an excellent joint but requires more putting together than a flange joint, and is also much more difficult to break should it be necessary to do so, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). (2) **Lan.** Over his usual three pints of 'spigot milk,' Brierley *Irkdale* (1865) 7, ed. 1868. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ (3) **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ Shaped like a barrel standing endwise. 'Theer's two or three little casks an' a spigot-stean i' the catalogue, if they gwun chep I should like to 'ăve 'em, they bin so ready fur a drop o' wine or metheglin.'

**2.** Phr. (1) *by spigot and pin,* a drinker's oath; (2) *to take out the spigot, fig.* to give vent to anything; to let forth.

(1) **Ayr.** By spiggot an' pin! It's war than a sin, To flit when we're sitting sae happy, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 246. (2) **Ayr.** I aye allowed the minister had humour, though it's no often he tak's oot the spiggot, Johnston *Congalton* (1896) 312.

**SPIK,** see **Spick,** *sb.*$^{12}$

**SPIKE,** *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. Yks. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Brks. Mid. Lon. Sus. Hmp. w.Cy. Dev. [spaik; Midl. spoik.] **1.** *Obs.* A holdfast; an iron nail. Dev. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) Cf. **spuke,** *sb.*$^{1}$ **2.** A tool driven into the pattern in the mould in casting, in order to loosen it. s.Yks. (S.O.A.) **3.** *Obs.* A stick used for fastening down a thatch. Glo. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) Cf. **speak,** *sb.*$^{2}$ **2.** **4.** *Obs.* Refuse wood; see below.

**Mid.** The half-yard wood, which was originally given as a recompense for clearing the ground, yielded the owner 7*s.* a stack; the spikes £1 4*s.* the 200 bavins, when drawn to town, from 16*s.* to £1 4*s.* per 100, Foot *Agric.* (1794) 41.

**5.** *pl. Obs.* The fruit of the blackthorn, *Prunus spinosa.* Glo. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **6.** *Comb.* (1) **Spike-and-dab,** a wall of hurdle-work overlaid with mortar; cf. **speak,** *sb.*$^{2}$ **4**; (2) **-bit,** a spike-passer; a carpenter's 'centre-bit'; (3) **-nails,** long nails; (4) **-pole,** a mining term: see below; (5) **-top,** a peg-top.

(1) **w.Cy.** (Hall.) (2) **Hrf.** (*ib.*); In common use. A species of gimlet of a large size (H.C.M.). **Brks.**$^{1}$ (3) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Sus., Hmp.** So called to distinguish them from the smaller sorts, Holloway. (4) **Shr.**$^{1}$ A light pole furnished with a spike at one end, used to get down the loose portions of the roof, when the miners cannot otherwise reach it for the purpose of testing it; **Shr.**$^{2}$ A rafter eight feet long, bound with iron at its end, generally the same size as a fencing rail, used in 'tying' dangerous places in the roof of a pit. (5) **se.Wor.**$^{1}$

**7.** Phr. *to get,* or *have, the spike,* to be in a temper; to be offended.

**Glo.**$^{1}$ **Lon.** Of course Chris gets the spike because Sullivan had shopped him [told the truth], *Dy. News* (Jan. 4, 1895) 3, col. 7.

**SPIKE,** *sb.*$^{2}$ Hrt. Wil. Dor. Som. [spaik.] The lavender, *Lavandula spica*; also in *comp.* **Spike-leaves.** Cf. **spick,** *sb.*$^{2}$, **spuke,** *sb.*$^{2}$

**Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. 178. **Wil.**$^{1}$, **Dor.** (C.W.), **Som.** (G.E.D.)

[Fr. *spique,* spike, lavender (Cotgr.).]

**SPIKENARD,** *sb.* Yks. Hmp. Wil. Also in form **spickenard** Wil. **1.** The lavender, *Lavandula spica.*

**Wil.** *Garden Wk.* (1896) No. cxi. 77; **Wil.**$^{1}$ Occasionally.

**2.** The stone parsley, *Sison Amomum.* Hmp.$^{1}$ **3.** The flea-wort, *Inula Conyza.* w.Yks. Lees *Flora* (1888) 295. **4.** The sweet vernal-grass, *Anthoxanthum odoratum.* Wil.$^{1}$

**SPIKING,** *sb. Obs.* or *obsól.* n.Cy. Dur. Yks. e.An. Also in forms **specking** e.Cy.; **speken** Suf.$^{1}$; **spekin, spikin** e.An.$^{1}$ **1.** A large nail; a small spike.

**n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Dur.** Raine *Charters, &c. Finchale* (1837) 72. **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ A long nail without a head. **e.Cy.** (Hall.) **e.An.**$^{1}$ With a round flat head. **Suf.**$^{1}$

**2.** The peg of a boy's top. Suf.$^{1}$

**SPIKY,** *adj.* Brks. Thorny.

I do wish as God Almighty 'ud pick 'im up an' drop 'im down in a spiky place; mebbe then he 'udn't fancy hisself quite sa much, Hayden *Round our Vill.* (1901) 90.

**SPILBIN,** *sb. Obsol.* Pem. A wretch; used as a term of abuse or reproach. Cf. **spalpeen.**

**s.Pem.** 'Twas Mike, the big spilbin as å is, that did it (W.M.M.).

**SPILCHARD,** *sb.* Dev. A pilchard. *Reports Provinc.* (1895) (s.v. Spilshy).

**SPILDER,** *v.* w.Yks.$^{5}$ [spi·ldə(r).] To spill.

A brokken pot wur lying an' yest spilder'd aboot, *Introd.* 10.

**SPILDER,** see **Spelder,** *v.*$^{1}$

**SPILE,** *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Nhp. Hrf. Brks. e.An. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Amer. [spail.] **1.** *sb.* A splinter of wood. Cf. **spale,** *sb.*$^{1}$, **spill,** *sb.*$^{2}$

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ Thor's a spile run into ma finger. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$

**2.** A piece of bogwood lighted as a candle. s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **3.** A stake; a wooden pile; a post; used in making embankments, laying foundations, &c.

**N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Cum.** In a coal-mine they are laid side by side and stretch from headtree to headtree, thus forming a ceiling and a support to the roof. Used in reference to protecting a river bank, &c. by spiles: in this sense the spiles are strong posts driven vertically into the bank or edge of stream to hold brushwood, &c., to protect the bank from erosion (E.W.P.); **Cum.**$^{14}$, **Wm.** (J.M.), **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.An.**$^{1}$, **Suf.** (C.T.), **Suf.**$^{1}$

**4.** A peg to stop the hole in a cask; a wooden spigot.

**s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Not.**$^{1}$, **Lin.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$, **Brks.**$^{1}$, **e.An.**$^{2}$, **Suf.**$^{1}$, **Sus.**$^{1}$, **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.), **I.W.**$^{1}$ **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 402. **Cor.**$^{3}$ [**Amer.** If they don't drive in a spile and stop the everlastin flow of sap, it will perish altogether, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xvi.]

**5.** *pl.* The awns or beard of barley, wheat, &c.

**Hrf.**$^{2}$ **Dor.** *Western Gaz.* (Feb. 15, 1889) 7, col. 2.

**6.** *Comb.* (1) **Spile-driver,** a pile-driver; (2) **-hole,** the air-hole in a cask; the hole into which the 'spile' is put; (3) **-peg,** the vent-peg of a cask; a spigot; (4) **-tree,** see below; (5) **-wedge,** a half-wedge; one tapering on one side only.

(1) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ (2) **Lin.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$, **e.An.**$^{1}$ **Sus.** Holloway. (3) **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **e.An.**$^{1}$ **Nrf.** To be sure yow don't touch the spile-peg when yow draw the beer (W.P.E.). (4) **Bnff.**$^{1}$ A small pole on which fishermen hang their lines when cleaning the hooks. One end of it rests on two poles in form of a St. Andrew's Cross, called a shears. (5) **Nhb.**$^{1}$

**7.** *v.* To drive in stakes or piles in laying foundations, making supports, &c.

**N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Cum.** The roof was spiled, *W. C. T.* (Sept. 21, 1901) 2, col. 5; To drive stakes into the bed of a river so as to prevent netting by poachers. The stakes, having a few nails in them, are driven in for $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 feet and then cut off below the water-level (E.W.P.). **Wm.** 'They sud spile it,' said of an unsafe embankment (J.M.). **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**8.** To insert a vent-peg in a cask; to bore a small hole in a cask; to steal liquor by so doing.

**Cum.**$^4$ **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **n.Lin.**$^1$, **sw.Lin.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^2$ **Hmp.** I never spiled the beer (H.C.M.B.). **w.Som.**$^1$, **Cor.**$^3$

**SPILE**, see **Spale**, *v.*

**SPILGIE**, *adj.* and *sb.* Ags. (Jam.) **[spi·lgi.]** **1.** *adj.* Long and slender.

**2.** *sb.* A tall, thin person. 'A lang spilgie.'

**3.** *pl.* Long limbs.

**SPILK**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. **[spilk.]** **1.** *v.* To shell peas. Mry., Abd. (Jam.) Hence **Spilkings**, *sb. pl.* split peas. Sc. *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 103. Mry., Abd. (Jam.)

**2.** To beat sharply. Bnff.$^1$ **3.** *sb.* A sharp blow. *ib.*

**SPILK**, see **Spelk.**

**SPILL**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Yks. Midl. e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Also in form **spell** Sc. n.Cy. **[spil.]**

**1.** *v.* To spoil, ruin, destroy.

**Sc.** He that laughs at his ain joke spills the sport o't, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Abd.** Tak' tent, o'er soon, the sport ye dinna spill, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 92. **Lnk.** Ma guid shiftin' claes clean spilt, Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 51. **Edb.** Ae scabbit yow spills twenty flocks, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 148, ed. 1785. **Midl.** If you've got anything as can be spilt or broke, Geo. Eliot *S. Marner* (1861) xiv. **Ken.**$^1$ I are goin' to git a new hat; this fell into a pail of fleet-milk that I was giving to the hogs and it got spilt; **Ken.**$^2$ Better one house filled, than two spill'd. **Sur.**$^1$ **Sus.**$^1$ She shod the milk all over her, and spilt her new frock; **Sus.**$^2$

**2.** Phr. (1) *to spill a dram*, to drink whisky, &c.; (2) — *a sup*, to rain somewhat heavily.

(1) **Per.** But here's an inn—if it were sin We'll spill a dram thegither, Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 25. (2) **Ir.** 'It's rainin' like a sluice.' 'Och, it may be spillin' a sup. Where's the odds?' Barlow *Land of Shamrock* (1901) 241.

**3.** *Fig.* To pour forth; to overflow.

**Frf.** So full of good things that with another added he must spill, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) i. **Dmf.** A wee bird 'neath the window sill Heard John his lovesick story spill, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 224.

Hence **Spill-wit**, *sb.* a babbler; a fool. Suf. (E.G.P.)

**4.** *sb.* *Fig.* Anything destroyed; a wreck, ruin.

**Fif.** Wha he is or whaur he's gaun, I've nae idea—a spill o' humanity, I doubt. He looks an awfu' wreck, puir soul, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 181.

**5.** Of rain: a heavy fall. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

**6.** A vomit. **Cmb.** I shall make a spill (W.M.B.).

**7.** A quantity; a large amount.

**n.Cy.** (Hall.) **w.Yks.**$^2$; **w.Yks.**$^4$ There was a good spill of apples.

**8.** Of money: a sum.

**Sc.** Come wi' me—and if a little spell of siller can relieve your occasions, you have had the luck to meet one capable of giving you both, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxxv. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790).

**9.** *Obs.* A small reward or gift. [Not known to our correspondents.] e.Cy. (Hall.)

[1. OE. *spillan*, to destroy (Sweet).]

**SPILL**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ Wor. Hrf. Glo. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. **[spil.]** **1.** *sb.* A splinter. Cf. **spell**, *sb.*$^1$, **spile.**

**s.Wor.** The spills ought to be took off the sides o' the laather whur one's 'an's gooes (H.K.). **Hrf.**$^1$

**2.** Part of a plough; see below.

**Dev.** Made of ash, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick by 3 inches in width, Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 296. **n.Dev.** The level or spill, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) (s.v. Zowl). **nw.Dev.**$^1$ The beam and chip are connected by two spills or stout pegs (s.v. Sull).

**3.** A wooden peg to close the vent-hole of a cask. Cor.$^3$

**4.** A spindle; the axle upon which anything revolves.

**Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**$^1$ Aay mús ae·u nùe· spee·ul tu mee kwee·ul tuur·n, ee·z prau·pur u-wae·urd aewt. **nw.Dev.**$^1$, **Cor.**$^3$

Hence *spill o' the wink*, *phr.* an iron bar on which straw ropes are spun. Cor.$^3$ **5.** The stem of a plant; a flower-stalk, esp. one that is long and straight.

**Wil.**$^1$ **Som.** (W.F.R.); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**$^1$ 'Tis a thing what drows up a gurt long spill same's a flappy-dock. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1893); **Dev.**$^1$, **nw.Dev.**$^1$, **Cor.**$^3$

Hence (1) **Spill-more**, *sb.* a tap-root; (2) *to run to (a) spill*, *phr.* to run to seed; to be unproductive.

(1) **Som.** (W.F.R.) **w.Som.**$^1$ 'That tree is dead then, after all our trouble.' 'Well, sir, he 'ad'n a-got hardly any mores at all, he run'd straight down to a spill-more; I was afeard about'n when we took'n up.' **nw.Dev.**$^1$ (2) **Wil.**$^1$ **Som.** (W.F.R.); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**$^1$, **Dev.**$^1$

**6.** Of a tongue: the part without the root.

**w.Som.**$^1$ A butcher will refuse to sell the spill alone. 'Nif I cuts off the spill o' un, what be I gwain to do way all the root?' **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 403.

**7.** *v.* To splinter; to split off; *gen.* used of wood and stone. Hrf.$^1$, Glo.$^1$ **8.** Used *pass.*: to run to seed. Dev.$^1$

**SPILL**, *sb.*$^3$ Shr.$^2$ **[spil.]** A spell, turn, trial.

Tak a spill at it.

**SPILLER**, *sb.* Irel. Cor. **[spi·lə(r.]** A long fishing-line with several hooks attached; a ground-line. Cf. **spilter.**

**w.Ir.** (C.D.) **Cor.** My father . . . was mending his spiller by the light of the horn lantern, 'Q.' *Wandering Heath* (1895) 29; **Cor.**$^1$ For salt water fishing; left for some hours and then drawn; **Cor.**$^{23}$

Hence **Spiller-hook**, *sb.* a hook attached to a 'spiller.'

**Cor.** A group of men stood about a natural rock-table, baiting spiller-hooks with cuttle, Lee *Cynthia* (1900) 81.

**SPILLINS**, *sb. pl.* Yks. **[spi·linz.]** The publication of the banns of marriage. w.Yks. (H.E.W.)

**SPILLOE**, *sb.* Lakel.$^2$ **[spi·lō.]** The sand and gravel at the side of a stream.

**SPILLWOOD**, *sb.* s.Cy. Sus. Hmp. Also written **spilwood** s.Cy. Sus.$^{12}$ **[spi·lwud.]** Refuse wood; wood thrown away by the sawyers. s.Cy. (Hall.), Sus.$^{12}$, Hmp.$^1$ Cf. **spill**, *v.*$^1$

**SPILSHY**, *adj.* Dev. **[spi·lʃi.]** Lean, thin.

He's very spilshy, *Reports Provinc.* (1895).

**SPILT**, *adj.* Sh.I. **[spilt.]** Grossly fat, bloated; impure. S. & Ork.$^1$ Hence **Spilt-man**, *sb.* a leper.

The ruins of leprous houses (or spilt men's houses, as they are popularly termed), Cowie *Shetland* (1871) 79.

**SPILTER**, *sb.* Cor. A ground-line for fish. See **Spiller.**

One day his father shot a spilter before going to work, and told him to look after it in his absence, so he was out in the boat when a mist covered the sea, Harris *Wheal Veor* (1901) 103; **Cor.**$^3$

**SPILTH**, *sb.* Sc. Suf. **[spilþ.]** That which is spilled; overflow; waste.

**Fif.** Both chin and nose bedaub'd with spilth of snuff, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 33, ed. 1871. **Edb.** Sic a rowth o' plenty round, sic spilth and revelry as there was but yestreen at the court, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 110. **Suf.**$^1$

**SPIN**, *v.* and *sb.*$^1$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. **[spin.]**

**1.** *v.* A woollen-trade term: to draw the thread for the last time. w.Yks. (W.T.) **2.** To fling, throw.

**Lan.** Hoo flew up in a deuce of a swither and span th' dressin'-brush at mi, Brierley *Traddlepin*, vi.

**3.** To spin a yarn; to tell stories.

**I.Ma.** Spinnin' away to the height of your glories, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 1.

**4.** A marble-playing term: to send the marble into the ring. Lakel.$^2$, w.Yks. (J.W.) **5.** To beat quickly; to course swiftly; used of the blood or the heart.

**Sc.** There's sharp swords at the yate will gar your blood spin, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 105. **Sh.I.** He . . . reached da room-door Wi' a rattle 'at gard her haert spin, Ollason *Mareel* (1901) 53.

**6.** To succeed; to prosper quickly.

**Abd.** Luck cam' creekin' alang wi' a heavy waggon o' goods, however, an' things span a' frae the day he met wi' some man he ca'd Tyson, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Mar. 16, 1901).

**7.** Phr. (1) *to be spun up*, to be 'hard up'; (2) *to feel spun up*, to be overdone with work, excitement, &c.; (3) *to spin a lick*, to hit a blow; (4) — *chuck*, a marble-playing term: see below; also used *fig.*; (5) — *it fine*, to run it close; (6) — *on*, to linger; to drag on; (7) — *one to the length*, to exhaust one's patience; (8) — *out*, (*a*) to last out; (*b*) see (7); (9) — *street yarn* or *street-webs*, to idle about the streets gossiping.

(1) **Sur.**$^1$ He's reg'lar spun up. (2) **w.Cor.** With one thing and another I feel quite spun up (M.A.C.). (3) **Chs.** (F.R.C.) (4) **Lan.** Used when, in playing marbles, the 'taw' having sent a marble

out of the ring remains there itself, causing the loss of the game (W.C.S.); When two or more boys are playing the game of marbles called 'flirt-ring,' one of the boys hits his opponent's marble in such a manner as to send it into the ring, make it spin, and stay inside the ring, it would then be said 'he's spun-chuck,' and he would be obliged to go out of the game defeated (S.W.); But help mi up agen, un aw'll make yon mon spin chuck in abeawt hauve a minnit, Wood *Hum. Sketches*, 21. (5) **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (6) **Lakel.**$^2$ 'Hoo's thi faddur?' 'Oh! he's spinnin' on, nowder better ner war.' (7) **w.Yks.** He's ommost spun me to th' length, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1892) 33. (8, *a*) **Lakel.**$^2$ Sooa! sooa! thoo mun be careful o' that milk an' mak 't spin oot, fer it's o we hev. **n.Yks.** We'll mack t'meeat spin out till Monday (I.W.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Oxf.** (G.O.) (*b*) **w.Yks.** Si theh, lad, if thah speyks another word ah'll hawf kill theh, fer ah'm fair spun aht wi' thi silly gabblin' (Æ.B.). (9) **Nhp.**$^1$ She has nothing better to do than spinning street-webs. **Shr.**$^1$ It's a shame to see that great wench spinnin' street yarn awile the poor owd mother's lef' to do all the work.

8. *Comb.* (1) **Spin-Maggie,** (2) **-Mary,** a daddy-long-legs; (3) **-shaver,** a humble-dore beetle; (4) **-um-round,** a merry-go-round.

(1) **Abd.** I carena the leg o' a spin-maggie, Macdonald *Malcolm* (1875) III. 255. **Per.** The wagtails come tripping . . . To snatch the spin-maggies who skim on the pool, Spence *Poems* (1898) 174. (2) **Fif.** (Jam., s.v. Spinnin-Jenny). (3) **Wil.** Kennard *Diogenes' Sandals* (1893) vi. (4) **Chs.** Clough *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 9.

9. *sb.* In phr. *to be on the spin*, to have a drinking-bout or fit.

**Lnk.** The drucken auld bizzum's on the spin again, Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 139.

**SPIN,** *sb.*$^2$ Lakel.$^2$ [spin.] Fat. See **Spine, 2.**

**SPINA, SPIND,** see **Spinner,** *sb.*, **Spine.**

**SPINDLE,** *sb.*, *adj.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **spyndle** Sc. (Jam.); and in forms **spinel** Ant. Nhb.$^1$; **spinle** Sc. m.Yks.$^1$; **spinnal** w.Yks.; **spinnel** Sc. (Jam.) Cum.$^{14}$; **spinnle** Sc. Nhb.$^1$ n.Yks.$^2$ ne.Lan.$^1$ [spi·ndl, spi·nl.] **1.** *sb.* Of yarn: see below.

**Sc.** A certain quantity of yarn, including four hanks (Jam.). **Cai.** The spinners are paid at the rate of 1*s.* per spyndle, and the agents or factors employed to give out the flax and take in the yarn, have 2*d.* per spyndle for their trouble, *Statist. Acc.* XX. 517 (*ib.*). **Kcd.** It is a common and an easy task, for one of these two-handed females to spin three spindles in the week, *ib.* XI. 114 (*ib.*). **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Nhb.**$^1$ Four hanks make a spinnle, and twelve cuts are a hank or 'slip,' and so many threads make a cut. These terms are now unknown save to old people.

**2.** The piece of iron which supports the rest of a turn-wreest plough. Ken.$^1$ **3.** *Obs.* A mining term: see below.

**Der.** If a spindle wanting to be nick, Manlove *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 15; A spindle is a piece of wood, part of a stowe, fastened into either stow blade. It was upon the spindle of the stowe that . . . the barmaster was accustomed to cut nicks as a reckoning of various facts. Thus it was usual to nick the spindle if a grove were unworked for three weeks, Tapping *Gl. to Manlove* (1851).

**4.** A round step in a ladder. n.Lin.$^1$ **5.** The young shoot of corn, &c.

**Midl.** Forward crops [of wheat] are in full spindle and give promise of being in full ear by the 14th inst., *Midl. Herald* (June 4, 1896); (E.S.) **War.**$^3$ **Hrt.** The spindle of the wheat, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. 28.

**6.** The third swarm of bees from the hive in a year.

**Midl.** *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. viii. 575. **War.** Hone *Every-Day Bk.* (1826) I. 647. **War.**$^3$

**7.** The fourth swarm of bees from the hive in a year. Wor. (E.S.) **8.** *Fig.* A small, thin person; anything very slender, or tall and thin.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Dev.**$^1$ I was overlook'd, a zaid, when I took thicka spindle, 31, ed. Palmer.

**9.** *Comp.* (1) **Spindle-chair,** the common arm-chair, chiefly made of spindles; (2) **-gill,** see below; cf. gill, *sb.*$^6$; (3) **-rail,** the iron rail constructed to carry the spindles of a spinning-frame; (4) **-rods,** railings; see below; (5) **-setter,** see below [not known to our correspondents]; (6) **-shanks,** (*a*) tall stalks of plants; (*b*) a person having long, thin legs; (7) **-wood,** (*a*) the spindle-tree, *Euonymus europaeus*; (*b*) splinters.

(1) **m.Yks.**$^1$ (2) **w.Yks.** The machine by which the twist is first put into the sliver, an open gill-box with spindles (F.R.). (3) *ib.* (4) **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Shr.**$^2$ Rails at the top of a pit by which 'bank-girls' hold to assist them in drawing the 'bowk' from the shaft. (5) **w.Yks.** If ah mun be alaad ta pass me vardite up at farmer lass an' t'spinnal setter, toan's like ruddle, an' t'tuther milk, Tom Treddlehoyle *Thowts, &c.* (1845) 15. (6, *a*) **Dev.**$^3$ (*b*) **Lth.** Ilk pond'rous hand Wad gar poor spindle-shanks sair rue He saw this land, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 77. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Cum.**$^4$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ (7, *a*) **Glo.**$^1$ (*b*) **Sh.I.** If he'd com' i' da boat spreet livin', he'd laid her in spindle wid apo' da watter, *Sh. News* (Feb. 25, 1899).

**10.** A game of chance; see below.

**w.Yks., Lan.** Played by turning a 'pointer' on a dial, the figures indicating the result. 'Ah'll hev tha a gam at spinnle if tha'rt owt e' t'lahne' (B.K.).

**11.** *adj.* Tall and slender. Sc. (Jam.) **12.** *v.* Of plants: to shoot up; to grow too rapidly; to grow tall without much strength or fullness; also with *out* and *up*.

**Abd.** The neeps is spin'lin up till they'll be connach't, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxv. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Nhb.**$^1$ **Cum.**$^1$ Our wheat's spinnellan' up and gaan to shut. **n.Yks.**$^1$ Of turnips, mangold, and other plants which throw up stems to blossom and seed—especially when they do it prematurely; **n.Yks.**$^2$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ Wheät's spin'lin' fast t'year. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ **Nhp.** E'en feather-headed grasses, spindling rank, A trembling to the breeze, Clare *Village Minst.* (1821) II. 173. **Nrf.** *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 173. **Suf.**$^1$, **Hmp.** (H.E.), **Dor.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Spindling,** *ppl. adj.*, (2) **Spindly,** *adj.*, (3) **Spinnelt,** *ppl. adj.* overgrown, tall and thin, slender, weakly, poor; *gen.* used of vegetation.

(1) **w.Yks.**$^2$, **Nhp.**$^1$ **War.**$^3$ He has grown very spindling. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (2) **Sc.** Where it is firm it produces a good hay; but where it is not so, but continues as quagmire, it is all fog at top, with a short spinly thin grass, Maxwell *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 80 (Jam.). **n.Yks.**$^2$, **Ken.** (W.F.S.) (3) **Nhb.**$^1$

**13.** To waste away. e.An.$^1$

**SPINE,** *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Lan. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hrt. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **spind** Hrt. Dev. [spain.] **1.** *sb.* A spinal complaint; lumbago. w.Yks.$^3$ **2.** The surface of the skin of animals, esp. of pork; the hide; the outside fat adhering to the skin. Cf. **spend,** *sb.*$^3$ **2, spin,** *sb.*$^2$

**Som.** (W.F.R.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 403; **Dev.**$^1$

**3.** The surface of the ground; greensward, turf.

**Wil.** (W.W.S.) **Dor.** Want a bit o' nice spine now (C.V.G.); **Dor.**$^1$, **Som.** (W.F.R.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ They bullicks did'n ought to be in there this weather, they'll tread the spine jis the very same's a ploughed field. **Dev.** You can't grow a good spine under those trees, *Reports Provinc.* (1889); I would recommend some heaps to be made of the sword [sward] or spind, Young *Annals Agric.* (1784-1815) VII. 60; **Dev.**$^1$

Hence *to dress upon the spine, phr.* to lay manure upon the greensward. Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 403.

**4.** *Comb.* (1) **Spine-beef,** beef with the outside fat of a much-fatted animal; (2) **-field,** a pasture field; (3) **-grass,** turf; (4) **-ground,** pasture; (5) **— in the back,** any spinal complaint, lumbago, &c.; (6) **-oak,** the heart of oak; (7) **— of the back,** (8) **— of the neck,** the spine; (9) **-pork,** the meat of small pigs, on which the bacon is left with the skin; (10) **-turf,** grass turf; (11) **-way,** a green turf path.

(1) **Som.** I don't like this spine-beef (W.F.R.). (2) **w.Som.**$^1$ **Dev.** You main the fust o' they two spine-fields don'ee, sir? *Reports Provinc.* (1881) IV. 17. (3) **Dev.** Us'll feast wi' thankful hearts; an' then go forth an' sit 'pon the spine-grass in the garden an' smoke our pipes, Phillpotts *Sons of Morning* (1900) 188. (4) **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1889). (5) **w.Yks.** 'What does sha ail?' 'Haw, it's t'spine i' t'back,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 26, 1898); **w.Yks.**$^3$ (6) **Hmp.**$^1$ (7) **s.Wor.**$^1$, **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**$^1$ **s.Oxf.** Something wrong with 'the spine of her back,' Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 12. **Brks.** Complaining of rheumatic pains in the spine of his back, Hayden *Round our Vill.* (1901) 38. **Hrt.** A most tarrible failin' in the spind of his back, Geary *Rur. Life* (1899) 30. **Cor.** Hammond *Cor. Parish* (1897) 339. (8) **Glo.**$^1$ (9) **w.Som.**$^1$ They be to big vor spine-pork, and they baint big enough vor bacon-pigs. **Dev.** Have some spine pork, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 29. (10) **Dev.** We don't burn spine-turf, *ib.* (11) **Wil.** (W.W.S.)

**5.** A thorn. ne.Lan.$^1$ **6.** *v.* To remove grass turf carefully and thinly.

**Som., Dev.** We spine the grass turf, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 29.

Hence **Spiner**, *sb.* (1) part of a plough: see below; (2) a kind of flat spade for cutting turf for lawns.

(1) **w.Som.**$^1$ A kind of bent knife, fixed close to and in the same line as the coulter, when ploughing grass land. The object is to cut the surface turf or spine in such a way that all grassy edges may be completely buried by the 'turnvore.' (2) *ib.*

**SPINEDY**, *adj.* I.W.$^1$ [spaiˑndi.] Muscular.

**SPINET**, *sb. Obs.* Nhp. A little thicket of thorns. (K.) Cf. spinney.

**SPING**, *sb.* Cum.$^4$ [spiŋ.] The house-sparrow, *Passer domesticus.* ? Misprint for 'spiug.' See **Spug.**

**SPINGEL**, *sb.* Som. The fennel, *Foeniculum vulgare*; ? misprint for 'spignel' (q.v.). (Hall.)

**SPINGY**, *adj.* Cum.$^{14}$ Also written **spinjy** Cum.$^1$ [spiˑndʒi.] Stingy; greedy; cross-tempered.

**SPINK**, *sb.*$^1$ Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Midl. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. e.An. Hmp. Also in forms **spinky** Lakel.$^2$ Cum. Wm.; **spinx** Suf.$^1$ [spiŋk.] **1.** Any bird of the finch family, esp. the chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs.* See **Pink**, *sb.*$^2$

**Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **n.Cy.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 62; Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^4$ **Wm.** 'The spinky an' the sparra' Are the divil's bow an' arra', But the robin an' the wren Are God's own cock an' hen.' Children's rhyme to justify robbing the nests of the former (B.K.). **Wm.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^4$, **w.Yks.**$^{34}$, **Lan.**$^1$, **n.Lan.** (C.W.D.), **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Midl.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 62. **Der.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$, **sw.Lin.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^{23}$, **Shr.**$^1$ **e.An.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 62; **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 46. **Suf.** (H.H.), **Suf.**$^1$, **Hmp.**$^1$

Hence **Spink-wink**, *sb.* the chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs.* w.Yks.$^2$ **2.** The yellow-ammer, *Emberiza citrinella.* Lakel.$^2$, Cum.$^4$, Wm. (B.K.), n.Lan.$^1$ **3.** *Obs.* The linnet, *Linota cannabina.* n.Cy. (J.L. 1783).

[**1.** Cp. *Hic rostellus*, spynke, *Voc.* (c. 1425) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 640.]

**SPINK**, *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Nhb. [spiŋk.] **1.** Var. kinds of the pink, *Dianthus.*

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Per.** The whin and the broom And the spink is in bloom, Spence *Poems* (1898) 18. **Fif.** Dusty miller, balm, spinks, apple-reengie, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 10. **Edb.** Can our flow'rs at ten hours bell The gowan or the spink excell? Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 139, ed. 1785.

**2.** The lady-smock, *Cardamine pratensis.* Nhb.$^1$

**3.** The primrose, *Primula vulgaris*, or polyanthus, *P. elatior.*

**Per.** Clumps of late primroses, of red and lilac spinks, Sarah Tytler *Witch-wife* (1897) 45; (G.W.)

**SPINK**, *sb.*$^3$ War. [spiŋk.] A very diminutive person. (J.R.W.) Cf. spinnick.

**SPINK**, *sb.*$^4$ n.Cy. Dur. [spiŋk.] A spark of fire; a brimstone match. Cf. **spunk, 1.**

**N.Cy.**$^1$ **Dur.** (K.); Not a spink of light, Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870); **Dur.**$^1$

**SPINK**, *sb.*$^5$ Hmp. [Not known to our correspondents.] A chink. (Hall.)

**SPINKED**, *ppl.adj.* w.Yks.$^1$ ne.Lan.$^1$ [spiŋkt.] Spotted. Cf. spenged.

**SPINKIE**, *sb. Obs.* Fif. (Jam.) A dram; a glass of spirits.

**SPINKIE**, *adj. Obs.* Fif. (Jam.) Slender and active.

**SPINK-SPAN NEW**, *phr.* Der.$^2$ Entirely new. (s.v. Bran-new.)

**SPINNAGE**, *sb.* Nrf. A disease; see below.

At Norwich, children who are sickly are taken to a woman living in S. Lawrence to be cut for a supposed disease called the spinnage. The woman performs the operation on a Monday morning only, and charges threepence. On the first visit the woman cuts the lobe of the right ear with a pair of scissors, and with the blood makes the sign of the cross upon the child's forehead. On the second Monday she does the same with the left ear; and in some instances it is deemed necessary to subject the little sufferers to nine operations of this ridiculous ceremony (Hall.).

**SPINNER**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Chs. Lin. Also written **spinna** e.Yks.$^1$ **1.** A woollen manufactory term: see below.

**w.Yks.** A girl from 15 to 18 years of age employed to 'piece up' or re-join ends broken down while being spun (F.R.).

**2.** An instrument used in twisting straw into ropes for binding hay; also in *comp.* **Hay-spinner.** Chs.$^1$, s.Chs.$^1$

**3.** The nightjar, *Caprimulgus Europaeus.*

**Wxf.** From its note resembling the whirring of a spinning wheel, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 97.

**4.** A spider.

**Sc.** (Jam., s.v. Spinnin-Jenny). **n.Yks.**$^2$ Three spinners are to be hung round the neck for the cure of the ague! **n.Lin.**$^1$

**5.** A spider's web. n.Yks.$^4$ **6.** The daddy-longlegs. Cai.$^1$ **7.** *Comb.* (1) **Spinner-band**, a boy's top-string; (2) **-mesh**, a spider's web; (3) **-shanked**, spider-legged, long and thin; (4) **-web**, (*a*) see (2); (*b*) gossamer threads floating in the air.

(1) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (2) **n.Yks.**$^{12}$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ (3) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (4, *a*) **n.Yks.**$^{124}$; **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ (*b*) **n.Yks.**$^{14}$

**SPINNER**, *v. Obs.* Sc. Also written **spynner** (Jam.). To move with a spinning or spiral motion; to run or fly swiftly.

Ruddiman *Introd.* (1773) (Jam.). **n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Fif.** You scarce could say, your een could see its motion spinnerin' fram on hie, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 31.

**SPINNEY**, *sb.* Yks. Chs. Midl. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bck. Bdf. Hrt. Hnt. e.An. Ken. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Som. Dev. [spiˑni.] **1.** A small wood or plantation; a copse; a thicket.

**Chs.**$^{13}$ **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.**$^{13}$, **Lin.**$^1$ **Rut.**$^1$ They're agin Fox-hole Spinney. **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$ **War.** *Gen.* preserved for game (A.B.C.); **War.**$^{23}$, **ne.Wor.** (J.W.P.), **Shr.**$^{12}$ **Glo.** In a little spinney not half a mile from where you are standing now, Gibbs *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 116. **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.* **Brks.** Trees are few and are gathered for the most part into scattered spinneys, Hayden *Round our Vill.* (1901) 14. **Bck.** (A.C.), **Bdf.** (J.W.B.) **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. iv. 18. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**$^1$, **Cmb.** (J.D.R.) **Nrf.** Spent a very enjoyable day knocking through outlying spinneys and doubling hedgerows for pheasants, *Longman's Mag.* (Sept. 1899) 423. **Suf.**$^1$ Small, longish, irregular piece of land, overgrown with brushwood, for game. **Ess.** A small spinney not far from the village of Roxwell, *Longman's Mag.* (Sept. 1901) 446. **Ken.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Sus.**$^1$ **Hmp.**$^1$ A strip of wood between two fields. **I.W.** Often at an angle by 2 roads (C.J.V.). **Som.** Dark spinneys of pine-trees, Raymond *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 64. **Dev.** It scudded in the direction of the spinney, and, when on the point of passing out of range, fell victim to the gun, Zack *On Trial* (1899) 175.

**2.** A narrow strip of land; a narrow field. w.Yks.$^2$

**3.** A brook. [Not known to our correspondents.] Bck. Holloway.

[Fr. *espinoye*, a thicket, grove, or ground full of thorns (Cotgr.).]

**SPINNEY-WYE**, *sb.* Nhb. Also written **spinny-wye, -why** N.Cy.$^1$ A boys' game: see below.

**N.Cy.**$^1$ A Newcastle game. **Nhb.**$^1$ A 'side' goes out and seeks concealment; the pursuers then start forth, calling out 'Spinney-wye.'

**SPINNICK**, *sb.* Som. [spiˑnik.] A diminutive or stunted person or thing. Cf. **spink**, *sb.*$^3$

The Island . . . had bin a tidy one when I were a spinnick, Leith *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 100; Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

Hence **Spinnicking**, *ppl. adj.* diminutive in every way. e.Som. *ib.*

**SPINNIE**, *sb.* Sh.I. War. Also written **spinney** War. [spiˑni.] **1.** A wheel.

**Sh.I.** Ipo his hurrin spinnie, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 28.

**2.** A colliery term: see below.

**War.** An incline at the top of which is a stationary wheel or drum with brake attachment, and on this wheel or drum a rope works by which the full 'corves' travelling down pull the empty corves up (C.B.C.).

Hence **Spinnier**, *sb.* the man who has charge of the 'spinney.' *ib.*

**SPINNIKEN**, *sb.* Ess. [spiˑnikən.] The workhouse. (J.W.)

**SPINNING**, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Yks. War. Nrf. w.Cy. Som. Cor. [spiˑnin.] In *comp.* (1) **Spinning-boy**, a weaver; a flax-spinner; (2) **-day**, see below; (3) **-drone**, a cockchafer; (4) **-jee**, a spider; (5) **-jenny**, (*a*) a spinning-wheel; (*b*) a kind of fly; a daddy-longlegs; (*c*) the goat-sucker, *Caprimulgus Europaeus*; (6) **-Maggie**, see (5, *b*); (7) **-money**, small silver coins; (8) **-turn**, see (5, *a*).

(1) **Frf.** Each spinning boy his mite shall gie To raise an idol in Dundee, Sands *Poems* (1833) 19. (2) **Dmf.** Tenants' daughters, while giving the Lady (as every Laird's wife was once called), a spinning day, whilom an anniversary tribute in Annandale, Sharpe *Ballad Bk.* (1823) vi. (3) **Cor.**$^{12}$ (4) **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ (5, *a*) **Abd.** My Tibbie, blythesome, at my hip, Gars spinnin' jenny nimbly trip, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 145. **Slk.** Why, you out-talk a spinning-jenny, and the mill-clapper stops in despair at the volubility of your speech, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 5. **Der.** The old soul . . . allus sets one aside her spinnen'-jenny so that the thrid shanna knot nor break, Ouida *Puck*, vi. (*b*) **Fif.** (Jam.) (*c*) **War.** Wise *New Forest* (1883) 187. (6) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Lth.** (*ib.*, s.v. Jenny-spinner). (7) **Nrf.** Sixpences (Hall.); Groats (4*d.*), not sixpences (E.G.P.). (8) **w.Cy.** (Hall.), **w.Som.**$^{1}$

**SPINNY-DIDDL-UM**, *sb.* Not.$^{2}$ A game; see below.

Played on the turf with a pocket-knife, the knife being placed on the back of the hand, and other ways; the object in each case being to cause the knife to stick in the ground, the loser having to draw a piece of wood out of the ground with his teeth.

**SPINNY-GRONNY**, *sb.* w.Yks.$^{3}$ A daddy-longlegs; a gadfly, crane-fly.

**SPINTIE**, *adj.* Lth. (Jam.) [**spi·nti.**] Lean, thin, lanky.

**SPINX, SPIOG, SPIOLK**, see **Spink**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Spyogg**, **Spelk**.

**SPIOLKIN**, *sb.* Sh.I. The piltack, *Gadus carbonarius*, roasted with the liver inside it. S. & Ork.$^{1}$

**SPIR**, see **Speer**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Spire**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**SPIRE**, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [**spai·ə(r**.] **1.** *sb.* A young tree, esp. one that shoots up a considerable height before it branches out and forms a head.

**Mry.** A small tapering tree, commonly of the fir kind, of a size fit for paling (Jam.). **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **n.Yks.** Stealing in Watlas Springe two ash-spires, *Quart. Sess. Rec.* (Apr. 26, 1620) in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* (1884) II. 234. **w.Yks.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$ **Nhp.**$^{1}$ Ash and elm spires often occur in notices for the sale of timber. **e.An.**$^{1}$ The spires or young trees left in clearing underwood.

Hence **Spirie** or **Spiry**, *adj.* (1) tall, slender, thin; of growing plants: tall and weak, long in the stalk; also used *advb.*; (2) of grass: sharp, hard, coarse.

(1) **Rxb.** It's a spirie bit of a rope, will it stand, think you? Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 188. **Dmf.** A spirie young sapling, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 40. **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Dhi)ŭr rùn·in ùp ver·i spahy·ŭri. **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ Said of corn when it shoots up tall and thin. 'It grows up weak and spiry.' **War.**$^{2}$ Them's poor spiry things, them cabbages, they'll never heart. Your geraniums are growing spiry, they'll never make good plants. **Shr.**$^{1}$ I dunna like beãns set among the tatoes, they growen spiry an' bringen nuthin'. (2) **n.Lin.**$^{1}$

**2.** An oak of about 30 years' growth. See **Spear**, *sb.*$^{1}$ **8.**

**w.Ken.** Used for the spokes of wheels, and so called in advertisements (W.F.S.).

**3.** A reed; a name given to var. coarse kinds of rush or sedge; see below. Cf. **spear**, *sb.*$^{1}$ **6.**

**Hmp.** Spire-bed, a place where the spires or shoots of the reed-canary grass grow . . . that are used by plasterers and thatchers in their work, Wise *New Forest* (1883) 287; **Hmp.**$^{1}$ **I.W.** Chiefly the tall blades or leaves of the larger species of *Carex* or sedge, but used of any tall taper blades of a similar kind (C.J.V.); Spire, a term applied by the islanders to all the larger-spiked and closer-panicled grasses, *Carices* and *Typhae*, *Fl. Vect.* 583 in (B. & H.); Chiefly applied to the tall species of sedge which forms elastic mounds in boggy places; it is likewise used of the tall leaves of the common yellow iris, often found in wet meadows (Hall.); **I.W.**$^{1}$ Coarse kind of rushes, sometimes used to thatch ricks. **Wil.** (K.M.G.) **Dev.** Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 355; **Dev.**$^{4}$ **Cor.** The reed-like plant called by the present inhabitants the spire, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 201, ed. 1896.

Hence (1) **Spire-bed**, *sb.* a place where the 'spires' of reed-canary grass grow; (2) **-grass**, *sb.* a tall species of sedge or *Carex*, prob. the common reed, *Phragmites communis*.

(1) **Hmp.** The phr. 'spire-bed' is very common, meaning a particular field, near where the 'spires' grow, Wise *New Forest* (1883) 287; **Hmp.**$^{1}$ (2) **Nhp.** (B. & H.), **Nhp.**$^{2}$

**4.** *pl.* The horns of barley and horned wheat. n.Lin.$^{1}$

**5.** *pl.* Long shoots of plants. War.$^{3}$ **6.** A blade of grass. Ken. (K.) **7.** An arrow.

**Hmp.** Used for 'arrow' by country boys in speaking of the 'bow ă' arrows' which they make themselves (W.H.E.).

**8.** *v.* To grow erect on one stem; to shoot, grow, throw up green shoots. Cf. **spear**, *sb.*$^{1}$ **12.**

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ A tree or plant which shoots out in length and not proportionately in breadth is said to spire. **w.Yks.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{1}$ **w.Wor.**$^{1}$ I thaowt ahl my trees waz dyud, but thaay be spirin' nicely now. **Shr.**$^{2}$ **Hrt.** They will spire quickly after they are in the ground, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. ii. 37.

**9.** *Obs.* To rise heavenwards; to soar upwards.

**Abd.** From Earth to Heav'n, from Prison to Repose, To spire in Paradise, up-sprang this Rose, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 59.

Hence **Spiring**, *ppl. adj.* soaring.

**Lnk.** Pilgrime, whose so spiring Sprite Rests not content, incentred in one soyle, Lithgow *Poet. Rem.* (1618–60) *Pilgrime's Farewell*, ed. 1863.

[**1.** In ore waste þicke hegge I-meind mid spire and grene segge, *Owl & N.* (c. 1225) 18. **8.** Spyryn, as corne and oþer lyke, *spico* (*Prompt.*).]

**SPIRE**, *sb.*$^{2}$ and *v.*$^{2}$ *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Also in form **spir(r** w.Yks.$^{1}$ Lan. **1.** *sb.* A prop; the lower part of a couple or rafter; a timber stand. See **Spur**, *sb.*$^{1}$ **6.**

**Sc.** The spire in a cottage, is properly the stem or leg of an earth-fast couple reaching from the floor to the top of the wall, partly inserted in, and partly standing out of the wall, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) *Gl.* **Rxb.** (Jam.) **e.Yks.** Not common, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **s.Lan.** Picton *Dial.* (1865) 19.

**2.** A wall between the fire and the door, with a seat in it; see below. Also in *comp.* **Spire-wall.** Cf. **speer**, *sb.*$^{3}$

**Sc.** From the circumstance of the partition beginning at the couple-leg or spire, the name has been transferred from the wooden post—that supports the pillar and commences the partition, to the partition itself, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) *Gl.* **n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Let me but rest my weary banes Behind backs at the spire, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 142 (Jam.).

**3.** *v.* To support a post at the base by a prop. w.Yks.$^{1}$ Cf. **speer**, *v.*$^{4}$

**SPIRE**, *sb.*$^{3}$ w.Som.$^{1}$ [**spai·ə(r).**] A male deer of three years old. See **Spayart.**

**SPIRE**, *sb.*$^{4}$ *Obs.* Rnf. (Jam.) Spray; also in *comb.* **Sea-spire.**

**SPIRE**, *v.*$^{3}$ Sc. Nhb. Cum. [**spair.**] To wither or cause to fade.

**Lth.** Thus heat or a strong wind, is said to spire the grass (Jam.).

Hence (1) **Spiring**, *ppl. adj.*, (2) **Spiry**, *adj.* dry and cold; pining; uncongenial; warm, parching, droughty.

(1) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ What spirin weather; thor's not a bit o' spring on the grass, an' thor's nowt growin. **Cum.**$^{1}$; **Cum.**$^{4}$ Applied to a cold and rainless day; droughty; said of a hot dry wind such as blows in June. (2) **Lth.** It is said to be a spiry day, when the drought is very strong (Jam.). **n.Cy.** A spiry wind. Spiry weather comes in March (J.H.). **Nhb.**$^{1}$ 'A spiry wind,' a wind that dries the moisture up rapidly. 'Spiry weather.' 'The rose tree's deed. Ye see aa planted it i' spiry weather.' 'It's a fine spirey day.'

**SPIRES**, *sb. pl.* Sc. [**spairz.**] Small particles of moisture projected through the air.

**Gall.** Hostin, an' the spires fleein' frae his mouth (J.M.).

**SPIREWIND**, *sb.* Fif. (Jam.) Also in form **spearwind.** A violent gust of passion; a gust of rage.

**SPIRG**, *sb.* *Obs.* Gall. As much liquid as will moisten the lips. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). Cf. **spairge.**

**SPIRIT**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. e.An. Dev. Also written **spirut** Dev. [**spi·rit, spə·rit.**] **1.** *sb.* A term of contempt or abuse.

**Dev.** Yon banging gert sloppy spirut! Zack *On Trial* (1899) 266.

**2.** Electric fire; a flash of lightning.

**e.An.** (Hall.); **e.An.**$^{1}$ In the great tempest, a spirit lit upon the Church steeple.

**3.** *v.* *Obs.* To inspire, encourage, inspirit.

**Sc.** That his brethren and sisters might be spirited for serving God in their generation, Veitch *Memoirs* (1680) 9, ed. 1846. **Rnf.** Any whose heart the Lord shall touch, and whom he shall spirit for an accurate account of his wonderful providences, Wodrow *Corres.* (1709–31) I. 190, ed. 1843.

**SPIRITFUL**, *adj.* Chs.$^1$ Written **sperritful.** Full of spirit.

**SPIRIT-PLATE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Stt. See below.

In melting of iron ore the bottom of the furnace has four stones to make a perpendicular square to receive the metal, of which four stones or walls, that next the bellows is called the tuarn or tuiron-wall, that against it the wind-wall or spirit-plate (K.).

**SPIRITUAL**, *adj.* Hmp. Angry. Cf. **spirity, 3.**

I got quite spiritual with him, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 120; **Hmp.**$^1$

**SPIRITY**, *adj.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **speerity** Sc.; **spirritty** Dev.; **spirrity** w.Som.$^1$; and in forms **sperity** Uls. w.Yks. Not.$^1$ Lei.$^1$; **sperrety** Dev.; **sperrity** Not. Brks.; **spirty** Stf. Cor. [spi·riti, spə·riti.] **1.** Spirited, full of life and spirits; plucky, courageous.

**Sc.** Known to be a 'brisk, speerity body,' Wright *Sc. Life* (1897) 31. **Inv.** A speerity licht sort o' body! Buchan *Lost Lady* (1901) 151. **Frf.** He's a speerity carlie, Mackenzie *N. Pine* (1897) 205. **Ayr.** He was of a spirity disposition, and both eydent and eager in whatsoever he undertook, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) xiii. **Uls.** She was one of them sperity ones, Hamilton *Bog* (1896) 74. **w.Yks.** Shoo's a reight spirity body. He rade a reight sperity horse 'at kept raumin' up varry near as heigh as itsen, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 26, 1898). **Stf.**$^1$, **Der.**$^2$, **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ **Brks.** If that ben't just like poor 'Lija, he allus wur sa sperrity! Hayden *Round our Vill.* (1901) 245. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Sur.** Most menjous high spirity folks wus the old master and the missus, Son of Marshes *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 50. **w.Som.**$^1$ Her's a spirrity sort of a maid. So spirrity's a young colt. **Der.** Avice were a spirritty maid then, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 24. **Cor.** A 'spirty cheal,' O'Donoghue *St. Knighton* (1864) *Gl.*

**2.** Of liquor: potent, strong.

**Dev.** ''Ee might o' offered un a glass o' milk.' . . 'I give un some'at more sperrety nor that,' Ford *Postle Farm* (1899) 157.

**3.** Quick-tempered, 'touchy.'

**Not.** I know I'm sperrity, but I don't bear malice (L.C.M.). **Nhp.**$^1$ She's so spirity she won't bear speaking to.

**SPIRKET**, see **Sperket.**

**SPIRL**, *v.* Sc. [spirl.] To run about in a light, lively way. Also used *fig.*

**Sc.** The burnie spattered an' pattered an' spirled, Edwards *Mod. Poets*, 9th S. 71. **Slk.** (Jam.)

**SPIRLICKET**, *sb.* Sc. [spi·rlikət.] A particle, an atom.

**Abd.** Clean up ilka spirlicket o't. Dinna lea' a single spirlicket (G.W.).

**SPIRLIE**, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in form **spirl** Bch. [spi·rli.] **1.** *adj.* Slender, slim, thin, spindly.

**Sc.** A spirlie thread of smoke was rising from the big kitchen chimney, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 83; (Jam.) **Lnk.** Very likely the legs o' our great kings and emperors would be very spirly affairs, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 56.

Hence **Spirlie-leggit**, *adj.* having thin legs. Rxb. (Jam.) **2.** *sb.* A slender, spiral column of smoke, &c.

**Ayr.** From the chimneys the fair white spirlies of reek were rising in the pure air, Douglas *Green Shutters* (1901) 326.

**3.** A slender person.

**Sc.** A lang spirlie (Jam.); Mackay. **Bch.** John's a lang lank spirl o' a cratur (G.W.).

**SPIRLING**, *sb.* Per. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A contention, broil.

**SPIRLIN(G, SPIRR**, see **Sperling, Spire**, *sb.*$^2$

**SPIRRAN**, *sb.* Sc. [spi·rən.] A spider; *fig.* an old hag or horrid old woman.

**Sc.** He tak's after the greediest, . . bletherinst auld spirran, Walford *Dick Netherby*, ii. **Gall.** How girn'd the wizen'd spirran, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 96, ed. 1876. **Wgt.** The greediest, lee'inst, bletherin'st auld spirran in Chris'endom, *Good Wds.* (1881) 333.

**SPIRT**, *sb.*$^1$ Chs.$^1$ [spə̄t.] The size, made of glue or gum, used by silk-weavers to dress their work.

**SPIRT**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^2$ War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Dor. Also written **spurt** Wor. Hrf.$^2$ [spə̄t.] **1.** *v.* To sprout, shoot; to sprout abnormally.

**War.**$^2$, **Wor.** (W.C.B.) **Shr.**$^1$ They sen the corn's spirt sadly; but it's no ŏŏnder, the weather's bin so muckery—it'll spirt standin' now it's ripe. **Glo.**$^1$, **Dor.**$^1$

**2.** To take off the sprouts or shoots of potatoes when not required for planting. War.$^2$, Hrf.$^2$ **3.** *sb.* A sprout or shoot. War.$^3$, s.Wor.$^1$, Hrf.$^2$

[**1.** OE. *sprytlan*, to sprout, germinate (Sweet).]

**SPIRT**, *v.*$^2$ n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Also written **spurt** Cum.$^1$ **1.** To spit out; to eject a small quantity of liquid from the mouth.

**N.Cy.**$^1$ **Cum.**$^1$ He spurtit bacca slavver o' t'fleer ower. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**2.** *Obs.* A woollen-trade term: see below. See also **Dew**, *v.* **5.**

**w.Yks.** After being dried on the tenters, cloth was invariably softened by 'dewing'; when the weather would not allow of this being done, water, or sometimes beer, was 'spirted'—really sprayed—on to the cloth instead (W.T.).

**SPIRT**, see **Spart, Spurt.**

**SPIRTLE**, *v.* and *sb.* Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Hrt. Glo. Bdf. Hrt. Also written **spurtle** Hrf.$^2$ Glo.$^2$ Bdf. [spə̄·tl.] **1.** *v.* To sprinkle with any fluid; to splash; to sprinkle or bespatter with mud, &c.

**Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ (s.v. Sparkle). **War.**$^3$, **se.Wor.**$^1$, **Hrf.**$^2$ **Glo.** Don't go close to the fire, that stuff often spurtles in boiling (A.B.); **Glo.**$^{12}$ **Hrt.** The rain bashes the earth and spirtles it upon the grass, Ellis *Shep. Guide* (1750) 117.

**2.** To rain slightly; to sprinkle.

**Bdf.** It has begun to spurtle (J.W.B.).

**3.** *sb.* A sprinkling; a splash; a jet or spray. Lei.$^1$

**SPIRTLE**, see **Spurtle**, *sb.*

**SPIRT-NET**, *sb.* w.Som.$^1$ A kind of fishing-net used in the pools of rapid streams; see below.

It is a shallow bag in shape, tapering off to what is called a 'purse,' made with a much finer mesh. The net is firmly attached to two strong staves about seven feet long, and reaches about half the length of the poles. These are united at one end by a chain about five or six feet long, to which also the bottom of the net is made fast, while the top of the net is strengthened by a strong cord, corresponding to the chain at the bottom. Two men are required to use it. One holding each pole keeps the net nearly upright with the chain stretched at the bottom of the pool. In this position it is drawn through the water towards the stump or overhanging bank, which forms the 'hover,' where the fish at once take shelter. Each man then pokes under the bank, disturbing and fouling the water, and at the same time brings his pole towards that of his partner. In this way the fish are disturbed, and at once dart outwards, and so into the purse. As soon as the staves are, in this fashion, brought together, both men raise the ends of their poles at the same moment, and lift the four sides of the net out of water. Called also 'two stave net.'

**SPIRTY**, see **Spirity.**

**SPISE**, *v.* Dev. Cor. Also written **spize** Dev. [spaiz.] To exude; to ooze, flow gently out. Cf. **pease**, *v.*

**Dev.** The cyder is spizing out o' the barrel, *Reports Provinc.* (1889). **Cor.**$^{12}$

**SPIT**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **speate** Wxf.$^1$; **spet** Wil.$^1$ Dor. [spit.] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense*: (1) **Spat**, (2) **Spet**, (3) **Spite**, (4) **Spytt.**

(1) **Cai.** Ye would spat in their face! McLennan *Peasant Life* (1871) 1st S. 271. (2) **Lei.**$^1$ **s.War.** Spet it out, *Why John* (*Coll.* L.L.B.). **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **se.Wor.**$^1$, **Hrf.**$^2$ **s.Oxf.** Don't tech it!—that ull spet pison if you do, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 55. **Brks.**$^1$, **I.W.**$^1$ **Dor.** Whilst Master Teddy Spingrove has been daddlen and hawken and spetten about having her, Hardy *Remedies* (ed. 1896) 284. **Cor.** He wud spet, Iss, spetty like a toad, Daniel *Muse*, 43. (3) **Abd.** Fowk . . . 'at wull ha'e their bite o' the aipple afore they spite it oot, Macdonald *Lossie* (1877) iii. (4) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 207.

**2.** *Preterite*: (1) **Spet**, (2) **Spuot**, (3) **Sput.**

(1) **Sus.**$^1$ The old cat set there, and there she set, and spet and soor and went on all the whole time. (2) **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 40. (3) **Chs.**$^1$; **Chs.**$^3$ She sput in my face.

**3.** *Pp.*: (1) **Spitten**, (2) **Spuot'un**, (3) **Sput**, (4) **Sputten.**

(1) **n.Yks.**$^2$ **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 40. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (2) **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 40. (3) **Lon.** I've seen better men than you made outer chewed paper and sput out arterwards, Kipling *Badalia* (1890) 6. (4) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 207.

**II.** Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* In phr. (1) *as if one was spit out of a person's mouth*, or *as if one had spit it*, used to describe a startling resemblance or likeness; (2) *no more good nor to spit*, no good at all, good for nothing; (3) *not to spit upon*, not to be worth while, not to count or be of any value; (4) *to spit and give over*, to own defeat; (5) —*at a bargain*, to confirm a bargain; (6) —*feathers*, to be thirsty; to have the mouth dry from hard drinking; (7) —*for luck*, see below; (8) —*in the fire and it will fizzer*, prov. certain results will follow certain actions; (9) —*in* or *into the hand*, see (5); (10) —*on one's buttons*, to proclaim any one a coward; see below; (11) —*one's faith* or *soul*, see below; (12) —*out*, to spit on anything found or taken possession of, to mark ownership; (13) —*over the head*, see below; (14) —*over the thumb*, a boys' mode of challenging to a fight; (15) —*sixpences*, see (6); cf. **sixpence, 1** (2); (16) —*spite*, to vent one's hatred or anger on any one; (17) —*upon a stone*, see below; (18) —*upon no man's hand but his own*, see below.

(1) **Wm.** [The baby is] as like it fadther as if he ed spit it, Briggs *Remains* (1825) 181. **w.Yks.**$^1$ That barn's as like his fadder as an he'd been spit out of his mouth; **w.Yks.**$^2$ He's so like his father that he might have spit him out of his mouth. **s.Stf.** If you seed his child yo'd say he was spit out of his mouth, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). (2) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) (3) **Sh.I.** Irna da cürers takkin' a hire o' sax pound frae da men? Oh, da hire! Da hire could niver spit apo' da ootlay wi' da saxerns, *Sh. News* (July 22, 1899). (4) **Sc.** 'Man, jist spit and gie ouer,' is a vulgar mode of expressing that all one's efforts to accomplish an object will prove inadequate (Jam.). **w.Sc.** When a number of boys or girls were trying to find out a puzzle, &c. . . . the usual mode of acknowledging that they were outwitted was by spitting on the ground; in the language of the day, they would be requested to 'spit and gie't o'er,' that is, own they were beaten, Napier *Flk-Lore* (1879) 101. **Edb.** If he feels he has enough of the subject, he has nothing to do but shut the book, and (to use a very expressive juvenile term) 'spit and gi'e owre,' *Blackw. Mag.* (Aug. 1821) 35. **Rxb.** Ye may just spit and gie ower, for my lord winna see you, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 216. (5) **Sc.** It is a common practice among children when a bargain has been made, for each party to spit on the ground. This is accounted a very solemn confirmation of the agreement (Jam.). **n.Lin.**$^1$ (6) **Lan.** *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 489. (7) **Arg.** Then he spat, for luck, on a ball he dropped into his fusil, Munro *J. Splendid* (1898) 113. **w.Sc.** To spit for luck upon the first coin earned or gained by trading before putting it into the pocket or purse, is a common practice, Napier *Flk-Lore* (1879) 100. **Nhb.** Davie spat into the air for luck as he touched the sea's edge, Rhys *Fiddler of Carne* (1896) 173. **Nrf.** Did you see the landlord spit on the floor just now? He no more wanted to than I do; that white horse driven by the house was the innocent cause of it. It was lucky to expectorate, Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 109. (8) **Wm.** He's gitten t'sarvent lass wi' barn an' ther's the deuce ta pop. Aye whia fooak at spit-e-t-fire mun leuk oot for't fizzerin (B.K.). (9) **Inv.** 'If seed o' mine meet seed o' yours,' he said, 'brothers they sall be,' and he spat in his hand and clasped his parting guest's, Buchan *Lost Lady* (1901) 190. **w.Sc.** To spit in your hand before grasping the hand of a person with whom you are dealing, and whose offer you accept, is held to clinch the bargain, and makes it binding on both sides, Napier *Flk-Lore* (1879) 100. **Slg.** There was a long haggle and splitting of differences before the dealer would clench the transaction by spitting into the palm of his hand and shaking that of his customer, Fergusson *Village* (1893) 116. (10) **w.Sc.** Among boys, he who has given another what is called the Coucher's blow (q.v.) follows it up by spitting in his own hand, and then rubbing his spittle on the buttons of his antagonist's coat. This is understood as a complete placarding of him for a coward and poltroon (Jam.). (11) **n.Cy.** The boys have a custom among themselves, of spitting their faith (or as they call it in the n. dial. 'their saul,' i.e. soul) when required to make asseverations in matters which they think of consequence, Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) II. 571. (12) **Wm.** Ah've spit out, thoo cannot takt back (B.K.). (13) **w.Sc.** Boys often bind one another to a bargain or promise by a sort of oath which is completed by spitting. It runs thus: 'Chaps ye, chaps ye, Double, double daps ye, Fire aboon, fire below, Fire on every side o' ye.' After saying this, the boy spits over his head three times, and without this the oath is not considered binding, Napier *Flk-Lore* (1879) 100. **Nhb.**$^1$ In the boys' game of 'bedstocks' a capture is immediately followed by the captor spitting over the head of his prisoner, after which no escape is attempted until the bay is reached. (14) **Wm.** The go-between says 't'better cock spit ower my thum,' which when done is followed by the 'coo-bat,' and the fight is in strict order (B.K.). (15) **Abd.** Spittin' saxpences whiles when his throat was on fire, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 42. **n.Cy.** *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 489. (16) **s.Lan.**$^1$ Dunno' spit thi spite on me. **Dev.** No gude for you to spit your spite 'gainst him, Phillpotts *Sons of Morning* (1900) bk. III. xvi. (17) **Nhb.** In combinations of the colliers, &c. about Newcastle on Tyne, for the purpose of raising their wages, they are said to spit upon a stone together by way of cementing their confederacy. Hence the popular saying, when persons are of the same party, or agree in sentiments, that 'they spit upon the same stone,' Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) II. 571. (18) **Nrf.** A saying intended to convey the necessity of farmers increasing their manure heaps by any and every means, Hunter *Georg. Ess.* (1803) II. 346.

**2.** *Comp.* **Spit-cat**, a 'spit-fire'; a hot-tempered, easily aroused person.

**Wm.** Eh, but art' a tearin' spit-cat surely! Ollivant *Owd Bob* (1898) 51. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**3.** To rain slightly; to drizzle, esp. in phr. *to spit of* or *with rain*; in *gen.* colloq. use.

**Sc.** (Jam.); 'It's spitting already'—a common expression to signify slight rain, Ferrier *Marriage* (1818) I. vii. **Cai.**$^1$ **e.Sc.** The black clouds threatenin' an' whiles spittin' a wee, Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 46. **N.I.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ Applied to rain or snow when it falls in intermittent drops or flakes. 'It's spittin on.' **Lakel.**$^2$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ It just spits-wi'-rain. **w.Yks.** Does it rain?—It's nobbut spitting a bit, *Hlfx. Courier* (June 19, 1897); **w.Yks.**$^{15}$, **Lan.** (F.R.C.) **Chs.**$^1$ It just spits o' rain, yo'd best wait a bit. **s.Chs.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **n.Lin.**$^1$ It just spitted wi' raain a week sin' to-daay, bud ther' was noht cum to do noä good. **Nhp.**$^1$ It only just spits of rain (s.v. Spitter). **War.**$^2$; **War.**$^3$ Come indoors, it's beginning to spit. **w.Wor.**$^1$, **Nrf.** (E.M.) **Ken.** It is just beginning to spit (D.W.L.).

Hence (1) **Spitting**, *sb.* a slight shower of rain; (2) *to spit through the wind*, *phr.* to begin to rain slightly before the wind drops.

(1) **n.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **w.Som.**$^1$ 'Mary, is it raining?' 'Well, mum, 'tis and eet 'tid'n, eens mid zay; 'tis jist a little spittin' like.' (2) **Ayr.** Feeling that it was spitting through the wind, I quickened my step to win hame to the Brig-en', or the plump would come on, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 171.

**4.** Of insects: to lay eggs. w.Cy. (Hall.) **5.** To burst slightly, said of roasting apples. War.$^2$ **6.** To be extremely angry with a person.

**Bnff.**$^1$ He wid jist spit ye, so ye'll better keep oot o's rod. **Cld.** He was just spittin like a will-cat (Jam.).

**7.** *sb.* In phr. *a spit and a stride*, a very short distance. n.Cy. (Hall.), w.Yks.$^1$ **8.** Spittle, saliva.

**Lnk.** My throat's awfu' sair, I scarce can pass my spit, McLachlan *Thoughts* (1884) 65. **Wxf.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$ **Dor.** My spet dried up within my mouth, Hardy *Two on Tower* (1882) xxii.

Hence (1) **Spit-box**, (2) **-kid**, *sb.* a spittoon.

(1) **Ayr.** Glowrin' into spitboxes amang tobacco slavers and auld chaws, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 188. **w.Yks.** Th' spit-box had been made of iron, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1895) 57. (2) **n.Yks.** (I.W.)

**9.** *Fig.* An outburst; a slight disputation.

**Abd.** 'The Kirk!' cracked out her daughter with a spit of scorn, Cobban *Angel* (1898) 27. **Cld.** (Jam.)

**10.** A person of hot temper and small stature. Bnff.$^1$

**11.** A slight shower; a drizzle.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Bnff.**$^1$ We hid a bit spit o' a shoorie i' the gloamin. **w.Yks.** 'Ah think it rains, judgin' bi t'clahds ahtside.' 'Ah thowght Ah felt a bit of a spit when Ah popped mi heead aht t'deur,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 26, 1898). **War.**$^3$ **Nrf.** That spit o' rain (E.M.). **Dev.** There's a spit o' rain on, Zack *On Trial* (1899) 164. [**Amer.** There was a slight spit of snow, Adeler *Elbow Room* (1876) xxviii.]

**12.** A very small piece; the veriest trifle or atom.

**I.Ma.** Chut! I wouldn' give a spit For a story when it wasn' puttin Every hair and every button The way it was, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 100. **Dev.** I always likes tü put a vew spits ov butter 'pon tha tap ov a rice pudden—et kep'th 'n vrom burning, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

**13.** An exact likeness; an image, counterpart, picture; esp. in phr. *the very spit of*.

**Nhb.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.** A brother . . . the spit of hissel, Caine *Shad. Crime* (1885) 161; **Cum.**$^4$ **w.Yks.** It's th' varry spit of its fatther! *Yks. Wkly. Post* (July 3, 1897); **w.Yks.**$^2$ **Lan.** A bottle . . . the very spit o' that which had bin left by Uncle Robbut, STATON *B. Shuttle Bowtun*, 27. **m.Lan.$^1$** **s.Lan.$^1$** Eh! he's th' very spit ov his dad. **Chs.$^1$** **s.Chs.$^1$** Wée)dn ŭ ef·ŭr dhŭ ver·i spit·ŭ dhis·. **s.Stf.** It's thee to the life, Cecilia. . . It's the very spit on her, MURRAY *John Vale* (1890) xxvii. **Der.** Et were th' very spit o' him, GILCHRIST *Peakland* (1897) 84. **ne.Lin.** (E.S.), **War.** (C.T.O.), **War.$^{23}$** **s.Wal.** It's the very spit of the place, let's see another [drawing], RAINE *Berwen Banks* (1899) 99. **Oxf.$^1$** 'Er's the very spit o' 'er Aunt Ann. **Ken.** (G.B.), **Ken.$^1$** **Wil.** Thee bist the very spit of thee vatther, AKERMAN *Tales* (1853) 31; **Wil.$^1$**

Hence (1) *spit and image*, (2) *— and picture*, *phr.* an exact likeness or resemblance. See also **Spitten**, *ppl. adj.*

(1) **Nhb.$^1$** He's the varry spit an' image on his fethor. The twee boxes wis one just the spit an' image o' the tother. **w.Yks.** Like as two peas. 'He's the very spit an' image o' ahr Bill' (H.L.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 26, 1898). **Lan.** She's like the poor lady that's dead and gone, the spit an' image she is, CASTLE *Light of Scarthey* (1895) 71. (2) **Nhb.** A fine lad, the spit an' pictor iv horsel, CHATER *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 32. **Wm.** His father's own get surely; his varra spit and pictur', OLLIVANT *Owd Bob* (1898) 16.

**SPIT**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ Sc. Yks. e.An. Ken. Also in form **speet** Sh.I. e.An.$^1$ [spit.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Spit-bender**, see below; (2) **-stick**, a pointed piece of wood or iron prong on which meat is roasted.

(1) **Suf.** A farmer's wife having a roasting pig to sell, will, to enhance its virtues, call it by this name, implying that it is so fat, plump and heavy, that your spit shall scarcely preserve its straightness under the pressure of its weight (HALL.). (2) **Gall.** A little spit-stick of a sword, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xix.

**2.** Phr. *never invite a friend to a roast and then beat him with the spit*, do not confer a favour and then make the obligation felt. n.Yks.$^2$ **3.** A stick or skewer on which herrings or other fish are hung to dry.

**Sh.I.** I wis speetid up da trid speet o' piltiks, *Sh. News* (Aug. 12, 1899). **e.An.$^1$** **Nrf.** A stick containing 25 herring, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 108. **Ken.$^1$** Pieces of pine-wood, about the length and thickness of a common walking-stick, on which the herrings are dried.

**4.** *v.* To put fish on a skewer or spit to dry.

**Sh.I.** I sat oot afore da mill speetin' up twa dow'd pilticks, *Sh. News* (Mar. 4, 1899); SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 178.

**SPIT**, *sb.*$^3$ and *v.*$^3$ In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. Also in forms **speet** Lan.; **spete** Suf. [spit.] **1.** *sb.* A spade. Cf. **spitter**, *sb.*$^2$, **spittle**, *sb.*$^2$

**Lan.** HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 113; I have broken my speet, THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 334. **Lin.$^1$**, **Glo.$^{12}$**, **Ken.$^2$**

Hence (1) **Spit-dung**, *sb.* manure that has rotted so that it can be dug out of a heap, &c. with a spade or shovel; (2) **-shool**, *sb.* a narrow shovel or spade.

(1) **Hrt.** Spit, or horse dung, is not carried above 12 or 14 miles, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 14. **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.) (2) **Glo.$^1$** (s.v. Shool).

**2.** A spadeful; the quantity of earth raised by one insertion of the spade.

**n.Yks.$^1$**, **s.Lan.$^1$** **Chs.** Only one spit or spade graft is taken, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 146. **Lin.$^1$** I goas, an wo'kt I'd drawn a chéán o' spits, 232. **n.Lin.$^1$** **sw.Lin.$^1$** Tak' a spit off on the top. **Lei.$^1$**, **se.Wor.$^1$**, **Shr.$^1$**, **Sus.$^1$**, **Dor.$^1$**, **Som.** (F.A.A.) **w.Som.$^1$** Here, drow up a spit o' dirt tap o' this layer. **nw.Dev.$^1$**

**3.** The depth of a spade in digging.

**Sc.** (A.W.), **n.Yks.$^1$**, **e.Yks.$^1$** **w.Yks.** He dug his garden o'er two spit deep (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.$^2$**, **s.Lan.$^1$**, **Chs.$^1$**, **s.Chs.$^1$**, **Lin.$^1$** **n.Lin.$^1$** That dike's foher spit deep. **sw.Lin.$^1$**, **Lei.$^1$** **Nhp.$^1$** 'Go a spit deep,' or, 'two spit deep,' is a common direction to a workman when digging a piece of ground; **Nhp.$^2$**, **Hrf.$^{12}$** **Oxf.$^1$** One row of dug earth: two rows are two spits, and so on. **n.Bck.** (A.C.) **w.Mid.** That post hole wants going a spit or two deeper (W.P.M.). **e.An.$^1$** **Cmb.** The turf [is] in some places only one or two 'spits' deep before the water is reached, GOSS *Life Llewellynn Jewitt* (1889) 72. **Suf.** (C.T.), **Suf.$^1$** **Ess.** Foot drains, or those one spit wide and deep, MARSHALL *Review* (1811) III. 480. **Ken.$^1$** The mould is so shallow that it is scarce a spit deep. **Hmp.$^1$** **Wil.** A spit of mould (E.H.G.). **Dor.$^1$**, **w.Som.$^1$**, **nw.Dev.$^1$**

Hence **Spit-deep**, *sb.* the depth of a spade in digging. Also used *advb.*

**Sc.** (A.W.) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Not.** (W.H.S.) **n.Lin.** Dig it fower spit-deep, SUTTON *Wds.* (1881). **Glo.$^1$**, **Oxf.$^1$** *MS. add.* **Nrf.**, **Suf.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Suf.** CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813). **e.** & **s.Cy.** RAY (1691). **Sus.$^1$**, **Hmp.$^1$**, **I.W.$^1$**, **Wil.** (E.H.G.) **Dev.** The surface drains should be made at first one foot (or spit) deep and one wide, MOORE *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 336.

**4.** A peculiar shaped spade, used for draining; see below.

**Nhb.$^1$** **n.Yks.$^1$** A draining-spade, or digging instrument, long and narrow in form and with a concave blade. Also called a dreeaning-spit; **n.Yks.$^4$**, **ne.Yks.$^1$** **w.Yks.$^1$** A spade with a mouth almost semicircular.

**5.** A spade or shovel used for cutting or slicing turf; see below.

**n.Yks.$^1$** A spade of peculiar construction, with a turned-up cutting side, for digging or cutting peat: usually styled the Turf-spit; **n.Yks.$^2$** A shovel with a thick narrow blade for digging, or rather slicing, the sward. **m.Yks.$^1$**

**6.** *v.* To dig; to turn over the ground with a spade or shovel.

**Suf.** CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); **Suf.$^1$** **Ken.** The corners of a field which cannot be ploughed up have to be spitted (G.B.). **Wil.$^1$** 'To spit up the ground,' to work the surface lightly over. **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.$^1$** 'Maister, nif I was you I'd have thick there splat o' groun' a-spit.' 'Well, what is 'er a wo'th to spittin'?' This yer ground do spitty shocking bad, I could'n sar my wages to it in a shillin' a yard. **Dev.** He sometimes comes up to spit the ground, *Reports Provinc.* (1889). **nw.Dev.$^1$**

Hence **Spitting**, *sb.* a spade's depth; a small boundary line formed by cutting out a small trench with a spade. Uls. (M.B.-S.) Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **7.** With *out*: to extract a tooth.

**w.Som.$^1$** The gap-mouth fool, that ever I should zay zo, brok'n [the tooth] right off, an' zo I was a-foced t' ab'm a-spit out. **Dev.** I had my tooth spitted out, *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 139.

[6. OE. *spittan*, to dig (SWEET).]

**SPIT**, *sb.*$^4$ Dor. In *comb.* **Spit-and-dab**, plaster, mud, or very rough mortar. Cf. **split**, *sb.*$^1$ **1** (1).

Susannah's house being a little 'spit-and-dab' cabin leaning against the substantial stonework of Mrs. Hall's taller erection, HARDY *Wess. Tales* (1888) II. 34.

**SPITAL**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lin. Also written **spittal** Elg. Lin.; **spittle** N.Cy.$^1$ [spi·tl.] **1.** *sb.* *Obs.* A hospital.

**Elg.** Thy brother tholes yon storm sae bauld—Huge spittals rise! COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 102. **Edb.** An abbey or a priory, with its hospitals, still called the back and fore 'spitals, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 2, ed. 1815. **N.Cy.$^1$**

Hence *Spittal Hill Tut*, *phr.* an apparition, ghost; see below.

**Lin.** A place called Spittal Hill, near the site of the ancient hospital or infirmary. . . This spot is famous in the traditions of the neighbourhood as the scene of the appearance of a sprite or hobgoblin, called the 'Spittal Hill Tut'; which takes, in the language of the district, the shape of a 'shag' foal, and is said to be connected with the history of the suicide buried there, *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iv. 212.

**2.** *v.* To bring to poverty or ruin.

**n.Yks.$^2$** 'He'll spital 'em all,' ruin them; send them to the spital or almshouse. 'Clean spitall'd,' quite ruined.

[1. Cp. spytylle howse, *leprosorium* (*Prompt.*).]

**SPIT-BOOTS**, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Heavy leather gaiters with iron fastenings; see below. Also used *attrib.*

**Cum.** *Gl.* (1851); (HALL.) **w.Yks.$^1$** They opened on the outside of the leg. When put on, they were secured at the bottom by a sharp spit or spike, which passed into an iron socket. The top was fastened by a screw, on the heel of which were fixed small spurs. These boots had no feet, but lapped over the shoe. **Lan.** Bought a pair of bellows and spit boot spurs, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 43.

**SPITCH**, *sb.* Nhp. Nrf. [spitʃ.] A lump of earth cut out by a spade; a spadeful. See **Spit**, *sb.*$^3$ **2.**

**Nhp.$^1$** Fetch a couple of spitches of clay out of that pit. **Nrf.** (P.H.E.)

**SPITE**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Der. Lin. Wil. Also in form **speet** Dmb. [spait.] **1.** *sb.* A cause of grief or vexation; a disappointment.

**Sh.I.** The poor soul . . . Was forced to go where'er she might To hide from view her shame and spite, JUNDA *Klingrahool* (1898) 18. **Ayr.** I maun juist . . . warsle awa with the ga' and the spite of this curmurrin' of a calamity, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 8.

**2.** Phr. (1) *in spite of one's heart*, (2) *in spite of one's teeth*, emphatic forms of 'in spite of,' 'against one's will,' 'in defiance of'; (3) *to buy a spite of*, see below.

(1) **n.Lin.**$^1$ (2) **Slk.** The pretty wee girls were weel towzled and kiss'd, In spite of their teeth, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 327. **Cum.**$^1$ It sal be done in spite of his teeth. **w.Yks.** He kussed me i' spite o' mi teeth, Hartley *Ditt.* (1868) 1st S. 26. **nw.Der.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ When you are twenty-one you can marry in spite of their teeth, *Stamford Merc.* (Oct. 1, 1885). (3) **Wil.** People would go to her with as much as a gold piece in their hands to pay out an enemy. This she called 'buying a spite of her,' Tennant *Vill. Notes* (1900) 22.

**3.** *v.* To offend, exasperate, vex.

**Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Dmb.** I'd fecht my foes thrice o'er wi' clour and clink Rather than speet them ance wi' pen and ink, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 89. **Edb.** The hale parish was spited to see Sic a dance in her gait, Maclagan *Poems* (1851) 92.

**SPITE**, see **Spit**, *v.*$^1$

**SPITEFUL**, *adj.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* n.Cy. Yks. Severe, bitter.

**n.Cy.** (Hall.) **w.Yks.**$^1$ Baath t'wind and rain is vara spiteful.

**SPITEOUS**, *adj.* Cor.$^1$ **[spai·təs.]** Spiteful.

She was looking so spiteous.

**SPITH**, *sb.* Hmp. **[spiþ.]** Strength, force, 'pith.' Wise *New Forest* (1883) 287; Hmp.$^1$

**SPITHER**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Spume, foam. Also used *fig.*

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Rxb.** Wha valu'd not your college spither A rigmarie, Ruickbie *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 189.

**SPITISH**, *adj.* Dor. **[spi·tiʃ.]** Ready to spit like a cat; spiteful; snappish, out of humour. Also used *advb.*

Thick naise do always maike I spitish, Young *Rabin Hill* (1864) 7; This answer made Pa'son Billy . . . rather spitish, not to say hot, for he was a warm-tempered man if provoked, Hardy *Wess. Flk.* in *Harper's Mag.* (Apr. 1891) 700; Said of bees (G.M.M.); **Dor.**$^1$

**SPIT-SPARROW**, *sb.* Chs.$^1$ The black-headed bunting or pit-sparrow, *Emberiza schoeniclus*.

[So called] from its nesting near pits or ponds.

**SPITTEN**, *sb.* Sc. **[spi·tən.]** **1.** A puny, mischievous creature; a person of small stature and of fiery disposition. Bnff.$^1$, Abd. (Jam.) **2.** A little animal of mettlesome temper. Bnff.$^1$ **3.** A laird of low rank in life; used *attrib.*

**Dmf.** The Kirkpatricks were belted knights of Closeburn when we were but spitten Lairds of Drumlanrig, *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. vii. 190; *ib. note.*

**SPITTEN**, *ppl. adj.* Cum. Wm. I.Ma. **[spi·tən.]** In *comb.* (1) **Spitten image**, (2) — **picture**, an exact likeness or resemblance. See also *spit and image*, s.v. **Spit**, *v.*$^1$ **13.**

(1) **Wm.** He's t'spitten image ov his fadder (B.K.). (2) **Cum.**$^1$ Yon barn's his varra spitten picter; **Cum.**$^4$, **Wm.** (B.K.) **I.Ma.** He looked the spitten picture of my ould father, Caine *Deemster* (1889) 170.

**SPITTER**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.* Sc. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Suf. **[spi·tə(r.]** **1.** *sb.* A slight shower; a 'scud'; small rain. Sc. (Jam.), Lei.$^1$, Nhp.$^1$, Suf.$^1$ **2.** *pl.* Small drops of rain or snow driven by the wind.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **s.Sc.** Snaw in spitters aft was dreen Amang the air, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 323. **Gall.** Spitters o' rain (J.M.). **Rxb.** Thro' winter snell the spitters strew In angry blasts, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 96.

Hence **Spittery**, *adj.* used of anything which spurts or flies out irregularly without connexion of parts.

**s.Sc.** Applied also to flame, expressive of the spurting action of the heat (Jam.). **Rxb.** The blatchy rain or chilling spitt'ry snaws, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 109.

**3.** A 'pea-shooter' or 'pea-spit.'

**Lei.**$^1$ A tin tube for blowing peas through; a school-boy weapon of offence. **War.**$^3$ Both catapult and spitter are still used. The former is used for shooting birds. It is too dangerous as a weapon of offence, in the sense in which the comparatively harmless spitter is so used.

**4.** *v.* To rain or snow slightly. Cf. **spit**, *v.*$^1$ **3.**

**Sc.** It's spitterin, i.e. a few drops of rain are falling (Jam.). **e.Fif.** The snaw that had been spitterin' on back an' fore the haill day lang, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii. **n.Lin.**$^1$ It begun to spitter as me an' Sam was to'nin' th' beäs' fra th' laane into th' seäds cloäs. **Nhp.**$^1$

**5.** To sputter. n.Lin.$^1$

**SPITTER**, *sb.*$^2$ Glo. Brks. Hmp. Dor. Som. Dev. **[spi·tə(r).]** A spud, hoe; a tool like a chisel with a long handle, used for weeding. Cf. **spittle**, *sb.*$^2$ **6.**

**Glo.**$^1$ A narrow spade with a long curved blade. **Brks.** A fork with three or four teeth for digging (W.H.E.). **Hmp.**$^1$ **Dor.**$^1$ A dock-spitter, a dissle-spitter. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**$^1$, **nw.Dev.**$^1$

**SPITTING**, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Lan. Chs. Also written **spitten**, **spittin** (Jam.). **[spi·tin.]** **1.** *ppl. adj.* In *comp.* (1) **Spitting-box**, a small wooden box, used as a spittoon. s.Lan.$^1$; (2) **-devil**, a home-made firework made of damp gunpowder. Uls. (M.B.-S.) **2.** Phr. *spon spitting fire-new*, a strong expression for brand-new. s.Chs.$^1$ **3.** *sb.* A spit; spittle, saliva. w.Sc. (Jam.)

**SPITTLE**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Yks. e.An. **[spi·tl.]** **1.** *sb.* One act of spitting; that which is spat out or ejected from the mouth.

**Ayr.** Your leddyship's character's no a gauze gown or a woven web to be spoilt with a spittle, or ony other foul thing out of the mouth of man, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxi. **Lnk.** Tobacco spittles routh they squirted, McIndoe *Poems* (1805) 61; I micht as weel juist bait [hooks] wi' spittles, Young *Lochlomond* (1872) 44.

**2.** *Fig.* Used to describe anything of no account or value; see below.

**Sc.** It matters na a spittle whae drank it, Tweeddale *Moff* (1896) 91. **Ayr.** I wad na mind it, no that spittle Out-owre my beard, Burns *Death and Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 10. **Lnk.** They car'd na a spittle, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 166. **Gall.** She cared na for a common cheel De'il the single spittle, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 168, ed. 1876.

**3.** A nasty, dirty person; a term of supreme contempt or loathing. **e.An.** (Hall.); **e.An.**$^1$ Oh, you nasty spittle!

**4.** *v.* To spit out, eject saliva.

**n.Yks.**$^2$ It was once the custom 'to spittle' at the name of the Devil in church. **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 5, 1898).

**SPITTLE**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ Dur. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Rdn. Glo.; also Som. Also written **spittal** s.Wor.$^1$ Hrf. **[spi·tl.]** **1.** *sb.* A spade; a small spade or shovel. Cf. **spit**, *sb.*$^3$

**n.Yks.**$^{14}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ A spade with a curved edge, used for grip-digging. **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Courier* (June 19, 1897); **w.Yks.**$^1$ A meal spittle, for taking meal out of the ark, a coal spittle, &c. **Lan.** A lady, holding in her hand a broken spittle, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 113. **e.Lan.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **w.Wor.**$^1$ **s.Wor.** Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 17; **s.Wor.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$; **Shr.**$^2$ Seldom used, and entirely confined to the Stf. side of the county. **Hrf.**$^1$; **Hrf.**$^2$ 'Spittle deep' as applied to digging. **Rdn.**$^1$, **Glo.**$^1$ (s.v. Spit).

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Spittle-dab**, a narrow spade. Glo.$^1$; (2) **-tree**, the handle of a spade. w.Wor.$^1$, s.Wor.$^1$, Shr.$^1$, Hrf. (W.W.S.), Glo.$^1$ **3.** A spadeful.

**s.Wor.** We dug up every spittal last year before winter (H.K.).

**4.** A wooden shovel used by bakers; see below.

**m.Yks.**$^1$ The square board, with a short flat handle, used in putting cakes into an oven, is a 'baking-spittle.' The very long-handled article of this kind, used by town bakers, is called a spittle, too. **w.Yks.** A flat square board with a handle used to throw the dough in baking oat-cake. One boy says to another who is putting out his tongue at him: 'Tha hes a tongue like a baking spittle' (J.J.B.); **w.Yks.**$^3$ A wooden shovel for moving cakes, bread, &c. in the oven. **s.Lan.**$^1$

**5.** An iron scraper with a long handle; see below.

**n.Yks.**$^1$ An iron blade fixed to a staff, and forming an instrument suitable for scraping a floor or the pavement in muddy seasons; **n.Yks.**$^2$ An iron scraper with a long handle for 'scaling' the mud off the shop-floor.

**6.** A spud or long-handled implement, used for cutting up weeds. Cf. **spitter**, *sb.*$^2$

**Lin.** He was charged with stealing a spittle (R.E.C.). **n.Lin.** A long shaft with a sort of short chisel at the end, used for cutting up thistles, Sutton *Wds.* (1881).

Hence **Spittle-staff**, *sb.* a staff with a spud at the end of it, used for cutting up weeds, esp. thistles.

**Dur.** A walking paddle, or a little spade or paddle with a long shaft or handle (K.). **Lin.** (R.E.C.), **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ Otherwise called a brod or a spud. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ All old men used to carry a spittlestaff.

**7.** A tool used by thatchers; see below.

**Chs.**$^1$ It is almost like the blade of an oar, and has a cross handle, or cosp, by which it is held. It is used for raising up portions of hay on a stack roof, or portions of the old thatch on a house, and inserting the ends of the new thatch in the holes so made.

**8.** *v.* To dig over a piece of ground lightly with a spade or 'spittle.'

**ne.Yks.**$^1$ He's spittlin' yon trod. **e.Yks.**$^1$ **Glo.** In the first year the plants are spittled, that is the workmen with a shoe or small spade, turn over the surface mould carefully between every plant, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 457. **Som.** To move the earth lightly with a spade or spitter, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**9.** To cut down weeds with a small spade by paring off the surface of the ground.

**w.Yks.** He's spittlin' t'weeds a bit, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 5, 1898); **w.Yks.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$

[**1.** OE. *spitel*, a spud, spade (Sweet).]

**SPITTLE,** *adj.* Som. [**spi·tl.**] Spiteful; disposed to spit in anger. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1869); (Hall.)

**SPITTY,** *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Also written **spittie.** A horse.

**Cld.** (Jam.) **Lnk.** Some boys are soon dispatched sundry ways, To fetch the spitties frae the country round, Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 6.

**SPIUG, SPIVING,** see **Spug, Spiffin(g.**

**SPJAALER,** *sb.* Sh.I. A 'haaf' term for a cat. Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 27.

**SPLAA, SPLAADER,** see **Splaw, Splauder.**

**SPLAAT, SPLAATCH,** see **Split,** *v.*, **Splatch.**

**SPLACHER,** *v.* Sc. [**spla·χər.**] To splash; to fall with a splash.

**Lnk.** In the shooch they'd often splacher, Stewart *Twa Elders* (1886) 6.

**SPLACK-NUCK,** *sb.* Nrf. A miser. (Hall.), Nrf.$^1$

**SPLAE,** see **Splay,** *sb.*$^1$, *v.*$^2$

**SPLAGGY,** *adj.* Irel. [**spla·gi.**] Splay-footed. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Tyr., Arm. (J.B.)

**SPLAICE,** *sb.* Nhb.$^1$ Also written **splays.** [**splēs.**] The plaice, *Platessa vulgaris.*

**SPLAIN,** *v.* Lan. I.Ma. Der. Hrt. Cor. [**splēn.**] An aphetic form of 'explain.'

**s.Lan.**$^1$ **I.Ma.** He'd splain How they were livin, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 17. **Der.** He read out and 'splained what they was, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) xiii. **Hrt.** (H.G.) **Cor.** A 'splained the natur of it, Higham *Dial.* (1866) 15; I find words hard to use to 'splain things, Phillpotts *Prophets* (1897) 195.

**SPLAIRGE,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also in form **splarge** Edb. [**splerdʒ.**] **1.** *v.* To bespatter, bedaub, besmear; to sprinkle or splash with liquid mud, &c.; to splash. Also used *fig.* Cf. **spairge.**

**Sc.** You're splairging, Stevenson *Weir* (1896) iii. **Fif., Cld.** (Jam.) **Lth.** Splairge their faces Wi' glaur this day, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 37. **Slk.** (Jam.) **Gall.** They scattered like a flock o' wild deuks when a chairge o' shot splairges amang them, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxiii. **Nhb.** (Hall.), **Nhb.**$^1$

**2.** To fall in scattered fragments or splinters.

**Edb.** Now glass an' guts [of his watch] did spark an' splarge Like hailstanes round his nuckles, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 40.

**3.** *sb.* A splash of mud, &c.; anything splashed or spattered.

**Lnk.** The veritable baker, who was spotted from head to foot with great black splairges of soot, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) I. 27.

**SPLANES,** *sb. pl.* Yks. [**splēnz.**] Moulding put round a door-frame to keep the wind out. Cf. **spline,** *sb.*$^2$

**n.Yks.** We put splanes round the doors (I.W.).

**SPLANSH,** *v.* Lakel. Wm. [**splanʃ.**] To wade through water, long grass, &c.

**Lakel.**$^2$ (s.v. Sprogued). **Wm.** The water was over the steps, so we had to splansh through (B.K.).

**SPLARGE,** see **Splairge.**

**SPLARR,** *v.* e.An. [**splā(r).**] To spread or sprawl. e.An.$^1$ Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 27.

**SPLARRADASH,** *adj.* Nhp.$^2$ [**spla·rədaʃ.**] Fine, excellent.

**SPLARTING,** *ppl. adj.* Sc. Yks. [**spla·rtin.**] Chattering, talkative; quarrelsome.

**Gall.** 'Crawin' and splartin' deils,' he said, shaking one fist up at them [the crows], Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) l. **w.Yks.** Formerly used in Craven: rarely now (J.T.).

**SPLASH,** *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Wm. Lan. Suf. Sur. [**splaʃ, splæʃ.**] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Splash-boards,** sloping weir-boards; (2) **-box,** *obs.*, a box round the spindle of a bobbin-wheel to catch the water when the wheel was used to throw off the surplus wet from weft-bobbins; (3) **-fluke,** the plaice, *Platessa vulgaris.*

(1) **Sur.** A plank foot-bridge running directly over the sloping splash-boards was used by the customers, Son of Marshes *On Sur. Hills* (ed. 1894) 151; The head of water in that particular season was high enough in the pond to cause a run over the splash-boards into the pool, *ib.* 158. (2) **s.Lan.**$^1$ (3) **Bnff.** (Jam.)

**2.** A patch of colour.

**Rxb.** A bright bay . . . with a great white splash on its forehead, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 24.

**3.** Weak soup or tea. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

**4.** *Obs.* A pool of water; a small shallow accumulation of water in a low-lying meadow or marsh.

**s.Wm.** A lile splash o' water o'th bare sand, Hutton *Dial. Storth and Arnside* (1760) l. 37. **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 292, ed. 1849; **Suf.**$^1$

**SPLASH,** *adj.*$^1$ Sc. [**splaʃ.**] Splay; *gen.* in *comb.* **Splash-feet.**

**Sc.** Sandy's feet were very large, and terribly 'splayed.' . . But large as were the 'splash feet,' they proved too much for us, Reid *Howetoon*, 16. **Frf.** I wad clear'd ye at ae whup, And turn'd your ugly splash feet up, Sands *Poems* (1833) 86.

**SPLASH,** *adj.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ e.An. **1.** *adj.* Smart and gaily dressed.

**e.An.** (Hall.) **Nrf.** She is a rare splash up gal (M.C.H.B.).

Hence **Splasher,** *sb.* a smart, gaily-dressed person.

**Nrf.** My eye! ain't she a splasher (M.C.H.B.).

**2.** *sb.* In phr. *to cut a splash*, to 'cut a dash,' to make a fine display. Nrf. (*ib.*)

**SPLASH,** *v.* Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Glo. Bdf. Hnt. Ess. Ken. Sur. Sus. Wil. Also in form **spleash** Sur. [**splaʃ, splæʃ.**] **1.** To beat or knock down walnuts, &c. with a pole. Also used *fig.* to beat, flog.

**Nhp.**$^1$ **Bdf.** The operation of beating apples from a tree is called splashing apples. To bash is the more usual term: but it seems used rather of walnuts. A child is sometimes splashed (J.W.B.).

**2.** To 'lay' (q.v.) a hedge; see below. See **Plash,** *v.*$^1$

**w.Yks.**$^1$ Of cutting and interweaving the branches of trees or shrubs in a hedge, we say splash (s.v. Plash). **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ To 'splash' a hedge, in the neighbourhood of Bosworth, is to cut off the top straight about three feet from the ground without 'plashing' or 'laying' it. On the Nhp. border, and perhaps in other parts of the county, it is 'to cut away the rough wood by the side of the ditch, and lay in the smooth, trimming it on the ditch side.' **Nhp.**$^1$ To splash a hedge, is to cut away the rough wood by the side of the ditch, and lay in the smooth, trimming it up on the ditch side. In some parts of the county, merely cutting off the top, about three feet from the ground, without interweaving it, is termed splashing. **War.**$^3$, **Glo.**$^1$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Ess.** Young *Agric.* (1813) I. 180. **Ken.**$^1$ To make a hedge by nearly severing the live wood at the bottom, and then interweaving it between the stakes: it shoots out in the spring and makes a thick fence. **Sus.**$^1$, **Wil.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Splashed,** *ppl. adj.* of a bank or fence: having a 'laid' hedge; see below; (2) **Splasher,** *sb.* a hook with a long handle used for 'splashing' hedges; (3) **Spleashers,** *sb. pl.* the 'layers' of a hedge. See **Lay,** *v.* **6.**

(1) **War.** The biggest splashed fence I ever saw jumped, Mordaunt & Verney *War. Hunt* (1896) I. 166. **Sur.** Splashed bank is the term for a rough wall composed of turf and stones thrown up, years ago, to keep cattle from roaming about the woods. After a time seedling trees shoot and grow; and when these are large enough the woodman gives them a cut in a slanting direction, and pegs them down along the side of the bank. From them fresh shoots come, so that after a time the bank is bound in all directions. Fresh turf is placed over the cut branches, and the whole grows; there are hazel bushes on the top. No cattle can storm a moorland splashed bank, Son of Marshes *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 42; A rabbit-trap set on the top of a splashed bank, *Blackw. Mag.* (1890) 464. (2) **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Lei.**$^1$ (3) **Sur.** (T.C.)

**3.** To bank up a hedge. Sus.$^1$

**SPLASHED,** *ppl. adj.* Chs. Stt. [**splaʃt.**] Slightly intoxicated.

**Chs.**$^{13}$ **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ É̆e)z got·n ŭ bit splaash·t ŭt maa·rkit. **Stf.** *Monthly Mag.* (1816) I. 494.

**SPLASHER,** *sb.* Ess. Sur. [**splæ·ʃə(r).**] **1.** The spot where a stream of water runs across a road.

**Sur.** You'll have to go across the splasher, but you'll be able to get over at the side (W.H.E.).

**2.** See below.

**Ess.** The splasher is a flat board fastened to the foot; on it the mud can be traversed by human beings as by web-footed aquatic birds, Baring-Gould *Richard Cable* (1889) 3.

**SPLAT,** *sb.*$^{1}$ Yks.; also Som. Dev. Cor. [**splat, splæt.**] **1.** A plot or piece of ground. Cf. **plat,** *sb.*$^{1}$ **1.**

**w.Som.**$^{1}$ Well, Thomas, I zee you've a-got a rare splat o' peas up there in thick nappy field. I an't a zeed no fineder splat o' taties de year. Allotments are called 'gyuur·din splaat·s' [garden splats]. **Dev.** Folks who have gooseberries in their garden splats can sell them, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 7. **Cor.**$^{1}$ A purty splat of taturs. A garden splat; **Cor.**$^{2}$; **Cor.**$^{3}$ A flat open space, almost always grown over with turf. A village green.

**2.** A patch or portion; *gen.* in *pl.*; see below.

**n.Yks.**$^{2}$ Bald patches on the head. Small rain-pools in the roads. **Cor.** In 'splats' they [mackerel] come, with inactive gaps between, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1900) 628.

**3.** A spot; a blot. Cor.$^{12}$ Hence **Splatty,** *adj.* spotty, pimply; uneven in colour, covered with smears or blots.

**Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 434; **Cor.**$^{1}$ I've lost my splatty cow, *Old Sng.* A splatty face; **Cor.**$^{2}$

**4.** A row, line, esp. a row of pins. Cf. **plat,** *sb.*$^{1}$ **8.**

**Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) 166. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ 'Splat of pins,' a row in one of the folded papers in which pins are stuck.

**5.** A plait or length of plaited straw.

**w.Som.**$^{1}$ This straw hat would look better with more brim—I'll have another splat put on.

**SPLAT,** *sb.*$^{2}$ Yks. Lei. Nhp. [**splat.**] Any thin, flat piece of wood; see below.

**w.Yks.** The diagonal stays across a gate. There is also an upright splat in the centre. 'Splats of a plough,' the cross-stays which keep the stilts or handles in position (J.J.B.). **Lei.**$^{1}$ **Nhp.**$^{1}$ The rails or staves used for the framing of a chair. The flat steps of a ladder bear the same name.

**SPLAT,** *sb.*$^{3}$ Dev. [**splæt.**] A splash.

**n.Dev.** A lovely bit of cream as her'd got on the skimmer slipped off with a splat on the floor, Chanter *Witch* (1896) xiv.

**SPLAT,** *adj.* Ken. Dev. Cor. In *comb.* (1) **Splat-dabbing past,** walking about in the wet and mire. Ken. (H.K.); (2) **-footed,** splay-footed. Dev. (Hall.), Cor.$^{1}$ (s.v. Plat-footed).

**SPLAT,** see **Split,** *v.*

**SPLATCH,** *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Cum. Also in forms **splaatch** Cum.$^{4}$; **spleaatch** Cum. [**splatʃ.**] **1.** *sb.* A splash; a bespattering of mud or dirt. See **Platch,** *v.*$^{2}$

**Sc.** 'A splatch o' dirt,' a clot of mud thrown up in walking or otherwise (Jam.). **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Cum.**$^{4}$

**2.** Anything so broad or full as to exhibit an awkward or clumsy appearance.

**Sc.** What a great splatch of a seal there's on that letter (Jam.). **Cum.**$^{3}$ A greet splatch of a seal on t'top of ayder bag, 15; **Cum.**$^{4}$

Hence **Splatching,** *ppl. adj.*, *fig.*, sprawling, ill-formed.

**Cum.** Mudder hed prentit on t'lid eh girt spleaatchen letters, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 12; **Cum.**$^{4}$

**3.** *v.* To bedaub, splash. Sc. (Jam.)

**SPLATCHIN,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. [**spla·tʃin.**] **1.** *v.* To bedaub. Bnff.$^{1}$, Abd. (Jam.) **2.** *sb.* A splash or patch of dirt. Abd. (*ib.*) See **Splatch.**

**SPLATHER,** *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Chs. Lin. [**spla·ðə(r).**] **1.** *v.* To splash water or mud. e.Yks.$^{1}$ w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 5, 1898). See **Splatter.** **2.** *Fig.* To splutter; to speak excitedly and with confusion. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl. ib.* **3.** To sprawl; to spread about; to extend unduly outwards. Cf. **splauder.**

**Chs.**$^{1}$ A procumbent plant which spreads over the ground would be said to 'splather about.' **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ É̆e aad· bŭ jŭst spok·n)th wuurd, ŭn oa·r ée went splaadh·ŭrin i)th mid·l ŭ)th brŭk.

Hence (1) **Splather-footed,** *adj.* awkward in gait or movement. Chs.$^{1}$, s.Chs.$^{1}$; (2) **Splathering,** *ppl. adj.* loose-limbed, lanky; ungainly awkward. s.Chs.$^{1}$ **4.** *sb.* A splashing of water, &c. e.Yks.$^{1}$, n.Lin.$^{1}$ **5.** Noisy talk; a brawling or noisy altercation about a trifling matter.

**e.Yks.**$^{1}$ Why it's nowt! thoo needn't mak sike a splather aboot it. **w.Yks.** Matters hev gotten squared up efter a deeal o' conflab an splather, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1879) 2. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$

**6.** A drunken frolic, a state of abandonment. Lin.$^{1}$

**SPLATHERDAB,** *sb.* Lei. Nhp. War. Also in form **splatheradab** Lei.$^{1}$ [**splæ·ðədæb.**] A chatterer, gossip, scandal-monger; a woman who goes from house to house dispensing news. Lei.$^{1}$, Nhp.$^{1}$, War.$^{3}$ Hence **Splatherdabbing,** *vbl. sb.* the act of retailing news. Nhp.$^{1}$

**SPLATHERDASH,** *sb.* Nhp. War. [**splæ·ðədæʃ.**] **1.** A great talking over a trifle; unnecessary talk, chatter. See **Splather, 5.**

**War.**$^{3}$ What a splatherdash you are making about it.

**2.** A tawdrily-dressed female.

**Nhp.**$^{1}$ She's a regular splatherdash.

Hence **Splatherdashing,** *ppl. adj.* tawdrily dressed.

*ib.* What a splatherdashing thing she is.

**SPLATS,** *sb. pl.* Lakel. Wm. Lin. [**splats.**] Gaiters, leggings. Cf. **spat,** *sb.*$^{3}$

**Lakel.**$^{2}$ In my time, ebm i' yours teea, knee britches an' splats war i' go. **Wm.** Splats keep your ankles dry and warm (B.K.). **Lin.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.)

**SPLATTER,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Nhp.; also Glo. Brks. Cor. [**spla·tə(r, splæ·tə(r).**] **1.** *v.* To splash with mud or water; to besprinkle, bedaub, bespatter. Also used *fig.* Cf. **platter,** *v.*, **splather.**

**Per.** Let him first his great name splatter That's free o' blame, Edwards *Strathearn Lyrics* (1889) 134. **Gall.** To be splattered at this time of night with the dirty suds of every greasy frow in all Amersfort, Crockett *Lochinvar* (1897) 28. **Cum.** Ten gallon o' watter com' splatterin' doon on till his heed, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1876) 58; **Cum.**$^{4}$ **w.Yks.** Mind out o' t'way or you'll be splattered (H.L.). **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 403. **Brks.**$^{1}$ How did'st get thee kwut all splattered wi' mud?

Hence (1) **Splatter,** *adv.* with a splashing noise. Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.$^{1}$; (2) **Splatterer,** *sb.* one who splashes. n.Yks.$^{4}$; (3) **Splattering,** *vbl. sb.* a splashing. Uls. (M.B.-S.) **2.** To make a noise among water; to wade through snow or water; to walk or run with a rattling sound. Also used *fig.*

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Bnff.**$^{1}$ The horse began to splatter, fin the train wiz gain' past. **Gall.** Splattering like a wounded waterfowl, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 85. **Lakel.**$^{2}$ (s.v. Sprogued). **Wm.** Then up t'Kirk Bank he splatter'd on, Amang the pit'less storm, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 25, ed. 1896. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Nhp.**$^{1}$ Splashing about in water so as to make a noise, as a number of boys bathing together in shallow water.

**3.** *Fig.* To splutter; to come out in spirts or in a rush.

**se.Sc.** A verse frae me shall na be wantin', Giff I a rhyme can splatter, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 34. **Ayr.** Dull-prose folk Latin splatter In logic tulzie, Burns *To W. Simpson* (May 1785) st. 31.

**4.** *Fig.* To scatter abroad; to knock a person down.

**Edb.** I would have splattered his harns on the causey, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 110. **Cum.** If it wasn't for that oald grey heid o' thine Ah wad splatter thee, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 31; (J.D.

**5.** To spot, to mark with spots. Cor.$^{3}$ Cf. **splat,** *sb.*$^{1}$ **3.**

**6.** *sb.* A splash, splutter; the act of making a noise among water.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Bnff.**$^{1}$ **Frf.** I made, I'm sure, an unco splatter, As I plung'd amon' the cursed sea-water, Sands *Poems* (1833) 79. **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**7.** The act of making a sharp, rattling noise; the noise so made. **Bnff.**$^{1}$ A hear the splatter o' the horse feet.

**8.** A rush, dash; a sudden stir.

**Abd.** I jaloused she'd jump at the offer, but I never dreamed she'd come wi' sic a splatter, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Jan. 18, 1902). **Lnk.** Foxy frae 'mang the whins steals peulin, Syne sic a hooin', sic a yeulin, O sic a splatter did begin, Watt *Poems* (1827) 98.

**9.** *Fig.* An outcry; a hubbub; a noisy dispute; a wrangle.

**Abd.** To hear the daft unseemly sough—The tauntin' words and envious splatter About the virtues o' their water, Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 169. **Kcd.** The women feared, and raised a splatter, Said they, we'll soon be o'er the water, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 99.

**SPLATTER-DASH,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. War. [spla·tə(r-daʃ.] 1. *v.* To splash about; to scatter liquids or semi-liquids far and wide.

n.Yks.$^{4}$ War.$^{2}$ Don't splatter-dash the whitewash all over everythin'.

2. To put lime or pebbles on a house before white-washing. w.Yks.$^{3}$ 3. *Fig.* To brag; to make a foolish display of wealth. n.Yks.$^{4}$ 4. *sb.* A splash, splutter; *fig.* a commotion, uproar; a showing-off.

Slk. (Jam.) n.Yks.$^{4}$ Ah caan't bahd sike splatter-dash gahins on. It's nowt bud a lot o' splatter-dash. Ah, what a splatter-dash there is i' t'pleeace.

**SPLATTER-DASHERS,** *sb. pl.* Lakel. Lan. Lin. Lei. War. Som. Also in form **splatter-dashes** Lei.$^{1}$ War.$^{3}$

1. Leggings; gaiters. Cf. **spatterdashes.**

Lakel. (B.K.) Lan. They'n made me into o sodierin chap: they'n gin me a new coat, un o pair o splatter-dashers, Gaskel *Sngs.* (1841) 47. Lin.$^{1}$, n.Lin.$^{1}$, Lei.$^{1}$, War.$^{3}$ w.Som.$^{1}$ Splaat·ur-daar·shurz.

2. A kind of leather shield or case for the legs of a horseman; 'gambadoes' (q.v.). w.Som.$^{1}$

**SPLATTER-DASHING,** *ppl. adj.* Nhp.$^{1}$ Large and wide-spreading; used of anything so large and full as to have an awkward appearance.

**SPLATTER-FACED,** *ppl. adj.* Nhb. Oxf. 'Platter-faced,' having a flat or hollow face. Cf. **dish-faced,** s.v. **Dish,** *sb.* 1.

Nhb.$^{1}$ Oxf. My mind it misgives me about Sukey Wimble, A splatter-faced wench neither civil nor nimble, Hughes *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) vi.

**SPLATTERING,** *ppl. adj.* Nhp.$^{1}$ [splæ·tərin.] Widely spreading. Cf. **splather, 3.**

If a small piece of meat were sent to table on a very large dish, it would be said, 'Why do you put that little bit of meat on such a great splattering dish?'

**SPLATTING,** *sb.* Yks. [spla·tin.] The brick casing on the top of a 'clamp' of bricks.

n.Yks. We want some bad bricks for splatting (I.W.).

**SPLAUDER,** *v.* and *sb.* Lakel. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **splawder** Lakel.$^{2}$ n.Yks. e.Yks. Lin.$^{1}$; and in forms **splaader** ne.Lan.$^{1}$; **splauther** w.Yks.$^{5}$; **splawther** e.Yks.$^{1}$; **sploader** n.Yks.$^{2}$ m.Yks.$^{1}$; **sploder** e.Yks. w.Yks.$^{2}$ [splǭ·də(r; splǭ·ðə(r).] 1. *v.* To spread about, scatter; to spread out.

n.Yks.$^{1}$ The parts [of a pen] which expand are 'splayed' or 'splaw' or 'splauder out,' under pressure (s.v. Splaws); n.Yks.$^{2}$, e.Yks. (G.C.) m.Yks.$^{1}$ One emptying a sack of potatoes on the ground will be told to heap, and not splôader them. Lin.$^{1}$ For why do you splawder your things about?

Hence (1) **Splawdery,** *adj.* spreading; (2) **Sploaderment,** *sb.* a spreading out.

(1) n.Yks. Theease is splawdery branches (I.W.). (2) m.Yks.$^{1}$ One emptying a sack of potatoes on the ground will be told to heap and not make a sploaderment of them.

2. To sprawl about; to spread out the arms and legs widely.

Lakel.$^{2}$ n.Yks.$^{1}$; n.Yks.$^{4}$ Hoo yon lass diz splauder her feet oot. ne.Yks.$^{1}$, e.Yks.$^{1}$, m.Yks.$^{1}$, w.Yks.$^{5}$, ne.Lan.$^{1}$, n.Lin.$^{1}$

Hence (1) **Splauder-foot,** *sb.*, see below; (2) **Splaudering,** *ppl. adj.* sprawling, ungainly, wide; *gen.* used of the feet; (3) **Splauders,** *sb. pl.* weakness in the legs or back of young ducks, which causes them to go out sideways; (4) **Splaudery,** *adj.* weak in the legs; (5) **Splauther-footed,** *adj.* awkward in gait or movement; splay-footed.

(1) w.Yks. Of a man who is lame with his foot turned outward, it is said, 'He has a splauder foot' (F.K.); w.Yks.$^{2}$ (2) e.Yks.$^{1}$ He's splawtherinist walker at ivver Ah seed. w.Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (July 3, 1897). n.Lin.$^{1}$ Brahma hens hes sich splauderin' feet thaay breäk best part o' the'r eggs. (3) n.Lin.$^{1}$ (4) e.Yks. 'Laatel duk's splaudery.' The little duck's legs are weak, so that it cannot walk, but the legs drag behind (Miss A.). (5) w.Yks.$^{5}$

3. To display, make a vulgar show; to make an ostentatious display.

Lakel.$^{2}$ Thoo's neea casion to splawder o' ower t'toon talken aboot us gitten a new creddle. n.Yks.$^{14}$, ne.Yks.$^{1}$, m.Yks.$^{1}$

Hence (1) **Splaudered,** *pp.* gaudily or ostentatiously dressed; bedecked so as to make a vulgar display; (2) **Splauderment,** *sb.* (*a*) vulgar or showy display; (*b*) extravagance in expression or manner of speaking; extravagant declamation, braggadocio.

(1) n.Yks.$^{12}$ (2 *a*, *b*) n.Yks.$^{12}$, m.Yks.$^{1}$

4. To splinter on the surface.

w.Yks.$^{2}$ To sploder is to split horizontally in scales, thin layers, or laminae.

5. *sb.* A vulgar, ostentatious display.

n.Yks.$^{4}$ Talk aboot a splauder o' stuff, ther war mair ti eat na wa c'u'd 'a'e mannish'd if wa'd 'ed tweea goes apiece.

**SPLAUDERS,** *sb. pl.* Shr.$^{1}$ [splǭ·dəz.] Balls of iron-stone as big as a man's hand and as smooth as glass, found in the Blue Flats.

**SPLAUDY,** *adj.* Yks. [splǭ·di.] Wide-spreading. n.Yks.$^{4}$, ne.Yks.$^{1}$ Cf. **splaudery,** s.v. **Splauder, 1.**

**SPLAUGE,** *v.* and *sb.* Not. [splǭdʒ.] 1. *v.* To boast, brag; to talk big or pompously; freq. used with 'bauge' (q.v.).

s.Not. Ah'm not one to bauge and splauge about what a've done (J.P.K.).

2. *sb.* Boasting, brag; display, 'show.'

It's nubbut a bit o' splauge for sich uns as me to talk about the raights an' the wrongs o' things, Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 286. s.Not. So much splauge about nothing at all (J.P.K.).

**SPLAUTCH,** *v.* Nhb. [splǭtʃ.] To let a soft substance fall heavily, applied to its impingement with the floor. (Hall.), Nhb.$^{1}$

**SPLAVIN,** *sb. Obs.* Hrf. An eruptive blotch. (Hall.), Hrf.$^{1}$

**SPLAW,** *adj.*, *sb.* and *v.* Irel. Yks. Lin. War. Nrf. I.W. Also in form **splaa** s.Don. I.W.$^{1}$ [splǭ, splā.] 1. *adj.* Broad, ill-made, 'splay'; *gen.* in *comb.* **Splaw-foot** or **-footed.**

s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). e.Yks.$^{1}$ 'Splau··foot·id,' having the toes turning outwards in walking. War. (J.R.W.) I.W.$^{1}$ I can't get a shoe to fit your splaa foot.

2. *sb.* A splay-foot.

n.Lin.$^{1}$ Did you notice what a great splaw she had? I thought I never seed such a splaw in my life.

3. A hand or foot. Lin.$^{1}$ n.Lin.$^{1}$ I didn't move a splaw.

4. *pl.* The nibs of a pen, which expand under pressure. n.Yks.$^{14}$, ne.Yks.$^{1}$ 5. *v.* To spread out; to expand or spread out under pressure; *gen.* in *pp.*

n.Yks.$^{1}$ The parts [of a pen] which expand are 'splayed,' or 'splaw' or 'splauder' out under pressure. Nrf. (Hall.); A grey-hound whose feet are splawed out (W.W.S.).

**SPLAWD,** *sb.* Not.$^{1}$ [splǭd.] Show, ostentation. Cf. **splauder, 5, splauge, 2.**

**SPLAWDER,** see **Splauder.**

**SPLAWGER,** *sb.* War.$^{2}$ Also in form **splodger.** [splǭ·dʒə(r), splo·dʒə(r).] A splay-footed person. See **Splaw.**

**SPLAWT,** *v.* Der. Shr. Also written **splort.** [splǭt.] 1. To spread or stretch out the feet. Cf. **splauder, 2.**

Der. He splorted all over the place (M.A.W.); Der.$^{2}$ Splawt thy feet. nw.Der.$^{1}$

2. To talk large, to 'gas.'

Der. Some o' these chaps is splortin' about as there should be a list o' poor folk, *Wkly. Teleg.* (Dec. 22, 1894) 12, col. 1. Shr. (M.A.W.)

**SPLAY,** *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. Also written **splae** Rxb. (Jam.) [splē.] 1. A great display or show of any kind; *gen.* with *up.* An aphetic form of 'display.'

Bnff. (Jam.); Bnff.$^{1}$ We wir at a grand splay-up o' a dainner.

2. A quarrel, squabble.

Bnff.$^{1}$ Rxb. There was a great splay in the fair (Jam.).

3. A stroke.

Rxb. She hat [did hit] him a splae o'er the fingers for his behaviour (Jam.).

**SPLAY,** *v.*$^{1}$ Irel. Lin. Shr. Also written **spley** Ant. [splē.] To castrate or spay a female animal.

Shr. The bull calves are cut, and many heifers splayed, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 184; Shr.$^{2}$ (s.v. Spay).

Hence **Splayed,** *ppl. adj.* castrated, 'spayed.'

Ant. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Lin. It is a superstition still existing in retired parts of the county that certain persons had the power of transforming themselves into the shape of different animals, particularly hares, and that nothing could have any chance of running against them but a splayed bitch (Hall.).

[Does your worship mean to geld and splay all the youth of the city? Shaks. *M. for Meas.* II. i. 243.]

**SPLAY**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. n.Cy. Also written **splae** Sc. (Jam.); **spley** Lnk. [splē.] **1.** *v.* To fasten down the edges of a seam. Also in *comb.* **back-** and **fore-spley.**

**Sc.** I declare . . . if I'm no driven doited with back-stitching, splaying, fause hems, and cross gores, *Petticoat Tales* (1823) I. 291 (Jam.). **Lnk.** She can back-spley and fore-spley; can white seam and sew, Miller *Willie Winkie* (1863) 60, ed. 1902. **N.Cy.**$^1$

**2.** *sb.* The hem made in fastening down the edges of a seam. Sc. (Jam.) Hence **Splae-seam,** *sb.* a hem-seam, one side of which only is sewn down. *ib.*

**SPLAY**, *v.*$^3$ Slk. (Jam.) [splē.] To flay, skin.

He has splayed the skin off his leg.

**SPLEAATCH, SPLEASH**, see **Splatch, Splash.**

**SPLECHRIE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Furniture of any kind; see below.

Most *gen.* used to denote the clothes and furniture provided by a woman in her single state, or brought by her to the house of her husband, when married. Also used for the executory of a defunct person or the movable goods in his house left by him to his heirs (Jam.).

**SPLEENY**, *adj.* Not. Wor. Shr. Also in form **splenny** Not. [splī·ni; sple·ni.] Hasty, irritable; quarrelsome, bad-tempered; angry. Also used *advb.*

**Not.** He war quite splenny wi' me (L.C.M.). **s.Wor.** 'A spleeny hussy,' said of a savage cat (H.K.). **Shr.**$^1$

**SPLEET**, *sb.* Sh.I. [splīt.] A splinter, chip.

Diel spleet wis ta be seen apo' da watter, bit a twal fit plank, *Sh. News* (Mar. 18, 1899); A spleet o' wid (J.S.).

**SPLEINISH**, *adj.* s.Chs.$^1$ [splei·niʃ.] Irritable, 'spleeny.'

**SPLEN**, *sb.* e.Lan.$^1$ [splen.] Ill-feeling, malice; a dial. form of 'spleen.'

**SPLENDER**, *sb.* Also written **splendir** Fif. [sple·ndər.] A splinter. Cf. **splinder.**

**Or.I.** He dang its bottom clean i' splender, *Paety Toral* (1880) l. 223, in Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 797. **Fif.** In splendirs flew the stane about, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 93.

[Speris full sone all in to splendrys sprang, *Wallace* (1488) IX. 921.]

**SPLENDERS**, *sb. pl.* Yks. [sple·ndəz.] The cross-bars in the frame of a harrow; also called **Splats** (q.v., s.v. Splat, *sb.*$^2$). w.Yks. (J.J.B.)

**SPLENNER**, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To stride. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**SPLENNY**, see **Spleeny.**

**SPLENSHEN**, *sb.* Sh.I. A large nail or spike.

I couldna get in widden vaegwills, da wa' wis dat closs, an' a' clay'd for the mice, sae I took fower rivatwari splenshens 'at I got oot a piece o' a wrak ship 'at cam i' da bred gios aboot five years sinsyne, *Sh. News* (Sept. 4, 1897); (J.S.)

**SPLENSHLE, SPLENT, SPLET**, see **Spancel, Splint,** *sb.*$^{123}$, **Split,** *sb.*$^1$, *v.*

**SPLETHER**, *sb.* Cmb.$^1$ [sple·ðə(r).] An unseemly mess. Cf. **spleutter, 4.**

You'll make a splether with all that dollop on your plate.

**SPLEUCHAN**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written **spluchan** Lnk. Ant. [splū·χən.] A pouch or bag for holding tobacco, sometimes used as a purse. Cf. **speuchan.**

**Sc.** There's some siller in the spleuchan that's like the Captain's ain, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) l. **Or.I.** Snuff and tobacco find their way into the mulls and spleuchans, as donations, Vedder *Sketches* (1832) 108. **s.Sc.** I'll wad the best quid in my spleuchan, Wilson *Tales* (1836) III. 262. **Ayr.** Deil mak his king's-hood in a spleuchan! Burns *Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 14. **Lnk.** His hairy purse, Made frae the back o' some dead horse, As rough as ony spluchan, McIndoe *Poems* (1805) 141. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 54, ed. 1876. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

[Gael. *spliùchan, spliùcan*, a tobacco pouch; Ir. *spliuchán*, a pouch, bag, leather purse (Macbain).]

**SPLEUT**, *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Sc. **1.** *v.* To burst out with a spluttering noise; to fall flat, esp. into a liquid or among mud. Bnff.$^1$, Cld. (Jam.) **2.** To walk in an unbecoming, splashing manner. *ib.* **3.** *sb.* A sudden spluttering gush or rush; the noise caused by such a gush.

**Bnff.**$^1$ The hail affair cam oot wee a spleut. **Cld.** (Jam.)

**4.** Weak, watery drink of whatever kind; a quantity of liquid or half-liquid substance spilled in an unseemly mass. *ib.* **5.** *adv.* With a spluttering gush or rush. *ib.* **6.** With a splashing, unbecoming step.

**Bnff.**$^1$ She geed spleut, spleut, spleut through the burn; an' ye niver saw sic a munsie, fir she wan t' the tither side. **Cld.** (Jam.)

**SPLEUTTER**, *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Sc. **1.** *v.* To gush out with a spluttering noise; to spill in an awkward, dirty manner. Bnff.$^1$, Cld. (Jam.) **2.** To walk with a dirty, splashing step. *ib.* See **Spleut, Splutter.** **3.** *sb.* A sudden spluttering gush; the noise made by such a gush.

**Bnff.**$^1$ 'The spleutter o't gart ma turn roon; an' there it wiz a' spread our the fleer.' The word has a stronger meaning, and indicates a greater degree of disgust than 'spleut.' **Cld.** (Jam.)

**4.** Weak, watery liquid of any kind; a quantity of any liquid or semi-liquid substance spilt in an unseemly mass. *ib.* Hence **Spleutterie,** (1) *sb.* weak, watery food, with the idea of filthiness; an unseemly, dirty mass; (2) *adj.* weak and watery; of the weather: very rainy. *ib.*

**5.** Ruin. Bnff.$^1$ **6.** *adv.* With a strong, spluttering noise; with a dirty, splashing step. *ib.*

**SPLEW**, *v.* Sc. To spit out, spew.

**Frf.** He's ta dirty adder tat can only splew venom, faugh! Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 189.

**SPLEY**, see **Splay,** *v.*$^1$

**SPLICE**, *v.* s.Chs.$^1$ [splais.] **1.** To beat. Also with *into.*

We can say both 'He spliced him' and 'He spliced into him.'

**2.** To set to energetically.

We mun splice into the work.

**SPLIGHT**, *adj.* *Obs.* Nhp.$^2$ Applied to the state of a wound before coalescence.

The word occurs in an old poaching song. 'My very best dog he soon got stuck, . . I search'd his wounds and found them splight.'

**SPLINDER**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Also in form **splinner** Sc. Ir. **1.** *sb.* A splinter; a fragment. n.Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.$^1$ Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Cf. **splender.**

Hence *splinder new, phr.* brand-new, unused. S. & Ork.$^1$ Cf. **splinter new.** **2.** *v.* *Obs.* To splinter; to be shivered into fragments.

**n.Sc.** Thrawn trees do always splinder Best with a wedge of their own timber, Meston *Poems* (1767) 217 (Jam.).

**SPLINE**, *sb.*$^1$ w.Som.$^1$ [splain, spliən.] A grudge; ill-feeling, malice. Cf. **splen.**

Her on't niver go aneas'n no more; why her've a-got that spline [spluy·n, splee·un] agin un, I ver'ly b'lieve her'd kill'n, nif her could.

**SPLINE**, *sb.*$^2$ Rut. Nrf. [splain.] **1.** A long, thin piece of wood; a lath.

**Rut.**$^1$ Slat, a spline or thin strip of wood (s.v. Slat). **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 90; (U.W.)

**2.** A ten and a half foot measure.

**Nrf.** I should think this'll soon be deep enough. Where's your spline? Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 204.

**SPLINK**, *sb.* Irel. [spliŋk.] A spark, glimmer; used *fig.*

**Ker.** You big 'madhaun, haven't you a splink of sinse? Bartram *Whiteheaded Boy* (1898) 95; These bloody bogthrotters haven't a splink o' sinse, *ib.* 128.

**SPLINKEY**, *adj.* Sc. Spindly, long, slender.

**Ayr.** His strides were as stiff and as long as a splinkey laddie's stalking on stilts, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxxx.

**SPLINNER**, *sb.* and *adv.* Bnff.$^1$ [spli·nər.] **1.** *sb.* Speed, force. Cf. **splenner.** 'The horse ran at full splinner.' **2.** *adv.* With speed.

**SPLINNER**, see **Splinder.**

**SPLINT**, *sb.*$^1$ Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Chs.; also Suf Ess. Also in form **splent** Nhb.$^1$ Dur.$^1$ s.Chs.$^1$ Suf. [splint, splent.] **1.** A splinter; a flake of stone.

**Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Ahy)v got·n ŭ splent i mi leg, oa·r slidh·ŭrin daayn ŭ laadh·ŭr.

**2.** A lath.

**Suf.** Still in use. Splents are parts of sticks or poles, either whole or split, placed upright in forming walls and supported by rizzers (q.v.) for receiving the clay daubing (Hall.). **Ess.** Splints and stovetts, pieces of wood used in making wood houses plastered with clay, *Gt. Bromley Chwarden Acc.* (1627). [Fitzherbert *Husb.* (1534) 75.]

**SPLINT**, *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Nhb. Also in form **splent** Sc.

**1.** *Obs.* Armour or plate worn on the arms and legs for a defence.

**Sc.** With such force, as to drive the iron splents of the gauntlet into the hand of the wearer, Scott *Leg. Mont.* (1818) viii; With spur on heel, and splent on spauld, *ib. Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 55, ed. 1848; Leg-splents, a sort of inferior greaves or armour for the legs (Jam.).

**2.** A defence for the leg worn by trimmers, &c. to protect the legs in working. Also called **Shin-splints** (q.v.). Nhb.$^1$

**SPLINT**, *sb.*$^3$ Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Der. Also in form **splent** N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ [**splint; splent.**] A hard, stony coal; a bituminous shale intermediate between 'cannel' coal and common coal. Also in *comb.* **Splint coal.**

**Lth.** Besides the bit of 'cannel' or 'splint' or 'licht' coal that spluttered and crackled in the fire, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 40. **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb., Dur.** Coarse grey-looking coal. It burns to white ashes. Suitable for burning lime, and the better sorts for steam purposes, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **Yks., Der.** Splint coal has a slaty structure, Woodward *Geol. Eng. and Wal.* (1876) 95.

Hence **Splinty**, *adj.* of the nature of 'splint' or hard, laminated coal. Nhb., Dur. *Borings* (1881) II. 4.

**SPLINT**, *v.* and *sb.*$^4$ Yks. [**splint.**] **1.** *v.* To split or spread, a term used in a game of marbles; see below.

**w.Yks.** It's my turn to splint nah, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 5, 1898); **w.Yks.**$^3$

**2.** *sb. pl.* A game of marbles; see below. Cf. **split**, *sb.*$^1$ **9.**

**w.Yks.** Two only play, and one of them secures a couple of marbles, each player contributing one, which he drops to the floor from any elevation he can raise his hand to, the object of his so doing being to cause the two taws to separate as widely as possible upon their falling to the ground. Having done this, the dropper's opponent picks up one of the taws and aims with it at the other, which, if he hit, become his own. The dropping or splitting, and firing are done in turns. In the *pl.* the word is used as a *sb.* 'Ah'll laik tha at splints,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 5, 1898); **w.Yks.**$^3$ A game at marbles, in which they are dropped from the hand in heaps.

**SPLINTER**, *sb.* Irel. Suf. [**spli·ntə(r.**] **1.** *pl.* Splints. Suf. (C.G.B.) **2.** A piece of bog-deal dipped in tallow and used as a candle.

**s.Ir.** While his rosy daughter held a splinter to her mother, Croker *Leg.* (ed. 1862) 267.

**SPLINTER**, *v.* n.Yks.$^1$ [**spli·ntər.**] To splutter, fly about, as spirts of fat from a cooking chop or rasher, or ink from a spluttering pen, &c.

**SPLINTER-BAR**, *sb.* se.Wor.$^1$ The bar to which the shafts of a double-shafted wagon are attached.

**SPLINTER NEW**, *phr.* Sc. Cum. Quite new, never been used, 'brand-new.'

**Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Cum.** Clogs splinter new, bass-bottom'd chairs, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 241; **Cum.**$^1$ (s.v. Span new); **Cum.**$^4$

**SPLIRT**, *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Lei. Nhp. War. Also written **splurt** N.Cy.$^1$ Nhp.$^1$ [**splərt, splə̄t.**] To spirt out or eject liquid from the mouth or through a small orifice; to spit out; to squirt, throw water on gently.

**Edb.** Thus Pucker splirts his woefu' venom Upo' the fame o' man an' woman, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 66. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^1$; **w.Yks.**$^5$ The re-bound of spill'd water 'splirts.' **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$

**SPLISHED**, *ppl. adj.* Yks. [Not known to our other correspondents.] [**spliʃt.**] Chafed, rubbed, as the foot or leg from much walking. w.Yks. (S.P.U.)

**SPLISHER**, *v.* Sus.$^1$ [**spli·ʃə(r).**] To 'lay' a live hedge. (s.v. Splash.) See **Splash**, *v.* **2.**

**SPLISH-SPLASH**, *sb.*, *v.* and *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Lan. Not. Lei. War. Also in form **splish-splosh** Not.$^1$ Lei.$^1$ War.$^3$ **1.** *sb.* The noise made by the feet in wading through wet; a splash. Not.$^1$, Lei.$^1$, War.$^3$ **2.** *v.* To throw mud and water about in walking. Lan. (W.H.T.) **3.** *adv.* In a splashing manner.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Nhb.**$^1$ Dinna come on splish-splash like that.

Hence **Splishy-splashy**, *adj.* wet, dropping and dank with rain. *ib.*

**SPLIT**, *sb.*$^1$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in form **splet** n.Yks.$^2$ e.Yks.$^1$ n.Lin.$^1$ [**split; splet.**] **1.** In *comb.* **Split and dab**, see below.

**w.Som.**$^1$ An old-fashioned way of building was to build the four outside walls of a house as high as the eaves of cob (q.v.). The gables and partitions were then made of rough round poles or sticks nailed upright, and across this some split sticks for laths; over all was put a coat of dab or very rough mortar. This method is called splee·t-n dab [split and dab] (s.v. Dab).

**2.** A crack; an opening; a cleft or fissure.

**Ker.** The moonloight kem' down through the splits where the spring ran into the cave, Bartram *Whiteheaded Boy* (1898) 24. **m.Yks.**$^1$

**3.** A division of the main ventilating current in a coal-mine. Nhb.$^1$ Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

**4.** Weaving term: a single thread in plain linen work; a 'dent'; *pl.* the divisions of a weaver's reed.

**Sc.** What the Scotch weavers term a split, the English term a dent, Peddie *Weaver and Warper* (1814) 152 (Jam.); (*ib. Suppl.*)

**5.** A small bread roll. See **Splitter**, *sb.*

**Cor.** The natives generally are content with the 'split,' a fat sort of Brödchen, which they cut in two and then smear with butter, or with cream, jam, and treacle, Hammond *Parish* (1897) 348.

**6.** A shoot or cutting of a plant, used for propagation. s.Lan.$^1$ **7.** A quarrel; a fight.

**n.Yks.**$^2$ 'Bits o' splets,' little differences. **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** They've hed a bit of a split, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 5, 1898). **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Oxf.** (G.O.)

**8.** A spell, turn, or bout. w.Yks.$^1$ **9.** *pl.* A game at marbles; see below. Cf. **splint**, *v.* **2.**

**War.**$^2$ One player holds one of his own marbles, plus a marble of his opponent, over the back of his own head, and then drops both—his object being to separate the marbles as far as possible; for the opponent then shoots with his own marble at that of the first player, and wins it, if it be struck.

**10.** *pl.* Long, thin pieces of bogwood used as lights. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Cf. **splinter**, *sb.* **2.** **11.** Hurry, haste, speed, *gen.* in phr. *full split.*

**Wm.** There was yer tyke makin' fu' split for Kenmuir, Ollivant *Owd Bob* (1898) xxviii. **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** (J.W.); **w.Yks.**$^1$ To make all split. To come full split. [**Amer.** He ran like split, *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (1892) I; Heels over head, like sheep taken a split for it over a wall, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xxviii, ed. 1884.]

**SPLIT**, *sb.*$^2$ Cor. [**split.**] The depth of a spade in digging. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). See **Spit**, *sb.*$^3$ **3.**

**SPLIT**, *v.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [**split.**] **I.** Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense*: (1) **Spleet**, (2) **Spleit**, (3) **Splet.**

(1) **Sh.I.** Da auld axe ta spleet da lamb's head wi', *Sh. News* (Sept. 22, 1900); **S. & Ork.**$^1$, **Cai.**$^1$, **Bnff.** (Jam.) **Edb.** Laughing like to spleet them, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xii. (2) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 207. (3) **Nhb.** Splet the thing, Jones *Nhb.* (1871) 110. **n.Yks.**$^4$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 34. **e.Yks.**$^1$ Ah laughed fit ta splet. **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 40. **n.Lin.**$^1$ **n.Dev.** Oh the Dowl splet tha! *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 174.

**2.** *Preterite*: (1) **Splaat**, (2) **Splæt**, (3) **Splat**, (4) **Splet.**

(1) **m.Yks.**$^1$ Splaat·, *Introd.* 40. (2) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 207. (3) **Dmf.** Tae point the hidden rocks he splat on, Tae thae behint him, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 127. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Cum.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 137. (4) **Cai.**$^1$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 34. **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 40.

**3.** *Pp.*: (1) **Splæt**, (2) **Spleet**, (3) **Splet**, (4) **Spletten**, (5) **Splitten**, (6) **Splut**, (7) **Splytten.**

(1) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 207. (2) **Sh.I.** His upper lip spleet, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 263. (3) **Cai.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^2$ (4) **n.Yks.**$^{12}$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 34. **e.Yks.**$^1$ **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 40. (5) **Cum.** (E.W.P.), **Cum.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 137. (6) **Ken.** (G.B.); **Ken.**$^1$ It was splut when I seed it. (7) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 207.

**II.** Dial. uses. **1.** In phr. (1) *to split and blout*, to make a great fuss; (2) — *lips*, to speak; to open the lips.

(1) **Cor.**$^2$ (2) **Don.** They all promised that they'd never split lips again on the subject, Macmanus *Chim. Corners* (1899) 27.

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Split-curran** or **-curn**, (2) **-fig**, a very stingy, miserly person; a grocer or salesman who gives short weight; (3) **-in-the-ring**, a game played with tops; (4) **-raisin**, see (2).

(1) **m.Yks.**$^1$ (s.v. Nip-raisin). **w.Yks.** *Tom Lee* (1875) 156. (2) **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Wil.**$^1$ **Cor.** He was a reg'lar split-fig, an' 'ud go where the devil can't, an' that's atween the oak an' the rind, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi; **Cor.**$^2$ (3) **War.**$^2$ A mark is made within a ring. Each player casts his spinning-top at this mark, attempting to manage the cast so that the top may strike fairly, and then spin without the ring; for, should the top remain within, it becomes the mark for the other players, and they attempt to split it with their own tops. (4) **Nhb.**$^1$, **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Nrf.** I expect the bloomin' old split-raisin means makin' a profit on them, Forbes *Odd Fish* (1901) 95.

**3.** To burst asunder; to divide, separate.

**Sh.I.** No ta lit dem [puddings] spleet or spue Shü pricks a pin in, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 98. **Dwn.** A thocht a wud split mysel' tryin' tae keep in the lauchin', Lyttle *Robin Gordon*, 49. **Nhb.**$^1$ 'Splitting the air,' dividing the air in a mine into different portions, each ventilating a separate district. **e.Yks.** He didn't splet t'Rid Sea till Pharaoh's souldiers was treeading on t' 'eels ov His people, Wray *Nestleton* (1876) 205. **Slang.** There is a reeler over there which knows me, we had better split out, Horsley *Jottings* (1879) i.

Hence (1) **Spleeter** or **Splitter**, *sb.* the person who splits or divides the fish in order to take out the 'rig'; see below; (2) *spleeting fou*, *phr.* full to bursting; (3) **Spletten-hoffed**, *ppl. adj.* cloven-footed.

(1) **Sh.I.** Whin dey [heather brushes] wir reddy wippid, an' a' dat, dan dey hed ta be passed be da factor, a head spleeter, *Sh. News* (Nov. 19, 1898); **S. & Ork.**$^1$ (2) **Sh.I.** A pritty colour'd cash, spleetin' fou o' saft tabaka, *Sh. News* (Dec. 18, 1897). (3) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (s.v. Splet).

**4.** Curling term: to separate two stones lying close together.

**Ayr.** If ye could split these two stones ye might draw in, and lie, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 114; Lordsake, he has split the guards and carried away Robert Simpson's stone, *ib.*

**5.** Ploughing term: see below. Also with *down.*

**Cai.**$^1$ To lay the furrows on each side off from the line at which the ploughing of the part is to be finished. [Preparing the ground also more quickly to be split down by the ploughs, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 634.]

**6.** To quarrel.

**Cum.** They seunn splat, an t'fella went off heaam at pet an left his maister eh t'lurch, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 79. **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ **w.Som.**$^1$ They bin so thick 's thieves all along gin now, and now they've a-split, I count vor good an' all.

**7.** To tell tales; to divulge a secret. In *gen.* slang use.

**Sc.** (G.W.) **Cai.** He vowed that he would split on them if they laid a hand on him, Horne *Countryside* (1896) 134. **Fif.** You split upon your pal after all your gammon! Pryde *Queer Flk.* (1897) 189. **Edb.** Some evil-disposed scoundrels . . . maleeciously split on us, Campbell *Deilie Jock* (1897) 266. **Ir.** It's the meanest thing out—that splitting on a pal, Trollope *Land Leaguers* (1885) 14. **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **n.Yks.**$^4$, **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Tha munnot split, for it hasn't to get aght woll after th' party, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1868) 48. **Lan.** Naw keep this to thysel and dunno split (C.J.B.). **s.Lan.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ Jaane maay trust me, I'll niver splet on her. **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ **s.Wor.** Lippett 'e split o' the t'others, an' a gen 'e fi' pun' an' a free pardon (H.K.). **Shr.**, **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Lon.** The reported felon meanly 'split' upon two others, Mayhew *Prisons* (1862) 337. **Nrf.** But you won't split? Forbes *Odd Fish* (1901) 33. **Ess.** (A.S.-P.) **Ken.** I shall split against him (D.W.L.). **Slang.** When he came to be hanged for the act, Split and told the whole story to Cotton, Barham *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864) *Babes in Wood.*

**8.** To run; to go off quickly.

**w.Yks.** Aght o' t'shop t'lad split, thinkin' hiz maister wor after him, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (June 1848); **w.Yks.**$^2$ **w.Som.**$^1$ The boys split off purty quick hon they zeed me, and I hurn'd too, so vast as ever I could split, but I could'n catch 'em. **Dev.** Za hard as thay cude split, N. Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1865) 71. **n.Dev.** Wi' tha zame tha splettest away as if tha Dowl had ha' be' in tha heels o' tha, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 172. **Cor.**$^2$ 'Splitting along,' going very fast. **Colloq.** To see him splitting away at that pace, and cutting round the corners, Dickens *O. Twist* (1838) xii.

**SPLIT**, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Nhp. Also in form **splet** Nhb.$^1$ e.Yks.$^1$ [**split**; **splet.**] In *comb.* (1) **Split-brid**, (2) **-craw**, a 'spread-eagle,' used as a public-house sign; (3) **-house**, *obs.*, ? a joint tenancy; see below; (4) **-lift**, (*a*) a narrow strip of leather split in two which forms the 'lift' or seat of a shoe, in place of a 'rand'; (*b*) *fig.* in phr. *done up to a split-lift*, come to the last extremity or shift; (5) **-link**, a split-pin or cotteril; (6) **-nut**, a beech-nut.

(1) **s.Lan.**$^1$ (2) **e.Yks.**$^1$ (3) **Wil.**$^1$ Whereas we . . . being inhabitants of the town of Marlborough . . . have . . . for many years past, fed and depastured our mares and geldings, two to each inhabitant not being certificate men nor split houses, in the said earl's Forest of Savernak, &c., *Agistment Deed as to Savernake Forest* (1709) in Waylen *Hist. Marlborough*, 421. (4 *a*, *b*) **Nhp.**$^1$ (5) **Nhb.**$^1$ (6) **Frf.** Splitnuts patter all day from the beech, Barrie *Minister* (1891) i.

**SPLITE**, *sb.* Hrf.$^2$ [**splait.**] A laughing-stock.

You are making a splite of me.

**SPLIT NEW**, *phr.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also in forms **spleet-** Sc. Bnff.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$; **spliet-** S. & Ork.$^1$ Quite new, 'brand-new.' Cf. **span-new.**

**Sc.** The coat is split new, *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 239. **Sh.I.** I hed on this skinjup (shü wis split new den), Stewart *Tales* (1892) 243; **S. & Ork.**$^1$, **Bnff.**$^1$ **Abd.** A spleet new lace collar, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 7, 1902). **Frf.** It was baith sleekit an' spleet new, Beattie *Arnha'* (c. 1820) 15, ed. 1882. **Lnk.** What'll Betty say to my staved-in hat? And it is a split-new yin tae! Murdoch *Readings* (1895) I. 65. **Nhb.**$^1$ **Cum.**$^4$ (s.v. Span new).

**SPLITTEN**, *ppl. adj.* Wm. [**spli·tən.**] In *comb.* **Splitten image**, an exact likeness or resemblance. Cf. **spitten image**, s.v. **Spitten**, *ppl. adj.*

Soa t'kersmas up i' t'fells Et just be t'splitten image Ov a kersmas 'mang yersells, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 36.

**SPLITTER**, *v.* Sc. [**spli·tər.**] To splutter, make a spluttering noise.

**Rnf.** A puddock splitter't in the pat; She'd wi' the water caught it, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 69.

**SPLITTER**, *sb.* Cor. A small bread roll. (E.M.M.) See **Split**, *sb.*$^1$ **5.**

**SPLOACH**, *v.* Wil. [**splōtʃ.**] To splutter. Slow *Gl.* (1892); Wil.$^1$

**SPLOADER**, see **Splauder.**

**SPLOB**, *v.* *Obs.* Bdf. To split off pieces of wood, &c. Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 144.

**SPLOD**, *v.* Nrf. [**splod.**] **1.** To plod or tramp along; *gen.* in *prp.*

A sploddin' all in the sluss, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 40; (A.C.)

**2.** To move in an awkward, clumsy fashion; to flutter about.

He must go splodding into the little boat, and jam athwart our things, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 84; They [coots] are alert birds, and can smell danger quickly, often frightening off wildfowl by 'splodding' about when they see a gun-punt approaching, *ib. Birds* (ed. 1895) 263.

**SPLODDEN**, *sb.* Hrf. [Not known to our other correspondents.] A bluish boil. (W.W.S.)

**SPLODDER**, *sb.* Wm. [**splo·dər.**] A fearful fall or crash.

It kicked an' threw me ower its neck Wi' seck a splodder, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 53, ed. 1896.

**SPLODER**, see **Splauder.**

**SPLODGE**, *v.* Wm. Yks. Not. Brks. [**splodʒ.**] **1.** To trudge or wade through dirt or mire. See **Plodge.**

**Wm.** Away he splodg'd in pensive mood, Towards the temple in the wood, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 56, ed. 1896. **Not.**$^2$ I seed 'im splodgin' about i' the müd. **Brks.**$^1$ A went splodgin' droo the dirt when a med ha' gone clane-voot t'other ro-ad.

**2.** To paddle in water; to bathe.

**n.Yks.** Let us splodge in the pond (I.W.).

**SPLODGER**, *sb.* Hmp. [**splo·dʒə(r).**] A thick stick; a bludgeon. (J.R.W.), Hmp.$^1$

**SPLODGER**, see **Splawger.**

**SPLOIT**, *v.* and *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Also in form **sploiter** Abd.

**1.** *v.* To spout, squirt; to splash. See **Plout, Plouter.**

**Abd.** (G.W.) **Gall.** (Jam.); A man canna spit in the Glenkens withoot sploiting on a Gordon, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) v. **Kcb.** Right o'er the steep he leans When his well plenish'd kinghood voiding needs; And sploiting strikes the stane his granny hit Wi' pistol screed, shot frae his gorlin doup, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 4.

**2.** *sb.* A squirt; an expectoration; a little liquid filth.

**Gall.** Methinks this sap will aid Cupid nothing more than a sploit o' tobacco brew, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 175, ed. 1876.

**SPLOIT,** *sb.*$^{2}$ Sc. **[sploit.]** An exploit; a trick, joke.

**Lnk.** Was this a sploit o' thine to whick me . . . For thy diversion? Struthers *Poet. Tales* (1838) 84.

**SPLORE,** *sb.* and *v.*$^{1}$ Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lin. **[sploə(r.]**

**1.** *sb.* A frolic; a festivity, revel; an expedition, outing; a 'spree,' jollification.

**Sc.** A rant amang the lasses, or a splore at a fair, Scott *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) ii. **Abd.** I'd dance at mony a daft splore gin I followed her lead, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Jan. 18, 1902). **Fif.** A splore among the bride's own people, Meldrum *Grey Mantle* (1896) 277. **Ayr.** The splore was gettin' faster and mair furious every meenont, Service *Notandums* (1890) 30. **Slk.** They're nae the waur o' a wee bit splore, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 150, ed. 1866. **Kcb.** The splore was put off till that day fortnight, Muir *Muncraig* (1900) 243. **Nhb.** That was the end o' your splore up the burn, Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 316.

**2.** A game, romp; play.

**Lnk.** The noisy glee at skailin' time, Tigtow an' ither splores, Lemon *St. Mungo* (1844) 50. **Gall.** Good players must always finish the splore, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 269, ed. 1876.

**3.** An escapade.

**Sc.** He has not the ability to run wild and get into splores, *Good Wds.* (1879) 198. **Kcb.** Jock cracked o' hens, an' cocks, an' doos, An' mony a poachin' splore, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 41. **n.Lin.** He's to be hanged in a day or two for some little splore he did when th' gentle folks was all a feightin' years sin, Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) III. 63; **n.Lin.**$^{1}$

**4.** A drinking bout; a debauch, drunken revel.

**Sc.** A drinkin' horn to had the splore, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 120. **Per.** It was held to be a sufficiently sober splore, Haliburton *Furth in Field* (1894) 10. **Lnk.** For days [they] kept up the splore, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 49.

**5.** A controversy, disagreement, quarrel; a skirmish, scrimmage, broil, fight.

**Sc.** Many a splore you and me hae had; but we can shake hands yet, *Cracks about Kirk* (1843) I. 16; He's a camsteary chield, and fasheous about marches, and we've had some bits o' splores thegither, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) i. **Gall.** Their yarking splore with the quarter-staff, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 502, ed. 1876.

**6.** An outbreak, explosion; a disturbance; a fuss, 'rumpus,' 'to-do.'

**Sc.** Then came the splore about the surrendering your papers, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxxv. **Ayr.** Jock came running in a splore o' wonder, Galt *Lairds* (1826) viii; Thou kens how he bred sic a splore, As set the warld in a roar, Burns *Holy Willie,* st. 13. **Edb.** There micht have been a splore, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 246.

**7.** A splutter; a showy display; extravagant declamation. n.Yks.$^{2}$ (s.v. Spoaderment). **8.** A sudden movement; a start.

**Sh.I.** Da baste gae an awful groan, and jumped up wi' sic a splore dat he twisted da blade o' da tullie oot o' da shaft, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 69.

**9.** *v.* To frolic, rollick; to riot.

**Kcd.** To curse nor ban, Nor steal nor lie, nor drink nor splore, Burness *Thrummy Cap* (c. 1796) l. 137. **Rnf.** Sploring, and boring, and roaring, Amang a' the bonnetty boys, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 333.

**10.** To show off, make a great show; to let a thing be known so as to cause a great sensation.

**Cld.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** Goudie's as close as a whin and likes to keep everything dark till the proper time comes for sploring o't, Douglas *Green Shutters* (1901) 129.

**11.** To boast, brag, talk big.

**Sc.** Of course, ye'll splore away and glorify him, Tweeddale *Moff* (1896) 55. **Ayr.** He's a great han' for splorin' about his punctuality in ordinary transactions, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 283.

**SPLORE,** *v.*$^{2}$ Sc. [splōr.] A dial. form of 'explore.'

**Edb.** After I had speiled the dyke and splored about a while I crept in under one of the gravestones, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 106.

**SPLORROCH,** *sb.* Sc. [splo·rəχ.] The sound made by walking in wet or mud.

**Ayr.** He could hear the muddy noise ('splorroch' is the Scotch of it) made by the big hoofs on the squashy head-rig, Douglas *Green Shutters* (1901) 170.

**SPLORT,** see **Splawt.**

**SPLOSH,** *v.* and *sb.*$^{1}$ Not. Dev. **[sploʃ.]** **1.** *v.* To splash.

**s.Not.** What are yer sploshin the watter about for? (J.P.K.)

**2.** *sb.* A splash, sound of splashing; a splutter. Also used *advb.*

**Not.** Nell continued to turn the handle of her old barrel churn. Splash! splosh! went the cream, Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 111. **s.Not.** It fell into the river, such a splosh! (J.P.K.) **Dev.** Arter all 'tis but dree minutes or zo of acoot zufferin' in th' grip o' Bill Brooks, then a bit of a splosh, an' hout the beggur comes, Stooke *Not Exactly,* xi.

**SPLOSH,** *sb.*$^{2}$ Lon. **[sploʃ.]** Money.

Jack Jones came into a little bit o' splosh, *Coster Sng.* (H.W.)

**SPLOT,** *sb.* Som. Cor. **[splot.]** **1.** A plot or little piece of ground. Som. (W.F.R.), Cor.$^{2}$ (s.v. Splat). See Splat, *sb.*$^{1}$ **2.** A spot or blot, as of ink. Cor.$^{2}$ (s.v. Splat).

**SPLOTCH,** *sb.* Sc. Lin. War. Wor. Hrf. Brks. e.An. Amer. [splotʃ.] A blotch, spot; a large spot or splash of anything liquid.

**Edb.** Shivering in the sun, where it fell in splotches on the flags, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 118. **Rxb.** A red splotch left behind on the door-stone, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 7. **ne.Lin.** (E.S.) **s.Wor.** It's them big white splotches as maakes 'er look sah hugly (H.K.) **Hrf.**$^{2}$ **Brks.**$^{1}$ A dab of dirt adhering to anything, such as might be thrown from a carriage wheel. **e.An.** (Hall.) **Nrf.** My trees are a blur, and the castle nothing but a splotch, Haggard *Col. Quaritch* (1888) I. xiii.

Hence **Splotched,** *ppl. adj.* having pimples on the skin; blotched.

**War.**$^{3}$, **se.Wor.**$^{1}$ [**Amer.** *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 249.]

**SPLOTHER,** *v.* and *sb.* Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. War. Wor. Shr. **[splo·ðə(r.]** **1.** *v.* To splash; to splutter; to scatter saliva or food from the mouth. War.$^{23}$, w.Wor.$^{1}$ Cf. **spluther.** **2.** To spread out; to sprawl.

**s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Her legs flew from under her, an' hoo went splotherin' upo' th' ice. **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ It seems to splother about a good deal.

Hence (1) **Splother-footed,** *adj.* awkward, ungainly; having large, splay feet; (2) **Splothering,** *ppl. adj.*, (3) **Splothery,** *adj.* spreading; sprawling.

(1) **e.Yks.** (R.S.), **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ **War.**$^{2}$ Common; **War.**$^{3}$, **Shr.**$^{1}$ (2) **Not.** (J.H.B.) **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ It's a splothering sort of tree. (3) **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ It's a little bit splothery.

**3.** To talk in an empty, boasting manner; to make a great fuss or ado about nothing; to flounder in speech; *gen.* in *prp.*

**s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Dhee·ur ée stùd, splùt·ürin ŭn splodh·ürin ŭn au· dhŭ foa·ks laaf·in aat· im. **s.Not.** When a goa to see 'er, she keeps me all day splotherin' (J.P.K.). **Shr.**$^{1}$ Oud yore nīze, whad bin'ee splutterin' an' splotherin' about?—it maks me far sick to 'ear yo.

**4.** *sb.* A splash. w.Wor.$^{1}$ **5.** Loud, empty, boastful talk; impudence.

**Wm., n.Lan.** (W.S.), **Not.** (J.H.B.) **s.Not.** A can't get on wee 'er; there's so much splother. An' all the splother don't amount to noat (J.P.K.).

**SPLOY,** *sb.* Sc. **[sploi.]** A frolic; a frolicsome tale. See **Ploy.**

**s.Sc.** The harmless funnie joke to tell Or the queer sploys, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 316. **Rnf.** (Jam.) **Rxb.** I'll tell ye an unco sploy aboot that afore ye gang in, Dibdin *Border Life* (1897) 61.

**SPLUCHAN,** see **Spleuchan.**

**SPLUFFAN,** *sb.* Cum. [splu·fən.] A bag or pouch. See **Spleuchan.** **Cum.**$^{1}$; **Cum.**$^{4}$ Bacca spluffan.

**SPLUNG,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **spllung** Bnff.$^{1}$ **[splɐŋ.]** **1.** *v.* To carry off anything clandestinely; to filch. Cld. (Jam.) **2.** To walk with long steps and a swinging, stealthy gait. Bnff. (Jam.), Bnff.$^{1}$ **3.** *sb.* A person of a disagreeable, mean disposition. *ib.*

**SPLUNGE,** *v.* and *sb.* Not. Rut. Bdf. Amer. **[splɐnʒ.]** **1.** *v.* To plunge.

**s.Not.** He splunged raight into the dike. A seed 'em sploshin an' splungein in the watter (J.P.K.). **Rut.**$^{1}$ The pony splunged wi' me. [**Amer.** Splunging head foremost into the very bottom o' Rudisill's mill-pond, Johnston *Old Times* (1897) 68.]

Hence **Splunging-pole,** *sb.* a plunging-pole. Bdf. (J.W.B.) **2.** *sb.* A plunge.

**s.Not.** He went bang in, such a splunge (J.P.K.).

**SPLUNT,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. **[splɐnt.]** **1.** *v.* To make love; to court.

**s.Sc.** The lovers comin there to splunt, Nicol *Poems* (1805) II. 9 (Jam.). **Rxb.** To go a-spluntin' (Jam.). **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

Hence **Splunting**, *ppl. adj.* courting, amorous.

**Rxb.** The amorous whidding hares Do bicker thrang in splunting paires, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 17.

**2.** *sb.* A wooing, courting; love-making.

**Dmf.** Sae keep yer trysts as ye war wont . . . Gif ocht appears tae maur yer 'splunt,' Whistle owre the lave o't, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 228.

**SPLURT,** *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. A spurt; a splutter, explosion; a sudden start or movement.

**Ayr.** This donsie business of the Pentland raid was but a splurt, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) xxii; He put on his bonnet wi' a splurt like a Highlandman in a pet, *ib. Lairds* (1826) iv.

**SPLUT,** *v.*$^1$ Brks. **[splɐt.]** To make a fuss. *Gl.* (1852); Brks.$^1$

**SPLUT,** *v.*$^2$ Stf.$^1$ **[splut.]** To talk indistinctly; a shortened form of 'splutter.'

**SPLUTE,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. **[splūt.]** **1.** *v.* To exaggerate in narrative. Cld. (Jam.) **2.** *sb.* An exaggerator.

**Ayr.** But tew! Robin was aye a terr'ble splute! Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 250.

**SPLUTHER,** *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Oxf. Ken. Also written **splutther** e.Yks. Lan. **[splu·ðə(r), splɐ·ðə(r).]** **1.** *v.* To splash, 'splutter'; to eject from the mouth violently. See **Splother.**

**e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.**$^2$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Ken.** (G.B.), **Ken.**$^1$

**2.** To speak inarticulately from drink or fury, having the mouth full, &c.; to speak in a stammering, confused manner. e.Yks.$^1$, Lei.$^1$, War.$^{23}$ **3.** To make a fuss or uproar; to make a 'to do' about nothing. Lei.$^1$, War.$^{28}$

**4.** To be in a great hurry or bustle; to hurry, bustle. See **Splutter, 3.**

**Lan.** An off he splutther'd toard th' railway station, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 73.

**5.** *sb.* A splash, splutter.

**n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881). **se.Lin.** What a spluther! (J.T.B.) **sw.Lin.**$^1$

**6.** A sudden noise; an uproar; confusion; fuss, needless disturbance; nonsense, idle talk.

**e.Lan.** He yerd a greight splutther eautside, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) i. **Not.**$^1$ **Lin.**$^1$ Hold your splather. **ne.Lin.** (E.S.) **Lei.**$^1$ Wull columns o' sploother [newspaper reports of the Tichborne case]. **War.**$^{23}$, **Oxf.** (G.O.)

Hence **Spluthery,** *adj.* nonsensical, making much ado about nothing; blustering, boasting. Not.$^1$, Lei.$^1$, War.$^{23}$

**SPLUTS,** *sb. pl.* Lan. Short gaiters. (W.H.T.) Cf. **splats.**

**SPLUTTER,** *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Nhp. War. Wor. Oxf. Brks. I.W. Also written **spluttar** w.Yks.; **spluttur** I.W.$^1$ **[splu·tə(r, splɐ·tə(r.]**

**1.** *v.* To splash, besprinkle; to eject saliva or food from the mouth.

**Per.** Ae scabbit ewe will smit a flock, Ae jaw-hole splutter fifty folk, Spence *Poems* (1898) 196. **Wgt.** Saxon *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 12. **w.Yks.** We gat ta a faantan at spluttard watter abaght e all directions, like rainbows, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1852) 48. **s.Wor.** To be spluttered over, dirtied (H.K.).

**2.** To gush out with a sharp noise; to spill in an awkward, dirty manner. Bnff.$^1$ See **Spleutter.** **3.** To sputter; to talk quickly and incoherently; to eject small drops of saliva in hasty speech.

**Ayr.** He spluttered oot in rage and terror what never would otherwise have been jaloosed, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 104. **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 8, 1884) 8; **w.Yks.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Brks.**$^1$, **I.W.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Spluttering,** *ppl. adj.*, (2) **Spluttery,** *adj.* sputtering, speaking too quickly for distinct utterance.

(1) **Cum.** Divvent heed em, he's a splutheran gowk (E.W.P.); They hev sum turkeys, barne, A splutt'ran cock, sa big! Dickinson *Lit. Rem.* (1888) 172. (2) **n.Yks.** (I.W.)

**4.** To be in a reckless hurry; to go rambling about noisily; to walk with a dirty, splashing step.

**Bnff.**$^1$ **Lnk.** Nor gaed we hame's we should hae done, But roar'd and splutter'd thro' the town, McIndoe *Poems* (1805) 14. **e.Lan.**$^1$

**5.** To make a great fuss about a trifle. se.Wor.$^1$ **6.** *sb.* Weak, watery liquid of any kind; a quantity of any liquid or semi-liquid substance spilt in an unseemly mass. Bnff.$^1$ Hence **Spluttery,** (1) *adj.* weak and watery; of the weather: rainy; (2) *sb.* weak, watery food; an unseemly, dirty mass. *ib.*

**7.** A hurry, bustle; a state of excitement or hurry.

**n.Ir.** He wuz in the biggest splutter that iver ye seen tryin' till get aff his horse, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 74. **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **n.Yks.**$^4$ Deean't git i' sike a splutter. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Howd on a bit, . . durn't be in such a splutter, Wood *Hum. Sketches*, 19. **s.Lan.**$^1$ He were o ov a splutter abeawt it. **s.Chs.**$^1$ Hoo come in i' sich a splutter, hoo made me go aw of a tremble. **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Oxf.** What a splutter you are in about nothing (G.O.).

**8.** A fuss, disturbance, 'to do,' 'rumpus.'

**Abd.** Gin a birdie gie a flutter, It rins an' maks an unco splutter, Ogilvie *J. Ogilvie* (1902) 102. **se.Sc.** Your comrades, Davie, when you're dead, May raise an unco' splutter, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 33. **se.Wor.**$^1$

**9.** Ruin. Bnff.$^1$ **10.** *adv.* With a sharp, spluttering noise; with a dirty, splashing step. *ib.*

**SPO,** see **Spaw,** *sb.*$^1$

**SPOACH,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **spoatch** Rxb. (Jam.); and in form **spotch** Sc. **[spōtʃ.]** **1.** *v.* To poach; to pick up trifles; to search for anything; to lounge about in search of a meal, &c.

**Sc.** Mither, bake me a bannock and roast me a collop, for I'm gaun awa to spotch my fortune, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 95. **Rxb.** Their names were Mavis, Snap, an' Garrow, For spoatching tricks had few their marrow, A. Scott *Poems* (1805) 52 (Jam.). **Nhb.**$^1$ He's elways gan spoachin aboot.

Hence **Spoacher,** *sb.* a poacher; one who lounges about in search of a meal, &c. Sc. (Jam.); Mackay. Nhb.$^1$

**2.** *sb.* A poacher; one who picks up trifles.

**s.Sc.** He's sic a spotch that hide a thing where ye will he'll hae his dirty fingers on't, Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 168.

**SPOAD, SPOALDER,** see **Spald,** *v.*, **Spalder.**

**SPOALE, SPOALT,** see **Spaul, Spalt,** *v.*

**SPOAT,** *sb.*$^1$ e.An. **[spōt.]** Short-grained wood. e.An.$^1$ Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 39. Cf. **spalt,** *v.*

**SPOAT,** *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* Lan. Also written **spote.** Spittle. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) s.Lan.$^1$

**SPODD,** see **Spudd.**

**SPODLIN,** *sb.* Dmf. (Jam.) **[spo·dlin.]** A child who is learning to walk. Cf. **spedlin.**

**SPO(E,** *v.* Sh.I. **[spō.]** To prophecy, foretell, prognosticate. See **Spae,** *v.*

Doo's no ta spo fir a weet hairst, *Sh. News* (Aug. 5, 1899); They spo weel that ken, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 223; **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**SPOFFLE, SPOIG,** see **Spuffle, Spyogg.**

**SPOIL,** *v.* and *sb.* Irel. Wm. Lin. War. Wor. Shr. Som. Also in forms **spile** Wor. Shr.$^1$; **spwile** Shr.$^1$ **[spoil; Midl. also spail.]** **1.** *v.* In *comp.* (1) **Spoil-bairn,** one who spoils children; (2) **-five,** a card game; see **Spoiled-five**; (3) **-ire,** a blacksmith; (4) **-wood,** a joiner.

(1) **sw.Lin.**$^1$ (2) **Ir.** Busy at the game of 'spoil five,' their ludicrous table being the crown of a hat, Carleton *Fardorougha* (1836) xvi. (3) **w.Som.**$^1$ (4) **Wm.** (B.K.)

**2.** To occupy the greater part of anything; to be almost.

**Wor.** 'T 'ud spile a mile fro' thur to whur 'e be livin', *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 9, 1895). **s.Wor.** 'T yenn't wuth three shil'ns to cut 'alf a quarter o' wuts; thur, a dessahy 'tud spile a dahy (H.K.).

**3.** *sb.* Anything that is spoiled. Uls. (M.B.-S.) **4.** Dross, rubbish; surplus soil from an excavation.

**War.**$^3$ **Shr.**$^1$ Theer'll be a sight o' spwile to rid away w'en the church is took down.

Hence **Spoil-bank,** *sb.* an artificial mound formed of 'spoil.' War.$^3$

**SPOIL,** see **Spool.**

**SPOILED-FIVE,** *sb.* Irel. A game of cards. See **Spoil, 1** (2).

Spoilt-five is played by three or four persons who receive five cards each. When one of them has what he considers a good hand he tries to win three tricks; the other two endeavour to prevent him and frequently succeed. Additional stakes are then put down and they go to work again, and so on until at last one of the party succeeds (J.F.); What do you say to a little spoilt five, or beggar my neighbour? LEVER *C. O'Malley* (1841) lxxv. **N.I.**$^1$

**SPOILZIE**, see **Spulyie**.

**SPOKE**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Nhp. Also in forms **spaik, spake** Sc. (JAM.); **speeak** ne.Yks.$^1$; **speke** Cum; **spook** Lan. [**spōk**, Sc. **spēk.**] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Spoke-hagger**, a spoke-hewer; (2) **-shave**, to make smooth with a spoke-shave; to plane; also used *fig.*; (3) **-wood**, wood from which spokes of wheels are made.

(1) **Cum.** (J.W.O.) (2) **Lan.** A leg ut favvert it ud bin spoke-shavet, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) v. (3) **ne.Yks.**$^1$

**2.** A wooden bar used for carrying a coffin to the grave.

**Sc.** (JAM.) **ne.Sc.** The four coffins were placed in the centre of the street, each resting on two kitchen chairs facing one another. . . Eight fisherwomen 'manned' the spokes, as is almost invariably the case for the first lift, GREEN *Gordonhaven* (1887) 57. **Ayr.** When the coffin was borne to the entrance of the sepulchre the spakes were drawn out, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) civ. **Lnk.** Usually the coffin was taken to the grave on wooden bars, called 'spaiks,' borne by the mourners, who, if the journey were long, relieved each other, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 40.

**3.** A bar of wood; a branch or slip of a tree planted to grow.

**Sc.** (JAM.) **Cai.** She brought him to the weaver's cottage, and pointed out 'the spaik,' McLENNAN *Peasant Life* (1871) 1st S. 260.

**4.** *v.* In phr. (1) *to spoke a cart*, to force on a cart by pulling round the wheels by the spokes. N.I.$^1$; (2) *to spoke one's cart, fig.*, to interfere with one, to check; to thwart one's purposes. Nhp.$^1$

**SPOKE**, *sb.*$^2$ Nhb. Shr. Ess. [**spōk.**] **1.** A speech; talk, conversation; a tale.

**Nhb.** Bout Lunnun au'd heard ay sic wonderful spokes, *Tyneside Sngstr.* (ed. 1889) 7. **Shr.**$^1$ I hanna 'ad no spoke ŏŏth 'im about it, so I canna tell whad 'e manes to do.

**2.** A bewitching; an enchantment; see below.

**Ess.** 'They've had a spoke,' they [the pigs] have been bewitched (W.W.S.).

**SPOKEN-CHAIN**, *sb.* *Obs.* Midl. An appendage of a wagon; see below.

A long strong chain, to be fixed to the spoke of the wheel, when the team is 'stalled,' or set fast in a slough, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II.

**SPOLE**, see **Spaul, Spool.**

**SPOLKED**, *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Bdf. Brittle. Cf. **spalt**, *v.* **3.**

Used of metal, wood, the stalks of vegetables, &c. (J.W.B.)

**SPOLT**, see **Spalt**, *v.*

**SPÖND**, *sb.* Sh.I. Flying spray or sea-foam; also in *comp.* **Spönd-drift.**

(J.S.); Da spönd o' da sea gaed ower wis, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 249.

**SPONDINS**, *sb. pl.* Lin. [**spo·ndinz.**] Wheel-tracks.

**e.Lin.** We couldn't trace the spondins in the sand (G.G.W.).

**SPOND-NEW**, see **Span-new.**

**SPONG**, *sb.* and *v.*$^1$ Lei. Nhp. e.An. Also in form **spung** Nhp.$^1$ [**spoŋ.**] **1.** *sb.* A narrow piece of land.

**Lei.**$^1$ One cottage and spong of ground in Desford aforesaid. **Nhp.**$^1$ *Gen.* an entrance into a field; or a neck of land connecting one piece of land with another, or separating one estate or parish from another. **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Suf.**$^1$

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Hot-spong**, a sudden, powerful heat, proceeding from the sun beneath a cloud. e.An.$^1$; (2) **Spong-water**, a narrow streamlet. *ib.* **3.** A low bog, a morass. e.An.$^1$, Nrf. (HALL.) **4.** A calm at sea.

**e.An.**$^1$; **e.An.**$^2$ 'Twas a perfect spong; not a brabble on the water.

**5.** *v.* Of land: to run in a long, narrow strip.

**Nhp.**$^1$ It runs sponging along.

**SPONG**, *v.*$^2$ Ken. Sur. Sus. [**spoŋ.**] To sew, mend, cobble; esp. used of sewing in a careless, clumsy manner.

**Ken.**$^1$ Come here and let me spong that slit in your gaberdin. **Sur.**$^1$, **Sus.**$^{12}$

**SPONG, SPONGA**, see **Spang**, *v.*$^1$, **Spunga.**

**SPONGE**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Der. Lin. Nhp. Hnt. Nrf. Som. Also written **spunge** Sc. Nhp.$^1$ Hnt.; and in forms **spoonge** Rxb. (JAM.); **spounge** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) [**spunʒ, spɐnʒ.**] **1.** *sb.* A mop, brush, or bundle of fibres used for brushing or cleaning.

**Sc.** The mop with which a baker cleans out his oven is called a sponge; so also is the brush with which an artillery-man cleans out his gun after it has been fired (JAM. *Suppl.*).

**2.** Leaven; leavened dough; any preparation used for raising dough.

**Sc.** (A.W.), **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Tŭ lee· dhŭ bred i spùnzh is to put the yeast to the flour. **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Nrf.** *Arch.* (1879) III. 173. **w.Som.**$^1$ It is usual to mix over-night one half of the flour to be baked next morning, and in this portion to place the requisite quantity of yeast for the entire 'batch.' The flour thus mixed is kneaded much 'slacker' (q.v.) than is required for the dough, but this is to allow it to 'rise,' or properly ferment, by the morning. This first or highly leavened portion is called 'the sponge,' and to [zút dhu spuun·j] 'set the sponge' is to insert the right quantity of barm, according to the kind of flour, the temperature or the state of the weather, and is the most delicate operation in preparing the bread. In the early morning the rest of the flour is wetted and kneaded much 'tighter' than the sponge was done over-night, and all is then broken down, or thoroughly incorporated together into the great mass of dough from which the loaves are made.

**3.** Phr. *my sponge and capers*, used to express astonishment.

**Nrf.** My sponge and capers, hain't the young ladies grown! (M.C.H.B.)

**4.** Putrid moisture which issues from the mouth, eyes, ears, &c. after death. s.Sc. (JAM.) **5.** A low, sneaking person on the look-out for food; a wandering dog; a person inclined to steal. Rxb. (JAM.) **6.** *v.* To rise and swell by means of leaven; to cause bread to rise; also in phr. *to put to sponge.*

**ne.Yks.**$^1$ T'breead nobbut sponges badly ti-daay. **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**7.** To ooze.

**Ayr.** Sips o' it seem to come spunging Out frae your mouth, FISHER *Poems* (1790) 93.

**8.** Of a dead body: to swell, ooze at the lips. s.Sc. (JAM.), n.Yks.$^4$, ne.Yks.$^1$, n.Lin.$^1$ **9.** To go about in a sneaking, prowling way so as to excite suspicion; to prowl about in search of food.

**Slk.** A' the gairs that they [the sheep] used to spounge, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 7, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** There he's gauin spoongin' about (JAM.).

Hence **Spunging**, *ppl. adj.* stingy. Hnt. (T.P.F.) See **Spongy.**

**SPONGET**, see **Spungit.**

**SPONGY**, *adj.* Yks. Nhp. Hnt. Nrf. Also written **spungy** Nhp.$^1$ Hnt. [**spu·nʒi.**] **1.** Stingy. Nhp.$^1$, Hnt. (T.P.F.) **2.** *Comp.* **Spongy-time**, a quarry term: breakfast-time. n.Yks. (C.V.C.) **3.** Of the sun shining with great heat between showers. Nrf. (A.G.F.)

**SPONK, SPON-NEW**, see **Spunk, Span-new.**

**SPONSEFU(L**, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Responsible, respectable, 'sponsible' (q.v.).

Could ye no fin' anither gate tae the Ill Pairt nor harlin' awa' a sponsefu' man frae his hame and haudin'? *St. Patrick* (1819) II. 190 (JAM.).

**SPONSER**, *sb.* *Obs.* Yks. A corruption of 'response.'

**w.Yks.** I was to come to church, . . an' read up all the sponsers after the clerk, BRONTË *Agnes Grey* (1847) xi.

**SPONSHES**, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. [**spo·nʃiz.**] The nostrils and the passage from them to the throat. S. & Ork.$^1$

**SPONSIBLE**, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Nhp. Ken. Amer. Also written **sponsable** w.Yks.$^1$ Nhp.$^1$ [**spo·nsibl.**] An aphetic form of 'responsible'; respectable, trustworthy, honourable; substantial, well-to-do. Cf. **sponsefu(l.**

**Sc.** (JAM.); I am a decent sponsible man, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxxvi; Her gudeman Saunders, there, is as sponsible a carle as ony in a' Angus, *Sc. Haggis*, 111. **ne.Sc.** He maun awa oot an' aboot tae get a 'sponsible woman tae gang intae the hoose an' nurse the puir fowk, GORDON *Northward Ho* (1894) 284. **w.Sc.** We had a very sponsible looking chuckie, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 275. **Bwk.** One of the decent neighbours, and most sponsible man in the company, was called upon to make an exercise on the occasion, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 97.

**Nhb.** I would ca' him a 'sponsible man for a' that, Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 245. **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.**$^2$ **w.Yks.**$^1$ Tack him aw i' aw, hee's a gay sponsable, oud farrendly fellow, ii. 307. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **Ken.**$^1$ [Amer. She had two or three offers of marriage from sponsible men—most particular good specks, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xiii.]

**SPONTIOUSLY,** *adv.* Nhp.$^1$ [spo·nʃəsli.] Capitally, excellently. 'That will do spontiously.'

**SPOO, SPOOCHER, SPOOK,** see **Spool, Spootcher, Spuke,** *sb.*$^1$

**SPOOL,** *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Oxf. Also in forms **spall, spawl** w.Yks.$^2$; **spoil** n.Yks.$^1$; **spole** w.Yks.$^2$ Not.$^1$ n.Lin.$^1$ Lei.$^1$ War.$^3$; **spoo** Chs.$^1$; **spule** Sc. (Jam.) [spūl, spōl.] **1.** A reel for winding cotton, silk, &c. upon; the reel with the cotton, &c. wound upon it.

**Sc.** (A.W.), **Uls.** (M.B.-S.), **n.Yks.**$^{14}$, **w.Yks.**$^2$, **Chs.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$, **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ She'd gotten one of my best spools of cotton. **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **Oxf.** (G.O.)

**2.** A weaver's shuttle.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Kcb.** Prentice wabster lad who breaks his spool, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 10.

Hence **Spule-fittit,** *ppl. adj.* splay-footed; having the feet twisted outwards like a weaver's shuttle. Sc. (Jam.)

**3.** *Obs.* The thread in a weaver's shuttle. n.Cy. Grose (1790). w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **4.** A cope of yarn used in thread-making. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) **5.** Phr. *spool of the breast*, the bone in the middle of the breast. N.I.$^1$

**SPOOLIE,** see **Spulyie.**

**SPOON,** *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **speaun** Yks.; **speean** n.Yks.$^2$; **speen** Sc.; **speun** Cum.$^{34}$; **spooin** w.Yks.; **spuin** Cum.; **spune** Sc. [spūn.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Spoon-beak,** (2) **-bill,** the shoveller, *Spatula clypeata*; (3) **-bill duck,** (*a*) the scaup, *Fuligula marila*; (*b*) see (1); (4) **-casting,** see below; (5) **-cubbies,** small baskets with closed bottoms, for holding the family supply of horn spoons; (6) **-drink,** gin; (7) **-dumplings,** yeast dumplings; (8) **-food,** liquid or semi-liquid food which is eaten with a spoon; (9) **-hale,** in good health; able to enjoy one's food; (10) **-puddings,** see below; (11) **-shaft,** (12) **-shank,** the handle of a spoon; (13) **-shanked,** of sheep-marking: see below; (14) **-steil,** the magpie, *Pica rustica*; (15) **-stuff,** spirits; (16) **-victual,** see (8).

(1) **Nrf.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 158. (2) **Nrf.** *ib.* **s.Sus.** The now rare spoonbill occasionally strays to Pevensey Marshes, *Longman's Mag.* (Aug. 1902) 355. (3, *a*) **e.Lth.** *ib.* 159. (*b*) **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 48. (4) **w.Yks.** Referring to an old custom of each one to cast their own spoons, moulds (three) were provided, and by a small payment these were loaned out to the householder, and a leaden impression taken (E.G.). (5) **Or.I.** (J.G.) (6) **Wil.** He called it 'spoon-drink' (a spoon being used with the sugar), . . and as spoon-drink accordingly it was known, Jefferies *Gt. Estate* (1880) 110. (7) **Suf.** (M.B.-E.) (8) **Dev.** I seem to be never endin' fillin' the bottle and making spoon-food, Baring-Gould *Dartmoor* (1896) 29. (9) **Fif.** (Jam.) (10) **Suf.**$^1$ Made by simply dropping spoonfuls of batter, with or without currants, into boiling water. (11) **Elg.** Deep in the earth the spoon-shaft's stuck, The bread and cheese is oure, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 161. (12) **Ayr.** He rummled my hass wi' a spune-shank and sneishtered my throat wi' cowstick, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 117. **n.Yks.**$^2$ (13) **Cum.** Every shepherd's flock has some variety in ear-marking. . . Sometimes we take a piece out in shape of a spoon, and we call it spoon-shanked, *Cornh. Mag.* (Oct. 1890) 387; **Cum.**$^4$ (14) **w.Yks.** *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. ii. 318. (15) **e.An.**$^1$ (16) **se.Wor.**$^1$, **Sur.**$^1$

**2.** Phr. (1) *little* or *nought but what was put in with a spoon*, little or no intellectual vigour; (2) *more than what the spoon puts in*, intellect; (3) *to fill the spoon*, to make a living; (4) *to have the spoon at the mouth*, to be on the point of success; (5) *to lie spoons*, see below; (6) *to make a spoon or spoil a horn*, to thoroughly succeed or fail as completely; (7) *to put one's spoon into the wall*, to die.

(1) **Cum.** (M.P.); **Cum.**$^3$ Varra lāl in him but what was putten in wid a speùn, 27. (2) **Abd.** There's mair than what the spoon pits in within the harnpan, Edwards *Mod. Poets*, 6th S. 344. (3) **Per.** How the great bulk fill the spoon Maun rest a wonder, Stewart *Character* (1857) 86. (4) **Edb.** The affair miscarried, and that just as we had the spoon at the mouth, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 421. (5) **w.Yks.** 'To lig spoons' is for a couple to lie in bed in a similar manner to a couple of spoons when the convex side of one is placed in the concave side of the other. 'If ye two lads doesn't lig spooins yo'll niver get warm i' bed all t'neeght,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 12, 1898). (6) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Rnf.** It's nae joke The takin' o' a wife: It's 'mak a spoon or spoil a horn,' As lang as ye're in life, Barr *Poems* (1861) 157. **Slk.** Cliffy Mackay will either mak a speen or spill a guid horn, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 262, ed. 1866. (7) **s.Wor.**$^1$, **Glo.**$^1$

**3.** A wooden shovel used to scoop up the mud from dikes. sw.Lin. (R.E.C.) **4.** A salt-making tool used in charging the hole for shooting. Chs.$^1$ **5.** An oar.

**Cor.** Enough's enough, so turn her round, The spoons will do it I'll be bound, Tregellas *Tales* (ed. 1868) 54.

**6.** The navel; part of the breast. See **Heart-spoon,** s.v. **Heart, 1** (57).

**Sh.I.** He crippl'd da spūne o' his breest apo' da gunn'l o' da bit o' boat, *Sh. News* (Mar. 31, 1900); (J.S.) **Yks.** (Hall.), (K.)

**7.** *v.* To attempt to feed with a spoon.

**Per.** I've spuned at him wi' spune meat sin cock-craw, Sarah Tytler *Witch-wife* (1897) 20. **Don.** He was spoonin' an' spoonin' at the stir-about now, but the sorra drap iv it was goin' into his mouth, *Pearson's Mag.* (May 1900) 476. **n.Yks.**$^2$ I can speean 't into them.

**8.** With *in*: to join at a meal. **n.Yks.**$^2$ Come an speean in.

**SPOONTLE,** *sb.* Lan. Chs. Nhp. Shr. Bdf. Hnt. Also in forms **spooantle** s.Lan.$^1$; **spuntle** Nhp.$^1$ Bdf. Hnt. [spū·ntl.] A spoonful; a small quantity.

**Lan.** Not a spoontle, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 60. **s.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ She gen me a spuntle of milk. **Shr.**$^1$ Dear 'eart alive! 'ow scāce barm is—I've bin all round the parish, an' canna get a spŏŏntle. **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

**SPOONY-MOONY,** *adj.* War.$^2$ Stupid, foolish.

**SPOOR,** *v.* ne.Lan.$^1$ To track a hare by her footsteps. [Cp. OE. *spor*, a track, footprint, trace (B.T.).]

**SPOORN,** *sb.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A ghost, an evil spirit. *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 77.

**SPOOT,** see **Spout,** *v.*, *sb.*$^2$, **Spouter.**

**SPOOTCHER,** *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written **spoocher** Don.; and in form **spoucher** Arg. [spū·tʃər.] A wooden ladle with a long handle used for baling a boat, or for lifting fish out.

**Cai.**$^1$ **Arg.** Fire water—fire a spoucher full—These frythan stouns to stay, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 7. **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

[Cp. Gael. *spùidsear*, a baling ladle (Macbain).]

**SPOOTINS,** *sb. pl.* n.Lin.$^1$ [spū·tinz.] Lighter, and inferior corn; 'hinder-ends.'

**SPOOTRAGH,** see **Spoutroch.**

**SPOOTS,** *sb. pl.* Cum.$^4$ [spūts.] Ends of the cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium*, or the hemp, *Cannabis sativa*, dried and used as candles. (s.v. Bunnels.)

**SPOOTY,** see **Spute.**

**SPOR,** *v.* Lan. To seek, inquire. Cf. **speer,** *v.*$^1$ **1.**

If th' brass isn't fun' we mun spor, Westall *Birch Dene* (1889) I. 290.

**SPÖR,** *v.* Sh.I. To get engaged with the parents' consent. Cf. **speer,** *v.*$^1$ **4, spur,** *v.*$^2$

He wooed and won, and what is more, meant to 'spör' and marry before the end of the season, Nicolson *Aithstin' Hedder* (1898) 12.

Hence (1) **Spöring,** *vbl. sb.* the formal asking of the parents' consent to a marriage; (2) **Spöring-bottle,** *sb.*, *obs.* or *obsol.*, the bottle which the suitor took with him when he went to ask the parents' consent to a marriage.

(1) In connection with a marriage there is the Spörin', the Contract, and the Bridal. . . The spörin' was the occasion when the bridegroom asked in a formal way the consent of the bride's parents, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 188. (2) He set out for Hagmark on his blithesome errand, with his 'spörin' bottle' in his pocket, Nicolson *Aithstin' Hedder* (1898) 13.

**SPORAN, SPORDE,** see **Sporran, Spald,** *v.*

**SPORE,** *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Lan. e.An. Also written **spor** ne.Lan.$^1$ Nrf. [spoə(r).] **1.** *sb.* A prop; a support; a buttress. Cf. **spur,** *sb.*$^1$ **6.**

**ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.An.** (Hall.), **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** That post 'll ha' to have a spore put up agin it (M.C.H.B.); He supports his wall with a spore, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 25.

**2.** A branch of a tree; the root of a tree.

**ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Nrf.** That's only an old spor, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 112.

**3.** *v.* To prop up; to support with a 'spur' or buttress. Also with *up*. **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Nrf.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 37; (A.G.)

**SPORE,** *sb.*$^2$ e.An.$^1$ Cor.$^2$ [**spoə(r).**] A spur.

[OE. *spora*, a spur (B.T.).]

**SPORE,** *v.*$^2$ Nrf. Also in form **spur.** To prune fruit-trees.

That tree want sporeing in a bit (M,C.H.B.); (A.G.F.); *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 173.

**SPORE,** *v.*$^3$ e.An.$^1$ [Not known to our correspondents.] To preserve fruit.

**SPORE, SPORLE,** see **Spare,** *v.*, **Spall.**

**SPORLIN, SPORNE,** see **Spurling, Spare,** *v.*

**SPORNE,** *pp.* *Obs.* Yks. Shut, fastened.

**n.Yks.** Hesta gitten'th deaur sporne? Meriton *Praise Ale* (1697) l. 761.

**SPORRAN,** *sb.* Sc. Also written **sporan.** [**spo·rən.**] A leather pouch or purse worn by Highlanders in full dress.

**Sc.** All Highland folk alike for fine obeisances and empty sporrans, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) i; I keep neither snaw nor dollars in my sporran, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxiii. **w.Sc.** Roy thrust his hand into his sporan, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 260. **s.Sc.** If you'll spode anoder word, I'll cram my sporran down your tam throat, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 387.

[Gael. *sporan*, a purse (Macbain).]

**SPORROCKS,** *sb. pl.* Hrf.$^2$ [**spo·rəks.**] Steel sprigs in boots.

**SPORRY,** *v.* Lin.$^1$ To publish the banns of marriage in church. See **Spur,** *v.*$^2$

**SPORT,** *v.* and *sb.* Irel. Som. **1.** *v.* See below.

**w.Som.**$^1$ Fish are said to 'be sporting' when they jump out of the water; also when they bite or take the bait freely.

**2.** *sb.* In phr. *a laughing sport*, see below.

**Ant.** If you do something very foolish you will make a laughin' sport of yourself; that is, you will become the subject of gossip, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

**SPOT,** *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Ken. Som. [**spot.**]

**1.** *sb.* *Obs.* *Fig.* In phr. *a proper spot of work*, a sad or unfortunate occurrence or business.

**Sc.** 'This is a proper spot of work!' said the King, beginning to amble about, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxxii.

**2.** A person remarkable for beauty; anything that attracts attention; *gen.* used ironically or with a *neg.*

**Bnff.**$^1$ She's a gey spot. That wife o' his is nae great spot.

**3.** A drop, a small quantity of liquid.

**w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Chs.**$^1$ Dhŭr iz)nŭr ŭ spot ù wai·tŭr i)dhŭ ree·ntùb. **s.Stf.** A little spot of rum, William, Murray *Rainbow Gold* (1886) 17. **War.**$^3$ 'We had a smartish spot of rain last night,' a considerable quantity. **Wor.** Defendant (charged with drunkenness) said he never had a spot of beer. All he had was twopennyworth of rum, *Evesham Jrn.* (Jan. 11, 1896); A spot of brandy (W.C.B.). **s.Wor.**$^1$ **se.Wor.**$^1$ A spot o' drink. **Shr.**$^1$ Theer's o'ny a spot lef'. 'ere drink this spot; **Shr.**$^2$, **Glo.**$^1$

**4.** A small piece of ground or enclosure; a plot; applied to land or crops.

**Ken.**$^2$ Hemp-haugh, a little place where hemp is planted, an hemp-spot. **w.Som.**$^1$ There's a plenty o' dung vor to dress over thick spot o' groun'. Your spot o' taties lookth well.

**5.** Place, position, situation; a stead.

**Cum.**$^3$ She wadn't mak up her mind whedder to send me iv her spot or ooar eldest dowter, 18; **Cum.**$^4$ In t'spot of a headd he hed nowt bit a skull. **Wm.** The fire-place is most frequently alluded to as 't'fire spot' (B.K.). **w.Yks.** Sich far off spots, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Oct. 10, 1896). **Lan.** I wud hur neek had bin brock'n eh neen spots, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 25. **n.Lan.** Two leadd o' meeal was nin over lile for owte like a spot, R. Piketah *Forness Flk.* (1870) 30. **nw.Der.**$^1$ Such a farm 'is a good spot,' 'a cheap spot.'

**6.** Place of service; a situation.

**Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.**$^4$ I gang to my spot at Martinmas. **Wm.** Ta late waark er git a spot, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 33; (B.K.) **e.Yks.**$^1$ Mary's getten a spot, bud Ah deeant think hor and her misthris 'll agree lang. **w.Yks.** 'What mak' of a spot hes ta getten nah?' 'Haw, it's a first-rate spot, Ah can tell tha; ah've two pahnd i' t'wik,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 12, 1898).

**7.** *v.* To begin to rain; to fall in large, heavy drops; to rain slightly; in *gen.* colloq. use.

**Dur.** A native will tell you that it is 'spotting on,' meaning that a shower is beginning, *Tit-bits* (Aug. 8, 1891) 280. **Yks., Lan.** (J.W.), **Chs.**$^1$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ 'It spots ŭ ree·n,' i.e. the rain is coming in small and infrequent drops. **nw.Der.**$^1$, **War.**$^2$, **w.Wor.**$^1$, **s.Wor.**$^1$ **se.Wor.**$^1$ Mother, sh'll I get them there things in off the line? it spots o' rain. **Shr.**$^1$ 'Yo'd'n better stop w'eer yo' bin a bit, fur I doubt it's gweïn to rain.' 'Aye, it's beginnin' to spot now, an' theer's thunder about.' **Hrf.**$^2$, **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**$^1$

**SPOTCH, SPOTE,** see **Spoach, Spaud, Spoat,** *sb.*$^2$

**SPOTLOGGIN,** *sb.* Wor. A ghost; see below.

A ditch called Flingey ditch where a murder is said to have been committed. I am told that if I cross this ditch at night at a spot where there is no hedge on the bank, and where according to local tradition no hedge will grow, it being the precise spot where the murder took place, I shall 'see Spotloggin.' Spotloggin is the ghost of the murdered man. Undoubtedly the ghost of Flingey ditch is *gen.* referred to around here as 'Spotloggin' (E.S.); Dr. Prattenton, who visited Bretforton about 1817, writes that Spot-Loggin was a lady of that name who used to patch her face, and was supposed to be very proud, *Evesham Jrn.* (Nov. 19, 1898) *Mem. Bretforton.*

**SPOTSCAR,** *sb.* Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] A name given to the 'potsherd' or stone used by girls in the game of 'hop-scotch.' *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 45.

**SPOT-SPOONS,** *sb. pl.* e.An.$^1$ Tadpoles.

**SPOTTED,** *ppl. adj.* Sc. Chs. War. Wor. Rdn. Hrt. Dev. Cor. [**spo·tid, -əd.**] In *comb.* (1) **Spotted clover,** the spotted medick, *Medicag o maculata*; (2) **— coffins,** see below [not known to our correspondents]; (3) **— Dick,** (*a*) a suet dumpling or 'roley-poley' pudding with currants and raisins in it; (*b*) a large spotted marble used as a taw in the game of marbles; (4) **— dog,** currant pudding; (5) **— grass,** see (1); (6) **— Mary,** the common lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*; (7) **— skit,** the spotted crake, *Porzana maruetta*; (8) **— toad,** a term of contempt; (9) **— Tommy,** see (3, *a*); (10) **— Virgin,** see (6).

(1) **Cor.** (B. & H.) (2) **Abd.** He made spotted coffins, an' earned a name For gi'en a prayer when he carried them hame, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 20. (3, *a*) **s.Chs.**$^1$, **War.**$^{23}$, **Wor.** (E.S.) **w.Cy.** You mix a few currants and some sugar with the dough, and that do make Spotted Dick, *Longman's Mag.* (Sept. 1897) 379. (*b*) **s.Chs.**$^1$ (4) **Hrt.** (B.K.) **Colloq.** (A.B.C.) (5) **Cor.**$^3$ (6) **Rdn.** In allusion to a legend, for which see 'Lady's Milk Sile' [s.v. **Lady,** *sb.* 2 (26, *a*)] (B. & H.). (7) **Dev.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 177. (8) **Dev.** You may call yourself Frederick Augustus, but I say you're a spotted toad, and a nuisance, Baring-Gould *Dartmoor* (1896) 31. (9) **War.**$^3$ (10) **Hrf.** (B. & H.)

**SPOTTIE,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. [**spo·ti.**] **1.** *v.* To run with great speed. Bnff.$^1$ **2.** *sb.* A 'Will-o'-the-wisp'; a phantom.

**Frf.** Loupin' like Spottie ow're fouks' houses, As easy, faith, as my cat puss does, Sands *Poems* (1833) 95.

**SPOTTLE,** *sb.*$^1$ e.Lan.$^1$ [**spo·tl.**] Matter or saliva spit from the mouth. See **Spattle,** *sb.*$^1$

**SPOTTLE,** *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* Cum. A schedule. *Gl.* (1851); (Hall.)

**SPOTTLE,** *v.* Stf. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. w.Cy. [**spo·tl.**] **1.** To bespatter, splash; to spot with mud or liquid dirt.

**Stf.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ How you spottle the ink about. **War.**$^{23}$, **Wor.** (E.S.) **Shr.**$^1$; **Shr.**$^2$ Spottled your gownd. **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1875); **Hrf.**$^1$, **w.Cy.** (Hall.)

Hence **Spottled,** *pp.* spotted. Lei.$^1$, War.$^3$ **2.** To rain slightly in large drops. Lei.$^1$, War.$^{23}$

**SPOTTY,** *adj.* and *sb.* Chs. Also e.An. Ken. Sur. Som. [**spo·ti.**] **1.** *adj.* Uneven, irregular, used of crops which are not equal in all parts of the field.

**e.An.**$^1$ **Ken.** (W.F.S.); **Ken.**$^1$ Said of a thin crop. 'The beans look middlin' spotty this year.' **Sur.**$^1$ (s.v. Platty). **w.Som.**$^1$ Turmuts be ter'ble spotty about; I don't ver'ly b'leive there idn a suant field in the parish.

**2.** *sb.* A large spotted marble, used as a taw in the game of marbles. s.Chs.$^1$

**SPOUCH,** *adj. Obs.* Nrf.$^1$ Suf. (HALL.) Of wood: sappy.

**SPOUCHER, SPOULT,** see **Spootcher, Spalt,** *v.*

**SPOUNCE,** *v.* ? *Obs.* Som. To spatter with water. (HALL.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**SPOUSE,** *v. Obs.* Sc. Also in form **spouss.** In phr. *to spouse one's fortune,* to put one's fortune out to nurse.

**Sc.** It was time for the wife that had twa sons to send them away to spouss their fortune, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 90. **Ayr.** Your old companion, Charlie—perished the pack, and they say has spoused his fortune and gone to Indy, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xciii.

**SPOUT,** *v.* and *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Shr. Hrf. Nrf. Dor. Also in form **spoot** Sc. Bnff.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ n.Lin.$^1$ [Sc. and n.Cy. spūt.] **1.** *v.* In *comp.* (1) **Spout-gun,** a pop-gun; (2) **-whale,** a porpoise.

(1) **Sc.** The handloom weaver . . . was coaxed into sparing . . . the tow from his yarn to supply shot for spoot-guns, *Glasgow Herald* (Dec. 23, 1889). **Fif.** The hemlock stalk [furnished] a spout-gun, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 11. (2) **Or.I.** There are likewise a great number of little whales . . . which they call Spout-whales or Pellacks, BRAND *Hist.* (1701) 48 (JAM.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**2.** To spurt; to come out with a rush; *fig.* to dart forth, to run forth rapidly or briskly.

**Sc.** Frae out a buss a hare did spout, Whilk ran fu' fast, THOMSON *Poems* (1819) 129. **Sh.I.** I spoots oot da door an' aff I skips, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 257. **Cai.**$^1$ **e.Lth.** Bright as a star flaucht, I spoot up on hie, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 21. **Dor.** Uncle . . . Did carve, an' meäke the gravy spout, BARNES *Poems* (1879) 79.

**3.** *Obs.* To spue.

**Abd.** Wha duly ilka day does swill, Till he does spout Ilk night, at his bedside, a peel, ANDERSON *Poems* (ed. 1826) 79.

**4.** To proclaim, publish; to recite, give a recitation.

**Abd.** He could spout speeches from Douglas and Cato, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 198. **se.Sc.** Ye carena' wha ye spout your cant on, Rich or poor folks, DONALDSON *Poems* (1890) 14. **Lth.** I'll spout it, but not sing it to you here, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 187. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** We went on singin' an' dancin' an' spoutin', DOTTIE *Rambles* (1898) 95.

**5.** To inform; to act as informer.

**Not.** Do you know who spouted again me? PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 218. **s.Not.** The rogues fell out, an' wun on 'em spouted (J.P.K.).

**6.** To stick out, protrude. Nrf. (R.E.L.) **7.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *to be up the spout,* to be enceinte; (2) *to be up the spout with,* to be at a standstill or at a loss; to be undone, done for; (3) *to put up the spout,* to put aside, to treat with contempt; (4) *clean water often comes out on a mucky spout,* prov. a good person may spring from a disreputable family.

(1) **Bnff.**$^1$ (2) *ib.* It's a' up the spoot wee 'im. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (3) **Shr., Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). (4) **n.Lin.**$^1$ Cleän watter of'ens cums oot 'n a mucky spoot.

**8.** *Comp.* (1) **Spout-road,** a road in a mine driven out of the main road for the convenience of drawing the coal; see **Cungit**; (2) **-well,** a well; a pump on a well.

(1) **Shr.**$^1$ (2) **e.Lth.** There's no muckle wrang wi' that [ale], unless, mebbe, the bung-hole's been raither near the spoot-well whiles, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 59.

**9.** A sudden rush or dash; a spurt.

**Slg.** Tam, wi' a smothered yell, made a spoot to get in below the bed, BUCHANAN *Poems* (1901) 182.

**10.** A small waterfall; a stream of no great volume of water.

**Lakel.**$^2$ **Wm.** Browside, nigh untul Cantla Spout (Sed Spout I swagger nin about), SEWART *Rhymes* (1869) 19. **n.Yks.**$^{14}$

**11.** A boggy spring in the ground; a runnel of water.

**Sc.** He came to a boggy part of the road called in that part of the country a spout, HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 470. **Frf.** The land abounds with bogs and springs, or what husbandmen call spouts, *Statist. Acc.* I. 443 (JAM.). **Gall.** I've heard singin' 'bout spout or burn, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 84, ed. 1876.

Hence (1) **Spoutiness,** *sb.* the state of having many boggy springs; applied to land; (2) **Spouty,** *adj.* springy, marshy; flooded with water.

(1) **Inv.** This spoutiness . . . demonstrates the great extent of till in the county, *Agric. Surv.* 26 (JAM.). (2) **Per., Slg.** Where the soil was spouty, at the skirts of the hills, covered drains have been made, *Statist. Acc.* XVII. 48 (*ib.*). **Gall.** A pair o' clogs For plunging mang the saft and spouty bogs, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 349, ed. 1876.

**12.** A large shoot for shipping coal; a coal loading place.

**e.Sc.** The owner would not have the spout to be used in loading the 'Nancy,' SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 29. **Nhb.**$^1$ Coal loading places are called the staiths or the spouts. **Nhb., Dur.** An oblong box down which coals are passed from a hopper into wagons or into the hold of a ship, NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

**13.** A horn, trumpet.

**Elg.** Come, Jamie, tout yer roosty spoot E'en till yer phiz be black again, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 161.

**14.** A squirt, syringe. Sc. (JAM.)

**SPOUT,** *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Also written **spoot.** [spūt.] The razor-fish, *Ensis siliqua.* Also in *comp.* **Spout-fish.**

**Sh.I.** 'Ye ken dat spoots wis a' frost-nippid, an' hit's my belief 'at wan ta be beggar'd is har'ly been left.' . . 'Is yon your cuddie o' spoots?' *Sh. News* (Apr. 22, 1899). **Or.I.** The razor, or, as we call it, the spout-fish, is also found in sandy places, BARRY *Hist.* (1805) (JAM.). **Fif.** Solen, the sheath or razor-fish; our fishers call them spouts, SIBBALD *Hist.* (1803) 135 (*ib.*). **Lnk.** Podles, spout-fish, sea cats, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 220.

**SPOUT,** *sb.*$^3$ Brks. [speut.] Spirits, good humour, esp. in phr. *in great spout.*

GROSE (1790); *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**$^1$ 'In great spout' is used to denote that a person is in a boisterous humour or much elated.

**SPOUTEMS,** *sb.* Oxf. [speu·təmz.] A game of marbles; see below.

At one time a very popular game at marbles. A boy threw a marble up a spout, and on coming down it lay where it rolled. The next boy sent his marble up the spout, and if, on coming down, this marble hit the other marble, both marbles became the possession of the last thrower. All marbles lay on the ground until they were hit by a marble rolling from the spout (G.O.).

**SPOUTER,** *sb.* Sc. Yks. Also in form **spooter** w.Sc. (JAM.) n.Yks. [spū·tər.] A squirt, syringe.

**w.Sc.** (JAM.) **n.Yks.** He wesht t'winders wiv a spooter (I.W.).

**SPOUTIE,** *adj.* Cld. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Vain, foppish.

**SPOUTROCH,** *sb.* Sc. Also in form **spootragh** (JAM.). [spū·trəχ.] Drink of any kind, but esp. weak, thin, washy drink.

**Lth.** (JAM.) **Gall.** A spoutroch o' tea, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 306, ed. 1876. **Kcb.** There was nae tea amang them in thae days, nane o' that vile spoutroch sae meikle sloated ower now-a-days, ELDER *Borgue* (1897) 29.

**SPOWE,** *sb. Obs.* Nrf. The whimbrel, *Numenius phaeopus.*

Spowl is mentioned together with the curlew in Sir Roger L'Estrange's *Household Book,* and seems to mean the whimbrel, *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 37; SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 200.

**SPOWEY,** *sb.* Nhb.$^1$ The house-sparrow, *Passer domesticus.*

**SPOWNY, SPOWT,** see **Spawney, Spaut.**

**SPRAAD, SPRAAG,** see **Spread,** *v.*, **Sprag(g.**

**SPRACH, SPRACHLE,** see **Spraich,** *v.*, **Sprauchle.**

**SPRACK,** *adj.* and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Wm. Yks. Stf. Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. s.Wal. Glo. Brks. Nrf. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Also written **sprak** Nrf.$^1$ [sprak, spræk.]

**1.** *adj.* Brisk, nimble, active; lively, alert, vigorous. Also used *advb.* Cf. **sprag,** *adj.*

**Sc.** All this fine sprack festivity and jocularity, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xliii. **Wm.** FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856) 197. **Yks.** 'Appen it's fer t'fishin', awd Sudley's sprack at 't, MACQUOID *Doris Barugh* (1877) xxiv. **Stf.** *The Chronicle* (Oct. 25, 1901). **War.** (J.R.W.); **War.**$^2$; **War.**$^3$ 'A sprack little fellow,' applied to a stable boy or groom, would mean quick in his movements; applied to a child would mean lively in manner and quick in intelligence. **s.Wor.**$^1$; **Hrf.**$^1$ **Glo.** Whur be aff to so sprack's marning? BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xv; **Glo.**$^{12}$ **Brks.** A uncommon sprack chap, Sir, HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* (1859) v; **Brks.**$^1$, **Nrf.** (A.G.), **Nrf.**$^1$, **Hmp.**$^1$ **s.Hmp.** He's wonderful sprack, is yer father, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xiii. **I.W.** Boys . . . are made that lither and sprack they can't bide quiet long together, GRAY *Heart of Storm* (1891) I. 38; **I.W.**$^1$, **Wil.**$^1$ **Dor.**$^1$ The sprackest wife 's a farmer's woldest daeter, 247. **Som.** A wer mooast oncommonly lively and sprack, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 20; (W.F.R.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

Hence (1) **Sprackish**, *adj.* smart, active; (2) **Sprackly**, *adv.* actively, vigorously; (3) **Sprackness**, *sb.* quickness, alertness, liveliness.

(1) **Sus.**$^1$ (2) **Dor.** Two sleek-heäir'd meares do sprackly pull My waggon vull, Barnes *Poems* (1869–70) 3rd S. 35. (3) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Dor.** From night-sleep's blackness, vull o' sprackness Out abroad to tweil ageän, Barnes *ib.* 67.

**2.** Intelligent, quick, shrewd.

**Nhp.**$^1$ Not uncommon in the Whittlebury Forest District. 'I don't know who can tell you; we've got never a sprack man in our village now'; **Nhp.**$^2$ My boy's a sprack un. **Wil.**$^1$ A main sprack child.

Hence **Sprackness**, *sb.* pertness, sharpness, sauciness.

**s.Wor.** A be so cheeky an' folks ca' it sprackness, *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (1896) XVII.

**3.** Neat, tidy.

**Hmp.** Wise *New Forest* (1883) 287. **Wil.** She is not pure or sprack, Penruddocke *Content* (1860) 32.

**4.** *v.* To be smart, quick, brisk. Used in *imper.*

**s.Wal.** Thou must sprack up, and arrange some jollification for the people, Raine *Torn Sails* (1898) 122. **Som.** Look alive, all o' ee—quick's you can! Sprack, little mouse, Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) ii.

[**1.** Cp. With-oute spores other spere and sprakliche he lokede, *P. Plowman* (c.) xxi. 10.]

**SPRACK**, *sb.* and *v.*$^2$ Cai.$^1$ [sprak.] **1.** *sb.* A dial. form of 'spark.' **2.** *v.* To emit sparks.

**SPRACKEN**, *v.* Som. [spræ·kən.] To enliven, excite. Cf. sprack, *adj.*

The best played fiddle upon earth can't spracken a body up to dance with one foot in the grave, Raymond *No Soul* (1899) 114.

**SPRACKLE**, *v.* n.Yks.$^2$ [spra·kl.] To sparkle or shine, as a thing does that is new or is brightly burnished; to sprout. Hence **Spracklin**, *sb.* a sprig or early shoot; a youth in his teens.

**SPRACKLE**, see **Spectacle**, **Sprauchle**.

**SPRACKT**, *adj.* Irel. Wor. Glo. Also written **spract** Dub.; **sprakt** Wor.; and in form **spracket** s.Wor.$^1$ [sprakt, sprækt.] Smart, active, brisk; quick, ready-witted, intelligent, sharp. See **Sprack**, *adj.*

**Dub.** Thomas Dogget, a native of Dublin, . . is described as 'a little, lively, spract man,' who danced the Cheshire Rounds full as well as the famous Captain George, Chambers *Bk. Days* (1869) II. 157. **Wor.** She is not sprakt like other folks (W.C.B.). **s.Wor.** He 'ain't got no sense, there 'ain't nothing sprackt about him; **s.Wor.**$^1$, **se.Wor.**$^1$ **Glo.**$^1$ Used in the Forest of Dean.

**SPRADDLE**, *v.* Dev. Amer. [spræ·dl.] To stride; to straddle or stretch the legs apart; to sprawl.

**Dev.** Yü mid be zartin Brownie wānt vāl coming down hill. Dreckly 'er veel'th 'erzel a-slipping, 'er spraddleth 'er legs abroad and stapp'th dead-still! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **n.Dev.** Es voot Time spraddl'th fore, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 96. [**Amer.** To a baby: 'Crawl along and spraddle out,' *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 374.]

**SPRAE**, **SPRAECH**, see **Sprey**, **Spraich**, *v.*

**SPRAEKLE**, **SPRAET**, see **Spreckle**, **Spret**, *v.*$^{12}$

**SPRAFFLE**, *v.* and *sb.* Lakel. Cum. [spra·fl.] **1.** *v.* To saunter along; to stroll about.

**Cum.** Bob an' Joe was off sprafflin' Ah know nut whoar, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1876) 81; **Cum.**$^4$ (s.v. Snaffle).

Hence **Sprafflin'**, *ppl. adj.* weak, undecided; used as a term of contempt. Also used *subst.*

**Lakel.**$^2$ A woman co'en her tudder hauf a laal howken, sprafflin thing. **Cum.** Contradict me ageàn, if thoo dar, thoo useless sprafflin, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1876) 16.

**2.** *sb. pl.* A term of contempt applied to a weak, washy person. Cum.$^4$ (s.v. Shaffles).

**SPRAG**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Not. Lin. Rut. War. Shr. Mon. e.An. [sprag, spræg.] **1.** *sb.* A spray; a branch or bough.

**e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** He alights on the familiar old hawthorn 'sprag,' as the fenmen call a spray, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 81.

**2.** A short, strong bar of wood; a bludgeon; a block of wood or piece of iron inserted in the spokes of a wheel to arrest progress.

**Sc.** (A.W.), **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.** (J.J.B.), **e.Dur.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.** (C.V.C.), **n.Yks.**$^2$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Wooden 'sprags' are used at a wholesale rate by servants at the bottom to bring the trucks to a stop exactly where required, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 8, 1896); (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**$^2$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ A bar of wood, about three feet long, tapering towards the ends, used for locking the wheels of railway trucks.

**3.** A short prop of timber, used to support the roof of a mine, while the pitmen are at work under-cutting.

**Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb., Dur.** A short prop placed by a hewer under his sump or back-end where there is a danger of its falling before being kirved sufficiently far in, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **Cum.**$^4$ There were no sprags and C. was working under it, *W. C. T.* (Oct. 8, 1898) 2. **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.), **w.Yks.**$^2$, **n.Stf.** (J.T.) **Shr.**$^1$ The Mining Regulation Act of 1873 requires that the sprags shall not be more than 6 ft. apart; **Shr.**$^2$

**4.** A large nail. Cf. **sprig**, *sb.*$^6$

**Cum.**$^4$ Sprags in a front dooar will hod, an' fower inch nails hes a terrable grip on a winda, *W. C. T. H.* (1894) 12. **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Not.** (L.C.M.), **n.Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ Such as is used to fasten the iron on to a cart-wheel, or a spurn to a post. 'He was putting a sprag in the wheel of one of the wagons.'

**5.** *v.* To put a brake on a wheel by inserting a 'sprag' or wedge so as to arrest its progress; *fig.* to arrest the progress of any one or anything.

**Lnk.** She's sprag'd the wheel wi, 'Stop yer sang,' Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 103. **Nhb.**$^1$ To sprag a waggon is to insert a chock through the wheel spokes till it projects and jams against the frame of the waggon, and thus stops the revolution of the wheel. **w.Dur.**$^1$ **Cum.**$^4$ Ah click't that branch an' spragg't her [the train] till a nicety, *W. C. T. X.* (1895) 8. **Wm.** He had charge of some trucks laden with stone, and whilst seated on one of them a youth was unable to sprag the wheels, *Standard* (Apr. 20, 1889). **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.), **n.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.** Used by navvies on the Manchester Ship Canal. Also as a command to stop talking, 'sprag it' (F.R.C.). **Rut.**$^1$

Hence **Spragging**, *vbl. sb.* the process of inserting a 'sprag' or wedge between the spokes of a wheel in order to stop it. w.Yks. (S.P.U.) **6.** Of horses drawing in a team: to jerk.

**Shr.**$^1$ That cowt does nuthin' but sprag w'eer 'er is, we mun pŭt 'im i' the pin.

**7.** To prop up; to support.

**Nhb.**$^1$ To sprag the jud in a coal mine is to wedge it up securely. **Cum.**$^4$ Neglected to sprag his jud of coal, *W. C. T.* (Oct. 8, 1898) 2. **Shr.**$^1$ Yo' mun tak' a balk o' timber an' sprag up that wall; **Shr.**$^2$ **Mon.** John Gregory was charged with neglecting to prop up his working place in the pit. . . As an effect of an overhanging piece of coal not being 'spragged,' it might have fallen upon the defendant or his helper, *Dy. News* (May 31, 1890).

**8.** To nail rails together. Chs.$^{13}$

[**1.** Cp. Swed. dial. *spragg*, *spragge*, a spray (Rietz).]

**SPRAG**, *sb.*$^2$ n.Cy. Yks. [sprag.] **1.** A young salmon, *Salmo salar*. n.Cy. Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **2.** A young cod-fish, *Morrhua vulgaris*. n.Yks. (T.S.)

**SPRAG**, *v.*$^2$ n.Yks.$^2$ [sprag.] To splinter; to split or shiver. 'I spragg'd my finger.'

**SPRAG**, *v.*$^3$ Shr.$^1$ [sprag.] To bulge, as in giving way.

Said of walls. 'That owd wall ööl be down, it sprags out most demendous.'

**SPRAG**, *adj.* n.Cy. Nhb. Wor. w.Cy. Wil. [sprag, spræg.] Lively, active; ingenious. Cf. **sprack**, *adj.*

**N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **se.Wor.**$^1$ **w.Cy.** To be 'pretty sprag' or 'sprack' is to be pretty well, lively, *Longman's Mag.* (Apr. 1898) 545. **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**$^1$

[Cp. He is a good sprag memory, Shaks. *Merry W.* iv. i. 84.]

**SPRAG(G**, *v.* and *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **spraag** S. & Ork.$^1$ [sprag.] **1.** *v.* To boast, brag; to swagger. Sh.I. (Jam.), S. & Ork.$^1$ **2.** *sb.* A boaster, braggart. *ib.*

**SPRAGGED**, *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* Dev. Also written **spraged**. Marked with white or bright spots or streaks; spotted, marked.

*Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 403; **Dev.**$^1$ Ma nose and lips were a-spray'd, and my arms as spragg'd as a long-cripple, 19.

**SPRAGGETY**, *adj.* Dev. Cor. [spræ·gəti.] Spotted, mottled. Cf. **spragged**.

**s.Dev.** Her's so spraggety as a long-cripple (F.W.C.). **Cor.**$^2$

**SPRAGGLES**, *sb. pl.* e.An. Knobs on wood, as the knots on a stick, &c. Wright; (M.C.H.B.)

**SPRAGGLING**, *ppl. adj.* Nrf. Cor. [spræ·glin.] Straggling, sprawling. Cf. **spraggly**.

**Nrf.** (A.G.F.) **Cor.**$^1$ Spraggling pattern, a large, gay straggling pattern; **Cor.**$^2$ A sprawling, ill-drawn design is 'spraggling,' or 'loud.'

**SPRAGGLY,** *adj.* Nrf. [**spræ·gli.**] Straggling, scattered.
This is a wonnerful spraggly sort of a willage, sir (W.R.E.).

**SPRAGGY,** *adj.* Yks. [**spra·gi.**] Thin, bony, ill-conditioned.

**n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ 'Spraggy fish.' 'A spraggy cod will grow no fatter, Till it gets a drink o' new May watter.' Local saying; **n.Yks.**$^4$, **m.Yks.**$^1$

**SPRAGHLE,** see **Sprauchle.**

**SPRAG-POST,** *sb.* War. See below.

A sprag (or prick) post consists of a central upright with forked ends, by which it is jammed to the top and bottom rails of a gate without nails (J.R.W.).

**SPRAICH,** *v.* and *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Also in forms **sprach** (Jam.); **spraech** Sh.I.; **sprech** Lnk.; **spreich** (Jam.). [**sprēχ.**] **1.** *v.* To cry with a shrill voice; to scream, cry; to wail, lament.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Sh.I.** Spraechin, laek a fraeksit bairn, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 111. **Bnff.**$^1$ **Lnk.** Wha's that sprechin', makin' sic a din? Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 165.

**2.** *sb.* A cry, shriek; the noise made by a child when weeping. Sc. (Jam.) **3.** *Fig.* A crowd, multitude.

**Ags.** Used obliquely, from the idea of the noise made. 'A spraich of bairns,' a great number of children (Jam.). **Fif.** Wi' spraichs o' bairns, a royat pack, Loupin' and shoutin' at his back, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 55.

[**2.** With hair down schaik, and petuus spraichis and cryis, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, iv. 11.]

**SPRAICH,** *sb.*$^2$ Sc. [**sprēχ.**] In phr. *spraich of day*, dawn or break of day. Cf. **screigh,** *v.* **4.**

**Rxb.** You can come back at spraich o' day, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 197. **Dmf.** At the very spraich of day on Marjorie's seventeenth birthday, *ib. Mawkin* (1898) 10.

**SPRAICHLE, SPRAICHRIE, SPRAICKLE,** see **Sprauchle, Spreagherie, Sprauchle.**

**SPRAID,** *v. Obs.* e.An. To sprinkle; to spatter; to moisten with spray. (Hall.), e.An.$^1$, Nrf.$^1$

**SPRAIG,** *v.* Lakel.$^2$ [**sprēg.**] To wade through water, long grass, &c. (s.v. Sprogued).

**SPRAIKLE,** see **Spreckle.**

**SPRAILING,** *ppl. adj.* Hmp. [**sprē·lin.**] Noisy, rowdy, 'hoydenish.'

A New Forest woman, many years ago, described some young women, who were not in her opinion conducting themselves quite correctly, as sprailing and gannicking (W.H.L.).

**SPRAIN,** *v. Obs.* Yks. Hrt. To sprinkle, spread, scatter.

**Yks.** The seed must be sprained upon them from the fingers, Hunter *Georgical Ess.* (1803) I. 136. **Hrt.** The other had a seed's-man to sprain his pease in every furrow, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. i. 51.

[OFr. *espreindre*, to press, wring, strain, squeeze out (Cotgr.).]

**SPRAING,** *sb.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Also written **sprayng** Sc. (Jam.); and in form **sprain** Sc. (Jam.) S. & Ork.$^1$ [**sprēŋ.**] **1.** *sb.* A long stripe or streak; a ray, streamer; a variegated streak; a tint, shade of colour. Also used *fig.*

**Sc.** She may show those diamond sprainings Which truss her inky hair, Cunningham *Sngs.* (1813) 13. **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Elg.** He thinks na yon thin-bosom'd spraing That skirts sae lightly by . . . Will mantle mirk the sky, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 154. **Rnf.** His skin as white as mountain snaw, Save whar the gowden spraings confest Shone glancin' on his wally chest, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 5. **Lnk.** A tartan plaid, scarlet and green the sets, Wi' spraings like goud and siller, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 26, ed. 1783. **Dmf.** Like a white cockade Wi' spraings o' blue, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 38. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 340, ed. 1876. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

**2.** *v.* To streak, stripe; to tint, variegate. Also used *fig. Gen.* in *pp.*

**Sc.** The window's sprainged wi' icy stars, *Whistle Binkie* (1878) II. 350 (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Or.I.** One bird . . . all stripped or sprainged on the back, Brand *Hist.* (1701) 55 (Jam.). **Bnff.**$^1$ **w.Sc.** A silk vest bonnily spraingit with various colours, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 273. **Edb.** Some liveries red or yellow wear, And some are tartan spraingit, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 159, ed. 1785. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

[**1.** Or twynkland sprayngis with thair giltin glemys, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, iii. 90.]

**SPRAINT,** *v. Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. To run forward; to spring or move quickly. See **Sprent,** *v.*$^2$

**Sc.** I'm content to see ye spraint Right free o' dool an' care ay, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 73 (Jam.). **Rxb.** Here I am sprainting after ye this mile past and mair, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 3.

[Cp. ME. *sprenten*, to leap, run (Stratmann).]

**SPRAINTS,** *sb.* Nhb. Yks. [**sprēnts.**] The dung or excrement of the otter.

**Nhb.**$^1$ (s.v. Swage), **n.Yks.**$^4$ [Mayer *Sptsmn's Direct.* (1845) 143.]

**SPRAITH,** *sb.* Bnff. [**sprēþ.**] A large number, a quantity. (Jam.), Bnff.$^1$

**SPRAKEN,** *v.* Wor. [**sprē·kən.**] To sprain.

**s.Wor.** 'Er was going out o' the door, and 'er 'eels fled up, and 'er fell and sprakened 'er ankle (H.K.).

**SPRALL,** see **Sproil.**

**SPRALLICH,** *v.* and *sb.* Bnff.$^1$ [**spra·ləχ.**] **1.** *v.* To sprawl. **2.** To cry loudly; to shriek. **3.** *sb.* A loud, shrill cry.

**SPRANG,** *sb.* Oxf.$^1$ [**spræŋ.**] A root; *pl.* the fangs of a tooth. *MS. add.*

**SPRANGGELIN',** *ppl. adj.* Oxf.$^1$ Straggling.

Uuy sin u lot u gret sprang·gŭlin kyab·ij in dhai dhaa·r lot·ments, aul levz un noa aa·rts.

**SPRANGLE,** *v.* Sc. and Amer. **1.** *Obs.* To struggle; to make a spring in order to get free.

**Edb.** Learmont *Poems* (1791) 176. **Slk.** When they [the sheep] wad sprangle away, I stick firm and fast mysel, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 292, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** (Jam.)

**2.** To sprawl. Or.I. (S.A.S.) [Amer. (C.D.)]

**SPRANGLES,** *sb. pl.* Dor. [**spræ·ŋglz.**] Very small thread buttons.

The more common sorts of buttons were jams, shirts, sprangles, and mites. . . The pretty little sprangles and mites which are far too delicate a manufacture to be superseded without regret, *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. vii. 94; (C.W.B.)

**SPRANK,** *sb.*$^1$ e.An. [**spræŋk.**] A crack, split, or flaw in a piece of wood. Nrf.$^1$, Suf. (Hall.), Suf.$^1$ Hence **Spranked,** *ppl. adj.* of wood: cracked, split. Suf.$^1$

**SPRANK,** *v.* and *sb.*$^2$ Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Also in form **sprenk** e.Som. [**spræŋk.**] **1.** *v.* To sprinkle; to water with a watering-pot.

**e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ Harry, mind you sprank they plants well. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1891).

Hence **Spranker** or **Sprenker,** *sb.* a watering-pot.

**e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ Thick spranker's a-brokt, he on't hold water. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1891).

**2.** *sb.* A sprinkling, watering; a slight shower; *fig.* a sprinkling of anything; a fair quantity.

**Hmp.** We'v got a good sprank of fruit this year (H.C.M.B.). **Wil.**$^1$ There be a good sprank o' fruit to-year. **w.Som.**$^1$ I gid 'em a bit of a sprank 's mornin'. **Dev.** They laughed at me for getting my hay in so early, so I shouldn't mind if theirs got a bit of a sprank, *Reports Provinc.* (1891).

**SPRANK,** *adj.* Brks.$^1$ I.W.$^1$ [**spræŋk.**] Ready, quick, active.

**SPRANKLING,** *sb.* Dev. [**spræ·ŋklin.**] A sprinkling, a fair quantity or amount. Cf. **sprank,** *v.*

There's a middlin spranklin o' fruit 'pon that wall, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 109.

**SPRAT,** *sb.*$^1$ Yks. Lan. Lon. e.An. Ken. Dev. [**sprat, spræt.**] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Sprat-borer,** the red-throated diver, *Colymbus septentrionalis*; (2) **-day,** Lord Mayor's day; (3) **-divers,** var. species of divers; see below; (4) **-loon,** see (1); (5) **-mowe,** the herring-gull, *Larus argentatus.*

(1) **Ess.** From its fondness for sprats it is [so] called, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 214. (2) **Lon.** Sprats . . . are generally introduced about the 9th of November. Indeed, 'Lord Mayor's day' is sometimes called 'sprat day,' Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 69. (3) **Ken.** To mention a few of the family of the divers, we have the sprat diver, Son of Marshes *Lond. Town* (ed. 1894) 153. (4) **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 47. **Ess.** Swainson *ib.* **Ken.** About the estuary of the Thames, both on the Kentish and Essex sides, where these birds follow the numerous

shoals of sprats, and are in consequence called the Sprat Loon, Yarrell *Birds* (2nd ed.) III. 442; *Science Gossip* (1882) 65; **Ken.**$^1$ (5) **Nrf.** (A.G.), **Nrf.**$^1$

**2.** The silver launce, *Ammodytes Tobianus.*

**Dev.** The sand eel or silver launce. .. In some parts of Dev. they are locally known as 'sprats,' *Fishing Gazette* (Oct. 25, 1890) 217.

**3.** *pl. Fig.* Small potatoes. [Not known to our correspondents.] Lan. *Nature Notes*, No. 9.

**SPRAT,** *sb.*$^2$ Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Yks. **[sprat.]**

**1.** Long, rough grass such as grows on marshy ground; rush. Cf. **spret,** *sb.*$^1$, **sprot,** *sb.*$^1$ **1.**

**Dmf.** That species of grass which grows on marshy ground, commonly called spratt, is much used for fodder, *Statist. Acc.* IV. 518 (Jam.). **n.Cy.** (J.H.) **Nhb.**$^1$ There is not much danger of lairing where sprats grow abundantly, Johnston *Botany*, 199 (s.v. Spart). **Cum.**$^4$ (s.v. Sprits.)

**2.** *pl.* Small wood. Yks. (K.) Cf. **sprot,** *sb.*$^1$ **3.**

**SPRAT,** *sb.*$^3$ Nhb. Yks. Nhp. Suf. **[sprat, spræt.]** A kind of barley with a flat ear and very long beards, *Hordeum vulgare. Gen.* in *comb.* **Sprat barley.** See **Battledore, 4.**

**Nhb.** Marshall *Review* (1808) I. 77; **Nhb.**$^1$ **n.Yks.** That of the battledore, or sprat barley, is gaining ground, Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 119. **ne.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 15. **Nhp.**$^1$, **Suf.**$^1$

**SPRATE, SPRATHE,** see **Spret,** *v.*$^1$, **Spreathe.**

**SPRATLING,** *adj.* Hmp.$^1$ **[spræ·tlin.]** Consequential, uppish.

**SPRATOON,** *sb.* e.Lth. Nrf. The red-throated diver, *Colymbus septentrionalis.* Swainson *Birds* (1885) 214. See **Sprat-loon,** s.v. **Sprat,** *sb.*$^1$ **1** (4).

**SPRATTER,** *sb.* Hmp. **[spræ·tə(r).]** The common guillemot, *Lomvia troile.*

[So called] from its fondness for small fry, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 217; Wise *New Forest* (1883) 287; **Hmp.**$^1$

**SPRATTLE,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **spratle** Edb. **[spra·tl.]** **1.** *v.* To scramble; to struggle, sprawl. Cf. **sprottle.**

**Per.** Till to the boons they spread and sprattle, Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 88. **Ayr.** Ye may creep and sprawl and sprattle, Burns *To a Louse*, st. 3.

**2.** *sb.* A scramble, struggle, sprawl.

**Sc.** In the deepest hole of the Nith and making a sprattle for your life, Scott *Redg.* (1824) xii. **Ayr.** Thro' the drift, deep-lairing sprattle Beneath a scar, Burns *Winter Night* (1785) st. 3. **Edb.** Num'rous spats, that is nae beauty, Frae bite and spratle [of a flea], Liddle *Poems* (1821) 50.

**SPRAUCH,** *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. The house-sparrow, *Passer domesticus.* See **Sprug,** *sb.*

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Slk.** Their numbers . . . seemed to justify the humanest of boys in killing any quantity of sprauchs, *Blackw. Mag.* (Sept. 1828) 289; You had but to fling a stone into any stack-yard, and up rose a sprauch-shower, *ib.*

**SPRAUCH,** *v. Obs.* Sc. To sprawl. See **Sprauchle, 2.**

**Fif.** [She] maist dislocate[d] her henchle-bane; Exceptin' her (for she lay sprauchin'), . . The fient a body that had feet, That didna skirr into the street, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 49.

**SPRAUCHLE,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Also written **spraughle** Sc. (Jam.) N.I.$^1$; **sprawchle** Gall.; and in forms **sprachel** Fif.; **sprachle** Sc. Uls. Nhb.; **sprackle** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$; **spraghle** Ant. s.Don.; **spraichle** Bwk. Rxb.; **spraickle** Sc. (Jam.) **[sprā·χl, spra·χl.]**

**1.** *v.* To climb, clamber; to scramble; to struggle towards; *gen.* with *up.* Also used *fig.* See **Sprickle.**

**Sc.** Wad ye have naebody spraickle up the brae but yoursell? Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxxi; (Jam.) **Frf.** I maun sprackle through it a', Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 44. **Fif.** Sin' you an' I begun To sprachel up life's hill, Gray *Poems* (1811) 130. **Dmb.** We had managed to sprauchle through the weeds and rotten timmer in the avenue, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxix; I sprackled up the brae, Burns *Lord Daer*, st. 1. **Edb.** Whiles sprackling up the brae, McDowall *Poems* (1839) 47. **Bwk.** We've routh o' disappointments as We sprauchle up the brae, Calder *Poems* (1897) 230. **Rxb.** Spraichle you up and throw down the gear, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 136. **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 335. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 169, ed. 1876. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.** Weel pleased to see a frien' just then, He sprachled doon the hill, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 318; **Nhb.**$^1$

**2.** To sprawl.

**Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); (Jam.) **Ayr.** They nae sooner get on a bit o' dacent dry grun' than they sprachle back again into the mud, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 42. **Edb.** Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 204. **Gall.** The foul ask sprachles 'neath the broo, *Gallovidian* (1901) III. 174. **N.I.**$^1$, **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **Ant.** To sprawl and cast about for support in water, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Nhb.** Gets a sair dunt that sends him sprachlin' Against the wa', Strang *Earth Fiend* (1892) 13.

**3.** *sb. Fig.* A struggle.

**Bwk.** The warsle's ower wi' him, The spraichle an' the hoast are ower, The bonnie e'en are dim, Crockett *Minstrelsy* (1893) 223.

**4.** A straggling branch. N.I.$^1$

**SPRAUGE,** see **Sprog,** *sb.*$^2$

**SPRAUNCH,** *v.* e.Lan.$^1$ **[sprǭnʃ.]** To exaggerate; to tell lies.

**SPRAUT, SPRAWCHLE,** see **Sprawt, Sprauchle.**

**SPRAWDER,** *v.* Lin. **[sprǭ·də(r).]** To sprawl.

While some fell sprawdering on the ground, Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 50, 156.

**SPRAWL,** *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ Lin. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. e.An. Som. Dev. Cor. **[sprǭl, sprǫəl.]** **1.** *v.* To stretch out; to walk with legs and arms extended. *Gen.* with *out.*

**n.Lin.**$^1$ He sprawls aboot e' his walk as if his legs an' airms was saails o' milns. **Hrf.** Hur swore as hur sid him 'ooth hur oawn heyes sprawl'd out all his length on th' ground, *Why John* (*Coll.* L.L.B.). **Glo.** Ther' small figurs a sprawlin' their arms out like children, *Fairford Ch. Windows.*

Hence *sprawled all along, phr.* at full length, stretched out.

**Oxf.** Lāyin sprāld āwl along . . . klōs bī tha ows-door, *Why John* (*Coll.* L.L.B.).

**2.** *sb. pl.* A disease in young ducks which causes them to sprawl about. Cf. **sproil, 3.**

**w.Som.**$^1$ **Dev.** Of some young ducks. 'They may get the sprawls.'. . It is a weakness of the spine which affects the legs of young ducks, causing them to straddle or sprawl about, *Reports Provinc.* (1893). **Cor.**$^1$ They are said to have the sprawls when they have not strength to stand on their legs; **Cor.**$^2$

**3.** *pl.* Small, straggling, sprawling branches of trees, &c. e.An.$^1$, Nrf.$^1$, Suf.$^1$

**SPRAWL,** *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Som. Dev. **[sprǭl.]** **1.** *v.* In carpentry: to cause roughness by planing against the grain. Cf. **spall, 4.**

**w.Som.**$^1$ Dis'n zee thy plane's to ronk—how he's a-sprawling the work?

**2.** *sb.* A thick, rough shaving; a chip of a stone or brick.

**w.Som.**$^1$ A mason would say to his labourer, 'Here, hand up a vew sprawls, wi't.' **Dev.** A mason, speaking of a wall, said, 'I can key 'un up tight enough wi' sprawls,' *Reports Provinc.* (1883) 93.

**SPRAWL,** see **Sproil.**

**SPRAWLS,** *sb. pl.* Sc. **[sprālz.]** Pieces, shreds, tatters; lit. limbs.

Rive to sprawls, *Whistle Binkie* (1878) I. 352 (Jam. *Suppl.*).

**SPRAWNY,** *sb. Obs.* Wil.$^1$ A sweetheart.

**SPRAWT,** *v.* n.Cy. Wm. Yks. Lan. Nhp. Also written **spraut** Wm. **[sprǭt, sprǫət.]** **1.** To sprawl, kick about; to loll; to stretch out the arms and legs in a lazy fashion. Also used *fig.*

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**$^2$ Kickin' an' sprawtin'. **Lan.** Th' next minit he're sprawtin afore th' fire, Brierley *Waverlow* (1884) 164. **s.Lan.**$^1$ Theaw keawers theer sprawtin' abeawt, theaw'd mooar likker goo an' seech for summut t'do.

**2.** To kick and struggle. Wm. (Hall.) Hence **Sprauting,** *ppl. adj., fig.,* struggling, rebellious.

**Wm.** My humble situation may check ivery sprauting thought, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 25.

**3.** To spread out. **Nhp.**$^1$ Don't sprawt your gown out so.

**SPRAWT,** see **Sprot,** *sb.*$^1$

**SPRAY,** *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhp. War. Glo. Oxf. Mid. Ken. Sur. Sus. Dor. Also written **spraay** Wxf.$^1$; and in form **spry** Ken.$^{12}$ **[sprē.]** **1.** A branch, bough. See **Sprag,** *sb.*$^1$

**Ayr.** While birds rejoice on every spray, Burns *On Cessnock Banks*, st. 5. **Edb.** Birdies sing upon the sprays, McDowall *Poems* (1839) 209; The warblers that sang on the spray, McLaren *Rhymes* (1881) 59.

**2.** A kind of faggot of a second quality.

**Mid.** The half-yard wood, which was originally given as a recompense to the labourer for clearing the ground, now yielded to the proprietor seven shillings a stack ; . . the spray, being made up into what they called 'pimps,' several shillings profit, MIDDLETON *Agric.* (1798) 120. **Sur.**$^1$ Faggots are divided into best, bavins, sprays, kiln (or kell), and pimping faggots.

**3.** *Comp.* (1) **Spray-faggot,** (2) **-wood,** small wood, brushwood.

(1) **Sus.** The spray-faggot of all his extensive woods being cut down as fuel for his kilns, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 480. (2) **Ken.** LEWIS *I. Tenet* (1736) ; **Ken.**$^{12}$, **Sus.**$^1$ **Dor.** HAYNES *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 45.

**4.** Twisted hazel or willow used for thatching ; *gen.* in *pl.*

**Wxf.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ Twigs of hazel, sallow, or other pliant wood, used by thatchers to pin down the rods to the thatch when a new coat is put over an old one. **War.** (J.R.W.) ; MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Glo.**$^1$ **Oxf.** Sticks sharpened at each end, and thrust into the thatch to keep down the binders at the end of a roof (K.).

**SPRAY,** *v.*$^1$ Yks. Also Pem. Glo. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Nfld. Also written **sprey·** Wil. [sprē.] To have the skin rough and sore from exposure to wind or wet. *Gen.* in *pp.* See **Spreathe, Spre(e, Spry,** *v.*

**n.Yks.** The hands are said to be sprayed with frost. 'My hands is all sprayed,' a maid-servant will often say, *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iii. 278. **Pem.** Commonly used, *ib.* 175. **Glo.** My hands are so badly sprayed (A.B.) ; **Glo.**$^1$, **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.), **Wil.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ I don't like this wind at all, it makes my face spray so. 'My hands are all sprayed, and as rough as a rasp,' would be said by educated persons. **Dev.**$^1$ Ma nose and lips were a-spray'd, 19. **n.Dev.** Poor Bobby's hands wi' cold be spraid, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 25. **Cor.**$^{12}$ [**Nfld.** *Trans. Amer. Flk-Lore Soc.* (1894).]

Hence **Spraying,** *ppl. adj.* of the wind : cold, cutting.

**Cor.**$^1$ A spraying east wind ; **Cor.**$^2$

**SPRAY,** *v.*$^2$ Wil.$^1$ [splē.] To splay a sow, when set aside for fattening.

**SPRAY-BRICKS,** *sb. pl.* *Obs.* Suf.$^1$ Bricks made with a bevel for reducing the thickness of a wall.

**SPRAY-FOOT,** see **Spry-foot.**

**SPRAYLETS,** *int.* m.Yks.$^1$ [sprē·lits.] A kindly interjection. 'Bless thee, bairn ! Spraylets on thee, honey !'

**SPREAD,** *sb.* Dev. Amer. [spred.] A quilt, coverlet.

**Dev.** Her snatched up the spread and ran upstairs with en, O'NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 89. [**Amer.** The' was lace coverin's on the bed pillars, an' a silk an' lace spread, WESTCOTT *David Harum* (1900) xxvi.]

**SPREAD,** *v.* Var. gram. forms and dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [sprēd, spred, spriəd, sprīd, w.Yks. spreid.] **I.** Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense* : (1) **Sprade,** (2) **Spreath,** (3) **Sprede,** (4) **Spreead,** (5) **Spreed,** (6) **Spreeod,** (7) **Spreeth,** (8) **Spreid.**

(1) **Chs.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ This butter's aumust too 'ard to sprade. (2) **m.Yks.**$^1$ (3) **Shr.**$^1$ (4) **Cum.**$^1$ **Wm.** It began ta spreead, ROBISON *Aald Taales* (1882) 16. **n.Yks.**$^4$ **w.Yks.** Fine fancy carpit [to] spreead o' wer flooar, *Factory Times* (Aug. 2, 1889) 5. **e.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$ (5) **Nhb.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^2$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ 35, **m.Yks.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$ **s.Not.** Spreed the hay well about (J.P.K.). **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.), **sw.Lin.**$^1$ **Rut.** *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 346. **Hrf.**$^2$ **Nrf.** Let me spreed your butter, *N. & Q.* (1884) 6th S. ix. 15. (6) **s.Lan.**$^1$ (7) **m.Yks.**$^1$ (8) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 207. **w.Yks.** WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 136.

**2.** *Preterite* : (1) **Spraad,** (2) **Sprad,** (3) **Sprade,** (4) **Spræd,** (5) **Spraod,** (6) **Spred,** (7) **Spreead,** (8) **Spreəd,** (9) **Spreeded,** (10) **Spre·h'd,** (11) **Spre·h'dh,** (12) **Spreidit,** (13) **Spried,** (14) **Sprod.**

(1) **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 40. (2) **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^1$ (3) **ne.Yks.**$^1$ 35, **e.Yks.**$^1$ (4) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 207. (5) **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 40. (6) **sw.Lin.**$^1$ (7) **n.Lan.** R. PIKETAH *Forness Flk.* (1870) 6. (8) **w.Yks.** WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 136. (9) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (10, 11) **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 40. (12) **Sc.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) (13) **Sc.** Spried his wings, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xv. (14) **Ker.** A spring o' wather . . . sprod into a little pool, BARTRAM *White-headed Boy* (1898) 20. **s.Chs.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^1$

**3.** *Pp.* : (1) **Sprad,** (2) **Spræd,** (3) **Spred,** (4) **Spreed,** (5) **Spreeden,** (6) **Spreiden,** (7) **Spridden,** (8) **Sprodden.**

(1) **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ They'n sprad the lime despert thin o' the 'arp-leasow. (2) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 207. (3) **sw.Lin.**$^1$ (4) **Not.** Sperrit may be spreed thick on a little bit, PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 341. (5) **w.Yks.**$^5$ (s.v. Shotten). (6) **Sc.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) (7) **ne.Yks.**$^1$ 34. **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 40. (8) **m.Yks.**$^1$ Spruod·u'n, *ib.* **w.Yks.** The knowledge sprodden abroad thru t'daily papers, *Yksman.* (Aug. 1878) 108 ; WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 136. **s.Chs.**$^1$

**II.** Dial. uses. **1.** In phr. *to spread bread* or *a piece*, to butter bread.

**Sc.** (JAM.), **Cai.**$^1$ **Dmb.** When ye've spread your piece, Dan, I've a letter for ye, STRANG *Lass of Lennox* (1899) 299.

**2.** To break hay out of swath for the purpose of drying it ; to 'ted.'

**n.Yks.** The grass falls under the scythe in sweeathes, which are then spread out by the hay-makers (I.W.). **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788) ; **e.Yks.**$^1$ 'What's Jack aboot te-day ?' 'He's spreeadin'.' **s.Not.** (J.P.K.)

**3.** To grow stout or broad ; to grow fat.

**Lin.** The 'spreeding' ploughboy fed on abundance of milk and bacon, *Cornh. Mag.* XLVI. 232 ; **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ Well, we don't see her grow, but we have said she spreeds.

**4.** To make much of oneself ; to swagger, show off. Also used *reflex.*

**s.Chs.**$^1$ Lóok ŭt im spree·din dhéeŭr ; ée thingk·s nóo smau· béeŭr ŭn imsel· naay ée)z got·n ŭmùng· dhŭ big nobz ŭ bit. [**Amer.** It's almost impossible to get a bit of good honest bounce out of an American, nowadays—to get him to spread himself, HOWELLS *Lady of Aroostook* (1879) xxiv.]

**5.** To dress up, adorn.

**n.Yks.**$^2$ 'Desperately spreeded,' very much adorned.

**SPREAD-BAT,** *sb.* Brks. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. [spre·d-bæt.] **1.** The wooden bar or stick used to keep the chains or traces of horses apart when ploughing, &c. Ken. (P.M.), Ken.$^1$, Sur.$^1$, Sus.$^1$ **2.** See below.

**Brks., Hmp.** An implement like a spud, having a long straight shaft as a handle with a small blade fastened to the lower end. It is carried on a plough and is used for freeing the share from weeds or earth (W.H.E.).

**SPREADER,** *sb.* Yks. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Mid. Ken. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in forms **sprader** Shr.$^1$ ; **spreeder** n.Yks.$^2$ Hrf.$^2$ [spre·də(r).]

**1.** The stick or stretcher used to keep apart the chain traces worn by cart-horses. Also called **Spread-bat** (q.v.).

**w.Wor.**$^1$, **s.Wor.**$^1$, **se.Wor.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^1$ **Shr., Hrf.** A 'knock-kneed' person is said to want 'spreaders' to keep his legs out, BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Hrf.**$^{12}$, **Glo.**$^1$, **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.*, **Brks.**$^1$, **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.), **Ken.** (P.M.), **Hmp.** (W.H.E.), **Hmp.**$^1$ **Wil.** If a wanted a spreader var's harness, AKERMAN *Tales* (1853) 173 ; **Wil.**$^1$ **Dor.** BARNES *Gl.* (1863) (s.v. Stratcher). **Som.** (W.F.R.), **w.Som.**$^1$ **Dev.** Used only with a fore-horse (R.P.C.). **nw.Dev.**$^1$

**2.** A plasterer. Som. (W.F.R.) **3.** A spendthrift.

**Hrf.**$^2$ There a bin herders in their family lung enough—a wants a spreeder.

**4.** A magnificent individual. n.Yks.$^2$

**SPREADING,** *ppl. adj.* Sc. Dor. In *comb.* (1) **Spreading-board,** a board on which the sheep are laid while being sheared ; (2) **-drink,** *obs.*, a drinking-bout.

(1) **Dor.** To help her over the spreading-board into the bright May sunlight outside, HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) xxii. (2) **Per.** Certain old drinking customs that used to be known to the various 'trades' by whom they were practised, as the 'foondin' pint,' 'the bindin' spree,' 'the spreadin' drink,' &c., HALIBURTON *Furth in Field* (1894) 18.

**SPREAGH,** *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **spreath** ; **spreich** (JAM.). [sprīχ.] Cattle-lifting ; booty, spoil.

Driving a spreagh (whilk is in plain Scotch stealing a herd of nowte), SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxvi ; A man kens little till he's driven a spreagh of neat cattle, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xi ; Taking spreaths or herds of cattle from their hereditary enemies, HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 273 ; (JAM.)

[Nor by the coist na spreicht to drive awa, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 51 ; For to observe and keip the spreith or pray, *ib.* 113. Gael. *spréidh*, cattle.]

**SPREAGHERIE,** *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Also in forms **spraichrie, spraigherie** (JAM.) ; **sprechery, spreicherie.**

**1.** Cattle-lifting ; small spoil, paltry booty. See **Spreagh.**

**Sc.** Quiet eneugh saving some spreagherie on the Lowlands, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxvi ; (JAM.)

**2.** Movables of rather an inferior kind, esp. stolen goods.

**Sc.** It is unspeakable the quantity of useless sprechery which they have collected on their march, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xli. **Sh.I.** As muckle spreicherie as wad hae made a man of me for the rest of my life, *ib. Pirate* (1821) vii. **Fif.** Of one who has [*sic*] deceased, it is said: 'Had he ony maighrie?' The reply may be, 'No, but he had a gude deal of spraichrie'; the latter being used to signify what is of less value, a collection of trifling articles (Jam., s.v. Maighrie). **Edb.** We made some most famous second-hand bargains of sprechery, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) v.

**SPREAK,** *v.* Cmb. To sprain.

The dog spreaked his leg (W.W.S.).

**SPREAT, SPREATH,** see **Spret,** *sb.*$^1$, **Spreagh, Spreeth.**

**SPREATHE,** *v.* and *sb.* Glo. Brks. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Also written **spreethe** Brks. Hmp. Som.; **sprēthe** Dor.; and in form **sprathe** Dor. [sprīð.] **1.** *v.* To have the skin red and sore from exposure to wind or wet. *Gen.* in *pp.* See **Spray,** *v.*$^1$, **Spreaze, Spry,** *v.*

**Glo.**$^{12}$ **Brks.**$^1$ Zee how my hands be spreathed wi' the cawld. **Hmp.** (J.R.W.), **Hmp.**$^1$ **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iii. 134; Slow *Gl.* (1892); (W.H.E.), **Wil.**$^1$ **Dor.** *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 178; My lips be a-sprēthed, Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** (W.F.R.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**2.** *sb.* A rough, sore place on the skin caused by exposure to wind or wet.

**Brks., Hmp., Wil.** (W.H.E.) **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

**SPREAZE,** *v.* Wil.$^2$ [sprīz.] To have the skin red and sore from exposure to wind and wet. *Gen.* used in *pp.* See **Spreathe.**

**SPRECH, SPRECHERY,** see **Spraich,** *v.*, **Spreagherie.**

**SPRECKLE,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. e.An. Also written **spraekle** Sh.I.; and in forms **spraikle** Per.; **sprickle** Cum.$^2$ [spre·kl.]

**1.** *v.* To speckle; to become speckled or spotted.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^1$, **Bnff.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 12, 1898).

Hence (1) **Spreckled,** *ppl. adj.* speckled, spotted; (2) **Spreckled-belly,** *sb.* a frog; (3) **Spreckly,** *adj.*, see (1).

(1) **Sc.** Black backs and spreckl'd bellies, Kinloch *Ballads* (1827) 111. **Sh.I.** Wir spraekled duik, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 246. **Per.** Spraikled like spice amon' saut, Stewart *Character* (1857). **Ayr.** The bonie lark . . . Wi' spreckl'd breast, Burns *To a Mount. Daisy* (Apr. 1786) st. 2. **Gall.** Eggs . . . strangely spreckled black and yellow, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 286, ed. 1876. **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$, **Cum.** (E.W.P.), **Cum.**$^2$, **n.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 363. **n.Lin.**$^1$, **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) **sw.Lin.**$^1$ It's one of those light-coloured spreckled ones. **Lei.**$^1$ Not so common as 'peckled.' **Nhp.**$^1$ **War.**$^3$ 'Spreckled' hens. **e.An.**$^1$, **Suf.**$^1$ (2) **n.Lin.**$^1$ (3) **Sc.** The spreckly mavis, A. Scott *Poems* (1805) 135 (Jam.). **Nhb.**$^1$ A spreckley hen.

**2.** *sb.* A speckle, spot; a freckle. Sc. (Jam.), Cai.$^1$, Bnff.$^1$, n.Yks.$^1$, w.Yks. (J.W.)

[Cp. Swed. *spräcklig*, motley, speckled (Öman).]

**SPRECKMADOTCH,** *sb.* e.Yks.$^1$ [spre·kmədotʃ.] A diminutive person, *gen.* used in *comb.* with *little.*

**SPRE(E,** *v.* Oxf. Som. Cor. [sprī.] To have the skin red and sore from exposure to wind or wet. *Gen.* used in *pp.* See **Spray,** *v.*$^1$, **Spreathe.**

**Oxf.** 'Her legs are a bit spreed with the cold wind.' 'Used when the hands are only spreed, not cut, and open' (E.M.W.); **Oxf.**$^1$ **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Cor.**$^1$ (s.v. Spray).

Hence **Spreeing,** *ppl. adj.* of the wind: cold, cutting. Cor.$^1$

**SPREE,** *sb.* and *v.* In *gen.* dial. and slang use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [sprī.] **1.** *sb.* A frolic, merrymaking, piece of fun; a 'lark'; a jollification, drinking-bout.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Sh.I.** A' wis young villens used ta feel a sort o' regret 'at his sprees didna happen aftener, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 86. **Cai.** Come out for a spree, Horne *Countryside* (1896) 73. **Per.** Certain old drinking customs that used to be known to the various 'trades' by whom they were practised, as the 'foondin' pint,' 'the bindin' spree,' Haliburton *Furth in Field* (1894) 18. **Fif.** The nicht afore New Year there's to be a big spree, Heddle *Marget* (1899) 47. **Ayr.** The airs o' my wife When buskin' hersel' for a spree, White *Jottings* (1879) 267. **Edb.** Wi' a licht heart I went in for the spree o' gettin' marriet, Campbell *Deilie Jock* (1897) 101. **Gall.** Brocht hame in the bottom o' a cairt after twa days' spree, Crockett *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 237. **n.Ir.** That wuz the biggest spree iver a had in my life, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 16. **Don.** I'll give yez all a handsome spree, . . haivin's an' lashin's iv tay an' curran' buns, *Cent. Mag.* (July 1901) 433. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Nhb.** He used to lend her father money and take him out on sprees to Brantham, Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 167. **w.Yks.** When he'd selled em he went on t'spree wit brass, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1866) 12. **Lan.** Owd Neddy likes a spree as weel as ony man, Waugh *Owd Bodle*, 256; **Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Not.** They're good chaps to goo on the spree wi', Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 119. **Lin.**$^1$ **Lei.** *Lei. Chron.* (Mar. 13, 1875). **Nhp.**$^1$ **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **s.Wal.** Bent upon having as many sprees as they could while their money lasted, Raine *Garthowen* (1900) 339. **Brks.**$^1$ **Lon.** We were too fond of what was called getting on the spree, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 446. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**$^2$, **Nrf.** (E.M.), **Suf.**$^1$ **Ken.** He had gone on the spree to some more distant diggings, Carr *Cottage Flk.* (1897) 62. **Sur.** Come in to have a spree, Son of Marshes *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 217. **Dev.**$^1$ **m.Cor.** Some spree again to-night, Penberthy *Warp and Woof*, 111.

**2.** A quarrel, fight, melée; strife, disturbance, hubbub.

**Abd.** Twa Emperors ance had a bit o' a spree. . . I believe they fell out 'cause they cud na agree, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 600. **Ayr.** When ony twa wanted to raise up a spree, . . Naething roused him sae much as to say he was wee, Aitken *Lays* (1883) 50. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 7, ed. 1876.

**3.** *v.* To frolic, make merry; to join in drunken or noisy mirth. *Gen.* in *prp.*

**Bnff.**$^1$, **Cld.** (Jam.) **Lth.** Owre stern an' proud to spree He strode a soldier to the last, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 128. **n.Ir.** There wis feastin', An' drinkin', an' spreein' before that he died, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 44. **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Nor waste yo'r time in spreein', *Sngs.* (1867) 30; While aw'd brass, aw'r sure to spree, Ramsbottom *Rhymes* (1864) 38. **Ken.** Somebody's aller's askin' 'im to go along wi' 'em drinkin' or spreein' one way or another, Carr *Cottage Flk.* (1897) 32. **Dev.**$^1$

**4.** To smarten up; to make spruce; to show oneself off.

**Lth.** Away! let's hae oursel's spree'd up, Put on thy brawest gear, McNeill *Preston* (c. 1895) 2. **w.Yks.** Then tha con spree abaat throo morn to neet, *Budget* (1872) 82.

**SPREE,** *adj.* Sc. Yks. Hmp. Som. Dev. [sprī.]

**1.** Brisk, lively, active, jolly, 'spry'; smart, spruce, trim; ? a dial. form of 'spry.' Also used *advb.* Cf. **spreeth.**

**n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Per.** She's a spree auld wife, Ford *Harp* (1893) 317. **Ayr.** My joe sae couthie and spree, White *Jottings* (1879) 270. **Lth.** The wagtail, sae spree, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 76. **Edb.** You tript away on Teisday Fu' spree to sell ait meal, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 27. **Gall.** Twa lads . . . Wha I lo'e weel, they're baith sae spree, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 411, ed. 1876. **w.Yks.** Why, lass, how spree the' looks (W.M.E.F.). **Hmp.**$^1$ **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.**$^1$

**2.** Conceited, giving oneself airs. Hmp.$^1$

**SPREE-SPRINKLE,** *sb.* Chs. The early purple orchis, *Orchis maculata.*

A corruption of Priest's Pintle (B. & H.); **Chs.**$^1$ In *gen.* use forty or fifty years ago, but now *obs.*; **Chs.**$^3$

**SPREET,** *sb.*$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ Dur. (K.) Also written **sprete** Dur. (K.) [sprīt.] A pole, a long staff; a long pole used to spread or stretch the sail of a wherry; the boom.

[OE. *sprēot*, a pole (Sweet).]

**SPREET,** *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Irel. [sprīt.] **1.** A mischievous young person. **Cai.**$^1$ An ill spreet.

**2.** Anything very diminutive.

**Ant.** A spreet of a fowl, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

**SPREET,** *v.* Dev. Cor. [sprīt.] **1.** To haunt a person after death; ? a dial. form of 'sprite.'

**Cor.**$^3$ Old woman to tormenting children: 'I'll come back when I'm dead an' spreet 'ee.'

Hence **Spreety,** *adj.* ghostly.

**Dev.** I can't abide gwaine down Mill Lane, 'tez sich a terrabul spreety twoad ov a place, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); The celebrated Cranmere Pool, which is, in the vernacular, like Wistman's Wood, a very 'spreety' place, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1887) 523.

**2.** To wander about.

**w.Cor.** She spreets from room to room. I don't like people staying with me spreeting from room to room before I am up (M.A C.).

**SPREETH,** *adj.* Hmp. Wil. Dor. Also written **spreath** Hmp.$^1$ Wil.$^1$; and in form **sprithe** Dor. [sprīþ, sprīð.] Active, nimble, able. Cf. **sprack,** *adj.*, **spree,** *adj.*

**Hmp.**$^1$ **Wil.** A spreeth young fellow, Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**$^1$ **Dor.** Haynes *Voc.* (c. 1730), in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 45.

**SPREICH, SPREICHERIE, SPREIT, SPREND,** see **Spraich,** *v.*, **Spreagherie, Spret,** *v.*$^2$, **Sprent,** *v.*$^2$

**SPRENGLED,** *ppl. adj.* w.Yks.$^5$ [spreˑŋld.] Speckled, spotted, 'spreckled.'

**SPRENK,** *v.* and *sb.* e.Yks.$^1$ [spreŋk.] **1.** *v.* To sprinkle. **2.** *sb.* A drop of liquid, esp. liquid from a boiling vessel.

**SPRENK,** see **Sprank,** *v.*

**SPRENT,** *sb.*$^1$ *Obs.* Sc. An opening; a hole.

Take half a peck of good fresh flour and lay it on a table, make a sprent or hole in the middle to hold the water, *Coll. o Receipts,* 1 (Jam.).

**SPRENT,** *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Nhp. [sprent.] **1.** *v.* To sprinkle; to splash or spatter with small spots; to squirt or spirt out as liquid does when compressed or struck, &c. Also used *fig.* See **Sprint,** *v.*$^2$

**Elg.** Their tresses, sprent wi' spangling dew, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 37. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ Yo'r sprentin the watter aal ower the place. **Dur.** Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870); **Dur.**$^1$ **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ Green leaves are sprenting all over; **n.Yks.**$^4$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Commonly used among boys of a spurting pen. 'Pleeas, sir! mah pen sprents badly.' **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Nhp.** And sprents the red thigh of the humble bee, Clare *Poems* (1835) 36; **Nhp.**$^1$

**2.** *sb.* A spot; a stain; a spot or mark left by a splash. n.Yks.$^{14}$, m.Yks.$^1$, w.Yks.$^1$, ne.Lan.$^1$

[**1.** ME. *sprengen*, to sprinkle, pp. *sprent.* Als sprent of þi spyttyng a speke of my face, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 743.]

**SPRENT,** *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^3$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Shr. Also in form **sprend** Sc. (Jam.) [sprent.] **1.** *v.* To dart forward with a spring or sudden motion. Sc. (Jam.) Cf. **sprint,** *v.*$^3$ **2.** *sb.* A sudden start or spring.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ Th)poaˑni gy'en ŭ sprent auˑ ŭv ŭ sùdˑin, ŭn chùkt mi forˑŭt on tŭ iz yed. **Shr.**$^1$

**3.** A vigorous effort.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ Wi mŭn maiˑk ŭ sprent, ŭn gy'et dhŭ wuurk dùn, soaˑ ŭz wi)kn goaˑ Mauˑpŭs waiˑks.

**4.** The spring or elastic force of anything; the spring at the back of a pocket-knife. Also used *fig.* of the spine or backbone.

**Sc.** The buck sprent of a clasping knife is that spring which rises up in the back part of the knife when it is opened (Jam.); The back-bone is called the back-sprent, as producing the elastic motion of the body (*ib.*). **Ayr.** Your back sprent's as stiff As an auld hazel rung, White *Jottings* (1879) 228. **Nhb.** (Hall.), **n.Yks.**$^1$

**5.** The staple catch of the trunk-lid which goes into the keyhole to be fastened by the bolt of the lock.

**Sc.** A key and sprent band were added to the Locksmith's essay, *Trans. Antiq. Soc. Edb.* 174 (Jam.). **Nhb.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^{12}$, **m.Yks.**$^1$

[**1.** As he sprent ouer a spenné, to spye þe schrewe, *Gawayne* (c. 1360) 1896.]

**SPRENT,** see **Sprint,** *sb.*$^1$

**SPRENT NEW,** *phr.* Irel. Brand-new, quite new. Cf. **split new,** &c.

**Ant.** A sprent new hat or bonnet, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

**SPRET,** *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Nhb. Also written **spreat, sprett** Sc. [spret.] The joint-leaved rush, *Juncus articulatus.* See **Spart, Sprit,** *sb.*$^2$

**Sc.** The spreat and the deer-hair ne'er shall grow, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) IV. 257, ed. 1848. **e.Fif.** It brocht furth plentifu' craps o' nateral girss, threshies, spretts an' segs, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) i. **Dmf.** Tummocks half grown o'er wi' 'spret,' Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 6. **n.Dmf.** *Garden Wk.* (1896) No. cxiv. 112. **Wgt.** A coarse kind of grass called sprett, which is cut by the farmers for hay, *Statist. Acc.* XIII. 583 (Jam.). **Nhb.** Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXVII. 181; **Nhb.**$^1$ Spret, spretty-grasses, a general term for the succulent products of the meadow or bog land, but chiefly for the different rushes (*juncus*) which are cut for bog hay, *Hist. Bwk. Nat. Club*, VIII. 453 *n.* (s.v. Spart).

Hence **Spretty,** *adj.* full of rushes.

**Ayr.** Up in the spretty cleuch A-kylin' the winter hay, Edwards *Mod. Poets*, 3rd S. 151. **Dmf.** Frae spretty cleuchs the grey curlew And wilyart muir-cocks birr'd alang, Reid *Poems* (1894) 59. **Gall.** Spretty howe, an' grassy lea, Scott *Gleanings* (1881) 120.

**SPRET,** *v.*$^1$ Sh.I. Also written **spraet.** [spret.] To unstitch a seam; to untwist a rope; to unravel knitting. *Gen.* with *up.* *Pret.* **Spraet** or **Sprate.**

Shŭ spraet doon a bit o' da tae o' da sock, *Sh. News* (Dec. 23, 1899); She sprate doon a bit o' da kjöt o' a sock 'at she was gaein ta fit, *ib.* (May 20, 1899); (Jam.); (J.S.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

[Dan. *sprætte*, to unsew, unstitch, unpick (Larsen).]

**SPRET,** *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Sh. and Or.I. Also written **spraet** Sh.I.; and in form **spreit** S. & Ork.$^1$ [spret.] **1.** *v.* To scamper, run rapidly; to walk fast; to leap, bound; to spring, jump.

**Sh.I.** I met Tammy o' Nort'ouse spraeting alang da road (J.S.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$, **Or.I.** (S.A.S.)

**2.** *sb.* A spring, sudden bound.

**Or.I.** Then wi' a spret, glam'd at the tree, *Paety Toral* (1880) l. 72, in Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 793.

[ON. *spretta*, to start, spring (Vigfusson).]

**SPRETCH,** *v.* Lin. [spretʃ.] **1.** To crack, break, as eggs do before hatching. *Gen.* in *pp.*

A chicken is said to have spretched, when the shell is broken, but bird not yet out, Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 363. **n.Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ They are just spretching nicely. They were beginning to spretch.

**2.** *Fig.* To severely injure another, to 'do' for him.

Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 363. **n.Lin.**$^1$ You'd better keep off; if you cum one foot gaainer hand, I'll spretch yĕ.

[**1.** Cp. Dan. *sprække*, to crack, burst (Larsen).]

**SPRETCH,** *adj.* Der.$^2$ nw.Der.$^1$ [spretʃ.] Smart, fine.

**SPRETE,** *sb.* Lan. [Not known to our correspondents.] A shrew. Thornber *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 110.

**SPRETE, SPRĒTHE,** see **Spreet,** *sb.*$^1$, **Spreathe.**

**SPREWL,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Lakel. Yks. Also written **spreul** Rxb. (Jam.); **sprule** Lakel.$^2$ w.Yks. [spriul.] **1.** *v.* To sprawl, scramble, struggle; to spurn and kick with both hands and feet when held down.

**Rxb.** (Jam.); In a gliff the half of them was sprewling on the ground, dead or dying, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 157. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Lakel.**$^2$ **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); (R.H.H.)

**2.** *sb.* A struggle. Also used *fig.*

**Cld.** One who is not to be overcome with difficulties, who makes a hard struggle, is said to be 'an unco sprewl of a body.' It also implies the idea that the person is of a diminutive size (Jam.). **Rxb.** (*ib.*)

[**1.** OE. *sprēawlian*, to move convulsively (Sweet).]

**SPREY,** *adj.* and *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Glo. Dev. Also written **sprae** Glo. **1.** *adj.* Brisk, lively, active; sprightly, spruce. Cf. **spree,** *adj.*

**Glo.** (H.T.E.) **n.Dev.** A comely sprey vitty vella, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 579; *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 404.

**2.** *sb.* Activity, agility, briskness.

**n.Dev.** To have no sproil (or sprey) nor docity, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 404.

**SPREY,** see **Spray,** *v.*$^1$

**SPRICE,** *sb.* Chs. [sprais.] A cloister, a 'paradise.'

The 'paradise' is still the name of the cloister at Chichester, and 'sprice' (not 'parvis') is the corruption of it at Chester, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 437.

**SPRICKLE,** *v.* and *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **sprikkle** S. & Ork.$^1$ [spriˑkl.] **1.** *v.* To struggle, wriggle; to flounder about; to flounce. Cf. **sprauchle.**

He wid . . . begin ta kick an' sprikkle, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 87; Dey wid 'a' been nine [sillocks] if een hedna sprickled ower abürd, Ollason *Mareel* (1901) 63; **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**2.** *sb.* The power to struggle or wriggle.

You pat da sprikkl oot o' da cock wance fir a'! *Sh. News* (Oct. 15, 1898).

[Icel. *sprikla*, to sprawl (Vigfusson).]

**SPRICKLE,** see **Spreckle.**

**SPRICKLY-BEG,** *sb.* Irel. Also in form **sprickley-bag** s.Don. The stickleback, *Gasterosteus trachurus.* N.I.$^1$ s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). Cf. **sprittle-bag.**

**SPRIG,** *sb.*$^1$ n.Cy. Yks. Lan. [sprig.] A lean, lanky fellow; a small, slender person. n.Cy. (Hall.), w.Yks.$^1$, ne.Lan.$^1$

**SPRIG,** *sb.*$^2$ Sc. [sprig.] The house-sparrow, *Passer domesticus.* Per., e.Lth., Rxb. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 60. See **Sprug,** *sb.*

**SPRIG,** *sb.*$^3$ Not.$^1$ Lei.$^1$ Nhp.$^1$ War.$^3$ [sprig.] The rose of a watering-can.

**SPRIG,** *sb.*$^4$ Sc. [sprig.] A tune, piece of music.

**Abd., Per.** Gie's a bit 'bacco an' I'll gie ye a sprig o' a tune (G.W.). **Twd.** Once I heard a tinkler play a sprig of it [the Moor-song] on the pipes, Buchan *Grey Weather* (1899) 263.

**SPRIG**, *sb.*$^5$ Irel. **[sprig.]** A kind of bird-trap.

**Don.** I have a sprig set in our garden to catch gooldies, Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 266.

**SPRIG**, *sb.*$^6$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Som. Cor. **[sprig.]** **1.** *sb.* A small headless nail; a 'brad.'

**Sc.** (A.W.) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **n.Yks.**$^2$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** He cud drive sprigs it same way, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1864) 52; **w.Yks.**$^2$, **Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^{13}$, **Not.**$^1$, **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.), **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **w.Som.**$^1$ **Cor.** The hobnails and sprigs, Pearse *D. Quorm* (1877) 3.

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Sprig-bit**, a brad-awl or instrument for boring holes for nails; (2) **-box**, a box for holding 'sprigs' or small headless nails.

(1) **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$ (2) **Lan.** The sprig-box before him, Ackworth *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 34.

**3.** *v.* To fasten or nail on with 'sprigs'; to nail rails together.

**Don.** If you spake less an' sprig more he'll have his boot the quicker, Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 101. **Chs.**$^{13}$ (s.v. Sprag). **w.Som.**$^1$ 'Tidn no good vor to glue un, you must sprig'n on.

**SPRIG**, *v.*$^2$ N.I.$^1$ **[spʳig.]** To embroider muslin or linen.

**SPRIG**, *v.*$^3$ *Obs.* Dor. To turn off short. *Gl.* (1851); (Hall.)

**SPRIG**, *adj.* Sc. Chs. Stf. **[sprig.]** **1.** Brisk, active. Cf. **sprag**, *adj.*

**Twd.** I thocht a' was up whiles, but ye aye cam' to yoursel' as sprig as a wull-cat, Buchan *J. Burnet* (1898) 166.

**2.** Phr. *sprig and sprag*, everything in trim, well-booted, well-gloved. Stf. *The Chronicle* (Oct. 25, 1901). Hence **Spriggy**, *adj.* spruce, neat. s.Chs.$^1$

**SPRIGGAN**, *sb.* Cor. **[spri·gən.]** A fairy, sprite; a goblin; see below.

The Spriggans . . . appear to be offshoots from the family of the Trolls of Sweden and Denmark. . . [They] are found only about the cairns, coits, or cromlechs, burrows, or detached stones, with which it is unlucky for mortals to meddle; . . they were a remarkably mischievous and thievish tribe. If ever a house was robbed, a child stolen, cattle carried away, or a building demolished, it was the work of the Spriggans. Whatever commotion took place in earth, air, or water, it was all put down as the work of these spirits. . . It is usually considered that they are the ghosts of the giants. . . [They] have the charge of buried treasure, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 80-81, ed. 1896; Knockers and Sprig-gans, and all underground spirits, . . always heard working where there is tin (and who are said to be the ghosts of the Jews who crucified Jesus), *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 116; She found Aichel watching her as closely as if he were some gruesome spriggan set to guard the old mill or herself, Pearce *Esther Pentreath* (1891) bk. III. viii; **Cor.**$^{12}$

**SPRIGHTFUL**, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Also written **spriteful** n.Yks.$^2$ **[sprai·tfl.]** Spirited, vigorous, sprightly.

**Abd.** That sweet, sprightful voice which always moved me, Cobban *Angel* (1898) 3. **n.Yks.**$^2$

Hence **Sprightfulness**, *sb.* sprightliness, sparkle.

**Abd.** The wit and sprightfulness of his speech, Cobban *Angel* (1898) *Introd.* 12.

[Spoke like a sprightful noble gentleman, Shaks. *K. John*, IV. ii. 177.]

**SPRIGHTLE UP**, *phr.* War.$^2$ Be lively, alert, sprightly!

**SPRIGHTLY**, *adv.* Som. **[sprai·tli.]** Successfully, well.

Poor William White had not done so wonderful sprightly, nor left his wife and sons anything too well off, Raymond *No Soul* (1899) 55.

**SPRIGLY**, *adj.* Cor.$^2$ **[spri·gli.]** Split or split up, as a wart when growing much cracked.

**SPRIN**, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Lan. **[sprin.]** **1.** *sb.* The toe-piece of a horse's shoe. w.Yks.$^1$, e.Lan.$^1$ See **Sprun**, *sb.*$^1$ **2.** *v.* To add a toe-piece or 'sprin' to a horse's shoe. w.Yks.$^1$

**SPRINDLE**, see **Springle**, *sb.*

**SPRINEY**, *adj.* Bdf. **[sprai·ni.]** Thin, slender.

'When do you call a child a weed?'—'When its spriney and lathey-like' (J.W.B.).

**SPRING**, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. **[spriŋ.]** **1.** In phr. (1) *blood spring*, in hot haste; hot foot; (2) *the spring of the year*, the season of spring; (3) *to get the spring to pay*, *obs.*, to pay the cost; to bear the consequences.

(1) **Sh.I.** Doo'll no hinder me bit ta set aff ta her blüid spring, wi' me frock, *Sh. News* (Dec. 31, 1898). (2) **War.**$^2$, **Shr.**$^1$ (3) **Ayr.** Charlie gat the spring to pay For kissin' Theniel's bonie Mary, Burns *Theniel Menzie*, st. 3.

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Spring-bird**, the wryneck, *Jynx torquilla*; (2) **-bite**, to put cattle, in spring, on land destined for mowing; (3) **-button**, small beer, thin swipes; twopenny ale; see below; (4) **-clog**, a ladies' boot made with wooden sole and heel, the 'waist' between being of leather, causing it to yield or spring when walking; (5) **-clogged**, of boots: made with leather 'waists,' making them spring; (6) **-dag**, a chilblain, esp. one in spring; (7) **-day**, the vernal equinox, the first day of spring; (8) **-dividers**, callipers, compasses; (9) **-dressings**, manure or tillage applied in spring; (10) **-flower**, the garden polyanthus, *Polyanthus vulgaris*; (11) **-head**, a fountain-head, source; (12) **-heeled Jack**, a highwayman; see below; (13) **-hook**, a hook used at the end of the rope in a sinking-pit; (14) **-juices**, a medicinal potion; (15) **-side boots**, (16) **-sides**, elastic-sided boots; (17) **-violet**, the spring gentian, *Gentiana verna*; (18) **-wagtail**, the yellow wagtail, *Motacilla Raii*; (19) **-well water**, water drawn from a spring rising in a well; (20) **-wind**, an equinoctial gale, whether in spring or autumn.

(1) **Hmp.** (J.R.W.), **Hmp.**$^1$ (2) **Som.** (W.F.R.) (3) **w.Som.**$^1$ So called because it may be drank [*sic*] till the buttons fly off before it will take effect on the head. Often called Tib. (4) **Lakel.**$^2$ **Wm.** Ah want a pair o' spring clogs makkin oot o' mi shoes (B.K.). (5) **Wm.** A Heckmondwike lady reports that her boots got lost in the post-office, which were going to Penrith to be spring-clogged (B.K.). (6) **Wil.**$^1$ (7) **w.Yks.** Whatever the weather is on spring-day, it will be the same (A.C.). (8) **Wm.** (B.K.) (9) **Hrt.** Spring or top-dressings are the leading features of Hertfordshire farming, and consist of soot, ashes, malt dust, oil cake dust, or pulverized oil cake, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 15. (10) **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.* **Hmp.** (B. & H.), **Wil.**$^1$ (11) **Frf.** Thair spring-heads frae Doun till the salt sea-tide, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 241. **Dor.** A springhead in geärdens, a well o' spring water, Barnes *Sng. Sol.* (1859) iv. 15. (12) **s.Chs.**$^1$ There is a common belief that highway robbers are accustomed to wear springs in their heels, which enable them to run so fast as to evade pursuit. Servant-girls who have just received their year's wages at Christmas will frequently profess themselves afraid to go home after dusk, because 'there are so many o' these spring-heeled Jacks about.' **Wor.** (E.M.W.), **Ken.** (J.W.) (13) **Nhb., Dur.** It is provided with a tongue, which is hinged into the shank of the hook, the other end meeting the inside of the point and kept in place by a spring to prevent the bow of the kibble or tub from unhooking by accident in the shaft, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (14) **Lnk.** Brooklime, *V. Beccabunga*. . . Leaves . . . generally gathered for medical purposes, and together with scurvy-grass, an ingredient in that nauseous composition called Spring juices, Patrick *Plants* (1831) 45-6. (15) **Don.** A kissimer shawl, an' spring-side boots, *Cent. Mag.* (July 1901) 433. (16) **Don.** Picking the choicest spots upon the road whereon to step with his highly-polished and jerging 'spring-sides,' Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 121. (17) **Dur.** (B. & H.) (18) **n.Cy.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 45. (19) **Sh.I.** Shü might as weel a yarkid in a bottle o' spring-waal watter, *Sh. News* (Oct. 5, 1901). (20) **n.Lin.**$^1$

**3.** Young whitethorn; 'quick.'

**e.An.**$^1$ **Suf.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Suf.**$^1$ Young whitethorn quick—called spring, perhaps from the usual season for planting or laying it for quick-fences. . . As well as for 'layer,' we should adopt the term spring for a white-thorn or haw-thorn at any age.

**4.** The undergrowth of wood from one to four years old; young growth.

**Lei.**$^1$ The first and second years' growth of underwood in a coppice after it has been cut. **Nhp.**$^1$ **Hrt.** A spinny or spring of underwood, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. iv. 18. **Suf.**$^1$ Other young (3 or 4 year old) stuff (q.v.) is also called Spring—blackthorn spring—whin-spring or layer, or quick, almost indifferently. **Ken.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Spring-felling**, *sb.* the operation of felling the whole growth of trees and underwood as near as possible to the ground; (2) **-shaw**, *sb.* a strip of the young undergrowth of wood from two to three rods wide; (3) **-wood**, *sb.* a coppice; a wood with a growth of underwood in addition to trees.

(1) **n.Yks.** Many of the woods are under the course of what is called 'spring-felling,' Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 184. (2) **Ken.**$^{1}$ (3) **n.Yks.** Engaged cutting down 'spring-wood,' Heath *Eng. Peas.* (1893) 92. **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ Young woods fenced off for cattle, and allowed to spring. **Der.** Spring-woods, as those are here called, which bear underwood as well as timber, Marshall *Review* (1814) IV, 131. **Lei.**$^{1}$

**5.** A copse, grove; a young wood.

**n.Cy.** *Poetry Provinc.* in *Cornh. Mag.* (1865) XII. 39. **Nhb.** On the estate [Morwick] there are two fine springs of wood, *Newc. Courant* (Aug. 1780). **n.Yks.** Stealing in Watlas Spring two ash-spires, *Quart. Sess. Rec.* (Apr. 26, 1620) in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* (1884) II. 234. **e.Yks.** A young wood, raised from the stools of fallen timber-trees, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.**$^{24}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ **Hrt.** A narrow belt of coppice wood with timber trees in it, Cussans *Hist.* (1879–81) III. 321. **Ess.** The tree came from yonder spring (H.H.M.). **Ken.**$^{1}$ [A sprynge of wodde, *virgultum*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

**6.** A lea, grass-land. e.An.$^{12}$ **7.** Elasticity, springiness.

**Cai.**$^{1}$ **Per.** I could stot after the harrows, but I hadna nae spring to my feet, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 68.

Hence **Springy**, *adj.* nimble, active. See **Springle**, *adj.*

**s.Chs.**$^{1}$ He's a springy chap.

**8.** A snare, 'springe.' e.Lan.$^{1}$, Lei.$^{1}$ **9.** A tune, esp. a quick, lively tune or dance; a jig.

**Sc.** Ye wad rather hear ae twalpenny clink against another, than have a spring from Rory Dall, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. x. **Sh.I.** Springs mair quickly geng ... As I go fiddlin', Stewart *Tales* (1892) 83. **ne.Sc.** Leave the little piano here to play the auld folks a spring when she comes to see them, Grant *Chron. Keckleton*, 128. **Bnff.**$^{1}$ **Frf.** Meg cryd play up the bonny spring, Morison *Poems* (1790). **Fif.** Tak' your flute, An' gie's a spring, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 37. **Rnf.** Frae the lift the lavrocks clear War liltin' up their early spring, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 16. **Ayr.** There's but little mirth where the only spring that's played is by the wind fifeing on the keyholes, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lx. **Edb.** An' I'd kenned ye liket the pipes I'd a gien ye a spring afore supper, Ramsay *Remin.* (1872) *Introd.* 17. **Kcb.** He will not dance to your daft spring, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 181. **Nhb.**$^{1}$

**10.** Of pork: the belly or lower part of a fore-quarter divided from the neck.

**Nhp.**$^{1}$ We more commonly call it the 'breast and hand.'

**11.** The angle of a house roof. Chs. (B.K.) **12.** The cleft of a quill pen. Cum.$^{14}$ **13.** *pl. Obs.* That part of a weaver's handloom which was fixed to the beam or 'gally-bauk.' w.Yks. (S.P.U.)

**SPRING**, *v.* Var. gram. forms and dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. **I.** Gram. forms. **1.** *Preterite*: (1) **Spreng**, (2) **Springed**, (3) **Sprunged**.

(1) **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 132. (2) **w.Som.** Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 47. **Dev.** Back to the red airth us both springed from so long since, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Apr. 1900) 436. **Cor.** The fire springed right up from the foreign maid, Quiller-Couch *Spanish Maid* (1898) xiv. (3) **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Well, I sprunged up purty hearty like.

**2.** *Pp.*: (1) **Springed**, (2) **Sprunged**, (3) **Sprungen**.

(1) **w.Som.** Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 47. (2) **w.Som.**$^{1}$ The stale o' thick pick idn a-brokt, he's ony a-sprung'd. (3) **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Lan.** As hearty as a new sprungn hare, Brierley *Irkdale* (1865) 176, ed. 1868. **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ 83.

**II.** Dial. uses. **1.** Of a cow: to show signs of calving. *Gen.* in *prp.*

**N.I.**$^{1}$, **n.Yks.**$^{14}$ **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ Sha springs for cauvin'. **w.Yks.**$^{1}$; **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ Old Cherry won't be long before she calves; she's springing fast, and making a famous bag. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Chs.**$^{1}$ Oo's springing for cawving. **War.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Wor.** (J.R.W.), **Oxf.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.*, **Wil.**$^{1}$

Hence **Springing**, *ppl. adj.* of a cow: showing signs of calving.

**N.I.**$^{1}$ **Don.** He had got two springing cows, *Pearson's Mag.* (Mar. 1900) 309. **w.Yks.** (A.C.), **Som.** (W.F.R.)

**2.** To advance or rise in offering a price.

**Chs.**$^{1}$ He bid them £12 for goin across th' land, and they wanted more, but he wouldn't spring more. **War.** Common (J.R.W.). **Lon.** The seller finds he can get him to 'spring' or advance no further, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 28, ed. 1861. **Som.** Five shillings divided buyer and seller. . . Christopher would not spring and cousin John Priddle did not bridge the difficulty with an offer to split the difference, Raymond *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 61.

**3.** To become sharp or brisk; to set to work briskly and rapidly. Also used *fig.*

**Edb.** Inspir'd ance mair the pen I sprung: Than be' my fegs, The words just at the pen-neb hung, Like new peel'd eggs, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 48. **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **w.Yks.**$^{1}$

**4.** *Obs.* To raise timber from stools of fallen timber-trees. e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) I. 222. **5.** Of wood: to warp. Nhp.$^{1}$, Lei.$^{1}$ **6.** Quarrying term: of stone: to give or fall. n.Yks. (C.V.C.) **7.** To weigh; to 'turn the scales.'

**Dev.** The cook told me that she had weighed a turkey, and 'she sprung the scales at seven pounds and a half,' *Reports Provinc.* (1895).

**8.** To burst, break; to cause to burst. S. & Ork.$^{1}$, Cai.$^{1}$

**9.** To form the cleft of a quill pen; to split.

**Cum.**$^{4}$ You've sprung that pen without a plea, And blame me if I don't spring thee, *C. Pacq.* (May 11, 1893) 6.

**10.** To strain.

**Cum.** She struck him again and sprung his thumb, *w.Cum. Times* (Nov. 16, 1901) 8; (E.W.P.)

**11.** Phr. *to spring clothes*, see below.

**Nhp.**$^{1}$ To spring clothes is to spring or shake out the wrinkles previous to folding or sprinkling them down ready for ironing. This is done by two persons standing opposite to each other, holding the article (a sheet or tablecloth, for instance) between them, and after strongly pulling it lengthways uniting their hands and then raising them to separate them suddenly with a jerk, to the extent of the article, taking care to retain fast hold, and repeating the operation till it becomes quite smooth.

**12.** To moisten; to sprinkle, esp. to moisten clothes preparatory to ironing them.

**Hmp.** Holloway; (H.E.) **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

**SPRING**, *adj.* Lei.$^{1}$ Active, supple, 'springy.' Cf. springe, *adj.*

**SPRINGAL**, see **Springle**, *sb.*

**SPRINGALD**, *sb. Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Nhb. Also in forms **springal(l** Sc. Nhb.; **springle** Sc. (Jam.) A youth, stripling; a young man. Also used *attrib.*

**Sc.** Halbert's turned a wild springald, Scott *Monastery* (1820) xiii; Frome Row, the springal pulpit spooter, Maidment *Pasquils* (1868) 40. **Ags.** Still used by some old people (Jam.). **Edb.** In talk with two young springalds, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 83. **Nhb.** Thou art but a springal yet, Jones *Nhb.* (1871) 175. [I was then a comely dame, and you a springald gay, Barham *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864) *Wedding Day.*]

Hence **Springlin(g**, *sb.* a young fellow, a dimin. of 'springle.' Ags. (Jam.)

[Springald, *adolescens, entis, hic, haec*, Levins *Manip.* (1570).]

**SPRINGE**, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ Sc. Irel. Not. Lei. Nhp. Glo. [sprin(d)ʒ.] **1.** *sb.* A snare or trap for birds. See Springe, *v.*$^{2}$

**Ant.** Made of a loop of horse-hair fastened to an osier branch, one end of which is stuck in the ground, and the other bent down into a bow and retained by a click, on which the bird hops, to get at the corn or seed laid for it, when it gives way, and lets the branch suddenly spring up and draw the noose, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Not.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$ **Nhp.**$^{1}$ A water-trap for birds, made of horsehair. **Glo.**$^{1}$

**2.** *v.* To catch birds in a snare or 'springe.'

**Sc.** Mere hair-traps to springe woodcocks, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xxxiv.

[Þu schalt hwippen on a sprenge, *Owl and N.* (c. 1225) 1066.]

**SPRINGE**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Ess. [sprinʒ.] A rash, as 'nettle springe.' (M.W.)

**SPRINGE**, *v.*$^{2}$ and *sb.*$^{3}$ Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Shr. e.An. [sprinʒ.] **1.** *v.* To bound; to spring.

**Shr.**$^{1}$ The child nearly springed off my lap.

**2.** To throb; to shoot with sharp, sudden pain.

**w.Yks.**$^2$ My foot springes; it's like a weather-glass. **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^1$ My corns are springeing; it's going to rain. **nw.Der.**$^1$ **s.Not.** The starn on my eye does smart and springe (J.P.K.).

**3.** To spread lightly; to sprinkle. e.An.$^1$ Cf. **spring**, *v.* **12.** **4.** *sb.* The shooting, throbbing pain from a corn, gathering, &c.

**w.Yks.**$^2$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ My tuth gid sich a springe.

[OE. *sprengan*, to cause to spring abroad; to strew, sprinkle (HALL).]

**SPRINGE**, *adj.* Midl. [spring.] Active, supple, 'springy.' Cf. **springe**, *v.*$^2$

The lissomst springest fellow i' the country, GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* (1859) xxv; The squire's pretty springe, considering his weight, *ib. S. Marner* (1861) 158.

**SPRINGED**, *ppl. adj.* Nhb. Cum. Also in forms **spreenged** Nhb.; **spring't** Cum.$^4$; **sprinj't** Cum.$^1$ [sprin(d)ʒd.] Half-starved, miserable-looking; fragile, delicate, having the appearance of a convalescent. Cf. **sprunged.** Nhb. (R.O.H.), Cum.$^{14}$

**SPRINGEL**, see **Springle**, *sb.*

**SPRINGER**, *sb.*$^1$ Sh.I. Irel. e.An. Dor. Som. Amer. [spri·ŋə(r.] **1.** A cow in calf. See **Spring**, *v.* **II. 1.**

**N.I.**$^1$ **Don.** My spotted springer again' your oul' grey mare, *Pearson's Mag.* (July 1900) 50. **Wmh.** (W.M.) **Dwn.** KNOX *Hist.* (1875). **Dor.** Sell by auction . . . 2 rare cows and calves; 1 springer, *W. Gazette* (1895). **Som.** (W.F.R.) [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1865) I. 383.]

**2.** A youth, lad. e.An.$^1$ **3.** A trout, so called from its leaping. S. & Ork.$^1$

**SPRINGER**, *sb.*$^2$ Chs. Shr. Also in form **sprinker** Chs.$^{13}$ [spri·ŋgə(r).] A rod used in thatching. See **Springle**, *sb.* **2.**

**Chs.**$^1$ A stick made of hazel or other pliable wood, pointed at each end and twisted in the middle, used for thatching; **Chs.**$^3$, **s.Chs.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^1$

[Cp. For ho so spareth the spring spilleth hus children, *P. Plowman* (c.) VI. 139.]

**SPRINGING**, *sb.* Suf. Dev. **1.** The spring; the commencement of the year; the season of spring.

**Dev.** 'Twas in the springing of the year, In eighteen hundred two, BARING-GOULD & SHEPPARD *Sngs. of West* (1889) 35.

**2.** Spring fishing. Suf. (P.H.E.)

**SPRINGLE**, *sb.* Stf. Shr. Hrf. Hrt. Ess. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **springal** Dev.$^1$; **springel** Ess.; **springill** Stf.; and in form **sprindle** Hrt. [spri·ŋgl.] **1.** A twig; a small branch.

**Shr.**$^1$ The robin's singin' o' the very topmust springle o' the plum-tree.

**2.** A long rod used in thatching.

**Shr.**$^1$; **Shr.**$^2$ A rod four feet long, *gen.* of hazel or the mountain ash, used in thatching; the twigs which lie horizontally along the sides of the roof. **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Hrt.** A peg used by thatchers to fasten down the rods on a thatched roof (H.G.). **Ess.** (H.H.M.)

**3.** A snare for birds, made with a pliant stick and a noose; see below.

**w.Som.**$^1$ **Dev.**$^1$ Took a bard out of the springal that little maester had a-teel'd, 2. **nw.Dev.**$^1$ The ordinary springle, or snare for birds, consists of a pliant stick, called a 'riser,' having one end stuck in the ground, and the other carrying a hair noose, the 'springle' proper. The stick is bent into the form of a bow; and the noose is passed under a staple, called a 'bridge,' and set upon a platform, or 'zwaik.' The 'zwaik' consists of a slender withy twig, 'vraithed' into the shape of a battledore, and is 'tilled' by a small catch or tiller, which bears also against the 'bridge' and 'riser.' The bait is placed upon the 'zwaik,' and when the bird pitches upon it, the catch is released and the noose is drawn up tight against the bridge, the bird being thus caught by its legs. In another form of springle, the 'riser' is bent back upon itself, and the noose is passed through a hole in it, and set by a peg, which forms also the platform for the bait. **Cor.**$^{12}$

**4.** *pl.* The irons of a gate. Stf. (W.W.S.)

**SPRINGLE**, *adj.* Chs.$^{123}$ In form **springow.** [spri·ŋgō.] Nimble, active.

**SPRINGLE, SPRINGOW**, see **Springald, Springle**, *adj.*

**SPRINGY**, *adj.* Nrf. [spri·ŋi.] A little the worse for drink. Cf. **sprung**, *ppl. adj.* **2.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 62.

**SPRINK**, *v.* Lin. [spriŋk.] To sprinkle; to splash with small drops. Cf. **sprank**, *v.*, **sprint**, *v.*$^2$

**Lin.**$^1$ The horse sprinked me with mud. **n.Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ They sprinked it wi' the paint. We sprinked it well wi' salt, and that banished the old dother.

**SPRINK(E**, *sb.* *Obs.* e.An. A crack; a flaw. (HALL.), e.An.$^1$

**SPRINKER**, see **Springer**, *sb.*$^2$

**SPRINKLER**, *sb.* Lan. [spri·ŋklə(r).] One sprinkled at baptism.

**ne.Lan.** Betty were a slipper an' I were a sprinkler, MATHER *Idylls* (1895) 321.

**SPRINKLINGS**, *sb. pl.* Der. War. [spri·ŋklinz.] Holders used in thatching. Der.$^2$, War. (J.R.W.) Cf. **springle**, *sb.* **2.**

**SPRINKY**, *sb.* Cum. [spri·ŋki.] The yellow bunting, *Emberiza citrinella.* (J.D.), Cum.$^4$ (s.v. Scop).

**SPRINT**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also in form **sprent** Cum.$^{14}$ Wm. [sprint; sprent.]

**1.** *sb.* A trap or snare in which birds are caught.

**n.Cy.** The sprint employed for catching woodcock, MACPHERSON *Wild-fowling* (1897) 246. **Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^4$ Used to set scores of sprints when a boy, *Fauna* (1892) 87. **Wm.** Catching partridges and woodcocks in sprents, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1822) III. 13. **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**$^2$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**2.** *v.* To catch game in a snare or 'sprint.' Wm. (B.K.)

**SPRINT**, *sb.*$^2$ Yks. [sprint.] **1.** A very small round piece of ore. m.Yks.$^1$ **2.** A fragment.

**w.Yks.** Yo mud expect ta hear an' see odd sprints a things at ad left aght, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1846) 21.

**SPRINT**, *v.*$^2$ Cum. Yks. Not. Lin. [sprint.] To sprinkle; to splash with small drops of moisture; to spirt out in drops. Cf. **sprent**, *v.*$^1$

**Cum.**$^1$ A pen sprints when it scatters the ink over the paper; **Cum.**$^4$, **n.Yks.**$^{24}$ (s.v. Sprent). **w.Yks.**$^2$; **w.Yks.**$^5$ A woman 'sprints' water on clothes 'rough-dry' as she is folding them up for the mangle. A gardener in watering his plants can't help sprinting his boots in at the bargain sometimes. **s.Not.** Don't sprint the ink ower the table-cloth (J.P.K.). **Lin.** The watter sprints up between the bricks (R.E.C.). **n.Lin.** It sprunt on to the lad and scalded him (M.P.); **n.Lin.**$^1$ (s.v. Sprink).

**SPRINT**, *v.*$^3$ and *sb.*$^3$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. War. Amer. [sprint.] **1.** *v.* To spring, leap forward; to run a quick, short race. Also used *fig.* Cf. **sprent**, *v.*$^2$

**Ayr.** Rare plants that beautify the Spring Aft sprint frae roughest spot, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 303. **Nhb.** The poor little beggor wes ower keen, . . an' sprints ower fast, PEASE *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 74. **Cum.**$^4$ **w.Yks.**$^2$; **w.Yks.**$^5$ To run on the toes. The sort of running practised in-doors. **Lan.** We sprinted up th' broo' like two greyheaunds, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 44. **e.Lan.**$^1$

Hence **Sprint-runner**, *sb.* a foot-racer.

**Lan.** One of the . . . youths . . . turning him into a sprint-runner, ACKWORTH *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 134; **Lan.**$^1$

**2.** To spurn; to kick out or kick over suddenly.

**Lin.** She never saw any one sprint a man over so. When a horse sprints out, he sprints out so far. He sprints out with his great feet (R.E.C.).

**3.** *sb.* A quick, sudden movement; an energetic effort; a quick, short race. See **Sprunt**, *v.* **3.**

**w.Yks.** He can du a bit of a sprint, but he's nowght in a mile race, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 12, 1898); **w.Yks.**$^2$, **Lan.**$^1$, **n.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Lan.**$^1$ Mak' a sprint for it, an' theaw'll do it reet enough. **Der.**$^1$ A man layd hold of a hare upon her form, and she gave a sprint; **Der.**$^2$, **War.**$^3$ [**Amer.** All followed the sprint she made for the wickie-up, *Harper's Mag.* (Jan. 1902) 270.]

**4.** The spring or clasp of anything.

**Frf.** Some queer auld knives wi' double sprint, JAMIE *Emigrant's Family* (1853) 48. **N.I.**$^1$

**SPRINT**, *adj.* Nhp. [sprint.] Brisk, lively. WRIGHT; Nhp.$^1$ Cf. **sprunt**, *adj.*$^2$

**SPRISSAWN**, *sb.* Irel. A weak, undersized person.

A stunted, starved-looking sprissawn of a lad, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 84; A little feeble-gaited sprissawn of a man, *ib. Idylls* (1892) 68.

[Ir. *spriosan*, a small twig; a poor, diminutive creature (O'REILLY).]

**SPRIT**, *sb.*$^{1}$ e.An. [**sprit.**] A pole to push a boat forward. e.An.$^{1}$, Nrf.$^{1}$ See **Spreet**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**SPRIT**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Sc. Irel. Cum. [**sprit.**] The joint-leaved rush, *Juncus articulatus*; fine, slender rush. See **Spret**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**Sc.** The ground is for the most part covered with sprit, of the smaller sort of which they make what they call bog hay, *Essays Highl. Soc.* III. 469 (Jam.). **n.Ir.** That sort of rushes here called sprits, *Trans. Phil. Soc.* XXIX. 368, in (B. & H.). **Uls.** (M.B.-S.), **Cum.**$^{14}$

Hence **Spritty**, *adj.* full of rushes.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** Till spritty knowes wad rair't and riskit, Burns *To his Mare*, st. 12. **Lnk.** Some spritty linn, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 25. **Slk.** A little green spritty hollow, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 298, ed. 1866.

**SPRIT**, *sb.*$^{3}$ N.I.$^{1}$ [**sprit.**] A mildew or disease to which growing flax is subject. Also called **Firing** (q.v.).

**SPRIT**, *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.*$^{4}$ Lan. Chs. Midl. Der. Nhp. [**sprit.**] **1.** *v.* To sprout; to shoot forth; to put potatoes in a warm place to make them sprout before being planted. *Gen.* in *pp.*

**s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1854). **Chs.** A potatoe is said to be well sprit, when it has a shoot two inches long, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 152; **Chs.**$^{1}$; **Chs.**$^{3}$ Said of potatoes, or corn, which germinate from being exposed to the heat or wet. **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II.

Hence **Spritting-box**, *sb.* a flat wooden tray in which early potato 'sets' are stored, and in which they sprout before being planted.

**Chs.**$^{1}$ More esp. used in the early potato district between Warrington and Chester. A spritting-box is about two feet six inches long and eighteen or twenty inches wide, and the sides are about three inches high. The sides and ends are nailed to square blocks of wood, which project about three inches above the sides.

**2.** To break off the young shoots of potatoes. Chs.$^{1}$, s.Chs.$^{1}$, nw.Der.$^{1}$ **3.** *sb.* A shoot, sprout.

**s.Lan.**$^{1}$ A sprout or cutting of a plant, used for propagation. **Chs.**$^{1}$ A sprout from the eye of a potato, or the young radicle of corn when it first begins to grow. **Nhp.**$^{2}$ The awn of barley, Morton *Hist.* (1712).

[**1.** OE. *sprytian*, to sprout, germinate (B.T.).]

**SPRIT**, *v.*$^{2}$ Dev. Cor. [**sprit.**] To split.

**Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 404. **Dev., Cor.** (Hall.) **Cor.**$^{1}$ Sprit open the fish.

**SPRIT**, *adv.* Sc. Also in form **spreet** Sh.I. [**sprit.**] In phr. (1) *sprit living*, quite alive; (2) — *new*, quite new, 'brand-new.' Cf. **split new**.

(1) **Sh.I.** If he'd com' i' da boat spreet livin', he'd laid her in spindle wid [wood] apo' da watter, *Sh. News* (Feb. 25, 1899). (2) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** If you dinna invent some sprit-new-fangled tortures, then I'm blest if it's no to be waur for yoursel', Service *Notandums* (1890) 89. **Lnk.** Braw Wi' 'calshes an' a jacket Sprit-new that day, Watson *Poems* (1853) 40.

**SPRITE**, *sb.* e.An. [**sprait.**] The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*.

**e.An.** (Hall.) **Suf.** [So called] from its well-known habit of tapping with its bill the bark of trees, in search of worms and larvae, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 99; **Suf.**$^{1}$ Sometimes called simply Sprite, but much oftener Wood-sprite (s.v. Wood-sprite).

**SPRITE**, *adj.* Nhp. Hrf. [**sprait.**] Quick, sharp, lively. Cf. **sprightful**. **Nhp.**$^{1}$ He's a sprite little lad. **Hrf.**$^{2}$

**SPRITEFUL, SPRITHE**, see **Sprightful, Spreeth**.

**SPRIT(T**, *v.* Sh.I. Not. [**sprit.**] To leap; to run off suddenly; to run a short distance very quickly.

**S. & Ork.**$^{1}$ **Not.** The rabbits would sprit across to the field sides in search of better herbage, Hooton *Bilberry Thurland* (1836).

**SPRITTLE**, *v.*$^{1}$ Not. Lei. Nhp. [**spri·tl.**] To sprinkle.

**s.Not.** Sprittle some sand on the floor (J.P.K.). **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$

**SPRITTLE**, *v.*$^{2}$ Not. Lin. Lei. [**spri·tl.**] **1.** To scrape or pick off with a bladed instrument, such as a spade, spud, &c.

**s.Not.** Yer mun sprittle the loose lime off o' the ceiling. Just sprittle them weeds up on the pad; don't dig 'em up (J.P.K.). **Lin.** To hoe up all the weeds and to take away unnecessary sprouts from a garden bed (W.W.S.).

**2.** To tingle. **Lei.**$^{1}$ The sore frets and sprittles.

**SPRITTLE-BAG**, *sb.* Irel. The stickleback, *Gasterosteus trachurus*. n.Ir. Patterson *Zoology* (1848) 232. Cf. **sprickly-beg**.

**SPRITTLED**, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Written **sprittl't** (Jam.). Speckled, spotted.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Lnk.** Did I not send you my guid sprittled hen? Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 35.

**SPRITTY**, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **sprety** (Jam.). Full of spirit, inspiring; spirited, inspired.

**Sc.** (Jam., s.v. Spretit). **Abd., Per.** Not common (G.W.). **Edb.** Such spritty liquor cures us of all sorrow, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 333, ed. 1815.

**SPRITY**, *adj.* ? *Obs.* Nhp. See below.

Wright; **Nhp.**$^{1}$ A term applied to wine or beer when the mother or concreted matter is separated, and floats about in small particles; the wine or beer is then said to be sprity.

**SPRIZE**, *v.* Chs. [**spraiz.**] To prize or force anything open with a lever.

**Chs.**$^{13}$ **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Iv yi kon)ŭ fahynd mi dhŭ ky'ee· ŭ yaan·dŭr kuu·rn-kofŭr, ahy)sl bi lahyk sprahyz it oa·pn.

**SPROACH**, *v.* Nhb.$^{1}$ [**sprōtʃ.**] To seek or hunt about; to pick up unconsidered trifles. See **Spoach**.

**SPROANGER**, *sb.* Lan. Also written **sprownger**. [**sprō·n(d)ʒə(r, sprǭ·n(d)ʒə(r).**] A gross exaggeration; a lie.

Thou con tell a tarnation sproanger now without thy hat flyin off, Brierley *Ab-o'-th'-Yate Yankeeland* (1885) vi; Mon, I know. So let's ha' no moor sich sprowngers to neet, Lahee *Sketches* (1887) 114; **s.Lan.**$^{1}$

**SPROAT**, see **Sprot**.

**SPROCKET**, *sb.* Ken.$^{1}$ [**spro·kit.**] A projecting piece often put on at the bottom or foot of a rafter to throw the water off.

**SPROD**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Lakel. Yks. Lan. [**sprod.**] Salmon trout, *Salmo salar*.

**Lakel.**$^{2}$ **Wm.** A good run of mort and sprod is taking place in the Wyre, *Wm. Gazette* (Oct. 12, 1901) 8. **w.Yks.** Baines *Yks. Past and Present* (1870) 252; (R.H.H.), **Lan.**$^{1}$, **n.Lan.**$^{1}$ **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ A young salmon between a smelt and a mort.

**SPROD**, *sb.*$^{2}$ w.Yks.$^{2}$ [**sprod.**] A horse.

**SPROD**, *v.* Lan. [**sprod.**] To swagger; to boast, pretend.

He sprodded obewt weh his marros, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 42; **Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$

**SPRODDY**, *adj.* Sur. [**spro·di.**] Used of a tree that is stag-headed and covers a good deal of ground, or that spreads wide without growing up. *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. iii. 361; Sur.$^{1}$

**SPROG**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Ken. Sus. [**sprog.**] **1.** A forked sprig of a tree. Ken.$^{1}$ **2.** A linch-pin. Sus.$^{1}$

**SPROG**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Sc. Also in form **sprauge** (Jam.) Bnff.$^{1}$ [**sprog.**] A long, lean, clumsy finger, toe, hand, or foot. (Jam.), Bnff.$^{1}$

**SPROG**, see **Sprug**, *sb.*

**SPROGUE**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Lakel. Lan. Also written **sproag** Gall. (Jam.) Cum.$^{14}$; **sprog** Gall. (Jam.) [**sprōg.**] **1.** *sb.* A ramble; a jaunt, a pleasure excursion.

**Cum.** They fell oot desperatly afooar ther sprogue was ower, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 8; **Cum.**$^{1}$ Let's gang for a sproag; **Cum.**$^{4}$

**2.** *v.* To ramble for pleasure; to go on a pleasure excursion. *Gen.* in *prp.*

**Cum.** Thuh's meaad up thee mind teh gah sprogan aboot, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 69; **Cum.**$^{3}$ When he'd geàn sproguein' aboot iv his white corduroys, 150; **Cum.**$^{4}$ **n.Lan.** Drinkin' an' sprogin' wi' t'best on 'em, Morris *Lebby Beck Dobby* (1867) 5; **n.Lan.**$^{1}$

**3.** To make love under cover of night. *Gen.* in *prp.*

**Gall.** Mony hied there a sprogan at een, Wham few wad expect to see, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 71, ed. 1876; (Jam.)

**4.** To wade through long grass, water, &c. Lakel.$^{2}$

**SPROIL**, *sb.*, *v.* and *adj.* Glo. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **sproyl** Dev.; and in forms **sprail(e** Glo.; **sprall** Cor.; **sprawl** Dor. w.Som.$^{1}$ Cor.$^{12}$; **sprowl** Cor.; **zproyel** Dev. [**sproil, sprǭl.**] **1.** *sb.* Strength, energy; power of quick motion, spring, activity, agility. *Gen.* with *neg.*

**Glo.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Dor.** Poor or'nary child—there never was any sprawl on thy side of the family, Hardy *Jude* (1896) pt. I. ii; Said of an old woman in bed: 'She doesn't seem to have a bit of sprawl in her; she won't help you to lift her or do anything' (C.V.G.). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ When I be a-tookt like this in my back, I an't a bit o' sprawl in the wordle. **Dev.** Aw dear! I be most a-düed up. I ant a-got wan bit ov sproil a-layved in me, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 126; **Dev.**$^1$ **Cor.** Th' ould man had no more sproil nor a babby, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xix; There's no sprowl about her, no push and power, Hammond *Parish* (1897) 341; **Cor.**$^1$ I am so weak that I have no sprawl to move; **Cor.**$^2$

**2.** The couch-grass, *Triticum repens.*

**Dev.** Look under your feet, there's some white-smocks and sproil only waiting to be pulled, Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. II. iii; **Dev.**$^1$ So called in consequence of the creeping nature of its root.

**3.** *v.* To be unable to stand or move; to lose all strength and energy. Also used *fig.*

**Dev.** 'E . . . tuk aim, vired; and hur niver, niver zproyeled arterwards, Burnett *Stable Boy* (1888) xi. **Cor.**$^2$ I can hardly sprawl.

**4.** *adj.* Lively, active, energetic.

**w.Cy.** Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **Dev.** You was the sproylest of the lot . . . and not a maid among 'em can put a foot out wi' 'e, now times, Blackmore *Christowell* (1881) xv. **Cor.** At seventy—a man would say he was only getting old then, not quite so 'sproil' as he used to be, but settling down into a sober man, Harris *Our Cove* (1900) 57.

[Prob. the same word as **Sprawl**, *v.*$^1$]

**SPROLLUCKS,** *sb.* Ken. [**spro·ləks.**] One who sprawls out his feet. (G.B.), Ken.$^1$

**SPRONE,** *sb.* and *v.* Sh.I. Also written **sproan** S. & Ork.$^1$ [**sprōn.**] **1.** *sb.* Dung, esp. the liquid dung of sea-birds. (Jam.), (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.$^1$ **2.** *v.* To eject liquid excrement; applied to birds. S. & Ork.$^1$ Hence **Spronins,** *sb. pl.* the excrement of birds. *ib.*

**SPRONG,** *sb.*$^1$ Irel. Ken. Sur. Sus. Som. Also in forms **spronk** Ken.$^1$ Sus.$^{12}$; **sprunk** Ken. [**sproŋ**; **sproŋk.**] **1.** The projecting stump or short limb of a tree; the stump or root of a tooth. Sur.$^1$, Sus.$^{12}$

Hence (1) **Spronkly,** (2) **Spronky,** *adj.* having many roots or stumps; having short branches; also used *advb.*

(1) **Ken.** Parsnips and carrots are said to grow sometimes spronkly (H.K.). (2) **Ken.**$^1$ **Sur.**$^1$ Said of a tree when it is full of short branches like horns. 'It's a spronky old thing; it ain't good for much, but fire-wood.' **Sus.**$^1$ He'd never seen such a tooth all his days, to goo so fur down nor yet to be so spronky.

**2.** A prong.

**Ken.** (H.K.) **Som.** I'd some in as I'd a-got for puk-sprongs (W.F.R.). **w.Som.**$^1$ One o' the sprongs is a-brokt out o' the dung clow.

Hence (1) **Spronged,** *ppl. adj.* having prongs; (2) **Sprongful,** *sb.* as much as is lifted at a time with a prong; (3) **Sprunk-hoe,** *sb.* a two-grained or pronged hoe.

(1) **Ken.** Three-spronged fork (H.K.). (2) **Ir.** For every sprong-full he threw out, two came in, Kennedy *Fireside Stories* (1870) 58. (3) **Ken.** (W.H.E.)

**SPRONG,** *sb.*$^2$ [**sproŋ.**] The house-sparrow, *Passer domesticus.* Per., e.Lth., Rxb. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 60.

**SPROO,** *sb.* Lth. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A disease affecting the mouths of very young children.

**SPROOL,** *sb.*$^1$ Hmp. Also written **sprule.** [**sprūl.**] Underwood, brushwood. (H.C.M.B.) Hence **Spruley,** *adj.* straggling, as of a plant or tree. *ib.*

**SPROOL,** *sb.*$^2$ Cai.$^1$ [**sprūl.**] A kind of handline for deep-sea fishing; a wire fixed crosswise at the end of a line, carrying a 'sneed' and hook at each end.

**SPROOSEN,** *sb.* Cor. [**sprū·zən.**] An untidy, ungartered woman.

**Cor.**$^1$ She's a regular sproosen about the heels; **Cor.**$^2$

**SPROOT, SPROOTEN,** see **Sprout,** *v.*$^{12}$, **Sprout,** *v.*$^1$

**SPROOT-SAIL,** *sb.* Cai.$^1$ A sprit-sail. See **Sprit,** *sb.*$^1$

**SPROOZLE,** *v.* Sc. Also in form **sprushle.** To struggle; to make a noise in struggling.

**Abd., Per.** I hear a moose sprushlin' amo' the papers in that press (G.W.). **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**SPROSE,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Lan. Chs. Shr. Also written **sproze** Lan.$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$ Chs.$^{13}$; and in forms **sprouse, sprowse** Lnk.; **spruze** Shr.$^1$ [**sprōz.**] **1.** *v.* To boast, brag; to swagger; to make a great fuss or ostentatious show. Cf. **pross,** *v.*$^3$

**Sc.** (Jam.); Mang the lasses spros't and vapert, Lochore *Foppish Taylor* (1796) 4. **Fif., Ayr.** To sprose one's self (Jam.). **Dmb.** Tongue that sprosed wi' drink's unholy might, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 26. **Lnk.** It's nae great fau't tae sprouse awee, When words an' actions aye agree, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 34. **Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ (s.v. Sprod), **Chs.**$^{13}$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ When I seed a mon like him sprosin' theer, an' aw abowt nowt, I'd a hard job to howd.

Hence **Sprouser,** *sb.* a boaster, braggart.

**Lnk.** He surely is a fearless loon Tae crack sic sprousers on the croon, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 34.

**2.** *sb.* Brag, bravado; swagger, boasting, ostentation.

**s.Sc.** Without making any sprose about enticing him to Paisley, *Blackw. Mag.* (Sept. 1822) 313 (Jam.). **Rnf.** Whan I gang to a kintry fair, To make a sprose, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 32. **Ayr.** They vied in their sprose of patriotism, bragging of what in the hour of trial they would be seen to do, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxii; I don't value a' their sprose about Newgate and the pillory, *ib.* vii. **s.Chs.**$^1$ Naï, dunna go an' make a greet sprose abowt a bit of a thing.

Hence **Sprosie,** *adj.* ostentatious in language; much given to self-commendation. Lth. (Jam.) **3.** A stir, fuss; an agitation.

**Shr.**$^1$ Well, I dunna mind tellin' yo' as I 'eärd they 'ad'n notice to lave the farm, but dunna yo' gŏŏ an' mak' a sproze about it, fur I amma sartin.

**4.** A by-word.

**Ayr.** It's been a sprose amang us ever sin syne, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) x.

**SPROT,** *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Nhb. Yks. Nhp. Also in forms **sprawt, sproat** Nhp.$^1$; **sprooat** n.Yks.$^2$; **sprote** Ags. (Jam.) Yks. (K.) [**sprot, sprōt.**] **1.** A coarse kind of grass; the joint-leaved rush, *Juncus articulatus.* See **Sprat,** *sb.*$^2$, **Spret,** *sb.*$^1$, **Sprit,** *sb.*$^2$

**Sc.** (Jam.) **ne.Sc.** The low and wet parts were reserved for growing rashes and sprots, which formed cattle-litter and thatch for the grain stacks and houses, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 178. **Abd.** Growin' little but sprots an' rashes, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xl. **Ags.** (Jam., s.v. Sprat), **Nhb.**$^1$ (s.v. Sprat).

**2.** Refuse of plants gathered for fuel.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Slk.** I shall fling a sprot to the lowe, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 234, ed. 1866.

**3.** *pl.* Small twigs or sticks.

**Sc.** Bits of branches blown from trees during high winds are called sprots (Jam.). **Yks.** (K.), **n.Yks.**$^{23}$, **Nhp.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Sprawt-** or **Sprawty-faggots,** *sb. pl.* faggots made of small twigs; the cuttings of hedges. Nhp.$^1$; (2) **Sprooaty,** *adj.*, *fig.*, stiff and straggling, used of horse's hair, when it becomes coarse and lies the contrary way. n.Yks.$^2$; (3) **Sprote-wood,** *sb.* small wood, brushwood. Yks. (K.), [Hall.] **4.** A chip of wood flying from the tool of a carpenter. Sc. (Jam.)

[3. ON. *sproti*, a sprout, twig, stick, rod (Vigfusson).]

**SPROT,** *sb.*$^2$ Ken. [Not known to our correspondents.] A kind of fish (? whitebait) caught in the Thames between the Tower and the sea. Dunkin *Hist.* (1856) 48, *note.*

**SPROT,** see **Sprout,** *v.*$^1$

**SPROTE,** *v.* Lan. [**sprōt.**] To brag, boast; to exaggerate, amplify; to display. Lan.$^1$, s.Lan.$^1$ (s.v. Sprod). Cf. **sprod,** *v.*

**SPROTTLE,** *v.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Der. Not. Nhp. [**spro·tl.**] **1.** *v.* To sprawl; to kick about helplessly; to struggle to rise after a fall, &c. Cf. **sprattle.**

**n.Cy.** (Hall.) **w.Yks.** Sprottlin abaht to ger up, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 15; A person sprottles who throws his legs and arms about awkwardly, Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 354; **w.Yks.**$^2$ Put that child down, and let him sprottle; **w.Yks.**$^4$, **Der.** (L.W.), **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Not.** Not always with the idea of struggling with anything material, but from pain, &c. (R.J.B.) **Nhp.**$^1$

**2.** To hoe roughly; to loosen weeds with a hoe. Not.$^3$

**3.** *sb.* The action of a person seeking to regain his balance when falling; a helpless struggle.

**Der.**$^2$ Died without a sprottle. **Not.**$^1$

**SPROUNCEY,** *adj.* Cor.$^2$ [**spreu·nsi.**] Cheerful, jolly; slightly intoxicated.

**SPROUSE,** see **Sprose.**

**SPROUT,** *v.*$^1$ and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. Sus. Also in form **sproot** Sc. Lakel.$^2$ n.Lin.$^1$ [Sc. n.Cy. Lin. **sprūt.**] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Preterite*:

Sprot. Nhp.$^{2}$ **2.** *Pp.*: **Sprooten.** e.Yks.$^{1}$ **II.** Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* To rub or break off the sprouts of potatoes.

**Sh.I.** Yon twartree taties 'at's inunder da mill 'ill hae ta be sprooted an' pitten in bags, *Sh. News* (May 26, 1900). **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **w.Yks.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ Them taaties mun all be sprooted; this melsh weather hes made 'em graw like mad.

Hence **Sprootens,** *sb. pl.* the sproutings of potato 'eyes.'

**Sh.I.** Da twa [few] tatties 'at's efter 'ill no be lang wirt ta boil, der in wan hivik o' sprootens, *Sh. News* (July 2, 1898).

**2.** *sb. Fig.* A child; offspring; *gen.* in *pl.*

**Cai.**$^{1}$ 'Bit sproots o' bairnies,' young slender children. 'A sproot of a chiel,' a tall slender young fellow. **Rnf.** Health to your little cheerfu' Sproot, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 156. **Ayr.** Young Charlie Cochran Was the sprout of an aik, Burns *Lady Mary Ann*, st. 4.

**3.** *pl.* Roots. Sus. (M.B.-S.), (E.E.S.) **4.** *pl.* Loose pieces of skin at the base of the finger-nail. Also called **Agnail** (q.v.). Lakel.$^{2}$

**SPROUT,** *v.*$^{2}$ Sh.I. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **spraat** e.Lan.$^{1}$; **spreut** w.Yks.; **sproot** Sh.I. [**sprūt,** w.Yks. **sprāt.**] To spirt from the mouth; to blow water in spray out of the mouth; to spirt.

**Sh.I.** Sprootin' da soe weel oot, till da water is clear wi' da lumie, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 13. **w.Yks.** The hand-combers used to 'sprout' their 'slivers' of top to get them into condition (S.P.U.); (E.G.) **e.Lan.**$^{1}$

Hence **Spreuting,** *ppl. adj.* spirting.

**w.Yks.** T'frizzlin', spreutin' fat Flew all abaht, Spencer *Field Flowers*, 312, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 12, 1898).

**SPROUTER,** *sb.* Oxf.$^{1}$ Broccoli that does not come to a head. *MS. add.*

**SPROUZE,** see **Spruze.**

**SPROWL,** *v.* Nhb.$^{1}$ To trample down.

**SPROWL, SPROWNGER,** see **Sproil, Sproanger.**

**SPROWSE,** *sb.* Hrf. Cor. **1.** Loppings of branches, &c., used to mend a 'glat' or a hole in a fence. Hrf.$^{2}$

**2.** Light hay or grass, straw, &c.

**Cor.**$^{3}$ Thai wud deg pets far thay ould geants, aan' thraw sprowse ovvar thum, tu hidey they wei'. **w.Cor.** Common (M.A.C.).

**SPROWSE, SPROYL, SPRUCE,** see **Sprose, Sproil, Spruze.**

**SPRUCEN,** *v.* Wor. [**sprūˑsən.**] With *up*: to freshen, make 'spruce.' s.Wor. (H.K.)

**SPRUD,** *sb. Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A spud for removing limpets from rocks.

**SPRUE,** *sb.* Lon. [**sprū.**] Inferior cuttings of asparagus. See **Prue.**

Not grown fine enough to be included in the tied bundles for sale, but tied in bundles separately and sold at a much lower price for flavouring purposes, soups, &c., in Covent Garden Market (E.S.).

**SPRUG,** *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also in form **sprog** Per.; **sprugs** Rnf. [**sprug, sprɐg.**] The house-sparrow, *Passer domesticus.*

**Sc.** John Wilson was a blustering kind of a child, without the heart of a sprug, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xi. **Per.** Wha's grozerbusses mak' amen's For scarcity o' crap By chirpin' sprogs, Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 48; Swainson *Birds* (1885) 60. **Rnf.** Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 747. **e.Lth., Rxb.** Swainson *ib.* **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{4}$ (s.v. Hoosie).

**SPRUG,** *adj.* and *v.* Sus. [**sprɐg.**] **1.** *adj.* Smart, spruce, neat.

She stud a long way back wen patience wos shared out an nub'dy can be nottable an sprug withouten a snoule ov dat, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 339; (F.A.A.)

**2.** *v.* To smarten; to dress neatly. Also with *up.* Sus. (Hall.), Sus.$^{1}$

**SPRUN,** *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.* Yks. [**sprun.**] **1.** *sb.* The fore part of a horse's hoof; a sharp piece of iron fixed to the fore point of a horse's shoe to prevent him slipping on the ice, &c. w.Yks. (B.K.), w.Yks.$^{1}$ **2.** *v.* To add a 'sprun' to a horse's shoe.

**w.Yks.** Can ye give us a job o' sprunnin' a few shoes? (B.K.); **w.Yks.**$^{1}$

**SPRUN,** *sb.*$^{2}$ Der.$^{2}$ nw.Der.$^{1}$ [**sprun.**] The large root of a tree. Cf. **sprong,** *sb.*$^{1}$ **1.**

**SPRUNG,** *sb.* w.Yks.$^{2}$ [**spruŋ.**] A rash. See **Nettle-sprung,** s.v. **Nettle.**

**SPRUNG,** *ppl. adj.* Sc. Lakel. Cum. Lan. I.Ma. Nhp. War. e.An. Sur. Aus. [**spruŋ, sprɐŋ.**] **1.** In *comp.* **Sprung-vein,** a varicose vein; a lump on a vein caused by a blow or sprain. Lakel.$^{2}$, Cum.$^{4}$ **2.** Tipsy, partially intoxicated.

**Cai.** He comes home from Wick well 'sprung,' Horne *Countryside* (1896) 35. **Abd.** Sawney was a wee thochtie sprung, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 150. **Lnk.** I'm three-fourths sprung the nicht ... an' may be seein' things double, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) II. 127. **Lan.** How's a chap to get sprung, much less drunk, out o' that? Westall *Old Factory* (1885) i. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ He wur a bit sprung. **I.Ma.** If so be he was sprung a bit, he knew himself when he wasn' fit, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 7. **War.**$^{3}$ **e.An.** Yow shud have heard my owd father give that song woice when he was a bit sprung, Harris *East-Ho* (1902) 146. [**Aus.** I gammoned to be a bit 'sprung,' Boldrewood *Colon. Reformer* (1890) III. xxix.]

**3.** *Obs.* Poisoned.

**Sur.** When a beast is poisoned, it is said to be sprung (K.).

**4.** See below.

**Nhp.** Eggs chipped in the nest, or at hatching out, are said to have sprung (L.S.).

**5.** Of a quill pen: split too much. Cum.$^{14}$ See **Spring,** *v.* **II. 9.**

**SPRUNGE,** *v.* Lin. [**sprun(d)ʒ.**] To kick out; to spurn. (Hall.), Lin.$^{1}$

**SPRUNGED,** *ppl. adj.* Irel. [**sprɐn(d)ʒd.**] Miserable-looking; half-starved. Cf. **springed.**

**N.I.**$^{1}$, **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **Ant.** Applied to animals which have not thriven well, as: 'A sprunged cat,' *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

**SPRUNK,** *v.* Ess. [**sprɐŋk.**] To crack or split. (Hall.), Ess.$^{1}$ Cf. **sprank,** *sb.*$^{1}$

**SPRUNK,** see **Sprong,** *sb.*$^{1}$

**SPRUNNY,** *sb.* Lin. Nhp. War. Glo. Ess. [**spruˑni, sprɐˑni.**] A lover, sweetheart.

**Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 725; **Lin.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$ **Glo.** Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870); **Glo.**$^{1}$ **Ess.** *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 498; **Ess.**$^{1}$

**SPRUNNY,** *adj.* Nhp. e.An. Dev. [**sprɐˑni.**] Neat, spruce, smart.

**Nhp.**$^{1}$, **e.An.**$^{1}$, **Nrf.** (Hall.) **Dev.** He iz az sprunny a buoy of hiz age as onny iz in the tawne of Taunton Deane, *Gent. Mag.* (1733) 330, ed. Gomme.

**SPRUNT,** *sb.*$^{1}$ and *adj.*$^{1}$ n.Cy. Yks. [**sprunt.**] **1.** *sb.* A hill; a steep road.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **n.Yks.**$^{1}$ 'Titter oop t'sprunt mun ower a bit;' he or she who reaches the top of the hill first must wait for the other; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ 'Up t'sprunt.' 'Lang slaunting sprunts,' tall sloping hills or 'land-spurs'; **n.Yks.**$^{4}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**$^{1}$

**2.** *adj.* Steep, sharp in ascent.

**n.Yks.**$^{1}$; **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ Ya'll mannish ti trunn'l yersen t'best hauf o' t'waay, bud efter that ya'll finnd it a bit sprunt (said to a cyclist). **m.Yks.**$^{1}$

**SPRUNT,** *v.* and *sb.*$^{2}$ Sc. Yks. Der. Nhp. War. Shr. [**sprunt, sprɐnt.**] **1.** *v.* To kick or lash out; of a horse: to shy, to take fright and bolt off; to struggle.

**e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$ **War.**$^{1}$; **War.**$^{2}$ To start, or spring suddenly without leaving the ground, &c., entirely.

**2.** To run quickly; to run among the stacks after the girls at night. Cf. **splunt.**

**Rxb.** (Jam.); I'll just sprunt up the water and cross abune the forkings, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 187.

**3.** *sb.* A sudden start or spring; a spring in leaping; a convulsive struggle.

**Der.**$^{2}$ **Nhp.**$^{1}$ The horse gave such a sprunt. **War.** (Hall.) **Shr.**$^{1}$ I wuz joggin' quietly alung w'en the mar' gid a sprunt an' throwed me right o'er 'er yed (s.v. Sprent).

**SPRUNT,** *adj.*$^{2}$ Nhb. Oxf. Smart, spruce; brisk, lively. Also used *advb.*

**Nhb.** Mheyk thee sell leuk varra sprunt, Bewick *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 13; **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Oxf.** A sprunt child (K.); *Obs.* (M.W.)

**SPRUNT,** *ppl. adj.* Sur. Poisoned, said of cattle. (Hall.) Cf. **sprung,** *ppl. adj.* **3.**

**SPRUSH,** *adj., v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Lan. Also written **spruch** Lnk. [**spruʃ, sprɐʃ.**] **1.** *adj.* Spruce, smart. Also used *advb.*

**Frf.** Lads brisk an' sprush as bottl'd ale, Morison *Poems* (1790)

16. **s.Sc.** His mere, sprush and braw to his liking, Allan *Poems* (1887) 66. **Ayr.** Cock up your beaver And cock it fu' sprush, Burns *Cock up your Beaver*, st. 2. **Lnk.** When the pride of sprush new words are laid I like the Classick Authors shall be read, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 182. **Edb.** Ye're unco sprush to have come sae far, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 222. **Ir.** The sprush bonnet is exactly the fit for the gown, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 124.

**2.** *v.* To deck; to smarten up; to dress up in fine clothes. *Gen.* with *up*.

**Bnff.**$^1$ Hoot, man, dinna tyne hëhrt. Geh 'wa an' sprush yirsel' up. **Abd.** But I will sprush me up again, And bid adieu to sorrow, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 37. **Cld.** (Jam.), **n.Lan.**$^1$

**3.** To set in order. *Gen.* with *up*.

**Bnff.**$^1$ He sprushes up 's corn-yard in richt order. **Cld.** (Jam.), **n.Lan.**$^1$

**4.** *sb.* A decking out; a setting in order.

**Bnff.**$^1$ His wife's geen 'im a sprush; he leuks twice as weel sin he got 'ir. **Cld.** (Jam.)

**SPRUSHLE**, see **Sproozle**.

**SPRUT**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Yks. Lan. Not. [**sprut, sprɐt.**]

**1.** *v.* Dial. form of 'sprout'; to germinate.

**w.Yks.**$^2$, **e.Lan.**$^1$ **Not.** The wheat's sprutting well (J.H.B.). **s.Not.** The taters 'ave begun to sprut (J.P.K.).

Hence **Spruttings**, *sb. pl.* sproutings.

**Hdg.** He had black spruttings of ane baird, Ritchie *St. Baldred* (1883) 116.

**2.** *sb.* A sprout, bud, shoot.

**e.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Not.** They'd spruts, some on 'em, hafe a foot long (J.P.K.).

**3.** *Fig.* An upstart.

**w.Yks.** An' nah Aw'm exposed to th' young spruts' indignation —Aw'm sickened, an' lang to get aght o' ther gate, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1870) 41, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 12, 1898).

**SPRUT**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Sus. [Not known to our correspondents.] **1.** *v.* To jerk violently, as with a spasm. (Hall.) **2.** *sb.* A violent jerk or sudden movement. (*ib.*)

**SPRUTTLED**, *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Lei. **1.** Speckled, spotted. Cf. **sprittled**.

**Sc.** Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Lnk.** Ramsay *Poems* (1721) *Gl.*

**2.** Sprinkled over. Lei. (Hall.)

**SPRUZE**, *v.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Nhp. Bdf. Suf. Also in forms **sprouze** Suf.; **spruce** Bdf. **1.** To keep fire at the mouth of an oven in order to preserve the heat; see below.

**N.Cy.**$^2$ **Nhp.**$^1$ To burn straw over what is termed a back-pan, which is a copper-pan employed for turning or whelming over meat when baking on a hearth, after the ashes have been swept off. This primitive mode of cooking is now quite exploded, and the word has become *obs.* from the disuse of the practice.

**2.** To stir or rouse up or uprouse the fire. Suf. Moor *MS.* (Hall.) **3.** To make the crust of bread brown by heating the oven too much.

**Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 143; (Hall.)

**SPRUZE**, see **Sprose**.

**SPRY**, *sb.* Ken. [**sprei.**] A broom for sweeping the barn-floor, formerly used in the threshing of wheat. Also in *comp.* **Spry-broom**.

A flat broom made of birch twigs bound to a long handle. The twigs were caused to assume a spreading fan shape by means of a stick placed mid-way across them, to which they were tied (D.W.L.); Still in *gen.* use (P.M.); Wheat is universally cleaned in Kent with a casting-shovel, and flat broom called a spry, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 439; **Ken.**$^1$

**SPRY**, *v.* Wil. Dor. Som. [**sprai.**] To have the skin rough and sore from exposure to the wind or wet; *gen.* in *pp.* See **Spray**, *v.*$^1$, **Spreathe**, **Spre(e**.

**Wil.**$^1$ (s.v. Spreyed). **Dor.** (A.C.); Barnes *Gl.* (1863) (s.v. Sprēthe). **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**SPRY**, *adj.*$^1$ In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Eng. and Amer. [**sprai.**] **1.** Brisk, active, nimble, quick; lively, sprightly, full of spirits. Also used *advb.*

**Lnk.** The spry wee tailor would jump aff the board, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) II. 125. **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 353. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **I.Ma.** Brown *Yarns* (1881) 29, ed. 1889. **Der.** Yo're none so spry as yo' used to be, Gilchrist *Rue Bargain* (1898) 82. **Lin.** She's one o' them sort who's down one day, and up and spry the next, *Gilbert Rugge* (1866) I. 31. **War.**$^3$, **Hrf.**$^2$ **Glo.**$^1$ Sprack and spry. **Brks.** Him that were allus sa spry wi' his knife an' fork an' ate up his vittels sa sweet, Hayden *Round our Vill.* (1901) 137. **Ken.**$^1$, **Sus.** (E.E.S.), **Sus.**$^1$ **s.Hmp.** He's so lusty and so spry he may give 'em all the slip, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) xx. **I.W.**$^1$ **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Dor.**$^1$ Jump'd to zee who jump'd the spryest, 61. **Som.** Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ Why Jim's a spry feller, mind. **Dev.** Düee lüke spry now, or 'tweel be dimpsy avor yü be ready tü go, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); This very common word implies something more than active—strength as well as agility are included, *Reports Provinc.* (1897). **Cor.**$^2$ **Slang.** We have to be spry about these things, if ever we intend to get wedded at all, Hay *Brighter Britain* (1882) 316. [**Amer.** She was smart and spry for her age, Slosson *Foxglove* (1898) 20.]

Hence (1) **Spryish**, *adj.* lively, active; pretty well in health; (2) **Spryly**, *adv.* quickly, briskly; (3) **Spryness**, *sb.* liveliness, sprightliness.

(1) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) (2) **Lnk.** You've very spryly taken away the soap, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) III. 95. (3) **Fif.** Tommy's pace quickening with his nervousness, and Robina's with the spryness of the bride, Meldrum *Grey Mantle* (1896) 279.

**2.** Spruce, neat, smart; smartly dressed.

**Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 353. **se.Lin.** A spry man (J.T.B.). **Nhp.**$^1$ How spry she looks! **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**$^3$, **Cor.**$^2$

**3.** Knowing, cunning. Sus. (E.E.S.)

[**1.** Cp. Swed. dial. *sprygg*, very lively, skittish (as a horse) (Rietz).]

**SPRY**, *adj.*$^2$ Sus. Brittle. (S.P.H.), (E.E.S.)

**SPRY**, see **Spray**, *sb.*

**SPRYAUCH**, *v.* and *sb.* Bnff.$^1$ **1.** *v.* To scream with a harsh voice. Cf. **spraich**, *v.* Hence **Spryauching**, *ppl. adj.* noisy, much given to screaming. **2.** *sb.* A shrill scream. 'Spryauch' indicates a deeper sound than 'spraich.' **3.** A little, active, noisy person.

**SPRY-FOOT**, *adj.* Ken. Also in form **spray-**. Splay-footed. (G.B.), Ken.$^1$

**SPUD**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. Amer. and Aus. Also written **spudd** Pem. [**spud, spɐd.**]

**1.** *sb.* A pronged instrument for digging or weeding.

**Lan.** (F.R.C.) **Ken.** We laughed at a man from Dover for asking for a 'three pronged spud' (D.W.L.).

**2.** *Obs.* A knife. Wxf.$^1$ Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 405. **3.** A grafting or draining tool. Hrf.$^2$ **4.** *Obs.* A worn-out tool. Brks. *Gl.* (1852). **5.** A potato; a potato-set.

**Sc.** Montgomerie-Fleming *Notes on Jam.* (1899). **Ayr.** She... set aye the spuds in her ain tattie fiel', Aitken *Lays* (1883) 46. **Lnk.** The only thing he's clever at Is eatin' 'spuds' an' tripe, McLachlan *Thoughts* (1884) 72. **N.I.**$^1$ **Uls.** I have washed a bucketful of spuds for the dinner to-morrow, Hamilton *Bog* (1896) 3. **Ant.** (S.A.B.) **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Cav.** (M.S.M.), **w.Ir.** (S.W.) **Tip.** He took the spuds off the fire, Kickham *Knocknagow*, 279. **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **n.Yks.**$^2$, **w.Yks.** (H.L.), **w.Yks.**$^{35}$ **Lan.** Let's ha' some spuds here (S.W.). **m.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **I.Ma.** Plenty of spuds and cabbage, and leeks, Rydings *Tales* (1895) 67. **Chs.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$ **s.Stf.** We lived on spuds welly all thru' the strike (T.P.). **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Lin.**$^1$ Are the spuds diseased? **War.**$^{23}$, **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **se.Wor.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^1$ **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **s.Pem.** The spudds are very small this year, an't tha? (W.M.M.) **Glo.**$^1$ **Oxf.** I am going to dig up some spuds (M.A.R.). **Lon.** (F.R.C.), **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Tilda ups with a spud an' lets drive, catchin' me fair in the eye, Forbes *Odd Fish* (1901) 105. **Ken.** (A.M.), **I.W.** (J.D.R.), **I.W.**$^1$, **Wil.**$^1$, **Dor.** (C.V.G.), **Cor.**$^{12}$ [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 381. **Aus.** Here's these cussed Chows working away and rootin' out the gold like spuds, Boldrewood *Miner* (1890) II. xxi.]

Hence **Spuddy**, *sb.* a seller of bad potatoes. Lon. Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 24. **6.** Any person or thing very short or stumpy; a 'brat.'

**e.An.**$^1$, **Ess.**$^1$ **Dev.**$^2$ Oh, he's only a little spud. **Cor.**$^1$ Be quiet you young spud; **Cor.**$^2$

Hence **Spuddy**, *adj.* very short and stumpy; thick-set. Nhp.$^1$, e.An.$^1$ Cf. **puddy**, *adj.* **7.** A hand, esp. used of a child's hand. Som. (Hall.), Dev. (H.K.) **8.** A left-handed man. Glo.$^1$ Hence **Spuddy**, *adj.* left-handed.

A boy at school *can* bowl swift, and he's spuddy, *ib.*

**9.** *v.* To dig or weed with a spud.

**n.Yks.**$^2$ **Ken.** I see'd her once bring him a jam-tart to 's tea when 'e was spudding thistles one day down in the marsh, Carr *Cottage Flk.* (1897) 213; **Ken.**$^1$ **e.Sus.** Holloway.

10. Of potatoes: to shoot, sprout.

**War.**$^3$ These potatoes must be planted, they are beginning to spud.

**SPUD**, *sb.*$^2$ Oxf.$^1$ [spɐd.] A preparation of manure in which mushrooms are grown.

**SPUD**, *sb.*$^3$ *Obs.* w.Cy. Dev. A gift; a legacy.

**w.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Dev.** A good spud, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 405.

**SPUD**, *v.*$^2$ War.$^2$ [spɐd.] To speed.

He did spud along.

**SPUDD**, *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Lan. Also in form **spodd.** A gush of water. s.Lan. Bamford *Dial.* (1854).

**SPUDDER**, *sb.* and *v.* Dev. Cor. [spɐ·də(r).] **1.** *sb.* A fuss; a bother.

**Cor.**$^1$ I don't want to ha' no spudder about et; **Cor.**$^2$ What a spudder!

**2.** *v.* To struggle; to kick about. nw.Dev.$^1$

**SPUDDLE**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.* War. Glo. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. [spɐ·dl.] **1.** *v.* To use a spud; to dig lightly and ineffectively; to stir, turn over, rake about.

**War.**$^2$ **Glo.** Northall *Wd. Bk.* (1896). **Sus.**$^1$ I be gettin' in years and can't do no more than just doddle about the ground and spuddle up a few weeds. **Hmp.**$^1$ **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**$^1$ **Dor.**$^1$ 'To spuddle teäties' is to turn up the ground out of which potatoes have been dug, so as to find the left ones. **w.Som.**$^1$ I asked an old man, for whom I wanted to find a job, if he could pull down a certain piece of hedge. He replied: 'Ee·s, aay spoo·ųz aay kèod spuud·l daewn dhik·.' A hen is said to 'spuddle over the dowst' to find 'meat' for her chicken. **Dev.** Whot be spuddling there vur? Yü won't vind nort, ef yü spudlee till Dümesday, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**$^1$ Zeeing us all glinting at en, he got up and went spuddling in the vire, and zoon arter shabb'd off, 18. **n.Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 405. **nw.Dev.**$^1$

**2.** To plough shallow and wide with a 'broadshare' without turning over. Ken. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

**3.** To muddle; to be uselessly busy; to fuss about doing little or nothing.

**Hmp.**$^1$ **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ I do spuddly about like, so well's I can; and I do zee the things [cattle] and look arter the vokes mornin' times like. **Wil.**$^1$ He's allus a-spuddling about like, but there yen't nothen to show for't ses I. **nw.Dev.**$^1$

**4.** To struggle, kick; to resist capture; to move quickly.

**w.Som.**$^1$ Tak·n aa·t-n een dh-ai·d—doa·un lat dhu poa·r dhing spuud·lee sae·um-z dhaat· úz. Look sharp'm spuddly along! **Dev.**$^{12}$, **nw.Dev.**$^1$

**5.** *sb.* A bustle; a stir.

**Dev.**$^2$ Poor old Mary is in a brave spuddle; they are brewing for harvest down there.

**SPUDDLE**, *v.*$^2$ Brks. Wil. [spɐ·dl.] To stir liquid by poking; to make a mess. Brks.$^1$ Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892); Wil.$^1$

**SPUDGEL**, *sb.* and *v.* Glo. s.Cy. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. [spɐ·dʒl.] **1.** *sb.* A wooden bowl with a long handle used for baling.

**Glo.**$^1$, **s.Cy.** (Hall.), **I.W.**$^2$, **Dor.** (C.V.G.), **Dor.**$^1$ **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

**2.** A wooden spoon or scoop. Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892); Wil.$^1$
**3.** A small kind of trowel or knife. s.Cy. (Hall.), I.W.$^1$
**4.** *v.* To bale. Dor.$^1$

**SPUDGER**, see **Spadger.**

**SPUDYOCH**, *sb.* *Obs.* Cld. (Jam.) **1.** Any sputtering produced by ignition. **2.** A small quantity of moistened gunpowder in form of a pyramid, to be ignited at the top. **3.** One who speaks or acts with rapidity, including the idea of diminutive size.

**SPUE, SPUER**, see **Spew, Spewer.**

**SPUFFLE**, *v.* and *sb.* e.An. Also in form **spoffle** e.An.$^1$ [spɐ·fl; spo·fl.] **1.** *v.* To move hastily; to hurry; to move with an ostentatious air of bustle; *gen.* with *along.*

**e.An.**$^1$ I saw Mr. A. spuffling along. **Suf.** 'He spuffled along good tightly.' Almost giving the idea of being out of breath through hurrying, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); (M.B.-E.)

**2.** To be fussy or over-busy about little or nothing. e.An.$^{12}$ **3.** *sb.* Fuss, confusion, disturbance.

**Nrf.** 'Much more spuffle than do,' more talk than work (U.W.). **Suf.** (C.L.F.)

**SPUG**, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. War. Wor. Also in forms **speug, spiug** Sc.; **spuggy** e.Dur.$^1$; **spyug** Sc. [spɐg, spug.] **1.** The house-sparrow, *Passer domesticus.*

**Frf.** She had persuaded him . . . to put back the spug's eggs which he had brought home in triumph, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) xiv. **w.Sc.** Isaac Strang looked on with grim contempt of such foolery over a 'speug,' Wood *Farden Ha'* (1902) 121. **Fif.** The sparrows, or 'spyugs' suffered most from such experiments, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 12. **Cld.** (Jam.) **Rnf.** Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 747. **Ayr.** Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 132. **Kcb.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 60. **Nhb.**$^1$ (s.v. Spowey). **e.Dur.**$^1$ Looks tha, thar's a spuggy, man! **War.**$^{23}$, **Wor.** (E.S.)

**2.** A tall, thin person. Cld. (Jam.) Hence **Speugle**, *sb.* anything extremely slender. *ib.*

**SPUGGY**, see **Spug.**

**SPUILIE, SPUILYIE, SPUILZIE**, see **Spulyie.**

**SPUIRD**, *sb.* Cum.$^4$ [spiurd.] A piece of newly-formed marsh. 'Gaan to shoot ducks on t'low spuird.'

**SPUKE**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.* Dev. Cor. Also written **spook.** [spūk.] **1.** *sb.* *Obs.* An iron holdfast. Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 405. Cf. **spike**, *sb.*$^1$ **2.** An iron ring inserted in the nose of a pig or bull.

**nw.Dev.**$^1$, **s.Dev.**, **e.Cor.** (Miss D.) **Cor.**$^1$; **Cor.**$^2$ Spiked on . . . with a transverse bar, on which is a small roller, to prevent the animal from grubbing; **Cor.**$^3$

**3.** An iron brooch for mow ropes. Cor.$^3$ **4.** *v.* To insert a 'spuke' in an animal's snout.

**e.Dev.** The old captain coming down the lane like a newly-spuked pig, Jane *Lordship* (1897) 29.

**SPUKE**, *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* Dev. The lavender, *Lavandula spica.* *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 405. Cf. **spick**, *sb.*$^2$, **spike**, *sb.*$^2$

**SPUL**, see **Spall.**

**SPULE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Lth. (Jam.) A thin, flat piece of wood.

**SPULE**, see **Spaul, Spool.**

**SPÜLEE, SPULL**, see **Spulyie, Spall.**

**SPULP**, *v.* *Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) To collect and retail scandal; to be a busybody or eavesdropper. Hence **Spulper** or **Spulpir**, *sb.* a busybody, an eavesdropper.

**SPULPIN, SPULT**, see **Spalpeen, Spalt**, *v.*

**SPULYIE**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Also written **spulye** Sc. (Jam.) S. & Ork.$^1$; and in forms **spoilzie, spoolie, spuilie, spuilly, spuilyie** Sc.; **spuilzie** Sc. Nhb.; **spülee** Sh.I.; **spulzie** Sc. n.Cy. [spū·lji.] **1.** *v.* To spoil; to plunder, sack, lay waste, destroy.

**Sc.** (Jam.); Are ye come here to spulzie and plunder my ha'? Aytoun *Ballads* (ed. 1861) II. 299. **S. & Ork.**$^1$ 'To spulye the hoose,' i.e. to break up and destroy the furniture and to put things in disorder generally, *MS. add.* **n.Sc.** Spulzie him, spulzie him, said Craigievar, O spulzie him presentlie, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) II. 131, ed. 1875. **Per.** A fellow's purse I never spulye, Spence *Poems* (1898) 90. **e.Fif.** The haill lot o' them reivin' an' thievin' an' spulyiein', Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) i. **Ayr.** To spulye his sheep, and herry his land, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 111. **Edb.** He spulzied fock, and did them hang, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 46. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

Hence (1) **Spulyiement**, *sb.* spoil, booty; (2) **Spulyier**, *sb.* a spoiler; a plunderer.

(1) **Sc.** Muckle need have we to hasten—else small, small will our share of the spulyiement be, *Blackw. Mag.* (Aug. 1820) 508 (Jam.). (2) **Fif.** Wi' peck and straik, and dusche and dird, They forc'd and flappit to the yird That spulyier and fae, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 62.

**2.** To romp.

**Sh.I.** A lood time Lowrie an' me hed spüleein among dem, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 89.

**3.** *sb.* The act of spoiling or robbery; depredation; a plundering raid; also used as a law-term.

**Sc.** Seeing her father's estate exposed to spulzie and depredation from common thieves and sornars, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xv; The taking away or meddling with moveable goods in the possession of another, without either the consent of that other, or the order of the law, Erskine *Instit.* bk. iii. t. 7, § 17 (Jam.). **Per.** Sic spoilzie, rapine, blood, and death I never saw sin I had breath, Spence *Poems* (1898) 161. **Dmf.** The yin o' us'll mak' a spuilly, or ma name's no Heather Jock, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 44. **Nhb.** The scene of constant theft and spuilzie, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 89.

Hence **Spulyie-ploy**, *sb.*, *obs.*, a plundering frolic.

**Fif.** Throughout Scotland there was joy And gladness at that spulyie-ploy, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 224.

**4.** Spoil, plunder, booty.

**Abd.** Huntly mayna ha'e the siller . . . but he hath a grand store o' spuilyie, Cobban *Angel* (1898) 387. **Lnk.** Hielan' rievers set on spulzie, Young *Lochlomond* (1872) 22. **Edb.** Two revenue officers . . . lurking on the road-side looking for spuilzie, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xv. **Kcb.** He got the spuilie to himsel As they fled hame to toon, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 122.

[**1.** For scho wes spulȝeit of hir sterisman, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 237. Fr. *spolir*.]

**SPULY-SPOWLY**, *sb.* Pem. [spū·li-spouli.] A see-saw; the game of see-saw.

**s.Pem.** Come, boys, let's 'ave a gaâm of spuly-spowly (W.M.M.).

**SPUN**, *sb.* Sc. [spɐn.] Tobacco twist.

**Gall.** We each filled our gun with the best Glasgow spun, Just to smoke our disturber away, Kerr *Maggie o' the Moss* (1891) 93.

**SPUND**, *v.* Sh.I. Also in form **spundg** S. & Ork.$^1$ [spɐnd.] To run quickly. (Jam.), S. & Ork.$^1$

**SPUNDER**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in form **spunner** Cai.$^1$ [spɐ·n(d)ər.] **1.** *v.* To gallop.

**Or.I.** An gar'd old gibbie spunder, *Paety Toral* (1880) l. 119, in Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 795; **S. & Ork.$^1$**, **Cai.$^1$**

**2.** *sb.* A gallop.

**Sh.I.** Wi clunkin clugs ower Asgard's flür, At times he taks a spunder, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 120. **Or.I.** Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 806, 810.

**SPUNE**, see **Spoon**.

**SPUNG**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.* Sc. Irel. [spɐŋ.] **1.** *sb.* A purse; properly one which closes with a spring.

**Sc.** (Jam.); Donald *Poems* (1867) 157. **Ayr.** He rypit his siller spung for a plack, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 258. **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 353.

**2.** A fob; a breeches pocket.

**Sc.** (Jam.); Donald *Poems* (1867) 157. **e.Lth.** Took an enormous gold watch from his spung and handed it toward me, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 110. **N.I.$^1$**

**3.** *v.* To rob; to pick one's pocket.

**Sc.** If you be not very sly, They'll spung you o' your watch, Galloway *Poems* (1788) 94 (Jam.). **Edb.** These passages maun surely sting ye, Ye surely think they're apt to spung ye, If that ye sude obey them strictly, Bein' laith to part Wi' alms to help the poor and needy, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 57.

**SPUNG**, *sb.*$^2$ Cai.$^1$ [spɐŋ.] The leg of a fowl; the drumstick.

**SPUNG**, see **Spang**, *v.*$^1$, **Spong**, *sb.*

**SPUNGA**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **sponga**. [spɐ·ŋgə.] The name given to a spotted cow.

Noo, Mansie, sees doo spunga's calf? *Sh. News* (June 12, 1897); Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 176.

**SPUNGERING**, *ppl. adj.* Shr.$^2$ Overreaching, imposing, overcharging; see below.

Not a common word, I have heard it but once. 'A spungering fellow,' one who overcharges.

**SPUNGIT**, *ppl. adj.* Sh.I. Also in form **sponget**. [spɐ·ŋgit.] Spotted, mottled, flecked; *gen.* used of a cow. See **Spanged**.

'A sponget coo' is properly a cow covered with patches of different colour from that of the body, Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 38; **S. & Ork.$^1$**

**SPUNGY**, see **Spongy**.

**SPUNK**, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **spank**, **sponk** Sc. [spɐŋk, spuŋk.] **1.** *sb.* A spark of fire; any small portion of ignited matter; a very small fire; also used *fig.*

**Sc.** Ye may light a spunk o' fire in the red room, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xi; The Advocate, who is not without some spunks of a remainder decency, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) ix. **Sh.I.** If spunks were seen adhering to the bottom of the maet kettle when taken off the fire, snow was near if in winter, and cold windy weather if in summer, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 114. **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Kcd.** I maunna say the carlie wrang, He's lost the vital spank, Grant *Lays* (1884) 12. **Ayr.** O for a spunk o' Allan's glee, Burns *Ep. to Lapraik* (Apr. 1, 1785) st. 14. **Slk.** As an Editor, he is, compared wi' Christopher North, but as a spunk to the Sun! Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 31. **Rxb.** Timmer me up a spunk o' fire, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 195. **N.Cy.$^1$**, **Nhb.$^1$** **Cum.** At length a wee bit spunk of light Transfix'd his wand'ring eyes, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 77; **Cum.$^4$**, **Nhp.$^1$**, **Suf.$^1$** **s.Hmp.** What, ain't there a spunk of fire? Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) xx.

**2.** A match; a piece of wood dipped in sulphur and formerly used for lighting purposes; tinder, dried fungus used as tinder; touchwood.

**Sc.** (Jam.); Ye'll rin me out o' wun spunks, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) I. 20. **Cai.$^1$**, **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Elg.** Auld horse-hides, an' spunks an' treacle, Tester *Poems* (1865) 147. **Per.** Three spunks of sticks laid in the fire-place, Stewart *Character* (1857) lxiv. **s.Sc.** I'm no a spunk to be dipped in brimstone, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 70. **Ayr.** His faither keepit a bit shop, and sell't nits and tea, cannles, spunks, and siclike, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 28. **Gall.** His pipe, tobacco, an' spunks, *Gallovidian* (1901) III. 113. **N.Cy.$^1$**, **Nhb.$^1$** **Wor.** Allies *Antiq. Flk-Lore* (1840) 468, ed. 1852. **Shr.$^2$**, **Hrf.** (W.W.S.) **Glo.** Grose (1790); *Gl.* (1851). **Suf.$^1$**

Hence **Spunkie-piece**, *sb.* a fowling-piece.

**Per.** His mawkins o'er his shouthers strung—His wild-fowl at his shot-bag slung, . . His spunkie-piece his only rung, Monteath *Dunblane* (1835) 122, ed. 1887.

**3.** *Comp.* (1) **Spunk-box**, a tinder-box; a match-box; (2) **-flask**, a powder-flask; (3) **-maker**, (4) **-man**, a maker of matches; (5) **-seller**, a match-seller; (6) **-wood**, matchwood.

(1) **Ayr.** He sat on a spunk-box and wailed piteouslie, Service *Notandums* (1890) 90. **Lnk.** Gin he likes to light his match At your spunk-box, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 34. (2) **Per.** His spunk-flask at his hurdies hung, Monteath *Dunblane* (1835) 122, ed. 1887. (3) **Edb.** Hiring beds at two pence a night to . . . spunk makers, and such like pickpockets, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xx. (4) **Rxb.** He settled down as a 'spunk-man,' or, as he preferred to call himself, a wood-merchant, Murray *Hawick Characters* (1901) 46. (5) **Frf.** More memorable perhaps was an itinerant matchseller known to Thrums and the surrounding towns as the literary spunk-seller, Barrie *Licht* (1888) xii. (6) **e.Fif.** Andra's tackety shoe had dung his fiddle into spunk wud, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ix.

**4.** *sb.* *Fig.* A person of quick temper.

**Sh.I.** 'If dey iver tüllie—' 'Loard prosper me as dey'll no be lang man an' wife afore dat tak's place—Der baith alaek—spunks!' *Sh. News* (May 28, 1898).

**5.** A poor diminutive creature.

**Sc.** A mere spunk, a lively creature: used of one who has more spirit than bodily strength or appearance of it (Jam.). **Nhb.$^1$** He's a wee spunk o' a thing.

**6.** *Semen virile.*

**w.Yks.** (S.K.C.), **s.Chs.$^1$**, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **War.$^3$**

**7.** *Fig.* Spirit, vivacity, courage, mettle, energy, 'go.'

**Sc.** (Jam.); Did I not say it wasna want o' spunk that made ye sae mim? Scott *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) ii. **Sh.I.** Yon man luiks as if he hed spunk intil him, *Sh. News* (Oct. 27, 1900). **Cai.$^1$**, **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Abd.** For shame to ye 't ye hae so little spunk, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxi. **Per.** Thae ne'er-dae-weels haena the spunk, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 191. **Ayr.** I thought ye had mair spunk, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) v. **Slk.** The Quarterly has the spunk to imitate Maga in her double numbers, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 181. **Gall.** He hasna the spunk of a rabbit, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 335. **Ir.** He'd have the spunk in him to run away, Carleton *Fardorougha* (1836) xvii. **N.Cy.$^1$** **Nhb.$^1$** He hes nee spunk at a'. **Lakel.$^2$**, **Cum.$^4$** **n.Yks.** T'horse hez some spunk about it (I.W.). **w.Yks.** No, tha munnot lose spunk, lad, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) xvi. **Lan.** If he'd a bit mooar spunk in him, Ackworth *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 73. **Stf.** The cocks, if they's any spoonk in 'em, soon gets it ower, *Good Wds.* (1869) 175. **Der.** She's got spunk enough to walk to Lunnon, Ward *David Grieve* (1892) I. v. **Not.$^2$**, **Nhp.$^1$**, **War.$^3$**, **Shr.$^2$** **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 144. **Ken.** She bain't never strong same as other women. You might put a bit o' spunk into 'er, Carr *Cottage Flk.* (1897) 28. **Sus.**, **Hmp.** Holloway. **Dev.** You ain't got the grit, you ain't got the spunk, Zack *On Trial* (1899) 111. [**Amer.** Not got spunk enough to speak out then, *Cent. Mag.* (July 1882) 347.]

Hence **Spunkless**, *adj.* lacking in spirit and energy.

**w.Yks.** They all looked white in the face, and round shouldered and spunkless, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) vi.

8. *v.* To sparkle.

**Rnf.** I'll cheer thy artless breast, the while The stars spunk in the lift sae hie, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 116.

9. *Fig.* With *up*: to fire up; to flash forth.

**Arg.** He spunked up like tinder, Munro *J. Splendid* (1898) 86. [**Amer.** Then he spunked up some an' says, 'I don't give a darn what comes o' Lish, an' I don't know nobody as does,' Westcott *David Harum* (1900) xxii.]

10. With *out*: to come to light; to get abroad; to become known.

**Sc.** (Jam.); If they were of counsel together to deceive us, it could not be but something of it would spunk out, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxxiii. **Per.** It spunkit oot I'd gat a letter Frae Dr. Quibbles, Stewart *Character* (1857) 43. **Ayr.** In course of time, however, it spunkit out that he was a sleeping partner in the business, Galt *Provost* (1822) xv. **Edb.** Whatever may spunk out after on this point, I am free to confess, with a safe conscience, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) i.

**SPUNKY,** *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lakel. Cum. Yks. I.Ma. Nhp. War. Hnt. e.An. Sus. Hmp. Som. Amer. Slang. [spɐ·ŋki, spu·ŋki.] 1. *sb.* A Will-o'-the-wisp.

**Sc.** (Jam.); My apprentices are turned into mere goblins—they appear and disappear like spunkies, Scott *Nigel* (1822) ii. **Elg.** Eh! Spunkie! ca' ye't—Will-o'-wisp! Ye skip, and bounce right sair, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 187. **w.Sc.** Even spunkie himsel is nae bogle to me, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 257. **s.Sc.** The benighted traveller had more reason to fear destruction from the delusive light of the 'moss-traversing spunkie,' Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 89. **Ayr.** An' aft your moss-traversing spunkies Decoy the wight that late an' drunk is, Burns *Address to Deil* (1785) st. 13. **Lnk.** Many a good boat has Spunkie drown'd, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 236. **Edb.** Or dev'lish Spunkey, watching, lead Us in some pool out o'er the head, *Tint Quey* (1796) 16. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 77, ed. 1876.

Hence **Spunkie-haunted**, *ppl. adj.* haunted by Will-o'-the-wisp.

**Per.** The spunkie-haunted bog, Where sank the shepherd and his dog, Spence *Poems* (1898) 139.

2. The phosphorescence of the sea. Nai. (W.G.)

3. A person of an irritable and fiery temper.

**Sc.** Nothing, indeed, but crabbit words, or worse, from Mrs. Minto, who was a very spunkie of passion, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 51. **Ayr.** (Jam.); He was himself . . . a perfect spunkie of passion, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xxvi.

4. A spirited, smart young fellow.

**Sc.** (Jam.); If yon spunkie of a captain should dare put an affront upon you, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 34. **Ayr.** Logan . . . thought him a hardy young spunkie, Douglas *Green Shutters* (1901) 182.

5. Whisky.

**Ayr.** Spunkie ance to make us mellow, Burns *To J. Kennedy*, st. 3.

6. *adj.* Sparkling; brightly-shining.

**Cum.** How neyce the spunky fire it burns, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 21; **Cum.**$^4$

7. Haunted.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Rnf.** I looked owre the spunkie howe And aye I thought you would ha'e been, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 160, ed. 1817.

8. Irritable, fiery, passionate.

**Ayr.** (Jam.); The spunky nature of Mr. Hirple was certainly very disagreeable often to most of the council, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxvi. [**Amer.** You make me feel quite spunky, and if you don't stop this minit, I'll go right out of the room, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 2nd S. xviii.]

9. Lively, spirited, 'plucky,' courageous.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Elg.** A spunkie peat futherer was he, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 25, 1898). **s.Sc.** Ilka hale an' spunkie chiel' i' th' warld suld be awa' to King Geordie, Snaith *Fierceheart* (1897) 41. **Ayr.** Erskine, a spunkie Norland billie, Burns *Cry and Prayer* (1786) st. 14. **Gall.** Gin he was a kennin' mair spunky, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 338. **N.I.**$^1$, **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.** Makkin' believe to be as spunkie as a hen when a kestrel is hoverin' over her brood, *S. Tynedale Stud.* (1896) vi. **Lakel.**$^2$, **Cum.**$^4$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ She's a spunky lass; she's up ti all sooats a gams. **I.Ma.** Small but spunky, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 44. **Nhp.**$^1$ **War.**$^3$ He is a spunky young fellow. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**$^1$ **Suf.** Three of the spunkiest young fellows . . . dressed theirselves up in women's cloaks, Strickland *Old Friends* (1864) 245. **Sus., Hmp.** Holloway. **w.Som.**$^1$ He's a spunky sort of a chap, mind; he on't stand no nonsense. **Slang.** His spunkiest backers were forced to sing small, *Tom Crib* (1819) 24.

10. Generous; off-hand. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

**SPUNNER, SPUNTLE,** see Spunder, Spoontle.

**SPUN-YARN,** *sb.* Nhb. Dur. e.An. Also in form **spunyun** e.An.$^2$ 1. Loose-laid hemp rope, used for packing the glands and joints of machinery. Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888). 2. A kind of twine, dressed with tar. e.An.$^2$

**SPUR,** *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [spər, spə̄(r).] 1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Spur-fish**, the piked dog-fish, *Spinax acanthias*; (2) **-leathers**, *fig.* people of little importance, 'small fry,' understrappers; (3) **-money**, *obs.*, a fine imposed on persons coming into church, wearing their spurs; (4) **-road**, *obs.*, a bridle-path; see **Spur-way**; (5) **-whang**, a leather strap or thong of a spur; *fig.* a thing of no value; cf. **spur-leathers**.

(1) **Ken.**$^1$ (2) **Sc.** I have opened house, not only for the gentry, but for the under spur-leathers whom we must necessarily employ, Scott *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) xii. (3) **Nhp.** Two or three years since, a party of sappers and miners was stationed at Peterborough . . . when the officer entered the cathedral with his spurs on, and was immediately beset by the choristers, who demanded money of him for treading the sacred floor with armed heels, *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. i. 373. [In the time of Ben Jonson, in consequence of the interruptions to divine service occasioned by the ringing of the spurs worn by persons walking and transacting business in cathedrals, and esp. in St. Paul's, a small fine was imposed on them, called 'Spur-money,' the exaction of which was committed to the beadles and singing-boys, *Bk. of the Court*, in *N. & Q. ib.* 374.] (4) **nw.Dev.**$^1$ (5) **Sc.** Rid us of the lucre of him for the lucre of his spur-whang, Scott *Monastery* (1820) xxxvi; I had not the worth of a spur-whang of any man's, Thomson *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 393, ed. 1871. **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ 'I care not a spur-weeang for 't,' not one particle.

2. A glass of spirits, &c.; esp. in phr. *a spur in the head*, see below.

**Sc.** A spur in the head is worth twa on the heel, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Nhp.**$^1$ 'A spur in the head's worth two in the heel.' A common invitation to a person on horseback to take a parting glass; importing that the exhilarating liquor will animate the rider to incite the horse, more than the application of the spur. **Cor.**$^1$ A spur in the head is worth two in the heel. Gi' me a glass and I'll shew 'ee my skeel; **Cor.**$^2$

3. The thick root of a tree. Cf. **spurn**, *sb.*$^1$, **spore**, *sb.*$^1$ 2.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Chs.**$^1$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ *pl.* Spuurn. **Nhp.**$^1$ A woodman often in felling a tree says, 'The spurs were so strong I had hard work to grub up the roots.' **War.**$^3$ The rough exposed roots of trees, which are sometimes covered or partly covered with bark. 'See what a distance that tree has sent out its spurs.'

4. A thick branch or side-shoots of a branch of a tree.

**Nhp.**$^1$ The side-shoots of a branch, particularly of a trained tree; shoots that grow out at the front of a branch are called fore-right spurs. **e.An.** The short small twigs projecting a few inches from the trunk (Hall.).

5. *pl.* The branches of a deer's horns. War.$^3$ 6. A prop or support in building; a prop or support to a gate-post. Also in *comp.* **Spur-post.** Cf. **spore**, *sb.*$^1$

**w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.** Davies *Races* (1856) 273. **Chs.**$^1$ The spur is sunk in the ground alongside the post, and then the part which is above ground is nailed firmly to the post. **w.Mid.** The upper end of the spur is nailed to the post a little above the ground, and the lower end passes into the ground at a slight angle to the post (W.P.M.). **Sus., Hmp.** Holloway. **w.Som.**$^1$ 'Spuur·-paus,' a short, stiff piece of wood sunk in the ground alongside a post, and firmly nailed to it, so as to give it strength and stiffness.

7. *Comp.* (1) **Spur-bank**, a cross-beam supporting the roof of a house; (2) **-stone**, a projecting stone, set in the ground as a support to a post or to keep the traffic from coming too close.

(1) **Abd., Mry.** (Jam.) (2) **Wil.** A small sarsen or boulder by the wood-pile, put there as a spur-stone to force the careless carters to drive straight, Jefferies *Bevis* (1882) v; **Wil.**$^1$

8. A mould used by lead-smelters for making pigs of lead. w.Yks.$^2$ 9. *pl.* See below.

**Stf.** Stilts and spurs—bits of fireclay by means of which earthenware articles are kept separate during firing, White *Wrekin* (1860) xxvii.

**10.** A rowlock.

**I.Ma.** A spur rigged like a shot, Brown *Yarns* (1881) 85, ed. 1889.

**11.** *v.* To run fast. S. & Ork.$^1$ *MS. add.* **12.** To kick about; to sprawl. Cf. **spurl.**

**Slk.** After gluthering and spurring a wee while, they cam to again, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 150, ed. 1866. **Lnk.** Rodger *Poems* (1838) 134, ed. 1897.

**13.** To scrape or scratch, as a cock or hen does on a dung-hill. Tev. (Jam.) **14.** To support, prop up, esp. to repair or support a broken post by means of a 'spur.'

**w.Yks.$^1$** **Chs.$^1$**; **Chs.$^3$** Spurring the banks of a river is supporting them from falling in, or being carried away by floods, by driving in piles, commonly made of alder. **Hrt.** By spurring up a gate or stile post . . . he may save a landlord a considerable charge, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. i. 126. **s.Cy.** (Hall.) **Sus., Hmp.** Holloway.

**SPUR,** *sb.$^2$* w.Cy. Cor. [spə̄(r).] **1.** A period of time, esp. in phr. *a bra' spur, a pure spur*, a considerable time.

**w.Cy.** (Hall.) **Cor.** Our papers don't say much for a pure spur after this, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 11; **Cor.$^1$** She has been gone a bra' spur; **Cor.$^3$** 'How long will you be?' 'Oh, just a spur' [just a minute or two]. 'What a spur he's taking!' [how very long he is].

**2.** A short time at work; a short job.

**Cor.$^1$** I'll do a spur arter my day's work; **Cor.$^2$**

**SPUR,** *sb.$^3$* Sc. [spər.] **1.** A sparrow; *fig.* a person of small stature and lively disposition. Bnff.$^1$, Abd., Cld. (Jam.) **2.** *Comp.* (1) **Spur-faang,** (*a*) a person of a sour, dogged disposition; (*b*) a very small piece; an atom, particle; (2) **-hawk,** (*a*) the sparrow-hawk, *Accipiter nisus*; (*b*) *fig.* a person of diminutive stature and lively disposition; (3) **-muick,** see (1, *b*).

(1, *a*) **Bnff.$^1$** (*b*) *ib.* He didna ley ae spur-faang o's dainner. (2, *a*) **Abd.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 136. **Lth.** (Jam.) (*b*) **Bnff.$^1$** (3) **Abd.** (Jam.)

**3.** A tall, thin person.

**Sh.I.** A raft and a sperrek or spurr both denote a tall and thin person, Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 49.

**SPUR,** *sb.$^4$* Sc. [spur.] A disease in rye, *Secale cornutum.*

**Bwk.** Rye infected with the spur, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 4.

**SPUR,** *v.$^2$* and *sb.$^5$* Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Rut. Hnt. Wil. Also written **sper(r** w.Yks.$^3$ s.Lan.$^1$ Der.$^2$ nw.Der.$^1$ [spə̄(r).] **1.** *v.* To publish or ask the banns of matrimony in church. See **Speer,** *v.$^1$*

**Yks.** Almost invariably used to denote the publication of banns of marriage. 'To be spurred up' is to have had the banns published for three Sundays, *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. vi. 329. **w.Yks.$^{1234}$**, **s.Lan.$^1$**, **Der.** (Hall.), **Der.$^2$** **Lin.** There were also two-and-twenty couples spurred (to use the local word) in order to marry this day, Thoresby *Diary* (July 22, 1705) I. 460. **e.Lin.** Now almost out of use (G.G.W.). **Wil.** (K.)

Hence **Spurring-penny,** *sb.* the fee for the publication of the banns. n.Lin.$^1$ **2.** *sb.* The publication of the banns of matrimony in church.

**m.Yks.$^1$** **n.Lin.$^1$** When a person has been once asked in church, the friends say 'Why, thoo's gotten one spur on thee;' when twice asked, it is called 'a pair of spurs.' **s.Lin.** The parish clerk of a small village . . . said to the vicar, 'Besides Johnson's spurr, which will be for the third and last time of asking, there will be two fresh spurrs,' *Lin. N. & Q.* I. 26. **sw.Lin.$^1$** **Rut.$^1$** When banns of marriage are published at the first time of asking there is said to be 'a spur on.'

Hence (1) **Spur-peal,** (2) **Spur-Sunday,** *sb.*, see below.

(1) **s.Lin.** As regards the ringing of the Spur Peal on Spur Sunday the custom is to ring a peal at the close of the morning service on the 1st Sunday on which the 'spurr' is proclaimed, and the same on the 3rd Sunday when the banns have been asked out, *Lin. N. & Q.* I. 27. (2) **Lin., Hnt.** The following custom prevails in most villages throughout Hnt. and Lin. On the evening of the Sunday when the banns of marriage are published for the first time, the intending 'champions of the ring' are honoured with a peal from the church bells. This peal is called the 'Spur Peal' and the Sunday 'Spur Sunday,' *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. vi. 242.

[1. OE. *spyrian*, to investigate, inquire into (Sweet).]

**SPUR,** *v.$^3$* Wil. Dor. Som. Also in form **spurl** Wil.$^1$ [spə̄(r); spə̄l.] To spread abroad or scatter, esp. to spread dung over a field.

**Wil.** Still used (W.C.P.); **Wil.$^1$** **Dor.$^1$** Luoad, an' shoot, An' spur his heaps o' dung or zoot, 250. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.$^1$** Joe mus' g'out'n spur that there dressin'.

Hence **Spuring-** or **Spurling-boards,** *sb. pl.* boards set to prevent the scattering or flying of corn from the threshing-floor.

**Wil.** Davis *Agric.* (1813); **Wil.$^1$** **w.Som.$^1$** The usual low wooden partition in a barn, which bounds the 'vloor' on each side, and separates it from the 'pool' or 'zess.'

**SPUR,** see **Speer,** *v.$^1$*, **Spore,** *v.$^2$*, **Spurre.**

**SPURBLE,** see **Sparrable.**

**SPURD,** *sb.$^1$* Sc. [spərd.] **1.** The house-sparrow, *Passer domesticus.* Bnff.$^1$, Abd., Cld. (Jam.) See **Spurdie.** **2.** A little person of lively disposition. Bnff.$^1$

**SPURD,** *sb.$^2$* Sh.I. [spərd.] **1.** The lobe of a fish's tail; the tail of any animal.

The tail of a fish (or esp. the lobe of the tail) is still commonly called 'de spurd,' which word was also used by the Aithsting fishermen at the haaf, denoting the tail of any creature, Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 16; (J.S.); **S. & Ork.$^1$**

**2.** A jutting-out low ridge of coast partially submerged. (J.S.)

[ON. *sporðr*, the tail of a fish (Vigfusson).]

**SPURDIE,** *sb.* Sc. [spə·rdi.] **1.** The house-sparrow, *Passer domesticus.* See **Spurd,** *sb.$^1$*, **Spurgie.**

**Sc.** Feedin' spurdies, Donald *Poems* (1867) 69. **Or.I.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 60. **Bnff.$^1$** **Frf.** Wee flitt'rin, flecht'rin, half-fledged spurdie, Edwards *Mod. Poets*, 6th S. 156.

**2.** *Fig.* Any thin object that is nearly worn out. n.Sc. (Jam.)

**SPURE, SPÜRE,** see **Speer,** *v.$^1$*

**SPURE-CLOUT,** *sb.* Sh.I. A piece of cloth laid on the inner sole of a rivlin (q.v.). S. & Ork.$^1$

**SPURG,** see **Spurgie.**

**SPUR-GALLEY,** *adj.* *Obs.* Dor. Extremely poor. *Gl.* (1851); (Hall.)

**SPURGE,** *v.$^1$* Der. Nhp. [spə̄dʒ.] To purge, cleanse; to emit yeast from beer when it is first tunned.

**Der.$^1$** *Obs.* **Nhp.$^1$** I think the beer will be clear, it spurges well.

[I spurge, I clense, as wyne or ale dothe in the vessell, *Je me purge*, Palsgr. (1530). OFr. *espurger.*]

**SPURGE,** *v.$^2$* e.An. [spə̄dʒ.] To ceil with a thin coat of mortar between the rafters, without laths. (Hall.), Nrf.$^1$

**SPURGET,** see **Sperket.**

**SPURGIE,** *sb.* Sc. Also in form **spurg** (Jam.). [spə·rgi.] The house-sparrow, *Passer domesticus.* See **Spurd,** *sb.$^1$*

**Abd.** To snare The spurgies wi' a trap o' bricks, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 189; (A.W.) **Abd., Cld.** (Jam.)

**SPURGIN-LAUREL,** *sb.* Nhb.$^1$ The spurge-laurel, *Daphne laureola.*

**SPURK,** *v.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* e.An. s.Cy. Ken. With *up*: to spring up, to shoot or rise up quickly; *fig.* to brisk up.

**e.An.** (Hall.) **Suf.$^1$** Come spurk up, here's your sweet-hart a coming. **e. & s.Cy.** Ray (1691). **s.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Ken.** Water spurks up when a spongy place is trodden on (G.B.).

**SPURKET, SPURKIT,** see **Sperket.**

**SPURKLE,** *sb.* Sc. **1.** A wooden stirring rod. See **Spurtle,** *sb.*

**Lnk.** To keep baith wean an' spurkle gaun Sic fash wad teckly sour it [love], Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 95. **Gall.** Wi' swooples, spurkles, beetles, fows, The family a' war arm'd, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 151, ed. 1876.

**2.** An implement used in thatching.

**Gall.** Thacking spurkle, a broad-mouthed stick for thatching with, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 445, ed. 1876.

**3.** An implement used in beating flax.

**Gall.** Scutching spurkle, a stick to beat flax, Mactaggart *ib.* 424.

**SPURL,** *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To sprawl, kick about.

**Edb.** It kick'd and spurl'd sae Wi' its feet i' the air, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 100. **Slk.** (Jam.)

**SPURL,** see **Spur,** *v.$^3$*

**SPURLING,** *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Nhp. Also written **spurlin** Nhb.$^1$; and in forms **sporlin** Nhb.$^1$; **sporling** n.Cy.

**1.** A wheel-rut. Cf. **spurring**, *sb.*$^1$

**n.Cy.** Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695); **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ 'Cairt spurrins,' cart ruts. 'Keep oot the spurlin' (addressed to a cartman, cautioning him to keep out of the ruts). 'Clip the spurlin'—keep clear of the old ruts by driving the horse with his feet upon each rut alternately, so that the wheels may close and level the ruts again. **Dur.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ Confined I believe to the Oxf. side of the county.

**2.** A slough. Nhp.$^1$

**SPURLING**, see **Sparling**, *sb.*$^2$

**SPURN**, *sb.*$^1$ Yks. Chs. Midl. Lin. War. Shr. [spə̄n.] **1.** The large main root of a tree. Cf. **spur**, *sb.*$^1$ **3.**

**Chs.** *Sheaf* (1878) I. 82. **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **War.** (J.R.W.), **Shr.**$^1$

**2.** A piece of wood sunk in the ground at the foot of a post, corner of a wall, &c., and nailed to them to support it.

**n.Yks.** For cutting downe a windemill spurne, *Quar. Sess. Rec.* (Jan. 9, $162\frac{0}{1}$) in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* III. 110. **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **sw.Lin.**$^1$

**SPURN**, *sb.*$^2$ Dur. [spərn.] The toe of a horse's foot or shoe.

**Dur.**$^1$ The toe of a horse's shoe, when sharpened in time of frost. [Some horses cut with the spurn of the foot, and some with the heel, Knowlson *Cattle Doctor* (1834) 154.]

**SPURN**, *sb.*$^3$ *Obs.* Nhb.$^1$ A contention, fight.

**SPURN**, see **Spurring**, *sb.*$^1$

**SPURN(E**, *sb.* *Obs.* Dor. An evil spirit. *Gl.* (1851); Grose (1790).

**SPURNING-GANNER**, *sb.* m.Yks.$^1$ A swift-footed person.

**SPURRE**, *sb.* Irel. Pem. Cor. Also written **spur** s.Pem. The common tern, *Sterna fluviatilis.*

**n.Ir.** The cry of the bird resembles the sound of the word 'pirre,' hence Pirre or Spurre, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 202. **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. **Cor.** Rodd *Birds* (1880) 315.

**SPURRE, SPURRE-WAY**, see **Speer**, *v.*$^1$, **Spur-way**.

**SPURRIE-HOW**, *sb.* and *v.* Sh.I. **1.** *sb.* A sparrow-hawk, *Accipiter nisus.* S. & Ork.$^1$ Cf. **spur**, *sb.*$^3$ **2** (2, *a*).

**2.** *v.* To run as fast as a sparrow-hawk flies. *ib.*

**SPURRING**, *sb.*$^1$ Nhb. Lin. Also in form **spurn** Nhb.$^1$ **1.** A track, footprint, footmark, trace.

**Lin.**$^1$ We could see the spurrings across the closins. **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881). **sw.Lin.**$^1$

**2.** A wheel-rut. Nhb.$^1$ Cf. **spurling**.

**SPURRING**, *sb.*$^2$ n.Cy. A smelt. (Hall.) ? A misprint for 'spurling.'

**SPURRINGS**, *sb. pl.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Cor. Also written **sperrings** n.Cy. s.Lan.$^1$ nw.Der.$^1$ [spə·rinz.] **1.** Banns of matrimony published in church. See **Spur**, *v.*$^2$

**n.Cy.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 30. **n.Yks.**$^{124}$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Pleeas sir! will ya put up mah spurrins i t'mornin? **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** T'spurrins is aht means that banns have been three times proclaimed, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**$^{25}$, **Lan.** (S.W.), **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Der.**$^{12}$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Not.**$^2$ They've gotten t'spurrens i' Blyth church. **Lin.** We have the spurrings, or ringing of bells when parties are asked at church, Anderson *Pocket Guide* (1874) 17. **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Rut.**$^1$

**2.** Phr. *to put in the spurrings*, to give notice that the publication of the banns in church is desired.

**Yks.** An intended bridegroom 'puts in the spurrings' when he hands the banns to the clergyman and pays the fee with a view to their publication, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 31. **e.Yks.**$^1$ Noo then as thoo's said yis at last, we mud as weel put spurrins in at yance. **w.Yks.**$^5$ He's off to put t'spurrin's in. **Not.** At the end of that time Larry was to put in the spurrings, Fletcher *Harvesters* (1900) 99. **Cor.** 'Tes three years agone since he was to home and th' spurrings not put in yet, Harris *Faith*, 174.

**SPURROW**, *v.* *Obs.* Wm. To ask; to inquire for news. (K.), (Hall.) Cf. **speer**, *v.*$^1$

**SPURSHERS**, *sb.pl.* *Obs.* Suf.$^1$ Straight young fir-trees.

**SPURT**, *sb.* and *v.* n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Nhp. Wor. Suf. Sur. Nfld. Also written **spert** Suf.$^1$; **spirt** n.Cy. Nhp.$^1$ [spərt, spə̄t.] **1.** *sb.* A sudden, unpremeditated action.

**Nhp.**$^1$ The first start or sudden rear up of a restive horse is called 'the first spirt.' **Suf.**$^1$ A did it on the spert.

**2.** An interval or short space of time.

**n.Cy.** (Hall.) [**Nfld.** Excuse me for a spurt, *Trans. Amer. Flk-Lore Soc.* (1894).]

**3.** A short-lived commotion.

**Nhb.** A bit of spurt was mhead about them for a whyle after they deed, Bewick *Tales* (1850) 14; **Nhb.**$^1$

**4.** A few drops of rain. w.Yks.$^1$ **5.** A short drinking-bout.

**Sur.**$^1$ I had a little spurt of drink, that was all.

**6.** *v.* To shout out. s.Wor. (H.K.)

**SPURT**, see **Spirt**, *v.*$^{12}$

**SPURT-GRASS**, *sb.* Ken. The salt marsh club-rush, *Scirpus maritimus.* (B. & H.)

**SPURTLE**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written **spirtle** Inv.; **spurtel** w.Yks.; **spurtil(l** Sc.; **spyrtle** w.Yks. [spə·rtl, spə̄·tl.] **1.** A rod or stick, *gen.* of wood, used in stirring porridge, broth, or other contents of a boiling pot. Cf. **spurkle**.

**Sc.** A stick, *gen.* about 18 inches long, and an inch and a half in thickness, the upper half round, the lower somewhat flat, employed for stirring the oatmeal into the water in making porridge or pottage, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); A pair of legs that would have dwarfed those of the cyclist into spurtles, Tweeddale *Moff* (1896) 22. **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **s.Sc.** The lid of the pot in one hand, the spurtle in the other, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 370. **N.I.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** They use a flat piece of wood called a thivel or spurtel for stirring 'gwl,' Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 26.

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Spurtle-braid**, an implement for stirring porridge, &c.; (2) **-legs**, *fig.* thin, spindly legs; (3) **-stick**, see (1).

(1) **Sc.** A tub, a barrow, and a seck, A spurtil-braid and an elwand, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 175, ed. 1871. (2) **Sc.** An' I'se no come guid for the consequence tae 'er spurtle-legs, Tweeddale *Moff* (1896) 101. (3) **Sc.** The spurtle-stick Wi' meal a' thick, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 41.

**3.** *Obs.* A thin piece of wood or iron used for turning bread or oatcakes.

**Sc.** A flat iron for turning cakes, Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Ags.** (Jam.), **Cum.** (E.W.P.), **Cum.**$^4$ **Cum., Wm.** Nicolson (1677) *Trans. R. Lit. Soc.* (1868) IX.

**4.** *Fig.* A sword. Also in *comp.* **Spurtle-blade.**

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Ayr.** 'The Spurtle,' as he peevishly called the sword, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxxvi; He's quat the spurtle-blade, Burns *Capt. Grose* (1789) st. 5.

**5.** An instrument with two short prongs used by thatchers for pushing in the straw when thatching.

**N.I.**$^1$ A small double-pointed flat stick with a T head, used for thrusting in the knots of straw, in repairing a thatched roof. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Cum.**$^4$

**SPURTLE**, *v.* Sc. Cum. [spə·rtl.] **1.** To struggle; to make restless movements with the feet; to kick with the feet.

**Lnk.** Dinna spurtle wi' yer feet, or ye'll wauken Tam, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 164. **Gall.** (J.M.) **Cum.**$^1$ To kick with the feet as a child does when on the nurse's knee; **Cum.**$^4$

**2.** To flow in little jets; to trickle down like saliva from the mouth. Cum.$^{14}$

**SPURTLE**, see **Spirtle**.

**SPURTLIT**, *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) Speckled, of various colours.

**SPUR-WAY**, *sb.* *Obs.* e.An. s.Cy. Sus. Also written **spurre-** e. & s.Cy.; and in form **sporre-** Sus. A bridle-way, a passage for a horse, through right of custom. Also used *attrib.*

**e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Ess.** Young *Agric.* (1813) I. 191. **e. & s.Cy.** Ray (1691). **s.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Sus.** Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695).

**SPURWOOD**, *sb.* *Obs.* Dev. The lesser spearwort, *Ranunculus Flammula.*

At Sidbury, Dev., they have a weed called Spurwood or Spearwort, that they say runs up like a pike, *Shep. Guide* (1750) 144; (B. & H.)

**SPUTE**, *v.* and *sb.* Som. Cor. Amer. Also in form **spooty** Cor.$^1$ [spiut, spūt.] **1.** *v.* An aphetic form of 'dispute.'

**Cor.**$^1$ Not going to spooty with you. [**Amer.** No yeend o' sputin' about water-gaps, *Cent. Mag.* (Apr. 1885) 845.]

**2.** *sb.* A dispute; contention.

**w.Som.**$^1$ Aay bae·un gwai·n tae·u noa spèo·t baewd ut, muy·n [I am not going to have any quarrel about it, mind].

**SPUTTER**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Nhp. Cor. [spɐ·tə(r.] **1.** *v.* To splutter.

**Lnk.** King, Heugh, Marshall (precious three) Their Voluntary speeches sputter, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 139, ed. 1897. **Nhb.**

Sputterin' in his throat like a dog chokin' wiv a bone, Pease *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 40. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**2.** To run up quickly so as to cause a splutter or commotion.

**Nhp.** The squirrel sputters up the powdered oak, Clare *Poems* (1835) 145.

**3.** *sb.* A splutter; a fuss, commotion. Also used *fig.*

**Lnk.** [They] made a terrible sputter against private meetings and societies for prayer, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 340, ed. 1828. **Cor.**$^3$ 'In a sputter,' in a fuss.

**SPY,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Der. Som. [spai.] **1.** *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Spy-ann,** a kind of hide-and-seek; see below; (2) **-eye,** the game of 'hie-spy' (q.v.); (3) **-farley,** one who sees and relates wonderful occurrences; an inquisitive person; (4) **-for-ridings,** a game; see below; (5) **-glass,** an eye-glass; (6) **-hole,** see below; (7) **-knowe,** a hill on which a watch is set; (8) **-oh,** the game of hide-and-seek; (9) **-post,** a direction-post; (10) **-top,** see (8); (11) **-wife,** an inquisitive woman.

(1) **Gall.** When those are found who are hid, the finder cries spy-ann; and if the one discovered can catch the discoverer, he has a ride upon his back to the dools, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 433, ed. 1876. (2) **n.Lan.**$^1$ (3) **Nhb.**$^1$ He's a spy-farley. (4) **Ir.** Cornelius Lynch, . . brother of the deceased, . . said that he and his brother Jeremiah, the prisoner, . . Florence M'Carthy, John M'Carthy, and Edward Connor were playing the game of 'spy for ridings'—that was, when a boy was caught he had to give another a ride, *Eagle and County Cork Advertiser* (July 19, 1890) 2, col. 1, in *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. x. 186. (5) **Per.** I have lost my gold spy-glass, . . will you help me to find it? I shall never be able to read my Psalm-book on Sunday, if I lose it, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 86, ed. 1887. (6) **N.I.**$^1$ In cottages a wall called the 'hollan' is built to screen the hearth from the observation of any one standing at the threshold; but in order to allow a person within to see who approaches the door, a small hole, usually triangular, but sometimes four or five-sided, is made in the 'hollan,' three or four feet from the floor; this is the spy hole. **Wxf.** I got a good hot tumbler of punch sitting in my corner inside the spy-hole, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 288. (7) **Ayr.** On the green spy knowe a watch was kept To guard him and his men, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 112. (8) **Frf.** Monypenny was willing to let him join in spyo, . . or whatever game was in season, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) xiv. **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **e.Yks.**$^1$ (9) **w.Som.**$^1$ Keep on gin you come to a vower-cross-way, and there you'll zee a spy-post. (10) **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.) (11) **w.Sc.** That's just like the spy-wives there are about, to watch a young man's every movement, Henderson *Our Jeames* (1898) 97.

**2.** Phr. (1) *I spy the devil's eye,* a boys' game; see below; (2) *to spy farlies,* to pry about for anything strange; to visit a house in order to observe what is going on.

(1) **Der.** The game was only played in the dusk, and after dark, and I never knew girls take part in it. Any number played, in two parties of equal strength, and from a base, *gen.* a wall or house-end. Sides were chosen by counting out, or footing, the leaders finally 'footing it' to determine which side should remain in goal (the base) for spies. The out side then ran from goal shouting 'Out! out!' and each hid himself somewhere within a distance of not less than one hundred yards from the base, the leader being the last to hide, shouting 'Ready' when he supposed all were under cover. . . The spies left goal, spreading in front to spy. One was left in goal, with discretionary power of following the spies twenty or thirty yards. The spies searched till one of the hiding party was discovered, or till one of them sprang out to capture a spy. In either case the spy shouted, 'I spy! I spy! the devil's eye! in! in! in!' It was then a chase of the out-party after the spies, who, if caught, had to carry the captors into the goal. If good generalship was shown, the whole party of spies could be led into ambush, all be caught, and the entire out-party would ride into goal. The captured spies who first got into goal with their riders ran out to meet the tardy couples, and subjected them to buffetings with caps, knotted neckcloths, or ropes' ends. The out-party then took the place of spies, and so on. Sometimes the out-party made a pretence of hiding, and, working round, tried to take possession of the base, and to prevent this was the duty of the one left as goal-keeper. If he discovered the attempt he shouted 'In, in, in! I spy, I spy!' and then . . . both parties [rushed] . . . to first possess the goal. If the out-party took possession, they mounted the backs of the spies, and rode them out from goal about fifty yards and back, *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. x. 331. (2) **N.I.**$^1$ Now, don't be commin' in here to spy farlies. **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

**3.** *sb.* In *comb.* **Spy Wednesday,** the Wednesday before Easter.

**Ir.** This term . . . occurs in the charges of at least two Irish bishops—those of Clonfert and Clogher—as reported in the *Wkly. Freeman* of Feb. 10, *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 218; A provincial priest of Irish origin, in advertising his services, gives this name to Wednesday in Holy Week, *ib.* (1889) 7th S. ix. 407; Common enough among Irish Catholics. The 'spy' is Judas, and Wednesday in Holy Week is the day he made his compact for the betrayal, *ib.* (1890) 7th S. x. 13. **N.I.**$^1$

**SPYALLER,** see **Spaller.**

**SPYAUCK,** *sb.* Sc. An example, guide.

**Abd.** Yer fader sud ken brawly that he hisna been gryte spyauck for him ony wye. He's jist been a rael oonstable man, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xli.

**SPYE, SPYEA, SPYEL,** see **Spae,** *v.*, **Spiae, Spale,** *sb.*$^1$

**SPYIN(G-GLASS,** *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Lan. Der. Also in form **speein-glass** e.Yks.$^1$ A telescope. Nhb.$^1$, e.Yks.$^1$, w.Yks. (J.W.), ne.Lan.$^1$, s.Lan.$^1$, nw.Der.$^1$

**SPYLE,** *v.* Sc. To sample cheese. (G.W.) Cf. **spile.** Hence **Spyler,** *sb.* a cheese-scoop.

[Inserting rolls of moulded cheese extracted by the scoop or spyler, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1851) II. 298.]

**SPYOGG,** *sb.* Sc. Also written **spiog** Lnk.; and in form **spoig** (Jam.). [spjōg.] A paw, hand, foot; a limb.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Bnff.**$^1$ **Lnk.** Graham *Writings* (1883) I. 271.

[Gael. *spòg, spàg,* a claw, paw (Macbain).]

**SPYTHER,** *sb.* Nhb.$^1$ e.Yks.$^1$ Also in form **spythad** e.Yks.$^1$ A dial. form of 'spider.'

**SPYUG,** see **Spug.**

**SPYUNG,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. [spjɐŋ.] **1.** *v.* To carry off anything clandestinely; to filch. Cld. (Jam.) Cf. **spung,** *sb.*$^1$ 3. **2.** To walk with long, quick steps; to stride along in a stealthy manner. Bnff. (Jam.), Bnff.$^1$

**3.** *sb.* A person of disagreeable temper and manners. Bnff.$^1$

**SPYZON,** *sb.* Wil. [spaiˑzən.] A dial. form of 'poison.' Slow *Gl.* (1892); Wil.$^1$ (s.v. Sibilated words).

**SQUAACH, SQUAAIL,** see **Squaich, Squail,** *v.*$^1$

**SQUAAR,** *sb.* Cai.$^1$ A swath in mowing.

[Cp. Icel. *skāri,* a swathe, the sweep of a scythe in mowing (Vigfusson).]

**SQUAB,** *sb.*$^1$ Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Nhp. War. Mid. Ken. Also in forms **squob** Lan. Chs.$^1$ Stf.; **swab** Nhb.$^1$ Lakel.$^2$ Cum.$^{14}$ w.Yks.$^2$ Chs.$^{13}$ [skwab, skwob; swab, swob.] **1.** A wooden settle, *gen.* with a cushioned seat; a rude, old-fashioned sofa; also in *comp.* **Squab-sofa.**

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Dur.**$^1$ Differing from a lang settle, in having no back. **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.** Bob laid on t'swab aw neet, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1876) 8; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** The wayfaring stranger . . . Laid doon on the squab, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 7. **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ A plain cushioned couch without back or ends, generally set on one side of the fire-place in the common room, the sofa being a more refined article for the parlour; **n.Yks.**$^{34}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^{24}$ **Lan.** Gaskell *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 17. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.** Draw that squab a bit nearer th' fire, Croston *Enoch Crump* (1887) 8; **Chs.**$^{13}$, **Stf.**$^1$ **s.Stf.** He do' seem to know . . . how to sit down on a rough wooden squob, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1889) 66. **Der.**$^{12}$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$

**2.** The under-cushion of a sofa, pew, &c.; a sofa-bolster; a pillow, cushion; a soft stuffed stool; also in *comp.* **Squab-cushion.**

**Nhb.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **Mid.** (J.R.W.) **Ken.**$^1$ Cushions or squabs to kneel on, 05$^l$ 08$^s$ 00$^d$, Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736) 158.

**SQUAB,** *sb.*$^2$ Nhb. Wor. Glo. Hrt. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Also in form **squob** se.Wor.$^1$ Glo.$^1$ [skwab, skwob.] **1.** A young unfledged bird; the young of any animal before the hair appears.

**Nhb.**$^1$, **se.Wor.**$^1$ **Hrt.** Ellis *New Experiments* (1750) 95. **s.Cy.** (Hall.) **Ken.** I have found a nest of squabs (H.M.); **Ken.**$^1$, **Sur.**$^1$, **Sus.**$^{12}$, **Hmp.**$^1$, **I.W.**$^1$

**2.** The weakest bird of a brood; the youngest or weakest pig of a litter. Glo.$^1$, Wil.$^1$

**SQUAB,** *sb.*$^3$ and *adj.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. Midl. Shr. Hrt. Sur. Hmp. I.W. Som. Also in form **swab** Nhb.$^1$ [skwab,

**skwob; swab.]** **1.** *sb.* A fat, squat person, esp. a woman; an awkward person.

**w.Yks.** T'owd squab donn'd up i th' gingham gaan, Senior *Smithy Rhymes* (1882) 40. **Midl.** A great fat squab loike Lucy, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 201. **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Hmp.** Wise *New Forest* (1883) 287; **Hmp.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ Her's a fat little squab of a thing.

Hence **Squabby**, *adj.* fat, loose in figure. Nhb.$^1$, w.Som.$^1$ Cf. **swappy.** **2.** A large piece of anything.

**Hmp.** A squab of a piece, Wise *New Forest* (1883) 287; **Hmp.**$^1$

**3.** A piece of wood put under a wagon or cart-wheel to stop it; an awkwardly shaped piece of wood. Shr., Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876); Sur.$^1$ **4.** *adj.* Short and fat. I.W.$^1$ **5.** Little. Dur. Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870).

[**1.** Cp. Swed. dial. *skvabb*, loose, fat flesh (Rietz).]

**SQUAB**, *sb.*$^4$ Nhb.$^1$ A crab-apple; a corruption of 'scrab,' *sb.*$^2$ Hence **Squab·tree**, *sb.* the crab-apple tree, *Pyrus Malus*, var. *acerba.*

**SQUAB**, *v.*$^1$, *sb.*$^5$ and *adv.* Stf. Lei. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Ken. Sur. Sus. Dev. Cor. Also written **squob** Stf. War.$^{23}$ se.Wor.$^1$ Hrf.$^2$ Glo.$^1$ Oxf. Ken. Sus. **[skwob.]** **1.** *v.* To squeeze, squash; to crush; to knock, beat.

**s.Stf.** If this draps it'll just squob yer, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **War.**$^2$ What did you squob that plum for? **War.**$^3$ **se.Wor.**$^1$ Instid o' sellin' my curran's I squobs um up un' makes mŭ a drap o' wīnd [wine] ŏŏth um. **s.Wor.** I means to squab they apples up and make drink of them, it'll be better than water (H.K.). **Sur.** 'Them carrots is all spewy.' . . 'Spewy? what is that?' 'Why they squabs when you touch 'em,' *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 239. **Dev.** (Hall.) **Cor.**$^1$ I were squabbed agen the wall; **Cor.**$^2$

**2.** *Obs.* To throw sticks or stones at a bird's nest so as to break the eggs. Oxf. (K.) **3.** To squeeze oneself into a small space.

**Lei.**$^1$ A squabbed his-sen oop i'the corner. **War.**$^3$ He squobbed down in the small space in the corner.

**4.** *sb.* A shove; a squeeze. Cor.$^2$ **5.** Phr. *all in a squob*, of a rick: settled down. Hrf.$^2$ **6.** *adv.* Flatly, heavily, with a crash; esp. in phr. *to come down squob.*

**Glo.**$^1$ Er came down squob just like a twud. **Ken.** (K.) **Sus.** He throwed him down squob (Hall.).

**SQUAB**, *v.*$^2$ Lei. Nhp. **[skwob.]** To slop; to splash liquid over the side of a vessel. Cf. **swab**, *v.*$^1$ **3.**

**Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ You'll waste half that liquor, you squab it over so.

**SQUABBLE**, *v.*$^1$ sw.Lin.$^1$ **[skwo·bl.]** With *out*: to puzzle out; to find out with difficulty.

I had to squabble it out by my-sen.

**SQUABBLE**, *v.*$^2$ Bdf. **[skwo·bl.]** See below.

There is a piece out of the spout; that is why it squabbles so [in pouring out tea] (J.W.B.).

**SQUABBY**, *sb.* Oxf.$^1$ **[skwo·bi.]** An unfledged bird; also used *attrib.* and in *comp.* **Squabby·baucher.** *MS. add.* See **Squab**, *sb.*$^2$

**SQUABBY**, *v.* Som. **[skwo·bi.]** To slouch.

Please, Sir, don't let I go wi' he—he do squabby so (W.F.R.).

**SQUAB-PIE**, *sb.* Nhp. Shr. Hrf. Hnt. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **squarb-** Dev.; **squob-** w.Cy. Dev. **[skwo·b-pai, -poi.]** **1.** A pie, the chief ingredients of which are apples, onions, fat mutton, or fat bacon; a 'fitchet-pie.' Cf. **squat-pie.**

**Nhp.**$^{12}$ **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **w.Cy.** (K.), **Som.** (F.A.A.) **w.Som.**$^1$ The chief ingredients are meat (usually mutton, never pigeons), apples, and onions, seasoned well with pepper and salt, and over all a thick crust like a beef-steak-pie. **Dev.** Ingredients: 3 lb. mutton or pork cutlets, 6 large apples sliced, 2 large onions sliced, ¼ lb. salt fat bacon cut small, 2 oz. castor sugar, ½ pint of mutton broth, pepper and salt to taste. Place these in layers in a deep pie-dish, cover with rich paste and bake for an hour and a half, or place the whole in a crock and stew an hour and a half. Serve piping hot. I have seen clotted cream served and eaten with this 'delicacy,' Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 127; **Dev.**$^1$ **n.Dev.** Yer's a squab pie; there's a guse, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 15. **nw.Dev.**$^1$, **Cor.**$^{12}$

**2.** Phr. *to make squab-pie of a person*, to make a fool of him; to overcome him altogether.

**e.Dev.** The great matter being that I had made squob-pie of Robert, Jane *Lordship* (1897) 209.

**SQUACH**, see **Squaich.**

**SQUACK**, *v.* Sc. Nhb. **[skwak.]** To cry out.

**Lth.** The cellar in which he has so long burrowed and squacked, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 317. **Nhb.**$^1$ In playing 'Hunt the hare' boys shout: 'Squack, squeak, or squallow; else the dogs 'll no' follow' (s.v. Squaak).

**SQUACKET(T**, *v.* Sur. Sus. Som. **[skwæ·kit, -ət.]** To quack as a duck; to make any disagreeable sound with the mouth.

**Sur.**$^1$ **Sus.**$^1$ The ducks kep all on squacketting so. **w.Sus.** What are you two gals squacketing about? (E.E.S.) **Som.** The ducks did squacketty, an' that's a sure sign [of wet], Raymond *Good Souls* (1901) 255. **w.Som.**$^1$ We be gwain t'a a change in the weather; don't ee year how the ducks do squacketty?

**SQUACKLE**, *v.* Nrf. **[skwæ·kl.]** To suffocate. Cf. **quackle.**

A tissicking cough has troubled me a good deal, and last night I was nearly squackled! Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 91.

**SQUAD**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lin. Lei. Som. **[skwad, skwod.]** A company, gang; a number of people; a quantity of anything.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Cai.** As rough a woman as any field squad in the Strath or county could exhibit, McLennan *Peas. Life* (1891) 2nd S. 147. **Rnf.** There a squad o' us met, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 81. **Dmf.** She cudna wale frae 'mang them a' A squad mair fit tae sen' awa Tae Lon'on City, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 59. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **w.Yks.**$^1$; **w.Yks.**$^5$ 'Wor ther onny apples i' t'market to-dāay?' 'Aye, squads.' 'Thah sud a seen what squads o' fowks cam art when t'chapel lows'd!' 'Hah monny can tuh eit on 'em?' 'Haw, a whoal lot—a squad; am noan pertickalur.' 'What's that chap gotten i' his basket?' 'A squad o' dēad crabs, if tuh wants to knawah.' **Lin., Lei.** They're a dirty squad, *Lei. Chron.* (Mar. 13, 1875). **Som.** (Hall.)

**SQUAD**, *sb.*$^2$ Lin. Lei. Also written **squadd** Lin. **[skwad, skwod.]** Thick, black mud.

**Lin.**$^1$, **ne.Lin.** (E.S.) **sw.Lin.**$^1$ (Pronounced short as Sad, Bad, not as Quod.) The lass ran all among the muck and squăd. **Lei.** *Lei. Chron.* (Mar. 13, 1875).

Hence **Squaddy**, *adj.* muddy.

**Lin.** *Lin. N. & Q.* II. 32; **Lin.**$^1$ How squaddy the roads are.

**SQUAD**, *sb.*$^3$ *Obs.* Cor. A mining term: loose stones of ore mixed with earth. Ray (ed. 1674) 120. Cf. **shoad.**

**SQUADDY**, *adj.* e.An.$^{12}$ Also in form **squoddy.** **[skwo·di.]** Short of stature, sturdy. Cf. **quaddy.**

**SQUADGE**, see **Squeeze.**

**SQUADLING**, *sb.* Nrf. **[skwo·dlin.]** A small jelly-fish, the *Beroë.*

The red weed and cabbage are covered with little periwinkles and 'squadlings,' as Ivey calls them, Emerson *Wild Life* (1890) 56.

**SQUAFF**, *v.* Pem. **[skwaf.]** To eat quickly and greedily.

**s.Pem.** I should think as â was 'ungry for â squaffed two or boons any'ow (W.M.M.).

**SQUAG**, *v.* Hrt. **[skwæg.]** To shake up. Cussans *Hist. Hrt.* (1879–81) III. 321.

**SQUAGE, SQUAGH**, see **Squeeze, Squaich.**

**SQUAICH**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Also written **squaach** Sc.; **squach** Gall.; **squagh** Gall. N.I.$^1$; **squaigh** Sc. (Jam.) **[skwēχ.]** **1.** *sb.* A loud scream, esp. the cry of wildfowl or of an animal being caught. Cf. **quaich.**

**Cai.**$^1$ **w.Sc.** (Jam., s.v. Quaich). **Cld.** (Jam.) **Gall.** Gaeing the hearty scraigh and squagh, While the fumart hang by him fu' stout, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 176, ed. 1876; *ib.* 435. **N.I.**$^1$

**2.** *v.* To scream, esp. used of a fowl; to squall.

**Cld., Slk.** (Jam.) **Gall.** A mither wanted whiles Her squaching bairnie gude, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 151, ed. 1876.

**SQUAIL**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.* Lakel. Yks. Glo. Brks. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. and Amer. Also written **squale** w.Cy. Wil.$^1$; and in forms **squaail** I.W.$^1$; **squaayl** Brks.$^1$; **squoil** Hmp.$^1$ Wil.$^1$; **squoile** Wil.$^1$; **squoyle** Hmp.; **sqwoil** Wil.$^1$; **swail** Lakel.$^2$; **swaile** e.Yks.$^1$; **swale** ne.Yks.$^1$ **[skwēl, skwoil; swēl.]** **1.** *v.* To pelt with sticks or stones, esp. to throw a stick at a cock or other bird; to knock fruit off a tree; also used *fig.* Cf. **scale**, *v.*$^2$; see **Cock·squailing**, s.v. **Cock**, *sb.*$^1$ 1 (57).

**Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 392; **Glo.**$^{12}$ **Hmp.** Wise *New Forest* (1883) 182; **Hmp.**$^1$ **I.W.**$^1$ I squaail'd at the snuff-boxes. **w.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Wil.** In the orchard Bevis and Mark squailed at the pears with short sticks, Jefferies *Bevis* (1882) xvi;

**Wil.**$^1$ **Dor.**$^1$ I squâil'd her, though, an' miade her run, 159. **Som.** This picksying is a favourite Sunday afternoon amusement with men and boys, who squail at every apple which has escaped being gathered (W.F.R.). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 394.]

Hence (1) **Bird-squailing**, *vbl. sb.* killing birds with stones or sticks; (2) **Squailer**, *sb.* a loaded stick, used to throw at squirrels, rabbits, apples, &c.; (3) **Squailings**, *sb. pl.* ungathered apples.

(1) **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**$^1$ (2) **Hmp.** *N. & Q.* (1892) 8th S. ii. 149. **Wil.**$^1$ For making a squailer a tea-cup was the best mould. . . A ground ash sapling with the bark on, about as thick as the little finger, pliant and tough, formed the shaft, which was about fifteen inches long. This was held upright in the middle of a tea-cup, while the mould was filled with molten lead. It soon cooled, and left a heavy conical knob on the end of the stick. If rightly thrown it was a deadly missile, and would fly almost as true as a rifle ball. A rabbit or leveret could thus be knocked over; and it was peculiarly adapted for fetching a squirrel out of a tree, because, being so heavy at one end, it rarely lodged on the boughs, as an ordinary stick would, but overbalanced and came down, Jefferies *Amateur Poacher* (1879) iii. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (3) **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**$^1$

**2.** To play at ninepins. Dev.$^1$ **3.** To throw with violence; to fling away.

**Lakel.**$^2$ **n.Yks.** Ah'l swale 't at theh (T.S.). **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Ah swaal'd it awaay. **e.Yks.**$^1$ Ah'll swaile awd thing oot o' windher. **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892).

**4.** To do a thing awkwardly; to throw one's limbs about. Cf. **swail.**

**w.Cy.** (Hall.) **Wil.**$^1$ Her went up the street a squailing her arms about.

Hence **Squailing**, *ppl. adj.* awkward, irregularly shaped.

**w.Cy.** An ill-shaped loaf is a squailing loaf; Brentford is a long squailing town (Hall.); Smithfield Market would be called a squailing sort of a place (*ib.*). **Wil.**$^1$

**5.** Phr. *to squail at a person*, to cast aspersions on him; to slander him.

**Hmp.** Don't squoyle at me, Wise *New Forest* (1883) 182; **Hmp.**$^1$

**6.** *sb.* A loaded stick used for throwing at squirrels, rabbits, fruit, &c.

**Brks.**$^1$ **Hmp.** Twenty or thirty men and boys form themselves into a company, and armed with leaded sticks called . . . squoyles go out into the forest, Heath *Eng. Peasant* (1893) 141; **Hmp.**$^1$, **Wil.**$^1$

**7.** A throw; a 'shot' with a stone, &c.

**n.Wil.** Let I have a sqwoil at un (E.H.G.). **Dor.** An' after we'd a had our squails, Barnes *Poems* (ed. 1879) 92.

**8.** *pl.* Ninepins, skittles.

**Hmp.**$^1$ The game of squails. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ There's a capical alley up to Ship—hot d'ee zay to a turn to [skwuur·yulz].

**9.** Phr. *to throw a squail at*, to glance at.

**Hmp.** Don't throw squoyles at me, Wise *New Forest* (1883) 182; **Hmp.**$^1$

**SQUAIL**, *v.*$^2$ e.Lan.$^1$ [**skwēl.**] To disperse; to run off in various directions. Cf. **scale**, *sb.*$^4$ **30.**

**SQUAIL**, *v.*$^3$ Wil.$^1$ [**skwēl.**] Of a candle: to gutter. Cf. **swale**, *v.*$^1$ **4.**

**SQUAINT**, see **Squint**, *v.*$^1$

**SQUAIR**, *sb.* Sc. [**skwēr.**] A gentle depression between two heights. Dmf. Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 354.

**SQUAITCH**, *v.* Lin. Also in form **squetch.** [**skwētʃ.**] To squeeze out of shape; to crush.

Doänt! You'll squaitch my bonnet. Do be still, Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 41; **Lin.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Squaitched**, *ppl. adj.* crooked, twisted; (2) **Squaitched-mouthed**, *adj.* lying, deceitful; (3) **Squaitchy**, *adj.* drawn out of shape, of irregular form; (4) *squetched and skywannocked*, *phr.* all awry.

(1) **Lin.**$^1$ The chimney of the mill at Odder, near Lincoln, was squaitched, but has been straightened. **n.Lin.**$^1$ (2) **n.Lin.**$^1$ You squaitch'd-mooth'd ohd bitch, you lee. (3) **n.Lin.** It is sich a squaitchy looking hole it'll be bad to patch (M.P.). (4) **e.Lin.** (G.G.W.)

**SQUAKER, SQUALCH, SQUALE**, see **Squeaker**, *sb.*$^1$, **Squelch**, *v.*$^1$, **Squail**, *v.*$^1$

**SQUALL**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Lin. Wal. Also written **squal** Abd.; and in form **squarl** Lin. *Fig.* A row, disturbance, brawl; a quarrel, dispute.

**Abd.** In raisin' or in reddin' squals Met wi' their death, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 69. **Lnk.** Kickin' up sic awfu' squalls, Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 55. **Lth.** Keep out o' ilka squall aye, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 19. **Lin.** The young mechanic, and the hearty clown, Attend me here, and drown their cares and squarls, Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890); (J.C.W.) **s.Wal.** There was a squall when that was found out, Raine *Garthowen* (1900) 10.

**SQUALL**, *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* Mid. Ess. A wet, boggy piece of ground.

**Mid.** Porous soils, which, for the most part, lie under the ridges of the hills, greedily imbibe the water, which passes quickly to a considerable depth, until it meets with clay, marl, rock, or some substance, to impede its descent, when taking an oblique, or horizontal direction, it appears at the foot, or in the middle of a declivity, and causes a spew, squall, or boggy piece of ground, Foot *Agric.* (1794) 45. **Ess.** In many of their fields they are troubled with springs; they call the wet spots squalls, Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) II. 43.

**SQUALLOCH**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **squallach** Abd. [**skwā·ləχ.**] **1.** *v.* To scream. Cf. **skelloch.**

**Bnff.**$^1$ **Bch.** Ye witches . . . That squalloch owre the murky greens, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 142 (Jam.). **Abd.** There comes up o' the win' a squallachin o' fowk, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xl.

Hence **Squalloching**, *ppl. adj.* having noisy manners and a shrill voice. Bnff.$^1$ **2.** *sb.* A loud cry. Bnff.$^1$ **3.** A person with noisy manners and a shrill voice. *ib.*

**SQUALLY**, *adj.* *Obs.* Nrf. Of a crop of turnips or corn: broken by vacant unproductive patches. e.Nrf. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

**SQUALM**, *sb.* Yks. Lin. and Amer. Also in forms **squame** Yks.; **squaum** n.Lin.$^1$; **squawm** Amer. [**skwǭm.**] *Obs.* A dial. form of 'qualm.' Yks. (K.) Hence **Squalmish**, *adj.* squeamish.

**Lin.**$^1$ I felt squalmish when I went for a sail. **n.Lin.**$^1$ [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 211.]

**SQUANCH**, *v.* Cor. To quench. Cf. **squench.**

Rum an' wattur ot es flames, He'd drink to squanch es thust, Daniel *Muse*, 37.

**SQUANDER**, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. War. Shr. and Amer. [**skwa·ndə(r, skwo·ndə(r).**] To scatter, disperse.

**Sc.** They were obliged to split and squander, Scott *Redg.* (1824) xii. **Nhb.** Several market stalls and goods were squandered, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) V. 395. **e.Dur.**$^1$ **Cum.**$^4$ Ah've an uncle livin' at Isel, but we're oa squandered aboot. **n.Yks.**$^1$ He's left 's tools a' squandered a' ower t'garth. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^1$ Cat's feared th' chickens, an' they're squandered aw o'er th' place; **Chs.**$^2$; **Chs.**$^3$ They are squandered up and down. **s.Chs.**$^1$ A sope o' reen 'ull soon squander the folks. **Der.**$^2$ Children all squandered about. **n.Lin.**$^1$ When thaay seed squire an' missis cumin' thaay did squander. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ Of planting young trees, 'Squander them a little more,' i.e. put them further apart. **War.** (Hall.) **Shr.**$^1$ Now they bin growed into men an' women, an' squandered up an' down the country, an' the poor owd folks bin lef' to tharselves. [**Amer.** They jes squandered and lit out, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 374.]

[And other ventures he hath, squandered abroad, Shaks. *M. Ven.* I. iii. 22.]

**SQUANDERING**, *ppl. adj.* Yks. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. Hnt. [**skwo·nd(ə)rin.**] Straggling, scattered; irregularly shaped; too large for the purpose; of plants: spreading about, growing untidily.

**n.Yks.** Struggling through a drift . . . in the sort of squandering, sputtering track thereby made, Atkinson *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 366. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ It's a very squandering place. **s.Lin.** I was told that I should find mine to be 'a squandering parish'; . . there were three outlying hamlets, each being two miles distant from the parish church, *N. & Q.* (1884) 6th S. x. 494. **Rut.**$^1$ They calls it 'Long Lyddington' 'cause it's sooch a large squandering village. **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$ **Hnt.** It's a great squandering church, too big for such a little parish, and very cold in the winter. It's a squandering farm; a field here and a field there; it don't lie together. He's a squandering rider; he sits about, all over his horse, *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. x. 27.

**SQUAP**, *v.* Som. [**skwop.**] To sit down without any employment. (Hall.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**SQUARB-PIE**, see **Squab-pie**.

**SQUARD**, *sb.* and *v.* Cor. [**skwǭd.**] **1.** *sb.* A rent, tear. Cf. **skwore.**

Take the niddle, and crafe home That great squard in thy skirt, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 22; **Cor.**$^{12}$

**2.** *v.* To tear, rend; to crush in like a broken bandbox.

Thro' hes squarded hat ees heer appear'd, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 22; **Cor.**$^{12}$

[**1.** OCor. *squerd*, a rent, anything torn (Williams). **2.** *Squardye*, to tear, rend, break to pieces (*ib.*).]

**SQUARE**, *sb.*, *adj.*, *adv.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **squaar** w.Yks.; **squeer** Cor.$^1$ [**skweə(r.**] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Square-man**, a carpenter; (2) **-wright**, a joiner who works on the finer kinds of furniture.

(1) **Dmf.** The squaremen follow'd i' the raw, And syne the weavers, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 22 (Jam.); The corporations, of which there are seven—the hammermen, or blacksmiths; the squaremen, or carpenters; the tailors; the weavers; the shoemakers; the skinners; and the fleshers, or butchers, *Blackw. Mag.* (June 1836) 844. (2) **n.Sc.** Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 30. **Lnk.** (Jam.)

**2.** Phr. *how gang squares?* a familiar form of salutation. w.Yks.$^1$ **3.** A hollow square piece or broad hoop of iron, about six inches deep, used to hold the coal on the 'skips.' n.Cy. (Hall.), Shr.$^{12}$ **4.** A pane of glass of any shape.

**w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**$^1$ Th' squares o' glass e' that paainted winda' e' Cleātham chech is all mander o' shaapes an' sizes. **Som.** Threw open waide the windy an' het out zev'rel squares, Frank *Nine Days* (1879) 58. **Cor.**$^1$ I crased a squeer.

**5.** *pl.* A cake baked on a girdle and cut into squares as soon as it is rolled out. Wm. (B.K.) **6.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Square-face**, a square, squat-shaped spirit-bottle; (2) **-legs**, a knock-kneed man.

(1) **Ker.** Little kegs and fat 'square-faces' of the fluid distilled by John de Kuyper, Bartram *Whiteheaded Boy* (1898) 102. (2) **w.Yks.**$^2$

**7.** A golfing term: see below.

**Sc.** Used to denote the state of a game which stands evenly balanced, i.e. when the players are equal in their count of holes (Jam. *Suppl.*).

**8.** Sane, having all one's wits about one.

**Yks.** She thinks I'm none square, I do make such muddles (F.P.T.).

**9.** *adv.* Exactly, properly.

**Gall.** A' the bowls rowed square and right, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 62, ed. 1897.

**10.** *v.* In *comb.* with *adv.* and *prep.*: (1) **Square about**, (*a*) to assume a fighting attitude; (*b*) to strut, swagger about; (2) **—off**, (*a*) to take one's departure; (*b*) to pay up; (3) **—off with**, to abandon, break off from; (4) **—out**, see (1, *a*); (5) **—round**, to sit so as to widen the circle and make room for others; (6) **—up**, to put in order.

(1, *a*) **n.Lin.**$^1$ (*b*) **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **n.Lin.**$^1$ (2, *a*) **w.Yks.** Come, square off, it's time yo' wor goin', *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 19, 1898). (*b*) **Suf.** You can square off the men with the egg and butter money, Betham-Edwards *Lord of Harvest* (1899) 127. (3) **Abd.** He had persisted with it, but he would have to see if he could not square off with it now, *Sh. News* (June 8, 1901). (4) **Wgt.** He valiantly 'squared out' to his opponent, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 386. (5) **Don.** After a lot of chat they proposed to tell stories. So they squared themselves round, and then they differed on which of them would tell the first story, Macmanus *Chim. Corners* (1899) 26. **Nhp.**$^1$ Come, square round. (6) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Nrf.** Arter tea, when she'd washed up and done and squared up, out we went, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 235.

**11.** To make room by sitting square.

**w.Yks.** Am bān tə mak əm skweər əm ə bit (J.W.). **Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 725. **Nhp.**$^1$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

**12.** To vanquish, overcome.

**w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Wor.** He knew Saturn was going to square him (W.C.B.).

**13.** To stand aside; to take oneself off; to set about doing anything; *gen.* with *reflex. pron.*

**Yks.** (Hall.) **w.Yks.** Come, square yorsen, it's time yo' wor off. If tha doesn't square thisen an' get weshed an' donned i' five minutes, tha'll finnd my booit toa at back on tha. Nah, square thisen, an' get agate o' thi wark, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 19, 1898); **w.Yks.**$^4$

**14.** To strut, swagger about; to behave affectedly.

**w.Yks.** Tha owght to ha'e seen hah shoo squared hersen when shoo heeard us talkin' abaht her. Shoo cocked her heead up, straightened her back, toutled wi her frock, . . an' leuked as prahd as a peacock, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 19, 1898). **Dev.** (Hall.)

**SQUARL**, see **Squall**, *sb.*$^1$

**SQUARRIB**, *sb.* Wil. The figwort, *Scrophularia.*

**n.Wil.** [So called] probably from its square ribbed stem (G.E.D.).

**SQUARY**, *adj.* and *sb.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also in form **swary** Chs.$^{13}$ [**skwē·ri, skweə·ri.**] **1.** *adj.* Compact both as to size and shape; of sufficient size and having no unnecessary ends or corners.

**n.Yks.**$^{12}$; **n.Yks.**$^4$ It's a neyce squary kitchen. It's just sich an a squary bit ez Ah want. **w.Yks.** A squary piece of wood, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 19, 1898).

**2.** Short and broad. Cum.$^{14}$, w.Yks.$^1$, ne.Lan.$^1$ **3.** *sb.* In *comb.* **Swary-of-fields**, fields lying together. Chs.$^{13}$

**SQUASEN**, *v.* Lin.$^1$ [**skwa·zən.**] To bend, crush, squeeze. 'All the oranges are squasened.'

**SQUASH**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Chs. Der. Lin. Nhp. Glo. Bdf. e.An. Also in form **squosh** Der.$^2$ Bdf. [**skwaʃ, skwoʃ.**] **1.** *v.* To dash against the ground. Glo. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) Cf. **swash. 2.** To splash; to dash water about; to moisten plentifully.

**Lnk.** (Jam.) **Peb.** Into the hole bumbaz'd he squash'd Like stane into a pot, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 69, ed. 1817. **Nhp.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^1$ **Suf.**$^1$ Don't squash about.

**3.** *sb.* The shell or pod of peas or beans; a pea-pod which looks full but is really empty. Bdf. Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 129. e.An.$^1$ **4.** Thin, weak liquid; also used *attrib.*

**Lin.**$^1$ That broth is such mean squash. **n.Lin.**$^1$ This is squash teä; th' teä-pot an' kettle maade it by the'r sens when th' caddy was oot a-visitin'.

**5.** The sound of a heavy body falling into water; the act of splashing; a dash of water; a heavy fall of rain.

**Lnk.** (Jam.) **Chs.**$^3$ 'An ash for a squash, and an oak for a choke.' . . . If the ash leaves precede those of the oak the season will be wet, if *vice versâ*, dry (s.v. Ash Keys). **Der.**$^2$

**SQUASH**, *v.*$^2$ Lei.$^1$ Also written **squosh.** [**skwoʃ.**] To annul; a dial. form of 'quash.'

**SQUASH**, *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* Glo. **1.** A pumpkin. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 405. **2.** A species of pear. *ib.*

**SQUASHLE**, *v.* Ken.$^1$ [**skwo·ʃl.**] To make a splashing noise. See **Squash**, *v.*$^1$ **2**, **Swashle.**

It was so wet, my feet squashled in my shoes.

**SQUASHY**, *adj.* Chs. Shr. [**skwo·ʃi.**] **1.** Unripe, immature; also used *fig.* of a foolish young person.

**Chs.** It is sometimes said of young unripe potatoes, 'They eat'n squashy,' *Sheaf* (1878) I. 87; **Chs.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^2$

**2.** Wabbly; walking with an unsteady gait; esp. used of a weakly or overgrown young person. s.Chs.$^1$

**SQUAT**, *v.*$^1$, *sb.*$^1$, *adj.* and *adv.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also written **squatt** Dev.; and in forms **squot** n.Yks. Glo.$^1$ e.An.$^2$ I.W.$^2$ Wil.$^1$ Dor.$^1$ Som. Dev. Cor.; **swat** n.Cy. Cum.$^{14}$ Wm. m.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks.$^2$ Lan. Der.$^1$ Amer. [**skwat, skwot; swat.**] **1.** *v.* To squeeze; to crush, bruise; to flatten; to bruise or indent by letting fall; to press or push back; to strike, esp. with the open hand. Cf. **quat**, *v.*, **scat**, *v.*$^1$

**Cld.** (Jam.) **n.Cy.** I swat him such a blow, Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **Lan.** Hoo . . . swat him o'er th' face, Axon *Flk. Sng.* (1870) 15. **Der.** Grose (1790) *Suppl. MS. add.* **s.Wor.** I means to squat they apples up, and make drink of 'em (H.K.). **Glo.**$^1$ When she couldn't speak, she squatted my hand. **s.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Ken.**$^1$, **Sus.**$^{12}$, **Hmp.**$^1$, **I.W.**$^2$ **Wil.**$^1$ I've bin an' squot my thumb. **Dor.** They vish be a-pouted an' a-squotted all to pieces, Barnes *Gl.* (1863) (s.v. Run-down); **Dor.**$^1$ **Som.** They [apples] do squat when they do fall (W.F.R.). **w.Som.**$^1$ Thick there roller 'll squat it down. **Dev.** To squat . . . is to squeeze; the bruise may be a consequence, but pressure, not a blow, is always implied, *Reports Provinc.* (1891); **Dev.**$^1$ I thort a shud a be squat to death, 8. **nw.Dev.**$^1$ **Cor.** With . . . my vingers an' my thumb I squat the tiddeys, Daniel *Budget*, 27; **Cor.**$^2$ [**Amer.** 'That fellow never knew what hit him. He didn't get up for half a minute.' 'Must 'a' swatted him powerful,' *Cent. Mag.* (Mar. 1901) 791.]

**2.** To throw; to throw down with violence; to dash.

**n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* **m.Yks.**$^1$ Swat it down. **w.Yks.**$^2$ An ommast braiks all t'pavers wi' swattin dahn his feet. **Der.**$^1$ To swat a person's brains out. **Dev.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M., s.v. Squash).

**3.** To put a piece of wood or a stone under the wheel of a carriage to prevent its moving; *gen.* in phr. *to squat the wheel.*

**s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**$^1$, **Hrf.**$^2$, **Glo.**$^1$ **Ken.** They had taken the horses out of the trolley, but they hadn't squatted up the wheels properly, and so it ran down the hill (D.W.L.); **Ken.**$^1$

**4.** To eat greedily; to cram oneself with food.

**Cor.** Eat, drink, and squat till they were ready to burst, BOTTRELL *Trad.* 3rd S. 71.

**5.** To quiet, compose; to put to silence.

**Nhp.**$^1$ **e.An.**$^1$ Pray, nurse, squat the child. **Suf.**$^1$ Ah—that al squat 'em.

Hence **Squatting-pill,** *sb.* an opiate in the form of a pill.

**e.An.**$^1$ He got no rest till the doctor gave him some squatting-pills.

**6.** To hide. w.Yks.$^5$ **7.** To hide from; to escape from.

**I.Ma.** I squatted him fine though, and he navar saw me. She tried to squat us, but she couldn't for all (S.M.).

**8.** To spy one of the hiders in the game of 'squat.' w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 26, 1898). **9.** With *abroad*: to cut open; to open at the full.

**Cor.** The hoss's haid es squot abroad, DANIEL *Poems.*

**10.** With *in*: to stave in anything by sitting on it. Glo.$^1$

**11.** *Obs.* Phr. *to swat one's ways down*, to sit down.

**Cum.** Come swat thy ways down on the sattle, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 90.

**12.** *sb.* A bruise, indentation.

**Glo.**$^{12}$ **Brks.**$^1$ A let vall our metal tay-pot an' maayde a squat in un. **Wil.**$^1$ **Dor.** HAYNES *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 45. **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **w.Som.**$^1$ Zee here's a gurt squat I've a-got 'pon my vinger, eens I catch-n in the door.

**13.** A blow, buffet, esp. one given by the open hand.

**Rnf.** (JAM.), **n.Cy.** (HALL.) **Cor.** And weth waun desmal squat He tore the babby lemb from lemb, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1865) 15; *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 379.

**14.** A heavy fall.

**n.Cy.** (HALL.) **Cum.**$^1$ He fell wid a swat like a wet seck; **Cum.**$^4$

**15.** A wedge placed under a carriage-wheel to prevent it moving; also in *comp.* **Squat-bat.**

**s.Wor.** (H.K.), **Hrf.**$^2$ **Ken.** A piece of wood one end of which is fastened to the axle of a cart, so that when going up a steep hill it can be allowed to drag behind and prevent the weight of the cart dragging back when the horse stops. It must not be confounded with 'slid bat,' which is for use going down hill (P.M.); **Ken.**$^1$ **Sur.** If he'd had a squat the cart wouldn't ha' slipped, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 222. **Sus.**$^{12}$, **Hmp.**$^1$

**16.** A form of the game of hide-and-seek; see below.

**w.Yks.** A small ring is made, in the centre of which is placed a stone, say about the size of one's fist. A boy (or girl) called the 'tenter' is left in charge of this stone. The other players may total to any number, but there are not often more than seven or eight of them. Prior to starting the game, one of the latter is chosen to kick the stone out of the ring, and whilst the tenter is running for it and putting it in the ring again, the others hastily hurry away and seek some place of hiding. The tenter now begins his search, but is careful not to go far away from his ring. Should he spy any of the players, say one called Harry Holmes, he would shout out, 'I squat Harry Holmes!' perhaps adding where he squats this boy. The tenter then runs to the stone in the ring and tries to put his foot on it before Harry Holmes has the chance to run before him and kick it out of the ring. Should Harry win this race and accomplish his object, then Harry is free to hide again, and so would any others of the players who might have been 'squatted' before Harry. The game continues till the tenter has 'squatted' all in hiding, a task that is sometimes a lengthy one, because those in hiding are all the time trying to sneak nearer the ring while the tenter is prowling round in his searches, and if they can kick the stone away whilst the tenter is not on guard—that is, has his foot on it—they liberate all whom the tenter may have 'squatted' up to that time, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 26, 1898); **w.Yks.**$^5$

**17.** The yellow-horned poppy, *Glaucium luteum.* s.Cy. (B. & H.) See **Squatmore.** **18.** *Comb.* **Squat-of-a-lode,** a mining term: a broad heap. Cor.$^2$ **19.** Phr. (1) *a squat and a bruce*, a lick and a promise; (2) *to give a person squat*, to escape from him; to give him the slip.

(1) **Dev.** I haven't much time to-day, so I'll just give it a squat and a bruce, *Reports Provinc.* (1891). (2) **I.Ma.** I went to town with him, but he gave me squat and I navar caught another sight o him till I got home (S.M.).

**20.** *adj.* Quiet, still; comfortable, composed; hidden, secret. Also used *advb.*

**Wm.** Keep swat if nowt's disturbed, KIRKBY *Granite Chips* (1900) 17. **n.Yks.** Iff all beant squot shoe a lite and Ile waight, ATKINSON *Lost* (1870) ii. **e.Yks.**$^1$ Keep it squat. **w.Yks.** HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 358. **Lan.** Keep it squat, don't tell (S.W.). **s.Chs.**$^1$ **Not.**$^1$ You'd better keep squat. **s.Not.** He got under the table an' lay squat (J.P.K.). **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) **Shr.**$^1$ Keep squat theer. **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **e.An.**$^2$ Lie squot! **Nrf.** 'I mustn't show my hand.' 'No bor, do you lay squat, and let me bid for yer' (M.C.H.B.); COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 35. **Suf.** We never had a squat day since she cum, FISON *Merry Suf.* (1899) 52; **Suf.**$^1$

Hence **Squat-pill,** *sb.* an opiate in the form of a pill. Suf.$^1$ **21.** *Obs.* Active. s.Cy. GROSE (1790). **22.** Compact.

**Nrf.** I should lower the mast down if I was you, and make her squat as you can, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 344.

**23.** *adv.* In phr. (1) *full swat*, at a good round pace; (2) *to fall swat* or *full swat*, to fall with violence; to fall down flat.

(1) **Lan.** Yon's a mon comin' up th' road full swat, BRIERLEY *Sketches* (1842) 87; Off for th' teawn aw seet full swat, *Sngs. Wilsons* (1865) 53. (2) **m.Yks.**$^1$ It fell swat to t'ground. **w.Yks.** Till ah fell . . . full-swat ageeant t'yoon, BLACKAH *Poems* (1867) in LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*

**SQUAT,** *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Stf. Der. Not. Also Ken. Also in forms **squaut** Not.; **squot** Der. Not.; **swat** n.Cy. w.Yks. ne.Lan.$^1$ **[skwat, skwot; swat.]**

**1.** *v.* To spill a liquid; to splash with water or mud; to squirt. Cf. **scat,** *sb.*$^2$

**n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**$^4$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Stf.** RAY (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) **Der.** (HALL.); **Der.**$^2$ Squatted o'er. **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Not.** Yer squattin me (J.H.B.). **s.Not.** She stepped into a puddle and got squotted all over. He's squauted all over tar (J.P.K.). **Ken.** GROSE (1790); **Ken.**$^1$

**2.** *sb.* A splashing, sprinkling.

**w.Yks.** Hark the wot a woind! it al ge em sum squat uppot Humber to neet, Jack, BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 173.

**3.** A syringe. e.Yks.$^1$

**SQUAT,** *sb.*$^3$ Hmp.$^1$ **[skwot.]** A pimple. Cf. **quat,** *sb.*$^1$

**SQUAT,** *sb.*$^4$ Ken. **[skwot.]** An unfledged sparrow. (G.B.) Cf. **squab,** *sb.*$^2$

**SQUATCH,** *sb.*$^1$ Som. **[skwotʃ.]** A chink, a narrow cleft. (HALL.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Cf. **swatch,** *sb.*$^1$

**SQUATCH,** *v.* and *sb.*$^2$ Oxf. Brks. Also written **squawtch. [skwotʃ.]** **1.** *v.* To make a slight noise; to cry; *fig.* to betray, tell a secret; *gen.* with a negative. See **Quatch.**

**Oxf.** Tell 'im a secret, he won't squawtch (A.P.); **Oxf.**$^1$ I didn't wake tha, I never squatch'd. If thee 'ult take I to church, I wun't squatch. **Brks.** Should it fail to 'squatch' at its baptism it is regarded as already marked for death, *Spectator* (Feb. 5, 1902).

**2.** *sb.* A cry. **Brks.** She gin a squatch (E.G.H.).

**SQUATCH,** see **Squitch,** *sb.*$^1$

**SQUAT-CUP,** *sb.* Oxf.$^1$ A low, broad drinking-cup. *MS. add.*

**SQUATMORE,** *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Hmp. Dor. The yellow-horned poppy, *Glaucium luteum.* See **Squat,** *v.*$^1$ **17.**

**Hmp.** By the salt pits at Lymington, Hampshire, grows a plant called squatmore, of wonderful effect for bruises, RAY *Corres.* (1677) 238, ed. 1791. **Dor.** (B. & H.)

**SQUAT-PIE,** *sb.* Dev. Also written **squatt-.** A pie made of pork or mutton, with apples and onions. HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Dev.$^1$ Cf. **squab-pie.**

**SQUATTER,** *v.*$^1$ Sc. Wm. Yks. Chs. Also written **squater** Edb.; and in form **squather** e.Yks.$^1$ **[skwa·tə(r.]**

**1.** To crouch, squat, cower down.

**Twd.** The wild geese that squatter on the top o' the Muneraw will croak to ye, BUCHAN *Grey Weather* (1899) 253. **Wm.** I see anither dog squatterin' alang on your side the Bottom, Ollivant *Owd Bob* (1900) 278. **s.Chs.**$^1$ A man described some Laplanders he saw there as 'lyin' in a tent squattered abowt th' fire.'

**2.** *Obs.* To flutter in the water as a duck. Cf. **swatter**, *v.*

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Rnf.** I wonder . . . How ships can thro' the ocean squatter For sicken stuff, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 130. **Ayr.** Awa ye squatter'd like a drake, On whistling wings, Burns *Address to Deil* (1785) st. 8. **Peb.** Just as a pool he squattered past A hempy fir'd a shot, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 69, ed. 1817. **Gall.** Half a dozen sailors squattered mid-thigh in the foam and swelter of the sea, Crockett *Lochinvar* (1897) 159.

**3.** *Obs.* To move quickly.

**Sc.** In speed he to the side did squatter, Wilson *Poems* (1892).

**4.** To disperse, scatter about; *fig.* to squander.

**Rnf.** (Jam.) **e.Yks.**$^1$ He seean squathe'd bit o' money his fayther left him. **s.Chs.**$^1$ Sey aay yoaˑ)n skwaatˑŭrd dhaatˑ strauˑŭbuwˑt; ŭ praatˑi fuwd yoaˑ)n maiˑk aafˑtŭr it)s bin brŭsht.

**SQUATTER,** *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^1$ m.Yks.$^1$ **[skwaˑtə(r).]** **1.** *v.* To squirt. **2.** *sb.* A squirt.

**SQUATTER,** *sb.*$^2$ Sc. **[skwaˑtər.]** A large collection, esp. of small objects. Cf. **swatter**, *sb.*$^2$

**Frf.** The red-heided tinkler wi' the marrowless legs that cam' in aboot the glen wi' the squatter o' bairns, Mackenzie *N. Pine* (1897) 49.

**SQUATTLE,** *v.*$^1$ *Obs.* Sc. To squat, settle down.

**Ayr.** Swith, in some beggar's haffet squattle, Burns *To a Louse*, st. 3.

**SQUATTLE,** *v.*$^2$ Sc. **[skwaˑtl.]** To drink profusely, 'swill,' gulp down. Cf. **swattle**, *v.*$^1$

**Lnk.** She sets it to her gab an' squattles up a mutchkin at a waught, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 38.

**SQUATTY,** *adj.*$^1$ Cum. Brks. Som. **[skwaˑti, skwoˑti.]** **1.** Short and fat. Cum. (E.W.P.), Brks.$^1$ **2.** Hardy.

**Som.** Be 'e a bit squatty? (C.W.D.)

**SQUATTY,** *adj.*$^2$ Sus.$^1$ **[skwoˑti.]** Of meal: fermented.

**SQUAUT,** see **Squat**, *v.*$^2$

**SQUAVER,** *v.* Irel. **[skwēˑvər.]** To throw the arms about. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Cf. **quaver**, *v.*$^2$

**SQUAW-HOLE,** *sb.* Cld. (Jam.) A broad, shallow pond, usually muddy. Cf. **quaw**, *sb.*

**SQUAWKING-THRUSH,** *sb.* Midl. Hmp. I.W. Also written **squawken-** I.W.$^2$; **squorking-** Midl. **[skwǭˑkin-þrɐʃ.]** The missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus.*

**Midl.** They . . . have named the 'squorking thrush' to distinguish him from the singing thrush, *The Pilot* (Aug. 2, 1902) 110. **Hmp.**$^1$ **I.W.** Swainson *Birds* (1885); **I.W.**$^{12}$

**SQUAWTCH,** see **Squatch**, *v.*

**SQUEAK,** *v.* and *sb.* Chs. Nhp. Wil. Dev. and Aus. Also written **squeek** Chs.$^1$; and in form **squek** Dev.$^1$ **[skwīk.]** **1.** *v.* In *comp.* **Squeak-thrush**, the missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus.* Nhp.$^1$, Wil.$^1$ **2.** To speak; to betray, 'peach.'

**Dev.**$^1$ I ne'er squek't a word o' at, 14. **n.Dev.** If e'er tha squeakest wone word more o' tha bed-blonket, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 85-6. **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). [**Aus.** He won't squeak. How are they to find out that we had any hand in it? Boldrewood *Robbery* (1888) I. xvi.]

**3.** *sb.* The swift, *Cypselus apus.* Chs.$^1$

**SQUEAKER,** *sb.*$^1$ Brks. Ken. Hmp. Som. Also in form **squaker** Brks.$^1$ **[skwīˑkə(r).]** **1.** The swift, *Cypselus apus.* Brks.$^1$, Ken. (G.E.D.), Hmp.$^1$ **2.** A young partridge, able to fly but not fully grown; one of a late brood of partridges or pheasants. Brks.$^1$, w.Som.$^1$

**SQUEAKER,** *sb.*$^2$ Cum. Also written **squeeker.** **[skwīˑkər.]** A kind of candle; esp. in *comp.* **Farthing-squeaker.**

Thear was noa leet bit t'farthin' squeaker ah was hoddin', Rigby *Midsummer* (1891) xxiv. **w.Cum.** He . . . leetit yan o' grosser Tweddel's fardin' squeekers—ah caw them bê that neàm, for they're nowt else, for aw buy them for lang eighteens at sixpens a pund, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1876) 33.

**SQUEAL,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Also written **squeel** Sc. Nhb.; and in forms **sweeal** Wm.; **sweel** N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ Cum.$^4$ **[skwīl, skwiəl; swīl.]** **1.** *v.* To grumble, scold.

**Lnk.** Though ae trout meltit frae a tak, Ye didna often squeel, Wingate *Poems* (1862) *The Deeing Fisher.*

**2.** To laugh till one rolls about.

**Nhb.** To laugh till aw squeel, Midford *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 70; **Nhb.**$^1$ He sweeled an' laughed at it.

**3.** With *on*: to inform against.

**Lnk.** At the sicht o' the tawse oor bit luifs oot we haud aye, Far rather than squeel on a Puir's-hoose laddie, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 46.

**4.** *sb.* A peal of laughter; esp. in *comb.* **Squeal-of-laughter.**

**n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783); **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Cum.** The shearers aw brast out In sweels of laughter, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1747) 2; **Cum.**$^4$ **Wm.** T'justices brast oot i' sweeals a laftre, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 15.

**5.** An outcry; a broil.

**Rnf.** Ye needna gang sae far afiel' To find whar Tea has bred a squeel, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 131.

**6.** Phr. *to go on the squeal*, to have an outbreak of dissipation; to 'go on the spree.'

**Lnk.** See to it that you cultivate milder spiritual tastes next time you go on the merry 'squeal,' Murdoch *Readings* (1895) II. 53.

**SQUEAL,** *adj.* *Obs.* Dev. Feeble.

He was weak, and ould, and squeal, Pindar *Wks.* (1816) III. 367.

**SQUEALER,** *sb.* Nhb. Chs. Wor. **[skwīˑlə(r.]** The swift, *Cypselus apus.* Nhb.$^1$, s.Chs.$^1$, m.Wor. (J.C.)

**SQUEAM,** see **Squean.**

**SQUEAN,** *v.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Midl. Nhp. Also in forms **squeam, squine** Nhp.$^2$ **1.** *v.* Of swine: to make a restless, fretful noise.

**Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. *Gl.* **Nhp.**$^2$ Omens of misfortune are drawn from the squining of swine, 161.

**2.** *sb.* The noise made by swine in a state of 'fret' or restlessness. Nhp.$^2$

**SQUEAPITY,** *v.* *Obs.* Dor. To squeak, as an ungreased wheel. *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 375.

**SQUECHING,** *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Squalling. Cf. **squaich.**

**Rnf.** The helpfu' han' o' howdie Brings squechan gear, Clark *Rhymes* (1842) 19.

**SQUEDGE,** see **Squeeze.**

**SQUEEBLE-EYED,** *adj.* Yks. Squinting. n.Yks. (T.S.)

**SQUEECH,** *sb.*$^1$ Suf. **[skwītʃ.]** An irregularly-shaped corner of a field, overgrown with bushes; a small grove. Cf. **queach.**

A 'squeech,' or little grove, that harbours birds innumerable, Gurdon *Memories* (1897) 8; **Suf.**$^1$

**SQUEECH,** *sb.*$^2$ Nhp.$^1$ Also written **squeach.** **[skwītʃ.]** A wet, boggy place; a land-spring with no outlet. Hence **Squeachy**, *adj.* of land: wet, boggy. (s.v. Queachy.) Cf. **queachy.**

**SQUEEF,** *sb.* Sc. **[skwīf.]** A mean, disreputable, shabby fellow.

**Ayr.** She was seen an' kent singin' on the streets wi' the squeef she had taen up wi', Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 237. **Rxb.** The twa-faced squeef, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 276. **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 354. **Gall.** Auld brocksie ne'er ruffled a pen O' the game burds charged [in charge of] by the squeef, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 176, ed. 1876; *ib.* 435.

Hence **Squeefy**, *adj.* mean-looking, disreputable.

**Ayr.** Alice trig and bonnie as ever, but Rab vera squeefy and disjaskit, Service *Notandums* (1890) 41.

**SQUEEL,** *sb.*$^1$ and *v.* Sc. **[skwīl.]** **1.** *sb.* A dial. form of 'school.'

**Abd.** (Jam.); Lang bred at the squeel, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 21.

**2.** *Comp.* **Squeel-house**, a school-house.

**n.Sc.** Then he was sent to gude squeel-house, To learn how to thrive, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) II. 222, ed. 1875.

**3.** *v.* To educate; put to school. Bnff.$^1$

**SQUEEL,** *sb.*$^2$ Abd. (Jam.) A great number of people. Cf. **school**, *sb.*$^2$ **2.**

**SQUEEL,** *sb.*$^3$ Sc. **[skwīl.]** In phr. *on the squeel*, of buttermilk: becoming too sour for use. Dmf. Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 354.

**SQUEEL,** see **Squeal**, *v.*

**SQUEEM,** *sb.* Ayr. (Jam.) **[skwīm.]** The motion of a fish as observed by its effect on the surface of the water, including the idea of the shadow made by the fish. Cf. **skime**, *v.*$^1$ **5.**

**SQUEENACY, SQUEER, SQUEESH,** see **Squinacy, Square, Squish.**

**SQUEETER,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. [**skwī·tər.**] **1.** *v.* To scatter. Bnff.$^1$ **2.** To work in a weak, unskilful manner. *ib.* Cf. **queeter.** Hence (1) **Squeeterer,** *sb.* a confused, mixed-up mass; a careless or unskilful worker. Bnff. (Jam.); (2) **Squeetering,** *ppl. adj.* weak and unskilful. Bnff.$^1$ **3.** *sb.* The act of doing work in an unskilful manner; a confused, mixed-up mass.

**Bnff.** (Jam.); **Bnff.$^1$** Sic a squeeter's they had at thir wark.

**4.** A weak, careless, or unskilful worker. Bnff.$^1$

**SQUEEVER,** *sb.* *Obsol.* Cai.$^1$ A squall of wind.

**SQUEEZE,** *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **squadge** Cor.$^2$; **squeize** s.Chs.$^1$ [**skwīz; skwīdʒ, skwēdʒ.**] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense:* (1) **Squadge,** (2) **Squage, Squaige,** or **Squaj,** (3) **Squeage** or **Squeege,** (4) **Squidge,** (5) **Squodge.**

(1) **Cor.** The Union, . . Wher they squadge up fur porridge the sinneys an' bones, Daniel *Bride of Scio* (1842) 230. (2) **e.An.** (Hall.) **Nrf.** She kept a squagin' it so tight, Spilling *Giles* (1872) 46. **Suf.$^1$** (3) **Lon.** Can squeege a man up, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 118, ed. 1861. **Sur.** A' squeeging and pressing and kneading its way along, Hoskyns *Talpa* (1852) 197, ed. 1857. (4) **I.W.$^1$** (5) **Cor.** I'll squodge them joost like booterflies, Daniel *Poems.*

**2.** *Preterite:* (1) **Squedge,** (2) **Squeedged** or **Squeeged,** (3) **Squez,** (4) **Squoze.**

(1) **Shr.$^1$** 'E squedge my 'and till the jīnts cracked. (2) **Lin.** Tha squeedg'd my 'and i' the shed, Tennyson *Spinster's Sweet-arts* (1885) st. 6. **Nhp.$^1$** **Mid.** Grose (1790). (3) **Nhp.$^1$** I squez the lemons as dry as I could. **Oxf.** *N. & Q.* (1887) 7th S. iii. 152; **Oxf.$^1$**, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 376.] (4) **n.Cy.** Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) 57. **I.Ma.** Brown *Doctor* (1887) 6. **s.Chs.$^1$** 84, **Not.$^1$** **n.Lin.$^1$**, **Lei.$^1$**, **Nhp.$^1$**, **War.$^2$**, **Shr.$^1$**, **Hrf.$^1$** **Glo.** I gentily squoze hur 'and, *Roger Plowman*, 21.

**3.** *Pp.:* (1) **Sqoze,** (2) **Squadged,** (3) **Squedge,** (4) **Squedged,** (5) **Squeeazt,** (6) **Squeedged** or **Squeejed,** (7) **Squoz(e,** (8) **Squozen** or **Squozzen,** (9) **Squozened** or **Squozzend.**

(1) **s.Lan.$^1$** (2) **Cor.** I've a squadg'd et doon ninety good fathoms, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 34; **Cor.$^1$** (s.v. Squabbed). (3) **Shr.$^1$** *Introd.* 54. (4) **Cor.** He was that tight squedged up i' his uniform, Baring-Gould *Curgenven* (1893) lvi. (5) **n.Yks.** Ah wer about squeeazt te deeath, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 49. (6) **n.Lin.** I hate to be squeedged three in a gig (E.P.). **Brks.** Car' 'um squeedged very tight, Hayden *Round our Vill.* (1901) 67. **Suf.$^1$** I'm squeej'd a most ta dead. (7) **s.Lan.$^1$**, **Chs.$^{13}$** **Der.** I was a'most squoze to death, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) ii. **Not.$^1$** **Nhp.$^1$** There was such a crowd, I thought they'd a' squoze the breath out of my body. **War.$^2$** (8) **w.Yks.** We'd been pratty weel squozzen befoor time, Hartley *Grimes' Visit* (1892) 55; **w.Yks.$^1$** **Lan.** Awd welly as lief they'd squozzen my guts eawt, Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 107. **e.Lan.$^1$** **s.Lan.$^1$** As mad as a sqwozzen rotton, 3. **s.Chs.$^1$** 84, **Der.$^2$**, **Lei.$^1$** **Shr.$^1$** *Introd.* 54. (9) **Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1887) 7th S. iii. 152. **n.Lin.$^1$**

**II.** Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* In *comp.* (1) **Squeeze-belly,** a V-shaped stile; (2) **-crab,** a contemptuous term for a small or shrunken person.

(1) **Wil.$^1$** (2) **s.Chs.$^1$** Hey is sich a little squeize-crab. **Shr.$^1$** A reg'lar owd squeeze-crab.

**2.** Phr. (1) *squeeze me tight* or *tighter,* a raspberry sandwich; (2) *to squeeze a person to the wall,* to drive a hard bargain with him.

(1) **w.Yks.** Yo mun leeave me a bit o' squeeze-me-tight. Ahm varry fond on't. What'll ye hev nah?—A bit ov squeeze-me-tighter (B.K.). (2) **Glo.** (Hall.), **Glo.$^1$**

**3.** *Obs.* To whip, beat; to punish.

**e.An.** (Hall.) **Suf.$^1$** A gon em a right good squajen, an' a desarv'd it.

Hence **Squajen-top,** *sb.*, *obs.*, a whipping-top. Suf.$^1$

**4.** *sb.* A shove. Cor.$^2$ (s.v. Squab). **5.** An old frump; a cross old maid. Cor.$^2$

**SQUEEZERS,** *sb. pl.* s.Lan.$^1$ [**skwī·zəz.**] A wringing-machine, used by laundresses.

**SQUELCH,** *v.*$^1$, *sb.*$^1$ and *adv.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Hnt. e.An. Hmp. Wil. Also in forms **squalch** Lei.$^1$; **squolsh** Der.$^2$ War. Ess.$^1$; **squlsh** Suf.$^1$ [**skwelʃ.**] **1.** *v.* To crush, bruise; to give a blow in the stomach; to smash to pieces; to end a dispute summarily. Cf. **swelch,** *sb.*

**Dmf.** Tae turn a' the estate into half a dizzen big ferms, an' squelch out saxty tenants like oorsels in the process, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 133. **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **w.Yks.$^2$** To put one's heel on a rotten apple is to squelch it. **Der.$^2$**, **nw.Der.$^1$**, **Not.$^1$**, **n.Lin.$^1$** **Lei.$^1$** Dunna ye set theer! Yo'll squelch the babby. **War.$^3$**, **Shr.$^2$**, **Wil.$^1$**

**2.** To fall heavily.

**Der.$^2$**, **nw.Der.$^1$**, **War.** (J.R.W.) **Wil.** To squelch down (G.E.D.); Britton *Beauties* (1825).

**3.** *sb.* A blow. **Shr.$^2$** A squelch i' th' guts.

**4.** A heavy fall; a flat fall on one side; the sound produced by the fall of a soft, heavy body.

**w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **Der.$^2$** (s.v. Squosh). **Ess.** *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 498; **Ess.$^1$** **Wil.** To come down with a squelch (G.E.D.).

**5.** Phr. *to go a squelch,* to fall heavily. Lei.$^1$ **6.** *adv.* With a heavy fall; esp. in phr. *to come down* or *fall squelch.*

**Lei.$^1$** A coom squelch o' the belfry flure. **Nhp.$^1$** He came down full squelch. **War.$^3$**, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Suf.$^1$**, **Hmp.$^1$** **Wil.$^1$** A vell down squelch.

**SQUELCH,** *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Brks. [**skweltʃ.**] **1.** *v.* To make a noise as a boot when filled with water; to step quickly on any soft substance; of a horse: to make a peculiar internal noise when trotting. Cf. **quelch, 2.**

**Slk.** Their sodden corpses squelchin at every spang of the flying dragons, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 25. **Ir.** He stepped up in his squelching brogues, Barlow *Kerrigan* (1894) 110. **Brks.** (M.J.B.), **Brks.$^1$**

**2.** *sb.* The sound made when walking in wet boots, or on soft, muddy ground.

**Nhb.** There was a squelch, squelch as ov a man steppin' in an' oot o' mud, Pease *Tales* (1899) 99. **Brks.$^1$**

**SQUELCH,** *v.*$^3$ Shr.$^1$ [**skwelʃ.**] To quench thirst.

'Ăve a dish o' warm tay, it'll squelch [skwel·sh] yore thirst better than anythin'.

**SQUELCH-BUB,** *sb.* Der. An unfledged bird; *fig.* an ignorant youth, a simpleton. (Hall.), Der.$^2$, nw.Der.$^1$

**SQUELCH-GUTTED,** *adj.* *Obs.* s.Cy. Very fat. (Hall.)

**SQUELCHING,** *ppl. adj.*$^1$ Nhp. War. Hnt. [**skwe·lʃin.**] Awkward, bulky. Cf. **swelcher.**

**Nhp.$^1$** A great squelching man. **War.$^3$**, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

**SQUELCHING,** *ppl. adj.*$^2$ War. Sultry. (J.R.W.)

**SQUELL,** *v.* Hrf.$^2$ [**skwel.**] In phr. *bird squelling,* frightening birds off corn. (s.v. Kippin' crows.) Cf. **squail,** *v.*$^1$

**SQUELP,** *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Wil. **1.** *v.* With *down*: to fall heavily with a flop. (G.E.D.) **2.** *sb.* A heavy, awkward fall. *ib.* **3.** *adv.* Heavily. Wil.$^1$ (s.v. Squelch).

**SQUELSTRING,** *adj.* Som. Dev. Of the weather: hot, sultry, sweltering. Cf. **queltring.**

**e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.$^1$** Ter'ble squelstrin' [skwuul·streen] sort o' weather, I zim; anybody can't do nort, and I zweats where I stan's. **n.Dev.** Tha zedst twos squelstring and whot while'er, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 276.

**SQUELT,** *v.* Lei. Shr. Hrf. [**skwelt.**] To beat, thrash, pommel. Cf. **quilt,** *v.*$^1$

**Lei.$^1$** **Shr.$^1$** 'E gid 'im a reg'lar good squeltin'. **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876).

**SQUELT,** see **Squilt,** *sb.*$^1$

**SQUEMOUS,** *adj.* Lan. [**skwī·məs.**] Saucy. (Hall.), s.Lan.$^1$ Cf. **skymous,** s.v. **Skime,** *v.*$^2$ **1, sweamish, 3.**

**SQUENCH,** *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **squinch** Not. Oxf.$^1$ Dev.; **squinsh** Nhb.$^1$ [**skwenʃ; skwinʃ.**] **1.** To allay thirst; to extinguish; also used *fig.*; a dial. form of 'quench.'

**N.I.$^1$** **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Nhb.** The wicked lad clapt a low tiv his stock o' peat, an' afore they could get it squenched a' the whole steedin' was brunt down, Jones *Nhb.* (1871) 123. **Dur.$^1$**, **n.Yks.$^2$**, **w.Yks.$^2$** **Der.** Happen we may bring back watter enow o' grace for to squench our thirst, *Good Wds.* (1881) 849. **s.Not.** A'll squinch yer next ball a baowl (J.P.K.). **Lin.** I'll squench the light, Tennyson *Owd Roä* (1889). **Rut.$^1$** We'm not roightly squenched our thirst. **Lei.$^1$** **War.$^2$**; **War.$^3$** Give me a glass of water to squench my thirst. **s.Wor.** Put 'im i' the water an' squench 'im [of red-hot iron] (H.K.); **s.Wor.$^1$** 'Tis both squenchin' and feedin', that oatmeal drink. **se.Wor.$^1$**, **Shr.$^1$** (s.v. Squelch).

**Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Glo.**$^1$ **Oxf.**$^1$ Uuy au·lus keeps sum coald tai in dhŭ tai·pot, uuy fuuyndz dhat skwinch yuur draa·ft bet·uur nuur sŭ much beer. **Brks.**$^1$, **Bdf.** (J.W.B.) **Nrf.** Lots o' water can't squench love, Gillett *Sng. Sol.* (1860) viii. 7. **Suf.**$^1$, **Ess.**$^1$ **Ken.** If I could squench my dryth, Keeling *Return to Nature* (1897) xvii. **Sus.**$^1$ **I.W.**$^1$ Ghit zum water and squench the vire; **I.W.**$^2$, **nw.Dev.** (R.P.C.) **Cor.** 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) v. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 232.]

Hence **Squinsher,** *sb.* an extinguisher. Nhb.$^1$ **2.** To stanch.

**Brks.** One o' the officers . . . tried to squench the blood, Hayden *Round our Vill.* (1901) 210.

**3.** To parch, dry up.

**s.Wor.** Gad, 'ow despret the groun' be squenched about (H.K.).

**SQUER(R, SQUET,** see **Squir(r, Squit,** *v.*$^1$

**SQUEZZEN,** *v.* e.An. Also written **squezen** Nrf.; and in form **squizzen** Suf.$^1$ **[skwe·zən; skwi·zən.]** **1.** To squeeze; to crumple.

**Suf.**$^1$ Lawk, how yeow haave squizzend that cap.

**2.** To suffocate, choke; to overcome by heat. Cf. **quezzen.**

**e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 27. **Suf.**$^1$ Yow'l squezzen us ta dead.

**SQUIB,** *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Ken. **[skwib.]** **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* **Squib-of-lightning,** a flash of lightning.

**Rnf.** Sic squibs o' licht'nin' dartit, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 38.

**2.** A squirt, syringe; a small jet of water.

**Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **se.Wor.**$^1$, **s.Wor.**$^1$, **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**$^1$ **Ken.**$^1$ He stood back of the tree and skeeted water at me caterwise with a squib.

Hence **Squibby,** *adj.* discharging jets of water.

**War.** Bricks in a brick pavement in a short time moved 'and became squibby,' *Evesham Jrn.* (Apr. 28, 1900).

**3.** A small measure of drink.

**Wm.** (E.C.); *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 44. **w.Yks.** A nodd squib o' brandy 'ull rigg ma up agean, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1874) 19. **n.Lan.**$^1$ A squib o' gin. **m.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$

Hence **Squib-glass,** *sb.* a small drinking-glass. s.Lan.$^1$

**4.** The cuttle-fish, *Sepia officinalis.*

**Ken.**$^1$ So called, because it squirts sepia.

**5.** *v.* To squirt, syringe; to sprinkle, splash.

**Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **se.Wor.**$^1$ **s.Wor.** The doctor give me summut to squib into [my ear], Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 23; **s.Wor.**$^1$, **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**$^1$

Hence **Squibbing,** *ppl. adj.* suffering from diarrhœa. Wor. (W.C.B.)

**SQUIB,** *sb.*$^2$ Yks. **[skwib.]** A small, dwarfish person; anything small or stunted.

**w.Yks.** Ah'll knock thee dahn, yo' little squib, if tha doesn't shut thi gob, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 26, 1898); Common (J.W.).

**SQUIB,** *sb.*$^3$ s.Chs.$^1$ **[skwib.]** A squirrel.

It taak·s ŭ gùd i·m tŭ it ŭ skwib· widh ŭ ky'aat·ŭrpùltŭr.

**SQUIB,** *sb.*$^4$ Wor. **[skwib.]** The fifth swarm of bees from a hive in one year. (E.S.)

**SQUIB,** *v.*$^2$ Lin. **[skwib.]** **1.** To run away.

Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 364; **Lin.**$^1$ He'll squib out of your sight. **n.Lin.**$^1$

**2.** With *about*: to run about playfully here and there; to dodge in and out.

Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 364. **n.Lin.**$^1$ Used of children and little animals. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ Mary Ann does squib about; she nips about when she is playing.

**SQUIB,** *v.*$^3$ Hmp. **[skwib.]** To crush vermin; to rumple linen. (H.E.), Hmp.$^1$

**SQUIBBLE,** *v.* n.Yks.$^2$ **[skwi·bl.]** To spin round as a kitten gambolling on the floor.

**SQUIBE,** *v.* *Obs.* Cld. (Jam.) Of a top: to run off to the side when it ceases to spin.

**SQUICH,** see **Squish.**

**SQUID,** *sb.* Dor. **[skwid.]** [Not known to our correspondents.] The puffin, *Fratercula arctica.* *Westminster Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 7, col. 2.

**SQUIDDISH,** *sb.* Nhb. The twentieth part of a farthing. (W.G.)

**SQUIDDLE,** *v.* and *sb.* War. Cor. **[skwi·dl.]** **1.** *v.* To squirt. Cor.$^2$ Hence **Squiddles,** *sb. pl.* diarrhœa. *ib.* **2.** To shake a liquid about the mouth with the lips closed. War.$^3$ Cf. **squiggle,** *v.*$^1$ **3.** *sb.* A squirt. Cor.$^2$

**SQUIDDLED,** *ppl. adj.* w.Cy. **[skwi·dld.]** Cheated, wheedled. (Hall.)

**SQUIDGE,** see **Squeeze.**

**SQUIDLET,** *sb.* Dor. **[skwi·dlit.]** A diminutive piece, esp. of meat or cloth. Cf. **squillet.**

*Gl.* (1851); What use be sich little squidlets as that? (Hall.)

**SQUIG,** *sb.* Irel. **[skwig.]** A small portion; a drop of anything liquid. Cf. **skeeg,** *sb.*$^1$

Divil resave the squig of punch he'll allow to pass, Carleton *Fardorougha* (ed. 1836) 195. **N.I.**$^1$

**SQUIGGED,** *adj.* Inv. Crooked. (H.E.F.)

**SQUIGGLE,** *v.*$^1$ Nhp. War. e.An. **[skwi·gl.]** To shake about, esp. used of liquids; to shake a fluid about in the mouth with the lips closed. Cf. **squiddle, 2.**

**Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **e.An.**$^1$ **Ess.** It [beer] had bin squiggled tell 'Twas jes as thick as east, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 94; **Ess.**$^1$

**SQUIGGLE,** *v.*$^2$ Wm. e.An. **[skwi·gl.]** To wriggle, squirm.

**Wm.** For the fun o' seein' me squiggle, Ollivant *Owd Bob* (1898) i. **Nrf.** Squiggling about jest like an old eel, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 395. **Suf.** Betham-Edwards *Lord of Harvest* (1899) 235.

**SQUILCH,** *sb.* Glo. **[skwiltʃ.]** A boil that does not come to a head. Northall *Flk. Phr.* (1894).

**SQUILKER,** *v.* Not. Lei. **[skwi·lkə(r).]** To make a noise indicative of having liquid inside. Cf. **swilker.**

**Not.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ Applied to wet boots, barrels of beer, persons afflicted with dropsy, &c. 'Empty! Not it! Whoy yo can 'ear it squilker!' 'Ah've got sooch a squilkerin' insoide.'

**SQUILKY,** *sb.* Cor.$^3$ **[skwi·lki.]** A frog. Cf. **quilkin.**

**SQUILL,** *sb.* Pem. **[skwil.]** An atom.

**s.Pem.** It's brooke to squills (W.M.M.).

**SQUILLET,** *sb.* Dor. **[skwi·lit.]** A minute quantity. Cf. **squilt,** *sb.*$^2$, **squidlet.**

**w.Dor.** Some people will only get in their coal in squillets (C.V.G.).

**SQUILT,** *sb.*$^1$ War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Also in form **squelt** Hrf.$^1$ **[skwilt.]** A spot on the skin; a pimple; a raw wound. Cf. **quilt,** *sb.*$^1$

**War.**$^2$, **w.Wor.**$^1$, **se.Wor.**$^1$, **s.Wor.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ Always in the negative form: 'The child's never 'ad a squilt on 'er'; **Shr.**$^2$, **Hrf.**$^{12}$, **Glo.** (W.H.C.), **Glo.**$^1$

**SQUILT,** *sb.*$^2$ Shr.$^1$ **[skwilt.]** A very small quantity.

Jest the laist squilt o' puddin'.

**SQUILVING-GROUND,** *sb.* Dev. Land at the edge of cliffs, which slants rapidly towards the sea. *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

**SQUIN,** *sb.* Sus. Dor. Also written **squinn** Dor.; *pl.* **squinces** Sus. **[skwin.]** A small scallop or pecten. Cf. **queen,** *sb.*$^2$ **1.**

**Sus.** *N. & Q.* (1893) 8th S. iii. 299. **Dor.** *Fisheries U. S.* II. 565, in *C. D.* (s.v. Queen, *sb.*$^2$); She had never heard them called by any other name than 'Squins,' though she understood they were called Scallops in some places, *Good Wds.* (1864) 95.

**SQUINACY,** *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written **squinacie** Sc. (Jam.); and in form **squeenacy** Ant. **[skwi·nəsi.]** A quinsy. Sc. (Jam.), N.I.$^1$, Dwn. (C.H.W.)

**SQUINANCY-BERRY,** *sb.* Cum. Lan. Ess. The black-currant, *Ribes nigrum.* Cf. **squinacy.**

**Cum.**$^4$ *Obs.* **Lan.** Drink made from the fruit is used in quinsy and other chest complaints (B. & H.). **Ess.** The wild black currant, or 'squinancy-berries,' so called because of its use in cases of quinsey and sore-throat, *Longman's Mag.* (Sept. 1901) 451.

[OFr. *squinancie,* quinsy (Littré).]

**SQUINCH,** *sb.*$^1$ w.Cy. Dev. **[skwinʃ.]** A crack, esp. one between flooring-boards; a crevice; a narrow window or opening.

**w.Cy.** (Hall.) **Dev.**$^1$ Up in his chamber looking down dru the squinches in the planching, 14; **Dev.**$^2$ I lost sixpence thro' a squinch in the floor. **nw.Dev.**$^1$

**SQUINCH,** *sb.*$^2$ Rut. Dev. **[skwinʃ.]** A dial. form of 'quince.' Rut.$^1$ (s.v. Quincë). Dev. (Hall.), Dev.$^1$ Cf. **quinch.**

**SQUINCH,** see **Squench.**

**SQUINCHES,** *sb. pl.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. **[skwi·nʃəz.]** A quinsy. Nhb.$^1$, Cum. (E.W.P.), Wm. (B.K.), n.Yks.$^2$

**SQUINDER**, *v.* Nhp. e.An. [**skwi·ndə(r).**] To burn very faintly, as damp fuel or a candle with a bad wick; of a fire: to spread.

**Nhp.**$^1$ It squinders away. **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** The fire squinders, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 25. **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

**SQUINE**, *v.* and *sb.* Lei. Nhp. Shr. Bdf. Hnt. Also in form **squoine** Lei.$^1$ [**skwain, skwoin.**] **1.** *v.* To squint, look askance; to peer, pry. Cf. **squinny**, *v.*$^1$

**Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$; **Nhp.**$^2$ A squines shockin bad. **Shr.**$^1$ **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 144. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), (W.W.S.)

**2.** *sb.* A squint; a sly look; a glance. Lei.$^1$

**SQUINE**, see **Squean.**

**SQUINGE-GRUB**, *sb.* Cor. [**skwi·nʒ-grɐb.**] A small, shrivelled pippin. **Cor.**$^1$ She's a regular old squinge grub; **Cor.**$^2$

**SQUINGES**, *sb. pl.* Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **skwinges** Som. Dev.; and in form **skinges** Cor. [**skwi·nʒiz, skwə·nʒiz.**] **1.** A quinsy, esp. used of horses and cattle.

**Som.** *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 107. **w.Som.**$^1$ Th' 'oss is ter'ble bad, he on't ait nort; I ver'ly b'lieve he got the squinges. **Cor.** *Reports Provinc.*, *ib.*

**2.** Shooting pains.

**Dev.** A woman said her daughter had the 'skwinges' dreadful bad, *Reports Provinc.*, *ib.*

**SQUINK**, *v.* Irel. e.An. [**skwiŋk.**] To squint, wink; to move the eyes from side to side.

**Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **e.An.**$^1$ **Suf.**$^1$ Squink your eye.

**SQUINNERD**, *sb.* Dev. Cor. [**skwi·nəd.**] A squinting person. s.Dev., e.Cor. (Miss D.)

**SQUINNY**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ Yks. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Glo. e.An. Sus. I.W. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **squinney** Sus.$^1$ Wil.$^1$ Dev. Cor.; and in forms **squiny** Lei.$^1$ Nhp.$^1$ Dev. Cor.; **squoiny** Lei.$^1$ [**skwi·ni, skwai·ni, skwoi·ni.**] **1.** *v.* To squint; to look askance; to peer through the half-closed eyes; to shut one eye; to peep, pry about; to cause to look asquint. Cf. **squine.**

**Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**$^3$ **Glo.** Don't squinny, child (A.B.). **e.An.**$^1$ 'Child, do not squinny your eyes so.' To produce that uneasy sensation, which is produced by objects obliquely and confusedly presented, as if they had the effect of distorting vision. They 'squinny one's eyes.' **Suf.**$^1$, **Sus.**$^1$ **I.W.**$^2$ If you don't gee off squinnyen, wold mumpoker 'ill come aater ye (s.v. Mumpoker). **Som.** Squinnied hes eyes jest ẓo, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 99. **w.Som.**$^1$ Aa·y zeed dhee skwún·een raew·n dhu kau·ndur. **Dev.** An' go i ded and squinneyd droo A funny zort o' glass to voo, Daniel *Bride of Scio* (1842) 185. **Cor.** Think to catch en, dost, weth thy bauld eyes a-squinneyin', Lee *Widow Woman* (1899) 137; **Cor.**$^{12}$

Hence (1) **Squinny-eye**, *sb.* a squinting or half-closed eye; (2) **Squinny-eyed**, (*a*) *ppl. adj.* squinting, short-sighted; (*b*) *sb.* a squinting person; a person whose eyes are habitually half-closed; (3) **Squinny-hole**, *sb.* a peep-hole; a hagioscope in a church; (4) **Squinnying-eye**, *sb.* a small, contracted eye, as that of a short-sighted person trying to make out something at a distance.

(1) **e.An.**$^1$ **Cor.** We saw the queer Chineese . . . With little squinney eyes, Forfar *Poems* (1885) 20. (2, *a*) **e.An.**$^{12}$ **w.Som.**$^1$ A squinny-eyed old osbird. **nw.Dev.**$^1$, **Cor.**$^1$ (*b*) **Cor.**$^2$ (3) **Wil.**$^1$ (4) **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$

**2.** With *round*: to peep about. Wil.$^1$ **3.** *sb.* A squint; a sly glance; a look.

**Not.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ What 'a ye got theer? Let's 'ave a squinny. **War.**$^3$

**4.** A person who squints.

**e.Yks.** Squint-ee squinny, Sell'd his ee for a guinea, When he gat heeam, guinea was bad, An seeah poor Squint-ee squinny ran mad, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 90.

[**1.** I remember thine eyes well enough. Dost thou squiny at me? Shaks. *K. Lear*, iv. vi. 140.]

**SQUINNY**, *adj.*, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ Lei. Nhp. e.An. Hmp. I.W. Also written **squinney** Hmp.$^1$; **squiny** Lei.$^1$ [**skwi·ni.**] **1.** *adj.* Lean, slender; weakly, undersized; shrivelled; discontented-looking.

**Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^1$, **Suf.**$^1$ **I.W.**$^1$; **I.W.**$^2$ What a squinny little bit of a pig.

Hence (1) **Squinny-guts**, *sb.* a thin person; a fretful, peevish child; (2) **Squinny-gutted**, *ppl. adj.* thin, slender, shadowy.

(1) **Suf.**$^1$, **Hmp.**$^1$ **I.W.**$^2$ That maade o' your'n es a regler squinny-guts. (2) **e.An.**$^1$

**2.** *sb.* A contemptible fellow. e.An.$^2$ **3.** *v.* To fret or cry as a child; also with *about.* Hmp.$^1$, I.W.$^1$ Hence **Squinnying**, *ppl. adj.* thin, shrivelled; discontented, sour-looking. **Nhp.**$^1$ A poor squinnying thing.

**SQUINSH**, see **Squench.**

**SQUINSY**, *sb.* Lan. Som. Dev. [**skwi·nzi.**] A quinsy. ne.Lan.$^1$, w.Som.$^1$ (s.v. S). Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

**SQUINT**, *v.*$^1$, *sb.*$^1$ and *adj.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **squaint** Sc.; *pp.* **squinten** e.Yks.$^1$ [**skwint.**] **1.** *v.* In *comp.* **Squint-hole**, a long slit in the wall of a barn to admit light and air. Glo.$^1$ **2.** To observe slily; to look critically; to look out for.

**Ayr.** Squinting through a glass, He girn'd, 'I' faith a bonny lass!' Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (1803) 12, ed. 1871. **Ir.** I wouldn't say but I've squinted down plenty crookeder furrows than the young chap's, Barlow *East unto West* (1898) 203. **e.Yks.**$^1$ Ah haint read it, Ah've just squinten at it. **w.Yks.** He'd a tain houd a' t'ploo stilts an' squinted daan, Tom Treddlehoyle *Fr. Exhibition* (c. 1856) 28. **Der.** Some o' t'peepin' Toms they wanten to ha' a gas lamp so they can be squinting up all th' back yards in't parish, *Wkly. Telegraph* (Dec. 22, 1894). **Ess.**$^1$ **Dev.** He thought I was a-squintin' for French lugger bwoats 'stead o' mackerel, Phillpotts *Striking Hours* (1901) 272. [**Amer.** These black-coated dudes would see a man die while they squinted at him through their eye-glasses, *Cent. Mag.* (Jan. 1901) 441.]

**3.** *Obs.* ? To go in a slanting direction.

**Lnk.** Dalziel sends out a party of about fifty horse to squint along the edge of the hill, and attack their left wing, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 30, ed. 1828.

**4.** *sb.* A passing glance; a casual inspection; in *gen.* colloq. use.

**Abd.** Taking a quiet stroll an' a squint at the lasses, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 25, 1898). **Edb.** I . . . took a quick squint to see hoo the hunt was gettin' on, Campbell *Deilie Jock* (1897) 37. **Nhb.**$^1$ Let's hev a squint at the papers. **Yks.** Thee'd mebbe like to get a squint of thee nevvy, Dyke *Craiktrees* (1897) 2. **Nhp.**$^1$ I just gave it a squint. **Ess.** Some frins . . . Had tuck a squint, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 98. **Hmp.** By'm-by one goes up to have another squint at the old man, *Cornh. Mag.* (Aug. 1902) 234. **Wil.** Got a squint of one fellow as I knowed, Jefferies *Gamekeeper* (1878) 194, ed. 1887.

**5.** *adj.* Squinting.

**Per.** Thy squaint looks makes thee miss the mark, Smith *Poems* (1714) 38, ed. 1853.

**SQUINT**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Not. [**skwint.**] **1.** *v.* To squirt.

**s.Not.** Look, she's squinted me all over water! The blood squinted on me (J.P.K.).

**2.** *sb.* A squirt. *ib.*

**SQUINTER-PIP**, *sb.* Shr.$^1$ [**skwi·ntə-pip.**] The herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum.*

**SQUINTY**, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **squiny.** [**skwi·nti.**] A woman's cap; also in *comp.* **Squinty-mutch.**

**Sc.** Wi' nocht on but her sark an' a white squiny mutch. E'en the black-bandit squiny has shared the same fate, Edwards *Mod. Poets*, 13th S. 280. **Cld.** (Jam.) **Lnk.** Bogles an' witches, Wi' lang girnin' faces, an' big squinty mutches, Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 81.

**SQUINY**, see **Squinny**, *v.*$^1$, *adj.*, **Squinty.**

**SQUIRBILE**, *adj. Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) Also in form **squrbuile.** Ingenious.

Seven foot of ground, clay-flour, clay-wall, Serve both for chamber and for hall To Master Mill, whose squrbuile brain Could ten Escurialls well containe.

**SQUIREEN**, *sb.* Irel. A petty squire.

**Ir.** There was nobody of the rank of gentry in the parish, nor even 'squireen'; the richest being a farmer, Lever *Con Cregan* (1849-50) I. 2. **Wxf.** Ach! it's your real quality that has none of the nasty, shabby conceit of your half-sirs, or buckeens, or squireens, Kennedy *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 355.

**SQUIRL**, *sb.* Sc. [**skwərl.**] An ornamental twist or tail in writing. Cf. **swirl, 10.**

**Edb.** Look at the lang turns o' his l's, and the squirls o' his b's, Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 23.

**SQUIRL**, *v.*$^1$ Dev. [**skwə̄l.**] To whirl, to scamper madly about; to make a loud, boisterous noise, as the wind.

There's 'underds ov rats up tü our ouze, min! Us yers um squirling 'round vur 'ours arter us be agone tü bed, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 101; **Dev.**$^{3}$

**SQUIRL,** *v.*$^{2}$ s.Chs.$^{1}$ **[skwəl.]** To peer; to look round or askance.

Ahy wù)nŭ aav· sich foa·ks raaynd mahy bongk; ahy noa· wot dhi bin aaf·tŭr, au·viz skwin·tin ŭn skwuu·rlin fŭr gy'et ŭ seyt ŭ)th chee·z.

**SQUIR(R,** *v.* Sc. Yks. Hrf. Glo. Sus. and Amer. Also written **squer** Glo.; **squerr** w.Yks. **[skwər, skwə̄(r).]** **1.** To throw away with a whirling motion; to make a stone skim on the surface of land or water; *fig.* to squander, fling away money. Cf. **swir.**

**Elg.** I squirred the card into the fire, Couper *Tourifications* (1803) I. 102. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 406.

**2.** To whirl round; to go off quickly, scuttle away.

**Fif.** At once up-flutter in a sudden fray And poise th' unsteady wing, and squir in air away, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 72, ed. 1871. **e.Yks.** (R.S.) **w.Yks.** Tha' sud ha' seen him squerr (J.H.G.). **Sus.** And den he squirr'd aroun Much loike a pegtap, Lower *Tom Cladpole* (1831) st. 32. [**Amer.** It makes them as squiring as an eel, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xv, ed. 1884.]

**SQUIRREL,** *sb.* Cum. Der. Hrt. Ken. I.W. **[skwi·ril, skwə·rl.]** In *comb.* (1) **Squirrel-hunting,** see below; (2) **-('s-tail,** (*a*) the sea-barley, *Hordeum maritimum*; (*b*) ? bait for trout; (3) **-tail grass,** (*a*) see (2, *a*); (*b*) the wall barley-grass, *H. murinum*; (*c*) the meadow barley-grass, *H. pratense.*

(1) **Der.** The wakes at Duffield are held on the first Sunday after the first of November, and on the Wakes Monday the young men . . . collect together . . . and with pots and kettles, frying-pans, cows'-horns, . . proceed to Kedleston . . . in search of a squirrel. They . . . with the noise of their instruments . . . soon succeed in starting one. . . This they chase from tree to tree, until . . . it falls to the ground and is captured; it is carried back in triumph to Duffield, and not unfrequently undergoes the torment of a second hunt in a wood near the village (Hall.); **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ **Ken.**$^{1}$ A rough sport, in which people used formerly to assemble on S. Andrew's Day, and under pretence of hunting squirrels, commit a good deal of poaching. (2, *a*) **Cum.**$^{4}$ (*b*) **Hrt.** Squirrel tail, having a red head streaked down the back, and a broad tail, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. ii. 82. (3 *a*, *b*) **Ken.** (B. & H.) (*c*) **I.W.** (*ib.*)

**SQUIRRLY-WIRLY,** *sb.* Sc. An ornamental appendage. See **Squirl,** *sb.* Cf. **curly-wurly.**

**Lth.** A' that his father said was that if it was really Samuel's mother that made his coat, there's nae sayin' what a woman tailor would do, for women folk are aye very keen o' squirrly-wirlies, baith about their ain claes an' their bairn's, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 220.

**SQUIRT,** *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Sc. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Hmp. I.W. Som. Also in form **swirt** Wm. m.Yks.$^{1}$ w.Yks.$^{1}$ **[skwərt, skwə̄t; swərt, swə̄t.]** **1.** *v.* To move swiftly; to dart away; to frisk about.

**Wm.** To swirt aboot in t'bits o' dubs an hap their backs fra t'wind, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 5. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ Now, then, swirt! **w.Yks.** An lile bonny askerds wad squirt amang t'ling, Blackah *Poems* (1867) 38. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$

**2.** *sb.* Diarrhœa; *gen.* in *pl.* w.Yks.$^{1}$, Hmp.$^{1}$, I.W.$^{1}$ (s.v. Squitters), w.Som.$^{1}$ Cf. **wild-squirts.** **3.** An insignificant person. See **Squirting.**

**s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Wot dóo ahy ky'ae·r fŭr ŭ lit·l skwuurt lahyk dhée?

**4.** *adv.* In phr. *to go squirt*, of a nut, &c.: to go off with a bang.

**Cai.** Ma nits gaed squirt an' fuffing, an' ma egg was a' muddy, McLennan *Peas. Life* (1871) 1st S. 125.

**SQUIRTING,** *ppl. adj.* s.Chs.$^{1}$ **[skwə̄·tin.]** Insignificant. See **Squirt, 3.** 'Ŭ lit·l skwuu·rtin om·nithom.'

**SQUIRTLE,** *v.* Cum. **[skwə·rtl.]** To move quickly and tortuously as a small fish in a shallow stream. Cum.$^{1}$, Cum.$^{4}$ (s.v. Swirtle). Cf. **swirtle.**

**SQUISH,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Stf. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Glo. Brks. Hnt. e.An. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **squeesh** Sc.; **squich** Glo.$^{12}$ **[skwiʃ.]** **1.** *v.* To make a peculiar gushing sound, as when walking on wet ground, or in water-filled boots; of a liquid or semi-liquid: to squirt, gush out. Cf. **swish,** *v.*

**Cai.**$^{1}$ **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 406. **e.An.**$^{1}$ The water squishes under our feet in the grass, if it be walked on too soon after rain. **I.W.**$^{2}$ The water squished out o' my boots as I walked. **Wil.**$^{1}$ The rwoad wer squishing under I ael the waay. **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 406. **Cor.** The water in her shoes squishing at every step, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (ed. 1892) 35.

**2.** To squeeze; to squash to a pulpy mass.

**Rnf.** Slavery's gallin' chain . . . That squeesh'd oor noses to the grun', Wi' mony a weary grane, man, Barr *Poems* (1861) 135. **Glo.**$^{1}$, **Brks.**$^{1}$, **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.)

**3.** *Comp.* (1) **Squish-gun,** a syringe; (2) **-quash,** the act of walking through mud or shallow water; (3) **-squash,** (*a*) the noise made by walking through mud or shallow water; also used *attrib.*; (*b*) to walk through mud or shallow water.

(1) **Wil.** *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 106. (2) **Glo.**$^{2}$ (3, *a*) **Lei.**$^{1}$ **Nhp.** He heard a squish-squash sound, As when one's shoes the drenching waters fill, Clare *Village Minst.* (1821) I. 23; **Nhp.**$^{1}$ **War.**$^{3}$ It is squish-squash walking just here. **Glo.**$^{1}$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **s.Cy.** (Hall.) **Hmp.** Holloway. (*b*) **Stf.** *The Chronicle* (Oct. 25, 1901).

**4.** *sb.* A mess; a squash; a muddy piece of ground trodden by cattle, &c.; the crushing of any moist or tender body by a fall or blow. Glo.$^{2}$ (s.v. Squash), Hmp. (H.C.M.B.) Hence **Squishy,** *adj.* (1) soft, pulpy; of land: miry, boggy; (2) making a gushing sound, as in treading on wet, swampy ground

(1) **Glo.**$^{1}$, **Brks.**$^{1}$, **e.Cy.** (Hall.) **Wil.** The land be so soft and squishey, Jefferies *Wild Life* (1879) 147; **Wil.**$^{1}$, **Dor.** (C.W.) (2) **Not.** The squishy tread of passing feet on the sodden grass, Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 128.

**5.** The sound of water suddenly poured out. Cai.$^{1}$

**SQUISS,** *v.*$^{1}$ Som. Also in forms **squoace, squss.** **[skwis.]** To exchange, barter. (Hall.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Cf. **scorse.**

**SQUISS,** *v.*$^{2}$ *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) To beat up, esp. used of an egg.

**SQUIT,** *sb.*$^{1}$ War. e.An. Hmp. **[skwit.]** **1.** Silly talk; nonsense; also in *comb.* **Squit-and-slaver.** Cf. **squitter,** *sb.*$^{2}$

**War.**$^{2}$ Your talk's all squit. **e.An.**$^{1}$ Hold your squit. **Nrf.** Let's have none of your squit (W.H.); Some people may look upon this correspondence as a lot of squit and slaver, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 55.

**2.** A term of contempt for a very diminutive person.

**e.An.**$^{1}$ A paltry squit!

Hence **Squitty,** *adj.* small. Hmp. (H.R.)

**SQUIT,** *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.*$^{2}$ Shr. e.An. Dor. Som. Also written **squitt** Shr.$^{2}$; *preterite* **squet** Dor. **[skwit.]** **1.** *v.* To squirt. Cf. **squitter,** *v.*

**Dor.** Pharaoh's butler dreamt that he had a bunch of grapes in his hand, and he squet the grapes into Pharaoh's cup (C.W.). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**2.** *sb.* A squirt, syringe. e.An.$^{1}$ **3.** Looseness of the body; diarrhœa. Shr.$^{2}$

**SQUIT,** *v.*$^{2}$ Dor.$^{1}$ **[skwit.]** To make a very short, slight sound. 'I heärd the cat squit droo the glass.'

**SQUITCH,** *sb.*$^{1}$ Irel. Chs. Stf. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bck. Also written **scuitch** Shr.$^{2}$; and in form **squatch** s.Chs.$^{1}$ **[skwitʃ.]** **1.** The couch-grass, *Triticum repens*; also in *comp.* **Squitch-grass.** Cf. **quitch, scutch,** *sb.*$^{1}$, **switch,** *sb.*$^{2}$, **twitch.**

**Ir.** (B. & H.) **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Dhai· bin brùn·in dhŭ skwaach· ŭpŭ Wil·i-móoŭr. **Stf.** Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) IV. 415. **Rut.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{2}$ **War.**$^{2}$ They're burnin' squitch; **War.**$^{3}$, **m.Wor.** (J.C.), **w.Wor.**$^{1}$, **se.Wor.**$^{1}$, **Shr.**$^{1}$, **Glo.** (H.S.H.), **Glo.**$^{1}$, **Glo.**$^{2}$ (s.v. Qutch), **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Brks.** Three or fower on us wur pickin' squitch near the bruk, Hayden *Round our Vill.* (1901) 245. **n.Bck.** *Science Gossip* (1869) 26. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

Hence (1) **Squitch-fire,** *sb.* a fire of couch-grass. Oxf.$^{1}$; (2) **Squitch-picker,** *sb.* a woman employed in picking couch-grass off the fields. *ib. MS. add.* **2.** A name given to various weeds with long creeping roots, esp. the fine bent-grass, *Agrostis vulgaris*, the fine top-grass, *A. alba*, and the wire-grass, *Poa compressa.*

**Stf.** (B. & H.) **Wor.** Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XVII. 38. **Shr.**$^{2}$ (s.v. Scutch). **Glo.** Grose (1790) (s.v. Couch); **Glo.**$^{1}$

**SQUITCH**, *sb.*$^{2}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ Lei. War. Wor. Shr. [**skwitʃ.**] **1.** *sb.* A dial. form of 'switch.'

**Lei.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{23}$, **w.Wor.**$^{1}$, **se.Wor.**$^{1}$ **s.Wor.** I knaows, if a wuz mine, a should be to git a squitch an' gie 'e a good squitchin' (H.K.). **Shr.**$^{1}$

**2.** *Comb.* **Squitch-in-salt**, a rod in pickle. se.Wor.$^{1}$

**3.** *v.* To strike with a switch. Lei.$^{1}$ War. Sleigh *Gl.* (1865). s.Wor. (H.K.), Shr.$^{1}$

**SQUITCH**, *v.*$^{2}$ and *sb.*$^{3}$ Stf. Cor. Also written **skwitch** Cor. [**skwitʃ.**] **1.** *v.* To twitch; to jerk out of the hand; to snatch. Stf.$^{1}$, Cor.$^{1}$ Cf. **quitchy, switch**, *sb.*$^{1}$ **8.** Hence **Squitchems**, *sb. pl.* the 'jumps'; the fidgets.

**Cor.** Hammond *Parish* (1897) 340; **Cor.**$^{1}$ Gas is said to have the squitchems when water has got into the pipes; **Cor.**$^{2}$

**2.** *sb.* A twitch; a sudden jerk.

**Cor.** The fidgets are known as the 'squitches,' Hammond *Parish* (1897) 340; Pulling away like an ould hoss with the 'skwitches,' Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 417, ed. 1896; **Cor.**$^{12}$

**SQUITCHELL**, *sb.* Not. [**skwi·tʃl.**] A narrow passage between houses; a footpath between hedges. Cf. **scutchel**(**l**, **twitchel.**

**s.Not.** I met her i' the little squitchell at the back of the housen (J.P.K.).

**SQUITHER**, see **Squitter**, *v.*

**SQUITHERIGO**, *sb.* n.Lin.$^{1}$ [**skwi·ðərigō.**] Diarrhœa; formed from 'squitter' and 'go.'

**SQUITHERING**, *ppl.adj.* e.Yks.$^{1}$ [**skwi·ðərin.**] Small, mean, contemptible. 'A lahtle squitherin fellă.'

**SQUITTER**, *v.* and *sb.*$^{1}$ Yks. Der. Not. Lin. War. Shr. Oxf. Suf. Ken. I.W. Som. Dev. Also in form **squither** e.Yks.$^{1}$ [**skwi·tə(r.**] **1.** *v.* To squirt; to run out. Cf. **skitter, squit**, *v.*$^{1}$

**n.Yks.**$^{2}$, **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ **Ken.** Then he said, looking at the squirt, 'This squittered.' 'You didn't make it squitter, did you?' Keeling *Return to Nature* (1897) viii. **Som.** Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ 'What's the matter, my little man?' 'Ugh! thick there bwoy 've a-squittered me all over, ugh!'

Hence **Squittering**, *ppl. adj.* of rain: falling in a few wind-driven drops.

**s.Not.** There was nothing but little squittering showers (J.P.K.).

**2.** To disperse, waste. n.Yks.$^{2}$ **3.** To move away quickly; to run in a quick, excited manner; *gen.* with *away* or *off.* Cf. **scutter.**

**e.Yks.** Conny, kittle, nattherin' moose, Squitherin', scrattin', 'boot my hoose, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 5, 1892); **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **Oxf.**$^{1}$

**4.** To have diarrhœa, esp. used of cattle.

**Der.**$^{1}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Mind yerzul! her's ter'ble bad, her'd squittery over a vive-bar'd gate. **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$

**5.** *sb. pl.* Diarrhœa.

**e.Yks.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ (s.v. Squitherigo), **War.** (J.R.W.), **Shr.**$^{2}$ (s.v. Squitt), **Suf.**$^{1}$ (s.v. Skutta), **I.W.**$^{12}$, **w.Som.**$^{1}$, **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$

**SQUITTER**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Shr. Hrf. Oxf. Foolish talk, nonsense. Cf. **squit**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Oxf.** I've heard enough of that squitter (G.O.).

**SQUITTLINGS**, *sb. pl.* Glo.$^{1}$ [**skwi·tlinz.**] Shreds.

**SQUITTOCK**, *sb.* Shr.$^{1}$ [**skwi·tək.**] A small quantity.

I've bin all round the parish 'untin' barm, an' I canna get a squittock.

**SQUIZ**, *v.* Dev. [**skwiz.**] To look, examine critically. Cf. **quiz.**

It isn't good to allow children to be squizzing into their food and picking it over, Sharland *Ways Village* (1885) 19; **Dev.**$^{3}$

**SQUIZE**, *v.* Pem. [**skwaiz.**] To win; to carry off as a prize. **s.Pem.** It'l be tight oork to squize that (W.M.M.).

**SQUIZZEN**, see **Squezzen.**

**SQUIZZLE**, *v.*$^{1}$ Dor. Cor. [**skwi·zl.**] **1.** To squirt out.

**Dor.** I'd tap a hundred without wasting more than you do in one. Such a squizzling a squirting job as 'tis in your hands, Hardy *Greenw. Tree* (1872) ii.

**2.** To cry easily. Cor.$^{3}$

**SQUIZZLE**, *v.*$^{2}$ Nrf. [**skwi·zl.**] To choke, throttle. (M.C.H.B.) Cf. **quizzle.**

**SQULSH, SQUOACE**, see **Squelch**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Squiss**, *v.*$^{1}$

**SQUOAVERING-CALLAN**, *sb.* *Obs.* Cum. A jesting youth; a rambler. Cf. **scover.**

Just as Leytle gev a spang Leyke a feyne squoaverin' callan, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 274; **Cum.**$^{4}$

**SQUOB**, *sb.* Glo.$^{1}$ [**skwob.**] A cupboard under a staircase, the common receptacle for lumber and rubbish.

**SQUOB**, see **Squab**, *sb.*$^{12}$, *v.*$^{1}$

**SQUOBBY**, *adj.* Glo.$^{1}$ [**skwo·bi.**] Flabby, soft, as new peas.

**SQUOB-PIE**, see **Squab-pie.**

**SQUOBSON**, *sb.* Chs. Stf. Also in form **swabson** Chs.$^{1}$ [**skwo·bsən**; **swo·bsən.**] Fat; a coarse, fat person. Cf. **squab**, *sb.*$^{3}$, **swapson.**

**Chs.**$^{1}$ **s.Stf.** Stout done yo' call 'im? I call him a reglar squobson (T.P.).

**SQUOD**, see **Squad**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**SQUODGIE-WORK**, *sb.* Sc. [**skwo·dʒi·.**] Hard, drudging work; the work of a scullion. Cf. **scodgy.**

**Per.** Are ye a goodly-neighbour stark, Far famed langsyne for squodgie wark, Spence *Poems* (1898) 142.

**SQUOG**, *sb.* Hmp. Wil. Also in form **sqwug** Wil.$^{1}$ [**skwog.**] A squirrel. Cf. **scug**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**Hmp.** De Crespigny *New Forest* (1895) 38. **Wil.**$^{1}$ (s.v. Skug).

**SQUOIL(E, SQUOINE, SQUOINY**, see **Squail**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Squine, Squinny**, *v.*$^{1}$

**SQUOLK**, *sb.* *Obs.* Ess. A draught of beer or other liquor. *Monthly Mag.* (1814) pt. i. 498; Ess.$^{1}$ Cf. **swulk.**

**SQUOLSH, SQUORKING-THRUSH**, see **Squelch**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Squawking-thrush.**

**SQUOSH, SQUOT**, see **Squash**, *v.*$^{12}$, **Squat**, *v.*$^{12}$

**SQUOTCH**, *sb.* *Obs.* Dev. A notch or cut. n.Dev. Grose (1790) (s.v. Skotch).

**SQURBUILE, SQUSS**, see **Squirbile, Squiss**, *v.*$^{1}$

**SQUULCH**, *sb.* *Obs.* Ess. A fat person. *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 187.

**SQUY**, *adj.* Wil. [**skwai.**] Crooked, askew. See **Squywinniken.**

**n.Wil.** Thee's dravin' thuck pwost aal squy (G.E.D.).

**SQUY-BOBBLES**, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* Suf. Also written **squi-.** Artificial difficulties; see below.

He'd a bawt the home, but for the lawyer's squi-bobbles, Moor *MS.* in (Hall.).

**SQUYWINNIKEN**, *adj.* *Obs.* Suf.$^{1}$ Also in form **squywanniken.** Awry, askew. See **Squy**; cf. **skywannocking.**

**SQWANKING**, *sb.* *Obs.* Lon. A thorough soaking.

A man . . . was reproved by the surveyors for not watering the streets thoroughly; his reply was, 'Lord, sir, it was only the day afore yesterday I gave them sich a sqwanking, that they won't be dry for a week to come,' Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

**SQWOIL, SQWUG**, see **Squail**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Squog.**

**SRAFT**, see **Shraft.**

**SRAKE**, *v.* *Obs.* Yks. To rake.

**e.Yks.** It is an errour . . . to srake winter corne that is shorne, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 46.

**SRAMULLION**, *sb.* n.Sc. (Jam.) A fit of ill-humour; a display of pettishness. (s.v. Stramullion.)

**SRIM, SRODE**, see **Shrim, Shrewd.**

**SROUD, SROWSBURY**, see **Shroud, Shrewsbury.**

**SRUFFLE**, *v.* Sh.I. [**srɐ·fl.**] To scrape on the surface of anything. Cf. **scruffle**, *v.*$^{1}$ **3.**

We speak of the act of hoeing or scraping the surface of the ground to remove weeds as sruffling (J.S.).

**ST**, *int.* Sc. Der. A call to a dog; an exclamation to urge on a dog. Per. (G.W.), Der. (T.H.)

**ST, STA**, see **Shall**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Stall**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Steal**, *v.*$^{1}$

**STAA**, see **Staith(e, Stall**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Stay**, *v.*

**STAANGE, STAANK**, see **Stunge, Stank**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**STAAP**, see **Stap**, *v.*, **Staup.**

**STAARE-GAAZE-PIE**, see **Star-gazing-pie.**

**STAB**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Sur. Sus. [**stæb.**] A small hole in the ground in which a rabbit secures her young.

**Sur.**$^{1}$ **Sus.**$^{1}$ The dog found a stab out in the field and eat the lot (s.v. Stalled); **Sus.**$^{2}$ [A rat] will draw the young rabbits out of the 'stabs,' *Sat. Review* (1888) 530, col. 2.]

**STAB**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Lin. [**stab.**] **1.** *sb.* A large pin or needle. n.Ir. *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 473; N.I.$^1$ Cf. **beggar's-stab**, s.v. **Beggar**, *sb.* **1** (14). **2.** A prickle, thorn.

s.Sc. I hae gotten a muckle stab in my fing-ir, *N. & Q. ib.* 476.

**3.** *v.* In phr. (1) *stab thee*, (2) — *thy vitals*, exclamations of anger, imprecations. n.Lin.$^1$

**STAB**, *sb.*$^3$ and *v.*$^2$ Sc. Irel. Lan. Ess. Also written **stabb** Sh.I. Ess.; and in form **staab** Sh.I. [**stab, stæb.**] **1.** *sb.* A stake; a wooden post. Cf. **stob**, *sb.*

Sc. Suppose we put up a strong fence of stabs and railing? DICKSON *Kirk Beadle* (1892) 56. Cai.$^1$ Fif. Pinning him down, as you might a butterfly to a paling-stab, MELDRUM *Grey Mantle* (1896) 206. Rnf. (JAM.) Ayr. The plantation supplied him with stabs, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) vi. Dmf. They took stick and stab, Na, didna leave a single stab, HAWKINS *Poems* (1841) V. 42. N.I.$^1$ s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

**2.** A stool, seat.

Sh.I. Any block used as a seat. In Faroe such 'stabs' from a whale's spine are still used as seats, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 50; Shü wis gotten her feet apo' da staab, *Sh. News* (Sept. 23, 1899). Lnk. The seat, a stab, the heel pins rotten, M$^c$INDOE *Poems* (1805) 10.

**3.** The step of a ladder. ne.Lan.$^1$ **4.** The stem of a hedge; a stump. Cf. **stub**, *sb.*$^2$

Ess. As soon as the hedge is cut down, most of which [is] within an inch or two of the old stabb . . . the young shoots of the parts cut off close to the stabbs, YOUNG *Agric.* (1813) I. 180.

**5.** Phr. *stab and stow*, completely, entirely.

Sc. Who set their lodgings all in a fair low About their ears and burnt them stab and stow, HAMILTON *Wallace* (1722) 259 (JAM.).

**6.** *Comp.* (1) **Stab-callant**, a short, thick fellow. Rxb. (JAM.); (2) **-gaud**, a set line; a fishing-line fixed to a small stake of wood pushed into the bank to preserve the line from being carried off. Lnk. (*ib.*) **7.** *v.* To fix stakes into the ground; to enclose with stakes. Cld. (*ib.*)

[4. Dan. dial. *stabbe*, the stump of a young tree (LARSEN).]

**STABBER**, *sb.* Lei. Nhp. [**stæ·bə(r).**] A person employed to stitch the upper leathers of boots and shoes. Cf. **stobber**, s.v. **Stob**, *sb.* **10**.

Lei.$^1$ So called from the holes for the stitches being stabbed by an awl. The work was formerly done mostly by boys; it is now done wholesale by the sewing-machine, but the name survives. Nhp.$^1$ It is not uncommon to see notices in the windows of journeymen shoemakers for stabbers—'Good stabbers wanted.'

**STABBING**, *vbl. sb.* Lei. Nhp. [**stæ·bin.**] The process of stitching the upper leathers of boots and shoes. Also used *attrib.*

Lei.$^1$ Stabbing hands wanted. Nhp.$^1$ Stabbing boys wanted.

**STABBLE**, *v.* and *sb.*$^1$ Brks. Mid. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. **1.** *v.* To trample in mud; to tread dirt about; to make dirty with wet, muddy footmarks.

Brks.$^1$ A bin a-stabblin' all awver my nice cle-an kitchen. w.Mid. You couldn't do no worse for the land than letting sheep stabble about on it whilst it's as wet as this (W.P.M.). Sus. (G.A.W.), Sus.$^1$, Hmp. (H.C.M.B.), Hmp.$^1$, I.W.$^1$ Wil.$^1$ Children are always 'stabbling about' indoors, making a mess and litter.

**2.** *sb.* Loose, liquid dirt. Hmp. HOLLOWAY. **3.** A footprint; a mark.

Hmp. WISE *New Forest* (1883) 287; Hmp.$^1$ In an old rhyme upon a hailstorm, we have—'Go round the ricks, and round the ricks, And make as many stabbles as nine-score sheep.' I.W.$^2$ Won't the missus show off at thee vor maken all that stabble bout house.

[1. When they the peril that do not forecast In the stiff mud are quickly stabled fast, DRAYTON *Moon-calf* (C.D.).]

**STABBLE**, *sb.*$^2$ e.Lan.$^1$ [**sta·bl.**] A loop of iron to hold a catch-pin or bolt; a staple.

**STABLE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Oxf. **1.** A marsh or bog in which a horse was foundered. s.Sc. (JAM.) Hence **Stabled**, *ppl. adj.* of a horse: foundered in a marsh or bog.

s.Sc. (JAM.), Oxf. (K.) ['Stabled for the night,' said of a horse who has foundered in a bog, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)]

**2.** *Comp.* **Stable-meal**, the liquor consumed in an inn by farmers in return for the accommodation of their horses.

Ayr. When thou an' I were young and skeigh, An' stable-meals at fairs were dreigh, BURNS *Farmer's Salutation*, st. 8.

**STABLER**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. One who keeps a public stable.

Sc. (JAM.) Abd. James Ord, stabler there, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 242. Ayr. The chief vintner, horse-setter, and stabler in the town, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) v. Edb. The stablers start out to the gait, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 392, ed. 1815.

**STABLIN**, *adj.* and *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **stäblin.** [**sta·blin.**] **1.** *adj.* Half-grown; stout for one's age. S. & Ork.$^1$ **2.** *Comp.* **Stablin-cod**, a thick, fat cod-fish.

Gude stablin'-cods hüved awa . . . for half-a-croon a weigh, *Sh. News* (Nov. 27, 1897); S. & Ork.$^1$

**3.** *sb.* A thick, fat cod-fish.

Twa brismaks, a stäblin', an' four krooners! *Sh. News* (Apr. 2, 1898).

**STACH**, see **Stash**.

**STACHER**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **stagher** Sc. (JAM.); **staucher** Sc. [**sta·χər.**] **1.** *v.* To stagger, stumble, totter. Cf. **stacker.**

Sc. I stachered on as I best could, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 144, ed. 1894; (JAM.) Frf. I gaed slidin' an' staucherin' alang, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 66, ed. 1889. Ayr. I have been seen staucherin' hame on a Saturday nicht, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 60. e.Lth. He stachered on wi' body bent, SANDS *Tranent* (1881) 53. Wgt. Peter was stachering about the auld wa's, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 86.

Hence *staucherin' fou*, *phr.* reeling from drink, staggering drunk.

Rnf. When staucherin' fou He fell an' brack his leg, YOUNG *Lochlomond* (1872) 166.

**2.** *sb.* A stagger, reel.

Ayr. An attempt to ease the foot produced a stacher, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 271. Wgt. He gied a great stacher and fell spraucheling on the floor, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 358.

**STACHIE**, *adj.* Sc. [**sta·χi.**] Stiff, wanting in energy, lazy.

Per. 'I'll stop here, for I'm unço stachie yet,' said by a man recovering from influenza (G.W.).

**STACHIE**, see **Stashie**.

**STACIA**, *sb.* *Obs.* e.An. Used in similes and comparisons.

e.An.$^1$ That will do like stacia. As drunk as stacia. Nrf. (HALL.)

**STACK**, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [**stak, stæk.**] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Stack-bar**, a hurdle used in fencing stacks; (2) **-bottom**, the bottom or foundation of a stack; (3) **-breast**, the upright part of a lime or drying kiln; (4) **-broach**, (5) **-brod**, a peg or stick used to fasten the thatch on stacks; (6) **-frame**, a wooden frame or platform upon which stacks are built; (7) **-heeder**, a person employed to throw the sheaves from the forker to the stacker in building a stack; (8) **-prick**, (9) **-prod**, see (5); (10) **-rope**, a rope used to fasten stacks; also used *attrib.*; (11) **-stob**, see (5); (12) **-tomb**, a table monument [not known to our correspondents]; (13) **-toppin**, the ornamental terminal of plaited straw which surmounts a corn-stack; (14) **-upo'-the-kill**, the game of 'More sacks to the mill'; see below.

(1) n.Cy. GROSE (1790). n.Yks.$^{14}$, ne.Yks.$^1$ e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.$^1$, w.Yks.$^1$ (2) Sc. (A.W.), w.Yks. (J.W.) Chs.$^1$ Beams of wood, branches of trees, and such like, placed under a stack to keep the hay or corn from contact with the damp earth. Ken. (D.W.L.) (3) Cum.$^4$ (4) w.Yks.$^2$ A lass knitted upon two stack-broaches. (5) w.Yks.$^3$ (6) Lei.$^1$ (7) Nhb. (R.O.H.) (8) w.Yks. A pointed stick about 2 ft. long used in the process of thatching to make fast the thatch-bands, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 2, 1898). (9) n.Yks.$^1$ A stick of twenty to twenty-four inches long, sharpened at one end, and used for sticking into a stack in the process of thatching to secure the 'thack-bands' to; n.Yks.$^{24}$, ne.Yks.$^1$ (10) Sc. (A.W.) Lakel.$^2$ They're spun oot o' streea wi' a stack-riap-twiner, an' can be miad any length. (11) n.Yks (I.W.) (12) e.Cy. (HALL.) (13) Nhb.$^1$ (14) Chs.$^1$ Formerly played about Mobberley and Wilmslow. The game, if game it could be called, consisted in getting a man down on the ground and then others falling on the top of him till there was a complete pile or stack of men.

**2.** An oblong stack of corn or hay.

e.Yks.$^1$ Those which are round are called Pikes.

**3.** A round stack of corn or hay. Cum.$^4$ (s.v. Rick). **4.** A particular number of sheaves of corn set up in a field, see below.

w.Yks.$^2$ At Stannington a kivver is ten sheaves, a stack twelve, and a thrave twenty-four; w.Yks.$^3$ Eight sheaves.

**5.** A pile of peats.

**Sh.I.** Geng ta da stack, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 51. **Abd.** (W.M.)

Hence (1) **Stack-meels,** *sb. pl.* dry, pulverized peat such as is found about peat-stacks; (2) **-mou,** *sb.* the end of a pile of peats from which the peats are being taken away.

(1) **Cai.**$^1$ (2) **Abd.** He comes roon by the stack mou', Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xvii.

**6.** A particular quantity of 'elms' or small bundles of straw. **Wil.**$^1$ Either one score or two score.

**7.** A cart-load. **Hmp.** A stack of wood (W.M.E.F.).

**8.** A flight of stone steps outside a building. Hrf. (Hall.), Glo.$^1$ **9.** A chimney-piece. [Not known to our correspondents.] w.Cy. (Hall.) **10.** A tall chimney.

**Sc.** (A.W.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **s.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Stf.** Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **War.**$^3$ **Cor.**$^2$ The engine stack of a mine engine-house.

**11.** An insulated columnar rock. Cf. **stick,** *v.*$^1$ **18.**

**Sh.I.** The north Unst tower is built on an outlying rock of a conical form, called a 'stack,' Cowie *Shetland* (1871) 213; **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Or.I.** At a little distance from Papa Stour, lyes a rock encompassed with the sea called Frau-a-stack, which is a Danish word and signifieth 'Our Lady's Rock,' Brand *Orkney* (1701) 109 (Jam.). **Cai.** Near Freswick Castle the cliffs are very lofty. . . Beneath are great insular columns, called here stacks, composed of the same sort of masonry as the cliffs, Pennant *Tour* (1769) 196 (*ib.*); **Cai.**$^1$ **Wm.** *Kirkby Stephen Monthly Messenger* (Apr. 1891). **I.Ma.** The fine old Stack of Scarlett, rising out of the deep, *Official Guide* (1902) 60. **Pem.** Sternberg *Gl.* (1851).

**12.** A mass or bench of stone in strata. Nhp.$^2$ **13.** *pl.* A game resembling 'hide-and-seek,' see below.

**Lnk.** A stack in the centre of the stack-yard was selected and round a part of one side a rut was marked in the earth, usually by the toe-bit of the ploughman's boot. This enclosure, not over four feet wide at the broadest part, was called the den. One of the players selected to be the catcher stood within this den, and when all the players were ready turned his face to the stack and counted out loud the numerals from one to twenty, the last with a great shout. During the count the players ran round the stacks out of sight, but no hiding nor leaving the stack-yard, this was 'not fair.' When twenty was heard one would shout 'Ready!' Then out came the catcher. He was not permitted to stand in or near the den, but went out among the stacks and caught as many players as he could before they reached the den. The great aim of those 'out' was to get into the den unseen and untouched. If all the players got in then the catcher had to try again; but when all were caught (which was seldom or ever) the last one caught was catcher for the next game. When one player was touched by the catcher, he or she had to remain in the den till the rest were all in, Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 211.

**STACK,** see **Stick,** *v.*$^{12}$

**STACKER,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Hmp. Also written **stakker** Dur.$^1$ Cum.$^{14}$ ne.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks. [**sta·kə(r.**] **1.** *v.* To stagger, stumble, totter; *fig.* to bewilder, perplex. Cf. **stacher.**

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Nhb.**$^1$ Stackerin like a drucken man. **Dur.**$^1$ **Cum.**$^1$ He stakker't a bit, an' than he fell; **Cum.**$^4$, **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **n.Yks.**$^{14}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ Well! that reglar stackers mă all of a heeap ti tell how he could deeah it. **w.Yks.**$^1$ **n.Lan.** Stackerin abowt, some wi' the'r backs tà t'wo', Morris *T'Siege o' Brou'ton* (1867) 3. **Lin.** (P.R.) **Hmp.** Holloway.

Hence **Stackery,** *adj.* staggering, unsteady.

**Nhb.**$^1$ **Cum.**$^3$ No' but yance iv a way 'at fadder cu's heàm leàt an' stackery, 10. **n.Yks.** He hez a stackery walk (I.W.).

**2.** *sb.* A stagger, reel; *fig.* a bewildering distress, perplexity.

**Cum.**$^4$ Just wi' that I gev a bit stacker agean t'deur, an' oppen it flew, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 11. **w.Yks.** When he tell'd abaat that man being killed it put me altogether in a stakker, *Archaic Wds.* in *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Sept. 8, 1883) 7.

**3.** *pl.* A trembling fit; a disease of horses: the staggers.

**Dur.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** *Archaic Wds.* in *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Sept. 8, 1883); **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Hmp.** Holloway.

[**1.** She rist up, and stakereth heer and there, Chaucer *Leg. G. W.* 2687. ON. *stakra*, to stagger (Vigfusson).]

**STACKET,** *sb.* and *v.* *Obs.* Sc. **1.** *sb.* A palisade, stockade.

To fortify the said sconce . . . by certain stackets or palisades, Scott *Leg. Mont.* (1818) x; We brake down the stacket, and the towne not walled, we entered the broade side, Monro *Exped.* (1637) I. 51 (Jam.).

**2.** *v.* To palisade.

We did worke all of us night and day till we had stacketed the wall, Monro, *ib.* II. 8.

[MLG. *stacket*, a palisade (Schiller-Lübben).]

**STACK-GARTH,** *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lin. Nhp. Also in forms **stagarth** Nhb.$^1$; **staggarth** Dur.$^1$ w.Dur.$^1$ n.Yks.$^2$ w.Yks. n.Lin.$^1$; **staggath** n.Yks.$^4$ e.Yks.$^1$; **stagguth** e.Yks.; **stock-garth** n.Cy. [**sta·gərþ, sta·gəþ.**] A stack-yard, rick-yard.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790) (s.v. Garth). **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$ **Cum.** A kail in a stack-garth dike, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1876) 138; **Cum.**$^1$ (s.v. Garth). **n.Yks.**$^{124}$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Wa've gotten a good staggarth full o' coorn. **e.Yks.** He's gone in t'stagguth (F.P.T.); **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ (s.v. Fold-garth). **w.Yks.** Hiz staggarth at yance wasn't hauf big eneaf, Grainge *Pedlar* (1866) 26; **w.Yks.**$^{23}$; **w.Yks.**$^{45}$ (s.v. Garth). **Lin.** As you turn from the crewe you may pass the midden and the staggarth, Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 364. **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$

[ON. *stakk-garðr*, a stack-yard (Vigfusson).]

**STACKLES,** *sb. pl.* w.Yks.$^3$ [**sta·klz.**] In phr. *to have no stackles*, to be unable to retain food in the stomach.

Whatever he took he had no 'stackles.'

**STACKLET,** *sb.* n.Yks.$^2$ [**sta·klit.**] A small stack; a pile of moor-turfs set up to dry in the sun and wind before being taken home.

**STACKY,** *sb.* Sc. [**sta·ki.**] A stack.

A wet May and a winnie Makes a fou stacky and a finnie, Swainson *Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 91.

**STACY-JAR,** *sb.* Cor.$^{12}$ Also written **stacey-jar** Cor.$^2$ [**stē·si-dʒā(r).**] A quart stone bottle.

**STAD,** *sb.* Irel. [**stad.**] A sulky fit of a horse. s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

[Ir. *stad*, a stop, delay, hindrance (O'Reilly).]

**STAD(D,** *ppl. adj.* Chs. Der. [**stad.**] Having the care or responsibility of; saddled with; annoyed with.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ I shouldna like to ha' bin stad with him. **nw.Der.**$^1$ Aw winna be stadd wi' thĕe noo lunger.

[Cp. Bot stylly þer in þe strete as þay stadde wern, *Cleanness* (c. 1360) 806.]

**STADDAM,** *sb.* Cum.$^{14}$ [Not known to our correspondents.] A dam or weir across a stream.

**STADDLE,** *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **stadel** Ken.$^1$; **stadell** Ken.; **stadle** Nrf.; **staidel** Bnff.$^1$ Per. (Jam.); **staidle** Cai.$^1$; **steadle** Nhb.$^1$; **steddle** e.Yks.$^1$ Not.$^1$ Lin.$^1$ n.Lin.$^1$ sw.Lin.$^1$ w.Mid. Ken.$^1$ Sur.$^1$ Sus.$^1$ I.W.$^1$ Amer.; **steidal** Nhb.$^1$; **steydal, stiddle** Cum.$^4$; **styeddle** Nhb.$^1$ [**sta·dl, stæ·dl, ste·dl.**] Forms like **steadle, steddle** are due to association with 'stead.' **1.** *sb.* A prop, support; a stand for anything.

**Cum.**$^4$ A stand for a beehive. **Lin.**$^1$ A supporter placed under a table or any such article to make it stand firmly. **Suf.**$^1$ The horse for casks, &c.

**2.** Phr. *to stand askew on one's steddle*, to be unbalanced in mind, body, or estate. n.Lin.$^1$ **3.** The foundation or framework upon which a rick is built; stone pillars used to support a rick.

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Bwk.** Placing the ricks on staddles or frames with feet which cannot be scaled would be an excellent defence [from rats and mice], *Agric. Surv.* 498 (Jam.). **Dur.**$^1$ **Cum.**$^4$ A foundation of straw or brushwood, &c. for a corn or hay mow, to prevent damp rising. Formerly dry turves were most used. In some parts, short stone pillars capped by a flat stone are used as supports to a wooden framework. **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^{23}$ **Lan.** I sodded the turf top, and dressed the mull beside it, and from the staddle of the old one, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 30. **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **e.Lan.** *Burnley Express* (June 1, 1901). **Der.**$^2$ **Not.**$^1$; **Not.**$^2$ There are lots of rats under the staddle. **Lin.** (J.C.W.) **n.Lin.**$^1$ The size of the staddle or stack bottom should be proportioned to the quantity of hay, Dickson *Agric.* (ed. 1807) II. 457. **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) **sw.Lin.**$^1$ The stones mak' a good steddle for the brick work. **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ Staddles or corn-staddles frequently occur in notices of sales in our local papers; **Nhp.**$^2$, **War.**$^{234}$, **s.War.**$^1$, **s.Wor.**$^1$, **se.Wor.**$^1$, **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**$^1$, **Oxf.**$^1$ **Brks.**$^1$ Hay ricks are not usually built on 'staddles,' but have a foundation of straw and bavins to keep the lower course dry. **Bdf.** (W.F.R.), **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.), **Suf.**$^1$, **Ken.** (D.W.L.), **Ken.**$^1$, **Sur.**$^1$, **Sus.**$^1$, **Hmp.** (W.H.E.), **Hmp.**$^1$, **Wil.**$^1$ **Dor.**$^1$ I'd rather keep to oon wold straddle, 57. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ For hay—lumber, faggot-wood, or browse are commonly used, as the object is merely to keep the hay above the damp ground. For corn a mow-staddle is used. **Dev.**$^3$ [**Amer.** Lonesome ez steddles on a mash without no hay-ricks on, Lowell *Biglow Papers* (1848) 141.]

Hence **Staddle-stones**, *sb. pl.* stones used to support a rick or stack.

**Lei.**$^1$ The stones are generally cylindrical, tapering towards the top, with a cap of considerably larger diameter, the height to the top of the cap being generally between two and three feet from the ground. **War.**$^{23}$, **Oxf.** (K.), **Wil.**$^1$, **Som.** (G.S.) **w.Som.**$^1$ Short stone columns and flat caps.

**4.** The bottom of a corn or hay-stack; an unfinished or half-removed stack.

**Cai.**$^1$ The lower part of a corn-stack, i.e. as far as the sides are upright. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^{12}$ **Nhb.**$^1$ A portion of a stack begun and left unfinished on account of wet or other causes; or the part left standing after a portion has been carried into the barn. **w.Yks.**$^1$

**5.** A small stack or rick temporarily built. Bnff.$^1$ (s.v. Stathel). Per. (Jam., s.v. Stassel). **6.** A hay-making term; see below; also in *comp.* **Staddle-row.**

**Stf.**, **Der.** 'Staddle-row,' hay when spread out for carrying (J.K.). **Der.** (Hall.) **Lei.**$^1$ When hay-cocks are spread out and turned, the hay is said to be thrown into staddle. **War.**$^3$ **Hrt.** We put it [the grass] into staddles, load it and carry it away into a barn, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750). **Mid.** The grass-cocks are to be well shaken out into staddles (or separate plats) of five or six yards diameter, Middleton *View Agric.* (1798) 239. **w.Mid.** A long and rather wide line of hay that has been hacked in. 'Those steddles will want spreading out before you can row in' (W.P.M.).

**7.** *Obs.* A wooden building standing upon legs or supports to raise it out of the mud.

**Ken.**$^1$ Poor dwellings of this kind were formerly common enough in small fishing towns, such as Queenborough. The word occurs repeatedly in the *Queenborough Records* of the time of Queen Elizabeth, as for instance, '*De viginti sex domibus que vulgariter vocantur*, the old staddeles, or six and twentie houses.'

**8.** A bedstead.

**Ken.**$^1$ Item in the best chamber, called the great chamber, one fayer standing bedsteddle, *Boteler Inventories.* **Sur.** I heard the old lady, who came from Hindhead, say that the steddle was too large for the back room (J.W.D.); **Sur.**$^1$, **I.W.**$^1$

**9.** A small side-table, a temporary arrangement of boards and trestles. Sus.$^1$ **10.** The step of a ladder. Ken. (Hall.), Ken.$^1$ **11.** The root or stump of a tree that has been felled.

**n.Lin.**$^1$ Reserving all timber trees . . . and also sufficient staddles in every acre of the said woodlands, *Brumby Lease* (1733). **Ess.** Left by woodcutters for the next crop of underwood to grow from, *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 187. [**Amer.** They felt obliged, in the antique phrase of Jared Eliot, 'to stubb all staddles,'—that is, to grub up by the roots the smaller saplings, *Cent. Mag.* (Jan. 1884) 448.]

**12.** *v.* To support, make steady.

**Lin.** If a table having uneven legs does not stand steadily it is said to be steddled by putting something under the deficient leg (Hall.).

**13.** *Obs.* To cut a wood in such a way as to leave at certain distances a sufficient number of young plants to replenish it. Nrf. Grose (1790).

[**1.** OE. *staþol*, a foundation, base (Sweet). **13.** First see it well fenced er hewers begin, Then see it well stadled, without and within, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 105.]

**STADDLE**, *sb.*$^2$, *adj.* and *v.*$^2$ Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. w.Cy. Som. Also in forms **stadle** Lan.$^1$; **stattle** n.Yks.$^2$; **steddle** Lin.$^1$ n.Lin.$^1$; **stedle** Lin.$^1$ sw.Lin.$^1$; **steydal, stiddle** Cum.$^4$; **styadal, stydal** Wm. [**sta·dl, ste·dl.**] On the var. forms see **Staddle**, *sb.*$^1$ **1.** *sb.* A mark, stain, blemish; an impression made by one thing lying on another.

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^1$ A mark left in the grass by the long continuance of the hay in bad weather; **N.Cy.**$^2$ Scars or marks of the smallpox called staddles. **n.Yks.**$^1$ Stains or marks of dirt, &c. which might perhaps have been removed by more diligence in washing; **n.Yks.**$^2$ The soil-marks about the wrists when the hands have been imperfectly washed. The wrinkles on the skin left by an eruption; **n.Yks.**$^4$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^1$ An impression made in the grass by the long continuance of hay upon it in wet weather. The marks or scars left by the small-pox; **w.Yks.**$^2$, **Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 725. **w.Cy.** The stain left on metal after the rust is removed (Hall.). **Som.** 'You must move those heaps, James, or you'll mark the lawn.' 'I don't think, sir, they'll leave no staddles' (W.F.R.). **e.Som.** A mark left by a haycock, or anything allowed to remain too long in one place, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Staddle-burnt**, of grass: bleached and withered from having been the site of a hay-cock; (2) **-mark**, an impression left upon the surface of anything, a mark; (3) **-stead**, a mark, stain, blemish.

(1) **n.Lin.**$^1$ (2) **m.Yks.**$^1$ (3) **n.Yks.**$^1$ Spots on the skin after an eruptive disorder; stain-marks on iron left after the removal of rust, &c.; **n.Yks.**$^2$

**3.** A congealed mass.

**e.Yks.**$^1$ Milk was all ov a staddle, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

**4.** Corrupt matter in a suppurating wound. *ib.* **5.** *Obs.* A place marked out on the surface of a field by a groove or course of sods. n.Cy. Hunter *Georgical Essays* (1803) I. 385. **6.** *adj.* Mouldy, stale, fusty.

**Cum.**$^4$ An old word, and never used by young people. 'A snow in the month o' May Meks pensy kye eat steydal hay.' **Wm.** (B.K.); Kysty kye yeat styadal hey, Gibson *Leg. and Notes* (1877) 49.

**7.** *v.* To mark, stain; to leave an impression.

**n.Cy.** Staddled with the small-pox, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Inferior blue is said to 'go staddled' upon the linen. **w.Yks.**$^1$ A person's face is said also to be staddled with measles; **w.Yks.**$^2$ A knife is said to be staddled when it has been dipped in acid, and the acid has been allowed to remain on the blade. When haycocks stand a long time in a field the grass beneath them becomes yellow or faded and is then said to be staddled. **Lin.**$^1$ Don't stedle the cloth. How steddled my dress looks! **sw.Lin.**$^1$ If the iron gets agen the linen, it'll stedle it.

Hence **Staddling**, *sb.* a stain, a surface blemish; a mark left on grass by a hayrick which has stood for a long time. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*), n.Yks.$^2$

**STADDLE**, *v.*$^3$ w.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] To cover. (Hall.)

**STADDLING**, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Dor. Also in forms **staddlen** Dor.$^1$; **stadeling** Cum.; **stadlin** Cum.$^{14}$; **stadling** w.Yks.$^{34}$; **staidlin** N.Cy.$^1$; **steaddlin** Cum.$^1$; **steadlin** Cum.$^4$; **steddling** sw.Lin.$^1$; **steeadlin(g** n.Yks.$^2$ [**sta·dlin.**] **1.** A stand for bee-hives. Cum.$^1$

**2.** The materials used to form a foundation for a stack; the stand or foundation of a stack. See **Staddle**, *sb.*$^1$ **3.**

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Cum.** None shall grave any turves for stadeling, Hodgson *Water Mellock* (1883) 33; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **n.Yks.**$^{124}$ Made of breckens, straw, brushwood, or what not. **w.Yks.**$^{34}$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Not.** We've got noat to mek the staddlin' on (J.P.K.). **Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ They've gotten some iron steddling for the stacks. It'll mak' good hay-stack steddling. **Dor.**$^1$

**3.** Part of a stack of corn or hay left standing. N.Cy.$^1$, w.Yks.$^2$

**STADE**, *sb.* Oxf. Ken. Sus. Also in form **staed** Oxf. [**stēd.**] A bank, shore; a landing-place. Cf. **staith(e.**

**Oxf.** (Hall.) **Ken.** The landing place for boats at Hythe 'is now called the Stade' (K.). **Sus.** A portion or section of a beach or fore-shore (F.E.); **Sus.**$^1$ A shore where ships can be beached; **Sus.**$^2$ Used constantly at Hastings.

**STADGE**, *sb.*$^1$ Cld. (Jam.) A fit of ill-humour; a pet.

**STADGE**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.* Lan. Chs. [**stēdʒ.**] **1.** *sb.* The date of issue stamped upon coins.

Look here, Pete, I've a crown piece ut's so owd ut th' stadge's worn off (R.P.).

**2.** *v.* To date a coin. *ib.*

**STADLE, STADLIN(G**, see **Staddle**, *sb.*$^{12}$, **Staddling.**

**STAEK, STAEM, STAEN**, see **Steek, Steem, Stean.**

**STAFF**, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **stafe** Lei.$^1$ [**staf, stāf.**] **1.** In phr. (1) *to be at staff and the burdon*, to quarrel, to come to an open rupture; (2) *to have* or *keep the staff in one's own hand*, to keep possession of one's property; to retain authority and obedience; (3) *to part with one's staff*, to give up the possession of one's property; to lose authority; (4) *to put down one's staff in a place*, (5) *to set up one's staff*, to settle; to take up one's residence in a place.

(1) **Rxb.** (Jam.) (2, 3) **w.Yks.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$ (4) **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ (5) **Rxb.** (Jam.)

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Staff-and-band hedge**, a hedge of stakes interlaced with twigs; (2) **-beads**, beading put on to a window-frame to make a channel for a sash-window to run in; (3) **-bound hedge**, see (1); (4) **-end**, (*a*) in phr. *at the staff-end*, at a proper distance; at arm's length; (*b*) the end of a rope of a fishing-net; (5) **-hedge**, see (1); (6) **-herd**, (*a*) to depasture cattle; (*b*) to have sheep under the care of a shepherd; (7) **-hold**, see (6, *a*); (8) **-hook**, a hook or sickle with a long handle used to pare hedges or cut beans and peas; (9) **-rush**, the round-headed rush, *Juncus conglomeratus*; (10) **-sword**, *obs.*, a sword-stick.

(1) **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$ (2) **w.Yks.** (J.J.B.) (3) **Lan.** (W.H.T.) (4, *a*) **ne.Sc.** I keepit the maist forward o' my wooers at the staff-end, Grant *Keckleton*, 10. **Abd.** Fowks . . . sud keep sic lads at the staff-en', Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 235. (*b*) **Nhb.**$^1$ (5) **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ (6, *a*) **Nhb.**$^1$ It is agreed, That if it shall happen the cattel or sheep of the one Realm to be staff-herded, or to remain depasturing upon the ground of the opposite Realm, *Treaty* (1563) in *Leges Marchiarum* (1705) 138. **Cum.**$^{14}$ Herding cattle, &c., by stealth in another man's pasture. (*b*) **w.Yks.**$^1$ (7) **n.Lin.**$^1$ Agreed at the said vestry that no person whatsoever should tend their cattle, nor staff-hold them in any of the said highways and lanes, *Scotter Par. Rec.* (July 30, 1828). (8) **I.W.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ Bob, take your staff-hook and hat along the hedge gin the turnpike. (9) **Yks.** (B. & H.), **w.Yks.**$^1$ (10) **Fif.** He had a staff-swerd, straucht and lang, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 70.

**3.** A stick or rod. **Hmp.**$^1$ To take the staff to 'un.

**4.** A walking-stick. Sc. (A.W.) s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. **5.** A handle for a shovel. nw.Dev.$^1$ **6.** A step; a rung of a ladder; the bar of a chair. Lei.$^1$, War.$^3$, Nhp.$^2$ **7.** *Obs.* Of cocks: a pair.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **e.Cy.**, **s.Cy.** A staffe of cocks, Ray (1691).

**8.** *Obs.* A measure of nine feet, half a rod.

**Dev.** Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 355. **n.Dev.** Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl.* **w.Dev.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796).

**9.** A measure of walling or digging.

**n.Lin.**$^1$ Quarter of a floor, i.e. 100 cubic feet.

**10.** A measure of teazles: see below.

**Glo.** 25 glens of 20 = 500; of kings, 30 glens of 10 = 300, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Ess.** 50 bunches, or gleans of 25 each = 1250, *ib.*

**STAFF**, *v.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] To scoff at; to ridicule. (Hall.)

**STAFF**, see **Starf**.

**STAFFAGE**, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **staffish**. Dry in the mouth, not easily swallowed. Sibbald *Gl.* (1802) (Jam.).

**STAFFLE**, *v.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] To walk about irregularly. (Hall.)

**STAFFORD**, *sb.* w.Yks.$^2$ [**sta·fəd.**] A knife the head or point of which is not quite round but slightly flattened.

**STAFFY-NEVEL**, *adj.* Sc. Lit. having the staff in hand; *gen.* in phr. *a staffy-nevel job*, a fight with cudgels.

**Abd.** It's a staffy-nevel job, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxiv; To mell wi' twa he wad na mank At staffy-nevel job, Skinner *Misc. Poems* (1809) 46.

**STAG**, *sb.*$^1$ Som. [**stæg.**] **1.** A stack of hay which has been cut; a dial. form of 'stack.' Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **2.** *Comp.* **Stag-mill**, a mill built on the ground, opposed to one built on timber. (W.F.R.)

**STAG**, *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* Bdf. A coarse mushroom. (J.W.B.)

**STAG**, *sb.*$^3$ and *v.*$^1$ Var. dial. and slang uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. Aus. and Amer. Also in forms **staeg** Glo.$^2$; **staig** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.$^1$ [**stag, stæg,** Sc. **stēg.**] **1.** *sb.* A young horse from one to three years old, esp. a young unbroken stallion; a colt. Also used *attrib.*

**Sc.** The term is more generally applied to one that has not been broken for riding nor employed in working (Jam.). **Sh.I.** There's aye watter whaar the staig smores, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 228. **Or.I.** May a' your mares be weel to foal . . . An' every ane be a staig foal, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 171. **Abd.** Wi' mony a staig and mony a stirk An' fowth o' gear, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 39. **Fif.** Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 18. **Slg.** Guide honest John ride frae Kilbagie Upon a bonny dappl'd staigie, Galloway *Poems* (1792) 42. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ Applied to a year's old stallion. **Lakel.**$^{12}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** A three year old horse (E.C.). **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.), **n.Yks.**$^{1234}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** (W.A.S.); **w.Yks.**$^1$ Bay stag . . . gat out at yate, ii. 295. **n.Lan.** (R.H.H.), **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Lin.**$^1$ *Obsol.*, **n.Lin.**$^1$

**2.** A castrated bull; a young ox; applied also to any male animal castrated after maturity.

**Nhb.**$^1$ **Yks.** Any animal castrated when full grown, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863) (s.v. Seg). **w.Yks.**$^2$, **War.**$^3$, **Glo.**$^{12}$, **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 173. **Sus.**, **Hmp.** Holloway. **Dor.**$^1$ Ram stag, bull stag. **Som.** (W.F.R.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ [**Aus.** You would enjoy a story about that old blue stag that nearly deprived you of a purchaser, Boldrewood *Colon. Reformer* (1890) II. xvii. **Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 70.]

Hence **Staggy**, *adj.* of an animal: having the appearance of not having been castrated early enough.

**w.Som.**$^1$ I shall drow out thick steer, I don't like'n, I zim he looks staggy 'bout the head.

**3.** A boar; a boar castrated when past maturity. Also in *comp.* **Stag-hog.**

**Nhp.**$^2$, **War.**$^3$ **s.Wor.** A boar stag (H.K.). **Suf.** Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) I. 124. **Sus.**, **Hmp.** Holloway. **Dor.**$^1$

**4.** A young cock, esp. a young game-cock. Also used *attrib.* Cf. **steg**, *sb.* **6.**

**N.I.**$^1$ **Nhb.** The stag match between Sir Henry Grey, Bart., and Jeremiah Shafto, Esq., was won by Sir Henry, *Lon. Chron.* (June 29, 1758) in *N. & Q.* (1889) 7th S. vii. 508; **Nhb.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Lan.**$^1$ Nine to twelve months old. **Not.**$^2$ **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 364; **Lin.**$^1$ *Obsol.* **n.Lin.**$^1$ Many people who keep hens for their eggs alone do not allow a stag with them, *Live Stock Jrn.* (July 23, 1886) 99. **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) **sw.Lin.**$^1$ There were three stags and three pullets in the cletch. **I.W.**$^1$ **w.Cy.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 478. **w.Som.**$^1$ ''Tis time to kill up they young stags.' When applied to poultry stag-bird is the usual term for a male kept for breeding purposes. **Dev.**$^3$ Not applied to any other male bird, but is invariably used at poultry shows as 'game stag,' instead of the old-fashioned name of 'game cock.' **nw.Dev.**$^1$, **s.Dev.** (F.W.C.), **Cor.**$^{12}$

**5.** A young turkey-cock; also in *comp.* **Stag-turkey.** Cf. **steg**, *sb.* **5.**

**Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 364. **ne.Lin.** (E.S.) **w.Wor.**$^1$ A cock-turkey two years old. **Shr.**$^1$ **e.An.**$^1$ A cock turkey, killed for the table in his second year; by which time he has often reached the weight of twenty pounds or more. **Nrf.** *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. ix. 18. **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 300, ed. 1849. **w.Som.**$^1$ We must get another stag-turkey 'vore they do begin to fat 'em for Kirsmas. 'Reynard paid a visit to Mr. J. Cox's fowl-house at Hemborough, carrying off a fine stag turkey,' *Wellington Wkly. News* (Dec. 17, 1885).

**6.** A gander. Cf. **steg**, *sb.* **1.**

**n.Cy.** (Hall.), **Nhb.**$^1$, **n.Yks.** (R.H.H.), **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.) **Lan.** Harland & Wilkinson *Leg.* (1873) 201.

**7.** The wren, *Troglodytes parvulus.*

**e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 351. **Suf.** *e.An.* (1866) II. 327. **Cor.** Swainson *ib.*

**8.** The male of the stag-beetle.

**Hmp.** 'Stags and does' are the native names for the two sexes, *Longman's Mag.* (Jan. 1900) 267.

**9.** A youth; a country youth. n.Yks.$^2$, Not. (J.H.B.)

**10.** A rude, awkward person; a romping girl.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Lakel.**$^2$ Thoo gurt awkward stag. **n.Yks.** Nea, nea, great stags, what a durdum thou macks! Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 357. **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Sus.**, **Hmp.** Holloway.

**11.** The 'he' in a particular variety of the game of touch; a game of touch, the same as 'Stag-warning' (q.v.).

**w.Yks.**$^3$ One boy appointed for the purpose issues forth and tries to 'tig' another, previously saying this 'nominy' or the first two lines: 'Stag, stag arony, Ma' dog's bony; Them 'at aw catch 'Ill ha' to go wi' me.' When one boy is tigged . . . the two issue forth hand in hand, and when more, all hand in hand. The other players have the privilege of breaking the chain, and if they succeed the parties forming it are liable to be ridden back to the den. **War.**$^2$ **Shr.** Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 523.

**12.** A spirit supposed to cause a slight form of nightmare.

**w.Cor.** People whose rest has only been slightly troubled say they only had the 'Stag' and not the 'Hilla,' by good luck, Bottrell *Trad.* 3rd S. 182.

**13.** An informer; a betrayer.

**Ir.** But let him become a stag agin us, and . . . I'll send yez to a short account, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 388. **N.I.**$^1$

**Cant.** As to clapping him in quod, he might prattle—turn stag, Ainsworth *Rookwood* (1834) bk. I. ix.

**14.** One set to watch in order to give warning. Lei.$^1$

**15.** *Comb.* (1) **Stag-alone-y**, a boys' game; see below; (2) **-headed**, (*a*) of a tree: having the top branches dead; (*b*) a particular condition of a horn; see below; (3) **-hunt**, (*a*) a method of expressing popular disapproval; see below; cf. **mock-stag-hunting**, s.v. **Mock**, *adj.* **5**; (*b*) to beat the hedges to catch birds; see below; (4) **-rag**, a game of touch; (5) **-warning**, a game of touch; see below; (6) **-widdy**, a man whose wife has become invalided or laid aside from any cause.

(1) **War.**$^2$ One boy is chosen stag, and runs after the other players, holding his clasped hands, palms together, in front of him, trying to tick any one he can. The first boy he touches joins hands with him, and they run together, and try to tick other players, and so form an ever-lengthening chain, the boys at each end of the chain ticking others with their disengaged hands, till all are caught—the one first caught becoming 'stag.' The other players may break the chain if they can, and ride the disengaged members back to den. The stag's rhyme of warning, when starting from den, is 'Stag-alone-y, My long pony, Kick the bucket over.' (2, *a*) **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **w.Yks.**$^2$, **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Not.** Most of them are decaying or stag headed, Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 149. **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^1$ (s.v. Ranpike). (*b*) **Som.** The horn is found neither drooping too low, nor rising too high, nor with points inverted, called here stag-headed, tapering at the points, and not too thick or goary at the root, Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXX. 333. (3, *a*) **Dev.** A stag and a hare hunt are the rude means employed by a village community for maintaining either its standard of morals or expressing its disapprobation of petticoat rule. The stag hunt is by no means an institution of the past, it flourishes to the present day; and where the magistrates have interfered, this interference has stimulated it to larger proportions. . . The stag hunt takes place either on the wedding night of a man who has married a girl of light character, or when a wife is suspected of having played her husband false, Baring-Gould *Spider* (1887) xxiv; According to the traditional usage on such occasions, the hunt ends with the stag or hare, one or the other, being fagged out, and thrown at the door of the house whose inmates' conduct has occasioned the stag or hare hunt. Then the hunter stands astride over the animal, if a stag, and with a knife slits the bladder that is distended with bullock's blood, and which is thus poured out before the offenders' door, *ib.* xxvi. (*b*) **Cmb.** Boys and others go at night to the fields and walk, one party on one side of a hedge and another the other, and then they beat the thorns to drive out the birds, blackbirds, &c., which they then seize and sell to game dealers (W.M.B.). (4) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 11, 1898). (5) **N.I.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ **Shr.** One boy is chosen stag; he runs about the playground with his clasped hands held palms together in front of him, trying to tick (touch) others. Each whom he touches joins hands with him and they run together in an ever-lengthening chain, sweeping the playground from end to end, the boys at each end of the chain 'ticking' others with their disengaged hands, till all are caught but one who becomes the next 'stag.' The stag gives notice of his start by exclaiming: 'Stag-warning, Stag-warning, Come out to-morrow morning'; or, 'Stag-a-rag a-rorning, Very frosty morning! What I cannot catch to-night I'll catch to-morrow morning!' Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 523. (6) **Nhb.**$^1$

**16.** *v.* To catch in the game of 'stag-warning' (q.v.).

**War.**$^3$ The boy catching an opponent cried 'stag,' and announced 'I've stagged him.'

**17.** *Comb.* **Stag it**, a boys' game; see below.

**Lan.** One boy hops on one foot and with a knotted handkerchief strikes any other boy he can reach (C.J.B.).

**18.** To keep watch on so as to give warning.

**Midl.** Had told him to keep an eye on me and Jenny to 'stag' us if he saw us out together, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 130. **Lei.**$^1$ Yo stag, an' way'll goo daown the bruke whoilst. **Nhp.**$^1$ When workmen are taking beer clandestinely, one of them keeps on the look out, to watch or 'stag the master.' **War.**$^3$ **Glo.**$^1$ 'Staggin' the old 'un' is keeping a look out for the master; used by workmen. **Oxf.** (G.O.)

**19.** To give information against; to betray.

**Ir.** One of them never sould the pass or stagged, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 210; To stag against his companion, *ib.* *Fardorougha* (ed. 1848) xi.

**20.** To be afraid to fight; to act as a coward. s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

**21.** To get any one to stand treat.

**Cmb.**$^1$ Try and stag him for a half-pint.

**STAG**, *sb.*$^4$ and *v.*$^2$ Sc. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. [**stag, stæg.**] **1.** *sb.* A stake, pile. Abd., w.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*), Lei.$^1$ **2.** The stem of a thorn in a hedge. Lei.$^1$ **3.** *Comp.* **Stag-quicks**, strong old thorns removed from a coppice or hedge to another place, as distinguished from young 'quicks.' w.Wor.$^1$ Cf. **stagger**, *sb.*$^1$ **4.** A potato left in the ground all the winter which comes up again the following year. Glo.$^1$ **5.** *v.* To stake; to drive stakes into the ground. Abd. (Jam. *Suppl.*) **6.** To cut a hedge level at the top, leaving the stems upright; to splash a hedge. Lei.$^1$, Nhp.$^1$, War.$^3$

**STAG**, *sb.*$^5$ and *v.*$^3$ Wil. Also in form **steg** Wil.$^1$ [**stæg; steg.**] **1.** *sb.* A rent in clothes. Wil.$^1$ **2.** *v.* To tear, rend. s.Wil. (G.E.D.)

**STAG**, *v.*$^4$ Dev. Cor. [**stæg.**] To stick in the mud; to cover oneself with mud. Cf. **stog**, *v.*$^1$

**Dev.** (Hall.) **Cor.** Nor don't ee lag or stag yourself, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 22; **Cor.**$^{12}$; **Cor.**$^3$ Don't go 'cross the mud—or you'll stag.

**STAG**, *v.*$^5$ Yks. [**stag.**] To walk quickly.

**w.Yks.** Wheer has ta been staggin off to? *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 17, 1891); **w.Yks.**$^2$ He can stag away.

**STAG**, *v.*$^6$ Lan. Chs. Not. [**stag.**] To overcome, exhaust, tire; *gen.* in phr. *stagged up*, done up, exhausted.

**Lan.** He wur fair stagged up o' gates, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 116, ed. 1879; **Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$ **Not.** Fair stagged (J.H.B.).

**STAG**, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Dried, hung; raw or unseasoned.

Applied to the skins of animals that have been simply dried by being stretched or suspended in the open air. In the rates and customs of 1612, the terms 'stag' and 'raw' are used synonymously in opposition to seasoned or cured as applied to fur skins.

**STAGARTH**, see **Stack-garth**.

**STAGE**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Som. [**stēdʒ.**] **1.** *sb.* An upright boarded partition; a shifting board for separating cargo in a keel. Nhb. (R.O.H.) **2.** *Comp.* **Stage-whipper**, in coal-mining: a man whose duty it is to see that there is no delay in the removal of the full tubs of coal and replacing them by empties. Cum.$^4$

**3.** Phr. *on the stage*, of a calf: see below.

**Som.** 'A nice boss'—distinguished from a sucking calf, or one on the stage (W.F.R.); Calves when fattening for the butcher are commonly placed on a wooden stage erected in the cowhouse, some two feet above the earthen floor. Here they are constantly chained up and the proper amount of food is duly given, the object being to keep the little creatures quiet and prevent the formation of muscle (*ib.*).

**4.** *Obs.* Trial.

**Sc.** I have never gotten certainty of what brought me to the stage, Thomson *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 127, ed. 1871.

**5.** *v.* With *about*: to walk about in a stately or prancing manner; to saunter. Fif. (Jam.) **6.** *Obs.* To accuse without formal trial; to put on trial.

**Sc.** We are reproached and staged with tongues of many, Thomson *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 102, ed. 1871; He came in obedience to a citation . . . to depone, but not to be staged for perjurie, Kirkton *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 386.

**STAGE**, *adj.* Lin. [**stēdʒ.**] Staid, steady; mature.

When they get stage men, they get up to 30*s.* a week (R.E.C.). **n.Lin.**$^1$ Mr. —— is a bachelor, and lives with his sister, and they have a stage woman to do for them. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ She's not so over-young, she should be a stage girl. She was quiet a stage person, this was—going on for sixty, or sixty all out.

**STAGGARTH, STAGGATH**, see **Stack-garth**.

**STAGGER**, *sb.*$^1$ Shr. Hrf. Brks. [**stæ·gə(r).**] **1.** A thorn-bush replanted from one hedge to another.

**Shr.**$^1$ Strong, well-grown thorn bushes, holly-bushes, &c.,—cropped for hedgerow purposes—taken up by the roots and replanted, sometimes to make a new fence, but more frequently to fill up gaps in an old one. 'I dunna like to see staggers sprout out too soon—they cannas prout an' root.' 'Bought a load of staggers from Nuttree Bank to put in barren gapes,' *Bailiff's Diary* (1877) 316; **Shr.**$^2$ **Shr.**, **Hrf.** Now *obs.*, or nearly so, Bound *Provinc.* (1876).

Hence **Stagger-fence**, *sb.* a fence made with old thorns replanted. **Shr.**$^1$ Dun yo' think that stagger-fence ŏŏl grow?

**2.** A stump of wood left as a boundary in woods and hedgerows. Brks. (*Coll.* L.L.B.); *Gl.* (1852).

**STAGGER**, *v.* and *sb.*$^2$ Irel. Yks. War. Glo. [**sta·gə(r, stæ·gə(r).**] **1.** *v.* In *comp.* **Stagger-bob**, a very young calf. War.$^2$, Glo.$^1$ Cf. **staggering-bob**, s.v. **Staggering.**

**2.** *sb.* An attempt, undertaking.

**N.I.**$^1$ **Uls.** They gave their consent to the marriage, remarking to the neighbours that 'Oor Bessie's makin' a wunnerfu' stagger,' M$^c$Ilroy *Craiglinnie* (1900) 30; 'A brave stagger of a marriage' conveys the idea that at first there is some doubt as to how matters will turn out (S.A.B.).

**3.** A bewildering distress, perplexity. w.Yks. *Archaic Wds.* in *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Sept. 8, 1883) 7. **4.** *pl.* A trembling fit; a fit of ague. **w.Yks.** He's gett'n t'staggers, *ib.*

**STAGGERING**, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Wor. Shr. Dev. In *comp.* (1) **Staggering-bob**, a very young calf; the veal of a very young calf; (2) **-drunk**, very much intoxicated.

(1) **Rxb.** (Jam.) **Ir.** She is one that never denies herself a bit of staggering bob when in season, Edgeworth *Bulls* (1802) 177, ed. 1803. **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 9, 1898). **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^{13}$, **Der.**$^2$, **s.Wor.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ W'y that cauve never 'eärd the Church-bells, I'll swar—I canna bar staggerin'-bob. **Dev.** Veal from staggering-bobs is not wuth much, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 30. (2) **Stf.** *Monthly Mag.* (1816) I. 494.

**STAGGERY**, *adj.* Mid. Liable to tremble. (Hall.)

**STAGGIE**, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Of grain: thin; also used *advb.*

**Gall.** Grain is said to grow staggie, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**STAGGING**, *sb.* N.I.$^1$ [**sta·gin.**] A men's game; see below.

Two men have their own ankles tied together, and their wrists tied behind their back; they then try to knock each other down.

**STAGGING**, *ppl. adj.* w.Yks.$^5$ [**sta·gin.**] Having an awkward gait. Cf. **stag**, *sb.*$^3$ **10.** 'A grēat stagging fellah.'

**STAGGRELL**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. One who staggers in walking. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**STAGHER**, see **Stacher.**

**STAGING**, *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* Nhb. Standing quite upright. (Hall.), Nhb.$^1$

**STAGMIRE**, *sb.* m.Yks.$^1$ An awkward, ill-gaited person.

**STAGNATE**, *v.* n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Also Som. Also written **stagnaate** w.Yks.$^5$ [**stagnē·t, -neə·t.**] **1.** Of water: to become stagnant.

**w.Yks.** T'watter wor that stagnated you' couldn't bide near 't, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 9, 1898).

**2.** To become stunted in growth.

**w.Som.**$^1$ They young trees don't grow one bit, they be proper a-stagnated.

**3.** To astonish, dumbfound, amaze. *Gen.* in *pp.*

**N.Cy.**$^1$ I'll stagnate her wi' my story. **Nhb.**$^1$ **n.Yks.**$^4$ T'whoal lot on uz wur stagnated. **ne.Yks.**$^1$ It stagnates yan ti hear tell on't. **e.Yks.**$^1$ He was stagnated when Ah tell'd him she was deead. **w.Yks.**$^5$ Ah wur fair stagnāated when ah seed 'at he'd gottant t'rusty nāal i' his marth, 36. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ Hon I come vor to zee how quick they can turn out a bolt, dread 'n all, I was downright stagnated.

**STAHL, STAI**, see **Stall**, *sb.*$^1$, **Staith**(e.

**STAID**, *adj.* n.Cy. War. Glo. Wil. Dor. Som. [**stēd, steəd.**] **1.** Advanced in years, mature, elderly.

**N.Cy.**$^1$, **War.** (J.R.W.) **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**$^1$ Sometimes applied to an old horse or other animal. **Dor.**$^1$ Why ees, änt Anne's a little stâid, 277. **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

**2.** Of the weather: settled. Glo.$^1$

**STAIDEL, STAIDLE**, see **Staddle**, *sb.*$^1$

**STAIG**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) Also in form **staug.** [**stēg.**] **1.** *v.* To walk with a slow, stately step; to stalk where one should not be found. **2.** *sb.* A slow, stately step. Cf. **stake**, *v.*$^2$

**STAIG, STAIGH**, see **Stag**, *sb.*$^3$, **Stay**, *v.*

**STAIK**, *sb.* Sc. [**stēk.**] Butcher's meat.

**Frf.** 'Staik' or butcher meat was almost an unknown luxury, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 170.

**STAIK, STAIKE**, see **Stake**, *v.*$^{24}$, **Stowk.**

**STAIL**, see **Stale**, *sb.*$^{23}$, *v.*$^3$, **Steal**, *v.*$^1$, *sb.*$^2$

**STAIN**, *v.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] To paint. (Hall.)

**STAIN**, see **Stean.**

**STAINCH**, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. The rest-harrow, *Ononis arvensis*, having a root like liquorice.

**n.Cy.** (B. & H.); Grose (1790). **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**STAINCHER, STAINCHIL**, see **Stancher, Stanchel**, *sb.*$^1$

**STAING, STAINT**, see **Stang**, *sb.*$^2$, **Stent**, *v.*$^1$

**STAINTY**, *sb.* *Obs.* ne.Lan.$^1$ A stallion. Cf. **stonedy, 2.**

**STAIP**, see **Stape**, *v.*

**STAIR**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Chs. Lei. Shr. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **star** Som.; **steer** Cor. [**stēr, steə(r.**] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Stair-foot**, the bottom of a flight of stairs; (2) **-foot hole**, a closet underneath a flight of stairs; (3) **-head** or **Stairs-head**, (*a*) the top of a flight of stairs; a landing at the head of stairs; also used *attrib.*; (*b*) in phr. *a stair-head manawdge*, see below; (4) **-hole** or **Stairs-hole**, (*a*) a staircase; (*b*) see (2); (*c*) a recess for workmen to receive material from workmen below to pass on to workmen above and *vice versa*; (5) **-pit**, a particular kind of coal-pit; see below.

(1) **Arg.** At the stair-foot they were trying to pull out the bottom-most of the marauders like tods from a hole, Munro *J. Splendid* (1898) 44. **Ayr.** I just got a waff o' the tail o' him gaun out o' the bole at the stairfit, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 280. **Dor.**$^1$ (2) **Shr.**$^1$ The place under the stairs, which in cottages is frequently boarded in to form a kind of closet—a general receptacle for odds and ends. 'Sally, look fur my buzgins, I warrant they bin i' the star-fŭt-'ole w'eer everthing gwuz.' (3, *a*) **Sc.** I desire you will not stand there to slander me at my ain stair-head, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) i. **e.Sc.** She went out upon her 'stair-head,' Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 220. **Dmb.** She told Jessie on the stair-head, Strang *Lass of Lennox* (1899) 111. **Ayr.** When they had raised themselves to the stair-head, the stranger opened a door there, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) iii. **Wm.** Thoo'll finnd thi shun o' t'stairs-heed (B.K.). (*b*) **Lnk.** A Stairhead Manawdge may be explained as a sort of fireside accommodation bank, into which weekly payments are made, and which is conducted on lottery principles in the 'drawing' for the accumulated money. The manawdge may include all the housewives in a certain tenement. . . . Thus, if ten housewives agree to pay in to the manawdge wife, say 2*s.* per week, that puts at her disposal a weekly bonus of £1, which is to be drawn for by lottery. . . 'Contributions' and 'draws' are thus made every week, until each member of the small circle of financial investors has been paid out in full, the transaction repeating itself as often as the investors wish, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) I. 68. (4, *a*) **w.Yks.** (S.O.A.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 9, 1898). (*b*) **Chs.**$^1$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Iv yo dunna stop blahtin' yo sh'n go i' the stair-hole. (*c*) **Lei.**$^1$ In setting up a high rick, or digging a deep trench, it is necessary to leave or construct a stair-hole. (5) **Lnk.** A coal-mine . . . of the description called 'stair-pits'—that is to say, one which the workmen could descend or ascend by means of a ladder erected in short lengths from the bottom to the top. These mines are obsolete now I fancy, Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 218.

**2.** Phr. (1) *a pair of stairs*, a flight of steps; a staircase with two landings; (2) *to take a stair*, to go up a staircase; to step on the stairs; (3) *up the stair*, upstairs.

(1) **Nhb.**$^1$ **n.Yks.** A Whitby yeom$^n$ and his wife for placing a pair of stairs in the highway, *Quarter Sess. Rec.* (July 14, 1691), in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* VII. 121. **Cor.** I can . . . put a board up in front of un, and clap a pair o' steers behind un, and then the preacher can preach out of un pretty, Bourne *Billy Bray* (ed. 1899) 67. (2) **Slg.** My heart gies a loup should a fit tak' oor stair, Towers *Poems* (1885) 76. (3) **Per.** Mister Brown! yer room's ready up the stair, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 106, ed. 1887.

**3.** *Obs.* A flight of stairs.

**Sc.** A winding stair. . . Go up or down the stair, *Scoticisms* (1787) 82.

**4.** *v.* To climb stairs; to be able to go up stairs.

**Som.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 408. **w.Som.**$^1$ **n.Dev.** At Clovelly, a donkey is no use unless he will stairy well. The first question there, on treating for one, is, 'Will er stairy?'—i.e. will he go up or down steps with a load on his back? Elworthy *Wd. Bk.* (1888).

[**3.** Downward a steyre, into an herber grene, Chaucer *Tr. & Cr.* II. 1705.]

**STAIR,** *adj.* Lan. Chs. Stf. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Pem. Glo. Bdf. w.Cy. Som. Also in forms **staer** Pem.; **stear** Nhp.; **steer** ne.Lan.$^1$ n.Lin.$^1$ Rut.$^1$ Lei.$^1$ Nhp.$^1$ War. Glo.$^1$ Bdf. w.Cy. w.Som.$^1$; **stere** Nhp. [steə(r), stiə(r).] Steep, abrupt, perpendicular; also used *advb.*

**ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.** *Sheaf* (1879) I. 250: **Chs.**$^1$ **n.Stf.** Inclined seams are said to be 'stair' (J.T.). **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 365. **n.Lin.**$^1$ That brig's so steer you can nobbut just get ohern it. Thoo wants to put that stee moore steer, or she'll sluther oot at foot. **Rut.**$^1$ Used of hilly ground; also of a high-pitched roof. We needn't have the new roof to the barn so steer as it is at present. **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.** This batter is too stear (G.A.W.); **Nhp.**$^{12}$, **War.** (A.F.F.) **s.Pem.** The rick is too staer, Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. **Glo.**$^1$ **Bdf.** A very slanting roof is said to be 'very steer' (J.W.B.); (W.F.R.) **w.Cy.** (Hall.) **Som.** A girt deep bottom goes down so deep, main steer like, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 151. **w.Som.**$^1$ Can't never do much way tillin' thick field, he's so steer.

Hence **Steering,** *ppl. adj.* steep.

**Som.** Applied to the roof of a house. 'No need to have it so steering like' (W.F.R.).

[Þise twelve de-gres wern brode & stayre, *Pearl* (c. 1325) 1022.]

**STAIRGE,** *v.* *Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) With *down* or *away*: to walk very magisterially; to prance.

**STAIRN,** *sb. pl.* Not. Nhp. Stairs. Not. (L.C.M.), Nhp.$^2$

**STAIRY,** *adj.* e.Lan.$^1$ [steə·ri.] Steep, precipitous. See **Stair,** *adj.*

**STAIT,** *adj.* s.Chs.$^1$ [stait.] **1.** Stout-hearted, brave; a dial. form of 'stout.'

I went the doctor's with it; bu' when I got theer, I wonna staït enough for face th' pinsons.

**2.** *Comp.* **Stait-drawd,** of horses: strong and able to pull.

**STAITH(E,** *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lin. e.An. Also written **stathe** n.Cy.; **staythe** Lin.; and in forms **staa** w.Yks.$^5$; **stai** w.Yks.; **stay** N.Cy.$^1$ w.Yks.; **steath** Nhb. Dur.; **steeath** n.Yks.$^2$; **steeth** Nhb.$^1$ Dur.; **stith** n.Yks.$^2$; **stithe** Sc. n.Cy.; **stythe** Sc. (Jam.) [stēþ, steəþ, stiəþ, stīþ; stē, steə.] **1.** *sb.* A landing-stage; a quay, wharf; a coal-wharf; a place of deposit for coal.

**n.Cy.** (K.), (J.H.) **Nhb.**$^1$ Pronounced steeth, an elevated platform at the waterside from which coals are shipped by a spout or drop. **Nhb., Dur.** A place formerly used for storing and shipping coals. The term is now applied to the whole of the erections constructed for the shipment of coals, whether they be capable of being used as coal depôts or not, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849); The Rivers are not navigable for ships so high as the Keys or Coal Steaths, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 19. **e.Dur.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.**$^{124}$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ In *pl.* the *th* is dropped. **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Tha mun run to t'stay for a barraful o' coils, *Yksman.* (1877) 150, col. 1; Used for small wharves or landing places for goods on the canals, *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 489; **w.Yks.**$^5$ Restricted to the coal-wharves. 'Coil stāa.' 'Barn to t'stāa.' **Lin.** Mendyng the churche staythe, *Inventory* (1552) in Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 164; Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 198, 364. **n.Lin.**$^1$ **e.An.**$^1$ Not necessarily for goods. **Nrf.** I shall want you to get the long reed up to the staithe here, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 94.

Hence (1) **Staithman,** *sb.* the man in charge of the shipping of coals at a 'staith'; (2) **Stay-leave,** *sb.* the right of a coal-owner to a station where he may deposit coals for the purpose of disposing of them.

(1) **Nhb.**$^1$ He takes account of all coal shipped and of the arrangements necessary for the despatch and arrival of the trains of coal waggons at the staith. **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (2) **N.Cy.**$^1$

**2.** An embankment or sea-wall.

**n.Yks.** Hinderwell *Scarbro'*, in Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ Staithes, masonry to prevent the ground as a foundation from being washed away; **n.Yks.**$^4$ **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 198, 364. **n.Lin.**$^1$ Now frequently used to denote the foreshore of a river, that is kept up by means of faggots or kids, or by timber or stonework.

**3.** Any kind of covered shed with an open front.

**w.Yks.** Tak' this barro' an' pop it i' t'stai', *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 9, 1898).

**4.** A place; a station.

**Sc.** Out of my stithe I winna rise, Kempion *Minstrelsy*, 15 (Jam.). **Fif.** Liv'd Effie by hersel, Upon her ain bit pendicle, An eerie stythe to dwell, Allan *Cracks Flutorum* (1899) 34.

**5.** *v.* To embank; to protect by means of an embankment or masonry.

**n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ It was well steeath'd; **n.Yks.**$^4$

[**1.** OE. *stæþ*, bank, shore (Sweet).]

**STAIVE,** see **Stave,** *sb.*$^1$

**STAIVELT,** *sb.* *Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) A stupid person.

**STAIVER,** see **Staver.**

**STAKE,** *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **steak** Cum.$^4$; **steakk** Cum.$^1$; **steeak** n.Yks.$^2$; **steyak** ne.Lan.$^1$; **stiak** Lakel.$^2$; **styek** Nhb.$^1$ [stēk, steək, stiək.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Stake-and-bound,** a 'laid' fence in which stakes are driven at intervals in the absence of sufficient 'growers'; also used *attrib.*; (2) **-and-ether, -hether,** or **-yedder,** (*a*) a fence made with upright stakes interlaced with boughs, twigs, or wattles; also used *attrib.*; (*b*) *fig.* applied to anything unsubstantial or leaky; (*c*) to form such a hedge; (3) **-and-rise** or **-rice,** (*a*) see (2, *a*); (*b*) partitions made of brushwood or lath; (*c*) *fig.* anything incomplete or sketchy; a mere outline or skeleton of anything; (4) **-and-ricer,** one who makes 'stake-and-rice' fences; (5) **-beetle** or **-bittul,** a wooden club to drive stakes; (6) **-boot,** the right to take wood for stakes; (7) **-hang,** a contrivance for catching fish off the coast by means of stakes driven into the sand; (8) **-hedge,** see (2, *a*); (9) **-maul,** a stiff stick used for driving in stakes; (10) **-turf,** an inferior quality of turf; see below.

(1) **War.** A rather nasty new cut stake-and-bound, *Field* (March 1892) in Mordaunt & Verney *War. Hunt* (1896) II. 227. (2, *a*) **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^2$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Glo.**$^1$, **Wil.**$^1$ (*b*) **n.Yks.**$^2$ That ship's nobbut steeak and yedder. (*c*) **Nhb.**$^1$ (3, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam., s.v. Rise). **Ayr.** To make stake and rice between his fields, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) vi. **Gall.** (J.M.), **N.I.**$^1$, **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ 'Styek-and-rice-fence,' . . formed by driving stakes into the top of an earth dyke about eighteen inches or two feet apart, and then winding thorns round them, which are secured by a 'yeather' made of saugh, hazel, or any pliant wood. **Lakel.**$^2$ **w.Cum.** He . . . jamp steàk-an-rice, till ah thowt he hed geàn mad, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1876) 135. **Cum.**$^{14}$ (*b*) **Sc.** Applied to the partition-walls in many cottages. These are called walls of stake and rise (Jam., s.v. Rise). **Abd.** The houses on the west side of . . . the Broadgate were constructed of wood, with stake and rice chimnies, Turreff *Gleanings* (1859) 6. **Per.** At that time the houses in Rannoch were huts of what they called Stake and Rise, *Statist. Acc.* II. 458 (Jam., s.v. Rise). (*c*) **Sc.** A minister is said to prepare his sermons in the stake and ryse way, who writes them only in the form of skeletons without extending the illustrations (Jam., s.v. Rise). **Ayr.** I hae them a' [old melodies] in a sort o' stake an' ryce way, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 151. **Gall.** Dinna come ower what I'm tellin' ye—I can only gie ye stake-an-ryse o't (J.M.). (4) **Nhb.**$^1$ He's a good styek-an'-ricer. (5) **s.Cy.** (Hall.), **I.W.**$^1$ (6) **n.Lin.**$^1$ To have, perceive, and take, in and upon the aforesaid premises sufficient houseboot, hedgeboot . . . and stakeboot yearly, *Brumby Lease* (1716). (7) **Som.** (W.F.R.); Sometimes called only a hang. A kind of circular hedge made of stakes, forced into the sea-shore, and standing about 6 feet above it, for the purpose of catching salmon, and other fish, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). (8) **Nhp.**$^1$ One made of thorns or wood, not grown on the spot, wattled or ethered from three to four feet high, without any long wood. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (9) **Glo.**$^1$ (10) **Chs.**$^1$ Cut immediately below the hassocks; but both this and the hassocks themselves are used for fuel. On Lindlow Common, near Wilmslow, there is occasionally, though rarely, cut a very peculiar kind of turf which would, I think, also rank as stake-turf. In the hollows near the old Wilmslow racecourse there are two small lakes, or, as they were locally called, 'laches,' the Black Lache and the Green Lache. In very droughty summers these lakes become nearly dry, and then the sediment, solid and black, and composed largely of humus, is exposed. This mud is several yards in thickness, but is entirely destitute of vegetable fibres. It is of a soapy texture, and will not bear cutting into flat cakes like ordinary turf; it is therefore dug out in square blocks. These are carried to the hard ground above the lakes, and are then chopped up into angular pieces and left there to dry. When dry they are used for fuel. They become very hard and black, and are hogged like potatoes, and covered with clods to keep them dry, and so retained for winter use. I believe none of this kind of turf has been got for many years.

**2.** A columnar rock. Wm. *Kirkby Stephen Monthly Messenger* (Apr. 1891). Cf. **stack, 11.** **3.** The gallows; a gibbet.

**Abd.** May knaves an' rebels hing on stakes, as high as Haman, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 13, ed. 1873.

**4.** Lot, charge.

**Dev.**$^1$ Well soce, nobody knowth to whose stake their children may come, 15.

**5.** *v.* To defend a fishery in a river by means of stakes so as to prevent nets being used. ne.Lan.$^1$

**STAKE**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Cum. Wm. Also written **staik** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.$^1$; **stayk** Cum.$^{14}$; and in form **steake** Wm. [**stēk, stiək.**] **1.** *v.* To walk with a slow, stately step; a dial. form of 'stalk.' Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.$^1$ **2.** To wander about in an aimless manner; to walk in a listless, awkward manner.

**Lakel.**$^2$ Staken aboot wi' his mooth wide oppen. **Cum.**$^1$ A girt staykan' feùll; **Cum.**$^4$

**3.** To stalk where one should not be found. Sc. (Jam.) **4.** To blunder. Cum.$^4$ **5.** *sb.* A slow, stately step; the act of walking in a slow, stately manner. Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.$^1$ **6.** A silly person.

**Cum.**$^4$ **Wm.** Gif she be but a lang idle steake I'd pode her feed them weel for Betty's seake, Graham *Gwordy* (1778) 42.

**STAKE**, *v.*$^3$ Yks. Chs. Also in forms **stalk** Chs.$^1$; **steek** s.Chs.$^1$ Shr.$^1$ [**stēk, stīk.**] To cause constipation of the bowels.

**Chs.**$^1$ They'n staked their pigs wi too much Indy. **s.Chs.**$^1$ Said of animals only.

Hence (1) **Staked**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) constipated; (*b*) affected with a painful tightness at the chest caused by indigestion; (2) **Staking**, *sb.* (*a*) costiveness, constipation; (*b*) a tightness at the chest, difficulty in breathing.

(1, *a*) **Chs.**$^{13}$ **Shr.**$^1$ Said of brute animals only. (*b*) **Shr.**$^1$ 'Whad's the matter ŏŏth 'im?' ''E's staked.' 'No ŏŏnder, 'e shouldna-d-a ete so much toasted cheese.' (2, *a*) **Yks.** *Farm. Jrn.* (Nov. 16, 1829); (Hall.) **Shr.**$^2$ Applied to cattle. (*b*) **Shr.**$^2$ 'Staking at the stomach,' a disease 'that comes through caud.'

**STAKE**, *v.*$^4$ *Obs.* Sc. Also written **staik.** To supply; to accommodate; to suit, satisfy.

**Sc.** The kirkis can not be stakit all As they were placit heirtofoir, Rogers *Reformers* (1874) 57; That will stake us, Ruddiman *Introd.* (1773) *Gl.* (Jam.); He's well staikit there-ben that will neither borrow nor len, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 394. **Fif.** Tak hir quhat staikis hir of claith of gould, Pitscottie *Chron.* (ed. 1899) I. 368.

**STAKE**, see **Steek.**

**STAKEY**, *sb.* Sc. [**stē·ki.**] A game at marbles.

**Ayr.** When at . . . ringy or stakey, ne'er threaten ye'll thrash A play-mate because he plays better than you, Laing *Poems* (1894) 11.

**STALCH**, *v.* *Obs.* Nhp.$^1$ [Not known to our correspondents.] Of a horse: to prance.

The horse came stalching up the yard and looked over the wall. The horse went stalching along over the stones down the street.

**STALDER**, *sb.* Suf. Ken. Sur. Sus. [**stǭ·ldə(r).**] A frame on which barrels are placed in a cellar. Cf. **staddle**, *sb.*$^1$

**Suf.** Cooper *Gl.* (1853). **Ken.** Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); **Ken.**$^{12}$, **Sur.**$^1$, **Sus.**$^{12}$

**STALE**, *sb.*$^1$ Yks. Lin. [**stēl.**] A decoy-bird, *gen.* a stuffed decoy-bird; *fig.* anything that allures.

**e.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1896). **Lin.** It wasn't worth while to set the net and peg out decoys and stales . . . to catch two piewipes, Fenn *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) vii. [A living fowl, put in any place to allure other fowl, where they may be taken. Also applied to a dead stuffed decoy-bird. Living night-bats were also used as a 'stale,' Worlidge *Dict.* (1681) 249, 250.]

[The same word as OE. *stalu*, stealing, robbery, theft (Hall).]

**STALE**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^1$ n.Cy. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Bdf. Hnt. e.An. Ken. Wil. Som. Dev. Amer. Also written **stail** s.Lan.$^1$ Chs.$^{18}$ nw.Der.$^1$ Not.$^1$ n.Lin.$^1$ Rut.$^1$ Lei.$^1$ Nhp.$^1$ War.$^{23}$ Shr.$^{12}$ Hrf. Hnt.; and in forms **stael** Glo. Wil.$^1$; **steighl, steyl** s.Lan.$^1$ [**stēl, steəl.**] **1.** *sb.* A handle, shaft, staff, esp. a long, slender handle. Cf. **steal**, *sb.*$^2$

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Lan.** That's abeaut th' fiftieth time it's takken leave of th' stail, Brierley *Marlocks* (1867) vii; **Lan.**$^1$ **s.Lan.**$^1$ Hoo went at him wi' th' mop-stail. **Chs.**$^1$; **Chs.**$^3$ Oi leathered th' hussy with a besom's stail. **Midl.** Fork-stale; plow-stale, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$ **s.Not.** This mop hasn't a stale to it (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**$^1$ **Rut.**$^1$ A stail 's wanting for the Turk's-head broosh. **Lei.**$^1$ 'Mop-stail,' 'broom-stail,' &c. 'Handle' is confined to such handles as have holes in them for the hand. **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^{234}$, **s.War.**$^1$, **Wor.** (W.K.W.C.), **s.Wor.**$^1$, **se.Wor.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^{12}$ **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Glo.** Strait as a schoppek-staël, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 196; **Glo.**$^1$, **Oxf.** (J.E.), **Oxf.**$^1$ **Bdf.** (J.W.B.); Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 143. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**$^{12}$, **Suf.**$^1$ **w.Cy.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ Mop-stale, pick-stale. **n.Dev.** A latten lantern, stales vor mops, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 70. [**Amer.** In regular use in rake-stale, less common in fork-stale. Pipe-stale is rare, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 342.]

**2.** The stalk of a plant or fruit.

**Chs.** Holloway. **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.** (Hall.). **Bdf.** Holloway. **e.An.**$^1$; **e.An.**$^2$ The stalk or reed of hemp.

**3.** The step of a ladder; the stave of a rack in a stable. Ken. (K.), Ken.$^{12}$ **4.** A hurdle. n.Cy. Grose (1790). **5.** *v.* *Obs.* To put rungs into a ladder.

**Ken.**$^1$ 1493.—Item payde to John Robart for stalyng of the ladders of the churche, xx$^d$, *Accts. Chwardens. St. Dunstan's.*

[**1.** A ladel bygge with a long stele (v.r. stale), *P. Plowman* (c.) XXII. 279. OE. *stæla*, a stalk. **3.** Þeos two stalen of þisse leddre, *Anc. Riwle* (c. 1225) 354.]

**STALE**, *sb.*$^3$ and *v.*$^2$ Sc. Also written **stail** Sc.; **staill** Sc. (Jam.) [**stēl.**] **1.** *sb.* The foundation or under-part of a stack. Cf. **staddle**, *sb.*$^1$ **3.**

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Bwk.** They came to the stail, or bottom of the stack, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 91.

Hence **Stale-sheaf**, *sb.* a sheaf which has been employed in the bottom of a stack. Sc. (Jam.) **2.** The mother-hive of bees.

**Gall.** A bee-man lang the chiel had been, Keep'd mony a winter stale, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 94, ed. 1876.

**3.** *v.* To set the sheaves forming the bottom or foundation of a stack in their proper order.

**m.Lth.** The stacks are generally staled (founded) on a layer of furze, thorns, &c., *Agric. Surv.* 94 (Jam.).

**STALE**, *v.*$^3$ and *sb.*$^4$ Sc. Irel. Wm. Yks. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Hrf. Nrf. Som. Also written **stail** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); and in forms **stall, stell** *ib.*; **sthall** Wxf.$^1$ [**stēl, steəl.**] **1.** *v.* To urinate; *gen.* used of horses or cattle.

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*), **Wm.** (B.K.), **n.Yks.**$^2$, **Not.**$^1$ **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^{23}$ **Nrf.** *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 173. **w.Som.**$^1$

**2.** *sb.* Of horses or cattle: urine.

**Wxf.**$^1$, **Wm.** (B.K.), **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^{23}$ **Hrt.** The dung and stale of the cattle, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 14.

**3.** *Comp.* **Stale-foul**, a disease in horned cattle when the urine passes mingled with blood. n.Lin.$^1$ **4.** A pool or collection of urine. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*)

[**1.** Swed. *stalla*, to urinate (Widegren).]

**STALE**, *adj.* and *v.*$^4$ Sc. Brks. Hmp. I.W. Som. Cor. Also in forms **staayle** Brks.$^1$; **steyal** I.W.$^1$ [**stēl, steəl.**] **1.** *adj.* Of beer: strong. I.W.$^1$ **2.** Dry, tasteless, innutritious.

**Hmp.**$^1$ We may leave they beasts out till the grass begins to get stale.

**3.** Of land: remaining fallow some time after it has been ploughed; *gen.* in *comp.* **Stale-fallows.**

**Brks.**$^1$ When asked if hares are likely to be found on a piece of ploughed land a keeper might reply, 'No, sir, them vallers beant staayle enough.' **Hmp.**$^1$ [Lisle *Husbandry* (1757).]

**4.** Slow, sluggish.

**I.W.**$^1$ What a stale boy that is; **I.W.**$^2$ The bwoy sims terbul stale to-day.

**5.** Tired, sated. Cf. **stall**, *sb.*$^1$ **16.**

**Cor.** First she thot a 'mazin' deal 'bout en; then time made her mind get stale of en, Phillpotts *Prophets* (1897) 345.

**6.** *Obs.* Unfertile, barren.

**Peb.** A maiden stale, for lucre's sake, Such was my motive then, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 46, ed. 1817.

**7.** Of horses' legs: puffed and bent with old age or hard work.

**w.Som.**$^1$ Poor old 'oss, he's a-come ter'ble stale in his legs, but he's middlin' hearty like. [There is a general tumefaction, and the legs are said to be gourdy, fleshy or stale, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 342.]

**8.** *v.* *Obs.* To sicken, disgust. Cf. **stall**, *sb.*$^1$ **16.**

**Rnf.** The abjuration oath . . . will stale a great many that we might otherwise have depended upon as friendly parties to us, Wodrow *Corres.* (1709–31) I. 49, ed. 1843.

[**1.** And notemuge to putte in ale, Whether it be moyste or stale, Chaucer *C. T.* B. 1954.]

**STALE**, see **Steal**, *v.*$^1$, *sb.*$^2$

**STALE FISHING**, *phr.* *Obs.* Sc. Fishing by means of a 'stell-net' (q.v.). Cf. **stell**, *sb.*$^2$ **5.**

**Rs.** The herrings are the only fish caught in this coast, except a few salmon caught at stale fishing, *Statist. Acc.* XII. 270 (Jam.).

**STALK**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Hrf. Suf. w.Cy. Also written **stawk** Suf.$^1$; and in form **steawk** s.Lan.$^1$ nw.Der.$^1$ [stǭk, stǫək.] **1.** A handle; the stem of anything. Cf. **stowk.**

**Sc.** (A.W.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **s.Lan.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **s.Not.** Ah've bruck the stalk o' ma pipe (J.P.K.). **Suf.**$^1$ The handle of a whip, and perhaps of some other implements. **w.Cy.** The stem of a tree (Hall.).

**2.** A very thin man. Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876).

**STALK**, *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* Hrt. A stack, a shock of corn, &c. Cf. **stook**, *sb.*$^1$

Clover cocks or stalks, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. i. 97.

**STALK**, *sb.*$^3$ Sc. A quantity.

**Dmf.** She has got a stalk of temper, i.e. is very passionate, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 354.

**STALK**, *v.* Nhp. War. Glo. Oxf. Also in forms **stauk** Oxf.$^1$; **stawks**, **stolk** Glo. [stǭk, stǫək.] **1.** To clog, adhere.

**Nhp.**$^1$ A term used by agricultural labourers when a field receives deeply and retains the impress of horses' feet. 'It stalks so as horses can't come on the land; us war forced to dibble it in.' **War.**$^3$ 'It stalks so' would mean to impede the horses by clogging their shoes, and the plough, or drill, or other implement, by clogging it. **Oxf.** Baker *Gl.* (1854).

Hence (1) **Stalked**, *ppl. adj.* covered with mud in walking; (2) **Stalking**, *ppl. adj.*, (3) **Stalky**, *adj.* wet and miry, clayish.

(1) **Oxf.**$^1$ (2) **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 408; *Gl.* (1851). (3) **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 408; **Glo.**$^1$ The ground is very stalky; how it do gaux.

**2.** Of cattle: to trample wet pasture land. Glo. (H.S.H.)

**STALK, STALKEN**, see **Stake**, *v.*$^3$, **Storken.**

**STALKER**, *sb.* n.Cy. Ken. [stǭ·kə(r).] **1.** *Obs.* A fowler. n.Cy. Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **2.** A crab-pot or trap made of hoops and nets. Ken.$^1$

**STALKETY**, *v.* and *adv.* Som. [stǭ·kəti.] **1.** *v.* To move in a cautious, noiseless manner.

You thought just to stalkety roun' like, under the shade o' the leaf like, Raymond *Charity Chance* (1896) vii.

**2.** *adv.* Cautiously, in a stalking, noiseless manner.

**w.Som.**$^1$ Mus goo stau·kutee raewn dhee·uzh yuur kau·ndur, uul·s dhu kauk·s-l au·l urn aew·t.

**STALKY**, *sb.* Not. [stǭ·ki.] A game; see below.

**s.Not.** A kind of hide-and-seek in which the players are divided into two equal bands, the seekers and the sought (J.P.K.).

**STALL**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **sta** Sc. Nhb.$^1$ Lan.; **staa** S. & Ork.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ Cum.$^4$; **staal** I.W.$^1$; **stahl** Cum.; **stalld** Lei.$^1$ Nhp.$^1$ War.$^3$; **stau** N.Cy.$^1$ w.Yks.$^1$ Nhp.$^1$; **staul** N.Cy.$^1$; **staw** Sc. N.Cy.$^2$ Nhb.$^1$ Cum.$^4$ w.Yks.$^1$ Lan.$^1$ ne.Lan.$^1$ e.Lan.$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$ Chs.$^{123}$ s.Chs.$^1$ Stf.$^1$ nw.Der.$^1$ Not.$^3$; **stawl** w.Yks. e.Lan.$^1$; **stawll** w.Yks.; **sthole** Wxf.$^1$ n.Yks.; **sto** Lakel.$^2$ Cum.$^{14}$ Wm. n.Lan.$^1$ ne.Lan.$^1$ m.Lan.$^1$; **stole** n.Yks. Lin.$^1$; **stor** Chs.$^3$; **storr** Lan. Chs.$^3$; **stow** Nhb.$^1$ s.Wm. w.Yks. s.Lan.$^1$; **stowe** Cum.$^1$ [stǭl, stǫəl; stǭ.] **1.** *sb.* A cattle-shed; a stable.

**Wxf.**$^1$ A room for cattle, through which is the passage into the house. **Not.** (J.H.B.) **Som.** Across the barton, and through the open gate, beyond the empty stalls, Raymond *Tryphena* (1895) 14.

**2.** A shed; a temporary hut; a sheepfold or shelter. Cum. (E.W.P.), Nhp.$^1$ **3.** *Obs.* A doorless pew of a church. n.Cy. Grose (1790) *Suppl.* e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **4.** An apparatus into which a cow's head is put while she is being milked. Oxf.$^1$ *MS. add.*

**5.** A covering for a thumb or finger; a bandage.

**Oxf.** (G.O.), **Brks.**$^1$ **w.Mid.** Hullo! Got your finger in a stall? (W.P.M.) **I.W.**$^1$

**6.** A section of coal measured off for a miner to get.

**s.Stf.** As I lay a holin' in my stall I thought o' yo', Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1894) 23.

Hence **Stall-man**, *sb.* a sub-contractor in charge of a stall or working place. n.Cy. *Reports Mines.* **7.** A station for placing a 'stake-net' or 'stake-hang' (q.v.).

**Som.** Mr. Norton has received instructions to sell by auction . . . 26 Fishing Stalls in a good position under Brean Down, *Weston Merc.* (Oct. 27, 1883); (W.F.R.)

**8.** *Comp.* (1) **Stall-fed**, fed in the stall; brought up by hand; *fig.* pampered, dainty; fed to satiety; (2) **-tree**, the upper beam in front of a manger; a stake in a cow-house to which an ox or cow is tied; (3) **-wean**, a female stall-keeper.

(1) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Nhb.**$^1$ He's staa-fed or he waddent be see saacy. **Lakel.**$^2$, **w.Yks.**$^1$, **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.** We saw a man, not great-boned or large-sized of himself, so stall-fed as that his legs were not able to carry his body, Brereton *Travels* (1634–5) in *Cheth. Soc. Pub.* (1844) I. 51. **Lin.**$^1$ (2) **Cai.**$^1$, **Rnf.** (Jam.) (3) **n.Yks.**$^2$

**9.** Phr. *to stand one's stall*, to keep to one's course.

**n.Lin.** 'I shall stand my stall if I döan't sell a penn'orth,' i.e. I shall adhere to the course I have chosen whatever happens (M.P.).

**10.** A surfeit, disrelish; a feeling of dislike or aversion.

**Sc.** Sinclair *Obs.* (1782) 129 (Jam.). **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **s.Sc.** A perfect staw that sort, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Dec. 8, 1900). **Lnk.** Ye ha'e hung aboot me for a towmond or mair, But noo ye ha'e gi'en me a staw, Thomson *Leddy May* (1883) 112. **Gall.** He had gotten a staw of the red soldiers, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) v.

**11.** An annoyance, nuisance.

**s.Sc.** It's a perfeck staw the like o' this wark, Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 167. **Bwk.** To spread their devilry and plagues, And make this life a staw, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 59. **Nhb.**$^1$ He's a fair staw.

**12.** A slow, weary gait or action.

**w.Yks.** Of a horse that is slowly refusing to work, either through weariness or stupidity, it would be said, 'It leuks like a stall does yond,' that is, not the horse, but the action of the horse, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 9, 1898).

**13.** *v.* To place, set, fix. n.Cy. (K.), N.Cy.$^2$, Cum.$^4$

**14.** With *with*: to live with, to take up one's abode with.

**w.Sus.** Depend on it, it is the young 'un; 'e never could stall with the old cat, Gordon *Vill. and Doctor* (1897) 138.

**15.** *Obs.* To feed; to make fat; to feed in the stall as distinct from feeding in the pasture.

**Lin.** Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695). [A few are stalled on oil-cake and hay, Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 394.]

**16.** To surfeit, satiate; to sicken; to cloy, satisfy, stuff; to disgust; to cause to disrelish; freq. in *pp.*

**Sc.** Oor stammacks to staw, Donald *Poems* (1867) 14. **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Per.** I'll gust ye till ye staw, man, Stewart *Character* (1857) 137; A' that mith sta' your pride, Spence *Poems* (1898) 34. **Fif.** Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 19. **Ayr.** His French ragout, Or olio that wad staw a sow, Burns *To a Haggis*, st. 5. **Slk.** I never was sae sune stawed wi' eisters in ma life, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 200. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Wgt.** Poor Betty at length got stawed, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 376. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ We gat hard dumplin till we war staa'd on't. **Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.** I's startin' to stowe, I mun gang, Gwordie Greenup *Yance a Year* (1873) 14; **Cum.**$^1$ Plenty o' butter wad sto a dog; **Cum.**$^4$ **Wm.** Sup awae et it while thoos stoet, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 25. **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.) **n.Yks.** Aut əts varə rətch iz varə stolin (W.H.); **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^{124}$ **Lan.** Th' same relief as th' waytercress when aw were sta'd wi' beef, Doherty *N. Barlow* (1884) 53; **Lan.**$^1$ Aw'm stalled at last; aw couldn't find another corner shuz what aw did. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^1$ Everyone tries to eat as many pancakes as he or she possibly can. Anyone who is stawed, that is, who cannot get through his pancakes, is carried out by the rest and tumbled on to the midden (s.v. Shrove Tuesday); **Chs.**$^3$, **s.Chs.**$^1$, **Stf.**$^1$ **Der.** The man eat so much that he was stawed (H.R.);

**Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Not.** When the helping's so big I'm stawed afore I begin, Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 47. **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ I've ta'en it while I'm fairly stalled. **Lei.** We stalled them with pudding (C.E.); **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ You've quite stallded me. **War.**$^3$ **ne.Wor.** She is so heavy-handed, she quite stalled me to-day (J.W.P.). **Shr.**$^1$ The child conna finish the pŭddin'—'er's stalled. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Sus.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Stawsome**, *adj.* nauseous, disgusting; (2) **Stoling**, *sb.* a large, satisfying lump of anything.

(1) **Abd.** Downricht stawsome grows their din, Shelley *Flowers* (1868) 81. **Twd.** The abominable meats and drinks o' this stawsome hole, Buchan *J. Burnet* (1898) 182. (2) **Lin.**$^1$ You have given me a stoling of rud.

**17.** With *off*: to refuse, disrelish.

**Not.**$^2$ That horse is ill; he is beginning to stall off his food.

**18.** To choke. Nhb. (Hall.), Nhb.$^1$ **19.** To weary, tire, fatigue; *gen.* in *pp.*

**Sc.** I trow an hour o't wad staw them, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) i. **Ayr.** I whyles was so stawed o't, I wished in bitterness that auld mother Eve had been a Jenny Wullock, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 156. **Wgt.** I humm'd an' I ha'd till I'm sure she was stawed, Fraser *Poems* (1885) 64. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.** *N. & Q.* (1857) 2nd S. iv. 138. **Lakel.**$^2$ Ah dar say, some o' ye's sto'ed o' this riapment week efter week. **Wm.** Thoo wants t'double-harness gay strangly,—An' seems ta be stoat a bein yokked single-gear, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 31. **n.Yks.** It wəd stōl onibodi tə wēt əz ā ev tə wēt (W.H.); **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^4$ Ah's . . . stalled o' mah leyfe, 285. **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Ah's fair stall'd oot. **m.Yks.**$^1$ Thou'd stall a tôad out. **w.Yks.** Niver noabody had as mich to put up wi as me, aw'm fair stawll'd, Hartley *Budget* (1871) 70; **w.Yks.**$^{135}$ **Lan.** Tha'd fair stow a grooin three! Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 95; It [the rain] would ha' stode a clatch o' ducks, Waugh *Sneck-Bant* (1868) i. **e.Lan.**$^1$, **m.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.** So tha't noan stalled o' me yet, it seems, *Owd Peter*, ii. **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ A person is tired by a long walk, but stalled by a chattering companion. **Nhp.**$^1$ **Sus.**$^1$ Aint you fairly stalled of waiting?

Hence (1) **Stallation**, *sb.* tiredness, weariness; also used *attrib.*; (2) **Staller**, *sb.* one who is soon tired.

(1) **w.Yks.** It tuke a bit o' time to bring me tut stallation point, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 15; *Yks. Wkly. Post* (July 3, 1897). (2) **w.Yks.** 'It's a staller, is yond.' A person who is not dogged and tenacious of purpose is a staller, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 9, 1898).

**20.** To stop; to bring to a standstill; to stay, hinder; to stick fast; to founder.

**n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Lan.** You munno' put too much weight on it, or it'll storr th' engine (C.J.B.); **Lan.**$^1$ A horse if pulled up when drawing a cart is stawed. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^1$ When a cart is so heavily loaded that the horse cannot draw it, he is said to be stawed; **Chs.**$^{23}$, **s.Chs.**$^1$ **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Der.**$^1$ A horse is said to be stall'd when fast in a dirt-hole; **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.**$^3$ **s.Not.** A ploughboy whose plough is stopped by a root which he cannot plough through is stawed; so is a cart which cannot be moved out of a rut into which it has got; so is a player at some game of skill who is baffled and unable to go on (J.P.K.). **Rut.**$^1$ A labourer on the roads tells how he had made it too rough for his bitter enemy, the traction-engine, to ascend the hill: 'I stalled her!' 'The engine was stalled on Uppingham Hill, seemingly.' **Lei.**$^1$ The roods wur so bad i' the paak, that the waggon wur welly stallded. **Nhp.**$^1$ The waggon was welly stallded in the wood; **Nhp.**$^2$, **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**$^3$, **Shr.**$^1$

Hence **Stawheft**, *sb.* in phr. *at stawheft*, at a standstill, obliged to rest.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ 'At stawheft' is said of horses who are stawed with a too heavy load, and obliged to rest at intervals. 'We'dn a terrible looad; we wun at stawheft aw the wee.'

**21.** Of a horse: to refuse to draw or move; to jib.

**w.Yks.** His horse stowed ut bottham o' th' hill, an' it wouldn't stur a peg fur (D.L.); **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.** Fro' that day till it deed, it [an ass] wanted doctorin' wi' th' same physic, or else it stowed whenever he put it to its wark, Mellor *Uncle Owdem* (1865) 7, ed. 1867; *N. & Q.* (1857) 2nd S. iii. 471. **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^{13}$, **nw.Der.**$^1$

**22.** With *off*: to dissuade. War. (J.R.W.) **23.** To delay; to put off till another occasion; also with *off*.

**s.Lan.**$^1$ **Lei.** 'To stall a debt,' to forbear it for a time, *Leycester Corresp.* 45 (Hall.).

**STALL**, *sb.*$^2$ Lan. Not. Lon. Aus. [stǭl.] A pretence, trick, blind; an equivocation. Also in *comp.* **Stall-off.**

**Lan.**$^1$ Tae no notice on him—it's nobbut a stall-off. **Not.** (J.H.B.) **Lon.** Women who go about with . . . gammy lace, for a stall-off, in case they meet the master, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 424. [**Aus.** I was gatherin' cattle, I was. I drew some up just for a stall, and had a good look, Boldrewood *Robbery* (1888) II. xii.]

**STALL**, see **Stale**, *v.*$^3$

**STALLACKING**, *ppl. adj.* n.Lin.$^1$ [sta·ləkin.] Big, strong, tall. 'Well, she is a stallakin' lass an' noä mistaake.'

**STALLAGE**, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sus.$^1$ A frame on which casks are placed in a cellar. Cf. **stalder.**

**STALLD**, see **Stall**, *sb.*$^1$

**STALLENGE**, *sb.* and *v.* *Obs.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Also in forms **stalenge** n.Cy. w.Yks.; **stallange, stallinge** Sc. **1.** *sb.* The duty paid to the magistrate of a burgh for liberty to erect a stall during a market; a dial. form of 'stallage.'

**Sc.** (Jam.); It is ordained that ilk stranger sall either agree with the Provost of the burgh in the best form as he may, or else ilk mercat daye sall paye to him ane halfpennie [as duty for stall or stand]. And in the auld forme of customes it is called the stallange of the mercate, Skene *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 131.

Hence **Stallenger**, *sb.* one who pays money to a borough or corporation for the right of carrying on a stall or business; also used *attrib.*

**Sc.** A foreign merchant who sets up a stall in a burgh for the sale of his goods during a fair or market (Jam.); A person not a free man, who for a small consideration to his corporation is allowed to carry on business for one year (*ib.*). **Elg.** William Young, stallinger, induellar in this burgh, Cramond *Kirk Session Rec.* (1897) 16.

**2.** *v.* To compound for anything by the year or number. n.Cy. Grose (1790). w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781).

**STALLIONS**, *sb. pl.* Yks. Lin. [sta·liənz.] The cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum.* Also in *comb.* **Stallions and mares.** n.Yks., w.Yks. (B. & H.), n.Lin.$^1$

**STALLYOCH**, *sb.* *Obs.* Gall. A thick stalk of grain standing by itself. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**STALWART**, *adj.* Sc. Also in forms **stalliard, stalward.** **1.** Of persons: valiant, stout, vigorous; stately, gallant.

**Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Abd.** Ye'll be a stalliard fellow wi' your spurs ringing on the causey and your yard of cold iron at your hip! Cobban *Angel* (1898) 68. **Lnk.** That stalward Duke's so fierce and keen, Graham *Writings* (1883) I. 109.

**2.** Hard, severe. Sc. (C.D.) **3.** Of inanimate things: stout, strong. Sc. (*ib.*) **4.** Stormy, tempestuous, fierce.

**Sc.** John Knox, that valyant Conquerour, That stood in many stalward stour, Rogers *Reformers* (1874) 104. **Abd., Per.** That's been a stal'art day (G.W.). **Fif.** Scougin' themsel's . . . Aside . . . Their Lares and their household gods Frae siccan stalwart weather, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 187. **Lnk.** That rapid river and stalward stream, Graham *Writings* (1883) I. 158.

**STALWORTH(E**, *adj.* Sc. Stf. Brave and strong.

**Slk.** A stalworthe man, and sterne was he, Borland *Yarrow* (1890) 42. **s.Stf.** You'll see as we're a pretty stalworth set o' people, Murray *John Vale* (1890) xxiv.

[Be he never swa stalworth and wyght, Hampole *Pr. C.* (c. 1340) 689.]

**STAM**, *sb.*$^1$ Rut. Nhp. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Bdf. s.Cy. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Also in forms **starm** Bdf.; **staum** Nhp.$^1$; **stom** se.Wor.$^1$ Glo.$^1$ Oxf.$^1$ Bdf. [stæm; stom.] A stem, stalk; a trunk or stump of a tree; an arm of a tree.

**Nhp.**$^1$ The bean staums run in my hand. **Wor.** (H.K.) **s.Wor.**$^1$ That old 'awthorn stam wants stockin' up. **se.Wor.**$^1$ A cabbage-stom. **Glo.** Lewis *Gl.* (1839); **Glo.**$^1$ **Oxf.**$^1$ Dwun't gi' they thar pigs n' moor cabbage stoms (s.v. Things). **Bdf.** (Hall.), (J.W.B.) **Sur.** No moss grows on their trunks, or 'stams,' as they are generally called in woodland dialect, Son of Marshes *Within an Hour of Lond.* (ed. 1894) 209. **Sus.** (F.E.), **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.) **e.Hmp.** There's bin a robin nest three year runnin' in a old stam in our gardin (W.M.E.F.).

Hence **Stam-wood**, *sb.* the roots of trees removed from the earth.

**Rut.** Sternberg *Dial.* (1851). **Nhp.**$^2$ **s.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Sus.** Ray (1691); **Sus.**$^{12}$, **Hmp.**$^1$

[Dan. *stamme*, a stem, trunk, stock (Larsen).]

**STAM**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^2$ Nhp. e.An. [stæm.] **1.** *v.* To astonish; to overcome with amazement.

**e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** A lot o' things that kinder stammed me, Spilling *Giles* (1872) 7; He was stammed that she should be so careless, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 7. **Suf.** I was wholly stammed an' what to do I di'n't know, Fison *Merry Suf.* (1899) 38; **Suf.**$^1$ **Ess.** I was that stammed that I didn't know what to be after (F.G.B.).

Hence (1) **Stamming**, (*a*) *ppl. adj.* great, fine, excellent, 'stunning'; (*b*) *adv.* very, exceedingly; (*c*) *int.* astonishing! surprising! (2) **Stammingly**, (*a*) *adv.* very, extremely; excellently, finely; (*b*) *adj.* excellent, profuse.

(1, *a*) **Nrf.** A stamming babby (G.E.D.); What a stammen lot o' paaple! A. B. K. *Wright's Fortune* (1885) 10. **Suf.**$^1$ He's a stammin fellah. (*b*) **Nrf.** His mouth is stammin' sweet; ah, and he's right on lovely, Gillett *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 16. **Suf.** How stammin cow'd tis now-a-days, *New Suf. Garl.* (1866) 271. (*c*) **e.An.**$^2$ (2, *a*) **Nhp.**$^2$ Old Gaffer Garlick's gwain an stamminly. **Suf.** We're all stammenly set up about that there corn bill, *New Suf. Garl.* (1866) 271. (*b*) **Nhp.**$^2$ The beer was stamminly.

**2.** *sb.* A matter of amazement. e.An.$^1$

**STAM**, *v.*$^2$ ? *Obs.* Slk. (Jam.) To strike down the feet with violence in walking.

'To gang stammin',' to walk forward in a furious manner.

**STAMACH, STAMACK**, see **Stomach.**

**STAM·BANG**, *adv.* Cor. [**stæ·m·bæŋ.**] Plump down, with violence.

I'd heave thee stam bang in the detch, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 36; **Cor.**$^2$

**STAME, STAMER**, see **Steem, Stemmer.**

**STAMERN**, see **Stammareen.**

**STAMFISH**, *adj.* Sc. (Jam.) Also written **stamphish** w.Lth. Rxb.; and in form **stumfish** Twd. [**sta·mfiʃ.**]

**1.** Strong, robust; coarse; rank.

**Twd.** Applied to grain when growing. **Rxb.**

**2.** Unruly, unmanageable. w.Lth.

**STAMICK, STAMMAGER**, see **Stomach, Stomacher.**

**STAMMAGUST**, *sb.* n.Sc. (Jam.) A disgust at any kind of food.

**STAMMAREEN**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in forms **staamerin, stamern, stammeron.** The helmsman's seat in a boat; the end seat fore and aft.

(*Coll.* L.L.B.); His tail lay i da eft stammeron, an' his head across da fore taft, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 104; If I'd been beside him, whin he guid inunder da staamerin o' wir boat. The somewhat bulky 'pigs' [jars] wrapped in paper lay in the stamern, *Sh. News* (June 25, 1898); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**STAMMEL**, see **Stample.**

**STAMMELY**, *adj.* *Obs.* Ken. Having an awkward gait, taking wide steps.

A great stammely wench (K., s.v. Strammerly).

**STAMMER**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lei. Also in forms **staumer** Sc. Cld. (Jam.); **stawmer** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.$^1$; **stommer** Lei.$^1$ [**sta·mə(r.**] **1.** *v.* To stagger, stumble, totter; to walk with heavy, awkward, unsteady steps; to blunder. Cf. **stample, stummer.**

**Sc.** The horse stammers, *Scoticisms* (1787) 84. **Bnff.**$^1$ **Abd.** Sae ben I stammer'd to the ha', jouked, an' ga'e a scrape or twa, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 6, ed. 1873. **Cld.** (Jam.) **Rnf.** I'm but a stirk Wha tentless staumers i' the mirk, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 91. **Ayr.** The doited beastie stammers, Burns *Willie Chalmers*, st. 1. **Dmf.** We slowly staumer on between the guid an' ill, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 64. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.** Witness. 'Aa catched his legs i' passin an' stammered.' Attorney. 'You staggered?' Witness. 'No; aa stammered' (R.O.H.). **Cum.**$^3$ While t'oald yoad went stammerin' heam; **Cum.**$^4$ **w.Yks.** Grandfather's very stammering, though 'e's lisher of his feet than uncle (F.P.T.).

Hence (1) **Stammerel** or **Staumrel**, (*a*) *sb.* an awkward blunderer; a blockhead; (*b*) *adj.* half-witted; (2) **Stammering**, *ppl. adj.* rude, noisy; awkward, blundering.

(1, *a*) **Abd.** The stammrel gaed stampin right through the buss, Shelley *Flowers* (1868) 207. **Ayr.** (Jam.) (*b*) **Rnf.** My stupid auld muse often lurks o' the gait, But goes staumering about like a staumeral gowk, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 163. **Ayr.** Staumrel, corky-headed, graceless gentry, Burns *Brigs of Ayr* (1787) l. 170; (Jam.) (2) **Bnff.**$^1$, **Ayr.** (Jam.)

**2.** To hesitate, falter.

**Lnk.** Oh, man, ye needna stammer owre that simple maitter: jist tell him there's ten o' them an' be dune wi't, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) II. 91. **Lei.**$^1$ Wha' dyee stan' stommerin' theer fur? A'll non 'urt ye! [said to a lad afraid to pass by a dog].

Hence **Stammerel**, *sb.* a stammerer; one who falters in speech. Ayr. (Jam.) **3.** *sb.* A stumble, stagger; the act of walking with heavy, awkward steps.

**Bnff.**$^1$ **Lnk.** Feet up, an expression used by carters when the horse makes a stammer, McIndoe *Poems* (1805) 60. **Edb.** [They] were baith a wee ramgeed wi' whisky, Which gart them mony a stammer gie, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 160. **Gall.** Wi' a stammer neist he struck His han' against the wa', Scott *Gleanings* (1881) 49.

**4.** A stumbling, rough journey. **n.Yks.** A dark stammer (I.W.).

**5.** An attempt. **N.I.**$^1$ Ye didn't make a bad stammer at it.

[**1.** Stamerynge, in goyng, *idem quod* stakerynge, K., waveryng, H. (*Prompt.*)]

**STAMMER**, *v.*$^2$ Lei.$^1$ Also in form **stommer.** [**sta·mə(r).**] To make a noise with the feet; to stamp.

**STAMMER**, *sb.*$^2$ Sus.$^1$ [**stæ·mə(r).**] The fresh shoot of a tree which has been cut back.

**STAMMEREL**, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Sc. (Jam.) Friable stone.

**STAMMERERS**, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* Sc. Detached pieces of limestone.

**Rnf.**, **Lnk.** Besides the regular strata, a great number of detached pieces called stammerers are, in many places of the parish, imbedded in clay, Ure *Rutherglen* (1793) 259 (Jam.).

**STAMMERON, STAMMLE**, see **Stammareen, Stample.**

**STAMP**, *v.* and *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Wm. Yks. Brks. e.An. Som. Cor. [**stamp, stæmp.**] **1.** *v.* To tread. e.An.$^2$, Suf. (H.H.) **2.** *Obs.* To beat or break the awns from barley, &c.; to thresh flax.

**n.Yks.**$^1$ Gin Hob mun ha'e nowght but a hardin' hamp, He'll coom nae mair, nowther to berry nor stamp. **Som.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

Hence **Stamper**, *sb.* a 'stamp'; an implement used to knock off the spears from barley grains. w.Som.$^1$

**3.** *Obs.* To print: used of cotton material, &c.

**Wm.** I hed on me new stampt gawn, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 54.

**4.** *sb. pl.* A mining term: a machine used for crushing ore. Cf. **stompses.**

**Cor.** The clanking sound of the stamps did not seem out of place, O'Donoghue *St. Knighton* (1864) v; **Cor.**$^1$ Perpendicular wood or iron bars for crushing tin ore to powder. They beat alternately, and are worked either by water or steam; **Cor.**$^2$

Hence **Stampsman**, *sb.* a man who crushes ore by machinery.

**Cor.** The news of the accident spread like wildfire among . . . the stamps'-men and spallers, Pearce *Esther Pentreath* (1891) bk. I. i.

**5.** An implement used to knock off the spears from barley grains.

**w.Som.**$^1$ It is a square frame with a number of knife-like, parallel bars fixed across it. The tool is completed by an arched iron passing from side to side of the frame, to which is fixed an upright, cross-headed handle. It is used by forcibly jumping it up and down upon the heap of grain. The use of this implement is now much declining, because in the modern process of steam thrashing the grain is well cleared of its spear by the machine.

**6.** A mining term: a small hole made with a pick for the insertion of a wedge in a bed of coal or stone. Nhb.$^1$ Nhb., Dur. Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **7.** A landing-place at Wisbeach; see below.

**Cmb.**$^1$ By the side of the Great Bridge. Boxes perforated with holes, and containing fish, were moored here. The Stamp was removed when the new bridge was made.

**8.** *pl.* Gun-wads. Brks.$^1$ **9.** *Comp.* (1) **Stamp·coil** or **·cole**, a small rick; see below; (2) **·crab**, one who treads heavily; (3) **·cutter**, a punch for cutting gun-wads; (4) **·strain**, to cure sprains by stamping on them; (5) **·strainer**, one who cures sprains by stamping on them.

(1) **Dmf.** The hay is first collected into small heaps called coils or coles; then of a number of these combined a larger heap is formed, as much perhaps as would be a cart-load. These are called stamp-coles, and are erected in the field. . . The name of stamp-cole has most probably originated from the operation of stamping or tramping the hay into a compact state (Jam.); Their corn's put up in 'stamp-coles' and in 'thrieves,' Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 339. (2) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **w.Yks.** *ib. MS. add.* (M.) (3) **Brks.**$^1$ (4) **Nhb.** This stamp-straining is practised in that county, and is said to have great efficacy, Henderson *Flk-*

*Lore* (1879) v. (5) A sprained limb is bound up with it after the 'stamp-strainer' has stamped upon it with his foot, *ib.*

**STAMP**, *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* Sc. A trap; a snare.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Rnf.** Man sets the stamp. . . For me I ne'er gaed near't but twice, And ance was wi' some neighbour mice, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 65. **Lth.** A strong badger stamp, Thomson *Poems* (1819) 111.

**STAMP**, *sb.*$^3$ *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) The cramp.

**STAMPERS**, *sb. pl.* n.Lin.$^1$ [**sta·mpəz.**] The shins of beef.

**STAMPING**, *sb.* Shr.$^2$ [**sta·mpin.**] Holes in a horse's shoe.

**STAMPLE**, *v.* Sc. Dev. Also in forms **stammel** Dmf.; **stammle** Sc. (Jam.) [**sta·m(p)l.**] **1.** To stumble, stagger, totter; to stumble accidentally into a place where one should not have gone. Cf. **stammer**, *v.*$^1$

**Sc.** I stammlit in upon them when they were courtin' (Jam.). **Slk.** Andrew used to come stamplin' in to court me, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 84, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** The auld gudeman came stamplin ben, Telfer *Border Ballads* (1824) *Kerlyn's Broche.* **Dmf.** A stammeling, sliddering brute of a horse, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 159.

**2.** With *abroad*: to tread upon.

**n.Dev.** 'A striv'th vor stample 'e abroad, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 90.

**STAMPOINTED**, *ppl. adj.* Nrf. Suf. Also in form **stumpointed** Suf. Bewildered, overcome with astonishment. Cf. **stam**, *v.*$^1$

**Nrf., Suf.** He fared stampointed (E.G.P.). **Suf.** A hunted rabbit [who] in its fright ran against the dogs and tumbled over was said to be stumpointed. . . I have heard it . . . said of a rabbit baffled by dogs in a ditch, Moor *MS.* (Hall.)

**STAM-RAM**, *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Sc. [**sta·m·ram.**] **1.** *v.* To go into anything heedlessly; to walk noisily and roughly. Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.$^1$ Cf. **ramstam.** **2.** *sb.* Noisy, rough walking. Bnff.$^1$, Cld. (Jam.) **3.** A rude, noisy person. *ib.* **4.** *adv.* Rudely, noisily.

**Bnff.**$^1$ He geed stam-ram through the new-shaven carrits an' trampit them a' doon. **Cld.** (Jam.)

**STAN, STANACLE**, see **Stand, Stannicle.**

**STANARD**, *sb.* Yks. Lin. [**sta·nəd.**] **1.** A collection of stones on the banks of a river. w.Yks.$^1$ Cf. **stanner.** **2.** A yard in which stones are deposited. Lin.$^1$

**STANART**, see **Standard.**

**STANCE**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **stanse.** [**stans.**] **1.** *sb.* A standing-place, station; a position; a standstill, halt.

**Sc.** (Jam.); It seems your French trade, Sir, is at a stance, Kirkton *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 388. **Cai.**$^1$ **Rnf.** On guard he sat For hours, ae scourie winter nicht, Upon a stance a story's hicht, Young *Pictures* (1865) 155. **Ayr.** All this I could see from my stance at the kirk yett, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 180. **Edb.** I stood on the forestairs, where I had taken my stance, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 16. **Dmf.** The longest stance, however, was the Beacon Hill, where the breath was snell and the prospect wide and fair, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 28. **Wgt.** Losh me! gif I had ae fut i' the grave, I wad kick a peat to its richt stance wi' the ither, *Good Wds.* (1881) 402.

**2.** A site; an area for building upon; also in *comp.* **Building-stance.**

**Sc.** (Jam.); He conducted the technicalities concerning the cutting up the Saints-well-haugh into building-stances, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) iii. **Sh.I.** Ta big on nae stance but da Rock o' Ages, J. H. *Da Last Foy* (1896) 7. **Or.I.** Ye speak o' puin' doon houses, and seekin' new stances, Vedder *Sketches* (1832) 20. **Cai.**$^1$ **Bnff.** A stance for a church and Manse was soon after obtained on this spot, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 361. **Frf.** At the top of the roads there is a stance for circuses, Barrie *Minister* (1891) xi. **e.Lth.** There's a guid stance for a bit hoose on the high grund, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 232.

**3.** A stall; a separate place for each animal in a stable. Cai.$^1$ **4.** *v.* To station.

**Sc.** He ne'er advanc'd from the place he was stanc'd, Ritson *Sc. Sngs.* (1794) II. 66 (Jam.). **Per.** The fiddler loon . . . Was cannily stanced in his seat on a hill, Ford *Harp* (1893) 371. **Fif.** Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 169.

[**1.** OFr. *estance*, a condition, situation (Burguy).]

**STANCH**, see **Staunch**, *v.*$^1$

**STANCHEL**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Dur. Yks. Nhp. Hnt. Also in forms **stainchil** N.Cy.$^1$; **stanchil** Nhp.$^1$ Hnt.; **stenchal** Cai.$^1$; **stenchel** N.I.$^1$; **stenchil** n.Yks.$^1$; **stencil** w.Yks.$^5$; **stensel** Sc.; **stenshill** n.Yks.$^2$ [**sta·nʃl; ste·nʃl.**] **1.** A 'stanchion'; an iron or wooden window-bar. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*), Cai.$^1$, Lth., Slk. (Jam.), N.I.$^1$, Dur.$^1$ **2.** A door-post.

**n.Cy.** (Hall.), **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Dur.** Meg was still at the door, half-leaning on the stanchel, Guthrie *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 48. **n.Yks.**$^{12}$, **w.Yks.**$^5$

**3.** A window-sill. Nhp.$^1$, Hnt. (T.P.F.) Cf. **stanchion.**

[Round about the said tomb-stone, both at the sides and at either end, were set up neat stanchells of wood, Davies *Anc. Rites* (ed. 1672) 118 (Hall.).]

**STANCHEL**, *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. n.Cy. Also in form **stanchil** N.Cy.$^1$ The kestrel, *Tinnunculus alaudarius.* Cf. **stannel.**

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Edb.** O Sir, ye'er but a stanchel, or else a ring-tailed kite, Maidment *Garland* (1824) 52, ed. 1868. **Slk.** The stanchel an' the merlin chatterin' frae the cushat's nest, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 34, ed. 1866. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **N.Cy.**$^1$

**STANCHER**, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Also in forms **staincher** Ayr.; **stanecher** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **stencher** Slg. Cum.$^1$; **stensher** Cum.$^4$ [**sta·nʃər; ste·nʃər.**] A stancheon; an iron bar for a window.

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Slg.** For standin' good for Willie Band He whistles through the stenchers, In jail this day, Galloway *Poems* (1792) 52. **Ayr.** A wicket was opened in the doors, ribbed with iron stainchers on the outside, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) i. **Cum.**$^{14}$

**STANCHION**, *sb.* Nhp.$^1$ A window-sill. Cf. **stanchel**, *sb.*$^1$ **3.**

**STANCLE**, see **Steinkle.**

**STAND**, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **stan** Sc. Cai.$^1$ Bnff.$^1$; **stann** Dev.$^1$; **stawn** Sc. (Jam.) [**stan(d, ston(d, stænd.**]

**I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense*: (1) **Staan**, (2) **Staand**, (3) **Stan**, (4) **Staun**, (5) **Sthoane**, (6) **Stoane**, (7) **Ston**, (8) **Stond.**

(1) **m.Yks.**$^1$ (2) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 207. **S. & Ork.**$^1$ (3) **Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** Ye'll maybe hae some diffeekwalty in stannin yer grun, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) viii. **Nhb.** Stannin' like a statty, Pease *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 48. **Cum.**$^3$ I was stan'in at t'time aback o' t'ticket wole, 152. **n.Yks.**$^4$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 35. **w.Yks.**$^2$ **Lan.** A woman stan'in mang the wicks, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 60. **e.Lan.**$^1$ **Not.** I were stanning again this very gate, Prior *Renie* (1895) 191. **Lin.** What atta stannin' theer fur? Tennyson *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 17. **n.Lin.**$^1$, **sw.Lin.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$ **Brks.** Stan' a school-bwoy up in a pulpit, Hayden *Round our Vill.* (1901) 164. **e.Dev.** He stan'th behāine our woll, Pulman *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 9. (4) **Sc.** (Jam.); What d'ye mean ye auld gomeril, staunin' in weet tattie dreels? Swan *Gates of Eden* (1895) xiv. **Lnk.** Forth the hoary biggins staun Strang as for centuries they stood, Young *Lochlomond* (1872) 78. (5, 6) **Wxf.**$^1$ (7) **Lan.** Ston wheer thou art, Waugh *Hermit Cobbler*, i.; **Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ (8) **Lan.** The big book says, 'Let him that stondeth tak' heed lest he fall,' Banks *Manch. Man* (1876) xxviii. **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.** Had got that crampled i' th' legs wi' crewdlin' doun he could hardly stond, Croston *Enoch Crump* (1887) 15; **Chs.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$, **se.Wor.**$^1$ **Suf.**$^1$ Stond still, wool ye.

**2.** *Preterite*: (1) **Stayhd**, (2) **Steaad**, (3) **Sted**, (4) **Steead**, (5) **Steed**, (6) **Steud**, (7) **Steudd**, (8) **Steude**, (9) **Steyad**, (10) **Stih'd**, (11) **Stiwd**, (12) **Stoode**, (13) **Stud**, (14) **Stude**, (15) **Stuid.**

(1) **Wm.** En than we stayhd up, Blezard *Sngs.* (ed. 1848) 34. (2) **Cum.** When ah steaad up tull em eh that fashin, Sargisson *J. Scoap* (1881) 43. (3) **Ir.** He sted there discoorsin' away, Barlow *Ghost-bereft* (1901) 93. (4) **Cum.**$^3$ Two skulls steead in a hooel, 98. **n.Yks.**$^{14}$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ Ah steead all tahm. **w.Yks.** A horse 'at steead 23 hands, *Nidderdale Alm.* (1874). (5) **ne.Sc.** The bonnie man steed still, Green *Gordonhaven* (1887) 51. **Abd.** There the humble hauddin' steed O' Skeely Kirsty, Murray *Hamewith* (1900) 6. (6) **Or.I.** There he steud, a bit aff, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 246. **Cum.**$^3$ Well I'll ga in an see, sez I, Ot rest steud leukin on, 66. **w.Yks.**$^1$ (7) **Cum.**$^1$ (8) **Wm.** The grand Cassel o' Bewley steude proudly, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 5. (9) **ne.Lan.**$^1$ (10, 11) **m.Yks.**$^1$ (12) **Lan.** A little bit of a cot that stoode by itsel, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 189. **s.Lan.**$^1$

(13) **Abd.** Ye stud at the door there, in the gloaming, *Good Wds.* (1873) 357. **n.Ir.** A stud lukin at them an' admirin' them, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 10. **Nhb.** This stud for a bargain wi' Isril, Robson *Bk. o' Ruth* (1860) iv. 7. **w.Cum.** T'sweet stud on him, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1876) 30. **s.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$, **War.** (J.R.W.), **Ess.**$^1$ **n.Dev.** Nor did she tarn her eyes again to where he stud, Zack *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 197. (14) **Sc.** I stude beside blessed Alexander Peden, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) ix. **Ayr.** He stude his country's friend, Burns *Laddies by Nith* (1789) st. 2. **Dur.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Dev.** Us stude all round looking! Burnett *Stable Boy* (1888). (15) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 207. **Cum.** My mudder she stuid, and she fain wad ha'e spoken, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 25.

**3.** *Pp.*: (1) **Steead,** (2) **Steeaden,** (3) **Stidden,** (4) **Stihdun,** (5) **Stiwdun,** (6) **Stooden,** (7) **Stoodid,** (8) **Studden,** (9) **Studen,** (10) **Studn,** (11) **Stuiden,** (12) **Stuodun.**

(1) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (2) *ib.* Thoo's steeaden a lang bit liting. **e.Yks.**$^1$ (3) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**$^1$ (4, 5) **m.Yks.**$^1$ (6) **Dmb.** What should be stooden up for, and the manfu' stand made for it, Cross *Disruption* (1844) iv. **Slk.** I hae stooden ower the bed o' death mony a time, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 212, ed. 1866. **Dur.** Mortal man can't stand what I have stooden, *Longman's Mag.* (Oct. 1896) 585. **Cum.**$^2$, **n.Yks.**$^1$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Ah've stooden theer monny a tahm. **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^{13}$, **w.Yks.**$^5$ (s.v. Shotten), **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^1$ (7) **Dev.** Th' waggin was stoodid in th' clay rucks, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 144, ed. 1871. (8) **Nhb.** Robson *Bk. o' Ruth* (1860) i. 21. **Cum.**$^1$ Thou sud ha' studden up for us. **w.Yks.** Aw wonder monny a time ha aw've studden it, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1889) 29; **w.Yks.**$^{23}$ (9) **Slg.** It would hae taen a hard-herted ane to hae studen't, Harvey *Kennethcrook* (1896) 210. (10) **s.Chs.**$^1$ (11) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 207. (12) **m.Yks.**$^1$

**II.** Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* In *comb.* with *adv.* and *prep.*: (1) **Stand again,** to withstand, oppose; (2) — **at,** to feel great aversion towards, esp. used of food; (3) — **by,** (*a*) to stand aside; (*b*) to last; (*c*) to maintain a point in law; (*d*) to give credit; (4) — **down,** to leave one's bed; to be on one's feet; (5) — **fast,** to be quiet; (6) — **for,** (*a*) to guarantee, stand surety for, be bound for; (*b*) to become sponsor for; (*c*) to sail towards; (7) — **fur,** to move back; to get out of the way; (8) — **in,** (*a*) to cost; (*b*) to fill another's place temporarily; (9) — **in for,** (*a*) see (6, *a*); (*b*) to represent, fulfil a duty for another; (10) — **in with,** to be associated with; to share the risk with; (11) — **out,** (*a*) see (7); (*b*) to uphold, agree; (12) — **over,** to warrant the quality of anything; (13) — **to,** (*a*) see (6, *b*); (*b*) to be responsible for; to make responsible; to agree to; (*c*) to confirm, insist on; (*d*) to pay attention to; (14) — **up,** (*a*) to shelter, take refuge; (*b*) to hesitate, be irresolute; to stickle; (*c*) to trifle, spend time idly; (15) — **up for,** see (6, *b*); (16) — **upon,** to insist on; (17) — **wi',** see (2); (18) — **yon(t,** see (7).

(1) **Nhb.** He's sich a way wi' him, has that lad, that there's nae stannin' again' him, Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) 112. **n.Yks.**$^4$ Thoo maun't aim ti stan' agaan what's deean. (2) **Sc.** I ne'er saw sic a soss, my stammak stude at it (Jam.). (3, *a*) **N.I.**$^1$ (*b*) **e.An.**$^2$ That horse stands by you well. (*c*) **n.Yks.** He can't stand by 't to strike at me (I.W.). **w.Yks.**$^2$ Can he stand by keeping the machine? (*d*) **Cor.** There's miners' wives cumin' here, what ben dailin to this shop nigh 'pon twenty 'eers, and so honest as the day, well now they're axin' me to stand by them, Penberthy *Warp and Woof*, 29. (4) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Wor.** (Of a sick child) 'He hasn't stood down all day,' meaning that the child had had to be nursed all day (W.C.B.). **s.Wor.** A've bin thot middlin', pore little martal, 'e 'an't never stood down not this two dahys ur moer (H.K.). (5) **Qco.** Now stand fast, Tom, Barrington *Sketches* (1830) III. vi. (6, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*), **Cai.**$^1$, **N.Cy.**$^1$ (*b*) **Cum.**$^4$, **n.Yks.**$^4$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ We s'all be varry pleeas'd if you'll stan' for oor bairn. (*c*) **Sh.I.** Keep her awa, Magnis, lat's staand for him an' ax him for a bait, *Sh. News* (June 8, 1901). (7) **Lan.** 'Ston fur,' he sheawted, 'or else it will be wus for thi boouns,' Wood *Hum. Sketches*, 20. **s.Lan.**$^1$ (8, *a*) **Per.** The whisky . . . did not in any case stand the farmer in more than twopence a gill of three glasses, Haliburton *Furth in Field* (1894) 9. **Nhb.**$^1$ These ten horses must at least in these parts stand you in six or seven pounds a piece, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 33. **Cum.**$^1$ Them lambs 'll stand me in lāal short of a pund a piece. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Lan.**$^1$ He stonds i' mooar nor his get, 16. **Not.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ It'll stan' 'im in a del o' money. **Nhp.**$^1$ It stands me in so much. **War.**$^3$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Som.** Their little jokes shall stand in a big price, Raymond *No Soul* (1899) 94. (*b*) **e.Ken.** Mrs.—— will stand in while Mrs.—— is ill (G.G.). (9, *a*) **Sc.** He has taen the farm, and his brother stan's in for him (Jam. *Suppl.*). (*b*) **n.Yks.**$^1$ Miles Deeal's church-warner this year, but Tommy Trattles stan's in for 'im. (10) **s.Not.** Shan't yer stand in wi' uz in this matter? (J.P.K.) **War.**$^3$ If you will buy it I will stand in with you. (11, *a*) **s.Lan.**$^1$ (*b*) **Dor.** I don't stand out 'tis only feäte To gi'e to each his wedded meäte, Barnes *Poems* (ed. 1869) 40. (12) **N.I.**$^1$ (13, *a*) **War.**$^3$, **s.Wor.** (F.W.M.W.), **Hrf.**$^2$, **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.*, **Brks.**$^1$ **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). (*b*) **n.Yks.**$^4$ Ah'll stand tiv all he diz. **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Ah s'all a'e ti stan' tul 't. It stood him ti fahve pund. (*c*) **s.Yks.** They say 'at it wor for Jess's sake 'at Dick stood to t' murder, Fletcher *Harvesters* (1900) 274. **War.**$^3$ You tell him that it was an accident—I will stand to it. **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). (*d*) **Dev.** He didn't stand to his work so close as formerly, Phillpotts *Striking Hours* (1901) 55. (14, *a*) **Nrf.** Let us stand up out of the wet, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 13. (*b, c*) **Rxb.** (Jam.) (15) **w.Som.**$^1$ Un·eebau·dee kaa·n stan au·p vur noa·bau·dee udhaew·t dhai bún u-beesh·up [one cannot become God-parent for any one unless one has been confirmed]. (16) **Sc.** He stands upon security, and will not liberate him till it be obtained in course of law, Mitchell *Scotticisms* (1799) 74. (17) **S. & Ork.**$^1$ (18) **Sc.** (Jam.)

**2.** Phr. (1) *to stand afore the kirk*, to undergo church discipline; see below; (2) — *at whethers*, to hesitate; (3) — *good*, (*a*) to be security for; (*b*) to be settled; (4) — *holes*, to rest content as one is at present; (5) — *in backwater*, of the eyes: to water; (6) — *in it*, to maintain, insist on it, give assurance of it; (7) — *in some stead*, to take the place (of; (8) — *it*, see (6); (9) — *need*, to need; ought; (10) — *one hard*, to vex; to be a matter of regret; (11) — *one in hand*, (12) — *one on* or *upon*, to behave; to be incumbent on; to be to one's interest; (13) — *one out*, to argue; to convince one; (14) — *on one leg*, see below; (15) — *pad*, to beg with a written statement; (16) — *Sam* or *Sammy*, to stand treat; to pay the reckoning; (17) — *tack*, to undertake responsibility; to bear the blame; (18) — *the market*, to attend, be present at, market; (19) — *the session*, see (1); (20) — *to do it*, see below; (21) — *to sense*, to stand to reason; (22) — *to work*, to work on a farm as an outdoor labourer; (23) — *witness*, to become sponsor for; (24) — *word*, to keep a bargain; to abide by an offer.

(1) **Sc.** Formerly an offender had to appear before the congregation at public worship, and be reprimanded from the pulpit. Now he has to appear before the Kirk-Session, or Court of Minister and Elders, privately, to be dealt with (A.W.). **Abd.** There's nae help, but the poor lad maun stand afore the kirk, to get a reprimand, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 67. (2) **w.Yks.**$^1$ I steud at whethers (s.v. Whethers). (3, *a*) **Slg.** For standin' good for Willie Baird, He whistles through the stenchers In jail this day, Galloway *Poems* (1792) 52. (*b*) **Sc.** (A.W.) **n.Yks.**$^4$ That'll stand good. (4) **e.An.**$^1$ It seems to be an allusion to some game played by moving pegs from one hole to another, as on a cribbage board. (5) **Slk.** To gar her mild grey een stand in backwater, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 327. (6) **n.Yks.** Ah'll nut stand in't it is true (I.W.). (7) **w.Yks.** Yo' mun mak that breead an' cheese yo're eytin stand i' some steead (i.e. instead of a proper dinner), cos ah've nowt else (S.K.C.). (8) **Yks.** I'll stand it I wor as fine as onnybody my size, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 15. (9) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**$^1$ 'Are you gooin' to give Bessy your plaated teä-pot when she's gotten wed?' 'Noä; I doän't stan' need.' **sw.Lin.**$^1$ One stans need to tak' care o' one's lasses now-a-days. They stan' need to be nipping. (10) **Rxb.** It stands me hard to think of what you gone through, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 181. (11) **w.Yks.** It stands em i' hand to send ther owdest barns to t'miln when they've a gurt family (S.K.C.). **e.An.**$^1$ It stands you in hand to look to that. [**Amer.** It stands you in hand to be careful, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 19.] (12) **Chs.**$^1$; **Chs.**$^2$ It stands every one on to take care of himself; **Chs.**$^3$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ It)l stond ŭm ŭpon· tŭ bi móoŭr ky'ae·rfŭl ŭnŭdh·ŭr tahym. **e.An.**$^1$ (13) **Ir.** I question would any raisonable body stand me out I don't own her be rights, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 26. **Som.** He tried t'stand me out 'twas a white caaf or a cow I'd zeen, Leith *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 105. (14) **w.Mid.** A growing crop of corn is said to 'stand on one leg' when only one stem grows from each root. 'That's a thin crop of barley; you see, it didn't tiller out as it ought to have done—it all stands on one leg' (W.P.M.). (15) **Lon.** In crowded busy streets he 'stands pad,' that is, with a written

statement of his hard case slung round his neck, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) IV. 418, ed. 1862. (16) **Cum.** (M.P.) **w.Yks.** Th' chap 'at wor standin sam wor voated in, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1891) 50; **w.Yks.**$^2$, **Not.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ Well, sir, ther een't no chaarge, but a real gen'leman ollus stan's Sam all raound, at least'us moostly. **War.**$^3$ **Shr.**, **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Oxf.** Well, if you'll go, I'll stand sam (G.O.). **w.Som.**$^1$, **Cor.**$^2$ **Slang.** I must insist upon standing Sam upon the present occasion, Ainsworth *Rookwood* (1834) bk. iv. ii. (17) **w.Som.**$^1$ Nif thee's break-n, I shall fo'ce to stand tack vor it. (18) **n.Yks.**$^4$ Ah've stooden Bedale market ivver sen Ah war a larl nipper. **Lan.** It was customary for carts . . . to stand the market, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 42. **Chs.**$^1$ Farmers' wives call it standing the market when they sell their butter, eggs, &c., in the open market instead of taking them to shops or from house to house. (19) **Abd.** Bogie wi' his quean maun stan' the Session, *Guidman Inglismill* (1873) 38. (20) **Nhp.**$^1$ 'I never stand to do it,' i.e I do not take the trouble, I am not so particular. **War.**$^3$ To do it, and make no objection, though it is no part of one's duty; 'to make no stand against it.' **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (21) **w.Yks.** It stood to sense that when they found Lang Jim Riley lying dead they would try to dog us, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) ix. **Sur.** It do stand to sense as one should not lose over selling a house if so be it can be avoided, in a manner of putting it, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) III. vi. (22) **w.Som.**$^1$ I droved th' 'osses 'pon thick farm vor dree an' twenty year, but now I stan's to work. **Dev.** Wanted (indoors), a Man to stand to work.—Apply, E. Salter, Longhayne, Cove, Tiverton, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); (R.P.C.) **nw.Dev.**$^1$ (23) **Cor.**$^{13}$ (24) **n.Lin.**$^1$ He promis'd to marry th' lass, bud he wod n't stan' wod when it caame to. **w.Som.**$^1$ You shall have they ewes vor thirty-nine apiece, and I'll stand word till next Monday.

3. *Comb.* (1) **Stand-back-day**, *obs.*, see below; (2) **-bed**, a bed with posts, as distinguished from a folding-bed; (3) **-between**, a go-between; a peacemaker; (4) **-bottom**, see below; (5) **-by**, a snack taken in place of a regular meal; (6) **-fra**, haughty, 'stand-off,' reserved; (7) **-further**, (*a*) see (6); (*b*) a quarrel, contention; (8) **-hawk**, the kestrel, *Tinnunculus alaudarius*; (9) **-heck**, a rack for fodder or straw standing on four posts, and for use in a farm-yard; (10) **-inside**, a salt-making term: see below; (11) **-kirn**, a standing churn; (12) **-still**, (*a*) a state of exhaustion; (*b*) a state of perplexity, a passion; (13) **-up**, a Sunday School anniversary among Dissenters, *gen.* held out of doors when weather permits; see **Sitting, 1** (3, *b*); (14) **-ups**, (*a*) godparents; (*b*) *obs.*, fourth-class carriages without seats on the Manchester and Leeds Railway in 1840-5.

(1) **e.Cy.** A day, among a company of sheep-shearers, in which some or all the company have no employment (Hall.). (2) **Sc.** (Jam.) (3) **w.Yks.** I did what I thought was right to every one—dead and alive—and I got the wage of the stand-between-ill from both and all, Barr *Love for an hour*, 240. (4) **Lon.** A 'stand-bottom' is where the shoe appears to be only soiled, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 34, ed. 1861. (5) **N.I.**$^1$ (6) **n.Yks.** Be nut stanfra but loving and kinde, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 304. (7, *a*) **s.Chs.**$^1$ A stond-further look. (*b*) **I.W.**$^2$ He always had a deuce of a standvurder wi' the turnpike feller. **Wil.** There's quite a stand-further between them (Hall.). (8) **w.Yks.** From its hovering over one spot, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 140. (9) **Yks.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **n.Yks.**$^1$, **e.Yks.** (S.K.C.) (10) **Chs.** On the sides of the [brine-]pans are the 'stand-insides,' i.e. troughs rising about 18 inches below the platform, *Cornh. Mag.* (Sept. 1892) 264. (11) **Lakel.**$^2$ (12, *a*) **w.Yks.**$^1$ I raad my nag to a stand-still. (*b*) *ib.* **Lin.**, **Lei.** *Lei. Chron.* (Mar. 13, 1875). (13) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (14, *a*) **n.Yks.**$^{14}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ (*b*) **Lan.** *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. ix. 470.

4. *Comb.* in calls to animals, &c.: (1) **Stand at peace**, stand quiet; (2) **— back**, used to a horse to command it to go backwards; (3) **— hard**, see below; (4) **— oher** or **ower**, a command to an animal to step over to the other side of the stall; to stand conveniently in the stall; (5) **— still**, used to a horse: see (1); (6) **— swash**, to stand out of the way.

(1) **N.I.**$^1$ (2) **War.**$^3$ (3) **Ken.** To warn harvesters standing on the top of a wagon, when it is about to be moved on further to take up more sheaves (D.W.L.). (4) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Lakel.**$^2$ Stand ower, Dobbin. **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **n.Lin.**$^1$ (5) **Frf.** Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 160. **Lei.**$^1$ **Hmp.** The gruff 'Whups!' and 'Ways!' and 'Standstills!' of the stablemen, Gray *Ribstone Pippins* (1898) 20. (6) **Lakel.**$^2$ Stand-swash, Ah's gaan to lowp.

5. To make to stand; to place, put, set.

**Per.** Sheaves fastened by bandsters and 'stood' up into stooks to dry and harden, Haliburton *Furth in Field* (1894) 7. **e.Yks.**$^1$ Stand it up ageean wall. **w.Yks.**$^2$, **Not.**$^1$ **s.Not.** Stand the pot on the hob (J.P.K.). **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$ **War.**$^2$ Stand this glass on the window-ledge. **Shr.**$^1$ Stand that stean o' the setless. **Brks.** You need jest as well stan' a school-bwoy up in a pulpit, Hayden *Round our Vill.* (1901) 164. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **w.Som.**$^1$ Somebody've a-bin and a-stood a gurt roller right in the road.

6. To stop; used of any kind of mechanism, esp. of a clock.

**Sc.** Wad ye tell me whether that clock's stannin'? Reid *Howetoon*, 68; Mitchell *Scotticisms* (1799) 74. **n.Yks.**$^{14}$ **w.Yks.**$^3$ Why, lad, yar clock's studden = stopped.

7. To stick fast; to bring to a standstill.

**Sur.**$^1$ **Sus.**$^1$ I've seen a wagon stood in the snow on the road from Selmeston to Alciston, and they never moved it for six weeks. **Dev.** Th' waggin was stoodid in th' clay rucks, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 144, ed. 1871. **n.Dev.** Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl.*

8. *imp.* A call to a horse to stand still; go slowly and carefully. **Cai.**$^1$ **Frf.** Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 160. **Lei.**$^1$

9. To rise up.

**Sh.I.** Da reek [steam] is staandin' frae dy very haands as weel as dy hair, *Sh. News* (Apr. 1, 1899).

10. To last, continue, keep up.

**Sh.I.** Wha wis tellin' dee 'at dey wir gaein ta hae da bridal staandin' fir tree days? *Sh. News* (Dec. 1, 1900).

11. Of circumstances: to be.

**n.Yks.**$^1$ How wad it ha' stooden gin Adam had n't sinned? **n.Yks.**$^4$ Things wad a'e stooden different if t'bobby 'ed catched him. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

12. To hesitate, refrain; to object; to stop.

**Sc.** You will not stand to wrong your neighbour, Thomson *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 163, ed. 1871. **Rnf.** I'll never stand to bestow two or three guineas, as you and your friends find proper, Wodrow *Corres.* (1709-31) II. 440, ed. 1843. **Rxb.** An you were worth your lugs you wadna stand for Whithaugh or any one else, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 10. **Ken.** I should not stand for that (D.W.L.); **Ken.**$^1$ We don't stand for weather. **Sur.**$^1$ We shan't stand now for 'terials.

13. To withstand, contest.

**N.I.**$^1$ Your honour knows I never stood your word. **Ker.** When the ould woman heard that, by gor! nothing could shtand her, Bartram *Whiteheaded Boy* (1898) 21.

14. To cost; to run or reckon up to; to count.

**Sc.** It stood me a groat (Jam.). **Lnk.** It stood yet more money to obtain some favour to him at London, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 146, ed. 1828. **Nhb.** (Hall.), **Nhb.**$^1$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ They'll stand mă five shillin a peeace, all roond.

15. *Obs.* To be or continue solvent.

**Edb.** The back-ga'en tenant fell ahint, And cou'dnae stand; So he to pygs and whistles went, And left the land, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 18, ed. 1801.

16. *Obs.* A card-playing term: see below.

**Gall.** When one of the gamblers stands, that is to say, will play, and is lented, which is outplayed by those who stood and played also, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 36, ed. 1876.

17. To give; to pay for, treat to; in *gen.* colloq. use.

**Sc.** Did Sandy buy a cow, he 'stood a dram,' Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 124. **Ayr.** The engineer had plenty o' siller, and he stood brandy, Service *Notandums* (1890) 36. **Wgt.** The Provost . . . stood N. a bumper for his spunk, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 315. **Nhb.** He takes us aff ti stand us a drink an' gie us the news, Pease *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 79. **e.Yks.**$^1$ Ah'll stand thă fahve shillins fo' that lahtle pig, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** To stand glasses round (C.F.). **Lan.** You mun stan' me a quart for this, Westall *Birch Dene* (1889) II. 3. **Lon.** At first she treated our inquiries with some levity, and jocularly inquired what we were inclined to stand, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) IV. 220, ed. 1862. **w.Cy.** I'll stand a drink all round, Hare *Broken Arcs* (1898) 25. **Dor.** I'll stand 'ee a glass of Peggin's best, *Windsor Mag.* (Mar. 1900) 416. **Slang.** A friend stands lunch, Egerton *Brasenose Ale* (1856); The estate is distinctly bequeathed to Miss Vera Hardy, and she will get it, my boy. What will she stand, do you think? Westall *Her Two Millions* (1887) lxvi.

18. To be fitting or proper; used *impers.*

**n.Yks.**$^2$ It stands 'em to know 't.

19. *sb.* A stall at a fair or market; goods exposed there for sale. Cf. **standin(g, 5.**

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Frf.** In coorse o' the forenoon they screwed thegither the bits o' sticks that formed their standies, an' in the afternoon displayed their fairlies to the gaze o' a' the onlookers, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 82, ed. 1889. **e.Sc.** The whole street is a stretch of 'stands,' shaded with canvas awnings, SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 15. **Cld.** (JAM.) **Dmf.** To furnish weapons for the fray Craems, tents and stawns were swept away, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 75 (JAM.). **Lakel.**$^{2}$, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**20.** A stall in a stable. n.Cy. (HALL.), w.Yks.$^{1}$, Nhp.$^{1}$, Hnt. (T.P.F.) **21.** A large barrel set on end; a large washing-tub. Also in *comp.* **Stand-barrel.** Cf. **standard, 2.**

**Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** Wi' mony a joke and light guffaw To fill their stans o' Fountain Ha' [water], CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 184. **Lth.** A stand to haud our pickle meal, THOMSON *Poems* (1819) 36. **Cum.**$^{14}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Suf.**$^{1}$ **Ken.** PEGGE *Derbicisms* (ed. 1894). **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 408.

Hence **Beef-stand,** *sb.* a large barrel to hold salted beef. Sc. (JAM.) **22.** A halt, standstill, cessation.

**Abd.** Your letter, birkie, came to han', But as I ne'er kent sic a man, It pat me to an unco stan' To ken fa' sent it, COCK *Strains* (1810) II. 84. **Edb.** Whan yours came to my hand, Nae doubt it pat me to a stand, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 94. **Gall.** My feeble hopes are near a stan', NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 177, ed. 1897. **Sur.**$^{1}$ We are at a stand for more bricks. **Dev.**$^{1}$ The bóy was at a stann, 28, ed. Palmer.

**23.** A place for a halt.

**Lnk.** They prudently pitch'd out a stand At a Quaker's house, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) I. 113.

**24.** The part of a spinning-wheel which stands upright and supports the rest.

**Shr.**$^{1}$ Usually supported by three legs (s.v. Long-wheel).

**25.** A small pillar table; *gen.* with one leg.

**e.Yks.** In ye halle and butterye . . . 3 stannes, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 172. **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ **Chs.**$^{1}$ With one stem branching into three feet, frequently used to set beside the bed of an invalid. **Not.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

**26.** A flower-stalk. Nrf. GURNEY *Nrf. Wds.* (1855) 37.

**27.** A young unpolled tree. Cf. **standard, 5.**

**e.An.**$^{1}$ **e.Nrf.** Under six inches timber-girt, or twenty-four inches in circumference, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Suf.**$^{1}$

**28.** An assortment of articles, together forming a complete set; a suit of clothes.

**Sc.** (JAM.); The town-offisher . . . in his new stand of scarlet claes, with halbert in hand, *Sc. Haggis*, 155. **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Bnff.**$^{1}$ 'Na, preserve 's! faht 'ill cum neisht? There's —— up the wast loft cairriein' a stan' o' pipes aneth 's oxter,' said by a woman on first seeing an umbrella carried by a man under his arm when entering a church. **Abd.** Benjie maun hae a spare stan' or twa, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxix. **Dmf.** By skilfu' engineerin' they wummilt a staun' o' new cairt ropes aneath his oxters, an' pooed him oot like a drookit stot, PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 302. **Gall.** He wore a stand of chain mail, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) xvi. **N.I.**$^{1}$ Four knitting needles are a stand.

**29.** *pl.* Costs, prices. s.Pem. (W.M.M.) **30.** Cattle grass. Cum.$^{14}$ **31.** *Obs.* The stickleback, *Gasterosteus trachurus.* Suf.$^{1}$ **32.** *Comb.* **Stand and stay,** a quantity of material to go on with, and a portion for reserve.

**n.Yks.**$^{2}$ I want te hev a stand and stay.

**STANDAGE,** *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. [sta·ndidʒ.]

**1.** Standing-room. Dur. (J.T.F.) **2.** A space for water to accumulate in a pit or well; see below.

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Nhb., Dur.** A portion of workings excavated on the dip side of a pit, as a reservoir for the mine water during a suspension of the pumping engine from work. A drift, called an underlevel drift, is driven perfectly level in the stone beneath the seam, between the lowest point of the standage and the sump at the pit bottom, and a dam is placed in it containing a plug-hole, which is closed when the engine is stopped and opened when pumping is resumed, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **n.Yks.** There's nine feet standage of water in the well (I.W.).

**STANDARD,** *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **stanart** Sc.; **standart** Nhb.$^{1}$; **standert** Cum.$^{14}$; **standhard** e.Yks.$^{1}$ [sta·ndə(r)d, stæ·ndəd.]

**1.** The upright against which the double barn-doors shut. Cum.$^{14}$ **2.** A large standing tub used for washing purposes, for containing salted meat, &c. Cf. **stand, 21.**

**Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 408; These standards will hold the pork, bacon, hams and shoulders of two or three pigs, weighing from ten to fifteen score each when cut up for salting, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **n.Dev.** A standard, an' four heaters, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 70. **s.Dev.** (G.E.D.)

**3.** A part of a cart; see below.

**Chs.**$^{1}$ Upright bars or standards were mortised into the chests, and to these standards the boards forming the cart sides were bolted (s.v. Cart).

**4.** The upright stick of a kite. N.I.$^{1}$ **5.** A young tree left growing; a sapling. Cf. **stand, 27, standel.**

**n.Lin.**$^{1}$ After such felling or cutting thereof shall leave sufficient storers or standards in every acre of the said woodland, *Brumby Lease* (1716). **Hrf.** One standard is left to each forty-nine square yards, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 275. **w.Som.**$^{1}$

**6.** Stature.

**Sc.** This thy stan'art is like til a pawm-tree, ROBSON *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vii. 7.

**7.** A stalk of coarse stunted grass or wheat left uncut by the scythe or sickle. m.Yks.$^{1}$, n.Lin.$^{1}$ **8.** *pl.* Beans.

**m.Yks.**$^{1}$ Probably [so called] from their being the last crop to be harvested.

**9.** An old inhabitant; a fixed resident; *gen.* in *comb.* **Old standard.** Cf. **standisher.**

**Wgt.** He was the best landlord out, for he never put ǫny auld standard out of their farm to give it to an incomer, but always keepit them on if they would bide, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 379. **Nhb.** Mony o' the auld standards o' the village were sleepin' aneath the sod o' the kirkyard, JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 20; **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **e.Dur.**$^{1}$ Another old standard . . . passed to his rest the week before. **Cum.**$^{4}$, **Wm.** (B.K.) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ The old standards of the town. **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Not.** He's quite one of th' old standards (L.C.M.). **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ Iv'rybody 'at wants is to goā to th' jewbilee teā, an' ohd standards is to sit at th' top o' th' taable. **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ **Rut.**$^{1}$ There's less done for the old standards than for them as cooms new to the town; so I tell them. **Brks.** I can't get work, sir, there are so many old standards who are safe to get what there is (W.F.R.). **w.Nrf.** Quite enow to frighten an old standard like I be, ORTON *Beeston Ghost* (1884) 7. **Ken.** Mr. Marsh, of the Elms, and other old standards (W.F.S.).

**10.** A wrestling term: see below.

**Cor.** We was standards there an' met i' the last round, an' I got the wust o't, 'Q.' *Wandering Heath* (1895) 105; **Cor.**$^{1}$ A man who has thrown two opponents, and thereby secured a chance of trying for a prize; **Cor.**$^{2}$

**STANDEL,** *sb.* Som. [stæ·nl.] A stick left in cutting a hedge, to grow into a tree. Cf. **standard, 5.**

**w.Som.**$^{1}$ Except and always reserved out of this demise . . . the plantations, and also all pollards and other trees, slips, saplings, and standels, *Lease of Farm* (Sept. 27, 1884). [Young timber-trees that are usually left for standils in the felling of copses, WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.* (1681).]

**STANDER,** *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Wm. Lan. Also in forms **stanner** Sc. e.Lan.$^{1}$; **staunder** Sc. **1.** A standard. e.Lan.$^{1}$ **2.** A pillar, support; esp. used of coal.

**Sc.** His shanks are as stanners o' merbel set on sockets o' fine gowd, *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 15. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ He shall so work the mines as he leave standers for the upholding of the grounds thereof. Award 21st October, 1605, WELFORD *Hist. Newc.* III. 170.

**3.** An animal's foot or leg.

**Wm.** [A riddle] Tweea lookers, tweea crookers, fower dilly danders, fower stiff standers, an' a wig-wam (B.K.). **Lan.** Four stiff standers, Four diddle danders; Two hookers, two snookers, And a flip by. Answer: a cow, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. viii. 493. **e.Lan.**$^{1}$

**4.** A tree left in a copse for timber. ne.Lan.$^{1}$ **5.** A barrel set on end for containing water, beef, &c. Sc. FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 427. Cf. **standard, 2.**

**STANDIN(G,** *ppl. adj., vbl. sb.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **staandin** Sh.I.; **stanin** Ir. Dur. w.Som.$^{1}$; **stannan** Cai.$^{1}$; **stannen** Wil.$^{1}$ Dor.$^{1}$ Som.; **stannin** Sc. (JAM.) Nhb. Cum. n.Yks. e.Yks.$^{1}$ n.Lin.$^{1}$ Wil.$^{1}$ Dev.$^{2}$ Cor.; **stondin** s.Lan.$^{1}$; **stonnin** Lan.

**1.** *ppl. adj.* and *vbl. sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Standing bands,** tethers by which cows are fastened when standing in the byre; (2) —**battles,** see below; (3) —**bed,** a bed with posts, as distinguished from one that can be folded up; (4) —**Bobby,** a coal-mining term: see below; (5) —**corf,** the first 'corf' a hewer produces; (6) —**dram,** a public-house with no sitting accommodation; (7) —**drink,** a hasty drink, taken standing; (8) —**engine,** a stationary engine; (9) —**fire,** a coal-mining term: the ignition of the solid coal in a pit; (10) —**gill,** half a pint of ale drunk while standing at the public-house bar; (11) — **graithe**, the fixtures in the machinery of a mill; cf. **going**, **6** (4, *b*); (12) — **guage**, a lath or piece of wood cut to a certain size to work to; (13) — **gusses**, the early purple orchis, *Orchis mascula*; (14) — **jack**, a raised meat pie, with a thick crust, made for farm labourers; (15) — **lift**, as much as a man can lift straight up from the ground; (16) — **lowe**, a coal-mining term: a candle left in such a position in a pit as to be beyond the reach of accident; (17) — **pie**, see (14); (18) — **pie heel**, the bottom crust of a 'standing pie'; (19) — **set**, a mining term: see below; (20) — **set bunton**, the beam on which the cistern that holds the 'standing-set' rests; (21) — **shop**, a public meeting-place; (22) — **shot**, see (4); (23) — **stone**, a stone obelisk, monolith; a tombstone; (24) — **wage**, a fixed wage.

(1) **Sh.I.** I caa'd dem i' da wa' an' dan knottit da staandin baands apo' dem, *Sh. News* (Sept. 4, 1897); **S. & Ork.**$^1$ (2) **w.Som.**$^1$ The frame, with two long prongs at right angles, used by thatchers to stand upon when thatching. The thatch is always first laid up at the eaves or 'office' (q.v.), and as it advances up the roof, the thatcher needs the stan·een-baa·tlz to give him foothold upon the new thatch. (3) **Sc.** (JAM.) (4) **Nhb.**$^1$ A blasting charge of gunpowder which has exploded in its place but has only resulted in blowing out the stemming of the charge instead of blasting the coal or stone. (5) *ib.* (6) **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). (7) **Abd.** By your kind leave . . . we're for but a standing drink, and the nags are for the same, COBBAN *Angel* (1898) 459. **Kcb.** The standing-drink, in this dreary wilderness, is so sweet, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 166. (8) **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888). (9) **Nhb.**$^1$ (10) **Lan.** A 'standing gill' cost a penny; a 'sitting gill' three halfpence, WESTALL *Birch Dene* (1889) I. 251. **s.Lan.**$^1$ (11) **Sc.** (JAM., s.v. Gāin-gear). (12) **Nhb.**$^1$ (13) **Som.** We calls them stannen-gusses, *Science Gossip* (1881) 258; (B. & H.) (14) **e.Yks.**$^1$ (15, 16) **Nhb.**$^1$ (17) **Nhb.**$^1$ **Cum.** But wi' stannin pye greas'd his chops, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 173. **n.Yks.** She meead a stannin pie (I.W.). **e.Yks.** Hotels and inns provide a huge game pie for their customers, 'standing pies' they are called, being nearly a foot high, and filled with the choicest morsels of hare, rabbit, pheasant, &c., NICHOLSON *Flk-Lore* (1890) 19. **Dev.**$^1$ A thorra paced huzzy, and wid'n tern her back to any boddy for making pots and puddings and standing pies. (18) **Nhb.** Aw like thou as weel As a stannin pye heel, *Tyneside Sngstr.* (ed. 1889) 41; **Nhb.**$^1$ It is esteemed a delicacy from being saturated with the gravy. (19) **Nhb., Dur.** The fixed, as distinguished from the adjustable, or sinking, set of pumps. In sinking with pumps when the sinking-set has become of sufficient length, the top standing-set is placed in a cistern—and pumps to bank the water delivered into it by the sinking-set continued downwards with the sinking, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888). (20) **Nhb.**$^1$ (21) **Dur.** The colliers were at the 'standing-shops,' as certain public meeting-places were named, GUTHRIE *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 26. (22) **Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888). (23) **Cai.**$^1$ *Gen.* without inscription or ornamentation. **Gall.** What in a' the warld has that to do wi' puttin' up a standin' stane to yoursel' at the head o' your ain grave? CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 111. **n.Ir.** Stan'in' up lake a sentry, the big Stan'in' Stone Keeping watch o'er the divil that haunted Drumfad, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 13. **Nhb.**$^1$ (24) **w.Yks.** 'Hes he what he addles at David's?' 'Nowe, he's a standing wage o' fower pahnd i' t'wik,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 16, 1898).

**2.** *ppl. adj.* Able to stand; healthy.

**w.Sc.** The foot-and-mouth disease cam' and in twa weeks David Hamilton hadna a standing beast in his farm, WOOD *Farden Ha'* (1902) 27.

**3.** Of colour: fast, able to stand washing, &c.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Dur.** Broon an' black, good stan'in' colours, GUTHRIE *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 183.

**4.** Of children: defiant. Glo.$^1$ Cf. **standy**. **5.** *sb.* A stall at a fair, market, &c. Cf. **stand, 19.**

**n.Yks.**$^2$, **Lan.** (S.W.), **s.Lan.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Sus.**$^1$, **Wil.**$^1$, **Dor.**$^1$ 186. **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **w.Som.**$^1$ Butcher Morgan 've a-paid for a stan'in' in our market 'is number o' years. **Dev.** Keep your stannins, nif can't zell nort, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 30; **Dev.**$^2$, **nw.Dev.**$^1$, **Cor.**$^1$

Hence **Standing-people**, *sb.* stall-holders at a fair or market.

**Cor.** The 'stannin people' are weighing out farings for the evening purchase of amorous youth, PENBERTHY *Warp and Woof*, 60.

**6.** A stall for cattle or horses.

**n.Yks.**$^{24}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **e.Yks.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ Ther' wasn't a bit o' floor fit to be trodden on left e' th' sta'nin's e George Chafor staable. I alus hev th' stannin's cleäned, an' th' staable walls coäl-tarred an' varnished iv'ry summer. **w.Som.**$^1$ So John 've a-tookt the Dree Cups (Inn); I do year 'tis capical premises [prúm·uzeez], and stannins for up thirty 'osses. **nw.Dev.**$^1$

**7.** A standing place at an Exchange. s.Lan. (S.W.)

**8.** A site for a building; an appointed place for market stalls; also in *comp.* **Standing-stead.** n.Yks.$^2$ **9.** A salt-making term: see below.

**Chs.**$^1$ A gangway or standing room alongside the pans, for the convenience of the workmen in drawing the salt. They are generally the depth of the rim of the pan below the hurdles.

**10.** Property, esp. household or farming property. n.Yks.$^2$ **11.** Conduct, behaviour.

**n.Lin.**$^1$ He'll get i'to his reight stannin' in a peäce, he duzn't knaw his sen yit.

**STANDISHER**, *sb.* Nhb.$^1$ [sta·ndiʃər.] One of standing. Cf. **standard, 9.**

The 'old standishers,' old inhabitants.

**STANDY**, *adj.* Wor. Glo. [stæ·ndi.] Determined, obstinate, wilful, defiant, unruly. Cf. **standin(g, 4.**

**s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**$^1$, **se.Wor.**$^1$ **Glo.** They could do something with the rooks but the sparrows were a more 'standy' class of bird, *Evesham Jrn.* (Apr. 29, 1899); (E.S.)

**STANE**, see **Stean.**

**STANG**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Suf. I.W. Also in forms **staang** Sh.I.; **steng** Nhb.$^1$ Cum.$^{14}$; **stong** n.Lin.$^1$ [staŋ, stæŋ; steŋ.] **1.** *v.* To sting; to pierce; to shoot, throb, or ache, as with pain. Cf. **stank**, *v.*$^2$

**Sc.** They stang only them that fashes them, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) l. **Sh.I.** Hit's dis hollie yakle o' mine. Der been a staangin' until him da hale day, *Sh. News* (Oct. 29, 1898). **Cai.**$^1$ **Per.** Sae sair in ilka jowl The vermin stangs, HALIBURTON *Dunbar* (1895) 26. **Ayr.** The clegs o' feeling stang, BURNS *Ep. to Major Logan*, st. 6. **Dmf.** Reckna o' the waefu' care Oor ilka joy maun stang, REID *Poems* (1894) 61. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 99, ed. 1876. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Nhb.**$^1$ **Cum.** They stang't em oa t'feace ower, SARGISSON *J. Scoap* (1881) 17. **n.Yks.**$^1$ 'It stangs an' warks desper't sair;' of pain like tic, or toothache; **n.Yks.**$^2$ It stangs to my heart like a knife. **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^{125}$, **Lan.** (G.E.D.), **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Lin.**$^1$ The pain stangs a good deal. **n.Lin.** My tooth was stanging that bad (M.P.). **sw.Lin.**$^1$ It's such a stanging cold.

Hence (1) **Stanger**, *sb.* (*a*) a wasp; (*b*) the stinging fish, *Trachinus draco*; (2) **Stangin(g-ether**, (3) **Stangin(g-hazzert**, *sb.* a dragon-fly; (4) **Stangril**, *sb.* an instrument used for pushing in the straw in thatching; (5) **Stangy**, *sb.* a tailor.

(1, *a*) **Cum.** (E.W.P.), **Cum.**$^{14}$ (*b*) **Nhb.**$^1$ (2) *ib.* (3) **Lan.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 164; (G.E.D.) (4) **Sc.** (JAM.) (5) **Lnk.** Wrights and snabs, Stangies, and litsters blue as ony vat, MUIR *Minstrelsy* (1816) 8. **Edb.** The stangie's done the best he can To mak' it some thing like a man, Wha has nor shouthers, nor a bran Beneath its claes, McDOWALL *Poems* (1839) 118. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ Formerly a common term in Newcastle, where the shoemakers and tailors, congregated within the Castle Garth, were always called 'snobs and stangies.'

**2.** To spear eels. Lin. (W.W.S.) **3.** *sb.* The act of stinging or piercing; a sting; a sudden sharp pain; a dart.

**Sc.** My conscience yet gies me sair stangs, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 299. **Sh.I.** A stang güed through my heart, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 226. **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** Hae the wasps o' some wild hive Clean throwe thee dung their stangs, man? STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 171. **Rnf.** Fu mony a skin his stang gaed thro' Like ony needle point, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 94. **Ayr.** Such a stang as I got on entering the house, when I heard his mother wailing that he was dead, GALT *Provost* (1822) I. xxxvii. **Edb.** Scandal points her doubly forkit stangs, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 273. **Dmf.** Ilka word gaed through me like a stang, REID *Poems* (1894) 162. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 94, ed. 1876. **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.** Says t'bummelly . . . I've a stang I can use, GWORDIE GREENUP *Yance a Year* (1873) 14; **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.**$^3$, **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.** (J.T.), **w.Yks.**$^{123}$, **n.Lan.**$^1$ **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 364. **n.Lin.**$^1$ **I.W.**$^1$ A snake's stang; a wops's stang.

**4.** A long-handled forked instrument used for spearing eels. n.Cy. (HALL.), Lin.$^1$, n.Lin.$^1$, Suf. (J.J.R.) **5.** The beard of barley. n.Sc. (Jam.) **6.** *Obs.* The needle-fish, *Belone vulgaris.* Sc. (Jam.) **7.** *Comb.* (1) **Stang-fish**, the fish *Trachinus draco*; (2) **-gad**, an eel-spear; (3) **— of the trump**, one of a number who is preferred to the others; the best of anything.

(1) **Nhb.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^{12}$ (2) **Lin.** Mester Hickathrift has got the stong-gad to mend. One of the tines is off, and it wants a noo ash pole, Fenn *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) xii; Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 364. (3) **Sc.** (Jam.); The Guager's the stang o' the trump in the clachan, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 78; (A.W.); It may be feared, however, that the free meals are the stang o' the trump, and that without them the Bill will make no music in the ears of the representatives of Labour, *Scotsman* (May 10, 1898).

**8.** Phr. *to take the stangs*, to have a fit of passion. Dmf. Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 354.

[**1.** A nedder stert vte of þe sand And stanged Iam in þe hand, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 12528. ON. *stanga*, to prick, goad (Vigfusson).]

**STANG**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Wor. Shr. Pem. Som. Also in forms **staing** S. & Ork.$^1$; **steng** Sh.I. N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ Cum.$^{14}$; **stengy** S. & Ork.$^1$; **stong** Sh.I. n.Lin.$^1$ [staŋ, stæŋ; steŋ.] **1.** *sb.* A pole, post, rail; a long bar or beam of wood; a cart-shaft. Cf. **stank**, *sb.*$^3$

**Sc.** (A.W.); He has braw broad shouthers, and I just took measure o' them wi' the stang, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxvi. **Abd.** Wi' a sturdy pointed stang We bored his ae 'ee oot, Murray *Hamewith* (1900) 52. **Per.** Stewart *Character* (1857) 69. **N.Cy.**$^{12}$ **Nhb.**$^1$ 'Gap stang,' a loose rail laid across a gap in a hedge, serving the office of a gate. **Lakel.**$^{12}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **Wm.** (B.K.), (E.C.), **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.), **n.Yks.**$^{1234}$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^{12345}$ **Lan.** Propped up wi baulks an stangs, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 402; **Lan.**$^1$, **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^{13}$, **Der.**$^{12}$, **Not.**$^1$, **Lin.** (J.C.W.), **n.Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ If I dropped owt in the watter, I should get a stang. **Wor.** A draw-rail or long bar passed between two posts to serve as a gate, and drawing in or out when any one is to pass, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Shr.** Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883–6) xxii. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

Hence (1) **Stang-riding**, *vbl. sb.* a method of expressing popular disapproval by mounting the culprit or his representative on a pole; (2) *to ride the stang, phr.* to carry out the above punishment; for further information see **Ride**, *v.* **II. 1** (21).

(1) **w.Yks.** A local punishment for wife beating. The delinquent is caught and tied fast to a ladder or stang and carried round the village shoulder height accompanied by a jeering crowd. If he is angry and abusive they throw buckets of water over him to cool him or duck him in the brook. On promise of amendment he is released. Should he break his word the dose is at once repeated in a much rougher fashion (D.L.). **Lan.** Stang riding was practised in Lan. some forty years ago, Harland & Wilkinson *Leg.* (1873) 174; **Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ (2) **Sc.** (Jam.), **N.Cy.**$^1$ (s.v. Riding-the-stang), **Nhb.**$^1$ (s.v. Riding-the-stang), **Dur.**$^1$ **n.Yks.**$^1$ Of frequent occurrence, even yet; **n.Yks.**$^2$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ A cart with a long pole, on which is a straw effigy of the offender, is drawn about by lads for three nights in succession, accompanied by horn-blowing and shouting. When the cart reaches the man's house a long 'nominy' or doggerel, recounting his offences, is recited. On the third night the effigy is burnt in the street. **e.Yks.** (Miss A.), **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^1$; **w.Yks.**$^3$ The 'nominy' runs thus: 'With a ran, with a ran, With a ran dan dan, Sound of a horn, and a owd tin can; Owd Molly—has "paid" her good man.' Here the cans are beaten and the horns blown; then, silence being obtained, 'Upstairs and under the bed, Such a life as nivver wor led. (ór, Upstairs and into bed, There wor such a "pail" as ne'er wor led.) Daan-stairs and under t'stone, There she made him for to grōăn. With a ran, &c. Hip, Hip, hurrah!' **w.Yks.**$^5$ It is commonly supposed, that if the perpetrators go through the ceremony three nights successively (which they always do) and make the circuit of a church, that they are not amenable to law. **n.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$ (s.v. Riding Stang), **Chs.**$^3$ (s.v. Riding the stang), **Der.**$^2$, **Lin.** (Hall.) **n.Lin.** The custom of riding the stang, in the case of a man and wife quarrelling, is not uncommon, Anderson *Lin. Pocket Guide* (1874) 16; **n.Lin.**$^1$ The person who rides the stang then sings some verses. These vary in different places. 'He banged her wi' stick, He banged her wi' steăn, He teeak op his naefe, An' he knocked her doon. With a ran, tan, tan, &c.' 'With a ran a dan-dan, at the sign of the old tin can, For neither your case nor my case do I ride the stange, Soft Billy Charcoal has been banging his wife Ann; He bang'd her, he bang'd her, he bang'd her indeed, He bang'd her, poor creature, before she stood in need.' **ne.Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 134, 364. **Shr.** Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) xxii.

**2.** The mast of a boat. S. & Ork.$^1$ **3.** A dyer's term: a long pole used for stirring the dye-vats. w.Yks. (W.F.S.), (H.H.) **4.** The side piece of a ladder. Nhb.$^1$ **5.** A stump. 'The stang of a tyuth,' *ib.*

**6.** A lever.

**Dur.** Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1890). **w.Yks.**$^1$ I have known this stang used as a lever to press on a cart wheel to prevent too great a velocity in rapid descents; **w.Yks.**$^4$

**7.** A strong piece of wood upon which carcases of beasts are suspended. n.Cy. (Hall.), w.Yks.$^1$, ne.Lan.$^1$ **8.** *pl. Obs.* Palings before a house. Cum. (K.) **9.** One of the wooden spars attached to the end of a dray, by which the casks are rolled down.

**Yks.** *Leeds Merc.* in *Chs. N. & Q.* II. 9. **n.Yks.**$^2$

**10.** *Obsol.* A measure of land: a rood.

**n.Cy.** (Hall.) **e.Yks.** Ray (1691); (K.) **Lin.** *Gent. Mag.* (1861) pt. ii. 507; (G.G.W.); Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 364. **n.Lin.**$^1$ Stang or stangs is sometimes used as part of a place-name, as Thimble-stangs or Fimble-stangs, land in the township of Ashby, and Five-stongs in West Halton. **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421.

**11.** *v.* To cause to 'ride the stang.'

**n.Sc.** (Jam.), **n.Cy.** (P.R.), **Dur.**$^1$ **Lakel.**$^1$ On the evenings of Christmas Day and New Year's Day the revellers were accustomed to mount those they met upon a stang, bear them so mounted to the public house, and compel them to 'stand drinks'; this was called stangin; **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.**$^1$ Men guilty of beating their wives have been forcibly hoisted astride of a pole or stang, and borne through the village in derision; **Cum.**$^4$ **Lan.** Boasting of how many pancakes they could eat without being 'stanged,' Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) 128; On Shrove Tuesday I and my playmates used to visit each other's houses and eat pancakes. Every person had to turn his own pancake by tossing it in the air and catching it in the frying pan the other side up. If he missed the catch or caught only a part of it, or if he didn't eat his own pancake by the time the next was cooked he had to be stanged. In such case in my experience the person who had to ride the stang was carried and thrown on to the ash pit or midden (S.W.). **s.Lan.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Stanger**, *sb.*, see below; (2) **Stangey**, *sb.* a man under petticoat government; (3) **Stangin(g-day**, *sb.* Twelfth Day.

(1) **Cum.** Stangers or local musicians, went their rounds, and their arrival at one of the yeomen's houses was the signal for a dance, and anyone refusing them money was liable to be seized and borne aloft to one of the inns, *W. C. T.* (Apr. 26, 1902) 3, col. 3. (2) **Yks.** *Leeds Merc.* (Mar. 1882) in *Chs. N. & Q.* II. 2. (3) **Cum.** In this village, it was an annual custom on Twelfth Day to carry each grown up man to the public house on a stang to spend a shilling for the good of the house; you could be exempted from the first part of the performance by observing the second (M.P.).

**12.** To carry hay upon poles. Chs.$^1$ **13.** A dyeing term: to work or stir with a pole; to strip dry dyed yarn off the poles. w.Yks. (H.H.), (R.S.), (W.F.S.) **14.** To stay or fasten with a bar of wood, iron, &c.

**w.Yks.**$^1$ Lang Rig brow is seea brant, at they're foarced to stang th' cart, ii. 286; **w.Yks.**$^2$ The revolutions of a wheel can be stanged by means of a crowbar, &c.

[**1.** & syþen on a stif stange stoutly hem henges, *Gawayne* (c. 1360) 1614. ON. *stöng* (gen. *stangar*), a pole (Vigfusson).]

**STANGSMAN**, *sb.* n.Lin.$^1$ One of the officers in a gang of 'plough-jags' (q.v.).

**STANIEL**, see **Stannel**.

**STANK**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Hrt. e.An. s.Cy. Som. Also in forms **staank** Sh.I.; **stenk** Cum.$^{14}$ [staŋk, stæŋk.] **1.** *sb.* A pond of stagnant or slow-flowing water; a ditch, muddy pool; a moat.

**Sc.** Ower bush, ower bank, ower ditch, ower stank, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) I. 43. **Sh.I.** Foo I did strip ower da stanks an' stripes just laek a wind-craw, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 254. **Bnff.**$^1$ **Abd.** He'll no loup the stank so easy, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) v. **Per.** Shot-holes a' doun, an' double stanks beneath, Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 89. **Ayr.** Thou ance was i' the foremost rank, An' could hae flown out owre a stank Like onie bird, Burns *To his Mare*, st. 3. **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 339. **Gall.** (J.M.). **N.I.**$^{1}$, **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Dur.** (K.), **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$ **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Glo.**$^{12}$

Hence **Stankie**, *sb.* the moorhen, *Gallinula chloropus*.

**e.Lth.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 178. **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 354. **Gall.** (J.M.)

**2.** A small pool with a sluice or flood-gate. Lei.$^{1}$, War.$^{3}$

**3.** A dam, weir, flood-gate; the materials for a dam.

**n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783), **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{2}$ **War.** The huge stank of timber that has been built to shut out the river from about half of its course while the first part of the masonry is being built, *B'ham Dy. Post* (May 29, 1897). **Wor.** Grose (1790). **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**$^{1}$, **Shr.**$^{12}$, **Hrf.**$^{1}$, **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**$^{12}$, **e.An.**$^{1}$, **Suf.** (C.T.), **Suf.**$^{1}$ **s.Cy.** Ray (1691). **w.Som.**$^{1}$

**4.** A boggy piece of ground.

**Slk.** A mire, a perfect stank, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 373, ed. 1866. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{1}$

**5.** A midden; an open drain. S. & Ork.$^{1}$, Cai.$^{1}$, Cum.$^{14}$

**6.** A tank or receptacle for water. Shr., Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **7.** The act of satisfying; a surfeit.

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ A ga' 'im a stank for aince.

**8.** *Comp.* (1) **Stank-bree**, the edge of a ditch or pool; (2) **-hen**, the moorhen, *Gallinula chloropus*; (3) **-hole**, (4) **-lochen**, a pool of stagnant water; (5) **-water**, stagnant water, ditch water.

(1) **Sc.** Clavers advanced all in a body to the stank bree, Kirkton *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 443 App. (2) **e.Lth.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 178. **Slk.** (Jam.) **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 354. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (3) **N.I.**$^{1}$ (4) **Gall.** (Jam.); Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (5) **N.I.**$^{1}$

**9.** *v.* To staunch. Lei.$^{1}$, War.$^{3}$, Suf. (C.T.)

**10.** To drain land by means of open ditches. S. & Ork.$^{1}$

**11.** *Obs.* To protect by a ditch, moat, &c.; to entrench.

**Sc.** Mackay. **Abd.** The place of Kemnay . . . being stanked about, and of good defence, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 295.

**12.** To dam; to strengthen the bank of a stream, &c. with stakes; to bank up.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Sh.I.** Hit wid set dee better til a' staankid whaur da grice rötid up da side o' da rig, *Sh. News* (Mar. 18, 1899). **Nhb.**$^{1}$ To stank the water course. **Chs.**$^{1}$; **Chs.**$^{3}$ 'Stanking a drain,' is when drainers dam up the water above them, that they may proceed with cutting their drain without obstacle from the water. **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{2}$, **War.**$^{3}$, **w.Wor.**$^{1}$, **s.Wor.**$^{1}$, **se.Wor.**$^{1}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ Whad a pity they dunna stank up that bonk, the bruck's tarrin' that good meadow despertly. Stank the prill up as theer may be some waiter for the gis; **Shr.**$^{2}$, **Hrf.**$^{12}$ **Glo.** (A.B.); **Glo.**$^{1}$ Some thirty years ago, when water was scarce, and before the days of water-carts, it was the practice in Gloucester to 'stank the gutters' for the purpose of collecting water for watering the streets. This was done by scattering it with a broad shovel. **Hrt.** Water-courses are stanked where they take a sharp turn, to prevent the force of the current wearing away the bank at the outside angle, Cussans *Hist. Hrt.* (1879-81) III. 321. **Suf.**$^{1}$ Stank it up.

Hence **Stanking**, *sb.* materials for damming.

**Lei.**$^{1}$ You've got plenty of stanking there. **War.**$^{3}$

**13.** To fill, satisfy, sate with food; to cause a stoppage.

**Abd.** (Jam.) **Wor.** If the cow has much bean meal in her present weak state, it'll be very likely to stank her (H.K.). **Hrf.**$^{2}$ Old saying 'stank afore it,' i.e. eat before drinking.

Hence **Stanker**, *sb.* anything which sates; a good solid meal. **s.Wor.** A regular stanker (H.K.).

**14.** To keep an animal from food. Glo.$^{1}$

[1. As a stynkande stanc þat stryed synne, *Cleanness* (c. 1360) 1018. OFr. *estanc*.]

**STANK**, *v.*$^{2}$ and *sb.*$^{2}$ Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.$^{1}$ Cum.$^{4}$ Also in form **stenk** Cum.$^{14}$ [**staŋk**; **steŋk.**] **1.** *v.* To prick, sting; to ache smartly, thrill with pain. Cf. **stang**, *v.*$^{1}$

**2.** *sb.* A sting; a sharp shooting pain, esp. one accompanied by a groan.

**STANK**, *sb.*$^{3}$ and *v.*$^{3}$ Shr. Mtg. Rdn. [**staŋk.**] **1.** *sb.* A stake, pile; a large post. Cf. **stang**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**Shr.**$^{1}$ Yo' mun pŭt tuthree stanks i' the turn o' that bruck, an' wattle 'em well. **Mtg.** I got the rōpe right round the stank (M.A.R.). **Rdn.** Morgan *Wds.* (1881).

**2.** *v.* To tie to a stake; to tether.

**Shr.**$^{1}$ Yo'd'n better stank that cauve i' the edgerow, else it'll mess more than it ates.

**3.** To mark out with stakes the limits of any ground intended for enclosure.

They'n stanked out the scoot w'eer they bin gweïn to build the new school-'us, *ib.*

**STANK**, *v.*$^{4}$ and *sb.*$^{4}$ Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also in form **stenk** Cum.$^{14}$ [**staŋk.**] **1.** *v.* To fetch the breath deeply; to pant, gasp; to sigh; to groan, moan.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$ *Obs.*, **Lakel.**$^{2}$ **Cum.**$^{1}$ Stankan' and greanan as if he ail't summat; **Cum.**$^{4}$ **Wm.** A cow that groans in pain for colic is said hereabout to 'stank' (H.O.R.). **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811).

**2.** *sb. pl.* In phr. *to have the stanks*, see below.

**Wm.** A cow that groans in pain is said to have the stanks (H.O.R.).

**STANK**, *v.*$^{5}$ and *sb.*$^{5}$ Dev. Cor. [**stæŋk.**] **1.** *v.* To stamp, tread upon, trample; to step.

**Cor.** But St. George do stank upon em, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 56; **Cor.**$^{1}$ Stank on that spider; **Cor.**$^{2}$ What be 'ee stankin' 'pon my toes vur, you g'eat bufflehead? **Cor.**$^{3}$

**2.** To walk quickly.

**Cor.**$^{1}$; **Cor.**$^{2}$ He's stankin' along at a putty rate.

**3.** *sb.* A passion. Cor.$^{3}$ **4.** A misfortune; a disagreeable situation; a mess, muddle; a fuss.

**Dev., Cor.** He was in a purty stank (R.H.H.). **Cor.**$^{1}$ I am in a stank; **Cor.**$^{23}$

**STANK**, *v.*$^{6}$ Hrt. [**stæŋk.**] To beat, hit, box the ears. (H.G.)

**STANLOCK**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also in forms **stenloch**, **stenlock** Sc. [**sta·nlok.**] The grey lord, or sillock, *Merlangus carbonarius*.

**Heb.** (Jam.) **Arg.** [The inhabitants of Islay] catch a number of stenlock, commonly called 'pichtich mòr,' i.e. great sathe [seath] fish, off the point of the Rinns of Islay, *Agric. Surv.* 631 (*ib.*). **N.I.**$^{1}$

**STANNEL**, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Lan. Der. Lei. Wil. Also written **stanel** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); and in forms **staniel** Lan.; **stanniel** s.Lan.$^{1}$; **stanyel** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) [**sta·nl**; **sta·njl.**] The kestrel or windhover, *Falco tinnunculus* or *Tinnunculus alaudarius*. Also in *comp.* **Stannel-hawk.** Cf. **stanchel**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*), **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Lan.** Hoo koom deawn loik a stanniel, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 29. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$ **Wil.** Thurn *Birds* (1870) 9.

[OE. *stāngella*, a staniel; used to translate Lat. *pellicanus* in Ps. ci. 7 [cii. 7] (B.T.).]

**STANNER**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lan. Also written **staner** Sc. (Jam.); and in form **stenner** Cld. Ayr. (Jam.) Ant. [**sta·nə(r.**] **1.** Small stones and gravel in the bed or by the margin of a stream; a ridge of stones formed by the sea. *Gen.* in *pl.*

**Sc.** Yestreen the water was in spate, The stanners aw war cur't, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) IV. 346, ed. 1848; The tide shall ebb an faw upon the stanners, Donald *Poems* (1867) 8. **n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Frf.** Gar'd his carcase sweep the stanners, Beattie *Arnha'* (c. 1820) 33, ed. 1882. **Cld., Ayr.** (Jam.) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ 'The Stanners' occur on the west side of the Coquet at Warkworth and on the south side of the Tyne at Corbridge. 'High' and 'Low Stanners' are two parcels of unenclosed ground on the Wansbeck. 'Stannersburn,' a hamlet in North Tynedale. **Lan.**$^{1}$

Hence (1) **Stannery**, *adj.* gravelly; (2) **Stennery-ground**, *sb.* ground containing a great many small stones.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Slg.** One meets with boggy, stannery, croft, and clay grounds almost in every farm, *Statist. Acc.* XV. 316 (*ib.*). **Ant.** (W.J.K.) (2) **Ant.** (W.J.K.)

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Stanner-bed**, a bed of gravel. n.Sc. (Jam.); (2) **-steps**, stepping-stones placed across the bed of a stream. Ayr. (*ib.*)

**STANNER**, see **Stander**.

**STANNERIE**, *sb.* Sc. A species of lichen used for dyeing purposes. Dmf. Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 354. See **Stony-raw**, s.v. **Stony**, 1 (5).

**STANNICLE**, *sb.* Nrf. Also in form **stanacle.** [**stæ·nikl.**] The stickleback, *Gasterosteus trachurus*. Cf. **stanstickle.**

Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 35; They [spoonbills] live on the fresh-water shrimps and stanacles, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 208.

**STANNIEL, STANNIN**, see **Stannel**, **Standin(g.**

**STANNIONS**, *sb. pl.* Yks. [**sta·niənz.**] See below.

**n.Yks.** 'Ah'l put ye to yer stannions,' I'll let you know what is the matter with you (T.S.).

**STANNYEL, STANSE**, see **Stanyel, Stance.**

**STANSTICKLE**, *sb.* Nhp.$^1$ e.An.$^1$ [**stæ·nstikl.**] The stickleback, *Gasterosteus trachurus.* Cf. **stannicle.**

**STANT**, see **Stent**, *v.*$^{13}$

**STANYARD**, *sb. Obs.* Bdf. A fixed cupboard. (J.W.B.)

**STANYEL**, *sb.* Rxb. (JAM.) n.Lin.$^1$ Also written **stannyel** Rxb. (JAM.) [**sta·njl.**] A stallion.

**STANYEL**, see **Stannel.**

**STAP**, *v.* and *sb.*$^1$ Sh.I. Also in form **staap.** [**stap.**]

**1.** *v.* To chop, hash; to mix together. S. & Ork.$^1$

**2.** *sb.* In phr. *in stap*, in a crushed state.

He [a sow] wis laid da toonmils in staap, sae 'at dey wir a shame ta see, an' no a paek o' girse 'ill be apo dem mair i da saesin side, *Sh. News* (Aug. 20, 1898); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**3.** A dish composed of the liver and soft parts of the head of a fish.

Whan codlins wis ripe, Whan stap an' guid fish wis da joy o' mi life, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 178; Wi e rare dish shü dings dem aa—Fresh liver—heads an stap, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 31; **S. & Ork.**$^1$

[1. ON. *stappa*, to bray in a mortar (VIGFUSSON).]

**STAP**, *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Also in forms **staup** Slk. Nhb.$^1$; **stawp** Slk. (JAM.); **step** Sc. [**stap.**] **1.** A stave of a cask, tub, &c.

**Sc.** I'll tak a stap out of your coag, I will put you on shorter allowance (JAM.). **Ayr.** It behoved me and the likes o' me to keep a calm sough, if we didna want a step taen oot o' our cog, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 96. **Slk.** (JAM.); I should take a staup out o' their punch cogs, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 319, ed. 1866. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 307, ed. 1876. **N.Cy.**$^1$ 'To take a stap out of your bicker' means to humble you. **Nhb.**$^1$ **Cum.** Just tak a stap out of his bicker, DICKINSON *Lit. Rem.* (1888) 237; **Cum.**$^{14}$, **Wm.** (B.K.)

**2.** The upright supporting the side of a cart. Cum.$^4$

**3.** Phr. (1) *to fa' a' staps*, (2) *to go to staps*, to become insolvent; to go to pieces, as a drunkard, spendthrift, &c.

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.) (2) **Nhb.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^{14}$

**STAP**, see **Step**, *v.*, **Stop**, *v.*

**STAPE**, *sb.* nw.Dev.$^1$ [**steəp.**] A staple.

(Always). 'Pd Charles Bagilholl for 2 stapes of iron to make fast y$^{e}$ leads ag$^{t}$ the Tower iii*d.*,' *H. Church Acc.* (1629–30).

**STAPE**, *v.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written **staip** Lakel.$^1$ [**stēp.**] To incline, make to slope; to weigh down at one end by pressure; to tip or tilt. Also with *up.* Cf. **steep**, *v.*$^2$

**Lakel.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** Ah gat ont end ov a booard an' it staped up, an' doon Ah com o' mi' arce ont fleur (B.K.). **n.Yks.**$^1$ Of a stone or plank set to lean against a wall, a barrel or tub tilted to allow its contents to flow more easily, of a cart when skelled, &c.; **n.Yks.**$^{24}$

[ON. *steypa*, to make stoop; to cast down, overthrow (VIGFUSSON).]

**STAPLE**, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Not. Also written **stapel** Nhb.$^1$; and in forms **stappel** w.Yks.$^2$; **stapple** Sc. (JAM.) Nhb.$^1$ Cum. e.Yks. e.Lan.$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$ Not.$^2$; **steepil** Slk. (JAM.); **steeple** Sc. [**stē·pl, steə·pl; sta·pl.**]

**1.** The fibre of wool, cotton, &c.; the length of a lock of wool from the skin to the tip.

**Cum.** The tups most admired have a long stapple of wool, with a rough pile at the top, HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) II. 182. **e.Yks.** Let [the ram] be of a snoode and goode stapple, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 4. **w.Yks.** (J.M.); **w.Yks.**$^3$ Staap·l. **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$

**2.** A U-shaped piece of wire; an eye in a gate-post, &c. for holding a hook to fasten the gate; the bolt of a hinge. Sc. (A.W.), Cld., Slk. (JAM.), w.Yks. (J.M.), Not.$^2$ **3.** A coal-mining term: a small pit, shaft, or well in a mine; *gen.* connecting two seams. Also in *comp.* **Staple-pit.**

**N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ A 'blind pit' or staple is often thus sunk within a mine itself to connect two seams, or for exploratory purposes where a slip-dike is encountered. **Nhb., Dur.** GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **Dur.** (J.J.B.) **w.Yks.**$^2$ Generally it is not perpendicular, but inclined, and there are steps.

Hence *counter-balance staple*, *phr.* a small pit sunk from the surface for a balance weight to work in. Nhb.$^1$

**4.** A piece of a power-loom acting as a guide. Lan. (O.S.H.)

**STAPLE**, see **Stopple**, *sb.*$^1$

**STAPLER**, *sb.* Nrf. [Not known to our correspondents.] Anything which tends to destroy the hopes or expectations of another. (HALL.)

**STAPPACK**, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Meal mixed with cold water. Cf. **drammock.**

**Lth.** Being short of food, [they] made drammack (stappack) with salt water mixed with meal, of which the Prince eat heartily, *Ascanius* (1802) 136 (JAM.).

**STAPPIE**, *sb.* Sc. A game of marbles; see below.

**Ayr.** Played by the player making a step forward before firing at a number of marbles with the one placed in his knuckles. The object is to drive away as many as possible out of a certain marked area. These the player retains as his (J.F.). **Lth.** 'Marbles' or 'the bools,' was entirely a boys' game from the Ring, Winnie, or Funny . . . to 'Stappie,' 'The Shore,' and other varieties, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 33.

**STAPPIL, STAPPLE**, see **Stopple**, *sb.*$^1$

**STAPPLICK**, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) **1.** A stopper; a catch or fastening for a bar or bolt. Cld. Cf. **staple, 2, stopple**, *sb.*$^1$

**2.** A small quantity of thatch, made up in a particular form. w.Sc. **3.** The stem of a tobacco-pipe. Slk., Rxb.

**STAR**, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **starr** Cum. [**star, stā(r).**] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Star-blubber**, frog-spawn; (2) **-craft**, *obs.*, astronomy; astrology; (3) **-gaze**, to look out; (4) **-glint**, *obs.*, a shooting-star; (5) **-ray**, the starry ray-fish, *Raia radiata*; (6) **-sheen**, star-light; (7) **-sleet**, (8) **-slubber**, see (1); (9) **-stone**, a broken remnant of the stems of pentacrinites; (10) **-wheel**, part of the mechanism of power-looms, and other machines.

(1) **n.Yks.**$^4$ (2) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (3) **Ir.** How could she help seein', if she'd her eyes shut, wid her open door star-gazin' right into the bit of green? BARLOW *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 109. (4) **Per.** Jupiter complacent louts From its sphere; the starglint shoots, *Donald and Flora*, 188 (JAM.). (5) **Cum.**$^4$ MACPHERSON *Fauna* (1892) 469. (6) **Dmf.** Now star-sheen, an' now blaze o' day, THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 52. (7) **Cum.**$^{14}$ (8) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). (9) **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$ **War.** Or native stone, Or fish, the little astroit's doubtful race, JAGO *Poems* (1784) bk. IV. 114; The astroites or star-stones found here [Edge Hill], *ib. note.* (10) **Lan.** (O.S.H.)

**2.** *Comb.* in the names of plants: (1) **Star-and-garters**, the star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*; (2) **-falling**, the fungus, *Nostoc commune*; (3) **-flower**, (*a*) the common tormentil, *Potentilla Tormentilla*; (*b*) the wood loosestrife, *Lysimachia nemorum*; (*c*) the common borage, *Borago officinalis*; (*d*) see (1); (*e*) various species of stitchwort, esp. the greater stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*; (4) **-grass**, (*a*) the sweet woodruff, *Asperula odorata*; (*b*) the greater stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*; (5) **-jelly**, see (2); (6) **-lights**, the dove's-foot crane's-bill, *Geranium molle*; (7) **— of Bethlehem**, (*a*) see (4, *b*); (*b*) the large-flowered St. John's wort, *Hypericum calycinum*; (8) **— of the earth**, the wartcress, *Senebiera Coronopus*; (9) **-shot**, (10) **-slubber**, (11) **-slutch**, see (2); (12) **-wort**, see (3, *e*).

(1) **Wil.**$^1$ (2) **Nhp.**$^2$ (3, *a*) **Wil.** 'Star-flower' prettily describes the golden spangles of the Tormentil, *Sarum Dioc. Gazette* (Jan. 1890) 6, col. 1; **Wil.**$^1$ (*b*) **Wil.**$^1$ (*c*) **Dev.** (*d*) **Bck.** (*e*) **n.Lin., e.Sus.** (4, *a*) **Nhb.**$^1$, **Cum.** (*b*) **w.Yks.** (5) **Nhp.**$^2$ (6) **s.Bck.** (7, *a*) **n.Cy., Not., w.Cy., Dev.**$^4$ (*b*) **Midl.** (8) **e.Sus.** (9) **Nhb.** The jelly-like substance which is sometimes met with in the fields, and known by the name of star-shot, is believed to be the remains of half digested worms, &c., which they [gulls] have discharged from their overloaded stomachs, BEWICK *Birds* (1804) II. 211. **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ A kind of white jelly often found in poor pastures; it is believed to have fallen from the stars. **Nhp.**$^2$ (10) **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ (11) **Chs.**$^1$ From its sudden appearance it is supposed to have fallen from the stars, or to be the deposit of a falling star; **Chs.**$^3$, **s.Chs.**$^1$ (12) **Sc.** I'll hae a whorl o' starworts, *Ballads and Poems* (1885) 268. **Lnk.** To sport beside the linn, . . Whaur on bushes climbs the starwart, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 32. **Glo.**$^1$

**3.** Phr. (1) *my stars alive*, an exclamation. se.Lin. (J.T.B.); (2) *the star is in the middle*, of ale: having the froth in the centre of the surface, a mark of good ale. s.Lan.$^1$ 27. **4.** The pupil of the eye; a speck in the eye; a cataract. **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ A star in the eye.

5. *pl.* The star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum.* Brks. DRUCE *Flora* (1897) 492. 6. The clustered bell-flower, *Campanula glomerata.* Wil.$^{1}$

**STAR, STARABOUT**, see **Steer**, *adj.*, **Stirabout**.

**STARCH**, *sb.*$^{1}$ s.Lan.$^{1}$ [stātʃ.] A jocular term for spirits when put into tea.

**STARCH**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Glo.$^{1}$ [stātʃ.] The heron, *Ardea cinerea.*

**STARCHER**, *sb.* w.Yks.$^{2}$ [stā·tʃə(r).] A falsehood.

Here's anuther starcher.

**STARCHY**, *adj.* Hrf.$^{2}$ Of stuff: stiff to work. (s.v. Starky.)

**STARE**, *v.* and *sb.*$^{1}$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **star** w.Yks.$^{1}$ e.An.$^{1}$ Dev.$^{1}$; *pret.* **stoor** Lei.$^{1}$ [stēr, steə(r.] 1. *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Stare-agog**, a gazer; one who stares open-mouthed; (2) **-basin**, (*a*) a staring, large-eyed, impudent-looking person; (*b*) a glow-worm; (3) **-cap**, see below.

(1) **s.Chs.$^{1}$** Stae·r-ŭgog·, stae·r-ŭgog·, Tùm·blt oa·r dhŭ tai·tŭ-og. (2, *a*) **w.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **w.Som.$^{1}$** What do the gurt stare-basin want to bide gappin to me vor? I bain't gwain to be a gapsnest vor she. **Dev.$^{1}$** **n.Dev.** Wey zich a . . . haggle-tooth'd stare-bason . . . Theng as thee art, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 58. (*b*) **Som.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 358. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (3) **Sur.** [Speaking of a suspicious fire] Aye, I expect they'll be put to the stare-cap to find out who did it, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 222.

2. Phr. (1) *stare and stand-back—three jumps at the pantry door and a drink of cold water*, a description of poor fare; (2) *to stare a person out of* or *on a thing*, to gaze at him unflinchingly after doing a shameful thing; (3) *to stare like a stuck pig* or *sheep*, to stare stupidly.

(1) **s.Lan.** A common expression among the factory hands in the neighbourhood of Mossley (F.E.T.); **s.Lan.$^{1}$** 24. (2) **w.Yks.** He'll tell tha t'bigg'st lie tha could think on, an' then stare tha aht on 't, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 23, 1898). (3) **N.I.$^{1}$**, **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **w.Yks.$^{1}$**, **Lei.$^{1}$** (s.v. Store), **Suf.$^{1}$**

3. *Obs.* To stare in the face; to face.

**Ayr.** A man may hae an honest heart Tho' poortith hourly stare him, BURNS *To Young Friend* (May 1786) st. 4.

4. To stand out prominently; to stand on end; esp. used of an animal's coat when roughened through cold, &c. See **Stary, 2.**

**Sc.** (A.W.), **War.$^{3}$** **Glo.** Frost and cold weather make the coats (of cattle) go the wrong way, so to say it makes their jackets stare a bit is equiv. to saying it is a raw morning. 'How thair cwoats do stare, I guess the commons middling' (S.S.B.). **Hrt.** It will cause her [a cow's] hair to stare, ELLIS *New Experim.* (1750) 57. **Nrf.** A horse's coat stars when he is cold, *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 173. **w.Som.$^{1}$** Now the field's a-ate down tight, the [duy·shlz] thistles do stary mainly I zim. They bullicks do stary maainly in their jackets; is the hay fousty? **Dev.** Her coat stares like a hedge-pig's, KINGSLEY *Westward Ho* (1855) 39, ed. 1889.

5. *sb.* A showy young woman; one to be stared at. e.An.$^{1}$

**STARE**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Irel. Yks. Chs. Lin. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. e.An. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **star** Ir. e.An.$^{1}$; **starre** Wor.; **steer** w.Wor.$^{1}$ Shr.$^{1}$ Glo.$^{1}$ Wil.$^{1}$; **steere** Hrf.$^{2}$ [steə(r; stiə(r).] The starling, *Sturnus vulgaris.* See **Black-star(e**, s.v. **Black**, *adj.* **II. 3** (40).

**Ir.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 73. **n.Ir.** (J.S.) **n.Yks.** SWAINSON *ib.* **Chs.$^{123}$**, **s.Chs.$^{1}$**, **n.Lin.$^{1}$**, **Lei.$^{1}$**, **War.$^{2}$** **Wor.** For starres heads, *Evesham Jrn.* (Mar. 13, 1897). **w.Wor.$^{1}$**, **Shr.$^{1}$**, **Hrf.$^{2}$**, **Glo.$^{1}$**, **e.An.$^{1}$** **Hmp.** Why does White of Selborne only once mention starlings? I wonder. He called them stares, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Sept. 1901) 138. **Wil.$^{1}$** **Dor.** BARNES *Gl.* (1863). **w.Som.$^{1}$** Sight o' stares about this winter. **Dev.** He'd shut zum sparrers, er zum rabbins, er zum stares, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 35, ed. 1853. **Cor.$^{12}$**

[OE. *stær*, a starling (SWEET).]

**STARE**, *sb.*$^{3}$ Cor.$^{2}$ [steə(r).] An irregular spot or blotch. 'It is full of stares.'

**STARE**, see **Star(r**, **Steer**, *adj.*

**STARF**, *sb.* Ken. Also written **staff** Ken.$^{2}$ [stāf.] A plague; only used as part of an imprecation; see below.

Starf take you (K.); **Ken.$^{1}$**; **Ken.$^{2}$** What a staff would you be at?

[Cp. OE. *steorfa*, pestilence (SWEET).]

**STARFT**, see **Starve**.

**STAR-GAZING-PIE**, *sb.* Cor. Also in forms **staare-gaaze-** Cor.$^{2}$; **star-a-gaze-**, **star-gazy-**, **starry-gazy-** Cor.$^{12}$ A fish pie; see below. Cf. **staring-pie**, s.v. **Staring, 1** (3).

Lookin' up oall the time, like a pilcher in a star-gazy pie, *Zebedee Jacka*, 24; O'DONOGHUE *St. Knighton* (1864) *Gl.*; **Cor.$^{1}$** A pie made of pilchards and leeks; the heads brought up through a hole in the crust; **Cor.$^{2}$**; **Cor.$^{3}$** The name arose from the custom of sticking the heads of the fish on the outside of the crust.

**STARING**, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Lan. Stf. Dev. Cor. Also written **stairing** e.Lan.$^{1}$ [stē·rin, steə·rin.] 1. In *comb.* (1) **Staring drunk**, very drunk; (2) **—mad**, very mad; (3) **—pie**, a fish pie; see below; cf. **star-gazing-pie**; (4) **—quarter**, (5) **—stump**, an object at which one stares; a laughing-stock.

(1) **Stf.** *Monthly Mag.* (1816) I. 494. (2) **Abd.** Gane stark starin' mad, ANDERSON *Poems* (ed. 1826) 74. **Dev.** He must have gone stark, staring mad, O'NEILL *Dimpses* (1893) 54. (3) **Cor.** Staring-pie . . . is compounded principally of leeks and pilchards, and is so called because the noses of the fish peer through the crust, HAMMOND *Parish* (1897) 348; **Cor.$^{2}$** (4) **e.Lan.$^{1}$** (5) **Lan.** A starin-stump for everybody ut likes havin their neighbours to talk about, BRIERLEY *Fratchingtons* (1868) iv.

2. Of the weather: bright, brilliant.

**Dev.** I knew it would rain after such a staring morning, *Reports Provinc.* (1889).

**STARK**, *adj.*, *adv.* and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **sterk** Sc. Cum.$^{14}$ Brks.; **ztārk** Dor. [stark, stāk.] 1. *adj.* Strong, sturdy. See **Starken.**

**Sc.** Fill fow and had fow makes a stark man, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) No. 290. **Bch.** The starkest hose that can be made, An' yet nae dear, FORBES *Shop Bill* (1785) 12. **Frf.** The sarks were few, An' very stark, but no that saft, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 6. **Per.** Are ye a goodly-neighbour stark? SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 142. **s.Sc.** I was a fat stark fallow, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 360. **Ayr.** BURNS *To his Mare*, st. 4. **e.Lth.** I'm thinkin it wad be ower stark meat for your wake disjastion, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 119. **Rxb.** HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 210. **Gall.** Beaten down by the starker weapon of the dragoon, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) vi. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **e.Yks.** Your stark sheep, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 19. **Lan.** This stark reet hond shall do the rest, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) I. 102.

Hence **Starkly**, *adv.* strongly, strenuously.

**Sc.** The Scotts they rade, the Scotts they ran Sae starkly, and sae steadilie, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 9, ed. 1848. **Abd.** Starkly did he gie him't back, MURRAY *Hamewith* (1900) 51.

2. Of liquor: potent; intoxicating.

**Sc.** (JAM.); Tak . . . sum stark aill, PITCAIRN *Trials* (1829) pt. i. 54. **Rnf.** Of the stark aqua vitae they baith lo'ed a drappie, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 78. **Ayr.** A stark dram, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 40. **Gall.** Doon at the clachans the stark Hollands flowed like water in a running spate, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 119.

3. Stiff, esp. through rheumatism, cold, or over-exertion; hard, unbending; hide-bound; *fig.* firm, unyielding; hard to do, difficult.

**Sh.I.** He can staand nae mair o' it, bit fairly caves in, an' he's stark apo da green, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 263. **Dmb.** A spark O' life may linger though the limbs be stark, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 51. **n.Cy.** Fat, when cold, is stark, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **N.Cy.$^{2}$** **Nhb.** Stark starin' flowerplats laid out as square as kin they were measured wi' a yerd wan', JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 129. **Lakel.$^{2}$** He's varra stark. **Cum.$^{14}$** **Wm.** She wes blind er staark wi caald, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 12. **n.Yks.$^{1}$**; **n.Yks.$^{2}$** Stark in all one's limbs. A stark un. **e.Yks.** As a stark rope. Stark with severe exercise, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.$^{1}$** **w.Yks.** Reit stark wi cowd, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.$^{134}$** **Lan.** Wen aw geete op e' th' mornin aw wer sum stark, ORMEROD *Felley fro Rachde* (1851) iv; **Lan.$^{1}$** Aw'm stark wi' walkin'. **ne.Lan.$^{1}$**, **e.Lan.$^{1}$**, **s.Lan.$^{1}$**, **Chs.$^{1}$**, **Der.$^{1}$**, **nw.Der.$^{1}$** **Lin.$^{1}$** Mrs. B., whose shoulder had been dislocated and set, said, 'My shoulder is stark.' **n.Lin.$^{1}$** This smock's a deäl oher stark, I can't weär it while it's weshed. A stark job it was an' all. **sw.Lin.$^{1}$** **e.Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

Hence (1) **Starkish**, *adj.* stiffish; intractable; (2) **Starkly**, *adv.* stiffly.

(1) **ne.Lan.$^{1}$** (2) **n.Yks.$^{1}$**; **n.Yks.$^{2}$** It gans varry starkly; **n.Yks.$^{4}$**, **w.Yks.$^{1}$**

**4.** Rigid in death.

**Abd.** Fan aw leukit on's stark an' seelent face yon'er, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 55. **Per.** Ye wouldna hae us, perish'd i' the dark, Return'd upon your hand at morning stark, Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 100. **Lnk.** Some who'd soon be stark, Stewart *Twa Elders* (1886) 7. **Nhb.** Stark ahint a stook, Wi' his neck thrawn, Strang *Earth Fiend* (1892) pt. iii. st. 19. **Lan.**$^1$ He's stiff an' stark by this time. **Brks.**$^1$ **Dor.** I mid zit here till I be ztiff an' ztark, Hare *Vill. Street* (1895) 273. **Som.** He were lyen' stiff an' stark in his ocean bed, Leith *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 129.

**5.** Of land: stiff; dried up.

**Not.** It's very stark on the wodes (J.H.B.). **Nhp.**$^1$ The ground is so stark the seeds will not come up. **Brks.** When y$^e$ ground is parch't and chop't w$^{th}$ droughth, they say y$^e$ ground is stark, that is very stiff or strong, Allen *MS. Gl.* (c. 1740). **Sus.**$^1$ **Hmp.** Holloway. **Wil.**$^1$ The ground is got so stark.

Hence **Starkish**, *adj.* stiffish, hard to work.

**Lin.** (Hall.), **Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ It's starkish land.

**6.** Quite naked; bare; empty; exposed.

**Twd.** Stark as the day they were born, Buchan *Burnet of Barns* (1898) 255. **Ir.** An' no one to care what became o' the counthry left starin' an' stark, Barlow *Bogland* (1892) 66, ed. 1893. **Lei.**$^1$ As staak as ivver a wur born. **Cor.** A situation is stark, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 419.

**7.** Of the weather: dry and cold with north-east winds.

**Cum.**$^{14}$ **Hmp.** The weather in March is generally stark (H.C.M.B.).

**8.** Sheer, utter.

**Sc.** He, good man, took all for stark love and kindness, *Magopico* (ed. 1836) 14. **Frf.** Stark luve his noble heart had fired, Beattie *Arnha'* (c. 1820) 13, ed. 1882. **w.Sc.** Just through stark daffing, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 162. **Ayr.** To save them from stark reprobation, Burns *Election*, II. st. 4. **Gall.** The Convention was in stark need of support, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 85.

**9.** Reluctant, hesitating.

**e.Yks.**$^1$ When he gat ti knaw ther was a ghooast hanted that rooad he was vary stark at gannin, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

Hence **Starkly**, *adv.* reluctantly.

**w.Yks.**$^2$ He pays his money starkly.

**10.** *Obs.* Covetous; dear in price.

**n.Yks.** Your farm is starke o'th' rent, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 535. **w.Yks.** (Hall.); Thoresby *Lett.* (1703).

**11.** *adv.* Utterly, wholly, altogether.

**Sc.** When trouts and Abercorn muscles Are stark nought, Colvil *Whigs Supplication* (1796) I. 82. **Sh.I.** *Sh. News* (Dec. 24, 1898). **n.Sc.** I have seen some, that have had great raptures of joy, prove but stark naught, Wodrow Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) II. 269. **Per.** It made me stark stane-blind, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 2. **Arg.** The whole wide street was stark awake, Munro *J. Splendid* (1898) 39. **Dmf.** Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 4. **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.** I's stark sure, *Willy Wattle* (1870) 3; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** Nivver carry out a nebbour to the grave before he be stark dead, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 511. **n.Yks.** (W.H.), **n.Yks.**$^4$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 339; **w.Yks.**$^{24}$, **Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Lan.**$^1$ Stark, starin' mad. **Chs.**$^2$ Generally used in a bad sense, as 'Stark bad'; **Chs.**$^3$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Stark aït [said of a fire]. **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Lin.** Stark-blind, Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 725. **Lei.** *Lei. Chron.* (Mar. 13, 1875); **Lei.**$^1$ Staak oogly. **War.**$^{23}$, **Glo.**$^1$, **Brks.**$^1$, **Sur.**$^1$, **I.W.**$^1$ **Dev.** I've half a mind to turn him stark out o' the house, Zack *On Trial* (1899) 148.

**12.** *Comb.* (1) **Stark-dark**, stone blind; (2) **-giddy**, (3) **-horn mad**, (4) **-mad**, raving, esp. with anger; (5) **-naked**, of spirit: raw; (6) **-staring**, wild-looking; (7) **-witted**, see below; (8) **-wood**, raving mad.

(1) **Lei.**$^1$ (2) **Yks.** Mabbe they'll tourn stark giddy, Fetherston *T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 133. **Lan.** I'st o bin stark-giddy at um, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 23. **s.Lan.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ (3) **nw.Der.**$^1$ (4) **Cum.**$^{14}$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (5) **Cum.**$^{14}$ **s.Lan.**$^1$ Aw'll have a sope o' rum, an' aw'll have it stark-nake't. [**Amer.** Of tea without milk or sugar, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 379.] (6) **e.Lan.**$^1$ (7) **w.Yks.** She's a fool—a rank, stark-witted fool—and I a bigger fool to hearken to her, Sutcliffe *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 115. (8) **Der.**$^2$

**13.** Strenuously; firmly, steadily.

**Edb.** Kempen fowk they dinnae lo'e, They wurk sae stark, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 25, ed. 1801. **Cor.** She said 'no,' and said it brave and stark, Lee *Cynthia* (1900) 82.

**14.** *v.* Of land: to dry up.

**Sus.**$^1$ Ground is said to be starked up, when the surface has dried very quickly after rain. **Hmp.** Holloway. **Wil.**$^1$ The ground is got so stark—you see the hot sun after the rain did stark the top on't.

**15.** To walk leisurely. Dor. *Gl.* (1851).

[OE. *stearc*, rigid; obstinate; stern, severe; violent, strong; *stearkian*, to stiffen (Sweet).]

**STARK**, *sb.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A species of turnip. (Hall.)

**STARKARAGIOUS**, *adj.* Lei.$^1$ Very outrageous; a corruption of 'stark outrageous.'

If that cloover's oonly fenced off wi' poss'es an' reels, the caows 'll ba starkaregious to git at it.

**STARKEN**, *v.* n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. [**sta·rkən, stā·kən.**] **1.** To strengthen in growth. See **Stark**, *adj.*; cf. **storken**.

**n.Cy.** (K.) **Nhb.**$^1$ Used by shepherds for young lambs that are becoming strong enough to skip about. 'Th'or gettin starkent a bit, an' beginnin ti play.'

**2.** To stiffen; to become rigid; to coagulate.

**Nhb.**$^1$ Starch is mixed till it starkens. To starken an egg is to boil it till it stiffens. **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.**$^{1234}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^2$; **w.Yks.**$^3$ Melted fat, paste, &c. starken as they cool; **w.Yks.**$^5$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **n.Lin.** The frost has starken'd them clo'es out o' th' hedge. It is a unlucky sign when a corpse duzn't starken (M.P.).

**3.** To tighten. Also used *fig.*

**Cum.** See, deame, if we've got a swope whusky, We'll starken our keytes, I'll uphod us, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 117. **n.Yks.**$^{12}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^1$ Starken't raap; **w.Yks.**$^2$ **Lan.** I've starken't my kite wi' bacon, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 142. **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**STARKING**, *ppl. adj.* n.Cy. Nhb. [**sta·rkin.**] Quick.

**N.Cy.**$^1$ He's going at a starking pace. **Nhb.**$^1$

**STARKLE**, *v.* Ess. [**stā·kl.**] To startle. *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 187.

**STARKLED**, *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* Glo. Dry, shrivelled up. Cf. **starky**.

My shoes are all starkled, owing to their being zet before the vire when wet, Grose (1790).

**STARKY**, *adj.* Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Sus. Hmp. w.Cy. Wil. Also written **starkey** War.$^3$ [**stā·ki.**] **1.** Stiff, dry, hard; shrivelled up; of land: stiff, esp. after rain; flinty. See **Stark**, *adj.* 5, **Starkled**, **Starchy**.

**Nhp.**$^1$ My hands and face are quite starky. **War.**$^3$ Land that is stiff and will not break easily in agricultural operations is said to be hard and starkey. **se.Wor.**$^1$ We shaunt a no rain, this piece o' thunk oodn't be so starky un 'ard else. **Hrf.**$^2$ Said of stuff hard to work with a needle. **Glo.** Spoken particularly of quills too dry and hard to make pens with, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 408; **Glo.**$^1$ **Sus.**$^1$ The land is very starky; **Sus.**$^2$, **Hmp.**$^1$, **w.Cy.** (Hall.) **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**$^1$ **n.Wil.** This here straw's turrible starky (E.H.G.).

**2.** Shrivelled and wasted by ill-health. Wil.$^1$

**STARLING**, *sb.* Lan. Ken. **1.** *Obs.* In *comp.* **Starling-Sunday**, see below.

**Ken.** One Sunday in each year we knew as 'Starling Sunday.' It was a moveable feast, but usually fell about Whitsuntide. It was that first Sunday in the year on which the young starlings were to be heard chirruping under the eaves, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1891) 82.

**2.** The martin, *Chelidon urbica.* [Not known to our correspondents.] Lan. (Hall.)

**STARLOG**, *sb.* Oxf.$^1$ [**stā·log.**] The starling, *Sturnus vulgaris.*

**STARM**, see **Stam**, *sb.*$^1$, **Storm**, *sb.*$^{12}$

**STARN**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Also written **staarn** Sh.I.; **starne** n.Cy.; and in form **stern(e** Sc. (Jam.) [**starn.**] **1.** A star.

**Sc.** There's a heaven aboon us a', and a bonny moon and sterns in it, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xvii. **Sh.I.** The seven starns twinkled aboon i' da lift, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 240. **n.Sc.** (Jam.), **ne.Sc.** (G.W.), **Cai.**$^1$ **e.Sc.** Wi' the starnies silver threads across, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896). **Abd.** I'll mak' ye see starns, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Oct. 12, 1901). **w.Sc.** No a starn was to be seen i' the lift, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 164. **Fif.** The sterns are blindet wi' the licht, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 42. **s.Sc.** The man that to a' like a sterne had arisen, Allan *Poems* (1887) 67. **Peb.** Monie a dowg at sterns stood yaffin', Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 121. **Slk.** Ye see the starnies, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 177. **Rxb.** Whiles the sterne wad be shining clear and bright, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 156. **Dmf.** Silver Cynthia, wi' her drift O' sterns sae bonnie, JOHNSTONE *Poems* (1820) 86. **Gall.** The Lairdy langs for titles braw, For ribbons and for starns, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 136, ed. 1897. **N.Cy.**¹, **Nhb.**¹

Hence (1) **Starna**, *sb.* a name given to a ewe having a white spot on its brow; (2) **Starnie**, *sb.* a name given to a male sheep having a white spot on its brow; (3) **Starnless**, *adj.* starless; (4) **Starny**, *adj.* starry.

(1) **Sh.I.** Doo'll no get mony ells o' claith aff o' dy 'staarna' dis year, *Sh. News* (July 1, 1899); (J.S.) (2) **Sh.I.** (J.S.) (3) **Rnf.** To look out on the starnless night, ALLAN *Poems* (1836) 167. (4) **Sc.** A starny nicht (JAM.).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Starn-fall**, the fungus, *Nostoc commune*; (2) **-keeker**, a star-gazer; an astronomer; (3) **-light**, (*a*) starlight; (*b*) the flash of light seen when the eye receives a slight blow.

(1) **Cai.**¹ (2) **Sc.** CALLANDER *MS. Notes on Ihre* (JAM., s.v. Keek). (3, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Sh.I.** Der nedder starnlicht or mŏn, JUNDA *Klingrahool* (1898) 52. (*b*) **Sc.** Put your finger in your ee and ye'll see stern-light [an absurd answer given to one who complains that it is dark] (JAM.).

3. *Fig.* The eye; the pupil of the eye; also in *comb.* **Stern-o'-the-ee.**

**Edb.** It gart me backward dart my starns On times like thae, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 137. **Slk.** (JAM.) **Dmf.** WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 354.

[1. ON. *stjarna*, a star (VIGFUSSON).]

**STARN**, *sb.*² Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Lan. Lin. Also written **starne** N.Cy.¹; and in form **starn(e** Sc. (JAM.) [starn, stān.] 1. A single grain; a particle; the least possible quantity; a portion; also used *fig.*

**Sc.** No a starn meal (JAM.). **n.Sc.** A starnie o' saut. It is not used of liquids (*ib.*). **Abd.** Is't dingin on? ... No, it's only a starnie o' drift, MACDONALD *R. Falconer* (1868) 8. **e.Per.** The quantity of salt, meal, &c. which can be lifted between the tips of the thumb and four fingers (W.A.C.). **Lnk.** RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) *Gl.* **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **N.Cy.**¹ **Nhb.**¹ 'He cannot see a starn' [said of a person who sees badly or not at all]. 'Not a starn.' **e.Lan.**¹ **Lin.**¹ It is your starn.

2. Phr. *de'il a starne*, nothing at all, never a bit. N.Cy.¹

3. The outermost point of a needle. n.Sc. (JAM.)

**STARN**, *sb.*³ Nrf. [stān.] The common tern, *Sterna fluviatilis.* SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 202.

[OE. *stearn*, a tern (HALL).]

**STARN**, *sb.*⁴ Sh.I. Som. The starling, *Sturnus vulgaris.* Cf. starnel.

**Sh.I.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 73. **Som.** Them starns are getting no end o' they tares, COMPTON *Winscombe Sketches* (1882) 106.

**STARN**, see Stern, Stine.

**STAR-NAKED**, *adj.* Nrf. Suf. 1. Stark-naked. Suf. (HALL.) 2. *Comb.* **Star-naked-boys**, the meadow saffron, *Colchicum autumnale.* Nrf. (B. & H.) See **Naked-boys**, s.v. Naked, 1 (2, *a*).

**STARNEL**, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. Wor. Also written **stahnil** e.Yks.¹; **starnell** n.Cy.; **starnil** Lin. [sta·rnəl, stā·nəl.] The starling, *Sturnus vulgaris.* Cf. starn, *sb.*⁴

**n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); (HALL.) **e.Yks.**¹, **w.Yks.**², **Der.**², **nw.Der.**¹ **Not.** There's thousands o' starnels roosts in the planting (L.C.M.); **Not.**¹, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Lin.** (E.S.); Theer, it's getting late; look at the starnels sattling down on the reeds! FENN *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) x; **Lin.**¹, **sw.Lin.**¹, **Rut.**¹, **Lei.**¹, **Nhp.**¹² **s.Wor.** PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 17.

**STAR(R**, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Lan. Lin. e.An. Also in form **stare** Lan. [star, stā(r).] 1. A name applied to various species of *Carex*, esp. the lesser tufted sedge, *C. vulgaris.*

**Sc.** (JAM.) **ne.Sc.** A bunch of stars or bruckles to redd the tobacco pipes, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 51.

2. The moss-rush, *Juncus squarrosus.*

**w.Abd.** In this part of the country the name starrs is applied to rushes, MACDONALD *Place Names* in *Abd. Spalding Club* (1899) 308.

3. A name given to various species of bent or coarse grass, esp. the marram grass, *Psamma arenaria.*

**n.Cy.**, **Lan.** Bent or starr ... is a coarse reedy shrub. .. Its fibrous roots give some cohesion to the silicious soil, MOOR *Suf. Wds.* (1823) (s.v. Bent). **Lan.** (B. & H.)

4. *Comp.* (1) **Star-bent**, the moss-rush, *Juncus squarrosus*; (2) **-grass**, various species of bent; (3) **-thack**, a coarse grass growing on sandy soil, formerly used for thatching.

(1) **Cum.**¹⁴ (2) **e.An.**¹ A marsh between Martham and Horsey is called Starr Grass. (3) **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 365. **n.Lin.**¹ The habitations of the poorer people were ... covered with ling, turf, or star-thack, MACKINNON *Messingham* (1825) 8.

[Stare, or segge, *carix* (*Prompt.*). ON. *störr* (gen. *starar*), bent-grass (VIGFUSSON).]

**STARRACH**, *adj.* Cai.¹ [sta·rəχ.] Of the weather: cold and disagreeable, boisterous.

[Cp. Gael. *starachd*, romping, blustering (MACBAIN).]

**STARSHIE**, see **Stashie.**

**START**, *v.* and *sb.*¹ Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **steart** Som.; **stert** Brks.¹ [start, stāt.] 1. *v.* In phr. (1) *to start a fire*, to light a fire; (2) *—before one is ready*, to embark in a business without capital.

(1) **Wor.** Shall I start a fire? (W.C.B.) (2) **Sur.**¹ 'How came —— to go bankrupt?' 'Started before he was ready, I doubt.'

2. To dispatch, send off.

**Sc.** (A.W.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Shr.**¹ I'm gweïn to Sosebry to start a ampot to poor Jack.

3. To begin; in *gen.* colloq. use.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Don.** His mother toul' him to go out an' start on the tattie fiel', MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 44. **Nhb.**, **Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **n.Yks.**¹ Why, he started throwing yestreen [he began to vomit yester even]; **n.Yks.**² **ne.Yks.**¹ They've started harvest. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** An start o' roatin' eawt, STANDING *Echoes* (1885) 4. **s.Lan.**¹ If aw were thee, aw'd give o'er lyin' an' start steeolin', an' then theaw'd bring summat in. **Chs.**¹³ **n.Lin.**¹ Tom's started to cum to chech reg'lar sin his wife deed. **sw.Lin.**¹ 'The old lass is as well as when she started and fell badly,' i.e. as when she began to be ill. 'He started to die about five in the morning.' **w.Som.**¹

4. To shrink asunder, as a board.

**Frf.** My sinens startin' frae the bane, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 104. **n.Lin.**¹

5. To startle; to rouse by a sharp word.

**Sh.I.** I wis kind o' startit, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 66. **Per.** Nae braggin' rival start nor steer ye, HALIBURTON *Dunbar* (1895) 109. **Lth.** In the lone glen, whaur there's naething to start, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 17. **Gall.** Easily started, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) ii. **Dwn.** Puir buddy, she lukit startit like, LYTTLE *Robin Gordon*, 52. **Yks.** I started him (F.M.).

6. To run away; to bolt.

**w.Som.**¹ They zess how Jim Brown's a-started an' lef' is wive 'm chillern 'pon the parish.

7. *sb.* In *comp.* **Start-man**, a new beginner in a calling. n.Yks.² 8. Phr. (1) *to make a start and overloup*, to make an inroad; (2) *to play start*, to give a sudden start; (3) *to take the start out of a person*, (*a*) to startle him; (*b*) to outstrip him.

(1) **Sc.** SCOTT *Monastery* (1820) i. (2) **Lnk.** The foal play'd start, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 26. (3, *a*) **Lei.**¹ (*b*) **n.Yks.**² I seean teuk t'start out on him.

9. A beginning.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Nhb.**, **Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **n.Yks.**² At t'start on't. **w.Yks.** Lets mak ə stāt (J.W.).

10. Work, employment.

**n.Yks.**⁴ Ah've gitten a start at a pund a week. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

11. A short space of time; a day's piece of work.

**Sc.** Ye maunna bide a start. In a start (JAM.). **Sh.I.** 'Can I tak' da kettle?'—'Lat him be a start, lass,' *Sh. News* (Feb. 10, 1900). **Don.** 'You've been with Owen a-slaivin the day?' 'Yis, Donal, a start of the day with Owen,' MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 45. **Som.** (J.S.F.S.)

12. An affair; a proceeding; a business; *gen.* used of something out of the common.

**Ir.** 'That was a queer start,' he said to his comrade, BARLOW *Land of Shamrock* (1901) 157. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Not.**¹, **Lin.**¹ **Lei.**¹ Ah nivver see sooch a staa't. **Oxf.**¹ This is a pretty start, *MS. add.* **Brks.**¹, **Ken.**¹ **Sur.**¹ A queer start. **Sus.**¹ There's been a pretty start up at the forge this morning! Fighting and all manner. **I.W.**² Here's a middlen start, you! Our keerter's ben and 'listed for a sojer. **Wil.**¹, **w.Som.**¹, **Dev.**³

13. An outing; a pleasure-party.

**Wil.**¹ 'Wher be th' missus, Bill?' 'Whoy, off on a bit of a start.'

**START**, *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lin. Glo. e.Cy. Wil. Dor. Som. Also in forms **steart** Wil.$^1$ Dor.$^1$; **steert** w.Som.$^1$; **stert** w.Cy. Som.; **sturt** Glo.$^1$ [start, stāt; stiət.] **1.** *Obs.* A tail.

n.Cy. (K.), N.Cy.$^{12}$ e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 83. w.Yks. Willan *List Wds.* (1811). Dor.$^1$

**2.** An extremity, point; a projection; a nail; a tang; the ring of a button, &c.

Glo.$^1$, w.Cy. (Hall.), Wil.$^1$, Dor.$^1$ Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); The sharp end of a brass hook is so called (W.F.R.). w.Som.$^1$ A short, thick nail, head square and countersunk—used to drive through and fasten the strakes of a heavy cart-wheel.

**3.** A handle; see below.

N.Cy.$^{12}$ Cum.$^{14}$ The long handle of a wooden pail. w.Yks.$^1$ J . . . tacks up't' beesom start, ii. 300; w.Yks.$^5$ Pot-start. Lin. T'owd hen's peeked on the basket start (R.E.C.); Lin.$^1$ n.Lin.$^1$ As the shaft of a fire-shovel, or the handle of a saucepan, old-fashioned porringer, or basket. [Stert, of a handylle of a vessel, *ansa* (*Prompt.*).]

**4.** The small iron rod, on the head of which the 'cap-pence' of the old-fashioned flail played. Wil.$^1$ **5.** The lever or beam to which the horse is yoked in a threshing-machine or a colliery gin.

Nhb.$^1$ 'Double start gin,' one with two yokes or levers. 'Single start gin,' one with a single pole. When the beam is overhead the yokes which depend are called starts. When the horse is yoked in front (not under), then the beam itself is called the start. Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

**6.** A rail; a hurdle. n.Cy. (P.R.); Grose (1790). **7.** An upright post morticed into the shafts of a cart, into which the boards of the side are nailed; one of the pieces of wood which support the 'awes' of a mill-wheel. Sc., Lnk. (Jam.) **8.** *Comp.* **Start-chain**, a chain consisting of four or five large links attached to harrows, to which the whipple-trees are hooked. e.Cy. (Hall.)

[1. OE. *steort*, a tail (Sweet).]

**START**, *adj.* Som. Dev. Also in form **steert** Som. [stāt.] **1.** Bleak, exposed.

w.Som.$^1$ This place is so start, if you don't put up good thick walls you'll never keep the wet out. Dev. 'Tis such a start place here, if you don't put the walls purty thick, the wet will drive drue un, *Reports Provinc.* (1882).

**2.** Acute, painful. Som. (Hall.) See **Start**, *sb.*$^2$ **2.**

[1. Cp. He het hatterliche strupen hire steortnaket, *Juliana* (c. 1225) 16.]

**STARTING**, *vbl. sb.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. [sta·rtin.] **1.** *vbl. sb.* In *comp.* **Starting-money**, money paid to a hewer when called upon to 'put,' conditional upon 'putting' at least a score of tubs of coal. Nhb.$^1$ Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **2.** *sb.* A coal-mining term: an opening between the winning 'head-ways,' cut through the intervening wall of coal. N.Cy.$^1$

**STARTLE**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Lin. Hmp. Som. Dev. Also in forms **stertle** Sc. (Jam.); **sturtle** Sc. w.Som.$^1$ Dev.$^1$ [sta·rtl, stā·tl.] **1.** *v.* In *comp.* (1) **Startle-boar**, the blackbeetle. Hmp.$^1$; (2) **-bob**, the horse-fly. *ib.* **2.** Phr. *to startle a person out of his skin*, to give him a great and sudden start.

Dev. You've startled me out of my skin! What do'e come tearin' in like that for? Mortimer *W. Moors* (1895) 60.

**3.** To start, take fright; to shy as a horse.

Frf. An eerie chiel was he, Wha startl't at a clockin' hen, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 235. Ayr. Justifies that ill opinion, Which makes thee startle At me, Burns *To a Mouse* (Nov. 1785) st. 2. w.Yks. (J.W.) sw.Lin.$^1$ It made all the herses startle. It made me startle just for the moment. Dev.$^1$

**4.** To run wildly about, as cattle do in hot weather; to be in a great bustle; to buzz.

Sc. I saw the foolish auld brute, wi' her tail o' her riggin startling as fast as ony o' them (Jam.); It will be a hot day that will make you startle, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 214. Ayr. He . . . down Italian vista startles, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 163. Lth. 'An I were to startle as aften as ye cry Bizz, my tail wou'd never be aff my riggin.' This refers to the practice of mischievous boys, who often cry Bizz, as imitating the sound of a wasp or gad-fly that they may set the cattle a running (Jam.). Twd. The cattle were stertling, . . that is, the sun was burning their backs, and, rushing with tails erect, they sought coolness from end to end of the field, Buchan *J. Burnet* (1898) 3. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 265, ed. 1876. Cum. So scorching was the weather in April, The cows would startle, Blamire *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1842) 10; Cum.$^{14}$ Dev. Th' yapple-dreane sturtled an stugged i' th' freuts, Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. iv. ii; Dev.$^1$

Hence (1) **Stertling**, *vbl. sb.*, (2) **Stertling-fit**, *sb.* of a woman: desire for matrimony.

(1) Sc. She may gie owre her stertlin; for she'll die the death of Jinkam's hen (Jam.). (2) She has na gi'en owre her stertlin' fits yet, the great gowk she is! *ib.*

**5.** *sb.* A start, scare.

Frf. The sudden startle I got at the appearance o' thae twa apparitions, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 57. w.Yks. (J.W.)

**6.** *Comb.* **Startle-o'-stovie** or **Jock-an'-startle-o'-stovie**, the exhalations seen to rise from the ground with an undulating motion in very hot weather. Slk. (Jam.)

**STARTLER**, *sb.* *Obs.* w.Cy. Dev. A great drinker.

w.Cy. (Hall.) Dev. One who does not easily start from his seat and leave his pot-companions in the lurch (*ib.*).

**STARTLESOME**, *adj.* sw.Lin.$^1$ [stā·tlsəm.] Easily startled. 'Some herses are so startlesome.'

**STARTLING**, see **Stertling**.

**STARTLY**, *adj.* Yks. Shr. Suf. Also written **stahtly** Yks.; **startley** Shr.$^1$ [stā·tli.] **1.** Easily frightened or startled. n.Yks. (I.W.), w.Yks.$^1$, Suf.$^1$ **2.** *Comp.* **Startley-buz**, the common cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris.* Shr.$^1$

**START-UP**, *sb.* Sc. War. Suf. **1.** An upstart; an interloper.

Abd. Our worthy bishops he dang down, Opprest our church and state, man, And set up start-ups of their own, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 207.

**2.** The crocus. War.$^2$ **3.** *Obs.* A hole made by a horse's foot in clayey soils, which soon fills with water and splashes up when trodden in. Suf. Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 302, ed. 1849.

**STARTUPS**, *sb. pl.* Midl. Der. Lei. Nhp. Dev. Also in forms **startops**, **stirtups** Dev. [stā·təps.] A kind of short gaiters; see below.

Midl. Toone (1834). Der. And hoddin start-ups warm'd above the fire, Furness *Medicus* (1836) 20; Der.$^2$, nw.Der.$^1$ Lei.$^1$ A peer o' staa'tups. Nhp.$^1$ Dev. A kind of button'd buskins. Not high shoes as Littleton represents them, but what come over the instep, and have steps to come under the foot between the steel and the toes, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 411.

[In a manner all husbandmen doe weare startups, Withal *Dict.* (ed. 1608) 211 (Nares).]

**STARTY**, *adj.* Sc. Cum. [sta·rti.] Apt to start, nervous, excitable.

n.Sc. A starty horse (Jam.). Cai.$^1$ Cum. Her startie heart it wad break wi' fright, Burn *Ballads* (ed. 1877) 84; Cum.$^{14}$

**STARVATION**, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. Wil. [sta·r-, stā·vēʃən.] **1.** Death or suffering from extreme cold.

Sc. (A.W.) Cum., Wm. To die in a snow-storm is called starvation. A local writer complained of neglect of proper ventilation in a church; hence the alternate suffocation and starvation of the congregation (M.P.). w.Yks. (J.W.), n.Lin.$^1$

**2.** *Comp.* **Starvation-cold**, extremely cold. Wil.$^1$

**STARVATIOUS**, *adj.* Yks. [stā·vēʃəs.] Cold, inclement; bleak, exposed.

n.Yks.$^{12}$; n.Yks.$^4$ No'thallerton Station's t'maist starvatious spot onnywheear. e.Yks.$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.), m.Yks.$^1$

**STARVE**, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **stahve** e.Yks.$^1$; **star** War.$^{24}$ s.War.$^1$ se.Wor.$^1$ Glo. Oxf.$^1$; **stave** sw.Lin.$^1$ Wor.; **steev** Cor.$^2$; **sterve** Sc. Ant. Glo.; **stirve** Sh.I.; *pp.* **starft** s.Chs.$^1$ [starv, stāv; stā(r).] **1.** *v.* In *comp.* **Starve-acre**, (1) the corn crowfoot, *Ranunculus arvensis*; (2) poor, unproductive.

(1) sw.Lin.$^1$, Nhp., Oxf., n.Bck., Ess. (B. & H.) (2) Dor. 'Tis a starve-acre place. Corn and swedes are all they grow, Hardy *Tess* (1891) 365, ed. 1895.

**2.** Phr. (1) *to starve one's guts*, (2) *to starve with hunger*, to starve.

(1) s.Wor. 'E went 'ome an' broke a lot o' e's crockery; an' now 'e sez as 'e mus' be to starve e's guts to buy 'im some moer (H.K.). (2) w.Sc. He wis fair sterved wi' hunger, and the banes maist through the skin o' him, Wood *Farden Ha'* (1902) 331. Cor.

That child is starving with hunger and parched with thirst (M.A.C.).

**3.** To perish with cold; to suffer or cause to suffer from extreme cold.

**Sh.I.** A'm no gaein' to staand laanger here stirvin' wi' cauld, *Sh. News* (Mar. 18, 1899). **Ant.** A'm stervin with coul, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Wxf.** To keep her from sterving with the cold, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 70. **Dur.** It is bitterly cold, I'm starving (J.W.). **Cum.** Their hands are starved (M.P.). **Wm.** T'beeas wer that wet an starv't offen, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 40. **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ Lets come an warm mysen, for Ah's ommost stahv'd te deeath. **w.Yks.** Wheniver he wor starved, he used to get th' seck o' coils ov his back, an' walk raand th' haase till he gat warm agean, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (Feb. 1869). **Lan.** One i' th' morning an' me starv'd to th' death wi' waitin' up, Heywood *Queer Supper* (1886) 8. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ Come up to th' foire, yo' look'n starv't. **Chs.**$^{1}$ Land is also said to be starved when it is cold for want of drainage; **Chs.**$^{3}$ **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ It)l bi staa·rvin tŭ dhi fing·gŭrz, laad·. Aat· staa·rft?—Aay, ah)m wel·i staa·rft jeth. **Midl.** (E.S.), **Stf.**$^{1}$, **Der.**$^{12}$ **Not.** It's a starvin wind (L.C.M.); **Not.**$^{2}$ How very cold it is! I am quite starved. **Lin.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ Naay noo, I did n't saay as thaay'd starve, I tell'd yĕ thaay'd pine to deăd if thaay was n't fed. **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ Put on thee coat, thou'll be starved. **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{2}$ **War.**$^{2}$ Don't go out in this cold wind, you'll starve yourself. **s.War.**$^{1}$, **w.Wor.**$^{1}$, **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **se.Wor.**$^{1}$ I a' stood out 'ere t'll I be amwust star'd. **Shr.**$^{1}$, **Hrf.**$^{1}$ **Glo.** 'Tis these dreadful frostis that spiles everything, 'Tis enough to sterve anybody, Gibbs *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 164; (H.S.H.) **Oxf.**$^{1}$ **n.Bck.** I be a'most starved o' cold (A.C.). **Ken.** (A.E.C.) **Wil.**$^{1}$ My old man he do starve I at nights wi' the cowld, 'cause he got a crooked leg, and he do sort o' cock un up 'snaw, and the draaft do get in under the bed-claus. **w.Som.**$^{1}$ My hands be a-starved wi' the cold. **Cor.**$^{2}$ [**Nfld.** *Trans. Amer. Flk-Lore Soc.* (1894).]

Hence (1) **Starven**, *ppl. adj.* sensitive to cold; chilly; (2) **Starv'tly**, *adj.* cold, chilled.

(1) **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ It)s ŭ nesh, staa·rvn lit·l thingg. **Wor.** He's a very starven man (W.C.B.). **w.Wor.**$^{1}$ Oh, mammy, do pŭt I on a jacket, I be so starven! **s.Wor.** He was always a poor starven thing (H.K.). **se.Wor.**$^{1}$ What a starven thing thŭ bist; if I wuz a thee I'd sit a top o' the fire. (2) **Cum.** Thou leùks nobbut starv'tly, an white as a clout, Dickinson *Lit. Rem.* (1888) 217.

**4.** To frighten birds off the crops. See **Bird-starving.**

**Hmp.** (H.R.), **Wil.**$^{1}$ **Dor.** Kegan Paul *Memories* (1899) 250.

**5.** *sb.* A fit of abstinence.

**Rnf.** I wadna just say that she's drucken, But it's either a burst or a starve, Barr *Poems* (1861) 110.

**STARVE-NAKED**, *adj.* Chs. Ken. Also in form **starft·nakit** s.Chs.$^{1}$ Stark-naked. s.Chs.$^{1}$, Ken. (G.B.), Ken.$^{1}$

**STARVER**, *sb.* Cor.$^{3}$ [stā·və(r).] A small loaf of bread.

A penny starver.

**STARY**, *adj.* Glo. w.Som. Also written **starey** Glo. [stē·ri, steə·ri.] **1.** Conspicuous; prominent; loud in colour.

**w.Som.**$^{1}$ Ever zee zich a bonnet, he's so stary's a house a-vire.

**2.** Of an animal: having the coat in a rough, poor condition; also used *fig.* of a ragged, unkempt, or poor-looking man. See **Stare**, *v.* **4.**

**Glo.** A starey cwoated un (S.S.B.). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ The coat o' un's so stary's a hedge-hog. . . This here cold wind makth 'n stary.

**3.** Threadbare; technically used of cloth in which the separate threads are plainly seen. w.Som.$^{1}$

**STASH**, *v.* Yks. Not. Mid. Ess. Ken. I.W. Cor. Slang. Aus. Also written **stach** Yks.; and in form **stosh** Not. [staʃ, stæʃ.] To stop, desist, cease from; *gen.* in phr. *stash it.*

**Yks.** A third cries oot: 'put up the banns and stach all flummery,' Fetherston *Farmer*, 134. **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ **s.Not.** Stosh that hullin, or yer'll get summat (J.P.K.). **w.Mid.** And if the boys do play a game now, one of 'em's sure to turn disagree'ble and that stashes the game (W.P.M.). **Ess.** (R.G.C.), **Ken.** (H.K.), **I.W.** (J.D.R.) **Cor.**$^{2}$ Stash it there. **Slang.** *Life B. M. Carew* (1791) *Gl.* [**Aus.** He . . . thought we were just in for a spell of straightforward work, and would stash the other thing for good and all, Boldrewood *Robbery* (1888) I. xi.]

**STASH**, see **Stashie.**

**STASHA**, *sb.* I.Ma. [sta·ʃə.] A corruption of 'moustache.'

The little stasha under the nose, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 190.

**STASHIE**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also in forms **stachie** Bnff.; **starshie**, **stash** Abd.; **stishie** Bnff. Abd. Per. (Jam.); **stushie** Frf. Fif.; **stushy** Per. [sta·ʃi.] **1.** *sb.* An uproar; a commotion, disturbance, quarrel.

**Bnff.** The Earl o' Huntly was sent for to red the stachie, Keith *Leg. Strathisla* (1851) 64 (Jam.). **Abd.** I needna speak o' the starshie nearer oor ain door, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xiii; Wha is it wad greet when his face is to wash—For a drap o' clean water wad mak sic a stash, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 8; (Jam.) **Frf.** The stushie in which Miss McSnaffle cam' aff second best produced mixed feelin's amon' the community, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 35, ed. 1889. **Per.** Thy weel-timed whisper'd weesht aye lays the sma'est stushy that they raise, Stewart *Character* (1857) 58. **e.Fif.** Andra, wha had heard the fearfu' stushie break oot, cam' rinnin' back to see what was ado, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ix.

**2.** A banter, frolic. Bnff.$^{1}$, Per. (Jam.) **3.** *v.* To engage in a frolic; to banter.

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ He stachiet awa wee 'im for a file; an' syne he left 'im. **Per.** (Jam.)

**STASSEL**, *sb.* and *v.* n.Sc. (Jam.) **1.** *sb.* A support used for a stack of grain to keep it from touching the ground. **2.** *v.* To build small temporary stacks. Cf. **stathel.**

**STAST**, *v.* I.W.$^{12}$ [stæst.] To stop; to give up, abandon; to flag.

**STAT**, *sb.*$^{1}$ nw.Dev.$^{1}$ [stæt.] A dial. form of 'stoat,' an ermine.

**STAT**, *sb.*$^{2}$ and *v.* nw.Dev.$^{1}$ [stæt.] **1.** *sb.* A clot, as of blood, gruel, &c. **2.** *v.* To clot.

This yur gruel is properly statted.

**STATE**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Der. Lin. Cdg. e.An. Sur. Sus. Wil. Dev. Also in forms **steat** Cum.$^{4}$; **steate** Yks.; **steatt** Cum.$^{1}$; **steeat** Wm.; **steyat** ne.Lan.$^{1}$; **stiat** Lakel.$^{2}$ [stēt, steət, stiət.] **1.** *sb.* In phr. *out of all state*, out of the natural state or shape; out of patience.

**Sh.I.** William 'ill be oot o' a' state, an doo keeps him waitin' for dee, *Sh. News* (June 18, 1898); His haand an' airm up tefter ta da oxter, wis swall'd oot o' a' state, an' awfil ill coloured, *ib.* (Feb. 17, 1900).

**2.** An estate; the land of a yeoman who lives on and cultivates his own land.

**Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** Bet thae leevt atopa ther aan steeat, en hed neea rent ta pae, *Spec. Dial.* (ed. 1885) pt. iii. 15. **nw.Yks.** I wodent be a badger an ta wad gimmath best steate e Burton, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 611, 616. **Dev.** Ha ax'd aul es vokes, wat belong'd tu es state, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 29, ed. 1865.

Hence (1) **Statesfolk**, *sb.* yeomen-farmers, owners of small estates; (2) **Statesman**, (3) **Statesman-farmer**, *sb.* the owner of an estate; a yeoman-farmer who lives on and cultivates his own land; (4) **Statespeople**, *sb.*, see (1).

(1) **Wm.** The statesfolk too, and the townsfolk—true, a worshipful company! *Pall Mall Mag.* (Sept. 1902) 53. (2) **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **sw.Nhb.** He was going to buy a property in the district, it was said, and settle down as a 'statesman' in his native valley, *S. Tynedale Stud.* (1896) v. **Lakel.**$^{2}$ **Cum.** Most of them belonged to the ''statesman' class, and both owned and farmed their holdings, Watson *Nature Wdcraft.* (1890) v; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** (B.K.); We called at a farm-house belonging to an old 'statesman,' Briggs *Remains* (1825) 97. **n.Yks.** Dent was once a land of 'statesmen,' i.e. of a rural and pastoral yeomanry, each of whom lived on his own paternal glebe. The estates were small; but each of them gave a right to large tracts of mountain pasturage; and each 'statesman' had his flock and his herd, Sedgwick *Mem. Cowgill Chapel* (1868) 7. **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ I's a Craven born woman mysel, and t'wife an douter of a Craven statesman, ii. 355. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Der.** *Agric. Survey* (1793–1813) 14. **Lin.**$^{1}$, **Cdg.** (T.D.), **e.An.**$^{1}$ **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Sur.**$^{1}$, **Sus.**$^{1}$, **Wil.** (G.E.D.) (3) **Cum.** Dick was a farmer—nay, a statesman-farmer—an' hed gitten a varra fair eddicashun, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1876) 63. (4) **I.Ma.** The robustious statespeople from twenty miles around, Caine *Deemster* (1887) 12, ed. 1889.

**3.** *v. Obs.* To place, set up, establish; to endure.

**Sc.** No authority, stated in a direct opposition to God, could be of God, Thomson *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 48, ed. 1871. **Slg.** Is not, then, suffering stated on as important a quarrel as ever was since the foundation of the world? Wodrow Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 242.

**STATED**, *ppl. adj.* Suf. Suited. (Hall.), (E.G.P.)

**STATH**, *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Der. Ken. A rung of a ladder. Der.$^{2}$, Ken. (K.), Ken.$^{1}$

**STATHE**, see **Staith**(e.

**STATHEL**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Also written **stathle** n.Sc.; and in forms **steathel** n.Cy.; **stethel** Per. [sta·ðl.]

1. *sb.* A support for a stack of grain; the bottom corn that forms the foundation of a stack. See **Staddle**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**n.Sc.** To keep them from touching the ground that they may be out of the reach of vermin (Jam., s.v. Stassel); And ye maun big it in the sea, Blaw, blaw, blaw winds, blaw! And bring the stathle dry to me, And the wind has blawin' my plaid awa', Buchan *Ballads* (ed. 1875) II. 284. **Per.** Some young cummers giggle at nicht gaen hame, As they pass the auld stethel they're like to think shame, Ford *Harp* (1893) 189.

Hence **Stathel·hay**, *sb.*, *obs.*, the bottom hay in a rick. n.Cy. (K.) 2. A small stack or rick temporarily built. Bnff.$^{1}$, Per. (Jam., s.v. Stassel). 3. *v.* To build in small, temporary stacks. *ib.*

[OE. *staþol*, a foundation, base (Sweet).]

**STATHER**, *sb.* Lin. [sta·ðə(r).] 1. A landing-place. Cf. **staith**(**e**.

Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 198. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lin.** (E.S.)

2. A gap between sandhills where wheeled carriages can be pulled over on to the beach. e.Lin. (J.T.F.)

**STATION**, *sb.* Irel. Nhb. Lan. [stē·ʃən.] 1. A colliery term: see below.

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ A place where a caution board has been fixed. Beyond it no person is allowed to take a candle, lantern, naked light, tobacco pipe, or material or apparatus for obtaining a light. The term is also applied to the place where tubs are taken by the horses from the barrowman or putter.

2. A halt made by a priest at the house of a parishioner on a weekday, to enable those living in the neighbourhood to attend confession.

**Ir.** Take notice, that the stations for the following week will be held as follows, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 145. **Wxf.** The only thing that broke the monotony of spring labour an' Lent was a station held at the Roches, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 174.

3. Phr. *like station*, see below.

**s.Lan.**$^{1}$ 'He were runnin' like station,' 'He were lyin' like station,' in each case meaning as hard or as fast as he could.

**STATIS, STATITS, STATTEE**, see **Statute**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**STATTLE**, see **Staddle**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**STATUE**, *sb.* e.An.$^{1}$ [Not known to our correspondents.] A figure set up in a field as a scarecrow.

**STATUTE**, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Midl. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Lon. Hnt. Cmb. Also in forms **stattee** Nhp.$^{1}$ Hnt.; **statty** Not. Nhp.$^{2}$; **statue** Midl.; **statut** Or.I.; *pl.* **statis** Lin.$^{1}$; **statits** nw.Der.$^{1}$; **statters** Yks. Lin.$^{1}$; **statties** w.Yks.$^{1}$ Not.$^{1}$ Lei.$^{1}$; **stattis** w.Yks.$^{2}$ n.Lin.$^{1}$ sw.Lin.$^{1}$ Rut.$^{1}$ Nhp.$^{1}$ Hnt.; **stattits** Midl.; **stattus** n.Lin.$^{1}$ Cmb.$^{1}$; **stattys** Lon. [sta·tiut; sta·ti.]

1. *sb.* In *comp.* **Statute·work**, work done on the highway which occupiers of land in a parish are bound to render. w.Yks.$^{2}$ 2. An annual fair held by statute at which farm labourers and house servants are hired; *gen.* in *pl.* Also in *comp.* **Statute·hirings.** Cf. **mop**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ Shoed gitten her god's-penny at Otley statties, ii. 297; **w.Yks.**$^{2}$; **w.Yks.**$^{4}$; **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ These are held on the 9th day of November in each year, being the last day of the winter fair. The attendance of servants for the purpose of being hired—in the main country girls—is numerous. They range themselves on either side down the principal street (Briggate), and are there inspected and questioned by those who are in quest of servants. The great bulk are engaged by publicans, to whom decent town servants are at a discount. It is for this reason only that we are inclined to regard this ancient custom as now a source of much evil. When hired, a 'God's penny' is offered, and taken by the servant, as a mutual pledge of engagement. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II; I hired you at Treddles'on Stattits, Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* (1859) I. 108. **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Not.**$^{1}$, **Lin.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ Held . . . about May-day and Martinmas. **se.Lin.** She was hired at the stattus (J.T.B.). **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ He'll easily get a place at the Stattis. **Rut.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$ **Nhp.**$^{1}$ The emblems of service are placed in the hats of the men servants: the ploughboy or carter has a piece of whip-cord; the shepherd a lock of wool; and the milk-boy a tuft of cow-hair. Both young men and maidens appear in their best attire; **Nhp.**$^{2}$, **War.**$^{3}$ **Lon.** *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 235. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Cmb.**$^{1}$ The stattus at Wisbech was generally held on the third Wednesday in September.

Hence **Stattusin**(**g**, *sb.* anything bought at a 'Stattus'; a small gift. n.Lin.$^{1}$ 3. A salary; a fixed allowance.

**s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Ey oa·ni gy'ets ŭbuw·t tóo ùn·dŭrt ŭ éeŭr; bŭr eȳ telz mey ey aa)nŭ got·n tŭ iz fùl staach·ŭt yet.

4. *v.* *Obs.* To appoint, decree by statute.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Or.I.** It is statut and ordainit, at my Lordis command, Peterkin *Notes* (1822) *App.* 37. **Abd.** It was also statuted that a committee of parliament should constantly sit in Edinburgh, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 335. **Per.** It is statute and ordained that hereafter, induring the time of the plague, no banquets should be at marriages, Lawson *Bk. of Per.* (ed. 1847) 159.

**STATUTE**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Yks. Lin. Som. A corruption of 'statue.'

**w.Yks.** (J.W.), **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ **Som.** There, sure enough, were Miss Charity a-stood 'pon top o' the rock so bold as a statute, Raymond *Charity Chance* (1896) vii.

**STATY**, *adj.* w.Som.$^{1}$ [steə·ti.] Of cows: heavy in calf.

Sam, urn out arter the cows; mind you don't hurry the old Gipsy, 'cause her's gettin' staty.

**STAU**, see **Stall**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**STAUBENS**, *sb. pl.* Rut.$^{1}$ Also written **stawbens.** Brushwood which springs up from stumps of roots. Cf. **stob**, *sb.*, **stoven.**

**STAUCHER**, see **Stacher.**

**STAUCHIE**, *adj.* Sc. Stuffy. Cf. **stoich.**

The mauchie stauchie simmer heat Has aye a kirkyaird airt, *R. Caled. Curling Ann.* (1898–99) 154.

**STAUG, STAUGHIE**, see **Staig, Stughie.**

**STAUK**, *v.* w.Yks.$^{5}$ [stọək.] To walk in an awkward, ungainly manner. Cf. **stake**, *v.*$^{2}$ **2.**

Gotten shut on her at last, an' glad am on't, a gurt stauakin thing,—ah wur 'shāamed to be seen out o' doors wi' her.

**STAUK**, see **Stalk**, *v.*

**STAUL**, *v.* and *sb.* Bnff.$^{1}$ 1. *v.* To squint. 2. *sb.* A squint.

**STAUL, STAUM, STAUMER**, see **Stall**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Stam**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Stammer**, *v.*$^{1}$

**STAUMP, STAUN**, see **Stump**, *v.*, **Stand.**

**STAUNCH**, *v.*$^{1}$, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Cum. Chs. Lin. Rut. Nhp. e.An. Ken. Som. Dev. Also in forms **stanch** Sc. Lin.$^{1}$ n.Lin.$^{1}$ e.An.$^{1}$ Ken.$^{1}$ Som. Dev.; **stench** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.$^{1}$; **stensh** S. & Ork.$^{1}$ Cum.$^{4}$; **stonsh** Chs.$^{1}$ [stọ̄nʃ, stonʃ, stanʃ, stenʃ.] 1. *v.* In *comp.* **Stanch·girss**, *obs.*, the yarrow, *Achillea Millefolium.*

**Abd.** But a' the washing wad na stench the bleed, On haste then Nory for the stench-girss yeed, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 13, ed. 1812 (Jam.).

2. To assuage; to satisfy, as with food.

**Sc.** The lasses had stanched their greening Wi' fouth o' braw apples and beer, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) II. 585. **Bnff.**$^{1}$ Fin the peer hunggert laddie cam haim, we cud hardly get 'im stencht. **Bch.** Perhaps I may their greening stench, Ere I hae done, Forbes *Shop Bill* (1785) 13. **Cld.** (Jam.) **Chs.**$^{1}$ 'Stonsh his guts,' i.e. give him his fill of food.

3. To desist, stay. S. & Ork.$^{1}$ 4. To make water-tight.

**Nrf.** We'll go put the other board in now. I think we're stanched one, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 112.

5. To recall a dog from the pursuit of cattle, sheep, &c. Dmf. (Jam.) 6. *sb.* Satisfaction; a surfeit.

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ He got a stench for aince. **Frf.** E'er their cravings got a stench, His pulse fu' sair was beatin', Morison *Poems* (1790) 18.

7. A stop-gate in a river; a dam; a lock with one pair of doors. Cf. **stank**, *sb.*$^{1}$ **3.**

**Lin.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ **Nhp.**$^{1}$ Confined to the neighbourhood of Peterborough, and it often is coupled with the name of the parish in which it is situated: as, Orton-staunch, Woodstone-staunch. **e.An.**$^{1}$ **Nrf.** We want to make this dam a stanch one, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 124. **Suf.** The swims at the first and second staunches, *Fishing Gazette* (Nov. 8, 1890) 242, col. 3.

8. Selenite, crystallized gypsum.

**Nhp.**$^{1}$ From the popular belief that it possesses the property when pulverised of staunching the bleeding of wounds. A lane in Kettering has obtained the name of Staunch-lane from selenite being found in the clay there; **Nhp.**$^{2}$

**9.** *Obs.* A damp or offensive vapour rising in grooves or underground works in mines. Som. (K.) **10.** *adj.* Strong; in good health.

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ 'Foo are ye, the day?' 'Thank ye, a'm fell stench.' **Cum.**$^{4}$ Hes ta yitten [*sic*] stensh agean? **Dev.** 'You're looking uncommon staunch, Lou.' 'Be I, now? Well, I'm not the sort to rust out,' Mortimer *W. Moors* (1895) 81. **s.Dev.** (G.E.D.)

**11.** Firm, resolute.

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ **Ken.**$^{1}$ He's a very stanch man, if he says a thing he'll do it.

**12.** Thick, stout, as of a pitch of hay or straw to be taken up with a fork. Rut.$^{1}$ **13.** Of a hen: see below.

**e.An.**$^{1}$ A hen when very broody and well settled on her nest is said to be 'down' and 'stanch.'

**14.** Close, stuffy.

**Som.** Do you find the room too stanch? (W.F.R.)

**STAUNCH,** *v.*$^{2}$ Ken. [stǭnʃ.] To walk clumsily and heavily. (G.B.), Ken.$^{1}$

**STAUNDER,** see **Stander.**

**STAUND-STONE,** *sb.* Nhp.$^{2}$ Selenite. (s.v. Kitcat.) See **Staunch,** *v.*$^{1}$ **8.**

**STAUP,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Also written **stawp** Slk. Rxb. (Jam.) Cum.$^{4}$ n.Yks.$^{2}$ m.Yks.$^{1}$ e.Lan.$^{1}$ s.Lan.$^{1}$; **storp** w.Yks.; and in forms **staap** Nhb.$^{1}$ Cum.$^{14}$; **stoap** Wm.; **stoep** Cum.; **stope** Lakel.$^{2}$ Cum.$^{1}$ w.Yks.$^{2}$ [stǭp, stǫəp, stāp, stōp.] **1.** *v.* To walk clumsily and heavily; to walk as if in the dark; to raise the legs high in walking; to stride, stalk.

**Slk., Rxb.** (Jam.), **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.**$^{1}$ What are ye deein, staapin an' kevellin on there? What a staapin waaker that lass is. **Dur.**$^{1}$, **w.Dur.**$^{1}$, **Lakel.**$^{2}$ **Cum.** They stoep i' their walking, leyke stegs amang heather, Rayson *Misc. Poems* (1858) 55; We've hed a sad stopan teyme out, coming heàmm it's sae dark (E.W.P.); **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** Or boggles stoap about in t'Ho's, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 12. **n.Yks.**$^{124}$ **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ He gans staupin aboot. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.**$^{1}$; **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ An animal with two legs 'staups along as if he wur proud an' didn't knawah what to mak of hizsen.' **Lan.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$

Hence (1) **Stauper,** *sb.* a clumsy person; a clown. n.Yks.$^{2}$; (2) **Stauping,** *ppl. adj.* awkwardly tall. Rxb. (Jam.); (3) **Staupy,** (*a*) *sb.* a slow, easy-going man. Cum.$^{4}$; (*b*) *adj.* unable to see well, half blind. *ib.*

**2.** To break the surface of the ground with the feet, as cattle, horses, &c.

**w.Yks.**$^{1}$ Spaudin an staupin ower t'gerse maast shaamfully, ii. 295; **w.Yks.**$^{2}$

Hence (1) **Staup-hole,** *sb.* a small hole made in roads or wet ground by the feet of cattle, and filled with water; (2) **Staupings,** *sb. pl.* (*a*) see (1); (*b*) the sound of footsteps.

(1) **w.Yks.**$^{3}$ (2, *a*) **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **n.Yks.**$^{2}$, **w.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ (*b*) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$

**3.** *sb.* A long, clumsy stride; an awkward step. Rxb. (Jam.), m.Yks.$^{1}$ **4.** A tall, awkward person; a lout.

**Rxb.** I was aye durk and strang o' limb, e'en at your age. Never a happer-hippit staup of a thing like yourself, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 185; Haud aff me, ye muckle lang staup (Jam.).

[1. Cp. Norw. dial. *stolpa*, to wade, to walk with difficulty (Aasen).]

**STAUP,** see **Stap,** *sb.*$^{2}$

**STAUPARD,** *sb.* w.Yks.$^{3}$ Also in form **stauperd.** One of the four main posts by which a loom is supported. Cf. **stiper.**

**STAUTER,** *v.* and *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Also written **stawter** n.Cy. n.Yks.$^{12}$ ne.Yks.$^{1}$ m.Yks.$^{1}$ e.Lan.$^{1}$ s.Lan.$^{1}$ Chs.$^{1}$; and in forms **stouter** Sc. (Jam.); **stowter** Lakel.$^{2}$ Cum.$^{14}$ nw.Der.$^{1}$ [stǭ·tə(r, stǫə·tə(r.] **1.** *v.* To stagger, totter; to stumble; to walk clumsily. Cf. **stoiter, stotter.**

**Fif.** (Jam.) **n.Cy.** Holloway. **Lakel.**$^{2}$ **Cum.** And there let him stowter for me, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 23; **Cum.**$^{1}$; **Cum.**$^{4}$ He stowter't ower, and doon he went. **n.Yks.**$^{12}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{1}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ **Lin.**$^{1}$ He is done up, he stauters.

Hence **Stawterish,** *adj.* unstable. n.Yks.$^{2}$ **2.** *Fig.* To waver.

**n.Yks.**$^{2}$ **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 365; **Lin.**$^{1}$

**3.** *adj.* Unsteady. Cum.$^{14}$

**STAUVE,** *v.* Yks. Also written **stawve** n.Yks.$^{12}$; **storve** e.Yks.$^{1}$; and in forms **stoave** e.Yks.; **stove** w.Yks.$^{2}$ To loaf about; to stride about staring; to ramble.

**n.Yks.**$^{2}$, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ Where's thah been stovin to?

Hence (1) **Stauve-Andhra,** *sb.* a stupid, blundering fellow; (2) **Stauvin(g,** (*a*) *ppl. adj.* clownish, clumsy, awkward, staring; (*b*) *sb.* a loutish, clumsy person; (3) **Stauvy,** *sb.*, see (2, *b*).

(1) **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) (2, *a*) **n.Yks.**$^{12}$, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ What a big stovin lad thah art! (*b*) **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ (3) **e.Yks.** 'Whah,' sez he, 'thoo greeat stoavy! Thoo goffeny goavy, It's thoo at's daft watty!' Lancaster *April Feeal Day*, in Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 46; **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ Keep thy hands tĭ thysen, thoo great stauvy.

**STAUVIN(G,** see **Stoven.**

**STAVE,** *sb.*$^{1}$, *v.*$^{1}$ and *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **staive** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.$^{1}$; and in forms **stav** m.Yks.$^{1}$; **stavv** w.Yks.$^{1}$; **stevv** Cum.; **styeave** Nhb.$^{1}$ [stēv, steəv, stiəv.] **1.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *by stave* or *up by stave, obs.*, of water: deep, swollen; (2) *to ding in staves*, to break to pieces; (3) *to fall into staves*, (4) *to go to staves*, to break up; to go to ruin; (5) *to take a stave out of one's cog*, to reduce one's expenditure.

(1) **w.Cy.** Grose (1790). **n.Dev.** Whan tha wawter was by stave, how tha vel'st in, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 134. (2) **Ayr.** His poor auld mither's pot Thus dung in staves, Burns *Author's Cry* (1786) st. 9. (3) **Lnk.** 'A dune man,' the villagers said, 'fa'in' into staves,' and become quite unable to control a herd of boisterous children, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) 17. (4) **Sc.** Like a barrel, when the hoops that bind the staves together are removed, Mackay. (5) **Ayr.** I must either get my income augmented or take 'a stave out of my cog,' as the saying is, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 179.

**2.** A stick, staff; a broomstick.

**m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lin.** (E.S.) **w.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1877).

**3.** The rung of a ladder; the crossbar of a stile. Cf. **staver, 2.**

**w.Yks.**$^{1}$ When shoe'd clum to't' top stavv, they begins a fratchin' an rockin' th' stee, ii. 287; **w.Yks.**$^{2}$, **Chs.**$^{13}$, **Der.**$^{2}$ (s.v. Stathes), **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Not.**$^{1}$ **Nhp.**$^{1}$ A ladder of fifteen or twenty staves. **Lei.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$, **e.An.**$^{1}$

**4.** *Obs.* A bridge across a stream, consisting of a single tree or plank, generally with a rail attached. w.Cy. Grose (1790). n.Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 409. Hence **Stave-high,** *adj.* of a river, &c.: so full as to be level with the banks.

**n.Dev.** Once when the river the hind had entered was in full flood—stave-high is the Exmoor term, meaning level with the banks, Jefferies *Red Deer* (1884) viii.

**5.** A heavy blow; a push, dash; a sprain.

**Sc.** Our bit curragh's no that rackle sin it got a stave on the Partan-rock, *St. Patrick* (1819) I. 220 (Jam.). **Bnff.**$^{1}$, **Cld.** (Jam.) **n.Lan.** T'roof fair rang again wi' sic like staves as thissan, Morris *T'Lebby Beck Dobby* (1867) 5.

**6.** *Fig.* A good joke; a good 'hit.' Cum. (E.W.P.)

**7.** *Obs. pl.* Corsets.

**Lan.** Brought herring 7 pennyworth, Katharine new staves 8*d.*, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 106.

**8.** *v.* In *comb.* **Stave-off,** an excuse; a delay.

**Frf.** Close the concern I aye elidit Wi' some stave aff, Sands *Poems* (1833) 25.

**9.** To knock down; to break by violence; to push, beat against; to fray by heavy blows; to sprain. Cf. **steeve,** *v.*$^{4}$

**Sc.** It ha'e been a' night stavin' at ane anither, and struislin' i' the dark, *St. Patrick* (1819) III. 265 (Jam.). **Cld.** To staive the thoum. To consolidate iron instruments, by striking them perpendicularly upon the anvil when they are half-cooled (Jam.). **Rnf.** Eddying gales, rough, shiv'ring stave My aching form, Finlayson *Rhymes* (1815) 28. **Gall.** A . . . blacksmith also staves iron by impact of a heated end of a bar on the anvil (J.M.). **Nhb.**$^{1}$ By hammering at an iron bolt the end becomes styeaved up. **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Cor.** I stav'd down three rud coats, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 32; **Cor.**$^{12}$

**10.** To move quickly and noisily; to walk in a rough, awkward way. Cf. **stive,** *v.*$^{8}$

**Sc.** (Jam.); I lost no time, but down through the valley and by Stockbrig and Silvermills as hard as I could stave, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xi. **Lnk.** Ane owre the lugs gaed stavin', An' maist gat droon't himsel', NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (1895) 67. **Cum.** LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 312. **m.Yks.**$^1$ How he does stave along! **Cor.** I staved along an' catch him up, LEE *Paul Carah* (1898) 301; **Cor.**$^1$ She staves about from morning to night; **Cor.**$^2$

**11.** To go about aimlessly, or as if in a reverie; to totter, stagger.

**Sc.** (JAM.) **e.Lth.** He was staivin doun the street, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 37.

**12.** *adj.* *Obs.* Of a river, &c.: high, swollen.

**w.Cy.** When the water was stave, GROSE (1790).

**STAVE,** *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. e.An. I.W. Also in form **steyav** I.W.$^1$ [stēv, steəv.] **1.** A short song.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Nhb.** When I got better, an' couldna help gettin' up a bit stave and a lilt, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 323. **s.Lan.**$^1$ **I.W.**$^1$ Come, ghe us a bit of a steyav.

**2.** Phr. (1) *to give a stave*, see below; (2) *to tip a stave*, to sing a song.

(1) **w.Yks.**$^5$ Speaking of an itinerant minister, it is remarked, that he is about to give such a chapel 'a stave next Sunday,'—going to preach there. (2) **s.Lan.**$^1$ Come on, owd lad, tip us a stave. **e.An.** Now, bor, I'll tip 'ee a stave, fur yow'm a good sort, HARRIS *East-Ho* (1902) 144.

**STAVE,** *v.*$^2$ Chs.$^1$ [stēv.] With *for*: to plead for.

**STAVE,** *v.*$^3$ Irel. [stēv.] To spread mud on a bank in making turf. s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

**STAVE, STAVEL,** see **Stove,** *sb.*$^1$, *v.*$^2$, **Stevel.**

**STAVEL-BARN,** *sb.* *Obs.* Wil. Also in form **steevil-** Wil.$^1$ A barn on stone pillars.

A stavel barn for wheat, built on stone pillars, to keep out rats and mice, *Agric. Surv.* (1793–1813) 96; **Wil.**$^1$

**STAVER,** *sb.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Lin. Cor. Also written **staiver** Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.$^1$; and in form **stavver** sw.Lin.$^1$ [stē·və(r; sta·və(r).] **1.** *sb.* In phr. *to ding to stavers*, to break to pieces; to go to ruin. Cf. **stave,** *sb.*$^1$ **1** (2).

**Per.** 'Maist like an auld cask dung to stavers, Despatch'd me rowin', HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 89.

**2.** The rung of a ladder; the bar of a hay-rack; a stake for a hedge. w.Yks.$^2$, Lin. (J.C.W.), n.Lin.$^1$, se.Lin. (J.T.B.), sw.Lin.$^1$ **3.** *Fig.* A fussy, noisy person; a busybody. Cor.$^{12}$ **4.** A person of easygoing, pleasant disposition. Bnff.$^1$ **5.** A saunter.

We took a staiver doon the burn side i' the gloamin, *ib.*

**6.** Something not to be surpassed; a 'whopper'; a puzzler; esp. used of a joke, argument, &c.

**Cum.** Ben did put in a staver, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1876) 67. **Wm.** That's a bit ov a staver for ye (B.K.).

**7.** *v.* To saunter, walk listlessly; to stagger, totter; to tumble.

**Sc.** So out I stavers, for rest I couldna within, *Blackw. Mag.* (Nov. 1820) 203 (JAM.). **Bnff.**$^1$ **Abd.** Gangs just stavering about In quest o' prey, KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 32, ed. 1801. **e.Fif.** I staivered awa in an' tauld my story, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xix. **Cld.** (JAM.) **s.Sc.** Mr. Snoddy piloting the way, and Mr. Manderson stavering after him, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 368. **N.Cy.**$^1$ (s.v. Stavelling).

[2. Cp. Norw. *staver*, a stake (LARSEN).]

**STAVERALL,** *sb.* Sc. [stē·vərəl.] A blundering, awkward, foolish person. Bnff.$^1$, Cld. (JAM.) Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1825).

**STAVING,** *ppl. adj.* Irel. [stē·vin.] Drunk. Ant. (S.A.B.)

**STAVLE, STAW,** see **Stevel, Stall,** *sb.*$^1$, **Steal,** *v.*$^1$

**STAWBENS,** see **Staubens.**

**STAWGING,** *adj.* w.Yks.$^2$ [stǭ·gin.] Simple, foolish, half-witted.

That gret stawgin' mawther fell i't durstead and brok t'gorch.

**STAWK, STAWKS,** see **Stalk,** *sb.*$^1$, **Stalk,** *v.*

**STAWL,** see **Stall,** *sb.*$^1$, **Steal.**

**STAWLSH, STAWP,** see **Stolch, Stap,** *sb.*$^2$, **Staup.**

**STAWTER, STAWVE,** see **Stauter, Stauve, Stove,** *v.*$^2$

**STAY,** *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **stey** Sc.; and in forms **staa** I.W.$^{12}$; **staay** Lin. Brks.$^1$; **staigh** Sc. [stē, steə.] **1.** *v.* In *comb.* with *prep.* and *adv.*: (1) **Stay into,** *obs.*, to remain; (2) **— in with,** to adhere to; (3) **— up,** to strengthen.

(1) **n.Sc.** They hadna stayed into that place A month and but a day, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 3, ed. 1875. (2) **Heb.** Young Raasay had stayed 'in' with the government, SARAH TYTLER *Macdonald Lass* (1895) 109. (3) **Lnk.** To comfort her An' stey her heartie up, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 14.

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Stay-band,** (*a*) a horizontal plank in a door; (*b*) part of an infant's cap; see below; (2) **-bit,** food taken before meals; (3) **-by,** a support; (4) **-stomach,** see (2); (5) **-stone,** a stone put behind a wheel to keep the vehicle from moving backwards.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** In a door formed of planks reaching in one piece from the top to the bottom, the planks stretching across to fasten the upright ones are called the stay-bands (JAM.). (*b*) A narrow band of linen brought through the tie of an infant's cap, and fastened to its frock, to prevent the head from being thrown too far back (*ib.*). (2) **I.W.**$^{12}$ (3) **w.Yks.** Victuals is a rare stay-by when sorrow's to be met, SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 27. (4) **Cor.**$^3$ (5) **w.Sus.** Kicking the stay stone from behind the back wheel the traces pulled on the horse, GORDON *Vill. and Doctor* (1897) 24.

**3.** Phr. (1) *to stay easy*, to be at ease; to remain quiet; (2) *— one's stomach*, (3) *— one's wame*, to ward off hunger; (4) *— Sacrament*, to receive the Sacrament.

(1) **Ir.** I told them I was sure of being elected in Dublin, and 'to stay azy,' BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1827–32) I. iii. (2) **Oxf.**$^1$ Noa mait, unly u mos·l u bren·chee·z un u muuw·ffl u poo·rtuur jest tŭ stai mi stum·uk. **Som.** To goo wi'out zo much as a mouthful to stay his stomach, RAYMOND *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 176. (3) **Lnk.** They . . . stey'd his wame wi' bite and sup, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 30. **Edb.** Leave her at hame, To mind the wanes, an' kirn the butter To staigh their wame, MACAULAY *Poems* (1788) 187. (4) **s.Wor.** (F.W.M.W.)

**4.** *Obs.* To lodge, dwell, reside.

**Sc.** (JAM.); He stays in the Canongate, means, He lives in that suburb, *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 322.

**5.** Of a servant: to remain the full time of his engagement.

**Wgt.** I gaed tae hire a servant-man; he was ane they said wud stey, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 61.

**6.** To hinder, prevent, put a stop to.

**Abd.** The caryeing quhairof [a crucifix] was stayit and interruptit be auctoritie of the magistrat, STUART *Eccl. Rec. Abd.* (1846) 86. **Elg.** Caus all halding of mercattis within the burgh on Sondayis to be stayit, CRAMOND *Kirk-Session Rec.* (1897) 9. **Per.** Ordaining John Young's intended marriage to stay till their decreet be pronounced, LAWSON *Bk. of Per.* (1847) 164. **Edb.** Until she be gotten rid of we are like to be stayed, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 249. **n.Lin.** I said all I could, bud nowt ud staay him. If nowt staays me I shall be thĕare (M.P.).

**7.** To find time.

**w.Cor.** I can't stay to mend my dress to-day (M.A.C.).

**8.** *Obs.* To put to the bar.

**Rnf.** The Presbytery of Auchterarder are stayed before the Assembly for their not reading the Commission's warning, WODROW *Corres.* (1709–31) I. 117, ed. 1843.

**9.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Stay-bun,** a corset-busk; (2) **-measure,** the size of corsets.

(1) **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (2) **Ayr.** Dandie's bellies get a keek Beyond stay-measure, RAMSAY *Woodnotes* (1868) 100.

**10.** A short prop; a lean-to post; a small frame like a ladder for plants to climb up. n.Lin.$^1$, e.An.$^1$ **11.** A peg used to pin down the thatch of a house or rick.

**War.** Why, o' course the thatch is fixed by the stays (W.B.T.).

**12.** A piece of machinery attached to power-looms and other machines for stiffening or strengthening. Lan. (O.S.H.) **13.** Food eaten between meals; substantial food.

**Not.** Toast's no stay, but if a body feels tisicky she moot eat what she can eat, PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 154. **Brks.**$^1$ Our dinner wunt be ready vor dree hours zo thess yet a nossle o' bre-ad vor a staay.

**14.** A fixed abode.

**Ayr.** If we sud hae nae ither stay Than hell beyond the tomb, LAING *Poems* (1894) 108.

**15.** *pl.* The breechings, including the crupper, of driving harness. Cum.$^4$, ne.Lan.$^1$

**STAY,** *adj.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Also written **stey** Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.$^1$; and in forms **stee** Sc. N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.; **steigh** Sc.; **sti** N.I.$^1$ [stei, stī.] Steep, ascending. Cf. **sty,** *sb.*$^2$

**Sc.** (Jam.); The road ye'll whiles think unco dreigh, An' parts o't rough an' stee, Wright *Sc. Life* (1897) 78; Set a stout heart to a stay brae, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 287; Speldering on the craig face whaur it's hieest and steighest, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xv. **e.Sc.** I e'en set a stoot heart to a stey brae, Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 45. **Per.** Pet a stiff shouther till a stey brae, as the folk says, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 62, ed. 1887. **Ayr.** The steyest brae thou wad hae fac't it, Burns *To his Mare*, st. 14. **Lnk.** E'en let mischanter geck your heels, An' throw your steyest step, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 49. **Peb.** Through ilk stay closs and wynd, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 165, ed. 1817. **Slk.** His horse never reests on the steyest brae, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 98. **Kcb.** Tam was well up the 'stey brae' of life, his locks were getting white and scant, Armstrong *Kirkiebrae* (1896) 4. **N.I.**$^1$ A sti roof. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.** Many a stee' brae, Davison *Guide to Alnwick*, 71; **Nhb.**$^1$, **w.Yks.** *Obs.* (J.T.)

**STAY**, see **Staith(e**, **Sty**, *sb.*$^2$

**STAYEDLY**, *adv.* *Obs.* Sc. Deliberately.

**Rnf.** As soon as I can get them more solidly and stayedly considered, you shall have anything that occurs to me, Wodrow *Corres.* (1709–31) I. 104, ed. 1843.

**STAY-HOP**, **STAYVEL**, see **Steehop**, **Stevel.**

**STEA**, **STEAAVEL**, see **Sty**, *sb.*$^2$, **Stevel.**

**STEAD**, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also written **sted** Sc. N.Cy.$^1$ Lakel.$^1$ w.Yks.$^1$ Chs.$^1$ Suf.$^1$; **stedd**, **stedt** Sc.; and in forms **stede** Sc. Nhb.$^1$ n.Yks.$^2$ Chs.$^1$; **steead** n.Yks.$^{234}$ e.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks.$^1$; **steed** Sc. S. & Ork.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ Dur.$^1$ Lakel.$^2$ Cum.$^{14}$ e.Yks.$^1$; **steeth** Sh.I.; **steethe** S. & Ork.$^1$ Cai.$^1$; **steid** Sh.I. w.Yks.; **steith** Sc.; **stethe** Or.I.; **stid** Sc. N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ e.Lan.$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$ s.Oxf. Suf. Amer.; **stied** Sh.I. [stīd, stiəd, sted; stid.] **1.** *sb.* A place, station, situation, position; the site of anything; *gen.* used as a suffix.

**Sc.** Ruddiman *Introd.* (1773) (Jam.). **Sh.I.** Da first steed 'at wis shoiced is a bog, *Sh. News* (May 7, 1898). **Cai.**$^1$ **Per.** That stead, Where yee did hail your shaft unto the head, Ford *Harp* (1893) 3. **Edb.** Sin he's awa, I trow there's nane Can fill his stead, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 130, ed. 1785. **Kcb.** God will build Jerusalem on the old sted, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 46. **N.Cy.**$^2$ It lies in such a stead. **Nhb.**$^1$ In constant use in such expressions as 'door-steed,' 'fire-steed'; 'heap-steed,' the place where a pit heap stands. **Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^1$ **Cum.** Cummen in be t'dooar steed, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 78; **Cum.**$^4$ The pillar of a covered midden-steed, *C. Patr.* (Mar. 24, 1899) 7, col. 1. **n.Yks.** A Whitby sailor for an assault, &c. in the markett-steade there, *Quarter Sess. Rec.* (Oct. 3, 1626) in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* III. 270. **n.Yks.**$^1$ Front-stead, Gate-stead; **n.Yks.**$^2$ A standing-steead; **n.Yks.**$^{34}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Not.** A horse which was stepping through the gate-stead, Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 59. **Nhp.**$^1$ **e.An.**$^1$ A fair-stead is the ground on which a fair is held. **Suf.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Stead-horse**, *sb.* a horse employed upon a pit 'heap-stead.' Nhb.$^1$; (2) **Steadsman**, *sb.* a substitute for another person. n.Yks.$^2$; (3) **Steadward**, *sb.*, *obs.*, a steward. *ib.* **2.** The bottom or foundation of anything.

**Sh.I.** Shu . . . rubbid aff da gutter o' her haands i' da lang girse at da steed o' da yard daek, *Sh. News* (Aug. 20, 1898); **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Or.I.** Peace be to this buirdly biggin' . . . From the stethe unto the riggin', Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 170. **n.Sc.** Once on the banks, the tangles are stacked in great heaps on 'steiths' or foundations built of sea rounded stones arranged in such fashion as to give free ingress to the air, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1895) 34. **Cai.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^1$ The foundation, made of sods, for the drying wall in a brick-field.

Hence **Stead-sheaf**, *sb.* a sheaf at the bottom of a stack.

**Sh.I.** I liftid up da stead shaef, *Sh. News* (Oct. 22, 1898).

**3.** A track, mark, impress.

**Sc.** Ruddiman *Introd.* (1773) (Jam.). **Dmb.** He . . . coonted and measured every stedd baith o' the hip's feet and my tacketty shoon, Cross *Disruption* (1844) v; He nippit my twa lugs till he left the stedt o' his fingers plainly, Galt *Lairds* (1826) iv. **Lnk.** If Johnny chanced to leave the 'sted' of his cluggs in crossing the floor, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) II. 98. **Dmf.** The briar, the cat ye seek, Wi' lustfu' arms he left sic sted, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 95. **Wgt.** I mind of seeing great lots of tracks or stids of folk's feet of different sizes, Saxon *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 211.

**4.** A farm-house and buildings; a dwelling-place. See **Steading, 2.**

**Sc.** I have native steads to me, . . I have mony steads in the Forest shaw, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) I. 390, ed. 1848. **Edb.** Drousy sleep had steek't the steeds O' neighbours far an' near, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 14. **Bwk.** Then to their hames at toun or stead The lads an' lassies hameward speed, Calder *Poems* (1897) 115. **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$

Hence **Stead-house**, *sb.* a farm building. Nhb.$^1$ **5.** An unenclosed plot on a mountain; a common on which certain parties have defined rights. Cum.$^{14}$ **6.** A stone attached to a buoy-rope which serves as an anchor to the haaf-lines; also in *comp.* **Steethe-stone.**

**Sh.I.** In setting the tows one man cuts the fish used for bait into pieces, two men bait and set the lines, and the remaining three or four row the boat. They sink at certain distances, what they call Cappie-stanes, the first that is let down being called the Steeth. These keep the tows properly fixed to the ground, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 222, ed. 1891; **S. & Ork.**$^1$

Hence **Stead-hook**, *sb.* the hook next to the stone used to sink the haaf-lines.

**Sh.I.** Da first dat comes ipo' da steid heuk wis a muckle skate, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 249.

**7.** A shelf over a fireplace. w.Yks. (J.T.) Cf. **fire-stead**, s.v. **Fire, 1** (26, *a*). **8.** A supply.

**Cum.**$^1$ Rain com down in good steed yesterday.

**9.** A mass; a large number or quantity.

**Sh.I.** A lyrie booçes trou da steid, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 102; Ye wir baith born da year 'at da muckle steed o' silliks wis at Bersinjuba, *Sh. News* (June 17, 1899); A stied o' sillocks (J.S.).

**10.** Phr. (1) *stead(s of*, instead of. See **Astead**; (2) *to make stead*, *obs.*, to be of service; to stand in good stead.

(1) **Abd.** Stead o' the pibroch's martial yell, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 66. **Per.** 'Stead of going to Perth, he crossed the Forth, Ford *Harp* (1893) 58. **Lnk.** Docken leaves his scaup adornin' 'Stead o' his guid hat an' wig, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 70. **Nhb.** If the fire was in your veins 'stead o' mine, Lilburn *Borderer* (1896) 33. **Lakel.**$^2$ Thee gang steed o' me. **w.Yks.** Steead o' bein' wed nah parted are they, *Yks. Factory Times* (Aug. 2, 1889) 5, col. 2; **w.Yks.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Der.** 'Stead o' what I expected, Gilchrist *Peakland* (1897) 83. **n.Lin.**$^1$ I tell'd him to goä to Ketton, bud 'steäd o' that he stopp'd at Messingham an' got fresh. **Lei.**$^1$ Yo' goo steads o' may. **Glo.** Thuck 'un ad a killed thick 'un stead of thick 'un a killing thuck 'un, Lysons *Vulgar Tongue* (1868) 45. **s.Oxf.** Help me 'ome wi' my man, as you ha' killed, stid o' tryin' to kill another, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 217. **Suf.** So she sang 'stids o' that, Fison *Merry Suf.* (1899) 10. **w.Som.**$^1$ Stid o' gwain home, nif he didn bide in to Barley Mow. **Dev.** If he'd been a little chap 'stead of a tidy big wan, Phillpotts *Striking Hours* (1901) 88. [**Amer.** Stid of squealin' round . . . like a stuck pig, Westcott *David Harum* (1900) i.] (2) **n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Such [beasts] as would not drive they houghed and slew, that they should never make stead, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 269.

**11.** *v.* *Obs.* To place in a position of hardship or difficulty; to bestead.

**Sc.** O father, we are cruelly sted between God's laws and man's laws, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xix. **Lan.** 'Sleep'st thou, wak'st thou, Gabriel?' 'No, Lord: I am sted with sticke and stake,' Pott *Witches* (1613) in *Cheth. Soc. Pub.* (1845) VI. k. 2, a.

**12.** To put in the place of; to assign for a purpose.

**m.Yks.**$^1$ A poor farmer's wife . . . will adopt the following form of calculation with respect to her dairy produce: 'There's t'butter: that's stêaded for t'meat; there's t'eggs, for t'back (for clothes); an' t'geese we must stêad towards t'rent.'

**13.** To found; to lay a foundation. S. & Ork.$^1$ **14.** To supply.

**Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^4$ Not known to correspondents. **Lei.**$^1$ Way can stead ye wi' a bit o' poke-poy. 'Ah'm steaded a'ready' is a stock answer to servants applying for a situation already filled. **Nhp.**$^1$ I am at last steaded with a servant. **e.An.**$^1$ **Suf.**$^1$ I can't get no work—the farmers are all stedded. **Cor.**$^1$ Are you steaded?

**15.** To gather, collect.

**Sh.I.** De sillock was steeded in to de very stane, Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 88.

**16.** To pledge.

**w.Yks.** He stêaded his word that he would'nt. It will stead for a sovereign (C.C.R.).

**STEADDLIN**, see **Staddling.**

**STEADING**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **steddin** Don.; **stedding** Lan.; **steding** Sc.; and in forms **steeading** n.Yks.$^2$; **steedin** Nhb.$^1$ [steˑdin,

**stī·din.**] **1.** The site of anything; building land. Cf. **stead, 1.**

**Ayr.** He had entered into a plea concerning the moiety of a steading at the town-head, Galt *Provost* (1822) vi. **Gall.** 'Steding o' houses,' the ground on which an onset is built, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Don.** My father's new castle was a-buildin' (in the steddin' of the old one), Macmanus *Chim. Corners* (1899) 251. **n.Yks.**²

**2.** A farm-house and buildings; a dwelling-house and its adjoining offices; a group of buildings. Cf. **stead.**

**Sc.** We found the man at home there like a farmer in his steading, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xiv. **Or.I.** The rubicund old piper received a sheaf of seed-corn from every steading within the parochial boundary, Vedder *Sketches* (1832) 108. **Abd.** Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 22. **Per.** We 'ill get through this steadin' tae the main road, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 259. **Clc.** The miserable steadings (the old phrase for a farm-house and offices) denoted the poverty of the tenants, *Statist. Acc.* VIII. 603, *note* (Jam.). **Ayr.** The proprietors of houses began one after another to pave the spaces of ground between their steadings and the crown or middle of the causey, Galt *Provost* (1822) xv. **Kcb.** Naebody left wi' a nebfu' o' wit Wad reject sic a sonsy wee steadin, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 178. **Nhb.**¹ *Gen.* applied to a group of farm or other buildings or to a hamlet. **Wm.** Mang carts fra honest steadin O! Sewart *Rhymes* (1869) 2. **n.Yks.**² They have their farms in larger steeadings. **w.Yks.**² **Lan.** Han yo speered at o the steddings, parson? Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) III. 91. **Midl.** Came to a little 'steading' at the foot of a sloping grass field, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 233.

**STEADLE,** *sb.* Nhb.¹ [ste·dl.] A hay-fork.

**STEADLE, STEADLIN,** see **Staddle,** *sb.*¹, **Staddling.**

**STEADY,** *adj.* and *v.* Cum. Yks. Mid. Ken. Sus. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **stiddy** Cum. n.Yks.⁴ Mid.; **studdy** Cor. [ste·di; sti·di.] **1.** *adj.* In phr. (1) *steady fair!* an exclamation: steady; (2) *so steady as a church,* perfectly steady.

(1) **w.Yks.** 'Steady fair!' says th' landlord, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1889) 45. (2) **Som.** The wold Blackbird is so steady as a Church, Raymond *Tryphena* (1895) 17.

**2.** *Comp.* **Steady-wholesome,** regular and wholesome.

**Som.** [Of life] Tidden so steady-wholesome as't were years agone by, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 26.

**3.** Slow; also used *advb.*

**w.Mid.** Go stiddy with that load, or you'll have it over (W.P.M.). **Ken.**¹ I can git along middlin' well, if I go steady.

**4.** Continuous; also used *advb.*

**Cor.** They are not there steady yet: they go home every night (J.W.).

**5.** Busy, employed.

**Cor.** For whin I'm studdy down to Bal, Daniel *Poems.*

**6.** Phr. *studdy all,* occupying the whole of one's time, energies, money, &c.; with difficulty.

**Cor.** It's studdy all the money I've got to rub along. It's studdy all my time mending the cheldurns close (M.A.C.); **Cor.**³ 'Can you finish in time?' 'Well, studdy all.'

**7.** *v.* To balance.

**w.Cum.** Two chaps com' in, an' danc't on a reàp. My wurd, they cud stiddy ther-sels weel, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1876) 12. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**8.** To be steady or attentive to business. n.Yks.⁴ **9.** To keep quiet.

**e.Dev.** Steady do 'ee, and wait till I've a done with the question, Jane *Lordship* (1897) 117.

**10.** Of clothes: to hang out after washing.

**Sus.** Clothes that have been hung out after washing are said to be steadied (J.W.B.).

**STEADY,** see **Stiddy.**

**STEADYMENT,** *sb.* Nhb. Som. Amer. Also in forms **stiddiment** Amer.; **studiment** Nhb.¹ [ste·dimənt.] A prop, support, anything which serves to steady others; stability, steadiness.

**Nhb.**¹ He lashed it wiv a rope to gi'd studiment. **Som.** We put the girt zider-butt vor a steadyment, Raymond *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 8. [**Amer.** 'They aint no stiddiment to it' was on one occasion said of a shifting wind, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 23.]

**STEAK, STEAKE, STEAK(K,** see **Steek, Stake,** *v.*², **Stake,** *sb.*¹

**STEAK-RAID,** *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **stike-raide** (Jam.). A portion of the live stock taken in a predatory incursion which was supposed to belong to any proprietor through whose lands the prey was driven.

**Sc.** What the people of old used to call a 'steakraid,' that is, a 'collop of the foray,' or in plainer words, a portion of the robber's booty, paid by him to the laird or chief through whose grounds he drove his prey, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xxiii. **Mry.** Macintosh (A. 1454), then residing in the island of Moy, sent to ask a Stike Raide or Stike Criech, i.e. a Road Collup; a custom among the Highlanders, that when a party drove any spoil of cattle through a gentleman's land, they should give him part of the spoil, Shaw *Mry.* 219 (Jam.).

**STEAL,** *v.*¹ and *sb.*¹ Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [stīl, stiəl, stēl, steil.] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense:* (1) **Shtale,** (2) **Stail,** (3) **Stale,** (4) **Steeal,** (5) **Steeol,** (6) **Steighl,** (7) **Steil,** (8) **Steill,** (9) **Steyl,** (10) **St'yel.**

(1) **Ker.** A Scotchman would foind something to shtale on an oiland o' flint, Bartram *Whiteheaded Boy* (1898) 12. (2) **Cor.** Wud transport me . . . For gwain to pawn an' stail, Daniel *Mary Anne,* 6. (3) **w.Yks.** He's staling t'lanthern, Brontë *Wuthering* (1847) ii. **Lan.** It's noane stalin, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) x. **Som.** (Hall.) (4) **n.Yks.** Sumtahms inte citties steeal, Castillo *Poems* (1878) 30. **Lan.** It is na reet to steeal, Banks *Manch. Man.* (1876) xviii. (5) **s.Lan.**¹ (6) **s.Lan.**¹ (7) **w.Yks.** Withaht steilin a brush or a hammer, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1868) 42. (8) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 208. **w.Yks.** (R.H.R.) (9) **w.Yks.** They call it steylin', Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 16; **w.Yks.**², **s.Lan.**¹ (10) **s.Lan.**¹

**2.** *Preterite:* (1) **Sta,** (2) **Staal,** (3) **Stail,** (4) **Stal,** (5) **Stale,** (6) **Staled,** (7) **Staw,** (8) **Stawl,** (9) **Stayhl,** (10) **Steal,** (11) **Stealed,** (12) **Stealt,** (13) **Steayle,** (14) **Steeal,** (15) **Steelt,** (16) **Steill'd,** (17) **Stel'd,** (18) **Stell,** (19) **Stold,** (20) **Stoll,** (21) **Stóol,** (22) **Stoole,** (23) **Stuil,** (24) **Stüle,** (25) **Stüll,** (26) **Styal,** (27) **Styeld.**

(1) **Elg.** Twal rams-horns . . . Which Johnny Armstrong sta', Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 67. **Bch.** Paris an' the grugous carls That sta' the wife, Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 21. **Lth.** Through the green birks I sta' to my jewel, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 211, ed. 1856. (2) **w.Yks.**¹ (3) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1893) 208. (4) **w.Yks.**¹ (5) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 208. **n.Yks.**² **m.Yks.**¹ *Introd.* 41. **w.Yks.**¹ ³; **w.Yks.**⁵ (s.v. Shotten). **n.Lin.**¹ (6) **n.Dev.** A kind o' resigned look staled acrass the vace o' her, Zack *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 260. (7) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 208. **Bnff.** Taylor *Poems* (1787) 50. **Ayr.** The lasses staw frae 'mang them a', Burns *Halloween* (1785) st. 6. **Gall.** As I staw by yon auld ruined wa', Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 109, ed. 1897. (8) **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Cor.** They stawl Two gownds, Daniel *Budget,* 27. (9) **Wm.** Tom stayhl o' th' cannels i' th' rowm, Blezard *Sngs.* (1848) 35. (10) **Cum.** I steal quite whisht away, Richardson *Talk* (1871) 1st S. 12, ed. 1881. **Wm.** He steal em, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1821) II. 90. **m.Yks.**¹ *Introd.* 41. (11) **Abd.** The apples, an' berries, an' cherries he stealed, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 6. **Gall.** Stealed it oot o' some decent man's pooch, Crockett *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 42. **n.Lin.**¹ Th' last thing he steäled was a uven. **Brks.** 'Tis that tramp as stealed it, Hayden *Round our Vill.* (1901) 34. **Dev.** I stealed a glance awver at im in church, Phillpotts *Striking Hours* (1901) 57. (12) **Frf.** Pete Dolan steal't the inkers an' the pens, Reid *Howetoon,* 59. **Rnf.** Frae my happins [I] stealt ae glow'r, Fraser *Chimes* (1853) 135. **Lnk.** The chiel' That steal't your braw grey mantle, Watt *Poems* (1827) 66. (13) **Wm.** Then steayle their huts an' land, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 22. (14) **Cum.** Some steeal off as they deua noo, an get weddit, Dixon *Borrowdale* (1869) 4. (15) **Sc.** I didna say ye steel't the knife, *Sc. Haggis,* 143. (16) **Sc.** *Obs.,* Murray *Dial.* (1873) 208. (17) **Oxf.**¹ (18) **n.Yks.** (T.S.) (19) **w.Som.**¹ **Dev.** The puppy-dog stol'd it away, Pulman *Sketches,* 30, in Elworthy *Wd. Bk.* (1888). (20) **Sc.** He That stoll my heart from me, Maidment *Ballads* (1844) 2, ed. 1868. (21) **s.Chs.**¹ (22) **e.Lan.**¹, **s.Lan.**¹ (23) **Cum.** Ae neet when he stuil owre to see her, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 48. (24) **Sh.I.** Wha stüle da saut ling frae da Jaagers? *Sh. News* (May 7, 1898); **S. & Ork.**¹ (25) **Sh.I.** *Sh. News* (Jan. 8, 1898). (26) **Dur.**¹ (27) **Oxf.**¹

**3.** *Pp.:* (1) **Stawn,** (2) **Stealed,** (3) **Stealt,** (4) **Stel'd,** (5) **Stold,** (6) **Stole,** (7) **Stooln,** (8) **Stoun,** (9) **Stowan,** (10) **Stowen,** (11) **Stowin,** (12) **Stown,** (13) **Stuwn,** (14) **Styeld.**

(1) **Kcb.** He was stawn by the gypsies, Muir *Muncraig* (1900) 229. **Nhb.** Many a stawn naig has he galloped on, Jones *Nhb.* (1871) 158. (2) **Lnk.** Ye hae nae steal'd naething, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 104. **Wgt.** Ye hae steal'd my mare, *Edb. Antiq.*

*Mag.* (1848) 59. **Dev.** If Phoebe hadn't stealed the money, Zack *On Trial* (1899) 257. **Cor.** I've stealed away, Phillpotts *Prophets* (1897) 210. (3) **Bnff.** Ye hae stealt baith cows an' yowes, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 110. **Edb.** Learmont *Poems* (1791) 278. (4) **Oxf.**$^{1}$ (5) **w.Som.**$^{1}$ (6) **Ayr.** To find out who had stole the Lawn, Edgar *Old Ch. Life* (1886) 2nd S. 117. **Wgt.** She had stole them unkent to me, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 364. **Ir.** Stole away it would be, Barlow *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 79. **Der.** Hes somebody stole yo'r purse? Gilchrist *Peakland* (1897) 101. **Shr.**$^{1}$ *Gram. Outlines*, 54. **s.Wal.** You'll spend it all or have it stole from yo' before night, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1899) 144. **s.Oxf.** This 'ere little witch as 'ave stole 'is 'eart away, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 182. **Brks.** Oh, Lor, if it be stole! Hayden *Round our Vill.* (1901) 34. **Dor.** Thinkin' him dead, or stole, or hurted some way, Francis *Pastorals* (1901) 251. **Som.** You've a-stole the money, Raymond *No Soul* (1899) 187. **n.Dev.** I've stole 'em, Zack *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 210. **Cor.** She's stole my child, Quiller-Couch *Spanish Maid* (1898) 232. [**Amer.** I must a stole the money, Westcott *David Harum* (1900) xix.] (7) **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ 85. (8) **Abd.** Wad ye hae stoun awa? Ruddiman *Sc. Parish* (1828) 85, ed. 1889. **Edb.** The thieves have stoun away the cow, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 97. **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Wm.** She wor stoun frae th' dure, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 115, ed. 1821. **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ *Introd.* 41. **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 135. **e.Lan.**$^{1}$ (9) **Abd.** Stowan glances, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 66. (10) **Kcd.** A stowen look, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 103. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Goods owther strayed or stowen. **w.Dur.**$^{1}$ **Cum.** That border thief has stowen my bairn, Burn *Ballads* (ed. 1877) 15. (11) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Fif.** A great wax-taper, redly lowin', That frae the altar he had stowin', Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 34. (12) **Sc.** When the steed's stown steek the stable-door, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 875. **Sh.I.** Da claes had been stown, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 86. **Or.I.** I— A— has stown certaine fische, Peterkin *Notes* (1822) *Append.* 33. **Rnf.** It's a crown She frae her Faither's pouch has stown, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 63. **Lth.** I wish it be na stown, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 53. **Kcb.** Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 98. **Nhb.** They've stown the bridle off his steed, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 366. **Dur.**$^{1}$ **Cum.** Like yen stown frae the dead, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 50. **Wm.** Peats . . . that thy daughter hes stown, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 399. **n.Yks.**$^{24}$, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ **Lan.** Whose dog hasto stown this time? Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 215, ed. 1879. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{1}$ (13) **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ (14) **Oxf.**$^{1}$

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Steal-bonnets** or **-the-bonnets**, (2) **-clothes**, a game similar to Scotch-and-English; cf. **stealy-clothes**; (3) **-corn**, a name given to the forefinger; (4) **-the-pigs**, a game; see below; (5) **-wads**, see (2).

(1) **Rxb.** A game played by two parties equal in number or in strength, who lay down as many hats or bonnets at one end of a field as have been deposited at the other. They who can steal or reave most to their side till the whole are carried off gain the game (Jam.). **Gall.** He found his girl in the midst of a riotous game of 'steal the bonnets,' Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 80. (2) **s.Cy.** In the south of England, it [the game of wads] has the blunter appellation of 'steal-clothes,' *Edb. Review* (Apr. 1809) 143. (3) **Ags.** Here's Break-barn (taking hold of the thumb); Here's Steal-corn—the forefinger; Here's Haud-watch—the middle finger; Here's Rinn-awa'—the ring finger; And little wee, wee Cronachie pays for a' (Jam., s.v. Pirliewinkie). (4) **Abd.** The game represents the stealing of a woman's children and the recovery of them. The mother, before beginning to wash, disposes of her children in a safe place. . . While she is busy a child-snatcher comes and takes away one. The others begin to cry. The mother . . . tells them to be more careful for the time to come and returns to her washing. . . . This process is repeated till all the children are stolen. . . She sets out in search of them and meets a woman whom she questions if she has seen her children. She denies all knowledge of them. The mother persists and at last discovers all her stolen children. She demands them back. The stealer refuses and puts them behind her and stands on her defence. A tussle takes place. The mother in the long run rescues her children, Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 215. (5) **Rxb.** (Jam.)

**2.** Phr. *to steal the bloom*, *obs.*, of peas: to pod suddenly.

**Hrt.** 'Stealing the bloom,' a sudden podding of hogpease, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. iii. 46.

**3.** To hide away, conceal; *gen.* used of a hen: to make her nest secretly.

**War.**$^{3}$ It's a late brood [of chickens] but it's one the hen has brought in from a stolen nest. **Wor.** A hen stole her nest on 15 eggs. . . In July she was found to have stolen her nest again, *Evesham Jrn.* (Sept. 28, 1901). **Hrf.** (E.M.W.), **Som.** (W.F.R.), (Hall.)

**4.** A golfing term: to hole an unlikely put from a distance. Sc. *Golfer's Handbk.* (Jam. *Suppl.*) **5.** Of beer or cider: to be strong in quality.

**Hmp.** Said of beer or cider which is . . . apt to take the drinker unawares if he consumes it in large quantities. 'Its rather stealing' (H.C.M.B.).

**6.** *sb.* A theft. Abd. (Jam.) **7.** Anything stolen. *ib.*

**STEAL**, *sb.*$^{2}$ and *v.*$^{2}$ In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [stīl, steil.] Also written **steale** Stf.$^{1}$ Lin. War. Ken. Sus.$^{1}$ Wil.$^{1}$; **steel** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.$^{1}$ Nhb.$^{1}$ Cum. w.Yks.$^{2}$ Chs.$^{1}$ s.Chs.$^{1}$ Lin.$^{1}$ sw.Lin.$^{1}$ Glo.$^{1}$ Hnt. Cmb. Ess.$^{1}$; **stele** N.Cy.$^{1}$ w.Yks.$^{14}$ ne.Lan.$^{1}$ Chs.$^{23}$ Midl. Der.$^{1}$ w.Wor.$^{1}$ Shr.$^{12}$ Hrf.$^{1}$ Rdn. Som.; and in forms **stail** w.Yks.$^{5}$; **stale** w.Yks.$^{2}$; **stayle** w.Yks.; **steighl** Lan.; **steil** Sc. (Jam.) w.Yks.$^{4}$; **stell** Wxf.$^{1}$; **steyl** w.Yks. e.Lan.$^{1}$ m.Lan.$^{1}$

**1.** *sb.* A shaft or handle, esp. a long straight handle. Cf. **stale**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**Sc.** Steils of a barrow or plough, Sibbald *Gl.* (1802) (Jam.). **Mry.** *Gl. Surv. ib.* **Rxb.** (Jam.), **Wxf.**$^{1}$ 88, **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.**$^{1}$ A common term in Allendale. The tiller or handle of a rudder was formerly called a steel or 'start'; and steel was formerly applied to the body of an arrow or shaft made of wood. **Cum.** (J.Ar.) **Yks.** Tha young taistrel, tha deserves this besom steil liggin ower thi rig (M.N.). **w.Yks.** Wi wooden guns and besom stayles, Senior *Smithy Rhymes* (1882) 57; (D.L.); **w.Yks.**$^{1245}$ **Lan.** Done yo fly o'er on th' brush steighl? Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 333; Hee took th' mop stele, an b'eet it eawt again, Walker *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 5, ed. 1801. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **m.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{123}$ **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ The handle of an implement, if straight; a circular handle is not a steel but a stowk. **Midl.** A mop stele, Toone *Dict.* (1854). **Stf.** Ray (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.); **Stf.**$^{1}$, **Der.**$^{1}$, **Not.** (J.H.B.) **Lin.** Skinner (1671). **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$ **War.** Ray (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) **w.Wor.**$^{1}$, **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **Shr.**$^{12}$, **Hrf.**$^{1}$ **Rdn.** Morgan *Wds.* (1881). **Glo.**$^{1}$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.Cy.** Ray (1691). **Cmb.** (M.J.B.), **Ess.**$^{1}$ **s.Cy.** Ray (1691). **Ken.** (K.), **Sus.**$^{12}$, **Wil.**$^{1}$, **Som.** (P.R.)

**2.** Phr. *to be married over the brush steal*, to live together without going through the legal ceremony of marriage.

**w.Yks.** Sometimes the couple actually jump over a handle of a long brush or besom. A widow, whose first husband had left her an income during widowhood only, and who wished to live with a man but to save her income, said, 'Ah sall wed him ovver t'brush steyl' (S.J.C.).

**3.** The stalk of a flower or fruit; the stem of anything.

**w.Yks.** A musheram steil, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); Ah've brokk'n my pipe steyl (Æ.B.); **w.Yks.**$^{2}$, **Chs.**$^{123}$, **s.Chs.**$^{1}$, **Der.**$^{1}$ **Lin.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 173; **Lin.**$^{1}$

**4.** *v.* To put handles upon pots.

**w.Yks.** Its raything a queer trade, but he stails pots, Hartley *Budget* (1868) 61; The following conundrum used to be very common when I was a lad. 'As I went ower Rummles Moor, Ah pept dahn a nick an' Ah seed a man steylin' pots, an' they wor all his awn. Hah could that be?' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 9, 1898).

Hence **Pot-steyler**, *sb.* one who makes or places the handles upon ware before it is baked. Yks. (F.K.)

[1. And lerned men a ladel bugge with a long stele, *P. Plowman* (B.) XIX. 274. OE. *stela*, a stalk.]

**STEALY-CLOTHES**, *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. A boys' game similar to 'Scotch and English.' Cf. **steal-clothes**, s.v. **Steal**, *v.*$^{1}$ **II. 1** (2).

**N.Cy.**$^{1}$ The little party divide themselves into two bands drawing a line as the boundary of their respective territories; and at equal distances from this line deposit the hats, coats or handkerchiefs of each in a heap. The game commences with a defiance and then they make mutual incursions, each trying to seize and carry away some article from the other's store, but if they are unfortunately caught in the attempt they must . . . remain prisoners until one of their own party can make his way to them and touch them. When all the things of the one party are transferred to the other's headquarters the game is won. **Nhb.**$^{1}$

**STEAM**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Lin. Hrf. Glo. s.Cy. Sus. Also in forms **steeom** s.Lan.$^{1}$; **stem** Hrf.$^{2}$ [stīm, stiəm.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Steam-engine**, a jocular term for a potato-pie; (2) **-mill**, a steam threshing-mill.

(1) **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ (2) **Cai.** The steam-mill at the Lowes was going, and all hands were busy thrashing out the grain, McLennan *Peasant Life* (1871) 1st S. 33.

**2.** *v.* To have moisture condense upon the surface.

**n.Lin.** Said of a cold surface such as that of a bottle containing water when vapour from warm air condenses on it. 'Yon glass pitchers is steaming' (M.P.).

**3.** To perspire.

**w.Yks.** I wor actually steamin', Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) ix.

Hence *steaming trail*, *phr.* the scent of a fox.

**Glo.** The 'steaming trail' emanates chiefly from the body and breath of a fox, Gibbs *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 104.

**4.** To bake so that the steam does not escape properly.

**n.Lin.** A loaf or cake is steamed (M.P.).

**5.** To give forth dust.

**s.Cy.** (Hall.) **e.Sus.** As a carpet when beaten, or a dusty road when the wind blows, or a horse passes, Holloway.

**6.** To be employed with a steam agricultural engine.

**Hrf.**$^{2}$ Gone stemming.

**STEAM**, see **Steem.**

**STEAMER**, *sb.* Hrf. Nrf. Suf. **1.** A steam-engine; a traction-engine. Hrf.$^{2}$, Suf. (C.T.) **2.** A steam threshing-mill.

**Nrf.** The steamer began to work at the All Hallows Farm on the little stack of barley, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1898).

**STEAN**, *sb.* and *v.* Chs. Stf. Der. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Rdn. Pem. Glo. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **steen** Chs.$^{1}$ War. w.Wor.$^{1}$ Hrf.$^{12}$ Glo. Ken. w.Som.$^{1}$ Dev.; **steene** Ken.$^{1}$; and in forms **staen** Sus.$^{2}$; **stain** nw.Dev.$^{1}$ Cor.$^{1}$; **stane** Som. Dev.$^{13}$; **stayn** Dev.; **steean** Chs.$^{1}$ s.Chs.$^{1}$; **stein** Der.$^{2}$ Ken. Sus. Dev.; **sten** Som.; **steyan** Dev.; **steyn** Som.; **steyne** Cor.$^{2}$ [stīn, stiən, stēn.] **1.** *sb.* A stone. Sus.$^{2}$ **2.** A large box of stones for pressing cheese; a cheese-press.

**Dor.** *Gl.* (1851); **Dor.**$^{1}$ An old cheese-press consisted of a frame with a shelf upon which the vat [viat] was put. The cover of the vat was the vallier which was wrung down upon the cheese by a large box of stones called the stean.

**3.** An earthenware vessel, pan, or jar. Also in *comp.* **Stean-pot.**

**Chs.** 2 steans, *Inventory* (1727) in Barlow *Chs. Hist. Collector* (1855) II. 99; **Chs.**$^{1}$ A tall earthenware mug, black inside and glazed, used for collecting cream for churning or for keeping buttermilk in; **Chs.**$^{23}$, **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ **Stf.** A large cylindrical pot, Ray (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) **s.Stf.** Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.**$^{1}$; **Der.**$^{2}$ Draught-stein, an earthenware barrel. **w.Wor.**$^{1}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ I bought a right good weshin' steän fur a shillin'; **Shr.**$^{2}$ Put th' o'er-plush o' th' drink i' th' spigot-stean. **Hrf.**$^{12}$ **s.Pem.** Car' the waater 'ere in the stean (W.M.M.). **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** Ef I be tü put yü in zome butter, yü'd better zend me a couple ov steyans, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 410; A witch awlways keepth livin todes in a stayn, *n.Dev. Jrn.* (Nov. 5, 1885) 2, col. 5; **Dev.**$^{13}$, **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$ **Cor.**$^{1}$ An earthenware pot such as meat or fish is cured in; **Cor.**$^{2}$ A large brown salting pan or pot.

**4.** *v.* To line or pave with stones or bricks; to lay down stones upon a road.

**Hrf.**$^{1}$ **Glo.** Lewis *Gl.* (1839). **Ken.** Steened, faced with something, not necessarily stone; used in connexion with vaults as opposed to graves (H.M.); **Ken.**$^{12}$, **Sur.**$^{1}$ **Sus.** Used about Chichester to denote lining a grave with bricks. I have met with the word as used by engineers of lining a well with bricks (H.H.M.); **Sus.**$^{12}$ **Hmp.** Holloway. **Wil.**$^{1}$ To 'stone,' or cover a path or road with gravel or small stones. 'To stean a well.' **Dor.**$^{1}$ A good steäned road. **Som.** The well, about 20 ft. deep and steyned round, Hervey *Wedmore Chron.* (1887) I. 24; Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ If I've a-got good stones, I'll steen un up well. I do want to lodge a few stones 'gin your hedge, vor to steen Foxydown Hill way. **Dev.** *MS. Prov.*

Hence **Steaning**, *sb.* (1) the walling of a well or grave; (2) a road made with small stones; a ford made with stones across a stream; (3) the metal fresh laid on a road.

(1) **War.** (J.R.W.), **Hrf.**$^{1}$, **Ken.** (G.B.) **Sur.**$^{1}$ The well is four feet six inches in diameter within the steening, which is of brick of nine inches laid dry, Manning *Hist. Sur.* (1807) III. 272. **Wil.**$^{1}$ **w.Som.**$^{1}$ When come to go down to zee what 'twas, there was vive or zix voot o' the steenin' a-rused in an' a-brokt the pipe. (2) **Hrf., Rdn.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Hmp.**$^{1}$, **Wil.**$^{2}$ **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); Here I suppose was once a stream; and they crossed it by a stenning, Hervey *Wedmore Chron.* (1887) I. 288. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (3) **w.Som.**$^{1}$ This yur steenin's so rough's a baich—'tis enough to tear th' 'osses hearts out.

**5.** To lay the second and inner rows of sheaves in building a rick.

**n.Wil.** The 'rick maker' first lays the outside ring of sheaves. The 'steaner' follows him and lays the second ring of sheaves inside the first. This is 'steaning' the rick (E.H.G.).

Hence **Steaner**, *sb.* the man who lays the second and inner rows of sheaves. Wil.$^{1}$ **6.** To mark out a field for ploughing.

**Sus.**$^{1}$ Usually done by placing large stones to show the lines.

[3. OE. *stǣna*, an earthenware jug (Sweet).]

**STEAR**, *sb.* *Obs.* Dev. One of the weasel tribe. Bray *Desc. Tamar and the Tavy* (1836) I. 341.

**STEAR**, see **Stair**, *adj.*, **Steer**, *v.*$^{2}$

**STEART**, *sb.* Wil.$^{1}$ [stiət.] A young ox. Cf. **steer**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**STEART, STEATCH**, see **Start**, *v.*, *sb.*$^{2}$, **Stetch.**

**STEATH, STEATHEL**, see **Staith(e, Stathel.**

**STEATHING**, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Dur. Yks. Also in form **steeathen** w.Dur.$^{1}$ A partition of lath and plaster. Cf. **stooth(e.**

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **w.Dur.**$^{1}$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

**STEAUNGE, STEAVE**, see **Stunge, Steeve**, *adj.*, *v.*$^{24}$

**STEAVER**, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. A collier who superintends the coal-pit; a banksman. Grose (1790) *Suppl. MS. add.* (M.); (Hall.)

**STEAWK, STEAWN**, see **Stalk**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Stound**, *v.*$^{2}$

**STEAWNGE, STEAWP**, see **Stunge, Stoop**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**STEBBLE**, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Also in form **stibble** Sc. [ste·bl; sti·bl.] To stagger; to go about with an uncertain step or in an awkward fashion. Cf. **stevel.**

**Frf.** Fouk will see me stibblin' hame, Edwards *Poets*, 11th S. 213. **Nhb.**$^{1}$

**STECH**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Also in form **stegh** Sc. n.Cy.; **steigh** Sc. (Jam.) [steχ.] **1.** *v.* To stuff, cram; to fill to repletion.

**Sc.** To stegh your guts, ye sot, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) II. 131, ed. 1871. **Bch.** Ilk night I stecht you fartin fu', Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 22. **Abd.** If ance ye get yoursell weel steght Wi splendid soup and Bouilli, Robb *Poems* (1852) 132. **Edb.** To stech their paunches down the street, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 45. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.**$^{1}$

**2.** To gormandize, gorge; to stuff oneself.

**Ayr.** Tho' the gentry first are stechin, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 61. **Lth.** The southern dealers, yamp an' crouse, Wad stech an' dennur, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 143. **Peb.** Syne steghed, and swilled, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 160, ed. 1817.

Hence **Stechie**, *sb.* a greedy, overfed person; a gormandizer.

**Fif.** (Jam.) **Rnf.** Thou art nae stechie sonsie, Young *Pictures* (1865) 55.

**3.** To smell unpleasantly; to stink.

**Abd.** Comin' there wi' a foumart stechin' up the kirk, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xi. **Edb.** Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.*

**4.** To groan, puff; to be out of breath; to pant.

**Kcd.** Sae dinna stech and grane and pech, A monument of woe, Edwards *Mod. Poets*, 8th S. 191. **Ayr.** *Gl. Surv.* 693 (Jam.). **Rxb.** Ruickbie *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 182.

Hence **Stechie**, *adj.* stiff in the joints, heavy.

**Frf.** I'm stechier noo than I was then, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 74, ed. 1889. **Per.** Stechy Tam, a forward fule, Wha never needit pressin', Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 23. **Fif.** Including the idea of laziness (Jam.).

**5.** To have a great many clothes on the body; to confine oneself in a very warm room. n.Sc. (Jam.) **6.** Phr. *to stech in bed*, to stay in bed; to be unwilling to rise. *ib.*

**7.** *sb.* A greedy manner of eating, stuffing, guzzling, cramming.

**Abd.** His herd o' swine That keepit sic a stech and stink some forty years sinsyne, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 189. **Lth.** Aye atween the stechs galore We pree the tither drappie, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 39.

**8.** A groan. Rxb. (Jam.) **9.** A heap, crowd; a confused mass; a great quantity crowded together.

**n.Sc.** Conveying the idea of many thronged in little room. 'A stech of bairns' (*ib.*). 'A stech of claise' (*ib.*).

**10.** Heat. n.Sc. (*ib.*)

**STECHLE**, see **Stichle**.

**STECK**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.* n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. [stek.] 1. *v.* To resist; to be obstinate or restive; of a horse: to rear, jib; to stop, stay still.

Cum.$^{14}$ Wm. If it naem be Trewth—it niver can steck, SEWART *Rhymes* (1869) 91. n.Yks. When we gat a bit nearer t'engine, t'horses began to steck (S.K.C.). w.Yks. (C.W.D.)

Hence **Stecked**, *ppl. adj.* obstinate, stubborn, restive. Cum.$^4$, ne.Lan.$^1$ 2. *sb.* Obstinacy, restiveness; *gen.* in phr. *to take the steck*, of a horse: to become restive; to refuse to move. Cf. **stirk**, *sb.*$^2$

N.Cy.$^1$ Lakel.$^2$ A horse taks t'steck when it won't tak t'cart an' inch farder fer nowt ner neea body. Cum.$^2$; Cum.$^4$ A chap was leaden muck yah day, an' t'nag tiak t'steck, *Pen. Obs.* (Mar. 29, 1898). Wm. A thowt mappen it hed leean't steck like nags dew an woddent gang, CLARKE *Spec. Dial.* (1865) 10. s.Wm. (J.A.B.), ne.Lan.$^1$

3. A stop; a sticking-place. N.Cy.$^1$ w.Yks. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811).

**STECK**, *v.*$^2$ Yks. Lan. *pp.* **stocken** w.Yks.$^1$ [stek.] To shut, close, fasten. See **Steek**, 3.

n.Yks.$^1$; n.Yks.$^2$ 'Steck t'heck.' 'Steck him te t'bonny side o' t'deer,' the showy or painted surface of the door towards the street—that is, turn him out. ne.Yks.$^1$ Steck thi een. e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.$^1$, m.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks.$^1$ It's unpossable to steck ye up i' th' foud, ii. 332; Hees . . . stockenth' door, an slotted sneck, *ib.* 306. Lan. 'Open, open, heaven doore keyes! Steck, steck, hell doore!' a witchcraft charm, POTTS *Witches* (1613) in *Cheth. Soc. Publ.* (1845) VI. K. b. ne.Lan.$^1$

**STECKED, STECKLE**, see **Stick**, *v.*$^1$, **Stickle**, *sb.*$^1$

**STED(D, STEDDIN(G**, see **Stead**, **Steading**.

**STEDDLE, STEDDLING**, see **Staddle**, *sb.*$^{12}$, **Staddling**.

**STEDDY, STEDE**, see **Stiddy**, **Study**, **Stead**.

**STED-STAFF**, *sb.* Lei.$^1$ Shr.$^1$ Also in form **sted-stafe** Lei.$^1$ The piece of wood which keeps open the chain-traces which attach a draught-horse in a team to the one behind. Cf. **stud-staff**, s.v. **Stud**, *sb.*$^2$ 1.

**STEE, STEEADLING, STEEAK**, see **Stay**, *adj.*$^2$, **Sty**, *sb.*$^2$, **Staddling**, **Stake**, *sb.*$^1$, **Steek**.

**STEEAL, STEEANDY**, see **Stool**, *sb.*$^2$, **Stonedy**.

**STEEATH, STEECKER**, see **Staith(e**, **Steeker**.

**STEEDGE**, *v.* and *sb.* Bnff.$^1$ [stīdʒ.] 1. *v.* To walk with a slow, heavy, and somewhat heaving step. 2. *sb.* A slow, heavy walk. 3. A big person of slow, quiet disposition.

**STEEDIN, STEEFLE, STEEGH**, see **Steading**, **Stiffle**, *v.*$^1$, **Sty**, *sb.*$^2$

**STEEHOP**, *v.* and *sb.* w.Cy. Som. Dev. Also in forms **stay-hop**, **steop** Dev. [stī·op.] 1. *v.* To gad about; to be frivolous; to romp or caper about; *gen.* in *prp.*

w.Cy. HOLLOWAY. w.Som.$^1$ Usually applied to women, but not always. Not used in any other sense. (Com. in Hill dist.) 'Uur-z au·vees u stee·aupeen ubaew·t; bad·r fút uur-d buy·d au·m un muy·n ur aew·z, sae·um-z aay· bee u-foo·us tùe [Her is always a steehopping about; better fit her would abide at home and mind her house, same as I be forced to]. Dev.$^1$ n.Dev. Es marl who's more vor rigging or . . , steehopping . . . than thee art, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 131.

Hence **Stay-hopping**, *ppl. adj.* idle, giddy, wanton.

n.Dev. A trap'th wi' thick stayhoppin' vixen, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 88.

2. *sb. pl.* Festivities, merrymakings; ? lit. 'stay-ups.'

Dev. What with frawzies and steops I had a jolly time, *Reports Provinc.* (1891).

**STEEK**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also written **steak** N.Cy.$^2$ Nhb.$^1$ Cum. m.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks.$^3$ n.Lan.$^1$ Der.$^1$; **steke** N.Cy.$^2$; **stiek** Sc.; and in forms **staek** Sh.I.; **stake** w.Yks.$^{34}$; **steeak** n.Lan.$^1$; **steick** Sc. N.Cy.$^2$; **steik** Sc. (JAM.) w.Yks.$^5$ Der.$^1$; **steike** Lan.; **steuck** Cum.; **steuk** Cum.$^4$; **steukk** Cum.$^1$; **steyk** w.Yks.; **stiak** Lakel.$^2$ [stīk, stiək.]

1. *v.* To stab, prick; to push in. Nhb.$^1$ 2. To push, butt with the horns. Rxb. (JAM.) 3. To shut, close, fasten; to bolt.

Sc. Every hole and bole in the country will be steekit against us, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) xiv; He that's angry opens his mouth and steeks his een, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 2, ed. 1881. Sh.I. Whin my een I tried ta steek, OLLASON *Mareel* (1901) 21. Elg. Wast'ry steicks the heart's best doors, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 176. Abd. I wad steek the door i' yer face, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xxxiii. Per. He juist in wi' her, an' stieket the door, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 65, ed. 1887. Cld. (JAM.) Ayr. Sages their solemn een may steek, BURNS *Author's Earnest Cry* (1786) st. 30. Slk. Ye had better steek the door, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 211, ed. 1866. Gall. What for hae they steekit a' the bolts? CROCKETT *A. Mark* (1899) xxvi; (J.M.) Wgt. Till he'd steek the muckle yett, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 211. N.I.$^1$, Uls. (M.B.-S.), N.Cy.$^{12}$ Nhb. If I'd steak'd fast my door, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 179; Nhb.$^1$, Dur.$^1$, Lakel.$^{12}$ Cum. When ah'd steuckt t'dooar efter us Ah coa't oot, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 6; Cum.$^{14}$ Wm. O' ther duirs steeked, SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1848) 561. n.Yks. I'se swear't upon all Beauks that opens and steeks, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 524; n.Yks.$^1$, ne.Yks.$^1$ (s.v. Steck), e.Yks. (Miss A.), m.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks. Steyk him to t'bonny side o' t'dure, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887); w.Yks.$^{2345}$ Lan. This that followeth, they call the white Paternoster. 'White Pater noster, Saint Peters brother, What hast i'th t'one hand? white booke leaues. What hast i'th t'other hand? heauen yate keyes. Open heauen yates, and steike hell yates: And let every cryson child creepe to it owne mother: White Pater noster, Amen,' WHITE *Way to the True Church* (ed. 1612) *Pref.* n.Lan.$^1$, ne.Lan.$^1$, s.Lan.$^1$, Der.$^1$ *Obs.*

Hence (1) **Staeked** or **Staekid**, *ppl. adj.* of a fog or mist: thick, enveloping; (2) **Steek-and-hide**, *sb.* the game of 'hide and seek'; (3) **Steeking-slap**, *sb.* a gap with a gate opening and shutting; (4) **Steek-up-bed**, *sb.* a shut-up bed.

(1) Sh.I. 'Mist!'. . . 'Yiss, a staekid stumna,' *Sh. News* (July 21, 1900); He's gaein' ta come doon a staeked stumna, man, an' we'll see naethin', *ib.* (July 13, 1901). (2) Abd. One or more shut their eyes while the rest hide themselves (JAM.). (3) Ayr. Then cam' he to a steeking slap, FISHER *Poems* (1790) 68. (4) w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 14, 1898).

4. To clench.

ne.Sc. Steek your neive on that, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 18. Lnk. Gart douce neebor bodies steek Their neeves like airn wechts, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 36.

5. To stitch, sew.

Sc. AYTOUN *Ballads* (ed. 1861) I. 181. Frf. He steekit it on the inside o' the collar, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 148, ed. 1889. Lnk. Four bonnie lassies were needlin' an' steekin', HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 146. Nhb. Sae I gaed on, steek steekin, till my patient industry was even the admiration of my guid uncle, JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 20.

6. Phr. (1) *all that opens and steeks*, everything without exception; (2) *to steek one's gab* or *one's jaw*, to keep silent; to hold one's tongue.

(1) Sc. Aye ye'll can tell me; ye ken a' that opens and steeks (JAM.). (2) n.Sc. But yaltie billies, steek your gab, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 21 (JAM.). Per. Even he Maun steek his gab when clinkin' ben At e'enin' comes the Dominie, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 97. Arg. Can ye no steek your jaw, and let them dae the howlin' outside? MUNRO *Doom Castle* (1901) 73. Slg. Their gabs were steeked up for ever after, BUCHANAN *Poems* (1901) 136. Ayr. But steek your gab for ever, BURNS *Ordination* (1786) st. 9. Rxb. Steik yer gab, ye bletherin' ediot! DIBDIN *Border Life* (1897) 75.

7. To place, set, stick.

Nhb. Ahint their lugs, the Customs' sparks Ye see ne langer steekin' Their idle pens, WILSON *Captains* (1843) st. 15; Nhb.$^1$ Cum. Ye needn't be stéakin' yoursell down on a seat, RIGBY *Midsummer to Martinmas* (1891) iii. s.Chs.$^1$ To stake or place in the ring; said of marbles. 'Steek yur dogles in.'

Hence (1) **Steek-haud**, *int.* take hold; (2) *steekin o' clay*, *phr.* a thin streak or infiltration of clay in a rock fissure; cf. **sticking**, *ppl. adj.*$^1$ 2.

(1) Nhb.$^1$ Used to a dog in egging it on to fight. (2) *ib.* From this a candlestick is often improvised by using a soft piece of clay.

8. *sb.* A stitch; a loop in knitting; also used *fig.*

Sc. Every steek that they put in Sewed to a siller bell, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) III. 157, ed. 1848; For want of steek a shoe may be tint, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). Sh.I. My midder shaped an' sewed ivery steek within her, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 250. Frf. She swore his auld duds she wad ne'er put a steek in, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 111. Per. She sews a neat steek, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 42. Ayr. Gie her an opportunity to tak up the steik in her stocking, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) ii. Edb. May the velveteens play crack and cast the steeks at every step he takes! MOIR

*Mansie Wauch* (1828) viii. **Slk.** No to shue anither steek, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 84. **Dmf.** Darning with a thousand steeks The stockings too, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 11. **Gall.** (J.M.) **Kcb.** Every turn o' the shears and every steek o' the needle, Muir *Muncraig* (1900) 46. **Nhb.**$^1$ 'He let down the steeks in the stockings'—undid the loops on the needles. 'A steek in time saves nine.'

**9.** Phr. (1) *clean steek*, thoroughly; severely; (2) *to keep steeks*, to compete successfully; (3) *to put in hard steeks*, to do anything vigorously or fervently.

(1) **e.Fif.** My certy! gin he didna dicht me up clean steek for my undutiful behaviour, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xx. (2) **Edb.** Than wi' her hands her tung kept steiks, *Tint Quey* (1796) 15. **Gall.** He was the only man that could keep steeks with John Scarlet at sword play, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) 215. **Nhb.**$^1$ A comparison taken from tailors sewing together. 'Wight-Wallace could hardly have with her kept steaks,' *Nhb. Garl.* (1793) 208. (3) **Gall.** I . . . was putting in hard steeks at the praying, Crockett *ib.* 185.

**10.** An article of clothing; *fig.* a fragment, the least bit.

**Sc.** They would tirl every steek of claithes from our backs, Scott *Monastery* (1820) xxxv. **e.Sc.** I ha'ena a decent steek, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 195. **Per.** Tho' I haena a steek of new claithes for four years, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) i. **Dmb.** Wi' no a steik kept clean, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 86. **Cld.** She has na left a steik o' the claith (Jam.). **Kcb.** I wad gien ilka steek o' my braw Sunday claes For a blink frae the e'e o' the Dominie's Dochter, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 149.

**11.** A stitch in the side; a sharp pain.

**Rnf.** I think he gies their arse a steek That nae anither meal they seek, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 181. **Edb.** Rest oor banes a bit . . . having a steek in my side, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 207.

**12.** A quick rate or pace.

**Frf.** He gaed by at sic a steek, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) xxii.

**13.** A strike, labour dispute. Cf. **stick**, *v.*$^2$ **10.**

**Nhb.** Which ended in a steek of long continuance, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 2; **Nhb.**$^1$

[1. Cp. MLG. *steken*, to prick, pierce (Schiller-Lübben). 3. In theveninge he bad his knave: the dore to stekě faste, *Beket* (c. 1300) 683.]

**STEEK**, see **Stake**, *v.*$^3$

**STEEKER**, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Hrf. Also written **steecker** Hrf.$^1$ [stī·kə(r.] **1.** A staff with an iron prong at the end used for lifting turnips, &c. Nhb.$^1$ **2.** A stick used to stop a wagon ascending a hill. Hrf.$^1$ Cf. **sticker**, *sb.*$^1$ **2.** **3.** A boot-lace, shoe-tie.

**Dmf.** Instead o' whangs they've steekers, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 339. **Gall.** (J.M.); Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Wgt.** His shoon tied together by the steekers, Saxon *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 241.

**STEEKLE**, *v.*$^1$ Chs. Shr. [stī·kl.] To kill; to 'settle.'

**Shr.**$^1$ 'E steekled the rot i' no time.

Hence **Steekler**, *sb.* a heavy blow.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ I'll gie thee a steekler.

**STEEKLE**, *v.*$^2$ s.Chs.$^1$ [stī·kl.] With *up*: to entice, coax, cajole. 'I'll steekle 'em up.'

**STEEL**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **stile** w.Cy. w.Som.$^1$ Dev. Cor.$^{12}$; **still** nw.Dev.$^1$ Cor.; **stheel** Wxf.$^1$; **style** Dev. Cor. [stīl; stail.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Steel-fall**, a steel spring trap; (2) **-marl**, a salt-mining term: see below; (3) **-mill**, *obs.*, a contrivance for illuminating the dangerous parts of a colliery before the invention of the safety lamp.

(1) **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** The fine silt will settle on the trap and hide the iniquitous 'steel-fall,' or common steel rat-trap, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 290. (2) **Chs.**$^1$ A hard bluish marl found below the sands and boulder clays in sinking a shaft. (3) **n.Cy.** The steel-mill was introduced into the north of England collieries in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and disappeared almost immediately after the introduction of the safety lamp in 1815, and they are now very rarely to be met with even by collectors of mining curiosities, Bauerman *Cat. Mining Models* (1865) 54. **Nhb.**$^1$ As the fire-damp would have instantly ignited at candles, they lighted their way by steel mills, small machines which give light by turning a plain thin cylinder of steel, *Felling Explosion* (1812). **Nhb., Dur.** A brass wheel, about 5 inches diameter, with 52 teeth, works a pinion with 11 teeth: on the axle of the latter is fixed a thin steel wheel from 5 to 6 inches in diameter. The wheels are placed in a light frame of iron, which is suspended by a leather belt round the neck of the person who plays the mill. Great velocity is given to the steel wheel by turning the handle of the toothed wheel; and the sharp edge of a flint being applied to the perimeter of the steel wheel, an abundance of sparks, and considerable light is produced, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **Cum.** The colliers who dare not venture with a candle in spots where fire-damps are supposed to lurk, have invented a curious machine to serve the purpose of lights; it is what they call a steel-mill, consisting of a small wheel and a handle; this they turn with vast rapidity against a flint, and the great quantity of sparks emitted not only serves for a candle, but has been found of such a nature as not to set fire to the horrid vapour, Pennant, in Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) II. 61.

**2.** Iron of any kind. Cor. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 420. **3.** An iron for ironing clothes. Also in *comp.* **Still-iron.**

**Wxf.**$^1$ **nw.Dev.**$^1$ The iron that goes into an ironing-box. **Cor.** Weth a iron flat, what they do iron clooas weth, called a still, *Exhibition* (1873) 67; **Cor.**$^{12}$

**4.** A pen. **n.Wal.** Shall I lend you a steel? (C.T.O.)

**5.** A needle; a knitting-needle.

**Edb.** 'Twere better she had steek'd her gab Wi' steel an' thread, McDowall *Poems* (1839) 87. **n.Dev.** Clack the needles together till the stitches fairly tumbled from the steels, Zack *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 133.

**6.** A steel-yard or weighing lever.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Nhb.**$^1$ Never weigh honour on the steel, *Minstrelsy Eng. Border*, 22.

**7.** Phr. *to get* or *take the steel out of anything*, to get the best or the goodness out of anything.

**sw.Lin.**$^1$ Old Mr. N—— got the steel out of that farm. He felt of her pulse, and said it had took the steel out on her.

**8.** *v.* To iron clothes.

**w.Cy.** To stile linen, Grose (1790). **w.Som.**$^1$ *Obs.* **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 410; **Dev.**$^1$ The back o' a zittle is a choice thing to steel clothes 'pon, 46, ed. Palmer. **n.Dev.** Tha hasn't tha sense to stile thy own dressing, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 273. **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 420.

Hence **Stiling-iron**, *sb.* an iron. w.Som.$^1$ **9.** To sharpen on a steel. Brks.$^1$ **10.** To weld steel on to iron.

**s.Yks.** In a pick to form the steel point. In a hammer to form the steel face (W.S.).

**11.** To rough shoes.

**Lnk.** Heel-an'-tae bits steel'd anew That they micht stievely tak' the road, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 25.

**STEEL**, *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Nhb. A ridge; a point or tongue of land; a precipice; a rock.

**Rxb.** A wooded cleugh or precipice; but applied to one of greater extent than 'slain' (Jam.); [At Liddesdale] the lower part of a ridge projecting from a hill where the ground declines on each side. It is generally understood as including the idea of the remains of old shealings (*ib.*). **Nhb.**$^1$ Applied to several rocks on the sea coast of Northumberland, as the 'North' and 'South Steel' at Coquet Island, &c. It also occurs in many inland place-names, as 'Steel,' or 'The Steel,' in Hexhamshire, at the extremity of the long point or tongue of land formed by the junction of the Rowley Burn with the Devil's Water.

[Cp. Steyle or steyre, *gradus* (*Prompt.*).]

**STEEL**, see **Steal**, *sb.*$^2$, **Steil**, *sb.*$^1$, **Stool**, *sb.*$^1$

**STEELBOW**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **steilbow.** Produce of a farm remaining from one tenancy to another. Also used *attrib.* and *fig.*

**Sc.** Landlords, the better to enable their tenants to cultivate and sow their farms, frequently delivered to them at their entry corns, straw, and cattle, or instruments of tillage, which got the name of steelbow goods, under the condition that the like in quantity and quality should be redelivered by the tenants at the expiration of the lease, Erskine *Instit.* bk. ii. t. 65. 12 (Jam.); Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Or.I.** The stocking in Sanday belonging to the proprietor is called steelbow, *Statist. Acc.* VII. 472 (Jam.). **Abd.** Alexander *Notes and Sketches* (1877) 2. **Slg.** My Master hath given me assurance his flock shall not want. . . He hath given them (as ye say) in steelbow, Wodrow Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 205.

Hence **Steel-bowed**, *ppl. adj.*, *fig.*, astricted, set apart for a special purpose; guaranteed; inviolate.

**Sc.** For as by the foster-father-hood of such high callings, Gods altar mens trauels in his own trueth ought to be steil-bowed, *Blame of Kirk buriall* (1606) *Ded.* (Jam. *Suppl.*)

**STEELDUCK**, *sb.* Nrf. [stī·ldɐk.] The merganser, *Mergus merganser* and *M. serrator.* Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 411. [Johns *Birds* (1862).]

**STEELE**, see **Style**, *sb.*$^1$

**STEEL-IRON**, *sb.* Yks. Lin. Wor. Also in forms **steelion** sw.Lin.$^1$; **stillion** w.Yks.; **still-iron** s.Wor. [stī·l-aiən; ste·liən, sti·liən.] A steelyard or balance for weighing; *gen.* in *pl.*

**w.Yks.** (B.K.); The beam of a weigh-scale, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 21, 1898). **sw.Lin.**$^1$, **s.Wor.** (H.K.)

**STEELRIFE**, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Overbearing.

**Slk.** The rackle hand o' steelrife power, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 35, ed. 1866.

**STEELY**, *adj.* Nrf. [stī·li.] In *comp.* **Steely-tempered**, quick-tempered.

He may be just a leetle steely-tempered at times; but that don't last no time (W.R.E.).

**STEEM**, *v.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Also written **steam** m.Yks.$^1$; and in forms **staem**, **stame** w.Yks.$^3$; **steim** m.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks.$^{45}$; **stein** N.Cy.$^2$ w.Yks.$^5$; **stem** n.Cy. [stīm; w.Yks. steim.] **1.** *v.* To bespeak; to order in advance. Cf. **steven**, *sb.*$^1$ **8.**

**n.Cy.** Bailey (1721); **N.Cy.**$^2$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**$^{34}$; **w.Yks.**$^5$ Steimed a plāace fur t'meeting.

**2.** To pay a deposit upon goods bought.

**w.Yks.** To 'steim' an article is to close a bargain for it by a part payment (J.W.); **w.Yks.**$^5$ A man buys an article of furniture, and his wife asks him (knowing that he couldn't pay for it at once) how much he has 'steined it wi'?'

**3.** *sb.* A deposit. w.Yks.$^5$

[Cp. He studis & he stuynes · he stemes with-in, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 2960.]

**STEEM**, see **Stem**, *sb.*$^3$

**STEEN**, *sb.* *Obs.* e.An. Spite, envy. e.An.$^1$, Nrf. (Hall.)

**STEEN**, *v.* Der.$^2$ [stīn.] To spread dung.

**STEEN**, see **Stean**, **Stend**, **Stone**.

**STEENE**, **STEENIE**, see **Stean**, **Steinie**.

**STEENIE-POUTER**, *sb.* Or.I. The common sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucus.* Swainson *Birds* (1885) 197.

**STEEP**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Lin. Shr. Also in form **step** Chs.$^1$ [stīp.]

**I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Preterite*: (1) **Step**, (2) **Stept.**

(1) **sw.Lin.**$^1$ I step it well. (2) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 14, 1898).

**2.** *Pp.*: (1) **Steepen**, (2) **Steepid**, (3) **Step**, (4) **Stepped**, (5) **Stept.**

(1) **e.Yks.**$^1$ (2) **Sh.I.** *Sh. News* (Aug. 27, 1898). (3) **sw.Lin.**$^1$ Some bread step in wine. (4) **w.Yks.** Ah've getten soa stepped in it, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 7, 1895). (5) **w.Yks.** Ah've hed 'em stept all t'neeght, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 14, 1898).

**II.** Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* Phr. (1) *to set one's brains* or *harns to steep*, (2) *to steep one's brains*, to set one's brains to work; to think hard; (3) *—the withies*, to prepare, get ready; to make a start.

(1) **Frf.** Set your brains to steep, Mackenzie *N. Pine* (1897) 243; I want to get begun forthwith, so set your harns to steep, and let me to my wark, *ib.* 265. (2) **Lnk.** Could ye no steep yer brains a bit, an' invent a new umbrella? Murdoch *Readings* (1895) I. 50. (3) **Arg.** My grief! We must steep the withies and go ourselves to the start of fortune like any beggars, Munro *Doom Castle* (1901) 295; It's time you were steeping the withies to go away, as we say in the language, *ib. Shoes of Fortune* (1901) 359.

**2.** To drench with rain or wet.

**Sh.I.** My claes wis dat wye steepid 'at da watter ran doon ower my hide, *Sh. News* (Aug. 27, 1898). **Gall.** Sawnie, loath to have his clothes steeped, flung them off his back, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 382, ed. 1876. **w.Yks.** It's steepin' o' rain, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 7, 1898).

Hence **Steeping**, (1) *sb.* a downpour, a heavy shower; (2) *ppl. adj.* drenching, soaking, saturating.

(1) **e.Yks.**$^1$ A steepin o' rain. (2) **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 7, 1898). **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ Well, this hes been a steepin' raain.

**3.** To curdle milk. Gall. (A.W.), N.I.$^1$ **4.** *Fig.* To make drunk.

**Ir.** We'll steep him yet, Carleton *Fardorougha* (1836) 195.

**5.** *sb.* Phr. *to put one's brains in steep*, to think hard.

**Per.** Man, ye 'ill need tae pit yir brains in steep, Ian Maclaren *Briar Bush* (1895) 255.

**6.** A tub, vat, or pond into which anything is put to steep.

**Sc.** Lint-steep; maut-steep (W.G.).

**7.** Rennet.

**Cum.**$^{14}$ **Lan.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **I.Ma.** I'll be sendin' you a boddle of steep, Rydings *Tales* (1895) 65. **Chs.**$^{13}$, **s.Chs.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^1$

**8.** *Comp.* (1) **Steep-grass**, the butterwort, *Pinguicula vulgaris*; (2) **-skin**, the stomach of a calf salted so as to be used as rennet in cheese-making; (3) **-weed**, (4) **-wort**, see (1).

(1) **Sc.** The Lowlanders believe that the leaves of this plant eaten by cows induce a ropiness in the milk. Probably there may be some foundation for this opinion considering the known effects of this plant when put into warm milk, Lightfoot *Flora* (1792) 1131; (Jam.) **Gall.** So called because the leaves were used to curdle milk (J.M.). **N.I.**$^1$ (2) **s.Chs.**$^1$ (3, 4) **Ant.** (B. & H.)

**9.** The liquor left in cheese when not properly pressed. Chs. *Sheaf* (1891) I. 39; Chs.$^1$ **10.** The small spearwort, *Ranunculus Flammula.*

**Dmf.** [So called] from its acting like rennet, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 354. **n.Dmf.** *Garden Wk.* (1896) No. cxiv. 112.

**STEEP**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Nhp. Gmg. Ken. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **stipe** Gmg. [stīp.] **1.** *v.* To stoop or tilt a cask or barrel. Cf. **stape**, *v.*, **stoop**, *v.*$^2$ **2.**

**w.Som.**$^1$ Bee shoa·ur dhee·uz yuur auk·sid u suy·dur úd·-n u-kau·m tu stee·peen u·raed·ee! [To be sure this hogshead of cider is not come to stooping already!] **Dev.**$^1$, **nw.Dev.**$^1$

**2.** To make to slope; to make up or finish off a stack of corn or hay.

**Nhp.**$^1$ Steep it up. **Oxf.** (M.A.R.) **Ken.**$^1$ To steep a stack, is to make the sides smooth and even, and to slope it up to the point of the roof; **Ken.**$^2$ To steep a stack.

**3.** To dress or trim a hedge.

**w.Cy.** (Hall.) **Dev.** To lade and steep hedges is to lay them down and bank them up with earth, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Dev.**$^1$ **nw.Dev.**$^1$ In hedging, to partially cut through the growing wood and lay it down on the hedge to grow thicker. Extract from a lease, 1741:—'Shall not cut shrid lop or steep any hedge or hedges.'

Hence **Steepers**, *sb. pl.* in trimming hedges: the central branches cut half through and laid lengthways. Dev.$^1$

**4.** To finish anything off. Oxf. (Hall.) **5.** To fasten a cow's or sheep's head to the fore-leg by means of a rope or withy.

**Gmg.** Collins *Gow. Dial.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848–50) IV. 223. **Cor.**$^3$, **w.Cor.** (M.A.C.)

**6.** *sb.* A contrivance for tilting a cask.

**Dev.**$^1$ A sort of denticulated rack-work by which a barrel is canted over when nearly run out.

[**1.** Cp. ON. *steypa*, to make stoop (Vigfusson).]

**STEEP**, *adj.* and *sb.*$^3$ Shr. Rdn. [stīp.] **1.** *adj.* Proud, lofty. **Shr.**$^1$ 'E's a mighty steep chap is young 'ŏŏdcock.

**2.** *sb.* A short hill. Rdn. Morgan *Wds.* (1881).

**STEEP**, see **Steip**.

**STEEPER**, *sb.* Yks. Lan. [stī·pə(r).] **1.** A wool-combing term: a man who steeps the wool before washing. w.Yks. (S.A.B.) **2.** A heavy downpour of rain. Cf. **steep**, *v.*$^1$ **II. 2.**

**e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^1$ It's a steeper, nah, is this, an' reight an' all, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 7, 1898). **Lan.** It's a steeper, and nought else, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 139.

**3.** A soaking, drenching.

**w.Yks.** T'rain com dahn i' buckets an' it gae me a steeper an' reight, tu, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 7, 1898).

**STEEPIL**, see **Staple**.

**STEEPLE**, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Dev. [stī·pl.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Steeple-bells**, the pyramidal bell-flower, *Campanula pyramidalis*; (2) **-dick coping**, a coping for a stone wall, made of triangular pieces set on edge; (3) **-house**, an opprobrious name given by Quakers to a church; (4) **-root**, the base or bottom of anything.

(1) **Dev.** (B. & H.); **Dev.**$^4$ (2) **Chs.**$^1$ The coping stones are long and short alternately. (3) **w.Yks.**$^1$ (4) **Ayr.** Robin used to

lay down the law to us at the steeple-root, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 55.

**2.** Phr. *to put up the steeple*, to imprison in a steeple.

**Ayr.** They . . . raised a rippet somehow, and were put up the steeple, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 51; The steeple of the church in small towns was once used as a prison (A.W.).

**3.** A tall chimney.

**w.Yks.** Such as in connection with a mill or manufactory. The term is most freely applied to one of a tapering circular form (C.C.R.).

**4.** A heap or stack of fish.

**Sh.I.** The [drying] fish are afterwards built into a large stack named a steeple: and for the sake of equal pressure, the steeple is again taken down and rebuilt, by which means the fish that were uppermost in one steeple, are the undermost in another, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 229, ed. 1891; **S. & Ork.**$^1$ The fish, when partially dried, are built into small square heaps upon the beaches, and these heaps are termed 'steeples.'

**5.** *Obs.* A very tall person.

**Edb.** Here's Stiff his steeple o' a son, *Carlop Green* (1793) 127, ed. 1817.

**STEEPLE,** *v.*$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ [stī·pl.] To raise up the fore part of a plough by pressing down the stilts.

**STEEPLE,** *v.*$^2$ w.Yks.$^2$ [stī·pl.] See below.

If a drill does not bore properly it is said to steeple, i.e. to form a point in the hole.

**STEEPLE,** see **Stopple,** *sb.*$^1$

**STEEPY,** *sb.* e.Yks.$^1$ [stī·pi.] Crusts of bread steeped in water or milk and eaten with treacle or sugar. *MS. add.* (T.H.)

**STEEPY,** *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Steep.

**Lnk.** Thou steepie Hill, Lithgow *Poet. Rem.* (1618–60) *Passionado*, ed. 1863. **Edb.** I'll fly over steepy rocks, Pennecuik *Helicon* (1720) 161.

**STEER,** *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Ken. Dev. Also written **stier** n.Cy. Ken.; and in forms **steerie** Dwn.; **sture** Dev.$^1$ [stiə(r.] A young ox.

**Sc.** In the third year the steer or stot is an ox, *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 416. **Bwk.** *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 31. **Dwn.** Ower the burn tae grassy braes A drive the nibblin' steerie, Savage-Armstrong *Ballads* (1901) 125. **n.Cy.** (K.) **Nhb.**$^1$ A 'stot' was an unbroken ox; a steer one broken to the yoke. 'At three, he is called a three-year-old steer; and at four he first takes the name of ox or bullock,' Culley *Live Stock* (1801) 17. **n.Yks.**$^1$ An ox, under two years old. **Der.**$^2$, **Not.**$^1$ **Lin.**$^1$ A beast in its third year. **n.Lin.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ When castrated second and third year (s.v. Horned cattle). **Nhp.**$^1$ A bullock, after it is one year old, till it enters its fourth year. **War.** (J.R.W.); **War.**$^3$ A castrated male calf when 12 months old. **Shr.**$^1$ An ox under three years of age; **Shr.**$^2$ A bullock till he reaches the age of two years. **Hrf.** He could go after the steers and feed them, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 74. **Glo.**$^1$ **Oxf.**$^1$ A young bullock over a year old, *MS. add.* **Ken.** A cut or gelded ox (K.). **Dev.**$^1$ **n.Dev.** Thee art lick a skittish sture jest a yooked, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 49. [In England males are steers from calves to two-year-old, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 256.]

Hence **Steerish,** *adj.* of an ox: young, immature. Glo. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1789); Glo.$^1$

**STEER,** *sb.*$^2$ Cum.$^{14}$ n.Yks.$^4$ [stiər.] A landing-place, wharf; a place of deposit for coal till wanted for shipment or sale. Cf. **staith(e.**

**STEER,** *v.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Yks. Lin. [stiə(r.] In *comb.* (1) **Steer-hole,** the position on the side of a stack in which the man stands who takes off the sheaves from the wagon and passes them higher up; (2) **-man,** a steersman; (3) **-pin,** a pin in the stilt of the old Orkney plough; (4) **-tree,** the handle or beam of a plough.

(1) **sw.Lin.**$^1$ He was stood in the steer-hole. (2) **Ker.** The big steerman made a drive at Jimmy, Bartram *Whiteheaded Boy* (1898) 118. (3) **Or.I.** (Jam.), **S. & Ork.**$^1$ (4) **Lnk.** The stilt of a plough into which the beam is inserted. It steers or regulates the plough in its motion (Jam.). **n.Yks.**$^1$ The main or right-hand beam of the plough; **n.Yks.**$^{24}$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ The left-hand 'hale.'

**STEER,** *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^3$ Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Also written **stear** Nhb.$^1$ War.; **steir** Sc. [stiə(r.] **1.** *v.* To move, stir; to bestir oneself; to make one's way; to go; to be in a stir.

**ne.Sc.** The open space in front of the building where the meeting was held was steering with fishermen and others, Green *Gordonhaven* (1887) 143. **Per.** Haund-haill, an' neither slow to steer Nor quick to tire, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 40. **s.Sc.** Our gude friends had a' to steer, Watson *Bards* (1859) 11. **Ayr.** The wirning win' of a grand hairst time was steering amang the stooks, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 84. **Kcb.** I couldna steer, my heid was queer, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 165. **Lakel.**$^2$ We mun steer off hiam. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

Hence **Steering,** *ppl. adj.* restless, lively, mischievous.

**Sc.** A steerin' wean, Montgomerie-Fleming *Notes on Jam.* (1899). **w.Sc.** She's a steerin' hizzy, but disna want for sense aithers, Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 62, ed. 1877. **Ayr.** Strange to see these 'steerin' boys and girls so quiet, Mackie *Vill. Sketches* (1896) 55. **Gall.** My laddie may be steerin', I'm no denyin', Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 375.

**2.** To work in a confused manner.

**Bnff.**$^1$ Joined with the word expressive of the action, or followed by *at* with the participial noun of the verb signifying the action.

**3.** To stir, poke; to mix; to cause to move. Also with *in*.

**Sc.** He steer'd the ingle and dichted his beik, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 348. **Sh.I.** Shü steer'd a' wir cups, *Sh. News* (Feb. 12, 1898). **Cai.**$^1$ **Bnff.**$^1$ Steer the broth. **Frf.** He hadna steered the maskin' pat, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 22. **Ayr.** Sit round the table, weel content, An' steer about the toddy, Burns *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 20. **Wgt.** A spurtel for steerin his brose, Saxon *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 222. **Nhb.** (R.O.H.)

**4.** *Comb.* (1) **Steer-about,** a restless, stirring person; (2) **-about lick,** a dish made of milk and 'burstin' (q.v.).

(1) **Lnk.** She's sic a steer-about, sae fu' o' mirth an' fun, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 54. (2) **Sh.I.** Did ye iver taest steer-aboot-lik? . . Hit's sweet mylk an' burstin' mingst tagedder, *Sh. News* (Nov. 19, 1898).

**5.** To disturb, molest, trouble; to harm, injure; to frighten.

**Sc.** Nane durst steer me when he was in power, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) xlii; I winna steer you (Jam.). **ne.Sc.** Misfortune sha'na steer thee, Gordon *Northward Ho* (1894) 15. **Ayr.** As for the deil, he daur na steer him, Burns *Captain Grose*, st. 5. **Gall.** What for should I steer the craiturs? Crockett *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 105. **Lan.** (Hall.) **e.Lan.**$^1$ Applied to the act of disturbing burglars and such like.

**6.** To deafen; to pierce with noise; to confuse with loud talking; to make dizzy.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^2$ Thou steers me through. **Lei.**$^1$ You talk so quick you quite steer me. **Nhp.**$^2$ **War.** Ray (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.)

**7.** *Obs.* To give ground a slight ploughing; to plough a second time when the ground is to be ploughed thrice. Cf. stir, *v.* 7.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Rxb.** The turnip land it's a' to steer, A. Scott *Poems* (1811) 62 (Jam.).

Hence **Steering-fur,** *sb.* a slight ploughing.

**Sc.** In the spring give a steering-fur, as it is called; then the seed-fur, Maxwell *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 83 (Jam.).

**8.** *sb.* A stir, poke.

**Lnk.** Then gi'e the fire a roarin' steer, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 24.

**9.** A disturbance, commotion, bustle, noise.

**Sc.** It puts my auld head in confusion a' this steer, *Cracks about Kirk* (1843) I. 1. **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** Fat are ye to mak' o' a' this uncanny steer? Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xiii. **Frf.** What's a' yer steer? Barrie *Thrums* (1889) iii. **Ayr.** 'Have ye no heard the steer?' 'Steer about what?' 'About the guidwife,' Johnston *Congalton* (1896) 137. **Lnk.** Eh, me, but London's an awfu' place for steer an' street traffic, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) III. 106. **Dmf.** The confusion, din, and steer, O' hungry weans, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 124. **Nhb.** Has gotten one holds such a stear, Ritson *N. Garl.* (1810) 55; **Nhb.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^2$ Howd thy steer!

Hence (1) **Steerage,** *sb.* a disturbance; (2) **Steerless,** *adj.* wanting in energy, lifeless.

(1) **n.Lin.**$^1$ There was a straange steerage when th' so'jers cum to Butterwig. (2) **Ayr.** Slowly wan she thro' the broom, For steerless was her stap, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 36.

**10.** Phr. (1) *cold steer*, crowdy made with cold water; (2) *on the steer*, on the move, moving about.

(1) **Kcd.** The water skelpit in Across the disty fleer, Owre-lap the troch, an' in a trice The mealer was cauld steer, Grant *Lays*

(1884) 5. **Nhb.** A caad steer (R.O.H.). (2) **Rnf.** [They] pilgrims like, aye on the steer, Young *Pictures* (1865) 163.

[1. And quhen the king herd thame nocht steir, Barbour *Bruce* (1375) ix. 382.]

**STEER,** *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Also written **steare** e.Yks.; **stere** Sc.; and in forms **star-** N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$; **stare** Sc. n.Cy. w.Yks.; **steur** Gall. [stiə(r).] **1.** Strong, stout; austere, stern. Cf. **stour,** *adj.*

**Slg.** Kingly winter, stere and snell, Buchanan *Poems* (1901) 153. **Rxb.** A stere and gruesome carle, Allan *Poems* (1871) *Rustic Bond,* vii. **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) **e.Yks.** Wheare the oates have been steare, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 51. **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 279.

Hence **Starrish,** *adj.* powerful.

**N.Cy.**$^1$ As medicine that is too much for the strength of the patient. **Nhb.**$^1$

**2.** Of the voice: strong; harsh and rough.

**Rnf.** The stare voice o' giant steam, Young *Lochlomond* (1872) 79. **Gall.** He had an unco steur voice (J.M.). **Nhb.**$^1$ The parson hes a varry steer voice. **e.Dur.**$^1$

**3.** Stiff, weary. n.Cy. Holloway.

[1. He luueþ him so dere, And is him so stere, *K. Horn* (c. 1300) 1344.]

**STEER,** see **Stair,** *sb., adj.,* **Stare,** *sb.*$^2$

**STEERACH,** *v.* and *sb.* Bnff.$^1$ [stīˑrəχ.] **1.** *v.* To crowd in a disorderly manner; to fill to excess in a disorderly manner. 'They steeracht oot an' in a' day.'

**2.** To do any kind of work in a dirty, disorderly manner. **3.** *sb.* A disorderly crowd. **4.** The act of working in a dirty, disorderly manner; domestic disorder.

'She hiz a sad steerach but an' ben.'

**5.** A quantity of ill-cooked food.

**STEERE, STEERIE,** see **Stare,** *sb.*$^2$, **Steer,** *sb.*$^1$

**STEERLESS,** *adj.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* n.Yks.$^2$ Difficult to guide; unsteady.

**STEERT,** see **Start,** *sb.*$^2$, *adj.*

**STEERWATER,** *sb.* Sh.I. The wake of a boat.

Keep yer grund if ye can . . . I see da piltick i' da steerwater, *Sh. News* (Feb. 4, 1899); (J.S.)

**STEERY,** *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. [stīˑri.] **1.** *sb.* A disturbance, commotion, stir; a tumultuous assembly. See **Steer,** *v.*$^2$ **9.**

**Sc.** Amang a' the steery, Maria wadna be guided by me, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) ix. **Abd.** Him wha raised fu' mony a steerie, Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 182. **s.Sc.** (Jam.) **Rxb.** When priests 'bout hell make sic a steerie, Ruickbie *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 91.

**2.** *Comp.* **Steerie-fyke,** a disturbance, commotion, stir.

**Per., Fif.** (Jam.) **e.Fif.** Great was the steeriefyke occasioned by my unexpected return, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxii.

**3.** A mixture. Rxb. (Jam.) **4.** *adj.* Stirring, in commotion.

**Lth.** See ye the toun, a' sae steery an' thrang? Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 190.

**STEET, STEETH,** see **Stut, Staith(e.**

**STEETH(E, STEEV,** see **Stead, Starve.**

**STEEVAL,** *adj.* Also in form **stevel** Per. (Jam.) [stīˑvl.] Of food; firm, substantial, made with little water. Cf. **steeve,** *adj.* **2.** **Cai.**$^1$ **Per.** Stevel brose (Jam.).

**STEEVE,** *sb.* Hrf.$^2$ [stīv.] **1.** An ox. **2.** The pole attached to the collars of and between oxen when at work.

**STEEVE,** *adj.* and *v.*$^1$ Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also written **steave** Sc. Nhb.$^1$; **steev** Sh.I.; **steve** Sc. n.Yks.$^2$; **stieve** Sc. Nhb. [stīv.] **1.** *adj.* Stiff, firm, compact, fast; stout, strong, sturdy. Also used *advb.* Cf. **stive,** *adj.*

**Sc.** A fiery etter-cap, . . as stieve as steel, Scott *Waverley* (1814) lxiv; A steeve bargain (Jam.). **Sh.I.** Wir Tammie is a steve shield (J.S.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Bnff.** Fair fa' their steeve and sturdy hips, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 52. **Kcd.** Oor laddies, Rob and Willie, Steed as stieve as stanes, Grant *Lays* (1884) 35. **s.Sc.** It seems to me a gay steeve, pithy piece o' writin, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 367. **Ayr.** A filly buirdly, steeve, an' swank, Burns *Farmer's Salutation,* st. 3. **Lnk.** In a twinklin ties a knot As steve as steve can be, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 160. **Slk.** A bit gay steeve aik stick in my hand, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 6, ed. 1866. **Gall.** We had to draw her near hauf a mile, afore we cam to steave groun, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 309, ed. 1876. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.** Folk as stieve, As stout o' heart, as firm o' nieve, Strang *Earth Fiend* (1897) pt. i. st. 1; **Nhb.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Steevely,** *adv.* firmly, stoutly, strongly; also used *fig.*; (2) **Steeving,** *ppl. adj.* strong, stiff.

(1) **Sc.** Your father believed it unco stievely though, Scott *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) i. **Kcd.** Stievely he himsel' wis stridin', Grant *Lays* (1884) 68. **Lnk.** I mind when I was young an' lithe, An' stievely stapp'd the yird, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 53. **Slk.** It is steevely rooted in a good soil, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 44, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** May he carry you steevely the road to Branxholm, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 92. **n.Yks.**$^2$ Positively; authoritatively. (2) **Nhb.**$^1$

**2.** Of food: thick, substantial, stiff in substance.

**Sc.** We'll a' get crowdie when it's done And bannocks steeve to bind it, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) II. 517. **Sh.I.** Der nathin' dat keeps da stamak lek a cug o' steeve gruel (J.S.). **Bnff.**$^1$ Steeve brose. Steeve pottage. **Edb.** Now the bickers weel they cram Wi' good steeve brochin, braw an' warm, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 13, ed. 1801.

Hence (1) **Steevie,** *sb.* a great quantity of thick food; (2) **Steeving,** *ppl. adj.* thick, stiff; of liquor: strong.

(1) **Fif.** (Jam.) (2) **Nhb.**$^1$ Tell muthor te myek us a good steavin fat crowdy. **Cum.**$^4$ This stick in a pint was a steevin' glass o' rum, *C. Pacq.* (Sept. 21, 1893) 6, col. 1 (s.v. Stiving).

**3.** Steep, stiff to climb; inaccessible.

**Sc.** A stieve craig, Waddell *Psalms* (1891) xviii. **Lth.** At the foot o' a stieve an' stey brae, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 113.

**4.** *Fig.* Strict in adherence to principle, staunch, trusty, true.

**Sc.** He's a steeve ane that. A steeve friend (Jam.). **Lnk.** We're a' grown steeve abstainers noo, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 114. **Rxb.** She's a steeve friend, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 17.

**5.** Obstinate.

**Sc.** A steeve carle (Jam.). **Dmb.** 'Od, Kirstuc, lass, you're stieve, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 9. **Gall.** He . . . rode off like the steeve and dour persecutor that he was, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xlv.

**6.** *v.* *Obs.* To stuff or cram.

**Sc.** Used in the proverbial phrase, 'Steeving hads out storming,' addressed to those who are about to expose themselves to bad weather as an excitement to them to eat and drink freely (Jam.); It may be I come to a good house long syne, and I stieved the knapsack well, Bruce *Soul Confirmation,* 20 (*ib.*).

**7.** To fasten a salmon-net by twine to a rope.

**Cum.**$^4$ By passing the netting needle through five or six meshes of the net, and fastening the twine to the rope again, *Fisherman,* 55.

**STEEVE,** *v.*$^2$ w.Cy. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **steave** Dev.; and in form **stive** Dev.$^1$ [stīv.] **1.** To stiffen; to become stiff with cold; to benumb; to freeze.

**w.Cy.** Grose (1790). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ My 'ands be proper a-steeved; we an't a-'ad no sich weather's this yur, nit's longful time. **Dev.** I've scarce no stummick left, yeur honour; 'tis fairly stived up wi' th' cold, *Memoir Rev. J. Russell* (1883) vii; I'm niest upon steeved wi' tha cold. Fake up tha vire, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**$^1$ A com'th home stiv'd wi' the cold, 26, ed. Palmer; **Dev.**$^2$ **n.Dev.** Tha wet be mickled and a steeved wi' tha cold vore 'T Andra's Tide, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 277. **nw.Dev.**$^1$, **Cor.**$^{123}$

**2.** To dry.

**w.Cy.** (Hall.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** We often say a thing is eaving and steaving, *Reports Provinc.* (1891).

**STEEVE,** *v.*$^3$ Som. Dev. [stīv.] **1.** To remain closely shut up and hot; to stew. Cf. **stife,** *sb.,* **stive,** *v.*$^2$

**w.Som.**$^1$ The mash in brewing is said to 'steevy.' 'They widn undo none o' the winders tho, and we was a-fo'ced to bide there and steevy, till I thort we should a-bin a-steefled.' 'Let 'em bide and steevy in th' oven gin he's cold.'

**2.** To cover up. Dev.$^1$

**STEEVE,** *v.*$^4$ Cor. Also written **steave.** [stīv.]

**1.** To knock down, fell; with *in*: to stave in. Cf. **stave,** *sb.*$^1$ **9.**

A catched up a shoul for to steave me, *Exhibition* (1873) 81; **Cor.**$^1$ Shall I steeve in the head o' the cask, Missus? **Cor.**$^2$

**2.** To stow away.

Yet I've some little cobshans, I've steeved at Oak-farm, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 34; **Cor.**$^{12}$

**STEEVER,** *v.* *Obs.* Cum. To simmer, ferment.

The whisky steever'd in his pow, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 79.

**STEEVIL-BARN,** see **Stavel-barn.**

**STEEVIN**, *sb.* Sh.I. [stī·vin.] **1.** In *comp.* **Steevin-piltock**, a half-grown piltock. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 22. **2.** A pet name for a child. *ib.*

**STEG**, *sb.* and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Nrf. Suf. Wil. Also written **stegg** Gall. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Lan.$^1$ n.Lan.$^1$ Lin.; and in form **stig** Chs.$^{13}$ [steg.] **1.** *sb.* A gander. Cf. **stag**, *sb.*$^3$ **6.**

Gall. Twa grey geese and a steg, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 66, ed. 1876. N.Cy.$^{12}$ Nhb. The Elsdon folks like diein' stegs, At ivvery stranger stare, CHATT *Poems* (1866) 53; Nhb.$^1$, Dur.$^1$, w.Dur.$^1$, Lakel.$^{12}$, Cum. (J.Ar.), Cum.$^4$ Wm. Robbin, stegg like, gaan t'first, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 12. s.Wm. (J.A.B.) n.Yks.$^1$; n.Yks.$^2$ As teuf as an aud steg; n.Yks.$^{34}$, ne.Yks.$^1$, e.Yks.$^1$, m.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks.$^1$ As teethy as a steg in a yate, ii. 291; w.Yks.$^5$, Lan.$^1$, n.Lan.$^1$, ne.Lan.$^1$ Lin. STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 364. n.Lin.$^1$

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Steg-month**, the month in which the goose sits upon the eggs; *fig.* the month of confinement of a man's wife; cf. **gander, 1** (5); (2) **-necked**, (*a*) of corn: drooping; (*b*) see below; (3) **-widow**, a man whose wife is confined.

(1) n.Cy. (HALL.), Nhb.$^1$ Wm. Its t'steg-month at your hoose Ah reckon, hoo's o' gaan on? (B.K.) n.Yks.$^2$, w.Yks.$^1$, Chs.$^{13}$ Wil. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) (2, *a*) e.Yks.$^1$ Applied to corn when the ears droop down in consequence of their weight. (*b*) Cum. 'A steg-necked ligger,' a layer in a hedge [dyke], the end of which is split (J.W.O.). (3) n.Cy. (HALL.)

**3.** Phr. (1) *as lonely as a steg in sitting time*, living alone, solitary; (2) *like a steg on a hot girdle*, ill at ease; (3) *— a steg with egg*, prov.

(1) Wm. A bachelor living by himself says 'he is as lonely as a steg in sitting time' (B.K.). (2) Cum. (M.P.) Wm. Signifying the foolish, aimless, but self-important air of a gander (B.K.). (3) Cum. Gaën like a steg wi' egg (J.W.O.).

**4.** A tailor's goose or pressing iron.

n.Yks. A travelling tailor had to carry t'steg (I.W.).

**5.** A turkey-cock. Nrf. (R.H.H.) Cf. **stag**, *sb.*$^3$ **5.**

**6.** A young cock. Ant. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Cf. **stag**, *sb.*$^3$ **4.** **7.** A young horse. n.Yks.$^2$ Cf. **stag**, *sb.*$^3$ **1.** **8.** Any animal castrated when full grown. Yks., Nrf., Suf. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Cf. **stag**, *sb.*$^3$ **2.** **9.** *Fig.* An awkward, clownish person; a stupid fellow; a rude, romping girl.

N.Cy.$^1$ A stupid steg. Nhb.$^1$ A fond steg. Cum. A greet sackless steg, *Mary Drayson* (1872) 6. Wm. (B.K.), n.Yks.$^{12}$, e.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks. Shoo lewks like a gurt steg, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1874) 19.

**10.** *pl.* Thorn-bushes dragged over a field by a horse and ropes for spreading dung or manure. n.Yks.$^2$ **11.** *v.* To walk with long, rapid strides; to stalk about; to be awkward in gait and manner; to go about stupidly; to stare vacantly.

Gall. Auld Anton went stegging over the hills, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xix; Steggin aboot there like a blin' yowe (J.M.). n.Yks.$^1$; n.Yks.$^2$ To go 'stegging and glooring about.' m.Yks.$^1$, w.Yks.$^5$ (s.v. Stagging).

[1. ON. *steggr, steggi*, a he-bird (VIGFUSSON).]

**STEG**, *v.*$^2$ Sc. [steg.] To stop, bring to a standstill.

Lnk. He'll no be oot to his work on Monday, an' that'll steg the pit, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 26.

**STEG, STEGG**, see **Stag**, *sb.*$^5$, **Steg**, *sb.*

**STEGGIE**, *sb.* Sh.I. [ste·gi.] A sprain or sharp pain in the back. S. & Ork.$^1$

**STEGGLE**, *v.* Yks. [ste·gl.] To be unsteady or skittish. Cf. **stegly**. n.Yks. A young stegglin' horse (I.W.).

[Cp. Dan. dial. *stagle*, to stagger (MOLBECH).]

**STEGH**, see **Stech**, **Sty**.

**STEGLY**, *adj.* and *adv.* Yks. [ste·gli.] **1.** *adj.* Unsteady, skittish, lively.

n.Yks.$^1$ Of a horse, or a girl of somewhat light character. ne.Yks.$^1$

**2.** Shaky; unsymmetrical, unsuitable.

n.Yks.$^4$ It's a great stegly hoos.

**3.** *adv.* In a raw or undisciplined manner, clumsily.

n.Yks.$^2$ It was varry stegly deean.

**STEICH**, *v.* s.Chs.$^1$ [steitʃ.] With *up*: to set up, pile up; to stack.

I con remember when they used get turf off Marley Moss, an' steich it up i' rucks.

**STEICHEL**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **steighle**, **stychle** Bnff.$^1$ **1.** *v.* To stifle, suffocate; to be in a state of suffocation.

Bnff.$^1$ A wiz near stychlet i' the room. The kitchie's stychlin' wee reek. Abd., Cld. (JAM.) Lnk. GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 91.

**2.** To crowd to suffocation.

Bnff.$^1$ They cam in, an' cam in till the hall wiz stychlet up.

**3.** *sb.* A close, stifling air; a state of suffocation.

Bnff.$^1$ The hoose is jist in a perfit steichl o' reek. There's jist a complete stychle i' the room. Abd., Cld. (JAM.)

Hence **Stychly**, *adj.* close, foul, suffocating. Bnff., Abd., Cld. (JAM.) **4.** A crowd or number of living creatures packed together to suffocation. Bnff.$^1$

**STEIDAL**, see **Staddle**, *sb.*$^1$

**STEIGH**, see **Stay**, *adj.*$^2$, **Stech**, **Sty**, *sb.*$^2$

**STEIGHL**, see **Stale**, *sb.*$^2$, **Steal**, *v.*$^1$, *sb.*$^2$

**STEIGHLE, STEIK(E**, see **Steichel**, **Steek**.

**STEIL**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Also in form **steel** (JAM.). [steil.] A covering for an injured thumb or finger; a stall. Cf. **stall**, *sb.*$^1$ **5.**

Ags. (JAM.) e.Fif. Some mendin' their finger-steils, some pykin' oot thristles, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxix. Rxb. (JAM.)

**STEIL**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.* Lin. [steil.] **1.** *sb.* A leisurely pace.

Lin.$^1$ He did not hurry, he walked at a steil.

**2.** *v.* To walk very slowly. (HALL.)

**STEIL**, see **Steal**, *v.*$^1$, *sb.*$^2$, **Stell**, *sb.*$^2$

**STEILBOW, STEIMMY**, see **Steelbow**, **Stimy**.

**STEIN**, see **Stean**, **Steem**.

**STEINIE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **steenie**. A gold coin; a guinea.

Sc. MACKAY. Abd. A bag full of poor yellow steinies, SKINNER *Poems* (ed. 1809) 71.

**STEINKLE**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in forms **stancle, stinkle** S. & Ork.$^1$ **1.** The wheatear, *Saxicola oenanthe.*

So called from the similarity of its note to the sound of two pebbles struck together, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 9; (*Coll.* L.L.B.); The wheat-ear [stancle], . . cuckoo, and rock dove, all habitual breeders in Shetland, *Sh. News* (Jan. 14, 1899).

**2.** The stonechat, *Pratincola rubicola.* S. & Ork.$^1$

**STEIP**, *sb.* *Obsol.* Wil. Also in forms **steep, stipe** Wil.$^1$ A certain quantity of 'elms' or small bundles of straw, *gen.* a dozen and a half. GROSE (1790); Wil.$^1$ Cf. **stoop**, *sb.*$^2$

**STEITER, STEITH**, see **Styter**, *v.*, **Stead**.

**STEIVE, STEKE**, see **Stive**, *adj.*, **Steek**.

**STELARD**, see **Stolard**.

**STELCH**, *sb.*$^1$ Shr. Hrf. [stelʃ.] Stealth, secrecy, privacy. Cf. **stulch**, *sb.*$^1$

Shr.$^1$ If the maister didna gie 'un the turmits, 'e got 'em by stelch; Shr.$^2$ Did it by stelch. Hrf. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876).

**STELCH**, *sb.*$^2$ Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. w.Cy. Also in form **stilch** s.Wor.$^1$ Shr.$^2$ Glo.$^1$ [stelʃ.] **1.** The upright post to which cattle are tied in the stall. Cf. **stulch**, *sb.*$^2$

w.Wor.$^1$, s.Wor.$^1$, Shr.$^1$, Shr.$^2$ (s.v. Shackles), Hrf.$^1$, Glo.$^1$

**2.** A stilt; a pole. Glo.$^1$, w.Cy. (HALL.) **3.** *Comp.* **Stelch-staff**, a strong piece of wood which serves to keep apart the traces of wagon-harness. Shr.$^2$, w.Cy. (HALL.)

**STELCH**, *sb.*$^3$ Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. Also in form **stilch** s.Wor.$^1$ [stelʃ.] **1.** A division of labour; as much work as is done at one time or by one man; a section of anything requiring to be worked upon; a layer, row. Cf. **stulch**, *sb.*$^3$

Nhp.$^1$ As much as a man can thatch without moving his ladder. The first stelch in a roof is called a gable stelch. War.$^2$ A layer, a row, a section of anything above the other parts; War.$^3$ The number of yelms from eaves to ridge in thatching a rick. s.Wor. A lap of thatching (H.K.); s.Wor.$^1$ A breadth across a field which a labourer would take for reaping. Hrf. 'You can do it by stelches' is said of hedging-work (W.W.S.).

**2.** Beans put together in the field, tied at the top. s.Wor. (H.K.) **3.** A long step; a stride.

Hrf. What stelches he takes! (W.W.S.)

**STELE**, see **Stile**, *sb.*$^1$

**STELK**, *sb.* Irel. Also in form **sthilk**. [stelk.] Mashed potatoes and beans boiled together.

Ir. When you're making sthilk, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) 315. N.I.$^1$ s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

**STELL**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. [**stel.**] A dial. form of 'still.'

**Sc.** To profit himsel' In a far-awa corrie, a cantie bit stell, Edwards *Mod. Poets*, 12th S. 215; (Jam.) **Per.** Ance we happen'd on a stell, High up amang the Ochils, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 13. **Ayr.** Wha mak the whisky stells their prize, Burns *Sc. Drink* (1786) st. 20. **Lnk.** Keeping charge of the stell, Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 58.

Hence (1) *a big* or *muckle stell*, *phr.* a large still, esp. a legal still under Government inspection; also used *attrib.*; (2) *a small stell*, *phr.* a small, illegal still for distilling smuggled whisky; (3) **Stell-pot**, *sb.* a still-pot, a small, illegal still.

(1) **Sc.** Big stell whisky, a coarser spirit produced from a worm of larger dimension, *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 495. **Per.** Be't sma' stell or big stell, smuggled or legal, Stewart *Character* (1857) 36. (2) **Per.** Stewart *Character* (1857) 36; Preferring 'Highlan' Whisky' to the 'muckle-stell trash,' Monteath *Dunblane* (1835) 73, ed. 1887. (3) **Sc.** A stell-pat they gat and they brewed Hieland whisky, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) II. 487.

**STELL**, *sb.*$^{2}$ and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lei. Nhp. Also in forms **steil** Sc. (Jam.); **still** Sc. Nhb.$^{1}$ [**stel.**]

**1.** *sb.* A prop, support; a stand or framework to support barrels.

**Sc.** (Jam., s.v. Stale). **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 354. **Gall.** The stell o' the stack, the stick which props the stack, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Wgt.** How the devil can it fall? and it propped up that way? Draw the stells and it'll come down soon enough, Saxon *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 29. **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$

Hence **Stell-shot**, *sb.* a shot taken with the gun resting on some object for greater accuracy of aim. Sc. (Jam.)

**2.** *pl.* The indentations made in ice for keeping the feet steady in curling. Dmf. (Jam.) **3.** An enclosure or shelter for sheep or cattle; a small plantation or clump of trees forming a shelter.

**Sc.** Sometimes the composite word shelter-stell is used, denoting either an enclosure of stone or a small planting. A sorting-stell is one into which sheep are driven for being separated from each other. It is generally constructed so as to contain some interior divisions (Jam.); *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 495; Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Sh.I.** Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 110. **s.Sc.** This enclosure is meant for sheep especially during the nights of winter, generally of a circular form, smaller in size but with higher walls than a fold. They now begin to cover them for greater warmth (Jam.). **Twd.** It was a long climb up the ridges of the Lowe Burn to the stell of fir-trees which marked his boundaries, Buchan *Grey Weather* (1899) 279. **Dmf.** Shew us the stell where the hogs are lying, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 260. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.** Rough walls, some 6 feet high, running at angles from a central hub as spokes in a wheel, affording a shelter in some one of the angles from a storm of wind out of any quarter (J.Ar.); **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Generally a circular wall with a narrow opening at one side. 'Just weeor the gimmers doon intil the stell.' **Cum.**$^{4}$

Hence (1) **Stell-dyke**, (2) **Stillyers-dyke**, *sb.* the wall of an enclosure for sheep.

(1) **Slk.** Providence had been like a stell dike to the goodman, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 61, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** I would . . . make the mark, though I dropped dead beneath the stell dyke in doing it, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 143. (2) **Sh.I.** Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 18.

**4.** A large open drain or ditch; a brook; a small, running stream.

**n.Cy.** *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 447; **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ A large open drain in a marsh. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ The members proceeded to Morden Carrs, where some rare plants and mollusks were obtained in the stells, Greenwell *Trans. Tyneside Nat. Field Club*, VI. 24. **Dur.** A ditch used as a kind of fence in the low lands near the sea and filled with (say) a couple of feet of water (J.T.B.); **Dur.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{24}$ **Yks.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **n.Yks.**$^{14}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** While the deep stell for the drainage of the carrs was being cut, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 5, 1896).

**5.** A deep pool in a river where net-fishing for salmon can be carried on.

**Sc.** A new town, near to the said stells which are deep ponds, pools and ditches in the river where the salmon haunting are taken in nets, spread beneath them, Fountainhall *Dec.* (ed. 1759) *Suppl.* IV. 660 (Jam.); Space in which to extend a net and sweep round with a view to enclose fish, Hislop *Anecdote* (1874) 542. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ There are several stells on the river Tweed, as Abstell, Sandstell. **Cum.** The river produces great quantities of excellent salmon (which are taken in draw-nets since the destruction of the stell at Kinggarth), Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) II. 522.

Hence (1) **Stell-fishery** or **-salmon-fishery**, (2) **-fishing** or **-salmon-fishing**, *sb.* a place where salmon can be caught by means of a net; cf. **stale fishing**; (3) **-net**, *sb.* a net for catching salmon.

(1) **Rs.** There is belonging to the public good of Dingwall a stell salmon fishery on Conan or a fishery on that part of the river into which the sea flows, *Statist. Acc.* III. 4 (Jam.). (2) **Sc.** A part of the barony and abbacy of Kinloss with five stell salmon fishings in the river of Findhorn, Fountainhall *Dec.* (ed. 1759) *Suppl.* IV. 660 (*ib.*). **Inv.** Culloden has on his property what is called a stell-fishing, *Statist. Acc.* III. 29 (*ib.*). (3) **Sc.** A net stretched out by stakes into—and sometimes quite across the channel of a river. This net is much used in the Solway Frith. The fishes are caught in it by the neck (Jam.). **Arg.** A still-net has been tried on the lake with some success, *Statist. Acc.* IV. 557 (*ib.*). **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Our present modes of fishing (excluding 'stake nets,' which are only of very recent origin) are by stell nets, wear, shot, and ring or bob nets. The stell is a net of a similar shape, and is likewise rowed into the river, but in a semicircular shape, Weddell *Arch. Æliana*, IV. 302.

**6.** A barrier placed across a river. Cum. *N. & Q.* (1894) 8th S. 367. **7.** *v.* To place, set, fix; to plant firmly; to prop, support.

**Sc.** They stell'd their cannons on the height, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 239, ed. 1848. **Abd.** I stell't mysel' back in the gig, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Aug. 18, 1900). **Lnk.** Davie aye whippit alang, stellin', may be, his stick a wee thocht firmer in the groun', Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xii. **Gall.** He stellt himsel up again the window (W.G.). **Wgt.** At last [they] got it set on its feet, and stell't it up with props on both sides, Saxon *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 28.

**8.** To point; to take aim with. **Lth.** To stell a gun (Jam.).

**9.** To stand; to stop; to bring to a stand.

**Dmf.** A horse 'stells' on the road, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 354. **Gall.** The hale traffic . . . was stelled for a quarter of an hour, Crockett *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 205.

**10.** To take shelter from the sun.

**w.Yks.**$^{1}$ T'beos are gaan to stell.

Hence **Stelling**, *sb.* a cattle-fold, a place where cattle take shelter from the sun. n.Cy. (Hall.), Nhb.$^{1}$, w.Yks.$^{1}$

[7. OE. *stellan*, to place, set (Sweet).]

**STELL**, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. [**stel.**] **1.** Steep, precipitous. Sc. Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 427. Slg. (Jam.)

**2.** Hard-visaged, grim. Nhb.$^{1}$

**STELL**, see **Stale**, *v.*$^{3}$, **Steal**, *v.*$^{1}$, *sb.*$^{2}$

**STELLAGE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. The ground on which a market is held.

The two merk lands of Cloan and Corneat, comprehending the Stellage and Croft of land with the yard and pertinents lying near the Church of Penningham, *E. of Galloway's Title Deeds* (Jam.).

**STELLFITCH**, *adj.* ? *Obs.* Fif. (Jam.) Also in form **stellvitch**. Dry, coarse.

Applied to flax or grain that grows very rank.

**STELMS**, *sb. pl.* Nhp.$^{1}$ [**stelmz.**] The shoots from underwood and old trees after they have been cut down; all that grow round the old stock. Cf. **stembles**.

The best nuts grow on the stelms.

**STELT**, *sb.* Glo.$^{1}$ [**stelt.**] Stealth, quiet, secrecy. Cf. **stelch**, *sb.*$^{1}$ 'On the stelt.'

**STELT**, see **Stilt**.

**STEM**, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ Sc. War. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. [**stem.**]

**1.** *sb.* The handle of any instrument or tool.

**Dor.**$^{1}$ **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**$^{1}$, **Dev.**$^{1}$ **w.Dev.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Cor.**$^{1}$ Stem of a fork.

**2.** The peak of a cap. Gall. (J.M.) Hence **Stem-bonnet**, *sb.* a peaked cap.

**Gall.** Greatly worn by sailors and ship-carpenters, and very much by schoolboys in general (J.M.). **Kcb.** He ey wore a sailor's stem-bonnet, an' a short blue jacket, Trotter *Gossip* (1901) 195.

**3.** Thread wound repeatedly round the back of a button before 'fastening off' in sewing. War.$^{3}$ Cf. **stent**, *v.*$^{4}$

**4.** *v.* To wind thread round the back of a button in the above manner. *ib.*

**STEM**, *v.*$^{2}$ and *sb.*$^{2}$ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Chs. Der. Lin. Lei. War. Also in form **stim** Der.$^{2}$ nw.Der.$^{1}$ [**stem.**]

**1.** *v.* To staunch. **Sc.** To stem blude (Jam.).

**2.** To dam a stream of water; to wade across water.

**Nhb.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ Can you stem the cut nigh the brig? **War.**$^3$

**3.** A mining term: to ram down the charge and fill up the drill-hole in blasting.

**Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **Chs.**$^1$, **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Stemmer**, *sb.* a brass, iron, or yellow-metal rod for ramming down the clay, &c., in a blast-hole; (2) **Stemming**, *sb.* the clay, soft shale, &c., beaten down upon the powder in a blast-hole; (3) **Stemming-gear**, *sb.* the set of tools used in blasting.

(1) **Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888). **Chs.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ (2) **Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **Cum.** The stemming was of clay, and the hole was 30 inches; 22 inches of stemming was used, *W. C. T.* (Aug. 2, 1902) 5, col. 6. (3) **Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888).

**4.** To hammer iron filings, cement, &c., into the interstices between iron plates to make them water-tight. w.Yks. (S.P.U.) **5.** To soak a wooden vessel in water to prevent its leaking.

**Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ Mind you stem yon tub before you use it.

**6.** *sb. Obs. Fig.* A check.

**Sc.** There is something of a stem lately risen in my heart by reason of a strong temptation which Satan did present to my thought, Wodrow Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) II. 484.

**7.** The utmost extent of anything.

**Lth.** One is said to be at one's stem in a journey, when it is not meant to go any further (Jam.).

**8.** A dam in a stream or ditch.

**Or.I.** They bring down the net softly and warily to the mouth of an enclosure, which they call a stem, into which the fishes are driven, where the fishers, standing with this larger net, others take a lesser net, and going therewith into the stem, catch the fishes so enclosed, that scarce one can escape; for up the water they cannot run, because of the larger net, and neither down can they go, because of the stem, or stones laid together in form of a wall, Brand *Ork.* (1701) 151 (Jam.). **Cai.**$^1$ Usually to provide water for cattle.

[1, 2. ON. *stemma*, to stop, dam up (Vigfusson).]

**STEM**, *sb.*$^3$ and *v.*$^3$ Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **steem** Dev.$^1$ [**stem.**] **1.** *sb.* A period of time; a turn; a piece of work; a job.

**Hmp.**$^1$ We have had a stem o' dry weather. **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**$^1$ Work on the roads, &c., is done 'on the stem,' or 'by the stem.' **Dor.**$^1$ **Som.** A stem at the treadmill (W.F.R.). **Dev.** I can mind the time when at half-past four in the morning you could see as many as twenty men waiting to take their stem, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 109. **Cor.** A pure stem of traade, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 20; **Cor.**$^1$; **Cor.**$^2$ 'A double stem,' is to work six hours extra.

Hence **Stem-man**, *sb.* a man who works by the piece.

**Cor.** And every stem-man lev un come, Tregellas *Tales* (ed. 1865) 17.

**2.** *v.* To work in turns or set times with another. Dor.$^1$

Hence **Stemming**, (1) *sb.* a turn, share of work; (2) *adv.* in rotation, turn and turn about.

(1) **Dev.**$^1$ Zo I let en ha' my steeming, vor I was there bevore he, 27, ed. Palmer. **Cor.**$^1$ Formerly when people were obliged to fetch their water from a common pump (or 'shute') they were obliged to take their stemming; **Cor.**$^2$ 'To work out his stemmyn,' i.e. to do his share of the work. (2) **Dev.** Two people having some distance to go, and having only one horse between them, said, 'Let us ride stemming.' That is, one would ride say half a mile, dismount, and tie the horse up to a gate, and walk on; the other would walk on until he arrived at the spot where the animal was secured, mount, and ride on until he overtook his friend, *Reports Provinc.* (1897). **Cor.**$^{12}$

[1. OE. *stemn*, *stefn*, a period, time (Sweet).]

**STEM**, *v.*$^4$ Nhb.$^1$ [**stem.**] To put a vessel on loading turn.

**STEM**, see **Steam**, **Steem**, **Stime**.

**STEMBLES**, *sb. pl.* Nhp.$^1$ The shoots from underwood and old trees after they have been cut down; all that grow round the old stock. Cf. **stelms**.

**STEMBOD**, *sb. Obs.* Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) A symbol of citation; see below.

For ordinary meetings a staff was used; in matters of urgency or haste, an arrow; for a court of justice, an axe; for ecclesiastical or religious affairs, a cross.

**STEMMEN**, *sb.* Nhb.$^1$ [**ste·mən.**] 'Stamina,' strength; soundness of constitution.

**STEMMER**, *sb.* Wor. Also in form **stamer**. A two-tined fork with flattened ends used for digging.

In frequent use among the market gardeners (E.S.). **s.Wor.** The groun' 'a bin thot wet an' mooty like a wuz fo'ced to git the skillin'ton ar the stemmer to work (H.K.).

**STEMPLE**, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Der. Cdg. Cor. Also written **stempel** Cor.$^2$; and in form **stemplar** w.Yks.$^1$ [**ste·mpl.**] **1.** A mining term: timber to support the sides or roof of a mine.

**w.Yks.** One of four pieces of wood which when put together form a square, and are fixed horizontally at intervals of about two feet in the shaft to hold up the earth, or the sides of the shaft (J.E.); **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Der.** Bunnings, polings, stemples, forks, and slyder, Manlove *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 257; A piece of wood placed in the mines for a like purpose [to stays] in a different shape or to climb by in the shaft, Mander *Miner's Gl.* (1824); Stemples and fails used in lead mines, Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 132. **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Cdg.** Transverse pieces of wood [at the side of a shaft of a mine]; upon these, catching hold with their hands and feet they descend without using any rope, Ray (1691). **Cor.**$^2$

**2.** A plug. **Sc.** Used by the miners in Leadhills (Jam.).

**STEN**, see **Stean**, **Stend**.

**STENAL**, *sb.* Hrf. [**ste·nl.**] The post of a door, or large window-frame. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). Cf. **stanchel**, *sb.*$^1$

**STENCH**, *sb.* and *v.* Rut. ? Sus. [**stenʃ.**] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Stench-pipes**, (2) **-traps**, appliances for sanitation.

(1) **Rut.**$^1$ (2) *ib.* He wur all for his crookle stench-traps (s.v. Crookle).

**2.** *v.* Of sheep: to drop soil on the pasture.

? **Sus.** Sheep 'dropping their soil on the pasture (what our shepherds here term stenching their food),' Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXXVIII. 6.

**STENCH, STENCHAL, STENCHER**, see **Staunch**, *v.*$^1$, **Stanchel**, *sb.*$^1$, **Stancher**.

**STENCHLE**, *adj.* Sus. [**ste·nʃl.**] Stalwart; fond of fighting; ? a corruption of 'substantial.' (S.P.H.)

**STENCHY**, *adj.* Ken. [**ste·nʃi.**] Ill-smelling.

It is rather stenchy (D.W.L.).

**STEND**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Shr. Also in forms **steen** Abd. (Jam.); **sten** Sc. Bnff.$^1$ N.I.$^1$ Chs.$^1$ s.Chs.$^1$ Shr.$^1$; **stenn** Sc. [**stend; sten.**] **1.** *v.* To extend, stretch. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) n.Cy. (Hall.) Cf. **stent**, *v.*$^2$ **2.** To bound, spring up, rear; to walk with a long stride; to hasten.

**Sc.** (Jam.); The nag began to spring and flee and stend, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xi. **Sh.I.** Wha tink ye sood I see comin' stendin' alang tagedder bit my freends, Ollason *Mareel* (1901) 17. **Elg.** Athort the field, wi' wildest pranks Th' unwieldy oussen stenn, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 112. **Bnff.**$^1$ **Abd.** Sten'in' through turnip and potato drills, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxiv. **Ayr.** At first, when I brak my leg, I was like to reist and sten at the doctor's orders, Service *Notandums* (1890) 124. **Lnk.** Things hae taken sic a turn Will gar our vile oppressors stend like flaes, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 40, ed. 1783. **Edb.** A king cries war! but for what end Ye never speer, but to it stend, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 4. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 267, ed. 1876. **N.I.**$^1$ Stennin' like a tip on a tether. **Ant.** He jumped and stenned like a tip aff its tether, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$

**3.** To turn away, twist, bend. Sc. Mackay. **4.** *sb.* A bound, leap, spring; a long stride.

**Sc.** (Jam.); Then Patie cam in wi' a stend, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) II. 374; There gaed a cauld stend o' fear into Tam's heart, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xv. **Frf.** The gerron gend gaif sic a stend As on the yird him flang, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 240. **Per.** Garr'd him wi' a souple stend loup back, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 94. **Ayr.** Foaming strang wi' hasty stens frae lin to lin, Burns *Elegy on Capt. M. Henderson* (1790) st. 4. **Slk.** My heart to my mouth gied a sten, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 141. **Dmf.** Come on tae the hill at a sten', Reid *Poems* (1894) 198. **Kcb.** Now squintin at the sun, he taks a sten Wi' ardent bir, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 2.

**5.** A sudden movement in the wrong direction. Sc. Mackay. **6.** A stick used by butchers to hold open a carcase. Nhb.$^1$, Lakel.$^2$, Cum. (M.P.) **7.** A stretcher.

[Not known to our correspondents.] Lan. (Hall.) **8.** A pole which springs up when a mole-trap strikes; also in *comp.* **Mowdy-stend.** n.Yks. T'stend's strucken up (I.W.).

**9.** A wooden stretcher at the tail of a horse to prevent the chain-harness from galling its sides. Chs.¹, s.Chs.¹, Shr.¹

[**1.** OFr. *estendre*, from Lat. *extendere*, to stretch (Hatzfeld).]

**STENE, STENG**, see **Stone, Stang**, *v.*¹, *sb.*²

**STENGLE**, *v.* Sh.I. [ste·ŋl.] To enclose; to partially close up a door, &c., with loose stones. S. & Ork.¹

**STENGY, STENK**, see **Stang**, *sb.*², **Stank**, *sb.*¹, *v.*²⁴

**STENKRITH**, *sb.* *Obs.* Nhb. The rush of water in a narrow channel. (Hall.), Nhb.¹

**STENLOCH, STENLOCK, STENNER**, see **Stanlock, Stanner.**

**STENNIS**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. [ste·nis.] **1.** *sb.* A sprain.
Sc. Mackay. e.Fif. The Laird wha had been detained by a stennis he had gi'en his cuit whan skeitchin' like a madman on the ice, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xi. e.Lth., m.Lth. (Jam.)

**2.** *v.* To sprain. e.Lth. (Jam.)

**STENSH**, *v.* Stf. To cause to become stunted from want of proper food.
n.Stf. His legs are like skewers. I think he's bin stenshed when he war a boy (B.K.).

**STENT**, *v.*¹ and *sb.*¹ Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Stf. Der. Not. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. e.An. Ken. Sus. Som. Dev. Amer. Also in forms **staint** nw.Dev.¹; **stant** Sc. (Jam.) Nrf. [stent.] **1.** *v.* To stint; to deny oneself; to put one on rations. Cf. **stint**, *v.*
Elg. Dinna stent us whan ye carve, Tester *Poems* (1865) 166. Edb. Shoud we stent them Deil hait we do will e'er content them! Macneill *Bygane Times* (1811) 17. n.Yks.⁴, Nrf. (P.H.E.)

Hence (1) **Stantums**, *sb. pl.* rations; (2) **Stenty**, *adj.* stinting, grudging.
(1) Nrf. Going into stantums (P.H.E.). (2) Cum. We freely spak' whate'er we thowte Without being stenty, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 143; Cum.⁴

**2.** To curtail; to stop, cease, leave off.
Sc. The Chevalier being void of fear Did march up Birslie brae, man, And through Tranent, ere he did stent, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) II. 323. Bch. I Rhaesus fell'd, An' his knabbs in his tent, Syne took his coach, an' milkwhite staigs, 'Ere ever I wad stent, Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 25. Lnk. 'Hooly! ye silly goats!' quo' he, 'Canna ye stent your gab a wee?' *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 35. Gall. [He] showed me a' before we stentit, Out through the house, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 60, ed. 1897. Not.¹ Lei.¹ Yo' stent yer nize!

**3.** To stop from want of power.
w.Som.¹ 'The piece was s'heavy and the ground so soft, darned if we wadn proper a-stented.' Said of a 'plough' unable to move a tree. 'You zee nif thick there bottom don't stent all the hosses you've a-got.' Dev. Yü'd better not drayve tha mare vast agin hill, or 'er 'll be stainted avore 'er git'th tü tha tap ov Week Hill, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

**4.** To straiten, confine, limit, restrict.
Sc. (Jam.) Bnff. But thereto stentit Would rest contentit, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 27. Per. His wonted pow'r all stented and deny'd, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 66. Lnk. Though stented to twa meals a day, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 166. Nhb.¹ Aa's stented tiv an oor at dinner. Cum.¹⁴

Hence **Stentless**, *adj.* unlimited.
Rnf. Some wily foeman cuist a hitch Upon our hero's stentless tether, Young *Lochlomond* (1872) 46.

**5.** To allot; to appoint a fixed task.
Bnff.¹ They stentit themselves wee thir spinnan. Edb. The stented time is past Which they've allow'd to break their fast, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 14, ed. 1801. e.An.¹

**6.** To divide pasture according to the number of cattle for which they will afford grass; to send cattle out to grass. Lakel.¹, Cum.¹⁴ **7.** To stop the flow of; to stanch.
Dev. Som cude stent blid, wen inny wan had a cut thersel, *n.Dev. Jrn.* (Sept. 17, 1885) 6, col. 5. nw.Dev.¹ Some people have the power of 'staintin' blid' by repeating a charm. I know only one charm for this purpose, viz.: 'And when I passed by thee, and saw thee polluted in thine own blood, I said unto thee when thou wast in thy blood, Live; yea, I said unto thee when thou wast in thy blood, Live.' The peculiarity of the charms for 'staintin' blid' is that it is necessary to know the name, and the name only, of the sufferer.

**8.** To cause to cease to grow.
w.Som.¹ That there rape don't grow one bit, they there vrosty mornins 'ave proper a-stented it. nw.Dev.¹

**9.** *sb.* An allotted portion of work; a fixed task.
Sc. (Jam.) ne.Sc. Skilful fingers busy at the stent and each spinner vieing with the other who should first complete it, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 57. Abd. A task was assigned to them called a 'stent,' which they had to finish before night, and most of them [female servants] sang songs and ballads during its performance, Paul *Abd.* (1881) 57. Edb. Her e'ening stent reels she as weel's the lave, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 163, ed. 1785. n.Cy. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), Nhb.¹, Stf. (J.A.L.), Not.¹, Lei.¹ War., Wor. There, I've done my stent and I shan't do any more work to-day (J.A.L.). Shr.¹ That's yore stent. e.An.¹² Suf.¹ Fellen a score load a day is our stent. Ken. You shall have no play till you have done your stent (H.M.). Sus.¹ [Amer. The only way I ever knowed I'd done my stent fur's father was concerned, was that he didn't say nothin', Westcott *David Harum* (1900) xix.]

**10.** An oyster-fishery term: the amount or number of oysters, fixed by the rules of their association, which the oyster dredgers may dredge in one day. Ken.¹ **11.** A limited allowance of pasturage; a cattle-grass; the right to pasture animals; the animal thus pastured.
Frf. It may be held as a fair stent to put 1000 sheep on every 1200 acres imperial, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 228. Nhb.¹ Limited to the grazing of three sheep or one horse. A stent for cows formerly formed part of the hind's wages. Lakel.¹, Cum.¹⁴ nw.Dev.¹ 'Burz'on has (say) 10 bullocks' stent on Burz'on Moor.' 'Milford has (say) 20 sheep's stent on Milford Common,' i.e. the right of pasturage for that number of cattle.

**12.** A common.
nw.Dev.¹ A small common at H[artland] called Warmleigh Stent.

[**2.** He can nat stente For to beginne a newe werre agayn, Chaucer *C. T.* b. 3925. **9.** Erythius . . . Had euen nowe attaynde his iourneyes stent, Sackville *Induction*, st. 6.]

**STENT**, *v.*², *sb.*² and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wor. Cor. Also in form **stint** Wor. [stent.] **1.** *v.* To extend, stretch out; also used *fig.* Cf. **stend.**
Sc. (Jam.); Ane string or coard of six elnes lang, stented betwixt twa staves, Skene *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 94. Sh.I. *Sh. News* (Nov. 10, 1900). Rnf. Your fiddle sweet, stent ilka string, An' dinna spare't, Finlayson *Rhymes* (1815) 85. Lth. As lang as we get meal an' bread, And ither things to stent our wame, Thomson *Poems* (1819) 143. Edb. Deacons at the counsel stent To get themselves presentit, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 170, ed. 1785. Wor. That cow's teats don't stint out enough for her to be near calving (H.K.).

Hence **Stent-net**, *sb.* a net stretched out and fished by means of stakes, &c.
n.Sc. No nets can be counted stent-nets, unless they cross the water, *State Leslie of Powis*, 78 (Jam.).

**2.** *sb.* An utmost stretch; extent.
Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Abd. Keepin' 'im as eident at a stent 's gin he war a man o' foorty, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 89.

**3.** A bound, limit.
Edb. Shore them wi' the pith o' hemp, 'Twill surely keep them mair in stent, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 150. Cum.⁴

**4.** A mining term: the limit or boundary of a bargain, pitch, or sett. Cor.¹; Cor.² That is the 'stent of it.

**5.** Phr. *to have one's stent*, to have one's fill, to be satisfied. e.Dur.¹ **6.** *adj.* Outstretched, tight; taut; also used *advb.*
Sc. Ye've been haudin ower stent, Ochiltree *Redburn* (1895) ii; (Jam.); O ance like a yaud, ye spankit the bent Wi' a fecket sae fou, and a stocking sae stent, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) II. 559. Dmb. Laird Gripanthreep relent, And drop what 'tween his teeth he hauds sae stent, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 96. Ayr. There was a leddy walkin' doon the rig in the munelicht, as stent an' as straught as a rash, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 232. Dmf. Wi' stent, rough, silvery, silky jacket Nae toils I feared, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 70.

**STENT**, *v.*³ and *sb.*³ *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Also in form **stant** (Jam.). [stent.] **1.** *v.* To assess, rate, tax.
Sc. (Jam.); Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* Bnff. For ale and brandy at stenting the Lambas cess, 15s., Cramond *Ann. Cullen*

(1888) 80. **Frf.** The lands and barony of Nevay, stented at £5 old, and £20 new extent, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 146. **Ayr.** They ordained their stentmaster to stent moneyed men and tradesmen and others conform to the Acts of the Justices of Peace, Edgar *Old Ch. Life* (1886) 2nd S. 8. **Lnk.** For never did he stent Us in our thriving wi' a racket rent, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 42, ed. 1783. **e.Lth.** The cost of 'hinging' the bell was paid out of an assessment of money, or 'stenting' of the heritors, Waddell *Old Kirk Chron.* (1893) 30.

Hence **Stentor**, *sb.* an assessor; an imposer of a tax.

**Sh.I.** A meeting of the Kirk-Session and a quorum of the Heritors, Stentors of the town of Lerwick, Willcock *Sh. Minister* (1897) 141.

**2.** To confiscate.

**Abd.** That would mean a complete rupture with our party and the stenting of my gear and estates, Cobban *Angel* (1898) 420.

**3.** *sb.* An assessment, rate, tax.

**Sc.** (Jam.); He saw a man sittin' at the resett o' stent, Henderson *S. Matt.* (1862) ix. 9. **Bnff.** The merks for the two herds is to be levied by a stent on all the possessors of land or grass within the burgh, Cramond *Ann. Cullen* (1888) 98. **Ayr.** Cesses, stents, and fees were rax'd, Burns *To a Gentleman who sent Newspaper*, l. 27. **Lnk.** No a pauper in the parish, Stent or taxes had they nane, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 25. **Edb.** Now-a-days They raise provisions as the stents they raise, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 196, ed. 1785.

Hence (1) **Stent-master**, *sb.* an assessor of a town or parish; (2) **Stent-roll**, *sb.* an assessment roll.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.); Six deacons besides stent-masters, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxiii. **Elg.** The stent masteris all have agreit that three hundreth merkis be collected amongs them, Cramond *Kirk-Session Rec.* (1897) 156. (2) **Sh.I.** The two daughters of John Davidson . . . appear in the 'Rentall and Stent Roll' for 1792 as his representatives, Willcock *Sh. Minister* (1897) 143. **Cai.**$^1$ The cess roll allocating stipends of ministers, and salaries of parochial schoolmasters before the Education Act, 1872. **Bnff.** 1613. Stent roll made out to raise taxation for the town's share of payment on the marriage of Lady Elizabeth the King's daughter, Cramond *Ann. Cullen* (1888) 26.

[1. Stentyd, *taxatus* (*Prompt.*). 3. Stente, or certeyne of valwe, *taxacio* (*ib.*). OFr. *estente.*]

**STENT**, *v.*$^4$ and *sb.*$^4$ War.$^3$ [stent.] **1.** *v.* To wrap the thread repeatedly round the back of a button before fastening off. Cf. **stem**, *sb.*$^1$ 3. **2.** *sb.* The thread thus wrapped round at the back of a button.

**STENT**, *sb.*$^5$ Cor.$^2$ [stent.] Rubble left by tin-streamers in their workings; also in *pl.* Hence **Stent-bottoms**, *sb. pl.* places in which rubble is left by tin-streamers in their workings.

**STENT**, *v.*$^5$ Sc. [stent.] To place.

**Frf.** The entire number of band-wins are again placed or stented, into their ridges, in the same order as they were by the steward, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 333.

**STENTIN(G**, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Also in form **stenton** Nhb.$^1$ Dur. [ste·ntin, -ən.] A coal-mining term: see below.

**Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb., Dur.** An opening between a pair of narrow boards, headways, or drifts, through which the air circulates until another is holed further in-bye; on the holing of a new one the last is permanently closed by a stopping, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

Hence **Stenton-wall**, *sb.* the pillar of coal between two winning headways. Nhb.$^1$ *Gl. Newc. Mining Terms* (1852).

**STENYE**, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To sting. Cf. **stang**, *v.*$^1$

Conscience stenyies if he steil, Sibbald *Gl.* (1802) (Jam.).

**STENYIE**, *v.* Sc. Also written **stenye, stenzie.** To stretch, extend. Cf. **stend.**

(Jam. *Suppl.*); A gerse green cloak (but it will stenyie), Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) II. 353; A gay green cloak that will not stenzie, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 175, ed. 1871.

**STEOP**, see **Steehop.**

**STEP**, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **stap** Sc. (Jam.) Cum.$^4$ Dev. Cor. [step.]

**1.** *v.* In *comb.* with *adv.* and *prep.*: (1) **Step aside**, *fig.*, to go out of one's way; to act in an underhand manner; to go wrong; (2) — **away**, *fig.*, to die; (3) — **ben**, (4) — **in, in-by**, or **inside**, to come in; (5) — **in upon**, to make a call on in passing; (6) — **on**, to grow old; (7) — **out**, to improve in circumstances.

(1) **Gall.** [He] Was simply plain in a' his dealin's, Nor wad he step aside for mailin's: Ne'er preed anither but his wife, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 39, ed. 1897; I pity them wha step aside, Scott *Gleanings* (1881) 105. (2) **Lnk.** Garskadden's been wi' his Maker these twa hours; I saw him step awa' but I didna like to disturb good company, Ramsay *Remin.* (ed. 1861) 2nd S. 42. (3) **Gall.** Come on, kin' frien', come stappin' ben, Scott *Gleanings* (1881) 75. (4) **Sc.** But lat's now stap inby to the house, an' rest oursell's, Tennant *Cardinal Beaton* (1823) 174 (Jam.). **Abd.** Commend me to the honest chiel', Wha' . . Is ay to auld acquaintance leel, And bids you step in-by, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 292. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Glo.** At home in his own house he was most friendly and hospitable. If he could get you to 'step in,' he would offer you gooseberry, ginger, cowslip, and currant wine, Gibbs *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 50. **Cor.** If at any time, after seeing the loved one to her door, one should be asked by her to step inside, and should accept the invitation, one's fate is sealed, Lee *Widow Woman* (1899) 15. (5) **Fif.** After that Mr. Oliphant kept stepping in upon on his way to and from the harbour, Meldrum *Margrédel* (1894) 3. (6) **Sc.** I'm stepping on in years, and not so easy in the joints as once on a day, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 69. (7) **Nhp.**$^1$ He's quite stepp'd out beyond the rest of the family.

**2.** Phr. (1) *to step* (*in*) *shoe-leather*, *fig.*, to walk; (2) — *in to the fire*, *obs.*, to come, or go, to the fire; (3) — *it*, to go away; (4) — *one's ways*, to go; (5) — *over-trash*, to go beyond the bounds of propriety [not known to our correspondents].

(1) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Don.** He was the long-headedest man—glory be to God!—that ever stepped in shoe-leather, Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 54. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Lan.**$^1$ **s.Lan.**$^1$ As bonny a lad as ever step't i' shoe-leather. **Cor.** So fine a man to his age as ever stepped in shoe leather, Penberthy *Warp and Woof*, 9. (2) **Sc.** *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 322. (3) **Lon.** I used to step it, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 113, ed. 1861. (4) **Abd.** Step ye your wa's, an shortly I'll be roun, *Guidman Inglismill* (1873) 37. **Arg.** Step your ways in, Monsher de Montaiglon, Munro *Doom Castle* (1901) 18. (5) **Som.** (Hall.)

**3.** *Comb.* (1) **Step-and-fetch-her**, a country dance; see below; (2) **-and-fetch-it**, (*a*) a tall girl, quick and decisive in her movements; (*b*) a person who walks unevenly from lameness, &c.; one who drags a leg in walking; (3) **-out**, a gait, strut; (4) **-over**, a footbridge; (5) **-stone**, a stepping-stone.

(1) **Oxf.**$^1$ The lady is taken away from her partner and left alone at the top of the row of dancers. After standing there for some seconds, her partner walks up to her and fetches her back, *MS. add.* (2, *a*) **Lei.**$^1$ (*b*) **War.**$^2$ Spoken of a person whose gait exhibits a sort of hopping movement, followed by a kicking or swinging motion of the rear leg (s.v. Hoppety-kick); **War.**$^3$ (3) **Don.** I should say ye have a pretty step-out, *Pearson's Mag.* (Aug. 1900) 140. (4) **Lth.** The . . . collapse of the little step-over which spanned the brook, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 308. (5) **Dmb.** To stick on stap-stanes Wailtext's no the man, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 116. **Dmf.** Tripping lichtly ower the step-stanes, and the waves that gush'd between, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 64. **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**4.** To walk; to go away, depart.

**Sc.** Well, Jane, if that's all you're wanting of us, I think you'd better let Lisbeth and me be stepping, Keith *Lisbeth* (1894) xviii. **Per.** Ye maun be stappin'; gang your wa's, Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 99. **Ayr.** At last, when McAull got to his feet, and said they would need to be stepping—'He'll step nane, yet awee,' said Jeanie, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 223. **Edb.** Ye'll best be stappin' An' no gar a' our neebors waken, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 166. **n.Ir.** It's time ye wur steppin' hame, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 48. **Don.** 'I'll be stepping.' 'Sorry to lose such pleasant company,' *Pearson's Mag.* (Aug. 1900) 141. **Nhb.** Any-ways 'tis high time we wor steppin', Pease *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 119; **Nhb.**$^1$ Step over to Gateshead.

**5.** To pass over, miss, leave out, neglect. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) **6.** *sb.* A distance; a way.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Ir.** 'The dear knows how many mile beyond Barlesky,' to Drumbeg, a good step on the other side of Glenmoran, Barlow *Land of Shamrock* (1901) 202; (A.S.-P.) **n.Yks.**$^4$ Ah went a good step wiv him. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Brks.**$^1$ **w.Mid.** It's a goodish step from here to London (W.P.M.). **Dev.** 'Tis a goodish stap along to church, an' mother ain't no wise zo dapper on 'er pins ez vormerly, *Longman's Mag.* (Sept. 1901) 439. **Guer.** It's a little step to the mill (G.H.G.).

**7.** A walk ; a stroll.

**Abd.** Fat wud ye say to takin' a stap roon ? ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xi. **Ayr.** Coming to Gaun Paterson's Yaird, I halted a blink on my step, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 7. **Nhb.**$^1$ Aw'll tyek a step ower te the Wear, And call at Tyne as aw come back, WILSON *Shifting-day* (1852).

**8.** A dance. **Nhb.**$^1$ Let's have a step.

**9.** *pl.* Stepping-stones.

**Ayr.** In stoppin' at the steppin'-stanes, I bode to back her o'er ; But no, she'd tak' the steps her lane, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 339.

**10.** *pl.* A waterfall.

**Dev.** The horse she rode was carried down the 'steps' and drowned, PAGE *Explor. Drtm.* (1889) vi.

**11.** The bar of a gate. Cum.$^4$

**STEP-**, *pref.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. [ste·p-.] In *comb.* (1) **Step-bairn**, (*a*) a step-child ; an adopted child ; (*b*) to treat with partiality or unkindness ; to exempt from benefit ; (2) **-daughters**, the pansy, *Viola tricolor* ; (3) **-minnie**, a stepmother ; (4) **-mother**, (*a*) see (2) ; (*b*) a small, torn piece of skin at the root or by the side of a fingernail ; (*c*) a kind of cold blue clay ; (*d*) cold, unfavourable ; (5) **-mother's bairn**, the caterpillar of the tiger-moth ; (6) **-mother bit**, a scanty allowance ; (7) **-mother('s blessing**, see (4, *b*) ; (8) **-mother's breath**, of weather : coldness, frostiness ; (9) **-mother clay**, see (4, *c*) ; (10) **-mother jag**, see (4, *b*) ; (11) **-mothery**, of land : having a subsoil of cold blue clay.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.) ; What would I be doing with a step-bairn that have none of my own ? KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 32. **Cai.**$^1$ **Dmb.** Sad or sair we e'en maun rin ; Grief maun be step-bairn in a market inn, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 84. (*b*) **Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) (2) **Yks.** (B. & H.) (3) **Sc.** Then spake her cruel step-minnie, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) III. 156, ed. 1848. **Gall.** Me no mindin' wi' haein' Sanders Dow's step-minnie's coffin to finish that nicht, CROCKETT *Banner of Blue* (1902) x. (4, *a*) **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **Yks.** (B. & H.), **w.Yks.**$^1$ (*b*) **w.Yks.**$^5$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$ (*c*) **Chs.**$^1$ (*d*) **Cld.** The past was a stepmother year . . . Leavin' 'tatoes and meal baith owre dear, NIMMO *Sngs.* (1882) 39. **Cum.**$^4$ Why the water is as biting as a stepmother welcome, CAINE *Shadow Crime* (1885) 159 (s.v. Stepmother bit). (5) **N.I.**$^1$ (6) **Lakel.**$^2$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ (7) **w.Yks.** (H.L.), **w.Yks.**$^1$, **Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^{123}$ (8) **Tyr.** A cold morning is said to have a stepmother's breath (D.A.S.). (9) **Chs.**$^1$ (10) **Lakel.**$^2$ **Wm.** Ah'd a stepmudder jag o mi' fing-er an Ah rovven it inta t'wick (B.K.). (11) **Chs.**$^1$

**STEP**, see **Stap**, *sb.*$^2$, **Steep**, *v.*$^1$

**STEPPED**, *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* Yks. Of a path : trodden, beaten. e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 347.

**STEPPER**, *sb.* Sc. Lin. Brks. Mid. Lon. Hmp. Slang. [ste·pə(r.] **1.** A fast-going horse.

**Ayr.** Gourlay rammed his black stepper in the shafts, and drave like the devil o' hell to . . . where there was a young doctor, DOUGLAS *Green Shutters* (1901) 53. **n.Lin.**$^1$ A horse is called a good or a bad stepper when his action is pleasing or unpleasing. 'Mare, 4 years old, by Pride of the Isle, a very fine stepper,' *Stamford Merc.* (Sept. 20, 1867). **Brks.**$^1$ **Mid.** 'Ain't she a stepper ?' he said, BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) I. xx.

**2.** A round of a ladder. Hmp.$^1$ **3.** A treadmill.

**Lon.** These thoughts used to come over me when I was 'on the stepper,' MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 380, ed. 1861. **Slang.** Toiling under our heavy burdens up that everlasting staircase—as Tony Klism said, it was ever so much worse than 'the stepper,' CAREW *No. 747* (1891) xvi.

**STEPPING**, *vbl. sb.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lin. Glo. w.Cy. Dev. Also in form **stappin** Sc. [ste·pin.] **1.** *vbl. sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Stepping-block**, (2) **-stone**, a horse-block ; (3) **-stones**, in phr. *to stand on stepping-stones*, to hesitate, esp. on trifling grounds ; (4) **-up-the-green-grass**, a children's game.

(1) **Glo.**$^1$ (2) **w.Cy.** (HALL.), **Dev.**$^1$ (3) **Sc.** (JAM.) (4) **w.Yks.**$^2$

**2.** *sb. pl.* Steps.

**w.Yks.** Yo seen yon steppins at end at wheel ? BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 1.

**3.** *Obs. pl.* Stepping-stones. e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 347. **4.** *pl.* Footprints in soft ground, esp. the hoof-marks of animals.

**n.Lin.**$^1$ Especially of men, horses, and oxen. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ The steppings are so deep, the herses can sca'ce draw their feet out-en 'em.

**5.** A way.

**Rnf.** If I jist git roun' by thee, I'll tak' care my stappin's clear ; Gin thou chase, my faith, I'll try thee, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 41.

**STEPPLE**, *sb.* e.An. Wil. [ste·pl.] **1.** A hoof-mark. Wil.$^1$ **2.** A short, neat flight of steps.

**e.An.**$^1$ As from the parlour window to the garden ; to reach the upper shelves of a book-case, or something else, in which appearance is to be considered. **Nrf.** (HALL.)

**STEPPY**, *adj.* Som. [ste·pi.] Of roads : dry and hard for walking on. (W.F.R.)

**STERE**, see **Stair**, *adj.*, **Steer**, *adj.*

**STERIA**, *sb.* Nhb. [stī·riə.] An aphetic form of 'hysteria.'

If ye'd seen as many daft lasses as I have, ye'd never fash yersel' over a bit 'steria, LILBURN *Borderer* (1896) 132.

**STERIC-FIT**, *sb.* Wm. Yks. Also written **sterrack-** Yks. [stə·rik-fit.] A fit of hysterics.

**Wm.** It's nowt nobbut a steric-fit 'at she's in (B.K.). **n.Yks.** I knew a child that they said he tewk sterrack-fits if 'e cudn't git what 'e wanted. She tacks sterrack-fits nobut cross her (W.H.). **w.Yks.** Common (J.W.).

**STERICKY**, *adj.* Der. [stə·riki.] Hysterical.

She mun go down and see the place, and she have been stericky ever sin', VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) xxi.

**STERICS**, *sb. pl.* Lakel. Yks. Lan. Cor. Also written **sterricks** s.Lan.$^1$ ; **sterriks** Cor. [stə·riks.] An aphetic form of 'hysterics.'

**Lakel.**$^2$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ Ah seean cured him o' them stirricks of his ; when they com on Ah put him intĭ rain-watther tub. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Cor.** I nearly wint in sterricks you, An' so ded poor Jemimar too, DANIEL *Muse*, 35.

**STERK**, see **Stark**, *adj.*, **Stirk**, *sb.*$^1$

**STERN**, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Nrf. Sus. Also in forms **stahn** w.Yks. ; **starn** Nhb. Nrf. Sus. [stərn ; starn, stān.] **1.** In *comp.* **Stern-shuts**, the place aft in a 'keel' where the 'huddock' is placed. Nhb. (R.O.H.) **2.** The hinder part of an object.

**Nhb.** Aa like nyen o' yor Hottentots wi' thor galliot starns, CHATER *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 17. **w.Yks.** 'Put it in at cart stahn.' 'Gan to't stahn end on't.' 'Let reek at that coo ower t'stahn.' To a lad it might be said, 'A'l kick thi stahn for tha' (W.H.). **Nrf.** I should get the rope's end on my starn, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 84.

**3.** The butt or lower part of the trunk of a tree.

**w.Sus.** A-sharpening 'is teeth against the starn of the trees, GORDON *Vill. and Doctor* (1897) 27.

**STERRUP, STERT**, see **Stirrup, Start**, *v.*, *sb.*$^2$

**STERTI**, *sb.* Sh.I. The tail of a turbot. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 17. Cf. **start**, *sb.*$^2$

**STERTLE**, see **Startle**.

**STERTLING**, *sb.* *Obs.* w.Cy. Dev. Also in form **startling** Dev. A skittish, wanton, slatternly woman ; also in *comp.* **Stertling-roil**.

**w.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **n.Dev.** Tha call'st ma stertling roil nowreert, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 31 ; *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 409.

**STERVE**, see **Starve**.

**STETCH**, *sb.* and *v.* Lei. Nhp. e.An. Som. Also in form **steatch** Suf. [stetʃ.] **1.** *sb.* A ridge of ploughed land ; ploughed land between two furrows.

**Lei.**$^1$ The single furrow and the soil turned up in making it. **Nhp.**$^1$ **e.Cy.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** There are four 'ringes,' or rows of [beet] plants, to a 'stetch,' which is separated from the next stetch by a furrow, *Longman's Mag.* (Apr. 1899) 511. **Suf.** Broad ridges called here steatches, MARSHALL *Review* (1811) III. 435 ; In strong land we go eight furrows to a stetch, called 'eight furrow work,' RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 300, ed. 1849 ; **Suf.**$^1$ **Som.** A field of 12 acres was broken up and ploughed into broad stetches, HERVEY *Wedmore Chron.* (1887) I. 210.

Hence **Stetchwork**, *sb.* ploughing by stetches as opposed to transverse ploughing on the headlands. Suf. (C.L.F.)

**2.** That which is done at a single application of an instrument.

**Lei.**$^1$ In thatching, sewing, and indeed, in every kind of work which is done bit by bit with each bit similar, the bit is called a stetch.

**3.** *v.* With *up* : to close up the furrows in a 'stetch' ; to finish a piece of ploughing ; to lay into ridges by ploughing. e.An. (HALL.), Suf. (C.L.F.)

**STETCHEL**, *sb.* *Obs.* Lin. Also written **stetchil**; and in forms **stichal(l** (Hall.); **stitchel** Lin.$^{1}$ A troublesome child; also in *comp.* **bub-stetchel.**

Used to children principally by their parents, when they are doing something wrong, and are in the way, or when they are heedless and inattentive to something that has been told them. 'Get out of the way, you bub-stichal.' 'What a young stichall he must be to bring such a message!' Adcock *MS. Gl.* (Hall.); **Lin.**$^{1}$

**STETCHEL**, *v.* *Obs.* Nhb. Yks. Also in form **stichel** n.Cy. w.Yks.$^{1}$ To fill very full; to stuff, cram; to eat too much.

**n.Cy.** (Hall.); Grose (1790). **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**$^{1}$

**STETHE, STETHEL**, see **Stead, Stathel.**

**STEUCH, STEUCK**, see **Stew**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Steek.**

**STEUG**, *sb.* and *v.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Also written **stewg** (Jam.) **1.** *sb.* A thorn, prickle; a spike, anything sharp-pointed. n.Sc., Ayr. (Jam.) Cf. **stog**, *v.*$^{2}$ 7. **2.** An arrow; a rusty dart.

**Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Bch.** Wi' poison'd stewgs o' Hercules, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 7. **Abd., Ayr.** (Jam.)

**3.** A stab, prick.

**Ayr.** He gae me a steug wi' a roosty nail (Jam.).

**4.** A hasty stitch with a needle; light, coarse sewing. n.Sc. (*ib.*) **5.** *v.* To stab; to prick. Ayr. (*ib.*) Cf. **stog**, *v.*$^{2}$ 1. **6.** To stitch; to sew lightly and coarsely. n.Sc. (*ib.*)

**STEUGIE, STEUK(E**, see **Stuggi, Stick**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Stookie**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**STEUKK, STEULL, STEUP**, see **Stookie**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Stool**, *sb.*$^{2}$, **Stoop**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**STEUT**, *sb.* and *v.* Bnff.$^{1}$ Also in form **steutal.** **1.** *sb.* Anything long and pointed, or large and sharp-edged. **2.** A big, stupid person. **3.** *v.* To go about in a silly, stupid manner.

**STEUTAL**, see **Steut.**

**STEUTHING**, *ppl. adj.* m.Yks.$^{1}$ [**stiu·ðin.**] Of large dimensions. 'A steuthing chimney.'

**STEVE**, see **Steeve**, *adj.*

**STEVEL**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Cum. Also written **stevil** Nhb.; **stevvel** Cum.$^{14}$; and in forms **stavel** Sc. (Jam.); **stavle** Cum.; **stayvel** Cum.$^{14}$; **steaavel** Cum.; **stiavle** Lakel.$^{2}$; **stivel** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) [**stī·vl, stiə·vl; ste·vl.**] **1.** *v.* To stagger, stumble; to wander aimlessly; to grope one's way, esp. into a place where one should not go.

**Sc.** (Jam.); (*ib. Suppl.*) **Lth.** (Jam.) **Slk.** At the launge, I stevellit backe and lowten downe, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 109, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** (Jam.) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.** Lyet frae toon they stevil, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 83; **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Lakel.**$^{2}$ **Cum.** He gat up stav'ling nin could tell how suen, Graham *Gwordy* (1778) l. 14; T'pair on us steaavelt inteh t'hoose, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 6; **Cum.**$^{14}$

**2.** *sb.* A stumble.

**Rxb.** Wi' mony a stoit an' stevel She rais'd a trot, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 164.

**STEVEL**, see **Steeval.**

**STEVEN**, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Also written **stevin** Slk. n.Yks.$^{3}$; **stevn** ne.Yks.$^{1}$; **stevon** w.Yks.; **stevven** n.Yks.$^{1}$ ne.Yks.$^{1}$ w.Yks.$^{1}$; **stevvon** n.Cy. n.Yks.$^{2}$ e.Yks.$^{1}$ m.Yks.$^{1}$ w.Yks.$^{5}$; and in forms **steyven, steyvon** w.Yks.$^{1}$ [**ste·vən.**] **1.** *sb.* A voice, esp. a loud voice.

**Abd.** My steven, sir, is blunted sair, And singing frae me frightened aff with care, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 129, ed. 1812. **Slk.** All nature roar'd in one dire steven, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 262. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** Thah's a rare stevven, lad, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**$^{1}$

**2.** A loud shout or noise; an uproar, outcry; a ranting.

**Slk.** Take some breath to end this stevin, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 367. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **n.Yks.**$^{1}$; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ Your clock strikes with a desperate stevvon; **n.Yks.**$^{3}$ **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ He gav oot sikan a stevn. **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{1}$

**3.** An assembly; a gathering; an appointment. Cum.$^{4}$, w.Yks.$^{1}$ Hence *to set the steven*, *phr.* to agree upon the time and place of meeting. Cum.$^{2}$ **4.** *v.* To shout at the top of one's voice; to roar; to rant.

**n.Yks.** He did steven oot, yo' mud a heeard him iver so fahr. Yon beos wants foddering, they deu steven oot (W.H.); **n.Yks.**$^{1}$; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ To storm and stevvon; **n.Yks.**$^{34}$ **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ Stevvon oot or they weean't hear thă. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ He stevvons art 'Silernce,' 67.

**5.** Phr. *to steven and stand to a thing*, to protest and stick to one's word. n.Yks.$^{2}$ **6.** Of the wind: to howl and bluster.

**n.Yks.**$^{1}$; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ 'It stevvons and stoors,' blows hard, and the dust, rain, or snow, drifts with the wind; **n.Yks.**$^{4}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$

**7.** To deafen with noise.

**w.Yks.**$^{5}$ Mak a less o' thee din, wi' tuh! it's fit to stevvon onnybody.

**8.** To bespeak. Cf. **steem.**

**N.Cy.**$^{1}$ (s.v. Stein). **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ It's 'boon a fortneet sin he stevven'd 'em, ii. 304.

**9.** To pay a deposit upon goods bought.

**w.Yks.** Steyvened, to pay a sum on deposit on making a bargain for purchase of anything (J.R.); We hae no steyvonin' here; they all pay for 't when they come, an' tak' it wi' 'em when they goa, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 14, 1898).

[**1.** OE. *stefn*, a voice. **3.** And ther they setten steven for to mete To pleyen at the dys in swich a strete, Chaucer *C. T.* a. 4383.]

**STEVEN**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Sh.I. The stern of a boat. S. & Ork.$^{1}$ [ON. *stefni*, the stern of a boat (Vigfusson).]

**STEVER**, *adj.* Lan. [**stī·və(r).**] Strong, sound; ordered. Davies *Races* (1856) 269; (J.A.) Cf. **steeve**, *adj.*

**STEVVEN, STEVVON**, see **Steven**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**STEW**, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. Hnt. e.An. Wil. Also written **stue**, and in form **steuch** Sc. (Jam.) [**stiu.**] **1.** *sb.* Dust, esp. a cloud of dust. Cf. **stive**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**Sc.** Whan . . . roads wis dank, wi' blinnin stew, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 38 (Jam.). **Sh.I.** (J.S.), **n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Mry.** *Gl. Surv.* (*ib.*) **nw.Abd.** I fear ye'll sconfice wi' the reek, and a' the stoor, and stew, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 24. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Cum.**$^{124}$ **n.Yks.** Bles mə wat ə stiu, wat t'hūs iz ful ə dust (W.H.). **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ What a stew thoo's makkin wĭ sweeping that fleer. **w.Yks.**$^{1}$; **w.Yks.**$^{3}$ To kick up a stew; **w.Yks.**$^{5}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Nhp.**$^{1}$ **Cmb.**$^{1}$ What a stew you're making, a-sweeping the floor.

Hence **Stewy**, *adj.* dusty. Cum.$^{4}$ (s.v. Stoory).

**2.** Vapour, smoke; spray.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Sh.I.** Doo'l be oot o' da stue o' dis reek, *Sh. News* (May 15, 1897); The steuch of a wave (J.S.). **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **w.Yks.**$^{1}$; **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ 'A bonny stew ye're kicking up, lasses,' says a father to his girls when he comes home to dinner on the washing-day, and finds the apartment in which he has to dine full of vapour. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.An.**$^{1}$

**3.** An offensive smell.

**Cld.** (Jam.), **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Lan.** Thornber *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 110.

**4.** *v.* To smell unpleasantly; to cause a stench.

**Sh.I.** Da stink o brimstin in a bizz Cam steuchin but, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 72. **Cld.** (Jam.)

**5.** To rain slightly; to drizzle.

**Abd.** (Jam.) **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ When we set off it just stew'd wi' raain, bud ther' was noän cum to speäk on. **se.Lin.** It stews with rain (J.T.B.).

**6.** With *up*: to tidy up. Wil.$^{1}$

[**2.** And sic ane stew raiss owth thame then Of aynding, Barbour *Bruce* (1375) xi. 614.]

**STEW**, *sb.*$^{2}$ and *v.*$^{2}$ In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [**stiu, stū.**] **1.** *sb.* A state of bustle, excitement, fright, or perplexity; a commotion, disturbance, uproar; an ebullition of temper; esp. in phr. *to be in a stew.*

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Bnff.**$^{1}$ The hail queentry wiz in a stew fin they saw fat wiz said in the newspaper. She's in a sod stew aboot nae hearin' fae 'ir laddie. **Abd.** I got things attended till rale quaet, nae wantin' to mak' owre great a stew aboot a place, Greig *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 51. **Wgt.** It puts me in an awfu' stew, Fraser *Poems* (1885) 129. **n.Ir.** Himself had thim soon in a terrible stew, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 58. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.**$^{1}$ She's hevin the white-washers, an' sic a stew thor's on. **Cum.**$^{1}$ In a girt stew; **Cum.**$^{4}$ In a sad stew. **Wm.** We'd aider just ta lump t'consarn, Ur raise a ter'ble stew, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 48. **n.Yks.** He was in sike a stew (I.W.). **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ He put his-sen intiv a reg'lar stew aboot it. **w.Yks.** What a stew ye mak i' t'plaace, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**$^{12}$ **Lan.** But theer, dunnot be in sich a stew, *Longman's Mag.* (Aug. 1896) 367. **Chs.**$^1$ **Not.** I'm in such a stew (J.H.B.); **Not.**$^1$ Shay wer in a fine stew when shay'd lost it. **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**$^1$ He's in a rare stew aboot th' school-mester. **Lei.** *Lei. Chron.* (Mar. 13, 1875). **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **Shr.**$^1$ **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.* **Brks.**$^1$ **w.Mid.** He was in a terrible stew about that check; he thought he'd lost it (W.P.M.). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.**$^2$ I was in a precious stew when my horse fell. **Nrf.** I dare say Jinny will be in a pretty stew, she'll wonder what's become of me, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 347. **Ess.** If the rapscallion he'd a cotch, He'd put him in a stew, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 134. **Sus., Hmp.** Holloway. **I.W.**$^{12}$ **Dor.** Iv we did happen to get a bwoy, and no name ready, I might put meself all in a stew at choosen a prapper name, *Windsor Mag.* (July 1900) 203. **e.Dev.** Blamey, all in a stew, scratched his head awhile, Jane *Lordship* (1897) 16. **Cor.**$^2$

**2.** *v.* To do anything in an excited, agitated, confused way; to fret, bother.

**e.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.** I'm stewed if I wouldn't let myself out to a menagerie for an unknown animal, Staton *Three Graces*, 15. **Nhp.**$^1$ She was stewing all day over it. **War.**$^3$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Oxf.**$^1$ You'll fret and stew yerself into the grave.

**STEW,** *sb.*$^3$ and *v.*$^3$ Yks. Stf. Lin. Ess. Ken. Sus.

**1.** *sb.* A small pond in which fish are kept alive for the table; also in *comp.* **Stew-pond.**

**Stf.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Ess.**$^1$, **Ken.** (W.F.S.), **Ken.**$^2$, **Sus.**$^1$

**2.** *v.* With *up*: to confine to one place.

**e.Yks.**$^1$ Deeant stew thysen up ĭ hoose.

[**1.** Ful many a fat partrich hadde he in mewe, And many a breem and many a luce in stewe, Chaucer *C. T.* A. 350.]

**STEW,** *v.*$^4$ and *sb.*$^4$ Sc. Irel. [**stiu.**] **1.** *v.* To burn.

**Gall.** The clints we stew to gie us lime, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 247, ed. 1876.

**2.** To steam.

**n.Ir.** He haes a letter fur me, an' he maun hae stewed it ower the kettle an opened it, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 25.

**3.** *sb.* A state of heat.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Bnff.**$^1$ **Ayr.** So hot it proved, that a pair Of youths all in a stew, When they come to a mighty pool Their garments off they threw, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 118.

**STEWAN,** *sb.* Cor. [**stiu·ən.**] A slap with the hand. (J.W.)

**STEWARD,** *sb.* Sc. Der. Lin. Suf. [**stiu·əd.**] **1.** In phr. *there's a good steward about*, used in cold weather to indicate that the cold will not allow one to be idle. Suf. *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). **2.** A lead-mining term: see below.

**Der.** The steward may . . . appoint a court, Manlove *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 167; The chief judicial and ministerial officer connected with the mineral customs of Derbyshire. His office is, however, an usurpation of that of bergmaster. Formerly it appertained to the office of barmaster to . . . try the rights of mines. When, however, such rights were important . . . it became usual for the crown . . . to depute some person of the profession of the law . . . to be steward and judge of the mineral courts, but assistant merely to the barmaster. . . Ultimately the office of steward was made permanent. . . By the 14 & 15 Vict. c. 94 the office of Steward of the High Peak is reinstituted, *ib.* Tapping *Gl.* (1851).

**3.** See below.

**n.Lin.**$^1$ There are in a village pig-club usually two members called stewards, whose duty it is when pigs are reported as ill to visit them, for the sake of ascertaining that no imposture is being practised.

**4.** The sheriff of a 'stewartry.' See **Stewart, 2.**

**Kcb.** He summons't the laird for the price o' the horses, but he made naething o't, for the steward said he had nae writins on't, Trotter *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 236.

**STEWARDLY,** *adj.* Som. Dev. Also written **sturdly** Dev.$^1$; and in form **stewarly** w.Som.$^1$ n.Dev. Careful, managing, thrifty, deft, like a good steward.

**w.Som.**$^1$ Her's a proper stewarly [stüe·urlee] sort of a umman, her is. **Dev.**$^1$ Such a sturdly body, that can tern her hand to any kindest thing. **n.Dev.** Bet a tyrant maid vor work and tha stewarliest and vittiest Wanch, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 569. **s.Dev.** A good stewardly wife, Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874).

**STEWART,** *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Lan. **1.** *sb.* A steward; a dial. form of 'steward.' s.Lan.$^1$ **2.** The sheriff of a 'stewartry.'

**Or.I.** The government of the stewart is in the king's bounds, the manner and procedure of his jurisdiction is after the form of sheriffship, the title only differing, Wallace *Descr. Ork.* (1693) 103, ed. 1883. **Per.** Our sheriffs, stewarts of a' degrees, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 95. **Rnf.** An old wife had a long rung in her hand, which she lifted up, thinking with it to beat the stewart's horse, Wodrow *Corres.* (1709-31) I. 66, ed. 1843.

**3.** *v.* To overlook a job; to manage anything as a steward.

**s.Lan.**$^1$ Whooa's stewartin' this job?

**STEWARTRY,** *sb.* Sc. **1.** *Obs.* A jurisdiction over a certain extent of territory nearly the same as that of a 'Regality' (q.v.). Sc. (Jam.) **2.** The territory over which such jurisdiction extends; used now specifically of the county of Kirkcudbright.

**Sc.** Most stewartries consisted of small parcels of land, which were only parts of a county, as Strathern, Menteith, &c.; but the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and that of Orkney and Zetland, make counties by themselves, Erskine *Inst.* B. i. t. 4. § 10 (Jam.). **Or.I.** Orkney and Zetland became united into one stewartry, Peterkin *Notes* (1822) 177. **Lnk.** The sheriff of the shire, steward of the stewartry, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 105, ed. 1828. **Kcb.** To complete his fine shire volume of 'Galloway Gossip' by the addition of a volume dealing with the Stewartry [Kirkcudbright], Trotter *Gall. Gossip* (1901) *Introd.* 1; He will write of Dumfriesshire as a Stewartry man adventuring into a strange land, *ib.* 3.

**STEWER,** *v.* Dev. [**stiu·ə(r).**] To suck.

I caught my boy a-stewering at a 'bacca pipe 'tother day, and I fetched 'n a crack on the head, *Reports Provinc.* (1888).

**STEWER, STEWG,** see **Stour,** *v.*, **Steug.**

**STEWLE,** *sb.* *Obs.* Slk. (Jam.) The foundation of a rick or hay-stack.

**STEWRN,** *v.* and *sb.* Bnff.$^1$ **1.** *v.* To besprinkle very lightly with anything in a state of powder. Cf. **stour,** *v.* **5.** Hence **Stewrnin,** *sb.* a very small quantity of anything in the shape of powder. **2.** *sb.* A small quantity of anything in a state of powder.

**STEWY,** *adj.* Cum. [**stiu·i.**] Soft, warm, muggy; of meat: smelling of cooking. (E.W.P.)

**STEY,** see **Stay,** *v.*, *adj.*$^2$, **Sty.**

**STEYAG,** *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **styag.** An enclosure for geese.

A turf house for geese on the common (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**STEYDAL, STEYFE, STEYK, STEYL,** see **Staddle,** *sb.*$^{12}$, **Stife,** *sb.*, **Steek, Stale,** *sb.*$^2$, **Steal,** *v.*$^1$

**STEYME, STEYNE, STEYTH, STEYVEN, STHILK,** see **Stime, Stine, Stife,** *sb.*, **Steven, Stelk.**

**STHIT,** *sb.* *Obs.* Wxf.$^1$ A filly. Pa sthit [upon the filly].

**STHOLK,** *v.* *Obs.* Wxf.$^1$ To stalk.

**STHOO,** *v.* and *sb.* I.Ma. **1.** *v.* To chase with opprobrious shouting.

Sthoo'd a chap by the name of Jones every step to the cloven stones, Brown *Witch* (1889) 28.

**2.** *sb.* In phr. *to give* (*the*) *sthoo*, to give chase.

Don't give sthoo quite so hasty, *ib.*; Gave her the sthoo over the street, *ib.* *Doctor* (1887) 150; The boys gave him sthoo through the fields (S.M.).

**STHOOKAWN,** see **Stookawn.**

**STHRONSHUCH,** *sb.* Irel. A lazy, good-for-nothing fellow.

Shan, you anointed sthronshuch, what do you mean? Kennedy *Fireside Stories* (1870) 76.

**STHUGGA, STI,** see **Stuggha, Stay,** *adj.*$^2$

**STIAK, STIAN, STIAVLE,** see **Steek, Stine, Stevel.**

**STIBBLE,** *sb.* Sc. Cum. [**sti·bl.**] **1.** A dial. form of 'stubble'; a separate corn-stalk left in the ground.

**Sc.** (Jam.); Shod i' the craddle and barefoot on the stibble [spoken of those tenderly treated in childhood and afterwards harshly used], Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 735. **se.Sc.** Ye're fit to tear up hay an' stibble, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 139. **Ayr.** A whuttorock scuttered oot frae the stibble o' the field, Service *Notandums* (1890) 42. **Bwk.** Barefitted we wad rin: We heeded na the stibble bare, Calder *Poems* (1897) 95. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 239, ed. 1876. **Cum.** She hed . . . a kill-dried frosty feace, an hair just leyke stibble on the neb-en, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 14.

Hence (1) **Stibbled-lea,** *sb.* a stubble-field; (2) **Stibbly,** *adj.* covered with stubble; also used *fig.* of a growth of rough hair.

(1) **Edb.** The guidman strade the stibbled lea, Reid *Heatherland* (1894) 65. (2) **Sc.** (Jam.); Gin yer beards be owre stibbly For Sabbath day's sicht, Edwards *Mod. Poets*, 14th S. 200. **Kcb.** O'er the stibbly plain, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 130 (Jam.).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Stibble-butter**, butter made from the milk of cows fed on the stubble after harvest; *gen.* considered the best kind for salting; see **Stubble-butter**, s.v. **Stubble, 1** (1); (2) **-field**, (3) **-land**, a stubble-field; (4) **-rig**, (*a*) see (3); (*b*) the reaper who takes the lead; (5) **-win**, to cut down a ridge of corn before another between it and the standing corn; see **Stubble-wun**, s.v. **Stubble, 1** (6).

(1) **Lth.** The best stibble butter taks langest o' churnin', Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 167. (2) **Ayr.** Adorns the histie stibble-field, Unseen, alane, Burns *Mountain Daisy* (1786) st. 4. **Cum.** If owre the stibble fields I gang, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 59. (3) **Sc.** The sparrows swarm the stibble lan', An' gaither up the wheat that's faun, Wright *Sc. Life* (1897) 72. **Abd.** He steppit o'er the stibble-lan', *Guidman Inglismill* (1873) 27. **Fif.** Douglas *Poems* (1806) 123. (4, *a*) **Abd.** The contrast between waving fields of grain and bare stretches of stibble rig, Greig *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 272. **Fif.** They douce her hurdies trimly Upo' the stibble-rig, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 128. **Ayr.** The stibble rig is easy ploughed, Burns *Fragment* v. st. 3. **Kcb.** He'll have got all the stibble-rigs plowed, Muir *Muncraig* (1900) 250. (*b*) **Ayr.** Our stibble-rig was Rab M'Graen, A clever, sturdy fallow, Burns *Halloween* (1785) st. 16. **Peb.** But stibble-rig gat time to rue That he sae laid about it, Nicol *Poems* (1805) II. 155 (Jam.). (5) **Rxb.** (Jam.)

**STIBBLE**, see **Stebble.**

**STIBBLER**, *sb. Obsol.* Sc. **1.** A labourer on the harvest-field who goes from one ridge to another cutting and gathering the handfuls that are left by the reapers in going regularly forward. Sc. (Jam.) See **Stibble.**

2. A horse turned out, after the harvest is gathered in, to feed on the stubble.

A custom formerly prevailed . . . of turning out horses loose, to feed among the stubble after harvest. These horses are denominate stibblers. In former times it was reckoned allowable for a person to take one of them, and ride him for a few miles, without asking the leave of the owner or paying any hire (*ib.*).

3. A probationer; one who has not yet received any settled ministerial charge. See **Stickit-stibbler**, s.v. **Stick,** *v.*$^2$ **4** (5).

**Sc.** The name Stibbler has been applied to probationers, because of their supposed resemblance [to a wandering reaper]; as having no fixed station, but going from one place to another, to supply where there is necessity (*ib.*); The warst stibbler that ever stickit a sermon, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xv. **s.Sc.** The puir stibbler was prayin' for the reprobate as weel's he could, Wilson *Tales* (1836) III. 83. **Lnk.** Not the long 'tending stibler, at his call, . . E'er knew such pleasure as this joyous swain, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1800) I. 212 (Jam.).

**STIBBLERT**, *sb.* and *adj. Obs.* Sc. Also written **stibblart** (Jam.). **1.** *sb.* A young fellow; a stripling.

**Abd.** I was a stibblert at the flail afore Culloden, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 19, ed. 1873.

2. *adj.* Well-grown, plump.

**Abd.** (Jam.); I kent him just a stibblart lown, Without a shoe, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 239.

**STIBBONY**, *sb. Obs.* Hrt. Glass of antimony powder. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. 187.

**STICHAL(L, STICHEL**, see **Stetchel**, *sb.*, *v.*

**STICHLE**, *v.* Sc. Also in form **stechle.** To rustle; to emit a sound like that of snoring.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** There's a mouse stechlin' amo' my papers (G.W.). **Rnf.** Ithers dose, While, stichlan, whistles through their nose, . . The eldritch snore, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 37.

**STICHLES**, *sb. pl. Obs.* Kcd. (Jam.) The hot embers of the fuel of a kiln, whether of peat or wood.

**STICHLIE**, *adj. Obs.* Kcd. (Jam.) Filled with fibres. Cf. **stickly.**

A stichlie peat [a peat having large vegetable roots interspersed through it].

**STICK**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Aus. Also in forms **steeck, styk** Sc. [**stik.**] **I.** *v.* Dial. forms. **1.** *Preterite*: (1) **Stack**, (2) **Sticked** or **Stickit.** [For further examples see **II** below.]

(1) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 208. **Slk.** An' stievely stak until my neive, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 276. **Nhb.** Willie Matterson still stack up for the braw south-country gentleman, Jones *Nhb.* (1871) 82. **Lakel.**$^1$ **Cum.**$^1$ He stack up weel for Tom. **n.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ 34, **e.Yks.**$^1$ **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 41. **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 137; **w.Yks.**$^1$ (2) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*), **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Dev.** They took an' sticked a bullock's heart o' pins, an' 'er died, Ford *Postle Farm* (1899) 8.

2. *Pp.*: (1) **Stecked**, (2) **Steuke**, (3) **Sticked** or **Stickit**, (4) **Sticken**, (5) **Stook**, (6) **Stucken**, (7) **Stuckit.**

(1) **Dev.** Ford *Postle Farm* (1899) 319. (2) **Nhb.**$^1$ Dinna sit there leyke steuke and sit and say nowse, Bewick *Upgetting* (ed. 1850) 13. (3) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Sh.I.** Shü took twartree piltiks aff o' a speet 'at wis stikkid in a hole i da wa inby da fire, *Sh. News* (Sept. 17, 1898). **Cum.** (E.W.P.), **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Cor.** I've . . . said 'tweer a heathenish thing sticked there by the Phoenicians, Phillpotts *Prophets* (1897) 60. (4) **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 41. (5) **Lei.**$^1$ (s.v. Store). (6) **Abd.** Tam ought to have stuck'n up better, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) viii. **ne.Yks.**$^1$ 34, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 41. **w.Yks.** Who's goane an' stucken this here? *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 22, 1898). **s.Chs.**$^1$ 84, **Shr.**$^1$ (7) **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1883).

**II.** Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* In *comb.* with *adv.* and *prep.*: (1) **Stick in**, (*a*) of the eye: to fix on; (*b*) to persevere; (2) — **into**, (*a*) to devote oneself to; (*b*) to attack; (3) — **in with**, see (2, *a*); (4) — **out**, to hold out; (5) — **up**, to enter an account; (6) — **up against**, to oppose vigorously; (7) — **up to**, (*a*) to begin to court; to pay one's addresses to; to ingratiate oneself with; (*b*) to prepare to fight; (8) — **with**, to be thickly laden with.

(1, *a*) **Don.** With his eyes stuck in poor Mary as if he wanted to overlook her, Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 218. (*b*) **Sc.** Yer wark's honest and honourable, an' if ye stick in, ye're bound to dae weel, Swan *Gates of Eden* (1895) iv. (2, *a*) **Cai.**$^1$ **Ayr.** We can stick in to the wark and gether a wee, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 154. **Wgt.** Saxon *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 19. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (*b*) **Cai.**$^1$ (3) **Lnk.** Stick in wi' your lessons and you'll sune be fit to rub doon Geordie, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) 73. (4) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Stf.** Th' old leech was only sticking out for every brass farthing he could get, *Cornh. Mag.* (July 1902) 55. **s.Not.** He's sticking out for another sixpence (J.P.K.). (5) **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (6) **e.An.**$^2$ (7, *a*) **Abd.** His own successor was also stickin' up to Jinse, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xiv. **Brks.**$^1$ A youth is said to 'stick up' to a girl when he is commencing to pay addresses to her. **Hrt.** I doan't like ter see . . . a boy of sixteen sticking up to a gal, Geary *Rur. Life* (1899) 237. **Wil.**$^1$ (*b*) **Sc.** I am but a plain weaver, and no fit to argue wi' the Dominie, tho' I carena about stickin' up tae Will, *Cracks about Kirk* (1843) I. 2. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Oxf.** (G.O.) (8) **Cum.**$^1$ Yon tree's fairly stickin' wid pears; **Cum.**$^4$

2. Phr. (1) *to stick one out*, to maintain in spite of all that a person may say; (2) — *one's spoon in the wall*, to die; (3) — *tubs*, a coal-mining term: to remove another man's number from a tub of coals and replace it by one's own; (4) — *up one's stick*, see (2).

(1) **s.Not.** He stuck me out as 'e hadn't done't (J.P.K.). (2) **Nrf.** On hearing of the death of a friend he exclaimed, 'So, poor fellow, he "has stuck his spoon in the wall,"' *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xi. 49. **se.Wor.**$^1$ (3) **Cum.**$^4$ (4) **s.Wor.**$^1$

3. To pierce; to stab; to wound; to butcher; esp. to kill a pig or cow by stabbing.

**Sc.** Deil stick the minister, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) viii. **Sh.I.** He sticked da silkey anunder da left flipper, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 69. **Abd.** Some said a man had been 'fell't' by another man; some said he was 'stickit,' Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 111. **w.Sc.** The black thief has sticket the woman, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 149. **Ayr.** Wha hae sic thoughts . . . shou'd be sticket, Sillar *Poems* (1789) 153. **Slk.** Had he sticked or wounded himsel'? Hogg *Tales* (1838) 232, ed. 1866. **Gall.** It will be safer to stick him with a gully-knife, Crockett *Lochinvar* (1897) 252. **Nhb.**$^1$, **Cum.** (E.W.P.) **w.Cum.** Bled like a stick't pig, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1876) 77. **n.Yks.**$^4$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Stf.** Murray *Aunt Rachel* (ed. 1889) 13. **Not.** (J.H.B.), **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) **Shr.**$^1$ The bŭtcher's stŏocken the pig. **Suf.**$^1$ ''A starr'd as if 'a was stuck,' would be said of one whose looks denoted the extreme of amazement or fright. **Dor.** Nobody couldn't blame the chap for wishin' to stick the man as put a bullet in en, Francis *Pastorals* (1901) 100. **Som.** Your vather runned in by hizself and stuck the officer's horse, Raymond *Smoke*, 69. **Dev.** 'Ave 'ee stecked the 'eart wi' pins? Ford *Postle Farm* (1899) 319.

Hence (1) **Flea-sticker**, *sb.* a tailor; (2) **Sticker**, *sb.* a knife for killing animals; a fish-spear; (3) **Stick-knife**, *sb.* a large pocket-knife.

(1) **Slg.** GALLOWAY *Poems* (1804) 55. (2) **Sh.I.** Dey managed ta secure da pok, wi' da aid o' da sticker, OLLASON *Mareel* (1901) 67. **Dev.** Go and ax the butcher to lend you his sticker, BARING-GOULD *Dartmoor* (1896) 188. (3) **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**4.** To gore; to butt with the horns.

**Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** She'll naither stick nor fling; . . she could but bellow and paw with her fore-feet, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xxxvi. **Dwn.** Tell't her about the goat neer stickin' her, LYTTLE *Robin Gordon*, 18. **s.Lan.**$^1$

**5.** To stick rods in the ground for peas and other climbing plants to run up; also in phr. *to stick peas.*

**Sc.** (JAM.), **Cai.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Nrf.** Be them peas sticked i' th' garden? MANN *Dulditch* (1902) 227.

Hence (1) **Sticker**, *sb.* a stick for peas and scarlet runners to climb up; (2) **Stuckit-plant**, *sb.* a plant trained up a stick.

(1) **Dor.** (H.J.M.) (2) **Dev.** Preferred 'they stuckit plants to the ones that grew so romantic-like,' *Reports Provinc.* (1883).

**6.** To decorate with flowers, &c.; esp. in phr. *to stick the church.*

**Lin.** The churches were decorated with box and other evergreens stuck into holes in the pew tops. Several old people here remember this church being so decorated, and call it 'sticking the church,' *Lin. N. & Q.* II. 20. **n.Lin.**$^1$ I was helpin' to stick the chech. **Lei.**$^1$, **Bdf.** (J.W.B.) **Wil.**$^1$ 'We allus sticks th' Church at Christmas,'—the decorations formerly consisting only of sprigs of holly stuck into holes in the backs of the pews. **n.Wil.** I have heard also of a message being sent, on the death of an old lady, to a neighbour asking for some flowers 'to stick she with, now she's dead' (E.H.G.).

**7.** To gather sticks for firewood.

**n.Yks.** We are stickin' to-day (I.W.). **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Courier* (June 19, 1897). **Der.** Ef yo'ld go a-stickin' wi' me i' Bretton Clough, GILCHRIST *Nicholas* (1899) 26. **s.Not.** He's gone a-stickin i' th' fields (J.P.K.). **Rut.**$^1$ I've been sticking all the morning. **Nhp.** In the wood's deep shade did stand . . . The sticking troop; And Goody begg'd a helping hand To heave her rotten faggot up, CLARE *Village Minst.* (1821) I. 128. **Hnt.** BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1813) I. 126, ed. 1870.

Hence **Sticker**, *sb.* a person who collects sticks for firewood.

**Nhp.** The arbour he once wattled up is broke, . . The ragged, plundering stickers have been there, And pilfered it away, CLARE *Village Minst.* (1821) II. 24; **Nhp.**$^1$

**8.** A carpenter's term: to form a bead or moulding.

**n.Lin.**$^1$ Them oak cornishes tak a deäl o' stickin. **w.Som.**$^1$ A man repairing another's bad work, said of some window-sashes: 'Wuy aa·yd chaup· um aew·t wai u èo·k, un stik· um wai u boo·urd-naa·yul bad·r-n dhaat dhae·ur ai·z.' To 'stick a bead' or 'mould' is always said. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1886).

**9.** To stitch.

**Sh.I.** A'm no gaein' oot ower da door fil I get on me smucks. I stickid dem da streen efter doo wis in blankit bay, *Sh. News* (Feb. 9, 1901).

**10.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Stick-and-a-rag**, an umbrella; (2) **-and-bail**, a form of the game of tip-cat; (3) **-and-clout**, see (1); (4) **-and-half**, a labourer's or thresher's name for a flail; (5) **-and-snell**, see (2); (6) **-and-stour**, a building of posts, wattles, &c. daubed over with road mud; (7) **-armed**, armed with drumsticks; (8) **-covert**, a piece of ground stuck with thorns to make a fox-cover; (9) **-dyke**, a fence made entirely of brushwood or dead wood; (10) **-('s-end**, (*a*) the unburnt end of a stick from the fire; (*b*) in phr. *to be sacked at the stick-end*, to be dismissed without notice; (11) **-garth**, a place to store firewood; (12) **-heap** or **Stiggip**, (13) **-hill** or **Stiggil**, a pile of firewood; a place to store firewood; (14) **-leg**, a wooden leg; (15) **-lick**, to beat with a stick; (16) **-licking**, a beating; (17) **—of wheat**, a shock of ten sheaves; (18) **-pile**, a pile of firewood; (19) **-rick** or **-ruck**, (20) **-stack**, a pile of firewood.

(1) **War.**$^2$, **se.Wor.**$^1$ (2) **Oxf.** There are usually two players—a striker and a server. The implements used are a stick and a bail (a piece of wood sharpened at both ends). A ring is made, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter, and the server stands at about ten yards' distance. His object is to lodge the bail within the ring: if he does so, his opponent is 'out,' and becomes server. If the bail should lodge on the line of the ring, the striker has one stroke; if outside, three strokes. The stroke is made by striking one of the pointed ends of the bail, which causes it to rise in the air, and whilst in the air it is again struck with the stick, and sent as far as possible. The striker then declares the number of jumps in which the server is to cover the distance the bail has gone. If his opponent is unsuccessful in accomplishing the task, the striker puts the given number of jumps to his score. If, however, the server should prove successful in reaching the ring in the given number, he takes his innings at the ring, and the same process again ensues (G.O.). (3) **e.Dur.**$^1$ (4) **Nhp.**$^1$ (5) **w.Som.**$^1$ (s.v. Snell). (6) **n.Lin.**$^1$ (7) **Ayr.** And, oh! what big important air Ha'e a' the stick-armed forces, RAMSAY *Woodnotes* (1868) 38. (8) **Nhp.**$^1$ (9) **Cum.**$^{14}$ (10, *a*) **Dor.**$^1$ (*b*) **s.Lan.**$^1$ (11) **m.Yks.**$^1$ (s.v. Fold-garth). (12) **Wm.** Gah ta t'stick heap an' fetch some kinlin' (B.K.). **e.Yks.** On most farms a corner is set aside behind the buildings to receive the loppings of trees, &c. which are stored up for firewood (R.S.). (13) **e.Yks.** (R.S.) (14) **Frf.** He can get alang wi' a stick leg as weel as wi' a braw cork leg, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 5, ed. 1889. **Lnk.** The spry wee tailor would jump aff the board, hop across the floor in the direction of his handy stick leg, screw it on, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) II. 125. (15) **Nrf.** He'd only jest stand still for me to stick-lick 'im like a bohr with my ould oak club, ORTON *Beeston Ghost* (1884) 6. (16) **n.Lin.**$^1$ (17) **Dev.** (W.W.S.) (18) **War.** The next resort was to the noted stick-pile at Napton, MORDAUNT & VERNEY *War. Hunt* (1896) II. 289; The newly-formed stick-pile there sheltered one of the necessary article [a fox], *Evesham Jrn.* (Feb. 5, 1898). (19) **Stf.** There's a hen's neest i' th' stick-ruck (G.H.H.). **n.Dev.** If I didn't reckon to have hidden they boots safe from un in the stick-rick, ZACK *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 65. (20) **Nhb.**$^1$

**11.** Phr. (1) *great sticks*, an expletive; (2) *not a stick or stave*, not a single particle; (3) *stick and stiver*, wholly, completely; (4) *— and stock*, live and dead stock; (5) *— and stow* or *stower*, (6) *— and stump*, (7) *—, stock, and stone*, wholly, altogether, every whit; (8) *to be no great stick at a thing*, to be a poor hand at it; (9) *to ding to sticks and staves*, to knock to pieces; (10) *to fall off the sticks*, to die; (11) *to get a stick to make a beetle of*, to magnify an offence; (12) *to get hold of the thick end of a stick*, to get the best of a bargain, &c.; (13) *to give a person the stick*, to beat him; (14) *to go all to sticks and staves*, to go to wrack and ruin; (15) *to have on the stick*, to make a fool of; (16) *to have the right end of the stick*, to be right; to hit on the right solution; (17) *to hold the sticks to*, to compare with; 'to hold a candle to'; (18) *to play a good stick*, to eat heartily; 'to play a good knife and fork'; (19) *to put a stick upon a person*, see (13); (20) *to put one's hand in a cleft stick*, to fall into a trap; (21) *to put the stick about a person's back*, see (13); (22) *to take one's stick and hook it*, to be off quickly; (23) *to take the stick to a person*, see (13); (24) *to take up the sticks for a person*, to take his part; (25) *to walk with a stick*, see below; (26) *up stick and away!* be off quickly!

(1) **Lnk.** Great sticks! if the mad woman hasna gane an' wash't that blessed floor again, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) II. 101. (2) **Ayr.** OCHILTREE *Out of Shroud* (1897) 305. (3) **w.Yks.**$^5$ Dish'd up, stick an' stiver. (4) **s.Not.** It's no good going to law with him; he's neither stick nor stock (J.P.K.). (5) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** Mair sports than these there were a few, Which, gin I ga'e you stick an' stow, Wu'd tak' o'er muckle time e'enow, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 214. **Rnf.** [You] roup'd her out, both stick and stow, McGILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 75. **Ayr.** Folks thought them ruin'd stick-an'-stowe, BURNS *W. Simpson* (1785) st. 27. **Lnk.** He threatens to roup me oot—stick an' stow, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) II. 13. **Lakel.**$^2$ **w.Yks.**$^5$ Shoo wants bundiling art o't' street stick an' stow. **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 365. **n.Lin.**$^1$ (6) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Chs.**$^1$ (7) **Nhp.**$^2$ Be they gone? Eez, sure, stick, stock, and stone. (8, 9) **Cai.**$^1$ (10) **Fif.** A phrase borrowed from a bird when it drops down in its cage (JAM.). (11) **Wgt.** Everybuddy here's glad tae get a stick tae mak' a beetle o', SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 3. (12) **Der.** (L.W.) (13) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Ess.** He told you hisself as he had a topple; I hain't give him the stick, BURMESTER *John Lott* (1901) 247. **e.Dev.** Your father did ought to give you the stick, JANE *Ever Mohun* (1901) 5. (14) **Sc.** Borrowed from the state of a tub, when the hoops lose their hold (JAM.); She married a Highland drover, or tacksman, . . and they went all to sticks and staves, FERRIER *Inheri-*

*tance* (1824) I. 95 (*ib.*). (15) **w.Yks.** Ta get ameng a lot o't weyver lasses ov a neet, an' hev' 'em on t'stick, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1874) 39. **Lan.** He never lets me alone; he's continually tryin' to ha' mi on th' stick, but he connot manage it, Wood *Hum. Sketches*, 87. (16) **Lnk.** Oh, ay, jist lauch awa, . . but I've the richt en' o' the stick for a' that, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) I. 18. **Edb.** I was more convinced than ever by the knowledge I had come by that night of the man's mind, that I had the right end of the stick, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 100. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (17) **Stg.** Nae kitten, fam'd for fun an' tricks, Can to the weasel ha'd the sticks, Muir *Poems* (1818) 58. (18) **se.Sc.** He handl'd his Rammy so terribly quick, The folks all declar'd that 'he play'd a good stick,' Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 183. **s.Lan.**$^1$ Aw con play a good stick at meol-times, 24. (19) **e.Dev.** I will put a stick upon you, for certain, so soon as ever I have cut one, Jane *Ever Mohun* (1901) 6. (20) **Abd.** Had I put my head in a cleft stick? And was that stick in the hand of this lord of Lorn? Cobban *Angel* (1898) 182. (21) **w.Som.**$^1$ Tommy, come in tor'acly, else I'll put the stick about your back. (22) **Lakel.**$^2$ (23) **nw.Der.**$^1$ **n.Dev.** He thrashed him within an inch of his life, for taking the stick to Mal, Chanter *Witch* (1896) i. (24) **Abd.** For ony lane widow whase landlord had sent A scur wi' a poinding to roup for her rent, He took up the sticks and forbearance wad pray, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 139. (25) **Nrf.** 'They walk with a stick,' as we say in Arcady; i.e. 'they ain't no need to work, same as a poor man,' Jessopp *Arcady* (1887) v. (26) **Cor.** Get it aboard and up stick and away so quick as you're able, Parr *Adam and Eve* (1880) I. 84.

12. A candlestick.

**s.Wor.** What be I to do uv they sticks? (H.K.)

13. A timber-tree; a log or trunk of a tree.

**Sc.** (A.W.), **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ **s.Wor.** A's a big stick surelie (H.K.). **Shr.**$^1$, **Hrf.**$^{12}$, **Glo.**$^1$ **I.W.**$^2$ That's a fine stick o' tember. **w.Cy.** (Hall.) **Wil.** Felled trunk of a tree from which the branches have been lopped (K.M.G.). **Dor.**$^1$ That's a fine stick. **w.Som.**$^1$ That's a fine stick; why he'll girt purty nigh two voot. What d'ye plase t'ax vor thick there stick of elem what hangs out over the road? **nw.Dev.**$^1$

14. A stalk. m.Wor. (J.C.) 15. *Obs.* A pedestal.

**Fif.** What man assailzied with ane kick The water-vat, and garr'd it quick Gang rowin' aff its silver styk, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 191.

16. Part of a breast-plough; see below.

**War.**$^3$ The stick of the breast-plough is about three inches in diameter at its thickest part. It forms the main portion of the handle, and is formed by cutting a young tree, having a suitable branch to form two sides of a rough triangle at the top of the handle. It is cut to the required length, the bark removed from it, pointed at the lower end for insertion into the head of the iron plough, and is then ready to receive the shaped cross-piece forming the remainder of the handle, which rests against the body when the plough is used. It is not shaped or worked in any way beyond this.

17. The wooden token on which is branded the distinguishing number of the hewer in the coal-pit. Cum.$^4$

18. A columnar rock. Wm. *Kirkby Stephen Messenger* (Apr. 1891). Cf. **stack**, 11. 19. A loop in knitting; a stitch in sewing; *fig.* the smallest article of clothing, bed-linen, &c.

**Sh.I.** Der no a stick apo' me body 'at's no sokin', *Sh. News* (Feb. 24, 1900). **Cai.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ (s.v. Steek).

20. A disparaging term for a person, esp. an eccentric person; a horse of bad quality.

**Lnk.** He's a queer stick, Doghip, Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 33. **Gall.** Some biuks o' Tammas Carlyle, thrawn stick as he was, hae garred anither thrawn stick o' a farmer body lift his een abune the nowt an' the shairn, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 23. **Lakel.**$^2$ He's a gay stick. **Yks.** He's nobbit twenty-two—young—a verra young stick, Dyke *Craiktrees* (1897) 10. **w.Yks.** Well, an' awm sure shoo's as plain a stick as iver aw saw, Hartley *Budget* (1872) 45; **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Not.**$^1$; **Not.**$^2$ That horse is a stick. **Lei.**$^1$ 'The old stick is as usual.' 'How are you to-day, Jonathan?' 'Abaout th' o'd stick, mester!' **Nhp.**$^1$ A rum old stick (s.v. Rum). **War.** A clergyman is called a good or bad stick according as he has a good or bad delivery (Hall.). **Hrf.**$^1$ **Ess.** Some odd stick Attracted many a hearer, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 129.

21. A glass of spirits, esp. rum, added to beer, coffee, &c.

**Lakel.**$^2$ A pint o' yal Mary wi' a stick in 't, will ye? It' a drop o' rum. **Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^4$ She wad treat him till a pint o' het yal wid a stick, *W. C. T. H.* (1893) 9, col. 3. [**Aus.** 'Have a parting drink for good luck—coffee, if you like, with a "stick" in it.' . . The waiter brought in coffee and cognac, and Alec joked about the 'stick,' which is Australian for a *petit verre*, Praed *Romance Station* (1890) I. vi.]

22. Impudence. s.Pem. (W.M.M.)

**STICK**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Aus. [stik.] I. *v.* Gram. forms. 1. *Preterite*: (1) **Stack**, (2) **Sticked** or **Stickit**, (3) **Stook**. [For further examples see II below.]

(1) **Sc.** It stack in my throat, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xxvi. **Abd.** (A.W.) **Stg.** His breeks stack to his legs like sookers, Buchanan *Poems* (1901) 175. **Lnk.** To his board he stack like glue, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 28. **Kcb.** Naething stack to him but auld collie, 'Clyde,' Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 218. **Cum.**$^1$ He stack in a bog. **Wm.** Beeath a mi feet stack fast it mooad, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 7. **n.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ 34, **e.Yks.**$^1$ **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 41. **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 137; **w.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^5$ (s.v. Shotten). (2) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Rnf.** Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 118. **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Cor.** Penberthy *Warp and Woof*, 82. (3) **Lin.** Stook to his taäil they did, an' 'e 'ant got shut on 'em yet, Tennyson *N. Farmer, New Style* (1870) st. 8.

2. *Pp.*: (1) **Stack**, (2) **Sticken**, (3) **Stickit** or **Stick't**, (4) **Stucked**, (5) **Stucken**.

(1) **Lnk.** Wi' yer tongue stack atween your teeth, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) II. 112. (2) **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 41. (3) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 208. **Sh.I.** Mi bits o' claes stikkid ta mi skin, *Sh. News* (Aug. 26, 1899). **Fif.** Fient haet a button would keep sticket, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 133. **s.Lan.**$^1$ (4) **Hrt.** That's mainly the reason why I've a-stucked to 'em, Geary *Rur. Life* (1899) 171. (5) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 208. **Abd.** It's Jeames Gracie's coo's been loupin' ower the mune, an' stucken upo't, Macdonald *Warlock* (1882) iv. **Per.** He finds some teough auld yow stucken faur up amang the scaurs, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 110, ed. 1887. **ne.Yks.**$^1$ 34, **e.Yks.**$^1$ **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 41. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **w.Yks.**$^5$ (s.v. Shotten), **s.Chs.**$^1$ 84.

II. Dial. uses. 1. *v.* In *comb.* with *prep.* and *adv.*: (1) **Stick at**, to remain at; (2) **— by**, to adhere to; (3) **— fast**, (*a*) to be in a difficulty; (*b*) to take firm hold; (4) **— with**, to displease; to be objectionable to.

(1) **w.Yks.** He's sticking at Marsh, seemingly, spite of all I've dinned at him to go to Cranshaw, Sutcliffe *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 173. (2) **Bnff.** Firm ye stack by union laws, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 155. **Ayr.** Stick by your mother. I see ye have been braw and kind to her in the past, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 166. (3, *a*) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.**$^1$ He's stuck-fast neaw, if ever he wur in his loife. (*b*) **Sc.** (A.W.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.**$^1$ Neaw lads, stick-fast; if that rope slips we're dun for. **s.Lan.**$^1$ Stick fast to thi brass, lad. (4) **Lnk.** His carriage in Cesnock's case stuck with the managers, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) IV. 401, ed. 1828.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Stick-by-the-rib**, pudding made of oatmeal and lumps of suet; (2) **-jaw**, food difficult of mastication, esp. half-cooked suet pudding; (3) **-maggot**, the larva of a fly; (4) **-throttle**, see (2).

(1) **Cum.**$^{14}$ (2) **Dev.** Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). (3) **Sur.** The various species, which are many, before reaching perfection as flies, are called 'stick-maggots,' a very comprehensive name, Son of Marshes *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 241. (4) **Lan.** 'Stick throttle!' exclaimed Gunter in great disgust, as it came to his turn to be served. 'Why, this is pudding,' said Frank, curiously eyeing the yellow-looking mixture, Westall *Old Factory* (1885) v. **s.Lan.**$^1$

3. Phr. (1) *if you throw him against the wall he would stick*, used to describe a very dirty person; (2) *to let that flea stick in the wall, obs.*, to give oneself no trouble about the business; (3) *to stick hands*, to clasp hands; (4) *— in one's gizzard*, (5) *— in one's throat*, to rankle; to remain in one's thoughts as an unpleasant reminiscence; (6) *— it*, to remain, halt; (7) *— to one's diggings*, to accomplish what one has undertaken.

(1) **N.I.**$^1$ (2) **Sc.** 'Ochon, that I sud ever be concerned in aiding and abetting an escape frae justice.' . . 'Hout tout, man! let that flea stick in the wa'; . . when the dirt's dry it will rub out,' Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxiii. (3) **Lan.** This lot will snig along two abreast, stickin' hands like a lot of childher, *Accrington Times* (May 16, 1868). (4) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **War.** (C.T.O.), **se.Wor.**$^1$ **Brks.**$^1$ What a zed sticks in my gizzard, an' I shan't hev no pe-us till I be upzides wi' un. **I.W.**$^1$ Et sticks in his gizzard eet. **Cor.** I shud think sumfin sticked in yer gizzard, Penberthy *Warp and Woof*, 82. (5) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (6) **Lnk.** I maistly think I'll stick it here, McIndoe *Poems* (1805) 47. (7) **s.Not.** Ah stuck to my diggings; ah kep' th' oad man while 'e died (J.P.K.).

**4.** To hesitate; to stop; to fail to go on with; to break down in the midst of a speech, &c.; to relinquish; to bungle, botch, spoil in the execution.

**Sc.** Puir lad, the first time he tried to preach, he stickit his sermon (JAM.). **Cai.**$^1$ **Cld.** The dominie sticket the psalm very nearly, NIMMO *Sngs.* (1882) 118. **Rnf.** In short, nae ill was e'er sae wickit, That John the cure o't ever stickit, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 118. **Lnk.** RODGER *Poems* (1838) 141, ed. 1897. **Edb.** A comely body and a face, Would make a Dominie stick the grace, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 350, ed. 1815. **Gall.** A speech is sticket when the speaker is unable to proceed, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

Hence (1) **Stickit** or **Stuck**, (*a*) *ppl. adj.* unsuccessful; used esp. of one who relinquishes his profession or trade from want of ability or means to continue; (*b*) dwarfed, stunted in growth, unfinished; (2) **-coat**, *sb.* a coat which turns out a misfit; (3) **-job**, *sb.* an imperfect or bungled job; (4) **-minister**, (5) **-stibbler**, *sb.* a probationer who has not yet got a parish; one who has failed in his examinations or broken down in his sermon.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** Disappointed the hopes of his friends by changing his mind, and turning out a kind of 'sticket doctor,' ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) ix. **Per.** Now she goes to countenance that sticket dominie that fills good old Dr. Brown's pulpit, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 38, ed. 1887. **Ayr.** His patron said with a pleasant generosity he should not be stickit, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) xxii. **Slk.** 'I canna get her keepit a minute,' said Geordie, 'for that stickit shopkeeper,' HOGG *Tales* (1838) 241, ed. 1866. **n.Ir.** She had the name o' bein' a grate cook, an' cudnae be far stuck, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 84. (*b*) **Lnk.** Lauchin' ilk ane At her an' her sticket big humplock o' stane, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 140. **Lth.** Tho' cruikit, wee-buikit, an' stickit, He's no very easily licket, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 133. (2) **Sc.** (JAM.) (3) **Sc.** I'll uphaud it for nae stickit job, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxxv. **Bnff.** Dad force't her to marry Rob, Whilk surely maks a stickit job, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 60. (4) **Abd.** I can jist tak to the wark again, whilk I cudna dee sae weel gien I had tried the preachin': fowk wad ca' me a stickit minister, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xlviii. **Frf.** To the Auld Lichts was then the humiliation of seeing their pulpit 'supplied' on alternate Sabbaths by itinerant probationers or 'stickit ministers,' BARRIE *Licht* (1888) iii. **Fif.** The most distinguished student of his time was in danger of becoming 'a stickit minister,' PRYDE *Queer Flk.* (1897) 144. **Ayr.** The Schools . . . had been oure lang in the hands of lameters, stickit ministers, and siclike orra dyvours, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 40. **Slk.** Every noo and then a bit stickit-minister-lookin cretur, but wha's clerk in some excise or custom-house, cries out, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 272. **Gall.** He had been a minister, and no 'stickit' minister either, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 80. (5) **Sc.** Listen, ye stickit stibbler, to what I tell ye, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xlvi. **n.Sc.** He's only a stickit stibbler, GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 170. **e.Sc.** Our stoodent's no to be a sticket stibbler, SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 339. **Abd.** That sticket stibler body, the dominie, RUDDIMAN *Sc. Parish* (1828) 35, ed. 1889.

**5.** To maintain; to assert stoutly.

**Ess.** 'Twas 'cos the table (so he stuck) Ded nut more ginnick stan', CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 146.

**6.** To hold, contain; to retain possession of.

**w.Yks.** As . . . ill-contrived as ivver they can stick, HARTLEY *Tales*, 2nd S. 58. **Lan.** If he'll get howd o' summat an' stick, he's a gentlemon an' a saint, BRIERLEY *Cotters*, xii. [**Aus.** She was . . . as full of fun and games as she could stick, BOLDREWOOD *Robbery* (1888) II. ix.]

**7.** To cease work. Nhb., Dur. GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **8.** *sb.* In phr. *to be at a stick for*, to hesitate at.

**Abd.** He would be at no stick for no violence, craft, nor subtlety to win at Lady Katherine again, COBBAN *Angel* (1898) 152.

**9.** A stoppage, halt; a standstill; a temporary obstacle or impediment; a breakdown; a bungle.

**Sc.** This mistrust will be a grief and a stick, but hardly a total and final stop, BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) II. 190 (JAM.). **Sh.I.** Doon shö cam' withoot ever makin' a stick, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 244. **Cai.**$^1$ **Frf.** There seemed to be some stick, an' a' een were strained to see what was gaein' on, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 188, ed. 1889. **Cld.** (JAM.)

**10.** A strike; a labour dispute.

**N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ Aug. 30, 1768, mention occurs of what is called a stick in the language of the coal trade, that is, a combination among the keelmen of Newcastle, BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) II. 309; The pitmen about to make a stick for higher wages, MACKENZIE *Hist. Nhb.* (1825) I. 209. **Nhb., Dur.** GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

**STICK-A-BACK**, *sb.* Cum. Lan. Chs. Also in form **sticky-back** Cum.$^4$ [sti·k-ə-bak.] The goose-grass, *Galium Aparine.* Cf. **stickleback.**

**Cum.**$^4$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.** It is a common amusement with children to put long pieces of the plant on each other's backs, where it clings to the clothes (B. & H.).

**STICKAMSTAM**, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also in forms **stickamstan**; **stickumstam** (JAM.). An imaginary coin of the smallest possible value; a halfpenny Scots, the twenty-fourth part of an English penny.

**w.Lth.** It's no worth a stickamstam (JAM.). **Dmf.** The fellow wouldna be worth a stickamstan or do a hand's turn of work, HAMILTON *Mawkin* (1898) 201.

**STICK AND LIFT**, *phr.* Yks. Lin. **1.** The point of emergency.

**w.Yks.** He taks a lot o' moving, but when it comes to th' stick and lift he'll do it, *Hlfx. Courier* (June 19, 1897). **Lin.** When a person is poor and has nothing before hand, they say such a one is at stick and lift, that is, lives from hand to mouth (HALL.).

**2.** A person who can only just gain a subsistence. Lin.$^1$

**STICKER**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Yks. Chs. Hrf. Nrf. [sti·kə(r.]

**1.** A persistent, persevering fellow; one who does not know when to take his leave.

**w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Chs.**$^1$ A hard working man would be called a sticker in contradistinction to one who is 'off and on.' A person who calls on you and never knows when to go is said to be 'a sticker.'

**2.** A stick to stop a wagon going up hill. Hrf.$^1$ **3.** A 'stickler.'

**Nrf.** She was an old sticker, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 85.

**4.** A difficulty; a poser.

**Abd.** That's my sticker. I'm none so clear yet that they are truly in peril, COBBAN *Angel* (1898) 246.

**STICKER**, *sb.*$^2$ Suf. [sti·kə(r).] The stickleback, *Gasterosteus trachurus.* (G.E.D.); *Science Gossip* (1882) 215.

**STICKING**, *ppl. adj.*$^1$, *vbl. sb.* and *sb.*$^1$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **sticken** Der.$^2$ [sti·kin.]

**1.** *ppl. adj.* and *vbl. sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Sticking-bit**, the neck-end of mutton; (2) **-bull**, a bull which has the habit of attacking people; (3) **-piece**, the part of the neck of an animal near where the knife has been inserted; (4) **-place**, the exact point in an animal's throat where the knife is stuck.

(1) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **n.Lan.**$^1$ (2) **Cai.**$^1$ **Nhb.** Should the sticking bull . . . com down amang the kye, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 106. (3) **S. & Ork.**$^1$, **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **w.Yks.**$^{125}$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Brks.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ Usually discoloured with blood and sold for gravy-beef. (4) **w.Som.**$^1$

**2.** *sb.* In phr. *sticking of clay*, a piece of clay in which a miner carries his candle. Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). Cf. *steekin o' clay*, s.v. **Steek, 7.** **3.** The part of a beast's neck where it is stabbed by the butcher; *gen.* in *pl.*

**Not.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ Yoi, lad! that theer ash-plant an' stickins o' bif for a young un, theer's nowt loike it. **War.**$^{23}$ **Lon.** The meat is bought in 'pieces,' of the same part as the sausage-makers purchase—the 'stickings,' MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 196. **Som.** (W.F.R.)

**4.** Evergreens for decorating houses or churches. Der.$^2$, Lei.$^1$, Nhp.$^1$ **5.** Mining term: a narrow vein of ore; a small rake-vein crossing the main rake; the detritus found between the two sides of a fault.

**Cum.**$^4$ **Der.** TAPPING *Gl. to Manlove* (1851); MAWE *Mineralogy* (1802).

**6.** *pl. Obsol.* Pea-sticks.

**Shr.**$^1$ 1800. May 5. Paid John Wall for Stickings, &c., 0-2-3, *Parish Acc. Much Wenlock*; **Shr.**$^2$ Switing pea-stickings (s.v. Swite).

**STICKING**, *ppl. adj.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Irel. Cor. [sti·kin.]

**1.** *ppl. adj.* Stiff; disobliging; obstinate; unwilling.

**Lnk.** Ye maunna be odd, or mair stickin' than your neibors, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) I. 74. **e.Sc.** He was a stickin' chield, that factor! Ye wouldna think . . . hoo I saft-sawdered an' honey-oiled that man. But it was a' nae use, STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 24. **Wgt.** O! do, Alick Adair, ye'll never be sae stickin' wi' an aul' neebor, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 106. **N.I.**$^1$ **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

**2.** *sb. pl.* The last of a cow's milk. Cor.$^{12}$

**STICKLE**, *sb.*$^1$ and *adj.*$^1$ w.Cy. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **steckle** Dev. [sti·kl.] **1.** *sb.* Shallow, swiftly running water, immediately below a fall.

**w.Cy.** (Hall.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ That's a rare stickle vor fish. **Dev.** The Teign . . . rushing in broken stickles over a gravelly bed, *Portfolio* (Apr. 1889) 67; **Dev.**$^{12}$, **nw.Dev.**$^1$ **Cor.** While noting a broad and sparkling stickle, the angler missed the girl herself. This stickle spread, with an oily tremor and white undercurrent full of air pearls from a waterfall, Phillpotts *Prophets* (1897) 224.

**2.** *adj.* Of water: rapid; also used *advb.*

**Som.** A river, too, clooäse by tha trees, Its stickle coose on slid, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) 156. **w.Som.**$^1$ The river urns stickle all the way from Withypool to Exebridge. **e.Dev.** A mile of water . . . bright with stickle runs, gloomy with still corners, Blackmore *Perlycross* (1894) xliv. **Cor.** Which is placed in the sticklest part of the stream, Carew *Survey*, 28, in Pengelly *Verbal Pronunc.* (1875) 148. [Carpenter *Geographie* (1625) ii. ix. 141.]

**3.** Steep.

**Dor.**$^1$ Theos hill is rather stickle. **w.Dor.** Don' want the roof so stickle (C.V.G.). **Som.** The cottage with the stickle roof, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 28. **w.Som.**$^1$ Thick roof's to flat—he idn stickle 'nough. **Dev.** Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 355; **Dev.**$^1$, **nw.Dev.**$^1$

**4.** *Comp.* **Stickle·path**, a steep pathway; a road difficult to ascend.

**Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **Dev.** A stony track, a veritable 'sticklepath,' winding up the abrupt hillside, Page *Explor. Drtm.* (1889) iv; **Dev.**$^1$ **n.Dev.** Close by the sticklepath us foun', Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 123.

[3. Cp. OE. *sticol*, lofty, high up; steep; rough (road), difficult (Sweet).]

**STICKLE**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Cum. Yks. [sti·kl.] **1.** *sb.* Bustle, haste; consternation; a confused, bewildered state of mind.

**Ayr.** *Gl. Surv.* 693 (Jam.). **Cum.**$^{14}$ In a parlish stickle. **n.Yks.**$^1$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$

**2.** *v.* To hesitate, doubt; to be confused.

**Sc.** (A.W.), **Cum.** (E.W.P.), **n.Yks.**$^4$ **w.Yks.** Go on with your work without any stickling, Atkinson *Gl.* (1868); Surely to good luck, if yo can manage to believe these things, yo'll nivver stickle at nowt ther is it boible! *Shevvild Ann.* (1853) 15.

**STICKLE**, *v.*$^2$, *sb.*$^3$ and *adj.*$^2$ Sc. Wm. Yks. Lan.; also Wil. [sti·kl.] **1.** *v.* To stick; to stand awkwardly or out of place.

**e.Yks.**$^1$ What's that pie-dish deein sticklin aboot o' teeable? **Wil.**$^1$ They're as thick as they can stickle on it.

**2.** To persist in; to stand up for; to scruple. ne.Lan.$^1$ s.Lan. Bamford *Dial.* (1854); s.Lan.$^1$ **3.** *sb.* Stubble.

**Bwk.** That they be burned with our will Like ony stickle in a kiln, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 61.

Hence **Stickle·haired**, *adj.* with the hair rough and bristling, esp. used of the coat of a neglected horse. n.Yks.$^{124}$, ne.Yks.$^1$, m.Yks.$^1$ **4.** A spar reaching from one side to the other of a kiln, for supporting the hair-cloth, &c. on which the grain is laid.

**n.Sc.** An old man . . . had been drying corn on one of the old-fashioned kilns, in which stickles and hair-cloth are used in place of brick or metal; and having gone upon these to turn the corn, the stickles gave way, *Edb. Even. Courier* (Dec. 28, 1820) (Jam.).

**5.** A columnar rock. Wm. *Kirkby Stephen Messenger* (Apr. 1891). See **Stick**, *v.*$^1$ **18.** **6.** *Obs.* The trigger of a gun or pistol.

**Sc.** The off-going of the shot might have been occasioned by the stickle its being ruffled or touched by the panel's shoulder, Maclaurin *Crim. Cases*, 27 (Jam.).

**7.** *adj.* Sharp-pointed. ne.Lan.$^1$

**STICKLEBACK**, *sb.* Chs. [sti·klbak.] The goose-grass, *Galium Aparine.* (B. & H.) Cf. **stick·a·back.**

**STICKLEBUT(T**, *adv.* and *v.* Yks. Lan. [sti·klbut.] **1.** *adv.* Headlong, with great impetuosity. Cf. **strickle·but(t.**

**w.Yks.** He went stickle-butt into it, *Hlfx. Courier* (June 19, 1897); **w.Yks.**$^1$ He . . . raad up to me stickle-but, ii. 295.

**2.** *v.* To run fiercely, or headlong, at a thing; *fig.* to persist whether right or wrong.

**Lan.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1854); **s.Lan.**$^1$

**STICKLEMINIE**, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Dev. The stickleback, *Gasterosteus trachurus.* Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) See **Minnie**, *sb.*$^2$

**STICKLER**, *sb.*$^1$ Nhb. Yks. Nhp. War. Hnt. Dev. [sti·klə(r.] **1.** One who remains too long in a place; an unwelcome visitor; an idle loiterer.

**Nhp.**$^1$ I couldn't get rid of him; he's quite a stickler. **War.**$^3$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Dev.**$^3$ He's no use 'tall, he's only a stickler lounging 'bout ivverybody's gate-posts.

**2.** A knotty point; a thing difficult to solve. Nhb.$^1$, n.Yks.$^4$ **3.** An apron or slip worn by women. Nhb.$^1$

**STICKLER**, *sb.*$^2$ Glo. Som. Dev. Cor. [sti·klə(r).] An umpire, esp. an umpire at a wrestling-match or bout of singlestick; a second in a fight.

**Glo.** (H.S.H.) **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); There used to be three on each side, and it would appear that any dispute was settled by a fight between the sticklers (W.F.R.). **Dev.** *Amid Dev. Alps*, 87. **Cor.** You'm like the stickler at a wras'lin' match; . . you sees fair play betwixt God and man, Phillpotts *Prophets* (1897) 50; **Cor.**$^{12}$

[The dragon wing of night o'erspreads the earth, And, stickler-like, the armies separates, Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* v. viii. 18.]

**STICKLIE**, *sb.* Sc. The stickleback, *Gasterosteus trachurus.*

**Gall.** Sticklies followed in her train, *Gallovidian* (1902) IV. 64.

**STICKLY**, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. [sti·kli.] Rough, uneven; bristly, prickly; also used *fig.* Cf. **stichlie.**

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*, s.v. Stekil). **Bnff.** The third is called a stickly moss, because it is all mixed with crops of trees, which, in old time, had grown in that ground, *Surv. App.* 77 (Jam.). **e.Lth.** Lads hail clad, the lassies braw, . . O' little drunts ne'er stickly, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 12. **Dmf.** Her head on which there had sprouted a short, stickly growth, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 72. **n.Cy.** *Phil. Soc. Trans.* (1858) 173. **Nhb.**$^1$ Stickly i' the hair. **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ 'She leuks raather stickly,'—the cow,—sets up her back with an apparent irritation; **n.Yks.**$^4$, **w.Yks.**$^1$

[EFris. *stikelig*, prickly (Koolman).]

**STICK·STOCK**, *adv.* Der. [sti·k·stok.] Downright, excessively.

Aunt Hannah 'll be stick stock mad wi' boath on us, Ward *David Grieve* (1892) I. iv.

**STICKUMSTAM**, see **Stickamstam.**

**STICKY**, *adj.*$^1$ and *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. [sti·ki.] **1.** *adj.* Having woody fibre; stringy.

**Nhb.**$^1$ Applied to vegetables, as celery, &c., when fibrous and tough. **n.Yks.** (I.W.)

**2.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Sticky·stack**, (1) a game; see below; (2) a game resembling 'Twikes' (q.v.).

(1) **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ A game played with a wood pin, the object being by running up the cut side of a haystack to stick it highest. (2) **Nhb.**$^1$

**STICKY**, *adj.*$^2$ Sc. Nhb. Cum. Rut. Lon. Dev. [sti·ki.] In *comb.* (1) **Sticky-buttons**, the heads of the burdock, *Arctium Lappa*; (2) **·fingered**, thievish; (3) **·grass**, (*a*) the rough cock's-foot grass, *Dactylis glomerata*; (*b*) the hedge bedstraw, *Galium Mollugo*; (4) **·toffee**, a game.

(1) **Dev.**$^4$ (2) **Cai.**$^1$, **Rxb.** (Jam.) **Rut.**$^1$ He's a sticky-fingered chap, an' all. The very fust day he's out of prison he steals a bag of potatoes out of Widow Baines' garding. (3, *a*) **se.Sc.**, **n.Cy.**, **Nhb.**$^1$ (*b*) **sw.Cum.** (4) **Lon.** *Church Reformer* (1894) in Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 216.

**STICKY·BACK**, see **Stick·a·back.**

**STID**, *sb.* Lin.$^1$ An anvil, a blacksmith's forge. See **Stiddy**; cf. **stith.**

**STID**, see **Stead**, **Stud**, *sb.*$^3$

**STIDDLE**, see **Staddle**, *sb.*$^{12}$, **Studdle**, *sb.*$^1$

**STIDDY**, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Shr. Also written **stiddie** Sc. (Jam.); and in forms **steady** Chs.$^3$ nw.Der.$^1$ Not. Lei.$^1$ Nhp.$^1$; **steddy** Wm.; **stoddy** n.Yks.$^2$; **studdie** Sc. (Jam.); **studdy** Sc. N.Cy.$^1$ Cum.$^4$; **study** Sc. Nhb.$^1$ Shr.$^{12}$ [sti·di; ste·di.] An anvil; a blacksmith's forge; a smithy. See **Stithy.**

**Sc.** (Jam.); Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); *Incus*, a smiths stiddie, Duncan *Etym.* (1595). **Sh.I.** My hert knocked an' knocked laek twa hammers apon a study makin' spades, Stewart

*Tales* (1892) 245. **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Abd.** The thuds that shape the shoon, An' dint the very studdy, Murray *Hamewith* (1900) 17. **Rnf.** The first time I gang to the smiddie . . . Gosh, I'll gar them a' laugh round the study, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 7. **Ayr.** Till block an' studdie ring an' reel Wi' dinsome clamour, Burns *Sc. Drink* (1786) st. 11. **e.Lth.** It was a waly hammer he swung, an' my certy, whan he brocht it doun, he gart the stiddy dirl an' the sparks flee, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 131. **Gall.** John, sae earnest at the study, Forgat his wife, poor doncy body, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 67. **N.Cy.**$^{12}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Dur.**$^{1}$, **Lakel.**$^{2}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** (B.K.); A steddy en men maakin horse-shoon, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 76. **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.), **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{124}$, **Lan.**$^{1}$, **n.Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{13}$, **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Not.**$^{1}$, **Lin.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **Shr.**$^{12}$

Hence **Stiddy-stock**, *sb.* a stand for an anvil. w.Yks.$^{2}$

**STIDDY, STIE, STIED**, see **Steady**, **Sty**, *sb.*$^{2}$, **Stead.**

**STIEK, STIER, STIEVE**, see **Steek**, **Steer**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Steeve**, *adj.*

**STIFE**, *sb.*, *adj.*$^{1}$ and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Pem. Suf. Also in forms **steyfe** Cum.$^{1}$; **steyth** Nhb.; **stithe** Dur.$^{1}$ e.Dur.$^{1}$ n.Yks.$^{4}$ Suf.$^{1}$; **stoif** Sc. (Jam.); **styth** N.Cy.$^{1}$ Nhb. Dur. Cum.$^{14}$ n.Yks.$^{3}$; **stythe** Nhb.$^{1}$ Dur. [**staif**; **staiþ**.] **1.** *sb.* A suffocating smell or vapour, reek, stench; a close atmosphere; smoke; applied esp. to the fumes and foul air of a mine.

**s.Sc.** Yer bairn time ye mang stife an' reek In clarty closes spent, Watson *Bards* (1859) 197. **Twd.** A close sulphureous smell, particularly that arising from the burning of drossy coals (Jam.). **Dmf.** The smell of a chimney without fire or that which is caused by the smoke of an adjoining vent (*ib.*). **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.** She thout she wad ha' been skumfeesht wi the steyth, Bewick *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 15; **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Especially applied to the gases productive of, or resultant from, a colliery explosion. **Nhb., Dur.** He may lose his life by styth, which is a sort of bad foul air, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 7; Carbonic acid gas, often found in old workings, and evolved in most shallow mines, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **Dur.**$^{1}$, **e.Dur.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.**$^{23}$ **s.Pem.** Here's a stife, go my! there moost be soom owld carran about or somethin' (W.M.M.); Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. **Suf.**$^{1}$ The stithe is very oppressive.

Hence (1) **Stifeness**, *sb.* closeness of the atmosphere; (2) **Stifing**, *ppl. adj.* choking from fumes, &c.; (3) **Stifish**, (4) **Stify** or **Stifey**, *adj.* close, oppressive, suffocating, causing difficulty in breathing.

(1, 2, 3) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ (4) **Nhb.** A stythey cloud o' misty smoke Came up the shaft, 'twas like to choke, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 91. **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Suf.**$^{1}$ How stify the room is.

**2.** Dust.

**s.Pem.** The roads is full of stife, good job as there's no wind gwayin (W.M.M.).

**3.** A stifling crowd. **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ A stife o' fooaks.

**4.** Phr. *like steyfe*, *obs.*, very quickly, like smoke.

**Cum.** They'll pop the Frenchmen off like steyfe, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1805) 83; Mull'd yell an punch flew roun leyke steyfe, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 137.

**5.** *adj.* Close, oppressive, foul; causing difficulty in breathing.

**n.Yks.**$^{1}$ Occasioning difficulty of breathing; applied in the last-named sense to a still, frosty morning when there is much damp in the air, as shewn by the deposit of rime or hoar-frost; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ As stife as a dungeon; **n.Yks.**$^{4}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **Suf.**$^{1}$

**6.** Strong-flavoured.

**ne.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 347; **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$

Hence **Stifey**, *adj.* strong-flavoured. ne.Yks.$^{1}$ **7.** *v.* To taint; to give a smoky taste to; with *out*: to smoke out.

**n.Yks.**$^{2}$ Stifed out; **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ What 'a'e ya putten on t'fire? it's stithed all 'at's i' yewn thruff t'crack i' t'boddum.

**8.** *Comp.* **Stife-bread**, *obs.*, close, strong bread made of beans and peas or other mixture of coarse grains. N.Cy.$^{2}$

**STIFE**, *adj.*$^{2}$ n.Cy. Cum. [**staif.**] Strong, sturdy; obstinate, inflexible; lit. 'stiff.' Cf. **stith(e.**

**n.Cy.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 173; **N.Cy.**$^{2}$ A stife quean. **Cum.**$^{14}$

**STIFF**, *adj.*, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.* Var. dial. and slang uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in form **shtiff** Ir. [**stif.**] **1.** *adj.* In *comp.* (1) **Stiff-back**, a game, the same as 'swear-tree' (q.v.); (2) **-braws**, see below [not known to our correspondents]; (3) **-hefted**, riveted into a handle; *fig.* mean, stingy; (4) **— one**, a manifest falsehood; (5) **-police**, a game; (6) **-seeds**, see below; (7) **-shackle**, ale; (8) **-staff**, a straight staff.

(1) **Cld.** (Jam.) (2) **w.Yks.** Stif-brawes, thick wot-cakes, an' cheese, Senior *Smithy Rhymes* (1882) 34. (3) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ A stiff-hefted un. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ (4) **Cum.**$^{14}$ (5) **Lon.** *Church Reformer* (1894), in Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 216. (6) **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ When clover stubble is thin-furred over, and has wheat sown on it at once, the wheat is said to be sown on stiff-seeds. 'We alus ewsed to saw oor wheät on stiff-seeds, an' it grubbed awaay, an' ther' wasn't hairf a crop; noo we alus work 'em well afoore harvist an' we get twice as much.' (7) **w.Yks.** Hauf a gallon o' stiff-shackle, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1869) 46. (8) **Yks.** He naether tuke stiff-staff nor stower, But he up with [t'] three legged stooil, *Leeds Mercury* (Mar. 1882), in *Chs. N. & Q.* No. 746, II. 9.

**2.** Phr. *stiff of hearing*, slightly deaf.

**w.Cor.** Winnie is stiff of hearing (M.A.C.).

**3.** Dead.

**w.Yks.**$^{2}$ O'll see thee stiff furst, thah drunken swine. **Slang.** I wish I was stiff (S.A.K.).

**4.** Sturdy, strong; broad, thick-set, short and stout; also used *fig.* See **Stife**, *adj.*$^{2}$

**Ayr.** The worth o' gude stiff common-sense, White *Jottings* (1879) 140. **n.Cy.** A stiff quean, Bailey (1721). **n.Yks.**$^{1}$ Neea, nat that renky, but a stiff sort iv a chap. **w.Yks.** He's a stiff chap, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 21, 1898). **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Not.** (H.E.B.), **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ The old gentleman's as stiff as he's long. **Wor.** 'E grows, don't 'e; I thinks he'll be a stiff 'un (H.K.).

Hence (1) **Stiff-built**, (2) **-set-up**, *ppl. adj.* of a strong, sturdy build, short and broad.

(1) **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ (2) **w.Yks.** They're likely lads, and stiff-set-up, Sutcliffe *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 140.

**5.** Firm, resolute, unyielding; obstinate, difficult to deal with; self-willed.

**Sh.I.** I wis stiff an' kerried my point, Clark *N. Gleams* (1898) 102. **Heb.** His temper was known to be as 'stiff' as his mind was honourable, Sarah Tytler *Macdonald Lass* (1895) 26. **n.Yks.**$^{1}$ Ye'll finnd folk very stiff about 't; **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ **Chs.**$^{1}$ A butcher will tell you 'You're very stiff this morning' if you will not come down at all in the price of a beast.

**6.** Supercilious; reserved, shy; 'stand-offish.'

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Ker.** Thim Dutchmen was a bit shtiff wid him. Some of 'em wouldn't spake to him at all, Bartram *Whiteheaded Boy* (1898) 108. **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ He's as stiff as if a'd swallowed a poker.

**7.** Proud, pleased, delighted; *gen.* in phr. *to be stiff of.*

**w.Yks.** She is stiff in her new gown, Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 355; **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ He's feaful stiff of his bargain; **w.Yks.**$^{3}$; **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ He's stiff eniff on't al hersŭre yuh! **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 394.]

**8.** Heavy, burdensome; difficult, wearisome, unpleasant.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ Ah've gitten a stiff job this tahm. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Nhp.**$^{1}$ It was a stiff job of work. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Suf.** It's a bit stiff to have to pay all that out of what there is to get, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Nov. 1900) 404. **Ess.** Where up the road the load it goos So lugsome an' so stiff, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 7; **Ess.**$^{1}$ **Sur.** If you lets 'em get into mischief you hears somethin' middlin' stiff, Son of Marshes *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 10. **Colloq.** Your working days must be stiff 'uns if these is your holidays, Dickens *Mutual Friend* (1865) bk. iv. i.

**9.** Wealthy, rich; also in phr. *stiff rich.*

**Sc.** You that's stiff rich, Tweeddale *Moff* (1896) 36. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ He's a rare stiff one.

**10.** *sb.* A corpse.

**Slang.** Barrère & Leland (1890). [**Amer.** When anybody was killed they piled the stiffs outside the door, *Scribner's Monthly* (July 1880) 456.]

Hence **Stiff-lifter**, *sb.* a slang name for a body-snatcher. w.Yks.$^{2}$ **11.** *v.* To stiffen; to grow stiff.

**Sc.** There is such a bastard-like soupleness among the professors of this generation, we can never get our neck stiffed, but they are ay for that thing they call prudence, Kirkton *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 273. **Nrf.** He wouldn't stiff arter he died, and that meant there'd be another corpse there afore six months was up, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 284.

**STIFF**, *sb.*$^{2}$ w.Yks.$^{24}$ [**stif.**] A 'sty,' ladder.

**STIFF**, *sb.*$^3$ Suf. A blacksmith's anvil. (Hall.) Cf. **stiddy, stith.**

**STIFFEN**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Lin. Dev. Also in form **stiffin** Abd. [**sti·fən.**] **1.** *v.* To starch clothes. Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.$^1$ Hence **Stiffening** or **Stiffneen,** *sb.* starch.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Sh.I.** Their rigidity again depended entirely upon the use of a substance at that time known locally as stiffneen, Burgess *Lowra Biglan* (1896) 6. **n.Lin.**$^1$

**2.** To grow strong; to enlarge, swell out.

**w.Yks.** 'He's stiffening like a gooid un.'.. 'Stiffening, is he? Well, there's room an' to spare, for he hes as slack a back as iver I clapped een on,' Sutcliffe *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 121. **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**3.** Phr. *God stiffen it*, an imprecation.

**Dev.** God stiffen it! Hear him! Hear him! Preachin' my duty to me! Phillpotts *Sons of Morning* (1900) 39.

**4.** *sb.* Starch.

**Abd.** Tak' the stiffin oot o' Kirsty's cockernony, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xix. **Ags.** (Jam.) **Frf.** Stiffen wasna sought, nor blue To mutches, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 6.

**STIFFENER**, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Shr. Hrf. Also written **stiffner** Sc. Shr. Hrf. [**sti·fnə(r.**] **1.** A starched cravat. **Ayr.** My stiff'ner broad and neat, Goldie *Poems* (1822) 87.

**2.** Anything stiff, hard, or severe; a puzzler; a severe blow.

**w.Yks.** Of a difficult sum it will be remarked, 'Nah, that's a stiffener for tha,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 21, 1898). **Shr., Hrf.** I gave him a regular stiffner, Bound *Provinc.* (1876).

**3.** A manifest falsehood. **Cum.**$^4$ That is a stiffener.

**STIFFICATE**, *sb.* Yks. Der. Wor. s.Wal. Dev. Also in forms **stifacat** s.Wal.; **stiffiket** e.Dev.; **stivicate** se.Wor.$^1$ [**sti·fikət.**] A dial. form of 'certificate.'

**w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Der.** Th' 'stifficate 'll be all reet, Gilchrist *Peakland* (1897) 171. **se.Wor.**$^1$ **s.Wal.** He have got a 'stifacat, soa he could easy have the names changed, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1899) 146. **e.Dev.** A 'stiffiket ee'd got, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 35, ed. 1853.

**STIFFINGER**, *sb.* *Obs.* ne.Lan.$^1$ A squat, broad man. Cf. **stiff,** *adj.* 4.

**STIFFLE**, *v.*$^1$ Sc. e.An. Hmp. Som. Dev. Also in form **steefle** w.Som.$^1$ [**sti·fl**; w.Som. **stī·fl.**] A dial. form of 'stifle.'

**Abd.** Till hersel Wi' stiffled sorrow, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 73. **e.An.**$^2$, **Hmp.** (J.R.W.) **w.Som.**$^1$ Jim, sprank a drap o' water, thee art makin' smeech enough to steefle the devil. **Dev.** The smoke is choking and pungent, as it jets out through the damp black earth that 'stiffles,' or stifles, the flames, Mortimer *W. Moors* (1895) 260. **nw.Dev.**$^1$

**STIFFLE**, *v.*$^2$ Sc. [**sti·fl.**] To stumble, stagger; to walk or work as one stupefied. (Jam. *Suppl.*, s.v. Stivel.) Cf. **stevel.**

**STIFFY**, *adj.* Som. [**sti·fi.**] Strong, healthy. Cf. **stiff,** *adj.* 4.

'Twas a small plant wi' stiffy shoots, Leith *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 203.

**STIFLE**, *v.* Nrf. Suf. To ruin. Nrf. (Hall.), Suf. (E.G.P.)

**STIFLER**, *sb.* Sc. Yks. e.An. [**stai·flə(r.**] **1.** *Obs.* The gallows.

**Sc.** I think Handie Dandie and I may queer the stifler, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xxii.

**2.** A bad odour. n.Yks.$^4$ **3.** A heavy blow, such as to cause insensibility. n.Yks.$^4$, ne.Lan.$^1$ Nrf. (Hall.), (M.C.H.B.) **4.** One who is very busy and active in any matter; a busybody; a 'stickler.'

**e.An.** (Hall.); **e.An.**$^1$ She was a high stifler upon that occasion.

**STIFT**, *sb.* n.Yks.$^1$ [**stift.**] Closeness. See **Stife,** *sb.*

**STIG**, *v.* Lei. Dev. [**stig.**] To stick, esp. to stick in mud. Cf. **stag,** *v.*$^4$

**Lei.**$^1$ **Dev.** When a man's in courtship, then 'tis 'elp 'ee over stile; but when 'ee'm married 'tis stigged in mud an' never turn to 'ee, Ford *Postle Farm* (1899) 184.

**STIG**, see **Steg,** *sb.*

**STIGGISH**, *adj.* Lin. [**sti·giʃ.**] Uppish, 'stand-offish.' e.Lin. (G.G.W.)

**STIGGY**, *sb.* Sh.I. [**sti·gi.**] A stile, steps over a fence. See **Sty,** *sb.*$^2$ 3.

In the yard near the stiggie was often to be seen a small skroo of corn, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 174; (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**STIGH, STIGHT**, see **Sty,** *sb.*$^{12}$, **Stite,** *adv.*$^2$

**STIGIL**, *sb.* *Obs.* Abd. (Jam.) A clownish fellow.

**STIKE**, *v.* Yks. [**staik.**] To fasten a door or gate. See **Steek, 3.**

**e.Yks.** Stike that deer, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 83.

**STIKE, STIKE-RAIDE**, see **Stowk, Steak-raid.**

**STILCH**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A young, fat, unwieldy man. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**STILCH**, see **Stelch,** *sb.*$^{23}$

**STILCHERS**, *sb. pl.* Wor. [**sti·lʃəz.**] Moustachios. (H.K.) s.Wor. Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 17.

**STILE**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan.; also Som. Also written **style** Sc. w.Yks.$^1$ Som.; and in forms **steel** w.Yks.$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$; **steele** e.Lan.$^1$; **stele** w.Yks. n.Lan.$^1$ [**stail; stīl.**] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Stile-boot,** wood claimed of the lord by an owner of lands within certain manors for making a stile; (2) **-hole,** a gap in a hedge or wall for a stile; a stile; (3) **-step,** the step of a stile.

(1) **w.Yks.**$^1$ Though this word is not used in conversation, it is inserted in many leases in this neighbourhood. (2) **w.Yks.** What a narrah steel-[h]oil (Æ.B.); **w.Yks.**$^3$ **Lan.** There was a stile hole which leads through the field, *Manch. Guardian* (Jan. 20, 1897). **ne.Lan.** That's no reason why yo' should want to turn th' gate into a steele-hoile, Mather *Idylls* (1895) 150. **s.Lan.**$^1$ (3) **Dmf.** Glent doon the road, frae the style step whaur you're stannin', Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 29.

**2.** A gate.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** The wide style is fairly steekit, Keith *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 2. **Per.** She replied wi' a smile, As she entered the stile, Spence *Poems* (1898) 21. **Bwk.** The auld theekit cot, wi' the stile in the yaird, Calder *Poems* (1897) 59. **Dmf.** They stood by door, by yett, an' by stile, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 34.

**3.** A gap between walls; a passage through a fence.

**n.Cy.** Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 737. **e.Lan.**$^1$

**4.** A ladder. n.Lan.$^1$ **5.** A narrow way; a bridle-path; a steep path up a hill.

**Yks.** (Hall.), **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Som.** Hervey *Wedmore Chron.* (1887) I. 289.

**6.** An upright bar in the framework of a door; in *pl.* the framework of panelled woodwork. w.Yks. (J.J.B.), ne.Lan.$^1$

**STILE**, *sb.*$^2$ Dev. [**stail.**] A trench or gutter at the back of a cow-house to receive the excrement.

The old shippens used to have stiles into which a cow could put her leg up to the hock, *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

**STILE**, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To place, set, mount. Cf. **stell,** *sb.*$^2$ 7.

**Sc.** To stile cannons (Jam.); The devil and men stile a cannon of tentation, wrested upon Scripture, Kirkton *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 275. **Abd.** The Earl Marischal at Stonehaven had stiled his cartows and ordnance just in their faces, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1791) I. 172.

**STILE**, see **Steel,** *sb.*$^1$

**STILK**, *sb.* Sh.I. [**stilk.**] In phr. *standin' stilk*, a jocular term for thin and lean corn. Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 46.

[ON. *stilkr*, a stalk, stem (Vigfusson).]

**STILL**, *adj.*, *sb.*$^1$, *v.* and *int.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Lin. Rut. War. Wor. Oxf. e.An. Sur. Sus. Hmp. [**stil.**] **1.** *adj.* Quiet, silent, reserved; steady, respectable, well-conducted.

**Sc.** This term often combines the idea of taciturnity, reservedness, and some degree of moroseness. 'He's a still dour chield' (Jam.); A still sow eats a' the draff, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 81. **w.Yks.** A still tongue maks a wise heead, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Aug. 10, 1889). **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ She's a real still woman, an' hes n't a wo'd to saay agen noäbody. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ He's a niced still bairn. He's a still steady chap. **Rut.**$^1$ Her husband's a still quiet man. **War.**$^{24}$ **s.War.**$^1$ He's a still, quiet man. There's never nothing the matter with him. **Oxf.**$^1$ **Suf.** Her husband is a 'good still man,' *Macmillan's Mag.* (Sept. 1889) 361. **Sus.**$^1$ **Sur.**$^1$ He's a nice still sort of a man. **Hmp.**$^1$ A still lad.

**2.** Not working; out of work. Wor. (W.C.B.) **3.** *sb.* Rest, quietness. **e.An.**$^1$ There is no still in him.

**4.** The interval between the ebb and flow tide. Also called **Stillin.**

**Sh.I.** At high water there is a short cessation of the tide called the Still; the ebb now begins, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 78, ed. 1891; **S. & Ork.¹**

5. *v.* To cease; to be at rest; to become quiet.

**Abd.** Ye're fear'd my chiel was in his cradle... I'm sure he winna still the night, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 42, ed. 1873. **Arg.** A bagpipe stilled in the hall, Monro *Doom Castle* (1901) 78. [Oh! still my child, Orange, Still him with a bell, Halliwell *Nursery Rhymes* (1842) 212, ed. 1886.]

6. *int.* Be quiet; a command to horses to stand still. n.Sc. *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 395. Cum.⁴

**STILL**, *sb.*² Yks. Wor. Sus. Som. Dev. Cor. [stil.] In *comp.* (1) **Still-house**, a distillery; also used *attrib.*; (2) **-liquors**, home-made illicit spirits; (3) **-waters**, distilled waters; home-made illicit spirits.

(1) **n.Yks.²** **Wor.** The arras-chamber, closet within arras chamber, lower wainscot chamber, .. still-house chamber, *Inventory* (1605) in *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xi. 190. (2) **w.Som.¹** **Dev.** This is the thing they make what they call still-liquors in down in Devonshire—must take care you baint a-catcht though, Elworthy *Wd. Bk.* (1888); A coarse kind of spirit distilled from cider dregs. Illicit distillation of this spirit has up to a recent date been largely carried on in remote country districts. Still-liquors have the reputation of being 'rare güde physic vur 'osses and bullicks. 'T 'ath abin knawed tü cure tha boneshave in man!' Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). (3) **Sus.¹** **w.Som.¹** Now the reduction of duty and activity of the excise have put an end to still-waters, so that a cider-still could only be found among the lumber of very old farm-houses. **nw.Dev.¹** **Cor.** I'll take a cup of still waters, and crawl away to bed, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 395, ed. 1896.

**STILL**, *adv.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Chs. Shr. Som. [stil.] 1. In phr. (1) *still and all*, (2) *—and ever*, nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet; (3) *—and on*, (*a*) see (2); (*b*) without intermission; (4) *—and withal*, at the same time, when all's said and done; (5) *— on*, (6) *—upon*, see (2).

(1) **Don.** It's small's the chance; but still-and-all, if there's a ghost of a chance he'll see it, Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 55. (2) **Don.** The tarms is what I call a bit quare; but, still and ever, .. I might go further and fare worse, Macmanus *Chim. Corners* (1899) 161. (3, *a*) **Sc.** He spoke at great length on the subject, yet still and on his arguments did not reach conviction, Mitchell *Scotticisms* (1799) 73. **Cai.¹** **Abd.** Still an' on I'll stand to my bode, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 126. **Fif.** Still anon there's something in what John says, Setoun *Skipper* (1901) 127. **Ayr.** Still and on, Laird, I'll do my endeavour, Service *Notandums* (1890) 4. **Lnk.** I'm thankfu'. Still-an-on I whiles ha'e my dark oors, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) i. **Nhb.¹** **Cum.** Still an on theer was yah thing keept bodderan, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 200; **Cum.¹⁴** (*b*) **Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.¹** (4) **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–1862) VI. 54. (5) **s.Chs.¹** I'm sure that poor woman dunna want moor trouble till hoo's gotten; still on, if he wull go, there's noo daït hoo'll be glad sey him. **Shr.¹** I toud 'em, an' toud 'em about latchin' that wicket, an' still on it's open every time I gŏŏ that way. (6) **Chs.¹** I was going to have done it, still upon if you'd rather I didn't, I won't. **s.Chs.¹** A corrupt and meaningless form sometimes heard.

2. Always, ever; continuously.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **N.I.¹** He's still asking me to do it. **Wmb.** At the end of a letter, 'Still your obedient servant' (W.M.). **Cum.** I have still used this since I was a boy, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 115; **Cum.¹** He still does that way. **w.Som.¹** Used to give a frequentative or persistent force to a verb. A servant speaking of some logs of a wood fire, said, 'They'll still moulder for days.' Used, much in the same way, redundantly.

**STILL**, see **Steel**, *sb.*¹, **Stell**, *sb.*²

**STILLAGE**, *sb.* and *v.* n.Cy. Lan. Chs. Stf. Also written **stillige** Lan. [sti·lidʒ.] 1. *sb.* A stand for a barrel or cask.

**n.Cy.** Elworthy *Wd. Bk.* (1888) (s.v. Scrave). **Lan.** I... pood ewt spiggot, un lede it o' th' stillige, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 45. **e.Lan.¹**, **s.Lan.¹**, **Chs.** (E.M.G.), **Stf.¹**

2. *v.* To place barrels on a stand and tap them for use.

**Lan.** When's th' barrel gooin' to be stillaged? Brierley *Cotters*, xi; There was a barrel of ale ordered to be stillaged at the door of the 'Blue Elephant,' *ib. Tales* (1854) II. 82.

**STILLER**, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. [sti·lə(r.] A wooden float placed on the surface of water in a pail to steady it when being carried.

**Nhb.¹** The stiller is commonly a flat piece of board. Sometimes a wooden trencher or a wooden bowl is used. **n.Yks.¹**; **n.Yks.²** 'What do you call this, my good woman?' 'O sir, it's the stiller.' **ne.Yks.** (C.F.), **m.Yks.¹**, **w.Yks.⁵**

**STILLIFIED**, *ppl. adj.* Dev. Still, subdued.

**n.Dev.** A fine, stillified zilence lay 'pon top the heath, Zack *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 216.

**STILLING**, *sb.*¹ Irel. Lan. Ken. Also in forms **stillen** Ken.¹; **stillion** Ir. s.Lan.¹ [sti·lin.] A stand for casks or barrels.

**Ir.** So he got on a stillion, and pulled it away, Kennedy *Fireside Stories* (1870) 10; Very like a beer barrel on its stilling, Barrington *Sketches* (1830) II. ii. **s.Lan.¹**, **Ken.¹**

**STILLING**, *sb.*² Nhb. Cor. [sti·lin.] 1. The walling of a pit-shaft within the tubbing above the stone head. Nhb.¹ 2. A small piece of wall built to keep back ground. Cor.³

**STILLION, STILL-IRON**, see **Stilling**, *sb.*¹, **Steel-iron**.

**STILLUR**, *sb.* I.W. Som. Dev. A steelyard.

**I.W.¹** **w.Som.¹** 'Stúl·urz.' Var. pron., less com. than 'stúl·iurdz.' 'Plase to len' father your stillurs.' **nw.Dev.¹**

**STILP**, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. 1. To step, stalk; to walk with long steps.

**Bch.** I did na care to stilp upo my queets, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 16. **Kcd.** Thrummy, stilping in his sark, Burness *Thrummy Cap* (c. 1796) l. 278.

Hence **Stilper**, *sb.* a stalker; one who has long legs. n.Sc. (Jam.) 2. To go on crutches. n.Sc. (Jam.) Hence **Stilpers**, *sb. pl.* crutches; two long poles with notches for supporting the feet, by means of which a river can be crossed dry-shod. *ib.*

**STILPER**, *v.* and *sb.* Bnff.¹ [sti·lpər.] 1. *v.* To walk with long, awkward steps, lifting the feet high.

2. *sb.* Awkward walking with high steps; *gen.* used of a person with long legs.

**STILPERT**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **stilpart** Bnff.¹ [sti·lpərt.] 1. *sb.* A long-legged, lanky person or animal.

**Bnff.¹** **Abd.** Half-a-dizzen stilperts o' cock chuckens, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xlix; (G.W.)

2. A stilt.

**Abd.** (A.W.) **Frf.** She'd to... gae upon stilperts as heigh as the hoose, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 81.

3. The act of walking with long steps, lifting the feet high. Bnff.¹ 4. *v.* To walk with long steps, lifting the feet high in an awkward manner. *ib.*

**STILPIN**, *sb.* Wor. [sti·lpin.] Part of a plough; see below.

**s.Wor.** The two tails are joined together by pins, the lower of which is called the breech-pin and those nearest the hand-parts are called stil-pins (H.K.).

**STILT**, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **stelt** Sc. [stilt.] 1. *sb.* A crutch; also used *fig.*

**Sc.** I laid the whip to my stilt and took the road hame, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 296. **Per.** Sing!—thy iambics need nae stilts, Stewart *Character* (1857) 170. **Ayr.** I saw an auld beggar man hirpling wi' a stilt towards the avenue, Galt *Lairds* (1826) iv. **Edb.** Slover chops to your stilts, lay open your sores, Pennecuik *Helicon* (1720) 68. **Lin.** In the ancient church of Ingoldmells, near Burgh, is a brass on which is the figure of a man with a crutch and this inscription:—'Pray for the sowle of Wyllm. Palmer with ye stylt,' *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xii. 491. **e.An.¹** A lame man is said to walk with stilts. **Suf.** They gave him a pair of stilts at the hospital (C.G.B.). **Ess.** (H.M.) **Ken.** In 1688 the overseers of Holy Cross, Canterbury, paid 3*d.* 'For a paire of stilts for the tanner,' *N. & Q.* (1886) 7th S. i. 75; **Ken.¹²**, **Sus.¹** **Cor.** A paire of stilts for the tanner, 3*d.*, Hammond *Parish* (1897) 90.

Hence **Stilt-like**, *adj.* stiff, ungainly.

**w.Yks.** Tho' his hint legs had a soart ov a stilt-loike movement, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) xviii.

2. *pl.* Poles used for crossing a river at a ford.

**Abd.** It is unequally divided by the river, which the people commonly pass upon stilts, which are poles or stakes about six feet in length, with a step on one side, on which the passenger, raised about two feet from the ground, resting them against his sides and armpits, and moving them forward by each hand, totters through, *Statist. Acc.* XVIII. 411 (Jam.). **Frf.** I shouted that I would fling him the stilts, Barrie *Minister* (1891) xxxv. **s.Sc.** Stilts of this description are often made of polished wood; the supports being properly fixed in and the whole neatly painted. Where a river is to be crossed it is common for persons going to church to carry them home on their shoulders (Jam.). **Rxb.** These stilts were two branches of a tree of a proper strength with a cleft or small branch preserved in each of a sufficient wideness to receive a person's foot, about 18 or 20 inches from the root end; upon which the person being mounted with a foot on each cleft, . . and the top or small end of the stilt in each hand, they stalked through the river at the fords, *Statist. Acc.* XV. 157 (*ib.*).

**3.** A shaft, handle, esp. the handle of a plough; the leg of a wheelbarrow.

**Sc.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Or.I.** Their ploughs are little and light, having only one stilt, Brand *Orkney* (1805) 155 (Jam.). **ne.Sc.** I would see ye atween the stilts o' a pleuch like mysel', Gordon *Northward Ho* (1894) 169. **Abd.** Train him for the pleuch stilts at ance, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) x. **w.Sc.** The stilts were quivering amang my fingers like fiddle-strings, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 163. **Ayr.** 'Tween the plow-stilts when you're placed, Service *Notandums* (1890) 86. **N.I.**$^1$, **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ 'Plough stilts,' the wood or iron shafts attached to the body of the plough and terminating in the stilt handles. The shafts of a wheelbarrow and of other implements are known as stilts. **Cum.**$^4$ **n.Yks.** Tack hod o' t'pleeaf stilts (I.W.). **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^{12}$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ He's to no good at schoolin'; he likes bein' atween a pair o' plew-stilts a vast seet better. **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$

**4.** A piece of fire-clay used to keep earthenware articles separate during firing. Stf. White *Wrekin* (1860) xxvii.

**5.** Phr. *on the stilt*, of cider: drawn down to the dregs. Glo.$^1$ **6.** *v.* To halt, limp; to go upon crutches; to walk in a stiff, awkward manner.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **se.Sc.** Poor Hab's come stiltin' o' his shanks, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 161. **Ayr.** Then he'll hilch, and stilt, and jimp, Burns *Ep. to Davie* (1784) st. 11. **Edb.** Wi' his stiff shank . . . As thick again's his soople prop, Stiltan' out o'er the Green, *Carlop Green* (1793) 119, ed. 1817. **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.** He was stiltin' away wid it iv a bag ower his back, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1876) 19.

Hence **Stilted**, *ppl. adj.* of heels: high.

**Ayr.** The craturs would really divert you wi' . . . their stiltit heels and nippit taes, Service *Notandums* (1890) 77.

**7.** To cross a river on stilts or poles.

**Rxb.** To stilt the water (Jam.); *Statist. Acc.* XV. 157 (*ib.*). **Dmf.** The Dunscore Salt Lairds stilt the Nith, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 101.

**8.** To put new feet on to stockings.

**Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ A stocking is said to be stilted when the worn-out foot is cut off and a new foot is knitted to the old leg. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ I've heeled them once, and now I'm going to stilt them.

**9.** To bedaub, to cover with dirt to a considerable height or in a great degree. Lin. (Hall.), Lin.$^1$

**STILTCHIN**, *ppl. adj.* Nhb.$^1$ [sti·ltʃin.] Narrow-minded, mean.

**STILTER**, *v.* Lakel.$^2$ [sti·ltər.] To walk awkwardly over uneven ground; to walk on tiptoe. Cf. **stilt**, 6.

He was stilteren amang t'cobbles. Siam wi' muck an' watter, ye've to stilter throo on tippy-teeas.

**STIM**, see **Stem**, *v.*$^2$, **Stime.**

**STIMBLE**, *v.* Nrf. [sti·mbl.] To urinate. (Hall.), (M.C.H.B.)

**STIME**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **styme** Sc. N.Cy.$^1$ Lakel.$^2$ Cum.$^{14}$ w.Yks.; and in forms **stem** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **steyme** Cum.$^{14}$; **stim** Ir.; **stym** Sc. [staim.] **1.** *sb.* The faintest form of any object; a glimpse, gleam of light; a particle, atom; *gen.* in phr. *to see a stime.*

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*); Till ance I downa see a styme, Donald *Poems* (1867) 270. **Sh.I.** Fae dat day ta dis shü never saw a stime more, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 7. **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** Fient a stime o' her see I, Paul *Abd.* (1881) 55. **Fif.** Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 18. **Ayr.** I scarce could wink or see a styme, Burns *There's naethin like the Honest Nappy*, l. 8. **Edb.** Diel a stym I'm better, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 203. **Rxb.** To my thinking there's never a styme to choose betwixt him and James Hepburn, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 102. **Ir.** 'The night was . . . dark; . . you could not see a stim.' 'Not see a what?' 'A stim,' Lever *C. O'Malley* (1841) cvii; You've ne'er a stim of light to be workin' in, sittin' there in the corner, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 120. **N.I.**$^1$ It was so dark I couldn't see a stime before me. **w.Ir.** Oh, the divil a stim o' their faytures I could see, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 214. **Wxf.** She will never see a stim with that eye again, Kennedy *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 6. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ They hadn't a stime o' breed i' the hoose. **Dur.**$^1$, **e.Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.** De'il a wink cud I sleep, nay, nor yet see a steyme, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 142; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** Wheeler *Dial.* (ed. 1821) 115. **n.Yks.** Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 264. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **n.Lan.**$^1$

**2.** A look; a glance.

**Sc.** I set him in aside the bink, I gae him bread, and ale to drink, And ne'er a blythe styme wad he blink, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) I. 297.

**3.** A disease of the eye. Mry. *Surv. Gl.* (Jam.) See **Stine.** **4.** *v.* To open the eyes partially; to look as one does whose eyesight is bad; to look eagerly, peer.

**Sh.I.** I lookit an' stimed inta da black dark aroond me, but I could see naethin', Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 66; (J.S.) **n.Sc.** It also denotes the awkward motions of one who does not see well (Jam.).

Hence (1) **Stimel**, *sb.* a term of reproach for one who does not perceive quickly what another wishes him to see; (2) **Stimey**, (*a*) *adj.* dim-sighted; (*b*) *sb.* one whose motions are clumsy through his imperfect eyesight.

(1) **Cld.** (Jam.) (2, *a*) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); (Hall.) (*b*) **n.Sc.** A blind stymie (Jam.).

[1. Ne he iwis might se a stime, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 19652 (Stratmann).]

**STIMMA**, *sb.* Sh.I. [sti·mə.] A dial. form of 'stamina,' strength, power, ability. S. & Ork.$^1$

**STIMMER**, *v.* *Obs.* n.Sc. (Jam.) To go about in a confused manner.

**STIMMIS**, *sb.* Or.I. [sti·mis.] A state of doubt and uncertainty leading one into a 'fix'; a 'fix.'

He gan'd around him i' a stimmis, *Paety Toral* (1880) l. 24 in Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 792, 799.

**STIMNA**, see **Stumna.**

**STIMPART**, *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Also written **stimpert.** **1.** A measure: a quarter of a peck; the eighth part of a Winchester bushel.

**Sc.** She'll whip me aff her five stimparts o' the best aits, Hislop *Anecdote* (1874) 18. **Ayr.** A heapit stimpart, I'll reserve ane Laid by for you, Burns *Farmer's Salutation*, st. 17. **Gall.** An old carter fond of whisky, would often birl the bawbee with his horse, to know whether it should have a stimpert of corn, or he one of grog, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 140, ed. 1876.

**2.** Phr. (1) *a stimpart of land*, as much land as would yield the fourth of a peck of flax-seed; (2) *a stimpart shearer*, a 'shearer' who could do only a fourth part of a ridge; an unskilled 'shearer.'

(1) **Ayr.** (Jam.) (2) **Sc.** The puirest stimpart shearer in a' the muirlands could hae shorn the haill o' the lang riggs and carried it hame on his back, Ochiltree *Redburn* (1895) xix. **Ayr.** A shearer's work being half a ridge (Jam.).

**STIMY**, *sb.* Sc. Also written **steimmy** (Jam. *Suppl.*). A golfing term: the predicament in which a player is placed when he finds his opponent's ball lies in the line of his 'put.'

(Jam. *Suppl.*); My ball lay between Dickon's and the hole, so that he could in no manner get past it. 'You laid that stimy of set purpose,' cried Dickon, throwing down his club in a rage, Lang *Monk of Fife* (1876) 6.

**STIN**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.* *Obs.* Yks. **1.** *v.* To groan.

(Hall.) **w.Yks.**$^1$ At times shoe stinns feafully in her douvens, ii. 291.

**2.** *sb.* A groan. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 173.

**STIN**, *v.*$^2$ *Obs.* Dev. To stun; to crack.

**n.Dev.** Tha hast a most stinned e'ery earthly thing in tha houz, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 250.

**STINCH**, *sb.* Lin. [stinʃ.] A chill.

**nw.Lin.** If won o' th' stöaves is leeted, it'll tak th' stinch off'n th' chech, *Lin. N. & Q.* (July 1890).

[The same word as ME. (*Ormulum*) *stinnch*, 'stench.']

**STINCH**, *v.* Pem. Wil. [stinʃ.] To stint; to abstain.

**Pem.** (E.D.) **Wil.** But then 'cause zum da goo astray Is ael ta pinch? I raaly don't think 'tis vair play That I should stinch, Slow *Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 60.

**STINCH, STINCHER**, see **Stunch**, *v.*, **Stinge**, *v.*$^3$

**STINE**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. e.An. Also written **styne** Cum.$^{12}$ n.Lin.$^1$; and in forms **starn** e.Yks.$^1$ Not.; **steyne** Cum.; **stian** N.I.$^1$; **stiony** Nhp.$^1$ e.An.$^1$; **styan** Cum.$^1$; **sty-an-eye** Nhp.$^1$; **styen**

Sc. (Jam.) Don.; **styney** Suf.$^1$; **sty-on-eye** Lei.$^1$ [stain.] A sty on the eye.

n.Sc. (Jam.), N.I.$^1$ s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). Cum. (E.W.P.), Cum.$^{12}$, e.Yks.$^1$ s.Not. Ah've got a starn on my eye (J.P.K.). Lin. Brookes *Tracts Gl.* n.Lin.$^1$ (s.v. Stye), ne.Lin. (E.S.), se.Lin. (J.T.B.), Lei.$^1$, Nhp.$^1$, e.An.$^1$, Suf.$^1$

[Styanye (or a perle, S.) yn the eye, *egilopa* (*Prompt.*).]

**STING**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lin. Brks. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. [stiŋ.] **1.** *v.* In *comp.* (1) **Sting-bee**, a bee as distinguished from var. kinds of flies, in appearance like bees; (2) **-blubber**, the sea-nettle; (3) **-fish**, the viper-weever, *Trachinus vipera*; (4) **-nettle**, (*a*) the hemp-nettle, *Galeopsis Tetrahit*; (*b*) the common nettle, *Urtica dioica*; (*c*) var. kinds of dead-nettle, *Lamium*.

(1) n.Lin.$^1$ (2) Cor.$^2$ (3) Cum.$^4$ (4, *a*) Ldd. (B. & H.) (*b*) w.Som.$^1$ Sting-nettles a-bwoiled's a fine thing vor young turkeys. (*c*) Dev.$^4$

**2.** Of cold: to be very sharp or severe.

n.Lin.$^1$ Stinging cold. Brks. We shall have a smartish vrost at night, a stinging vrost (W.W.S.).

**3.** To feel a tingling, smarting sensation.

Lnk. Hech, Sirs! . . I'm stinging a' frae cluit to crown, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 37.

**4.** To throb with great pain. Lin. Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 725. **5.** Of a shot: to hit, wound.

Wil. Two fired, killing the mastiff dog on the spot and 'stinging' one man in the leg, Jefferies *Gamekeeper* (1887) 194.

**6.** To repair thatch by means of a 'sting'; to tuck in with a 'sting'; to thatch with straw, rushes, &c. Cf. **stinge**, *v.*$^3$

Sc. (Jam.) Edb. Heath is neither sewed nor stinged, excepting the first course along the heads of the walls, which is sewed to the spars, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 89, ed. 1815. N.Cy.$^1$, Nhb.$^1$ n.Yks.$^2$ As wool is stuffed into an aperture in the making of saddle-pads.

Hence (1) **Stinging-prod**, (2) **Stinging-spittle** or **-spurtle**, *sb.* an iron-pointed instrument used in thatching.

(1) n.Yks. (I.W.); n.Yks.$^2$ When of a much larger size, it is used as a needle, for fastening the thatch with cords on to the roof. (2) Cld. (Jam.), n.Yks.$^1$

**7.** *sb.* A forked instrument used in thatching.

Sc. (Jam.) Edb. The thatch, in small handfuls, twisted together at the top, is thrust into holes previously made obliquely upwards in divots by an iron-shod, dovetailed-pointed hand instrument (called a sting), by which both operations are performed in alternation, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 89, ed. 1815. N.Cy.$^1$, Nhb.$^1$

**8.** The pipe-fish.

Fif. Sibbald *Hist. Fif.* (1803) 127 *n.* (Jam., s.v. Stang).

**STING**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ Sc. Nhb. [stiŋ.] **1.** *sb.* A pole, post, shaft, &c. Cf. **stang**, *sb.*$^2$

Sc. Used for shoving a boat from the beach (Jam.); Being bodin with ane grit sting or rung, Pitcairn *Trials* (1829) pt. iv. 388. Nhb.$^1$

Hence *sting and ling*, *phr.* (1) see below; (2) entirely, wholly; bodily; by force.

(1) Sc. To carry sting and ling is to carry with a long pole, resting on the shoulders of two persons; as draymen carry a barrel of beer (Jam.). Frf. Jean . . . wi' a flutter Brought the auld ladder sting and ling, Sands *Poems* (1833) 97. (2) (Jam.); He . . . never intended to look near the place again, unless he had been brought there sting and ling, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xliv; I was at my mither to get her awa sting and ling or the red coats cam up, *ib. Old Mortality* (1816) xiv. n.Sc. Sibbald *Gl.* (1802) (Jam.).

**2.** The mast of a vessel. S. & Ork.$^1$ **3.** *v.* To push; to thrust by means of a pole.

Per., s.Sc. To sting a boat (Jam.).

[1. OE. *steng*, a pole, stake, bar (Sweet).]

**STINGDUM**, *sb.* Cor.$^{12}$ [stiŋdəm.] The lasher or sting-fish, *Cottus scorpius*.

**STINGE**, *sb.*$^1$ Shr.$^1$ [stinʒ.] A grudge.

I owed 'im a stinge sence 'arrŏost, an' I paid 'im afore Chris'mas.

**STINGE**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^2$ e.Yks.$^1$ [stinʒ.] **1.** *v.* To cry passionately, peevishly, or impatiently.

Sometimes she'll stinge day-by-length.

**2.** *sb.* The impatient, petulant cry of a child.

**STINGE**, *v.*$^2$ e.Yks.$^1$ [stinʒ.] A carpenter's term: to drive nails alternately in opposite directions in order to give greater firmness.

**STINGE**, *v.*$^3$ Lei. Nhp. [stinʒ.] To repair thatch by pushing in new straw under the old. Cf. **sting**, *v.*$^1$ **6**.

Lei.$^1$ Nhp.$^1$ The thatch will bear stingeing. Stinge it in well.

Hence **Stinger** or **Stincher**, *sb.* an instrument used in 'stingeing' a thatched roof.

Lei.$^1$ n.Nhp. A flat wooden instrument about a foot long and six inches broad, with a slit at one end for the hand, Baker *Gl.* (1854) (s.v. Battledore).

**STINGE**, *adj.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Abd. (Jam.) **1.** Stiff, austere, rigid, forbidding. **2.** Hard, difficult.

**STINGER**, *sb.* Sc. Lin. Glo. Lon. Ken. Hmp. w.Cy. Wil. Som. [sti·ŋə(r.] **1.** The sting of an insect.

Glo.$^1$, Hmp. (W.H.C.), w.Cy. (Hall.) Som. He stung him with his stinger (W.F.R.).

**2.** A snake's tongue.

Lon. I give a man a shilling always to cut the stinger art, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 118, ed. 1861.

**3.** A jelly-fish. Ken.$^1$ **4.** A sharp frost.

se.Lin. It's a stinger this morning (J.T.B.). Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892).

**5.** A mender of thatched roofs. Sc. (Jam.)

**STINGING-NETTLE**, *sb.* Dev.$^4$ Var. kinds of dead-nettle, *Lamium*.

**STINGLE**, *sb.* Pem. [sti·ŋ(g)l.] A sting.

s.Pem. A bee's stingle, Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421.

**STINGY**, *adj.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. Oxf. e.An. Ess. Dev. Also written **stingey** Nrf.; **stinjy** Cum.$^1$ Nrf. [sti·n(d)ʒi.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Stingy-bob**, the dragon-fly; (2) **-nettle**, (*a*) the common nettle, *Urtica dioica*; (*b*) var. kinds of dead-nettle, *Lamium*; (3) — **Tom ribbon**, a race run at weddings for a knot of black tape.

(1) s.Lan.$^1$ (2, *a*) Nhp., Oxf., Dev. (B. & H.) (*b*) Dev.$^4$ (3) e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk-Lore* (1890) 3.

**2.** Bad-tempered; irritable, peevish; spiteful; snappish; unkind; savage.

Sc. *Scoticisms* (1787) 81. Cum.$^1$ Stinjy āal carl; Cum.$^4$, Wm. (J.H.) n.Yks. My mam grows se stingy, she scaulds and she flytes, Browne *Poems* (c. 1798) 155. ne.Yks.$^1$ T'bairn's that stingy ah can't deea nowt wiv her. e.Yks.$^1$, w.Yks.$^1$, e.An.$^1$, Nrf. (G.E.D.) Suf. The bees are very stingy. The schoolmistress is stingy (E.M.M.); Suf.$^1$, Ess.$^1$

**3.** Of the weather: piercing, keen, biting, cold.

n.Lin.$^1$ It's been stingy weather this Christmas time, that it hes. e.An.$^1$ Nrf. (W.R.E.); (W.T.R.S.); The east wind is stingey, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 25; The wind is stingy to-day, T. Browne *Tract VIII* (c. 1680), in *Wks.*, ed. Wilkins, III. 233. Ess. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

**4.** Of poor appetite.

Sh.I. 'I kenna what's makkin' her laeth apo da güde Scots aits strae!' 'Lass, shü wis a stingy craetir frae shü wis a calf,' *Sh. News* (Nov. 26, 1898).

**5.** Of a horse, &c.: not going about its work freely.

n.Lin.$^1$ She's a good little mare but she'd be of no mander o' ewse to me, she's stingy at startin'.

**6.** Thin, weak.

Nhp.$^1$ Applied to the hair of an animal. 'That beeäst don't do well, it looks so stingy.' The pens of a deer are the long stingy hairs.

**STINK**, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [stiŋk.] **1.** *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Stink-about**, a troublesome person; (2) **-alive**, the whiting-pout, *Morrhua lusca*; (3) **-a-puss**, used as a term of disgust; (4) **-cat**, the polecat; (5) **-clock**, the churchyard beetle; (6) **-horn**, the fetid fungus, *Phallus impudicus*; (7) **-o'-brass**, an extremely rich person who is also a niggard; (8) **-plant**, the ramsons, *Allium ursinum*; (9) **-pot**, (*a*) see (6); (*b*) see (3); (10) **-tree**, the guelder-rose, *Viburnum Opulus*; (11) **-weed**, the plant *Diplotaxis muralis*.

(1) m.Yks.$^1$ (2) Ken.$^1$ So called because it soon becomes unfit to eat after being caught. (3) Dev.$^1$ The stink-a-puss woud a been buddled had'n dame and I tugged hard to hall en out, 13. (4) War.$^3$ (5) Cum.$^4$ (6) Yks. (B. & H.), w.Yks.$^1$, w.Som.$^1$ Dev. *n.Dev. Hndbk.* (ed. 1877) 379. (7) Chs.$^1$ He's a reg'lar owd Stink-o'-brass. (8) n.Lin. (B. & H.) (9, *a*) Cum. Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. App. 43; (B. & H.) (*b*) w.Yks. Thah'rt a nasty owd stinkpot (B.K.). (10) I.W. The fruit, which is intensely acrid and bitter, finally becomes disgusting from its odour, and hence the plant is sometimes called stink tree in this

island, Bromfield *Phyt. O. S.* III. 421, in (B. & H.). (11) **Ken.** Imported about four years ago by means of a vessel laden with oats that was shipwrecked on the rocks here. . . The farmers here [Kingsgate, Kent], not knowing what to call it, have, on account of its very offensive smell, given it the name of stink-weed, Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XIX. 82.

**2.** Phr. (1) *to stink aloud*, to smell strongly; (2) — *of brass*, to be very rich; (3) — *with pride*, to be very proud.

(1) **w.Som.**[1] I shan't never be able not to get this cask sweet, he stinks aloud. **Cor.**[1] This book stinks aloud of tobacco. (2) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Chs.**[1] He stinks o' brass. **n.Lin.**[1] (3) **n.Lin.**[1]

**3.** To break wind. **Cmb.** He's stinkin (W.M.B.).

**4.** *Obs.* To disgust by smell.

**Per.** Their smoak may only stink thy nose, As their sound doth defile the ear, Smith *Poems* (1714) 23, ed. 1853.

**5.** To capture a prisoner in the game of 'kings' or 'Scots and English.' Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.[1] **6.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Stink-seeker**, an inspector of nuisances. Chs.[1]

**7.** Repulsiveness.

**n.Yks.** Hae fill'd her head wi' prard and stink, *Broad Yks.* 8.

**8.** A quarrel. **Ken.** Now then, don't make a stink (D.W.L.).

**9.** A prisoner in the game of 'kings' or 'Scots and English.' Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.[1]

**STINKARD**, *sb.* Sc. War. Som. Cor. [**sti·ŋkərd, -əd.**]

**1.** A dirty or disagreeable person; also used *attrib.*

**Sc.** Ill-natured stinkard boys, who disobey Your Regent thus! Maidment *Pasquils* (1868) 221. **w.Som.**[1] You never can't let no jis beastly old stinkard's he not come into your 'ouse. **Cor.**[1]

**2.** The polecat. War.[3] **3.** A prisoner in the game of 'Scots and English.' Cf. **stinker, 3.**

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Edb.** The person pulled across, or seized in his attempt to rob the camp, was made a prisoner, and conducted to the enemy's station, where he remained under the denomination of 'stinkard' till relieved by one of the same side, or by a general exchange of prisoners, *Blackw. Mag.* (Aug. 1821) 35.

**STINKER**, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Shr. [**sti·ŋkə(r.**] **1.** *pl.* An inferior kind of coal which emits a disagreeable smell of sulphur in burning. Shr.[2] **2.** A tobacco-pipe.

**w.Yks.** An after I had let me stinker, *Pudsey Olm.* (1887) 23.

**3.** A prisoner in the game of 'Scots and English.' Sc. (Jam.) Cf. **stinkard, 3.**

**STINKING**, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. Shr. Bck. Hrt. Sus. [**sti·ŋkin.**]

**1.** In *comp.* (1) **Stinking-coals**, an inferior kind of coal; see below; (2) **-ill**, a disease of sheep; see below.

(1) **Shr.** Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 199; **Shr.**[1] Underlying the Penny stone. 'The Stinking-coal is noted for containing a great proportion of sulphuret of iron, thick seams or layers of these pyrites running in it. In consequence of this it cannot be used for smelting purposes,' Parton *Shr. Coal-Field* (1868); **Shr.**[2] Traceable by the redness of its ashes. (2) **Sc.** On opening the body, it contains a strong sulphureous smell, characteristic of the disease; hence it is called the stinking ill; and the stomach and bowels are prodigiously distended with air, having the same intolerable foetor, *Ess. Highl. Soc.* III. 364 (Jam.).

**2.** *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Stinking Billy**, the common ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea*; (2) — **Bob** or **Bobby**, the herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*; (3) — **Christopher**, var. kinds of figwort, *Scrophularia*; (4) — **Davies**, see (1); (5) — **elshander**, the common tansy, *Tanacetum vulgare*; (6) — **Nancy**, the devil's-bit scabious, *Scabiosa Succisa*; (7) — **Nanny**, see (1); (8) — **Roger**, (*a*) see (3); (*b*) the alder buckthorn, *Rhamnus Frangula*; (*c*) the black horehound, *Ballota nigra*; (*d*) the henbane, *Hyoscyamus niger*; (*e*) see (2); (9) — **Tommy**, the rest-harrow, *Ononis arvensis*; (10) — **weed**, see (1); (11) — **Willie(s**, (*a*) see (1); (*b*) the water ragwort, *Senecio aquaticus*; (*c*) see (5).

(1) **Lin.** (2) **Cum.**[14], **Bck.**, **n.Hrt.**, **Sus.** (3) **Cum.**[14] (4) **Fif.** (Jam.) (5) **Per.** (G.W.) (6) **Chs.**[13] (7) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) (8, *a*) **Gall.** (J.M.), **Uls.**, **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[14], **Chs.**[13] (*b*) **Chs.** (*c*) **Shr.**[1] (*d*) **Cum.**[1] (*e*) **ne.Lan.**[1] (9) **Nhb.** *Nature Notes*, No. 9; **Nhb.**[1] (10) **s.Sc.** (Jam.), **Gall.** (J.M.) (11, *a*) **Mry.** (Jam.) (*b*) **Cai.**[1] (*c*) **Sth.** Nicholson *Golspie* (1897) 130.

**3.** Phr. *to cry stinking fish ahint one's own cart*, to reveal what is to one's own disadvantage.

**Nhb.** You're the first to cry stinkin' fish ahint your ain cairt, Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 3.

**4.** A depreciatory term: bad, abominable, disgusting; also used *advb.*

**e.Yks.**[1] 'Stinkin-bad,' an epithet applied to an excessively disreputable fellow or thing. **s.Not.** Lambs were stinking dear last market. Stinking little taters. If she said that she's a stinking liar (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] It's a stinkin' shaame that sarvants should n't be let to get the'r dinners e' peäce. He's a stinkin' liar.

**5.** Saucy, haughty.

**Sc.** This term always suggests, to a Scotchman, the idea of one looking at another with such a disagreeable expression of countenance as if he felt the smell of some very offensive object immediately under his nose (Jam.). **Lnk.** A stinking pridefu' jade, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 55.

**STINKLE, STINPOLE**, see **Steinkle, Stunpole.**

**STINT**, *v.*, *sb.*[1] and *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [**stint.**] **1.** *v.* To limit, restrict, esp. with regard to food; to abstain; to deprive. Cf. **stent**, *v.*[1]

**w.Sc.** Stint the belly to cleed the back. It's ill hain't to stint a bairn in his brose (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** His work, verily, er net stinted, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 94. **n.Yks.**[4], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] I can't abide to stint my bairns; thaay'll hev plenty o' stintin' an' pinin' when thaay're grawd up. **I.W.**[1] Don't stint that hos of his wuts.

**2.** To limit the amount of work to be done within a given time; to limit the amount of money to be earned within a given time.

**w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Not.** You stinted me to that much and I done it all (J.P.K.). **e.An.**[1] **Suf.** Boys 'stinted at sixpence a day,' *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 76. **w.Som.**[1] The spinners be all a-stinted to two scarms a day.

**3.** To stop, cease, leave off; to spare; to withhold.

**Sc.** (Jam.); Come on. What stint ye for? Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxi. **Abd.** But I shall never stint Till of the chance the verity be kent, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 25, ed. 1812. **Lnk.** Draw out petitions e'er ye stint Wi' routh o' names, Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 49. **Edb.** He surely was a souple lown Wha cou'd come here frae Carnwath town, Or e'er he stinted, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 16. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** They never stint ne blan, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 49. **n.Yks.**[2] 'Stint your hand,' withhold it, as in the act of pouring. **Lei.**[1] Coom yo! stint, or oi'll meek ye! **War.**[3]

**4.** To be without food; to starve.

**Ir.** There's the House; ay, an' thin they'd be fewer to starve an' to stint, Barlow *Bogland* (1892) 93, ed. 1893.

**5.** To divide pasture according to the number of animals to be fed on it; to send out to pasture.

**Nhb.** These [the commons] are to be converted into stinted-pastures, being thought incapable of any other improvement, Marshall *Review* (1808) I. 28. **Lakel.**[1] The Cumberland marshes adjoining the Solway and its tributaries, the Wampool and Waver, have their pastures limited or stinted as to the number of cattle for which they will afford grass. **Cum.**[14], **Wm.** (C.W.D.), **ne.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Cudworth *Manningham* (1896) 16; (C.A.F.); **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 366. **n.Lin.**[1] **Bdf.** 40 acres were set apart as a common, and stinted at two cows to a cottage, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 230.

Hence (1) **Stintage**, *sb.* the right of 'stinting,' the letting out of pasture land in certain allotted portions; pasturage for horses and cattle; (2) **Stinting**, *sb.* a portion of a common meadow set apart for the use of one person.

(1) **Cum.** The pasturage for horses and cattle during the time of grass, paid for by agreement at so much a head according to age. 'Early apportionment on Burgh Marsh of rights of stintage to neighbouring landowners' (J.Ar.); **Cum.**[4] The old herds were re-appointed for the summer stintage, *C. Patr.* (May 4, 1894) 3, col. 7. (2) **n.Lin.**[1] A stinting did not, I think, become the freehold of the person who occupied it, but was changed from time to time.

**6.** To stop in growth; to stunt.

**w.Sc.** A sunless simmer stints the corn. Fra stintit meat comes reestit growth (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Ayr.** Scarce a stintit birk is left To shiver in the blast its lane, Burns *Drumlanrig Woods*, st. 4. **Edb.** A few neglected spots of stinted corn, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 131, ed. 1815. **Stf.** A lamb once stinted in its growth, like a stinted tree, never comes on well after, Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) IV. 328. **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] An animal is said to be stinted when its growth has been arrested by ill health, cold, or bad food. **sw.Lin.**[1] I had the barley laid in swathe, and it stinted so.

**7.** With *to*: of mares: to cover; *gen.* in *pp.*; see below.

**Cum.**[4] Brown mare, stinted to 'Lord Park,' *W. C. T.* (Feb. 25, 1899) 1, col. 4. **n.Yks.**[1] **Wor.** The mares and fillies have been stinted to high-class sires, *Evesham Jrn.* (Oct. 5, 1901). **Glo.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^1$, **Dev.**$^1$, **Cor.**$^{12}$

Hence **Stinted**, *ppl. adj.* of rabbits: a short time gone with young. Nrf. (M.C.H.B.) **8.** Of cows: to emit urine. w.Mid. (W.P.M.) **9.** *sb.* The act of sparing; economy, frugality, stinginess, greediness.

**Uls.** He ups and takes a coffin and a car and had her well buried too, and no stint about it, Hamilton *Bog* (1896) 138. **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ He spends his brass without stint.

Hence (1) **Stintish**, *adj.* short; (2) **Stintless**, *adj.* unstinted; (3) **Stinty**, *adj.* niggardly.

(1) **n.Yks.**$^2$ Stintish measure. (2) **Dmf.** 'Twas nae this dish or that in its station, But the stintless marvellous reiteration, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 39. (3) **n.Yks.**$^2$

**10.** A usual measure or quantity; a limit; an allowance; a share.

**Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.** To their stint the becks are fawn, Relph *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1747) 121; **Cum.**$^4$ **n.Yks.**$^2$ Hae ye walked your stint? **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Not.**$^1$ You've got your stint. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ To the garden end is about my stint.

Hence **Stinty**, *adj.* limited, reserved. Cum.$^4$ **11.** An allotted task; a term of continuous work; a piece of work to be done within a limited time; a fixed sum paid for work.

**Gall.** We were beginning to do our stint of work, Crockett *A. Mark* (1899) xli. **Nhb.**$^1$ **Wm.** They can give ower as suin as they've diun ther stint (B.K.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Not.**$^1$ **s.Not.** He works in very short stints (J.P.K.). **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 366. **n.Lin.**$^1$ Hev you dun your daay's stint. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ I set her a stint. **Lei.**$^1$ A foor-hour stint. **War.**$^3$ **Suf.** I have done my stint for to-day (M.E.R.); A child's stint, either for braiding nets or spinning yarn or hemp, is fourpence a day, *Agric. Surv.* (1793–1813) 78. **w.Som.**$^1$ [**Amer.** The mate went through his stint as rapidly as he talked, *Cent. Mag.* (Apr. 1886) 863.]

**12.** A limited allowance of pasturage; a cattle-grass; the right of pasturage; an animal put out to grass.

**Nhb.**$^1$ Limited to the grazing of three sheep or one horse. **Dur.** Fer they wadn't tak up abeain a sheep stint er twee, Egglestone *Betty Podkins' Lett.* (1877) 15; **Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.** The marshes of Skinburness, &c., on account of their being in the tideway, were not enclosed in 1811 as were the commons, but were divided into stints, 400 being made out of 1,008 acres (Skinburness and Calvo). Some of the stints, together with a portion of common land, were awarded to every tenement in the parish according to value. We find some farms with 4, others with 14 or 15 stints. The stints are generally sold by themselves, being worth about £60 each. The stints may also be let for grazing from May 20 to Nov. 11, and they let for 44*s.* to 48*s.* each. The number of animals which a stint may carry are: one bullock, heifer, &c., of any age or size, one yearling horse, two ewes with followers (not more than two lambs apiece), four sheep of any age not having lambs, whilst two stints are necessary for one horse of any age above one year (E.W.P.); **Cum.**$^{14}$, **Wm.** (C.W.D.) **ne.Yks.**$^1$ In a 'stinted' pasture carrying 200 sheep, A would be said to have 50 stints, B 30, and so on, dates being fixed for stocking and clearing. **w.Yks.** (A.C.), **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 366. **Rut.**$^1$, **Som.** (W.F.R.)

Hence **Stint-holder**, *sb.* the owner of a 'stint.'

**Nhb.**$^1$ The freemen of Newcastle are the stint holders of the Town Moor and Castle Leazes. **Cum.** (J.Ar.); **Cum.**$^4$ The annual meeting of stintholders . . . was held at the Wheatsheaf Inn, *C. Patr.* (May 4, 1894) 3, col. 7.

**13.** Trouble, sorrow, vexation.

**Slk.** With marvellous tale of stint and strife, Hogg *Queer Bk.* (1832) 15. **Ayr.** Alas! what stint the tear an' wear O' time to baith has done! Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 101.

**14.** *adj.* Shabby, undergrown. Sus.$^1$

**STINT**, *sb.*$^2$ Nhb. Not. Lin. Nrf. Suf. Sus. [stint.]

**1.** The dunlin, *Tringa alpina*.

**Nhb.**$^1$ **Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 725; **Lin.**$^1$ **Nrf.** There's a rare mess of stints on Breydon sometimes, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 49. **Suf.** (C.G.B.) **s.Sus.** I have noted along the quiet shoreline between Pevensey and Little Common, redshanks, sanderling, stints, *Longman's Mag.* (Aug. 1902) 356.

**2.** The sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucus*. Suf. *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). **3.** The linnet, *Linota cannabina*. Not. (J.H.B.)

**STINT, STIONY**, see **Stent**, *v.*$^2$, **Stine.**

**STIPE**, *adj.* and *sb.* Hrf. Glo. Wil. Som. [staip.]

**1.** *adj.* Steep.

**Glo.**$^1$ **n.Wil.** This here's a uncommon stipe pitch (E.H.G.). **Som.** (W.F.R.)

**2.** *sb.* A steep place; an ascent.

**Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876); **Hrf.**$^1$ When you come to the stipe. **Glo.**$^1$ **Wil.**$^1$ The stipe o' the hill. **Som.** It's such a stipe to get to church from Milton so we mostly came to Worle (W.F.R.).

**STIPE**, see **Steep**, *v.*$^2$, **Steip.**

**STIPE-HOLES**, *sb. pl.* w.Yks.$^3$ Holes filled with water in wet ground; *gen.* made by the feet of cattle. Cf. **staup, 2.**

**STIPEN**, *sb.* Nrf. In phr. *not a stipen*, none. (P.H.E.)

**STIPEND**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also in forms **steepen(d** Sc.; **steepin** Ir.; **stipen** Sc. [stī·pən(d.] **1.** A minister's salary; a benefice.

**Sc.** They've raised the stipend. They would never have got him but for that, Keith *Indian Uncle* (1896) 20. **Sh.I.** Ye sud a been waggin' your pow in a poopit, wi' a muckle stipend, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 26. **Abd.** There's nae want o' ministers there . . . but we ken there is nane That would pay them a stipen', Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 40. **Ayr.** The minister departed this life. Whereupon his wife being sequestrated from the stipend left the Manse, Galt *Lairds* (1826) iv. **Slk.** And manses are amazingly crowded wi' weans, sir, on the very sma'est steepens, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 110. **Wgt.** It's on the voluntary principle, for A hae nae steepend lake you, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 273.

**2.** *pl.* Pew-rents; voluntary offerings or subscriptions to a minister's salary.

**Wgt.** (A.W.) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Dwn.** The fowk wur able tae pye mair steepin's an' tae gie him a lerger selery, Lyttle *Ballycuddy* (1892) 74.

**STIPER**, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Ken. Also in form **stiperd** w.Yks.$^3$ **1.** A piece of wood placed upright in the doorway of a barn, against which the double doors are shut. ne.Lan.$^1$ **2.** *pl.* The four main posts by which a loom is supported. w.Yks.$^3$ Cf. **staupard.** **3.** *pl.* The four poles at the sides of a bobbin-tug, which stand up two on each side, and keep the bobbins in their places. Ken.$^1$

[*Destina, uel postis, uel fulcimen*, stipere, *Voc.* (10th cent.) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 126.]

**STIPPETY-STAP**, *sb.* Sc. A short, mincing gait.

**Abd.** She cam doon the hill wi' bonny big strides, no ower big for a stately wuman, but, eh, sae different frae the nipperty mincin' stippety-stap o' the leddies ye see upo' the streets here, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xlvi.

**STIR**, *v.* and *sb.*$^1$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **stirree** Hrt.; **stur** Cum. e.Lan.$^1$; **sturry** Cor.$^3$ [stər, stə̄(r).] **1.** *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Stir-(a)-coose,** a bustling, energetic person, esp. a woman; also used *attrib.*; (2) **-pudding,** (*a*) see below; (*b*) in phr. *to eat stir-pudding with an awl*, to attempt work with unsuitable tools.

(1) **Cor.** A proper stir-a-coose, my dear, *T. Towzer* (1873) 67; **Cor.**$^{12}$ (2, *a*) **Shr.**$^1$ A dish made by stirring flour into boiling milk, until it becomes a thick batter. It is eaten with treacle or sugar, and is sometimes served with a lump of butter upon it. **Shr., Hrf.** A pudding made of oatmeal and other ingredients, and derives its names from the process of cooking by means of a stick, Bound *Provinc.* (1876). (*b*) **Shr.**$^1$ I mun gŏŏ an' fatch a spade, it's no use gweĭn' on ŏŏth this mattock, as good try 'to ate stir-puddin' ŏŏth an awl.'

**2.** In phr. (1) *to stir for oneself*, to struggle for a living; (2) *— oneself*, to bestir oneself; (3) *— one's fallows*, to plough fallow land; (4) *— one's feet*, see (2).

(1) **s.Lan.**$^1$ He's owd enough t'stir for his-sel' neaw. (2) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Lan.**$^1$ Neaw, stir thi-sel', lad. (3) **Lan.** Thomas Rhodes came to me and told me that he desired to stir his fallows this week, . . and desiring that I would send him one of my mares to plow with his, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 33. (4) **Dmf.** 'Stir your feet, now, lads,' he cried, rudely awakening the sleepers with no stint of hand and feet, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 150. **Cum.**$^1$

**3.** To plough land a second time, across the original furrows; to give ground a slight ploughing.

**Abd.** The in-field land is generally all stirred after harvest, *Statist. Acc.* XV. 452 (Jam., s.v. Steer). **Chs.**$^1$ The following May it is ploughed across the former furrows, which is called stirring. In March the land is stirred across, and harrowed, Holland *Agric.*

(1808) 128, 129. **s.Chs.**$^1$ **Brks.**$^1$ That ley 'ooll want stirrin' zoon. **Hrt.** They stirree it at the beginning of this month, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. 21. **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.) **Hmp.** Holloway. **I.W.**$^1$

Hence **Stirree-time**, *sb.* the time for the second ploughing. Hrt. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. 69. **4.** To disturb; to meddle with so as to injure.

**Sc.** Angus Macdonald, returning out of Ireland, did not stir the pledges [hostages], *Conflicts of Clans*, 35 (Jam., s.v. Steer); I wot, there has been nane stirred in the Waste since Sawney Culloch, the travelling-merchant, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxii. **w.Cum.** Bob just leùk't ta see what was sturrin' him, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1876) 77.

**5.** With *on*: to make a show with; to depend on; used of money.

**n.Yks.**$^4$ He's gi'en ten pund, but then he's gitten plenty ti stir on. **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.** He's nought mich to stir on, for sure, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 144, ed. 1879; **Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **e.Lan.**$^1$ Having little to stir on. **s.Lan.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$

**6.** *sb.* A commotion, excitement; a tumult; a merry-making; an entertainment; a concourse of people; a crowd.

**Sc.** (A.W.), **N.I.**$^1$, **Dwn.** (C.H.W.), **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Wm.** 'Twas a terble girt stir, an' yah shud a been thear! *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 32. **Cum.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Come to ahr stir at Cressamas; we sal hev a bit on a party, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Lan.**$^1$ 'Yo'n had a rare stir last week.' 'Aye; it wur eawr Mall's first christenin'.' **e.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Lan.**$^1$ It wur his birthday, so they'rn havin' a bit ov a stir. **Chs.**$^{13}$ **Nrf.** Holloway. **Cor.**$^3$

**7.** *Obs.* A ploughing of fallow ground.

**Hrt.** The next time or first stirree plow it again in the very same manner: but the third time or second stirree the stitches should be ploughed into bouts, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. 9.

**STIR**, *sb.*$^2$ Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] Very hard wood. (Hall.)

**STIR**, *sb.*$^3$ Sc. A dial. form of 'sir.'

**Sc.** Wark, stir, . . is my object, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) viii. **Lnk.** Oh! but stir, it's my ain wean that's dead, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 24.

**STIRABOUT**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Shr. Hrf. Brks. Also in forms **starabout** Wxf.; **stirabaht** w.Yks.; **strabut** Wxf.$^1$; **sturabaat** e.Lan.$^1$; **stur-o-bewt** Lan. **1.** A kind of porridge; see below; a hasty pudding. Cf. **stirrow.**

**Arg.** A stirabout of oat-and-water, without salt, Munro *J. Splendid* (1898) 192. **Ir.** I wouldn't wondher if they had it for breakfast instid of tay or good nathral stirabout an' milk, Blackburne *Stories*, 32. **Uls.** A promise of stirabout to their supper, Hamilton *Bog* (1896) 70. **Dwn.** (C.H.W.) **w.Ir.** The butther's comin' out o' the stirabout, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 164. **s.Ir.** A smile on her face that moved like boiling stirabout, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 173. **Wxf.** White cabbage, and pop, and starabout, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 162; **Wxf.**$^1$ **Mun.** Had we but a meal of stirabout we will share it with her, Barry *Wizard's Knot* (1901) 287. **Wm.** Stirabout en lobscouse fur dinner, Gibson *Leg. and Notes* (1877) 67. **w.Yks.** A species of porridge, a mixture of oatmeal, water, and bacon fat, to which treacle was sometime used (E.G.); **w.Yks.**$^1$ Oatmeal and drippings stirr'd about in a frying pan. **e.Lan.**$^1$ Meal fried in bacon fat. **Chs.**$^{12}$, **Chs.**$^3$ (s.v. Stirrow). **Shr.**, **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Brks.** Hughes *Scour. White Horse* (1859) *Introd.*

**2.** *Obs.* A semi-liquid mess.

**Lan.** O' ghreyt lant pot foo o' stinkink stur-o'-bewt, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 37.

**3.** A porridge-stick. **e.Lth.** Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 181.

**STIRE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Chs. Glo. A kind of apple; also in *comp.* **Stire-apple.**

**Chs.**$^1$ In a lease of a messuage and lands in Odd Rode, co. Chester, dated 17 June, 1699, there is a proviso that the lessor 'shall enjoy the two little parlours in the said messuage and one cockloft wherein her goods now lie and also one measure of apples or crabs commonly called stires . . . out of the orchard yearly when there is a great store of them. **Glo.** The stire apple was accidentally raised in the Forest of Dean in Gloucestershire and took the name of Forest Stire, Hunter *Georgical Essays* (1804) V. 538.

**STIRK**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Bdf. Mid. Also written **sterk** Sc. (Jam.) n.Yks.; **sturk** Ir. N.Cy.$^{12}$ Cum.$^1$ n.Yks.$^2$ e.Yks. Not.$^1$ Lin.$^1$ Oxf.$^1$ Bdf. Mid.; and in forms **sterreck** w.Yks.; **stork** Nhb.$^1$ m.Yks.$^1$; **strick** Cum.$^{14}$; **strik** Sh.I. [**stərk, stāk; stə·rək.**] **1.** *sb.* A heifer between the age of one and two years; used also for young cattle of either sex; occas. a young bull as distinguished from a heifer. See **Heifer-stirk**, s.v. **Heifer, II. 1.**

**Sc.** The name being generally changed from stirk to stot about the time of its being fit to be yoked in the plough (Jam.). **Sh.I.** Dey hed a rigged strik i' da hill, bit shü hed da spawwer, an' wis ill wi' da gaa sickness, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 244. **Cai.**$^1$ **Elg.** He'd a coo an' twa stirkies that low'd i' the byre, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 25, 1898). **Abd.** The valuable stirk that had taken the quarter ill, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 56. **Per.** Ye 'ill hear naething but Drumsheugh's stirks, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 141. **w.Sc.** The king o' the otters, the size o' a twa year 'l stirk, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 164. **s.Sc.** Twa ky, twa stirks, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 324. **Ayr.** Had Chambers read the 'Growth of a Calf' . . . he would never have attempted to have passed off a stirk of a year auld for a matured bullock, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 25. **Slk.** Routin like a field o' disturbed stirks, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 339. **Rxb.** How many of Adam Routledge's bonnie stirks hae gane to the brose? Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 5. **Wgt.** Squabbling over the price of a stirk, Saxon *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 144. **N.I.**$^1$ **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Dwn.** The wecht o' a twa year stirk, Lyttle *Betty Gray* (1894) 22. **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **N.Cy.**$^{12}$ **Nhb.**$^1$ Stirk is common gender, but formerly was applied to the male animal specially. **e.Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.** Weev partit wi t'horses an cars, an two stirks, Dickinson *Lamplugh* (1856) 10; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** Aur nebbour's stot or stirk, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 476. **n.Yks.** As far as we used the word sterk . . . it did not define which sex (W.H.); **n.Yks.**$^{1234}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** (J.W.); **w.Yks.**$^1$ To fest owte . . . two stirks, ii. 289; **w.Yks.**$^{34}$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.** Drinkwater owes me for that white stirk, Clough *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 4; **Chs.**$^{13}$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ A barren two-year-old heifer. **Stf.**$^1$, **Der.**$^{12}$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$, **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ The cow-calf becomes a stirk at the age of two years, and retains the name a year, when it becomes a heifer. **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **Shr.**$^{12}$, **Glo.**$^1$, **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.*, **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.)

Hence (1) **Bull-stirk**, (2) **Bullock-stirk**, *sb.* a young bull; (3) **Cow-stirk**, (4) **Stirk-heifer**, *sb.* a young heifer; (5) **Stirk-like**, *adj.* ox-like; stolid; (6) **Stirk's-stall**, *sb.* (*a*) the place in a cow-house appropriated to a young 'stirk'; (*b*) the place, *gen.* the father's bosom, assigned to a child when the mother has a younger baby to occupy her; esp. in phr. *to be put in the stirk's-stall*; (7) **Stirky**, *adj.* (*a*) of a calf: approaching the growth of a 'stirk'; (*b*) *fig.* sturdy; thick-set and short.

(1) **Sc.** I could haud him up gin he were a bull stirk, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 78. **w.Sc.** A bull-stirk grazing hard by, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 142. **N.I.**$^1$, **n.Yks.** (W.H.), **nw.Der.**$^1$ (2) **Cum.**$^4$ Short-horn bullock stirks to £8, *Carlisle Patriot* (Mar. 30, 1894) 2, col. 2. (3) **nw.Der.**$^1$ (4) **Nhp.**$^1$ (5) **Per.** The haflin wi' his stirk-like glowre, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 134. (6, *a*) **n.Sc.** (Jam.) (*b*) **n.Sc.** (*ib.*) **Lth.** I, ance her dawtie, Am laid by the wa', Or set out a-courin' To try the stirk's sta, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 76. (7, *a*) **Bdf.** (J.W.B.) (*b*) **Not.**$^1$ **Lin.**$^1$ She's a sturky piece of goods. **se.Lin.** A stirky young rascal (J.T.B.).

**2.** Phr. *there's aye some water where the stirk drowns*, there is always something to justify a common report or suspicion; 'there's no smoke without fire.'

**Sc.** Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 309. **Abd.** There's aye some water faur the stirkie droons, ye ken, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 130. **Per.** There's aye water whaur the stirk's drooned, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 142, ed. 1887.

**3.** *Fig.* A stupid, coarse, ignorant, lumpish fellow.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **ne.Sc.** What's the guid o' learnin' when it turns decent countra lads intae stirks an' asses? Gordon *Northward Ho* (1894) 303. **Abd.** Oh! the muckle haiverin' stirk, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Jan. 18, 1902). **w.Sc.** Ye're naething but a heilan' stirk, Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 31, ed. 1877. **Ayr.** Nae doot I'll be ca'd a stirk, White *Jottings* (1879) 184. **Lnk.** I took them a' for stirks That loo'd na money, Ramsay *Poems* (1800) I. 307 (Jam.). **Gall.** See if thou canst stand up to a man, thou great stirk, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xii. **Ir.** A common sturk of an ass, Kennedy *Fireside Stories* (1870) 98.

**4.** *v.* To be with calf. n.Sc. (Jam.)

[Styrk, neet (or hecfer, P.), *juvenca* (*Prompt.*).] OE. *stierc, stirc, styrc, styric*, a calf (Sweet).]

**STIRK**, *sb.*$^2$ *Obsol.* Yks. In phr. *to take stirk*, of a horse: to jib. w.Yks. (A.L.K.) Cf. **steck**, *v.*$^1$ **2.**

**STIRKEN**, see **Storken.**

**STIRK-HAY**, *sb.* Lei.$^1$ Grass not fed down in autumn.

**STIRKY**, *adj.* sw.Lin.$^1$ [stə̄·ki.] Stunted, undergrown.

It'll never be more than a stirky tree. When pigs are stirky they never grow a deal.

**STIRN**, *v.* Sh.I. [stərn.] To congeal with cold.

Naither the warr o' your sittin' stirnin' ipa da cauld ebb-stanes last nicht, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 6; **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**STIRRAGE**, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also written **stirredge** Dev.; **stirrege** Dev.$^1$; **stirridge** Dev.; and in form **sturrage** Cor.$^1$ [stə·ridʒ.] A commotion, disturbance, stir; a hubbub, fuss.

**Dev.** My ivers, whot a stirridge yü make vur nort at awl! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 128; **Dev.**$^1$ The dap I geed en widn't a kill'd a vly; and here's a stirrege set up for nort, 31, ed. Palmer. **nw.Dev.**$^1$ **s.Dev.** Who be yu? Yer's a pratty stirredge! Lave me baide, yu gert wallopin' maiden! *Longman's Mag.* (1901) 47. **Cor.**$^1$ What a stirrage there was in a few minutes; **Cor.**$^2$

**STIRRAH**, *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. n.Cy. Also written **stirra** Sc. (JAM.) **1.** A dial. form of 'sirrah.'

**Sc.** (JAM.); Stirra, this is no the road to Monkbarns, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xv. **Slk.** My faith, stirra! . . My faith, man, but ye're soon begun to a braw trade, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 68, ed. 1866.

**2.** A stout boy; a stripling; a man.

**Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** An honest neiper man . . . A dainty stirrah had, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 11, ed. 1812. **Lnk.** She's born a bra thumping stirra, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 41. **Edb.** If ony mettl'd stirrah green For favour frae a lady's een, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 126, ed. 1785. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 405, ed. 1876. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

**STIRREDGE**, see **Stirrage.**

**STIRRINER**, *sb.* w.Yks.$^2$ [stə·rinə(r).] A trial ball at cricket, &c. 'Send me a stirriner!'

**STIRRING**, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Dur. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Nhp. Bdf. Suf. Also in forms **sturran** Cum.$^{14}$; **sturrin** Sh.I. [stə·rin.] **1.** *ppl. adj.* In good health.

**Sh.I.** 'Lat me ax foo a' is at hame.' . . 'Tanks, we're a' sturrin',' *Sh. News* (Apr. 9, 1898).

**2.** Active.

**Cum.** 'He's a stirran lad, yon,' thought Gubblum, CAINE *Hagar* (1887) II. 255; **Cum.**$^{14}$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Hoo's a stirrin' sort is Ruth, FRANCIS *Daughter Soil* (1895) 41.

**3.** Prevalent.

**n.Lin.**$^1$ Coughs is stirrin' noo thrif this ask eäst wīnd.

**4.** *sb.* Bustle, confusion; a commotion; excitement; a merrymaking; a show or entertainment; *gen.* in *pl.*

**Dur.**$^1$ **Lakel.**$^2$ Aboot t'fair an' tierm times thers bits o' stirrins. **n.Yks.**$^2$; **n.Yks.**$^4$ Ya'll be 'eving sthraange stirrings when t'young chap cums at age. **ne.Yks.**$^1$ We're gahin ti Allerton ti see t'stirrins. **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Courier* (June 12, 1897); **w.Yks.**$^{123}$ **Lan.** We went fra yan public house to another . . . to see t'stirrins, EAVESDROPPER *Vill. Life* (1869) 27. **s.Lan.**$^1$ It's Cheddle wakes next wick, ther'll be rare stirrin's theer. **nw.Der.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ Arn't you gooin' to see th' stirrin's at Gaainsb'r' Mar.

**5.** The second or third ploughing of fallow land; a slight ploughing; also in *comp.* **Stirring-furrow.**

**Sc.** In the spring, a good harrowing, and a second ploughing, before they lay on their dung; and then the seed furrow, or stirring as they call it, MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 217 (JAM.). **Bnff.** What is called the stirring-furrow is taken across, *Surv.* 147 (*ib.*). **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$ **Bdf.** These ploughings have even their regular names: as the first is called fallow, the second stirring, BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 328.

**6.** *pl.* Daily work.

**Suf.** I fare right tired only doing my stirrins (M.E.R.).

**STIRROW**, *sb.* Chs. Also in form **sturra** Chs.$^1$ [stə·rō, stə·rə.] Thick oatmeal porridge; a hasty pudding. Cf. **stirabout, storra.**

**Chs.**$^1$; **Chs.**$^2$ (s.v. Stirabout); **Chs.**$^3$ As thick as stirrow.

**STIRRUP**, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also written **sterrup** s.Lan.$^1$ I.W.$^{12}$; **sturrup** n.Lin.$^1$ Mid. Suf.$^1$ [stə·rəp.] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Stirrup-dram,** (2) **-glass,** a parting drink; orig. one given by the landlord to his guest after the latter had mounted; (3) **-grace,** a beating with a strap; (4) **-ire,** the steel bow of the stirrup; (5) **-ladder,** a thatcher's short ladder holding to the roof with spikes; (6) **-oil,** a beating; see below; (7) **-stockings,** knitted yarn overalls worn in the winter.

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.) (2) **N.Cy.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$, **I.W.**$^1$ (3) **Brks.**$^1$ (4) **w.Som.**$^1$ (5) **w.Cy.** (HALL.) (6) **Cum.**$^{14}$ **w.Yks.** But wish 'em all a double dose Ov reight good stirrup oil, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (Apr. 18, 1850); **w.Yks.**$^1$ To give one stirrup-oil. **n.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Lan.**$^1$ A practical joke formerly played upon a dull boy, who was sent by the jokers to the village cobbler for 'sterrup-oil,' upon which the shoemaker applied his 'sterrup' vigorously upon the shoulders of the luckless applicant. Boys are too smart now-a-days to go for 'sterrup-oil.' **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ On 'All Fools' Day,' April 1st, boys are sent to some ill-natured person for a 'penno'th of stirrup-oil,' which they sometimes get in the form of a beating with a stirrup leather. **Lei.**$^1$ Yo' goo to the saddler's, an' ax him to let yo' hev a pennuth o' stirrup-ile. **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^{23}$, **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.), **Suf.**$^1$, **I.W.**$^2$, **w.Som.**$^1$ [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 383.] (7) **m.Yks.**$^1$

**2.** Phr. *to be up in the stirrups*, to be in a buoyant state of mind or in high good humour. Not.$^1$ **3.** A shoemaker's strap, with which he keeps the last firm upon his knee.

**Wm.** (B.K.), **s.Lan.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ **w.Mid.** The snob gen'ly laid his sturrup round 'em, for their imperdence, so as they wouldn't go arter no more sturrup oil (W.P.M.). **w.Som.**$^1$, **nw.Dev.**$^1$ [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 383.]

**4.** Any kind of iron used as a pendant support, esp. a bent iron used to support the purlines in some kinds of roofs. w.Som.$^1$ **5.** *Obs. pl.* A kind of buskins. n.Dev. GROSE (1790).

**STIRTOPS, STIRVE, STISHIE,** see **Startups, Starve, Stashie.**

**STITCH**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [stitʃ.] **1.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *all stitches and statches*, in a tattered state; (2) *all through the stitch*, entirely, completely; (3) *every wide stitch*, every now and then; (4) *stop, stitch, while I put the needle in*, see below; (5) *to go through stitch*, to accomplish anything thoroughly; (6) *to put a stitch in one's wig*, to be partially drunk; (7) *to put in a stitch for a friend*, to sew hurriedly and badly.

(1) **Stf., Shr.** My trousers all stitches and statches, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 259. (2) **s.Lan.**$^1$ It wur bad o through th' stitch. (3) **s.Chs.**$^1$ (4) **w.Yks.**$^1$ A proverbial expression applied to a person, when one wishes to check him in his discourse, or not to be in a hurry about any thing. (5) *ib.* (6) **w.Ir.** Yiv put a stitch in your wig already, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 200. (7) **w.Cor.** Don't bother over it, put in a stitch for a friend (M.A.C.).

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Stitch-hyssop,** the petty whin, *Genista anglica*; (2) **-while,** a moment of time.

(1) **Hmp.** (B. & H.), **Hmp.**$^1$ (2) **War.**$^2$ It teks me every stitch-while to keep them children's clothes tidy. **Glo.** *Gen.* used in conjunction with 'every,' NORTHALL *Flk. Phr.* (1894).

**3.** An article of clothing.

**Per.** Ducking me in burns till I haven't a dry stitch on my back, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 88, ed. 1887. **Ayr.** Gude morning to ye, my bonnie lassie, and mony a fair stitch may ye wash as white—aye, as the lily hand that rubs them, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 28. **Ir.** Is it iver you give thim a dacint male or a stitch to their back? *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1901) 147. **N.I.**$^1$ She hadn't a dry stitch on. **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.)

**4.** A nickname for a tailor.

**se.Sc.** Had ye but tauk'd about the yarn, The needle, or the clout, Then Stitch an' I had try'd to learn To gien ye word about, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 32.

**5.** *pl.* Leather thongs used to fasten the weights on the bottom of salmon-nets. Nhb.$^1$ Hence **Stitch-stick,** *sb.* a stick, *gen.* semicircular in section, used in fastening the stones on the ground-rope of a salmon-net. *ib.*

**6.** A space of time; a distance.

**s.Lan.**$^1$ He's come a lung stitch. **s.Chs.**$^1$

**7.** The depth that a plough goes into the soil.

**n.Lin.**$^1$ We've plew'd that theäre No'th Naathan Land a good stitch this time.

**8.** A narrow ridge of land, esp. one in which potatoes, &c. are grown; a small piece of land; as much land as lies between two furrows. Cf. **stetch.**

**Dmf.** (JAM.), **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.** The one-bout-ridge in which the dung is deposited are here called stitches, MARSHALL *Review*

(1808) I. 86; **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Cum.** He . . . ha' been howkin' away in a tatie stitch, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1876) 106; **Cum.**$^{4}$ The crop itself is frequently included in the term. **Wm.** (M.P.), **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Bdf.** Stitches of a yard wide, or two-bout lands, are common in the chalky district, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 280; It has reference to the direction in which the plough or harrow has gone across it (J.W.B.). **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. i. 61. **e.An.**$^{1}$ **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 3. **Ess.** To make a good fallow . . . in November the stitches are laid a little round to be water-shot, Young *Agric.* (1813) I. 196. **I.W.**$^{1}$ A rood of land. **Cor.**$^{3}$ A field at St. Ives is known as 'The Round Stitch.' Frequent in field names. 'You're a farmer, I believe?' 'Well, you may call me that—but I aint got more'n a stitch or two of land.'

**9.** *Obsol.* A balk or portion of grass land in an arable field. Nhp.$^{1}$ **10.** *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Stitch-a-lop**, a tailor; (2) **-through**, *obs.*, straight through, without delay.

(1) **ne.Lin.** (E.S.) (2) **Lnk.** The matter was agreed on in private, and carried stitch-through in public, as it stands in the act, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 103, ed. 1828.

**11.** To fasten the thatch to the woodwork in old wooden houses.

**ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ The stitching was formed of twisted straw, firmly tied on to the spars.

**12.** With *up*: to plough as deeply as possible. Lin.$^{1}$, n.Lin.$^{1}$ **13.** To form the ridge on which potatoes, &c. are grown.

**Cum.**$^{4}$ He was stitching all day, and witness was working with him, *C. Patr.* (June 26, 1896) 3, col. 3.

Hence **Stitcher**, *sb.* one who makes drills for potatoes, &c.

**Cum.** Adam was a good all-round husbandman, a noted ploughman, and stitcher, *Penrith Obs.* (1896).

**STITCH**, *sb.*$^{2}$ and *v.*$^{2}$ War. Shr. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **stych** War.; and in form **stiche** Shr.$^{1}$ [stitʃ.]

**1.** *sb.* A stock of ten or twelve sheaves set up in the harvest field.

**Dor.** (C.V.G.); Everyone placing her sheaf on end against those of the rest, till a shock or 'stitch' (as it was here called) of ten or a dozen was formed, Hardy *Tess* (1891) xiv; **Dor.**$^{1}$ **Som.** Abraham put a bough on every tenth stitch to claim it for the tithe, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 210. **w.Som.**$^{1}$ **Dev.** The crops of wheat are reckon'd according to the number of stitches in an acre, tho' there is a great difference between the size of the sheaves in one part of the country and another, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 412; **Dev.**$^{1}$, **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$

Hence *in stitch*, *phr.* of sheaves: set up in stooks in the harvest field.

**Dor.** The corn is grown out green in stitch (C.V.G.). **Som.** The ruddy wheat upon the hillside was up in stitch, Raymond *Tryphena* (1895) 54.

**2.** *v.* To set up in sheaves or 'stitches'; to stack.

**War.** For pease and beans styched, from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* per acre, *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 23. **Shr.**$^{1}$ Stiche up them beäns i' rucks. **Som.** The women folks, whose work it was to bindy and stitchy, Raymond *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 155. **w.Som.**$^{1}$ I've a-tookt all Mr. Bird's whait to binding and stitching, and I count he'll have zix score stitch an acre, one way tother, vull up. **Dev.**$^{1}$

**STITCHBACK**, *sb.* s.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Strong ale. (Hall.)

**STITCHEL**, see **Stetchel**, *sb.*

**STITCHER**, *sb.* Chs.$^{1}$ [sti·tʃə(r).] A salt-making term: a woman employed in stitching sacks for salt.

**STITCHUM**, *sb.* Sc. A nickname for a tailor; lit. 'stitch 'em.'

**Rnf.** Stitchum . . . hinted as muckle, As mine was a back something fashious to fit, Young *Lochlomond* (1872) 158.

**STITE**, *sb.*$^{1}$ *Obsol.* Sc. Also written **styte** (Jam.); and in form **stoit** Abd. **1.** Nonsense, absurdity.

**Mry.** *Gl. Surv.* (Jam.) **Abd.** She never speaks but stite (G.W.); Stoit, mither! Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxvii. **s.Sc.** They wad be fonder than I am o' cock birds, wha wad gie tippence for the stite o' a howlet, Wilson *Tales* (1836) III. 326. **Rnf.** (Jam.)

**2.** One who talks in a foolish manner.

**Abd.** As M—y M—n steer'd the sown's, An' keepin constant chattin, Up, glaekit styte, atween the loons, Her pat it got a sautin, Anderson *Poems* (c. 1813) 77 (Jam.).

**STITE**, *v.*, *sb.*$^{2}$ and *adv.*$^{1}$ *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Also written **styte** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.$^{1}$ **1.** *v.* To stumble so as to go to one side. See **Styter**, *v.*

**s.Sc.** (Jam.) **Slk.** If ye war to stite aff that, ye wad gang to the boddom of the linn wi' a flaip, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 22, ed. 1866.

**2.** To move about in a stiff, unsteady manner; to walk with a short, sharp step; to totter, stagger, rebound; to cause to rebound. Cf. **stoit**, *v.*$^{1}$

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Elg.** I stytit doon the ither nicht To spin for Jean an' Janet, Tester *Poems* (1865) 130. **Bnff.**$^{1}$ **Abd.** Missing a fit, upon the outer door, Dory stytes in, and raises up a roar, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 134. **Cld.** (Jam.)

**3.** *sb.* A stagger; a rebound, spring; the act of tottering or of walking with a short, sharp step. Bnff.$^{1}$, Cld. (Jam.)

**4.** *adv.* With a sharp rebound; with a short, sharp step. Bnff.$^{1}$

**STITE**, *adv.*$^{2}$ Nhb. Dur. Yks. Also written **steit** Nhb.$^{1}$ w.Yks.; **stight** w.Yks.; and in form **stort** w.Yks. [stait.] Equally, as soon, as well; *gen.* in phr. *as stite*. See **Astite**, **Tite**, *adv.*

**Nhb.** Maw faither thinkin' aw meet steit Ha'e day about alang wi' others, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 23; **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Stite ye as me. A fellow like me may stite myek up a sang. **e.Dur.**$^{1}$ Stite him as me (the sense is often 'much rather'). **w.Yks.** 'Aw'll do my heels as stight,' he cried, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) 81; **w.Yks.**$^{3}$

Hence **Stiter**, *comp. adv.* sooner, rather.

**Dur.** Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). **w.Yks.** I'd stiter walk nor ride (S.P.U.); He must go stiter than that, Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 354; O'd storter goa to Halifax ner Bradford, *Hlfx. Courier* (June 12, 1897); **w.Yks.**$^{3}$ I'd stiter do it than be withaat.

**STITH**, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Lin. e.An. Sus. Also in form **stithe** n.Cy. Chs.$^{13}$ Sus.$^{1}$ [stiþ.] An anvil; a blacksmith's shop. See **Stithy**; cf. **stiddy**.

**n.Cy.** (K.) **Yks.** They place a charge of gunpowder in the stith, or anvil, Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) i. **Chs.**$^{13}$, **Lin.**$^{1}$, **e.An.**$^{1}$, **Suf.**$^{1}$, **Sus.**$^{1}$

[Stythe, *incus* (*Prompt.*). ON. *steði*, an anvil (Vigfusson).]

**STITH**, see **Staith**(e.

**STITH(E**, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Chs. Also written **styth** Sc. Cum.$^{1}$; **stythe** Sc. [staið, staiþ.] **1.** Firm, steady; strong; lusty.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Perforce of endrift styth He is oblig'd to seek a lyth Amo' the byres, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 24, ed. 1873. **n.Cy.** (K.), (P.R.), **N.Cy.**$^{2}$, **Cum.**$^{1}$ **Cum.**, **Wm.** Nicolson (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. **Chs.** (K.)

**2.** Stiff.

**Cld.** In consequence of being stretched: applied to a rope (Jam.). **n.Cy.** (P.R.), (K.), **N.Cy.**$^{2}$

**3.** Stiff in death, rigid; dead.

**Bch.** Yavil an' as styth as gin I had been elf-shot, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 15. **Abd.** The Laird he banned he'd lay him styth: But I was shy to lat him, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 107.

[OE. *stīþ*, stiff, strong, resolute (B.T.).]

**STITHE**, see **Staith**(e, **Stife**, *sb.*, **Stith**.

**STITHER**, *v.*$^{1}$ n.Yks.$^{12}$ m.Yks.$^{1}$ [sti·ðə(r.] To steady; to strengthen.

**STITHER**, *v.*$^{2}$ and *sb.*$^{1}$ Lin. **1.** *v.* To chatter.

**n.Lin.** He was a-looking 'em over, stithering (i.e. chattering) like a bairn with the gripes, *Cornh. Mag.* (Jan. 1899) 83; (E.P.)

**2.** *sb.* A chattering.

**n.Lin.** There was five or six women gotten together agean Esh well, an' they was makin' a strange stither all abowt nowt (E.P.).

**STITHER**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Hrf.$^{2}$ [sti·ðə(r).] A small bit of anything. 'Not a stick nor a stither.'

**STITHERUM**, *sb.* Lin. Also in form **stithom** Lin.$^{1}$ [sti·ðərəm.] **1.** A long, dull tale. Cf. **stither**, *v.*$^{2}$

**Lin.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.** He tell'd me a straange stitherum all aboot a Rantin' preacher call'd Bywater (E.P.); Doant let's hear ony moore on yer oud stitherum, Peacock *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 132; **n.Lin.**$^{1}$

**2.** Confusion, bustle. (Hall.), (E.P.)

**STITHOM**, see **Stitherum**.

**STITHY**, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Shr. Suf. Also written **stithie** n.Lan.$^{1}$; and in form **stuthy** n.Sc. (Jam.) [sti·ði.] An anvil; a blacksmith's forge; a smithy. See **Stiddy**; cf. **stith**.

**w.Sc.** (Jam.) **Kcb.** Hear the sang the ringin' stithy sings, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 153. **n.Cy.** (K.), **N.Cy.**$^{12}$, **n.Yks.**$^{123}$ **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**$^{124}$, **Lan.**$^{1}$, **n.Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Stf.** With his right arm he hammers the hot iron on his little anvil—'stithy, we calls 'em,' *Good Wds.* (1870) 255. **Der.**$^{1}$,

**nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.**$^{12}$, **Lin.**$^1$, **ne.Lin.** (E.S.), **sw.Lin.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^1$, **Suf.**$^1$

[As hit were dyntes of a stiþi þat smyþes smyten in her smyþi, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) *Trin. MS.* 23237.]

**STITLE**, *sb.* Cor. [sti·tl.] The uprights to which cattle are tied. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). See **Studdle**, *sb.*$^1$

**STITSON**, *sb.* Dev. A corruption of 'Tutsan.' (B. & H.)

**STITTLE**, *sb.* Cmb. [sti·tl.] The minnow, *Leuciscus phoxinus.* (W.R.B.)

**STIVE**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Lei. Nhp. Pem. e.An. [**staiv, stoiv.**] **1.** *sb.* Dust, dirt; smoke, vapour. Cf. **stew**, *sb.*$^1$, **stife**, *sb.*

**Nhp.**$^1$ **Pem.** *Gentleman's Mag.* (1793) 1084. **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** What a stive you're a kickin up! (E.M.)

**2.** Phr. *all of a stive*, in a great bustle. e.An.$^1$, Nrf. (E.M.)

**3.** *v.* To raise dust; to stifle with dust, smoke, &c.

**Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ Sweep gently, or you'll stive us. **e.An.**$^1$ 'Go gently, Tom, you stive the ladies;' said to an awkward fellow who kicks up clouds of dust in riding or walking.

[**1.** Cp. Dan. *støv*, dust (Larsen).]

**STIVE**, *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* Yks. Eyeball, pupil.

**e.Yks.** Groweth (as it were) a scumme over the stive of the eye, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 79.

**STIVE**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^3$ In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. [**staiv,** Midl. **stoiv.**] **1.** *v.* To keep close and warm; to pen up; to stifle, suffocate; freq. with *up*. Cf. **steeve**, *v.*$^3$, **stife**, *sb.*

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Cum.**$^4$ **w.Yks.**$^2$; **w.Yks.**$^5$ 'Doant thrust soa thear!' exclaims a woman in a crowd, 'ye're fit to stive abody!' **n.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Lan.**$^1$ Aw couldno' loike t' be stive't up i' a teawn. **Chs.**$^1$ Dunna thee sit stivin' i'th haise so mitch. **Stf.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$ **War.**$^3$ This room is quite stiving. **Wor.** (W.C.B.), **w.Wor.**$^1$, **se.Wor.**$^1$, **s.Wor.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ A good blow o' the 'ills does one some benefit after being stived up i' the workshop so lung; **Shr.**$^2$, **Hrf.**$^2$, **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**$^{12}$, **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.* **Brks.** They felt 'stived up' among so many buildings; . . they pined like caged birds for their native hills, Hayden *Round our Vill.* (1901) 241. **Sus.**$^1$ We were all stived-up in one room. **Hmp.** (H.R.), **Wil.**$^1$ **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

Hence (1) **Stiven-close**, (2) **Stivy**, *adj.* close, stuffy, stifling.

(1) **w.Wor.**$^1$ (2) **s.Lan.**$^1$ This reawm's very stivey. **Shr.**$^1$ 'Ow stivy this room is, open the window.

**2.** *sb.* A hive; a straw basket like a hive.

**Sur.**$^1$ He took two stive of honey this year. **Wil.**$^1$ Fighting cocks were formerly kept warm in a 'stive,' or kind of straw basket like a hive, whilst waiting their turn to fight.

**STIVE**, *v.*$^3$ n.Cy. Yks. Lin. [**staiv.**] **1.** To walk energetically and fast; to bustle. Cf. **stave**, *sb.*$^1$ **10.**

**n.Cy.** (Hall.), **w.Yks.**$^2$ **Lin.** He's stiving along, Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 725; **Lin.**$^1$

**2.** To walk with affected stateliness; always used in contempt. w.Yks.$^4$

**STIVE**, *adj.* and *v.*$^4$ Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Also written **steive** Sc. (Jam.) [**staiv.**] **1.** *adj.* Firm, stiff, strong, rigid; stoutly made, muscular; also used *advb.* Cf. **steeve**, *adj.*

**Abd.** Sheer a hairst or spang a lea Baith steive and strang, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 58. **Per.** Stand steady and stive to the wark, Spence *Poems* (1898) 27. **Edb.** Sail afore the wind wi' a stive gale, Macneill *Bygane Times* (1811) 13. **Peb.** Sax souple hempies, stive an' stark, J. Nicol *Poems* (1805) II. 15 (Jam., s.v. Steeve). **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Stively**, *adv.* firmly, stoutly; (2) **Stivey**, *sb.* a large quantity of stodgy food; (3) **Stivy-cake**, *sb.* a rich cake made on the girdle and well buttered.

(1) **Lnk.** Stood stively wi' a stiff rumple, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 16. **Edb.** They wha wames fou stively stegh Wi' a kin' meal, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 84. (2) **Fif.** A stivey of parritch (Jam.). (3) **Cum.** (E.W.P.)

**2.** True, good.

**Ayr.** Making steive the proverb still, That gude grows out o' ill, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 354.

**3.** *v.* To stuff, cram; to pack firm and full.

**Sc.** (Jam., s.v. Steeve). **se.Sc.** Set on the pot wi' flesh an' kail To stive his wame, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 160. **Lnk.** A whine fools that stives up your gutses wi' guid meat, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 36. **Nhb.**$^1$ **Cum.** Ralf was stiv'd as fou as fou could be, Graham *Gwordy* (1778) l. 107; **Cum.**$^4$, **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.)

Hence **Stiving**, *ppl. adj.* 'filling'; esp. used of spirits large in quantity and strong in quality.

**Cum.** Going from house to house at Christmas time, and receiving a mince pie at each, is said to be 'stivin wark' (E.W.P.); What stiven wark Wi' sweet minch'd pies and hackins feyne, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 118; **Cum.**$^4$

[**3.** OFr. *estiver*, to pack close together (Hatzfeld).]

**STIVE, STIVEL**, see **Steeve**, *v.*$^2$, **Stevel.**

**STIVEN**, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Sternness, stiffness. Bailey (1721); N.Cy.$^2$ Cf. **stive**, *adj.*

**STIVEN'S BREAKFAST**, *phr.* Oxf.$^1$ A meal set in a disorderly manner.

Dhis iz wus·uur nuur Stiv·nz brek·fust [This is wusser ner Stiven's (Stephen's) breakfast].

**STIVER**, *sb.*$^1$ e.An.$^1$ Marsh litter or marsh stuff. Cf. **stover**, *sb.*

**STIVER**, *v.* and *sb.*$^2$ Ken. Sus. I.W. Som. Dev. Also written **stivver** Dev. [**sti·və(r.**] **1.** *v.* Of the hair, &c.: to bristle, become rough; to stand on end; to roughen; freq. with *up*.

**I.W.**$^2$ Hes heear was stivered up middlen. **w.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**$^1$ This here cold wind do stiver up the 'osses' coats, sure 'nough. Ees, they do stiver jis the very same's a hedgehog. **Dev.** Now dawntee stivver up my 'air, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Rhymes with Shivered. 'The birds look big in winter with their feathers all stivered out,' *Reports Provinc.* (1889); **Dev.**$^1$, **nw.Dev.**$^1$

**2.** Phr. *to stiver up the back* or *busk*, to cause the hairs along the back of an animal to stand on end from anger or fear; hence to anger.

**w.Som.**$^1$ **Dev.** Ins'lent messages . . . as is calcilated to stiver up th' back ov a saint, Stooke *Not Exactly*, i.

**3.** *Fig.* To become angry; to anger.

**w.Som.**$^1$ My eyes! didn 'er [he] stivery up zoon's he yeard it. Nif that there on't stiver'n up, why then nort on't. **n.Dev.** Tamzen and thee be olweys wother egging or . . . stivering, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 313.

**4.** To tremble, flutter; to stagger; to struggle; also used *fig.* and with *about*.

**Ken.** So we stiver'd right acrass And went up by a mason's, Masters *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 50; **Ken.**$^1$ **Sus.** 'Tis rather hard to stiver so Jess for a piece of bread, Lower *Jan Cladpole* (ed. 1872) st. 2; **Sus.**$^1$ **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

**5.** *Obs.* To strive against; with *up*: to stand up against.

**n.Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 412. **Dev.** Darn'd if Jim didn' stivver up to'n wull, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 144, ed. 1871.

**6.** *sb.* A bristling, untidy state of the hair.

**w.Cy.** (Hall.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ Go and brush your hair, 'tis all to a stiver, jist as off you'd a-bin a-drag'd drue a vuz bush by the heels.

Hence (1) **Stiver-poll**, (2) **Stivery**, *adj.* bristly-headed; with hair sticking up.

(1) **n.Dev.** Stiverpowl George, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 108. (2) **Dev.** Didee iver zee sich a stivery head as 'er'th agot? 'Er lüketh 's-of 'er'd been drawed drü a brimbly 'ādge back'ards, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 55.

**STIVERON**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Any very fat food such as a 'haggis.' See **Stive**, *adj.* **3.**

**Gall.** Milkporritch, sowings, and sic like glorious belly-timmer—famous swatroch, man; noble stiveron, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 27, ed. 1876.

**STIVET**, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **stivat** Nhb.$^1$ [**sti·vət.**] **1.** A short, stoutly-made man. Rxb. (Jam.)

**2.** A stubborn, self-willed, stiff, useless, stupid person.

**Slk.** (Jam.) **Nhb.**$^1$ An aad stivat. Hadaway, thoo greet stivat, thoo. 'No stivet e're lived was so much misused,' *Nhb. Garland* (1793) *S. Ogilby's Duel.*

**STIVICATE**, see **Stifficate.**

**STIVVAGE**, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **stivage.** Stout; fit for work. See **Stive**, *adj.*

**Abd.** She'll be mair stivvage and for docker meet, If she a toumon be behadden yet, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 20, ed. 1812; Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Gl.*

**STIVVEN**, *v.* and *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **stiven** (Jam.); **stivn.** [**sti·vən.**] **1.** *v.* To stiffen, congeal; to freeze to death.

(Jam.); What tink ye 'ill come o' da tings o' young lambs wi' dis [snow]? Mercy bliss me as da maist o' dem 'll be stivn'd, *Sh. News* (May 5, 1900); **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$

**2.** *sb.* Cold, freezing weather.

What's a ting o' lamb 'at comes ta dis weary ert ta dü wi' dis bit stiv'n, *Sh. News* (May 5, 1900).

**STIVVEN,** *pp.* e.An. [sti·vən.] In phr. *to be stivven up*, of a road: to be so full of snow as to be impassable. e.An.$^{1}$, Nrf. (Hall.) Cf. **stive,** *sb.*$^{1}$ **3.**

**STIVVLE,** *v.* Pem. [sti·vl.] To starve; to perish with cold.

**s.Pem.** Le'me sit by the fire, I'm jus' stivlin' with the cawld (W.M.M.); Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421.

**STIVVY,** *sb.* Hrf. [sti·vi.] A candle. (F.G.A.)

**STJAAG,** *v.* Sh.I. [stjāg.] To shut up; to close.

Dere's da kye's suppers ta pluck, an' da hens ta stjaag in, *Sh. News* (Aug. 20, 1898); Wir grice hed peerie anes, me midder . . . wis stjaagid dem i' da stye, an' pittin' da muckle grice i' da barn, *ib.* (Dec. 24, 1898).

**STJUND,** *sb.* Sh.I. In phr. *ill stjund to*, an imprecation.

Throwing down the fish, he exclaims: 'I'll stjund ta dy glyed face,' Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 23.

**STÖ,** *sb.* Sh.I. [stö.] Wind. Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 247.

**STO,** see **Stall,** *sb.*$^{1}$, **Stow(e.**

**STOACH,** *sb.* and *v.*$^{1}$ Yks. Wil. Also written **stoche** w.Yks. [stōtʃ.] **1.** *sb.* A stab with a pointed weapon. w.Yks. Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **2.** *v.* To plant potatoes in holes made by a 'stoacher' (q.v.). Wil.$^{1}$ Hence **Stoacher,** *sb.* a thick stake with projecting notch on which the foot is placed to drive the sharpened point into the ground. *ib.*

[2. Cp. Ne short swerd for to stoke, with poynt bytinge, Chaucer *C. T.* A. 2546. OF. *estochier*, *estoquier*, to pierce with the point of a weapon (Godefroy).]

**STOACH,** *v.*$^{2}$ Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Also written **stoch** Ken.$^{12}$; **stotch** Ken.$^{1}$ [stōtʃ.] **1.** To trample in mud or water; to tread wet ground into holes.

**Ken.**$^{1}$ He's always stochin' about one plaäce or t'other from mornin' to night; **Ken.**$^{2}$, **Sur.**$^{1}$, **Sus.**$^{12}$

Hence **Stoachy,** *adj.* muddy, dirty.

**Sur.**$^{1}$ **Sus.**$^{1}$; **Sus.**$^{2}$ A stoachy road. **Hmp.** What a dreadful stoachy piece of ground, Wise *New Forest* (1883) 287; **Hmp.**$^{1}$

**2.** *Comp.* **Stoach-way,** the channel at Rye harbour which runs through the sand lying between the pier-head and the deep water at low tide. Sus.$^{12}$

**STOAG,** see **Stog,** *v.*$^{3}$

**STOAN,** *v.* and *sb.* Lnk. (Jam.) **1.** *v.* Of trees or plants: to give out suckers or stems from the root.

**2.** *sb.* A quantity of suckers springing from the same root.

[OE. *stofn*, stem, trunk; shoot, twig (Sweet).]

**STOANE, STOAP,** see **Stand, Staup.**

**STOAR, STOARCES,** see **Store,** *v.*, **Stour,** *adj.*, **Stow(e.**

**STOAT,** *sb.* Suf. Hmp. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **stote** Hmp. Som. Dev.; and in forms **stoot** Suf.$^{1}$; **stot** Hmp. Dev.$^{3}$ Cor.$^{3}$ [stōt.] **1.** The weasel, *Putorius vulgaris.* Suf.$^{1}$, Dev.$^{3}$, Cor.$^{3}$ **2.** The polecat, *P. foetidus.* Suf.$^{1}$ Hmp. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) Som. (Hall.) Dev. Grose *ib.*

**STOAT,** *v.* Yks. [stoət.] To sew up a rent by fine drawing. w.Yks. (S.K.C.)

**STOAT,** see **Stoit,** *v.*$^{1}$, **Stout,** *sb.*

**STOATED,** *ppl. adj.* Wil. Killed by 'stoats.' Slow *Gl.* (1892).

**STOAVE,** see **Stauve.**

**STOB,** *sb.* and *v.*$^{1}$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lei. Nhp. and Amer. [stob.] **1.** *sb.* A stake, post; a spike; a gibbet; the stump of a tree. Cf. **stab,** *sb.*$^{3}$, **stub,** *sb.*$^{2}$

**Sc.** Low thorn hedges, whose numerous gaps were filled up with unbarked wooden stobs or even withered furze, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 7, ed. 1894. **Cai.**$^{1}$, **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Per.** Making pailing-stobs, in the neighbouring woods, Monteath *Dunblane* (1835) 80, ed. 1887. **Slg.** The different articles made from these woods are sold at the following prices on the spot: Stobs, at 4*s.* the hundred, four feet long, *Statist. Acc.* XV. 321 (Jam.). **Gall.** Our little Margaret, loosely reeved to a sunken stob, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) li. **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ The gibbet near Ferryhill . . . was constantly called 'Andrew Mills' Stob.' **Nhb.**$^{1}$ A short upright fender placed on the kerb of a street to ward off vehicles from a footpath, or the same placed in a lane to prevent cart traffic. 'Rogue-stob,' the name of the now obsolete whipping-post. 'Stang' or 'sting' is usually applied to a pole of considerable length; 'stob' generally to a truncated or short pole or post. 'Spicer Lane still retains the old stone projecting stobs against the bases of the houses all along,' Charleton *Newc. Town* (1885) 318. 'In former times, a pilgrimage was sometimes made from this place to Winter's Stob, or gibbet, for a piece of the wood to rub the tooth with' in toothache, *Trans. Tyneside Field Club* (1860–62) V. 90. **w.Dur.**$^{1}$ A short stick with a sharp point. **Cum.**$^{4}$ Ah seen a white stob or a yat-stook that meade me start wid t'meune shinen on't, *W. C. T. X.* (1893) 7, col. 3. **n.Yks.**$^{124}$ **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ Mak us a few stobs, Bill, wilt ta? **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{15}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Stob-and-feather(s,** a mining instrument; see below; (2) **-feather,** (*a*) a short, undeveloped feather of a bird; (*b*) to provide for; (3) **-feathered,** of a bird: unfledged; (4) **-fence,** a stake fence; (5) **-mat,** a hearth-rug or mat made of cuttings from cloth; (6) **-mell,** a heavy hammer for driving posts into the ground; (7) **-mill,** a windmill, pivoted upon a central post; (8) **-nail,** a used horse-shoe nail; cf. **stub,** *sb.*$^{2}$ **7**; (9) **-spade,** an instrument for pushing in the straw in thatching; (10) **-thack** or **-thatch,** (*a*) to thatch with 'stobs' or stakes used to keep down the straw; (*b*) such a mode of thatching; also used *attrib.*; (11) **-thacker,** a workman who thatches in such a manner.

(1) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ A tool formerly used by lead-miners, particularly in wet situations where gunpowder was difficult of use (s.v. Stock and Feathers). **Dur., Yks.** (J.H.B.) (2, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^{1}$, **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ (*b*) **n.Sc.** Of a young couple who have little provision or furniture, it is said: 'They're nae stob-feather'd yet' (Jam.). **Bnff.**$^{1}$ 'He stob-feathert himsel' weel.' 'He his stob-feathert 's nest weel.' Often used when the idea of dishonesty is intended to be conveyed. (3) **Sc.** A bird is said to be stob-feathered (Jam.). **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Applied to a bird with feathers not yet out of sheath. (4, 5, 6, 7) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ (8) **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) (9) **Ags.** (Jam.) (10, *a*) **Sc.** The ha' or dwelling-house is what they term stob-thatched; that is, the rafters are laid far distant from each other on the coupling, and these rafters are then covered with shrubs, generally broom, laid to cross the rafters at right angles; over this is placed a complete covering of divots [turf], which is again covered with straw, bound up in large handfuls, one end of which is pushed between the divots; this is placed so thick as to form a covering from four to about eight inches deep, and after being smoothly cut on the surface forms a warm, neat, and durable roof, *Edb. Mag.* (Aug. 1818) 127 (Jam.). **n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Bnff.**$^{1}$ A'm gain' to stob-thaick a' the hooses the year, an' nae rehp-thaick thim. **Abd.** Stob-thatching is now become pretty general, and when well executed makes a warm and durable roof, *Statist. Acc.* IX. 187, 188 (Jam.); Murray *Hamewith* (1900) 9. (*b*) **ne.Sc.** The dwellin'-hoose was a canty stob-thack but-an'-ben, wi' a kitchen standin' aff at right angles, Grant *Keckleton*, 29. **Bnff.**$^{1}$ The thatch is laid on in thick layers in the same way as slates, and each layer is fixed either by clay or by sewing with twine. A good deal of clay is sprinkled over the whole roof when thatched. Along the eaves is run a straw rope fixed down by stobs. (11) **n.Sc.** (Jam.)

**3.** A thorn, prickle; a splinter; the puncture made by means of a prickle. Cf. **stab,** *sb.*$^{2}$ **2.**

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Pickin stobs frae laddies' feet, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 26. **Kcb.** Ye had no need to be barefooted among the thorns of this apostate generation, lest a stob strike up into your foot, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 240. **Cum.**$^{14}$ **n.Yks.**$^{1}$; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ A thistle-stob; **n.Yks.**$^{4}$, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$

**4.** A small boring instrument.

**Sc.** A borin stob, *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 476.

**5.** A stick used in making 'stob-mats'; see below.

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ A pointed wooden stick for thrusting apart the seams of canvas in order to push cuttings of cloth through the interstices.

**6.** A coarse nail. Slk. (Jam.) Cf. **stub,** *sb.*$^{2}$ **7.** **7.** The stump of a rainbow or that part which seems to rest on the horizon when no more of it is seen. Sc. (Jam.)

**8.** The space from which coal has been extracted. n.Cy. (S.J.C.) **9.** A stupid, obstinate fellow.

**N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.**$^{1}$ He's a greet fond stob. He's as fond as a stob.

**10.** *v.* To stab; to pierce, prick.

**Sc.** Major Jonston undertook to stob him if he had attempted ane escape, Kirkton *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 387. **Bnff.** McPherson came to his house and . . . stobbed his bed seeking the deponent, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 41. **Edb.** Honest hard-working men stobbed because they strove to get their gueeds to market, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 424. **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) **Cum.** Ah olas understeaad at officers carrit girt lang swurds teh stob fwoke wid, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 48. **n.Yks.**$^2$ To pierce with an awl. **e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**$^1$ [**Amer.** Mr. McKissick were sittin' in his back-store a-playin' of his fid-dell—not thinkin' of bein' stobbed, *Cent. Mag.* (Apr. 1882) 892.]

Hence **Stobber**, *sb.* a stitcher of the upper leathers of boots and shoes. Lei.$^1$ Cf. **stabber.** **11.** To dig up, grub up; *gen.* with *up.*

**n.Yks.** Stobbing up thistles (T.S.); **n.Yks.**$^4$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ To root up weeds, &c., with a hoe. To force up the roots of an old hedge. **Lei.**$^1$

**12.** To support or prop up by means of posts; *fig.* to confirm, strengthen; also with *up.*

**n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ 'They stobb'd him up,' strengthened him in his own notions; **n.Yks.**$^4$, **m.Yks.**$^1$

**13.** To mark out land by means of stakes; also with *out.*

**n.Yks.**$^1$ To stick stobs into the ground for the purpose of defining the limits, or the shape, of anything, as a railway, a house, an enclosure. 'Weel, they ha'e getten t'new parsonage-house stobbed out;' **n.Yks.**$^2$ Stobb'd out; **n.Yks.**$^4$

**14.** To dress a corn-stack by driving in the ends of the sheaves with a pitchfork. Also with *in.* Cai.$^1$, Bnff.$^1$

**15.** With *off*: to lop off branches from a tree or the top of a hedge. n.Yks.$^{124}$ **16.** To uncover a peat-bank by cutting off the rough surface. Bnff.$^1$ **17.** To place thorn-bushes in a field to prevent poachers from netting partridges. **n.Yks.** They've stob'd that fog field (I.W.).

**18.** To push the foot accidentally against a stone or other impediment in the ground. Sc. Mackay. Cf. **stub,** *sb.*$^2$ **15.**

[**1.** Stob ant stokke, *Rel.* I. 168 (Stratmann).]

**STOB,** *v.*$^2$ m.Yks.$^1$ [**stob.**] To convulse or choke with grief.

**STOB-BAIRN,** *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] A child that is unprovided for. Cf. **stob-feather,** s.v. **Stob,** *sb.* **2** (2, *b*).

**Per.** Ye a stob-bairn mauna be Sae lang as I hae onything to gi', Nicol *Poems* (1766) 178.

**STOBBALL,** see **Stool-ball.**

**STOBBANS,** *sb. pl.* Bnff.$^1$ [**sto·bənz.**] The broken pieces of straw after threshing.

**STOBBED,** *ppl. adj.* Sc. (Jam.) Of a bird: unfledged. Cf. **stob-feathered,** s.v. **Stob,** *sb.* **2** (3).

**STOBBIE,** see **Stobi.**

**STOBBLE,** *v.* Brks.$^1$ [**sto·bl.**] To stop the flow of a liquid; to caulk.

**STOBBY,** *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. [**sto·bi.**] **1.** *adj.* Rough, stubbly; beset with posts; bristly, unshaven.

**Sc.** And make it heigh . . . and stobbie on the top, Miller *Scenes and Leg.* (ed. 1853) xiv. **Abd.** What for do men wear a stobby bunch of hair beneath their nose? Cobban *Angel* (1898) 24. **Nhb.**$^1$

**2.** *sb.* An unfledged bird. e.Dur.$^1$

**STOBI,** *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **stobbie** S. & Ork.$^1$ A person, place, or thing that can be depended upon; a stand-by.

Da rig wis wir stobi for aetin' tatties, *Sh. News* (Aug. 21, 1897); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**STOCES, STOCH, STOCHE,** see **Stow(e, Stoach,** *v.*$^2$, **Stoach,** *sb.*

**STOCK,** *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **stok** Sh.I.; *pp.* **stocken** s.Chs.$^1$; **stoken** Shr.$^1$ [**stok.**] **1.** *sb.* A post; a beam or block of wood; a log.

**Ayr.** It is to them a sweet leaning-stock, to rest and comfort them, Dickson *Writings* (1660) I. 95, ed. 1845. **n.Yks.**$^{14}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** I stood like a stock, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) 207; **w.Yks.**$^5$ **War.**$^3$ Keep the wheel off the gate stock. **Som.** She stood still, . . for all the world like a stock or a stone, Raymond *Tryphena* (1895) 18. **Dev.**$^3$ **Cor.** When open chimneys were universal in farm-houses the Christmas stock, mock, or block, on which the rude figure of a man had been chalked, was kindled with great ceremony, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 115; **Cor.**$^2$ 'Christmas stock,' the Yule-block.

**2.** *pl.* Wood cut down for firewood and put away for the bonfires on November 5th. s.Lan.$^1$ **3.** The stem of a plant; the trunk or stump of a tree; a root; a cabbage-plant.

**Sc.** The stocks pulled by persons holding Halloween were whole plants. The head or top of the plant, i.e. the edible portion, is also called a stock. 'Bring in a guid kale-stock and a weel-filled cabbage stock for the broth the day' (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Sh.I.** Shü hüv'd a skurt o' kail stocks apo da flöre, *Sh. News* (Mar. 16, 1901). **Cai.**$^1$ A full grown cabbage plant. This word means sometimes:—1. The whole plant. 2. The head only. 3. The stem only. **Frf.** 'Up stocks, down stules, Dinna think that we are fules; We are bairns come out to play, Get up an' gie's oor Hogmanay.'. . The allusion to 'stocks' in the above is to the kail stock or stem of the cabbage plant, which always plays an important part in the Hogmanay and Hallow E'en celebrations, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 107. **w.Sc.** I wad hae defied your stocks and your clay, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 163. **Ayr.** To burn their nits, an' pou their stocks, An' haud their Halloween, Burns *Hallowe'en* (1785) st. 2. **Bwk.** Wi' burnin' nuts, an' pu'in stocks, an' ither frolics queer, Calder *Poems* (1897) 117. **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ The trunk or stump of a tree after being 'stocked.' **Glo.**$^1$ The stump of underwood. **w.Cy.** (Hall.) **w.Som.**$^1$ 'Tis a fine stick, sure 'nough; but I count he's holler in the stock.

**4.** The stem of the sail of a windmill. Nrf. (P.H.E.)

**5.** The outer edge of a bed; the side of a bed furthest from the wall; the framework of a bed.

**Sc.** Weel brook ye o' your brown brown bride, Between ye and the stock, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 31. **n.Sc.** He turned his face unto the stock, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) II. 86, ed. 1875. **Slk.** It's a shame to see her sleepin at the stock—the wife should aye lie neist the wa', Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 300. **Gall.** Before I lie in your bed, either at stock or wa', Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 58, ed. 1876. **Ir.** He, and his family, and his pig, . . . all slept in the same bed, the pig generally, for the sake of convenience, next the 'stock,' Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 410. **N.I.**$^1$ I canna' sleep ony where but at the stock. **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Nhb.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^{14}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**6.** The back or sides of a fireplace; the hob of a grate; freq. in phr. *as black as the stock.*

**Nhp.**$^1$ The flat plate on each side of the fire. **Oxf.**$^1$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.**$^1$ As black as the stock. **Cmb.** (J.D.R.), **Suf.**$^1$, **Ken.**$^{12}$ **Sus.** Holloway.

**7.** A stand or frame; that part of a spinning-wheel to which the wheel is attached.

**Rnf.** My mither . . . bang'd her bobbin down on the wheel stock, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 11. **Shr.**$^1$ The principal parts of the long-wheel or 'big-wheel' were,—the Stock or Stand (usually supported by three legs) (s.v. Long-wheel). **Hmp.** (G.E.D.) **w.Cy.** The frame of a churn or the stand upon which it is put (Hall.). **Wil.** (G.E.D.) **Dor.** The stand of a churn (C.W.).

**8.** The central portion of a wheel, the axis, the box of a wheel.

**Wil.** (G.E.D.) **Dor.** Kilpat, grease clogged in wheel stocks, *Gl.* (1851) (s.v. Kilpat); (C.W.)

**9.** A machine used for 'milling' cloth; *gen.* in *pl.*

**w.Yks.** Large fixed hammers or fullers. In appearance very simple, there is more ingenuity and nice adaptation of means to ends and economy of force, &c., than any outsider can understand (W.T.); **w.Yks.**$^3$ When it comes out of the loom the threads may be counted; after it has been in the stocks it is much more difficult. **w.Som.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Stocker,** *sb.* a man employed in the fulling or milling of cloth; (2) **Stock-hole,** *sb.* the room where cloth is fulled or milled; (3) **-mill,** *sb.* a fulling-mill.

(1) **w.Yks.** (H.H.) (2) **w.Yks.** (J.M.), (H.H.) (3) **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 412; **Glo.**$^1$ *Obs.*

**10.** A pick or pickaxe. War.$^3$ **11.** A strong, thick-set, well-built person. **Bnff.**$^1$ He's a brow stock o' cheel. **Cld.** (Jam.)

**12.** A term of pity or contempt for an old, feeble, or useless person; a fool, simpleton.

**Sc.** One whose joints are stiffened by age or disease (Jam.). **ne.Sc.** He's learnt to ca' me 'Granny' sin that time, puir wee stock! Grant *Keckleton*, 96. **Ayr.** It was not exactly Allie himself, who was a poor stock, but his wife, that was ruling and intermeddling, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 158. **n.Yks.** What cheer, awd stock? Castillo *Poems* (1878) 51.

**13.** Cattle; sheep and bullocks of all kinds; occas. horses.

**Rnf.** There's twa, at least, hae siller, Forby a thriving stock, Barr *Poems* (1861) 37. **Rxb.** 'Stock and horn,' a toast commonly given by farmers, including sheep-stock and horned cattle (Jam.). **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796); **e.Yks.**$^1$ There was a goodish deal o' stock ĭ market. **w.Yks.** We keep the gate shut lest the stock should get through, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 280. **nw.Der.**$^1$, **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) **Rut.**$^1$ It makes it bad for the stock. **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.* **Ken.**$^{12}$ **w.Som.**$^1$ Horses are not usually included, unless in the general term 'live stock.' 'Ter'ble sight o' stock to market—an' I don't think very much o' it's a-lef 'pon hand.'

Hence (1) **Stocking**, *sb.* the cattle, implements of husbandry, &c. on a farm in contradistinction to the crop; (2) **Stockman**, *sb.* a herdsman.

(1) **Sc.** But the stocking: . . we're utterly ruined, Scott *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) x; Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **e.Lth.** He has lost a stocking of no fewer than 35 horses, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 186. (2) **Oxf.** Wanted,—Steady, industrious married man for breeding flock, and as stockman, *Oxf. Times* (Dec. 1, 1900) 1.

**14.** A quantity; a large number; a lot; *gen.* in phr. *some stock of.*

**w.Yks.** Ah've ett'n some stock o' meyt i' my days (Æ.B.); **w.Yks.**$^3$ **Lan.** Thir wur some stock o' folk theer, *Abram o' Flup's Quorlin'* (1886) 14.

Hence *some stock and all*, *phr.* very much, a great deal.

**w.Yks.** 'A, lass, Ah did like that pudding.' 'Aye, tha did, some stock an' all or else nut!' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 4, 1898).

**15.** A swarm of bees. Glo.$^1$ **16.** A pack of cards.

**Sh.I.** He open'd da stok, an' shew Sibbie da king o' herts, *Sh. News* (Oct. 28, 1899). **Abd.** The business of both kirk and kingdom is in their hands, like a stock of cards, Cobban *Angel* (1898) 144.

**17.** A pile of sheaves, a 'shock.' Nhp. (E.S.), War.$^3$ Cf. **stook**, *sb.*$^1$ **18.** A stocking.

**m.Yks.**$^1$ Now then, I am ready for going—stock, shoes, and gaiter. **Nrf.** Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 139.

**19.** A rabbit burrow. Sur.$^1$, Hmp.$^1$ **20.** The udder of a cow. Ken.$^1$, Sur.$^1$ **21.** *Obs.* A trough; a stoup.

**Lei.** Payments for holy water stock, 5*s.* For painting the pascal stock, 14*d.*, *Acc. St. Martin's Par.* (1555) in Thompson *Hist. Lei.* (1849) Append. 463. **Ken.**$^1$ Usually in composition, as a holy water-stock; a brine-stock; a pig-stock; **Ken.**$^2$ For a stock of brass for the holy water, 7*s.*, Fuller *Hist. Waltham Abbey*, 17.

**22.** A crop whether growing or garnered, produce; a particular species of crop.

**Nrf.** 'Where did you get that stock o' wheat from?' 'Oh, I ha' had that stock for years' (M.C.H.B.). **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Nrf.**, **Suf.** (E.G.P.)

**23.** *Obs.* The narrow bed of a river between rocks.

**Wm.**$^1$ Known to me only in the place-name Stock-Ghyll.

**24.** *pl.* A boys' game; see below.

**w.Yks.**$^3$ Two boys pick a side, and there is one den only, and they toss to see which side shall keep it. The side which wins the toss then goes out, and when the boys have got a good distance off they cry 'stocks.' The boys who keep the den run after them to catch them. When one is caught his capturer counts ten whilst he holds him (in a more primitive but less refined state, spat over his head), and cries 'stocks.' This prisoner is taken into the den. If they are all caught the other side turns out. But if one of the outer side can manage to run through the den and cry 'stocks,' all the prisoners are released and can go out again.

**25.** *Comb.* (1) **Stock-and-feathers**, *obs.*, a tool formerly used by lead miners, especially in wet situations where gunpowder was difficult of use; (2) **-and-horn**, **-in-horn**, or **-horn**, a musical instrument; see below; (3) **-bow**, a crossbow; (4) **-cards**, standing or fixed combs for carding wool; (5) **-frost**, (*a*) a frost in which ice is formed at the bottom instead of the surface of a river or broad; (*b*) ground or mare's ice; (6) **-gilliflower**, (*a*) the ten-week stock, *Matthiola annua*; (*b*) the Queen's stock, *M. incana*; (7) **-honey**, honey from bees that have swarmed the year before; (8) **-ice**, ice formed at the bottom instead of the surface of a stream or broad; (9) **-log**, the larger piece of wood which is laid behind the rest on a wood fire to form a backing for it; (10) **-purse**, a common purse, a purse held in common; (11) **-saint**, a graven image of a saint; (12) **-stone**, see below; (13) **-storm**, snow continuing to lie on the ground; (14) **-stove**, the wood for a roof and partition of a small house.

(1) **Nhb.**$^1$ (2) **Sc.** Auld Scotland, on her stock an' horn, Play'd 'Welcome hame' to Robin, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 291; Skene *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 87. **Ayr.** It is composed of three parts; the stock, which is the hinder thigh-bone of a sheep such as you see in a mutton-ham; the horn, which is a common Highland cow's horn, cut off at the smaller end until the aperture be large enough to admit the stock to be pushed up through the horn until it be held by the thicker end of the thigh-bone; and lastly an oaten reed exactly cut and notched like that which you see every shepherd boy has when the corn stems are green and full grown. The reed is not made fast in the bone, but is held by the lips, and plays loose in the smaller end of the stock; while the stock with the horn hanging on its larger end is held by the hands in playing. The stock has six or seven ventiges on the upper side and one back-ventige, like the common flute [or whistle], Burns *Wks.* IV. 209, No. 64 (Jam.). **Lnk.** When I begin to tune my stock and horn, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1800) II. 68 (Jam.). **Lth.** Panpipe, crook, stock-and-horn, and comic mask, Haliburton *Furth in Field* (1894) 130. **Edb.** Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 96, ed. 1815. (3) **Ken.** (G.B.), **Ken.**$^1$ (4) **Chs.** A payre of stocke cards, *Inventory* (1611) in *Local Gleanings* (Feb. 1880) 301; **Chs.**$^1$ (5, *a*) **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 151. (*b*) **e.An.**$^1$ (6, *a*) **Der.** *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 375. (*b*) **nw.Lin.** (B. & H.) (7) **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. i. 106. (8) **Nrf.** (G.E.D.); *Science Gossip* (1879) 142. (9) **Ken.**$^{12}$ (10) **Or.I.** To open the common chest, and divide the stock-purse amongst themselves, Peterkin *Notes* (1822) 222. **Frf.** We have all one common profession, interest, stockpurse; we sail all in one bottom, Wodrow Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) II. 75. (11) **Fif.** Their auld dead stock-saint o' wood, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 12. (12) **n.Sc.** I wish a stock-stone aye on earth, And high wings on the sea, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) II. 118, ed. 1875. (13) **Abd.** (Jam.) (14) **S. & Ork.**$^1$ Brought from Norway in former times ready made.

**26.** *Comb.* in names of birds: (1) **Stock-annet** or **Stoc-annot**, the common sheldrake, *Tadorna cornuta*; (2) **-duck**, the mallard or wild duck, *Anas boscas*; (3) **-eagle**, **-eekle**, or **-eikle**, the green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*; see **Hickwall**; (4) **-hawk**, the peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus*; (5) **-owl**, the eagle owl, *Bubo ignavus*; (6) **-whaup**, the curlew, *Numenius arquata*.

(1) **Sc.** It is called in Scotland the Stock Annet, because it breeds sometimes in the hollows of decayed trees, Smith *Birds* (1887) 425. **e.Sc.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 154. **Gall.** *Gallovidian* (1901) III. 104. (2) **Or.I.** Barry *Orkney* (1805) 301 (Jam.). **S. & Ork.**$^1$ [**Can.**, **Amer.** Smith *Birds* (1887) 479.] (3) **Wor.** He said it was a stock-eagle, *Evesham Jrn.* (May 11, 1901); Swainson *ib.* 99. **Hrf.**$^2$, **s.Wor.**$^1$, **se.Wor.**$^1$, **Glo.** (A.B.) (4) **Sh.I.** Swainson *ib.* 139. (5) **Or.I.** Sometime the Stock-owl and Bittern have been seen in this country, Wallace *Desc. Ork.* (1693) 19, ed. 1883; [So called] from its habit of pressing against the stem (stock) of a tree with unruffled feathers, so as to assimilate itself to the stump, and elude notice, Swainson *ib.* 130; **S. & Ork.**$^1$ (6) **Sc.** Low *Fauna Orcad.* (1813) 80 (Jam., s.v. Quhaup). **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**27.** Phr. (1) *fro' stock to sty*, used in reference to a person who cares for nothing but eating and sleeping; (2) *stock and bit*, brace and bit; (3) *— and brock*, the whole of one's property; (4) *— and crop*, live stock and field produce, the whole produce of a farm; (5) *— and loom*, a game; (6) —, *lock, and barrel*, everything, the whole lot; (7) *to bear stock*, to lay out money without getting any; (8) *to take stock in*, to take notice of, or interest in; to take account of; (9) *— the stock of one*, to eye over, to scrutinize closely.

(1) **e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) (2) **Glo.**$^1$ (3) **Sc.** (Jam.) (4) **n.Yks.** Aye, reeat an' boll, stock an' crop, flesh an' fell thegither, Atkinson *Lost* (1870) xxvi. (5) **n.Ir.** Joyous hearts beat high and light At 'stock' and 'loom,' *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 36. (6) **s.Lan.**$^1$ He's sowd-up stock-lock-an'-barrel. **I.Ma.** Well, there they were talkin and talkin away . . . stock, lock and barrel, bless ye, Brown *Yarns* (1881) 15, ed. 1889. **Chs.**$^{13}$ [**Amer.** He's a horse every inch of him, stock, lock, and barrel, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xix.] (7) **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. ii. 95. (8) **w.Yks.** Tha doesn't mean to tell me 'at tha tak's ony stock i' what sich a long-tongued meddlin' body as Sally tells thi, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 4, 1898). **Dev.** But Bill didn't take much stock in him, *Blk. and White* (June 27, 1896) 824. [**Amer.** A whole parcel of foolishness which Mar'se Dab takes stock in, Bradley *Old Virginia* (1897) 199.] (9) **w.Yks.** Ah'll tell tha what, but yond bobby teuk t'stock o' thee, an' reight, tu, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 4, 1898); I tuke t'stock o' this man, Preston *Musins* (1878) 59.

**28.** *v.* To dig up, grub up; to pull up by the roots; to break up ground; to pick a hole; often with *up* or *out*.

**ne.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Stockin' gorse with a hack. **s.Stf.** The ground was soo hard we had to stock it up wi' a pike (T.P.). **Lei.**$^1$ The've stocked-oop iv'ry stick i' the o'd wood as were woo'th stockin'. **Nhp.**$^{12}$, **War.**$^{23}$, **s.War.**$^1$ **Wor.** A hoard of gold coins was found upon stocking up an old hedge, Allies *Antiq. Flk-Lore* (1840) 241, ed. 1852. **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **Shr.**$^1$, **Hrf.**$^{12}$ **s.Pem.** Billy is in the field, yeȧ will find 'n in the brake stockin (W.M.M.). **Glo.** (W.H.C.); Badgeworth Wood was stocked up in my remembrance (A.B.); **Glo.**$^1$ **Brks.** Robertson *Gl.* (1890). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Mid.** Necessary for the cultivator to dig up the soil, and stock out the roots, before any of the ordinary operations of husbandry could take place, Middleton *View Agric.* (1798) 118; The stocking up the roots, and digging the soil, as before mentioned, would unavoidably bury great part of the surface mould, *ib.* 119. **w.Cy.** (Hall.)

Hence (1) **Stock-axe**, (2) **Stocker**, (3) **Stocking-axe**, *sb.* an implement used for picking or grubbing up the roots of trees; a pickaxe.

(1) **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **se.Wor.**$^1$ Resembling a pick-axe, but having flat ends for cutting, one end being in a line and the other at right angles with the helve or handle. **Hrf.**$^2$ (2) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.**$^1$ Used for 'stocking' up turnips; it has two prongs and a handle four feet long. **Glo.** (H.S.H.) (3) **Lei.**$^1$ **Glo.**, **Hrf.** Robertson *Gl.* (1890). **Hrf.**$^1$

**29.** To peck as a bird.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ The crows are stockin' the 'tatoes up. **s.Stf.** (T.P.) **War.**$^2$; **War.**$^3$ The rooks have been stocking the young wheat. **w.Wor.**$^1$ The maggot stocked my 'and uncommon 'ard. **s.Wor.**$^1$, **se.Wor.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ That savage owd 'en ŏŏl kill all these young ducks, 'er jest stocks 'em o' the back, an' they bin done. **Hrf.**$^1$; **Hrf.**$^2$ Of a pigeon ''er stocks the cat.' **Glo.**$^1$

**30.** To fell or cut trees.

**Midl.** The roots [of a tree] are cut through a foot or more from the stem, and again, a foot or more from the inner cutting; taking up a short length of the thickest part of the roots, and digging a trench round the tree, wide enough to come at the downward roots, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) I. 69. **Stf.** (K.), **Not.** (L.C.M.) **Lei.**$^1$ To cut off the branches from the trunk, or the long roots from the stump of a tree. **Nhp.**$^2$ **Hrt.** Stocking or felling it down, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VII. ii. 96.

Hence (1) **Stocker**, *sb.* one employed in felling trees; (2) **Stockins**, *sb. pl.* land reclaimed from the woods.

(1) **Stf.** (K.) **Glo.**$^1$ Men employed to clear out the butt of a tree ready for felling. **w.Cy.** (Hall.) (2) **Not.** (L.C.M.) **Nhp.**$^1$ In the neighbourhood of Whittlebury it is frequently found as the name of a field originally cleared from the forest.

**31.** To stunt in growth; *gen.* in *pp.*

**s.Chs.**$^1$ Stocken! he's none stocken; he auvays was little on his age. **Lei.**$^1$ The lambs are a'most stocked by the cold weather. **Nhp.**$^2$ Some kinds of stone are said to be stocked, when, by exposure to the weather, they become indurated; wheat, also, is said to be stocked when its growth has been checked by an analogous cause. 'The corn that is thus discoloured is usually stocked, as the husbandmen call it; that is, it does not come up to the height and perfection of the rest that escapes this injury,' Morton *Nat. Hist.* (1712). **Shr.**$^1$ Said of animals that have been badly fed and attended to,—'a 'ealthy young beäst, in no-ways stoken.'

**32.** To put animals into a field for the purpose of eating the crop.

**se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) **w.Som.**$^1$ It is common to let pasture 'only to be stocked.' 'There auff to be a good shear, he [the field] an't a-bin a-stocked sinze Lady-day.'

**33.** To abstain from milking a cow.

**Som.** When a cow is sold as a milcher, it is the practice not to milk her immediately before—that the purchaser may see whether she is likely to prove a good yielder. This often occasions cruelty from cows being 'over-stocked' (W.F.R.).

**34.** To amass money.

**Bnff.**$^1$ He wiz lang hard up, bit he's been stockin' siller for a year or twa.

Hence **Stockit-siller**, *sb.* accumulated money. *ib.*

**35.** To branch out into various shoots, to tiller; to increase; also with *out*.

**Sc.** Applied to grasses, grains, or flowers. Thus grass is said to stock when it forms such a stool as to fill the ground and to cover the blank spaces (Jam.); Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Bnff.** When it hath lien till the seed begin to rot, cross harrow it, and so let it ly till the time of stocking, *Surv. App.* 42 (Jam.). **Nrf.** That wheat don't fare to stock very grand (M.C.H.B.). **Som.** 'Tis a thin plant but the soil is good and 't 'ull stock out (W.F.R.).

**36.** To become stiff; to be benumbed.

**Sc.** We say that one stocks; or that the limbs stock from cold or want of exercise (Jam.).

**37.** Of horses' legs: to swell, puff out. Cum.$^4$

**STOCK**, *adj.*$^1$ I.W. [Not known to our correspondents.] Strong, muscular. (Hall.) Cf. **stocky**.

**STOCK**, *adj.*$^2$ Cum. [Not known to our other correspondents.] Tired. (H.W.)

**STOCKED**, *ppl. adj.* Brks. Dev. Stuck in the mud. Brks. *Gl.* (1852). n.Dev. Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl.* Cf. stog, *v.*$^1$

**STOCKEL(L**, *sb.* Hrf. Glo. Also written **stockle** Glo.$^1$; and in form **stockeld** Hrf.$^1$ [**sto·kl.**] A pollard tree; a decayed stump; also used *attrib.* Cf. **stoggle**.

**Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876); **Hrf.**$^1$ **Glo.**$^1$ A stockle ash.

**STOCKEN**, *v.* Lin. [**sto·kən.**] **1.** To check the growth of anything. See **Stock**, *sb.* **31**.

**Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ If you rem'le big trees like them you stocken 'em for years. That cauf was stocken'd wi' bein' pin'd e' th' winter, an' 'll niver get oher it as long as it lives. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ He was stockened when he was a little bairn.

**2.** To choke with food or drink.

**n.Lin.**$^1$ Oh, doctor, th' poor bairn was o'must stocken'd.

**STOCKEN**, see **Steck**, *v.*$^2$, **Stocking**.

**STOCKER**, *sb.* Cor. Fish of other kinds taken when fishing for herring or pilchards.

We get some mackerel and pollock in the pilchard nets or the herring nets. That goes for what we call 'stocker.' The crew divides that. The owner of the boat have no share unless he'm working in the boat (G.H.).

**STOCK-GARTH**, **STOCKINER**, see **Stack-garth**, **Stockinger**.

**STOCKING**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Stf. Not. Lin. Hrt. Lon. e.An. Dev. Amer. Also in form **stocken** Sc. Not.$^2$ e.An.$^1$ [**sto·kin.**] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Stocking-brass**, money paid on getting married; (2) **-feet**, (3) **-feetings**, the feet clothed in stockings without shoes; (4) **-foot**, (5) **-leg**, a purse; savings, a banking account; (6) **-needle**, a darning-needle; (7) **-pudding**, a plum-pudding made in the shape of a long roll; (8) **-sleeve**, that portion of a stocking which covers the leg; (9) **Stockings-and-shoes**, the bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*.

(1) **w.Yks.** It is a custom to pay 'stocking brass' on getting married, as to pay 'brass to wesh t'kid's head wi' when a child is born,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 8, 1884) 8. (2) **Sc.** He pulled off his boots and slipped away in his stocking feet, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 114. **n.Cy.** When a younger sister marries first, in the North of England, it is jocularly said to the elder ones, 'Ah, now you will have to dance in your stocking-feet,' *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. ix. 336. **Cum.**$^4$ **Wm.** Desin, thoo knas, war in his stockin feet, Robison *Aald Taales* (1882) 6. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Aw dertid off i' mi stockin feet, Ferguson *Moudywarp*, 22. **Stf.** *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. ix. 267. **Not.** The lad I chose stood six foot two in's stocking-feet and spoke me fair, Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 344. **s.Not.** He came down in 'is stocking-feet (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**$^1$ **Colloq.** To go about in one's stocking-feet (F.R.C.). (3) **n.Lin.**$^1$ A person who has taken off his shoes is said to be in his stocking-feetings. (4) **Per.** The cadger was just as eager to make the petty disbursement from his stocking-foot or leather pouch as the poacher was to take it, Haliburton *Furth in Field* (1894) 75. **Bwk.** These mean, tight-fisted folks, . . Wha's kist-neuk or auld stockin' fit Is wi' the bawbees stored, Calder *Poems* (1897) 223. **Nhb.** A sober herd keeps his bit stockin fit hidden away in a kist, Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 315. (5) **Dmf.** A stockin' leg weel crammed, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 225. **Kcb.** She must have a 'sonsy stocking leg' somewhere, Armstrong *Kirkiebrae* (1896) 78. (6) **Frf.** Wi' a stockin' needle an' a bit worsit he steekit it on the inside o' the collar, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 148, ed. 1889. (7) **Lon.** A man who used to stand in the gutter with a steam can from which he dispensed stocking-pudding all 'bilin' hot' to hungry juveniles at a halfpenny a slice, *Tit-bits* (Aug. 8, 1891) 277, col. 1. (8) **s.Lan.**$^1$ Often, when the

foot-part is worn out first, the leg-part is cut off and worn, in cold weather, as an under-sleeve for the arm. (9) **Dev.**$^4$

2. Phr. *to throw the stocking*, *obs.*, a bridal custom; see below.

**Frf.** Hey! the beddin' o' the bride, An' hey! the throwin' o' the stockin', Laing *Wayside Flowers* (1846) 111. **Lth.** As the bride wi' her maids retir'd [They] proposed to throw the stocking: An' thrown it was wi' glee I trow! It hit my bonnie Leezie, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 69. **Edb.** The stocking was thrown, an' they ended the weddin' By drinkin' guid-night to young Wattie an' Kate, Glass *Cal. Parnassus* (1812) 54. **Nhb.**$^1$ *Obs.* The bride was attended by her tire women, who removed the stocking from her left leg and returned with it to the assembled guests. It was thrown among them, and luck fell on the person on whom it lighted, for it was supposed to indicate the one next to be married. **Dur.**$^1$ The bride used to be put to bed by the bridesmaids, and when in bed she sat up, and the bridesmaids took a stocking and, standing at the foot of the bed with their backs to the bride, threw it over the left shoulders, and the bridesmaid who hit the bride's forehead was to be married first. The present custom is to throw a shoe, and this is still done occasionally. **Cum.**$^4$ What! breyde forgat flingin the stokin? Anderson *Codbeck Wed.* st. 21. **w.Yks.**$^1$ When it was announced to the young guests invited to the wedding that the happy pair were retired, they instantly repaired to the bed-room, where the bride and bridegroom sat up in bed, in full dress, exclusive of their shoes and stockings. One of the bridemaids repeated an epithalamium. Afterwards she took the bridegroom's stocking, and standing at the bottom of the bed, and with her back towards it, threw the stocking with her left hand over the right shoulder, aiming at the face of the bridegroom. This was done first by all the females in rotation; and afterwards the young men took the bride's stocking, and in the same manner threw it at her face. As the best marksman was to be married first, it is easy to conceive with what eagerness and anxiety this odd ceremony was performed by each party. [**Amer.** Stocking-throwing and other such customs lingered long among the backwoodsmen of the Colonies, *Cent. Mag.* (July 1885) 393.]

3. A purse, *gen.* consisting of an old stocking; savings, a hoard of money.

**Sc.** She had a stocking gathered to meet the wants of an evil day, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 57, ed. 1894. **Lnk.** He wi' him had brocht A stocking weel padded wi' siller, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 90. **n.Ir.** A big-bellied stockin' ov goold, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 16. **Ker.** Fabled as the owner of a hidden 'fat stocking,' Bartram *Whiteheaded Boy* (1898) 139. **Hrt.** She . . . probably had a 'fat stocking' put away snugly somewhere, Geary *Rur. Life* (1899) 64. **Dev.** Granfer's got money laid by in a stockin' up the chimney, Ford *Postle Farm* (1899) 192. **Colloq.** She wanted to marry the Defendant because he had plenty of money, and had 'a big stocking,' *Standard* (June 5, 1890) 2, col. 2.

4. The grass covering or sheath of corn.

**e.An.**$^1$ The barley will not get out of the stocken.

Hence **Stockened**, *ppl. adj.* of corn: fast in the sheath, unable to free itself.

**Not.**$^2$ 'Them ooats is stockened.' When corn is stockened it is said to 'piss in the sheath.'

**STOCKINGER**, *sb.* Der. Not. Lei. War. Also written **stockiner** War. [**sto·kinə(r).**] A stocking-weaver; a maker of stockings.

**Der.**$^2$ **Not.** Stockingers from Sutton and Arnold, Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 114. **Lei.** (C.E.) **War.** I was a stockin'er at Hinckley, White *Wrekin* (1860) xvii.

**STOCKIT**, *ppl. adj.* Bnff.$^1$ [**sto·kit.**] Of a hard, stubborn disposition.

**STOCKLE**, see **Stockel(1.**

**STOCKPORT**, *sb.* Yks. Chs. Also in form **stopport** w.Yks.$^1$ In *comp.* (1) **Stockport-chaise**, (2) **-coach**, *obs.*, a horse with two women riding sideways; (3) **-horse**, *obs.*, a pillion.

(1) **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^1$ Both the method of travelling and the name for it are now quite *obs.*; **Chs.**$^{23}$ (2) **Chs.**$^{123}$ (3) **Chs.**$^{13}$

**STOCKS-BILL**, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. The herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum.* Grose (1790); N.Cy.$^2$

**STOCKY**, *adj.*, *adv.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bck. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. [**sto·ki.**] **1.** *adj.* Sturdy, short and stout; thick-set.

**War.**$^{23}$ **Glo.** A stocky boy, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 412; **Glo.**$^1$ **Oxf.** He used to be such a stocky little boy (E.M.W.); **Oxf.**$^1$ **Brks.**$^1$ That ther be a stocky chap, a can car a zack o' whate. **Bck.** (G.A.C.), **Sus.**$^1$, **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.), (T.L.O.D.), **I.W.**$^1$ **Wil.** *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 106; (G.E.D.); **Dor.**$^1$ Girt Stocky Jim, an' lanky John, 132. **Som.** (W.F.R.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ You must know un—stocky little fuller, all ass and pockets. **Dev.** (W.L.-P.); Bill's a tur'ble stockey chap, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 144, ed. 1871.

2. Impudent, saucy; restive, defiant; headstrong, obstinate.

**Lin.** [Used] on the borders of Leicestershire (Hall.). **Lei.**$^1$ Ye stocky little dog! The hoss is fed loike a 'unter; no woonder a's so stocky. **Nhp.**$^1$ You stocky young rogue! **War.**$^2$; **War.**$^3$ When I told him to go away he took no notice but stood still quite stocky. **Sus.**$^1$ Generally said of girls; **Sus.**$^2$, **Hmp.** (T.L.O.D.)

3. Rich, well-to-do.

**Dev.** I rekkon 'e's gitting stocky; 'e'll be a urch man avore long! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **w.Cor.** You need not be afraid, he's a stocky man (M.A.C.).

4. *adv.* Ordinarily, plainly, respectably.

**Frf.** 'How was she dressed?' 'Weel, a taste stocky, but gey orra put on,' Barrie *Minister* (1891) vi.

5. *sb.* The stock-dove, *Columba oenas.* Nhb.$^1$ **6.** A person of respectable, simple habits; an ordinary, stay-at-home person.

**Frf.** Ou, ay; no what I would selec' mysel, but a dainty bit stocky, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) ix.

7. A piece of cheese or fish between two pieces of bread. Fif. (Jam.)

**STOD**, *adj.* n.Yks.$^3$ [**stod.**] Stiff. Cf. **stoddy, 2.**

As stod as a post.

**STOD**, see **Stud**, *sb.*$^3$

**STODDARD**, *sb.* w.Yks.$^2$ [**sto·dəd.**] A saw used to make hair-combs.

It has a handle, at the end of which is a piece of wood into which are fixed two parallel saws.

**STODDLE**, see **Studdle**, *v.*

**STODDY**, *sb.*$^1$ n.Yks.$^2$ [**sto·di.**] A bend, an angle.

**STODDY**, *adj.*, *adv.* and *sb.*$^2$ Yks. [**sto·di.**] **1.** *adj.* Steady.

**e.Yks.** As stoddy as a awd yow, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 21.

2. Stiff. Cf. **stod**, *adj.*

**n.Yks.** This is a stoddy stick (I.W.).

3. Silly, stupid. Cf. **sturdy, 3.**

**e.Yks.**$^1$ A stoddy thing.

4. Of sheep: having water on the brain. *ib.* Cf. **sturdy, 4.** **5.** *adv.* Stupidly, outrageously; egregiously. *ib.* **6.** *sb.* A disease among sheep. Cf. **sturdy, 5.**

**n.Yks.** From which they seldom recover; being an affection of the brain (T.S.); **n.Yks.**$^4$ Hydatids in the brain (s.v. Sturdy).

**STODDY**, see **Stiddy.**

**STODGE**, *sb.*$^1$, *adj.* and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Hrf. Brks. e.An. Sus. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. and Amer. Also in form **studge** Nhp.$^1$ [**stodʒ.**] **1.** *sb.* Any thick, satisfying food; a stiff, thick mass of a semi-liquid nature.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 312. **n.Yks.**$^4$ Ah caan't eat it, it's nowt bud stodge. **s.Chs.**$^1$ Yŏ'n gen me a pratty stodge, Missis. **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ What a stodge you have made of it! **Shr.**$^1$ Yo' shoulden pŭt more suppin' or less bread, it's a complate stodge; **Shr.**$^2$, **Brks.**$^1$ **Ess.** Why, your pudding is just like stodge (C.D.). **Wil.**$^1$ **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**$^1$ The rice-pudding is to thick, 'tis a reg'lar stodge. **Dev.** Lizzie, this yer milted butter idden made vittee; 'tez za thick's stodge, nobody can't ayte et, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **Cor.**$^1$ Porridge. A fog is sometimes said to be 'as thick as stodge'; **Cor.**$^2$ What stodge!

2. Thick, slimy mud; a wet, muddy condition.

**War.** (J.R.W.); The ground or the road is said to be all of a stodge when it is wet, deep, and miry (Hall.). **Sus.**$^1$ **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

3. A fat, thick-set person; a deformed person. Cf. **stodgy, 4.**

**Sc.** (G.W.) **s.Not.** Now he's growed to be a reglar stodge. They call 'im Stodge Widderson becos 'e's so fat (J.P.K.).

4. One who walks through mud. Cf. **stodger, 3.**

**Ken.** He is a proper old stodge (D.W.L.).

**5.** The commonest kind of marble. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 4, 1898). Cf. **stodger, 4.** **6.** *adj.* Crammed full, stuffed; filled to repletion.

**Not.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ Ah nivver see the choo'ch so stodge. Ah'm quoite stodge. Ah cain't ate na moor. **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 17, 1893); **War.**$^{13}$

Hence **Stodge-ful**, *adj.* crammed full, stuffed; filled to repletion.

**s.Lan.**$^1$, **Der.**$^2$, **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^2$, **War.**$^{23}$ **Shr.**$^1$ 'E's gotten 'is bally stodge-full, any-way. **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876).

**7.** Miry. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **8.** *v.* To cram, distend; to squeeze together; to fill to repletion; to stuff with food.

**n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **w.Yks.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^{13}$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ They bin stodgin wi' suppin'. **Midl.** As a cow's udder with milk, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Not.**$^1$ **s.Not.** 'A don't want no more meat, a'm stodged (J.P.K.). **Lin.**$^1$ The moke was stodged with thistles. **n.Lin.**$^1$ **se.Lin.** I'm regular stodged (J.T.B.). **Lei.** *Lei. Chron.* (Mar. 13, 1875); **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ Used to solids as well as to thick liquids. If things were crushed very closely into a sack, it would be stodged. 'If you eat all that, you will be stodged full'; **Nhp.**$^2$ **War.**$^2$ To stodge the hodge; **War.**$^3$, **Shr.**$^{12}$ **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1870). **Wil.**$^1$ **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ Well, I should think thick boy's purty nigh a-stodged. **Dev.**$^3$, **Cor.**$^3$

**9.** *Fig.* With *off*: to satiate, satisfy; to 'put off.'

**Dev.** I thought I was a pretty plucky fellow . . . But I'll show you where I was stodged off, Blackmore *Perlycross* (1894) xxi.

**10.** To mix into a thick, liquid mass; to stir up.

**n.Yks.**$^4$ **s.Not.** Milk well stodged wi' bread (J.P.K.). **Nhp.**$^2$, **e.An.**$^1$ [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 394.]

**11.** To stick fast in mud. Cf. **stog**, *v.*$^1$

**e.Som.** Pendummer, Where the Devil was stodged in the midst of zummer, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**12.** To walk with short, heavy steps; to walk with the feet sticking in mud.

**Abd.** A polissman wha was comin' stodgin' doon the street, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 7, 1902). **s.Not.** 'E went stodgin about on the scaffold (J.P.K.). **Nhp.**$^1$ He goes studging along. **Ken.** The men come stogging [*pron.* stodging] home (D.W.L.).

**STODGE**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ Brks. Sus. [stodʒ.] **1.** *sb.* A fuss, flurry.

**Sus.**$^1$ He's always in such a stodge; if he's got to goo anywhere's he always wants to be off two hours too soon.

**2.** *v.* To defeat, nonplus.

**Brks.**$^1$ A zimmed quite stodged when I tawld 'un as I cood'nt gie 'un no moor money.

**STODGE**, *sb.*$^3$ Ayr. (Jam.) A fit of ill-humour; a pet. Hence **Stodgie**, *adj.* sulky, pettish.

**STODGE**, *v.*$^3$ Ken. [stodʒ.] To hurt, pain.

I was cutting the piece of india-rubber like this, and the knife went into my hand, and it did stodge (W.H.E.).

**STODGER**, *sb.* Yks. Lin. War. Wor. Ken. Dev. [sto·dʒə(r).] **1.** Anything large and satisfying. See **Stodge**, *sb.*$^1$

**Dev.** Plaize I wants a penny stodger, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**$^3$ Used in connection with big apple dumplings or large new twopenny buns.

**2.** A fat, 'pot-bellied' person; a short, thick-set man. w.Yks.$^2$, ne.Lin. (E.S.), War.$^2$, se.Wor.$^1$ **3.** A sturdy person able to get about in all weathers. Ken.$^1$ **4.** The commonest kind of marble. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 4, 1898). Cf. **stodge**, *sb.*$^1$ **5.** **5.** A trial ball in the game of cricket. w.Yks.$^2$

**STODGY**, *adj.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **stodjy** Suf.$^1$; **stoggy** Ken.; and in form **studgy** Nhp.$^1$ [sto·dʒi.] **1.** Of food: of a thick, stiff substance; heavy, cloying, satisfying. In *gen.* colloq. use.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 312. **w.Yks.** This pudding is very stodgy (C.W.D.). **Chs.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.), **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^{23}$ **Shr.**$^1$ Dunna mak' the child's pap so stodgy. **Brks.**$^1$ Applied to soups, &c., containing solid or thickening matter. **e.An.**$^2$ **Nrf.** The brāde fare wunnerful stodgy, I think, to-day (A.G.F.). **Suf.**$^1$, **Ken.**$^1$, **Hmp.**$^1$, **Wil.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ Don't make the children's bread and milk so stodgy. **Cor.**$^3$

**2.** Clogging, sticky; muddy, clayey.

**n.Lin.**$^1$, **War.** (Hall.), **Suf.**$^1$ **Ken.** The wet makes the fields stoggy (D.W.L.); **Ken.**$^1$ The church path's got middlin' stodgy. **Hmp.**, **Wil.** (W.H.E.)

**3.** Crammed full; stuffed; distended.

**Midl.** How stodgy they look, Tom, Geo. Eliot *Floss* (1860) I. 46. **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Nhp.**$^2$

**4.** Fat; short and stout; thick-set.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Nhb.**$^1$ Often applied to men of short stature, but of compact and strong body. **Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 312. **w.Yks.** Sho wor, as a chap behind me said, 'stodgy,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 12, 1893). **s.Not.** A stodgy little chap, about as broad as 'e was long (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**$^1$, **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.), **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ He's a studgy little chap. **War.**$^{23}$, **se.Wor.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ The maister's gettin' quite stodgy. **Oxf.** (G.O.)

**STOE, STOEP**, see **Stove**, *v.*$^2$, **Staup.**

**STOG**, *v.*$^1$, *sb.*$^1$ and *adv.* Brks. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **stogg** Dev. Cor.$^1$; and in form **stug** Dev.$^1$ [stog.] **1.** *v.* To stick fast in mud; to be bogged; *gen.* in *pp.* Cf. **stocked, stodge**, *sb.*$^1$ **11.**

**Brks.** (W.W.L.) **Brks.**, **Hmp.** Going athert the field we was pretty near stogged (W.H.E.). **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**$^1$, **Dor.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ Th' 'osses was jist a-stogged, they zinked in up over their knees. **Dev.** Urn, Zacky, an' git zome ropes! tha mare is stugged in tha bog—urn! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**$^1$ Cryal! I was a stugg'd in plid, 19; **Dev.**$^2$ I got stogg'd going up across the moor. **nw.Dev.**$^1$ **Cor.** 'Tes no wonder they hosses do get stogged, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 16; **Cor.**$^{12}$

Hence (1) **Stogging-place**, *sb.* a muddy spot; (2) **Stoggy**, *adj.* muddy, wet and sticky.

(1) **w.Som.**$^1$ Thick there lane's a proper stoggin' place. (2) **Wil.**$^1$ **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 413.

**2.** To surfeit with food. Cf. **stodge**, *sb.*$^1$ **8.**

**s.Wil.** He could eat enough to stog a pig (G.E.D.).

**3.** *sb.* A fall into mud, an immersion in a bog.

**Dev.** I zeed th' feller git zum precious stogs, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 60. **Dev.**, **Cor.** Though sure of a stogg to the girths in a bog, Baring-Gould *Cy. Life* (1890) xiii.

**4.** *adv.* With a splash.

**Dev.** Th' parson's gaed stug i' th' plid agin, Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. I. ii.

**STOG**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Irel. Also in form **stug** Sc. (Jam.) Uls. [stog.] **1.** *v.* *Obs.* To stab, pierce. Cf. **steug.**

**Sc.** Quha . . . stoggit beddis and had not faillit to haue slane his seruandis, Pitcairn *Trials* (1829) pt. ii. 299. **Fif.**, **Rnf.** (Jam.) **Lnk.** They stugged all the beds with their swords, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 265, ed. 1828.

**2.** To drive in a tool too deeply.

**Bwk.** A term used in turning, chipping or planing wood (Jam.).

**3.** To probe with a stick.

**Slk.** To push a stick down through the soil in order to ascertain the distance of the till from the surface. To search a pool or marsh by pushing down a pole at intervals (*ib.*).

**4.** To cut unevenly; to jag; to cut corn unevenly so as to leave the stubble of unequal height.

**Fif.**, **Rnf.** One who is jagged by long stubble is said to be stuggit (Jam.). **Lth.**, **Slk.** (*ib.*) **Uls.** To cut the hair unevenly (M.B.-S.).

**5.** *sb.* A stab, thrust.

**Lnk.** In that famous muirlan' battle trooper loons gat mony a stog, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 25. **Rxb.** Quo' he, let's sleely gie't a stug, An', fegs, we'll shaw them play, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 98.

**6.** A sharp-pointed instrument.

**Sc.** A great stog o' a needle (Jam.). **Ags.**, **Fif.** (*ib.*)

**7.** A thorn, prickle; a small splinter.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Per.** The bean we ca' turkey . . . Wi' stogs at the end like a skian dhu to dirk ye, Spence *Poems* (1898) 77. **Lnk.** I've gotten a stug i' my fit (Jam.).

**8.** A piece of decayed tree standing out of the ground. n.Sc. (Jam.) **9.** Stubble left too high or of an unequal height in reaping; also in *pl.*

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Rxb.** Awfu' stugs are seen to cock Their birse ahind them now knee-height this day, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 98.

**10.** A short, irregular horn, usually one bent backwards. n.Sc. (Jam.) Cf. **stook**, *sb.*$^3$

**STOG**, *v.*$^3$ and *sb.*$^3$ Sc. Irel. Also in form **stoag** Ant. [stog.] **1.** *v.* To walk heavily or awkwardly; to plod on.

**Slk.** I slings aye on wi a gey lang step, . . stogs aye on through cleuch and gill, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 7, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 354. **Gall.** How angry did he hotch and stog

And croak about, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 398, ed. 1876. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

2. *sb.* A stamp; a heavy pressure of the foot.

**Gall.** The trimling player stells his tramps Wi' mony a stamping stog, Mactaggart *ib.* 81.

3. A person with a stupid kind of gait. *ib.* 439.

**STOG,** *sb.*$^4$ w.Yks.$^3$ [stog.] A stone marble. Cf. **stodge,** *sb.*$^1$ **5.**

**STOG-DOO,** *sb.* e.Yks.$^1$ [sto·g-dū.] The stock-dove, *Columba oenas.* See **Stoggy,** *sb.*

**STOGEGLE,** *sb.* Wor. [sto·gigl.] The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis.* (W.K.W.C.) Cf. **hickwall, stock-eagle,** s.v. **Stock,** *sb.* **26** (3).

**STOGGER,** *sb.*$^1$ *Obs.* s.Lan.$^1$ The man in charge of a harrow.

**STOGGER,** *sb.*$^2$ s.Lan.$^1$ [sto·gə(r).] Anything astonishing.

**STOGGEREL,** see **Stoggle.**

**STOGGIE,** *adj.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. (Jam.) Also in form **stuggy.** 1. Rough.

**Cld.** As applied to cloth it denotes that it is both coarse and rough.

2. Of stubble: uneven in height. Sc. See **Stog,** *v.*$^2$ **4.**
3. Of a comb: having some of the teeth broken. Cld.

**STOGGLE,** *sb.* Hrf. Glo. w.Cy. Also in forms **stoggerel** Hrf.$^1$; **stogwell** Hrf.$^2$ [sto·gl.] 1. A pollard tree. Cf. **stockel(l.**

**Hrf.$^1$; Hrf.$^2$** A pollard tree, as in case of sallies, and hence is not timber, and belongs to the tenant, not to the landlord. **Glo.$^2$, w.Cy.** (Hall.)

2. A gnarled tree; also used *attrib.*

**Hrf.$^2$** An old gnarled tree with a large mis-shapen head. **w.Cy.** Spenser's 'snaggy oak' is here a 'stoggle oak,' *Longman's Mag.* (Apr. 1898) 545.

**STOGGY,** *sb.* Yks. [sto·gi.] The stock-dove, *Columba oenas.* e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk-Lore* (1890) 130; e.Yks.$^1$ See **Stog-doo.**

**STOGGY,** *adj.* e.An.$^1$ Thick, broad and strongly-made. Cf. **stodgy, 4, stuggy.**

**STOGGY, STOGWELL,** see **Stodgy, Stoggle.**

**STOICH,** *sb.* and *v.* ? *Obs.* Lnk. (Jam.) 1. *sb.* Bad, suffocating air; a close sulphureous smell. Cf. **stife,** *sb.*

There's a stoich o' reek in the house.

2. *v.* To fill with bad or suffocating air.

The house is stoicht wi' reek.

**STOICHERT,** *ppl. adj.* ? *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) 1. Suffocated, overpowered by fumes, &c. Cld. 2. Overloaded with clothes.

**Ayr.** She's a stoichert quean. He's stoichert up like a Dutchman.

3. Overpowered with fatigue. Rnf.

**STOIF, STOIND,** see **Stife,** *sb.*, **Stound,** *sb.*$^2$

**STOIT,** *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Also written **stoyte** Ayr.; and in form **stoat** Slk. [stōt.] 1. *v.* To stagger, stumble; to walk in a careless, heedless manner. See **Stot(t,** *v.*$^1$

**Sc.** I wish ye had seen him stoiting about aff ae leg on to the other, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xxix. **Abd.** The Presbytery wus stoitin here an' there, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. **e.Fif.** We were stoitin' alang deeply immersed in oor ain cracks, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ix. **Ayr.** Blind chance, let her snapper and stoyte on her way, Burns *Contentit wi' little,* st. 4. **Kcb.** I swaggered forth—but near han' stoited, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 181. **N.I.$^1$**

2. Phr. *to play stoit,* to stagger.

**Lnk.** He play'd stoit frae side to side, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 118.

3. To rebound, bounce.

**Inv.** Used of a stone thrown on a hard plane surface, rebounding as it goes along (H.E.F.). **Slk.** Aye he stoattit fra the stonis, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 320.

4. *sb.* A stagger, stumble.

**Cld.** (Jam.) **Rxb.** But fegs wi' mony a stoit an' stevel She rais'd a trot, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 164.

5. A springy motion in walking. Sc. (Jam.) 6. The proper method or manner of working; the proper movement of the hand in using a tool; also used *fig.*

**Cld.** Ye hae na got the stoit o't yet. To loose or tyne the stoit, to lose the proper line of conduct (*ib.*).

**STOIT,** *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ Sc. Yks. Also written **stoyt** w.Yks. [stōt, stoit.] 1. *sb.* An awkward, blundering person; a term of contempt for one who acts childishly or foolishly.

**Cld.** (Jam.), **n.Yks.$^2$, e.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882); **w.Yks.$^5$** When a child conducts itself foolishly, but with an evident attempt at appearing clever, the mother calls her a 'gurt stoit.' It is also applied to one who, with claims to be considered a man or woman, commits a childish action merely to provoke laughter and mirth.

Hence **Stoits,** *sb.* an overgrown, awkward girl. e.Yks.$^1$

2. *v.* To go about in a foolish, blundering manner; to gape and stare.

**e.Yks.** What sud I do i' Lunnon, stoiting aboot amang 'ooses? (Miss. A.); **e.Yks.$^1$**

Hence **Stoitin,** *ppl. adj.* clownish, blundering, boorish. e.Yks.$^1$

**STOIT,** *sb.*$^3$ Sh.I. Also in form **stuit** S. & Ork.$^1$ A fit of ill-temper, the sulks. Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 38. S. & Ork.$^1$

**STOIT,** see **Stite,** *sb.*$^1$

**STOITER,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Also written **stoyter** Sc. Nhb. [stō·tər.] 1. *v.* To stagger, totter, stumble. See **Stoit,** *v.*$^1$, **Stotter**; cf. **stauter.**

**Sc.** I could stoiter at the plough-end yet, *M. Lyndsay* (1823) 261 (Jam.). **Sh.I.** He . . . wis noo stoiterin' wi' age an' mony infirmities, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 87. **Cai.$^1$ Abd.** They saw Dawvid stoiterin as he gaed hame, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xix. **e.Fif.** He stoitert his wa's i' the dark through the muirs an' dangerous quagmires, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) v. **Ayr.** He stoitered up an' made a face, Burns *Jolly Beggars* (1785) l. 94. **Slk.** Keeps stoiterin and stacherin and tumblin, outower the floor, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 266. **Gall.** (A.W.) **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.** He went stoyterin iv a snaa-wreath (R.O.H.).

2. *sb.* The act of staggering; a stagger.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **w.Sc.** While waughlin' alang between sober and fou, Wi' a stoiter to this side, to that side a stap, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 258.

**STOITICK,** *sb.* Sh.I. 1. A short, thick-set person. (J.S.) 2. A small stack.

**Sh.I.** Da fourteen bere sheaves 'at he took aff o' da head o' wir peerie stoityk da hairst efter he cam' ta Uphoos? *Sh. News* (Sept. 11, 1897).

**STOITING,** *vbl. sb.* and *sb.* e.An. Cor. 1. *vbl. sb.* The leaping of a shoal of fish above water.

**e.An.** (Hall.) **Nrf.** Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv. **Cor.** The . . . fish . . . commonly show themselves by a rippling of the surface, stoiting or leaping, Couch *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 106; **Cor.$^1$** At a distance this imparts colour to the sea, and is a valuable guide in seine-fishing; **Cor.$^2$**

2. *sb.* The colour imparted to the surface of water by the leaping of fish. Cor.$^1$

**STOITLE,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) 1. *v.* To stagger; to fall gently from weakness. Lth. Cf. **stoit,** *v.*$^1$ Hence **Stoitlin,** *ppl. adj.* having a staggering, unsteady gait. Cld.

2. *sb.* The act of staggering. Sc.

**STOKE,** *v.*$^1$ Nrf. Ken. Sur. Sus. [stōk.] To stir the fire. Nrf., Ken. Holloway. Sur.$^1$, Sus.$^1$

**STOKE,** *v.*$^2$ Not. [stōk.] To pursue. (J.H.B.)

**STOKE,** see **Stookie,** *sb.*$^1$

**STOKE-HAUL,** *sb.* Ant. An illegal instrument used in fishing. (S.A.B.)

**STOKE-PAN,** *sb.* Cum. [stō·k-pan.] A small pan with a long, straight handle.

Bring on t'stoke-pan an boil us an egg (E.W.P.); **Cum.$^4$**

**STOKES'S-BRIDGE,** *sb.* Shr.$^1$ A stopping-point.

Ah! little Jack's come to Stokes's-bridge, I see, i.e. has eaten as much as he can.

**STOKEY,** *adj.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* w.Yks.$^1$ ne.Lan.$^1$ Sultry, close.

**STOLARD,** *adj.* Glo. Also in form **stelard.** [sto·ləd.] Of a dull, heavy temper. (W.H.C.), (H.S.H.)

**STOLCH,** *v.* *Obs.* Bdf. Hrt. Also in form **stawlsh** Bdf. To tread down, trample; to walk in the dirt.

**Bdf.** Your cows stotch in my ditch (J.W.B.); Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 143. **Hrt.** In wet weather cattle would be apt to stolch and dirty the grass, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. i. 81.

**STOLDRED**, *sb.* *Obs.* Ken. Stealth.

(K.); **Ken.**$^{1}$ 1657.—Some little corn by stoldred brought to town, Billingsley *Brady-martyrologia*, 107.

**STOLE**, *v.* Nrf. [Not known to our correspondents.] To drink, swallow. (Hall.)

**STOLE**, see **Stall**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Stool**, *sb.*$^{128}$

**STOLEN CROP**, *phr.* *Obs.* Yks. See below.

**n.Yks.** When they [beans] precede a fallow, and constitute what is called a stolen crop, it will seldom exceed from two or three quarters per acre, Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 130.

**STOLER**, *sb.* Dor. [**stō·lə(r).**] A loop dropped in netting. (C.V.G.)

**STOLK**, see **Stalk**, *v.*

**STOLL**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) A place of safety; a covert, shelter. Sibbald *Gl.* (1802) (Jam.); (Jam., s.v. Stell).

**STOLLUCKS**, *sb. pl.* Yks. The original number of marbles a boy starts playing with.

**ne.Yks.** I've got my stollucks back (J.W.).

**STOLM**, *sb.* Sh.I. **1.** A branch, shoot, scion. (Jam.) **2.** Phr. *to gather a stolm*, of animals: to be with young. S. & Ork.$^{1}$

**STOLM**, **STOLPE**, see **Stolum**, **Stoop**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**STOLT**, *adj.* Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. [**stōlt.**] Brisk and hearty, strong, stout.

**Ken.**$^{1}$ In common use among poultry keepers. 'This here lot of ducks was doin' onaccountable bad at first going off, but now they'm got quite stolt'; **Ken.**$^{2}$, **Sur.**$^{1}$ **Sus.**$^{1}$; **Sus.**$^{2}$ The chickens are quite stolt. **Hmp.**$^{1}$

**STOLTUM**, see **Stolum.**

**STOLUM**, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **stolm** Cai.$^{1}$; **stoltum** (Jam.). **1.** A large piece of anything; a lump; a slice.

**Rxb.** A good cut or slice as of bread and cheese (Jam.); Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 187.

**2.** A store, supply. Slk. (Jam.) **3.** As much ink as a pen takes up at one dip. Sc. (*ib.*), Cai.$^{1}$

**STOLY**, *adj.* *Obs.* e.An. Dirty.

**e.An.**$^{1}$ **Suf.** A stoly house, Ray (1691); (K.)

**STOM**, see **Stam**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Stum**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**STOMACH**, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **stummack** Yks. Suf.$^{1}$; **stummuck** Ess.; and in forms **stamach**, **stamack**, **stamick** Sc.; **stomick**, **stommick** Dev.; **stummick** nw.Dev.$^{1}$ Cor. [**stu·mək**, **stɐ·mək**; **sta·mək.**] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Stomach-fever**, gastric fever. s.Not. (J.P.K.) **2.** Phr. (1) *next the stomach*, on an empty stomach, fasting; (2) *not to sit easy on the stomach*, to remain in the memory with angry resentment; (3) *on the barefooted stomach*, see (1); (4) *to have two stomachs on one*, see below; (5) *to lose one's stomach and find a greyhound*, to recover one's appetite after an illness; (6) *to stick in the stomach*, see (2).

(1) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ (2) **Nhp.**$^{1}$ It does not sit easy on his stomach. (3) **Don.** Go out to thrash the morra mornin' again, fresh and fastin' on the bare-footed stomach, Macmanus *Chim. Corners* (1899) 163. (4) **Ker.** He was drinking broth till he had two stomachs on him, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1885) III. 266. (5) **e.An.**$^{1}$ (6) **w.Yks.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$

**3.** The entire front of the human trunk. Cor.$^{3}$ **4.** An appetite; a liking for one's food.

**Sc.** He has a bad stomach, Mitchell *Scotticisms* (1799) 79. **Sh.I.** The sufferer complained of having 'lost dir stamack,' Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 156. **Slg.** The roguish glances she shot . . . knockit the stamick oot o' him athegither, Buchanan *Poems* (1901) 168. **Edb.** Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.* **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **Lakel.**$^{2}$ **Wm.** Ah've neea stomach fer nowt (B.K.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** 'Well Sally, you're taking a walk.' 'Ah'm seekin' a stomach' (F.P.T.). **Not.** 'I've had enough for to-day.' 'Then yo've no gret stomach,' Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 93. **Suf.** Elisha had little more stomach for the mistress's dainties than for her wenches' rough coquetry, Betham-Edwards *Lord of Harvest* (1899) 173. **w.Som.**$^{1}$ I an't no stomick vor no vittles at all. **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$ A common salutation at meal-times is 'Gude stummick to ee, wan an' all.' **Cor.** No 'stummick for meat,' Hammond *Parish* (1897) 338.

**5.** Liking, desire; power to brook or endure.

**Ayr.** He has but a sma' stomach for the drog trade, and I fancy he'll tak to the law, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) vi. **Lan.** Leave this . . . to thoose ut han a stomach for it, Brierley *Old Nook*, v. **War.**$^{3}$ I shall not go on that business, I have no stomach for it. **w.Som.**$^{1}$ **Cor.** 'Twould have seemed like fulsome pride, an' I hadn't no stummick for the work, Quiller-Couch *Spanish Maid* (1898) 178.

**6.** Courage; pride. War.$^{2}$ Hence (1) **Stomachy**, *adj.* courageous, spirited; proud; obstinate, self-willed, headstrong; (2) *to take stomach*, *phr.* to face, dare, brave out.

(1) **War.** (J.R.W.) **Brks.**$^{1}$ When applied to a horse it signifies difficult of control. **Sur.**$^{1}$, **Sus.**$^{1}$ **Hmp.** He is terrible stomachy (T.L.O.D.); **Hmp.**$^{1}$, **Wil.**$^{1}$, **Dor.**$^{1}$ **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ **Dev.**$^{3}$ Yü be cruel stomachy I dü zim zince yü 've a got up in tha wordle. (2) **Dev.**$^{2}$

**7.** Anger, bad temper.

**Bdf.** 'Ah! he's a very bad boy! You need only look at his nasty stomach to see that.' 'Look at his what?' 'Wal, sir, I mean his temper' (J.W.B.). **e.An.**$^{1}$

Hence (1) **High-stomached**, *adj.* angry, ill-tempered; (2) **Stomachy**, *adj.* easily offended, irritable, hot-tempered, resentful.

(1) **n.Yks.** She was a high-stomach'd un (I.W.). (2) **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Brks.**$^{1}$ **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Ter'ble stomicky fuller, he is—you must'n thurt'n. **Cor.** A precious stomachy chap he is, Parr *Adam and Eve* (1880) II. 237.

**8.** *v.* To retain on the stomach.

**Fif.** What else could ye expect, when ye forced him to swallow what he couldna stamach, but that he would spue it up again? Setoun *Skipper* (1901) 212.

**9.** To relish; to endure, tolerate, put up with.

**Arg.** 'Tis well known 'tis because I cannot stomach her prince, Munro *Shoes of Fort* (1901) 140. **Slg.** Fresh subdu'd the once aspiring Picts Will stomach the chains, Galloway *Poems* (1804) 19. **Dur.** They'll find it hard to stomach the haristocrats, Guthrie *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 124. **Lakel.**$^{2}$ Ah ca't stomach fat meat, ato'. **n.Yks.** Ah couldn't stomach that (I.W.). **w.Yks.** 'Aw've niver etten noa masht pertates sin' that day.' 'Aw shall niver stummack 'em ageean,' said Abe, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1887) 39, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 11, 1898). **n.Lan.** (C.W.D.), **e.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Chs.**$^{1}$ It's aw fat, aw conna stomach it. **Stf.**$^{1}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ **War.**$^{2}$ I can't stomach the master's ways. **Oxf.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.*, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**$^{12}$ **Cmb.**$^{1}$ It's more then I can do to stomach him. **Suf.**$^{1}$ Let um stummack that if 'a can. **Ess.** Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 148. **Ken.** If ye be up to any match-makin', I tell ye flat, I'll not stomach it, Carr *Arm of the Lord* (1899) 29. **Dor.** Ef tes good enough for all o' we I'd like to know why Johnnie doant stomach it, Hare *Vill. Street* (1895) 159. **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Aay kaa·n stuum·ik dhaat dhae·ur noa· wai·z—túd·n z-au·f aay wuz bi-oal·deen t-ee·. **Dev.** I niver could'n stommick no such trade's that there, *Reports Provinc.* (1891). **Cor.**$^{1}$

Hence **Stomachable**, *adj.* agreeable to the taste; palatable.

**Dev.** Dist think I cüde ayte ort 'er cüked? No tanoby, I niver stomicked tha lüke ov she, an' nort 'er cüked idden a bit stomickable, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Gardener's wife, . . speaking of butter: 'Why it wasn't stomachable!' *Reports Provinc.* (1891). **Cor.** 'Ted'n stomachable to all, an' I doubts whether 'twill be a chain strong enough to hold Joe Noy, when he comes back an' meets this evil, Phillpotts *Prophets* (1897) 256.

**10.** *Fig.* To believe; to guess.

**w.Yks.** The old man was not fond enough to stomach any wild tale thou didst bring to him, Sutcliffe *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 204. **Chs.**$^{1}$ Aw couldna stomach aw he said. I stomached as much; **Chs.**$^{3}$ Oi can't stummoc that, no how. **e.Ken.** I can't quite stomach that story (G.G.).

**11.** To disgust, annoy; to make angry; to insult.

**Wxf.** Don't be so much stomached when you see how better men than yourself is treated, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 163. **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** If thers wun thing at ah detest its drinkin e wark time, that stomachs me aboon all, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1883) 63.

**12.** To resent. e.An.$^{1}$ **13.** To silence by argument. e.Yks.$^{1}$ *MS. add.* (T.H.)

**STOMACHER**, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Suf. Som. Also written **stumaker** e.Yks.$^{1}$; and in forms **stammacker**, **stammager** Sc. (Jam.); **stummatcher** Suf. [**stu·m-**, **stɐ·məkə(r.]** **1.** The bib of an apron.

**Som.** A flop with a stomacher (L.K.L.).

**2.** A busk; a slip of stay-wood used by women. Sc. (Jam.) Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **3.** A blow or kick in the stomach. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 11, 1898). **4.** An insulting, unreasonable, or perplexing affair or statement; information of a sickening, depressing, or prostrating character.

**e.Yks.**$^1$ Ah gav him a stumaker, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** A! it wor a stomacher for him when he heeard 'at he'd lost ivry penny i' t'world, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 11, 1898).

5. *Comp.* **Stomacher-piece**, an irregular, awkward shaped piece of land. Chs.$^{18}$ Suf. Moor *MS.* (Hall.)

**STOMACHFUL,** *adj.* Cum. Yks. Stf. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Bdf. e.An. Sus. Also written **stomackful** Sus. [**stu·m-, stɐ·məkful.**] **1.** Having a good appetite. Cum.$^1$ **2.** Hysterical.

**w.Yks.** He's sa stomachful, he can't talk plain (M.F.).

Hence **Stomachfulness**, *sb.* hysteria. *ib.* **3.** Proud, haughty; imperious; high-spirited, courageous; stubborn, obstinate, self-willed.

**w.Yks.**$^1$ **s.Stf.** Her's tu stomachful to ax him to come back, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^{234}$ **s.War.**$^1$ He's so stomachful, he won't give over work. **se.Wor.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ 'Er's a stomachful little piece, 'er'll be a match fur 'im any day. **Glo.**$^1$ Them Arabs be so ventersome and stomachful, they be. **Bdf.** He had a very stomachful temper (J.W.B.). **Sus.** Jan was awves a monstus stomackful sort of a boy, an' wanted ti have his own way too much, Lower *Jan Cladpole* (1872) 4.

**4.** Easily offended, resentful.

**Lei.**$^1$ **War.**$^2$ Don't you get out o' th' gaffer's good books; he's very stomachful; **War.**$^3$, **Shr.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^1$

**STOMBER,** *v.* and *sb.* Shr. Hrf. [**sto·mbə(r).**] **1.** *v.* To walk in a heavy, stamping, stumbling manner. Cf. **stummer.**

**Shr.**$^1$ Yo' gwun stomberin' alung like some foundered owd 'orse.

**2.** To confuse.

**Shr.**$^1$ I got stombered o'er it; **Shr.**$^2$ Well, did nod it stomber yo?

**3.** *sb.* Confusion, irritation. Shr., Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **4.** *pl. Obsol.* A term expressive of great surprise; see below.

**Shr.**$^1$ It gid me the stombers w'en 'e toud me; **Shr.**$^2$ Put me to the stombers.

**STOMBLE,** *v. Obs.* Midl. Stf. To trample, 'poach'; to destroy. Midl. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. Stf.$^1$

**STOMMER, STOMP,** see **Stammer,** *v.*$^{12}$, **Stump.**

**STOMPSES,** *sb. pl.* Cor. [**sto·mpsəz.**] A machine formed of perpendicular wood or iron bars for crushing tin ore to powder. Cf. **stamp,** *v.* **4.**

**Cor.**$^1$ They beat alternately, and are worked either by water or steam. 'Working away like a stompses'; **Cor.**$^2$

**STONACH,** *sb.* Sc. A stone marble.

**Inv.** (H.E.F.); A beautiful stonach marked like small-pox, *Highl. News* (Mar. 27, 1897) 9, col. 2.

**STONDLE,** *sb. Obs.* e.An. A bearing tub. e.An.$^1$ e.Nrf. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

**STONE,** *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [**stōn, stoən; stēn, stiən, stīn.**]

**I.** Dial. forms. *sb.* (1) **Staan,** (2) **Staen,** (3) **Stahan,** (4) **Stan,** (5) **Stane,** (6) **Steahyn,** (7) **Stean,** (8) **Steann,** (9) **Steayne,** (10) **Steean,** (11) **Steen,** (12) **Steeyen,** (13) **Stehn,** (14) **Stein,** (15) **Sten,** (16) **Stene,** (17) **Steon,** (18) **Sthoan,** (19) **Stoan(e,** (20) **Stoaun,** (21) **Ston,** (22) **Stooan,** (23) **Stoon(e,** (24) **Stooun,** (25) **Stoune,** (26) **Stun,** (27) **Stwoan,** (28) **Stwon,** (29) **Stwone,** (30) **Stwun,** (31) **Styan,** (32) **Styen.** [For further examples see **II** below.]

(1) **w.Yks.**$^1$ He then steud claas toth' staan benk, ii. 294. **Lan.** Owr shillar and rough staans they trod, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 60. (2) **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Nhb.** Up through the glens, amang the staens, *Coquetdale Sngs.* (1852) 116. (3) **Nhb.** *Gent. Mag.* (1794) 16, ed. 1884. (4) **Sc.** (Jam.) **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 279. **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^1$ (5) **Sc.** (Jam.); *Gen.* (A.W.) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Dwn.** Muse, beside my kirkyard-stane, Savage-Armstrong *Ballads* (1901) 155. **Nhb.**$^1$ **Wm.** Hunger will break through stane-walls, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 349. **n.Yks.**$^4$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$ (6) **Nhb.**$^1$ (7) **Sc.** And when she came to Maries kirk She sat on Maries stean, Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) I. 26. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Cum.**$^3$ Efter awhile he began leùkin hard at oa't steàns an craggs we com at, 2. **Wm.**$^1$, **n.Yks.** (C.V.C.) **e.Yks.** Thompson *Hist. Welton* (1869) 169. **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 279. **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^2$ (8) **Cum.** His hands is like gold rings set wi' beryl steanns, Dickinson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) v. 14; **Cum.**$^1$ (9) **Wm.** Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 46. (10) **w.Dur.**$^1$ **Wm.** A girt steean yet-stoop, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. ii. 2. **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 279. (11) **n.Sc.** (Jam.) **ne.Sc.** There's a lump o' unbelief aneth ilk ane o' yer oxters, as hard's a steen, Green *Gordonhaven* (1887) 79. **Nhb.**$^1$ (12) **Nhb.**$^1$ (13) **n.Sc.** Sauntered among the graves or seated themselves on the layer-stehns, Gregor *Olden Time*, 72. (14) **n.Sc.** (Jam.), **S. & Ork.**$^1$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ (15) **Sh.I.** Rattlin' bang laek a crash o' crockery on a sten flüir, Ollason *Mareel* (1901) 81. (16) **n.Cy.** (K.) (17) **Yks.** Two birds wi' yan steon, Dyke *Craiktrees* (1897) 54. (18) **Wxf.**$^1$ (19) **w.Yks.** Nah, thaw ye knaw he's nowt bud stoan, He lewks sa grand an big, Preston *Poems* (1864) 3. **Lan.** Your Johnny's killed as dead as a stoan, Fothergill *Probation* (1879) xv. **e.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^2$ **Der.** A little un chucks a stöane into her garden, Gilchrist *Peakland* (1897) 182. **n.Lin.**$^1$ **s.Wor.** Outis *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (1896). **Sur.**$^1$ **Dor.** I never zet eyes on he agen till he war stoan-dead, Hare *Vill. Street* (1895) 125. (20) **Glo.** (E.D.) (21) **Cai.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$ **Not.** It weighed two ston (J.H.B.). **Der.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$ (22) **w.Yks.**$^2$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Der.**$^1$, **War.**$^2$, **I.W.**$^{12}$ (23) **w.Yks.** An' deeath, stoone-deead deeath, must ha' been't consequence, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) vii. **nw.Der.**$^1$, **I.W.**$^1$ (24) **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Oxf.**$^1$, **I.W.**$^1$ (25) **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). (26) **w.Yks.** Yond bridle-track will land ye straight to th' door-stun, Sutcliffe *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 32. **Not.** We'll not leave stick nor stun stanning in its place, Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 139. **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **se.Wor.**$^1$, **Hrf.**$^2$, **Suf.**$^1$ [**Amer.** Every rock there wuz about with precious stuns wuz blazin! Lowell *Biglow Papers* (1848) 120.] (27) **Lan.** Awd nevvur goo oer't dur stwoan beawt bein donned e mi best, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 44. (28) **Lan.** To fot tears eaut ov a stwon, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 271. **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Hmp.**$^1$, **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (29) **Som.** He'll get so cold as a stwone else, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 168. (30) **Glo.**$^1$, **Oxf.**$^1$, **Brks.**$^1$ (31) **Dur.**$^1$ **Cum.** Girt styan props, *Borrowdale Lett.* (1787), in *N. Lonsdale Mag.* (Feb. 1867) 310. (32) **Nhb.**$^1$

**II.** Dial. uses. **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Filtering stone**, a water filter made of porous sandstone; (2) **Resting-stone,** see below; (3) **Stone-(and)-spitchel dike,** a dike made of stones laid in horizontal rows, with thin turf between them; (4) **-barte,** a stone axe; (5) **-batch,** a hard species of clay; (6) **-binks,** a stone bench; (7) **-blades,** uprights in which a roller revolves; (8) **-brash,** land abounding in loose stones and rocks; (9) **-brayer,** a stone-breaker; (10) **-breck,** a stone quarry; (11) **-brods,** slate pins; *gen.* made of the leg-bones of sheep; (12) **-bruise,** a kind of corn or large fleshy boil on the foot; (13) **-canch,** a mining term: the 'canch' or step formed by a bed of stone or by a stratum which is being worked along with a seam of coal; (14) **-cart,** to cart stones off a field; (15) **-cast,** a stone's throw; (16) **-celt,** see (4); (17) **-chapper,** a contemptuous term for a geologist; (18) **-clod,** (*a*) see (15); (*b*) strata in Lightmoor Wimsey pit; (19) **-coal,** (*a*) *obs.*, pit coal as distinguished from charcoal; (*b*) coal traversed by a band of stone; (20) **-couples,** in building: a row of arches; see below; (21) **-delf** or **-delph,** see (10); (22) **-dike,** (*a*) a stone wall; (*b*) a coal-mining term: see below; (23) **-dike wall,** see (22, *a*); (24) **-drift,** a coal-mining term: a tunnel driven through the strata adjacent to the coal; (25) **-dumb,** totally silent; (26) **-dunder,** the noise made by a heap of stones falling to the ground; an explosion of firearms; (27) **-fire,** see below; (28) **-gate,** a paved road; (29) **-gather,** to collect rare mineralogical specimens from disused mines, &c.; (30) **-gatherer,** a collector of rare stones; (31) **-graze,** a bruise from a stone; (32) **-hack,** a pickaxe; (33) **-head,** a coal-mining term: the solid stone first reached after sinking through the loose deposits of the surface; (34) **-horse, Stonas,** or **Stwunus,** a stallion; (35) **-knapper, -knoper,** or **-napper,** a stone-breaker, fossil gatherer; a geologist; (36) **-knot,** see below; (37) **-loaning,** a flagged causeway; (38) **-loppen** or **-loupin,** bruised, crushed as by a stone; (39) **-marl,** a kind of marl obtained in stony blocks, which pulverize by exposure to the atmosphere; (40) **-men,** a coal-mining term: men employed in driving stone drifts, taking up bottom or taking down top stone to make height for horses, &c.; (41) **-mother-naked,** absolutely naked; (42) **-nacker,** a flat-bottomed vessel used to convey free-stone blocks; (43) **-nag,** see (34); (44) **-naked,**

see (41); (45) **-priest**, an opprobrious term; (46) **-putter**, a coal-mining term: a person employed in 'putting' stones from a drift or 'canch' to a 'stowboard'; (47) **-reach**, a part of a stony field where the stones for a considerable distance lie much thicker than in any other part; (48) **-roll**, a coal-mining term: see below; (49) **-scar**, a rocky margin; (50) **-staddle**, a wooden frame, with stone pillars and caps, for a corn-stack; (51) **-stead**, a place where stones for mending the roads with are kept and broken; (52) **-still**, quite still; dead; (53) **-stown**, a boys' game; see below; (54) **-thack**, *obsol.*, large flat stones used for covering buildings; (55) **-us**, a lock-up; (56) **-water**, a petrifying spring; (57) **-wod**, stark mad.

(1) **Nhb.**$^1$ (2) **n.Sc.** On the road was usually a fixed spot for resting and partaking of it [whisky]. At this spot there was in some places a big stone, called the 'ristin stehn,' on which the coffin was laid, Gregor *Olden Time*, 146. (3) **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ (4) **Sh.I.** In form the Shetland steinbarte or stone-axe admits of two varieties: it is either (*a*) single; or (*b*) double-edged, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 83, ed. 1891. (5) **Nhp.**$^1$ *Obs.* (6) **n.Yks.**$^2$ Upon the stone binks beneath the cottage window the fresh scoured milk pails are exposed to dry and sweeten (s.v. Bink). (7) **Dur.** Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). (8) **War.**$^3$ **Glo.** Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 396. **Oxf.** It is all red land on gritstone till within three miles of Chipping Norton, where the yellow lime stonebrash begins, *ib.* (1814) IV. 461. **Dor.** The soil is a stonebrach, *ib.* (1817) V. 243. (9) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 11, 1898). (10) **Der.**$^2$ (11) **Dur.** Raine *Charters, &c. Finchale* (1837) 64, 275. (12) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Wil.**$^1$ [**Amer.** The' wa'n't but two seasons o' the year with me—them of chilblains an' stun-bruises, Westcott *David Harum* (1900) xix.] (13) **Nhb.**$^1$ (14) **Brks.**$^1$ (15) **Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^1$ **Lnk.** A stane-cast down, the gowany brae, Ahint the horse, a trottin' burnie . . . Was singin' blithely on its journey, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 89. (16) **Sc.** There was found among the bones three flint stones, one resembling a halbert, another of a circular form, and the third cylindrical. The first is supposed to be the ancient weapon called the stone-celt, the other were two kinds of warlike instruments, Pennecuik *Desc. Twd.* (1815) 203 (Jam., s.v. Celt). (17) **ne.Sc.** Had not all men heard him tackle the 'Viskent' and the Laird, and the ministers, and the 'stane-chapper' frae Edinboro', and many another score? Gordon *Northward Ho* (1894) 200. (18, *a*) **Slk.** Tam would never come to within a stane-clod o' him, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 155, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** (Jam.); Just out by a stane-clod or sae, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 246. **Dmf.** We were a stone-clod or so beyond Irvine, *ib. Mawkin* (1898) 122. (*b*) **Shr.** Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 199. (19 *a*, *b*) **Nhb.**$^1$ (20) **Edb.** Many cottages have a row of rugged arches of [stone and lime] about 18 inches thick, by 20 deep, springing from the walls, and meeting in a point, at the distance of 6 or 7 feet from each other, from gable to gable, called Stone-couples, instead of timbers, across which to lay the rough spars and support the thatch, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 58, ed. 1815. (21) **w.Yks.** Boggart Hole is a forsaken crooked stone-delf, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Xmas No. 1894) 1. **Lan.** Workin' in stooan-delphs, Clegg *Know Hill* (1890) 57. **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^1$ *Obs.* (22, *a*) **Nhb.**$^1$ (*b*) *ib.* A denudation of the coal seam by the action of water, the valley so produced being filled up with river detritus. (23) **Dmf.** The stone-dyke walls were raised round these to a certain modest height, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 275. (24) **Nhb.**$^1$ These drifts sometimes connect one seam with another or carry the working on through a fault to the coal beyond. **w.Yks.** (T.T.) (25) **Rxb.** (Jam.) (26) **Cld.** (*ib.*) (27) **Wgt.** Down in the Rhinns when anybody takes a farm or a house over another body's head, it is the custom to put a stone fire in every fireplace in the house, and to put a spell on it, to prevent the incomer from doing any good in it. They carefully biggit a fire on every hearth in the house, beginning with a layer of thick tangle stalks near the ground,—or the grate in the parlour end,—then a good layer of broken bottles or flints; then a layer of little stones, and above them a layer of big stones; heaping them right up into the lum, and then pouring a bucket of sand over each; praying, as they finished them, that the Ayrshireman might never prosper till these fires burned, Saxon *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 109. (28) **Nhb.**$^1$ The ancient road between Newcastle and Carlisle was called the 'Carelgate,' and, in going westward, it entered upon a portion of the paved Roman Street, which it followed from Fourstones. This is the Stonegate. (29, 30) **Cum.** (J.Ar.) (31) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (32) **w.Yks.** (J.J.B.) (33) **Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb., Dur.** We are to dig till we sink down to the stonehead, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 4. (34) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*, s.v. Stonit horse). **Nhb.** Keep a stane-horse in the stable, *Advice to the Adviser* (1803) 8. **n.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.** I was strangely in the street struck off my horse by an unruly stone-horse, Newcome *Autob.* (1681) in *Cheth. Soc.* (1852) XXVII. 240. **Brks.**$^1$, **Suf.**$^1$, **Ken.** (W.F.S.), **I.W.**$^{12}$, **Som.** (J.S.F.S.), **w.Som.**$^1$ [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 334.] (35) **n.Yks.**$^2$ **w.Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Jan. 12, 1895) 7; **w.Yks.**$^3$ (36) **Lnk.** I ties a gude hard stane knot on the strings o' my toy beneath my chin, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 142. (37) **n.Yks.**$^2$ 'Egton steean-looaning.' 'Sneaton steean-looaning,' the old stone paths of this neighbourhood for goods transit on the backs of horses, before the era of turnpikes. (38) **Sh.I.** (J.S.), **S. & Ork.**$^1$ (39) **Chs.**$^1$ (40) **Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888). (41) **n.Yks.**$^{12}$ (42) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (43) **Gall.** I hate stone-naigs, but waur I hate them that lead them, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 387, ed. 1876. **Nhb.**$^1$ (44) **Nhb.**$^1$ **Wm.** An o' steayne neayk'd—the Lord forgie 'em—They're queer to see, And deil a bit o' tham there's i' 'em, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 46. **n.Yks.**$^4$ (45) **Nhb.** Alight from thy beast thou proud stone-priest, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 42. (46) **Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888). (47) **Ken.**$^{12}$ (48) **Nhb.**$^1$ An occasional phenomenon in a coal seam, where a channel has been cut in the coal by a powerful current action, and the 'roll' of denudation thus made has been filled by a deposit of solid sandstone. Cf. Stone-dike. (49) **n.Yks.**$^2$ It's a steeanscar alang owther side o' t'beck. (50) **War.** (J.R.W.) (51) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (52) **Sc.** (Jam.); I stood stane-still, an' did upo' her stare, *Shepherd's Wedding* (1789) 10. **Cai.**$^1$ **Gall.** Stane still I stood . . . In maze an' won'er lost, Scott *Gleanings* (1881) 54. **n.Yks.**$^2$ (53) **w.Yks.** An outdoor game, played by any number of boys, from three or four upwards. A ring, about a foot and a half in diameter, is made on the ground. In the middle of this a small stone is placed. One boy is chosen as 'tenter'—i.e. the one who has to guard the stone. The players gather round, and one of them kicks the stone as far away as possible. Then all the players, except the 'tenter,' run away and hide. The 'tenter' hurries to bring the stone back, and places it in the middle of the ring. He then proceeds to find the rest. When he sees one, he calls out his name; thus 'Tom Smith—stone-sto'en!' at the same time running back to the ring, and putting his foot on the stone, when he calls out, 'Fooit ower!' If the player who is found can get to the ring before the 'tenter' gets his foot on the stone, and kick the stone out, then he is at liberty to go and hide again. Or if any player who is not found runs to the ring, and kicks out the stone while the 'tenter' is away, then everybody who has been found is released again, and goes away to hide. When all are found, then the one who was found first is the new tenter, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 11, 1898). (54) **n.Lin.**$^1$ Usually thin Yorkshire flags, but occasionally formed of thin stones found in the neighbourhood. 'Molly Keäl ewsed to saay that your ohd Hall was cuvered wi' stoäne-thack.' (55) **Chs.**$^1$ 'They'n getten him i'th ston-us.' A pronunciation of Stone House, but a brick building would also be so called. (56) **Nhp.**$^2$ (57) **Cld.** (Jam.)

**2.** *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Stone-bark**, a lichen producing a purple dye, *Lecanora tartarea*; (2) **-bramble**, the dewberry, *Rubus caesius*; (3) **-crop osier**, a stunted willow tree, *Salix*; (4) **-crottles**, the crottle, *Parmelia omphalodes*; (5) **-osier**, the purple willow, *Salix purpurea*; (6) **-pear**, the choke-pear, *Pyrus communis*; (7) **-ra(w**, see (1); (8) **-weed**, the knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare*.

(1) **Rxb.** (Jam.) (2) **n.Yks.** (R.H.H.) (3) **Sur.** Stunted willows, the stone-crop osiers of the rustics, Son of Marshes *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 236. (4) **N.I.**$^1$ (5) **Wil.**$^1$ Jefferies *Gamekeeper* (1878) viii. (6) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (7) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Or.I.** Neill *Tour* (1806) 50 (*ib.*). **S. & Ork.**$^1$, **n.Sc.** (Jam.) **sw.Sc.** *Garden Work* (1896) No. cxiv. 112. **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899). **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (8) **Hmp.**$^1$

**3.** *Comb.* in names of birds and fishes: (1) **Stone-biter**, the cat-fish, *Anarchicus lupus*; (2) **-chack**, **-chacker**, **-check**, or **-checker**, (*a*) the stonechat, *Pratincola rubicola*; (*b*) the whinchat, *Pratincola rubetra*; (*c*) the wheatear, *Saxicola oenanthe*; (3) **-chat**, (*a*) see (2, *c*); (*b*) the blue titmouse, *Parus caeruleus*; (4) **-claker**, (5) **-clatter**, (6) **-clink**, (7) **-clocharet**, see (2, *a*); (8) **-falcon**, (*a*) the merlin, *Falco aesalon*; (*b*) the male sparrow-hawk in winter, *Accipiter nisus*; (9) **-fish**, the spotted blenny, *Blennius gunnellus*; (10) **-gall**, the kestrel, *Tinnunculus alaudarius*; (11) **-hatch**, the ringed plover, *Aegialitis hiaticula*; (12) **-knocker**, see below [not known to our correspondents]; (13) **-leach** or **-loach**, the fish *Cobitis barbatula*; (14) **-pecker**, (*a*) the purple sandpiper, *Tringa striata*; (*b*) the turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*; (*c*) see (2, *a*); (15) **-plover**, (*a*) the grey plover, *Squatarola helvetica*; (*b*) the great plover, *Oedicnemus scolopax*; (16) **-raw**, see (14, *b*); (17) **-rocker** or **-rotcher**, the lampern, *Petromyzon fluviatilis*; (18) **-runner**, (*a*) see (11); (*b*) the dotterel, *Eudromias morinellus*; (19) **-smatch**, (*a*) the redstart, *Ruticilla phoenicurus*; (*b*) see (2, *c*); (*c*) see (2, *a*); (20) **-smatcher**, (21) **-smich** or **-smick**, (22) **-smith**, see (2, *a*); (23) **-sucker**, see (17); (24) **-thrush**, the missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*.

(1) **Sh.I.** Cowie *Shetland* (1871) 225. **Or.I.** Two of the best kinds of fish we have are the tusk and the stein-biter, *Statist. Acc.* XIV. 314 (Jam.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$ (2, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam.); Stane-chack, deevil tak! They wha harry my nest Will never rest, Will meet the pest; Deil brack their lang back Wha my eggs wad tak tak, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 189. **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Slg.** The stonechecker arrives about the first of May; disappears about the middle of August, *Statist. Acc.* XV. 326 (Jam.). **Gall.** The tade clocks the stane-chacker's eggs, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **N.I.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** So called from the similarity between its alarm note and the striking of two pebbles, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 11. **Wor.** (W.B.) **Cor.**$^3$ 'E'l die like a stonechacker in this cowld weather. (*b*) **Sc.** Swainson *ib.* 11. **Nhb.**$^1$, **Wm.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Swainson *ib.* 11. (*c*) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Swainson *ib.* 9. **N.I.**$^1$ **Lan.** Swainson *ib.* 9. **n.Lan.**$^1$ (3, *a*) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **Wm., w.Yks.** Swainson *ib.* 9. **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **Nrf.** (Hall.) **Hmp.** Swainson *ib.* 9. (*b*) **Ir.** Swainson *ib.* 34. (4) **Nhb.**$^1$ (5) **Wor.** (W.B.) (6) *ib.* **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). (7) **Frf.** Swainson *ib.* 11. (8, *a*) **Sc., n.Wal.** Swainson *ib.* 139. **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 51. (*b*) **Sus.** Knox *Ornithol. Rambles* (1849) 223; (F.E.S.) (9) **Sc.** Probably denominated from its being found lying under stones (Jam.). **Fif.** Sibbald *Hist. Fif.* (1803) 121 (*ib.*). (10) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) (11) **Nrf.** Swainson *ib.* 182. (12) **Dev.** The stone-knocker is the very mason of his tribe . . . and will peck, peck the very granite with his bill, till he finds a hole to his taste, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. Lett. 18. (13) **Nhb.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Glo.** A plentiful supply of larvae, caddis, 'stone-loach,' fresh-water shrimps, Gibbs *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 378. **Suf.**$^1$ **Sur.** The best [baits] were the fine stone loaches from these rills, Son of Marshes *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 81. (14, *a*) **Sh.I.** The purple sandpiper [stane pecker] . . . might surely have been scheduled . . . [for] protection, *Sh. News* (Jan. 14, 1899). (*b*) **Sh.I.** Swainson *ib.* 187. (*c*) **S. & Ork.**$^1$ (15, *a*) **n.Ir., s.Ir.** Swainson *ib.* 181. (*b*) **Nhb.**$^1$ (16) **Arm.** Swainson *ib.* 187. (17) **Hmp.** *Nature Notes*, No. ii; Our Gay-ee-o-rge hez gone catchin' stone-rotchers (W.F.). (18, *a*) **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 49. **Sus.** Knox *Ornithol. Rambles* (1849) 223; (F.E.S.) (*b*) **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 47. (19, *a*) **s.Lan.**$^1$ (*b*) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). (*c*) **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ (20) **Lan.** It's wur nor a stone-smatcher, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 41. (21, 22) **Wor.** (W.B.) [Swainson *ib.* 11.] (23) **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.) (24) **Dor.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 45.

**4.** Phr. (1) *to go to the stones*, to go to church; (2) *to roll a stone on an estate*, to mortgage an estate; (3) *to the stones be it told*, see below; (4) *to throw a stone at the door*, to be neglectful in paying calls; (5) *to throw the first stone*, to commence a dispute.

(1) **n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Per.** The Highlanders . . . more frequently say, 'Will ye go to the stones?' or 'Have you been at the stones?' than 'Will you go to, or have you been at Church?' *Statist. Acc.* XI. 581, *note* (Jam., s.v. Clachan). (2) **w.Yks.**$^1$ (3) **n.Sc.** 'Thus did he look whose name you bear, on that sad morning; but oh! to the stones be it told! not so looked Glen Albin.' . . When relating anything calamitous instead of a direct address to the person with whom they are conversing, the Highlanders tell it as an *apart*, exclaiming 'To the stones be it told,' *Clan Albin* (1815) II. 239 (Jam., s.v. Clachan). (4) **Cum.** In the Brampton country if a friend has been a long time in calling, he is saluted by the aggrieved one thus: 'Well! you've thrown a stone at my door, anyway,' with the occasional addition, 'When are you coming to pick it up?' (J.Ar.) (5) **Nhp.**$^1$

**5.** Ironstone.

**n.Stf.** In contradistinction to coal. One who gets ironstone is known as a worker in stone or simply a miner (J.T.).

**6.** Sandstone. w.Yks. *Geol. Surv. Vert. Sect.* Sheet 43.

**7.** A curling-stone.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Slg.** Stanes an' han'les, cowe an' crampet, Bonspiels famous, sing them a', Buchanan *Poems* (1901) 153.

**8.** The rocky sea-shore.

**Sh.I.** Dey rowed fae de stane to de booels (bowels) o' de ocean (very far out). De sillock was steeded in to de very stane, Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 88.

**9.** A measure of weight, varying with the district and commodity; see below.

**Sc.** 16 lbs. (Jam.); Dutch or French troy stone; $8\frac{1}{2}$ stones Dutch are very near accurately $10\frac{1}{2}$ Eng., Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Cai.** Of wool, 24 lbs. Dutch, Morton *ib.* **Sth.** Of butter and cheese, 21 lbs. Dutch; of wool, 24 lbs. av., *ib.* **Crm., Rs.** Of butter, cheese, flax, oatmeal, and tallow, 21 lbs. Dutch; of wool, 22 lbs. Dutch, *ib.* **Inv.** Of hay, 20 lbs. Dutch, or about 21 lbs. av., *ib.* **Bnff.** Of hay, 24 lbs. av., *ib.* **Kcd.** Of hay, 20 lbs. Dutch, *ib.* **Ags.** Of potatoes, 16, 20, or 24 lbs. av., *ib.* **Arg.** Of butter, cheese, hay, lint, tallow and wool, 24 lbs. av., *ib.* **Heb.** Of hay, $17\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. av., 1 stone Dutch; of wool, 24 lbs. Dutch, *ib.* **Fif.** Of flax, 22 lbs. av., *ib.* **Dmb.** Of wool, sometimes 17 lbs., *ib.* **Rnf.** Of hay, $22\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. av., 16 lbs. trone, *ib.* **Bwk.** Of hay, at Berwick, 24 lbs. av.; in the country, $22\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Eng. or 16 lbs. trone, *ib.* **Peb.** Of hay, 22 lbs. Eng. av., *ib.* **Slk., Rxb.** Of butter, cheese, hay, raw hides, lint, tallow, and wool, the trone stone of 20 lbs. Dutch. In Rxb. and Slk. $23\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. av., *ib.* **Dmf.** Of butter, hay, tallow, and wool, and of cheese sold wholesale, 24 lbs. av., *ib.* **Gall.** Of flax, 16 lbs.; of wool, 28 lbs. Dutch, *ib.* **Wgt.** Of hay, 26 lbs.; of cheese, 24 lbs.; of wool, 24 to 26 lbs., *ib.* **Dub.** Of wool, 16 lbs. av., *ib.* **Nhb.** Of wool, 24 or 18 lbs., *ib.*; **Nhb.**$^1$ **Dur.** Of wool, 18 lbs., Morton *ib.* **Cum.** Of hay, tallow, wool, or yarn, and sometimes of meat, 16 lbs., *ib.* **Wm.** 14, 16, or 20 lbs.; of butter, 16 lbs. of 20 ounces each = 20 lbs., *ib.* **Yks.** Of wool, 16 lbs., $\frac{1}{4}$ more being allowed for the draught or turn of the scale. (e. Moorlands) 17 to 19 lbs. (w. Moorlands) 17 lbs. and $\frac{1}{2}$ more for the draught, *ib.* **w.Yks.** Of wheat, 22 lbs., *ib.* **Lan.** (Liverpool) 20 lbs., *ib.* **n.Wal.** Of wool, from 4 lbs. to 15 lbs., *ib.* **Hrf.** Of beef, 12 lbs., Bailey (1721); Duncumb *Hist. Hrf.* (1804–12); Morton *ib.* **s.Wal.** Of wool, 14 lbs., with 1 lb. ingrain, making 15 lbs. when sold to wool stapler's. In var. markets, provincial weights of 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 21, 22, 24, and 26 lbs.; of butcher's meat, commonly 12 lbs., *ib.* **Glo.** Of beef, 8 lbs.; of wool, $12\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., *ib.* **Bdf.** Of butcher's meat in the south, 8 lbs.; north of the Ouse, 14 lbs., *ib.* **Mid.** Of meat, 8 lbs., *ib.* **Lon.** Of beef, 8 lb., Bailey (1721). **Suf.** Of hemp, $14\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., Morton *ib.* **Ess.** Of beef, 8 lbs., *ib.* **Ken.** Of meat, in some places, 8 lbs., *ib.*; **Ken.**$^{12}$ Eight pounds. **Sus.** Of meat, 8 lbs., Morton *ib.*; **Sus.**$^1$ Eight pounds.

**10.** *pl.* Testicles. Sc. (A.W.), n.Wm. (B.K.) **11.** *pl.* A game; see below.

**Dub.** A circle of stones is formed according to the number of players, generally five or seven each side. One of the out party stands in the centre of the circle, and lobs at the different stones in rotation; each hit a player gives, all his side must change stations, in some places going round to the left and in others to the right. The stones are defended by the hand or a stick according as a ball or stick is lobbed. All the players are out if the stone is hit, or the ball or stick caught, or one of the players is hit while running, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* II. 264–265, in Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 216; These games I have seen played over half a century ago with a lob-stick, but of later years with a ball, Gomme *ib.*

**12.** *v.* To gather stones off arable land.

**Nhb.**$^1$ They've been on styenin the field.

**13.** To set with stones.

**Abd.** Was't the little stone't ringie? Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 59. **Ayr.** Another [ring] is said to be curved and posied, and another to be plain and stoned, Edgar *Old Ch. Life* (1886) 2nd S. 38.

**14.** Of a road: to put large stones or boulders on a road, to oblige carts, &c. to go over the fresh-laid metal instead of the beaten part. Chs.$^{13}$ **15.** Of fruit: to form a stone.

**Cor.** The moment they [nectarines] graws a shade, an' long afore they stone, them dratted l'il auld sow-pigs falls 'pon 'em cruel, Phillpotts *Prophets* (1897) 206.

**16.** To rub a stone floor, &c. with 'rubbing-stone.'

**Yks.** She has a bonny way o' stonin' the hearth. . . It's an uncommon pattern, Dyke *Craiktrees* (1897) 168. **s.Lan.**$^1$

**17.** To whet; to sharpen on a grindstone.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ Dheyz nahyvz waan·tn stoa·nin.

**18.** To plough in such a way that the previously turned earth is turned back again. Nhp.$^1$

**STONED-HORSE**, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Also in forms **steaant-** Cum.; **steannt-** Cum.$^1$; **stean't-** Cum.$^4$; **steean'd-oss** e.Yks.$^1$; **steeaned-horse** n.Yks.; **stooan't hawse** s.Lan.$^1$ An entire horse; a stallion. Cf. **stonedy, 2.**

**Sc.** The one upon the stoned hoss, the other upon the stage, Kirkton *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 358. **Gall.** Ambition rode a big ston'd horse, And on his curpen mony a curse O' widows' weans, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 89. **Cum.** T'girt Taty-heid . . . whinnert war ner enny girt steeant horse, Sargisson *J. Scoap* (1881) 201; **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{1}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$

Hence **Stoned-horse-man**, *sb.* a man who has the care of a stallion, and who leads him from place to place to serve mares. n.Lin.$^{1}$

**STONEDY**, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Also written **stondy** Sc.; and in form **steeandy** n.Yks.$^{2}$ **1.** A hard kind of marble, used in playing; see below. Cf. **stony, 2.**

**ne.Abd.** Grey, green, or drab in colour (W.M.). **w.Yks.** Two stonedies is worth one French olley, and fower stonedies or two French ollies is worth one marb, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 11, 1898).

**2.** An entire horse. n.Yks.$^{2}$ Cf. **stoned-horse.**

**STONEN**, *adj.* Sc. Hrf. Glo. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **stonern** Sc.; **stonin** Dev.; **stounen** Wil.; **stwonen** Hmp.$^{1}$ Wil. Dor. Som. Made of stone.

**Sc.** The West Port is of stonern work, Scott *Nigel* (1822) ii; The southern and northern parts of Leith are conjoined by a handsome stonern bridge of three arches, Maitland *Hist. Edb.* (1753) 487 (Jam.). **Hrf.**$^{2}$ A stonen floor. **Glo.**$^{1}$, **Hmp.**$^{1}$ **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **n.Wil.** A stwonen road (E.H.G.). **Dor.** 'Ithin the lofty-pillar'd geäte, Wi' stwonèn balls upon the walls, Barnes *Poems* (ed. 1869) 38. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Tim'ern plump-trows baint much 'count; I'd zoonder gee a little more'n have a stonen [stoa·neen] one. **Dev.** You must go up the stonin stairs, *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 139. **w.Cor.** (J.W.)

**STONER**, *sb.* Sc. Brks. Dor. Also in form **stwunner** Brks.$^{1}$ A small hard marble made of stone.

**ne.Abd.** Grey, green, or drab in colour (W.M.). **Brks.**$^{1}$ Of less value than 'alleys,' but of greater value than 'chalkers.' **Dor.** Others [marbles], made of a compact blue or grey limestone, went by the name of 'stoners,' *Longman's Mag.* (Mar. 1889) 516.

**STONERN, STONG**, see **Stonen, Stang**, *v.*$^{1}$, *sb.*$^{2}$

**STONK**, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also in forms **stonnack** s.Chs.$^{1}$; **stunk** Lth. (Jam.) [stoŋk.] **1.** The stake in a game, esp. in the game of marbles; the game of marbles; *gen.* in *pl.*

**Lth.** 'Hae ye put in your stunk?' 'I'll at least get my ain stunk.' I will receive back all that I staked (Jam.). **w.Yks.** When boys play marbles, one lad will say: 'I've gottin mi stonks, onyway,' when he has regained the marbles he staked (J.W.). **Lan.** The game is called 'stonks' oftener than marbles, *Manch. Cy. News* (Oct. 10, 1896).

**2.** A stone marble, a 'stony' (q.v.).

**Lan.** A brown or other coloured marble is a 'stonk' and counts one, *Manch. Cy. News* (Oct. 10, 1896). **m.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Chs.**$^{1}$

**STONK, STONNACK**, see **Stunk**, *v.*$^{2}$, **Stonk.**

**STONNACKLEROOL**, *sb.* s.Chs.$^{1}$ A boy's stone marble. See **Stonk, 2.**

**STONY**, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. War. Oxf. Sus. Also in forms **stany** Sc.; **steaany** Cum.; **steaney** Nhb.$^{1}$; **steanny** Cum.$^{1}$; **steany** Cum.$^{4}$; **steeany** w.Dur.$^{1}$; **steenie** Abd.; **stiani** Lakel.$^{2}$ Wm.; **stooany** m.Lan.$^{1}$ s.Lan.$^{1}$; **styeney, styeny** Nhb.$^{1}$ **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Stony-hard**, var. kinds of gromwell, *Lithospermum*; (2) **-marvel**, a boy's hard, highly-coloured and glazed marble; (3) **-on-the-wall**, the shepherd's purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*; (4) **-rag**, a species of lichen used for dyeing purposes; (5) **-raw**, see (4); also the colour derived from it; (6) **-redpole**, the mealy redpole, *Linota cannabina*.

(1) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); (B. & H.), **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). (2) **Cum.** Hoo many steany marvels do ye gi' for a ho'penny? *W. C. T.* (Dec. 29, 1900) 8, col. 7; (E.W.P.) (3) **Lin.** (E.P.) **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ Considered to be good for the gravel. (4) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Often used for dyeing eggs at Easter. **w.Dur.**$^{1}$ (5) **Slk.** He took the clothes and the shoes in one hand, the lamp in the other, and the staniraw stockings . . he took in his teeth, Hogg *Wint. Tales* (1820) I. 316 (Jam.). (6) **Sus.** Knox *Ornithol. Rambles* (1849) 211; (F.E.S.)

**2.** *sb.* A hard, glazed, coloured marble; used by boys in play. Cf. **stonedy.**

**Slg.** Bools (glessies and stanies), Harvey *Kennethcrook* (1896) 117. **Lth.** Those played with were called 'taas,' and consisted of 'marbles, stanies, frenchies, moral-leggers,' &c., Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 33. **Gall.** He won a dozen and a half 'stanies' at the bools, and maybes an 'alley,' Crockett *Kit Kennedy* (1899) xii. **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Lakel.**$^{2}$, **Cum.** (E.W.P.) **Wm.** Ah'll gie thi tweea potties fer yah stiani (B.K.). **n.Yks.**$^{4}$, **w.Yks.**$^{25}$, **m.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ **s.Not.** The least in value with the exception of the 'potty' (J.P.K.). **War.**$^{23}$, **Oxf.** (G.O.)

**3.** An entire horse; a stallion.

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Cum.** He telt t'oald chap he was war ner Stibbm Jackson steaany, Sargisson *J. Scoap* (1881) 167; **Cum.**$^{14}$

Hence **Steany-market**, *sb.*, *obsol.*, the spring show at which the stallions were shown before they went their rounds for the season. Cum. (E.W.P.) **4.** A boy's game; see below.

**Abd.** 'Huntie,' 'Steenie,' 'Rangiebus'—Whatever game your heart could wus, Cadenhead *Bards Bon-Accord* (1853) 199; A large stone or 'boulder' is set up in an open place, and a smaller stone, about the size of a cocoa-nut, is placed on the top of it. A guardian is selected to (as it were) 'hold the fort.' From a marked distance the other boys with stones of about the same size as that set on the boulder fling at the said stone, and try to displace it, and then run up to endeavour to recover their missile. The guardian must replace the stone on the boulder before he can give chase to the assailant. If he captures him before he can get back to the line, the assailant becomes a prisoner, and must stand where caught until some other of the attacking party can fire, run, and touch the prisoner, and also recover his own missile. With a good many bombarders and only one guardian, there is often very hot work (A.W.).

**STOO**, *sb.* Sh.I. A green point of land. S. & Ork.$^{1}$

**STOO**, *int.* Wor. Shr. [stū.] In *comb.* (1) **Stoo-loo**, the cry made by the starter when sending a greyhound after a hare. se.Wor.$^{1}$ (s.v. Sess-him); (2) **-stoo-rree**, a cry used in driving pigs. Shr.$^{1}$ (s.v. Call-words to animals).

**STOO**, see **Stool**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Stound**, *v.*$^{12}$, **Stove**, *v.*$^{2}$

**STOOAR**, see **Store**, *v.*, **Stour**, *v.*

**STOODLE**, *v.* Dev.$^{2}$ To simmer.

This tea has been stoodlin too long.

**STOODLE, STOODY**, see **Studdle**, *sb.*$^{1}$, *v.*, **Study.**

**STOOG**, *sb.* Cai.$^{1}$ [stūg.] The central matter in a boil.

**STOOIN**, see **Stoven.**

**STOOK**, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **stouck** n.Cy. Lin.$^{1}$; **stouk** Sc. (Jam.) w.Yks.$^{1}$ n.Lan.$^{1}$ ne.Lan.$^{1}$ Chs.$^{3}$ Not. Lin.$^{1}$ Rut.$^{1}$ Nhp.$^{2}$; **stowk** N.Cy.$^{2}$ Chs.$^{3}$ Not. n.Lin.$^{1}$ sw.Lin.$^{1}$ War.$^{3}$; **stuck** se.Wor.$^{1}$ s.Wor.$^{1}$ Shr.$^{1}$ Hrf.$^{1}$ Glo.$^{1}$ [stūk.] **1.** *sb.* A shock of corn consisting of a varying number of sheaves, most often ten or twelve; the straw from such a shock.

**Sc.** A rick or shock of corn consisting of twelve sheaves (Jam.); A sheaf off a stouk is enough, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Cai.**$^{1}$ Formerly of 12 sheaves, now usually of 8. **Abd.** There's whispers and kisses amang the stooks, Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 118. **Per.** The corn sprouted in the stooks in late harvest, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 182. **w.Sc.** Jumpin' the style to the stooks, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 153. **Fif.** Eager was the look out for the first stook as authority for demanding the longed-for vacations, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 13. **s.Sc.** The last stooks were secured in the barnyard, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 380. **Ir.** The furze 'ill be as thick as a stook of good thatch ivery day of the year, Barlow *Ghost-bereft* (1901) 86. **N.I.**$^{1}$ Generally from eight to eighteen sheaves. **s.Don.** 12 sheaves, Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **n.Cy.** Ten set up together, and covered by two, Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^{12}$ **Nhb.**$^{1}$ A pile of corn sheaves consisting of twelve sheaves set together, six on each side, with two hood sheaves on the top. The stook is made when the corn is of ordinary or moderate length. When it is short a 'huttock' is made. . . The length of the straw in these covering sheaves regulates the making of a stook or a 'huttock' according to the number of sheaves that can be covered by the two hood sheaves. When the corn is very tall sometimes as many as fourteen sheaves are put together and two hood sheaves, *Hodgson MS.* The line in which they are set is taken from the shadow of the sun at one o'clock p.m. Two stooks of twelve sheaves each go to make a thrave. **Dur.**$^{1}$, **e.Dur.**$^{1}$, **Lakel.**$^{2}$ **Cum.** A group of sheaves . . . always consisting of an irregular number, requiring much skill in arrangement, those atop set slantwise to shoot off the rain, those upright not so close as to exclude the free circulation of air (J.Ar.);

**Cum.**$^{4}$, **Wm.** (B.K.) **n.Yks.**$^{1}$; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ Six or twelve sheaves; **n.Yks.**$^{4}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ **e.Yks.** A good sheaver will sheave (constantly) ten stookes of winter corne in a day, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 43; **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**$^{12}$, **n.Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ **I.Ma.** The young men went racing over the field, vaulting the stooks, Caine *Little Man Island* (ed. 1902). **Chs.** (K.), **Chs.**$^{3}$, **Der.**$^{2}$ **Not.** Seven sheaves (J.H.B.); **Not.**$^{2}$, **Lin.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ **ne.Lin.** About half a dozen sheaves piled together (E.S.). **e.Lin.** Corn is said to be 'in stook' when the sheaves are set upright, throughout the field, propped against each other, usually three against three, in a clump of six stooks (J.C.W.). **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ **Rut.**$^{1}$ When they took their tithes, they used to gether the tenth stouk o' whëat and the tenth shock o' barley. **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{2}$ **War.**$^{3}$ Eight sheaves. **se.Wor.**$^{1}$, **s.Wor.**$^{1}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ Cluster of standing sheaves, usually an even number, as six, eight, or ten. **Hrf.**$^{1}$ **Glo.** The vicar's man went into the cornfields and placed a bough in every tenth 'stook'; then the titheman came with the parson's horses and took the stuff away to the barn, Gibbs *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 36; **Glo.**$^{1}$ **s.Oxf.** Some of it already in stooks, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 214. **Suf.** (B.K.) **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885) (s.v. Ile).

Hence (1) **Stooky**, *adj.* consisting of shocks of corn; (2) **Stooky-Sabbath** or **-Sunday**, *sb.* the Sunday in harvest on which the greatest number of 'stooks' is seen in the fields.

(1) **Lnk.** Startled paitricks whirrin' rise Frae 'mang the stooky raws, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 91. (2) **Sc.** From this date, and until winter is past, there is only one diet of divine service in the churches of rural districts (Jam.). **Bnff.**$^{1}$ **Abd.** The summer fruits, the reaper's song, the Stooky Sunday and the joyous harvest home, Walker *Aberdeen* (1897) 33. **Per.** Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 28.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Stook and stour**, wholly, altogether; (2) **-band**, a twisted straw rope for sheaf-binding; (3) **-of-duds**, a person so wrapped up as to suggest a shock of corn; (4) **—of straw**, a bound bundle with which to thatch; (5) **-ways**, after the manner of a shock of corn.

(1) **Bwk.** We put it in—into the fire, To burn them up stook and stoor, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 61. (2) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ (3) **Cum.** (M.P.) (4) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ (5) **Sc.** If rain falls between the pulling and rippling, the lint is tied and set up stook-ways, with the seed end downward, to save the seed and bows from the rain, Maxwell *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 328 (Jam.).

3. Phr. *a sore day on the stooks*, a very wet day. N.I.$^{1}$ (s.v. Sore). 4. *v.* To bind and set up sheaves in a shock; to set up turfs edgeways.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Elg.** The banster fast stouks the braid sett, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 153. **Per.** Stookit strae, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 46. **Ayr.** Still shearing and clearing The tither stooked raw, Burns *Answer* (1787) st. 1. **e.Lth.** Stookit fields o' yellow corn, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 23. **Gall.** Wha was't . . . that cut an' stookit . . . the Maxwell's corn? Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xlvi. **Ir.** I'd give a dale meself to be stookin' sods that minyit in our ould bog at home, Barlow *East unto West* (1898) 256. **N.I.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Lakel.**$^{2}$, **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ **e.Yks.** Those that binde and stooke, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 43; **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.** (K.) **s.Not.** The barley een't stowked yit (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ Faather got his barley sheared an' stook'd ready fer leädin'. **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ Some they had to stowk up again. **s.Wor.** A'd best stuck 'em (H.K.); **s.Wor.**$^{1}$, **Glo.** (A.B.)

Hence **Stooker**, *sb.* the man who arranges the sheaves in a 'stook.'

**ne.Sc.** A binder and a stooker were appointed to each eight reapers, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 181. **Slg.** A few solitary stookers pick up the sheaves at fixed intervals, Fergusson *Village* (1893) 151. **w.Sc.** I was a stooker and a bandster on the corn-rigs, *Lights and Shadows* (1822) 214 (Jam.). **e.Yks.**$^{1}$

5. Of corn: to bulk in the 'stook.'

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ The cleant laan's nae stookin' weel at a'. **Cld.**, **Lth.** The corn's no stookin weel the year (Jam.).

[1. Stowke, *arconius, congelima, Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

**STOOK**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Nhp. Also in form **stowk** Nhp.$^{1}$ [stūk.] 1. A stake; a slanting piece of wood put to support a broken post. Nhp.$^{1}$ 2. A coal-mining term: the remains of a pillar of coal after it has been 'jenkined.'

**Nhb.** They jenkin a' the pillars doon And efter tyek the stooks away, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 59; **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.**, **Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **Yks.** (J.J.B.)

3. *Obs.* A kind of wedge used in sinking coal and lead mines. See **Stock-and-feathers**, s.v. **Stock**, *sb.* 25 (1).

**Sc.** The mode then practised in sinking through hard strata, was by a set of tools termed stook and coil, or stook and feathers. A bore-hole, of from two to three inches diameter, was put down several feet, by means of a steel augur; two long slips of iron, named the feathers, were placed down each side of the hole, and betwixt these a long tapering wedge, termed the stook, was inserted; this wedge was driven down with ponderous hammers, till the rock was wrenched asunder, Bald *Coal Tr.* (1808) 12 (Jam.). **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Formerly used by lead miners, particularly in wet situations, where gunpowder was difficult of use (s.v. Stock-and-feathers).

**STOOK**, *sb.*$^{3}$ Sc. (Jam.) [stūk.] A small horn, esp. one which points backward, as that of a goat. n.Sc., Mry. Cf. stog, *v.*$^{2}$ 10. Hence (1) **Stookie**, *sb.* a bullock having such horns. Mry.; (2) **Stookit**, *ppl. adj.* having such horns. *ib.*

**STOOK**, *sb.*$^{4}$ Som. A kind of stile beneath which water is discharged.

Jist whaur a stook let water droo, Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869) 133.

**STOOK**, *sb.*$^{5}$ Sh.I. [stūk.] A shoulder-strap. S. & Ork.$^{1}$

**STOOK**, *v.*$^{2}$ *Obs.* w.Yks.$^{1}$ To stoop in walking.

**STOOK**, see **Stick**, *v.*$^{12}$, **Stowk**.

**STOOKAWN**, *sb.* Irel. Also written **sthookawn**, **stookaun**. [stū·kǭn.] A foolish person; a simpleton. Cf. **stookie**, *sb.*$^{1}$

Thin whiles I thought I was maybe a sthookawn to trouble me mind, Barlow *Bogland* (1892) 50, ed. 1893; The trick herself played me the time I was stookawn enough to loan her me, *ib. Martin's Comp.* (1896) 108; Regarding Lizzie and Thady and Joe alike as omadhauns and stookauns, *ib. Land of Shamrock* (1901) 232.

**STOOKIE**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also written **stookey** Sc.; and in forms **steuk** Cum.$^{4}$; **steuke** Nhb.; **steukk** Cum.$^{1}$; **stoke** Abd.; **stouck**, **stouk** Wxf.$^{1}$; **styuk** Nhb.$^{1}$ A foolish person; a blockhead. Cf. **stookawn**.

**Abd.** Ye blatherin' stoke! I bid ye speak mair sparin, Cock *Strains* (1810) II. 131. **Ayr.** Do you think I could lie still and hearken to the muckle stookies bletherin' withoot tryin' to rise and fling a luggie at their heids? Service *Notandums* (1890) 3. **Lnk.** This garred her laugh, but Jamie sat like a stookey wi' a face as red as a partan's tae, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xv. **Wxf.**$^{1}$ Ch'am a stouk an a donel, 84. **Nhb.** Dinna sit there leyke steuke, and sit and say nowse, Bewick *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 13; **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Thoo greet styuk. **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.** (H.M.)

**STOOKIE**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Irel. [stū·ki.] An inflated skin used as a float.

**n.Ir.** The fisherman on the coasts of Antrim and Down floats his nets or lines with a 'stookie'; that is, a dog, or other animal's skin inflated with air, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853) I; **N.I.**$^{1}$

**STOOKIE**, *sb.*$^{3}$ Sc. [stū·ki.] A boy's reddish marble, made of unglazed, common clay.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Lth.** Those [marbles] played with were called 'taas,' . . while those played at were generally called 'stookies,' Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 33.

**STOOKY**, *sb.* N.I.$^{1}$ [stū·ki.] A thick, red composition used by French polishers.

**STOOL**, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. e.Cy. Ken. Sus. Dev. Also in forms **steel** Sc. (Jam.); **stole** Sc.; **stoo** s.Lan.$^{1}$ Chs.$^{1}$; **stule** Sc. [stūl.] 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Stool-bing**, a place in the 'shippon' where the milking-stools are kept; (2) **-chair**, a four-legged stool; a chair without a back; (3) **-('s-foot**, the leg of a stool; in phr. *to lay the stool's-foot in water*, to make great preparations for receiving a guest; (4) **-yett**, to gossip; see below.

(1) **Chs.**$^{1}$ (2) **Lan.** He seated himself in his 'stoo-cheear,' Brierley *Tales* (1854) II. 151. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ (3) **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ Yo' met as weel ha talk't to a stoo'-foote, 23. **e.Cy.** (Hall.) (4) **Dev.** Going from house to house just warming a stool, and then off again, *Reports Provinc.* (1886).

2. Phr. (1) *dab at the stool*, pepper and salt; (2) *to draw in one's stool*, to marry a widow or a woman possessing a furnished house; (3) *to win the stool*, to deserve the 'stool of repentance.'

(1) **Lnk.** [Potatoes] Weel kitchened wi' 'dab-at-the-stool,' Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 157. (2) **s.Sc.** He has naething to do but draw in his stool and sit doun (Jam.). (3) **Abd.** No to

parsons be a tell-tale Upon chaps that's won the steel, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 58 (Jam.).

**3.** *Obs.* A seat in the church on which offenders enjoined to perform public penance were seated; also in *comb.* **Black-stool, Stool-of-repentance.**

**Bch.** So shall they never mount the stool Whereon the lasses greet and howl, Forbes *Dominie* (1785) 31. **Abd.** Ye hed me o' the steel o' repentance, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) iv. **Fif.** The poopit has been ower lang the seat of an oracle. It's no gaun to become the stule o' repentance, Pryde *Queer Flk.* (1897) 66. **Hdg.** Payment for making and repairing the stole for repentance, Ritchie *St. Baldred* (1883) 259.

**4.** A form or bench. Ken. (W.F.S.) **5.** A small four-legged table.

**Lan.** I eet like a Yorkshar-Mon, en cleeart th' stoo, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 37. **s.Lan.**$^1$

**6.** A small trestle used to support a coffin.

**Ayr.** It was a gey wee past the hour, and there was nae word o' John comin' wi' the spokes and stools, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 283.

**7.** A brickmaker's table; the men working at such a table; the quantity of bricks one man will turn out during the season.

**Chs.** (F.R.C.); **Chs.**$^1$ 'Is Bradley making many bricks this summer?' 'Aye, he's getten three stoos at work.' **Sus.** 'A full stool' signifies the usual complement of men (F.E.S.).

Hence **Stoo-drink,** *sb.* ale given when brickmaking is commenced. Chs.$^1$ **8.** *v.* Temporarily to suspend a servant from employment. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 11, 1898).

**STOOL,** *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **steeal, steull** Cum.$^1$; **stole** Sc. (Jam.) Glo.$^1$ Wil. Som.; **stoul** War.$^2$ s.Wor.$^1$ Shr.$^{12}$ Wil.; **stowl** Sc. s.Wor. Glo.$^1$ Wil.$^1$; **stowle** Glo. Wil.; **stule** Cum.; **styul** Nhb.$^1$ [stūl.] **1.** *sb.* The stump of a tree left in the ground, esp. one from which young shoots spring; the stem of a quick-set hedge; the lower part of a tree.

**w.Yks.**$^{12}$, **Stf.** (K.), **Stf.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ You mun cut th' stools o' them eshes levil, an' mind an' not hack 'em, or thaay'll not graw no moore. **Lei.**$^1$ You may swarm it up to the stool, and then clamber on (s.v. Swarm). **War.**$^2$, **s.Wor.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ Nobody ŏŏd think that Coppy wuz fell three 'ear agŏŏ, every stoul's send up sich a lot o' sprouts, yo' canna 'ardly get through it; **Shr.**$^2$ **Glo.** Grose (1790); **Glo.**$^{12}$, **Brks.**$^1$ **Hmp.**$^1$ Especially the stumps of a coppice which has been cut. **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); Between the stoles . . . the ground was covered in spring with dark-green vegetation, Jefferies *Gt. Estate* (1880) 82, ed. 1881; **Wil.**$^1$, **Dor.**$^1$ **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.**$^2$

Hence (1) **Stooled,** *ppl. adj.* of a tree: reduced to a stump. Hmp.$^1$; (2) **-stick,** *sb.* timber that grows from a stump in opposition to maiden timber which grows straight from the ground and has never been touched by the axe. *ib.*; (3) *to go a stowling, phr.* to be busy in woods, generally without the owner's leave, cutting up decayed stumps. Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 413. **2.** *Comb.* (1) **Stool-more,** the stump of a tree; (2) **-of-a-beard,** a bushy beard.

(1) **Hmp.** Holloway (s.v. Maur). (2) **Slk.** I aye thocht she had been a furious fright—black-a-viced, pockey-ort, wi' a great stool o' a beard, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 327.

**3.** A number of wheat-stalks springing from the same root; a clump of roots; a cluster of rushes; a scion from the root; a single stalk.

**Sc.** A single stole of corn growing in a dunghill, *Ess. Highl. Soc.* III. 476 (Jam.). **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Chs.**$^{13}$, **Not.**$^1$, **Lin.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ In the woodbines and brambles, Hazel stools and oak trees, Clare *MS. Poems*; **Nhp.**$^2$, **War.**$^3$ **Wor.** A root or 'set' of hop (W.C.B.). **Oxf.** (E.M.W.)

**4.** *v.* To shoot out, as a tree after being cut down; *gen.* with *out*: to ramify or tiller, as corn.

**Gall.** Thin-sown corn on good land is said to spread by stowling, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Nhb.**$^1$ It styuls weel. **Cum.** (E.W.P.), **Cum.**$^1$ **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **Lin.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **sw.Lin.**$^1$ 'The wheat is well stool'd,' or 'is stooling well.' **Lei.**$^1$ A tree or plant is said to 'stool' when two or more stems rise from the same root. **Nhp.**$^1$ The wheat is said to stool well, when numerous blades spring from the same root, spread, and multiply. **War.**$^3$ **Wor.** Wheat . . . came up thin, and did not stool, *Evesham Jrn.* (July 18, 1896). **Shr.**$^1$ 'It inna begun to stoul yit, but gie it time an' it'll shak' 'onds': said of winter wheat looking very poor. **Glo.**$^1$ Them other two shrubs 'll soon stole out and fill up the hole. **Wil.**$^1$ **Som.** If you cut 'em down they're safe to stole out agen (C.V.G.). [**Amer.** A kurnel of grain, when sowed, will stool into several shoots, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. vii.]

**5.** To plough, cultivate. Yks. (Hall.)

**STOOL,** *sb.*$^3$ and *v.*$^3$ ? *Obs.* Der. Also in form **stole.** **1.** *sb.* A mining term: the whole depth a vein is wrought; the space a miner cuts before him, generally about two yards high. Tapping *Gl. to Manlove* (1851). **2.** Phr. *chasing the stool to the stake,* a custom adopted when two founders set upon the same rake at the same time; see below.

'Chasing the stole to th' stake,' the meaning of which is, that each miner was alternately to work a meer, or, in other words, to cast or follow after the range of the vein . . . until they arrived at the stake which limited their operations, *ib.*

**3.** *v.* To work a vein.

The forefield is stooled 10 or 12 fathoms, *ib.*

**STOOL,** *sb.*$^4$ *Obs.* Nhb.$^1$ The shank of a rake or hay-fork. Cf. **stale,** *sb.*$^2$, **steal,** *sb.*$^2$

**STOOL,** *v.*$^4$ w.Cy. Som. Dev. [stō̆l.] In phr. *to stool terras,* to set up turfs cut for firing, two by two like an inverted V, so that the wind may pass through and dry them.

**w.Cy.** Grose (1790). **w.Som.**$^1$ **Dev.** To rise at five the next morning and 'stool terras,' Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. III. i. **n.Dev.** Why, 'twos thee thy own zel up to stooling o' terra's, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 175.

**STOOL-BALL,** *sb.* Irel. Lan. Glo. Sus. Wil. Som. Also in form **stobball** Glo. Wil.$^1$ Som. A game resembling cricket; see below.

**Ir.** The game is described as being played as follows: Three or more players on each side, two stones (or holes) defended by batsmen, one 'lobber' to throw stick (or ball); when stick is hit batsmen change places; each is out if stick hits stone, or is caught, or hits stone while boys change places; game is won by runs. Sometimes two lobbers lob in turn from each end, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 319. **Lan.** It . . . appears to be a game among Lancashire children to this day. A stool is used as a wicket, at which it is attempted to throw the ball; a player stands near the stool, and using his or her hand as a bat, wards off the blow. If the ball hits the stool the thrower takes the place at the wicket; or if the ball is caught the catcher becomes the guardian of the stool, Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 220. **n.Glo.** Aubrey *Nat. Hist.* (c. 1680) 347, in (Hall.). **Sus.** This game is still played in almost every village in Sussex, and is for ladies . . . exactly what cricket is to men. Two pieces of board 18 inches by 12 are fixed to two sticks from 3 to 4 feet high, according to the age of the players. These sticks are stuck in the ground sloping a little backwards, and from 10 to 15 yards apart. The players take sides, generally eight to ten each. The ball is the common white ball sold in the shops for trap-ball, and the bat very much like the same. The bowler pitches the ball at the board. . . If he hits it the player is out. The same is the case if the ball is caught; and the running out, stumping, &c. are exactly like cricket, *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xi. 457–8; It is supposed to derive its name from being played by milk-maids when they returned from milking. Their stools were (I think) used as wickets, Gomme *ib.* 219; **Sus.**$^1$, **Wil.**$^1$ *Obs.* **n.Wil., Som.** They strike a ball stuffed very hard with quills, and covered with soale-leather, . . with a staffe commonly made of withy about three and a halfe feet long. A stobball-ball is of about four inches diameter, Aubrey *Nat. Hist.* (c. 1680) 347, in (Hall.).

**STOOL-BENT,** *sb.* Sc. Nhb. The heath rush, *Juncus squarrosus.*

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 354. **s.Sc., Nhb.** Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXVII. 180; **Nhb.**$^1$ Spreats and stool-bent in moist places always indicate the spot where the pedestrian may be sure of firm footing, Oliver *Rambles* (1835) 165.

**STOOL-CRAB,** *sb.* Cor.$^{12}$ The male edible crab, *Platycarcinus pagurus.*

**STOOM,** *v.* Sc. To look sulky; to frown; esp. in phr. *to gloom and stoom.*

**Sc.** The couthie one had no patience with gloomin, stoomin, or dortin, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 18, 19. **n.Sc.** (Jam.)

**STOON(D, STOONT,** see **Stound,** *sb.*$^2$, *v.*$^{12}$, **Stunt,** *adj.*

**STOOP**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **steawp** s.Lan.$^1$; **steup** w.Yks.; **stohp** n.Lin.$^1$; **stolpe** n.Cy.; **stope** Not.$^{12}$ Lin.$^1$ sw.Lin.$^1$; **stoup** Sc. (Jam.) n.Cy. Nhb.$^1$ Cum. n.Yks.$^{12}$ ne.Yks.$^1$ Chs. Der.$^2$ Lin.$^1$ sw.Lin.$^1$ Wor.; **stoupe** Sc. (Jam.); **stowp** N.Cy.$^2$ n.Yks.$^4$ e.Yks.$^1$ m.Yks.$^1$ Lin. s.Wor.; **stulp** Cum.$^1$ n.Yks. Nhp.$^{12}$ e.An.$^1$ Suf.$^1$; **stulpe** w.Yks. Ken.$^1$; **stup** Sc. (Jam.) **[stūp.]** **1.** *sb.* A post, pillar, esp. a boundary post; a prop, support; *fig.* a supporter; a staunch adherent.

**Sc.** Since he heard of Ratcliff prisoned, and Wentford's death, his two stoops, his heart is a little fallen, Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. 226 (Jam.); (A.W.) **Sh.I.** (J.S.), **Cai.**$^1$ **Frf.** He was a great 'stoop' of the Auld Licht kirk, Barrie *M. Ogilvy* (1896) ii. **Per.** It was an article of the city creed that drinking and tippling were the 'stoops' of enjoyment, Haliburton *Furth in Field* (1894) 52. **s.Sc.** Our stoop has gane, Allan *Poems* (1887) 126. **Peb.** Whan mark'd the ground, whan plac'd the stoop, J. Nicol *Poems* (1805) II. 15 (Jam.). **Gall.** The stoop o' the yett (J.M.). **n.Cy.** (Hall.), (K.), **N.Cy.**$^{12}$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^4$ That woman hes a son meks 5*s.* a week, he's a good stoop to his mudder. **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **n.Yks.**$^{123}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** (W.F.S.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891); **w.Yks.**$^{124}$ **Lan.** A mon . . . restin him on a stoop i'th lone, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1740) 24; **Lan.**$^1$, **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.** *Sheaf* (1879) I. 213. **Stf.** (J.K.) **Der.**$^1$; **Der.**$^2$ Oi'll jowl thy yed agen a stoup. **Not.**$^1$ 'No stopes or rails' was the cry at the time of the Notts. enclosure in 1825; **Not.**$^2$ **Lin.** Brookes *Tracts Gl.*; **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **sw.Lin.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^2$ **s.Wor.** I pŭt them two stowps myself agen the wa' (H.K.). **se.Wor.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Suf.** For stubbing the road from the Pound Gate to the Stulp at Joseph Mayes, 7 score and 12 rod at 1*d.* per rod, £0-12*s.* 8*d.* (C.D.); **Suf.**$^1$, **Ken.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Four-stoopit-bed**, *sb.* a four-post bed; (2) **Gate-stoop**, *sb.* a guide-post; (3) **Stoupage**, (4) **Stouping**, *sb.* ground staked out with boundary posts; (5) **Stoupit**, *ppl. adj.* furnished with posts.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) (2) **N.Cy.**$^1$ (3, 4) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (5) **Abd.** A stoupit caff-bed, an' the teikin' Is nearly dune, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 28.

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Stoop-and-deal**, a fence made of posts and planks of American pine; (2) **-and-roup**, the whole; hence wholly, entirely, 'stump and rump'; esp. used of a complete clearance; (3) **-bed**, a bed with posts, esp. one with very short posts and without a tester; (4) **-miln**, a wooden mill erected on posts.

(1) **Lin.** A fence of stope and deal is mentioned in the Corporation Records in 1700, Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1756) 726; **Lin.**$^1$ (2) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Sh.I.** Apon his wye ta da banks Arty's bitin' gaut naur öt [ate] him stoop an' roop, *Sh. News* (Dec. 24, 1898). **Cai.**$^1$ **e.Fif.** To devour us a' up stoup and roup, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iv. **Ayr.** The dishes were cleaned stoop and roop, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 45. **Dmf.** He ate it stoup and roup, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 326. **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 25, 1898); **w.Yks.**$^2$ **Lan.**$^1$ He's eatin' o', stoup-an'-roup. (3) **Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^1$ (4) **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 367. **n.Lin.**$^1$

**3.** Phr. (1) *four stoops and an o'er-tree*, a description of a lean, worn-out horse. Lth. (Jam.); (2) *to fly like stoops and rails*, to smash to pieces. n.Lin.$^1$ **4.** The stump of a tree.

**w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Nhp.** On a stulp or mossy ground, Clare *Village Minst.* (1821) I. 129; **Nhp.**$^{12}$

**5.** A mining term: a massive pillar of coal, &c. left to support the roof.

**Lnk.** There's no a scent o' fire forrard the road here, it's a' amang the stoops, Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 207. **e.Lth.** 'Stoops,' or massive pillars of coal, were left to support the roof, which is now done by props, until the seam is exhausted, Sands *Tranent* (1881) 30. **Cum.** If, in driving a level in the lead mines, it is necessary at any point to carry the working upward and continue in a plane parallel to the original level, the material underlying the new level is a stoup (E.W.P.); From these levels short cross-cuts were made . . . into the vein, and its contents mined by stoups, Wallace *Alston Moor* (1890) 141.

Hence **Stoop-and-room**, *sb.* the old method of working out coal, leaving pillars of coal to support the roof. Sc. Montgomerie-Fleming *Notes on Jam.* (1899). **6.** A piece of the frame of a cart which projects behind.

**Abd.** Faur'll aw pit the puckle girss to the mear? . . Fat's the eese o' that lang stoups ahin'? Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) i.

**7.** A wooden bench.

**Gall.** Leeb sat down on the 'stoop' or wooden bench by the door, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 204.

**8.** *Fig.* A stupid or obstinate person; one as immovable as a post. Nhb.$^1$ **9.** *v.* A coal-mining term: to leave pillars of coal to support the roof; in lead-mining: to work downwards from a shallow pit to the bottom of the deposit of lead ore.

**Lnk.** The fire . . . will be sucked through, in fact, by the current of air travelling round their 'stoops.' They are 'stooping' now, I understand, Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 222. **Cum.** Wallace *Alston Moor* (1890) 137.

Hence **Stooping**, *sb.* a place where the coal has been excavated except for the pillars left as support.

**Lnk.** There is a very great quantity of fire among the old stoopings where they march with Number Two Pit of the Peasweep, Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 222.

[1. Stulpe, or stake, *paxillus* (*Prompt.*). Cp. ON. *stōlpi*, a post, pillar (Vigfusson).]

**STOOP**, *sb.*$^2$ Wil. **[stūp.]** Five bundles of straw. s.Wil. (G.E.D.) Cf. **steip.**

**STOOP**, *sb.*$^3$ Hmp. **[stūp.]** A rabbit's nest.

Have yow iver seen a wild rabbit stoop? (W.M.E.F.)

**STOOP**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^4$ Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Yks. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Rdn. Glo. Brks. s.Cy. Hmp. Dor. Also in form **stoup** Rdn. **[stūp.]** **1.** *v.* To cause to bend.

**Ir.** The wind in the trees stooped the straightest that stood, Barlow *Ghost-bereft* (1901) 65.

**2.** To incline or tilt a barrel so as to give a readier flow to its contents. Cf. **steep**, *v.*$^2$

**n.Cy.**, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **War.**$^2$ This barrel's gettin' low; you'd better stoop it. The barrel wants stooping. **se.Wor.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ Dunna yo' stoup the barrel till I come an' 'elp yo', else we sha'n a the drink muddied. **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Rdn.** Morgan *Wds.* (1881). **Glo.** Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870). **Brks.**$^1$, **s.Cy.** (Hall.) **Hmp.** Holloway.

Hence **Stooper**, *sb.* a wedge for tilting a barrel. Nhp.$^1$

**3.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Stoop-shouldered**, round-shouldered.

**Gall.** A soft, underhandish youth, lanky and stoop-shouldered, Crockett *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 225.

**4.** Phr. *on the stoop*, in a stooping position.

**Dor.** I wish singing on the stoop didn't use up so much of a man's wind, Hardy *Tess* (1891) 142, ed. 1895.

**5.** A piece of wood used to incline a cask. Hmp. Holloway. **6.** A fall of water in a river; an 'over-shot.' Nhp.$^1$

**STOOP**, *v.*$^3$ w.Cy. To steep; to macerate. (Hall.)

**STOOP**, see **Stowp**, *v.*

**STOOPED**, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Bent, stooping.

**Per.** The stoopit plow-man clatterin' wi' his buits, Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 91. **Ir.** She was that stooped and wizened away to nothin', Barlow *East unto West* (1898) 174. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**STOOR**, see **Stare**, *v.*, **Stour**, *v.*, *adj.*, **Stower**, *sb.*$^1$

**STOORA, STOORAM**, see **Storra**, **Stourreen.**

**STOORDIE**, *int.* and *sb.* Bnff.$^1$ **[stū·rdi.]** **1.** *int.* A call to a dog. **2.** *sb.* A dog.

**STOORDY, STOORE, STOORIN, STOORUM**, see **Sturdy**, **Store**, *adv.*, **Stour**, *v.*, *adj.*, **Stourreen.**

**STOORY**, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Also written **stoorey** N.Cy.$^1$; and in form **stowrie** w.Dur.$^1$ **[stū·ri.]** Ale warmed and mixed with oatmeal and sugar; ale sweetened and heated by the immersion in it of a red-hot poker. Cf. **storra**, **stour**, *v.*

**N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **w.Dur.**$^1$ **Cum.**$^4$ Het pints o' yal an' stoorie disappeared like magic, *Cum. Pacquet* (Sept. 21, 1893) 6, col. 1.

**STOOSIE**, see **Stoushie.**

**STOOT**, see **Stoat**, *sb.*, **Stout**, *adj.*, **Stut**, **Stut(t.**

**STOOTH(E**, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also in form **stothe** n.Yks.$^1$ ne.Yks.$^1$ **[stūð.]** To lath and plaster a wall; to make in a room a false wall of battens, laths, and plaster. Cf. **steathing.**

**Ayr.**, **Slk.** (Jam.), **Gall.** (A.W.), **Cum.**$^{24}$, **n.Yks.**$^{124}$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Houses thus built are said to be 'steeath'd and daub'd.' **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$

Hence **Stoothing** or **Stoothen**, *sb.* a divisional wall of lath and plaster; the surface 'stoothed'; esp. the lath and plaster work under a ceiling.

**Ayr.**, **Slk.** (Jam.) **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 354.

**Gall.** (A.W.), **Nhb.**$^1$ **Cum.** The yieldin' hinges Frae the partin' stoothens flee, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 247; **Cum.**$^4$, **n.Yks.**$^2$, **w.Yks.**$^{12}$

[Stuthe, *stipare*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

**STOOV**, see **Stove**, *v.*$^2$

**STOOVE**, *v.* Sc. [stūv.] To stumble.

**Ayr.** Thinking mair of Greek verbs and the loves of Queen Dido than of any present concerns, he stooved blindfold as it were into the trap, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 45.

**STOOVE, STOOW**, see **Stove**, *sb.*$^1$, **Stove**, *v.*$^2$

**STOP**, *v.* and *sb.*$^1$ Var. dial, and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **stap** Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ w.Som.$^1$ Dev.$^1$ [stop; stap.] **1.** *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Stop-blood**, the yarrow, *Achillea Millefolium*; (2) **-boggle**, a difficulty; an obstacle; see below; (3) **-gate**, a shuttle-gate in a river; (4) **-glat**, a stop-gap; (5) **-motion**, a mechanical contrivance so arranged as to stop the machine to which it is fixed when the necessary amount of work has been done; (6) **-net**, the principal net used in pilchard-fishing; (7) **-rod**, the wattling of the shafts of a mine; (8) **-rod-finger**, a finger-shaped piece attached to the 'knocking off' mechanism of a power-loom; (9) **-sean**, see (6); (10) **-shard**, see (4).

(1) **s.Pem.** Probably so called because its juice stops bleeding (W.M.M.). (2) **n.Yks.**$^2$ That's the stop-boggle in my road, the difficulty to be surmounted (s.v. Boh-boggle). (3) **n.Lin.**$^1$ (4) **w.Wor.**$^1$ Dunna yŭ burn that thahr furzen; 't'ull do far a stop-glat one o' these daays. **s.Wor.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^2$, **Hrf.**$^2$, **Glo.**$^1$ (5) **w.Yks.** (F.R.) (6) **Cor.** Going down to the porth, we embark in the boat that carries the 'stop-net,' *Good Wds.* (1896) 14; **Cor.**$^2$ (7) **w.Yks.**$^1$ (8) **Lan.** (O.S.H.) (9) **Cor.** The volyer . . . has another sean-net . . . differing from . . . the stop-sean in having a hollow or bunt in the middle, COUCH *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 106; **Cor.**$^2$ (s.v. Stop net). (10) **War.**$^2$ It's no use comin' to me to be your stop-shawd. **Glo.**$^1$ **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**$^1$ Thick old zive [scythe] mus' do vor a stap-shord, I s'pose, gin I can meet way a better wan.

**2.** Phr. (1) *to stop after anything*, to wait to do anything; (2) — *again*, to remain in the same service another year; (3) — *and rozin*, to rest and take refreshments; (4) — *at the salt water*, to stay at the seaside; (5) — *on*, see (2); (6) — *stunt*, to stop suddenly without warning.

(1) **Nrf.** I can't stop after that now (D.W.L.). (2) **e.Yks.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^1$ I'm stopping again at Holland's. (3) **s.Lan.**$^1$ Let's stop an' rozin, loike fiddlers dun. (4) **Ir.** Spent a week or so at . . . the nearest seaside village. . . We call it 'stoppin' at the salt wather,' and esteem it a great remedy for 'wakeliness,' BARLOW *Land of Shamrock* (1901) 222. (5) **Lakel.**$^2$, **Chs.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ To renew agreement for service after having given notice to leave. 'Jim Giles idn comin' away arter all; I widn stap on nif I was he.' (6) **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.)

**3.** To stuff, cram; to insert; to push, thrust.

**Sc.** (JAM.); Ye'll stap it in my bluidy wounds, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (ed. 1806) I. 61. **Sh.I.** Fule Simon . . . wi no muckle wit, edder nettural or stappit-in, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 109. **Cai.**$^1$, **Bnff.**$^1$ **Abd.** I throws on my waistcoat an' staps my feet in'o my sheen, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xvii. **Per.** She'll be stappin' her claymore in ye, MONTEATH *Dunblane* (1835) 43, ed. 1887. **Ayr.** He stappit the paper in his pooch for a' that, and spak o' something else, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 50. **Edb.** In he stappit her into a closet, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xvii. **Kcb.** He . . . staps pushion'd preens through bonnie wee butterflies, ARMSTRONG *Kirkiebrae* (1896) 167. **N.Cy.**$^1$ To stop the poker into the fire. **Nhb.**$^1$ Stop the key i' the door. **Cum.**$^1$ Stop them things into t'drawer; **Cum.**$^4$ **n.Yks.**$^2$ I had stopp'd 'em on to a shelf. **e.Yks.**$^1$ Ah stopped em all intĭ dhrawer, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

Hence (1) **Stapping**, *sb.* stuffing for filling fishes' heads. Abd. (JAM.); (2) **Stappit-heads**, *sb. pl.* heads of haddocks stuffed with a compound of oatmeal, suet, onions, and pepper. *ib.* **4.** With *in*: to plant.

**Ayr.** I planted that tree fifty year ago wi' my ain hand; I dibbled the yearth, and stappit it in there, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xxxviii. **w.Yks.**$^1$

**5.** To stay, lodge; to abide; to live.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Abd.** Yet there isna a quarter or spot i' the toun That I like half sae well—for, when I was a loun, It was there that I stoppit, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 1. **Nhb.**$^1$ Whe are ye stoppin wi? **Yks.** (J.W.) **w.Som.**$^1$ 'Where do you live?' 'Well, I staps most times to Mrs. Jeffries's hon I be 'ome, but sometimes I don't stap no place.' Her bin stappin 'long way her aunt to London 's dree weeks. **nw.Dev.**$^1$ They stapp'd to Kay laste zummer.

**6.** To become bankrupt.

**se.Lin.** When did he stop? (J.T.B.)

**7.** *pass.* To be at a standstill; to be waiting for.

**w.Yks.** We're stopp'd for weft (S.J.C.).

**8.** *sb.* The act of stopping a hole. Bnff.$^1$ **9.** The act of cramming or stuffing; a surfeit. *ib.* **10.** A stay, visit; absence.

**Dev.** (HALL.); **Dev.**$^1$ You've made a short stap of it.

**11.** A hole in the ground in which the doe rabbit deposits her young.

**Sus.**$^1$ So-called because the doe stops up the entrance when she leaves her young. **Hmp.**$^1$, **Wil.**$^1$, **Som.** (W.F.R.) **w.Som.**$^1$ This here heavy rain 've a-killed hundids o' young rabbits; the stops be vull o' water.

**12.** The undergrowth in a coppice. Suf. (C.L.F.)

**13.** Phr. *to have a stop in one's speech*, to have a stammer. Cai.$^1$

**STOP**, *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* e.An. Hmp. Also written **stoppe** Nrf. (HALL.) A small well-bucket; a milkpail.

**e.An.**$^1$ Formerly any bucket. **Nrf.** (HALL.); GROSE (1790). **e.Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY.

[OE. *stoppa*, a bucket, pail (SWEET).]

**STOPE**, *sb.* and *v.* Cum. Der. Cor. [stōp.] **1.** *sb.* A mining term: a step-like working along the sides of a pit; a piece of mineral ground to be worked; a horizontal bed.

**Der.** MAWE *Mineralogy* (1802); A hole or step cut into the side or any other firm place where there is occasion to set stemples;—this is made in proportion to the egg end of the stemple, which is placed in it, that it may stand fixed and not lose its hold or slip from by any weight whatsoever, MANDER *Miner's Gl.* (1824). **Cor.** As they both sat on the stope, a-touching pipe, TREGELLAS *Tales* (ed. 1865) 164; The stopes, or elevated platforms, . . here and there rose against the sides . . . of the vault, PEARCE *Esther Pentreath* (1891) bk. IV. iii; *English Mining Terms* (1830); **Cor.**$^2$ When a sumph or pit is sunk down in a lode, they break and work it away as it were in stairs or steps . . . and that height or step which each man breaks, is called a stope; **Cor.**$^3$ A section of the lode being extracted from one level to another in order to obtain the ore.

**2.** *pl.* A 'stull'; a winze. Cor.$^2$ **3.** The face of a clay-pit. *ib.* **4.** *pl.* In phr. *a good stopes*, a good deep body of clay. *ib.* **5.** *v.* To break up mineral ground; to cut ground in 'stopes'; to excavate horizontally, layer after layer; to extract the contents of the lode, esp. from overhead. Also with *in*.

**Cum.** To take up the bottom metal in a working (J.Ar.). **Der.** MAWE *Mineralogy* (1802); *English Mining Terms* (1830). **Cor.** *English Mining Terms* (1830); The Cornish miner talks of breaking ground or of stoping, BURROW *Mines and Miners*, 23; **Cor.**$^2$ They break and work it away as it were in stairs or steps, one man following another and breaking the ground which . . . is called stopeing; **Cor.**$^3$

**6.** *Comb.* **Stope-a-back**, (1) to work ground in steps; (2) a stepform in a rock.

(1) **Cor.** Or drive a end, or stope a back, TREGELLAS *Tales* (ed. 1865) 62; **Cor.**$^{12}$ (2) **Cor.**$^1$

**STOPE**, see **Staup.**

**STOPLESS**, *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* n.Cy. War. Wor. [Not known to our n.Cy. correspondents.] The movable wooden lid of a brick oven. See **Stopple**, *sb.*$^1$ 3.

**n.Cy.** (HALL.), **War.**$^{23}$ **s.Wor.** The lid used to be put in the opening or mouth of the oven, and made tight by putting damp rags round the edges of it. But few are left nowadays (H.K.); **s.Wor.**$^1$

**STOPPAGES**, *sb. pl.* e.An.$^1$ [sto·pidʒiz.] Convulsions, fainting fits.

**STOPPEN**, *v.* ne.Lan.$^1$ [sto·pən.] To stop.

**STOPPER**, *sb.* Wm. Yks. Lin. Shr. Hrf. Glo. [sto·pə(r.] **1.** The cork of any large oval vessel. Shr., Hrf. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). Cf. **stopple**, *sb.*$^1$ **2.** The stem of a clay pipe; a broken piece of the stem, used to press down the tobacco in the bowl. e.Yks.$^1$ Shr., Hrf. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **3.** The wooden door of an oven made tight with clay. Glo.$^1$ **4.** A central movable upright beam against which the folding doors of a barn close, and which is taken down to admit carts, &c.

**Wm.** Rive t'stopper doon an' back in (B.K.).

**5.** An advanced state of intoxication. Lin.$^1$

**STOPPING,** *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Stf. Also in form **stoppan** Cum.$^{14}$ [**sto·pin.**] **1.** *ppl. adj.* In *comb.* **Stopping spot,** a limit.

**Cum.**$^1$ Iv'ry thing hes a stoppan spot bit time; **Cum.**$^4$

**2.** *sb.* A coal-mining term: a wall built into an excavation in a pit to give direction to a current of air; the blocking up of disused roadways.

**N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb., Dur.** Stoppings are built of brick or stone where required to be permanent, the windward side of the stopping being covered with a coating of lime. Stoppings which are not required to be permanent are put up with brattice cloth or common ½-inch brattice deals and plastered if necessary, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **w.Yks.** (T.T.), **n.Stf.** (J.T.)

**STOPPLE,** *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Shr. Hrf. Brks. w.Cy. Dev. Also written **stoppel** w.Yks.$^5$; and in forms **staple, stappil** Sc. (Jam.); **stapple** Sc. (Jam.) N.I.$^1$; **steeple** Sc. [**sto·pl, sta·pl.**] **1.** A stopper; a plug; the cork of any large oval vessel. Cf. **stopper.**

**Sc.** The stappil of a mill; the stopper of a horn for holding snuff (Jam.). **n.Yks.**$^2$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^5$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Brks.**$^1$ Of a field beer barrel or earthenware jar.

**2.** The stem of a pipe; a tube of small bore.

**Sc.** Some have their faces and their thrdples All scratched with tobacco stopples, Colvil *Whigs Supplication* (ed. 1796) l. 1006. **Sh.I.** He . . . ramm'd da strae twartree times introw da stapple o' his pipe, *Sh. News* (Feb. 5, 1898). **Slk., Rxb.** (Jam.), **N.I.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **w.Cy.** (Hall.)

**3.** The movable door or shutter of an oven. See **Stopless.**

**Nhb.** Old country ovens were bee-hive shaped. In use they were filled inside completely with wood which was set on fire. Its combustion made floor and sides nearly red hot. The ashes were then raked out and the floor wiped clean. The narrow mouth of the oven was then closed by a small wooden or iron shutter, wrapped with a rag to make the edges as air-tight as possible. These oven-doors were simply stopples for ovens. They had no hinges, and were, as often as not, mere extemporary fakements (R.O.H.).

**4.** A handful of straw, tied at one end, and used in thatching.

**Sc.** (A.W.), **w.Sc.** (Jam.) **Lnk.** Winter's storms . . . Rive thack frae aff my dwellin', An' whirl the stapples heigh in the air like craws, an' leave the cabers [rafters] bare, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 47. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Cum.**$^1$, **w.Cy.** (Hall.)

**5.** A knot of hair in a brush. N.I.$^1$

**STOPPLE,** *sb.*$^2$ Dev. Stubble. (Hall.)

**STOPPORT, STOPUTING, STOR, STÖR,** see **Stockport, Stowboating, Stall,** *sb.*$^1$, **Stour,** *v.*, **Sture.**

**STÖRA-BROOKEN,** *sb.* Sh.I. See below.

In selecting a new boat, the service of an expert was commonly required to examine the börds, in order to detect the presence of windy knots or wattery-swirls in the wood. The presence of these indicated that the boat was liable to störa-brooken, i.e. blown up by the wind on land, or misförn at sea, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 126.

**STORBANTING, STORBATING,** see **Stow-boating.**

**STORBT,** *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* ne.Lan.$^1$ An aphetic form of 'disturbed.'

[Cp. Þan ware þai storbet of þat stoure, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 3605.]

**STORDY,** see **Sturdy.**

**STORE,** *v.*, *sb.*$^1$ and *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Aus. Also written **stoor** Brks.$^1$; and in forms **stoar** n.Cy.; **stooar** s.Lan.$^1$ [**stoə(r.**] **1.** *v.* In phr. *to store the kin*, to keep up the stock; *fig.* to live; *gen.* used *neg.*

**Bnff.**$^1$ He's unco ill; a doot he winna store the kin lang. **Abd.** 'It's an unco veesion o' a creatur'; aw doot it winna store the kin lang, dee wi' 't fat he likes.' 'Eh, it winna live,' Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 67.

**2.** To stock. **Lei.**$^1$ To store a pond. **War.**$^3$

**3.** To value, esteem.

**n.Cy.** Holloway. **s.Lan.**$^1$ **nw.Der.**$^1$ Aw did store thy̆ mother.

**4.** To enable, equip, make provision for.

**Abd.** Their wark wi' maxims winna store us, To draw the cash, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 322.

**5.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Store-farm,** a farm principally consisting of a walk for sheep; (2) **-farmer,** the owner or tenant of a 'store-farm'; (3) **-fish,** young fish with which to stock a pond; (4) **-flocks,** the permanent stock of animals kept on a farm, as distinguished from those intended for slaughter or sale; (5) **-hog,** a pig between the age of six and ten months; (6) **-man,** the store-keeper at a colliery village; (7) **-master,** see (2); (8) **-pot,** a wicker frame for storing crabs, &c.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) (2) **Slk.** An extensive store-farmer in the county of Peebles, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 292, ed. 1866. (3) **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ (4) **Hrt.** The store flocks are generally confined by night in a covered building, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 344. (5) **Ken.** *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. vi. 339. (6) **Lnk.** The storeman has refased to gie ony mair tick, Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 132. (7) **Sc.** (Jam.) **e.Lth.** Few storemasters in Lammer-muir breed as many sheep as keep up their stock, *Agric. Surv.* 193 (*ib.*). **Edb.** According to the ability of the sheep-farmer, or store-master, to stock them, they are . . . of various sizes, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 64, ed. 1815. **Peb.** Store of storemasters appear, As rugged as their rams, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 17, ed. 1817. (8) **Cor.** When the fleet [of crab-pots] was finished, there was the great store-pot to be made, three days' labour in itself, Lee *Paul Carah* (1898) 174.

**6.** Sheep or cattle, esp. lean cattle bought for fattening.

**Or.I.** Eagle[s] or Earns, and Gleds are here in plenty, and very harmfull to the young store, Wallace *Descr. Ork.* (1693) 20, ed. 1883. **Abd.** The great grazier and dealer . . . had oftener than once effected a purchase of 'stores' through the medium of Sandy as a sort of agent, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 109. [**Aus.** What a pull it was, that old Cottonbush had branded up those last stores before the rain came, Boldrewood *Colonial Reformer* (1890) III. xxvii.]

**7.** Esteem, regard. N.Cy.$^1$, w.Yks. (J.W.) **8.** *adj.* Of domestic animals: kept for fattening or breeding; esp. used of a pig.

**n.Yks.**$^1$ **ne.Yks.** The price of Moreland store ewes . . . was two shillings and sixpence to five shillings a head. . . The price of . . . store wedders . . . was six to eight shillings, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 225. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **se.Wor.**$^1$, **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.*, **Brks.**$^1$ **Suf.**$^1$ A store sow. **Som.** 9 store pigs, *w.Gazette* (1895). [**Aus.** Buying store cattle in the teeth of a season like this! . . Why, it's a hard matter to keep alive one's own, I should think, Boldrewood *Colon. Reformer* (1890) II. xx.]

**STORE,** *sb.*$^2$ w.Som.$^1$ [**stoə(r).**] A story, report, statement; a scandal.

Well, this is a purty store they've a-rosd up about her—what will em zay next? There's a store how the paa'son 've a-vall'd out way the Squire.

**STORE,** *adv.* Yks. Also in form **stoore** n.Yks.$^2$ Much, greatly; to a considerable extent; esp. in phr. *good store.*

**n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ She likes her place good stoore. I was afraid in the night good stoore. **m.Yks.**$^1$ How did you like the meeting yesterday?—Good store, good store.

[Cp. ON. *stōrr*, big, great (Vigfusson).]

**STORE, STÖRE,** see **Stour,** *v.*, **Sture.**

**STORER,** *sb.* *Obs.* n.Lin.$^1$ A kind of tree; ? a 'standard' (q.v.).

Shall preserve and maintain the same storers and standards, *Brumby Lease* (1716).

**STORG,** *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A large pin. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). Hence **Storging,** *sb.* the noise a pin makes going through flesh. *ib.*

**STORICLE,** *sb.* *Obs.* w.Yks.$^3$ ? A kind of story.

[Cp. I take onne, as one dothe that playeth his sterakels, *Je tempeste*, Palsgr. (1530).]

**STORIER,** *sb.* Yks. Lin. Hrt. [**stō·riə(r).**] A liar; a 'story-teller.'

**w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**$^1$ The terms story-teller, storier, and liar express three degrees of comparison, liar being the superlative. **Hrf.**$^2$ Commonly used among children.

**STORK,** see **Stirk,** *sb.*$^1$

**STORKEN,** *v.* and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **stalken** Lakel.$^2$ w.Yks.; **stirken** e.Dur.$^1$; **sturken** Sc. (Jam.) S. & Ork.$^1$ Bnff.$^1$ N.Cy.$^2$ Nhb.$^1$ n.Yks.$^{12}$ e.Yks. w.Yks.$^5$ [**stə·rkən, stā·kən; stọ̄·kən.**] **1.** *v.* To strengthen in growth; to thrive. Cf. **starken, storten.**

**n.Cy.** Bailey (1721); **N.Cy.**$^2$ **Nhb.**$^1$ Newly-hatched chickens are often kept under cover for a day or two until they are 'weel storkened.' 'A storkened lad'—stout, but not yet come to his full strength. **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851).

**2.** To become stout after an illness; esp. used of women after childbirth. Rxb. (Jam.) **3.** To stiffen; to congeal, coagulate.

**S. & Ork.**$^1$, **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783), **N.Cy.**$^2$, **Nhb.** (K.), **Dur.**$^1$, **e.Dur.**$^1$ **Lakel.**$^2$ Ah was varra near stalkened. **Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^4$ He had eaten mutton and mutton fat till it 'fairly storkent on his stummick.' **Wm.** His blead storkened, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 339. **n.Yks.** The fatt's all storkened here, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 215; **n.Yks.**$^{12}$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**$^1$ Efter his bloode hez begun to storken, ii. 319; **w.Yks.**$^5$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$

Hence **Storkening**, *sb.* food.

**Nhb.**$^1$ A good supply of storknin.

**4.** *adj.* Of sour disposition and cold manner. Bnff.$^1$ (s.v. Sturten).

[**3.** Storken, *congelari*, Levins *Manip.* (1570). ON. *storkna*, to coagulate (Vigfusson).]

**STORM**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **starm** Lei.$^1$; **sturm** n.Lin.$^1$; *pp.* **stormen** e.Yks.$^1$ [**storm, stǭm, stǫəm.**] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Storm-bird**, (*a*) the fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*; (*b*) a sea-gull or other oceanic bird; (2) **-breeder**, a mild day before rain, cold, or frost; (3) **-cock**, (*a*) the missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*; (*b*) the song-thrush, *T. musicus*; (*c*) the green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*; (*d*) see (1, *a*); (4) **-finch**, the stormy petrel, *Procellaria pelagica*; (5) **-stayed**, **-sted**, or **-steddit**, stopped on a journey, &c., and forced to take shelter, by reason of a storm; (6) **-thrush**, see (3, *a*); (7) **-water**, surface water; (8) **-window**, a window raised from the roof and slated above and on each side.

(1, *a*) **Nrf.** Called from its hoarse cry before rain, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 6. (*b*) **Shr.**$^1$ (2) **n.Lin.**$^1$ (3, *a*) **Nhb.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **w.Yks.**$^{123}$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^{13}$, **Not.** (L.C.M.), **n.Lin.**$^1$, **sw.Lin.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **w.Wor.**$^1$, **s.Wor.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^{12}$ **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**$^{12}$ **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 50. **Sur.** The name of 'storm-cock' has been fitly given to the missel-thrush. . . The wind is still blowing a gale. . . That suits our bird well, Son of Marshes *London Town* (ed. 1894) 92–3; **Sur.**$^1$, **Sus.**$^1$ **Hmp.** The people of Hampshire and Sussex call the missel-bird the storm-cock, because it sings early in the spring in blowing showery weather, White *Selborne* (1788) 79, ed. 1853. **Wil.**$^1$ **Dor.** Hark 'ee, do 'ee hear t'storm-cock? . . as the clear sweet notes of the mistletoe thrush rang out, Hare *Vill. Street* (1895) 96. (*b*) **w.Yks.** (G.H.) (*c*) **Shr.** Swainson *ib.* 100; **Shr.**$^1$ (*d*) **Sc.**, **Shr.** Swainson *ib.* 6. **Shr.**$^1$ (4) **Or.I.** Swainson *ib.* 212. (5) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** He is stormstaid Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 41. **Lnk.** I was storm-sted in a close at the heid o' the Saut-market for better than twa hours, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) I. 67. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **n.Yks.** I heard a man . . . tell a right gruesome story of his own experiences there one night when storm-stayed, Atkinson *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 216. **n.Yks.**$^2$ (6) **Ant.** Maybe Ye've heard the storm-thrush whistlin' bould in March, O'Neill *Glens* (1900) 33. **e.Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. vii. 187. **Nhp.**$^1$ (7) **Lan.** The land was so saturated with ream that the storm water could not get away, *Manch. Cy. News* (Dec. 7, 1895). (8) **Sc.** (Jam.)

**2.** A fall of snow; a hard frost; a spell of snowy or frosty weather.

**Sc.** They turned him out, . . though there was a storm of snow lying on the ground, *Scoticisms* (1787) 119. **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 354. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ At 'kittle' times in the farmer's operations the occurrence of a snow-storm receives a special name; hence the 'lambing-storm,' the 'peewit-storm.' **Cum.** As the day lengthens, the storm strengthens (M.P.). **n.Yks.**$^{14}$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Wa can deea nowt wi't whahl t'storm holds. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.**$^1$ When the frost is not attended with wind, this contradictory expression is frequently heard: 'What a nice caum storm we hev'; **w.Yks.**$^{24}$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Not.** It's been very still all through this storm (L.C.M.). **n.Lin.**$^1$ My faather ewst to saay as he could remember a sturm 'at begun o' Christmas Eäve an' lasted wi'oot a braake fer tho'teen weeks. **e.Lin.** (G.G.W.) **sw.Lin.**$^1$ I don't mind if there is a storm, if the wind's not rough. **Lei.**$^1$ The starm wur on the graound a mainy wiks. **Shr.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Breeding-storm**, *sb.* a daily increase of snow; (2) **Stormy**, *adj.* snowy.

(1) **w.Yks.**$^1$ (2) **w.Yks.** ''Tis stormy' is a greeting only heard in reference to snow, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 280.

**3.** A shower of rain.

**se.Wor.**$^1$, **s.Wor.**$^1$, **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**$^1$, **Suf.** (S.J.) **Wil.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 173. **Dor.** (W.C. c. 1750), **Som.** (W.F.R.)

Hence **Stormy**, *adj.* showery.

**Glo.**$^1$ 'It's very starmy to-day' means, not that the weather is tempestuous, but that there are constant showers.

**4.** *v.* Of the weather: to be stormy.

**Rxb.** Stuffin' hauds out stormin' [a well-filled belly is the best antidote to the effects of a severe blast] (Jam.). **e.Yks.**$^1$ It's stormen hard las neet.

**5.** To pinch with cold; to exhaust by exposure to hard weather; *gen.* in *pp.*

**w.Yks.** He wor sadly stormed wi' shallocking so long on t'road, *Dewsbre Olm.* (Dec. 1872); **w.Yks.**$^1$ Ouer barns er seea ill cled, at they're partly storm'd.

[**3.** Storme, or schowre of reyne, *nimbus* (*Prompt.*).]

**STORM**, *sb.*$^2$ Lin. Bdf. Also in forms **starm** Bdf.; **sturm** n.Lin.$^1$ The stem of a tree; the large branches of a tree. n.Lin.$^1$ Bdf. Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 142.

**STORM**, *sb.*$^3$ Bnff.$^1$ [**storm.**] As much ink as the pen takes up for writing. Cf. **stolum.**

**STORMIFIED**, *adj.* e.An. Sur. Stormy-looking; stormy. **e.An.**$^1$ **Sur.**$^1$ It feels stormified (s.v. Ified).

**STORP**, see **Staup.**

**STORR**, see **Stall**, *sb.*$^1$, **Stour**, *v.*, **Stower**, *sb.*$^1$

**STORRA**, *sb.* Sh.I. Chs. Flt. Also written **storrah** Flt.; and in form **stoora** S. & Ork.$^1$ [**sto·rə.**] Porridge; a mixture of oatmeal and swats; also in *comp.* **Stoora-drink.** Cf. **stirrow, stoory, stour**, *v.*

**S. & Ork.**$^1$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Made by constantly adding flour or oatmeal to boiling water, and stirring the mixture. **Flt.** (T.K.J.)

**STORRY, STORSHON, STORT**, see **Stour**, *v.*, **Sturtion, Stite**, *adv.*$^2$

**STORTEN**, *v.* and *adj.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Also in form **sturten** Bnff.$^1$ n.Yks.$^{12}$ [**sto·rtən, stə·rtən.**] **1.** *v.* To stiffen, as melted grease; to coagulate. Cf. **storken, 3.**

**Cum.**$^1$ **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ Things sturten, an' weeant yowden this frosty weather.

**2.** *adj.* Of a sour disposition and cold manner. Bnff.$^1$

**STORTHING**, *adj.* w.Yks.$^2$ [**stǭ·þin.**] Of a horse: excellent, in good condition. 'He's a storthing good tit!'

**STORTIONER**, *sb.* Yks. A corruption of 'nasturtium.' n.Yks.$^4$, e.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 30, 1889). See **Sturtion.**

**STORVE, STORVING**, see **Stauve, Stoven.**

**STORY**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **stoory** Brks.$^1$ [**stō·ri, stoə·ri.**] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Story-on-sticks**, a telegram; (2) **-tell**, to lie, fib.

(1) **Ir.** Most people put more faith in the tall black posts, which, at all events, 'had the look of being made for something.' Therefore the name finally adopted [for telegrams] was 'sgeul ar bata,' 'a story on sticks,' and it remains in use to this day, Barlow *Land of Shamrock* (1901) 245; They're as stubborn as pigs wid their Story on Sticks, begob are they, *ib.* 249. (2) **Bnff.**$^1$ Haud yer tung; ye'r story-tellin' noo. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**2.** Phr. (1) *a*) *bonny story*, a fine state of affairs; only used ironically; (2) *a Christmas story*, Christmas wishes uttered insincerely; (3) *to have a story with a person*, to visit him and hear his rambling account of ailments and troubles.

(1) **Abd.** Bonnie story that I sud nae only hae things connacht, but hae your ill win' to pit up wi' forbye, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 98. **Per.** A bonny story, troth, it is, To see your girning spite, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 51. (2) **w.Yks.** Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (Dec. 1862). (3) **Brks.**$^1$

**3.** A liar; a 'story-teller'; in *gen.* colloq. use, esp. among children. **n.Lin.**$^1$ Oh you wicked story you. **War.**$^3$, **w.Som.**$^1$

**4.** *v.* To lie. s.Lan.$^1$, e.An.$^2$

**STORY**, *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Also written **storey** (Jam.) S. & Ork.$^1$; **storrie** Sh.I. **1.** The grub of the daddy-long-legs, *Tipula oleracea.* Cai.$^1$ **2.** *Comp.* **Story-worm**, a grub; a slug.

**Sh.I.** A cold north wind prevails in the month of May, . . and in wet and moorish ground gives birth to the slug, or what is here called the storey worm, which wholly destroys the grain, *Statist. Acc.* XX. 116 (Jam.); Stewart *Tales* (1892) 32; **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**STOSH**, see **Stash**.

**STOT**, *sb.* Sh.I. A dish made of fish-roe and flour. (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

**STOT**, see **Stoat**, *sb.*, **Stut**.

**STOTCH**, *v.* Lan. [**stotʃ**.] To cry. e.Lan. *Burnley Express* (June 1, 1901).

**STOTCH, STOTE**, see **Stoach**, *v.*$^2$, **Stoat**, *sb.*, **Stot(t**, *sb.*$^2$

**STOTER, STOTHE**, see **Stotter, Stooth(e**.

**STOT(T**, *v.*$^1$, *sb.*$^1$ and *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. [**stot**.]

**1.** *v.* To walk with an unsteady, uneven step; to stagger, stumble, totter. Cf. **stoit**, *v.*$^1$, **stotter**.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Bnff.**$^1$ **Abd.** Hame we stot through thick and thin, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 43, ed. 1873. **Ayr.** Mony a weary mile he trottit, O'er mony a stane and hillock stottit, Ramsay *Woodnotes* (1868) 195; 'O! Willie, Willie!' he muttered to himself, as he stotted hame, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) I. 65.

**2.** To rebound; to cause to rebound; to bounce. Cf. **stut(t, 2.**

**Sc.** To stot a ball (Jam.). **Inv.** Used of a stone thrown on a hard plane surface rebounding as it goes along (H.E.F.). **Bnff.**$^1$ **Abd.** Ba's that wad stot half the height o' the meen, Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 249. **Per.** The distance it hed stotted back hed it hit me, Aitken *Enochdhu* (1901) 111. **Ayr.** Out of the house he bounced like a hand-ball stotting on a stone, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xxvi. **Slk.** He stotted up intil the lift, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 302. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ The hailstones wis stottin off the hoose-tops. **Cum.**$^4$

Hence (1) **Stot-ball**, *sb.* a game of ball; (2) **Stotter**, (3) **Stotting-ball**, (4) **Stotty-ball**, *sb.* a child's india-rubber ball, esp. one that bounces well.

(1) **Lth.** Great was the variety of games played with the ball, both by boys and girls, from 'Shintie' and 'Hails' to 'Stot-ba's' and the 'Bannets,' Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 32. (2) **Edb.** I can vouch to their [balls] being an excellent article of the kind, and famous 'stotters,' *Blackw. Mag.* (Aug. 1821) 36. **Nhb.** A 'wistid' [worsted] stottor was a play ball made by rolling worsted round a cork (J.H.); Aa wis hoyd on ti the bed as if aa'd been nee mair use nor a keppy ball or wistid stottor, Chater *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 32. **Cum.**$^4$ Covered with net, popular with children 60 years ago. (3) **Nhb.**$^1$ Buy the bairn a stottin'-baal (s.v. Baal). **Cum.**$^4$ (4) **Nhb.**$^1$

**3.** To bounce in walking; to walk ungracefully; of animals: to bound.

**Sc.** To raise the body at every step (Jam.). **Bnff.**$^1$ To walk with a short, somewhat stately step. **Per.** He oft stottit round the stooks A sister calf to meet, Spence *Poems* (1898) 56. **Ayr.** See how the stot [bullock] stots about the ring, Douglas *Green Shutters* (1901) 267. **Lth.** He stots aye about, wi' his tongue and his pack, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 109. **Nhb.** An ungraceful walker 'stotts' along, *Tit-bits* (Aug. 8, 1891) 280, col. 1. **Cum.**$^1$ To bound as a sheep or deer does when jumping with all the feet together; **Cum.**$^4$

**4.** To stutter, stammer. Cf. **stut(t, 1.**

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** It was the first time he had ever appeared in public to address any audience, and he stotted and stammered sairly, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 65. **Edb.** It gars us a' whiles stot an' stammer, An' girn an' scaul', Macaulay *Poems* (1788) 115.

**5.** *sb.* A stagger; a stumble; the gait of a cripple.

**Cld.** (Jam.) **Edb.** Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.* **Kcb.** A wrong step, or a wrong stot, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 180.

**6.** The act of rebounding; a rebound; any sudden motion; a rebounding blow.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** He taks him a fung i' the ribs and a stot on the nose, and discomfishes him in ae ack, Service *Notandums* (1890) 73.

**7.** A bounce or spring in walking; a leap in dancing.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** He keeped ay the set an' reel Throw a' the stots, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 14, ed. 1873. **Ayr.** They thought to bounce out with a grand stot and strut before the world, Galt *Provost* (1822) I. xxxix. **Bwk.** But tho' mony a clyte we got We were up an' on the stot, Calder *Poems* (1897) 226.

**8.** The swing or rhythm of a tune; the 'go' of anything.

**Abd.** 'I canna get into the stot o' that tune ava.' 'Gie's a tune on your fiddle.' 'Fegs, no; I'm oot of the stot o't' (G.W.). **Slk.** She's a gey kittle yin yon new tuin I was tryin' the day; an', man, div'e ken, yince I gaed fairly off the stot, I couldna manage to get on tilt again, Thomson *Drummeldale* (1901) 23.

Hence *off the stot*, *phr.* out of practice; off the mark.

**Abd.** (G.W.) **Lnk.** In the end he couldna but gie in that I wasna sae far off the stot after a', Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xiv.

**9.** A stutter, stammer; jerkiness of speech.

**Cld.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** Among stots, bangs, jerks, stares, and brainges at a rapid and unequal pace, came forth the best speech of the evening, Hunter *Studies* (1879) 65.

**10.** A hindrance, obstruction; a standstill. Cld. (Jam.)

**11.** *adv.* With a stumbling step; unsteadily; *gen.* in phr. *to go stot.*

**Bnff.**$^1$ **Per.** Awa to the green she gaes stappie an' stot, Stewart *Character* (1857) 28. **Lnk.** Wi' a stick in his paw he gaes stot o'er the yird, Lemon *St. Mungo* (1844) 63.

**12.** With a rebound; bouncingly. Sc. (A.W.), Bnff.$^1$

Hence *to play stot*, *phr.* to rebound, bounce.

**Kcd.** He kicked the ba', Gar'd it play stot against the wa', Burness *Thrummy Cap* (c. 1796) l. 272. **Frf.** Rotten eggs play stot in their lugs that day, Morison *Poems* (1790) 12. **Ayr.** Service *Notandums* (1890) 12.

[**4.** Stotyn (or stameryn, P.), *titubo, blatero* (*Prompt.*).]

**STOT(T**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Sus. Also in form **stote** n.Cy. [**stot**.]

**1.** *sb.* A young bull or ox, esp. one three years old; a bull of any age; *gen.* one that has been castrated.

**Sc.** Killancureit talked . . . of top-dressing and bottom-dressing, and year-olds, and gimmers, and dinmonts, and stots, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xi; Castrated oxen of the second year and upwards, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Sh.I.** I bought a dizzen o' better stots last week at forty shilling a head, *Sh. News* (May 27, 1899). **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** So it is with the 'two-year-old stots,' the 'one-year-old stots,' and various other classes, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 233. **w.Sc.** The king kent a spoon frae a stot's horn as weel as the maist of his liege subjects, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 275. **s.Sc.** Gied them richt knock-me-doon thuds at ance—that sent them doon like stots, ane after the ither, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 128. **Ayr.** Forbid it, ev'ry heavenly Power, You e'er should be a Stot, Burns *The Calf*, st. 3. **Dmf.** Talked of harvest, and horses and stots, Shennan *Tales* (1831) 80. **N.Cy.**$^{12}$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$, **Cum.**$^1$ **Wm.** Our nebbour's stot or stirk, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 476. **n.Yks.**$^{1234}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^1$ A stott . . . gat out at yate, ii. 295. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Der.**$^2$, **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Sus.**$^1$

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Highland stot**, a particular breed of cattle: see below; (2) **Stot-calf**, a castrated bull-calf; (3) **-'s milk**, unboiled flummery; (4) **-plough**, the 'fool-plough'; (q.v.); cf. **plough-stote**, s.v. **Plough, II. 1** (52); (5) **-sticker**, a butcher; (6) **-stirk**, a year old bull-calf; (7) **— Tuesday**, the first Tuesday after Oct. 27, when a fair is held at Settle for the sale of bullocks.

(1) **Sc.** Scotland is famous for a small kind of black cattle, with fine white upright horns tipped with black, called Highland stots, or Kyloe cattle, Bingley *Useful Knowledge* (1825) III. 97; Shentlemans, ye hielant stot, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xv. (2) **Sc.** *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 416. **n.Yks.** The time for rearing calves, is December and January, for 'stot-calves;' and from that time to the beginning of April for 'whies' (heifers), Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 253. (3) **Lnk.** Ludicrously so named because it is a substitute for milk when it is scarce (Jam.). (4) **Nhb.** Mr. Hutchinson, in his History of Nhb., speaking of the dress of the sword-dancers at Christmas, adds: Others, in the same kind of gay attire, draw about a plough, called the stot-plough, and when they receive the gift make the exclamation Largess! but if not requited at any house for their appearance, they draw the plough through the pavement and raise the ground of the front in furrows. I have seen twenty men in the yoke of one plough, Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1813) I. 280 (Hall.); **Nhb.**$^1$ (5) **Abd.** A mere stot-sticker bein' particularly gifted in guessin' heids in place o' tails in a game of 'first five,' *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Aug. 18, 1900). (6) **w.Yks.** That stott-stirk hez just been seld, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 32. (7) **w.Yks.**$^1$

**3.** A heifer.

**Cum.**, **Wm.** Nicolson (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. **Yks.** (S.P.U.)

**4.** *Obs.* A young horse. n.Cy. Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695). **5.** *Fig.* A stupid, clumsy person.

**Cai.**$^1$ **Gall.** Mistress Allison . . . asked the great stot of a farm lad that was at the oar to jump out, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) v. e.Yks.$^1$

**6.** *v.* To take the bull. n.Sc. (JAM.)

[**1.** Stotte, *bucculus*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

**STOTT**, see **Stut.**

**STOTTED**, *ppl. adj.* Yks. Der. [sto·təd.] Stunted in growth.

w.Yks.$^2$ Cattle in bad pastures and ill-nourished are stotted. Der.$^2$

**STOTTER**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **stoter** n.Cy. w.Yks. ne.Lan.$^1$; **stotre** n.Cy. w.Yks.; and in form **stutter** Sc. [sto·tə(r.] **1.** *v.* To stagger, stumble; to totter; to walk clumsily. Cf. **stauter, stoiter, stot(t,** *v.*$^1$

Sc. Since I could stotter on two feet, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xi. Cai. Ye'll be a hantle better by yersel' than plagued wi' a man-body stutterin' in yer road, HORNE *Countryside* (1896) 122. Bnff.$^1$, Fif. (JAM., s.v. Stouter). Lnk. I often see him stotter in amang the snaw, STEWART *Twa Elders* (1886) 129. Slk. (JAM.) Gall. Some o' you young lairds stotterin' hame drunk fae the village, *Gallovidian* (1900) II. 60. n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Nhb.$^1$ He's elwis gan stotterin aboot some way or other. Cum.$^{14}$ Wm. She stottered, she fell, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 365. n.Yks.$^3$ w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). n.Lan.$^1$, ne.Lan.$^1$, s.Lan.$^1$

**2.** *Obs.* To rebound.

Fif. The table stotter't on the floor Wi' straiks that frae his neif descendit, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 29.

**3.** To shiver. m.Yks.$^1$ **4.** *sb.* The act of stumbling or tottering; a stagger, stumble.

Elg. Sittin' back he gaed a stotter, Ower he flappit on the fleer, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 150. Bnff.$^1$ Lnk. Closely clinging intae the wa' In case that yin should mak' a stutter, STEWART *Twa Elders* (1886) 7.

**5.** A shiver. m.Yks.$^1$

**STOTTERIL**, *sb.* n.Yks.$^2$ [sto·tril.] A young ox. See **Stot(t,** *sb.*$^2$

**STOTTY**, *adj.* w.Cy. Gritty, as soil. (HALL.)

**STOU, STOUCHY**, see **Stove**, *v.*$^2$, **Stound**, *v.*$^{12}$, **Stoushie.**

**STOUCK**, see **Stook**, *sb.*$^1$, **Stookie**, *sb.*$^1$

**STOUD**, *sb. Obs.* w.Cy. A young colt in a stud. GROSE (1790).

**STOUFF**, *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Bnff.$^1$ **1.** *v.* To walk with a lazy, heavy step. **2.** *sb.* The act of walking with a lazy, heavy step; the sound caused by such a step. **3.** A slow, stupid person. **4.** *adv.* With a dull, lazy, heavy step.

**STOUFF, STOUGH**, see **Stuff**, *sb.*$^2$, **Stove**, *v.*$^2$

**STOUGHER**, *adj.* and *sb.* Dev.$^3$ **1.** *adj.* Big, satisfying, as a bun or dumpling. **2.** *sb.* A large bun, dumpling, &c. Cf. **stodger, 1.**

**STOUGHIN**, see **Stoven.**

**STOUK**, *v. Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. To raise a steam. n.Cy. GROSE (1790). w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781).

**STOUK**, see **Stook**, *sb.*$^1$, **Stookie**, *sb.*$^1$, **Stowk.**

**STOUL**, *v.* Wm. [stūl.] To throw roughly.

They stoult it int frying-pan e keeaks as thick as my finger, SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1848) 558.

**STOUND**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Nhp. Suf. Also in forms **stoo** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **stoon** Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.$^1$ Ir. Lakel.$^2$ Cum.$^3$; **stoond** Sc. Nhb.$^1$ Lakel.$^2$; **stou** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **stoun** Sc. (JAM.) Ir. Lakel.$^1$ n.Yks.; **stund** Sc. (JAM.) S. & Ork.$^1$; **stune** N.I.$^1$ [Sc. and n.Cy. stūn(d.] **1.** *v.* To ache, esp. to ache intermittingly; to throb; to tingle, smart; to be in pain; also used *fig.*

Sc. My finger's stooin wi' the pain (JAM. *Suppl.*). Bnff.$^1$ Fif. The pain of her words stounded to his heart, MELDRUM *Margrédel* (1894) 97. Ayr. It gars my heart stound to hear ye speak that gait, OCHILTREE *Out of Shroud* (1897) 19. Edb. My hand was dirling and stounding as gif I had stricken a stane, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 164. Slk. The ear-ache tingling and stounin to the very brain, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 139. Ant. PATTERSON *Dial.* 23. N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ Aa jammed me hand yesterday, an' it's stoondin yit. Cum. It [a sting] stoundit sair, and sair it swelled, RALPH *Misc. Poems* (1747) 60; Cum.$^4$ n.Yks. My neen are varra sair, they stoun and wark, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 262; n.Yks.$^1$, Nhp.$^1$

**2.** To thrill, as with delight.

e.Sc. The glee—the unholy glee—that gaed stoundin' through my heart at that question, STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 118. Dmf. Sic glimpses o' gladness and stounins o' joy, REID *Poems* (1894) 49.

**3.** With *after*: to long, desire, pine for.

Suf.$^1$ Beasts tired of turnips . . are said 'to stound after grass food.' Recently weaned children 'stound after the breast.'

**4.** *sb.* A throbbing pain which comes on at intervals; a sudden sharp pang; a twinge; an ache; also used *fig.*

S. & Ork.$^1$, n.Sc. (JAM.), Cai.$^1$, Inv. (H.E.F.), Bnff.$^1$ e.Sc. It's the healin' o' His wings that has ta'en the stound oot o' my grief, STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 288. Frf. He had fairly gotten rid o' his auld love-stoond, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 63, ed. 1889. Per. Ye've gi'en [my heart] monie a fearfu' stound, For ye winna let me be, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 145. Lnk. I had the auld stoun at my heart, ROY *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 67. Lth. The stang an' stound o' memorie, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 255. Gall. The unwelcome news, Whilk sic a stoun' sent to his breast, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 63, ed. 1897. N.I.$^1$ Uls. *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–62). Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Nhb.$^1$ Lakel.$^1$; Lakel.$^2$ It went through mi heed wi' sec a stoon. Cum.$^3$ It feister't an wark't wid sa beadless a stoon, 160. n.Yks.$^1$

**5.** A thrilling sensation; a throb, wave; a whim; a sudden impulse.

Cai.$^1$ Abd. Then a stound of peril smote me, COBBAN *Angel* (1898) 182. Ayr. The waff of the wild roses and honeysuckle came in stoons of sweetness alang the air, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 245. Lth. The sangs o' the thrushes . . . Nae stoonds o' delight in my bosom could raise, McNEILL *Preston* (c. 1892) 86. w.Yks. A keen stound shot through me at the sight of a point of light, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) viii.

Hence **Stoonie**, *adj.* moody and capricious. Cai.$^1$

[**5.** And, with all kynd of torment, in hir greif Constrenis hym with stoundys of myscheif, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, IV. 196.]

**STOUND**, *sb.*$^2$ Sc. n.Cy. e.An. s.Cy. Also in forms **stoind** S. & Ork.$^1$; **stoon** Sc. (JAM.); **stoond** Sc.; **stoun** Sc. (JAM.); **stuind** S. & Ork.$^1$; **stund** n.Cy. [Sc. stūn(d.] **1.** A moment; a portion of time.

Sc. (JAM.) S. & Ork.$^1$ To stay a stuind. Fif. Scrimply there pass't a stoond o' time, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 25. s.Sc. They held their kirn—a merry stoun! WATSON *Bards* (1859) 9. n.Cy. A long stund (K.); N.Cy.$^{12}$ e.An.$^1$ He staid a long stound. Suf.$^1$ I was axt some stounds ago. s.Cy. GROSE (1790).

**2.** Phr. *in a stound*, *obs.*, suddenly; at once.

Sc. Syne in a stound, the pool profound To cleave in twain appear'd, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) IV. 340, ed. 1848; Ye'se be sair'd with plenty in a stound, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 138, ed. 1812.

[**1.** His legs could bear him but a little stound, FAIRFAX *tr. of Tasso*, bk. XIX. st. 28. OE. *stund*, a point or short period of time (SWEET).]

**STOUND**, *sb.*$^3$ *Obs.* n.Cy. Der. A wooden vessel in which small beer was put. n.Cy. (K.), N.Cy.$^2$, Der.$^1$

[Cp. Stonde vessel (ston vessel, K., stoonde, A.), *futula*, *cumula* (*Prompt.*).]

**STOUND**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^4$ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Nhp. Hrf. e.An. Ken. Cor. Also in forms **steawnd** Lan.$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$; **stoo** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **stoon** Sc. Cum.$^{14}$; **stoond** Sc. Nhb.$^1$ Cum.$^{14}$; **ston** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **stoun** Sc. Hrf. Cor.$^1$ [Sc. and n.Cy. stūn(d.] **1.** *v.* To stun, as with a blow or loud noise; to bruise, crack; to beat severely; to benumb.

Sc. It . . . stounds me, COBBAN *Andaman* (1895) xxxv. Dmf. Like a creature affliction has stooned, THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 96. Gall. Wi' sic a soun my lugs were stouned, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 65, ed. 1897. Nhb.$^1$, Cum.$^{14}$, n.Yks.$^2$, Nhp.$^1$ Hrf. DUNCUMB *Hist. Hrf.* (1804–12). e.Cy. (HALL.) e.An.$^1$ A man may be stounded by a blow on the head. Cor.$^1$

Hence **Stoonder**, *sb.* that which stuns.

Cum. Ah dud git a stoonder yah day when a laal expectit sec a thing, SARGISSON *J. Scoap* (1881) 65.

**2.** To beat a drum. n.Cy. (HALL.) **3.** To sound, resound; to clang.

Sc. The yowts to hear That stound upon mine ear, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 233; (JAM. *Suppl.*)

**4.** To astonish; to overcome with astonishment or fright; to perplex, baffle, confound.

**Slk.** Imagination is mair profundly stooned by the misfortunes o' those who have fallen frae a high estate, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 69. **Rxb.** I was that 'stoundit ye might hae bound me wi' a strae, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 157. **Wgt.** Dinna ye mind hoo stoonded I was, *Good Wds.* (1881) 563. **Cum.**$^{14}$ **n.Yks.** Oäd Luke'll be rether 'stounded, Linskill *Bet. Heather and N. Sea* (1884) i. **Lan.** The dule steawnd thee and thi Uncle Joe too! Waugh *Ben an' Bantam*, 88; **Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^1$, **Ken.**$^1$

**5.** *sb.* A heavy blow; a resounding noise; a fury.

**Sc.** Your daft brither . . . brak in wi' a stoun, Maist frichtit our birdies away, Thom *Rhymes, &c.* (1844) 106. **Fif.** Tam . . . lifted his heid, and clean through the roof it gaed. Sic a stoun! McLaren *Tibbie* (1894) 24. **n.Yks.**$^{12}$

**6.** The benumbing pain caused by a blow, &c.; a sudden, violent pain.

**N.Cy.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$ **Cum.** 'Twas but a stound, Graham *Gwordy* (1778) l. 26; **Cum.**$^{14}$, **Cor.**$^2$

**7.** A fit. Cor.$^1$

[**1.** So was he stound with stroke of her huge taile, Spenser *F. Q.* v. xi. 19.]

**STOUND,** *v.*$^3$ and *sb.*$^5$ Suf. Ess. **1.** *v. Obs.* To stand still; to stop; esp. in order to listen; *gen.* in *imp.* Suf. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) Ess. Grose (1790). **2.** *sb.* A stand; a stop. Ess. (W.W.S.)

**STOUP,** *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. e.An. Also written **stoop** N.Cy.$^2$ Nhb.$^1$ w.Yks. Lan. e.An.$^1$; **stowp** Sc. [**stūp.**] **1.** A deep and narrow vessel for holding liquids; a flagon, *gen.* of wood; a liquid measure; a small quantity of any intoxicant.

**Sc.** (Jam.); Keek in the stowp was ne'er a good fellow, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Sh.I.** When he'd got da stoup an' da gless, *Sh. News* (Aug. 26, 1899). **Bnff.** Ay bangin' roun' the stoup an' cap Till poortith frae our hearties lap, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 177. **Kcd.** Yon crystal stoupie, ca'd a gill, Kerr *Remin.* (1890) 90. **w.Sc.** The stoup was instantly filled, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 72. **Dmb.** The stoup is toom, I think, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xviii. **Edb.** We were just tooming a stoup to auld langsyne, Ballantine *Deanhaugh* (1869) 46. **N.Cy.**$^2$, **Nhb.**$^1$ **Cum.** She cleck'd wi' baith her neeves the glass an' stoup, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 227. **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** Thompson *Hist. Welton* (1869) 172. **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Tooathry stoops o' that, Senior *Smithy Rhymes* (1882) 43. **Lan.** A 'stoop' of the 'Jolly Carter's' best, Brierley *Red Wind.* (1868) x. **e.An.**$^1$

Hence **Stoupful,** *sb.* as much as will fill a 'stoup.'

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Lnk.** Ay the ither stoupfu' mair, McIndoe *Poems* (1805) 14. **Edb.** Gar them bring The biggest stoupfu' yet we've seen, Glass *Cal. Parnassus* (1812) 21.

**2.** Phr. (1) *crust and stoup*, meat and drink; (2) *to sell* or *roup the stoup*, see below.

(1) **Dmb.** We'll need . . . baith crust and stoup Ere wi' them we can hope Mirk Lynn to loup, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 87. (2) **Sc.** The fines for breaking the regulations of a Curler's Court are collected in a stoup—any coin will satisfy 'My Lord'—hence the contents of the stoup are unknown and put up for sale. The proceeds are exhausted in the subsequent convivialities (G.W.). **Frf.** The dinner-pairty adjourned to Geordie's bedroom, an' wi' him as 'My Lord,' a coort was held, the 'stoup' bein' ultimately selt at seven shillin's an' saxpence, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 77, ed. 1889; (J.B.)

**3.** A pail for water; *gen.* made of wood; a kind of jug or dish with a handle. See **Water-stoup.**

**Sc.** Narrower at the top than at the bottom, for securing the iron-hoops (Jam.); The stowp that gangs aft to the well comes hame broken at last, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Sh.I.** The wife accompanying him with a stoup of water, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 272, ed. 1891. **Or.I.** She had gane to Henri Jamie's house with a stoup in her hand, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 32. **Abd.** I hinna kettles to clout, An' my spoons an' stoups are hale, Murray *Hamewith* (1900) 66. **s.Sc.** Helen . . . hied wi' her full stoups up the brae, Watson *Bards* (1859) 6. **Fif.** A crack over the stoups at the well or the pump, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 18. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

Hence **Stoupful,** *sb.* a bucketful.

**ne.Sc.** Ye winna gaither a stoup-fou, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 81. **Ayr.** Would he juist bring me a stowpfu' o' boilin' water? Service *Notandums* (1890) 120.

**4.** A small keg or barrel. Nhb. (K.), Nhb.$^1$

**STOUP,** see Stoop, *sb.*$^1$, *v.*$^2$, Stowp, *v.*

**STOUR,** *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.*$^1$ In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **stoure** Sc. Ir. Nhb.; and in forms **stewer** Wil.$^1$ Dev.$^3$ Cor.$^2$; **stooar** Wm.; **stoor** Sc. (Jam.) S. & Ork.$^1$ Bnff.$^1$ Ir. N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ Lakel.$^2$ Cum.$^{14}$ Wm. n.Yks.$^2$ e.Yks. w.Yks. e.An.$^1$ I.W.$^2$ w.Cy. Dor.$^1$ Som.; **stoore** Yks. Wil. Som.; **stoour** I.W.$^1$; **stor** Nhb. n.Yks.$^4$ e.Yks. m.Yks.$^1$ m.Lan.$^1$; **store** e.An.$^1$ Suf.$^1$ w.Som.$^1$ Dev.; **storr** e.Yks.$^1$ e.An.$^1$ Som.; **storry** Som.; **stower** Sc. n.Cy. w.Yks. Dev.; **stowr** Chs.$^3$; **stowre** Sc. (Jam.) Cum.; **sture** Wil.$^1$ Dev.$^{12}$ Cor.$^3$ [**stūr, stuə(r.**] **1.** *v.* To stir; to move or run quickly; to turn or drive out.

**Sc.** Na, na, ye needna stour about that gate; I'll no be violented by the force of man, *Tournay* (1824) 285 (Jam.); I stour'd awa', throwing my needle-arm weel out, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 296. **Sh.I.** Dey cam stoorin' efter wis, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 92. **Abd.** (Jam.) **Per.** They stour'd to the kirk an' the market fu' bra', Monteath *Dunblane* (1835) 113, ed. 1887. **Cld.** (Jam.) **Lnk.** Ramsay *Poems* (1721) *Gl.* **Nhb.** Noo aw chairge ye, . . thit ye dinnet stor, to roose up maw luve, Robson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) ii. 7. **n.Yks.**$^4$ **e.Yks.** He couldn't stor it a bit, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 36. **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **e.An.**$^1$ Boy, how you do store! **Suf.**$^1$ A eent storen az yit. **I.W.**$^1$ I'll zoon stoour un out o' that; **I.W.**$^2$, **w.Cy.** (Hall.) **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Som.** I be to give him some beef-tea whenever he do storry (W.F.R.). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

Hence (1) **Storance,** *sb.* a stir, commotion; (2) **Storrins,** *sb. pl.* doings at a market or at any assemblage of people.

(1) **m.Yks.**$^1$ (2) **e.Yks.**$^1$ Ah's gyin up toon tl see storrins.

**2.** To stir a liquid.

**I.W.**$^2$, **Dor.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ Nif tidn zweet 'nough, soce, store't, there's plenty o' milk.

**3.** To gush or pour out; to pour leisurely from any vessel held on high.

**Sc.** To stoor up liquor (Jam.). **Sh.I.** Da bluid is juist stoorin' frae him, *Sh. News* (May 14, 1898); **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Mry.** *Gl. Surv.* (Jam.) **Bnff.**$^1$

**4.** To plough across the furrows. *Nrf. Arch.* (1879) VIII. 173. Hmp. (H.C.M.B.) **5.** To rise in a cloud, as dust, smoke, spray, &c.; to drive as snow; to raise a dust.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Lnk.** It stoors in an hour, Ramsay *Remin.* (ed. 1872) 87. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ T'snow stoor'd heavy; **n.Yks.**$^4$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ It fair teeam'd doon; it stour'd, an' it reek'd an' it drazzled. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Stouring,** *sb.* a small quantity of any powdery substance; a slight sprinkling; (2) **Stooran-drife,** *sb.* a driving, blinding snow-storm.

(1) **Cld.** A stourin o' meal (Jam.). **Ayr.** A stow o' cheese, made nice Wi' a stouring o' the spice, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 51. (2) **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.** Through hours of stouran drife, Powley *Echoes Cum.* (1875) 88. **e.Cum.** A friendly caution, 'Not to tak ower lang a walk, we'll hae stooren-drife suin' (M.P.).

**6.** *sb.* A quarrel, strife; bustle, commotion; a state of perturbation; trouble, vexation; an excitement of any kind.

**Sc.** (Jam.); In days o' yore Made sic an unco stourie, Glass *Cal. Parnassus* (1812) 52. **Abd.** The bleezin' battle's deadly stour, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 112. **e.Lth.** I ran out . . . to see what was the stourie, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 11. **Edb.** Parliamenters bicker i' the stower, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 278. **Slk.** We hae stood some good stoures thegither, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 704, ed. 1866. **Wgt.** Great an' sma' When rickets raise a hatefu' stour Rush intae law, Fraser *Poems* (1885) 228. **N.I.**$^1$, **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ **Lakel.**$^2$ We'd a regular stoor aboot t'bullocks gitten oot o' t'pasture inta their corn field. **Cum.**$^{13}$ **Wm.** Twa chaps com up i' sick a stooar, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 25. **n.Yks.** Ah nivver i' my life seed sike a stoore, Brown *Yk. Minster Screen* (1834) l. 149; **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ They raised a stoor about nought; **n.Yks.**$^4$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ Was ther mich storr at fair? **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.** A young felly uz warked ut eawr plais geet wed an' hed a stor, Ferguson *Moudywarp*, 27. **m.Lan.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^1$, **Wil.**$^1$ **Dor.** There's such a stoor! . . The king's excisemen can't get the carts ready nohow at all! Hardy *Wess. Tales* (1888) II. 186. **w.Som.**$^1$ You never didn zee no jis store in your life, they widn let 'em zay a word. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1889); **Dev.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Stooray,** *sb.* a bold, forward girl; (2) **Stoorie-woorie,** *adj.* restless, bustling, excitable; (3) **Stourful,** *adj.* stirring, exciting; (4) **Stourie,** *adj.*, see (2).

(1) **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). (2) **Lnk.** 'Tween stoorie-woorie wife an' weans, Wow! but I'm corner'd fairly, Murdoch

*Doric Lyre* (1873) 95. (3) **Dmf.** The stourfu' strain O' bagpipe blawer or fiddler or fifer, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 48. (4) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Lnk.** Canty the waur o't [of drink] [He] Cam' happin hame late o' nichts, stoorie the waur o't, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 91. **Dmf.** As a stoorie laddie I began tae speel the Auld Castle wa's, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 282.

**7.** A stiff breeze; a storm.

**Sh.I.** Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 119; **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Ayr.** Look, ere midnight's past, For a stour frae the nor-wast, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 218. **Edb.** To screen themsels frae tempest's stour, Macneill *Bygane Times* (1811) 49. **n.Yks.** I was compelled to stand with my back to the blast, or it would have been alike impossible to see or to read in such a fierce, savage stour, Atkinson *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 362.

**8.** Dust, esp. dust in motion; used also of fine, driven snow, of chaff, or any substance in a state of powder.

**Sc.** (Jam.); He that blaws in the stour fills his ain een, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 76, ed. 1881. **Sh.I.** Doo'll fill da plate wi' da flooer wi' stoor an' dry süt, *Sh. News* (Dec. 11, 1897). **Cai.**$^1$, **Abd.** (A.W.) **Frf.** His track being well defined in the stour of the village street, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 146. **w.Sc.** The stour kicked up by the dancers, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 281. **Ayr.** Their heids were creeshed wi' pomatums and peppered wi' stoor, Service *Notandums* (1890) 78. **Gall.** Your stour combustible and quick, The sad black chymic nitre, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 246, ed. 1876. **N.I.**$^1$ **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–62). **Ant.** Patterson *Dial.* 23. **Dwn.** (C.H.W.) **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783), **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$, **e.Dur.**$^1$, **w.Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** Wind blows t'stoor i yan's een (B.K.). **n.Yks.**$^{1234}$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 9, 1898). **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^3$, **Nhp.**$^1$ **Dev.** Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 129; **Dev.**$^1$ The cob-wall sluer'd away all to wance and made such a sture, 4; **Dev.**$^3$ Whot a düce of a stewer yü be amaking ov. Yü'll stiffel us züne. **Cor.**$^2$; **Cor.**$^3$ You are making a great sture with your sweeping.

Hence **Stourie,** *adj.* dusty; of the weather: characterized by driving clouds of dust or snow.

**Sc.** (Jam.); A close stoury town, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 198, ed. 1894. **Cai.**$^1$ **Bnff.** Sweatin he the cart doth ca' Or stow'ry biggeth up the wa', Taylor *Poems* (1787) 147. **Kcd.** Then were stoury trousers dusted, Grant *Lays* (1884) 69. **Ayr.** The stoury rafters of an auld bigging, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) xvi. **Edb.** They are baith stoury and drouthy, Ballantine *Deanhaugh* (1869) 182. **Gall.** It's gye and stoury, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xlvi. **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **w.Dur.**$^1$ **Cum.** The Bible ligs stoury abuin the duir-head, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 60; **Cum.**$^4$ **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ 'A stoory day,' when the dust flies in clouds. **Nhp.**$^1$ How stoury it is!

**9.** A cloud of spray; a smoke-like fog; warmth or closeness of the air of a room.

**Ayr.** The siller stour That booses frae the linn, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 45. **Dmf.** The huge smoke and stour of that tumultuous Manchester, Carlyle *Lett.* (1836) in *Atlantic Monthly* (1898) 295. **n.Yks.**$^2$, **Cor.**$^2$

**10.** *Comb.* (1) **Stour-of-words,** a wordy discourse; (2) **-of-yeast,** a sufficient quantity for a brewing.

(1) **Sh.I.** Dey wir raised a stoor o wirds 'at wis anoff ta blinnd a body, Burgess *Tang* (1898) 30. (2) **e.An.**$^1$

**11.** Phr. (1) *like stour,* swiftly; with great vigour; (2) *to blow, cast,* or *throw stour in one's eye,* to impose upon one by false appearances; (3) *to get the stour out of one's eyes,* to cease to be deceived by appearances; (4) *to have stours with a person,* to have a row with him; (5) *to kick up a stour,* (6) *to make a stour,* to make a disturbance; (7) *to put a person into a stour,* to put him out of temper; (8) *to raise a stour,* see (6); (9) *to stand a person's stour,* to endure his reproof.

(1) **Sc.** The Doctor cam like stour, Outram *Lyrics* (1887) 141. **Frf.** Aff they rattled like stour to catch the hin'most train, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 39, ed. 1889. **se.Sc.** Some will hae't [snuff] to sneesh like stoure, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 113. **Ayr.** I'm preachin' awa' here like storr, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 135. **Gall.** Garred the Russian chiels rin like stour, Crockett *Cleg Kelly* (1896) xv. **N.I.**$^1$ 'It went off like stour:' said of something that has sold rapidly. (2) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Per.** Do you tak me for a fule, to think ye're to blaw the stour i' my e'en that gate? Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 136, ed. 1887. **Ayr.** Eager to throw stour in his eyes, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) v. **e.Lth.** Giein ye a glint o' his sonsy face, an castin stour in your een? Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 87. (3) **Gall.** I gat the stoor oot o' my e'en braw an' early, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxxii. (4) **n.Dev.** I shan't bate, or 'it Ha' stewers wi' you or 'it your kit, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 114. (5) **se.Sc.** Thir cantie lads kickt up a stoure, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 150. **Ayr.** They've kick'd up again a most terrible stour, Thom *Amusements* (1817) 53. **Nhb.** Confound you and your brush together, . . Kicking up sic a stour, Lilburn *Borderer* (1896) 169. **Som.** A-bide zo long a grumbling and kickin' up a stoore, Frank *Nine Days* (1879) 18. (6) **Sc.** The Earll of Bothwell made a stoure in the Abay of Holyroudhousse, Pitcairn *Trials* (1829) pt. ii. 357. **Edb.** What gars ye mak sic a stour at sic a time? Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 154. **Dev.** They made hup a awful stewer, *n.Dev. Jrn.* (Aug. 20, 1885) 6, col. 4. (7) **Cum.** Thoo'll seun put her intul a stoor, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 145. (8) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Per.** Rachel was raging at the lass for raisin' sic a stour, M$^c$Aulay *Black Mary*, 34. **Edb.** She was share tae raise a stoure, An' flyte wi' some ane on the stair, M$^c$Laren *Rhymes* (1881) 14. **w.Yks.** Ah raised sike a stoor, Blackah *Poems* (1867) 36. (9) **Abd.** For forty groats I wadna stand your stour, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 91, ed. 1812.

**12.** *adv.* In a gush, swiftly. Bnff.$^1$

[**1.** Cp. Loke, ye store not of þat stedde, *Guy Warwick* (c. 1300) 3869, ed. Zupitza. **6.** Stoore, *commotio, turbatio,* Levins *Manip.* (1570).]

**STOUR,** *adj.* and *adv.*$^2$ Sc. Yks. e.An. s.Cy. Also written **stoure** Sc.; **stowre** e.Cy. s.Cy.; and in forms **stoar** Sc. w.Yks.$^1$; **stoor** Sc. (Jam.); **stuir** Sc.; **stur, sture** Sc. (Jam.); **sturry** e.Cy. s.Cy. [**stūr, stuə**(r.]

**1.** *adj.* Tall, large, stout; hardy, robust, strong, sturdy. Cf. **steer,** *adj.*

**Sc.** (Jam.), **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **e.Lth.** An' lassies, sweet! as lads are stoure, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 7. **Edb.** Stiff, still, stuir, hard-grown Baillie Brock, *Carlop Green* (1793) 116, ed. 1817. **Gall.** Though he was stalwart, stoor, and stern, Yet that could not avail, Denniston *Craignilder* (1832) 60. **e.An.**$^1$ **e.Cy., s.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

Hence (1) **Stourly,** *adv.* strongly, sturdily; (2) **Stourness,** *sb.* largeness, bigness.

(1) **s.Sc.** I heard a horn fu' stourly blawn, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 375. **Dmf.** Swuftly an' stourly I laid on a heezel rung, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 49. (2) **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**2.** *Obs.* Stiff, inflexible; esp. used of land or of cloth.

**Sc.** Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Lnk.** Ramsay *Poems* (1721) *Gl.* **e.An.**$^1$ Rarely, if ever, applied to any thing but strong vegetable growth. **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 300, ed. 1849. **e.Cy., s.Cy.** Ray (1691).

**3.** Rough in manner; stern, austere; ill-tempered.

**Sc.** (Jam.); A muckle stour fearsome-looking wife, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxxix; Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Cld.** The auld gudewife and her Mays sae tight Cared little for a' his stour banning, Nimmo *Sngs.* (1882) 188. **Ayr.** Carlin stoor and grim, Burns *Five Carlins* (1789) st. 17. **Lth.** A staunch an' stoure stickler for his lordship's politics, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 260.

Hence **Stour-looking,** *adj.* stern or austere-looking.

**Sc.** (Jam.); That dour stour-looking carle, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) iv.

**4.** Of a voice: rough, hoarse, deep-toned, harsh.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* **Per.** Demanded in a stoor voice, Haliburton *Furth in Field* (1894) 9. **Ayr.** Wi' an eldritch stoor, quaick—quaick, Burns *Address to Deil* (1785) st. 8. **Dmf.** A corbie's may be; or some ither as stoor, Reid *Poems* (1894) 46. **w.Yks.**$^1$ I tells him i' a stoar voice, ii. 294.

**5.** *adv.* Severely, strongly.

**e.Lth.** Thou wearie eastlin' blast . . . That stormest stoure, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 91.

[**1.** A storre man of strenght & of stuerne will, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 538. **3.** Stoor, or hard or boystows, *austerus, rigidus* (*Prompt.*).]

**STOURDY, STOUR(E,** see **Sturdy, Stower,** *sb.*$^1$

**STOURIE,** *adj.* Bnff.$^1$ Long and slender, gaunt.

**STOUR-MACKEREL,** *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) The scad, *Scomber trachurus.* Fif., Edb. Neill *Fishes* (1810) 15.

**STOURREEN,** *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **stooram** Sh.I. (Jam.) Bnff.$^1$; **stoorin** Sh.I.; **stoorum, stourum** Sh.I. (Jam.) Abd. A kind of thin porridge or gruel. Cf. **storra, stour,** *v.*

**Sh.I.** A 'stoorin' drink made of heated blaand or swatz with a fjaem o' aet-meal (J.S.); (Jam.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Bnff.**$^1$ A drink made by mixing a little meal and milk and then pouring boiling water over the mixture. It is not boiled afterwards. It is different from 'brochan.' **Abd.** The causey ran wi' thickened blood Like stoorum made wi' harns, Murray *Hamewith* (1900) 51.

**STOURUM**, see **Stourreen.**

**STOUSHIE**, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **stoosie, stouchy, stousie, stoussie** (Jam.); **stowsie.** [**stū·ʃi ; stū·si.**] **1.** *adj.* Squat; strong and healthy.

**Sc.** (Jam.); Montgomerie-Fleming *Notes on Jam.* (1899). **Ayr.** He was not what is called a 'big man,' yet in the stouchy settle of his trunk there were broad marks both of pith and power, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 122. **Lnk.** His stowsie gudewife, weel dinkit an' braw, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 302, ed. 1885.

**2.** *sb.* A stout and healthy child.

**Lnk.** A wee stumpie stousie, That canna rin his lane, Miller *Willie Winkie* (1863) 2, ed. 1902.

**STOUT**, *adj.* and *adv.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **staat, staht** Yks.; **steawt** Lan.; **stoot** Sc. Cum. Wm. e.Yks.$^1$ [**staut,** Sc. and n.Cy. **stūt,** w.Yks. **stāt,** Lan. **stēt,** s.Cy. **steut.**] **1.** *adj.* Strong, healthy; well-grown; convalescent. Also used *advb.*

**Sc.** Are ye keepin' braw an stoot? *N. & Q.* (1894) 8th S. v. 66. **ne.Sc.** Yer nae that stoot yer sel', Grant *Keckleton*, 111. **Frf.** Trees Whase waly taps wag i' the stout norlin' breeze, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 58. **Ayr.** Miss Sabrina having been long frail (for she was never stout), Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xl. **Lth.** The young an' stoot Maun graith them for the shootin', Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 36. **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **Nhb.** *N. & Q. ib.* 158. **Cum.** Stoot, stalwart, an' reet, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 81. **Wm.** Yer gaily stoot, I warnd, Briggs *Remains* (1825) 182. **n.Yks.**$^1$ Why, I am glad to see you looking so stout again. **e.Yks.**$^1$ When a person is recovering from sickness, he says 'he is gettin stoot ageean.' **w.Yks.** Tha noaticed ah noan lewkt sa staat, Preston *Poems* (1864) 5; Dun ya feel pratta staht, think ya? Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 120. **Chs.**$^1$ **Lin., Nhp.** *N. & Q. ib.* **War.**$^3$, **Brks.**$^1$, **Ken.**$^2$ **Hmp.** *N. & Q. ib.* **Som.** (Hall.) [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 343.]

**2.** Of liquor: strong.

**Abd.** Bring ben a keg of liquor stout, Ogilvie *J. Ogilvie* (1902) 96. **Frf.** Ye ne'er-slocken docters and writers, Lament!—for stout drink is no more! Sands *Poems* (1833) 40.

**3.** Bold, courageous; staunch, plucky.

**Elg.** Eerie but stout, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 187. **Lns.** Bid Dinny be stout and ax her out to dance with him, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 246. **Chs.**$^1$ You're stout, mester, to work i' this hot sun. **Ken.**$^2$

**4.** Proud, haughty, stubborn.

**Sc.** He was stout and proud-hearted, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) III. 13, ed. 1848. **Per.** In that affair I was so stout, When all subscriv'd, that I stood out, Smith *Poems* (1714) 8, ed. 1853. **w.Yks.** (J.B.), **Lan.** (Hall.) **Nhp.**$^2$ Madam looked quite stout to-day. **Bdf.** When a person passes the house of an acquaintance and does not call, he is said to be stout, Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 143.

**5.** *adv.* Strongly, sturdily; strenuously.

**Abd.** Ane he tuik, an' twa he loot gang, But still he carolled stoot, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xxx. **Edb.** I hope you will strut stout an' bauld, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 54.

**STOUT**, *sb.* Glo. Brks. Sur. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Also in forms **stoat** Sur. Wil.; **stut** Glo. w.Cy. Som. [**steut.**] A gad-fly; a horse-fly; a gnat. Also in *comp.* **Stoat-fly.**

**Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 417. **Brks.**$^1$ **Sur.** There is the stoat-fly that swarms in this locality, Son of Marshes *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 184; I cannot believe that they are at all to be compared with the 'stoats' and midges of No Man's Land, *ib.* 184. **Hmp.**$^1$ **I.W.**$^1$; **I.W.**$^2$ The heifers got the stout and be all gone, taail-on-end, droo the clover. **w.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1826); **Wil.**$^1$ They stowuts be so terrifyin'. **n.Wil.** A boy armed with a spray of ash, with which he flicks off the stoats that would otherwise drive the animals frantic, Jefferies *Wild Life* (1879) 199. **Dor.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 45; **Dor.**$^1$ When the cows did rin about a-stung . . . by the stout, 257. **Som.** Ray (1691). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

[OE. *stūt*, a gnat (Sweet).]

**STOUTER**, see **Stauter.**

**STOUTH**, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **stouthe** Nhb.$^1$; **stowth** Sc. **1.** *Obs.* Theft, robbery.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Or.I.** Confest the stowth of the said sheip, Peterkin *Notes* (1822) *App.* 33. **Rnf.** To have interrupted them from the said private stouth, Hector *Judic. Rec.* (1876) 40. **Nhb.**$^1$

**2.** Stealth.

**Sc.** Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Edb.** I had had enow of keeking and hearing by stowth, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 44.

[**1.** Thow are bot stouth, thift louis, licht but lite, Douglas *Pal. Hon.* (1501) ed. 1874, 81.]

**STOUTH AND RIEF**, see **Stouthrief.**

**STOUTH AND ROUTH**, *phr.* Sc. Also written **— ruth.** Plenty, abundance.

**Sc.** (Jam.); The like o' you gentle folks . . . that hae stouth and routh, and fire and fending, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xi. **Cai.**$^1$ **Rxb.** You shall hae stouth and ruth, fire and fending at the Red-heuch, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 70.

**STOUTHRIE**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Also written **stoutherie.** Theft; stolen or smuggled goods; a shortened form of 'stouthrief.'

**Sc.** (Jam.) **e.Fif.** The authorities left nae stane unturned to fin' oot the loons wha had received the unleisum stoutherie, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vii.

**STOUTHRIE**, *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* Fif. (Jam.) Provision, furniture. Cf. **stouth and routh.**

**STOUTHRIEF**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **stouthreef**; and in forms **stouth and rief, stouthreif** (Jam.). Robbery with violence. See **Stouth** and **Reif.**

**Sc.** (Jam.); For the aforesaid purposes of theft, stouthreef, fire-raising, murther, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xv. **Abd.** The intromission, rape and stouthrief done at the Kirk of St. Nicholas, Cobban *Angel* (1898) 25. **Fif.** Greit thift, heirscheipis, stouthreif, and slaughter, Pitscottie *Chron.* (ed. 1899) I. 36. **Edb.** It's a job that some folk would call house-breaking and stouthrief, Buchan *Lost Lady* (1901) 71. **Edb.** Great geer by stouth and rief, He's filcht frae mony Indian chief, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 46.

**STOVE**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. War. e.An. Ken. Also in forms **stave** Nhb.$^1$; **stoove** Suf.; **stow** Ken.$^{12}$; **stwove** Cum. [**stōv, stoəv.**] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Stove-of-sickness,** a fit of illness accompanied by a high temperature; (2) **-pipes,** trousers.

(1) **Abd.** (Jam.) (2) **Lan.** Their calves were . . . hidden betwixt the seams of the more modern 'stove pipes,' Brierley *Waverlow* (1863) 7, ed. 1884.

**2.** A place for drying warps; a drying-house for fine moulded salt. w.Yks. (S.K.C.), Chs.$^1$ Hence **Stoved-salt,** *sb.* fine salt dried in a 'stove.'

**Chs.** In making the stoved or lump salt, as it is called, the brine is brought to a boiling heat, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 93; **Chs.**$^1$

**3.** A steam; a mist rising from the ground.

**Frf.** There's a bit o' a stove doun the glen there (W.A.C.). **n.Yks.** T'boiler mead a stove (I.W.).

**4.** *v.* To stew; also used *fig.*

**Sc.** (Jam.); Stove him weel wi' wine an' spice, Outram *Lyrics* (1887) 11. **n.Sc.** I fell'd my yellow fitted cock An' stov'd him well into the pot, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 264, ed. 1875. **Arg.** There was beef padovies and stoved howtowdies, Munro *Doom Castle* (1901) 27. **n.Yks.** T'weshin stoves yan (I.W.). **s.Chs.**$^1$ It dùz wŭn gùd tŭ gy·et ŭ muw·thl ŭ ae·r aaf·tŭr bée·in stoa·vd ùp i dhŭ aays sŭ lùngg.

Hence (1) **Stoved-taties,** (2) **Stovies,** *sb. pl.* potatoes cooked in a pot; Irish stew; (3) **Stovy,** *adj.* hot, close, stifling.

(1) **Frf.** There was a fine dish of stoved taties for dinner, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 40. (2) **Abd.** John's 'stovies' tasted strongly of having got too much of the fire and an unequal amount of attention, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Mar. 30, 1901). **Frf.** The lads would have the 'stovies' half finished, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 40. **Fif.** There was Hallowe'en with its supper of stovies, 'a pound of butter champit in,' Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 14. **Bwk.** The savoury stovies are simmerin grand; O stovies, wi' you what on earth can compare, *Caled. Curling Club Ann.* (1895 96) 121. **Rxb.** (J.D.) **Nhb.**$^1$ Hey! lass, is the stavies no ready yit? (3) **Suf.** *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

**5.** To dry in an oven.

**Ken.** To stow or stove ropes, Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); **Ken.**$^{12}$

**6.** To fumigate; to suffocate, as bees with brimstone; to bleach with sulphur; to reek with smoke or steam.

**se.Sc.** Stoving them [blankets] 's the warst o' a', An' staps my breath, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 136. **N.I.**$^1$ **Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^4$ Udders wad bar up t'chimley an stwove ivverybody oot, *Cum.*

*Pacquet* (Dec. 21, 1893) 6, col. 1. **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **n.Yks.**$^2$, **w.Yks.** (J.M.), **War.**$^3$, **e.An.**$^1$

**STOVE**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Chs. Nhp. e.An. Also in forms **stave**, **stawve** w.Yks.; **stoe** e.An.$^1$; **stoo** Sc. (Jam.) S. & Ork.$^1$ N.Cy.$^2$ n.Yks.$^{12}$ Chs.$^1$; **stoov** Cum.$^{124}$; **stoow** Sh.I.; **stou** Sc. n.Cy. Chs.$^3$; **stough** Nrf.$^1$ Suf.$^1$; **stow** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.$^1$ Cum.$^4$ Yks. Chs.$^1$ s.Chs.$^1$ e.An.$^2$ Suf.$^1$; **stowe** Sc. (Jam.); **stue** Sc.; **stuf** Cum.$^2$; **stuv** Cum.$^1$; **stwoav** Cum.$^4$ [stōv, stoəv; stū.] **1.** *v.* To crop; to cut or lop off; to trim a hedge; to nip off the tender shoots of a plant. Cf. **stob**, *sb.* **15.**

**Sc.** If ever anybody should affront his kinsman, an' he would but let him ken, he would stow his lugs out of his head, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxxvi. **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **n.Sc.** Vegetables are said to be stowed when the tender blades or sprouts are nipped off. The hair is said to be stow'd when it is cropped or cut short (Jam.). **Abd.** Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* **Per.** Gae awa an' stue the kale for oor supper (G.W.). **Lnk.** They pu'd their ain fruit, and they stoo'd their ain kail, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 100, ed. 1897. **N.Cy.**$^{12}$ **n.Yks.** Stowinge of all trees, *Quarter Sess. Rec.* in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* IV. 155; **n.Yks.**$^{12}$ **e.Yks.** In stowing of them . . . double the ear eaven and . . . cut [off] the toppes as rownd as you can, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 80. **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703). **e.An.**$^{12}$, **Nrf.**$^1$ (s.v. Brump), **Suf.**$^1$

**2.** To mark a sheep by cutting off a piece of the ear; *gen.* in *pp.*

**Sh.I.** The right lugg stoowed a bit behind and a holl, *Sh. News* (Dec. 18, 1897). **N.Cy.**$^2$, **Cum.**$^{14}$

Hence (1) **Stood**, *sb.* a sheep-mark: half the ear cut across. S. & Ork.$^1$; (2) **Stoov-bittit**, (3) **Stow-forkt**, *ppl. adj.* of sheep: having the top of the ear cut off, and a triangular piece cut from the top of the remainder. Cum.$^4$

**3.** To make offsets or young shoots; also with *out.*

**Chs.**$^1$ Wheat is said to stow when it tillers. A stem which is cut off close to the ground and sends out a number of young shoots, 'stows out.' **s.Chs.**$^1$ Of corn, to spread, to produce two or more blades from one grain. 'Yaan·dŭr)l bi ŭ thin kraap·, iv it dùz)nŭ stuw.'

**4.** *sb.* A cut; a slice; a 'whang.'

**n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* **Ayr.** Gin . . . The browster wife bring ben A stow o' cheese, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 51. **Lth.** She fill'd her stoup aye reaming fou' . . . And frae her kebbock whang'd a stow, Thomson *Poems* (1819) 76. **Rxb.** (Jam.)

**5.** The stump of a tree or shrub.

**Nhb.** (M.H.D.) **Cum.** The bottoms, or stoves, of some of the trees, which, when we first visited the place, A.D. 1778, appeared to be then lately cut down, Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 102. **Chs.**$^{13}$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Wi mŭn kùt dh)uwd stuwz aayt ŭ dhaat· ej. **Nhp.**$^2$

**6.** A thick cudgel. s.Chs.$^1$ **7.** A young shoot of a tree, esp. one growing from the stump of a felled tree. Cum.$^{24}$, Nhp.$^2$

[**1.** Cp. ON. *stȳfa*, to cut off, chop off, curtail (Vigfusson).]

**STOVE**, *v.*$^3$ Sc. [stōv.] To stave or knock in; to push.

**Lnk.** Rivin', drivin', stoitin', stovin', In the crowd they fecht like Turks, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 72. **Edb.** I went into more than one pit, and came within an ace of stoving my legs into my stomach, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 147.

**STOVE**, see **Stauve.**

**STOVEN**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Suf. Also written **stovin** Not. Lei.$^1$; and in forms **stauvin(g** Not.; **stooin** Sc. (Jam.) S. & Ork.$^1$; **storving** Not.$^3$; **stoughin** Suf.$^1$; **stovven** w.Yks.$^1$; **stowan** Sc.; **stowin** Sc. (Jam.) Suf.$^1$; **stuan** Sc. **1.** *sb.* The stump of a tree, esp. one from which young shoots spring; the parent stem; a stake; also used *fig.* See **Stove**, *v.*$^2$ **5.**

**n.Yks.**$^{14}$ Deean't mak' t'stoven ower lang. **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Tak that au'd stoven oot. **w.Yks.** My happiness and my shame should grow on one stoven, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) v; **w.Yks.**$^{123}$, **Not.**$^3$ **s.Not.** The ness were on a stauving i' th' edge (J.P.K.). **Lin.** (J.C.W.) **Lei.** (J.W.); **Lei.**$^1$ He hurt his back, fallin' upon a stovin. **Nhp.**$^{12}$, **War.** (J.R.W.)

**2.** A sapling shoot from the stump of a fallen tree.

**n.Cy.** (Hall.), **n.Yks.**$^{12}$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^2$

**3.** The tender sprout of a cabbage or other plant.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Abd.**, **Per.** The stuans were fine and tender (G.W.). **Rnf.** O' meals ait-parritch was the best, Or stowins, e'en right poorly dressed, Picken *Poems* (1788) 63 (Jam.). **Bwk.** Mawky kail wi' mony stowans, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 83.

**4.** The stalk of beans after the top part has been chopped off. Not. (W.H.S.) **5.** *pl.* The loppings of trees, smaller than 'batlings' (q.v.). Suf. (C.T.); Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 289, ed. 1849; Suf.$^1$ **6.** *v.* To split, rive.

**w.Yks.**$^1$ It wor seea stovven'd wi' fawin', ii. 290.

[**1.** Cp. OE. *stofn*, a stem, trunk; a shoot, twig (Sweet).]

**STOVER**, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lei. Nhp. e.An. Sus. Also in forms **stuvva** Suf.$^1$; **stuvver** Nhp.$^1$ [stō·və(r.] **1.** Haulm, stubble; winter fodder or litter for cattle; hay made from the second mowing of clover, or from artificial grasses.

**n.Cy.** Holloway. **n.Yks.** The stover (that is, the pulls and points of the straw broken off in thrashing) is as acceptable to them as hay, Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 140. **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$ **e.An.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** The farmer should have on Candlemas Day, Half his stover, and half his hay, *N. & Q.* (1855) 1st S. xi. 239. **Suf.**$^1$ We rarely confound a 'hay-stack' and a 'stack of stuvva.' **Ess.** Ray (1691). **Sus.** Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695) (s.v. Husebote). [Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 54.]

**2.** Marsh litter or marsh stuff. e.An.$^1$ (s.v. Stiver).

**STOVER**, *v.* *Obs.* w.Cy. To raise erect; to bristle up; to stiffen. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); (Hall.)

**STOVER-NUT**, *sb.* Dev.$^4$ The fruit of the sweet chestnut, *Castanea vesca.*

Quite a local name, employed only around Newton Abbot, on account of the abundance of chestnuts found growing in Stover Park.

**STOVOCKS**, *sb. pl.* Sc. Potato-soup. See **Stovies**, s.v. **Stove**, *sb.*$^1$ **4.**

**Wgt.** 'What dae ee get tae yer denner?' 'Stovocks,' Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 366.

**STOVVEN**, see **Stoven.**

**STOW**, *v.*$^1$ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Midl. e.An. Cor. [stou.] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Stow-board**, a mining term: a worked out 'board' used for stowing away stone or waste; (2) **-hole**, a place of concealment; a hiding-place for lumber; (3) **-tub**, a mining term: the small tub in which stones are carried to the 'stow-board.'

(1) **Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb.**, **Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (2) **n.Yks.**$^2$ **Midl.** He knowed our stow-hole, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 56. (3) **Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb.**, **Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

**2.** To store, furnish; to pack closely, esp. in phr. *well stowed.*

**Elg.** A well stowed pantry, Couper *Tourifications* (1803) II. 26. **Frf.** The weary wayfarin' Get their wallets weel stow'd by auld Luckie McLaren, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 65. **Ayr.** The tythe o' what ye waste at cartes, Wad stow'd his pantry, Burns *W. Simpson* (May 1785) st. 4. **Dmf.** Tae see their wames stowed oot like pillows Wi' rives o' beef, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 101.

**3.** A mining term: to pack waste material in disused parts of a mine; to pack stone in hollows behind walling, &c. so as to make a compact structure. Nhb.$^1$ Nhb., Dur. Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **4.** To drive sheep, cattle, &c. into a corner; to confine, as cattle in a yard.

**e.An.**$^{12}$ **Nrf.** Oncet I shot tew dorgs; . . they killed two sheep and then they stowed and stowed the sheep till they stowed a lot inter the dike, Emerson *Yarns* (1891) 81. **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

**5.** To spend, bestow.

**Cor.** When you stows eighteen pence in cakes and beer, To treat that dirty trollup, *Mall Rosevear*, *Gent. Mag.* (1762) 287.

**6.** With *up*: to leave off, cease work.

**Nrf.** We'll kinder stow up, and go home, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 209.

**STOW**, *sb.* Lin. A sheep-hurdle. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

**STOW**, *int.* and *v.*$^2$ Sh. & Or.I. **1.** *int.* Hush! silence! S. & Ork.$^1$, Or.I. (Jam.) Hence **Stowin**, *sb.* silence. Or.I. (S.A.S.) **2.** *v.* To cease; to stop speaking or eating.

**Or.I.** F'ae his yowlin' wad no stow, *Paety Toral* (1880) l. 109, in Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 794.

**STOW**, see **Stall**, *sb.*$^1$, **Stove**, *sb.*$^1$, *v.*$^2$

**STOWAN**, see **Steal**, *v.*$^1$, **Stoven.**

**STOW-BOATING,** *prp.* Suf. Ken. Also in forms **stoputing** Ken.; **storbanting, storbatin** Suf. **1.** Dredging up stone at sea for making Roman cement. Ken. (G.B.), Ken.$^1$ **2.** Fishing for sprats.

**Suf.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 385. **Ken.** To go a 'stoputing' (H.M.).

**STOWCES,** see **Stow(e.**

**STOW(E,** *sb.* Yks. Der. Also written **sto** Der.$^1$; and in forms **stoarces** m.Yks.$^1$; **stoces, stowces, stows, stowse** Der. **1.** *Obs.* A lead-mining term: a windlass, esp. one put up to mark the possession of a mine; also in *comb.* **Stowse-of-pretence.**

**Der.** It is constructed of seven pieces of timber, namely, two bearers of flat wood $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, called sole-trees; two others about one foot long, called hing benches, which are laid over the ends of the former, and to which they are pinned at the corners with wooden pins (if they are nailed they are not properly constructed, and the machine is not by custom a possession, nor will it confer one); two upright pieces of wood called stow-blades, about one foot long, which are morticed into the middle of the sole and under-pinned; they have a nick in the top like an arrow's head, called a stow, and about the middle of them going between and through them both is a piece of wood called a spindle or turn-tree, by which the earth or mine is drawn out of the pit. . . The stowe . . . is called a possession, because by placing two of them 'in all men's sight' upon a meer of ground . . . they confer as . . . good a right thereto as a deed of conveyance does to a purchaser, Tapping *Gl. to Manlove* (1851); Make stows, and keep the heavy hours alive, Furness *Medic.* (1836) 15; Mawe *Mineralogy* (1802); **Der.$^1$**

**2.** *Comp.* **Stow-blade,** part of the 'stow(e'; see above.

**Der.** 'Said spindle stow-blade,' what confirms that, Furness *Medic.* (1836) 61.

**3.** A nick in the 'stow-blade'; see above. Der. Tapping *Gl. to Manlove* (1851). **4.** A frame to support a wooden roller in the process of heaving or hoisting by hand. m.Yks.$^1$

**STOWE,** see **Stall,** *sb.*$^1$, **Stove,** *v.*$^2$

**STOWEN,** *sb.* *Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) A greedy fellow.

He's a great stowen for his guts.

**STOWENLINS,** see **Stowlins.**

**STOWER,** *sb.*$^1$ and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. e.Cy. s.Cy. Wil. Also in forms **stoor** Nhb.$^1$; **storr** e.Yks.$^1$; **stour** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.$^1$ Lakel.$^2$ Cum. Wm. n.Yks.$^1$ n.Lin.$^1$ Wil.; **stoure** Sc.; **stowr** n.Cy. w.Yks.; **stowre** N.Cy.$^2$ Cum. e.Cy. s.Cy.; **stowwer** w.Yks. [**stau·ə(r.**]

**1.** *sb.* A stout piece of wood, bar, or pole; a hedge-stake; a post. Cf. **estover.**

**Dmf.** Another method is called pock-net fishing. This is performed by fixing stakes or stours (as they are called) in the sand, *Statist. Acc.* II. 16 (Jam.); Frae ilk dyke they took stump and stoure, Hawkins *Poems* (1841) V. 42. **n.Cy.** (P.R.), **N.Cy.$^{12}$** **Nhb.$^1$** 'Ye better put a stower in, or the beas'll be through the dike.' These stakes are placed at close intervals, and woven through and through with 'rice'—forming 'rice-and-stower.' 'Gate-stoor.' **Lakel.$^{12}$** **Cum.** Goe to yon dike and poo up a stour (K.); **Cum.$^{14}$** **s.Wm.** Lads gat either [each] a stour, Hutton *Dial. Storth and Arnside* (1760) l. 48. **n.Yks.$^{14}$, ne.Yks.$^1$, e.Yks.$^1$, m.Yks.$^1$** **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.$^1$, n.Lin.$^1$** **e.Cy., s.Cy.** Ray (1691).

**2.** The rung of a ladder; the crossbar strengthening the legs of a chair; the bar of a cattle-rack.

**n.Cy.** (K.), **N.Cy.$^2$** **n.Yks.** Ah've brocken a ladder stower (I.W.); **n.Yks.$^{124}$, ne.Yks.$^1$, m.Yks.$^1$, w.Yks.** (S.K.C.) **e.Cy., s.Cy.** Ray (1691).

**3.** An upright bar in a cart; a stave or an iron hoop at the side of a cart to which planks or ropes are attached.

**N.Cy.$^{12}$, Lakel.$^2$** **Wm.** Fassen it ta t'stower (B.K.). **e.Yks.** To putte in stowers (into the waine), Best *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 35.

**4.** A boat-hook; a barge or punt pole.

**ne.Yks.$^1$** **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 9, 1898). **w.Yks.$^1$** **Lin.** Deceased had hold of the stower, and pushed the boat off, *Lin. Chron.* (Nov. 16, 1889); **Lin.$^1$, n.Lin.$^1$**

**5.** A sunken log or obstacle in a river. Wil. (G.E.D.)

**6.** *pl.* Part of a plough. n.Yks. *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. v. 363. **7.** *Comb.* (1) **Stower-and-daub,** a building of post, wattles, and mud; (2) **-and-yedder,** a mode of hedging.

(1) **Lin.** You should follow him to his house of stour and daub, covered, it may be, with star-thack, Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 263. **n.Lin.$^1$** (2) **Cum.$^{14}$**

**8.** *v.* *Obs.* To stake round. n.Cy. (Hall.)

[**1.** Cp. ON. *staurr*, a pale, stake (Vigfusson).]

**STOWER,** *sb.*$^2$ Nhb. Dur. Nrf. Also in form **stowyer** Nrf. [**stou·ə(r.**] **1.** A net-stower; one of the crew of a fishing-boat.

**Nrf.** Go down into the net-room where the stowyer get it and stow it up, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 64.

**2.** A mining term: a shifter; a workman in a pit who packs up stone.

**Nhb.$^1$** The packing is done by a class of men called stowers, *N'castle Dy. Chron.* (Nov. 23, 1886). **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

**STOWER,** *sb.*$^3$ *Obs.* Yks. A flock of geese. (Hall.)

**STOWER,** see **Stour,** *v.*

**STOWF,** *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To steam; to rise as steam.

**Fif.** Mirky clouds in th' afternoon Come stowfin' up the west, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 98; Sauces, soups, and geills, and creams, Up-stowfin' to the roof their steams, *ib.* 99.

**STOWFIE,** *adj.* Sc. ? Strong, sturdy.

**Lnk.** I pickit up my stowfie stick, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 12; We then war saikless stowfie bairns, Lemon *St. Mungo* (1844) 48.

**STOWIN,** see **Stoven.**

**STOWK,** *sb.* and *v.* n.Cy. Nhb. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. War. Wor. Shr. Also written **stouk** Chs.$^{13}$ Stf.$^1$ Der.$^1$ nw.Der.$^1$ Shr.$^{12}$; and in forms **staik, stike** Chs.$^1$; **stook** w.Wor.$^1$; **stuck** War.$^3$ s.Wor.$^1$ se.Wor.$^1$ [**stauk; stuk.**]

**1.** *sb.* The handle of any wooden or earthenware vessel; esp. of a pail. Cf. **stalk,** *sb.*$^1$

**N.Cy.$^2$, Nhb.** (P.R.), **Lan.** (K.) **Chs.** Bring me that quart jug here, that without a stike (E.M.G.); **Chs.$^{123}$, s.Chs.$^1$, Stf.$^1$, Der.$^1$, nw.Der.$^1$, War.$^3$** **w.Wor.$^1$** Please, 'm, I took 'old o' the jug, an' the stook come off in my 'and. **s.Wor.$^1$, se.Wor.$^1$** **Shr.$^1$** Whad, another jug crippled!—theer's one ŏŏth the nose off, an' another ŏŏth the stouk off—we shanna 'ave a tidy jug lef', jest now; **Shr.$^2$** The stouk's broke off.

**2.** *Comp.* **Stook-basket,** *sb.* a basket with a handle. s.Wor. (H.K.) **3.** A drinking vessel with a handle.

**n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Chs.$^1$**; **Chs.$^2$** A stowk of ale; **Chs.$^3$**

**4.** *v.* To put handles on to such vessels as require them. Chs.$^{12}$, Stf. (K.)

**STOWK, STOWL(E,** see **Stook,** *sb.*$^{12}$, **Stool,** *sb.*$^2$

**STOWLIN,** *sb.* ? *Obs.* Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] A lump of meat. (Hall.) See **Stoling,** s.v. **Stall,** *sb.*$^1$ **16.**

**STOWLINS,** *adv.* Sc. Also in forms **stowenlins** (Jam.); **stownlins.** Stealthily; a contracted form of 'stolen + lings.'

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Stownlins I tak o' her charms a survey, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 118. **s.Sc.** (Jam.) **Rnf.** Tho' we stownlins eat, yet man At theft an' robbing is na shan, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 67. **Ayr.** Rob, stownlins, pri'd her bonnie mou, Burns *Hallowe'en* (1785) st. 10. **Lth.** Close on the witching hour o' night, Stowlins, old Magge . . . drew near, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 32. **Rxb.** Here cautious love maun gledge a squint An' stownlins feast the ee, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 82. **Peb.** Stowenlins, whan thou was na thinkin, I'd been wi' bonnie lasses jinkin, J. Nicol *Poems* (1805) I. 53 (Jam.).

**STOWNLINS,** see **Stowlins.**

**STOWP,** *sb.*$^1$ Cum.$^{14}$ [**stoup.**] A place where slate for pencils is obtained from the clay-slate overlying the coal measures.

**STOWP,** *v.* and *sb.*$^2$ Nhb. Cum. Yks. Der. Lin. Also written **stoup** n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. nw.Der.$^1$ Lin.; and in form **stoop** w.Yks. [**stoup.**] **1.** *v.* To walk with a vigorous, resounding step. e.Yks.$^1$ Cf. **staup.** **2.** *sb.* A deep imprint made by the feet of cattle in soft ground. Cum. (E.W.P.), n.Yks.$^3$ Hence (1) **Stowp-hole,** (*a*) *sb.* a deep impression made in soft earth by the feet of cattle; (*b*) *v.*, see below; (2) **Stowpin,** *sb.*, see (1, *a*).

(1, *a*) **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) **w.Yks.** On, on they rushed, with tremblin limbs, an hearts stud ommast still, Thro' t'stoophoil flew, past t'Unicorn, Sowery *Our Village* (1891) 20. **nw.Der.$^1$** (*b*) **e.Lin.** Potatoes are said to be stoup-holed when a separate hole is dug for each, instead of a furrow being dug and the seed potatoes dropped at regular intervals into it (G.G.W.). (2) **n.Cy.** (Hall.)

**STOWP**, see **Stoop**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**STOWR**, *sb.* *Obs.* Chs.$^{3}$ A sheaf.

**STOWR(E, STOWRIE**, see **Stour**, *v.*, **Stoory.**

**STOWS(E, STOWSIE**, see **Stow(e, Stoushie.**

**STOW-STEDE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Cmb. A narrow bank of earth laid across a ditch or stream to serve as a bridge. (K.)

**STOW-STRUNTIN**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A kind of coarse garter made at Stow.

**Rxb.** Whan cotters . . . wi' stow-struntin tied their hose, Ruickbie *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 105.

**STOWT**, *sb.* Lakel.$^{2}$ A disease affecting the brain of sheep, the same as 'sturdy' (q.v.). (s.v. Sturdy.)

**STOWTER, STOWTH**, see **Stauter, Stouth.**

**STOY**, *v.* and *sb.* Bnff.$^{1}$ [**stoi.**] **1.** *v.* To walk in a leisurely manner; to saunter. **2.** *sb.* A leisurely walk; a saunter. 'We took a stoy doon the burn side i' the gloamin'.'

**STRAA**, *int.* ? *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) In phr. *to say straa to one*, to find fault with or lay anything to one's charge.

Naebody dare say straa to him.

**STRAAYART**, *sb.* *Obs.* Wxf.$^{1}$ Also in form **straa-yeare.** One going astray; a traveller; a stranger.

Mye thee friend ne're waant welcome, na straayart comfoort, 100.

**STRAB**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **strap** (Jam.). Anything hanging loosely; a shred, tatter; a long withered stalk of grass; a piece of straw. *Gen.* in *pl.* and in phr. *strabs and straes.*

**n.Sc., Bnff.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Yer head's just like a heather bush, Wi' strabs an' straes, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 5, ed. 1873. **Knr.** Ends of thread from the dish-clout, sometimes found in victuals. A man who found a mouse among his porridge, said: 'On straps and straes we maun concither, But I dinna like motes that look till ither' (Jam.).

**STRABBLE**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. [**stra·bl.**] **1.** *sb.* Anything that hangs long, loose, and straggling; a shred, tatter.

**n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Down his frosty chin in thousands float The strabbles of mine ancient billy goat, Kelly *Teetotallers* (1854) 15.

**2.** A long withered stalk of grass; a piece of straw, thread, &c. Bnff.$^{1}$ Hence **Strabblie,** *adj.* full of long fibres.

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ The kails nae richt choppit; they're unco strabblie.

**3.** *v.* To hang in long tatters. *ib.*

**STRABBLY**, *adj.* nw.Dev.$^{1}$ [**stræ·bli.**] Thin, scattered, straggly.

**STRABLET**, *sb.* Som. [**stræ·blit.**] A long, narrow strip. Cf. **strabbly.** (Hall.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**STRABUSH**, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **strabash** Fif. [**stra·bɐʃ.**] An uproar, tumult, hubbub.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Fif.** Siccan a strabash as has been in't syn we left it, Tennant *Card. Beaton* (1823) 171 (*ib.*); There was a fine strabush, Meldrum *Margrédel* (1894) 151.

**STRABUT**, see **Stirabout.**

**STRACK**, *adj.* n.Sc. (Jam.) Strict.

**STRACK**, see **Strackt.**

**STRACKLE-BRAIN**, *sb.* Yks. [**stra·kl-breən.**] A giddy, thoughtless person; a simpleton, fool; a 'good-for-nought.' Cf. **stracklin(g.**

**w.Yks.** He wor allus a strackle brain, an will be till he's bowt his wit, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1877) 31; Dosey's one o' them strackle-brains 'at ye may expect owt on, an' nut be disappointed, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 25.

Hence **Strackle-brained,** *adj.* foolish, half-witted; wild, unsteady.

**w.Yks.** Another strackle-brain'd scoundril like hisself, Grainge *Dick Skinflint* (1880) 11; **w.Yks.**$^{15}$

**STRACKLED**, *ppl. adj.* w.Yks.$^{3}$ [**stra·kld.**] Careless, heedless, thoughtless, 'strackle-brained' (q.v.).

**STRACKLIN(G**, *sb.* and *ppl. adj.* n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. [**stra·klin.**] **1.** *sb.* One who is distracted or deranged; a giddy, foolish person; an unmanageable child.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **Lan.** Aw wish that stracklin ov o Seketayri ud skift hissel fur off, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 39; **Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$

**2.** An idle, dissipated fellow; a 'good-for-nought'; a spendthrift.

**Dur.**$^{1}$, **w.Dur.**$^{1}$, **Lakel.**$^{2}$ **Cum.** The stracklin' spends gude neame an' gear, Powley *Echoes Cum.* (1875) 143; **Cum.**$^{4}$ **Wm.** Better be ald maids es wed a drucken stracklin er an ootward thing ev enny mack, Taylor *Sketches* (1882) 18. **n.Yks.**$^{34}$ **w.Yks.** He's nowt bud a strackling (J.J.B.); **w.Yks.**$^{1}$

**3.** *ppl. adj.* Distracted, mad; wild, rash.

**Lan.** Hur feythur wur turnt stracklin, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 45. **s.Lan.** Picton *Dial.* (1865) 17.

**STRACKT**, *pp.* Lan. Chs. Also written **stract** Chs.$^{12}$; and in form **strack** Chs.$^{3}$ [**strakt.**] Distracted, distraught, demented. An aphetic form of the *obs. pp.* 'distract.'

**Lan.** On neaw I'r so strackt woode I'r arronly moydert, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 45, ed. 1806; **Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.** (S.W.), **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Chs.**$^{12}$; **Chs.**$^{3}$ Lave the poor wench alone, oo's strack, oi tell ye.

**STRACUMMAGE**, *sb.* Fif. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Tumult, uproar.

**STRAD**, *sb.* w.Cy. Som. Dev. [**stræd.**] A piece of leather tied round the leg, to serve as a gaiter.

**w.Cy.** (Hall.) **Som.** A pair of strads, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); (W.F.R.) **w.Som.** Stuf-s u strad, very stiff. Strads are very hard leather leggings and arm pieces worn in hedging or cutting faggot-wood. A frozen cloth would be described as 'U-vree·z su stuf-s u strad·,' Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 23; **w.Som.**$^{1}$ **Dev.** Any thing that is laid on another, by way of cover or defence, such as knee strads, sheen strads, &c., *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 413; **Dev.**$^{1}$

**STRAD**, see **Strat**, *v.*$^{1}$

**STRADDED**, *pp.* n.Yks.$^{2}$ [**stra·dəd.**] Expanded more than usual, as the cleft foot of an animal from disease.

**STRADDELT**, *pp.* Cum. [**stra·dlt.**] Stuck fast, brought to a standstill, 'stranded.' Also used *fig.*

A was that straddlet, an' maiz't wid his impidence, that a went till my seat, *Mary Drayson* (1872) 24; **Cum.**$^{3}$ I think oald P—— was varra nār straddel't iv his sarmon, *Gl.*; **Cum.**$^{4}$

**STRADDLE**, *v.*, *adv.* and *sb.*$^{1}$ In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **sthraddle** e.Yks.$^{1}$; **straidle** Frf. [**stra·dl, stræ·dl.**] **1.** *v.* To bestride. See **Striddle, Stroddle,** *v.*

**Abd.** I straddled across the slab-step of the door, Cobban *Angel* (1898) 6. **Ayr.** Wha marcht on foot, or horse did straddle, Goldie *Poems* (1822) 111. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Nhb.** He could straddle the crosstrees, Rhys *Fiddler* (1896) 105. **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ To ride wide without stirrups. **Der.** (R.J.B.), **Not.** (W.H.S.), **Brks.**$^{1}$ **Cor.** On New Year's Day he straddled his mare for the last time, 'Q.' *Haunted Dragoon* (1892) 191.

**2.** To walk with the legs wide apart; to stride; to swagger, strut. Also used *fig.*

**Sc.** The Germans waddle and straddle to the drum, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) II. 30, ed. 1871. **Twd.** Straddling in my walk to counterfeit some fellow whose work was with horses, Buchan *J. Burnet* (1898) 197. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Lakel.**$^{2}$ Thoo can straddle ower theer surely. **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**$^{24}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Not.** (W.H.S.), **Not.**$^{1}$ **s.Not.** 'E straddles about as if the place belonged 'im (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$ **Hrf.**$^{2}$ To 'go straddling about.' **Suf.** 'She wholly straddled.' Said of a woman who slipped on a plank and fell into a pond (E.M.M.). **Sur.** They be a lot of hinterlopers as comes and straddles in front of one's house, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. xiii. **w.Sus.** With head well back and legs straddling wider apart at every step, Gordon *Vill. and Doctor* (1897) 3. **I.W.**$^{12}$ **Cor.** Under a trunk extraordinary broad and strong, straddled a pair of legs that a baby would have disown'd, 'Q.' *Splendid Spur* (ed. 1893) 157.

Hence **Straddler,** *sb.* a young tree when growing far from the root of a parent one. m.Yks.$^{1}$ **3.** *Comp.* (1) **Straddle-bob,** the blackbeetle; see **Dumble-dore, 2**; (2) **-breech,** a toad; (3) **-bug,** a gadfly; (4) **-legs,** astride; (5) **-pooak,** one who takes short steps as if his feet were confined in a bag.

(1) **I.W.** (Hall.); **I.W.**$^{1}$ A blastnashun straddlebob craalun about in the nammut bag, 50. (2) **Cor.** (J.W.) (3) **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.) (4) **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ A woman is said 'to ride straddle-legs' when she rides on horseback astride. **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Dhéeŭr óo woz i)th staak·yoa·rd, got·n straad·l-legz on ŭ see·-sau·. **Der.**$^{2}$ [**Amer.** Sit straddle legs across his tiller, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xxxii.] (5) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$

**4.** To stroll; to wander aimlessly about.

**Sh.I.** Whin da laird hed said dis he straddled awa', Stewart *Tales* (1892) 113. **Frf.** The dog straidled aboot whaurever it likit, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 134, ed. 1889. **n.Yks.** He straddled down t'street as though he were lost (R.H.H.).

**5.** *adv.* Astride; *gen.* in phr. *to ride* or *sit straddle* or *a straddle.* See **Astraddle.**

**w.Yks.** A man climbs a lamp-poast and sits a straddle wi hiz legs dangling throo t'lamp frame, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1894) 16; **w.Yks.**$^4$, **Der.**$^2$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ **I.W.**$^1$ A woman riding on horseback like a man is said to 'ride a straddle'; **I.W.**$^2$ **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). [**Amer.** Ef I had a hoss an' could ride straddle I'd ketch im, HARRIS *Tales*, 244.]

Hence **Straddle-wise,** *adv.* with legs wide apart. Brks.$^1$

**6.** *sb.* A disease in young ducks or fowls. *Gen.* in *pl.* Cf. **sprawl,** *v.*$^1$ **2.**

**w.Som.**$^1$ They lose the power of walking, and their legs spread out or straddle in opposite directions. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1893). **nw.Dev.**$^1$ **Cor.** All your hens have the pip, and die with the straddle, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 334, ed. 1896.

**7.** The small saddle on the back of a cart or carriage horse, for supporting the 'back-band' and the shafts of a cart or carriage.

**Sth.** Prob. so named from its bestriding the horse (JAM.). **N.I.**$^1$ **Don.** He couldn't scrape as much money together as would buy a new straddle, let alone a new horse, MACMANUS *Chim. Corners* (1899) 228.

**8.** *Comp.* **Straddle-band,** the band by which the 'straddle' is attached to the horse.

**Ir.** I noticed the straddle-band lookin' uncommon quare and wake, BARLOW *Land of Shamrock* (1901) 288.

**STRADDLE,** *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* Mid. A long, loose line of hay. See **Staddle,** *sb.*$^1$ **6.**

Before the grass of this day's work is turned, the small cocks of the preceding day should be well shaken out into straddles, or separate plats, of five or six yards square, FOOT *Agric.* (1794) 57; MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 106.

**STRADDLING,** *sb.* Not.$^3$ [**stra·dlin.**] Straw or faggots used as a foundation for a stack. See **Staddling, 2.**

**STRADDLY-BECK,** *sb.* Yks. Lin. Also written **straddlibeck** n.Yks.$^2$; **stradly-beck** e.Yks.; and in forms **straddle-beck** n.Lin.$^1$; **straddy-beck** Lin.$^1$ [**stra·dli-bek.**] A frog.

**Yks.** I ha' swallowed a straddly-beck, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 37. **n.Yks.**$^2$, **e.Yks.** (W.W.S.) **se.Yks.** Did you ever hear of the animal called a straddly-beck? (F.P.T.) **Lin.**$^1$ What's sport to you is death to us, poor straddy-becks. **n.Lin.**$^1$

**STRADE,** see **Stride.**

**STRADLINS,** *adv.* Yks. Lin. War. e.An. Also written **straddlins** War.; **straddlings** e.An.$^1$; **stradlings** Suf.$^1$; and in form **sthradlins** e.Yks.$^1$ [**stra·dlinz, stræ·dlinz.**] Astride. Cf. **stridling(s.**

**e.Yks.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **War.** (J.R.W.) **e.An.**$^1$ Women sit on horseback sidlings, and men straddlings. **Suf.**$^1$

**STRAE-DRAWN,** *sb.* Sh.I. A mark; a thin slice cut from the top to the bottom of an animal's ear. S. & Ork.$^1$

**STRAEN,** *adj.* Sc. Also written **straein** (JAM.). [**strē·ən.**] Made of straw.

**Sc.** A straein raip (JAM.). **Sh.I.** One high-backed straen chair which stood in the corner, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 40; Kirstie sat opposite to him in her 'straein chair,' a comfortable structure of wattled straw, BURGESS *Lowra Biglan* (1896) 19.

**STRAFE,** *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Shr. Hrf. Wil. Also written **straif** n.Yks.$^2$ [**strēf.**] **1.** *sb.* A stray animal or thing; a stray, waif. Cf. **streve.**

**n.Yks.**$^2$ Waif and straif, articles by chance washed up on the beach by the sea, as wreck materials. **Shr.**$^1$ Theer's a nice yerlin 'eifer i' the lane, as I spect's a strafe; pŭt 'er i' the croft, be·appen somebody ŏŏl own 'er jest now. **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876).

**2.** A worthless kind of fellow.

**Shr.**$^1$ 'Well, owd strafe, w'eer'st 'ee bin?' said to a man who had left his work without notice, and then returned to it.

**3.** *v.* To wander about; to stray.

**Shr.** (HALL.); **Shr.**$^2$ The bwes bin strafed away. Stolen or strafed. **Wil.**$^1$

[**1.** Wayues and strayues, *P. Plowman* (C.) I. 92.]

**STRAFEN,** *v.* *Obs.* ne.Lan.$^1$ To rove about. See **Strafe, 3.**

**STRAFF,** *sb.* Sh.I. [**straf.**] A strait, difficulty. S. & Ork.$^1$

**STRAFT,** *sb.* and *adj.* *Obs.* e.An. **1.** *sb.* A scolding bout; an angry strife of tongues; correction, reproof.

**e.An.** (HALL.), **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** T. BROWNE *Tract VIII* (c. 1680), in *Wks.*, ed. Wilkins, III. 233; RAY (1691); **Nrf.**$^1$

**2.** *adj.* Angered; also used *advb.* angrily. Nrf. GROSE (1790).

**STRAG,** *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Pem. Also written **stragg** Gall.; and in forms **sthrag** Lan.; **streg** w.Yks.; **strug** Chs.$^1$ [**strag; streg.**] **1.** A straggler; a vagrant, vagabond, tramp.

**w.Yks.** Tha streg, tha'll catch it for being aht at this time at neet, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891). **Pem.** (E.D.) **s.Pem.** Don't thee be out late, man. There's so many owl strags about (W.M.M.); There's a mess upon ye! You look for all the world like a strag (M.S.C.).

Hence **Strag-house,** *sb.* a lodging-house for beggars. Pem. (E.D.) **2.** A stray pigeon.

**w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891); **w.Yks.**$^5$ A young strag. An owd strag. **Lan.** A sthrag fro some other cote, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 306. **e.Lan.**$^1$, **m.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.** *Sheaf* (1884) III. 195; **Chs.**$^1$

Hence **Strag-hoil,** *sb.* a pigeon-cote. w.Yks.$^5$ **3.** A thin-growing, straggly crop. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

**STRAGGELT,** *sb.* Wm. Lan. Also written **straggalt** Wm. [**stra·glt.**] **1.** A thin, worthless crop of corn, grass, &c. Wm. (B.K.) **2.** A worthless fellow. ne.Lan.$^1$

**STRAGGER,** *sb.* Slk. (JAM.) A straggler.

**STRAGGLE-BUG,** *sb.* Hmp. [**stræ·gl-bɐg.**] A gad-fly. (W.M.E.F.) Cf. **straddle-bug, s.v. Straddle,** *v.* **3** (3).

**STRAGGLED,** *pp.* Yks. Chs. Oxf. [**stra·gld.**] Of corn: twisted, laid by storms, &c.; trodden down by cattle.

**n.Yks.** T'wind's straggled that standing corn (I.W.). **s.Chs.**$^1$ Weyŭt straag·ld i)dhŭ bot·ŭm. **Oxf.**$^1$

**STRAG-LEGS,** *adv.* Irel. Also in form **sthrag-legs.** [**stra·g-legz.**] Astride. Cf. **stride-leg(s.**

**Don.** The poor man, an' him almost out of his senses, strag-legs on a big oak stick that was lying across a gap in the cassey, MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 11; Ye're to get sthrag-legs on that goat, *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1900) 604.

**STRAICHT, STRAID,** see **Straight, Stride.**

**STRAIF, STRAIFFIN,** see **Strafe, Striffin.**

**STRAIGHT,** *adj.*, *adv.*, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **straayght** Brks.$^1$; **strait** Sc. (JAM.) Der.$^1$ Sus. n.Wil.; **streight** n.Cy. Cum. s.Chs.$^1$; and in forms **sthreyt** e.Yks.; **sthright** Don.; **sthrite** e.Yks.$^1$; **straicht** Cai.; **street** Cum.; **stright** n.Lin.$^1$ Dev.; **strite** Yks. Dev. [**streit; strait.**] See **Straucht.**

**1.** *adj.* and *adv.* In phr. (1) *not to have the hat on very straight*, to be the worse for drink; (2) *straight as a loach*, (3) *— as a yard of pump water*, very straight; (4) *— like*, exactly like, very like; (5) *— on end*, forthwith, at once, continuously; (6) *— up and down*, (*a*) honest, upright, straightforward; (*b*) from head to foot; from top to toe; (7) *to be neither upright nor down straight*, not to be honest or straightforward; (8) *— straight how-ice*, a curling term: to play right in the centre of the rink on a line with the tee; (9) *to have a straight edge*, to settle up accounts; (10) *to make straight lines*, to do a thing correctly or in the way it should be done.

(1) **n.Lin.**$^1$ *i* as in right. 'He hes n't getten his hat on very stright to neet.' (2) **w.Yks.** Common (S.P.U.). (3) **e.Yks.** NICHOLSON *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 21. (4) **I.Ma.** For love is straight like a little child, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 50, ed. 1891; His hair brushed up behind and before Straight like the bristles that's on a boar, *ib.* *Yarns* (1881) 15, ed. 1889. **n.Midl.** Two rival quacks, one of whom was said to be 'straight like' a certain notorious horse-thief, ACKWORTH *Preachers* (1901) 87. (5) **n.Yks.**$^2$ 'It mun be deean straight-an end,' must be finished all at once. **e.Yks.**$^1$ When we deeah deah't we sal gan sthrite-o'-end, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (6, *a*) **n.Lin.**$^1$ **Dev.** He's a man of his word, straight up and down, BARING-GOULD *Idylls* (1896) 114. (*b*) **se.Lin.** I looked him straight up and down (J.T.B.). (7) **Cor.** To my mind she's neither upright nor down straight, as they say, LEE *Cynthia* (1900) 172. (8) **Lnk.** Look, here's the tee, Be straight how-ice, M$^c$INDOE *Poems* (1805) 55. (9) **w.Yks.** Ah've owed brass to ye long eniff, but Ah'll hev a straight edge wi' yo' for

once, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 25, 1898). (10) **Cum.** He was a crack plewer was Jimmy, an' . . . . he could show them the way to 'mek street leynes,' *W. C. T. H.* (1893) 9.

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Straight-back**, a foreman or head workman who gets his living without laborious work; a lounger; a loafer; (2) **-edge**, (*a*) a wooden rule, 3 to 5 feet wide and 3 to 6 feet long, used by masons to test the exactness of their work; (*b*) a hard board, edged with brass, used as a guide in cutting patterns with a knife; (3) **-ending**, a mining term: an 'ending' (q.v., s.v. **End**, *sb.*$^1$ 8) going direct from the shaft of a mine; (4) **-fallie**, straight-falling; (5) **-forward**, bold; violent, outspoken; (6) **-growed**, well formed in figure; (7) **-nibb**, the further handle placed on the 'snid' to use a scythe with; (8) **-ricked**, honest, straightforward; (9) **-set**, erect, straight; (10) **-shoon**, shoes so made as to fit either foot and thus equalize the wear; (11) **-shop**, a public-house in which liquor is sold at the same price in and out doors; (12) **-tongued**, plain-speaking, outspoken, honest.

(1) **w.Yks.** Lewk aht, here's a straight-back watching tha (B.K.); (F.K.) (2, *a*) **w.Yks.** (H.L.) (*b*) **w.Yks.** (R.H.R.) (3) **w.Yks.** (S.J.C.) (4) **n.Dev.** Iddn't 'ee [rain] jest a straight-fallie thing, Zack *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 221. (5) **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** A varra straightforrard woman (E.L.). (6) **Shr.**$^1$ Tall an' straight-growed. (7) **Hrf.**$^2$ (s.v. Nibbs). (8) **Lan.** I dunno think her feyther wur as straight-ricked as he met ha bin, Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) 282. (9) **w.Yks.** Straight-set farmer-fellows are vieing one with another in accuracy of aim, Sutcliffe *Moor and Fell* (1899) 335. (10) **s.Lan.**$^1$ (11) **e.An.**$^1$ (12) **Rxb.** She's a straight-tongued lass is Trimmie, and has a way o' putting things into words that other folks only thinks, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 160. **Dev.** A quiet, straight-tongued lass, Zack *On Trial* (1899) 9.

**3.** *adj.* Honest, straightforward, upright; frank, plain. In *gen.* colloq. use.

**w.Yks.** Tha awther goes wi' me nah or nut at all, so that's straight, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 25, 1898). **s.Chs.**$^1$ He's a streight mon, i.e. he says what he means. **Not.**$^1$ **s.Lin.** He's as straight as his father was (F.H.W.). **War.** I might have done 'em, but being a straight chap I didn't like to try it on, *B'ham Dy. Mail* (Feb. 3, 1896); **War.**$^3$ **Lon.** A real pal was Nicky . . . and a straight sharer of what was going, *Dy. Teleg.* (Apr. 8, 1896) 6. **Sus.** I find him a very strait man (J.L.A.). **Dev.** Stright an' simple voke that wid find their way to heaven plain enough if they was let alone, Norway *Parson Peter* (1900) 229. **Cor.** He'm a good, straight man, Phillpotts *Prophets* (1897) 22.

**4.** Balanced, right, even in accounts.

**w.Yks.** Tha's ta'en t'cake aht o' mi mahth this time, but Ah'll be straight wi' tha, yit, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 25, 1898); **w.Yks.**$^2$ We're straight now. **Der.**$^1$ 'We are straight,' we are even; as in reckonings or at gaming. **Oxf.**$^1$ Thar now, I 'a paid ee the fi'pence I owed ee, an' us be straight.

**5.** Grave, serious, dignified; solemn, haughty. Also used *advb.*

**s.Chs.**$^1$ Only so used in a few phr. A person who has been slightingly treated will say, 'Ah felt very streight' = I felt my dignity wounded. **Ken.** He was very straight with her (D.W.L.); **Ken.**$^1$ Often used in phr. 'To look straight,' to look grave or shocked. 'He looked purty straight over it, I can tell ye.'

**6.** *adv.* Directly, straightway, immediately, forthwith; very soon, presently.

**w.Yks.** (J.W.) **I.Ma.** Every ould woman 'll know it straight, Brown *Yarns* (1881) 91, ed. 1889. **War.**$^3$, **Glo.** (H.S.H.), **Glo.**$^1$ **Oxf.**$^1$ I be comin' straight, *MS. add.* **Brks.**$^1$ Thee had best stert on an' I'll voller straayght. **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **n.Wil.** Her'l be better strait (E.H.G.).

Hence (1) **Straightlys**, (2) **Straightwards**, (3) **Straightways**, (4) **Stritevore**, *adv.* straightway, immediately, forthwith.

(1, 2) **m.Yks.**$^1$ (3) **Glo.**$^{12}$ (4) **Dev.** An thay stritevore lef thare nits, an' voller'd en, Baird *St. Matt.* (1863) iv. 20.

**7.** Frankly, plainly, straightforwardly; seriously, sternly. In *gen.* colloq. use.

**Cai.** I'm no flattered wi' yer veesit—I maun tell ye straicht, Horne *Countryside* (1896) 39. **Don.** Billy, he put it sthr'ight till him, *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1900) 607. **w.Yks.** Ah tell tha straight, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 25, 1898). **s.Chs.**$^1$ Ah towd him reight streight. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ She g'ed it him pretty straight. **Sur.** Thee ought to act more straight to her like, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. iv. **Ken.** He spoke very straight to him (D.W.L.).

**8.** *v.* To straighten; to put straight or tidy; to put right; to correct.

**Abd.** (Jam.) **Kcd.** Some country chiels . . . Forgathered . . . To straight some orra thraws, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 70. **Dmb.** Things further gleet will straight wi' sappy fare, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 86. **Rnf.** Then straight thy shoulders, Young *Pictures* (1865) 39. **n.Cy.** 'Streight your awd arrear,' pay off your old scores (K.). **Cum.** Theear was a lal bit o' spare time to street up your back till t'heiks gat sharpened, *Cum. Pacquet* (Aug. 31, 1893) 6. **m.Yks.**$^1$

Hence **Straighter**, *sb.* a smoothing-iron. n.Cy. (Hall.)

**9.** Phr. *to straight one's legs*, to take a walk.

**Sc.** I am blithe to see you straight your legs on the causeway again, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xiv. **Cum.** A walk wad tak, to streight oor legs, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 141.

**10.** *Obs.* To lay out a dead body.

**Sc.** The old gipsy, set about arranging the dead body, composing its limbs, and straighting the arms by its side, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxvii. **s.Sc.** (Jam.)

**11.** *sb. Obs.* A straight line.

**Sc.** Taking the straight and leaving the small angles and turns of the bank unnoticed, State *Fraser of Fraserfield* (1805) 186 (Jam.).

**12.** *pl.* Quits.

**n.Yks.** We'll now be strites (I.W.). **e.Yks.**$^1$ He gă mă a rattle owad gob, an Ah gav him a cloot owad lug; an seeah we're sthrites. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **se.Lin.** When we are straights (J.T.B.).

**STRAIGHTEN**, *v.* Irel. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also in forms **sthraighten** Ker.; **sthriten** e.Yks.$^1$; **streighten** w.Yks.; **strighten** n.Lin. [strei·tən; strai·tən.] **1.** To put in order; to tidy, make neat. *Gen.* with a *prep.*, esp. *up.*

**Ker.** Washed his face an' put on a clane shurrt an' sthraightened himself up, Bartram *Whiteheaded Boy* (1898) 165. **n.Yks.**$^1$ Finished t'job, an' straightened a' oop; **n.Yks.**$^4$ Ah mun straighten things up a bit. **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** An' streighten thi cap an' thi hair, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 281; **w.Yks.**$^2$ **Lan.** I'll send Granny up here to straighten things a bit, Antrobus *Wildersmoor* (1901) 297. **n.Lin.** Thaay helps him up, an' strightens oot his hat, Peacock *Tales* (1886) 92.

**2.** To settle accounts or differences; to punish, correct. *Gen.* with *up.*

**n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^4$ When thoo's deean, fetch thi bill in an' wa'll straighten up. **ne.Yks.**$^1$ If thoo dean't give ower this minute, ah'll tell thy faether, an' he'll varry seean stthreighten tha. **w.Yks.** Ah'll straighten wi' yo' when ah draw mi wage (Æ.B.).

Hence (1) **Straightening**, *vbl. sb.* a balancing of accounts; a settlement; (2) *to straighten one's jacket* or *one's rig*, *phr.* to thrash, chastise.

(1) **w.Yks.** If thah doesn't behave thisen, ah'll hev a straight'nin' wi' thee (Æ.B.); It's time we'd a straightening, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 25, 1898). (2) **n.Yks.**$^4$ Ah'll straighten thi jacket foor tha. **w.Yks.** Wait whol thi fatther comes hoame, an' he'll straighten thee thi' rig for this, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 25, 1898).

**3.** A hand wool-combing term: to comb wool for the second time. See **Jig**, *v.*$^2$

**w.Yks.** She 'jigged' and he 'straightened,' Cudworth *Horton* (1886) in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 25, 1898).

Hence (1) **Straightener**, *sb.* a comb with four or five sets of teeth used in the second combing of wool. w.Yks. (J.T.); (2) **Straightening**, *vbl. sb.* the second process of combing, preparatory to the wool being 'slivered.' w.Yks. (J.T.), (E.W.)

**STRAIK**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Nhb. Also written **strake** Sc. Nhb.$^1$ [strēk.] A scythe sharpener; see below. Cf. **strickle**, *sb.* **2**, **strike**, *sb.*$^1$ **3.**

**Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Dmf.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Gall.** Howatson strook the bull on the lug wi' a scythe straik and killed him dead (J.M.). **Wgt.** (A.W.) **Nhb.**$^1$ Made of a flat or square piece of wood, rounded at the handle, and about twelve to twenty-two inches in length. The squared part is dinted to make a holding surface, and this is covered with grease or tallow, and then powdered over with sharp, coarse sand, or coarse emery.

**STRAIK**, *sb.*$^2$ Sc. [strēk.] In *comb.* **Cold straik**, raw alcohol.

**s.Sc.** Wull ye tak a drap o' cauld straik or wad ye hae ony objection to a wee bit browst o' toddy? Wilson *Tales* (1836) IV. 339. **Edb.** Raw alcohol, or 'cauld straik,' as the smith called it, Ballantine *Deanhaugh* (1869) 36.

**STRAIK**, *sb.*$^3$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. [strēk.] **1.** *sb.* A tract, an extent of country; ground travelled over; the strip of ground passed over at one turn in harrowing. n.Sc. (JAM.), Cai.$^1$ **2.** The act of travelling over a tract of land; an excursion.

**n.Sc.** 'A lang straik,' a long excursion on foot (JAM.). **Fif.** We've haen a fine straik, and are now safe hame agen, TENNANT *Card. Beaton* (1823) 171 (*ib.*).

**3.** Phr. *in straik*, in motion, in a state of activity. n.Sc. (JAM.) **4.** *v.* To travel over a tract of land; to take an excursion. Also used *fig.*

**Fif.** We may rise wi' the day daw if we're to straik down to the coast, TENNANT *Card. Beaton* (1823) 28 (JAM.). **e.Lth.** Where the sea straiks up to Emb'ro' town, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 4.

**STRAIK**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^4$ Sc. Irel. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **strake** Sc. Irel. Dur.$^1$ Lakel.$^2$ Cum.$^{14}$ w.Yks.$^1$ ne.Lan.$^1$; and in form **sthrake** Ir. [**strēk, striək.**]

**1.** *v.* To stroke; to smooth. Cf. **streek**, *v.*$^2$

**Sh.I.** He straikit auld Berry's back, *Sh. News* (July 23, 1898). **Cai.**$^1$ **Kcd.** I . . . straked her locks sae yellow, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 133. **Dmb.** I hae a good deal o' the cuddy in me, when I'm straikit against the hair, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xi. **Ayr.** Claw his lug and straik his beard, BURNS *Willie Chalmers*, st. 5. **Gall.** She wad straik and clap his head, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 55, ed. 1897. **w.Yks.**$^1$

**2.** To comb; to smooth with a comb; also used of thatching.

**Dmf.** Wi' kame o' gowd she straiks her hair, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 94. **Ir.** The highest ould thatch iver sthraked, BARLOW *Ghost-bereft* (1901) 85.

**3.** To render even and smooth; to level down in measuring grain, &c.; see below.

**Sc.** In measuring grain in a bushel or firlot, when a straight piece of wood, or roller, is drawn across the top of the measure (JAM.); I'll heap gold wi' my hand; But an ye wed her fair Annie, I'll straik it wi' a wand, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 26. **Gall.** Dry measure might be 'heaped' or 'straikèd.' 'Straiked' refers to the surplus cone being stroked off by a stick (J. M.). **Lakel.**$^2$ To strake a measure of grain and so test it and remove that which is over and above measure. **ne.Lan.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Straiked**, *ppl. adj.* of a measure: not heaped up, levelled to the rim of the measure; (2) **Straiker**, *sb.* that with which corn, &c. is smoothed or levelled to the rim of the bushel or measure.

(1) **Sc.** FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 427. **Wgt.** By this auchlet they sell meale, salt, and pease, all straiked measure, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 90. (2) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Cum.**$^{14}$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**4.** *Fig.* In phr. *to straik tails with one*, to make an exchange of goods of any kind, of equal value. Cai.$^1$, Fif. (JAM.) **5.** *Fig.* To put a musical instrument in tune.

**Abd.** The fiddle was straikit wi' mony a 'ha,' 'ha,' ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 124.

**6.** To anoint or spread with any unctuous substance.

**Sc.** To 'straik bread,' to put butter on it (JAM.). **Lnk.** Johnny himself was busy 'straiking' the melted solution roun' the inner edge of the rim of his hat, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) II. 33.

**7.** *sb.* A stroke, blow, buffet.

**Sc.** There was like to be straiks and bloodshed, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxxvi. **Sh.I.** It's no an ill straik a dog gets wi' a bane, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 223. **Abd.** They winna mind your straiks a snishen, WALKER *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 370. **Per.** They gat their paiks wi' sudden straiks, FORD *Harp* (1893) 53. **Gall.** Murdered . . . by a left-hand straik frae a man, *Gallovidian* (1901) III. 114.

**8.** A pat, caress; a stroking or smoothing.

**Frf.** He immediately was sure to gie pussie a bit straik in the bygaun, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 90, ed. 1889. **Per.** Ilka straik a chiel o' that kind gies himsel', just makes him look aye the waur, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 11. **Edb.** Is this the gait to gowf the ba', Whan by the straik ye're sure to fa'? MACNEILL *Bygane Times* (1811) 16.

**9.** The act of anointing with an unctuous substance. Sc. (JAM.) **10.** A flat piece of wood used for levelling grain, &c. heaped up in the measure. See **Streek**, *v.*$^2$ **4**, **Strike**, *sb.*$^1$ **2.**

**Sc.** (JAM.), **Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$, **Cum.**$^4$ **Wm.** A piece of wood with a straight edge used in measuring corn in a peck, to straik or straighten off all the grain that is above measure. 'Bring t'peck an' t'straik' (B.K.).

**11.** The quantity of grain, &c. that is stroked or rubbed off from the top of the bushel or measure, in the act of measurement. Sc. (JAM.) **12.** A piece of horn used to scrape or clean out a churn, cream-bowl, &c. Lakel.$^2$

**13.** *Fig.* A small quantity, very little; a mere handful.

**w.Sc.** Gie the puir body a straik o' meal (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Kcb.** As many as possible gathered round the [potato] pot, which had an extra straik of butter, MUIR *Muncraig* (1900) 75.

**STRAIK**, see **Strake**, *sb.*$^1$, **Streek**, *v.*$^1$, **Strick**, *sb.*$^1$

**STRAIK(E**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Yks. Also written **strake** w.Yks. A bushel measure; a measure of corn, &c. See **Streek**, *v.*$^2$ **5**, **Strike**, *sb.*$^1$ **4.**

**Sc.** A single straike of malt, SCOTT *Abbot* (1820) xix; (JAM.) **w.Yks.** *Archaic Wds.* in *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Oct. 6, 1883) 7.

**STRAIKIN**, *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Nhb. Coarse linen used for shirts.

**s.Sc.** (JAM.); Plaiding hose and straiken sarket, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1788) 111 (*ib.*). **e.Lth.** His shirt is made of the strong old-fashioned coarse linen called 'straiken,' *Good Wds.* (1884) 327. **Nhb.**$^1$ Paide for the borde wages of a boy which was cutt of the stone, four shillings. Paide for a straikin short to him and for sewing ytt, sixteen pence, *Newc. Municipal Acc.* (1593).

**STRAIN**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Lakel. Yks. Brks. Also in forms **sthreean** e.Yks.$^1$; **straain** Brks.$^1$; **streean** n.Yks.$^4$; **streen** Lakel.$^2$; **stryne** Abd. [**strēn, striən.**] **1.** Race, descent, breed. Cf. **strain**, *v.*$^2$

**Lakel.**$^2$ Er they owt akeen? They're o' t'siam streen. **n.Yks.**$^4$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ That dog wadn't tackle a rat; he's nat o' reet sthreean. **Brks.**$^1$

**2.** *Fig.* Turn of mind, temperament.

**Abd.** And do 't he will, I ken his stryne, As far 's he can, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 39.

[**1.** Cp. Bountee comth al of god, nat of the streen Of which they been engendred and y-bore, CHAUCER *C. T.* E. 157.]

**STRAIN**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks.; also Dev. Also in forms **sthreean** e.Yks.$^1$; **strean** w.Yks.$^1$; **streean** n.Yks.$^3$; **streen** Cum.$^1$; **streenzie** Abd.; **stryne** Gall. [**strēn, striən.**] **1.** *v.* To sprain.

**Cai.**$^1$ **Ayr.** Maggie's strained her cuit, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 221. **N.I.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^1$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

Hence **Strained**, *ppl. adj.* sprained.

**Abd.** A scronach aboot a strain't queet, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxviii; Wi strenzied shouders mony ane Dree'd penance for their sins, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 12. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

**2.** *Obs.* To exact, extort; to squeeze.

**Sc.** He or his friends talked in the English parliament, and hade a mind to strain money from it, KIRKTON *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 314.

**3.** *Fig.* With *out*: to amount to; to be the gist or essence of.

**e.Dev.** The speech that he made was a tidy long one. . . It all strained out to telling us how that we should make up to the Radicals by leading them on, JANE *Lordship* (1897) 57.

**4.** *sb.* A sprain. Cai.$^1$, n.Yks.$^3$, e.Yks.$^1$, w.Yks.$^1$

**STRAIN**, *v.*$^2$ *Obs.* or *obsol.* n.Cy. Dur. Lan. Chs. Also written **strene** Dur. Of dogs: to copulate. Cf. **strain**, *sb.*$^1$

**N.Cy.**$^1$ **Dur.** A dog streneth a bitch (K.); (HALL.) **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^2$

[OE. *strīenan*, to beget (SWEET).]

**STRAIN**, *v.*$^3$ Cum. Lin. I.W. Som. Also in forms **straain** I.W.$^1$; **streen** Cum.$^1$ An aphetic form of 'distrain.'

**Cum.**$^1$ When removing to another residence, a friendly neighbour offered assistance, saying, 'If you want any help at skiftin' you mun streen on us.' **n.Lin.**$^1$, **I.W.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ I had to strain [straa·yn] on William last Wednesday, *Lett. from rent collector* (Jan. 14, 1884).

**STRAINERING**, *sb.* n.Lin.$^1$ [**strē·nərin.**] The web of which strainers are made.

**STRAINGESPORTED**, *pp.* e.An. [Not known to our correspondents.] Transported. (HALL.)

**STRAINING**, *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* s.Lan.$^1$ In *comb.* **Straining-** or **Straining-up-peg**, an instrument formerly used by handloom weavers to wind the cloth on to their cloth-beams.

**STRAIT**, *adj.*, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Dur. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Also in form **stret** Sc. Bnff.$^1$

w.Yks.$^2$ Chs.$^{13}$ Not.$^1$ Lei.$^1$ Nhp.$^2$ War.$^3$ Shr.$^{12}$ [**strēt**; **stret**.] **1.** *adj.* Narrow, confining, constraining; tight, too small; tense. Also used *advb.* and *fig.*

**Bnff.**$^1$ Ma jacket's our stret. **e.Dur.**$^1$ Common. Yon's a strait place. **n.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^2$ Her dress were that stret at shoo couldn't stride o'er t'brook. **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^1$ 'Tee it stret,' tie it tightly; **Chs.**$^3$, **Der.** (R.J.B.) **Not.** That 'hardly ever's' a bit stret for what's in't, Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 36; (J.H.B.); **Not.**$^1$ **s.Not.** Y'uv pulled the string too stret. This shutt's a sight too stret for me (J.P.K.). **Lei.**$^1$ Ah stooffed 'im [a bull-finch] so stret as it med all 'is feathers stan' oop. **War.**$^3$ **Shr.**$^1$ Yo' mun pŭt that cheese-fillet on as stret as yo' can get it, else the cheese 'll bulge; **Shr.**$^2$

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Strait bields**, shelter; a shelter formed by a steep hill; (2) **-corking**, bottom fishing with a straight taut line and a heavily-weighted float; (3) **-fingered**, honest; (4) **-staff**, a stretcher between the chains of a plough-staff, to keep the chains tense; (5) **-work**, narrow roads driven in the coal to facilitate the 'winning' in a mine.

(1) **Peb.** The natural shelters are the leeward sides of hills of steep declivity, or strait bields, *Agric. Surv.* (Jam.) (2) **Not.**$^1$ (3) **Nhp.**$^2$ (4) **Chs.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^1$ (5) **w.Yks.** (S.J.C.)

**3.** Tight, hard, close. Also used *advb.* and *fig.*

**ne.Sc.** The seller on receiving payment returned a luck penny to the buyer, a sixpence, a shilling, or a larger sum if it was thought a stret bargain, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 189. **Lnk.** They grip their gear sae stret They live an' die in their ain debt, Watson *Poems* (1853) 16.

**4.** Straitened, deficient in, in want of, 'hard up.'

**Bnff.**$^1$ He's gey stret o' siller. **Not.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ As we're so stret for speakers to dee. **Nhp.**$^2$ We are so strett for water. **War.**$^3$

**5.** Of a sore: stiff.

**s.Not.** When a worked again after a rest that sore place on my foot sempt stret (J.P.K.).

**6.** Steep. **Bnff.**$^1$ That's a stret brae.

**7.** *v.* To straiten; to puzzle. e.An. (Hall.) **8.** To tighten, esp. in phr. *to strait the pin*, see below.

**Sc.** Strait the pin, to tighten the temper-pin of a spinning wheel, keep it at the right pitch, which implies close attention to the spinning, hence strait the pin, attend to your spinning, mind your work (Jam. *Suppl.*). **n.Sc.** He quickly lap upo' the horse And strait the stirrups siccarlie, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 114, ed. 1875. **Abd.** Lasses, occupy your wheel, And strait the pin, Keith *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 15; (Jam.)

**9.** *Fig.* To take a good, hearty meal. Bnff.$^1$ Hence **Stretan**, *sb.* a hearty meal. *ib.* **10.** *sb.* A difficult position; a difficulty.

**Frf.** It was a terrible strait wi' the sea and surf upon the schooner, Sands *Poems* (1833) 143. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Not.** As Paul said, 'I'm in a stret between two' (J.P.K.).

**STRAIT**, see **Straight.**

**STRAITAN**, *sb.* Pem. [**strē·tən.**] A discord; a discordant tune, an aimless melody.

**s.Pem.** That there tune has straitans in it fellå (W.M.M.).

**STRAITH**, see **Strath.**

**STRAITIE**, *sb.* Sh.I. [**strē·ti.**] The shank of the leg; the hough. S. & Ork.$^1$

**STRAK**, see **Streek**, *v.*$^1$, **Strike**, *v.*

**STRAKE**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **straek** Dor.$^1$; **straik** Sc. (Jam.) S. & Ork.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ Hmp.; and in form **strike** Wil.$^1$ [**strēk.**] **1.** *sb.* A dial. form of 'streak'; a stripe or line; a longitudinal mark. Also used *fig.*

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Sh.I.** Stewart *Tales* (1892) 251; **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Abd.** A straik o' white, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie*, li. **Frf.** Wi' a straik o' bluid across her breist, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 27, ed. 1889. **w.Sc.** A straik o' bluid (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Nhb.**$^1$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **Lan.** That strake o' blood ut went from its neck to its shoother, Brierley *Waverlow* (1863) 171, ed. 1884. **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Glo.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Brks.**$^1$ **Hrt.** Buttermilk whey and salt will show themselves in strakes, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. 131. **w.Som.**$^1$ Put a strake all along the bottom edge. **Dev.** I've put five strakes on it, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 30.

Hence (1) **Strakety**, (2) **Straky** or **Stra'aky**, *adj.* in lines or strata; streaked.

(1) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) (2) **w.Som.**$^1$ I likes bacon straky, nit all fat. **Dev.** Bacon is said to be 'straky' when layers of lean and fat alternate, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **m.Cor.** One lb. stra'aky bacon, Penberthy *Warp and Woof*, 27; Whichey will'ee have, lean or straiky? *ib.* 77.

**2.** A section or strip of the iron tire or rim of a cart-wheel. Also in *comp.* **Strake-iron.** See **Streak**, **Stroke**, *sb.*$^2$

**Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.**$^1$ A section of the iron band that encompasses the wheel of a cart or waggon; it is usually two feet in length, and about half the width of a large strong wheel: supposing therefore such a wheel to be three feet in circumference, it would require six strakes to go round about it. **Glo.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^1$, **Nrf.**$^1$ **Suf.** Spurdens *Gl.* (1840). **Hmp.** Holloway. **I.W.**$^2$ **Wil.** (K.M.G.); Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**$^1$ **Dor.** The waggon-wheels be without strakes, Hardy *Wess. Tales* (1888) II. 187; **Dor.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ The wheels of heavy carts and wagons are freq. bound, not with a single welded iron ring or tire, but with several separate segments fixed to the 'fellies' with 'steerts.' These segments are always called strakes. **Cor.**$^3$

Hence (1) **Strake-nail**, *sb.* a large-headed strong nail used for nailing the strips of iron upon the felloes of a wheel. s.Wor. (H.K.); (2) **Straker**, *sb.* the iron rim of a wheel. w.Yks.$^1$; (3) **Strake-tire**, *sb.* the tire of a wheel when made in sections. e.An.$^1$ **3.** *pl.* The narrow boards or planking forming the sides and bottom of a boat, &c.

**S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Arg.** By the look of this craft I would say she has been beeking in the sun idle till she rotted down to the garboard strakes, Munro *Shoes of Fort* (1901) 70. **Nhb.**$^1$ The lines or stretches of planking or plates in a ship are called strakes, the lowest one next the keel being the 'sand strake.' **e.An.**$^1$ **Suf.** Spurdens *Gl.* (1840).

**4.** *v.* To streak; to mark with a line of a different colour.

**e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Hmp.** Holloway.

Hence **Straiked**, *ppl. adj.* streaked, striped.

**Slg.** A horse! that's a straiket ezebra, Harvey *Kennethcrook* (1896) 35. **Per.** Twa heids weel straiked wi' carefu' grey, Ford *Harp* (1893) 323.

**5.** To place the owner's mark on a sheep's fleece in ruddle.

**Cum.**$^4$ Salving and straking or marking, Rawnsley *Life and Nat.* (1899) 183.

**STRAKE**, *sb.*$^2$ Cor.$^2$ Also in form **strêke.** [**strēk.**] **1.** An appliance for cleaning ore; a small 'gounce' (q.v.) for washing fine ore stuff, as in streaming tin. **2.** A mica pit or long shallow place in a clay-work.

**STRAKE**, *v.*$^2$ Dev. Cor. [**strēk**, **streək.**] To stroll, saunter; to wander about; to loiter, stray. *Gen.* with *along* or *down.*

**Dev.** Looky to the lazy young beggar, 'ow 'a straketh along, *Reports Provinc.* (1895); 'Bout haff pas zix I straked down, An zeed tha peeple stannin roun Tha doors, Hare *Brither Jan* (1863) 5; *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 413. **n.Dev.** Doant strake about tha house, bit muve, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 2. **Cor.**$^2$ **w.Cor.** The way they went straking and scramming would tire the patience of man, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 7.

**STRAKE**, *v.*$^3$ Lakel. Yks. Cor. [**strēk.**] **1.** To steal marbles. Cor.$^{12}$ **2.** To win an opponent's marbles.

**Lakel.**$^2$ A marvel laiker's word at 'ringy.' **w.Yks.** A being nearest shoots first, and if he succeeds in hitting any marbles in the ring and knocking them out takes them. Then B's turn comes, and he may 'kill' A by shooting at his marble instead of those in the ring. If B hits A, A is dead and B strakes the marbles A had won. So on so long as there are marbles in the ring, and C might strake the lot when it comes to his turn, not by shooting the marbles out of the ring, but by 'killing' the last winner but himself (B.K.).

**STRAKE**, *v.*$^4$ Cor. [**strēk.**] To sweep lightly.

**w.Cor.** Just strake up the stroll [mess] a bit, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 22.

**STRAKE**, *v.*$^5$ Dur. Also written **strek.** To be pleased. Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870).

**STRAKE**, *adj.* Dev. [**strēk.**] Straight.

'Tis so much as farmers can do to keep things strake, *Reports Provinc.* (1883) 93; I reckon they be a got purty near strake, *ib.* (1882) 22.

[Cp. Girdez streke thourghe the stour on a stede ryche! *Morte Arth.* (c. 1420) 1792.]

**STRAKE**, see **Straik**, *sb.*$^1$, *v.*$^2$, **Straik(e**, **Streek**, *v.*$^1$, **Strick**, *sb.*$^1$, **Strike**, *v.*

**STRAKED**, *pp.* Glo.$^1$ Frightened.

**STRALES**, *sb. pl.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Two-year-old sheep. (Hall.)

**STRAM**, *v.*$^1$, *sb.*$^1$ and *adv.* Som. Dev. Cor. [**stræm.**]

**1.** *v.* To slam, bang; to put down or close violently and noisily.

**w.Som.**$^1$ What's stram the door like that vor? **Dev.** Now than, Jinny, dawntee stram tha doar zo, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **nw.Dev.**$^1$ **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). **Cor.** He strammed the glass down 'pon the planchen, Tregellas *Tales* (1860) 35; **Cor.**$^{12}$

Hence **Strammer**, *sb.* any loud sound. Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 414. **2.** To beat with the fists; to strike or thrust violently; to dash violently to the ground.

**w.Som.**$^1$, **Dev.**$^1$ **n.Dev.** Chell stram tha, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 94. **s.Dev.**, **e.Cor.** (Miss D.) **Cor.**$^1$ Told 'im if he didn't let go, I would stram to un with a horse-whip, and I strammed to him.

**3.** *sb.* A sudden, loud, quick noise; a blow; a knock.

**Dev.**$^1$ **n.Dev.** A slinnaway stram vrom Balsden's evil, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 109; *Exm. Scold.* (1746) *Gl.*

Hence **Stram-a-ram**, *sb.* a violent knocking.

**Cor.** The sergeant's stram-a-ram upon the door, 'Q.' *Haunted Dragoon* (1892) 186.

**4.** *adv.* With violence; in a sudden, quick, noisy manner.

**Cor.** The cart came stram against the wall, Pengelly *Provinc.* (1875) 140; **Cor.**$^1$ I ran stram up agen un.

Hence **Stram-bang**, *adv.* in a noisy, violent manner; violently, suddenly, quickly.

**Dev.** I'm dashed ef I didden skāt 'n stram-bang out ov 'ouze, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**$^1$ Takes up the tea-pot and strambang thecca go'th out of the winda, 4. **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). **Cor.**$^{12}$

**STRAM**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Nhp. Som. Dev. Cor. [**stræm.**]

**1.** *v.* With *out*: to stretch. Nhp.$^1$ **2.** To lie outrageously; to tell fibs or falsehoods.

**w.Som.**$^1$ You must'n harky to all he zaith; he can strammy, I can tell-ee. **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 414. **nw.Dev.**$^1$, **Cor.**$^2$

**3.** *sb.* A lie, falsehood, a 'cram'; a fabrication, a 'tall' tale.

**w.Som.**$^1$, **nw.Dev.**$^1$ **Cor.** 'What mazedish stram be telling up now?'. . ''Teddn't no stram—'tes truth, I tell 'ee,' Notley *Power of Hand* (1888) I. xii; **Cor.**$^{23}$

[1. Cp. Dan. *stramme*, to tighten, straiten, stretch (Larsen).]

**STRAM**, *sb.*$^3$ and *v.*$^3$ Sc. [**stram.**] **1.** *sb.* A big person; a 'tripe' of a lad.

**Bnff.**$^1$ He's a brow stram o' a cheel. **Abd.** Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 775.

**2.** *v.* To walk in a rude, noisy manner. Bnff.$^1$

**STRAM**, *sb.*$^4$ nw.Dev.$^1$ [**stræm.**] An act of copulation.

**STRAM**, *sb.*$^5$ Nrf. [**stræm.**] A shot fired into a crowd of marsh birds, a 'brown.' (R.H.H.)

**STRAMASH**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Slang. Also written **straemash** Ayr.; and in forms **sthramash** e.Yks.$^1$; **strumash** Frf. [**stra·məʃ.**] **1.** *sb.* A noise, uproar, tumult, hubbub; a broil, disturbance, fuss, 'to-do.'

**ne.Sc.** Many a stramash he had with him . . . because his 'fader' would not humour him in his various requests, Green *Gordonhaven* (1887) 128. **e.Sc.** What a thing to mak' sic a stramash about! Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 196. **Frf.** Ye sud 'a seen the strumash that set up syne, Reid *Howetoon*, 126. **w.Sc.** Sic a stramash when they ran awa wi' me, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 162. **s.Sc.** Dinna kick up such a stramash at my yett again, Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 293. **Ayr.** There's like to be a straemash amang the Reformers, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) v. **Edb.** Flee from the noisy stramash to the loun dykeside of domestic privacy, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vi. **Slk.** Unconscious that such a stramash has ever been, *Blackw. Mag.* (Sept. 1828) 298. **Gall.** There maun 'a been a deevil o' a stramash there, *Gallovidian* (1901) III. 70. **Slang.** The delinquent who had caused this 'stramash,' Barham *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864) *Spectre of Tappington.*]

**2.** A smash, crash; a state of wreckage or destruction.

**Per.** It's been rotten, a' wes hearin', for a while, an' noo it's a fair stramash, Ian Maclaren *K. Carnegie* (1896) 364. **Ayr.** The bratticing . . . falling with a great stramash, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 138. **Gall.** The gig was upset, O, the fearful stramash! Scott *Gleanings* (1881) 66; (J.M.) **N.Cy.**$^1$ He made a sad stramash amang the pots and pans. **n.Yks.** Ah . . . fairly rooar'd ageean, te see what a stramash they'd meead, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 48. **m.Yks.**$^1$

**3.** *v.* To crush or break irreparably; to destroy, break in fragments; to smash.

**Bnff.** Choking the lums with a divot (which occasionally stramashed the tea-pots), Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 70. **N.Cy.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^{12}$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**$^1$

**STRAME**, *sb.* and *v.* w.Cy. Som. Dev. [**streəm.**]

**1.** *sb.* A streak, line, mark; a trace; see below. See **Strome**, *sb.*

**w.Cy.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 173; (Hall.) **e Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ A kind of unevenness, either in colour, or in smoothness of surface, or texture. Suggests the idea of lines, as opposed to mere blotchiness. In spreading some lime and earth upon a pasture field, a labourer said to me, 'Anybody can spur it suanter nif they do sling it; nif anybody do jis dap it down bezide o'm 'tis sure to be all in strames,' meaning that it would not be evenly scattered, but would be in lines. Very common. **Dev.** The strames or streaks seen when the sun is said to be 'drawing water,' *Reports Provinc.* (1893) (s.v Straum).

Hence **Stramy**, *adj.* uneven, stripy, in lines.

**w.Som.**$^1$ The rain have a-washed down the fresh paint gin he's so stramy's a bed-tie. **Dev.** Of an unclean, rough, or imperfect surface—esp. if the imperfection takes the form of lines, *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 16.

**2.** *v.* To trace. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**STRAME**, see **Straum.**

**STRAMMACK**, *sb.* sw.Lin.$^1$ [**stra·mək.**] An awkward, ungainly person. 'What a gret strammack that lass gets.'

**STRAMMACKING**, *pfl. adj.* and *vbl. sb.* Yks. Lin. Shr. Hrf. e.An. Also written **strammakin** Shr. Hrf.; and in form **stramalkin(g** e.An. [**stra·m-, stræ·məkin.**] **1.** *ppl. adj.* Awkward, ungainly; awkward in gait. See **Strammack.**

**w.Yks.**$^2$ A great strammacking fellow. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ She is a gret strammacking lass.

**2.** *vbl. sb.* The gadding or loitering of a tall, awkward, or slovenly person. Shr., Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). e.An. (Hall.), e.An.$^1$

**STRAMMEL**, *sb.* Shr.$^1$ [**stræ·ml.**] A lean, gaunt, ill-favoured person or animal. Cf. **scrammel.**

Whad a great strammel of a pig that is as John bought at the far.

**STRAMMER**, *sb.* and *v.* Cum. Nhp. Som. Dev. Cor. [**stra·mər, stræ·mə(r).**] **1.** *sb.* Anything very large or great. Also used *attrib.*

**Cum.** A 'strammer lie,' Ferguson *Northmen* (1856) 199. **Dev.** That lie is a strammer, *Reports Provinc.* (1889). **n.Dev.** Jan drawed a coping stone, a strammer, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 119. **Cor.**$^2$ A tall stout woman.

**2.** A lie, falsehood, a monstrous fabrication. See **Stram**, *v.*$^2$ **3.**

**Cum.**$^4$, **Nhp.**$^2$ **w.Som.**$^1$ My eyemers, nif that idn a strammer! **Dev.** I knawed yü cüde strātch a bit, but thee 'st a told a strammer now, by Gor! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **n.Dev.** Oh the Dowl splet tha! who told theckee strammer? *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 174. **nw.Dev.**$^1$, **Cor.**$^{12}$

**3.** *v. Obs.* To lie outrageously. Dev. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

**STRAMMERLY**, *adj.* Ken. [**stræ·məli.**] Awkward, ungainly. (K.), (Hall.), Ken.$^1$

**STRAMMING**, *ppl. adj.* Dev. Cor. Also in form **stromming** Cor. [**stræ·min.**] Big, monstrous; great, notorious, used esp. of a notorious falsehood; and in *comb.* **Stramming great.** See **Stram**, *v.*$^2$ **2.**

**Dev.** I'll gie thee a stramming gert whisterpoop that'll make yer 'ead ring, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 119; **Dev.**$^1$ You tell a stramming fib, 14. **Cor.** A gissing 'twor greeat stromming leys ey sopoaz, Trenhaile *Dolly Pentreath*, 45; **Cor.**$^1$ A stramming big lie.

**STRAMOT(E**, see **Straw-mote.**

**STRAMP**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. I.Ma. *pret.* **strup**, *pp.* **struppen** Nhb.$^1$ [**stramp.**] **1.** *v.* To stamp or tread on; to trample; to tread under foot.

**Sh.I.** I widna stramp ipa da wirm dat creeps i' da gaet I geng, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 243. **Lth.** At the burnie strampin claes, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 7. **Edb.** A fat and dumpy man . . . stramped on a favourite Newfoundland dog's tail, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ii. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ 'Dinna stramp ower the clean floor.' 'He strup on me taes.' To stramp an article, to put the foot on it so as to conceal it by treading it into the soft ground. **e.Dur.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$

Hence **Stramper**, *sb.* one who tramples or treads under foot. Tev. (JAM.) **2.** To tramp, walk; to step.

**Sh.I.** A'll stramp ower William's lent afore I geng ta bed, *Sh. News* (Sept. 4, 1897). **I.Ma.** Springy heather and goss to tickle ye as ye 'stramp' along, BROWN *Lett.* (1900) II. 121.

**3.** *sb.* A stamp or tread under foot; a step, 'tramp,' walk.

**Sh.I.** Na, dat's ae stramp ta Sathan, aless ye gie me what can get a half o' unce o' tabaka, *Sh. News* (June 11, 1898). **Edb.** This was a stramp on his corny toe, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ix.

**4.** *Comp.* **Stramp-streener**, *sb.* one who cures sprains, &c. by trampling.

**Nhb.**$^1$ A person skilled in this art, stamps with the foot on the part affected, and after the first pang it is said to be painless, *Trans. Tyneside Nat. Field Club* (1860-62) V. 90.

**5.** An iron plate worn by drainers on the soles of their clogs, to bear the thrust of the spade while digging. Nhb.$^1$

**STRAMPLE**, *v.* Nhb. **[stra·mpl.]** To trample, to tread under foot.

He rode the horse at you, as if he'd liked to strample you to death, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 339.

**STRAMULLEUGH**, *adj.* *Obs.* Rnf. Cross, ill-natured, sour. PICKEN *Poems* (1788) *Gl.* (JAM.)

**STRAMULLION**, *sb.* Sc. **1.** A strong, masculine woman, a virago. Abd., Per. (G.W.), Fif. (JAM.) **2.** A row, broil. Abd., Per. (G.W.) **3.** A fit of ill-humour; a display of pettishness. Cld. (JAM.) Cf. **stramulleugh.**

**STRAMULYERT**, *pp.* ?*Obs.* Sc. Confounded, aghast; panic-stricken.

**Ags.** (JAM.) **Frf.** John gazed stramulyert on the scene, BEATTIE *Arnha'* (c. 1820) 56, ed. 1882.

**STRAMYULLOCH**, *sb.* *Obs.* Gall. A battle, broil; a disturbance, tumult. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 439.

**STRAND**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan.; also Cor. Also written **stran'** Sc.; and in forms **straun** Gall. Wgt.; **strawn** w.Sc. (JAM.) **[strand.]** **1.** The sea-coast; a beach, shore.

**Cum., Wm.** NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Lit. Soc.* (1868) IX. **n.Yks.** Betwixt the Long Holme and Swainby and the strand leading down to Pickall, *Quart. Sess. Rec.* (Apr. 18, 1637) in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* IV. 72; **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ 'Whitby strand,' a domain measuring about seven miles coastwise, with an almost eighteen miles inland extension. **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Cor.** The beach or strand, inside the old quay, QUILLER-COUCH *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 32.

**2.** *Comb.* **Strand plover**, the grey plover, *Squatarola helvetica.*

**Crk.** [So called from] its habit of frequenting the sea-shore, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 181.

**3.** A stream; a streamlet, rivulet. Also used *fig.*

**se.Sc.** Let tears rin like the Keppin stran', DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 39. **s.Sc.** The bonny well strand they hae drained away, WATSON *Bards* (1859) 6. **Lnk.** There is a large strand which runs through the middle of the town, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 278. **Gall.** A' three o' them wus drookit wi' sweet, till it wus rinnin' frae their neb-en's in strauns, *Gallovidian* (1901) III. 74. **Wgt.** SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 122. **Ir.** BARLOW *Land of Shamrock* (1901) 82. **Nhb.** 'A well strand' is the course the water pursues from the overflow of a well (M.H.D.).

**4.** A gutter; a drain or channel made for water.

**Sc.** Still commonly used (JAM.). **w.Sc.** The strawns gush'd big —the synks loud ruml'd, TANNAHILL *Poems* (1807) 126 (JAM.). **Rnf.** Drench'd 'Charlies,' reddin' weel's they could The chockit stran', YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 127. **Peb.** I've fund ye lyin' Just across the dirty strand, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 125. **e.Yks.** A kennel, or occasional rill, caused by falling rain, which, when heavy, 'makes the strands run,' MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 348.

Hence **Strand-scouring**, *sb.* scraping or clearing out gutters.

**Sc.** I dare swear the lad . . . is scrubbing the kennels in quest after rusty nails. . . Your lordship may have the ruining of him again, if they have any luck in strand-scouring, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xv.

**STRAND**, *sb.*$^2$ Nhb. Dur. Cum.; also Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Cor. Also written **stran** Cor. **[strand, strænd.]** **1.** One of the twists of a line of horse-hair, cord, worsted, &c.

**Cum.** 'What's the price of your 'orse, my man?' '£100, sur, an' ah won't beàt a strand o' mê whap-cword,' FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1876) 119. **Ken.**$^2$ **Sus.** RAY (1691); **Sus.**$^{12}$, **Hmp.**$^1$ **m.Cor.** 'Twas blue, dark blue worsterd, and 'twas five strans thick, PENBERTHY *Warp and Woof*, 13.

Hence **Stranded**, *ppl. adj.* of a rope: having a broken strand or twist. Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **2.** A withered stalk of grass; *pl.* the dry bents of grass run to seed.

**Ken.**$^1$ **Sur.**$^1$ The children make what they call a strand of strawberries, i.e. they take a long stalk and thread it full of them. **Sus.**$^{12}$

**STRANDY**, *adj.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Restive, passionate, contradictious; used esp. of children. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.$^{12}$ [(K.)] Cf. **stranny.** Hence **Strandy-mires**, *sb. pl.* restive, passionate children. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.$^2$ [(K.)]

**STRANG**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Urine, esp. human urine preserved as a lye.

**Abd.** [He] stapit baith in Kettie's pig, An' steepit them right weel 'Mang strang, COCK *Strains* (1810) II. 137. **Frf.** They smelt o' strang Right strong that day, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 14. **Dmf.** (JAM.) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

Hence (1) **Strang-pig**, *sb.* the earthen vessel in which urine was preserved as a lye; (2) **-tub**, *sb.* the tub in which urine was preserved as a lye.

(1) **s.Sc.** (JAM.) **Gall.** Old urine, kept in the strang pig, and used in washing, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 439, ed. 1876. (2) **Cai.**$^1$

**STRANG**, see **String**, *v.*, **Strong.**

**STRANGE**, *adj.*, *adv.*, *v.* and *int.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **straange** Lin.; and in form **sthrange** e.Yks.$^1$ **[strēn(d)ʒ, streən(d)ʒ.]** **1.** *adj.* Shy, retiring, reserved; distant or aloof in manner.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Lakel.**$^2$ He was seea strange an' hee an' different, nut like hissel ato. **Wm.** Also said of one who professes to be in ignorance of some matters it is well known he understands. 'Thoo's neea casion ta makt seea strange, thoo knows o' t'time' (B.K.). **w.Som.**$^1$ Well, mum, her's a knowledgy maid, her is, I 'sure 'ee, on'y her's auvis [always] so strange like way gin' volks.

**2.** Clever, good at, having knowledge of.

**s.Not.** 'E wor a strange chap for flowers (J.P.K.).

**3.** *adj.* and *adv.* In phr. (1) *strange and*, used as an intensitive; (2) *—as strange*, very unusual or peculiar; (3) *the strange cow's welcome*, see below.

(1) **n.Yks.** The Hart Hall folks thought he must get strange and warm working, ATKINSON *Moorl. Prsh.* (1891) 55; **n.Yks.**$^2$ It's strange an caud. **e.Yks.**$^1$ Ah's sthrange an thrang just noo, wi' lambin'. **Lin.** Eh, bud I'm straänge and glad o' that, lad, FENN *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) ix. **n.Lin.** Drink's straange an' bad i' a gen'ral waay, PEACOCK *Tales* (1886) 96. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ The bairn's strange and badly. (2) **Ir.** The dhrame I dhreamt that night was as strange as strange, BARLOW *Bogland* (1892) 61, ed. 1893. (3) **Arg.** Here am I giving you the strange cow's welcome, and that is all inquiry and no information, MUNRO *Shoes of Fort.* (1901) 256.

**4.** Great; very much, exceedingly; used as an intensitive.

**n.Yks.**$^2$ 'Strange seeted,' keen sighted. 'Strange little,' a very small quantity. 'A strange weight o' fooaks,' a large number of people. **e.Yks.**$^1$ He's a sthrange queer chap. Ther was sthrange to deeah. **w.Yks.**$^1$ A strange deal. **Not.** They're strange Church people at Loughboro'. We've got a strange lot of apples this year (L.C.M.). **s.Not.** He was a strange drunkard (J.P.K.). **Lin.** It'll be a straange niste job for John, FENN *Cure of Souls* (1889) 18. **n.Lin.**$^1$ It's straange cohd weather. He's a straange big chap. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ **Brks.** O, he be's a strange deal better (W.W.S.).

Hence (1) **Strangely**, *adv.* very much, greatly, exceedingly; (2) **Strangish**, *adj.* great, big, extensive.

(1) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **n.Lin.** I straangely want to see Th' sun cum up ower Ranthrup Agaan afoor I dee, PEACOCK *Tales* (1886) 129. (2) **n.Yks.**$^2$ 'A strangish lot,' a great amount. 'A strangish sized spot,' a huge edifice.

**5.** Half-mad, delirious. **Cor.**$^2$ Talking quite strange.

**6.** *v.* To wonder at; to think strange.

**Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** I strange to hear ye speak in sic a stile, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 164. **Gall.** Spak' ye wi' the deil: I wadna strange't, as I'm a sinner, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 93. **N.I.**$^1$ I strange very much that you didn't come. **Uls.** *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 245. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790).

**7.** *int.* Phr. *strange be here,* an exclamation of real or affected surprise.

**Abd.** Strange be here, Sirs! na that dings! Wow! sic neglect! Beattie *Parings* (1801) 39, ed. 1873.

**STRANGER,** *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [**strē·n(d)ʒə(r, streə·n(d)ʒə(r.**] **1.** A person or thing not native to the isle of Arran.

**w.Ir.** A big boulder of pink granite, a 'Stranger' from the opposite coast of Galway, Lawless *Grania* (1892) I. pt. I. vi; Leaning against a big boulder, a 'stranger' like the one that blocked the mouth of their own gully, *ib.* pt. II. iv.

**2.** A tourist.

**I.Ma.** Manx car drivers . . . will tell the story to the 'strangers' they are driving, Rydings *Tales* (1895) 16.

**3.** A flake or film of soot hanging on the bar of a grate, supposed to foretell the advent of a stranger.

**Nhb.** Oh see, granny, see! A stranger sae bonnilie flaps on the bars, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 7; **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Dur.**$^{1}$, **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **w.Yks.** If, when these suspending flakes of soot are liberated by their own weight or by a draught of air, they are carried into the fire, some friend whom one has not seen for a while will call in, but should the flake on liberation drop into 't'ass-hoile,' the stranger or friend will pass by without calling. Some predict events by them, saying—'If it falls i' t'fire, It's a liar; If it falls i' t'ass, It comes to pass,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 2, 1898); **w.Yks.**$^{25}$ **Lan.** Ther's a stranger upo' th' bar here. Someb'dy's oather comin' or has been, Brierley *Cobbler's Stratagem,* 12. **n.Lan.**$^{1}$ **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ Sithee, wench, there's a stranger uppo th' top-bar, sumb'dy's comin'. **Chs.**$^{1}$ It is customary amongst young people to clap the hands close to it so as to cause a slight puff of wind. As many times as the hands are clapped before the soot is detached, so many days will elapse before the stranger comes. **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ **War.** (C.T.O.); **War.**$^{3}$ 'He' or 'she' is repeated until the carbon is detached from the grate, and the word repeated at that moment is supposed to indicate the sex of the stranger about to visit the house. **Wil.** (G.E.D.)

**4.** A small piece of tea-leaf floating in tea, supposed to foretell the arrival of a stranger.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ If you stir the tea and it sinks it counts for nothing, but if it swims it is a certain sign that a stranger will arrive. **War.**$^{3}$, **Wil.** (G.E.D.) **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Taken out of the tea and placed wet on the back of the hand, it is struck with the back of the other hand. If at the first stroke it adheres to the other hand the stranger will arrive to-morrow or next day, according to the number of strokes before it adheres to the striking hand. **Cor.** I seed [him] i' my tay-cup, a week come Friday, . . an' a girt long-legg'd stranger he was, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) iv.

**5.** A knot on the wick of a candle, which, when burned, becomes large and red.

**n.Lin.**$^{1}$ **w.Sus.** The single candle in the room burnt low, and as the 'stranger' crept up the wick it shone with a lurid red glow, Gordon *Vill. and Doctor* (1897) 204.

**6.** A moth fluttering towards one, supposed to indicate the arrival of a stranger or a letter. Cai.$^{1}$ **7.** A strange thing, a wonder.

**s.Chs.**$^{1}$ It)s ŭ strai·njŭr tŭ mey, iv dhŭr)z ŭ raap·it i dhis· oa·l ŭt au [It's a stranger to mey, if there's a rappit i' this hole at aw].

**STRANGLE,** *adj.* Dor. Strange.

Life's a strangle bubble, ye see, Hardy *Blue Eyes* (1873) xxvi.

**STRANGLES,** *sb. pl.* Stf.$^{1}$ Small streaks of red in the cheeks.

**STRANGULLION,** *sb.* *Obs.* Hrt. Strangury. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. ii. 75.

[Stranguilion, *stranguria,* Levins *Manip.* (1570).]

**STRANGWAY,** *sb.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] A narrow lane or way. Grose (1790) *MS. add.*

**STRANNY,** *adj.* Lin. [**stra·ni.**] Demented, out of one's mind, beside oneself with pain, passion, &c.

**Lin.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.** Th' milner was o'must stranny wi' th' rumpus, Peacock *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 122; Sutton *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ Doān't goā on e' that how, bairn; foāks 'll think you stranny.

**STRANSPORT,** *v.* e.Lan.$^{1}$ A dial. form of 'transport.'

**STRANT,** *sb.* Ant. [**strant.**] The quantity of milk drawn from a cow's teat at one pull. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Cf. **strint.**

**STRAP,** *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **sthrap** Don. Lan. [**strap, stræp.**] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Strap-oil,** a beating or thrashing with a strap.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Dur.** Sometimes the victim is instructed to ask for 'strap oil,' Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) ii. **Lakel.**$^{2}$, **Cum.**$^{4}$ (s.v. Stirrup oil), **Wm.** (B.K.), **w.Yks.** (H.L.) **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ Neaw, mi lad, theaw'st have a taste o' strap-oil. **Chs.**$^{3}$ (s.v. Lam), **Der.**$^{2}$, **Not.**$^{1}$, **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.), **Lei.**$^{1}$ **Nhp.**$^{1}$ Sending for strap-oil, pigeon's milk, and the history of Adam's grandfather, are all similar pieces of waggery practised on April 1st (s.v. Stirrup-oil). **War.**$^{2}$ A greenhorn is sent to a shop for a pennyworth of strap oil, and sometimes gets a taste of a strap for his pains. Common; **War.**$^{3}$, **se.Wor.**$^{1}$, **Oxf.** (G.O.), **Brks.**$^{1}$

**2.** *pl.* Braces for holding up the trousers or breeches. Cai.$^{1}$ **3.** *Obs.* A band with which corn is bound into sheaves; *fig.* the sheaf, harvest.

**Gall.** Providence did bless the seed, Sae brought it forth unto the strap, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 68; Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**4.** A bit of string; a small cord. Cor.$^{2}$ **5.** A cluster, bunch; a string.

**Sc.** They winna string the like o' him up as they do the puir whig bodies . . . like straps o' onions, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) x. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Esp. applied to red or white currants.

**6.** Credit, 'tick,' esp. in phr. *on strap* or *on the strap.*

**Cum.**$^{4}$ **n.Yks.** My aud man donna like strap, Fetherston *T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 22. **w.Yks.** Thah'll ha' to let's hev 'em on t'strap fer ah hevn't a awpny i' my pockit (Æ.B.); **w.Yks.**$^{12}$ **Lan.** T'brass is done, an' t'lonlord wain't gie sthrap, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 226. **e.Lan.**$^{1}$ **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ Ther's no strap here, yo' mun pay for what yo' drink'n. **I.Ma.** Going round to pay the grocer what had been put on 'strap' while he was at Kinsale, Caine *Manxman* (1894) pt. v. xxi. **s.Stf.** Theer's plenty o' strap to be had at 'The Lion,' Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ **se.Lin.**$^{1}$ What strap shall you give us? (J.T.B.) **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$ **Shr.**, **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876).

Hence **Strap-shop,** *sb.* a shop where credit is given.

**w.Yks.** When th' chap at th' strap-shop's lukkin glum, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1881) 28.

**7.** A price, that which is owing.

**I.Ma.** It was a trick of the devil to deal with you, and forget to pay strap, Caine *Manxman* (1894) pt. IV. ix. **e.Lin.** Ready here I stand . . . to draw the cork or estimate the strap, Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 106.

**8.** *v.* To beat or flog with a strap; to punish, chastise.

**Don.** Sharp things need to be sthrapped betimes, Macmánus *Bend of Road* (1898) 41. **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** Ah'll strap thee, lad, if iver ta does 't agean, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 2, 1898). **Lan.** Strap 'em if you like, Westall *Birch Dene* (1889) II. 32. **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Not.** (J.H.B.), **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$, **Oxf.**$^{1}$ **Nrf.** Don't let'm strap her—not yit. She's sich a little un—yit, Mann *Dulditch* (1902) 79.

**9.** To be hanged; to hang up.

**Sc.** If I must strap for it, all shall out, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxxiii; Mony a pretty man has been strapped for it, *ib. St. Ronan* (1824) xiv; He shall either marry our daughter . . . or strap for it, *Sc. Haggis,* 12. **Dur.** Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870).

**10.** To give credit.

**Dur.** Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ Yuh mun strap muh this missis wal Seterder neet. **War.**$^{3}$ **Wor.** Witness said she had not got a sixpence, and prisoner offered to 'strap' it with her, *Evesham Jrn.* (Sept. 26, 1896).

**STRAP,** *sb.*$^{2}$ Irel. Also in form **sthrap.** [**strap.**] A term of contempt or abuse, applied esp. to a bold girl.

**Ir.** 'You infernal old strap!' shouted he, as he clutched a handful of bottles on the table near him, and flung them at the nurse, Lover *Handy Andy* (ed. 1854) ii. **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **w.Ir.** 'You lie,' says he, 'you impidint sthrap,' Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 197.

**STRAP,** *sb.*$^{3}$ Sc. Also in forms **stroap, strop** Ags. (Jam.) Treacle. Abd. (G.W.), Ags. (Jam.) Cf. **black-strap,** s.v. **Black, II. 1** (58).

**STRAP,** *v.*$^{2}$ Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Lon. [**stræp.**] **1.** To draw the last milk from a cow by a peculiar pressure of the thumb and finger. See **Strip,** *v.* **6,** **Strop,** *v.*$^{2}$

**Lei.**$^{1}$ **Nhp.**$^{1}$ 'Strap her well before you leave her.' Current on the Lei. side of the county. **War.** (J.R.W.)

Hence (1) **Strapper,** *sb.* a cow that is nearly dry and yields very little milk; (2) **Strappings,** *sb. pl.* the last milk drawn or drained from a cow in milking.

(1) **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ I am badly off for milk now, I've only a few strappers. (2) **Not.**$^1$, **Lin.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ The last milk forced from the udder, particularly rich in quality. **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.** (J.R.W.), **Hmp.** (H.E.)

**2.** *Fig.* To drain anything dry. Lei.$^1$ **3.** To work to one's utmost; to 'sweat.'

**Lon.** I call 'strapping' doing as much work as a human being or a horse possibly can in a day, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (ed. 1861) II. 304.

Hence (1) **Strapper,** *sb.* one who works to the utmost; (2) **Strapping-master,** *sb.* a 'sweating' employer; (3) **-shop,** *sb.* a shop where 'sweating' is carried on.

(1) **Lon.** They are all picked men in the shop—regular 'strappers,' and no mistake, Mayhew *ib.* 305. (2) *ib.* 233. (3) *ib.* 304.

**STRAP,** *v.*$^3$ Nhp.$^1$ [**stræp.**] To groom a horse.

**STRAP,** see **Strab.**

**STRAP-GRASS,** *sb.* Hmp. The white couch-grass, *Triticum repens.* (J.R.W.), Hmp.$^1$

**STRAPPER,** *sb.* Sc. Glo. Brks. Wil. Som. Dev. [stræ·pə(r).] **1.** An extra hand; a labourer employed temporarily at busy seasons, such as harvest or threshing times.

**Glo.** The corn had all been 'keärted,' . . the strappers had been dismissed, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) viii. **Brks.**$^1$, **Wil.**$^1$ **Som.** They weren't his own men—only strappers (W.F.R.). **w.Som.**$^1$ Aay du truy· tu git drùe· dhu wuur·k wai mee oa·n voa·ks. Aay bae·un fau·n u noa· straap·urz [I try to get through the work with my own folks. I am not fond of temporary helpers]. **Dev.**$^3$

**2.** A boy employed about a stable.

**Abd.** There's only a'e daicent lookin' lad i' th' haile lot—th' strapper loon, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (July 26, 1902); Jean became completely lost in the smiles of the strapper, as the lad was called who had the maister's shalt and gig to look after, *ib.*

**STRAPPLE,** *v.* w.Yks.$^2$ [**stra·pl.**] To bind, make fast with a cord, strap, &c.

**STRAPPUZIN',** *ppl.adj.* s.Chs.$^1$ [**stra·pəzin.**] Untidy, slovenly.

Said esp. of the boots, or bottoms of the trousers. 'I should räly bey asheemed o' gooin' strappuzin' alung a-that-ns, wi' my shoon unlaced.'

**STRAT,** *sb.*$^1$ Wxf.$^1$ A short rope made of hay or straw. ? Misprint for 'strap.'

**STRAT,** *v.*$^1$, *sb.*$^2$ and *adv.* ? Lin. Som. Dev. [Not known to our Lin. correspondents.] Also in form **strad** n.Dev. [**strat, stræt.**] **1.** *v.* To bespatter with foul water or mud.

**Lin.**$^1$ **w.Cy.** To strat a person up; to bespatter him or her with mud or water, Grose (1790). **Dev.** Th' parson's gaed stug i' th' plid agin. . . Er's stratted ter th' huxens! Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. I. ii; *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 415.

Hence (1) **Strats,** *sb.* mud; (2) **Stratting,** *vbl. sb.* a sprinkling with mud or foul water.

(1) **Lin.**$^1$ (2) **Dev.** A rude practice long in vogue at Exeter, about Ascension Day, when the parish officers make their perambulations, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

**2.** To smash; to dash in pieces; *fig.* to put an end to.

**w.Cy.** 'To strat a match,' to break off a match, or prevent an intended marriage, Grose (1790). **w.Som.**$^1$ Thick there job's a-strat, they on't never vind no water. **Dev.**$^1$ A wanted me pray to be es gubs, thank en; but es uncle strat the match, 7. **n.Dev.** Nif vauther hadent a strad the match, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 105.

**3.** To strike.

**Dev.** Margery only removed her face in time to avoid a blow which was aimed at it. . . 'Strat ma i' th' chucks!' exclaimed Margery to herself, Madox-Brown *Dwale-Bluth* (1876) bk. III. iii.

**4.** *sb.* A blow with the hand or fist, esp. in phr. *a strat in the chops.*

**w.Cy.** Grose (1790). **w.Som.**$^1$ Aa·l gidh·ee zich a straat·-n dhu chaup·s úz dhee as·-n u-ad· vor wau·n wuy·ul, muy·n [I will give thee such a strat in the chops as thee hast not had for one while, mind]. **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 415. **n.Dev.** Chell gi' tha zich a strait [misprint for strat or stratt] in tha chups, ya Grizzlemundy, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 78.

**5.** *adv.* With a sudden crash or dash.

**Dev.** Wan gaukim . . . Tuck'd up es two legs an val'd strat in tha wotter, N. Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 1st S. 36, ed. 1858.

**STRAT,** *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^3$ Som. Dev. Cor. [**stræt.**] **1.** *v.* To abort; to bring forth young prematurely.

**Dev.** A cow is said to have stratted her calf, and a sow her fare of young pigs, when an abortion has occurred, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 415. **nw.Dev.**$^1$ Applied only to cows and ewes. 'The cow has strat her caav.' **Cor.**$^1$ A mare aborting is said 'to strat voal'; **Cor.**$^{23}$

**2.** *sb.* A premature birth, whether the animal lives or dies. Cor.$^3$ **3.** *Comp.* **Strat-pie,** a pie said to be made of little pigs that have died at birth or before weaning.

**w.Som.**$^1$ Sometimes called 'piggy-pie.' Although much talked of and joked about very commonly, this is probably one of those myths, like mouse-pie, which exist only in the region of romance. 'We've had shocking bad luck de year; never can't mind so much strat-pie.'

**STRATCH,** *v.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] To slake lime. (Hall.)

**STRATH,** *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Also written **straith** n.Cy. [strаþ.] A valley through which a river or stream runs.

**Sc.** The best dancer of a strathspey in the whole strath, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xviii. **Abd.** Silent now in strath and corry, Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 58. **Fif.** The prettiest of Fifeshire straths, Meldrum *Grey Mantle* (1896) 4. **Rnf.** Her straths an' plains, Young *Pictures* (1865) 48. **Ayr.** Ilk stream foaming down its ain green narrow strath, Burns *Yon Wild Mountains*, st. 3. **Lnk.** The snaw lay deep on strath and fell, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 24. **Slk.** The country in the strath below, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 380, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** Ten thoosan' Straths an' Glens, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 146. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

[Cp. Gael. *srath*, a valley, strath (Macbain).]

**STRATHER,** *sb.* Yks. [**stra·ðər.**] Haste, excitement. See **Strother,** *sb.*$^1$

**n.Yks.** All e sike a mighty strather, Fit to tread o' yan another, Castillo *Bard of Dales*, 88, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 2, 1898); **n.Yks.**$^4$

**STRATHSPEY,** *sb.* Sc. Irel. [**stra·þspē.**] A Highland dance, somewhat resembling the Highland Fling; the music of a Highland dance. See below.

**Sc.** Not unlike the Highland Fling in time and measure is the Strathspey, so called from the district whence it originated. In the beginning of this century it was called a 'twasome' dance, because it was first danced by two persons; nowadays it is a 'foursome,' usually two ladies and two gentlemen taking part. It is divided into two sections, the first or 'reel' consisting of eight bars, and the second, or 'setting step,' of eight bars. The ladies standing on the right lead off the dance after the introductory bowing to partners; in doing the 'reel' part, in moving to the right, the right foot is advanced, followed closely by the left, then the left foot is brought down behind, and the right raised, then two hops, concluding with the same 'setting step' as the Highland Fling, Forbes *Dances Highlanders*, in *Windsor Mag.* (May 1900) 748; The best dancer of a strathspey in the whole strath, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xviii; Otherwise called a twa-sum dance (Jam.). **Kcd.** Ye lively lilt our ain strathspeys, Jamie *Effusions* (1849) 83. **Rnf.** Dancing strathspeys and quadrilles, Barr *Poems* (1861) 114. **Ayr.** When thro' his dear strathspeys they bore with Highland rage, Burns *Brigs of Ayr* (1787) l. 104. **Bwk.** Blithe strathspey, Calder *Poems* (1897) 62. **Dmf.** Reels and Strathspeys,—dear to the heart of all Scottish dancers, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 65. **Gall.** Played both reels and strathspeys, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 267. **Don.** His friends were loud for jigs and strathspeys, Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 26.

**STRATLIN,** *sb.* Sc. A step. Cf. **straddle,** *v.* 2.

**n.Sc.** They wistna weel where they were gaen, Wi' the stratlins o' their feet, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 10, ed. 1875.

**STRAUCHLE,** *v.* Sc. Also in form **strachle.** [**stra·χl.**] To struggle; to strive, toil. Cf. **sprauchle.**

**Slk.** The little wee horse he strauchlit on, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 311. **Kcb.** He spent his life's noonday in strachlin' for gear, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 157.

**STRAUCHT,** *adj.*, *adv.*, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **straught.** [**strāχt.**] **1.** *adj.* and *adv.* A dial. form of 'straight' (q.v.).

**Sc.** To haud the world gangin' straucht, Keith *Prue* (1895) 274. **Sh.I.** I luikit straucht i' da lowe o' da fire, *Sh. News* (May 15, 1897). **Abd.** They gang straucht there, Macdonald *Lossie* (1877) xiii. **Slg.** He gaed straucht to the polis office, Fergusson *Village* (1893) 135. **Lth.** His straught form, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 98. **Twd.** Walk as straucht, ower to the manse, as if he were new oot o' his bed, Buchan *J. Burnet* (1898) 150. **Slk.** Then Scotchmen cannot keep their backs straught, it seems, *Blackw. Mag.* (Sept. 1828) 301. **Dmf.** I'll straucht hame gae laughin' in, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 245.

Hence (1) **Straucht-foret**, (2) **-gaun**, *adj.* straightforward; (3) **Strauchtly**, (4) **Strauchtway**, *adv.* straightway, forthwith; (5) **Strauchty-squinty**, *adj.* winding, zig-zag, not straight.

(1) **Abd.** It's no richt clear to me whether it's a' straucht-foret or no, Macdonald *D. Elginbrod* (1863) I. 37. (2) **Lnk.** Ne'er let the contact o' the warld Your straucht-gaun purpose mar, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 48. (3) **Edb.** He strauchtly refused wi' a dry cauldrife grin, McLaren *Rhymes* (1881) 41. (4) **Lnk.** Strauchtway I saw wi' spiritual e'e, Coghill *Poems* (1890) 9. (5) **Lth.** Altho' it's no' sae lang, it's a nasty strauchty-squinty bit, Strathesk *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 184.

**2.** Phr. (1) *straucht in the senses*, sober; (2) — *out the gate*, straightforward, upright.

(1) **Lnk.** There was na anither could hammer like he, When straucht in his senses, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 92. (2) **Abd.** He was aye a straucht-oot-the-gate callant, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxiii.

**3.** *v.* To make straight; to stretch; to smooth out. Also used *fig.*

**Sc.** 'To straucht one's legs,' to take a walk, *Glasgow Herald* (Apr. 3, 1899). **Abd.** May Him 'at woosh the feet . . . Straucht our crookit banes, Macdonald *D. Elginbrod* (1863) I. 95. **Ayr.** Tent me, dawty, I'll straught thy back for that yet, Service *Notandums* (1890) 110. **Lnk.** Swith its binks and faulds I straughtit, Struthers *Poet. Tales* (1838) 82. **Dmf.** I straughted tae my feet, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 204.

**4.** To lay out a dead body.

**Sc.** If the dead corpse binna straughted it will girn and thraw, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxii. **Ayr.** Mrs. Caughie, who had been owre the gate strauchtin' Nancy Beedam's hindmost bairn, Johnston *Congalton* (1896) 265; The Laird o' the Ford will straught on a board, Burns *Tarbolton Lasses*, st. 6. **Lnk.** Get's a dale or a barn door to straught her on, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 39. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 210, ed. 1876.

Hence **Strauchting-board**, *sb.* the board used for laying out the dead.

**Ayr.** Ye can look oot the strauchtin' brod, and I'll get the timmer put in order, Johnston *Congalton* (1896) 322.

**5.** *sb.* A straight line. Also used *fig.*

**n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Slg.** We've baith been wrang, and gane aff the straucht awee, Buchanan *Poems* (1901) 183. **Frf.** They didna pit things aff the straucht, Hoo sid they set them square? Reid *Heatherland* (1894) 88.

**6.** A stretch of country; a district. n.Sc. (Jam.)

**STRAUCHTEN**, *v.* Sc. Also written **straughten**; and in form **strauchen**. [strā·χtən.] To straighten; to stretch, esp. to lay out the dead. See **Straucht**, *adj.* **4.**

**Frf.** He strauchened his great back, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 73. **Ayr.** Straughten crooks wi' sma'est fuss, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 189. **Twd.** It gars . . . your legs and airms strauchten oot, Buchan *J. Burnet* (1898) 375. **Slk.** Hoo she would hae strauchened hersel up to her haill hicht, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 121. **Dmf.** She'll make a gruesome and unsonsie corse. It will be a deft hand that can straughten her, *Blackw. Mag.* (Aug. 1820) 513 (Jam.).

**STRAUGHT**, *pp.* Irel. Yks. w.Cy. Also in form **sthraught** Wxf.$^1$ **1.** Stretched; scattered. Wxf.$^1$, n.Yks.$^2$, w.Cy. (Hall.) **2.** Vigorous. n.Yks.$^2$

**STRAUGHT, STRAUGHTEN**, see **Straucht, Strauchten.**

**STRAUM**, *v.* Rut. Lei. Nhp. Also in form **strame** Rut.$^1$ [strǭm.] To stride; to walk with long steps; to measure by pacing; to swagger; to stretch out. Cf. **strime, strome**, *v.*$^2$

**Rut.**$^1$ I could soon strame it, if you want to know the length. **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$

**STRAUN**, see **Strand**, *sb.*$^1$

**STRAVADE**, *v.* and *sb.* Irel. Also written **stravaid.** [stravē·d.] **1.** *v.* To wander about aimlessly; to stroll, saunter; *gen.* in *prp.* See **Stravaig.**

Little Pat out stravading of a fine morning on the great brown-wigged bog, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 3; Young Pat Blake and meself was stravaidin' around, *ib. Ghost-bereft* (1901) 95.

**2.** *sb.* A stroll, saunter; a wandering about.

He was on'y after takin' a bit of a stravade along down the beach, *ib. Kerrigan* (1894) 91.

**STRAVAIG**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Aus. Also written **stravaeg** Sh.I.; **stravague** Sc.; and in forms **sthravaig** Ir.; **stravag** Sc. N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb. Aus.; **stravaigle** Ir.; **stravaug** Sc. (Jam.); **stravog** w.Ir. [stravē·g.] **1.** *v.* To wander about aimlessly; to stroll, saunter; to go about idly. Also used *fig.*; *gen.* in *prp.*

**Sh.I.** Dey're nae Custom Hoos men stravaegin' hereaboot in a hairst day, *Sh. News* (Sept. 19, 1897). **Or.I.** (S.A.S.), **Cai.**$^1$ **Frf.** Stravaiging the squares and wynds in his apple-cart, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 341. **Per.** It wudna be wise-like for us twa to be stravagin' ower the country, Ian Maclaren *K. Carnegie* (1896) 243. **w.Sc.** What pleasure the gentry take in stravaigin' up and doon the earth, Wood *Farden Ha'* (1902) 296. **s.Sc.** A canny man like yersel has been stravaigin aboot, and that ye rin the chance of the Kirk session, Cunningham *Broomie Burn* (1894) ix. **Lnk.** Lest you should stravague frae hame, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 36. **e.Lth.** Jeroboam the son of Nebat, wha gaed stravagin to anither kirk, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 16. **Peb.** (A.C.) **Gall.** Stravaigin' aboot on the Sawbath day (J.M.). **Ir.** Divil a day but I had to go stravaiglin' afther him, *Cornh. Mag.* (Oct. 1901) 551. **N.I.**$^1$ **w.Ir.** She was stravoging the country at the time, Lawless *Grania* (1892) I. pt. II. viii; There's a power of them spalpeens sthravaigin' about, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 2. **N.Cy.**$^1$ Usually in a bad sense. **Nhb.** Stravagin' aboot a'most gleefully wi' his shrunk shanks, Pease *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 124; **Nhb.**$^1$ 'The faws went stravaigin wi' their cuddies'—the gipsies went strolling with their donkeys. [**Aus.** A lady to be seen stravaging about to such places! Tasma *Earliest Youth* (1891) xii.]

Hence **Stravaiger** or **Stravauger**, *sb.* a stroller, saunterer; a wanderer, vagabond; an itinerant; also applied *fig.* to a seceder from a religious community.

**Sc.** Maybe some hill stravauger wad hae seen or hard tell o' ye, *Saint Patrick* (1819) I. 166 (Jam.). **Abd.** Some ither stravaigers had seen him beside, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 22. **Ayr.** Nor was there wanting edifying monuments of resignation even among the stravaigers, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) l. **Slk.** It is hard to be eaten out of house an' hald wi' sorners and stravaegers this gate, Hogg *Perils of Man* (1822) III. 321 (Jam.). **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Nhb.**$^1$

**2.** To lead about or carry circuitously.

**w.Ir.** They stravaiged them through the town to the gallows, Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 478.

**3.** *sb.* A stroll, saunter, ramble; the act of wandering about in an idle, purposeless manner.

**Cai.**$^1$, **Bnff.**$^1$ **Abd.** When she's out on the stravaig as she is the nicht, Michie *Deeside Tales* (1872) 168. **Ayr.** I had been awa on the stravaig . . . doon aboot the Snodgrass, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 250. **Slk.** They focht wi' whatever folk happened to fa' in wi' them on the stravaig, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 85. **Nhb.**$^1$ Let's hev a stravaig aboot the toon.

[1. OFr. *estravaguer*, fr. Low Lat. *extravagari*, to wander out or beyond (C.D.).]

**STRAVE**, *sb.* Dev. [strēv.] A bridge, used *fig.* See below. Cf. **stave**, *sb.*$^1$ **4.**

'Th' strame was up by th' strave I reckon,' . . in other less symbolical words she was about to become a mother, Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. I. i.

**STRAVE**, see **Streve, Strive**, *v.*$^1$

**STRAW**, *sb.* and *v.*$^1$ Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. **I.** Dial. forms: (1) **Shtree**, (2) **Sthreea**, (3) **Sthroe**, (4) **Stra**, (5) **Straa**, (6) **Strae**, (7) **Stray**, (8) **Stre**, (9) **Strea**, (10) **Streah**, (11) **Streay**, (12) **Stree**, (13) **Streea**, (14) **Streeah**, (15) **Strew**, (16) **Strey**, (17) **Stro**, (18) **Stroa**, (19) **Strow**. [For further examples see **II** below.] [strǭ, strǫə; strā; strē, striə, strī.]

(1) **w.Dur.**$^1$ (2) **e.Yks.**$^1$ (3) **N.I.**$^1$ (4) **n.Yks.**$^4$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** Cole *Place Names* (1879) 31. **e.An.**$^1$, **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.) (5) **Nhb.**$^1$, **Brks.**$^1$, **Ken.** (G.B.) **Hmp.** He cares not a straä, Gray *Ribstone Pippins* (1898) 24. **I.W.**$^1$ **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). (6) **Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^1$ **n.Ir.** Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 47. **w.Yks.**$^{23}$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ (7) **n.Sc.** Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 155, ed. 1875. **n.Ir.** A pickle stray fur a bed, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 73. **Nhb.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$, **Brks.**$^1$ (8) **Wxf.**$^1$, **Dur.** (K.) (9) **Nhb.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^{134}$ **e.Yks.** Ray (1691). **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**$^{134}$, **e.An.**$^2$ (10) **Dur.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^4$ **w.Yks.** A owd streah

hat, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1877) 39. (11) **Yks.** (K.) (12) **Nhb.**$^1$ **Dur.** Shaffs o' stree, Egglestone *Betty Podkins' Visit* (1877) 11. **Cum.**$^{13}$, **w.Yks**$^3$ (13) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Cum.**$^3$, **n.Yks.**$^2$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Feb. 22, 1896). **Chs.**$^{123}$ (14) **Cum.** A lāl heàm-meàd streeah mat, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1876) 41. (15) **Wxf.**$^1$ (16) **Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Der.**$^2$ (17) **S. & Ork.**$^1$ In some parts, esp. Dunrossness. **Nhb.**$^1$ (18) **n.Lin.**$^1$ (19) **e.An.**$^1$, **w.Som.**$^1$

**II.** Dial. uses. **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Straw-bed**, the yellow bedstraw, *Galium verum*; (2) **-ben**, (3) **-benger**, (4) **-benjie**, a straw hat; (5) **-bond**, *obs*, see below; (6) **-boots**, wisps of straw tied round the feet and legs; (7) **-breadth**, the width of a straw; (8) **-butt**, a straw bee-hive; see **But(t**, *sb.*$^{10}$; (9) **-cabbish**, an expression of contempt for anything of no value; (10) **-cutter**, a chaff engine; (11) **-dead**, quite dead; (12) **-death**, a natural death; a death in bed as opposed to death by violence; esp. in phr. *a fair straw death*; (13) **-dragons**, kites made with straw frames; (14) **-dummies**, straw carboys or bottles protected with plaited straw; (15) **-foot**, in phr. *hay-foot, straw-foot*, in hot haste, without losing a moment; (16) **-fork**, a large wooden fork used to carry straw for thatching ricks, &c.; (17) **-headed**, yellow-haired, flaxen-haired; (18) **-house**, a house or shed for holding straw; (19) **-jack**, the straw elevator, used with a threshing-machine; (20) **-joiner**, a thatcher; (21) **-kilns**, see below; (22) **-knots**, the joints in straw; (23) **-sonks**, a wreath of straw used as a cushion or load saddle; (24) **-sucker**, the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*; (25) **-wisp**, one easily swayed or influenced; (26) **-yard**, (*a*) a slang term for a straw hat; (*b*) an agricultural labourer; (*c*) a night asylum or refuge for the destitute.

(1) **Dev.**$^4$ By transposition for bed straw. (2) **w.Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Sept. 26, 1896); **w.Yks.**$^2$ (3) **ne.Dur.** (R.B.) (4) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **w.Yks.** Shoo put him a blue ribbon onto one o' Jerrymiah's strawbengies, Hartley *Sects Yks. & Lan.* (1895) iii. (5) **Nhb.**$^1$ An old practice in money lending was to give a 'straw bond.' This was a number of straws bound together lengthwise, and then divided with a knife; the lender and the borrower keeping one half. The practice existed in the latter part of last century, Thompson *Hist. Bwk. Nat. Club*, IX. 180. (6) **Or.I.** His legs were completely enveloped in twisted straw, generally known by the name of 'strae boots,' Vedder *Sketches* (1832) 16. (7) **Rnf.** It's, I think, . . about a strawbreadth longer, Wodrow *Corres.* (1709-31) II. 470, ed. 1843. (8) **e.Dev.** These [bees] he put, not into straw butts as we do, but in wooden boxes specially made, Jane *Lordship* (1897) 162. (9) **Cum.**$^1$ Ah dudn't care a hoapenny . . . ner a streeah, ner a streaah cabbish, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 9; **Cum.**$^4$ (10) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. (11) **Sc.** Gin ye dinna haste ye, doakter, I'm in a dridder it may be strae dead afore ye come on till't, *Glenfergus* (1820) II. 21 (Jam.). (12) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Sh.I.** Vikings who fell in fight, or who, thinking themselves unlucky in this, died a 'straw death,' Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 86. **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** The loss o' her we cou'd hae born; Had fair strae-death ta'en her awa', Skinner *Ewie wi' Crookit Horn* (1809) st. 8. **Ayr.** Whare I kill'd ane a fair strae-death, By loss o' blood or want of breath, Burns *Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 25. **Gall.** When ye lie down to die a clean-straw death instead of dancing your last on a gallows, Crockett *Lochinvar* (1897) 405. **Nhb.**$^1$ (13) **Lan.** Use't mak straw-dragons for yo', Brierley *Layrocks* (1864) iii. (14) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (15) **Don.** Poor fool, he's off, hay-foot, straw-foot, an' small grass grows round his heels till he's there, Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 40. (16) **I.W.**$^1$ (17) **Rxb.** Yon strae headit cuttie, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 130. (18) **Gall.** Jock sune in his strae-hoose was dozin', Scott *Gleanings* (1881) 89. (19) **n.Lin.**$^1$ A machine affixed to a steam thrashing machine, by which the thrashed straw is carried to the top of a stack. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ (20) **Dev.** (Hall.) (21) **Bnff.** 'Strae kilns' were used for drying the corn. . . A hole was cut in the face of a hillock, and pieces of trees, with drawn straw, was spread thereon, called 'kiln-stickles.' The corn was put upon the top, and a fire lighted in front; at the back of the kiln there were openings to draw the heat, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 107. (22) **n.Lin.**$^1$ (23) **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899). (24) **Rut.**$^1$ A bird which makes her nest of straw, &c.; known also as 'Peggy' or 'Chitty White-throat.' (25) **Sc.** A plain undesigning nose o' wax, a cat's paw, a straw-wisp, *Magopico* (ed. 1836) 15. (26, *a*) **s.Not.** He'd got a black coat an' a straw-yard on (J.P.K.). (*b*) **Cmb.**$^1$ Don't take on so about him—I wouldn't fret after such a straw-yard as that there feller. (*c*) **Lon.** They come back to London to avail themselves of the shelter of the night asylums or refuges for the destitute (usually called 'straw-yards' by the poor), Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (ed. 1861) II. 138.

**2.** Phr. (1) *as happy as little pigs in new straw*, quite contented and happy; (2) *down in the straw*, of an animal: in parturition; (3) *hardly able to stride over a straw*, said of a person hardly able to walk from old age or feebleness; (4) *in straw* or *in the straw*, in childbed, in parturition; (5) *out of the straw*, recovered from childbed; (6) *to be able to bind with a straw*, (7) — *to tie with a straw*, to be so helpless with laughter, &c. as to be incapable of doing anything; (8) *to bring to the straw*, to bear, bring forth; (9) *to call a strea a straw*, see below; (10) *to draw a straw across*, *afore*, or *before*, to beguile, make sport of; (11) — *a straw between*, to make any difference between; (12) *to gather straws*, of the eyes: to become heavy with sleep; (13) *to set straws in the ase*, a Halloween custom: see below; (14) *to stand with a straw in one's mouth*, to stand at a fair to be hired as a servant; (15) *to take cattle in to straw*, to take cattle into a yard to fodder them; (16) *whips and straws*, a term of contempt applied to young men or hobbledehoys.

(1) **s.Lan.**$^1$ 2. (2) **Brks.**$^1$ (3) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (4) **Per.** She had been only a few weeks ago . . . in the straw, at the risk of a well-nigh spent life, Sarah Tytler *Witch-wife* (1897) 10. **Ayr.** His bonny Betty was in the strae, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 150. **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856). **n.Dev.** Martin's old black sow took upon herzulf to die in straw, Zack *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 30. (5) **Nhb.** The muthor's up and oot o' the straw, Chater *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 34. (6) **Sc.** When one is so overcome with laughter as to have no power over himself it is commonly said: 'Ye might hae bund him wi' a strae' (Jam.). **Rxb.** I was that 'stoundit ye might hae bound me wi' a strae, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 157. (7) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** Ye could have tied the minister wi' a straw, as the sayin' is, Johnston *Congalton* (1896) 219. **Ant.** A laughed till you could tied me wi' a strae, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (8) **Sc.** Till the mither, what's this ye hae brought till the strae? Waddell *Isaiah* (1879) xlv. 10. (9) **Dur.** I've been as far south as Sedgefield, where they call strea, straw! *Bishoprick Garl.* (1834) 74. **Chs.** She hath been at London to call a strea a straw and a waw a wall, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 75; **Chs.**$^1$; **Chs.**$^2$ One who goes out of the country for improvement, and returns without having gained much, is said to have left it 'to learn to call a streea a straw'; **Chs.**$^3$ (10) **Sc.** 'I'm an auld cat to draw a strae before,' *prov.* signifying that one has too much experience to be easily deceived (Jam.). **Sh.I.** A'm ower auld a cat ta draw straes afore, *Sh. News* (Apr. 6, 1901). **Rxb.** I'm too auld a cat to draw a strae across my nose that gate, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 206. (11) **Rnf.** Tho' some piddlin fauts demean us, There's scrimp a strae to draw between us, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 68. (12) **Ayr.** I'm thinkin that lang or they win this length their een may be gatherin' straes, Service *Notandums* (1890) 125. **Edb.** As I had been up since five in the morning . . . my een were gathering straws, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxiv. (13) **Sh.I.** We're just gaen ta set straes i da ase. . . She took a straw from the floor and nipped in two pieces about an inch and a half, one being plain, the other having a knot on it. 'Dis is Sandy Flaws,' she whispered, . . as she stuck the piece with the knot on it in the hot embers; 'an' dis is Leezie Lowrie,' she whispered again, as she stuck the plain straw beside it. The effect of the heat on the lower ends of the straw was to give them a wavering motion, first parting, and then coming close together again, and at last resting against each other: this was caused by the lower ends of the straw being burned through, when no further motion took place. As soon as the two straws thus closed together loud laughter and clapping of hands broke from the whole circle of lads and lasses around the fire, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 142. (14) **Nhb.**$^1$ At a hiring, the hinds who are waiting for an engagement are distinguished by their having a small piece of strae in the mouth. **Cum.** Still customary at 'statute-fair' of Carlisle, though somewhat fallen into abeyance (M.B.-S.). (15) **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (16) **s.Chs.**$^1$ A farmer once expressed great contempt for the opinions of a 'lot of whips and straws' like us University men (s.v. Whipstraw).

**3.** Dry stalks or 'haulm' of potatoes.

**Suf.** The straw [of the potatoes being] frizled, Young *Annals Agric.* (1784-1815) V. 251.

Hence **Strawen** or **Strawing**, *sb.* a set of potatoes or stalks growing from one mother tuber. Dor.$^{1}$ **4.** A thin Broseley tobacco-pipe.

**War.**$^{3}$ Let me have a paper of tobacco and a straw.

**5.** *v.* To cover potato heaps with straw, preparatory to covering them with earth to keep the frost out. n.Lin.$^{1}$

**6.** To sell straws in the street; see below.

**Lon.** The practice of what is called 'strawing,' or selling straws in the street, and giving away with them something that is either really or fictionally forbidden to be sold,—as indecent papers, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 215.

**STRAW,** *v.*$^{2}$ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. [strǭ, strā.] **1.** To strew, spread. See **Strow,** *v.*

**Slg.** The smiddy ase that's strawn fornent thae dandy doors, HARVEY *Kennethcrook* (1896) 17. **Ayr.** Her nut-brown hair, . . Was on her bosom straw'd so, BURNS *As I gaed up by.* **Rnf.** The main laun Upon our left is thickly strawn Roun' the auld parish o' Buchanan, YOUNG *Lochlomond* (1872) 77. **Nhb., Dur.** That other custom of strawing flowers upon the graves, BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1777) 40.

Hence **Strawage,** *sb.* what is strewn or spread about.

**Sh.I.** The strawage of the wreck, *Sh. News* (June 16, 1900).

**2.** To spread grass. w.Yks.$^{1}$

[**1.** To strawwenn gode gresess þær, *Ormulum* (c. 1200) 8193.]

**STRAWBERRY,** *sb.* Sc. Cum. Lin. Shr. Oxf. Brks. Som. Dev. Also in form **straberry** Shr.$^{1}$ [strǭ·-, strā·bəri.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Strawberry-leaved geranium,** the creeping saxifrage, *Saxifraga sarmentosa*; (2) **-loggerheed,** the common tiger-moth, *Arctia caia*; (3) **-picnic,** see below; (4) **-plant,** (*a*) a garden species of *Potentilla*; (*b*) the cinquefoil, *Potentilla Fragariastrum*; (*c*) see (1); (5) **-tree,** the arbutus, *Arbutus Unedo*; (6) **-village,** the village of Wytham in Berkshire; (7) **-wife,** a woman who sells strawberries; (8) **-wires,** *obsol.*, strawberry-runners.

(1) **Wil.**$^{1}$ (2) **Cum.**$^{4}$ (3) **Oxf., Brks.** Strawberry picnics are made from Oxford [to Wytham], and strawberries are eaten systematically out of clean white bowls with heavy stemmed wine-glasses to pound them, MURRAY *Hndbk.* (1894) 107. (4, *a*) **n.Lin.** (B. & H.) (*b*, *c*) **Dev.**$^{4}$ (5) **w.Som.**$^{1}$ (6) **Oxf., Brks.** Wytham is known in Oxford as the 'Strawberry village,' and in the season the whole village is entirely given up to providing that fruit, MURRAY *Hndbk.* (1894) 107. (7) **Sc.** MITCHELL *Scoticisms* (1787) 106. (8) **Shr.**$^{1}$ The strāb'ry-wires bin all across the alley, somebody ŏŏl be breakin' thar neck some o' these days.

**2.** A birthmark resembling a strawberry. Sc. (A.W.), n.Lin.$^{1}$

**STRAWK,** *v.* *Obs.* Wil. With *along* or *about*: to shamble along in an ungainly, lazy fashion. n.Wil. (G.E.D.)

**STRAWL,** *sb.* Cor.$^{12}$ [strǭl.] A litter; confusion, row, disturbance, turmoil. (s.v. Strow). Cf. **stroll,** *sb.*$^{2}$

**STRAWM,** see **Strom.**

**STRAW-MOTE,** *sb.* Hmp. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **stramot** Hmp.$^{1}$; **stramote** Dor.$^{1}$; **strawmaut, strawmawt** Dev.; **straw-mot** Cor.$^{12}$; **straw-mut** nw.Dev.$^{1}$; **strow-mote** w.Som.$^{1}$ [strǭ·-, strō·mōt.] **1.** A single straw; a stalk of straw. See **Mote,** *sb.*$^{1}$

**Dor.** Gabe brought her some of the new cider, and she must needs go drinking it through a strawmote, HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) lii; **Dor.**$^{1}$ **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ A straw-mote would be a bruised reed of wheat or of any of the grain-bearing plants (s.v. Mote). **Dev.** Make a hawl drü tha bung and züke up tha zyder wi' a strawmawt, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Way a strawmaut tick'ld es veet, N. HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1865) 59. **n.Dev.** ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl.* **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$, **Cor.**$^{12}$

**2.** *pl.* Grassy places.

**Hmp.** 'The main of 'un tuffets and stramots,' most of the ground was hillocky and grassy, BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* (1866) xxiii; **Hmp.**$^{1}$

**STRAWN,** *sb.* *Obs.* Rxb. (JAM.) A string, as a 'strawn' of beads.

**STRAWN,** see **Strand,** *sb.*$^{1}$

**STRAWSMALL,** *sb.* Yks. The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea.*

**w.Yks.** It forms its nest of fine pieces of grass, bits of straw, feathers, and wool; hence it is called Strawsmall, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 23.

**STRAWSMEAR,** *sb.* Wm. Also in forms **streasmeer** Wm.; **streasmer, streasmoor** Wm.$^{1}$ **1.** The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea.*

It forms its nest of fine pieces of grass, bits of straw, feathers and wool, hence it is called Strawsmear, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 23; **Wm.**$^{1}$

**2.** The golden warbler, *Sylvia hortensis.*

[So called] from the materials of which its nest is made, SWAINSON *ib.* 24.

**STRAWY,** *adj.* Sc. Yks. Also in forms **streeahy** n.Yks.; **streahy** n.Yks.$^{4}$ Made of straw; covered with straw.

**Lnk.** I jumped off my strawie deals, HUNTER *Poems* (1884) 14. **Gall.** Roun' skinny poortith's strawy bed, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 119, ed. 1897. **n.Yks.** He crept intul his streeahy bed, *Sngs. in Broad Yks.* (1839) 16; **n.Yks.**$^{4}$

**STRAY,** *adj.* and *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Dor. Also written **streea-** Chs.$^{1}$ [strē, streə.] **1.** *adj.* In *comp.* (1) **Stray-line,** a line attached to anything which is let down into the sea; (2) **-mouse,** the nettle-creeper, *Salicaria locustella.*

(1) **Dor.** They'll string the tubs to a stray-line, and sink 'em a little-ways from shore, HARDY *Wess. Tales* (1888) II. 143. (2) **Chs.**$^{1}$

**2.** Lost, strange, not at home.

**Abd.** I wad be unco stray up yon'er, gien I had to gang my lane, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xxxiii.

**3.** *sb.* A lost child or animal.

**Per.** It's rael gude o' thae twa young folk to tak up wi' the puir wee stray, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 65, ed. 1887. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ All the strays upon the Soke-land in this parish [Winterton], *Survey of Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey* (1787). It was an immemorial custom in the parish of Appleby that all strays were seized, ANDREW *Hist. Winterton* (1836) 39.

Hence **Stray-garth,** *sb.* a small close used before the time of enclosures for stray cattle. n.Lin.$^{1}$ **4.** The right of letting cattle, &c. stray and pasture on common land; common land.

**m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ Stray of rabbits, the right claimed by certain owners of rabbit-warrens for their rabbits to stray and feed on lands not their own.

**STRAY,** *sb.*$^{2}$ Ken. [strē.] A winding creek.

I know of no creek by the name of stray except one near Faversham called 'Oare Stray' (H.M.); (G.B.); **Ken.**$^{1}$

**STRAY,** *v.* Chs.$^{1}$ [strē.] To strew; to scatter. Cf. **straw,** *v.*$^{2}$, **strow,** *v.*

**STRAY,** see **Straw,** *sb.*

**STRAYLE,** *sb.* *Obs.* Dur. A blanket. *Dur. Household Bk.* III. 972 in *Surtees Soc. Publ.* (1901).

**STREAH,** *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A mode of drinking used by the chief men of the isles in the West Highlands.

**w Sc.** The manner of drinking used by the chief men of the isles, is called in their language Streah, i.e. a round; for the company sat in a circle, the cup-bearer filled the drink round to them, and all was drunk out. . . They continued drinking sometimes 24, sometimes 48 hours. It was reckon'd a piece of manhood to drink until they became drunk, and there were two men with a barrow attending. . . They stood at the door until some became drunk and they carry'd them upon the barrow to bed, MARTIN *West. Isles* (1716) 106 (JAM.).

[Gael. *sreath*, a row; a series (MACBAIN).]

**STREAK,** *sb.* Yks. Wor. Nrf. Ess. Som. Also in form **streeak** n.Yks.$^{12}$ [strīk, striək.] **1.** A line or stripe; a long, narrow strip or piece of anything.

**n.Yks.**$^{1}$ Formerly the tire of a wheel was nailed on in streeaks, but lately they put it on in a hoop; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ **Som.** There was a little streak o' wheat, as they had to go roun' (W.F.R.).

**2.** The iron tire of a wheel put on in strips; also in *comp.* **Streak-iron.** See **Strake,** *sb.*$^{1}$ **2.**

**s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Nrf.** *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 173. **Ess.** A plate of iron nailed on the rim of a heavy cart wheel, opposed to a ring-tire when the tire of the wheel is put on in one piece (J.F.).

Hence **Streak-nail,** *sb.* a large-headed strong nail used for nailing the strips of iron to the felloes. s.Wor. (H.K.)

**STREAK, STREAK(E,** see **Streek,** *v.*$^{1}$, **Streek,** *v.*$^{2}$

**STREAKED,** *ppl. adj.* Dor. In *comp.* **Streaked-jacks,** a variety of apple. See **Streaky, 2.**

(H.J.M.); Apples . . . the mellow countenances of streaked-jacks, codlins, costards, stubbards, ratheripes, HARDY *Woodlanders* (1887) II. ix.

**STREAKINGS**, *sb. pl.* Not. Lin. [**strī·kinz.**] The last milk taken from a cow's udder; 'afterings.' See **Stroke**, *v.*$^{3}$ **4**; cf. **strap**, *v.*$^{2}$, **strip**, *v.* **6**.

**Not.** (J.H.B.) **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 367. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ She milks that badly, hairf th' streakin's gets left behind (s.v. Stroppings).

**STREAKY**, *adj.* Irel. Dor. **1.** Uncertain, variable; used also of the weather.

**Ker.** I believe Finoucane to have been, as regards courage, what I call 'streaky.' There were times . . . when he would look carefully enough after the safety of his skin, and other times . . . when he was fit to face a legion of devils from the pit, BARTRAM *Whiteheaded Boy* (1898) 216; It was one of those streaky days you often find at the end of a Kerry winter, with little spurts of cold rain and puffs of chilling wind and now and then glimpses of weak sunshine, *ib.* 204.

**2.** *Comp.* **Streaky-jacks**, a variety of apple. Dor. (H.J.M.) See **Streaked**.

**STREAL(E**, *sb.* Sus. [**strīl.**] An arrow.

WRIGHT *Eng. Lang.* (1857) 19; **Sus.**$^{12}$

[OE. *strǣl*, an arrow, missile (SWEET).]

**STREAM**, *sb.* and *v.* Sh.I. Yks. Hrf. Glo. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **straem** Sh.I.; **strame** Cor.$^{1}$ [**strīm, striəm; strēm.**] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Stream-bog**, a bog not stagnant; (2) **-tide**, a flowing tide; (3) **-way**, the course or shallow bed of a stream.

(1) **w.Yks.** LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) xv. (2) **Sh.I.** He's a straem tide i' da sea, an' der a lok o' greef in him, *Sh. News* (Dec. 17, 1898). (3) **w.Yks.** The stream-way all about the pools was fouled by the trampling of dogs and sheep, SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 260; A rough voice rang down to the hollow of the stream-way, *ib. Barbara Cunliffe* (1901) 80.

**2.** Phr. *a stream of rain*, heavy rain. Cor.$^{1}$ **3.** Tin-mining term: a continuous course of ore from one to ten feet deep.

**Cor.** The 'streams' had failed them, and they believed all the tin was worked out, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 344, ed. 1896; **Cor.**$^{2}$ Loose stones containing tin, when found together in great numbers making one continued course from one to ten feet deep, which we call a stream, BORLASE *Nat. Hist.*

**4.** A strain of music.

**Cor.** The young were . . . gratified by hearing the 'streams' of 'Lovely Nancy,' HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 27, ed. 1896; **Cor.**$^{2}$

**5.** *v.* To pass along in a train; to walk at a rapid pace. Also with *along*.

**Glo.**$^{1}$, **w.Cy.** (HALL.) **Dev.** Th' woman stumbled an' streamed madly—the dogs leapt on her open-mouthed, MADOX-BROWN *Yeth-hounds* (1876) 254.

**6.** To walk in a leisurely manner; to draw out at length.

**Hrf.** He come streaming in an hour late, or more [calmly, not hurrying at all] (R M.E.). **w.Cy.** (HALL.)

**7.** To dip clothes in 'blueing' water; to rinse them in clean water.

**Dev.** She uttered a fervent wish that 'passon worn't comin' a-hinderin' the second streamin' o' fine things,' *Longman's Mag.* (June 1901) 146. **Cor.**$^{12}$

**8.** Tin-mining term: to wash the surface deposits of tin; see below.

**Dev.** It is now three hundred years since 'streaming'—the process whereby the tin was separated from earth and gravel—was generally carried on upon Dartmoor, *Portfolio* (Jan. 1889) 11; Streaming consisted in subjecting the sand or gravel in which the mineral was found to the action of a rapid stream of water flowing over an inclined plane, which caused the tin to precipitate, PAGE *Explor. Dartmoor* (1889) ii. **Cor.** Every valley has been 'streamed'—that is, the deposits have been washed for tin, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 341, ed. 1896; **Cor.**$^{2}$

Hence (1) **Streamer**, *sb.* a worker in a tin-mine; (2) **Stream-work**, *sb.* a place where tin is washed.

(1) **Cor.** 'Streamers' are the tinners who wash out the tin, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 89, ed. 1896; **Cor.**$^{23}$ (2) **Cor.** A 'stream work' is a place where tin is obtained from the drift deposits, HUNT *ib.* 89; **Cor.**$^{12}$

**STREAMER**, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. Also written **streeamer, streemer** Cum.$^{14}$ [**strī·mə(r, striə·mə(r.**] **1.** *sb. pl.* The Northern Lights or Aurora Borealis.

**Sc.** The eiry blood-hound howl'd by night, The streamers flaunted red, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) IV. 272, ed. 1848. **Slg.** Lowes shall throw a scad o' licht like streamers in the sky, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 187. **Dmf.** The streamers frae the north did beam, HAWKINS *Poems* (1841) V. 44. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Called also in s.Nhb. 'Lord Darwentwatter's leets.' **Cum.**$^{14}$ **s.Wm.** Th' streamers shot quite to th' middle of th' alliment, HUTTON *Dial. Storth and Arnside* (1760) l. 59. **w.Yks.**$^{12}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$

Hence **Streamoury**, *adj.*, *obs.*, having streams of light from the Aurora Borealis.

**Slk.** Left a streamoury track behind, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 329.

**2.** *v. Obs.* To streak; to cover with straggling flashes of light, resembling the Aurora Borealis.

**Slk.** After the last rays had disappeared, and again in the morning before they began to streamer the east, HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* (1818) I. 21 (JAM.).

**STREAMER**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Irel. Nhb. Yks. [**strī·mər.**] **1.** A minnow at spawning time.

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ These fish congregate in great numbers in the shallow, gravelly streams to deposit their ova. **n.Yks.**$^{4}$

**2.** A graveling; a young salmon.

**Glw.** A delicate small fish spotted and shaped something like a trout. It is called here a ginkin, in the rivers of the C. Galway a streamer, HARRIS (1744) in PATTERSON *Gl.* (1880) (s.v. Ginkin).

**STREAMING**, *ppl. adj.* Cor. [**strē·min.**] In *comp.* (1) **Streaming-leaking**, dripping wet; (2) **-pot**, a watering-pot.

(1) Why, Miss Ruby, you'm streamin'-leakin', 'Q.' *Three Ships* (ed. 1892) 37. (2) **Cor.**$^{1}$

**STREAP(E, STREASMEER**, see **Stripe**, *sb.*$^{2}$, **Straw-smear**.

**STRECK**, *adj.* Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Also in form **strick** Wm. [**strek.**] **1.** Straight; straightforward, direct. Also used *advb.*

**Lakel.**$^{2}$ Streck as a seeve. **Wm.** Sooa a teeak em streck awae to Willie Hartley's, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 6; We went to see th' giants. . . I think they wod not stand strick up ith heeghst hause ith parish, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 99, ed. 1821. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$

Hence **Streckly**, *adv.* straight, straight away.

**m.Yks.**$^{1}$ Go thy ways streckly, now!

**2.** Vain, conceited, self-complacent.

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ That lad's some streck o' his new claes.

[**1.** He sal noght aftir his lyfes ende Wend strek til purgatory, HAMPOLE *Pr. C.* (c. 1340) 3377.]

**STRECK, STRECKLE, STRECLESS**, see **Streek**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Strickle**, *sb.*

**STREE, STREECH**, see **Straw**, *sb.*, **Stretch**, *sb.*$^{1}$, *v.*$^{1}$

**STREEK**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Nhb.$^{1}$ [**strīk.**] A stitch in sewing. (s.v. Steek).

**STREEK**, *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.*$^{2}$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **streak** Sc. Nhb.$^{1}$ Dur.$^{1}$ Cum.$^{4}$ Wm. n.Yks.$^{3}$ m.Yks.$^{1}$ w.Yks.$^{1}$ n.Lan.$^{1}$ Not. Nhp.$^{1}$ e.An.$^{2}$ Dev. Amer.; **striek** Sc.; and in forms **straik** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **strak** Cai.$^{1}$; **strake** Cum.$^{1}$ Not.$^{3}$ e.An.; **streck** Elg. Nhb.$^{1}$ Wm.; **streeak** n.Yks.$^{2}$; **streik** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Bnff.$^{1}$ w.Yks.$^{4}$; **strek** Sc. (JAM.); **streyk** e.Lan.$^{1}$; **strike** Abd. w.Yks.$^{2}$; **stryke** ne.Sc. [**strīk.**] **1.** *v.* To stretch; to stretch out, extend; to lie down; to extend oneself at full length.

**Sc.** I wad e'en streek mysell out here, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxi. **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Elg.** Robin's oussen are na yet Right strecked on the dale, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 118. **Abd.** Sae down he fell, and fairly streeked, Sleep shortly clos'd his een, COCK *Strains* (1810) II. 63. **Per.** I streek oot my pinion, HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 73. **Ayr.** Ance ye were streekit owre frae bank to bank! BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* (1787) l. 92. **Lnk.** Muse till Fancy streaks her wing, An' I am young again, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 52. **e.Lth.** The doug—gurrs—listens—rises—streeks him oot, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 42. **Edb.** The very hand o' love that streeks itsel' frae heaven above, REID *Heatherland* (1894) 57. **Slk.** As if he were streekin himsel oot to sleep on the ledge o' a brig, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 20. **Dmf.** For a word from his I'd streik myself down in the mire, HAMILTON *Mawkin* (1898) 118. **Wgt.** He'd streek his neck an' craw, FRASER *Poems* (1885) 178.

**N.Cy.**$^2$, **Dur.**$^1$ **Cum.** Senseless, streek'd her on the fluor, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 247. **Cum., Wm.** Nicolson (1677) *Trans. R. Lit. Soc.* (1868) v. **Wm.** Thear wes t'poor lile thing liggin streckt oot, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 38. **n.Yks.**$^{13}$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**$^1$; **w.Yks.**$^2$ Look how he's striking himsen! **w.Yks.**$^4$ **n.Lan.**$^1$ *Gen.* used with 'full' or 'lang' prefixed, as 'lang-streakt,' lying at full length. **Not.** Said of an animal in good health when it rises and stretches its limbs (W.H.S.); **Not.**$^3$ **Nhp.** I'd just streaked down, Clare *Poems* (1820) 60; **Nhp.**$^1$; **Nhp.**$^2$ *Pret.* strock. **e.An.** (Hall.)

Hence (1) **Streeker**, *sb.*, *fig.*, (*a*) an exaggeration; a falsehood, lie; (*b*) a very tall person; (2) *streekit claith, phr.* an umbrella or parasol; (3) *strikit wire, phr.* a tightly stretched wire; a telegraph wire.

(1, *a*) **n.Yks.**$^2$ 'Now that is a streeaker;' a stretch beyond the truth. (*b*) **Bnff.**$^1$ **Ant.** Heth that's a streeker, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (2) **Gall.** [She] bore streekit claith aboon her face Although the day was drily, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 137, ed. 1897. (3) **Abd.** They mak' signs by a lang strikit wire, Milne *Sngs.* (1871) 110.

**2.** Phr. (1) *to streek a tow*, (2) — *in a halter*, to be hanged; (3) *to streek* or *streek out one's hough*, (4) — *one's leg*, (5) — *one's shanks*, to walk, step out; to stretch one's legs; (6) — *oneself up beside*, to put oneself on an equality with.

(1) **Gall.** But ye shall all streek a tow for this, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) ii. (2) **Gall.** May I in a halter streek If I hae Latin, French, or Greek, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 80. (3) **Frf.** Streek out your houghs, and come wi' me, Sands *Poems* (1833) 75. (4) **Rxb.** Gar the filly streek her leg, Ruickbie *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 185. (5) **Per.** Streek oot your shanks at lairge, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 148. **Rnf.** Wha mony a mile wad streek his shanks, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 266, ed. 1817. (6) **Sh.I.** If ye mean to streek yoursell up beside him ye maun e'en buy it, for it's gowd that glances in the lasses een now-a-days, Scott *Pirate* (1821) ix.

**3.** To lay out a dead body.

**Sc.** He's a bonny corpse . . . and weel worth the streaking, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxvii. **Sh.I.** Shü deid ta a' appearance, and wis streeked an' kisted, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 84. **ne.Sc.** The body was washed and . . . strykit on the board brought by the wright, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 207. **e.Sc.** I never forgave that to Weelyum Dundas till I saw him straikit oot himsel', Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 13. **w.Sc.** Fancy them straikin' their father's corp, Wood *Farden Ha'* (1902) 145. **s.Sc.** I strieked her wi' my ain hands, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 72. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ When a person is dying, the neighbours are called in during the expiring moments, and continue to assist the family in laying out, or streaking the corpse, which is placed on a bed, hung around and covered with the best linen the house affords. It is also customary to set a pewter plate, containing a little salt, upon the breast of the departed, and also a candle in some particular place, Mackenzie *Hist. Nhb.* (1825) I. 205. **Cum.** If it wasn't fer t'odd brass at he pickt up frae sec customers as us, t'wife an barnes wad seunn be fit fer streekin, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 214; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ 'Streeak'd out,' stretched as dead; **n.Yks.**$^3$ **Lan.** There's a bed in't fit to streek down the limbs of a king, Roby *Trad.* (1829) II. 196, ed. 1872.

Hence (1) **Streaker**, *sb.* (*a*) the board on which a dead body is stretched out; (*b*) a layer-out of the dead; also used *attrib.*; (2) **Streeking-board**, *sb.*, see (1, *a*).

(1, *a*) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (*b*) *ib.* 'An aud streeaker-weean,' an old woman who is a corpse-dresser. (2) **ne.Sc.** A wright who hastened to the house of death with his strykin beuird, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 207. **Abd.** The wricht . . . put the streekin' buird jist up agen The dresser en', Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 566. **s.Sc.** (Jam.), **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb., Dur.** Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1777) 21 *note.*

**4.** To array, deck out; to garb, bedizen; to display. Also with *out.*

**n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ Streeak'd out, laid forth in dress or display. **m.Yks.**$^1$

**5.** To draw the first furrow after harvest, esp. in phr. *to streek the plough.*

**ne.Sc.** When the plough was strykit . . . for the first time in autumn or spring, . . bread and cheese, with ale or whisky, were carried to the field and partaken of by the household. A piece of bread with cheese was put into the plough and another piece was cast into the field to 'feed the craws,' Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 181. **Bnff.**$^1$ **Abd.** I'm ga'en to buy some harrows an' plows, To streek a bit pleuchie on Balcairn's knowes, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 237. **Gall.** Wha wi' him a fur could [have] streekit, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 113, ed. 1897.

Hence **Streking**, *vbl. sb.* in phr. *the streking o' the plews*, the drawing of the first furrow at the commencement of spring. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) **6.** To draw over lightly, as a rake over the soil of a flower-bed. Cum.$^4$ **7.** To engage in any work; to set to, commence, start; to exert oneself. Also used *fig.*

**Sc.** 'Streek the pin,' to tighten the temper-pin of a spinning-wheel, keep it at the right pitch, which implies close attention to the spinning, hence 'streek the pin,' attend to your spinning, mind your work (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Abd.** I wud be owre the theets ere we got weel streiket, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii; Lat's streek noo, lads = let us begin (G.W.). **Lnk.** Let us to the wark be streekin, Hamilton *Poems* (ed. 1885) 55. **Rxb.** To streek the heuks [hooks] again, the hale Coost aff their upper claes, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 97.

Hence **Straiking**, *vbl. sb.* in phr. *the straiking o' the licht*, the commencement or break of day. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*)

**8.** To go quickly; to hasten, hurry; to go at full speed.

**Sc.** Mackay. **Abd.** Forwards on did streek, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 59, ed. 1812. **Rnf.** We nimbly streekit owre the dewie green, Finlayson *Rhymes* (1815) 60. **Slk.** Sandy flings the plaid frae him an' after the hare, what he can streik, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 70, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** I was strieking best pace down the hill face to the water, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 235. **Kcb.** We'll streek oot an' get the doctor as sune as possible, Armstrong *Kirkiebrae* (1896) 23. **Nhb.** 'Streek-off,' to put horses in motion with a cart-load; or to move away with a cart and horse. 'He streeked off' (R.O.H.). **Dev.** Squire and groom just streaked hoff quicker'n 'ell fire, Phillpotts *Dartmoor Way* (1896) 226. [**Amer.** He streaked it for home, Carruth *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (1892) I.]

**9.** *Obs.* To walk along; to stroll, saunter.

**Fif.** Younksters, by the sea-side streikin', Gaed paidlin in without a breik on, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 10.

**10.** To smooth out; to unfold; to iron clothes.

**Rnf.** Streek out the runkles o' your hose, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 125. **n.Cy.** Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695). **Nhb.** (K.), **e.Lan.**$^1$ **e.An.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 173. **Suf.**$^1$

Hence **Streeking-board**, *sb.* an ironing-board.

**e.An.**$^1$; **e.An.**$^2$ Applied to the board for stretching linen upon, ironing, &c., found in every house; but under this name chiefly in Suf.

**11.** *sb.* A stretch, stretching out; extent, full length.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Slk.** Then ae sudden streek out until a' his length and there he lies, straught, stiff and stark, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 153. **Dmf.** A' folk kent, if they likit to speak, That Crichton's tether was ner the streik, Reid *Poems* (1894) 79.

**12.** The longitudinal direction of a stratum of coal in a mine; *fig.* course, way, opinion.

**Sc.** The longitude is . . . termed by the coal-hewers, the streek. If you imagine a line along the extreme points of the rise or cropp of the coal, that is properly the streek of the coal, Sinclair *Hydrost.* (1672) 273 (Jam.). **Cld.** Tak your ain streik, i.e. take your own way (Jam.). **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **Stf.**$^1$

**13.** Speed, rapid rate or progress, expedition; exertion of any kind.

**n.Sc.** To mak little streik, to make small progress (Jam.). **Bch.** Your shaklebanes Will mak' but little streik, Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 35. [**Amer.** Carruth *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (1892) I.]

**14.** Bustle, tumultuous noise, disturbance.

**n.Sc.** It is said, that there is a michty streik in the house, when people are buzzing up and down in a confused way. 'To raise a streik,' to make much ado, make great noise or disturbance (Jam.).

**15.** Phr. *streek of day* or *of light*, daybreak, dawn, the commencement of day.

**Sc.** He was up by straik o' day (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Abd.** I'll tap at yer winda at the first streek o' day, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 29, 1901).

[**1.** Thane strekez the steryne, and streynys his brydylle, *Morte Arth.* (c. 1420) 2085.]

**STREEK**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^3$ Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks.; also Glo. Also written **streak** (e Cum.$^{124}$ Glo.; and in forms **streeak** n.Yks.$^2$; **streke** Glo. [**strīk, striək.**] **1.** *v.* To stroke. Cf. **straik**, *v.*$^2$

**Abd.** Streek my hair, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 60. **Nhb.** To 'streek him canny bi' the hair' is to use to a person soothing language (M.H.D.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**2.** To smooth or level corn, &c. to the rim of a bushel or measure by passing a piece of straight wood over it. See **Straik**, *v.*$^2$ **3.** N.Cy.$^1$ Hence *streeked measure*, *phr.* exact measure as opposed to 'heaped' measure. N.Cy.$^1$, Nhb.$^1$ **3.** *sb.* A stroke.

**Cum.**$^4$ **n.Yks.**$^2$ 'Caud streeaks,' cold or shivery sensations. **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 413.

**4.** The straight piece of wood used for passing over the top of a measure of corn, &c. in order to render it smooth and level. Also in form **Streaker.** Nhb.$^1$, Cum.$^{124}$, w.Yks. (J.W.) **5.** A bushel, a measure of corn. Cf. **straik**(e, **strike**, *sb.*$^1$ **4.**

**Nhb.**$^1$ Applied occas. to the measure of corn itself, a streek being understood for a bushel.

[**1.** Strekyn, as menn do cattys, or hors or howndys (strekin or strokin, P.), *palmito* (*Prompt.*).]

**STREEK**, see **Strike**, *v.*

**STREEL**, *v.* and *sb.* Irel.; also Dev. Also written **streal** nw.Dev.$^1$; and in form **sthreel** Ir. [strīl.] **1.** *v.* To stroll, saunter; to wander about in an idle, purposeless manner.

**Ir.** It's on your knees you ought to be . . . thankin' the Almighty . . . an' not grumblin' an' sthreelin' about the place, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (1839) i; What's to become of him streelin' about this freezin' night? BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 207.

**2.** To drag along the ground; to trail or hang untidily.

**Ir.** His hair was sthreelin' down over his showldhers, YEATS *Flk. Tales* (1888) 110; She will wear her gown too long, and wants somebody to keep it from streeling through the puddles, BARLOW *Land of Shamrock* (1901) 121. **Dub.** He streeled his coat all over the fair, but could get no one to tread on it. She went along streeling her dirty gownd in the gutter behind her, *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. ii. 105.

Hence **Strealing**, *ppl. adj.* slovenly, untidy. nw.Dev.$^1$ **3.** *sb.* A stroll, saunter; a dragging, trailing.

**Ir.** 'Twould ha' done one a benefit to be givin' itself and its yoke a couple of streels through the lough, BARLOW *Kerrigan* (1894) iv. **Dub.** Let us go out and take a streel up and down the quay, *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. ii. 105.

**4.** An untidy, dirty person, esp. a slovenly, untidy girl or woman; a slut.

**Ir.** To marry a thrampin' sthreel like that—a great red headed jack—, LOVER *Handy Andy* (1842) xliii. **Dub.** She is a dirty sthreel (i.e. careless in her dress), *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. ii. 105. **s.Ir.** There's a great long sthreel christened Long Pepper, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) II. 415. **nw.Dev.**$^1$

Hence **Strealish**, *adj.* slovenly, untidy. nw.Dev.$^1$

**STREEL**, see **Strule.**

**STREELY**, *adj.* e.An. [strī·li.] Long, lean, thin. Nrf.$^1$, Suf. (HALL.)

**STREEN**, *v.* Lakel.$^2$ [strīn.] To stream; to overflow; to come in a stream, used of milk from the cow's udder; see below.

To relate how the milk comes from the udder without effort when over full. Also the action of milking as it streens from the teats to the vessel when properly performed.

**STREEN**, *adv.* Sc. Also in form **strein** (JAM.). [strīn.] Yesterday evening, last night; *gen.* in phr. *da* or *the streen.* See **Yestreen.**

**Sc.** (JAM.) **Sh.I.** Da streen I saw ipo da voe, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 56. **Abd.** She jist kent the streen, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xvi. **Gall.** The streen's milk, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 439, ed. 1876.

**STREEN, STREEND**, see **Strain**, *sb.*$^1$, *v.*$^{13}$, **Streind.**

**STREENGE**, *v.* and *sb.* Fif. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] **1.** *v.* To beat, scourge. **2.** *sb.* A stroke.

**STREET**, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **strit** Not. Nhp.$^2$ [strīt.] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Street-muck**, mud scraped off the roads. n.Lin.$^1$; (2) **-walker**, a person of either sex, without reference to morals, who strolls about on Sunday instead of going to church or chapel. *ib.* **2.** Phr. (1) *go up streets*, go up the street; (2) *Street and Walker's place*, out of work; (3) *up another street*, quite another thing.

(1) **Edb.** MITCHELL *Scoticisms* (1787) 82. (2) **Lan.** But wheere is Street un Wawker's place? . . Aw know o' no works . . . but aw yer uz it's a very big shop un that th' wages are so low, STATON *Loominary* (c. 1861) 122. (3) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **s.Chs.**$^1$

**3.** A road through a village or hamlet; a high-road, highway; see below.

**Nhb.**$^1$ The Stamfordham road is called 'The Street.' The old Newcastle and Carlisle pack-horse road was called 'Hee Street.' **Wm.** (B.K.) **n.Yks.** The word street or high-street was simply a synonym of the common term high-way or high-road, ATKINSON *Mem. Whitby* (1894) 179. **s.Chs.**$^1$ Street is sometimes used for a country by-lane. **Not.** (L.C.M.), **n.Lin.**$^1$ **Rut.**$^1$ The principal road through a village is distinguished as 'the street,' however sparse the houses may be. **Nhp.**$^2$, **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Ess.** Continuing his journey along Rayne 'Street,' as the road through the village is still termed, *Longman's Mag.* (Sept. 1901) 448. **Sus.**$^1$ A road is called a street without any reference to there being houses beside it. **w.Som.**$^1$ A road with a few straggling houses on one side, in the parish of Wellington, is called 'Ford street.'

**4.** The pavement at the door of a house, &c.; the front of a cottage.

**Ir.** In front [of the cottage] a trampled street, noisome and sprinkled with starveling fowls, BULLOCK *Pastorals* (1901) 227. **Cav.** The fowl scraped up the roses growing in the street (M.S.M.). **I.Ma.** Upon his feet; and out on the street, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 285.

**5.** A roughly-paved farm-yard. Uls. (M.B.-S.) **6.** A town or village; a hamlet or few scattered cottages.

**Ken.** 'We were four miles out of the street.' 'After work they go down into the street.' Applied in compound place-names to hamlets, farms and cottages, &c. Readingstreet, Spratlingstreet, in each case a single farm and a few cottages (D.W.L.).

**STREFFIN, STREG**, see **Striffin, Strag.**

**STREID**, *v.* and *sb.* Der.$^1$ [streid.] **1.** *v.* To tread. **2.** *sb.* A tread.

**STREIK**, see **Streek**, *v.*$^1$

**STREIKING**, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Also in form **strieking.** [strī·kin.] Tall, agile. See **Streek**, *v.*$^1$ **1.**

**Tev.** 'A streikin' hizzie,' a tall, tight, active girl (JAM.). **Rxb.** There's mony a lad would hirple frae here to Carlisle on his twa bare feet for ae single look sic as yon striekin' hizzie Trimmie flings at your head braidcast, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 10.

**STREIND**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in form **streend.** **1.** *v.* To sprain; a dial. form of 'strain.' Bwk., Rxb. (JAM.), Gall. (J.M.) **2.** *sb.* A sprain or strain. *ib.*

**STREIND, STREK**, see **Strynd, Streek**, *v.*$^1$

**STREKE, STRÊKE**, see **Streek**, *v.*$^2$, **Strake**, *sb.*$^2$

**STRENE**, *sb.*$^1$ *Obs.* Lin. The shoot of a tree. (HALL.), Lin.$^1$

**STRENE**, *sb.*$^2$ Dor. [Not known to our correspondents.] A New Year's gift. (HALL.)

[Fr. *estreine, estrene*, a new-years gift or present (COTGR.).]

**STRENE, STRENG**, see **Strain**, *v.*$^2$, **String**, *v.*

**STRENGTH**, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Shr. Also in forms **strent** Wm.; **strenth** Cum.$^{14}$ Shr.$^{12}$; **stren'th** Abd. n.Yks.$^4$ ne.Yks.$^1$ [streŋþ; strenþ.] **1.** *Obs.* A fortress, stronghold; a fortified place.

**Sc.** Just a strength for the Lord of Ravenswood to flee until, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) vi. **Abd.** Thirty-two strengths were (at the treaty of pacification) rendered to the king, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 199. **Gall.** They dunch down strengths like wiggiewams, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 247, ed. 1876. **Nhb.** His strength or peel house, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 122.

**2.** Ample supply, plenty, means; working power in the number or capabilities of labourers, &c.; esp. in phr. *strength of men*, see below.

**Abd.** Maister Mutch has stren'th o' men an' beasts to be mair nor maister o' a' the wark upo' the fairm, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 140. **Lnk.** Jock na inclined tae gang that length, Declared a coo was past his strength, ORR *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 47. **Cum.**$^1$ 'Strenth o' men and pitchforks,' power, influence; **Cum.**$^4$ **Wm.** Ye niver sa a stean without a good strent a gers aboot it, BRIGGS *Remains* (1825) 138. **Shr.**$^1$ I dunna know 'ow 'e manes to get 'is 'arrŏost in', w'y 'e's got no strenth about 'im—that owd mon aumust in 'is two double, an' them two or three lads 'ill be now'eer; **Shr.**$^2$ 'A innod likely to get in his harrast this ownder, if a dunna get moor strenth about him.' 'Plenty o' strenth,' when ten men do the work which one ought.

**3.** Security, right, legal claim, title.

**n.Yks.** (T.S.); **n.Yks.**$^1$ 'I have strength in my pocket for £600;' spoken by one among a party of creditors met to decide on plans for realising their deceased debtor's estate. 'So and so's got t'au'd woman's brass, but Ah has the strength for 't all reeght;' by a person acting in some sort as trustee for an old lady whose money was out on loan; **n.Yks.**$^4$ 'He 'ezn't t'stren'th o' fifty punds,' i.e. could not find security for that sum. **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Let him shew his stren'th for't. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**STRENGTHY,** *adj.* ne.Yks.$^1$ **[stre·nþi.]** Forcible, strong.

**STRENIE,** *adj.* *Obs.* Knr. (Jam.) Lazy, sluggish.

**STRENKLE,** *v.* Nhb. **[stre·ŋkl.]** To sprinkle. See **Strinkle.**

Bring him a shive oh butter an' breed . . . an' strenkle a leapyt ov sugar on't, Bewick *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 10; **Nhb.**$^1$

[Strenkelyn, or sprenkelyn, *aspergo* (*Prompt.*).]

**STRENSAL,** *sb.* m.Yks.$^1$ **[stre·nsl.]** In phr. *a capper o' Strensal*, used in the districts round about the village of Strensall, near York, of anything that creates wonder or amazement.

**STRENT,** *sb.*$^1$ ne.Lan.$^1$ **[strent.]** A straggling lock of hair. Hence **Strenting,** *ppl. adj.* disordered, dishevelled.

**STRENT,** *pp.* and *sb.*$^2$ Dor. Som. Cor. **[strent.]**

**1.** *pp.* Torn, rent.

**Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Dor., Som.** (L.S.) **Som.** Her white frock, crumpled and soiled, was strent from the pocket-hole right down through, Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) vi. **Cor.** (F.R.C.)

**2.** *sb.* A tear, rent, slit.

**Dor.** My breeches were tore all to strents and lippets, Hardy *Greenwd. Tree* (1872) I. 148; Never mind a rent ar strent, Young *Rabin Hill* (1867) 11; Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** The boy with a strent in his jacket, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 258.

**STRENT, STRENTH,** see **Strength.**

**STRESPASS,** *v.* e.Lan.$^1$ **[stre·spəs.]** To trespass.

**STRESS,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Not. Lin. Som. **[stres.]** **1.** *v.* To incommode, put to inconvenience; to overwork, over-tax; to fatigue, distress, strain.

**Sc.** I wad say naething mair than that I was stressed for the penny money, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) x; 'Ye're sair strest stringin' ingans,' prov. meant to ridicule those who complain of great fatigue when they have had scarcely anything to do (Jam.). **Abd.** The horse . . . Was sweer to stress the swingletree, Shelley *Flowers* (1868) 55. **e.Lth.** He had ne'er stressed himsel wi' wark, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 74. **s.Not.** When a stan long on ma leg it seems to stress it (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**$^1$ He stresses them hosses reäl bad wi' that theäre brick leädin' up Yalthrup Hill.

**2.** To distrain; to force payment by law.

**n.Yks.**$^2$ They're boun' to stress for't. **w.Som.**$^1$ Well, I be zorry vor to zee a widow umman a-stress'd; but her can't never 'spect to bide there, not if her don't pay no rent.

**3.** *sb.* An effort, strain; a demand, sudden call for.

**Ayr.** There was sic a stress for tide-waiters, Galt *Provost* (1822) vii. **Lnk.** Ye micht manage the length o' Paisley wi' a stress, but Greenock's quite oot o' the question, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) I. 18.

**4.** *pl.* See below.

**N.I.**$^1$ Many of the inhabitants, particularly females, die in their youth of what they call stresses, that is violent heats from hard work, Mason *Par. Survey* (1814).

**5.** A distraint; a distress warrant.

**Nhb.**$^1$ *Obs.* **w.Som.**$^1$ Mr. Jones 've a-tookt a stress vor dree quarter's rent.

[**2.** & ȝif here rente be not redily paied here bestis ben stressid & þei pursued wiþouten mercy, Wyclif *Eng. Wks.* 234.]

**STRET,** see **Strait.**

**STRETCH,** *sb.*$^1$ Glo. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Also in forms **streech** Dor.$^1$ Som.; **stritch** Glo. Wil.$^1$ Som. **[stretʃ; stritʃ.]** **1.** A piece of wood used for striking off the surplus grain from a corn measure. See **Strike,** *sb.*$^1$ **2.**

**I.W.**$^2$, **Wil.**$^1$ **Som.** (W.F.R.); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

Hence *streech measure*, *phr.* exact measure in contradistinction to 'heaped' measure. Dor.$^1$ **2.** A 'strike' or measure of corn.

**Glo.** 'A full stritch' in contradistinction to copp-heaped measure, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 415. **I.W.**$^1$ **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

**STRETCH,** *sb.*$^2$ Glo.$^1$ **[stretʃ.]** The missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus.*

**STRETCH,** *v.* and *sb.*$^3$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **sthritch** e.Yks.$^1$; **stratch** Dev.; **streach** Sc.; **streech** Dor.$^1$; **stritch** Cum.$^{14}$ Wm. n.Yks.$^4$ ne.Yks.$^1$ **[stretʃ; stritʃ.]** **1.** *v.* In phr. (1) *to stretch a rick*, to cover it hastily with the reed, so as to keep off a little of the rain, pending the proper thatching; (2) — *the hemp*, to be hanged; (3) — *the legs*, to go for a walk; (4) — *the neck*, to hang; (5) — *up*, to straighten up; to arrange in proper order; (6) — *upon the legs*, see (3).

(1) **w.Som.**$^1$ Be sure'n stretch the rick 'vore you comth away. (2) **Don.** I should like to . . . make it a tragedy with Molly Maguire stretching the hemp in the last act, *Pearson's Mag.* (Oct. 1900) 361. (3) **Sc.** (A.W.), **Yks., Midl.** (J.W.) **Dor.** I'll go out for a stroll to stretch my legs, Francis *Fiander's Widow* (1901) pt. II. v. (4) **Ker.** We'll foind him an' stretch his neck—'tis I will settle the rope for him, Bartram *Whiteheaded Boy* (1898) 153. (5) **s.Lan.**$^1$ Th' heawse wants stretchin'-up a bit. (6) **Sh.I.** Dey wid aet der strae better if dey'd been furt an' stretch'd apo' der legs, *Sh. News* (Feb. 9, 1901).

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Stretch-gallop,** full gallop; (2) **-stick,** the bar which keeps the trace chains apart between the shaft and fore horses. Also called **stretcher** (q.v.).

(1) **w.Som.**$^1$ Maister rode away stretch-gallop, I count was somethin' the matter. **Dev.** An niver ad a wurd ta zay, Bit keep'd stratch-gallip aul tha way, N. Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 71, ed. 1865. (2) **n.Yks.**$^4$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$

**3.** To lay out a dead body; to lie dead; used in *pp.* Cf. **streek,** *v.*$^1$ **3.**

**Ir.** I'd see her stretched first, Carleton *Fardorougha* (1839) vi.

Hence **Stretching-board,** *sb.* a wooden board on which the dead are laid.

**Arg.** And a skilly woman or a stretching-board was no nearer than a day's tramp over the hill, Munro *Lost Pibroch* (1896) 114.

**4.** To exaggerate, tell lies.

**e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^1$ 'To stretch it,' to tell great lies; **w.Yks.**$^5$ Thee owd fath-er couldn't bēat thee at stretching, lad, nut if he tuke boath hands tul an' gar hod wi' his teeth (s.v. Stretcher).

**5.** To walk in a dignified manner; to strut, give oneself airs. Also in phr. *stretch and striddle.*

**Slk.** Used in ridicule (Jam.). **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** Thoo may stritch an striddle but anybody can tell thoos a fellheeder (B.K.). **e.Yks.**$^1$ Noo he's getten that bit o' money, he sthritches-aboot like a lord. **w.Yks.**$^1$ He stretches like a craw i a gutter. **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**6.** To exercise; to walk, travel along; to extend a journey; to walk rapidly. Also with *along.*

**Fif.** When he was young he aft gaed streachin', Sax, aught, or ten miles to a preachin', Gray *Poems* (1811) 75. **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Capered and stretched up and doon, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 282.

**7.** *sb. Fig.* A stretching or straining of law, evidence, &c.; a quibble.

**Sc.** The Reverend Mr. Aird was represented as a man of great piety, and turned out by a streach, Maidment *Pasquils* (1868) 319. **Lnk.** The probation is summed up with much cunning, and many stretches, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) IV. 109, ed. 1828.

**8.** The space taken in at one stretch of the rake. Dor.$^1$

**9.** A distance; a walk.

**Sc.** I'll go out for a smoke and a stretch, Keith *Indian Uncle* (1896) 253. **Lakel.**$^2$ It's a gay lang stretch ta walk. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Lan.**$^1$ It's a good stretch fro' here to Bowton. **s.Not.** It's a goodish stretch, to walk, to their place (J.P.K.).

**STRETCHER,** *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **stratcher** Dor.$^1$; **streetcher** Ant.; **stritcher** Cum.$^{14}$ **[stre·tʃə(r.]** **1.** The bar which keeps the chains apart between the horses in ploughing, &c. Also called **Spreader** (q.v.).

**Nhb.**$^1$ **n.Yks.**$^1$ The stretchers being inserted, one in the rear of each horse, and held in their places, by the simple process of passing each end into a loop of either chain; **n.Yks.**$^4$, **w.Yks.**$^{13}$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ The chain which connects the horse tree with the harrows. **Wor.** (H.K.), **Dor.**$^1$

**2.** An implement for stretching Shetland shawls, &c.

**Sh.I.** Shü was ta get a len o' Bawby's stretcher ta stretch her haps, *Sh. News* (Oct. 28, 1899).

**3.** A lie, falsehood; a gross exaggeration of the truth.

**Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^4$ If they hed hard as menny of his stritchers as ah hev, *W. C. T. X.* (1894) 7. **w.Yks.** He began to tell a toathre stretchers, *Dewsbre Olm.* (Aug. 24, 1865) 12. **w.Yks.**$^{15}$, **War.**$^3$ **se.Wor.**$^1$ Well done, Josey, that is a stretcher! **Cor.**$^2$

**4.** A person stretched on the ground from a blow, &c.; a dead person.

**Ant.** He's a streetcher. A'll lee you a streetcher, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

**5.** A long shoot of hazel, briar, &c.; see below.

**Hrt.** Its stretchers, sprays and withe, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* VII. i. 86. **Som.** The long rods of hazel, briar, &c. which bind down the thatch are so called (W.F.R.). **w.Som.**$^1$ In 'making' a hedge certain growing stakes are chopped half through, laid down lengthwise on the hedge, and fastened down by a crook. Earth is then thrown upon them, and they root afresh. These are the stretchers.

**6.** A brick placed lengthwise in a wall; a stay or cross-brick used in clamping or building bricks to burn them. n.Yks. (I.W.), n.Lin.$^1$ **7.** Anything very large of its kind.

**Ir.** A divilish stretcher of an appetite he had, Yeats *Flk. Tales* (1888) 194.

**STRETFORT-GOOSE,** *sb.* s.Lan.$^1$ A local name for roast pork stuffed with sage and onions.

**STRETTEN,** *v.* Sc. Der. Shr. Also written **streten** Bnff.$^1$ [stre·tən.] **1.** To tighten; to make tight; a dial. form of 'straiten.' Cf. **strait, 8.**

**Bnff.**$^1$, **Der.** (R.J.B.) **Shr.**$^1$ The sackin' o' this bed wants strett'nin', an' we mun stretten it afore it's made up; **Shr.**$^2$ Stretten the rop'.

**2.** *Fig.* To take a sufficient meal. See **Strait, 9.**

**Bnff.**$^1$ He stretent himsel weel or geed awa.

**STREVE,** *v.* Chs. Also in form **strave** s.Chs.$^1$ [strīv; **strēv.**] To stray; to wander. Cf. **strafe.**

*Sheaf* (1879) I. 190; **Chs.**$^1$ Th' ky's streve 't off somewheer. **s.Chs.**$^1$ Ahy wùn·dŭr wot óo waan·ts goa· strai·vin of tŭ Rem·bri ŭt dhis tahyın ŭ neyt fuur.

**STREVILL,** *sb.* *Obs.* Dev. A three-forked pick to take up barley or short hay with. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 415; (Hall.)

**STREW,** see **Straw,** *sb.*

**STREWING,** *sb.* *Obs.* Lin. Pem. **1.** *Obs.* Rushes; hay or straw used for strewing the floors of churches. n.Lin.$^1$ **2.** The custom of dropping or strewing sprigs of box and rosemary in front of a funeral procession.

**s.Pem.** A woman would bring a bundle of sprigs with her to the residence of the deceased, and march in front of the procession, dropping a twig every now and again, and always at every turning of the road. 'Martha Row was in the fun'ral strewin' to-dáy' (W.M.M.).

**STREY,** see **Straw,** *sb.*

**STRIB,** *v.* Sc. Irel. Yks. [**strib.**] To drain the last drops of milk from a cow's udder. See **Strap,** *v.*$^2$, **Strip,** *v.* **6.**

**Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824); (Jam., s.v. Strip). **w.Yks.** She stood watching him strib. The udder being at last drained, Snowden *Tales Wolds* (1893) i.

Hence **Stribbings,** *sb. pl.* the last drops of milk drawn from a cow's udder.

**Ayr.** The latter part of a cow's supply of milk, taken after a short interval, which is richer milk than the first draught (F.J.C.). **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

**STRIBBLE,** *sb.* Dev. [stri·bl.] Dry turf.

I put the stribble in thinly between the stones in dry walling, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 107.

**STRICCLE, STRICHEL,** see **Strickle,** *sb.*

**STRICK,** *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Yks. Also in forms **straik, strake** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **streak** s.Don.; **streek** Lnk. (Jam.) s.Don.; **streik** Lnk. (Jam.); **strek** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **strike** Sc. (Jam.); **stthreek** Uls. [**strik**; **strīk.**] **1.** *sb.* A handful of flax in process of dressing.

**Sc.** When dressed it is made up into a small roll or bundle called a 'straik' or a 'straik o' lint' (Jam. *Suppl.*). **n.Sc.** After you have beat it for some time, open the strike, turn the inward part of it outward, and beat it again, Maxwell *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 336 (Jam.). **Abd.** A streek o' lint I canna pu, Robb *Poems* (1852) 115. **Lnk.** The chaps wha selt the flax in stricks An' coft the yarn in hanks, Watson *Poems* (1853) 85. **N.I.**$^1$ **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853-1862).

**2.** *v.* To tie up or arrange flax in handfuls, ready for it to be milled or 'scutched.' n.Sc. (Jam.), N.I.$^1$, ne.Yks.$^1$, e.Yks. (W.B.P.)

[**1.** Streek, of flax, *linipulus* (*Prompt.*).]

**STRICK,** *v.*$^2$ Glo. Wil. Also in form **strike** Wil.$^1$ To slip on a slippery surface; to slip up, slide. *Gen.* with *up.*

**Glo.**$^1$ **Wil.**$^1$ Her stricked up on thuck there slide, an' come down vlop. **n.Wil.** I strick up on thuc stwon. Look out as your foot don't strick up on thuc ice (E.H.G.).

**STRICK,** *v.*$^3$ Bnff.$^1$ [**strik.**] To dress barley.

**STRICK,** *adj.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Also in form **strict** (Jam.). **1.** *adj.* Rapid, swift. Also used *advb.*

**Sc.** The stream's very strict, it runs rapidly (Jam.); Ye stakket the strick-rowin waters, Waddell *Ps.* (1871) lxxiv. 15.

**2.** *sb.* In phr. *the strick o' the watter*, the most rapid part of any stream. s.Sc. (Jam.)

**STRICK,** *adj.*$^2$ Sc. I.Ma. Also in form **streck** Abd. I.Ma. [**strik.**] A dial. form of 'strict.' Also used *advb.*

**Abd.** A streck teetotaller, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxviii. **Ayr.** Does your strick polity—hinder? Sillar *Poems* (1789) 207. **Edb.** The law That kirk-herds strick forbids us a', Liddle *Poems* (1821) 34; Stricker guard to keep, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 35. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 119, ed. 1876. **I.Ma.** Captain Tom kep his eye upon her strick, Brown *Yarns* (1881) 188, ed. 1889; A nice ould man but streck, *ib. Doctor* (1887) 130.

Hence **Stricklie,** *adv.* strictly.

**Ayr.** He . . . stricklie tergit her whether it was sae or no, Service *Notandums* (1890) 104.

**STRICK,** see **Stirk,** *sb.*$^1$, **Streck, Strike,** *sb.*$^1$, *v.*

**STRICKEN,** *ppl. adj.* Sc. [stri·kən.] In *comb.* **Stricken hour,** a whole hour. Cf. **strucken, 2.**

**Lnk.** For this last stricken hour, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) III. 73. **Dmf.** I hae been lauchin' for a stricken 'oor, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 301.

**STRICKER,** *sb.* Dor. A stick for training peas or beans, a pea-stick. (C.W.), (H.J.M.)

**STRICKER,** see **Striker,** *sb.*$^1$

**STRICKLE,** *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Irel. and Eng. Also written **striccle** w.Yks.$^4$; and in forms **sthrickle** e.Yks.$^1$; **streckle, strecless** Shr.$^2$; **strichel** Dor.; **strickles** Chs.$^{13}$; **strickless** Midl. Stf.$^1$ Lei.$^1$ War.$^3$ s.Wor.$^1$ Shr.$^1$; **strickliss** se.Wor.$^1$; **strikeless** Hrf.$^2$; **strockle** Nhp.$^{12}$ [stri·kl.] **1.** A smooth, straight piece of wood, with which the surplus grain is struck off, to level it with the rim of the measure. Cf. **strike,** *sb.*$^1$ **2.**

**Nhb.**$^1$ (s.v. Streek), **n.Yks.**$^2$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^{23}$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^{13}$, **s.Chs.**$^1$ **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **Stf.**$^1$ **s.Stf.** The grosser articles are heaped, but grain is stricken off with the strait edge of a strip of board, called a strickless, Shaw *Hist.* II. 207, in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) II. 674. **Der.**$^1$, **Not.** (J.H.B.), **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Lin.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^{12}$, **War.**$^3$, **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **se.Wor.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^1$ *Obs.*, **Shr.**$^2$ **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Ken.**$^1$ The measure thus evened by the strickle is called race measure, i.e. razed measure. **Wil.**$^1$ (s.v. Stritch). **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863) (s.v. Streech). **w.Som.**$^1$ (s.v. Strick).

**2.** A sanded piece of wood on which scythes are sharpened; see below. Cf. **straik,** *sb.*$^1$

**N.I.**$^1$ **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ (s.v. Straik). **Dur.** It's exactly like a sythe strickle withoot a hanle, Egglestone *Betty Podkins' Lett.* (1877) 9; **Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$, **Cum.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^4$ *Obs.*, **Wm.** (B.K.), **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.) **n.Yks.**$^1$ A four-sided implement of oak, some twelve or fourteen inches long (without the handle), and tapering to a point, the sides of which are greased and then dressed over with Lae-sand, for the purpose of whetting or sharpening the scythe; **n.Yks.**$^{234}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** Mowers are to have with them sythe, shape and strickle, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 32; **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); (R.H.H.); **w.Yks.**$^{1234}$ **Lan.** Thornber *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 110. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^{13}$, **Not.**$^2$, **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ The strickle at present in use is a kind of wooden strop with coarse emery on one side and fine on the other. **sw.Lin.**$^1$

**3.** A small, flat board, prepared with emery-powder, for sharpening knives or edged tools. s.Lan.$^1$ **4.** An iron-moulding term: a mould made in casting cyclinders without using a core. w.Yks. (S.P.U.)

[**1.** OE. *stricel*, an implement for smoothing corn in a measure (Sweet).]

**STRICKLE,** *adj.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] Steep as the roof of a house. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Cf. **stickle,** *sb.*$^1$ **3.**

**STRICKLE-BACK**, *sb.* Cum. Lin. Also in form **strickle-bag** n.Lin.$^1$ **[stri·kl-bak.]** The stickleback, *Gasterosteus trachurus.*

**Cum.** Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. App. 26. **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$

**STRICKLE-BUT(T**, *adv.* and *v.* Lan. **[stri·kl-but.]** **1.** *adv.* With a headlong rush, impetuously. e.Lan.$^1$, s.Lan.$^1$ Cf. **sticklebut(t.** **2.** *v.* To go headlong at a thing; to persist whether right or wrong. s.Lan.$^1$

**STRICKLESS, STRICKLISS**, see **Strickle**, *sb.*

**STRICT**, *sb.*$^1$ Sc. **[strikt.]** **1.** In phr. *on this strict*, in such a strict way.

**Edb.** A piece of devilish cruelty on their parts, taking things on this strict, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xviii.

**2.** *pl.* Formalities, ceremonies.

**Lnk.** The words he had gather't to say gae amissin', But Cupid ne'er taigles on stricts, Watson *Poems* (1853) 50.

**STRICT**, *sb.*$^2$ Sus. Amer. **[strikt.]** An aphetic form of 'district.' Also used *attrib.*

**Sus.** A 'strict lady,' as I have heard a district visitor called among ourselves, Egerton *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 4. [**Amer.** Missus Punk an' the 'strict 'torney got riled at that, Lloyd *Chronic Loafer* (1901) 180.]

**STRICT**, see **Strick**, *adj.*$^1$

**STRID**, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Lan. **[strid.]** **1.** *sb.* A stride; also applied to the narrow gorge of a river.

**w.Yks.** The Strid, i.e. the stride at Bolton, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 366; Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 341. **e.Lan.**$^1$

**2.** *v.* To measure distances by striding. w.Yks.$^2$ See **Stride, II. 1.**

[OE. *stride*, a stride, pace (Sweet).]

**STRIDDEN**, *ppl. adj.* n.Lin.$^1$ **[stri·dən.]** Applied to the wheels of carts, &c. when they get too wide apart.

**STRIDDER**, *v.* and *sb.* n.Yks.$^2$ Also in form **strither. [stri·dər; stri·ðər.]** **1.** *v.* To stride. **2.** *sb. pl.* Strides, foot-paces. 'Tak lang stridders,' bestir yourself.

**STRIDDLE**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. Also in forms **sthriddle** e.Yks.$^1$; **stridle** Wm.; **struddle** Cum.$^{14}$ **[stri·dl.]** **1.** *v.* To stride; to walk with the feet and legs wide apart; to sit astride; to straddle.

**Sh.I.** It's nae pleugh of the flesh that the bonny lad-bairn . . . sall e'er striddle between the stilts o', Scott *Pirate* (1821) iv. **Rnf.** Straight to the fair they were ganging, And striddlen o'er hillocks and stanes, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 4. **Ayr.** Sin' I could striddle owre a rig, Burns *Ep. to J. Lapraik* (Apr. 21, 1785). **Lth.** A wean I striddled on their backs, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 11. **Nhb.**$^1$ A useless person is described as 'gan striddlin aboot.' **Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^8$ Sooa mid-leg deep we striddel 't on, but offen steud to toke, 68; **Cum.**$^4$, **Wm.** (B.K.), **n.Yks.**$^2$ (s.v. Stridder), **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$, **Lin.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Sthriddling**, *ppl. adj.* bold, forward; immodest; applied to girls; (2) **Striddle-legs**, *adv.* astride; (3) **Striddle-pigeon**, *sb.* a strutting, conceited person; (4) **Striddly-pigeon**, *sb.* a boys' game; see below; (5) *hop, striddle, and loup, phr.* the game of 'hop, skip, and jump.'

(1) **e.Yks.**$^1$ (2) **Rxb.** Sometimes he would ride striddle-legs on the one stick and lick away with the other, Murray *Characters* (1901) 13. **Nhb.**$^1$ **Dur.** One man . . . sat striddle-legs on the chimney, Guthrie *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 84. (3) **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) (4) **e.Dur.**$^1$ A boy is blindfolded, *gen.* by pulling his cap over his eyes, and stands with his legs stretched out. The other boys shy their caps between his legs. When all the caps have been thrown, the boys shout, 'Strite [straight] on, striddly-pigeon!' The boy then walks straight on, until he touches a cap with his foot. The owner of the cap snatches it up and runs to a certain place and back again, the rest of the boys 'bleaching' him, that is, thrashing him about the head with their caps. As soon as the boy returns to the starting-place, he becomes 'pigeon.' (5) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 16, 1898).

**2.** To walk in an affected, mincing manner. n.Cy. (Hall.), w.Yks.$^1$ **3.** *sb.* A stride.

**Rnf.** Losh! he lamps at the rate o' four yards at a striddle, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 42. **Ayr.** Caller water, ye see, within sax striddles, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 147. **Cum.** The Esk and the Liddle Run a striddle And meet at the Mote, *Flk. Rhyme*, Palmer *Tyne*, 157.

[1. Striddil, *varicari*, Levins *Manip.* (1570).]

**STRIDDLING**, *sb.* Wil.$^1$ **[stri·dlin.]** The right to 'lease' apples after the gathering in of the crop. Cf. **griggling, s.v. Griggles.**

**STRIDE**, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. **[straid, Midl. stroid.]** **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Preterite*: (1) **Sthrade**, (2) **Strade**, (3) **Straid**, (4) **Streəd**, (5) **Streud**, (6) **Strid**, (7) **Strided**, (8) **Strud.**

(1) **e.Yks.**$^1$ (2) **Abd.** Birse strade past me, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xlvi. **Frf.** Out we strade to see the Tower, Sands *Poems* (1833) 112. **Edb.** The guidman strade the stibbled lea, Reid *Heatherland* (1894) 65. **n.Yks.**$^2$ 'He strade ower me i' t'street,' walked past or overlooked me. **ne.Yks.**$^1$ 34. **w.Yks.** He strade aht inta t'street, Preston *Poems* (1864) 15; **w.Yks.**$^{23}$, **w.Yks.**$^5$ (s.v. Shotten). (3) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 208. **Sh.I.** Shü straid oot ower da stöl ta geng ta Sibbie, *Sh. News* (Oct. 8, 1898). (4) **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 129. (5) **w.Yks.**$^1$ (6) **Lan.** Aw strid intu o greyt reawm, *Sam Sondnokkur*, 10. **s.Lan.**$^1$ (7) **Brks.**$^1$ (8) **Dwn.** A strud alang, an' nae luik'd roon', Savage-Armstrong *Ballads* (1901) 190. **s.Lan.**$^1$

**2.** *Pp.*: (1) **Streud**, (2) **Stridden**, (3) **Strodden**, (4) **Strydden.**

(1) **n.Cy.** (Hall.) (2) **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 41. **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 129. **n.Lin.**$^1$ (3) **ne.Yks.**$^1$ 34. **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 41. **s.Lan.** (S.W.) (4) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 208.

**II.** Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* To measure distance by paces or steps.

**w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**$^1$ Be seur, gang and stride it. **Brks.**$^1$ **w.Mid.** I think there's about two acres there, I strode it yesterday. Just stride that land and see how wide it is (W.P.M.).

**2.** *sb.* Walking power; the legs; the fork of the legs.

**Rnf.** I'm new come frae Dumbarton side, Whar I had gane to travel, And am as sair about the stride, As gin I had the gravel, Or waur, this day, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 123.

**3.** A long distance.

**Brks.**$^1$ Ut be a smartish stride, e knaws, vrom my house up to verm. **Sur.**$^1$ **Sus.**$^1$ I know 'tis a middling stride into the sheeres.

**4.** *pl.* Trousers.

**Lnk.** His two legs, which were encased in a pair of all but skin-tight 'strides,' Murdoch *Readings* (1895) III. 26. **War.** What I do call strides be our old man's breeches, *Ironmonger* (Aug. 13, 1898) LXXXIV. 257; **War.**$^2$

**5.** A jointed iron contrivance for holding dishes, &c. before the fire.

**s.Stf.** Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **War.** 'I want a small oven to toast a bit o' bacon in.' 'Anything else please?' 'Yes; a pair o' strides.' 'Strides! what be they?' 'Why, to put the oven on, of course,' *Ironmonger* (Aug. 13, 1898) LXXXIV. 257; **War.**$^2$ A cooking utensil, somewhat horse-shoe shaped, hooked at the ends to clip the bars of the grate: the use of which is to support a dish, Dutch oven, or the like, containing food to be cooked.

**STRIDE-KIRK**, *sb.* Yks. Also in forms **stride-a-kirk** n.Yks.$^1$; **stridy-kirk** n.Yks.$^{124}$ A clumsy, awkward-gaited person; a tall, long-legged girl; a 'tom-boy,' romp. Also used *attrib.*

**n.Yks.**$^1$ A great stridykirk lass; **n.Yks.**$^2$, **n.Yks.**$^4$ *Obs.*, **m.Yks.**$^1$

**STRIDE-LEG(S**, *adv.* Sc. Irel. Lan. Also in form **stroide-leg** s.Lan.$^1$ **[strai·d-leg(z.]** Astride, with legs apart. Cf. **strag-legs.**

**Cai.**$^1$ To ride stride-legs. **Bnff.**$^1$, **Abd.** (W.M.) **Frf.** Raid stride-leg upo' the riggin, Beattie *Arnha'* (c. 1820) 38, ed. 1882. **Lnk.** There sits Auld Clooty in a mask Stride-legs upon a liquor cask, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 202. **Rxb.** It was Trimmie, riding stridelegs, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 204. **Gall.** The lass wha can tame a wild stallion . . . and ride him stride-leg, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 116. **n.Ir.** He wuz sittin' stridelegs on the beesum shank, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 74. **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ (s.v. Stroddle).

**STRIDEWALLOPS**, *sb.* *Obsol.* n.Yks.$^{14}$ ne.Yks.$^1$ A tall, long-legged girl; a 'tomboy' or romp. Cf. **stride-kirk.**

**STRIDLEY**, *sb.* Frm. **[stri·dli.]** The stickleback, *Gasterosteus trachurus.* *Science Gossip* (1882) 41.

**STRIDLING(S**, *adv.* Sc. Yks. Lin. Also written **stridelins** Sc. ne.Lin.; **stridlins** Sc. **[stri·dlinz.]** Astride, with the legs apart. Cf. **stradlins.**

**Abd.** Stridlin's owr the divot riggin', Walker *Bards Bon-*

*Accord* (1887) 369. **Ayr.** I didna mean that she was to gallop stridling on a horse, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xl. **Lth.** Wee Benjie, stridelins owre a keg, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 19. **n.Yks.**$^{14}$ **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ He set hissen stridlin's upo' wall top. **ne.Lin.** (E.S.)

**STRIEK**, see **Strike**, *v.*

**STRIF**, *sb.* e.An.$^{1}$ **[strif.]** A dial. form of 'strife.'

**STRIFE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Gall. Used *attrib.* in *comb.* **Strife riggs**, debateable land, patches of common land. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**STRIFFEN**, *sb.* Sh.I. **[stri·fən.]** Starch. (Jam.), S. & Ork.$^{1}$ Cf. **stiffen.**

**STRIFFIN**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Amer. Also in forms **straiffin** Sth. (Jam.); **streffin** Cai.$^{1}$; **striffan** Gall. s.Don.; **striffen** Dmf. Gall.; **strifning** Amer. **[stri·fin, ·ən.]** **1.** A thin membranous film; a thin skin or membrane. Also used *fig.*

**Cai.**$^{1}$ **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899). **Gall.** Low, poor fallow, now ye be, Wi' striffan white drawn ower thy e'e, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 397, ed. 1876. **Ant.** The striffin of an egg, the striffin of a dockin, &c., *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). [**Amer.** Ef I don't whirp ever'last striffin o' hide off'n ye, *Cent. Mag.* (Mar. 1885) 680; The membrane surrounding the abdominal viscera, *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (1892) I.]

Hence **Striffened**, *ppl. adj.* covered with a film or membrane.

**Gall.** The twasome pied down on the cauld sneep snaw, Wi' the sorry hauf striffen'd e'e, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 412, ed. 1876.

**2.** The thin filmy substance, made of the secundine of a cow, used for covering the mouths of bottles, &c. Sth. (Jam.)

**STRIFFLE**, *v.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Slk. (Jam.) **1.** *v.* To move in a fiddling or shuffling kind of way; often applied to one who wishes to appear as a person of importance.

**2.** *sb.* A shuffling motion.

**STRIG**, *sb.* and *v.* s.Cy. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. **[strig.]** **1.** *sb.* The stalk of any fruit or flower.

**s.Cy.** The strig of a cherry, Grose (1790). **Ken.** A small stalk or young strait branch, Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695); (D.W.L.); **Ken.**$^{1}$ The strigs of currants, gooseberries, &c. 'Now doän't 'ee put the cherry-strig in's mouth'; **Ken.**$^{2}$, **e.Ken.** (G.G.) **Sur.** In leap year the eye [of a bean in the pod] is to the point, in other years to the strig, *Pop. superstition, N. & Q.* (1889) 7th S. vii. 16. **Sur.**$^{1}$ **Sus.** The stalk of a cabbage (M.B.-S.); Ray (1691); **Sus.**$^{12}$ **Hmp.** There be lots o' primroses down Forest Lane, there be, but they've no length o' strig (W.M.E.F.); **Hmp.**$^{1}$ The stalk of a plant.

**2.** The string of a button. Ken.$^{1}$ **3.** *v.* To take the fruit from the stalk or 'strig.'

**Ken.**$^{1}$ Will you help me strig these currants? **Sur.** (L.J.Y.)

**STRIGHT**, see **Straight.**

**STRIGHTLE**, *v.* Lin. **[strei·tl, strai·tl.]** To set in order, to put straight.

**n.Lin.** I'd just gotten things strightled ageän when shĕ caame (M.P.); **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ Get thy̆ hair strightled, lass; it looks for all th' warld like a cotted fleäce.

**STRIGIL**, *sb.* *Obs.* N.Cy.$^{1}$ An instrument made of wood or iron, used for removing the profuse sweat from horses.

**STRIK**, *v.* Sh.I. **[strik.]** To tie up what is reaped. Cf. **strick**, *sb.*$^{1}$ **2.**

A'm gaen ta strik what I tink ye'll get hame dis time, lasses. I tink dat'll be plenty, *Sh. News* (July 29, 1899).

**STRIK**, see **Stirk**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**STRIKE**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **striak** Sc. (Jam.); **sthrike** e.Yks.$^{1}$; **strick** n.Yks.$^{24}$ ne.Yks.$^{1}$ Lin. Wor. Glo.$^{1}$ w.Som.$^{1}$; **strik** n.Yks.$^{1}$ n.Dev. **[straik; strik.]** **1.** In phr. (1) *strike of day*, break of day; (2) *— o' the swesch*, the 'tuck' or sound of the drum; (3) *— o' work*, used with *neg.*: the least amount of work possible.

(1) **n.Cy.** Grose *Suppl.* (1790). **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ (2) **Sc.** (Jam.) (3) **w.Yks.** Ther's soa monny like thee, at nivver does a strike o' wark, Bickerdike *Beacon Alm.* (1873).

**2.** A smooth, straight piece of wood, with which the surplus grain is struck off, to level it with the rim of the measure. Cf. **straik**, *v.*$^{2}$ **10**, **stretch**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **strickle**, *sb.* **1.**

**e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**$^{1}$, **Hrf.**$^{2}$, **Glo.**$^{1}$, **Oxf.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.*, **Brks.**$^{1}$ **Bck.** Lot 1. Bushel measure, Joe, and strike, *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. x. 267. **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.), **e.An.**$^{1}$ **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 300, ed. 1849; **Suf.**$^{1}$, **Ken.**$^{1}$, **Sus.**$^{12}$ **Sus.**, **Hmp.** Holloway. **w.Som.**$^{1}$ The strickle or piece of straight wood used to level grain on the surface of any measure of quantity, *gen.* a peck. Hence in particulars of farm sales it is usual to see 'peck and strike.' **Dev.**$^{1}$

Hence **Strick-** or **Strik-stick**, *sb.* the stick or roller with which the superfluous grain is struck off, to level it with the rim of the measure. n.Yks.$^{124}$, ne.Yks.$^{1}$ Cf. **strickle.** **3.** A strop used to whet scythes. Cf. **strickle**, *sb.* **2**, **straik**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 367. **ne.Lin.** (E.S.)

**4.** A measure of corn, varying from half a bushel to four bushels; see below. Cf. **straik(e**, **streek**, *v.*$^{2}$ **5.**

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^{2}$ A strike of corn, a bushel, 4 pecks. **Lakel.**$^{2}$ **Yks.** 2 bushels, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Ollus messur a peck aht o' yer awn strike, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887); **w.Yks.**$^{24}$ **Lan.** They took wi em mutton and beef, Wi puddings and pies a strike, Gaskel *Sngs.* (1841) 74; At Blackpool, in the Fylde, in the 'sixties,' and perhaps later, such vegetables as peas and French beans were generally sold by the strike (G.H.H.); **Lan.**$^{1}$ **e.Lan.**$^{1}$ A malt measure of $18\frac{1}{2}$ lb. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ Two pecks. **Chs.**$^{123}$ **Flt.** This strike is a measure of corn or potatoes, Havergal *Gl.* (1887). **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **Stf.** Strike is now the same thing with bushel, though formerly two strikes were reckoned to a bushel; for the old custom having been to measure up grain in a half-bushel measure each time of striking off was deemed a strike, and thus two strikes made one bushel; but this is now become *obs.*, bushel measures being in use; . . therefore strike and bushel are synonymous terms, Shaw *Hist.* II. 207 in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) II. 674. **Stf.**, **Der.** ''Er can remember wheat bein' a pound a strike,' i.e. £8 a quarter, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 479; **Der.**$^{1}$, **Not.**$^{1}$ **Lin.** Sow two strike an acre, Marshall *Review* (1811) III. 154. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ **Rut.**$^{1}$ A bushel (with the superabundance having been stricken off level). 'Better nur ten strike o' barley.' **Lei.** Sometimes two strikes are called a bushel, *Lei. Chron.* (Mar. 13, 1875); **Lei.**$^{1}$ A strike, therefore, = a strict bushel, i.e. a bushel minus the usual surplus of 'heaped' or ordinary measure. **Nhp.**$^{1}$ A circular wooden bushel measure for corn. A wicker skip the same size, used for the sale of fruit or potatoes, is likewise termed a bushel; but there is this distinction between them, the corn above the rim of the measure is strickled off, hence, probably, the name; while the fruit in the bushel skip is always heaped up; **Nhp.**$^{2}$ **War.** So late as 1859–60, corn was sold not by the bushel but by the strike (J.Ar.); **War.**$^{2}$ **Wor.** A strike, or measure of quantity, still used in certain markets for apples, potatoes, &c., *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. x. 473. **Shr.** Wheat, barley, and pease, are sold by the strike or bushel, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 225; **Shr.**$^{1}$; **Shr.**$^{2}$ Accurately distinguishing between strike and bushel, a bushel denotes a measure capable of containing 8 gallons, unstricken; a strike means a measure of 8 clear gallons, stricken. **Suf.**$^{1}$ **Ken.** A measure containing 4 bushels (W.F.S.). **Hmp.** Two strikes or sixteen gallons make one bushel of bran, Holloway. **n.Dev.** An' stay vor wimb a strik' o' wets, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 37. **Cor.**$^{1}$ A Winchester bushel; the third of a Cornish one, which contained 24 gallons; **Cor.**$^{2}$

Hence (1) **Strike-basket**, *sb.* a bushel measure. War.$^{2}$; (2) **-measure**, *adv.* in exact measure, as opposed to heaped measure. w.Som.$^{1}$; (3) **-skep**, *sb.*, see (1). n.Lin.$^{1}$

[**4.** Cp. Streek, of a mesure as of a buschel or other lyke, *hostorium* (*Prompt.*).]

**STRIKE**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Chs.$^{1}$ **[straik.]** The black smut in corn, *Uredo segetum.*

**STRIKE**, *v.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. **[straik; strik; Midl. stroik.]** **I.** Gram. forms.

**1.** *Present Tense*: (1) **Sthreck**, (2) **Strāk**, (3) **Streck**, (4) **Streeck**, (5) **Streek**, (6) **Strek(e**, (7) **Streyke**, (8) **Strick**, (9) **Striek**, (10) **Strik.**

(1) **w.Ir.** The word . . . seemed to sthreck his heart, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 168. (2) **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ (3) **Wgt.** Daur tae streck me in the dark, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 386. **n.Ir.** A heerd a match streckin', Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 48. **Dwn.** Turn yer richt fit a weethin' on the side, an' streck oot wi' the left, *ib. Robin Gordon*, 91. (4) **Cor.**$^{2}$ (5) **Dev.** What streek'th your royal eye, Pindar *Visit to Exeter* (1824) 157. **Cor.**$^{3}$ (6) **n.Ir.** It's no coonted muckle worth unless it streks inwardly, Lyttle *Paddy*

*McQuillan*, 39. **Shr.**$^2$ (7) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 208. (8) **Sh.I.** Da clock 'ill be strickkin' ten 'ithin a meenit, *Sh. News* (June 8, 1901). **Cai.**$^1$ **ne.Sc.** Lord, strick them doon as ye did him [Saul], Green *Gordonhaven* (1887) 90. **Per.** The fear of which did strick him dead, Smith *Poems* (1714) 14, ed. 1853. **Edb.** Strick the rascals dead, Pennecuik *Helicon* (1720) 15. **se.Wor.**$^1$, **Glo.**$^1$, **I.W.**$^1$, **Wil.**$^1$ **Som.** Sutton clock were a-stricking twelve, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 220; I wish I could hear the clock strick by night (W.F.R.). **Cor.**$^3$ (9) **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.) (10) **Sh.I.** I canna ventir ta strik a match, *Sh. News* (May 12, 1900). **Cor.**$^{23}$

**2.** *Preterite*: (1) **Sthrake**, (2) **Sthroke**, (3) **Straake**, (4) **Strack**, (5) **Straiked**, (6) **Strak**, (7) **Strake**, (8) **Straked**, (9) **Streak(k**, (10) **Streeak**, (11) **Streek**, **Streək**, (12) **Streuk**, (13) **Streukt**, (14) **Striakt**, (15) **Stricked**, (16) **Stroke**, (17) **Strook**, (18) **Strooke**, (19) **Strooken**, (20) **Strookt**, (21) **Striuk**, (22) **Struik**, (23) **Struk**, (24) **Struke**.

(1) **e.Yks.**$^1$ (2) **Lan.** When th' sodier hit him he sthroke back, Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) 157. (3) **Dur.** They straake mah, they woonded mah, Moore *Sng. Sol.* (1859) v. 7. (4) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Sh.I.** Shü strack da möld aff o' da legs o' her socks, *Sh. News* (Oct. 5, 1901). **Per.** He me strack, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 81. **Ayr.** He strack wi' might and main, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 237. **Lth.** Gallia strack death's slaughtering knell, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 153, ed. 1856. **Cum.**$^2$ (5) **Ayr.** The laird straiked him through the shackle-bane, Service *Notandums* (1890) 105. (6) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 208; (Jam.) **Sh.I.** He strak da mooth o' his pipe apo' da hert stane, *Sh. News* (Dec. 15, 1900). **Elg.** I strak on the subject, Tester *Poems* (1865) 133. **Ayr.** The auld kirk-hammer strak the bell, Burns *Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 31. **Lnk.** The steeple clock strak ten, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 27. **Gall.** Love . . . strak his dart in donsie Davie, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 43, ed. 1897. **ne.Yks.**$^1$ 35. **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 130. (7) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** Sae soon as e'r he strake a fae, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 44. **Nhb.** Yen o' her family strake down wi' the pestilence, Jones *Nhb.* (1871) 157. **n.Yks.**$^2$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ 35, **w.Yks.**$^{13}$, **w.Yks.**$^5$ (s.v. Shotten). (8) **Sc.** This winsome couple straked hands, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 9, ed. 1871. (9) **Cum.** They streakk at ma, Dickinson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) v. 7. **n.Lan.** He streakk ooer t'seamm coorse again an' again, R. Piketah *Forness Flk.* (1870) 10; **n.Lan.**$^1$ He streák me ower t'lug. (10) **e.Yks.** A streeak at him ower t'mun (W.H.). (11) **w.Yks.** Streək, Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 129. **s.Lan.**$^1$ (12) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **w.Yks.**$^1$; **w.Yks.**$^5$ He streuk him twice. (13) **Cum.** Jossy Steel man streukt dykin' ax intat brock's buttock, Dickinson *Lamplugh* (1856) 7. (14) **Wm.** (B.K.) (15) **Cor.** They strick'd me, Netherton *Sng. Sol.* (1859) v. 7. (16) **Abd.** In his drunkenness he stroke James Troup, Turreff *Gleanings* (1859) 77. (17) **Cai.**$^1$ **Gall.** The morning bell strook, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 112, ed. 1897. **Not.** The clock strook twelve, Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 230. **Lei.**$^1$ **Suf.**$^1$ 'A strook em right hard. (18) **Wxf.**$^1$ (19) **Lei.**$^1$ 29. (20) **w.Som.**$^1$ (21) **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 130. (22) **Cum.** He struik at a' maks, Gilpin *Ballads* (1866) 535. (23) **s.Chs.**$^1$ 84. (24) **Dur.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Away she struke off at full trot, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 281.

**3.** *Pp.*: (1) **Sthricken**, (2) **Sthruken**, (3) **Stricken**, (4) **Striken**, (5) **Strook**, (6) **Strooken**, (7) **Strookt**, (8) **Strucken**, (9) **Struckt**, (10) **Struke**, (11) **Strukken**.

(1) **Lan.** T'clock had sthricken, Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) xxi. (2) **e.Yks.**$^1$ (3) **Abd.** His head to be stricken frae his shoulders, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 29. **w.Yks.** It has stricken ten, Brontë *Shirley* (1849) ix; **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.** It's stricken one o'clock! Gaskel *Sngs.* (1841) 41. (4) **Abd.** Certain coined pieces of silver striken for that purpose, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 23. **Dor.** Iv it baint striken nine! *Windsor Mag.* (Apr. 1900) 610. (5) **Der.** Ever sin' he were strook, Gilchrist *Willowbrake* (1898) 117. **Lei.**$^1$ 29. (6) **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 41. **Lei.**$^1$ 29. (7) **w.Som.**$^1$ Strèo·kt, in the sense of to anoint. (8) **Sh.I.** He wid a just strucken his staff ipa da ert, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 89; **S. & Ork.**$^1$, **Cai.**$^1$ **e.Sc.** He would hae strucken me, Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 28. **Peb.** The clock had strucken twa, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 132. **Dwn.** Lyttle *Ballycuddy* (1892) 49. **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** Clook hes strucken yan, Wheeler *Dial.* (1879) 113, ed. 1821. **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** It's strucken twelve, Binns *Vill. to Town* (1882) 101; **w.Yks.**$^5$ (s.v. Shotten). **s.Lan.**$^1$ Th' clock's struck'n. **s.Chs.**$^1$ (9) **w.Som.**$^1$ Seldom used in the literal sense of a blow, but very common to express surprise. 'I was a-struckt all to a heap.' Although many confound the two words, yet genuine dialect speakers preserve the difference between 'struct' and 'strookt.' (10) **Dev.** If yu cude git the han ov a man or humman thit had murdered thersel struke auver inny bad place, *n.Dev. Jrn.* (Sept. 17, 1885) 6. (11) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 208. **Sh.I.** I wis [had] strukken da gjird as far an' as firm as I could get him, *Sh. News* (May 21, 1898). **ne.Yks.**$^1$ 35.

**II.** Dial. uses. **1.** In phr. (1) *to strike a bat*, to set to work; to do any work; *gen.* used with a *neg.*; (2) — *a bustle*, to hurry, make haste; (3) — *a light*, a game of 'hide and seek'; (4) — *a stroke*, to make an effort, to make a commencement; (5) — *hands*, to shake hands over a bargain; (6) — *in*, to begin, commence; (7) — *in the mind*, to strike one or come into the mind suddenly; (8) — *it*, to strike a bargain; (9) — *luck*, see (5); (10) — *out*, to appear on the skin as an eruption; (11) — *potatoes*, to put them in a warm place to make them sprout or 'chit'; (12) — *straight*, *streck*, or *street*, to balance a reckoning; to cry quits; (13) — *stroke*, see (4); (14) — *the spree*, to go on a drinking bout; (15) — *thumb*, see (5); (16) — *turnips*, to cut up with a hoe such of the young plants as are not required; (17) — *under*, to surrender, give in.

(1) **w.Yks.** Nah, Charley—it's Wednesday agean, an' thah's nivver strukken a bat, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 125; I've known him nivver to strike a bat for a month, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1896) 9. (2) **n.Ken.** (H.M.) (3) **Abd.** One player is chosen to be 'it.' The other players go away to a distance and 'show a light,' to let 'it' understand they are ready. They then hide and the first one found has to be 'it,' in place of the previous seeker, Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 220. (4) **n.Yks.**$^2$ 'He strake a stroke,' made an effort, or a beginning. (5) **Wgt.** They straikit han's, the wager laid, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 210. (6) **I.W.**$^1$ 'Strick in here,' begin ploughing or reaping, &c. in this part of the field. (7) **Sh.I.** Da day efter denner, hit strak i' my mind 'at I wid geng, *Sh. News* (July 2, 1898). (8) **Lan.** I should have a shilling back so I bid him strike it, which he did, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 110. (9) **w.Yks.** *Archaic Wds.* in *Yks. Wkly. Post* (1883). (10) **Nhb.**$^1$ (11) **Oxf.**$^1$ (12) **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** We'll strike streck if thoo'll give us a carful o' muck (B.K.). **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (13) **e.Yks.**$^1$ They ha'nt sthruck-sthroke o' three weeks. (14) **Wm.** They sent him fer a doctor but he streeak t'spree an' nivver fand yan tell t'wife was deed (B.K.). (15) **Arg.** The greed was in his face, and at last he struck my thumb on the bargain, Munro *Shoes of Fort.* (1901) 69. (16) **n.Lin.**$^1$ (17) **Edb.** To match wi' you I maunna fa', Sae I maun just strike under, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 79.

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Strike-a-leet**, see below; (2) **-fire**, (*a*) the germander speedwell, *Veronica Chamaedrys*; (*b*) spirit, alcohol.

(1) **Cum.**$^4$ This machine was invented by one of the Speddings of Mirehouse, mine-agent to the Lowthers. It consisted of a circular disc of steel worked by a handle, and rubbing continuously against a fixed piece of flint, a stream of sparks was produced, which enabled the miners to see their work. It was about 18 in. long and 10 in. high. (2, *a*) **Nhb.** *Nature Notes*, No. 9. (*b*) **w.Yks.** A sup a tea we a drap a strike-fire in it, Tom Treddlehoyle *Planitary Systam* (1843) 25.

**3.** A curling term: to dislodge a stone by forcibly striking it with another.

**Lnk.** They [curlers] draw, an' guard, an' wick, an' strike, An' loup, an' cry hurrah! Thomson *Musings* (1881) 20. **Peb.** To draw, guard, strike, or wick he tries, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 38, ed. 1817.

**4.** Of a horse: to kick out behind.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **n.Yks.**$^1$ Tak' heed, honey. Deean't gan ower near yon meear. She strikes; **n.Yks.**$^4$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Cu' by, or else t'hoss'll mebbe strike tha. **n.Lin.**$^1$ 'Struck by a horse,' kicked.

**5.** To start a tune or give the keynote of a tune. Also in phr. *strike the tune*.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **n.Yks.** Can ta strike us a tune? A streuk 'em oad Job, a lang mezzer tune (W.H.). **w.Yks.** He it was, however, who 'set the tunes' on Sundays, and 'struck' them too, besides drilling the choir, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 41; Some member of the congregation had to be relied on to 'strike t'tune,' *ib. Bradford* (1876) 240, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 16, 1898).

**6.** To move, as with a lever.

**Shr.**$^1$ W'y conna yo' strike it a bit?

**7.** A mining term: to land a kibble on to the scaffold at the top of a sinking-pit. Nhb.$^1$ Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **8.** Phr. *to strike a bucket*, to draw a full bucket towards the sides of a well as it hangs by the chain of the windlass, and land it safely on the well-side. Ken.$^1$ **9.** To lower or unwind a windlass in a shaft; see below.

**Cor.**$^2$ To let a man down in the shaft by the windlass, and if he calls up to the men above ground to 'streeck,' they let him go further down; **Cor.**$^3$ In sinking a shaft or well the man who has charge of the kibble says to the man at the windlass, 'Streek away, mate'; by which the man understands that the kibble is to be lowered.

**10.** To plough, esp. in *comb.* **Strike-baulk,** to plough one furrow and leave another.

**Glo.** It is the practice, in dry seasons, to plough one furrow and leave one, which is called risbalking. or strike balking, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 453. **Ken.** Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); **Ken.**$^{1\,2}$, **Sus.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Strike-balking,** *vbl. sb.* filling up gaps in a plantation of lucern, by sowing the seed and raking it in; (2) **-plough,** *sb.* a double mould-board plough.

(1) **Ken.** Young *Ann. Agric.* (1784–1815) I. 308. (2) **Sus.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Sus.**$^1$ A plough used for striking out the furrows.

**11.** To smooth; to make level. Cf. **straik,** *v.*$^2$ **3.**

**Abd.** The greenswaird how, an' seggy den, Are strikéd even o'er, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 34, ed. 1873.

**12.** To level corn to the top of the measure with a 'strike' or strickle. Cf. **straik,** *v.*$^2$ **3.**

**n.Cy.** Bought in London at 9*d.* to 11*d.* per bushel struck, Hunter *Georgical Ess.* (1803) II. 256. **e.Yks.** When wee sende our corne to mill, wee allways strike all clean of, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 104. **Chs.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$ **Shr.** It means $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, sometimes heaped, sometimes stricken, and sometimes a medium between both, Marshall *Review* (1818) II; **Shr.**$^1$ *Obsol.*; **Shr.**$^2$ Quern soud streken or yepped?

Hence **Strike,** *adv.* full to the top.

**Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb., Dur.** In agreements between coal-owners and workmen made before the passing of the Mines Act of 1872 it was stipulated that the coal tubs should be filled 'strike or wood-full,' so that a straight-edge placed on the top edge of each side of the tub and drawn along would touch the coals in passing.

**13.** To touch gently; to stroke; to apply any liniment or ointment; to anoint.

**w.Som.**$^1$ Also to apply anything by way of charm to a diseased part, or merely to stroke, or make passes with the hand as in mesmeric operations. The ordinary specific for a stye in the eye is 'to strike it three times with a wedding-ring.' 'The mare's leg idn no better; I've a-bathe'n an' a-strookt the place way oils, but he's a-zwell'd jis the same.' **Dev.** The zebenth or ninth son or darter in sucksession wis awlways a doctor, an' cude strick vur king's evil an' other komplaints, *n.Dev. Jrn.* (Sept. 17, 1885) 6; 'He struck his eye with salve,' common about Teignmouth, *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 140. **nw.Dev.**$^1$ **Cor.** I have recently been told of three seventh sons, and of one ninth son, who have been in the habit of stroking (or, as it is here called, striking) persons suffering from the 'king's evil,' *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 412; **Cor.**$^{1\,2}$

**14.** To sweep an oven; to sweep lightly; see below. Cf. **strake,** *v.*$^4$

**Dor.** (W.C.), (A.C.) **Cor.**$^3$ In rural districts the kitchen floors are covered with sea-sand in lieu of carpet or canvas. Only a very light sprinkling of sand is used at a time; hence it occurs that some time after the floor has been sanded the sand disappears from places and accumulates in others. The housewife or daughter then takes a brush, and 'striks' the sand into regularity, which act is repeated many times during the day.

**15.** With *over*: to rub.

**Cmb.** 'Just strike it over,' just dust over and tidy up (W.W.S.).

**16.** To make a straight line by means of a chalked or blacked string.

**Cum.** Ferguson *Northmen* (1856) 199. **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **n.Yks.**$^4$, **Shr.**$^2$, **Glo.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ Oftener called to 'hat or hit a line.'

**17.** To give the sudden jerk needful, in line fishing, to hook the fish when it takes the bait. w.Som.$^1$ **18.** To penetrate, impregnate. See **Struck,** *pp.*

**ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.** This salt is well adapted for making the pickle for striking the meat, which is the first part of the process in curing fish and preserving animal flesh, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 106. **Lin.** Flies are said to strike, and meat to be struck, when the latter is fly-blown (Hall.).

**19.** To heat; to remain at a desired heat; used of an oven.

**Chs.**$^1$ A brick oven is said to strike when it reaches the desired heat; **Chs.**$^3$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Wi)n let it strahyk ŭ bit ŭfoa·r wi set·n in, els it)l blis·tŭr dhŭ loa·vz.

**20.** To melt down; to re-cast and so make smooth, as of wax. Ken.$^1$ **21.** To take herrings down from the 'loves' (q.v.).

**Nrf.** We struck half a last before you were up. It was a nasty job with the smoke stinging our eyes (A.P.).

**STRIKE,** see **Streek,** *v.*$^1$, **Strick,** *sb.*$^1$, *v.*$^2$

**STRIKELESS,** see **Strickle,** *sb.*

**STRIKER,** *sb.*$^1$ Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lin. War. Glo. Also in form **stricker** Glo.$^1$ **[strai·kə(r.]** **1.** The assistant to a blacksmith who wields the sledge-hammer.

**Nhb.**$^1$, **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **s.Yks.** (W.S.) **n.Lin.**$^1$ Wanted . . . a few strikers, *Lin. Chron.* (Dec. 4, 1874). **War.**$^3$

**2.** A man who strikes turnips (q.v., s.v. **Strike, II. 1.** 16). n.Lin.$^1$ **3.** A man who works temporarily as a substitute for the regular worker. w.Yks. (S.P.U.) **4.** The pliable rod or wand of a woodcock snare. Cum. Macpherson *Wild-fowling* (1895) 454. **5.** A flat piece of wood for levelling corn in the measure. w.Yks.$^1$, Glo.$^1$ See **Strike,** *sb.*$^1$ **2.**

**STRIKER,** *sb.*$^2$ Lan. A spectre hound; see below.

There is a notion prevalent in many places that whenever a calamity is at hand, or in localities where some accident or evil deed may have occurred, a spectral dog appears. . . In Lan. this spectre dog bears the name of 'Trash,' or 'Striker.' . . The latter term is in allusion to the sound of its voice when heard by those persons who are unable to see the appearance itself, *Gent. Mag.* (Apr. 1880) 494.

**STRIKING,** *vbl. sb.* Sh.I. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Hrt. Ken. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Striking-deals,** deals erected to fend off a kibble or bucket in a shaft; see **Strike,** *v.* **II. 7**; (2) **-knife,** a butcher's cleaver; (3) **-plough,** a plough used in 'strike-balking' (q.v., s.v. **Strike,** *v.* **II. 10**); (4) **-teck,** the cutting of heather with a short scythe.

(1) **Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (2) **Cum.** A machine full eh strikin knives an saws, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 97; **Cum.**$^1$ Strikin' snife [*sic*]; **Cum.**$^4$ (3) **Ken.**$^1$ (4) **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**2.** *Obs.* The glutinizing of the green ears of wheat, by the fall of honeydew. Hrt. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. ii.

**STRIME,** *v.* and *sb.* Lin. Nhp. **[straim.]** **1.** *v.* To stride, pace. Cf. **straum.**

**se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) **Nhp.**$^1$ Strime is confined to the north-eastern side of the county (s.v. Straum).

**2.** *sb.* A stride; a pace. se.Lin. (J.T.B.)

**STRIMMAGE,** *sb.* Dev. **[stri·midʒ.]** A commotion, 'scrimmage.' s.Dev. Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874).

**STRIM-STRUM,** *adj.* and *sb.* Wil. Som. **[stri·m-strəm.]** **1.** *adj.* Unmusical.

**Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**$^1$ **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

**2.** *sb.* A worn-out instrument. Som. Sweetman *ib.*

**STRIN,** see **Strint.**

**STRIND,** *sb.* w.Yks.$^2$ **[straind.]** A string; a thread, strand. A rope is said to be made of so many strinds.

[Cp. Norw. dial. *strind*, a strip, shred (Aasen).]

**STRIND(E,** *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Not. Lin. Also in form **strine** w.Yks.$^2$ Not. Lin.$^1$ n.Lin.$^1$ sw.Lin.$^1$ **[strain(d.]**

**1.** *v.* To stride; to stride across.

**w.Yks.**$^{2\,4}$, **Not.** (W.H.S.) **s.Not.** Yo can strine faster nor he can. Can yer strine this dike? (J.P.K.) **Lin.**$^1$ Strind ower the grip. **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.** You had better strinde it (R.E.C.).

**2.** *sb.* A stride.

**w.Yks.**$^2$ He takes such long strinds. **s.Not.** 'E teks sich long strines (J.P.K.). **Lin.**$^1$ The days are now a cock's strine longer than they were. **n.Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ He saves his father many a strinde this lambing time.

**STRINE,** *sb.*$^1$ Yks. Der. Lin. Shr. Also written **stryne** Der.$^2$ **[strain.]** **1.** A ditch, a water-channel. Cf. **strin(n.**

**w.Yks.**$^2$, **Lin.** (Hall.) **Shr.**$^1$ The strines on the Weald-moors receive all the smaller drains as tributaries; **Shr.**$^2$ Not common.

**2.** A long, straggling branch; a spur at the end of a pea-stick. Der.$^2$

[1. Cp. & þy stryuande stremeȝ of stryndeȝ so mony, *Patience* (c. 1360) 311.]

**STRINE,** *sb.*$^2$ Lin. **[strain.]** The 'tread' in an egg.

A cock's Stride, vel, ut melius in agro Linc. efferunt, a cock's Strine,— pars ovi credita materia ex qua pullus fit, Skinner (1671). **sw.Lin.**$^1$ There's no strine in it; it'll come to nowt.

**STRINES,** *sb. pl.* Yks. Lan. Chs. **[strainz.]** **1.** The handles of a wheelbarrow.

**w.Yks.** (J.J.B.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 23, 1898). **Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$

**2.** The sides of a ladder.

**Lan.** There were an owd soo bizzy scrattin hur ribs o one o'th strines, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 16; **Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$

**3.** The handles or 'stilts' of a plough. s.Chs.$^1$

**STRING,** *sb.*$^1$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **sthring** Don. e.Yks.$^1$ **[striŋ.]** **1.** In phr. (1) *all of a string*, all confederated for one purpose; all alike; (2) *strings of people*, crowds; (3) — *of sovereigns*, the creeping loosestrife, *Lysimachia Nummularia*; (4) *to gather strings*, to regain one's strength after an illness; (5) *to get to one's string's end*, to get to the end of one's purse or of one's story; (6) *to have the right end of the string*, to put a thing correctly; to be right; (7) *to pull one's strings together*, see (4); (8) *to take the mealpowk by the string*, to take to begging.

(1) **e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) (2) **I.Ma.** There was strings of people on the shore watching the boats come in (S.M.). (3) **Ant.** (B & H.) (4) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (5) **Nhp.**$^1$ (6) **Sc.** I think rather brother Turbulent has the right end of the string, Pitcairn *Assembly* (1766) 13. (7) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (8) **Gall.** On a brother of his who had a small farm, he often insisted to take the meal-powk by the string, and follow him, as his trade was much better than farming, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 378, ed. 1876.

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **String-a-malairies,** rigmaroles; (2) **String-harness,** harness worn by the leader or 'string-horse' (q.v.); (3) **-horse,** the leader or horse in any part of the team in front of the 'sharp-horse' or wheeler.

(1) **Don.** The Bocca Beag's 'thrimmins' were not tedious mechanical sthring-a-malairies, pandering to his own vanity; they were the sincere overflowings and outcroppings of a simple, pious, and sympathetic heart, Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 148. (2) **Som.** Sundry breeching and string harness, *Auctioneer's Advt.* (Nov. 1895). **w.Som.**$^1$ (3) **w.Som.**$^1$, **nw.Dev.**$^1$

**3.** *Fig.* Meaning, drift.

**Abd.** I have got hold of your string now, Cobban *Angel* (1898) 170. **Frf.** Whiles the soul Is apt to tak a rigmarole; And o' her tale to lose the string, Sands *Poems* (1833) 105.

**4.** A woollen-trade term: a length of warp, *gen.* about 10 feet long.

**w.Yks.** The length of warp which remains threaded throughout the whole length of the machine, when the latter is not in use. The string leads the warps into the machine, when the latter is started (J.G.); A length of ten feet which was and is the measure by which warps and webs are defined and paid for (W.T.); A term used for measuring the length of a warp—about 3 yards and 3 inches (J.M.); (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**$^3$

**5.** A woollen-trade term: a defect in a woven piece marked by tying a string to the edge opposite to it. w.Yks. (S.P.U.) **6.** *pl.* The root fibres of a plant, &c.

**Sh.I.** Hit [purlin tatties] lowses da shows an' braks der ert strings, *Sh. News* (Aug. 12, 1899).

**7.** A strawberry runner. Glo. (J.S.F.S.), Som. (F.A.A.)

**8.** *pl.* The muscles of the uterus of a cow; certain tendons and muscles of the human body. Also in *comb.* **Virgin strings.**

**Lakel.**$^2$ **Wm.** She'll cauve nin taneet, her strings izzant letten doon (B.K.). **n.Yks.** She nivver gat t'strings brocken (I.W.).

Hence **String-bund,** *adj.* unable to suckle the offspring.

**w.Yks.** Shoo's string-bun an' t'babby hes ta hev t'bottle (B.K.).

**9.** *pl.* The shafts of a wagon. e.An.$^1$, Nrf. (A.G.) **10.** A small vein or lode of lead; a narrow vein of ore.

**n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Cum.** Lead ores are found in the mines of Aldston-moor, lying in cracks or fissures of the strata. Small fissures and such as have not altered the level of the corresponding strata on each side, are called by the miners there, strings, Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. App. 51. **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Der.** Stickings and stringes of oar, Manlove *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 270. **Cor.**$^2$

Hence **String-course,** *sb.* a thin vein or lode of ore. Cor.$^2$

**STRING,** *sb.*$^2$ Sh.I. **[striŋ.]** A tide, current.

Be dis time wi wir juist takkin da string, and da boat began ta wirk heavy, *Sh. News* (Mar. 25, 1899); **S. & Ork.**$^1$ 'String-of-tide,' a rapid tideway.

**STRING,** *v.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. and Eng. **[striŋ.]** **I.** Gram. forms. **1.** *Preterite*: (1) **Strang,** (2) **Streng,** (3) **Streng't.**

(1) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 208. **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 41. **w.Yks.** He strang it up bi t'fit, an' left it theare all t'neeght, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 2, 1898); **w.Yks.**$^3$; **w.Yks.**$^5$ (s.v. Shotten). (2) **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 132. (3) **s.Lan.**$^1$

**2.** *Pp.*: (1) **Sthrungen,** (2) **Strang,** (3) **Streng't,** (4) **Stringed,** (5) **Strungd,** (6) **St'ruong.** [For further examples see **II** below.]

(1) **e.Yks.**$^1$ (2) **e.Sc.** I would ha'e strang for it willin', Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) xxvi. **w.Yks.**$^3$ (3) **s.Lan.**$^1$ (4) **Frf.** Seven noble brutes string'd a' thegither, Sands *Poems* (1833) 84. **Dev.** If I'm stringed up to-morrow, Phillpotts *Striking Hours* (1901) 239. (5) **w.Wor.** (H.K.) (6) **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 41.

**II.** Dial. uses. **1.** In phr. (1) *to string on to*, to walk about with; to court with a view to marriage; (2) — *up*, (*a*) to call to account for a misdeed; to 'bring to book'; (*b*) to marry a couple; (3) — *up in price*, to raise the price; to charge highly.

(1) **Nrf.** I began to look for a mawther. . . I strung on to Evangeline Joy, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 85. (2, *a*) **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** They should happen to be strung up by the County Committee, *Yksman.* (1890) 12. (*b*) **w.Wor.** Isaac an' the paasun ha' strungd 'em hup neow, theyn sattled 'em, S. Beauchamp *N. Hamilton* (1875) II. 17. (3) **n.Yks.** (I.W.)

**2.** To move in a long line; to walk or run in single file.

**Abd.** They stringed up their horse company on the other side of the water of Dee, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 174. **Gall.** It was bonny to see them come stringing down, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 83; 'To string awa,' to move off in a line (Jam.). **n.Dev.** Twenty couple of powerful stag-hounds, . . stringing somewhat, it may be, as they passed in and out the gnarled substantial stems, Whyte-Melville *Katerfelto* (1875) xxiv. [**Aus.** There's some beggar trying to duff the cattle, and make them string this way, Vogan *Black Police* (1890) xv.]

**3.** To remove the stalks from currants, &c. Cf. **strig, 3.**

**w.Yks.** *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); **w.Yks.**$^2$ To string currants is to unstring them.

**STRINGE,** *v.* Yks. **[strinʒ.]** To be too exacting or extortionate.

**e.Yks.**$^1$ Ah deean't wunt tĭ sthringe on him, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

**STRINGER,** *sb.* I.Ma. **[stri·ŋə(r).]** A string; a long, hanging tail or spray.

The stringers Of the long sea grass, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 19.

**STRINGIE,** *adj.* Sc. **[stri·nʒi.]** Stiff, affected; narrow, dour, discontented. Abd., Per. (G.W.), Lth. (Jam.) Cf. **strounge, 2.**

**STRINGING,** *sb.* Sc. Tape.

**Abd.** (G.W.) **Frf.** Sellin' orra trokes, a bit stringin' the day, laces the morn, an' sometimes blackin', Mackenzie *Northern Pine* (1897) 52.

**STRINGS,** *sb. pl.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Inflammation of the intestines of calves.

**Rxb.** Calves . . . are sometimes seized with an inflammation of the intestines, provincially called liver-crook, or strings, *Agric. Surv.* 149 (Jam.).

**STRINGY,** *adj.* Suf. Piercingly cold. (Hall.) Nall *Gl.* (1886) (s.v. Stingy, q.v.).

**STRINK,** *v.* Sh.I. **[striŋk.]** **1.** To give sparingly or grudgingly; to dole out in small quantities.

'A'll pit da tae i' da pot mesel', if doo winna.' 'What ails dee? Tinks at A'm strinkin' a makkin' o' tae,' *Sh. News* (June 10, 1899).

**2.** Phr. *to strink it*, to pine away.

Shü düsna luik as if shü wis gaein' ta strink hit noo. Shü aets an' shows [chews] da kjöt da sam' as öswil, *Sh. News* (Dec. 30, 1899).

**STRINKIT,** *pp.* Ant. **[stri·ŋkit.]** Contracted, as sinews are after a burn. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

**STRINKLE,** *v.* Sc. Dur. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Rut. e.An. Also in form **sthrinkle** e.Yks.$^1$ **[stri·ŋkl.]** To sprinkle; to scatter or strew in small quantities. Also used *fig.* See **Strenkle.**

**Sc.** Plow the ground again . . . and cause your gardener strinkle turnip-seed upon it, Maxwell *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 250 (Jam.); The seeds of barley . . . were strinkled or strewed thin on the midding, *ib.* 36. **Cai.**$^1$ **Fif.** A streap o' blude . . . Strinkel't his ilka haffet, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 156. **Lnk.** Tom gets a penny-worth of gunpowder, and strinkled it on the ground, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 68. **Dur.**$^1$, **w.Dur.**$^1$ **Cum.**$^3$ Heeaps o' steeans strinklet heear an' theear, 76. **n.Yks.** Just strinkle a little wotmeal i' t'broth (I.W.); **n.Yks.**$^2$, **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**$^{1235}$, **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Not.**$^3$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ Thaay've gotten a straange good cart at Brigg to strinkle watter aboot to laay th' dust. Strinkle a bit o' Indian corn for them pigeons. **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.), **e.An.**$^1$, **Nrf.**$^1$, **Suf.**$^1$

Hence **Strinkling**, *sb.* a small scattered quantity; a sprinkling: also used *fig.*

**Sc.** Bestow upon it a strinkling of any dung, Maxwell *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 55 (Jam.). **Sh.I.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.); A strinklin o' corn (J.S.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$, **Cai.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$ **n.Yks.**$^2$ Small spots or stains on a surface. **w.Yks.** (R.H.H.); **w.Yks.**$^2$; **w.Yks.**$^3$ A strinkling of men in a congregation chiefly of women. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Rut.**$^1$ **Suf.**$^1$ A pretty strinkling of turnips.

[Cp. strinkle, *spergillum*, Levins *Manip.* (1570); And euir the wattir strinkles sche agane, Douglas *Eneados* (1513) ed. 1874, II. 207.]

**STRIN(N**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. **1.** *sb.* A thin narrow stream of water; the channel of a river, &c. Cf. **strine**, *sb.*$^1$

**Bnff.** (Jam.) **Abd.** He was takin' a lady across the main strin ae stormy day when the boat swampit, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (July 27, 1901).

**2.** Phr. *a strinn of the pipe*, a short smoke.

**Bnff.**$^1$ Come in by t' the fire, an' tack a strinn o' the pipe; it'll hait yir moo.

**3.** *v.* To flow in a thin, narrow stream.

**Bnff.**$^1$ The swyte wiz strinnin' doon the wa', or the fouck wiz lang in.

**STRINT**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Cum. Also in form **strin** Sc. [**strint.**] **1.** *sb.* As much milk as is drawn from a cow's teat by one motion; a very small quantity.

**ne.Sc.** When the first milk was drawn from the cow after calving, three strins from each pap were milked through a finger ring, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 190. **Cum.**$^1$ A strint o' milk; **Cum.**$^4$

**2.** *v.* To milk laboriously. Cum.$^4$

**STRINTLE**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in form **strinnle** Bnff.$^1$ [**stri·ntl**; **stri·nl.**] **1.** *v.* Of fluid: to run or flow in a very small stream; to trickle.

**Cai.**$^1$ **Bnff.**$^1$ The wattir strinnlet doon the window.

**2.** *sb.* A very small stream of liquid, &c.; a narrow channel or groove. Cai.$^1$, Bnff.$^1$

**STRINTY**, *adj.* Cum.$^{14}$ [**stri·nti.**] Dwarfish, stunted. See **Strunty**, *adj.*$^1$

**STRIP**, *sb.*$^1$ Som. Dev. [**strip.**] A blow with a stick; a sharp cut with a switch.

**w.Som.**$^1$ Gee dhik dhae·ur dau·g u daew·n-rait gèo·d strùp. **Dev.** When 'e com'th 'ome I'll gie 'n a güde strip or tü, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); *Reports Provinc.* (1886) 101.

[Stryppe, stroke or swappe, *coup*, Palsgr. (1530).]

**STRIP**, *v.* and *sb.*$^2$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **stripe** Sc. (Jam.); **strype** Sh.I. [**strip.**]

**1.** *v.* In phr. (1) *Strip Jack naked*, a game at cards, 'beggar my neighbour'; (2) — *shirt*, in shirt sleeves, with coat and waistcoat off; (3) *to strip out*, to take off the coat and waistcoat in order to work or fight better; (4) — *the deed*, see below; (5) — *up*, to expose a person's character, to recall all his faults.

(1) **War.**$^2$, **Oxf.** (G.O.), **Oxf.**$^1$ (2) **Ken.** (G.B.); **Ken.**$^1$ A man is said to be working strip-shirt when he has his coat and waistcoat off. **Sur.**$^1$ The sun was that hot I was forced to work strip shirt. (3) **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (4) **Nhb.**$^1$ To take a birse from a shoemaker's thread when the length has been used up, so as to put it upon a new lingle. The 'birse' is the strong bristle which forms a point stiff enough to pass through the stitch holes bored in the leather. (5) **Hmp.**, **n.Dev.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

**2.** To rub the skin off any part of the body.

**w.Som.**$^1$ Can't think how 'tis my veet d' always strip zo bad. I be proper a-strip't way thick there trapes to Taan'un an' back.

**3.** To bark the lower part of a tree, esp. oak-trees. Also with *up.* Brks.$^1$, Hmp.$^1$, Wil.$^1$ Hence (1) **Stripping-bird**, *sb.* the wryneck, *Junx torquilla*; (2) **-time**, *sb.* spring-time when the bark parts freely from the oak.

(1) **Hmp.**$^1$ The wry-neck, whose note is *gen.* heard about stripping-time. (2) **Brks.**$^1$, **Hmp.**$^1$

**4.** A cloth-making term: to partially remove the colour from dyed material when the colour is found to be too 'full.'

**w.Yks.** If, after dyeing, the colour of the material is found to be too 'full,' it has to be subjected to a process for partially removing the colour. This process is technically known as 'stripping' (S.K.C.); (H.H.)

**5.** *Obs.* A tin-smelting term: to wash and sift tin.

**Cor.** The washing and sifting of it, which they call stripping of it, Ray (1691) 12.

**6.** To draw the last milk from a cow by the pressure of the thumb and finger. See **Strap**, *v.*$^2$, **Strib**.

**Sc.** Mysie's surely ta'en an unco strippin' the nicht, lassie! Swan *Gates of Eden* (1895) iv. **s.Sc.** (Jam.) **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Lakel.**$^2$ Some kye 'll give a drop o' mair milk efter t'main on't 's bin gitten, seea they're stript for't. **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** Twa [kye] unmilkt, an t'tudhre nivver stript, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 6. **n.Yks.**$^4$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ Strap is current on the Lei. side of the county. Strip is equally common in other parts of the county (s.v. Strap). **Wor.** (H.K.), **Shr.**$^1$ **Hrf.**$^1$ To take the last milk from the cows after the calves have sucked, the cows stand a few minutes and then they are stripped. **e.An.**$^1$ In the dairy districts of Suf. the greatest importance is attached to stripping the cows, as neglect of this infallibly produces disease. **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 300, ed. 1849.

Hence (1) **Strippings**, *sb. pl.* the last milk taken from a cow at each milking, of a peculiarly rich quality; (2) **Strippit**, *ppl. adj.* clean milked.

(1) **Rxb.** (Jam.), **Gall.** (A.W.), **N.I.**$^1$ **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1891). **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$, **Cum.**$^{124}$, **Wm.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^3$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.**$^{13}$ **Lan.** To nine quarts o' milk wi' strippins kept back, Eavesdropper *Vill. Life* (1869) 16. **Chs.**$^{13}$, **Der.**$^2$, **Nhp.**$^1$ (s.v. Strappings), **Wor.** (H.K.), **Shr.**$^1$ **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **e.An.**$^1$ **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 300, ed. 1849. (2) **Sc.** (Jam.)

**7.** To cleanse or wipe by drawing the fingers or the hand along the surface.

**Sh.I.** Shü ran her finger roond da inside o' da mooth o' da kirn, an' dan strypid da mylk aff o'm i'da kirn wi' her tidder haand, *Sh. News* (May 13, 1899). **Slk.** (Jam.)

**8.** To walk, to stride along; to draw the feet along in walking. Also used *fig.* to walk or send one off.

**Sc.** Fair and softly on he stripped, Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (ed. 1796) II. 321. **Sh.I.** Shü held up her cots an' guid strippin' her feet trow da lang girss, *Sh. News* (June 30, 1900). **Slk.** Gie him a penny in his pouch and strip him aff to the Indians, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 239, ed. 1866.

**9.** *sb.* The soil or clay which has to be stript off the surface of a rock, before it can be quarried. N.I.$^1$ **10.** *pl.* Tin-smelting term: see below.

**Cor.**$^3$ Long wooden channels into which the pulverised tin stone from the stamping mill is carried by a flow of water, and in which the tin ore gets partially separated from the lighter waste.

**11.** A stripe.

**Sh.I.** Da sorrow peel o' da rid an' mauve strips 'at's no clean awa, *Sh. News* (Oct. 22, 1898). **Edb.** They won't be long in having sergeant's strips on their arms, Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 341.

**12.** A stripling; a young fellow, a 'slip.'

**Wgt.** He was . . . a fine strip of a fellow, *Good Wds.* (1881) 402.

[6. Cp. E.Fris. *strippen*, to milk by 'stripping' (Koolman).]

**STRIP**, see **Stripe**, *sb.*$^2$

**STRIPE**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.* Sc. Yks. Lin. War. Wor. Hrf. Som. [**straip.**] **1.** *sb.* A strip; a narrow piece of ground.

**Lnk.** A marshy stripe behind Ross House, Patrick *Plants* (1831) 169. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Hrf.**$^2$

**2.** See below.

**w.Som.**$^1$ A medium quality of short or clothing wool, clean washed with soap, and dry [or should be]. Often called Devonshire 'stripe.'

**3.** A woodman's knife. Lin. (Hall.), Lin.$^1$ **4.** *v.* To beat, whip.

**Edb.** The servant who knoweth the master's will, and doeth it not, shall be striped with many stripes, Rollock *Wks.* (1599) I. 541, ed. 1844-9. **Wor.** Those boys ought to be striped (H.K.).

**5.** *Obs.* To thrust.

**Sc.** He has striped his bright brown brand Out through clerk Saunders' fair bodye, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) III. 178, ed. 1848.

**STRIPE,** *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Also written **strype**; and in forms **streap(e, strip** (Jam.). **[straip.]** **1.** A small stream or rill; also used *fig.*

**Sc.** A strype is distinguished from a burn. The gradation seems to be: watter, a river; burn, a brook; burnie, a small brook; stripe, a rill of the smallest kind (Jam.); The strypes and burns, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) IV. 342, ed. 1848. **Sh.I.** Da bluid wis run in a stripe till her heel, *Sh. News* (Aug. 6, 1898). **Bnff.** Cramond *Ann. Cullen* (1888) 76. **Abd.** I gaed doon tae the stripe for a pan o' tea water, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 15, 1902). **Fif.** Ilk laird's domain was clearly seen Defin'd wi' streaps o' silver sheen, That intervein'd the manors green, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 33.

**2.** A small, open drain or watercourse. Cai.$^1$ **3.** A long, narrow plantation or belt of trees. Rxb. (Jam.)

**STRIPE,** see **Strip,** *v.*

**STRIPLING,** *sb.* Stf. War. Wor. **[stri·plin.]** Used *attrib.* in *comb.* **Stripling-youth,** a young boy.

I've had it ever since I was a stripling youth, and as I gets older it gets worse (H.K.).

**STRIP-MEASURE,** *sb.* n.Yks.$^{12}$ **[stri·p-mezər.]** The cylindrical measure used for grain, peas, &c. Cf. **strike-measure,** s.v. **Strike,** *sb.*$^1$ **4.**

**STRIPPED,** *ppl. adj.* Sc. Yks. Der. Also written **strippet, strippit** Sc.; **stript** Yks. Der. **[stript; stri·pit.]** Striped, in stripes.

**Sc.** Stripped stuff, *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 239; (Jam.) **Sh.I.** I hed a new strippéd sark, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 250. **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** A pair o' yalla breeks an' a strippet waistcoat, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xiv. **Ayr.** Here's . . . strippit thibbet brats, strippit drugget brats, Service *Notandums* (1890) 75. **Edb.** A blue strippit apron, Logan *Auld Reekie* (1864) 49. **n.Yks.** He wears stript shirts (I.W.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **nw.Der.**$^1$

**STRIPPER,** *sb.* Irel. Cum. Yks. Not. **[stri·pə(r.]** **1.** A wool-combing term: a worker who strips the shoddy away which accumulates in the carding-machine. w.Yks. (S.A.B.) **2.** See below.

**w.Yks.** A cylinder covered with wire cards for the purposes of stripping or taking forward the material in a scribbling machine (J.M.). **w.Som.**$^1$ The smaller of each of the pairs of rollers on a carding engine, called respectively worker and stripper. The latter revolving at a much higher speed than the former.

**3.** A cow not in calf, but giving very little milk. Also used *attrib.* See **Strip,** *v.* **6.**

**N.I.**$^1$ **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Dwn.** Knox *Hist.* (1875). **Wmh.** (W.M.) **Wxf.** A couple of special good strippers, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 339. **Cum.**$^4$ Mostly stripper cows, which were sold, *E. C. News* (Apr. 28, 1894) 2. **Not.**$^3$

**STRIPPING,** *sb.* Yks. **[stri·pin.]** The coloured bands or stripes woven into blankets. w.Yks. (J.M.), (H.H.)

**STRIPPING,** *ppl. adj.* Der.$^2$ **[stri·pin.]** In *comb.* **Stripping-coe,** a building for miners' tools. (s.v. Coe.)

**STRIPT,** *ppl. adj.* Der. War. **[stript.]** In phr. (1) *stript shirt and barehead,* (2) — *start naked,* quite naked, stark-naked.

(1) **nw.Der.**$^1$ (2) **War.**$^2$ A thin cotton bed-gown ain't much good to a child in winter: it might almost as well be stript start-naked (s.v. Start-naked).

**STRIT,** *sb.*$^1$ Irel. **[strit.]** The rush, *Juncus lamprocarpus.* N.I.$^1$, Ant. (B. & H.)

**STRIT,** *v.* and *sb.*$^2$ Lei.$^1$ **[strit.]** A dial. form of 'strut.'

**STRIT, STRITCH,** see **Street, Stretch,** *sb.*$^1$, *v.* **1.**

**STRITCHIE,** *adj.* Knr. (Jam.) Lazy, sluggish. Cf. **stechie,** s.v. **Stech, 4.**

**STRITE,** *sb.* Lei.$^1$ **[strait.]** The part of a field where the plough turns. 'The crop here is not so good; it's the strite.'

**STRITE,** see **Straight.**

**STRITER,** *sb.* Nhb.$^1$ Also written **strighter.** **[strai·tər.]** A hind or labourer who 'sets out' land.

**STRITHER,** see **Stridder.**

**STRIVE,** *sb.*$^1$ w.Yks.$^2$ **[straiv.]** A mark, consisting of a bit of thread, put in a stocking to show how far one has knitted.

**STRIVE,** *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^2$ Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. **[straiv, Midl. stroiv.]** **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Preterite*: (1) **Strave,** (2) **Strayve,** (3) **Streav,** (4) **Streəv,** (5) **Streeved,** (6) **Streive,** (7) **Streu,** (8) **Striv,** (9) **Strived,** (10) **Stroved,** (11) **Struive,** (12) **Struv,** (13) **Struy·v(d.**

(1) **Cai.**$^1$ **Per.** Folk strave and strave and strave, but they couldna come til't, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 19. **Lnk.** Ilk loving brither Strave to bring her bosom peace, Struthers *Poet. Tales* (1838) 15. **Lth.** [He] marked the smile she strave to borrow, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 135, ed. 1856. **Gall.** I strave to keep my courage guid, *Gallovidian* (1902) III. 63. **Cum.** He strave to buss her twice, Gilpin *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 65. **s.Wm.** We strave on o' t'day through, Southey *Doctor* (1848) 559. **n.Yks.**$^2$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ 34. **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 41. **w.Yks.**$^{128}$ (2) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 208. (3) **Cum.**$^3$ Jwohn pinch't an' spar't an' tew't an' streàv, 51. (4) **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 129. (5) **Cor.** (Hall.) (6) **Abd.** All these three streive to incourrage them, Turreff *Gleanings* (1859) 56. (7) **Wxf.**$^1$ (8) **Not.** It warn't hardly creditable how she fo't an' striv, Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 221. (9) **Peb.** His great aid-de-camp, Who weel for him a passage strived to open through the thrang, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 18, ed. 1817. (10) **w.Som.**$^1$ (11) **Cum.** Betty struive to frown, Relph *Poems* (1747) 4. (12) **Ir.** Jim sthruv to shoot himself with his second pistol, Lover *Handy Andy* (1842) xxxvi. **Dwn.** The love I struv' sae sair tae hide, Savage-Armstrong *Ballads* (1901) 111. **w.Ir.** And struv to make his heart bould, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 153. **Nhb.** I . . . struv' hard tae calm doon my heart, Jones *Nhb.* (1871) 34. **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ I struv agen it as much as I could. **War.**$^2$, **Suf.**$^1$ (13) **w.Som.** Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 47.

**2.** *Pp.*: (1) **Striv,** (2) **Strove,** (3) **Stroved,** (4) **Strovven,** (5) **Struv,** (6) **Struvven.**

(1) **Dwn.** That a had went agen the wushes o' my meinister an' his fowk an' striv' fur till interduce a sort o' wurship that wuz nether tollerated by them nor approved o' by the General Assembly, Lyttle *Ballycuddy* (1892) 43. (2) **Som.** I've worked an' strove early an' late, Raymond *Good Souls* (1901) 70. **Dev.** If I'd a-rose up from me bed a-purpose, I'd a-strove to send 'ee off daycint, *Longman's Mag.* (June 1901) 53. **n.Dev.** I've strove as I've never strove afore, Zack *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 266. (3) **w.Som.**$^1$ I've a-worked hard and a-stroved hard by my time. (4) **n.Yks.** He's strovven fer us all like a man, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 9; **n.Yks.**$^2$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ 34. **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 41. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (5) **Not.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ Ah'n struv an' struv to brek 'im on it. **War.**$^2$ (6) **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**II.** Dial. uses. **1.** In phr. (1) *to strive down,* to contradict flatly; to force or compel an unwilling belief; (2) — *through,* to endeavour, persist, struggle on.

(1) **Cor.**$^1$ He strove me down to a lie; **Cor.**$^2$ (2) **n.Yks.**$^2$ Hae they gitten strovven thruff?

**2.** *Obs.* To be restive.

**Abd.** The steeds they strave into [in] their stables, The boys couldn't get them bound, Maidment *Garland* (1824) 3, ed. 1868.

**3.** To quarrel; *fig.* to find fault with; to object to.

**Abd.** Dinna strive, bairns (W.M.); If ony ane chances to girn or greet, Or dorty miss to strive wi' her meat, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 621.

Hence *to be striven with, phr.* to be at variance with; to be on bad terms with.

**Abd.** Since the ear-boxing incident he had been 'striven' with her, Greig *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 29; (G.W.); Jock's striven wi' Wullie i' the noo, an' wunna speak tull 'im (W.M.).

**4.** Of a tree: to thrive. Wil.$^1$ *MS. add.* **5.** *sb.* An effort, endeavour, struggle.

**Rnf.** In truth it is an unco strive, Allan *Poems* (1836) 65.

**6.** *pl.* Rivalry.

**Sus.**$^1$ Sometimes I think those people must dress so for strives, to see who can be smartest.

**STRIVE,** *v.*$^2$ Hrt. e.An. **[straiv.]** To rob, take, esp. to rob a bird's nest.

**Hrt.** (H.G.) **e.An.** A boy is said to strive a bird's nest when he takes the eggs or young ones from the nest, *N. & Q.* (1875) 5th S. iii. 166; (Hall.) **Nrf.**$^1$ **Ess.** Holloway.

**STRO, STROAK,** see **Straw,** *sb.*, **Stroke,** *sb.*$^1$, *v.*$^3$

**STROAL,** *sb.* Sh.I. **[strōl.]** A shoal, in phr. *a stroal of herring.* (J.S.)

**STROAN**, *sb.* Irel. A three-cornered oatcake with a hole in the centre.

*Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–1862) VI. 102. **Ant.** Still remembered in these parts. They are made on Candlemas Eve (W.J.K.).

**STROAN**, see **Strone**, *v.*

**STROANIN**, *sb.* Nhb.$^1$ [**strō·nin.**] The groaning and straining of a horse.

**STROAP**, see **Strap**, *sb.*$^3$

**STROAT**, *v.* *Obs.* Glo. To strut. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 415. Hence **Stroating**, *ppl. adj.* in *comb.* **Stroating Stroud**, see below.

'Stroating Stroud,' an epithet given to that town upon account of its great business in the clothing way, and supposed pride in consequence, *ib.*

**STROATH**, see **Stroth.**

**STROBBLE**, *v.* Sc. [**stro·bl.**] To slouch; to walk with a shambling, awkward gait.

**Wgt.** Our John aye gaed strobblin', ye ken, for he's ill-fittit ony way, Saxon *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 334.

**STROCK, STROCKLE**, see **Stroke**, *sb.*$^2$, *v.*$^3$, **Strickle**, *sb.*

**STROD**, *sb.*$^1$ Sus. [**strod.**] A forked branch or trunk of a tree. (S.P.H.), (Hall.), Sus.$^1$ Hence **Strodded**, *ppl. adj.* forked.

I takes two strodded sticks like this here, *Longman's Mag.* (July 1889) 267.

**STROD**, *sb.*$^2$ Som. [**strod.**] A leather buskin or gaiter worn by peasants. Cf. **strad.**

The clothes were as stiff as strods in the morning (W.F.R.). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**STROD(D**, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **strowd** (Jam.). To stride along; to strut; to walk fast without speaking.

**Slk.** We let him try his hand at the courtin' for a wey, an' the rest maun juost strodd their ways, Hogg *Winter Tales* (1820) I. 282 (Jam.). **Rxb.** (Jam.)

**STRODDLE**, *v.* and *sb.*$^1$ Lan. Stf. War. Wor. Wil. Dor. Som. Also in form **sthroddle** Lan. [**stro·dl.**]

**1.** *v.* To stand with the legs wide apart; to stride, sit astride; a dial. form of 'straddle.'

**Lan.** He'd look weel stroddlin' about in a alehouse fowt, Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) 236. **s.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Stf.** Ode legsy Whitehouse stood stroddlin' across the front doorway, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **War.**$^{23}$, **se.Wor.**$^1$ **Wil.** He can't stroddle thuck puddle, can a'? Jefferies *Hodge* (1880) I. 335.

Hence (1) **Stroddle**, *adv.* astride; (2) **Stroddle-back**, *adv.* riding astride a horse; (3) **-leg**, (4) **-legged**, *adv.*, see (1). See **Astraddle.**

(1) **War.** (J.R.W.) **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1881). (2) **s.Lan.**$^1$ (3) **Lan.** Mak a tit of a besom-stail, an' put me stroddle-leg on it, Brierley *Waverlow* (1863) 174, ed. 1884. **s.Lan.**$^1$ Hoo were ridin' stroddle-leg, loike a mon. (4) **Lan.** Nobbut sit sthroddle-legged across it, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 131.

**2.** To idle about; to stroll, linger.

**Lan.** An' mun keawr an' stroddle i' th' lone, Harland *Lyrics* (1866) 239. **s.Stf.** Do' yo' chaps come stroddlin' here—we'm tu thick on the ground now, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895).

**3.** *sb.* A stride.

**Dor.**$^1$ Housen made of brick . . . Wi' fronts a stroddle wide, 297.

[1. Then Apollyon strodled quite over the whole breadth of the way, Bunyan *P. P.* (1678) 71.]

**STRODDLE**, *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* Sc. Anything very small or worthless.

**Edb.** I dinna care a single stroddle 'Bout warld's gear, Aikman *Poems* (1816) 220.

**STRODGE**, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To stride along; to walk fast without speaking. Cf. **strod(d.**

**Slk.** Satan wad strodge wi' a pack-lade o' souls . . . on his shoulders, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 518, ed. 1866; Hae ye tint your shoon, that ye maun strodge in about i' your boots? *ib.* *Winter Tales* (1820) I. 241 (Jam.). **Rxb.** (Jam.)

**STRODIE**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **strothie** (Jam.) S. & Ork.$^1$ [**strō·di.**] **1.** A narrow strip in a gown or garment. S. & Ork.$^1$ **2.** A narrow path or way between two parallel walls or dikes. Also used *attrib.*

**Sh.I.** Geng ta da strodie wall for da watter 'at A'm taen in, *Sh. News* (Dec. 11, 1897); (*Coll.* L.L.B.); (Jam.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**STRODS**, *sb.* *Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) A pet, a fit of ill-humour. Cf. **strow**, *sb.*$^1$ **3.**

**STRÖGINS**, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. [**strœ·ginz.**] Used jocularly of thin, poor corn. Also called **Ströget corn.** Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 46.

**STROGLET**, *ppl. adj.* Chs. [**stro·glt.**] Streaked, striped. *Sheaf* (1879) I. 168; Chs.$^1$

**STROGS**, *sb. pl.* Hmp. I.W. [**strogz.**] Short leather gaiters. Cf. **strad.**

**Hmp.** Strogs . . . do not reach quite so high as the gaiters called vamplets, Wise *New Forest* (1881) 162; **Hmp.**$^1$ **I.W.** A man in a corner, in smock frock and strogs, Moncrieff *Dream* (1863) 51; **I.W.**$^1$

**STROIL**, *sb.* Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **stroyl(e** Dev.$^4$ [**stroil.**] **1.** Strength, energy, agility; dexterity, quickness of eye or limb; ability. Cf. **sproil.**

**w.Som.**$^1$ No more stroil about thee 'n a jackass. **Dev.**$^1$ Dame and I tugg'd hard to hall en out; he'd no stroil to help hisself, 13. **n.Dev.** Tha hast no stroil ner docity, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 209; But Jim doant dra thee stroile away, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 60. **nw.Dev.**$^1$ **Cor.**$^1$ He has no more stroil than a child; **Cor.**$^2$

**2.** The couch-grass, *Triticum repens*; the long roots of weeds and grass in ground not properly cultivated; long matted grass or weeds.

**w.Cy.** Most commonly applied to the white worm-like roots which are turned up by the plough (B. & H.). **w.Som.**$^1$ Constantly applied to the white tube-like roots which are turned up by the plough, while 'couch' is used in speaking of the weed generally in a growing state. 'He [the field] lookth middlin' clean 'pon tap, but come to plough un, you'll zee he's so vull o' stroil's ever he can hold.' **Dev.** There's a brave gert hare urned intū tha hādge down zebben acres. 'Er's go quott in the stroil, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 116; **Dev.**$^1$ So called in consequence of the creeping nature of its root, 87; **Dev.**$^4$ **n.Dev.** Giles, git zum stroyl out o' tha shippen, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 5. **nw.Dev.**$^1$ **w.Dev.** Couch, or other weeds, or roots of weeds, which harrow up or rake out of soil of field or garden, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **s.Dev.** Weeds and rubbish in hedges (F.W.C.). **Cor.**$^{12}$

**STROINT**, *sb.* S. & Ork.$^1$ A narrow garment.

**STROKANNET**, *sb.* Sc. The common sheldrake or burrow duck, *Tadorna cornuta.* Cf. **stock-annet**, s.v. **Stock**, *sb.* **26.**

**Fif.** Sunny hours were spent out on the moors in search of . . . Strokannet's (burrow duck) eggs, hid away in rabbit holes, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 12.

**STROKE**, *sb.*$^1$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **sthroke** Ir.; **strauk** Dev.; **stroak** n.Yks.$^4$ w.Yks.$^{34}$; **strok** Or.I. [**strōk, stroək.**] **1.** In phr. (1) *a hand's stroke*, the least act or exertion; used with a *neg.*; (2) *at a stroke*, at a time, duration of time; (3) *in a stroke of the eye, obs.*, in a very short space of time, in a moment, in a twinkling; (4) *in the stroke of the weather*, fully exposed, in the teeth of the storm; (5) *on the stroke of*, on the point of striking; (6) *to give a stroke of the harrow*, to pass a harrow over land.

(1) **Ker.** It's the sore day for my uncle's land supportin' 'em that don't do a han's sthroke for what they ate an' dhrink, Bartram *Whiteheaded Boy* (1898) 10; The divil a han's-sthroke will my fut iver make in a shtirrup agin! *ib.* 18. (2) **Kcb.** That will not touch whisky for six months at a stroke, Muir *Muncraig* (1900) 246. (3) **Fif.** In a stroke of the eye she delv'd down into her spicy jail again, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 139, ed. 1871. (4) **nw.Dev.**$^1$ (5) **e.Sc.** It was almost on the stroke of ten, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 178. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**$^1$ Said of a clock, or of the time when there is no clock to measure it by. 'It was just on the stroäke o' nine, I knaw, bud it was oher dark for me to see my watch.' **Oxf.**$^1$ The clock was jest on the stroke o' nine, *MS. add.* (6) **N.I.**$^1$

**2.** A streak or line; a mark of ownership made on a sheep's fleece.

**Or.I.** The head and finns and a strok down the back, were all of a deep bodye colour, Wallace *Desc. Or. I.* (1693) 18, ed. 1883. **Cum.**$^1$ A star, a cross . . . and pops and strokes—in all directions of the fleece, complete the varieties, Fells, 174 (s.v. Streek).

Hence (1) **Strokit**, *ppl. adj.* striped, in lines or streaks; (2) **Stroky**, *adj.* streaked, full of lines.

(1) **Slg.** If there's siccan things as spottit horses, what ails ye at strokit anes? Harvey *Kennethcrook* (1896) 35. (2) **n.Yks.** He's meead stroky painting (I.W.).

**3.** A commencement, beginning; a very small amount, the least possible, esp. in phr. *a stroke of work.*

**Abd.** Whaur heid or hert or fit or han' cud do a stroke to haud trible frae you or the laird, Macdonald *Warlock* (1882) lvi. **Cum.**$^4$ He hesn't deun a stroke o' wark this many a lang day. **n.Yks.**$^2$ He strake a stroke, made an effort or a beginning (s.v. Strake); **n.Yks.**$^4$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**$^1$ He niver gets a stroäke o' wark dun afoore bra'fast time, an' of'ens for a lang peäce efter. **Oxf.**$^1$ I be haggled to deth wi' this buckin a clothes, an' our Ann ant done a stroke a work this yer blessed day, *MS. add.*

**4.** An indefinite quantity, used as a comparative term of augmentation.

**Cum.**$^1$ A good stroke o' bizness. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Der.**$^2$ **nw.Der.**$^1$ A good stroke of work. **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ He does a great stroke of business. **Shr.**$^2$, **Suf.**$^1$ **Ess.** Ov biznus, at the Lunnun booths, Now what a stroke was drivin', Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 135. **Dev.** If a man cude git they tubs, 'twid be a rare good strauk, Norway *Parson Peter* (1900) 107.

**5.** A dry measure of two pecks or half a bushel. Cf. **strike**, *sb.*$^1$ 4.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Đat mezərin ə pek ăt ə ðī ǫən struək [Thou art judging other people's actions according to thy own standard] (J.W.); **w.Yks.**$^{34}$; **w.Yks.**$^5$ So called from the measure (when upheaped) being stroked off with a thin piece of wood, . . which leaves the quantity of wheat, or whatever it may be, level with the top, or brim. **s.Lan.**$^1$

**6.** A measure of potatoes containing two bushels. N.I.$^1$ Mason *Par. Surv.* (1814). **7.** An oak stick covered with emery, used for sharpening scythes. Cf. **strickle, 2.**

**N.I.**$^1$ [A wooden instrument like a large razor strop, covered on both sides with coarse emery bedded in pitch and used for whetting a scythe, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)]

**8.** *Obs.* A disease among wheat; see below.

**Hrt.** In the latter part of June . . . green wheat is most liable to receive the stroke, as the farmers call it; that is, the honey-dews, which are of a sulphureous glutinous nature, will then fall on the green ear and stalks and so close and glew up the tender hose of the ear, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. i.

**9.** A game, esp. a game at marbles; see below.

**Brks.**$^1$ A game at marbles where each player places a certain number on a line and plays in turn from a distance mark called 'scratch,' keeping such as he may knock off. **Ess.**$^1$

**10.** *Obs. Fig.* Power, influence. Lei.$^1$ **11.** An appetite, capacity for food. **Nhb.**$^1$ The bairns hes a gran' stroke.

**STROKE**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^1$ Chs. Not. Lin. War. Shr. Also in form **strock** s.Chs.$^1$ War. [**strōk; strok.**] **1.** *sb.* A section of the iron rim or tire of a wheel. Cf. **strake**, *sb.*$^1$ **2.**

**Chs.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$ **Lin.** Cart and wagon wheels were in former days hooped *not* by a circular tyre, but by curved segments. There were usually five of these in a wheel and they were called 'strokes.' Still in use in the Isle of Axholme (E.P.). **War.** (W.W.S.), **Shr.**$^1$

**2.** *v.* To put the iron rim or tire on to a cart-wheel in sections. Not.$^2$

**STROKE**, *sb.*$^3$ and *v.*$^2$ Cum. Wm. Wor. Glo. Nrf. [**strōk.**] **1.** *sb.* Step, gait, mode of walking; a strut; speed, rate of progress.

**Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^4$ Ah wad ha that chap teh mind his gurse nail . . . afwoar he gits hofe through wih that yird stroke eh his, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 81. **Wm.** Gaan at a terble stroke (B.K.). **s.Wor.** A bit ov a stroke (H.K.). **Nrf.** 'You've gat a good nag there, John?' 'Yes, sir, he's a werry good little hoss; he can du 12 [miles] an hour, easy; that's about his stroke' (W.R.E.); A bird is said to be going at 'a good stroke' (P.H.E.).

Hence *some stroke*, *phr.* rapidly, at a good pace.

**Nrf.** (M.C.H.B.); The water have hoisted some stroke, too, han't it? Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 344.

**2.** *v.* To stride; to strut about.

**Wm.** He was stroken off ower't fells (B.K.). **s.Wor.** 'E strokes about (H.K.). **Glo.** 'Er came up yere an' hollered, an' stroked about this 'ere road an' hopped about, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xvi.

**STROKE**, *v.*$^3$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **stroak** Sc. n.Lin.$^1$ Nhp.$^1$ Hrt. Dev.$^1$ n.Dev.; **strock** e.An.$^1$ Nrf. n.Dev. [**strōk; strok.**] **1.** To lay out a dead body for burial. Cf. **streek**, *v.*$^1$ **3.**

**Arg.** We gathered and stroked our dead, Munro *J. Splendid* (1898) 116; My dear cousin, stroked out and cold under foreign clods at Velshiem, *ib.* 4.

**2.** To give exact measure, as opposed to 'heaped' measure.

**I.Ma.** The bushel of the poor man was not to be stroked, but left in heaped-up measure, Caine *Deemster* (1887) 30, ed. 1889.

**3.** To take part of the milk from a cow or ewe; to milk gently.

**w.Som.**$^1$ Give her this drench, and mind and stroke her every day. **n.Dev.** Nif tha dest bet go down into the Paddick to stroak the kee, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 47. **nw.Dev.**$^1$

**4.** To draw the last milk or 'afterings' from a cow's teat. Cf. **strip**, *v.* **6.**

**s.Ir.** You milked her upon it to the last stroking, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 300. **Shr.**$^1$ The Missis al'ays gwuz round ŏŏth the milk-bowl 'erself an' strokes the cows, an' if 'er gets it more than 'afe fŭll, yo'n be apt to 'ear on it. **Nrf.** Go and strock that there cow (A.G.F.). **Dev.**$^1$

Hence **Stroakings** or **Strokings**, *sb. pl.* the last milk taken from a cow; 'afterings.'

**Sc.** Milk which is taken from the cow last of all at milking . . . is called stroakings, Hunter *Georg. Essays* (1803) III. 255. **Chs.**$^{123}$, **Der.**$^2$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ *Obs.* **Hrt.** Stroakings warm from the cow, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. 118. **e.An.**$^1$ The last draining of the cow's milk, which can be got by strocking (stroking) the paps, after the full stream has ceased. **I.W.**$^1$, **Dev.**$^1$

**STROKE**, see **Strike**, *v.*

**STROKE-BIAS**, *sb.* *Obs.* Ken. See below.

The Kentish men have a peculiar exercise, esp. in the eastern parts, which is nowhere else used in any other country; . . 'tis called stroke-biass, and the manner of it is thus: In the summer-time one or two parishes convening make choice of twenty, and sometimes more, of the best runners, . . who send a challenge to an equal number of racers within the liberties of two other parishes to meet them at a set day. . . They begin the course, every one having in his eye a particular man at which he aims; but after several traverses and courses on both sides that side whose legs are nimblest to gain the first seven strokes from their antagonists carry the day and win the prize. . . In some places the maids have their set matches too, Brome *Travels* (1700) 264 (Hall.); **Ken.**$^1$ It consisted of trials of speed between members of two or more villages, and . . . it appears to have borne some resemblance to the game of prisoners' base; **Ken.**$^2$

**STROKER**, *sb.*$^1$ Irel. [**strō·kər.**] A curer of erysipelas, who rubs the patient with bog-moss and then pours bog-water over him or her.

**Don.** Erysipelas. This in Donegal is known as The Rose; it . . . can be cured by a Stroker, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 361.

**STROKER**, *sb.*$^2$ Wm. [**strō·kər.**] Anything very large or unusual in size.

That stack'll be a stroker when its finished (B.K.).

**STROLE**, *sb.* Sh.I. [**strōl.**] A slight covering, a sprinkling, as of salt or snow. (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

**STROLL**, *sb.*$^1$ *Obs.* Dev. A narrow slip of land.

Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 355. **n.Dev.** Ha zoon vill'th up es stroll, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 100. **w.Dev.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796).

**STROLL**, *sb.*$^2$ Cor. [**strol.**] A state of dirt and disorder; a litter, mess, confusion. Cf. **strow**, *sb.*$^1$ **2.**

And just strake up the stroll a bit That es about the room, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 22; **Cor.**$^3$ What wath pig-killin' and washing, tha' house es in a proper stroll.

**STROLL**, *sb.*$^3$ Cor. An untidy woman. (M.A.C.)

**STROLLER**, *sb.* Sc. A strolling player or showman.

**Frf.** A puckle strollers reached oor place on their way to the toon frae some country fair they had been at, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 82, ed. 1889. **Wgt.** To take up all beggars, vagrants, strollers, and vagabonds, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 81.

**STROLLOP**, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Lan. Flt. [**stro·ləp.**] **1.** *sb.* A 'trollop'; a slovenly, untidy woman or girl; a rough, romping girl. Also in *pl.* form.

**w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 23, 1898). **Lan.** Thou'rt no more cousin to Miss Bradshaw than that strollops theere, Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) 287; **Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$

**2.** A slovenly, untidy walker. Flt. (T.K.J.) **3.** *pl.* Rags, tatters; dirt. s.Lan. Bamford *Dial.* (1854); s.Lan.$^1$

**4.** *v.* To stride or walk about aggressively; to go about in an untidy, slovenly manner; *gen.* with *about.*

**Lan.** And women strollopin' abeaut, Brierley *Blackpool* (1881) ii. **s.Lan.**$^1$

Hence **Strolloping**, *ppl. adj.* untidy, slovenly. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 23, 1898). **5.** To stretch the legs wide in sitting or standing. s.Lan.$^1$

**STROM**, *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lin. Nhp. Also in forms **strawm** w.Yks.$^{4}$; **stroom** w.Yks.$^{4}$ Lin.$^{1}$ Nhp.$^{1}$; **strum** Nhb.$^{1}$ Dur. e.Yks. n.Lin.$^{1}$ [**strom**; **strūm**, **strum.**]

**1.** A malt-strainer, *gen.* of wicker, used in brewing. Cf. **strun.**

**N Cy.**$^{2}$ **Yks.** Basket work that stands upright in the middle made [*sic*] of the mash-vat to strain the liquor through without admitting the malt or grains (K.). **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **w.Yks.** THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**$^{4}$, **Lin.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ A wickerwork basket somewhat like a bottle, used in brewing to put before the bunghole of a mash-tub, when the liquor is drawn off, to hinder the hops from coming through. A wisp of straw is sometimes used for this purpose. 'Henry hed lost strum when he was agaate o' brewin', an' ewsed a han'ful o' haay 'esteäd.' **Nhp.**$^{1}$

**2.** A perforated cover to protect the end of a suction-pipe. Also in *comp.* **Strum-box.**

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Nhb., Dur.** A cover containing small holes, placed upon the end of a water-pipe at which the water enters, to prevent stones or other rubbish passing into the pipe, whereby the passage of the water might be obstructed, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

**STROMBOLO**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sus. See below.

**Sus.**$^{1}$; **Sus.**$^{2}$ Pieces of ampelites or black bitumen highly charged with sulphur and salt found along the coast. Called thus at Brighton, doubtless from the Flemings settled in the town. The stones have been used for fuel, and Dr. Russell applied the steam to scrofulous tumours.

**STROME**, *sb.* and *v.*$^{1}$ Dev. Cor. Also in form **straume** Dev. [**strōm**; **strǭm.**] **1.** *sb.* A streak, stripe. See **Strame.**

**Dev.** There's a strome in the sky that sez wind, *Reports Provinc.* (1889). **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$, **Cor.**$^{2}$

Hence **Stromy**, *adj.* streaky, striped.

**Dev.** It wants two coats o' paint on the wall or it's sure to look stromy, *Reports Provinc.* (1889). **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$ Often applied to the sky. **Cor.**$^{2}$

**2.** See below.

**Dev.** This beam consists of a broad belt of fog, greyish-brown, not dense in texture, nor deep in colour. It lies behind the crests of the great upheaved wave, it spreads above them in vaporous streamers, which streamers are locally called 'the strome,' BARING-GOULD *Idylls* (1896) 123.

**3.** *v.* Of the sun: to 'draw water'; to fall in long streaks or rays.

**Dev.** I sim t'wull be wet, fo' the sun be a straumin' up th' (h)elements, *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

**STROME**, *v.*$^{2}$ Rut. Lei. Nhp. e.An. Also written **stroam** e.An.$^{2}$ Nrf.; *pret.* **strum** Rut. Lei. [**strōm.**] To stride; to walk with long steps; to roam, stroll about. Cf. **straum.**

**Rut., Lei.** I strum awaay doun the roaade (E.S.). **Nhp.**$^{1}$ (s.v. Straum). **e.An.**$^{1}$; **e.An.**$^{2}$ To 'stroam about,' to wander idly without an object. **Cmb.** MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iii. **Nrf.** I'll get up now, and stroam about the city, GILLETT *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iii. 2.

**STROMMELLING**, *ppl. adj.* Hmp. Wil. [**stro·ml-in.**]

**1.** Awkward, ungainly. Hmp.$^{1}$, Wil.$^{1}$ Cf. **strammel.**

**2.** Unruly.

**Hmp.**$^{1}$ **Wil.** A strommelling child, BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**$^{1}$

**STROMMING**, see **Stramming.**

**STROMMOCK**, *v.* and *sb.* Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Also in forms **stromack** Glo.$^{1}$; **strommak** Nhp.$^{1}$ War.$^{3}$; **stromuck** Wor. [**stro·mək.**] **1.** *v.* To walk in a striding, ungraceful fashion, used esp. of women; *gen.* in *prp.*

**Nhp.**$^{1}$ How she goes strommaking along. **War.**$^{2}$

Hence **Strommocking**, *ppl. adj.* applied to slatternly females, walking with long strides.

**War.**$^{23}$ **Wor.** 'A big, stromucking piece,' said of a big, bouncing woman (R.M.E.). **Glo.**$^{1}$ A stromacking motha (s.v. Motha).

**2.** *sb.* A great, mannish woman; used in *pl.* form. War.$^{2}$

**STROMP**, *v.* Nhp. Cor. [**stromp.**] To walk or tread heavily. Cf. **stramp.**

**Nhp.**$^{2}$ I yard un strompen down steyearn. **Cor.** He would stromp to his cottage, PEARCE *Inconsequent Lives*, 223; (M.A.C.); **Cor.**$^{3}$

**STRONACHIE**, *sb.* Sc. The fifteen-spined stickleback, *Gasterosteus spinachia.* (JAM.) [SATCHELL (1879).]

**STRON(E**, *sb.* Sc. A hill that terminates a range; the end of a ridge of hills.

**Slk.** Bold Tushilaw, O'er strone and steep pursues the roe, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 40; Swift came the maid ower strath and stron, *ib.* 102.

[Cp. Gael. *sròn*, a nose; a promontory or headland (M. & D.).]

**STRONE**, *sb.*$^{1}$ *Obs.* Cum. See below.

LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 312; **Cum.**$^{4}$ A tenant who is bound to assist the landlord, in hunting, and turning the red deer on the tops of the mountains to the forest, NICHOLSON & BURN *Hist. Wm. and Cum.*

**STRONE**, *v.* and *sb.*$^{2}$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also written **stroan** Sc. (JAM.); and in forms **stron** Abd.; **strooan** Nhb.; **strown** m.Yks.$^{1}$; **strune** Sc.; **strwoan** Cum.$^{14}$ [**strōn.**] **1.** *v.* To make water, *mingere.*

**Sc.** We'll strone fine, amang the rest, PENNECUIK *Coll.* (1787) 18; MACKAY. **Abd.** We'll meet an' stron a dam thegither, CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 172. **Ayr.** An' stroan't on stanes and hillocks wi' him, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 22; Do ye no ken that on Halloween the deil stroans on the haws? SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 43.

**2.** To spout forth as from a water-pipe; to stream; to pour. Also used *fig.*

**Sc.** (JAM.) **Ayr.** Bang'd out a bottle, syne a caup, An' stroan'd it reaming to the tap, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 186. **Hdg.** LUMSDEN *Poems* (1896) 180. **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 23, 1898).

**3.** To milk into; to milk laboriously.

**Ayr.** Cow'r doon aneath her coo, Syne wi' canty sang an' glee Stroan the leglin to the e'e, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 51. **Cum.**$^{14}$

**4.** *sb.* A stream; a runlet of water.

**Sc.** Like saughs by the watir strune, WADDELL *Isaiah* (1879) xliv. 4. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ A runlet of water, answering the purpose of the 'sike,' but not having the same force of current.

**5.** The stream of milk drawn from a cow at one pull; a very small quantity of milk. Cf. **strint.**

**Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Nhb.** (J.H.S.), **Cum.**$^{14}$ (s.v. Strint).

**6.** The outlet of a pipe or tap; see below.

**w.Yks.** In Todmorden and district it is applied to the contrivance attached to the spigot-and-faucet, for keeping back the dregs of malt or draff when the ale liquor is being run out. The strone is a cap of perforated tin, or simply a bundle of twigs put over the faucet hole; the liquor filters through, leaving the draff behind, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 23, 1898).

**STRONG**, *adj.*, *adv.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **strang** Sc. (JAM.) Nhb. Dur. Cum.$^{14}$ n.Yks.$^{24}$; **strung** s.Lan.$^{1}$ Shr.$^{1}$ [**stroŋ**; Sc. and n.Cy. **straŋ.**] **1.** *adj.* and *adv.* In *comb.* (1) **Strong-avized**, strong-featured; of expressive countenance; (2) **-binds**, one of the strata in the Shropshire coal-fields; (3) **-clod**, strata in Lightmoor Wimsey Pit; (4) **-cloth**, cloth of a given texture and district; see below; (5) **-docked**, thick-set and stoutly made about the loins and rump; (6) **-eyes**, rabbits' holes or burrows; see **Eye**, *sb.*$^{1}$ **5**; (7) **-laced tea**, tea with a strong infusion of spirits; (8) **-neeaf'd**, grasping, greedy; (9) **-notioned**, confident in point of view; (10) **-waters**, alcohol, ardent spirits; spirits of wine; (11) **-weakness**, a fainting feeling.

(1) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ (2) **Shr.**$^{1}$ (s.v. Coal-fields). (3) **Shr.** MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 199. (4) **Mer.** The webs that are made in Merionethshire are about $\frac{7}{8}$ yard wide, and are called the strong, or high country cloth, *ib.* 210. (5) **e.An.**$^{1}$ 'Betty is a good shearer [reaper],' said an old labourer in commendation of his daughter; 'she is a fine strong-docked wench!' (6) **Nrf.** A large cat frequented Farmer Howard's 'strong eyes,' and played havoc amongst the rabbits, EMERSON *Marsh Leaves* (1898) 21. (7) **Nhb.** In strang lyced tea and singin hinnies, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 10. (8, 9) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ (10) **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$ **Fif.** Skippers from Amsterdam came with strong waters and cheeses, BUCHAN *Lost Lady* (1901) 25. (11) **Uls.** (M.B.-S.)

**2.** *adj.* In phr. (1) *strong a-dying*, on the point of death; (2) — *in the back, weak in the head*, physically strong, mentally weak; (3) — *o' feet*, hardy at walking; (4) — *of the water*, of ale: weak, diluted; (5) — *on the barm*, of ale:

fermenting strongly; (6) —*on the ebb*, of the tide: rapidly falling.

(1) **Wil.**$^1$ **n.Wil.** Commonly used. 'She wur strong a dying then, knaw' (E.H.G.). (2) **w.Yks.** Net liking to be behund hand in a gooid strong i' th' back, weyk i' th' head, cause aw'm determined to become a staunch supporter, *Beacon Alm.* (1875). (3) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (4) **s.Lan.**$^1$ This ale's rayther to' strong o' th' wayter, 27. (5) **n.Sc.** If it [wort] fermented strongly, or, as it was expressed, if it was strong on the barm, good fortune was augured, Gregor *Olden Time*, 111. (6) **e.An.** She won't be here this night, the tide is strong on the ebb, Harris *East-Ho* (1902) 13.

**3.** Strong-smelling or tasting, fetid.

**Cum.**$^1$ Strang as rotten cheese; **Cum.**$^4$

**4.** Harsh to the taste, bitter. n.Sc. (Jam.) **5.** Of pigs: see below.

**sw.Lin.**$^1$ 'Strong pigs,' the common term for half-grown pigs, as distinguished from those just taken from the sow. 'There were a many strong pigs in the market, but no suckers.'

**6.** Rich, well-to-do.

**Wxf.** The buckeens of strong farmers' sons will meet you at the fairs, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 338; Trudging from one strong farmer's house to another, *ib. Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 183. **Dur.** Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870).

**7.** Of land: rich, not clayey. Dev. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **8.** Whole, entire; full.

**Shr.**$^1$ 'Joiner, this door isn't two inches thick, is it?' 'Well, Sir, it's a strung inch an' three-quarters.' 'We'n ta'en a lodger, Ma'am, sence I sid yo' last, but I doubt we shanna mak' much out on 'im at ten shillin' a wik—'e'll sit down an' ate a strung 'our.'

**9.** Great, large, big; numerous.

**Con.** The guide sank down beside it [a whisky flask], .. took what he called a 'strong sip,' Bodkin *Shillelagh* (1902) 196. **ne.Yks.**$^1$ It's a bad job Hannah lossin' er husband, sha's sikan a stthrong fam'ly an' all. **n.Lin.**$^1$ 'A strong lot,' a large quantity. 'A strong draw,' a large demand. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ **Dev.** There was a strong party from the Rectory, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 30.

**10.** Weighty, heavy, bulky.

**n.Yks.**$^1$ 'Wheea, ye've gitten a strongish leead [load] laid on.' 'A strong back-burden;' a heavy pack borne at one's back; **n.Yks.**$^4$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$

**11.** Of soil: stiff, clayey, tenacious, heavy.

**n.Yks.** Wheat likes strang land (I.W.); **n.Yks.**$^{14}$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ Strong land, heavy clayey land. It's good land, but strong land.

**12.** A mining term: hard, as opposed to 'mild' (q.v.).

**Nhb.**$^1$ Strong post. Strong grey metal. **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

**13.** Of a frost: hard, severe.

**n.Yks.**$^{14}$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ There was a stthrangish frost last neet. **w.Yks.** We'd some rayther strongish frosts last back-end, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 16, 1898).

**14.** Desperate.

**w.Yks.** I had seen one strong job when I was but a little lad, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) v. **n.Dev.** He was as strong in love with her as a man can be, Chanter *Witch* (1896) 73.

**15.** *sb.* Strong ale.

**Edb.** Ance I pried Will's double strang I could hae nae ferbearance Frae gab, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 78.

**STRONGE**, see **Strounge.**

**STRONGISH**, *adj.* Hmp. [**stroˑŋiʃ.**] See below.

Applied to people, esp. common in the phr. 'a strongish youth,' to denote a young man of about 17 to 20 years of age, or so. Of some one seen in the distance—'Sims a strongish youth, b' th' look on't' (W.H.E.).

**STRONOMIZE**, *v.* Chs. [**stroˑnəmaiz.**] To be in deep thought; to be in a brown study; an aphetic form of 'astronomize.'

**Chs.**$^1$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Wot ŭt dhŭ stronˑŭmahyzin ŭbaayˑt, dhéeŭr?

**STROO**, *v.* and *sb.* Cum. Lan. [**strū.**] **1.** *v.* To strain a liquid, &c. through a cloth, &c.

**Cum.** To strain a liquid through a cloth or to press it through a narrow passage as through the teeth; also to draw anything through the teeth as passages, &c. instead of biting it, Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 312. **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**2.** *sb.* A strong, compressed stream, such as issues from a dock or canal-lock gates. **ne.Lan.**$^1$ It cum wi' a girt stroo.

**STROOAN**, see **Strone**, *v.*

**STROOCH**, *v.* Ken. Also written **strootch** (Hall.); and in form **strutch** e.Ken. [**strūtʃ.**] To drag the feet along the ground in walking.

(G.B.); **Ken.**$^1$ D'ye think the train 'll wait for ye? stroochin along! **e.Ken.** A common expression to children is—'Don't strooch so, you naughty child' (G.G.).

**STROOD**, *sb.*$^1$ Sh.I. Also written **stroud** S. & Ork.$^1$ [**strūd.**] The sail of a boat; *gen.* in *pl.*

I couldna stand yun oagin troo da stroods at nicht, Burgess *Lowra Biglan* (1896) 50; He stüde apo' da nugg o' da mid-room taft, haudin da eft strood i' his haand, *Sh. News* (Sept. 17, 1898); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**STROOD**, *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Also written **stroud** S. & Ork.$^1$; **strude** Sh.I. [**strūd.**] **1.** A suit (of clothes).

**Sh.I.** His strood o' claes wis sunteen grand, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 110; Picter advertisements o' a thirty shillin' strude, Ollason *Mareel* (1901) 25; **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Cai.**$^1$ A strood o' claes.

**2.** A complete set of anything.

**Sh.I.** Dey wir gotten twa strood o' smonge, *Sh. News* (Dec. 24, 1898); A strood o' bait, enough to bait a complete strood of lines (J.S.).

**3.** *Obs.* A worn-out shoe.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Gall.** The stroods, that the barmen the barley wi' kaved, Gaed clampering through the bonello, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 79, ed. 1876.

**STROOD**, see **Strowd.**

**STROOGH**, *v.* I.Ma. [**strūg.**] ?A dial. form of 'stroke.'

She had her up and in her lap . . . in a minute . . . and sthrooghin her theer, Brown *Witch* (1889) 85; Them bas'es [beasts] . . . a strooghin their legs that lazy way, *ib. Yarns* (1881) 14, ed. 1889.

**STROOL, STROOM**, see **Strule, Strom.**

**STROONCH, STROONGE**, see **Strounge.**

**STROOP**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. e.An. Also written **stroup** Sc. (Jam.) n.Ir. s.Don.; **stroupe** Nrf. (Hall.) [**strūp.**] **1.** *sb.* The gullet or windpipe.

**e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv; (Hall.); Grose (1790).

**2.** The spout of a pump, kettle, teapot, &c.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Sh.I.** Poor'd meltit lead, frae stroopie lang, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 74. **Cai.**$^1$, **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Frf.** Ae big gawkit gammereerie The stroup dang frae the maskin'-pat, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 23. **Ayr.** A nice wisp of broom was stuck in the stroop of the copper cauldron while running aff the wort, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 273. **Slk.** That stroop's a gran' pourer, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 74. **n.Ir.** He'll pit the stroup o' the taypot in his mooth, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 65; **N.I.**$^1$ The stroop of the kettle. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Nhb.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Stroopless**, *adj.* without a spout; (2) **Stroopit** or **Strouped**, *ppl. adj.* having a spout.

(1) **Ayr.** Hid it in a stroopless teapot, Galt *Entail* (1823) lxxvii. (2) **Elg.** A large peuter strouped flaggon, *Rec. Kirk Session* (1744). **Nhb.**$^1$ 'Stroopit pot,' a spouted pot.

**3.** *Fig.* See below.

**Nhb.**$^1$ A mischievous child is often called a 'little stroop.'

**4.** *v.* To bawl out or cry aloud. e.An. (Hall.) [Grose (1790).]

[**1.** Strowpe, of the throte, *epiglotus* (*Prompt.*). Swed. *strupe*, throat (Öman).]

**STROOSH**, *sb.* Cai.$^1$ [**strūʃ.**] A heavy blow on anything soft and yielding.

**STROOSHIE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) Also in form **stroussie.** A squabble; a 'hurly-burly.' Cf. **strush.**

**STROOT, STROOZLE**, see **Strute**, *adj.*, **Struissle.**

**STROP**, *sb.* and *v.*$^1$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [**strop.**] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Strop-oil**, a good thrashing. Der.$^2$ See **Strap-oil**, s.v. **Strap**, *sb.*$^1$ **1.**

**2.** *pl.* Braces. See **Strap**, *sb.*$^1$ **2.**

**Sh.I.** Wi' his vest i' ae haand an' his gravit i' da tedder an' his strops tied aboot his middle, *Sh. News* (July 31, 1897).

**3.** A piece of twine or rope; a small cord; a string, thread. See **Strap**, *sb.*$^1$ **4.**

**s.Pem.** Give me a piece of strop to tie this (W.M.M.). **Dev.** (Hall.) **Cor.** I'll have a strop to laid [lead] thee, Forfar *Poems* (1885) 7; **Cor.**$^{12}$

**4.** A church bell-rope. n.Lin.$^1$ **5.** *Obsol.* A ring made of wands of withe or hazel, twined together threeply like a rope.

**Cum.**$^4$ To shut the stake-nets up by pulling the strops to the top of the stakes, and throwing the pocks over the upper-rope, *Fisherman*, 47.

**6.** *v.* To beat with a strap; to thrash.

**Cum.**$^{1}$ **Suf.**$^{1}$ 'A yeow don't mind ye'll catch a good stroppin.

**7.** To tie the bottom rope of the stake-net to the top of the stake. Cum.$^{4}$

**STROP,** *v.*$^{2}$ Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. [strop.] To take the last milk from a cow's udder by pressure of the finger and thumb. See **Strap,** *v.*$^{2}$, **Strip,** *v.* **6.**

**w.Yks.**$^{2}$ **Lan.**$^{1}$ 'Stroppin',' giving milk slowly. **Der.**$^{1}$ In milking a dairy of cows, the bulk of the milk is first drawn from each; then the 'stropping' takes place, by which the little remaining milk is carefully extracted (s.v. Stroaking). **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 367. **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ She doesn't strop them enew, she leaves all the cream in the elder.

Hence (1) **Stropped,** *ppl. adj.* giving only a little milk; (2) **Stropper,** *sb.* a cow nearly dry, before calving; (3) **Stropping,** *ppl. adj.*, see (1); (4) **Stroppings,** *sb. pl.* the last milk taken from a cow's udder; 'afterings.'

(1) **Lin.** A stropped milk cow is a cow about to calve, and therefore one not in full profit; that cannot be milked full-handed, but must be stropped (Hall.). (2) **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ **Lin.** [Tithe] for a new-bare cow three pence, for a stropper three half-pence, *Terrier of South Hykeham* (1707). **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ (3) **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ We've nobut two, and they're stropping cows. They're all stropping cows and the cream's so thin. (4) **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ Mind an' get all th' stroppin's, Sarah Ann. **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.), **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$

**STROP,** see **Strap,** *sb.*$^{3}$

**STROPE,** *v.* Cor.$^{1}$ [strōp.] To hurry about; to make a fuss or 'to-do.'

Said he did it all, and he was stroping about; but, in fact, he did very little (s.v. Strothing).

**STROPILOUS,** *adj.* Lan. Pem. Also in form **stropless** Pem. [stro·piləs.] 'Obstreperous,' uncontrollable. An aphetic form of 'obstropolous' (q.v.).

**Lan.** Aw could hug a chap a mile if he wurno drunken or stropilous, Brierley *Irkdale* (1865) 132, ed. 1868. **s.Pem.** 'Yea be gone quite stropless,' you are quite ungovernable (W.M.M.).

**STROPPY,** *adj.* Dev. [stro·pi.] Straggling, spread out. Cf. **strop,** *sb.* **3.**

It is a long stroppy village, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 30.

**STROTH,** *v.* and *sb.* Cor. Also written **stroath**; **strothe** Cor.$^{3}$ [strōþ.] **1.** *v.* To hurry; to walk quickly; to stride along.

Just then great Jem stroathed down the lane, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 4; **Cor.**$^{1}$ She went strothing down the street.

**2.** *sb.* A hurry; a fuss, disturbance.

**Cor.**$^{1}$ What's all the stroth about? **Cor.**$^{2}$ (s.v. Strother); **Cor.**$^{3}$ I seed en go by on some strothe.

**STROTHER,** *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.* Nhb. Yks.; also Cor. Also in forms **strudder** n.Yks.; **struther** Cor. [stro·ðə(r.] **1.** *sb.* Haste, hurry; bustle, fuss, confusion; excitement, stir. n.Yks.$^{14}$, Cor.$^{2}$, w.Cor. (M.A.C.) See **Strather.**

**2.** A person always in a fuss or hurry. Cor.$^{1}$ **3.** Contention, dispute. Nhb. *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 378.

**4.** *v.* To bustle or hurry about; to fuss.

**n.Yks.** He strudderd about, buffled (I.W.).

**STROTHER,** *sb.*$^{2}$ *Obs.* or *obsol.* n.Cy. Nhb. Also in form **struther** Nhb.$^{1}$ A marsh; a bog; a peat-moss.

**n.Cy.** Still occas. used in N. Tindale (J.H.). **Nhb.** *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 378; (Hall.); **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Strother is still in use as the term for a bog in N. Tindale and Tarset.

**STROTHIE,** see **Strodie.**

**STROUCH,** *adv.* Ant. [Not known to our other correspondents.] At fault, working badly. (S.A.B.)

**STROUD,** see **Strood,** *sb.*$^{12}$, **Strow,** *sb.*$^{1}$, **Strowd.**

**STROUL,** *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **strowl.** A long piece or length of anything; any stringy substance found in food.

**Fif.** A lang stroul amang the parritch (Jam.). **s.Sc.** Ye wouldna let me gie half-a-crown for yon strowl o' lace i' the market, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 53.

**STROUNGE,** *adj.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Also in forms **stronge** Sc. (Jam.) S. & Ork.$^{1}$; **stroonch** Nhb.$^{1}$; **stroonge** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.$^{1}$; **strunge** Sc. Nhb.$^{1}$ [strūn(d)ʒ.] **1.** *adj.* Harsh to the taste, bitter.

**Sh.I.** Yon Scots tatties is aye strunge, even alto' der maely, *Sh. News* (Mar. 9, 1901); **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$ **Abd.** Strounge bitters (Jam.).

**2.** Harsh, morose; cold and stern in mien or outward bearing.

**Sc.** It often includes the idea of a forbidding aspect; 'strunge-like' is freq. used in this sense (Jam.). **Abd.** His strunge mainner flegs the creaturs, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xii. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.**$^{1}$ 'Stroonge man,' an obstinate, sour, reserved man.

Hence (1) **Stroungey** or **Strungie,** *adj.* sulky, quarrelsome; (2) **Strungely,** *adv.* harshly, forbiddingly.

(1) **Per.** Ye stroungey jade, ye'll lie a-bed If Jock complains o' being ill-fed, Stewart *Character* (1857) 63. **Ayr.** (Jam.) (2) **Edb.** Lawyers might flyte, an' strungely fence the plea, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 278.

**3.** *v.* To take the pet; to sulk. Rxb. (Jam.)

**STROUP(E,** see **Stroop.**

**STROUPIE,** *sb.* Sc. Also written **stroopie** Sh.I. [strū·pi.] A teapot. Cf. **stroop, 2.**

**Sh.I.** We'll hae wir tae an' drink hit still, So beek auld stroopie, *Sh. News* (Oct. 30, 1897); **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$, **Cld.** (Jam.)

**STROUT,** *v.* and *sb.* Chs. Lei. Nhp. e.An. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Also in form **strut** Lei.$^{1}$ [streut.] **1.** *v.* To swell, swell out; to distend, puff up. Chs.$^{13}$, Lei.$^{1}$, Nhp.$^{1}$

**2.** To protrude or bulge out; to project; to stand out stiff; to stick out. Lei.$^{1}$, Dor. (C.W.B.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Hence **Strouter,** *sb.* anything that projects; a 'strut' (q.v.) or support in the side of a wagon.

**Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**$^{1}$ **Dor.** The stretchers or brackets by means of which the 'raves' or sides of a waggon are propped, Barnes *Gl.* (1863) (s.v. Waggon). **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

**3.** *Fig.* To walk affectedly; to strut.

**Nrf.**$^{1}$ **I.W.**$^{1}$ Zee how he strouts along. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ I did larf, mind, to zee thick there little scram poppet-ass of a fuller, strouty same's a stag turkey.

**4.** *sb.* In phr. *all of a strut,* swollen, distended, puffed out.

**Lei.**$^{1}$ Using turpentine makes my hands all of a strut.

**5.** A struggle, quarrel; bustle. e.An.$^{1}$, Nrf.$^{1}$

[**1.** Strowtyn, or bocyn owte, *turgeo* (*Prompt.*). **2.** Crul was his heer, and as the gold it shoon, And strouted as a fanne large and brode, Chaucer *C. T.* A. 3315.]

**STROUT,** see **Strut,** *sb.*$^{1}$

**STROUTH,** *sb.* and *v.* Abd. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] **1.** *sb.* Force, violence. **2.** *v.* To compel; to use violent measures.

**STROUTHY,** *adj.* Sc. Strong. (G.W.)

**STROVE,** *sb.* w.Cy. Cor. [strōv.] **1.** Confusion, disturbance, uproar, turmoil. w.Cy. (Hall.), Cor.$^{2}$ (s.v. Strow). **2.** A litter, mess. Cor.$^{2}$ (s.v. Strow).

**STROW,** *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. Nhb. Cor. Also in forms **stroud** Rxb. (Jam.); **strowd** Bnff.$^{1}$ [Sc. Nhb. **strū.**] **1.** A disturbance, turmoil; a quarrel, state of variance; strife.

**Sc.** 'Daft folk's no wise strow,' spoken when people advise what is not prudent, or promise what is not reasonable, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 89. **Bnff.**$^{1}$ They wir ance thick eneuch; bit some unco strowds come amo' them. **Edb.** If ye'd been o' the batch'lor row, It ne'er wad bred up sic a strow, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 31. **Peb.** To avoid another strow, He chose a lower strain, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 36, ed. 1817. **Slk.** They canna leave the fair without some strow, an' they're making thee thair mark the neyght, Hogg *Winter Tales* (1820) I. 267 (Jam.). **Rxb.** While a' the strow's 'bout naething else But flesh an' blude, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 98. **Cor.** A skrimmage and strow, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1746) 19; **Cor.**$^{1}$ 'Terribly strow over there,' meaning a row or disturbance. 'There was a bit of a strow outside the door.' Pron. like 'how'; **Cor.**$^{2}$

**2.** Litter, mess, confusion.

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ What a strow ye hev o' the floor. The hoose is iv a fair strow. **Cor.**$^{1}$ The ketchen war in such a strow; **Cor.**$^{2}$

**3.** A fit of ill-humour; a pet. Bnff.$^{1}$, Ags., Rxb. (Jam.) Cf. strods. **4.** A short illness. Bnff.$^{1}$

**STROW,** *sb.*$^{2}$ *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Also written **streaw** Gall. (Jam.) Kcb. The shrew-mouse. Also in *comp.* **Strow-mouse.**

**Dmf., Gall.** (Jam.) **Gall.** A mouse, Or some lang-snouted cheeping strow, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 413, ed. 1876; Like the 'cheeps o' the strowmouse' to the mellow notes of the mavis, *ib. Introd.* 10; (J.M.) **Kcb.** In hopes of food in mowdy, mouse or streaw, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 4.

**STROW,** *v.* Sc. Dur. Cum. Nrf. Suf. [strou, strū.] To strew; to scatter. See **Straw,** *v.*[2]

**Ayr.** Yellow leaves the woodlands strowing, BURNS *Raving Winds.* **Dur.**[1] The grass when cut is called a sweathe. It is then strowed, and when tolerably dry it is turned (s.v. Haymaking). **Cum.** [Rats] clean up t'strow't meal for their treat, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 255. **Nrf.** He had 'strowed' her body with flowers when she lay in her coffin, MANN *Dulditch* (1902) 42. **Suf.**[1] 'Let's strow the waah over with flowers.' The operation of spreading recently mown grass is strowwin it.

[Strowyn a-brode, or scateryn, *spergo* (*Prompt.*).]

**STROW,** see **Straw,** *sb.*

**STROWD,** *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **strood, stroud.** [strūd.] **1.** *sb.* A senseless, foolish song.

**n.Sc.** (JAM.) **ne.Sc.** She wud very frequently keep liltin' till hersel' the followin' bit strowd, GRANT *Chron. Keckleton,* 142. **Abd.** Ae sang frae Robbie's lyre, Wi' its true poetic fire, Is worth a thoosan' stroods, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 206. **Kcd.** Wasting paper and his time, When he composed this stroud in rhyme, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 109.

**2.** *v.* To sing in a stupid, bad manner. Bnff.[1]

**STROWD, STROWL, STROWN,** see **Strod(d, Stroul, Strone,** *v.*

**STROY,** *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To destroy.

**Fif.** Takin' their meiths for its downfa', That they may strike and stroy, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 189.

[Ac thei seiden and sworen with sorcerye he wrouȝte, And studyeden to stroyen him and stroyden hemself, *P. Plowman* (B.) xv. 387.]

**STROYL(E,** see **Stroil.**

**STRUB,** *v.* Som. Dev. Cor. [strɐb.] To rob, despoil; to clear out completely; to strip.

**Som.** Were a person utterly reduced to poverty, he would be strubbed. *Gen.* applied to a garden or apple-tree, &c. (W.F.R.) **w.Som.**[1] To lose all one's money or marbles at play; to clean out. 'Jim! can's len' me twenty marvles? I be proper a-strub'd.' **Dev.** We have strubbed all the soil away from the front garden, *Reports Provinc.* (1882) 22; *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 416. **n.Dev.** But they've a strubb'd vlower-knats an' heaths, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 64. **Cor.**[1] The boys quite strubbed the trees; **Cor.**[2] To strub an orchard; **Cor.**[3]

**STRUBBA,** *sb.* Sh.I. [strɐ·bə.] Milk that has coagulated and has then been whipt until it becomes of the consistency of cream; thin, sour milk. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), (JAM.), S. & Ork.[1]

**STRUBBOW,** *sb.* Chs.[2] Stubble. Cf. **stubbo.**

**STRUBLENS,** *sb.* Sc. Disturbance. Abd. (G.W.), (JAM.)

**STRUCK,** *pp.* and *ppl. adj.* Var. dial. uses in Irel. and Eng. [struk, strɐk.] **1.** In phr. (1) *struck comical,* rendered speechless or bewildered by surprise or terror; (2) — *for death,* seized by a mortal illness, &c.; (3) — *over,* given to the admiration of; under the influence of; (4) — *up o' heaps,* struck with astonishment; (5) — *with hyent,* (6) — *with iron,* used *subst.* for an apoplectic seizure to which sheep and cattle are liable; (7) — *with the blood,* a distemper in sheep; (8) *to die struck,* see below.

(1) **s.Lan.**[1] (2) **Nrf.** He was struck for death (E.M.). (3) **n.Lin.**[1] She's that struck oher Mr. Eäst, she'd do oht e' th' warld he tell'd her. (4) **Nrf.** (E.M.) (5) **Chs.**[1] (6) **Chs.**[3] An apoplectic seizure to which sheep and cows (*gen.* previous to their calving) are liable. They turn black. (7) **Ken.** On the Weald of Kent 'they have a distemper [in sheep] which they call struck with the blood,' YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* (1784–1815) II. 65. (8) **Ken.** A sheep which dies suddenly of a disease akin to apoplexy is said to die 'struck' (P.M.).

**2.** Bewitched, 'fairy struck.'

**s.Ir.** She got a pain in the small of her back as if she was struck, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 39.

**3.** Astonished.

**w.Yks.** 'He was a struck man,' was as one astonished. 'I was fair struck' (C.C.R.).

**4.** Fixed.

**n.Lin.**[1] Used to children distorting their faces. 'You moän't do e' that how, Ted; who knaws bud you mud be struck soä?' That is, fixed suddenly and unalterably in that grimace. **Dev.** There was a struck look in his eyes as she didn't like to see, CHANTER *Witch* (1896) ii.

**5.** Infested with maggots, &c.

**Lakel.**[2] **Cum.**[4] The body must have laid there for some time previously as it was badly struck with maggots, *W. C. T.* (Aug. 4, 1900) 8. **n.Wm.** T'sheep are struck wi' t'wicks (B.K.).

**6.** *Obs.* Blighted.

**Hrt.** Wheat mildewed, blighted or struck, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. 45.

**7.** Of animals: to be a short time gone with young.

**Nrf.** Tew or tree o' them rabbits what I hulked were struck (M.C.H.B.).

**STRUCK,** *adj.* Yks. Written **sthruck.** [struk.] Straight. Cf. **streck.**

**w.Yks.** The täable-cloth wasn't put on sthruck (F.P.T.).

**STRUCKEN,** *pp.* and *ppl. adj.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Wm. Yks. [stru·kən, strɐ·kən.] **1.** *pp.* In phr. *to be strucken up,* to be metamorphozed into stone, believed to have been effected by the power of evil spirits. Abd. (JAM.)

**2.** *ppl. adj.* In *comb.* **Strucken hour,** a whole hour.

**Ayr.** John's asleep this strucken hour and mair, DOUGLAS *Green Shutters* (1901) 297. **Dwn.** He talkit fur a strucken hour, LYTTLE *Ballycuddy* (1892) 49.

**3.** Fly-blown; infested with maggots, &c.

**Cum.**[4] **Wm.** 'What's wrang wi' that sheep aboot t'arce?' 'It's strucken' (B.K.).

**4.** Astonished. Also in *comb.* with *fair.* m.Yks.[1] See **Struck,** *pp.* **3.**

**STRUCKLE,** *sb.* Sc. Yks. **1.** *Obs.* A pet; a fit of ill-humour. Rxb. (JAM.) **2.** A struggle. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 23, 1898).

**STRUD,** *v.* Sh.I. [strɐd.] **1.** To pull hard in rowing; to tug; to use great exertions in pulling against anything that offers resistance. Also with *on.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.), (JAM.), S. & Ork.[1] **2.** To run rapidly; to pull with strength as a large fish does when hooked. S. & Ork.[1]

**STRUD, STRUDDER,** see **Stride, Strother,** *sb.*[1]

**STRUDDLE,** *sb.* Cor.[3] [strɐ·dl.] A wooden or iron prop used to support the timbers in a mine.

**STRUDDLE, STRUDE, STRUG,** see **Striddle, Strood,** *sb.*[2], **Strag.**

**STRUGGED,** *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* w.Cy. Dev. Stout, fat, chubby-cheeked, broad-shouldered.

**w.Cy.** (HALL.) **Dev.**[1] No wonder a look'th so therle. Wan a was bound out, a was a perty strugg'd boy, 15.

**STRUISSLE,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **stroozle** Gall.; **struishle** Ayr.; **struisle** w.Lth. (JAM.); **strushil(l** Bnff. Abd.; **strussel, strussle** (JAM.). **1.** *v.* To struggle. Cf. **strush.**

**w.Lth.** The puir lads . . . hae been a' night stavin' at ane anither, and struislin' i' the dark, *St. Patrick* (1819) III. 265 (JAM.). **Ayr.** I'll be struishlin' awa up bye, but, mind dinna be coming owre ony idiotry an' blethers at my grave, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 284. **Dmf.** He strussles hard to say—'Jamie, Jamie, come tae me!' PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 110. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

**2.** *sb.* A struggle, tussle; a brawl, squabble. Also used *fig.*

**Sc.** It's been a sair strussel wi' Rab, EDWARDS *Mod. Poets,* 12th S. 288. **Abd.** (G.W.) **w.Sc.** Ye may weel say't, that was a strussel; never mortal ever saw or heard tell o' sic anither rinawa affair, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 163. **Cld.** (JAM.) **Ayr.** SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 29. **Gall.** Of a widow left with a young family it is often said, 'She had a sair struisle' (J.M.).

**STRUIT, STRUK(E,** see **Strute,** *sb.*, **Strike,** *v.*

**STRULE,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **strool** Sc.; and in form **streel** Fif. (JAM.) **1.** *v.* *Obs.* To urinate forcibly. Sc. (JAM.), Fif. (*ib.*) **2.** To pour water from one vessel to another; to emit any liquid in a stream. Sc. (JAM.) **3.** *sb.* A stream.

**Sc.** The water comes doon in perfect strools upon's, DONALD *Poems* (1867) 17 *note.*

[**1.** Cp. E.Fris. strullen, strüllen, *reddere urinam* (KOOLMAN).]

**STRUL(L,** *adv.* e.An. [strɐl.] Well, excellently.

**e.An.**[1] That will do strul. **Nrf.** (HALL.); MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv; **Nrf.**[1]

**STRUM,** *sb.*[1], *v.*[1] and *adj.* Sc. [strɐm.] **1.** *sb.* A fit of ill-humour; a pet, esp. in phr. *to take the strum* or *strums.* Cf. **strunt,** *sb.*[2]

**Sc.** Aye ready to tak the strums, Ferrier *Marriage* (1818) I. xxxv. **n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Edb.** The petty lads hae ta'en the strum, Because we winna let them come, Macaulay *Poems* (1788) 185.

Hence **Strummy**, *adj.* pettish, sullen. Abd. (Jam.)

2. *v.* To be in a pettish humour; to gloom, take offence.

**Bch.** Sinkin wi' care we aften fag, Strummin' about a gill we're lag, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 132 (Jam.).

3. *adj.* Pettish, sullen. n.Sc. (Jam.)

**STRUM**, *sb.*$^2$ w.Yks.$^5$ [strum.] A crusher.

'A tāaty-strum,' potatoe-crusher.

**STRUM**, *sb.*$^3$ *Obs.* e.An.$^1$ A battered prostitute; a 'strumpet.'

**STRUM**, *v.*$^2$ e.Yks.$^1$ Written **sthrum.** [strum.] To call to account; to demand payment.

Ah'll sthrum him up fo' mĭ brass [money] till Ah get it.

**STRUM**, *v.*$^3$ nw.Dev.$^1$ [strɐm.] To beat or thrash.

**STRUM, STRUMASH**, see **Strom, Strome, Stramash.**

**STRUMEL**, *sb.* *Obs.* e.An. Cant. A loose, long head of hair.

**e.An.**$^1$, **Nrf.** (Hall.) **Cant.** Ne'er was there seen such a dashing prig, With my strummel faked in the newest twig, Ainsworth *Rookwood* (1834) bk. iii. v.

**STRUMMEL**, *sb.*$^1$ *Obs.* Peb. Rxb. (Jam.) The remainder of tobacco, mixed with dross, left in the bottom of a pipe.

**STRUMMEL**, *sb.*$^2$ Nhb. A rocky river-bed.

Past mile long 'strummels' where the river, narrowed by overhanging rocks and impeded by huge boulders, dashes and foams and leaps and dives under and over these obstacles, Lowerison *Sprays Sweet-briar* (1899) 12.

**STRUMMER**, *sb.* Cum.$^4$ [stru·mər.] A great lie, falsehood, a 'crammer.' Cf. **strammer.**

**STRUMMING**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. 1. A loud, murmuring noise. Slk. (Jam.) 2. A thrilling sensation, sometimes implying giddiness.

When I first saw the face o' an enemy; and I'll never forget sic queer strummings as I had within me, Hogg *Perils of Man* (1822) II. 234 (Jam.).

3. Confusion. Slk. (Jam.)

**STRUMP**, *sb.* Cai.$^1$ [strɐmp.] A broken bit of straw.

'E coo hidna a strump ti eat, i.e. had no fodder at all.

**STRUMPET**, *sb.* Hmp. [strɐ·mpit.] A fat, hearty child, *gen.* a baby.

Ah y'r little strumpet, go to y'r father a bit (W.M.E.F.).

**STRUMPLE**, *sb.* Shr. [strɐ·mpl.] 1. *pl.* In phr. *to cock the strumples*, to surprise, astonish.

Wright; 'To cock one's strumples at him,' meaning to surprise, Bound *Provinc.* (1876); **Shr.**$^2$ 'Thee'st cocked my strumples,' astonished or made the hair stand on end.

2. *Obs.* The fleshy stump of a horse's tail left after 'docking.' Shr.$^1$

**STRUN**, *sb.* Yks. Lin. Also in form **strung** Lin.$^1$ [strun.] A wicker strainer used in brewing. Cf. **strom.**

**w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 23, 1898). **Lin.**$^1$ A small oblong instrument of wicker work, fixed by brewers over the bung-hole within their mash-tub, to prevent the grains and hops passing through, when the liquor is drawn off.

**STRUNCHEON**, *sb.* Yks. Lin. Also written **strunchan** w.Yks.; **strunchion** n.Lin.$^1$ [stru·nʃən.] 1. A portion of a tune, air, or strain; a song.

**w.Yks.** Mr. Ventpeg sed . . . he'd call uppa Peter Pickinpeg ta gie em a strunchan, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1853) 35; **w.Yks.**$^3$ Common. A thrush singing near was 'giving us a struncheon.' To a fiddler it might be said, 'Come, old chap, give us a struncheon.' **sw.Lin.**$^1$ A droll, or comic song: as 'Well, that is a struncheon.'

2. A portion of an address; a parenthetical portion.

**w.Yks.**$^5$ If, in a temperance lecture, a person took occasion to advocate another 'cause' for a while, it would be said that he 'gav 'em a struncheon' on that.

3. A long, involved story.

**n.Lin.**$^1$ He tell'd me a straange long strunchion; sum'ats aboot Midmoor dreän, an' Ran-dyke, but I could mak noht on it.

**STRUNE**, see **Strone**, *v.*

**STRUNG**, *v.* and *sb.* ? *Obs.* Cld. (Jam.) Also in form **strunk.** 1. *v.* To be sulky or sullen; to sulk. Cf. **strounge.** 2. *sb.* A sulky fit; *pl.* the sulks.

**STRUNG**, *pp.* Yks. Lin. [struŋ.] In difficulty; overcome, overpowered. Also with *up.*

**w.Yks.** At t'entrance to t'ginnel he wor fairly strung up; his awn coit covered wi' snaw freetened him, *Weyver's Olm.* (1893) *T'Narrow Ginnel Ghoast*, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 23, 1898). **n.Lin.**$^1$ He's fairly strung wi' that job.

**STRUNG, STRUNGD**, see **Strone**, *v.*, **String**, *v.*

**STRUNGE, STRUNK**, see **Strounge, Strung**, *v.*

**STRUNT**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. e.An. [strunt, strɐnt.] 1. *sb.* Anything cut short or stunted, esp. the denuded root end of the tail of an animal or bird.

**N.Cy.**$^{12}$, **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** The dock of a horse, independent of the hair; also the tail of slaughtered cattle or sheep, when the skin is taken off, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^2$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Der.**$^1$ **Not.** The beas's strunt (J.H.B.). **s.Not.** The part of the fowl upon which the tail is set (J.P.K.). **Lin.** Skinner (1671); **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **ne.Lin.** (E.S.), **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) **sw.Lin.**$^1$ The bony, fleshy part of a horse's tail. 'Its strunt's so long; it's a pity but what it were docked.' 'The hair's cutten off close agen the strunt's end.' **e.An.**$^1$

2. *v.* To cut short, esp. to dock or cut short the tail of a horse, &c. Also used *fig.*

**n.Yks.**$^{14}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.**$^{14}$ **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 368. **n.Lin.**$^1$ Sometimes, though very rarely, used with regard to sheep also.

**STRUNT**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. [strunt, strɐnt.] 1. *sb.* A pique, pet; a fit of ill-humour or sulkiness, esp. in phr. *to take the strunt* or *strunts.* Also used *fig.* Cf. **strum**, *sb.*$^1$

**Sc.** Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.*; Strunt and sturt are birds of ae feather, And aft are seen on the wing thegither, *prov.*, Mackay. **Abd.** Tak' tent, and no wi' strunts offend, Keith *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 55. **Rnf.** In a strunt or a strife he's regardless of life, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 44. **e.Lth.** The laird took the strunt on the heid o't, an' gied ower comin to the kirk, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 31. **Slk.** What gart ye take the strunts at the young laird? Hogg *Tales* (1838) 601, ed. 1866. **N.I.**$^1$ **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ **Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^2$ A horse that refuses to draw is said to 'tak the strunt'; **Cum.**$^4$

Hence **Struntish**, *adj.* ill-humoured, short-tempered; obstinate. n.Yks.$^{12}$, m.Yks.$^1$ 2. A person of a sulky disposition. Bnff.$^1$ 3. *v.* To affront, offend, insult.

**Tev.** He strunted the puir lass (Jam.). **Rxb.** There's naething in a' the world that strunts him sae muckle as you, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 218.

**STRUNT**, *sb.*$^3$ Bnff.$^1$ [strɐnt.] Anything long and narrow. 'A strunt o' a saick.' 'A strunt o' a goon.'

**STRUNT**, *sb.*$^4$ *Obs.* Sc. Spirituous liquor of any kind.

**Ayr.** Syne, wi' a social glass o' strunt, They parted aff careerin, Burns *Halloween* (1785) st. 28.

**STRUNT**, *sb.*$^5$ Sh.I. [strɐnt.] The contents of a close-stool. S. & Ork.$^1$

[Swed. *strunt*, trash, anything worthless, refuse (Widegren).]

**STRUNT**, *v.*$^3$ *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. n.Cy. To walk sturdily; to strut, walk in an affected manner; to walk with state.

**Sc.** The wooer strunted up the house, *Old Sng.* (Jam.) **Bnff.**$^1$ To walk about in pettish humour. **Cld.** Strunting, swaggering, bouncing (Jam.). **Ayr.** I canna say but ye strunt rarely, Burns *To a Louse*, st. 1. **Edb.** Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.* **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 266, ed. 1876. **Kcb.** To Strathfallan green burnbrae Fu' nimbly she did strunt, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 50. **n.Cy.** (Hall.)

**STRUNT**, *adj.* n.Lin.$^1$ [strunt.] Rough, foul; applied to the weather.

**STRUNTAIN**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A species of tape made of 'wheelin' or coarse worsted, about an inch broad.

**m.Lth.** The only manufacture was what is called Stow struntain, made of the coarsest wool, and wrought by the women on a loom like a bed-heck, *Statist. Acc.* VII. 138 (Jam.).

**STRUNTY**, *adj.*$^1$ Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Nhp. [stru·nti, strɐ·nti.] 1. Short, stumpy, dwarfish, stunted. See **Strunt**, *sb.*$^1$

**Sc.** He's sic a wee strunty, little-boukit fella', Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 198. **Ags.** A strunty gown (Jam.). **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^{14}$

(s.v. Strinty). **n.Yks.** Get a strunty feather off t'dusting wing, and mack a twill [quill] pen on't (I.W.); **n.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$

**2.** *Fig.* Short-tempered, easily offended; sulky, out of humour. Cf. **strunt**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**Sc.** (Jam.), **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.**$^{1}$ He's a varry strunty chep. **n.Yks.**$^{12}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$

**STRUNTY**, *adj.*$^{2}$ Cor. [strɐ·nti.] Misty, foggy.

**Cor.**$^{1}$ Warm strunty weather; **Cor.**$^{2}$

**STRUP, STRUPPEN**, see **Stramp.**

**STRUSH**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. [strɐʃ.] **1.** *sb.* A disturbance, quarrel; tumult. Bnff.$^{1}$, Rxb. (Jam.) **2.** A state of disorder.

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ Ye niver saw sic a strush is the hail fairm's in.

**3.** *v.* To go about in a dirty, slovenly manner. *ib.*

**STRUSHAL**, *adj.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **strushel** Abd. [strɐ·ʃl.] **1.** *adj.* Untidy, disorderly; slovenly.

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ He's unco strushal in's claise. A' thing aboot the place is unco strushal.

Hence **Strushelness**, *sb.* untidiness or slovenliness, esp. in dress.

**Abd.** Ilka man an' wuman shud dress as weel an' keep themsel's as dacent like as circumstances will alloo—there's nae excuse for strushelness, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Sept. 22, 1900).

**2.** *v.* With *about*: to go about in a lazy, careless, slovenly manner. Bnff.$^{1}$ Cf. **strush, 2.**

**STRUSHAN**, *sb.* *Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) A disturbance, tumult. See **Strush.**

**STRUSHIL(L**, see **Struissle.**

**STRUSHION**, *sb.* n.Cy. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also in forms **strushin** N.Cy.$^{2}$ Lan. Chs.$^{1}$; **strushing** Chs.; **strushon** Wm. Lan. s.Lan.$^{1}$ [stru·ʃən, -in.] **1.** Destruction; ruin, waste.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^{2}$ 'It lies in the way of strushion,' i.e. in a likelyhood to be destroyed. **Wm.** To play strushon, to play havoc (E.C.). **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Lan.** Whot strushon hav aw made heer! Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 28; One met bi meyde o brass to may strushons on it o' that gate, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 20. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{123}$ ['There's strushion,' i.e. destruction, 'of honey,' quoth Dunkinly, when he lickt up the hen turd, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 85.]

**2.** *pl.* Fragments, odds and ends; 'orts.'

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^{2}$ **Lan.** Put thy strushin's into th' flunter-drawer (A.W.F.). **Chs.** *Chs. N. & Q.* (1882) I. 232.

**3.** *pl.* Abundance, plenty. Cf. **lashings.**

**Chs.** *Chs. N. & Q.* (1882) I. 232; **Chs.**$^{1}$ 'Is there any beer i'th' barrel?' 'Aye, strushins.'

**STRUSSLE**, see **Struissle.**

**STRUT**, *sb.*$^{1}$, *v.* and *adj.* Yks. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Ken. Som. Also in form **strout** w.Som.$^{1}$ [strut, strɐt.] **1.** *sb.* A prop or support in carpentering, esp. the support to the roof of a house, &c.

**n.Yks.**$^{4}$ **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ The post or beams in the roof of a house, &c. acting as supports to the 'centre-backs.' **w.Yks.**$^{2}$, **Not.** (J.H.B.), **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$, **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **Ken.** (G.B.), **w.Som.**$^{1}$

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Strut-sticks**, *sb. pl.*, (2) **-stower** or **-stour**, *sb.*, see below.

(1) **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ (2) **n.Yks.**$^{1}$; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ A prop against the fence-work, the foot of which is planted in advance of the fence; while the top leans against it to give support, like a buttress to a wall. **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$

**3.** A pole or stick, with a spike at the end, to be let down from the shaft of a cart, to keep the weight off the horse's back, when standing still with a heavy load. Nhp.$^{1}$ **4.** *v.* To brace or strengthen by means of a support or prop.

**w.Yks.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$, **Wor.** (H.K.) **w.Som.**$^{1}$ To strengthen, by fixing something having the property of spanning or supporting, so as to keep parts asunder. 'Thick there couple's a-brokt, nif he idn well a-strouted he'll come down.'

Hence **Strutting**, *ppl. adj.* supported or braced with props or buttresses.

**Nrf.** The present handsome cast-iron strutting bridge, Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) vi.

**5.** *adj.* Firm, rigid.

**War.**$^{3}$ The joists have been fixed and are quite strut. The rafters are as strut as on the day they were fixed.

**STRUT**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Not. [strɐt.] The stickleback, *Gasterosteus trachurus*; *pl.* very small fish. (J.H.B.), Not.$^{1}$

**STRUT, STRUTCH**, see **Strout, Strooch.**

**STRUTE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. n.Cy. Also written **struit** (Jam.); and in form **strut** (Hall.). Stubbornness, obstinacy, 'dourness.' Fif. (Jam.), n.Cy. (Hall.)

**STRUTE**, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **stroot** (Jam.). **1.** Stuffed full; filled; drunk.

**Sc.** 'The Deil cut aff thair hands,' quoth he, 'That cramd your kytes sae strute yestrein,' Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 129; (Jam.) **Per.** He gave him his dinner: but when he was strute, At the child's disappointment did both laugh and flout, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 118. **Lnk.** When he was strute, twa sturdy chiels . . . Held up frae cowping o' the creels The liquid logick scholar, Ramsay *Christ's Kirk* (1721) 114.

**2.** *Fig.* Vainglorious. Sc. (Jam.)

**STRUTH**, *int.* Dev. [strɐþ.] God's truth; an asseveration or mild oath.

'Struth! if tisn't the very daps ot you, Phillpotts *Striking Hours* (1901) 148; 'Struth, but I cud ha' had a deal more than I took, anyways, Zack *On Trial* (1899) 180.

**STRUTHER**, see **Strother**, *sb.*$^{12}$

**STRUT-SPEECH**, *sb.* s.Lan.$^{1}$ [stru·t-spītʃ.] A pompous, talkative, ignorant fellow.

**STRUTTLE**, *sb.* Not. Lin. Nhp. Also written **struttel** Lin. [stru·tl, strɐ·tl.] A very small fresh-water fish, a minnow; the stickleback, *Gasterosteus trachurus*. See **Strut**, *sb.*$^{2}$; cf. **stuttle**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**s.Not.** It's no good fishin 'ere, there's noat but struttles (J.P.K.). **Lin.** (J.C.W.), **Nhp.**$^{12}$

**STRUY**, *v.* Cai.$^{1}$ [strū·i.] **1.** A threshing term: see below.

To strike with a sweeping motion so that the straw is moved to the end of the thrashing floor, when the grain has been beaten off.

**2.** *Fig.* To throw things about as the flail drives straw.

[Cp. Gael. *struidh*, to squander, dissipate (M. & D.).]

**STRY**, *v.* and *sb.*$^{1}$ e.An. Ken. [strai.] **1.** *v.* To spoil, waste, injure; the same word as 'stroy' (q.v.).

**e.An.**$^{1}$ **Nrf.** Grose (1790). **Suf.** Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); (C.T.); **Suf.**$^{1}$

Hence **Stryance**, *sb.* wastefulness; destruction; injury.

**e.An.**$^{1}$ **Suf.**$^{1}$ 'Ta lie ta stryance,' said of a field exposed to depredation.

**2.** *sb.* A wasteful person; a bad manager or economist. Also in *comb.* **Stry-good, -wife**, &c.

**e.An.**$^{1}$ **Suf.** I told a man that a certain person had buried three wives. 'Bless me,' said he, 'I call him a regular stry-wife' (C.R.). **Ken.** (K.)

Hence **Stry-goodly**, *adj.* wasteful, extravagant.

**e.An.**$^{1}$ A stry-goodly fellow.

**STRY**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Suf. [Not known to our other correspondents.] A strain, stress. (C.L.F.)

**STRYKE**, see **Streek**, *v.*$^{1}$

**STRYND**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **streind** (Jam.). See below. Cf. **strain**, *sb.*$^{1}$

A peculiar cast, disposition, or quality of any person, who in this respect is said to resemble another. It is *gen.* used as to those related by blood. It is also said 'he takes a streind of' such a one (Jam.); The word 'strynd' or 'strain' is metaph. used for the resemblance of the features of the body. As we say 'He has a strynd or strain of his grandfather,' i.e. resembles him, Rudd. (*ib.*)

[OE. *strynd*, lineage, race, tribe (Sweet).]

**STRYNE**, see **Strine**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**STRYPAL**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. [strai·pl.] **1.** *v.* To hang in loose, unwieldy folds or in tatters. Bnff.$^{1}$ **2.** To walk with long, unsteady steps, or with a wavering gait, as very tall persons do. *ib.* **3.** *sb.* Anything long and rather flexible. *ib.* **4.** A tall, slender person; a good-looking, tall person. Cai.$^{1}$, Bnff.$^{1}$

**STRYTH**, *sb.* Cai.$^{1}$ [straiþ.] The labouring animals on a farm.

**STUAN**, see **Stoven.**

**STUB**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Som. Dev. [stɐb.] A large sum of money; a considerable stock.

**Som.** (Hall.) **Dev.** They dü zay ol' Varmer Padden's deyde. I warndee e 'th alayved a güde stub in 'es stocking, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**$^{1}$ A geed a good stub way her, too, 6.

**nw.Dev.**$^1$ He lef'n a good stub, I kin tell ee. **n.Dev.** Mey be hare may gee tha a good stub, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 550.

**STUB**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **stubb** Sc. Nhb.$^1$ n.Yks. Lin. Nhp.$^1$ Nrf. Dev. [**stub, stɐb.**] **1.** *sb.* The stump of a tree or shrub; a projecting root, esp. when decayed; brushwood. Cf. **stob**, *sb.*

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **Lan.** Thornber *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 110. **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ A decayed stump of wood, that is left in the ground when a tree is cut down; **Nhp.**$^2$, **War.**$^3$, **w.Wor.**$^1$, **s.Wor.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ We'n gŏŏ as fare as the Brummy leasow, an' get a fyeow stubs awilde a bin dry. **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876); **Hrf.**$^2$ **Rdn.** Morgan *Wds.* (1881). **Glo.**$^1$ The projecting pieces of branches not cut off close. **Brks.**$^1$ Where underwood has been cut the short lengths protruding from the ground are sometimes called 'stubs' of wood. **Hrt.** Any other wood either from the stub or seed is preserved, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 12. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**$^2$ **Nrf.** That was shallow, and the stubbs stopped us, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 176. **Suf.**$^1$ **Ken.** (D.W.L.); **Ken.**$^1$ Ye'll find a pretty many stubs about when ye gets into de wood. **Sur.** (T.T.C.), **Sus.**$^1$, **Wil.**$^1$, **w.Som.**$^1$ **Dev.** 'Twill be a mortul job if this burdge gits chucked way motes or vuzz stubbs, *n.Dev. Herald* (May 6, 1897) 2, col. 5. **nw.Dev.**$^1$ **Cor.**$^3$ A small root of a tree or shrub, usually of furze.

**2.** A short twig of a hedge; the projecting end of a twig.

**Chs.**$^1$ **Not.** The rough points of recently cut hedges, &c. (L.C.M.) **Nhp.**$^1$ **Mid.** They are . . . made of much lighter wicker, and often full of stubs inside, Blackmore *Kit* (1890) II. vii.

**3.** A post, prop; a log of wood.

**s.Lan.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ A small old post. **s.Wor.**$^1$ A prop at the bottom of a post. **Hrf.**$^2$, **e.An.** (Hall.), **Suf.**$^1$

**4.** A splinter that has run into the flesh. n.Lin.$^1$ **5.** A bristle; a short, stumpy hair.

**Sh.I.** Doo's left da stubbs o' hair da sam' as dey wir, yonder at da week o' dy mooth, *Sh. News* (Feb. 18, 1899).

**6.** A rudimentary feather; a short quill; the root of a feather.

**Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.*, **Wil.** (G.E.D.) **Dev.** Well, Ann, I dü zim yü mid 'a' picked tha duck clayne; yü've alayved 'n vull ov stubs, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

**7.** An old horse-shoe nail; a short, headless nail.

**n.Cy.** (J.H.), **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.**$^{14}$ Used for clog nails. **n.Yks.** (W.H.); **n.Yks.**$^2$ Short headless nails for shoe soles; **n.Yks.**$^3$, **w.Yks.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$ **War.**$^3$ Stubs is the technical name for the smaller sized horse-shoe nails. Country blacksmiths make no distinction between the larger and smaller nails when worn out, but call them all stubs. **Shr.**$^1$; **Shr.**$^2$ Digest horse nail stubs. Put some good stubs into the heels. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **w.Som.**$^1$ No wonder th' old 'oss went lame, sir. See, here's a gurt stub I've a-pulled out o' the root o' un.

**8.** *Comb.* (1) **Stub-and-feather**, a long wedge driven between two other wedges with their thick ends placed in the opposite direction; (2) **-apple**, the crab-apple, *Pyrus Malus*; (3) **-dig**, an instrument used in grubbing up old hedges, roots of trees, &c.; (4) **-head**, the head of a horse-shoe nail; (5) **-mavis**, the ring-ouzel, *Turdus torquatus*, a small kind of thrush that does not sing; (6) **-nail**, an old horse-shoe nail; a nail with the point worn away; (7) **-oak**, see below; (8) **-rabbit**, a rabbit that seeks shelter among stubs instead of going to ground; (9) **-shot**, (*a*) a shoot growing from the stub; (*b*) the portion of the trunk of a tree that remains when the tree is not sawn through; (10) **-thatched**, thatched with brushwood; cf. **stob-thatch**, s.v. **Stob**, *sb.* **2** (10, *a*); (11) **-wood**, wood growing in hedgerows that is not timber; pollards or thorns.

(1) **Nhb., Dur.** It is used to bring forward into the pit the lower part of a segment of metal tubbing if when being wedged it should tend to fall backward out of the true line, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (s.v. Fox-wedge). (2) **e.An.** (Hall.), (B. & H.) (3) **n.Lin.**$^1$ (4) **n.Wm.** His sulky temper, whia, what, it wad mak him bite a stub-heed off (B.K.). (5) **Suf.** (H.O.H.), **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (6) **n.Yks.** (W.H.) **Som.** The three-cornered fragment of broken mirror, set up between three stub-nails, Raymond *No Soul* (1899) 43. **w.Som.**$^1$ **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 416. (7) **Nrf.** I had no idea a stub oak—that is to say, an oak growing upon roots which have done duty for a predecessor—would increase to such a size, *Longman's Mag.* (Jan. 1899) 233. **Dev.** She crept amid the twisted stems of the stub oaks until she had passed the charcoal-burner's hut, Mortimer *Tales Moors* (1895) 27. (8) **e.An.**$^1$ **Suf.** One of these cunning creatures of few friends will under alarm ensconce itself close to the stub, whence it is difficult to dislodge it, and will then be so called, Moor *MS.* (Hall.) (9, *a*) **e.An.**$^1$ (*b*) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (10) **Abd.** A little stubb-thatched cottage, Michie *Deeside Tales* (1872) 241. (11) **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

**9.** An ox, esp. a castrated one; a castrated bull.

**War., Hrf.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Hrf.**$^1$ A bull stub. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 343.]

**10.** *pl.* Stubble.

**Nhp.**$^1$, **Glo.**$^1$ **Brks.**$^1$ A field lying in stubble is called a 'pe-us o' whate-stubs' or a 'pe-us o' wut-stubs,' &c. **Bdf.** Bean-stubbs are what remains in the ground after beans have been 'hooked' (J.W.B.). **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**$^1$

**11.** *pl.* The remains of hay left uneaten by cattle in their stalls.

**n.Yks.** Ā gav Joe H—— all yon stubbs for hiz donkeys (W.H.); **n.Yks.**$^3$

**12.** *v.* To grub up; to dig up by the roots; to hoe; to clear land of stubs; *gen.* with *up.*

**s.Sc.** They've stubbed up the briers on the green brae side, Watson *Bards* (1859) 6. **Don.** I would like to finish the stubbin' of the Whinny Hill before I go, *Pearson's Mag.* (Aug. 1900) 141. **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$, **Cum.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^{23}$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**$^{25}$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Der.** Two men were stubbing [gorse] with ancient-patterned hacks, Gilchrist *Peakland* (1897) 159. **Not.**$^2$ Take this grub and go and stub thistles. **Lin.** But 'e reäds wonn sarmin a weeäk, an' I 'a stubb'd Thurnaby waäste, Tennyson *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 7. **n.Lin.**$^1$, **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.), **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **w.Wor.**$^1$, **Hrf.**$^2$, **Brks.**$^1$ **Hrt.** If the hougher stubs [turnips], i.e. if he houghs them so shallow as to only cut off the heads, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. i. 86. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**$^2$ **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 99. **Suf.**$^1$ Stub and grub em up. **Ess.**$^1$, **Ken.** (D.W.L.), **Ken.**$^1$, **Sus.**$^1$ **Hmp.** Holloway. **nw.Dev.**$^1$ You go stubbin' vuzz. **Cor.**$^{128}$

Hence (1) **Stubber**, *sb.* an instrument for turning up the roots of plants; (2) **Stubbing-dig**, (3) **-hack**, *sb.* a mattock for taking up the roots of trees.

(1) **War.**$^3$ (2) **n.Yks.** Ah'll away an get t'stubbin-dig an rive un upp, *Bingley Herald* (1886). (3) **Lakel.**$^2$, **n.Yks.**$^3$, **w.Yks.** (J.J.B.)

**13.** To cut down close to the roots.

**Dur.**$^1$, **w.Dur.**$^1$ **Wil.** Part of [these trees] . . . may be preserved for timber, and the remainder left to be stubbed off for underwood, Davis *Gen. View Agric.* (1811); **Wil.**$^1$

Hence **Stubbing-slasher**, *sb.* a hook for cutting hedges. w.Yks.$^2$ **14.** To pluck the rudimentary or young feathers from a fowl. Oxf.$^1$ *MS. add.* Sur.$^1$, Sus.$^1$, Hmp.$^1$ **15.** To injure oneself against a stump or projecting branch; to stake, pierce on a 'stub'; to wound the flesh with a splinter.

**Chs.**$^1$ I remember a man telling me he had 'stubbed his eye' when he had accidentally bobbed it against a branch of a hedge, and half blinded himself. **n.Lin.**$^1$ **Hrf.** A sportsman would speak of his horse being stubbed (W.W.S.). **Nrf.** 'Aint your finger a bit sore?' 'Yes, Ih've stubbed it.' I shuved a great old thistle point in, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 136. **Sus.**$^1$ To stub a horse is to lame him by letting him tread on stubs of underwood in a cover. **Wil.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ I stub my 'oss a Monday, and the leg o' un's like a gate-[pau·s].

**16.** With *up*: to use up, wear out.

**w.Yks.** Sum foaks al wear t'same cloaze week-day and Sunday ta stub em up, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1867) 51.

**17.** To ruin; to reduce to poverty; to exhaust the last penny.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *Suppl.*; **N.Cy.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Ah'm reight stubbed up for once; Ah hevn't a haup'ny i' mi pockit, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 23, 1898); **w.Yks.**$^{15}$

**18.** To cut off the top of the ear as a sheep-mark.

**Cum.** If we cut off the top of the ear, we say its ear is clipped or stuffed ('stoved,' 'stubbed'), *Cornh. Mag.* (Oct. 1890) 387.

**STUBBED**, *ppl. adj.* Chs. Nhp. Wil. Som. Dev. [**stubd; stɐ·bəd.**] **1.** Thick, short, stumpy in figure; of trees: stunted in growth.

**Chs.**$^{123}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$ **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Doa·n ee noa· un? lee·dl stuub·ud aa·s fuul·ur, naut noa uy·ur-n u tuup·nee loa·v [Don't you know him? a little short fellow, no higher than a twopenny loaf].

Hence **Stubbedish**, *adj.* thick, stoutly made.

**Nhp.**$^{1}$ Stubbedish chaps, fit for hard work.

**2.** Worn down with usage; blunt-pointed.

**Nhp.**$^{1}$ **Wil.**$^{1}$ A 'stubbed' broom. **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 416.

**3.** Of young birds: having the feathers as yet not fully developed. Wil. (G.E.D.)

**STUBBERD**, *sb.* I.W. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **stubbard** Dor. w.Som.$^{1}$ nw.Dev.$^{1}$ Cor.$^{12}$; and in form **stubbet** Cor.$^{12}$ [**stɐ·bəd.**] A variety of apple; an early codlin apple. Also used *attrib.*

**I.W.**$^{2}$ **Dor.** In the large stubbard-tree at the corner of the garden, HARDY *Trumpet-Major* (1880) ii; **Dor.**$^{1}$ She gie'd me var a treat, A lot of stubberds var to eat, 159. **Som.** It was a lump as big as a stubbard apple, RAYMOND *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 94. **w.Som.**$^{1}$ One of the commonest of favourite eating apples. **Dev.** HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**$^{4}$, **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$, **Cor.**$^{12}$

**STUBBIN**, *adj.* I.Ma. Of a cat: tailless.

There is a tradition that the first stubbin or rumpy cat seen in the island was cast ashore from a foreign vessel wrecked on the rocks at Spanish Head shortly after the creation of the world! *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 199.

**STUBBLE**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Oxf. Also written **stubbel** Cum. [**stu·bl, stɐ·bl.**] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Stubble-butter**, butter made from the milk of cows grazing in stubble-land; cf. **stibble-butter**, s.v. **Stibble, 2** (1); (2) **-end**, the posteriors; (3) **-foor**, a stubble-field once ploughed; (4) **-goose**, the greylag goose, *Anser cinereus*; (5) **-rig**, a stubble-field; (6) **-wun**, see below; cf. **stibble-win**, s.v. **Stibble, 2** (5).

(1) **Sc.** (A.W.) (2) **Abd.** My stubble end . . . was never made for saddles, RUDDIMAN *Parish* (1828) 132, ed. 1889. (3) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ After a grain crop, the field, when ploughed in the autumn, is said to be 'lying in the stubble-foor.' When the cross or second furrow for root crops has been made it is no longer so designated. (4) **e.Lth.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 148. (5) **Sh.I.** Ye'll no hinder him ta keel him apo' ane o' da stubble rigs afore William's feet, *Sh. News* (Dec. 22, 1900). (6) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ When a company of reapers get to the end of their ridge or 'land' before those that are prior in order they are said to be stubble-wund or to stubble-wun them.

**2.** Phr. *to turn out to stubble*, to turn pigs, geese, &c. into a corn-field after the corn is carried. Oxf.$^{1}$ **3.** *v.* To feed among stubble. **n.Yks.** T'geese is stubblin' (I.W.).

**4.** *Fig.* To shave, cut off.

**Cum.** If ya side [of a beard] gat off, theer was nea getten back, Till tudder was stubbelt an' o, DICKINSON *Cum.* (1876) 239.

**STUBBLIN**, *ppl. adj.* Sc. [**stɐ·blin.**] Short and stoutly made. Cf. **stubby.**

**Sc.** FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 433. **Rxb.** He's a little stubblin' fellow (JAM.). **Dmf.** A puir, stubblin' little fellow like Rob, HAMILTON *Mawkin* (1898) 220.

**STUBBLY**, *adj.* Sc. Irel. e.An. Also written **stubley** e.An.$^{1}$ [**stɐ·bli.**] **1.** Full of roots. e.An.$^{1}$ **2.** Strong, healthy, sturdy.

**Gall.** (A.W.) **Uls.** Puir body, he canna be very stubbly, MCILROY *Craiglinnie* (1900) 42.

**STUBBO**, *sb.* and *adj.* Chs.$^{123}$ Also written **stubbow** Chs.$^{3}$; and in form **stubba** Chs.$^{1}$ [**stu·bō, -ə.**] **1.** *sb.* A dial. form of 'stubble.' **2.** *adj.* Thick, short. Cf. **stubby.**

**STUBBORN**, *adj.* Yks. Sur. **1.** Stiff, thick, bristly.

**w.Yks.**$^{2}$ If you cut your moustache, it will grow very stubborn.

**2.** Of plants: bushy. s.Sur. (T.T.C.)

**STUBBORY**, *adj.* Chs.$^{3}$ [**stu·bəri.**] Of hair: rough, unkempt, bristly. See **Stubbo.**

A 'stubbory pou' (s.v. Stubbo).

**STUBBY**, *adj.* Dur. Yks. Lan. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Dev. [**stu·bi, stɐ·bi.**] **1.** Short and stiff; strong; of persons: short and stout, thick-set; stunted in growth.

**n.Yks.** T'blacksmith made good stubby stone-nails (I.W.). **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ **Lan.**$^{1}$ Applied to the stature or 'build' of a man, and also to the hair of the beard. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Rut.**$^{1}$ A poor, stubby, little child. **Lei.**$^{1}$ **Nhp.**$^{1}$; **Nhp.**$^{2}$ That's a stubby child. **War.**$^{3}$, **Sus.**$^{2}$, **Hmp.**$^{1}$ **Dev.** Ess, 'er is a bit stubby. I thort 'e wid be sure tü marry zombody wi' a better figger than 'er 'th got, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

**2.** Blunt-pointed. Lei.$^{1}$, Nhp.$^{1}$, War.$^{3}$ **3.** Prickly. Nhp.$^{2}$ **4.** Of hair: rough, unkempt. Chs.$^{1}$ (s.v. Stubbo). **5.** Of fowls: having short rudimentary feathers left after plucking; also used *advb.* See **Stub**, *sb.*$^{2}$ **6.**

**Sur.**$^{1}$ The poultrymen say of the ducks, 'They pick so hard, so stubby.'

**6.** Short in speech, curt. Shr.$^{2}$ **7.** *sb.* An unfledged bird. e.Dur.$^{1}$ Cf. **stobby, 2.**

**STUBIE**, *sb.* Dmf. (JAM.) A large bucket or pitcher narrower at the top than at the bottom with an iron handle for carrying water.

**STUBVER**, *v.* *Obs.* w.Cy. Dev. With *up against*: to strive against; to stand up stiffly against. w.Cy. GROSE (1790). Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777).

**STUCCOUR**, *v.* Irel. To follow a person in expectation of receiving something. s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

**STUCHIN**, see **Stuckin.**

**STUCK**, *sb.*$^{1}$ n.Cy. Wor. Glo. Wil. [**stuk, stɐk.**] **1.** A spike. Glo.$^{1}$, Wil.$^{1}$ Cf. **stowk.** **2.** An iron pin put into the upper part of the blocks of a drag for the purpose of preventing the timber from slipping off the side. [Not known to our correspondents.] n.Cy. (HALL.) Cf. **stut, 2.** **3.** The stalk of a flower.

**m.Wor.** These flowers have only short 'stucks' to them (J.C.).

**STUCK**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Nrf. A slough. HOLLOWAY; (HALL.)

**STUCK**, *v.* Yks. To separate flax by handfuls preparatory to its being dressed by 'scrutchers.' n.Yks. *Obs.* (R.H.H.) w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 16, 1898). Cf. **strick**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**STUCK**, *ppl. adj.* Yks. Nrf. **1.** *Obs.* Tight, stiff. e.Nrf. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **2.** Applied to the situation of a dog and bitch when together. n.Yks. (I.W.)

**STUCK**, see **Stook**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Stowk.**

**STUCKER**, *sb.* n.Cy. Lakel. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **stukker** Wm. **1.** *Obs.* The condition of a house when the air is filled with steam or smoke.

**n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$

**2.** *Fig.* A state of alarm, hurry, fluster.

**Lakel.**$^{2}$ Thoo's put us in a stucker noo, gaan ta be wedded an' us seea thrang wi' t'turmets. **Wm.** T'sarvant lad fra t'nebbers . . . com rinan in e sic a stukker, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 40.

**STUCKIE**, *sb.* Sh.I. [**stɐ·ki.**] A thick codlin. S. & Ork.$^{1}$

**STUCKIN**, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **stucken** Rxb.; and in forms **stuchin** Rxb. (JAM.); **stuckeen** Nhb.$^{1}$ A stake; a small pole or post.

**Rxb.** A stake generally burnt at the lower part driven into the ground for supporting a paling or a sheep-net (JAM.); Syne for a stucken stout he felt, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (1871) I. 4. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ 'Net-stuckins,' the stakes used for drying nets on.

**STUCKLE**, *sb.* Shr. Glo. [**stɐ·kl.**] A cluster of standing sheaves; a shock of corn. Shr.$^{1}$ Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 416. Cf. **stook**, *sb.*$^{1}$ **1.**

**STUCKLE**, *adj.* Lan. Also written **stukle.** [**stu·kl.**] Stiff, hard.

Un that wer olis consider't o meterly stukle job, ORMEROD *Felley fro Rachde* (1851) iv. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$

**STUCKLIN**, *sb.* I.W. s.Cy. Also written **stucklun** I.W.$^{1}$ [**stɐ·klin, -lən.**] A small river-fish; the stickleback, *Gasterosteus trachurus.* I.W. (J.D.R.), I.W.$^{1}$, s.Cy. (HALL.)

**STUCKLING**, *sb.* Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Also in forms **stucklen** Hmp.; **stucklun** I.W.$^{1}$ [**stɐ·klin, -lən.**] **1.** An apple-pasty or turnover.

**s.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Sur.** COOPER *Gl.* (1853). **Sus.** RAY (1691); **Sus.**$^{1}$; **Sus.**$^{2}$ An apple-pie made thin in the shape of a semi-circle or ellipse without a dish. **Hmp.** There was coäld haäm and apple-stucklen and viggy pudden, GRAY *Ribstone Pippins* (1898) 103. **I.W.**$^{1}$

**2.** A little bit. Sus. (S.P.H.)

**STUCKY**, *adj.* *Obs.* Dev. Robust. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 412. Cf. **stuggy.**

**STUD**, *sb.*$^{1}$ *Obs.* e.An.$^{1}$ A nickname given to a man from his love of venery.

**STUD**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^1$ Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Shr. Hrf. Oxf. Bdf. e.An. Ken. Som. [**stud, stɐd.**] **1.** *sb.* A prop, support; a stop. Also used *fig.*

**e.An.**$^1$ A steady careful person, who has the care and management of a business or family left to his trust, is said to be its stud and support. **Ken.**$^1$ The feet on which a trug-basket stands are called studs. **Som.** The main support in the centre of the side of a cart, keeping the sides from being forced out (W.F.R.).

Hence **Studstaff** or **Studstafe**, *sb.* a cross-piece of wood to keep open the traces in a team of draught-horses. Lei.$^1$, Nhp.$^1$ Cf. **sted-staff.** **2.** An upright piece of wood to which laths are nailed in making a partition or lining a wall; an upright post; such a method of building.

**Yks.** The way of building the walls of a house in small frames or pannels of timber filled up with brick or stones or plaistering (K.). **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **ne.Lin.** (E.S.), **Oxf.** (Hall.) [Saue crotchis of wud, Saue spars and stud, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 73.]

Hence (1) **Stud-and-mud**, *sb.* material for building walls or partitions, consisting of laths, posts, or wattles filled in with mud, litter, &c.; cf. **mud**, *sb.*$^1$ **1** (1); (2) **-and-teer**, (3) **-breadth**, *sb.* such a method of building; (4) **-piece**, *sb.* an upright post or lath used in building; (5) **-work**, *sb.*, see (1).

(1) **Not.**$^1$ **s.Not.** 'Twor on'y a stud an' mud hovel when fust ah comed (J.P.K.). **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.** The huts of 'stud and mud' where the alms-women lived, Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) 138; **n.Lin.**$^1$ Stud and mud walling... Almost all the cottages built here before the beginning of the present century have stud and mud walls. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ The out-buildings are only stud and mud. **Lei.**$^1$ Earth of any kind that will 'set' tolerably hard, plastered on wattles or battens attached to a wooden framework for walls, &c. Formerly sometimes used instead of stone or brick for houses, but now almost entirely discarded. 'The hospital is an old thatched building of stud-and-mud.' **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 143. (2) **Nhp.**$^1$ A common mode of dividing rooms in cottages. (3) **Yks.** The way of building the walls of a house in small frames or pannels of timber filled up with brick or stones or plaistering (K.). (4) **Lin.** The stud-pieces are as large as a man's arm, Marshall *Review* (1811) III. 131. (5) **Shr.**, **Hrf.** Wood-studwork and weather-boarding is an ordinary material of barns throughout the southern counties, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 238. **Nrf.** These cottages, at their last reconstruction, which I should judge to have taken place a hundred and fifty or two hundred years ago, were largely built of stud-work framed on sapling boughs measuring about an inch and a half in diameter, and lashed to the roof-beams with string, *Longman's Mag.* (July 1899) 233.

**3.** A piece of iron used for nailing the tires on to wheels.

**Chs.**$^1$ In form something between a nail and a wedge. **s.Chs.**$^1$

**4.** A row of small trees cut off about two feet from the ground and left to sprout and to form a boundary line. Ken.$^1$ **5.** *v.* To build with 'studs' or lath and plaster.

**Chs.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ It's only studded and boarden. I'd have it studded and latted.

**STUD**, *sb.*$^3$ and *v.*$^2$ Glo. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in forms **stid** w.Som.$^1$ Dev.; **stod** I.W. **1.** *sb.* Thought, contemplation; reverie, absence of mind; a 'brown study'; a dial. form of 'study.'

**Glo.**$^1$ All of a stud. **Sur.**$^1$ He seemed all in a stud and not to take no notice of what I said. **Sus.**$^1$ He seems all in a stud as he walks along. **I.W.** (J.D.R.) **Wil.** With management and deep stud, Penruddocke *Content* (1860) 20; Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Dor.** It put me in a stud as to how to quarrel wi' en, Hardy *Greenwd. Tree* (1872) I. 187; If I've a-seed anybody in ar a bit of a bumble about his work—a-peepin about—in a kind of stud like, *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. x. 245. **Som.** There I sat, all in a stud (W.F.R.). **w.Som.**$^1$ What's the matter, Jane? you be all to a stid. All he's stid is how to get most money vor little work. **Dev.** I was in a rigular stid after I heard it, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 109.

**2.** *v.* To study, think, contemplate; to scheme.

**Hmp.** I sit and stud for hours together (T.L.O.D.). **Wil.**$^1$ Don't 'ee stud upon 't so much. **Som.** When I could zee, I did sit and stud by the hour together (W.F.R.); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**$^1$ 'Whatever I shall do I can't think nor stid!' is a most common exclamation. **Dev.** You ood'n guess if you was ta stid and stew ver a munt, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 40, ed. 1871; Take kear whot thee 'rt arter; yü 'ave tü stid 'ard tü outwit a old chap like me, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

**STUD, STUDDIE**, see **Stut(t, Stiddy.**

**STUDDIK**, *sb.* Sh.I. [**stɐ·dik.**] A square-shaped woman. Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 48.

**STUDDLE**, *sb.*$^1$ Cor. Also in forms **stiddle, stoodle** Cor.$^{12}$ [**stɐ·dl; sti·dl.**] **1.** The upright pole to which an ox is tied in a stall. Cor.$^{12}$ See **Stitle.** **2.** A timber support of the 'deads' or refuse in a mine.

**Cor.**$^2$ As if a studdle had broke and the 'deads' were set a running, Borlase *Celt. Voc.*

[Studdul, *telarium* (*Prompt.*).]

**STUDDLE**, *v.* and *sb.*$^2$ Brks. Hmp. Wil. Also in forms **stoddle** Brks. Wil.$^1$; **stoodle** Wil.$^1$ [**stɐ·dl.**] **1.** *v.* To stir up so as to make thick and muddy. Hmp. (H.C.M.B.), Wil.$^1$ Hence **Studdly** or **Stoddly**, *adj.* thick, turbid, muddy.

**Brks.** Stoddly beer (A.C.). **Hmp.** (H.R.), **Wil.**$^1$

**2.** *sb.* A muddy, turbid condition.

**Hmp.** All of a studdle (H.C.M.B.).

**STUDDLES**, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* Wm. The implements belonging to a weaver. (K.), (Hall.)

**STUDDY, STUDE**, see **Steady, Stiddy, Stand.**

**STÜDEL**, *v.* Dev. To loiter, loaf.

Whotiver düee dü awl tha day? Stand stüdeling about? Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

**STUDGE**, see **Stodge**, *sb.*$^1$

**STUDGEL**, *adj.* Sc. Stout, sturdy. Cf. **stuggy.**

**Lnk.** A studgel bit callan he brocht it to me, Hamilton *Poems* (ed. 1885) 284.

**STUDGY, STUDIMENT**, see **Stodgy, Steadyment.**

**STUDY**, *v.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Dur. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Glo. Oxf. Amer. Also in forms **steddy** Amer.; **stoody** w.Yks.$^3$ [**stu·di, stɐ·di.**] **1.** *v.* To think, ponder, meditate; to consider.

**w.Yks.** Moare Ah studied aboot it an' war it pottered me, *Yks. Comet* (1844) No. i. 1; (J.W.) **Lan.** What arto studyin' abeawt, owd crayter?.. Tha'rt thinkin' abeawt some marlock, aw'll be bun', Wood *Sketches*, 3. **n.Lin.**$^1$ Well, I think my sen as oher much studyin' duz n't do noäbody ony good. **Glo.**$^1$ They did not study about baptism, as they does now. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 374.]

Hence (1) **Studying-cap**, *sb.*, in phr. *to put on one's studying-cap*, to think deeply; (2) **Study-like**, *adj.* cunning, thoughtful, discreet.

(1) **Dur.** Women urged their men to put their 'studyin'-caps' on, Guthrie *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 171. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Oxf.**$^1$ (2) **Der.** I don't know what made me so study-like, but som'at told me I should not make as though I knew any but Madame, Le Fanu *Uncle Silas* (1865) II. 249.

**2.** To put into a study or deep thought; to astonish, amaze. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^1$ It parfitly studies me; **w.Yks.**$^{34}$

**3.** To grieve, sorrow.

**Lan.** Jane, tha munno study (C.J.B.).

**4.** *sb.* Thought, anxiety, care.

**n.Lin.**$^1$ All his study is to get e' uther foäks's waay. I alus knaw'd he wo'd do his sen harm by all that theäre study.

**5.** Astonishment, amazement. N.Cy.$^1$, w.Yks.$^1$

**STUDY, STUE**, see **Stiddy, Stew**, *sb.*$^1$, **Stove**, *v.*$^2$

**STUFF**, *sb.*$^1$ Var. dial. and slang uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in form **steff** Lan. [**stuf, stɐf.**] **1.** In phr. *to be good stuff* or *— a piece of good stuff*, not to yield in argument or fighting. Sc. (Jam.) **2.** Money, property.

**n.Yks.**$^1$ Weel, they 'a' getten a gay bit o' stuff tegither, Ah lay. **War.**$^3$ He has got some stuff. **Slang.** Barrère & Leland (1890).

**3.** Goods, furniture; luggage, baggage.

**Sh.I.** Erik an' Olie wir busy gettin' dir stuffs aboard, Ollason *Mareel* (1901) 45. **Ant.** (S.A.B.) **n.Yks.**$^1$ 'He's a deal o' stuff on hand, noo,' a very large stock in trade. **e.Yks.** New fooaks browt sike a dollop o' stuff wiv em, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 90. **w.Yks.**$^5$ Any kind of equipments or baggage. **Suf.**$^1$

**4.** Corn, grain; produce.

**Sc.** It denotes grain in whatever state, whether as growing, cut down, in the barn or in the mill (Jam.). **Ayr.** It was in the back en' o' hairst, for the stuff was maist a' in, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 230. **n.Yks.**$^1$ There's a vast o' stuff on t'land surely. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Suf.**$^1$ Garden-stuff.

**5.** *pl.* Provisions, food supplies.

**Lnk.** O' Ne'rday stuffs we're weel laid in, A sonsy cheese, jist like the mune, Wi' crumpy cakes, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 113.

**6.** Live stock, poultry, &c.

**Nhb.** His judgment of live-stock was infallible, and he seldom let any real good stuff go past, Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 34. **Sur.** The farmers had killed 'em [foxes] off to save their own stuff, Son of Marshes *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 11. **Dev.** Quick stuff, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 416. **Cor.** The ducks, chickens and goslings, and all the young stuff shaping 'keenly' for future sale, Harris *Wheal Veor* (1901) 162.

**7.** Game.

**Chs.**$^3$ A keeper's term. 'We mun have more stuff in yon coppy.'

**8.** Liquor, esp. whisky.

**Abd.** Despite of all vigilance a considerable amount of 'stuff' finds its way to the consumers without the formality of the Custom House, Bram-Stoker *Waller's Mou'* (1895) 5. **w.Sc.** He keeps guid stuff for his cronies, Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 40, ed. 1877. **Dmb.** He's to . . . hae a bottle o' the richt auld stuff on the table to begin wi', Strang *Lass of Lennox* (1899) 240. **n.Ir.** He had a cheese an' a jar o' stuff laid in, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 77. **s.Ir.** Dropping the glass . . , full of the stuff I bolted, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 288. **Nhb.** His best 'stuff,' Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 82. **w.Yks.** They drank a sight o' stuff, an' proper, that neet, Sutcliffe *Moor and Fell* (1899) 13. **s.Stf.** Tek a shillin' and get a drop o' good stuff wi' it, Murray *Aunt Rachel* (ed. 1889) 109.

**9.** Medicine, physic.

**Lan.** If you swallow my steft you are sure to do well, Laycock *Sngs.* (1866) 48. **Suf.**$^1$ 'Have you seen the doctor?' 'Is—'a've sent me some stuff ta dew it woth.' **w.Sus.** Bottles and bottles of stuff, Gordon *Vill. and Doctor* (1897) 248. [**Amer.** Nothin' seems to do you any good—doctor's stuff, nor yarbs nor nothing, Slosson *Foxglove* (1898) 62.]

**10.** Soil brought up in sinking a pit; mining rubbish.

**Der.** The iron rope . . . which . . . brought up the tub sometimes with the 'stuff' as it was dug out, *Good Wds.* (1881) 843.

**11.** Ore. **Cor.**$^1$ Tin stuft.

**12.** Wood for carpenters' use.

**Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **Suf.**$^1$ Wood for building, making gates, pales, &c. is also in the mass called stuff. 'Ta oont dew ta make em tew then—'tis best ta take stuff enough.'

**13.** Coarse crops growing on the banks ot rivers and marshes, chiefly composed of rushes and coarse grasses.

**Nrf.** I saw this old man cutting stuff, Emerson *Marsh Leaves* (1898) 1.

**14.** *pl.* Coarse flour with a large proportion of bran, 'middlings.' War.$^3$ Cf. **stuffing, 2.**

**STUFF,** *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **stouff** Fif. Dust.

**Ags.** (Jam.) **Fif.** A cloud o' limy stouff and stour, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 221.

**STUFF,** see **Stove,** *v.*$^2$

**STUFFED,** *ppl. adj.* Yks. Lin. Also written **stuft** Yks.; and in form **stuff** Lin. [**stuft.**] In *comb.* (1) **Stuffed-bull-soul,** a beast's heart seasoned with onions, &c.; (2) **-chine** or **Stuff-chean,** the dried and stuffed backbone of a pig.

(1) **w.Yks.** 'Arta peckish?' 'Ah could eat a stuft-bull-soul' (B.K.). (2) **Lin.** A standard Lincolnshire dish, Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 73. **n.Lin.**$^1$ The salted and dried chine of a pig, in which slits are made, which are stuffed with various herbs. It is then boiled and eaten cold.

**STUFFIN,** *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **stuffen** S. & Ork.$^1$ [**stɐ·fin.**] Starch. Cf. **stiffen, 4.**

**Sh.I.** Da stuffin' 'at I laid i' da raek is no 'ithin him, *Sh. News* (Jan. 8, 1898); Isna stuffin' made oot o' tatties? *ib.* (Mar. 11, 1899); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**STUFFING,** *sb.* Sc. Irel. Lin. [**stɐ·fin.**] **1.** The disease croup; an accumulation of phlegm causing difficulty in breathing.

**w.Sc.** (Jam.) **Uls.** It's this terrible stuffing I have had ever since the brown katies last winter, Hamilton *Bog* (1896) 31.

**2.** *pl.* A coarse meal used for feeding cattle, esp. pigs. [Not known to our n.Cy. correspondents.]

**n.Cy.** Shorts and sharps are occasionally and respectively termed coarse or fine stuffins (Hall.). **Lin.**$^1$ Used for feeding cattle, especially pigs.

**STUFFINGER,** *sb.* Wm. Lan. Also in orm **stuffiner.** [**stu·finə(r.**] A glutton, one who over-eats himself. Wm. (B.K.), ne.Lan.$^1$

**STUFFLE,** *sb.* Yks. [**stu·fl.**] A state ot angry confusion; a 'stew,' fume.

**m.Yks.**$^1$ He can't speak, he's in such a stuffle. **w.Yks.** Oade Snarle gat inta a reg'lar stuffle, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882).

**STUFFLE,** *v.* I.W. Cor. [**stɐ·fl.**] To stifle.

**I.W.**$^1$ **Cor.** 'Twould never do for he to go on like that, and stuffle and knack to pieces oal the wemmen, and childern, Tregellas *Tales* (1868) 29; **Cor.**$^{123}$

**STUFFMENT,** *sb.* Cum. Wm. [**stu·fmənt.**] Anything worthless; doubtful information.

**Cum.** A pedder wi' stuffment, she sauntert aw roun, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 106; Chimericals an stuffment eh that mak, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 157; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** But it's sad drowsy stuffment, Wilson *Old Man's Talk*, 88.

**STUFFOCATE,** *v.* Brks. A corruption ot 'suffocate.

Thinks I, I be drownded an' stuffocated fur sure, Hayden *Round our Vill.* (1901) 97.

**STUFFRIE,** *sb.* Sc. [**stɐ·fri.**] Stuff; an article ot any description; material.

**Lnk.** A braw kebbuck o' cheese, Wi' ither sweet stuffries oor gabbies to please, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 127.

**STUFFY,** *adj.* Sc. Wm. Yks. Lan. Brks. [**stu·fi, stɐ·fi.**] **1.** Partly stopped up, somewhat choked; unable to breathe properly.

**Wm.** He's as stuffy as an auld nag (B.K.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Brks.**$^1$ I hev got a bad cawld, an' veels maain stuffy about the dro-at this marnin'.

**2.** Fat, pursy; not in wind. ne.Lan.$^1$ **3.** Strong, sturdy; firm; mettlesome. Also used *subst.*

**Fif.** A term applied to one who will not easily give up in fray (Jam.). **Cld.** He's a stuffie chield (*ib.*). **Ayr.** Auld stuffy sune set to his wark, White *Jottings* (1879) 237; The stuffy loon, and staunch D.D., *ib.* **Gall.** She's no very stuffy the noo, *Gallovidian* (1901) II. 123. **Kcb.** Had I kent that ye were so stuffy I wad hae brocht her wi' me, Armstrong *Kirkiebrae* (1896) 311.

Hence (1) **Stuffily,** *adv.* toughly, perseveringly. Cld. (Jam.); (2) **Stuffiness,** *sb.* ability to endure much fatigue. *ib.*

**STUFNET,** *sb.* *Obs.* s.Cy. Sus. A posnet or skillet. s.Cy. Grose (1790). Sus. Ray (1691). [Misprinted 'stusnet' in Ray (ed. 1674) and then copied in this form by the compilers of Sus.$^{12}$]

**STUG,** *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Also in form **stuog** Abd. [**stɐg.**] A masculine woman, one who is stout and raw-boned.

**Abd.** Naething looks waur aboot a toun than a young man an' an auld stuog o' a woman, Paul *Abd.* (1881) 120. **Fif.** (Jam.)

**STUG,** *sb.*$^2$ Dev. [**stɐg.**] ? A supply, stock.

Yü'd best ways bring in a güde stug ov braunds, or yü'll git no vire when tha snaw dith come, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) (s.v. Braund).

**STUG,** *v.* Cor.$^1$ [**stɐg.**] With *along*: to walk with short, quick steps.

**STUG,** *adj.* Pem. Stubborn. s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. [Cp. Du. *stug*, surly, morose (Picard).]

**STUG,** see **Stog,** *v.*$^{12}$

**STUGG,** *sb.* Cor.$^2$ [**stɐg.**] A large brown earthenware vessel.

**STUGGED,** *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* Dev.$^1$ Strong, healthy.

I meast a had a good stugg'd boy, vit vor zome ort, 31, ed. Palmer.

**STUGGEN,** *sb.* *Obs.* Slk. (Jam.) **1.** A post or stake. Cf. **stuckin.**

A stake generally burnt at the lower part, driven into the ground for supporting a paling.

**2.** An obstinate person.

**STUGGER,** *sb.* Sc. [**stɐ·gər.**] A big, ungainly woman. Cf. **stug,** *sb.*$^1$

**Heb.** Oh! the big ungainly woman? (Was she not a stugger?) Sarah Tytler *Macdonald Lass* (1895) 119. **Per.** See to the stugger of a witch-wife's muckle nose and chin, *ib.* *Witch-wife* (1897) 37.

**STUGGHA,** *sb.* I.Ma. Also in form **sthugga.** [**stu·gə.**] A thick-set, well-proportioned person.

She wasn' lek the 'stugghas' of gels that's in now, Rydings *Tales* (1895) 28; I knew her well, a nice little stugga of a gel, Brown *Yarns* (1881) 24, ed. 1889.

**STUGGI,** *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **steugie.** A small branch dike running out in two directions from the 'krö,' to prevent sheep from being scattered when driven into the 'krö.' Also in *comp.* **Stuggi-dyke.** See **Krö-stuggi,** s.v. **Krö.** Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 175; Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 18.

**STUGGISH**, *adj.* *Obs.* Nrf. Stout, strong. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 37. See **Stuggy.**

**STUGGOONE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Wxf.$^1$ An idle, ill-bred person.
Adee! well zide, stuggoone, 100.

**STUGGY**, *adj.* e.An. Dev. Cor. [stɐ·gi.] Short and thick-set, stout; sturdy, strong.
**e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** She was stuggy and fat, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 74. **Dev.** They zay Passen Grey is amarried, an' I yer that 'is missis is a stuggy little body, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**$^1$, **nw.Dev.**$^1$, **Cor.**$^{12}$

**STUGGY**, see **Stoggie.**

**STUGHIE**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also in form **staughie** Ant. **1.** Anything that fills to repletion; satisfying food. Lth. (Jam.) Hence **Stughrie**, *sb.* great repletion. *ib.* **2.** A mixture of leavings cooked together; a coarse, greasy stew. N.I.$^1$ Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

**STUIR, STUIT**, see **Stour**, *adj.*, **Stoit**, *sb.*$^3$

**STULCH**, *sb.*$^1$ s.Chs.$^1$ [stulʃ.] Stealth. Cf. **stelch**, *sb.*$^1$
Only used in connection with 'hulch.' 'By hulch or by stulch,' by hook or by crook. 'Hulch an' stulch,' pell-mell, confusedly (s.v. Hulch).

**STULCH**, *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* Glo. Wil. Also written **stultch** Wil.$^1$ A crutch; a stilt. Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 417. Wil.$^1$ Cf. **stelch**, *sb.*$^2$

**STULCH**, *sb.*$^3$ Glo.$^1$ [stɐlʃ.] A series of 'elms' or small bundles of straw for thatching. Cf. **stelch**, *sb.*$^3$

**STULCH**, *v.* s.Chs.$^1$ [stulʃ.] To stun.
Ah)v got·n mi el·bŭ baad·li stùl·sht.

**STULK-HOLE**, *sb.* *Obs.* e.An. A hole full of mud; a small muddy pond. (Hall.), e.An.$^1$ Cf. **stalk**, *v.*

**STULL**, *sb.*$^1$ Hrt. e.An. [stɐl.] **1.** A large piece of anything edible; a hunch.
**Hrt.** *Hrt. Merc.* (July 14, 1888). **Nrf.** He kept taking great bites out of a thick stull of dirty-looking bread, Spilling *Daisy Dimple* (1885) 38. **Ess.** Ray (1691); Also ov bread a stull, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 140; **Ess.**$^1$

**2.** *Obs.* An unusually large mackerel. [Not known to our correspondents.]
**e.An.**$^1$ Sir Thos. Browne talks of one caught at Lowestoft an ell long, in 1668.

[Cp. E.Fries. *stulle*, a piece; a lump (Koolman).]

**STULL**, *sb.*$^2$ Cor. [stɐl.] **1.** In a mine: timber placed at the back of levels to support the rubbish.
**Cor.**$^{12}$; **Cor.**$^3$ A wooden platform resting on strong beams of wood, extending from one wall of the lode to the other, across the width of the lode, and their ends resting in cavities cut in the walls, the lode having been previously taken away. The stulls are for the purpose of receiving the broken rock and lode containing no ore of sufficient value to be sent to the surface, and also to prevent the walls and sides of the lode from being forced together and filling up the work beneath.

**2.** A place to receive ore.
Or cover't ovver 'pon the stull, Tregellas *Tales* (1865) 57; **Cor.**$^2$

[1. OCor. *stull*, a rafter, or style (Williams).]

**STULLION**, *sb.* Lan. [stu·liən.] The stocks or roots of a coppice wood, after being cut down and left to shoot again; a ground-ash sapling. See **Stool**, *sb.*$^2$ 1.
A slender ground ash, with the bark on, converted into a very perfect riding gad by careful treatment with peat-smoke, goose-grease, and constant suppling, the root carefully shaped to fancy as the handle; highly valued by the country lads. An ideal stullion is black, supple, and elastic as whalebone (J.Ar.). **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**STULP(E**, see **Stoop**, *sb.*$^1$

**STULT**, *sb.* Sc. [stɐlt.] A crutch. Cf. **stilt.**
**e.Sc.** Gettin' haud o' his stult he gaed rampagin' up an' down, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) xviii. **Edb.** Split his stults to pudding-pricks, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 95.

Hence **Stultie**, *sb.*, *obs.*, one who uses a crutch.
**Edb.** Till's crutch amang the stanes play'd rattle, An' Stultie cry'd, Sirs, gie them battle, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 98.

**STULTCH**, see **Stulch**, *sb.*$^2$

**STUM**, *sb.*$^1$ *Obs.* Irel. A dumb person.
**Ant.** To stand like a stum, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

[Cp. Swed. *stum*, dumb, mute (Widegren).]

**STUM**, *v.*$^1$ Lin. [stum.] To make numb by an injury.
**n.Lin.** We thowt at fo'st we had nobbud stummed it (M.P.).

**STUM**, *v.*$^2$ Pem. [stum.] To cover in a fire with fresh fuel; to press down; to smother.
(W.H.Y.) **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421; Stum you in that fire, and a'll lasty out well till mornin' (E.D.); (W.M.M.)

**STUM**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^3$ n.Cy. Yks. Som. Also in form **stom** n.Cy. Yks. [stum, stɐm.] **1.** *sb.* The instrument used to keep malt in the vat; a brewer's hose.
**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **n.Yks.** *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iv. 154; **n.Yks.**$^2$

**2.** *v.* To fume a cask with burning sulphur. Som. (W.F.R.)

**STUMAKER, STUMBA**, see **Stomacher, Stumna.**

**STUMBLE**, *v.* Yks. In form **stummle.** [stu·ml.] To puzzle, perplex, bewilder.
**e.Yks.** When he tell'd ma there was fooaks at tuther sahd o' yath, wi ther feet tiv oors, it stummled ma ti knaw hoo it was they didn't tummle off, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 94; **e.Yks.**$^1$

**STUMFISH**, see **Stamfish.**

**STUMMER**, *v.* n.Cy. Cum. Glo. [stu·mə(r.] **1.** To stagger, stumble. Cf. **stammer**, *v.*$^1$, **stomber.**
**n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783); **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Cum.** Oft wittingly I stummer'd, oft I fell, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1747) 17; **Cum.**$^4$ When they war fairly in t'deepest on't [stream], Tom mannisht ta stummer an' fo', Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 11.

**2.** To perplex.
**Glo.** I were stummered like just at first, *Leg. Peas.* (1877) 104.

[1. ON. *stumra*, to stumble (Vigfusson).]

**STUMNA**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in forms **stimna, stumba.** [stɐ·mnə.] Fog, mist; smoke.
He's gaein' ta come doon a staeked stumna, man, an' we'll see naethin', *Sh. News* (July 13, 1901); If he [it] wid come a stimna o' mist, laek what cam' da streen, *ib.* (June 23, 1900); Da wind haed dauchin'd a guid dael, an' muggled 'im inta a stumba o' weet daag, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 239.

**STUMP**, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **shtump** Ir.; **staump** nw.Der.$^1$; **stawmp** Lan.$^1$; **stomp** Ir. Cum. Cor. [stump, stɐmp.] **1.** *sb.* *Obs.* A post.
**Midl.** Gate-stumps, stumps and rails, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II.

**2.** A woollen-trade term: an upright post with two arms on which hanks are placed to be wrung. w.Yks. (R.S.)

**3.** A piece of wood nailed to a post when broken near the ground. War. (J.R.W.) **4.** The remains of a haystack, most of which has been cut away.
**Nhp.**$^1$, **Sus.**$^1$ **Som.** 'A stump of old hay' figures very often in sale-bills (W.F.R.).

**5.** A square iron implement made of parallel bars close together, with a wooden handle, used to separate the beard of barley from the seed. Hrf.$^2$ **6.** A nail from an old horse-shoe, used for the soles of clogs, heavy boots, &c.
**Cum.**$^{14}$ **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 23, 1898). **Lan.** Sam geet half a pound o stumps Put into his new shoon, sirs, Gaskel *Comic Sngs.* (1841) 7. **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$ **Nrf.** We went out of the yard into the blacksmith's shop to hang 'em [scythes]. 'Ha' you got a stump or two you could set us up with?' Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 248.

**7.** The tower of Boston Church; also called **Boston Stump.**
**Lin.** (W.W.S.); **Lin.**$^1$ This word is said to have been suggested from its resemblance, when viewed from a distance, to the tall stump or trunk of a tree, when deprived of its branches.

**8.** *pl.* The legs; esp. in phr. *to stir one's stumps*, to be moving; to bestir oneself. In *gen.* colloq. use.
**Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** A league he had not gone—An' thro' the dubs his stumps was steerin', Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 46. **Ayr.** I'd clatter on my stumps at the sound of a drum, Burns *Jolly Beggars* (1785) st. 5. **Edb.** Their stumps erst us'd to filipegs Are dight in spatterdashes, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 156, ed. 1785. **Ker.** You may say her shtumps was soore before she got there, Bartram *Whiteheaded Boy* (1898) 24. **Dur.** 'How shall I get home to-night?' 'Fly your stumps and you'll get home in candle-light,' *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 158. **Cum.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.** You'll have to stir stumps, Banks *Manch. Man* (1876) viii. **Chs.**$^3$ Cum, stir thoi stumps, Miss Lazybones, thee'rt as mortal feart o' elbow grease as enny wench oi ever happened on! **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Not.**$^1$ Yo mun stir your stumps, it's getting laat. **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) **Lei.** *Lei. Chron.* (Mar. 13, 1875).

**Nhp.**$^1$ **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Oxf.** Blackmore *Cripps* (1876) xiii. **Brks.**$^1$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Ess.** Most on um starr'd their stumps, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 18. **Dor.** Mid Bob be there to meäke em stir In merry jigs their stumps, Barnes *Poems* (ed. 1879) 22. **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 417.

**9.** A short, stout, or thick-set person; an old person.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Bnff.**$^1$ **Lnk.** Your guidame may tak him hersel, twa auld tottering stumps, the tane may sair the tither fu' well, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 9. **Lth.** Wives, bairnies, auld stumps—sire and dame—A' riven oot o' their auld, auld hame, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 164. **Ker.** A cranky ould shtump he was, about foive fut hoigh, Bartram *Whiteheaded Boy* (1898) 13. **w.Som.**$^1$ Lor! I never didn think her'd be a little bit of a stump like that. **nw.Dev.**$^1$

**10.** A man with a wooden leg.

**Abd.** Rough wanted a lim', an' . . . Sands took hame a pair [of trousers] that were made for a stump, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 44.

**11.** A stupid person; a blockhead; a dolt.

**Sc.** The lad was aye a perfect stump (Jam.). **Ker.** The little shtump of a fool! he's loitherin' down there, Bartram *Whiteheaded Boy* (1898) 205. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ He's a reg'lar stump.

Hence **Stumpish**, *adj.* blockish. Slk., Rxb. (Jam.)

**12.** *pl.* Ready-cash payment. Shr., Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **13.** A stoat. Hmp.$^1$ **14.** A disturbance. Dor. *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 375; (C.W.B.) **15.** *pl.* Clothes; see below.

**Lon.** This here is the needle that completes our tools . . . and is used to sew up our cativa stumps, that is, Punch's breeches and Judy's petticoats, and his master's old clothes when they're in holes, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 48, ed. 1861.

**16.** A swoon, faint.

**Ant.** (S.A.B.) **Wxf.** He fell in a stump on the sod, Kennedy *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 330.

**17.** Phr. (1) *stump and rump*, (2) *— up*, absolutely, completely, entirely; (3) *to be put to one's stumps*, to be put to a hard shift; (4) *to cock up one's stumps*, to be conceited, self-sufficient, or refractory.

(1) **Frf.** Her hair wadna kaim; it had to be cuttit aff stump an' rump, Mackenzie *N. Pine* (1897) 54. **Slg.** Geordie swallowed them 'stump an' rump,' Buchanan *Poems* (1901) 140. **N.I.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ The dog's eaten the meat up stump-an'-rump. **Lakel.**$^2$ When fooak gits inta difficulties t'bum bailiff sells 'em up stump an' rump, stick an' stane. **Cum.**$^1$ He snap't it up stump an rump. **w.Yks.**$^1$ I's ruined stump and rump. **s.Lan.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ The baaliffs hes cleän'd him oot stump and rump. (2) **e.Yks.**$^1$ 'Stump up tĭ end,' quite to the end. (3) **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 417. (4) **Hmp.**$^1$ 'Twas that made 'un cock up his stumps so.

**18.** *v.* To cut down bushes, &c. low, leaving a short stump; to grub up roots of trees.

**Brks.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ Nif you want a good thick hedge, you mustn't bethink to stump'm down.

**19.** To walk on one leg; to hobble; to walk heavily and clumsily; to walk stoutly and briskly; to stamp.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Kcd.** Noo he raise, an' wad a' stumpit Owre aside the spinster's seat, Grant *Lays* (1884) 87. **Per.** You're an auld happy body—sae bright be your star, And lang may ye stump about, Janet Dunbar, Nicoll *Poems* (ed. 1843) 93. **Ayr.** Raised sair strife Wi' the Man o' the World, wha noo cam' stumpin' in, Aitken *Lays* (1883) 125. **Lth.** In stumps auld Andrew Brodie, Wha in his oxter . . . His fiddle braucht, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 40. **Ir.** If you'd seen him stompin' slow across the street there, wid his tail like a church steeple, Barlow *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 119. **Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 312. **w.Yks.**$^1$ How thou stumps i' thy gait. **Lan.**$^1$, **Der.**$^2$ **War.**$^3$ Don't stump about the house so; what a noise you make. **Shr.**$^1$ 'Eart alive! 'ow that wench does stump. **Brks.**$^1$, **w.Cy.** (Hall.) **Dor.**$^1$ Then tha stump'd along vrom there a-vield, 114. **w.Som.**$^1$ Whatever be 'bout up'm chimmer, stumpin' about fit to break down the planchin'. **Cor.** How belike we shall stompey in tembreen shoes, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 31; **Cor.**$^2$

**20.** To play the piano with a heavy touch. Cum. Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 312. **21.** To kick; also in *comp.* **Stump-point.**

**Lin.** (C.L.F.) **n.Lin.**$^1$ He call'd me a theäf, an' my missis a whoäre; soä I stump'd his arse.

**22.** To divide into two parties, one on each side of a hedge, to drive back any bird or small animal which attempts to escape, until it is killed by a blow from a stick or stone. War.$^3$ Cf. **dummock**, *v.* **23.** A hatting term: to work at the last process of felting a hat body. Chs.$^1$ **24.** To dress the beards from barley. Glo.$^1$ **25.** To beggar; reduce to poverty; *gen.* in *pass.*

**w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.** We're stumpt up for brass this wet, Donaldson *Takin' th' Doctor, &c.* (1883) 5. **Nhp.**$^1$ When a boy is playing at marbles and loses all his stock, he will say 'I am quite stumpt.' **War.**$^3$ 'I am stumped,' I have spent, or lost at play, all the money I had when I began. **Ess.** The poulterhead was nearly stump'd, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 149. **Sus.** Paid the last tuppence I had got An den I was just stump'd, Lower *Tom Cladpole* (1831) st. 143. **Slang.** Bassanio, a Lord of the Tomnoddy school, . . Had shrunk his 'weak means,' and was stumped and hard up, Barham *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864) *Merch. of Venice.*

**26.** To be in a bad temper.

**Ant.** Whut's she stumpin aboot noo? *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

**27.** To make speeches or to preach in the open air. s.Lan. (S.W.) **28.** Phr. (1) *to get stumped*, in bird-catching: to be hidden behind a tree, &c.; (2) *to stump it*, to walk; (3) *to stump Lancashire*, see below.

(1) **Nhp.**$^1$ When boys are scouting birds they often say if one escapes their view, 'It's got stumpt somewhere.' (2) **Ir.** Bill, you spalpeen, you'll skyte home a dale quicker than I'll be stumpin' it, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 276. **w.Som.**$^1$ 'How be comin' back?' 'Oh! I count I must stump it.' (3) **Lan.** To stump Lancashire is to make speeches on politics or other subjects in all the towns and centres of population in the county (S.W.).

**STUMPART**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. [**stɐ·mpərt.**] **1.** *sb.* A person of awkward, stupid, or stamping gait. Bnff.$^1$, Cld. (Jam.) Cf. **stumper**, *v.*$^2$ **2.** The act of walking thus. Cld. (Jam.) **3.** *v.* To walk with a stupid, awkward gait, or with a stamping, hobbling step. Bnff.$^1$, Cld. (Jam.)

[**1.** Cp. Du. *stumperd*, a poor creature; a bungler (Calisch).]

**STUMPER**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ Yks. Chs. [**stu·mpə(r).**] **1.** *v.* A woollen-trade term: to 'burl' and mend pieces after leaving the loom. w.Yks. Baines *Yks. Past* (1870) 670. **2.** *sb. pl.* A salt-making term: sacks which are too full to be stitched without 'sacking.' Chs.$^1$

**STUMPER**, *v.*$^2$, *sb.*$^2$ and *adv.* Sc. [**stɐ·mpər.**] **1.** *v.* To walk with a hobbling, awkward step, lifting the feet high. Bnff.$^1$, Cld. (Jam.) Cf. **stumpart**. **2.** *sb.* The act of walking with such a step. *ib.* **3.** A person of awkward, stupid, or stamping gait. Cld. (Jam.) **4.** *adv.* With an awkward step. Bnff.$^1$

**STUMPIT**, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Stumpy, short. See **Stump, 9.**

**Lnk.** Their stumpit linsey winceys Scarce had three breedes in the tail, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 27. **Kcb.** Yin o' them . . . yt wus a wee thickset stumpit craitur, Trotter *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 312.

**STUMPLE**, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To walk with a stiff and hobbling motion.

**s.Sc.**, **Rnf.** (Jam.) **Rxb.** Syne aff in a fury he stumpled Wi' bullets an' pouther an' gun, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 219.

**STUMPOINTED**, see **Stampointed.**

**STUMPSED**, *ppl. adj.* Sh.I. Also written **stumst** S. & Ork.$^1$ [**stɐmst.**] Taken aback; stupefied with astonishment. S. & Ork.$^1$

**STUMP-TAIL**, *sb.* Wil. A particular breed of sheep-dog.

Old Badger, . . the best stump-tail he ever had to help him, *Longman's Mag.* (Oct. 1902) 514; The bob-tails, or stump-tails, as he called them, never quite died out in his part of the country, *ib.*

**STUMPY**, *adj.* and *sb.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **stumpie** Sc. S. & Ork.$^1$; and in form **stompy** Cum. [**stu·mpi, stɐ·mpi.**] **1.** *adj.* Short and stout or thick-set; squat.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Lnk.** Her wee stumpy brother, who scarcely can gang, Tennant *Musings* (1872) 28. **Lth.** Wee, stuffy, stumpy, dumpy laddie, Thou urchin-elfin, bare an' duddy, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 65. **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** *Lei. Chron.* (Mar. 13, 1875). **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Not.**$^1$, **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$; **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) **Lei.** *Lei. Chron.* (Mar. 13, 1875). **Brks.**$^1$ **Hmp.** Holloway. **w.Som.**$^1$ Yùe noa·s-n wuul nuuf·—stuum·pee lee·dl fuul·ur, jis luy·k dhu Jaak· u Cluub·z.

**2.** Mutilated, as an amputated leg. Sc. (Jam.) **3.** Of a pen: much worn, blunted.

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Ayr.** Sae my auld stumpie pen I gat it wi' muckle wark, Burns *3rd Ep. to J. Lapraik* (Sept. 13, 1785) st. 3.

**4.** *sb.* A short, thick-set person; a small, good-natured person; also used as a term of endearment to a child.

**Sc.** The persons of the Misses Lumgaire were not at all to their own satisfaction,—they were too short.—You may dress as you please; these upstart stumpies . . . are determined to secure the coronet, *Glenfergus* (1820) III. 82, 142 (Jam.); Montgomerie-Fleming *Notes on Jam.* (1899). **Lth.** Wi' meal-cogs an' kail-cogs For stumpies when they cam', Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 7. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**5.** Anything mutilated, as a leg which has undergone amputation. Sc. (Jam.) **6.** A short, much-worn pen.

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Rnf.** Gin common sense my right han' guide, And stumpy keep in order, Clark *Poet. Pieces* (1836) 21. **Ayr.** Sae I gat paper in a blink, An' down gaed stumpie in the ink, Burns *2nd Ep. to J. Lapraik* (Apr. 21, 1785) st. 6. **Edb.** I can do't afore I leave ye, Wi' ink and stumpie, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 181.

**7.** A bottle. S. & Ork.$^{1}$ **8.** A sprit-sail barge of the Thames and Medway carrying no topmast. Ken. (H.M.) **9.** A heavy walker. Cum. Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 312.

**STUMRAL-HORSE**, *sb.* Sc. A horse that habitually stumbles. (Jam., s.v. Strummal.)

**STUN**, *v.*, *sb.* and *adj.* Or.I. Lin. Hmp. Wil. Som. [**stun, stɐn.**] **1.** *v.* To startle, astonish.

**Or.I.** He wus stunned tae hear some wey amang the rocks a unco ceurious sound, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 245.

**2.** To render incapable of growth.

**Hmp.** A flock of sheep which seems to be at a standstill and does not improve in look or growth is said to be 'stunned up' (H.C.M.B.). **Wil.**$^{1}$ Grass was stunned in its growth this season.

**3.** *sb.* A surprise; a start.

**Lnk.** Something gave our ears a stun. . . 'Twas 'half past ten o'clock,' McIndoe *Poems* (1805) 13. **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ It put a bit of a stun upon me when he comed hoëm.

**4.** *adj.* Incapable of growth.

**Som.** 'You see, Sir, they be stun.' Of peas suffering from long drought and heat, which had caused 'stagnation' of growth—not that the peas were stunted but rendered incapable of growth (W.F.R.).

**STUNCH**, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. [**stuntʃ.**] **1.** *adj.* Short, and at the same time broad and stout. n.Cy. (Hall.); Holloway. ne.Lan.$^{1}$ **2.** *sb.* A person or thing that is short, and at the same time broad and stout.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Cum.**$^{1}$ It's a good laal stunch of a pwony; **Cum.**$^{4}$ **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$

Hence **Stunchy**, *adj.* short and stout; thick-set. Cum.$^{14}$

**3.** *Obs.* A lump of food, as of bread and beef. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**STUNCH**, *v.* Chs.$^{1}$ Also in form **stinch.** [**stuntʃ; stintʃ.**] With *out*: to stake out; to mark out.

**STUND**, see **Stound**, *v.*$^{1}$, *sb.*$^{2}$

**STUNE**, *v.* *Obs.* Stf. To empty.

The cock (or spigot) being laid on the hoop, and the barrel of ale stun'd (as they say in Staffordshire), that is drunk out without intermission, Coles *Dict.* (1684) (s.v. Cock-on-hoop); **Stf.**$^{1}$

**STUNE**, see **Stound**, *v.*$^{1}$

**STUNGE**, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Lan. Also in forms **staange, steaunge** e.Lan.$^{1}$; **steawnge** w.Yks. Lan.$^{1}$ s.Lan.$^{1}$ [**stun(d)ʒ; stēn(d)ʒ.**] **1.** *v.* Of pain: to throb, shoot sharply; to cause a throbbing, shooting pain. Cf. **stunnish.**

**n.Yks.**$^{2}$ To shoot as a decayed tooth. **Lan.** My gooms are steawngin' an lutchin, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 193; **Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$

**2.** *sb.* A heavy pain or stun caused by a blow; a sudden, sharp pain.

**n.Yks.**$^{1}$; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ 'A stunge [*g* soft] o' caud,' a bodily pervasion of cold. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** That gan mi toe a steawnge. My corn gan a regular steawnge (D.L.).

**3.** The soreness of the limbs from checked perspiration. n.Yks.$^{2}$

**STUNGLE**, *v.* Sc. [**stɐ·ŋl.**] To sprain a joint or limb.

Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 402. **n.Sc.** I've stungled my kute (Jam.).

**STUNHEAD**, *sb.* Dor. A blockhead. Barnes *Poems* (1863) *Gl.* Cf. **stunpoll.**

**STUNK**, *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.*$^{1}$ Sh.I. [**stɐŋk.**] **1.** *v.* To pant, puff, groan.

As up Life's brae ye stunk, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 105; **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$

**2.** *sb.* A pant; a groan. S. & Ork.$^{1}$

**STUNK**, *v.*$^{2}$ and *sb.*$^{2}$ Sc. [**stɐŋk.**] **1.** *v.* To be sullen or silent; to sulk. Cf. **stunkle.**

**Abd.** (Jam.); She mauna scaul nor stunk, nor bang nor huff, Robb *Poems* (1852) 167.

Hence (1) **Stunkard** or **Stonkard**, (2) **Stunkardy**, *adj.* sullen, silent; obstinate; (3) **Stunkus**, *sb.* a stubborn girl.

(1) **Sc.** It's a sore thing to see a stunkard cow kick down the pail, Scott *Redg.* (1824) ii; I was speerin' for you at my Lord, but he is sae stunkard and paughty, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) I. 77; (Jam.) **Lnk.** Peevish, dorty, sour, and stunkerd, McIndoe *Poems* (1805) 43. (2) **Rnf.** Archibald's manner was stunkardy, his kindest acts were performed in a gruff, ungracious way, with little or no regard to the feelings of others, Gilmour *Paisley Weavers* (1876) 90. (3) **Slk., Rxb.** (Jam.)

**2.** *sb. pl.* A fit of sullenness; the sulks. Abd. (Jam.)

**STUNK**, see **Stonk.**

**STUNKEY**, *adj.* War. [**stɐ·ŋki.**] Of arable land: so saturated with wet as to be unfit for ploughing or sowing. *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 17, 1893); War.$^{12}$

**STUNKLE**, *sb.* Ags. Rnf. (Jam.) Also written **stunkel** Rnf. (Jam.) [**stɐ·ŋkl.**] A fit of ill-humour or pettishness; the sulks. *Gen.* used in *pl.* Cf. **stunk**, *v.*$^{2}$

**STUNNER**, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Der. [**stɐ·nər, stu·nə(r).**] **1.** A heavy blow. Der.$^{2}$, nw.Der.$^{1}$ **2.** An astonishing fact; an incredible story.

**w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** It's raything a stunner for a thinkin mon, Staton *B. Shuttle Bowtun*, 8. **Der.**$^{2}$ Well! if that ba'int a stunner! **nw.Der.**$^{1}$

**3.** A big, foolish man.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Gall.** A stunner o' a gowk; a mighty fool, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**STUNNER**, *v.* Irel. Wil. [**stɐ·nə(r.**] To astonish; to shock.

**Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Wil.** I gets that stunnered wen people in their best clothes, goin' to meetin' all nice and black wi' shiny hats and umbrellas rolled up, can't let we volk bide up alone, Swinstead *Parish on Wheels* (1897) 16.

**STUNNIED**, *ppl.adj.* Der.$^{2}$nw.Der.$^{1}$ [**stu·nid.**] Sprained.

**STUNNIFY**, *v.* *Obs.* Hrt. To stun; to numb. Ellis *Shep. Guide* (1750) 290.

**STUNNISH**, *v.* *Obs.* Lan. To stun; to sprain the sinews. Cf. **stunge.**

I'd no hurt boh th' tone theawm stunnisht, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1740) 16. **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1854); **s.Lan.**$^{1}$

**STUNNY**, *v.* and *sb.* Chs. Oxf. Brks. [**stu·ni, stɐ·ni.**] **1.** *v.* To stun; to deafen.

**Oxf.**$^{1}$ Dhis nauyz iz unuuf· tŭ stun·i en·ibod·i; uuyd uz liv bee ut Bed·lum uz bee yuur. **Brks.**$^{1}$ The noise as the childern maaykes stunnys muh zo's I can't yer myzelf spake.

**2.** *sb.* Numbness caused by a blow.

**Chs.**$^{1}$ From a manuscript note in Wilbraham's *Gl.* written apparently about 1826. The word though explained as numbness is probably an *adj.* meaning numb.

**STUNPOLL**, *sb.* and *adj.* Hmp. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **stunpole** Hmp. w.Som.$^{1}$ Dev.$^{1}$; and in form **stinpole** Dev. [**stɐ·npōl.**] **1.** *sb.* A stupid fellow; a blockhead, dolt, dunce. Cf. **stunhead**; see **Poll**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**Hmp.** You ain't but a stunpole, missis, after all's said, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) ix. **Dor.** You stun-poll! What will ye say next! Hardy *Madding Crowd* (1874) xxxiii; Barnes *Poems* (1863) *Gl.* **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Well now, thee art a stunpole, nif ever was. **Dev.**$^{1}$ Hogg zaid, 'You dunderheaded stunpole,' 28, ed. Palmer.

**2.** *adj.* Stupid, doltish.

**n.Dev.** Tha stinpole lout!—'Od rat it, you've smâl time to git things vitty, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 2.

**STUNT**, *adj.*, *v.*$^{1}$, *sb.* and *adv.* Sc. n.Cy. Dur. Yks. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Shr. Brks. Bdf. Hrt. e.An. Ken. Dev. Also in form **stoont** e.Yks. Lei.$^{1}$ [**stunt, stɐnt.**] **1.** *adj.* Short, curtailed, stumpy, thick in proportion to the length; blunt.

**n.Yks.**$^{1}$; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ A stunt stick; **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 368; **Lin.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ That theäre treä top's taa'en off cleän stunt. It's broken off as stunt as a carrot. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ I've broke the point and that maks it stunter. **Suf.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Stuntish,** (2) **Stunty,** *adj.* ill-thriven, short in growth or stature, curtailed; dumpy.

(1) **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **w.Yks.**$^1$ (2) **n.Yks.**$^1$, **Suf.**$^1$

**2.** Hard to bend, stiff, unyielding.

**n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ 'As stunt as a geeavelock,' as stiff as a crowbar; **n.Yks.**$^4$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

**3.** Steep, abrupt.

**Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 368. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ It's not at all a stunt turn. **Cmb.** A stunt hill (J.D.R.).

**4.** Of land: difficult to cultivate. **n.Yks.**$^2$ Stunt dry land.

**5.** Short in manner, abrupt; outspoken; cross, angry, fierce.

**Lin.** Ray (1691); **Lin.**$^1$ **Rut.**$^1$ She coom in very stunt joost now. One time she's fit to put you in her pocket; an' another she've all at var'ance. **Brks.** He were quite stunt (M.J.B.). **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **e.An.**$^1$ **Cmb.** A stunt man (J.D.R.). **Suf.**$^1$

Hence **Stunty,** *adj.* short in manner, cross, crusty, unmannerly, ill-tempered.

**n.Yks.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^2$ Applied to persons whose replies display more of brevity than politeness (s.v. Stubs). **e.An.**$^1$ **Suf.**$^1$ A fare kiender stunty this morning.

**6.** Unyielding, obstinate, stubborn; sulky; impassive; stupid. Also used *advb.*

**n.Yks.**$^{124}$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ If ah says owt tiv her she's as stunt as stunt can be. **e.Yks.** There he stood stoont as a mule, Flit & Ko *Reel of No. 8*, 30. **e.Yks.**$^1$ He's as stunt as a ass. **Not.**$^1$; **Not.**$^3$ To turn stunt again. **Lin.** Doan't be stunt: taäke time: I knaws what maäkes tha sa mad, Tennyson *N. Farmer, New Style* (1870) st. 5; **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ As stunt as a deäd worm. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ Agen the brig the horse turned stunt. **Rut.**$^1$ **Cmb.**$^1$ It's no use turning stunt when you're spoken to. **Ken.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Stunt-head,** *sb.* an obstinate, stubborn person; (2) **Stuntish,** *adj.* inclined to obstinacy, stubborn, sulky; (3) **Stunty,** (*a*) *adj.*, see (2); (*b*) *adj.* stupid; (*c*) *sb.*, see (1).

(1) **e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) (2) **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ A bit stuntish. **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$ (3, *a*) **n.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**$^1$ **Suf.** Their hoss . . . she turned both lame and stunty, Strickland *Old Friends* (1864) 69; You stunty little muck (M.E.R.). (*b*) **Dev.** Stunty Poll, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 417. (*c*) **e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.)

**7.** *v.* To cut off from; to curtail.

**Gall.** Aprons new come frae the suds, Or stunted frae the wife's sark tail, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 93, ed. 1897. **Suf.**$^1$

**8.** *Obs.* To dwindle; to lessen.

**Hrt.** Lambs stunting or dying, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. ii. 50.

**9.** To break the point off anything.

**Cmb.**$^1$ Lend us your knife; I've stunted my slate pencil.

**10.** To strike violently against a hard substance; to sprain, strain.

**e.An.**$^1$ **Cmb.**$^1$ I shan't be able to play to-day; I've stunted my thumb. **Suf.** *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

**11.** To become sullen, obstinate, or stupid.

**ne.Yks.**$^1$ He started to stunt. **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**$^1$ Doänt saay noht; I'd let her stunt it oot if I was thoo. Master Robad, O, how he stunt. **ne.Lin.** (E.S.) **sw.Lin.**$^1$ I spoke to him but he stunted directly.

**12.** To make a fool of one. Dur. (Hall.) **13.** *sb.* Anything cut off; a stump; a short tail.

**Not.**$^1$, **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ Well, missus, ah'n bro't ye the stoont [i.e. cow's tail].

**14.** A check in growth. **e.An.**$^1$ That tree has got a stunt.

**15.** A fit of obstinacy or stubbornness; the state of being offended; *gen.* in phr. *to take* (*the*) *stunt.*

**n.Yks.**$^{12}$; **n.Yks.**$^4$ Tak neea notish, he taks t'stunt at nowt. **ne.Yks.**$^1$ He teeak stunt. **e.Yks.**$^1$ He's taen stunt a bit. **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^2$; **w.Yks.**$^5$ Tuke t'stunt an' went off wi'art speiking.

**16.** *pl.* Self-willed habits. n.Yks.$^2$ **17.** *Obs.* A fool. Lin. Bailey (1721). **18.** *adv.* Abruptly, sharply.

**s.Not.** He begun the eaves of the stack too stunt [i.e. at too acute an angle] (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**$^1$ I bläem it to their having made the wire turn so stunt. **Bdf.** To stop stunt (J.W.B.). **Cmb.** To stop stunt (J.D.R.); **Cmb.**$^1$ And when you get past the gasworks you turn stunt to the left.

**19.** Of manner: abruptly, shortly, rudely.

**Brks.** He answered me quite stunt (M.J.B.). **Bdf.** He's a crarse falla [cross fellow]; he always answers so stunt (J.W.B.).

[6. OE. *stunt*, stupid, foolish (Sweet).]

**STUNT,** *v.*$^2$ Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] To stamp; to walk smartly.

**Ayr.** I come stunting out in a bleeze of wrath and slam the yett ahint me, Douglas *Green Shutters* (1901) 45. **Edb.** His feet he on the road fair stunted, An if a Grumphy only grunted, Up wi' his lugs, an' round he stumpit, As he war' daft, Aikman *Poems* (1816) 233.

**STUOG, STUP,** see **Stug,** *sb.*$^1$, **Stoop,** *sb.*$^1$, **Stupe.**

**STUPE,** *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Oxf. Brks. e.An. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Also in form **stup** Wil. [stiup; w.Cy. stūp, stœ̄p.] **1.** *adj.* Stupid; dull in intellect. A shortened form of 'stupid.'

**Lin.**$^1$ **Sus.**$^1$ He's that stupe that he can't tell 'A's' from 'V's,' and he actually doänt know the meaning of 'Verily, Verily!'

**2.** *sb.* A stupid, dull person; a fool.

**n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Edb.** The only twa things he ca's guid 'S a startin' stupe—a horse o' bluid, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 65. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **n.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Der.** You stupe, you, Le Fanu *Uncle Silas* (1865) II. 270. **Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 726. **Oxf.** What a stupe I must be, Blackmore *Cripps* (1876) xxxiv. **Brks.**$^1$ You be a stupe to go on like that ther. **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Holloway. **Hmp.** (H.R.) **Wil.** A good-vor-nothin' loppin stupe, Slow *Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 46; Misprinted 'stripe' in (Hall.); Wright; Wat a girt stup thee bist (E.H.G.). **w.Som.**$^1$ What a gurt stupe [stùe·p, stè·o·p] thee art, vor to go all thick way, an' arter all come back empty-handed. **Dev.**$^1$ What a gurt stupe he ez, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 145, ed. 1871.

**STUPID,** *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. War. Hrf. Pem. Also in form **stupit** Hrf.$^1$ [stiu·pid.] **1.** *adj.* In *comp.* **Stupid-fou,** stupid with liquor.

**e.Sc.** He was na stupid-fou, as was his wont on market-days—fechtin' fou was mair like his state, Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 39.

**2.** Stupefied.

**s.Not.** He found the girl very stupid. She told him that she had taken some laudanum (J.P.K.).

**3.** Obstinate, pig-headed.

**N.Cy.**$^1$ **Cum.** 'Divn't be stupid'—she meant obstinate—'but let yersel be guided by them as knaws best,' Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xii. **e.Yks.**$^1$ As stupid as a mule. **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.** (S.W.) **Chs.**$^1$; **Chs.**$^3$ He was that stoopid, he bit his nose to spite his face. **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Not.**$^1$ Stupid as owt. **s.Not.** He turned stupid and wouldn't give me an answer (J.P.K.). **Lin.**$^1$ You needna turn stupid. **n.Lin.**$^1$ It's no ewse to'nin' stewpid, I shall hev it dun. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ He's that stupid there's no turning on him. **Hrf.**$^1$, **Pem.** (E.D.) **s.Pem.** He's cliver and sharp enough, but there's stupid he is upon times. Come you and lead the mare, she's turned stupid, and no such a thing will she come through the slop (M.S.C.).

Hence (1) **Stupid-head,** *sb.* a stubborn, obstinate person; (2) **Stupidity,** *sb.* obstinacy.

(1) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 30, 1898). (2) **sw.Lin.**$^1$ They understood it well enough; it was stupidity, and nowt else.

**4.** *sb.* A fit of obstinacy.

**w.Yks.** He's ta'en t'stupid an' all du ne road, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 30, 1898).

**5.** A slang word for 'bacon.'

**Wm.** 'What is ther fer dinner?' 'Nowt but a lump o' boiled stupid' (B.K.). **War.**$^2$

**STUPPIN,** *sb.* Ken. Also in form **stupen** Ken.$^1$ [stɐ·pin.] A stew-pan or skillet; a dial. form of 'stew-pan.' Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); Ken.$^{12}$ Cf. **stuppnet.**

**STUPPNET,** *sb.* Ken.$^1$ [stɐ·pnit.] A stew-pan or skillet. Cf. **stuppin.**

**STUR,** see **Stir,** *v.*, **Stour,** *adj.*

**STÜR, STURABAAT,** see **Stir, Stirabout.**

**STURDY,** *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Also in forms **stoordy** Nhb.$^1$; **stordy** n.Lan.$^1$; **stourdy** Nhb.$^1$ [stə·rdi, stə̄·di.] **1.** *adj.* Stiffly-built. **n.Lan.**$^1$ He's a rare stordy lad.

**2.** Stubborn, opinionated; sulky.

**Cum.** (E.W.P.) **w.Yks.** Scatcherd *Hist. Morley* (1830) *Gl.* **n.Lan.**$^1$ Don't be sooá stordy, for thow kna's thow's wrang. **ne.Lan.**$^1$

3. Stupid, giddy-headed. Sc. Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* ne.Yks.$^{1}$ 4. Of a sheep: affected with water on the brain.

**Bch.** I was lying tawin an' tumblin' under lucky-minny like a sturdy hoggie, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 15. **Wm.** Around and around like a sturdy sheep (B.K.). **n.Yks.** (T.K.) **Not.**$^{2}$ Yon's a sturdy sheep. **Lin.** When sheep go sturdy, their brain all turns to water (R.E.C.); **Lin.**$^{1}$

5. *sb.* A disease affecting the brain of sheep; occas. of other animals.

**Sc.** A vertigo, a disease to which black cattle when young, as well as sheep, are subject. A bag of water gathers in the front between the horns, which, producing giddyness, makes them run about (Jam.); What puts that in your head that didna put the sturdy wi't? Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Sh.I.** Ta keep da dogs frae gittin' da sturdy, *Sh. News* (June 12, 1897). **Cai.**$^{1}$, **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **e.Fif.** He was peckin' an' grainin' like a sheep afflickit wi' the sturdie, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ix. **Edb.** A sheep seized with the sturdie, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xvi. **Twd.** The principal diseases in sheep are . . . 5th, the sturdy. . . They are sometimes cured by a trepan performed by a herd's knife, *Statist. Acc.* I. 138 (Jam.). **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.**$^{1}$ To a stupid person the advice is often tendered, 'Get bored for the sturdy.' **Lakel.**$^{2}$, **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ [Sturdy, *vertigo*, Levins *Manip.* (1570).]

Hence (1) **Stourded** or **Sturdied**, *adj.* afflicted with the 'sturdy'; (2) **Sturdy-mutton**, *sb.* the flesh of a sheep that has been killed because suffering from 'sturdy.'

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.); I would as soon set out with hound and horn to hunt a sturdied sheep, Scott *Nigel* (1822) vi. **Peb.** A hirsel . . . Sae rotten, woo'less, lang, and lean, Sae sturdied, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 63, ed. 1817. **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 354. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ That yane's stoorded, aa doot; he leuks tarrible douthord like. (2) **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ When a sheep has got silly in its head, they call it sturdy mutton; I reckon it's the best of mëat.

6. A sheep affected with 'sturdy.'

**Sc.** Lambs, whose bleatings brought all the sturdies of the neighbourhood to them, *Essays Highl. Soc.* III. 402 (Jam.). **s.Sc.** (Jam.)

7. The darnel, *Lolium temulentum*, esp. the seeds of the plant.

**Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **N.I.**$^{1}$ Near the sea-coast a sort of Poyson, I take it, called darnell, rises in the oats and other grain, very offensive to the brain, and cannot be cleaned out of the corn; ye country people call it sturdy, from the effects of making people light-headed, Dobbs *Desc. Ant.* (1683). **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

8. Giddiness occasioned by eating or drinking anything with which the seed of the darnel has been mixed.

**Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

9. Phr. (1) *to steer one's sturdy*, to trouble one's head; (2) *to take the sturdy* or *sturdies*, to have a fit of obstinacy or giddiness; also used *fig.*; (3) *to take the sturdy out of a person*, to cure him of an obstinate fit.

(1) **Abd.** I'll never steer my sturdy for him, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 14. (2) **Sc.** He took the sturdies, and wad gang nae farther, Montgomerie-Fleming *Notes on Jam.* (1899). **Bnff.** Gar Dame Poortith tak the sturdy, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 178. **Gall.** His tappin'd hen . . . had ta'en the sturdy, Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 120. **n.Yks.** Animals are said to tack sturdy when they turn stupid and will not do or go (W.H.). **w.Yks.** If t'owd cuckoo clock tewk t'sturdy he hed it dahn e quick sticks, *Pudsey Olm.* (1877) 17. (3) **w.Yks.** Reyk me that strap, an' Ah'll sooin tak' t'sturdy aht on him, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 30, 1898).

**STURDY-LOWRIES**, *sb.* Dur. The spurge laurel, *Daphne Laureola.* (B. & H.)

**STURE**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **stür**; and in forms **stör**, **störe**. [stṻr, stœ̄r.] 1. A penny.

A face at first da size o' a copper stür, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 252; Da youth is makkin' a pound fir ivery störe 'at we earn'd, *Sh. News* (Feb. 4, 1899); Deil fit da show 'ill mak wis a stör richer is we wir afore he [it] wis iver heard o', *ib.* (Aug. 5, 1899); **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$

2. Phr. *to want a sture of the doit*, to be in poverty; also *fig.* to be wanting in sense. S. & Ork.$^{1}$

[Cp. Dan. *styver*, a farthing (Larsen).]

**STURE**, see **Steer**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Stour**, *v.*, *adj.*

**STURGE**, *v.* Uls. [stərdʒ.] To boast, brag. (M.B.-S.)

**STURGEON**, *sb.* n.Lin.$^{1}$ [stə̄·dʒən.] A short, stiffly-built man. Cf. **sturgy.**

**STURGY**, *adj.* Cor.$^{12}$ [stə̄·dʒi.] Short and fat; thick-set. (s.v. Stuggy.) Cf. **sturgeon.**

**STURK, STURKEN**, see **Stirk**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Storken.**

**STURKY**, *adj.* Not.$^{1}$ [stə̄·ki.] Haughty.

**STURLY**, *adj.* Wor. Shr. Glo. [stə̄·li.] Of an animal's coat: standing on end, 'staring.'

**s.Wor.**$^{1}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ I spect that cow's ketcht a cooth, 'er coăt's all sturly like. **Glo.**$^{1}$

**STURM**, *adj.* Ken.$^{1}$ [stə̄m.] Stern, morose.

**STURM**, see **Storm**, *sb.*$^{12}$

**STURNILL**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. An ill-turn; a back-set. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**STURRA, STURRAGE**, see **Stirrow, Stirrage.**

**STURROCH**, *sb.* Sc. Also written **sturoch** (Jam.). [stə·rəχ.] Meal stirred into milk or water. Cf. **stirrow, storra.**

**Per.** (Jam.); Tak' a wee pickle meal on the road to mak' sturroch, Ford *Harp* (1893) 158.

**STURRUP, STURRY**, see **Stirrup, Stir**, *v.*, **Stour**, *adj.*

**STURSHUN**, see **Sturtion.**

**STURT**, *v.*, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. Cor. [stərt, stə̄t.] 1. *v.* To startle; to stir; to vex, trouble, disturb. Cf. **start**, *v.* **5.**

**Sc.** (Jam.); All new things sturts, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 3. **Sh.I.** She could staand at da briest o' wir hoose an' skyle wir lum withoot ever sturtin' her, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 247. **Or.I.** (S.A.S.) **Frf.** He sturtit about, an' on puffery spent A hunner guid notes i' the year, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 39. **Ayr.** An' ay the less they hae to sturt them, In like proportion, less will hurt them, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 200. **Edb.** The loss o' warl's geer or guid Did never sturt my heart or head, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 80.

2. *sb.* Strife; trouble, vexation; disturbance; indignation, wrath; esp. in phr. *sturt and strife.*

**Sc.** A pund of patience is worth a stane of sturt (Jam.); Sturt pays nae debt, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 742. **n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Far remov'd frae sturt an' strife, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 616. **Ayr.** Marks of sturt and strife, Burns *Nature's Law*, st. 1. **Slk.** Without a sturt or strife, Chr. North *Noctes* (1856) III. 337. **Dmf.** I liv'd aw my deyes, but sturt or strife, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 326. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.** Scotland has cause to make great sturt, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 249. **Dur.** A great deal of sturt about a little matter (K.).

Hence **Sturty**, *adj.* causing trouble. n.Sc. (Jam.)

3. A mining term: a run of good luck; see below.

**Cor.**$^{1}$ He had a bra' sturt last month; **Cor.**$^{2}$; **Cor.**$^{3}$ A good 'sturt.' At Levant mine, during the past month, tributers, who found a rich pocket of tin at the 278 f.m. level, have divided between them £101 13*s.* 4*d.*, *Cornishman* (Sept. 19, 1894).

4. *adj.* *Obs.* Turbulent, contentious.

**Sc.** Fleming *Fulfilling Scripture* (1726).

**STURT**, *sb.*$^{2}$ *Obs.* Ken.$^{2}$ A dial. form of 'stoat.'

**STURT, STURTEN**, see **Start**, *sb.*$^{2}$, **Storten.**

**STURTH**, *adj.* Dev. Sturdy, stoutly resistant. Also *advb.*

An' jist za strong! 'Ee stood za sturth As thof grow'd out th' solid earth, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 84.

**STURTION**, *sb.* Not. e.An. Dor. Som. Also written **storshon** e.An.$^{2}$; **sturshun** Not. Dor. [stə̄·ʃən.] A corrupt form of 'nasturtium.' See **Stortioner.**

**s.Not.** There's a many sturshuns in our garden (J.P.K.). **e.An.**$^{2}$ **Dor.** I allus admired your dahlias and 'sturshuns, *Windsor Mag.* (Apr. 1900) 612. **w.Som.**$^{1}$

**STURTLE**, see **Startle.**

**STUSHAGH**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **stushach.** A suffocating smell arising from a smothered fire. (Jam.); (*ib.*, s.v. Smush).

**STUSHY, STUSNET**, see **Stashie, Stufnet.**

**STUSSLE**, *sb.* Lakel.$^{2}$ [stu·sl.] Confusion, stir.

He was o in a stussle an' fuss.

**STUT**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Lin. Also in forms **steet** Sc. (Jam.); **stoot** Cai.$^{1}$; **stot** n.Lin.$^{1}$; **stott** e.Yks.$^{1}$

1. *sb.* A prop, support.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^{1}$, **Abd.** (Jam.) **Rnf.** A shore for a boat (*ib.*). **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.* (T.H.)

2. An iron bar to prevent wood from rolling off a timber cart. **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 268. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$

**3.** *v. Obs.* To prop, support, esp. with stakes or pillars.

**Sc., Abd.** (JAM.) **Fif.** Frae her four stuttin' pillars stout Lumps of out-batter't stane fell out, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 218.

[Du. *stut*, a support, prop, stay; *stutten*, to support (CALISCH).]

**STUT, STUTE**, see **Stout**, *sb.*, **Stut(t.**

**STUTHERIE**, *sb. Obs.* n.Sc. (JAM.) A confused mass.

**STUTHY**, see **Stithy.**

**STUTSIT**, *adj.* Sh.I. Cross, snappish; sulky.

(J.S.); He is stutsit, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 38.

**STUT(T**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also in forms **stoot** Sc. (JAM.); **stud** Cum.$^{14}$; **stute** Sc. (JAM.) [**stut, stɐt.**] **1.** *v.* To stammer. Cf. **stot(t**, *v.*$^{1}$ **4.**

**Slg.** He had a great impediment in his speech, and stutting so as one could hardly understand what he said, WODROW Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 346. **Slk.** The muckle stootin gowk! HOGG *Tales* (1838) 154, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** (JAM.) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Lakel.**$^{2}$, **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ **Lan.** As soon as he could stut it out, DONALDSON *Takin' th' New Year in* (1888) 5; **Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **m.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{123}$, **s.Chs.**$^{1}$, **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$

Hence **Stuter**, *sb.* a stammerer. Rxb. (JAM.) **2.** To rebound; to bound as an animal. Cf. **stot(t**, *v.*$^{1}$ **3.**

**Cum.** The hearse fairly stutted, BURN *Poems* (1885) 335; **Cum.**$^{1}$ To bound as a sheep or deer does when jumping with all the feet together; **Cum.**$^{4}$ T'hard pezz rattle an' stut off it, *C. Pacq.* (Oct. 26, 1893) 6, col. 1.

**3.** *sb.* A stutter; *pl.* a fit of stammering.

**e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** He speyks wi' a stut, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 6, 1898).

[1. I stutte, I can nat speake my wordes redyly, *Je besgue*, PALSGR. (1530).]

**STUTTER**, *sb.* n.Lan.$^{1}$ [**stu·tə(r).**] A confusion.

He wos o' in a stutter.

**STUTTER**, see **Stotter.**

**STUTTERY**, *adj.* Yks. [**stu·təri.**] Stammering.

**n.Yks.** He's varry stuttery (I.W.).

**STUTTLE**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Not. e.An. [**stɐ·tl.**] A stickleback; any very small freshwater fish. Cf. **struttle.**

**s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **e.An.**$^{1}$ **Cmb.**$^{1}$ There's lots of stuttles in the horse-pond.

**STUTTLE**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Lin.$^{1}$ [**stu·tl.**] A hurry; a dial. form of 'scuttle.' 'For why are you in such a stuttle?'

**STUV, STUVVER, STWUNNER**, see **Stove**, *v.*$^{2}$, **Stover**, *sb.*, **Stoner.**

**STY**, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *int.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. Der. Lin. Oxf. and Amer. Also written **stigh** Cum.$^{14}$ [**stai; stī.**] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* **Sty-baked** or **-barked**, of a pig: coated with dirt; see below.

**Lin.** (HALL.) **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ When a pig gets sty-barked it'll never do no more good. **Oxf.**$^{1}$ When pigs have a quantity of scurf on their backs, and their skin is tight, they are so called. 'You must wash that pig's back wi' pot liquor, e'e's sty-baked,' *MS. add.* [**Amer.** Sty-baked, having the habit of staying at home, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 394.]

**2.** *int.* A call used in driving pigs out of mischief. Nhb.$^{1}$, Cum.$^{14}$, n.Yks.$^{1}$, Der.$^{1}$

**STY**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. Also written **stie** n.Yks.$^{2}$ Lin.$^{1}$; **stigh** w.Yks.$^{34}$; **stye** e.Yks. w.Yks.$^{2}$; and in forms **stay** Lin.$^{1}$ n.Lin.$^{1}$; **stee** N.Cy.$^{12}$ Nhb.$^{1}$ Dur.$^{1}$ Lakel.$^{12}$ Cum.$^{14}$ Wm. n.Yks.$^{1234}$ ne.Yks.$^{1}$ e.Yks.$^{1}$ w.Yks.$^{1245}$ Lan.$^{1}$ n.Lan.$^{1}$ ne.Lan.$^{1}$ Der.$^{1}$ Not.$^{2}$ Lin.$^{1}$ n.Lin.$^{1}$ Nhp.; **steegh** Lan.; **steeigh** w.Yks.$^{4}$ s.Lan.$^{1}$; **stegh** n.Yks.$^{14}$; **steigh** w.Yks.$^{1}$ Lan.$^{1}$ s.Lan.$^{1}$; **steighe** n.Lin.$^{1}$; **stey** N.Cy.$^{1}$ Cum.$^{14}$ Wm. n.Yks.$^{4}$ Lan. Lin.$^{1}$ [**stai; stī.**] **1.** A ladder; a stair.

**N.Cy.**$^{12}$ **Nhb.**$^{1}$ A ladder used as a stair in farm houses. The servants' attic rooms in old houses are usually reached by a stee from the kitchen. **Dur.**$^{1}$, **Lakel.**$^{12}$ **Cum.** Young filly's dung owre the lang stee, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 183; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** Block ran up a stee, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 75; (E.C.H.), **n.Yks.**$^{1234}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$, **e.Yks.** (Miss A.), **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** P$^{d}$ pro 3 stighs, 10*s.* 4*d.*, *Bradford Parish Acc.* (1713); **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ Sall .... hed nout else to do bud clim th' stee, an he hard efter her, ii. 287; **w.Yks.**$^{2345}$ **Lan.** (HALL.); Two on um carrid a steeigh o' ther shilders, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1740) 14; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); **Lan.**$^{1}$, **n.Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Not.**$^{2}$ **Lin.** Hen-stee, the ladder by which fowls ascend to their roosting-place, STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 337; (J.C.W.), **Lin.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ If I live anuther year I'll hev a new stee maade for th' chech steeple. **Nhp.** (C.A.M.)

Hence (1) **Sty-head**, *sb.* the top of a ladder; (2) **-room**, *sb.* a yard of ground left at the outside of a property adjoining another's to allow room for placing a ladder; (3) **-stower**, *sb.* the rung of a ladder; (4) **-top**, *sb.*, see (1).

(1) **Cum.** (J.S.O.) (2) **Cum.** In days when thatched roofs were the common rule in villages, and the repairs caused much disorder to the next tenement. There are instances of such reserve, though never wide enough for a ladder to stand safely on, and it may be seen by the line of property, where a building has been placed so as to leave a stee-room between it and its neighbours. The town-jury used to be summoned to decide such matters in my recollection, and once, where there had not been a roof for 50 years, decreed that 'a stee-room should be left green-side up,' for a barn-wall, built to the extent of the owner's property (M.P.). (3) **w.Yks.** We nobbled his heead we an' oade stee stower, BLACKAH *Poems* (1867) 39; LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 280. (4) **w.Yks.** Hod th' stee-top while I clamber up, SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 102.

**2.** Phr. *I climb the sty*, a game of marbles; see below.

**w.Yks.** One of the players pulls a number of taws out of his pocket, and presenting his closed hand downwards to the other player, says: 'I climb t'stee, Hahmdy [how many] may ther be?' If the guess be six, and there are only four, two taws are due from the guesser to the other; if four are guessed, and there are four, the guesser takes the lot. So the game continues by turns, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 30, 1898).

**3.** A stile; steps leading over a fence.

**n.Cy.** HOLLOWAY. **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ Wilt tha set ma ti t'stee? **w.Yks.** O'er a stee by t'laylac tree, SENIOR *Smithy Rhymes* (1882) 50; **w.Yks.**$^{124}$, **Lan.**$^{1}$, **n.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Der.**$^{1}$, **Lin.** (J.C.W.), **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ *Obs.*

Hence **Sty-hole**, *sb.* a stile.

**w.Yks.** When ye cum tut stee-hoil at t'end at t'clois, ye mun turn tut left, *Yksman.* (1878) 49; Ye mun walk daan t'road till ye see a steehoil, SNOWDEN *Tales Wolds* (1894) ix.

**4.** A narrow road or path, esp. one up a mountain or steep place.

**Cum.** In place-names, used for the track or declivitous path by which an animal mounts to the summit of a mountain, e.g. 'Cat-sty,' 'Swinsty,' POWLEY *Old Names* (1882) pt. iii. 278. **w.Yks.** A bridle-sty is for horses only, DYER *Dial.* (1891) 39. **Lin.**$^{1}$ A locality in the city of Lincoln had the name of Sainte Marie's Stie, so called probably on account of the declivity or steepness of its situation.

Hence **Sty-road**, *sb.* a bridle-path; a road for horses only. w.Yks. BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865).

[OE. *stīg*, a narrow path, way, footpath. Cp. also OE. *stige*, ascension (HALL).]

**STYADAL, STYAG**, see **Staddle**, *sb.*$^{2}$, **Steyag.**

**STYAN, STY AN EYE**, see **Stine.**

**STYCHIE**, *sb.* Bnff.$^{1}$ [**stei·χi.**] An unseemly mass; a state of great confusion; a confused crowd.

**STYCHLE, STYDAL**, see **Steichel, Staddle**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**STYEAVE, STYEDDLE, STYEN**, see **Stave**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Staddle**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Stine.**

**STYLE**, *v. Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) To give a person his proper title, in speaking or writing.

**STYLE**, see **Steel**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Stile**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**STYM, STYNEY**, see **Stime**, *sb.*, **Stine.**

**STYTER**, *v.*, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *adv.* Sc. Also written **steiter.** [**stei·tər.**] **1.** *v.* To totter, stagger. See **Stite**, *v.*

**Sc.** The victim of parochial hospitality 'steitered' into the study, DICKSON *Kirk Beadle* (1892) 143. **Bnff.**$^{1}$, **Cld.** (JAM.)

**2.** *sb.* The act of tottering or staggering. Bnff.$^{1}$

**3.** *adv.* With tottering steps. *ib.*

**STYTER**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Bnff.$^{1}$ [**stei·tər.**] The smallest piece.

**STYTH(E, STYTHE**, see **Stife**, *sb.*, **Staith(e.**

**STYUK, STYUL**, see **Stookie**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Stool**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**SU**, see **Sew**, *adj.*, **She.**

**SUADE**, *v.* Lin. Wil. Also written **swade** n.Lin.$^{1}$ [**swēd.**] An aphetic form of 'persuade.'

**n.Lin.**$^{1}$ It was that theäre offil lass a 'swaaded him to it, an' noht else. **Wil.** (W.M.G.)

**SUAGE**, see **Swage**, *v.*$^{2}$

**SUANT**, *adj.* and *adv.* Gmg. Glo. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **sewent** Glo.² Hmp.¹ I.W.¹ Wil.¹ Dev.¹; **souant** Dev.; **suent** Glo.¹ Sus.¹ Wil. Dor.¹ Som. Dev.¹ Cor.¹²; and in forms **shewant** Dor.; **shewent** Wil.¹; **swant** w.Cy. Som.; **zuant** w.Cy. Dev. Som. Cor.² [siu·ənt, w.Cy. also sǖ·ənt.] **1.** *adj.* Smooth, even, regular; all alike or of one piece; of an edge: sharp.

Gmg. Collins *Gow. Dial.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848–50) IV. 223. **Glo.**¹ Take thee spittle, John, and go in the croft land mending and make it look suent. **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.), **Hmp.**¹, **I.W.**¹² **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**¹ A piece of cloth is said to be 'shewent' when it is evenly wove and not rowey. **Dor.** Haynes *Voc.* (c. 1730), in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 45; **Dor.**¹ **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **w.Som.**¹ I call that there a good suant piece o' whait. **Dev.**¹ Dost think, it needeth no care to keep on a sewent pace in the right track? 42, ed. Palmer. **n.Dev.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Cor.** A level road or a field regularly planted would be called 'suant,' Hammond *Parish* (1897) 340; **Cor.**¹²

Hence **Suantly**, *adv.* evenly, smoothly, regularly; carefully.

Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1865). **Dev.**¹ **Cor.** And you'd scat your sides laughing to see how suantly she was gas tarred, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 8.

**2.** Of rain: gentle, continuous. Glo.¹² Som. Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **3.** Pleasant, agreeable; pliable; equable; kindly, esp. in looks; of a voice: well modulated.

**Sus.**¹, **Hmp.**¹, **Som.** (W.F.R.) **Dev.** An now hur veace wiz zuant quite, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1866) 2nd S. 37. **Cor.**¹; **Cor.**² A thirsty man drinks eagerly, and on putting down the glass may say, 'Ah! that's suant.' **e.Cor.** (Miss D.)

**4.** Grave, meek, demure; 'proper,' sly.

**w.Cy.** (Hall.), **Wil.**¹ *Obs.*, **s.Wil.** (G.E.D.), **Dor.** (W.C. c. 1750). **Som.** *Monthly Mag.* (1814) II. 126. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** I zeed a mayd a gwain ta church, A zuant blishin bride, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1866) 2nd S. 8. **Cor.** (J.W.)

**5.** *adv.* Smoothly, easily, without friction; evenly, regularly; also used *fig.*

**Glo.**¹ So a carpenter, if the wood planes easily, would say it works suent. **Hmp.** Gray *Ribstone Pippins* (1898) 116. **I.W.**² My keerter toold me he knowed how to zow a vew acres; but he don't sim to do it at all suant, to my mind. **w.Cy.** The wheat must be zown zuant, Grose (1790). **Wil.** It goes suent (G.E.D.); **Wil.**¹ **w.Som.**¹ They beans didn come up suant at all. A drap o' oil 'll make the wheel urn suanter by half. **Dev.** Why iver dissent cut thickee loave süent? I 'ates tü zee tha breyde awl up in hummicks, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); I can goo up as suent as ever, Blackmore *Christowell* (1881) xv. **n.Dev.** When all sems gwayin' suant, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 34. **nw.Dev.**¹ **Cor.** Things doesn't seem suant, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 18; **Cor.**¹ My cotton doesn't work suant; **Cor.**²

[OFr. *suant*, *prp.* of *sivre*, to follow (Körting).]

**SUART**, *adj.* Cor. [Not known to our correspondents.] Perfectly uniform and smooth throughout; prob. the same word as **suant**.

A fisherman's line is said to run through his hand suart when he feels no inequality or roughness, but it is equally soft and flexible throughout, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 420.

**SUB**, see **Sib**.

**SUBBAN**, *sb.* and *v.* Cor. [sɐ·bən.] **1.** *sb.* A sop. w.Cor. (M.A.C.) **2.** *v.* To break pieces of bread in basins before pouring soup on them. *ib.*

[OCor. *suben*, a mass; a morsel (Williams).]

**SUBJECT**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. I.Ma. Also in form **subjec** I.Ma. **1.** *sb. Obs.* or *obsol.* Property, effects; *gen.* in *pl.*

**Sc.** All his subjects were sold to pay his debts, Mitchell *Scotticisms* (1799) 76; A relict, who has the care of a rich minor, and is left a good subject herself, has business enough in this wicked world, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) I. 75 (Jam.).

**2.** *pl.* Substance.

**I.Ma.** They haven't got the same subjecs as us, Brown *Yarns* (1881) 117, ed. 1889; It gets in the grain, the very subjecs lek, *ib. Witch* (1889) 141.

**3.** *v. Obs.* To submit; to become subject to.

**Sc.** Not only against them, but against all that subject to them, side with them, or are silent at them, Thomson *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 12, ed. 1871. **Sig.** He should not subject to a new ordination to the ministry, Bruce *Sermons* (1631) 75, ed. 1843.

**SUBSAID**, *pp.* Nrf. [Not known to our correspondents.] Just mentioned. (Hall.)

**SUBSCRIVE**, *v. Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Also written **subscryve** Abd.; and in form **subscrieve** Sc. To subscribe, sign one's name.

**Sc.** I subscrieve myself, Yours to command, Outram *Lyrics* (1887) 9. **Bnff.** 1663. The baillies and councill subscryve the tounes rental extending to £145 17*s.* 8*d.*, Cramond *Ann. Cullen* (1888) 49. **Abd.** Appoints that he sall subscryve the negative confessioune, Stuart *Eccl. Rec. Abd.* (1846) 141. **Per.** In that affair I was so stout, When all subscriv'd, that I stood out, Smith *Poems* (1714) 9, ed. 1853. **Lnk.** If they happened to refuse to subscrive the oath of allegiance, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) IV. 503, ed. 1828. **Edb.** That your saul may never dive To Acheron, I'll wish as lang's I can subscrive Rob. Fergusson, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 226, ed. 1785.

Hence **Subscriver**, *sb.* one who subscribes his name.

**Or.I.** We Under Subscrivers Testifie and Declare, Wallace *Descr. Ork.* (1693) 37, ed. 1883. **Abd.** In his awin name and in the names of dyverss other subscryveris, Stuart *Eccl. Rec. Abd.* (1846) 208.

**SUBSIST**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Shr. Cor. [səbsi·st.] **1.** *v. Obs.* To stop, cease, desist.

**Sc.** So I might here subsist. But for a further and more full declaration of my mind in this matter . . . I shall append . . . these few things, McWard *Contendings* (1723) 227 (Jam.).

**2.** *Obs.* To support, maintain.

**Sc.** His son subsists him, Mitchell *Scotticisms* (1799) 78. **Bnff.** The whole inhabitants of the burgh who have any cattle to subsist are appointed to appear at a Head Court, Cramond *Ann. Cullen* (1888) 94.

**3.** *sb.* A subsistence.

**Dmf.** Fate . . . Tae some subsist does scrimply len', Quinn *Heather* (1863) 42.

**4.** Part payment in advance for work. See **Sist**, *sb.*¹

**Shr.**¹ **Cor.** The Pusser would lend us a handsome subsist, *T. Towzer* (1873) 23; **Cor.**¹²

**SUBSTANCE**, *sb.* War.² s.Wor.¹ Glo.¹ [sɐ·bstəns.] A tumour.

**SUBSTANTIOUS**, *adj.* Sc. Also written **substancious** (Jam.). Substantial; powerful; possessing ability.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Warlike provision of all sorts, in the most substantious manner, for horse and foot, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 101. **Dmf.** It's no extra substantious looking, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 218.

[Fr. *substantieux*, substantial (Cotgr.).]

**SUBTACK**, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A sub-lease.

**Abd.** He had already set in subtack these customs, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 338.

**SUBTLE-MINDED**, *adj.* Lei.¹ Clever; used of horses and dogs as well as human beings.

A wur a very subtle-minded 'os an' oncommon edgy. A'd goo at anythink.

**SUCAN**, *sb.* Wal. Crushed oats with the husks on.

**s.Wal.** There's a bag of sucan and half a cheese you can have, Raine *Torn Sails* (1898) 163.

**SUCCEED**, *v. Obs.* Sc. To cause to prosper.

In some measure, to succeed your labours, Mitchell *Scotticisms* (1799) 77.

**SUCCESSFULLY**, *adv.* Yks. Hrt. **1.** Excessively.

**Hrt.**² It rained successfully.

**2.** In succession. **w.Yks.**¹ It rained three days successfully.

**SUCCOUR**, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Shr. Hmp. Wil. Dev. [su·kə(r, sɐ·kə(r).] **1.** *v.* To run under.

**Dev.** Her hed a heable [pitchfork] up, and 'ud a done 'n an injury if her hedn't a succoured it, and took th' heable out of her hands, *Reports Provinc.* No. 13.

**2.** To shelter.

**Wil.**¹ An old-fashioned bonnet is said to 'succour' the ears. A cold wind cuts up cabbages, except where they are 'succoured' by bushes or walls.

**3.** To rest, lean; to find support or stay.

**n.Yks.**¹; **n.Yks.**² Let the ladder succour against the wall. **w.Yks.** Succour your head against me (C.C.R.).

**4.** *sb.* A support; a prop.

**w.Yks.** If that wall has not some succour it will fall (C.C.R.).

**5.** Shelter; a sheltered place.

**Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.) **Wil.**¹ 'Tes gwain' to rain, for the wind's down in the succours.

Hence (1) **Succour-bush**, *sb.* a bush which affords shelter from a storm; (2) **Succourful**, *adj.* affording shelter; (3) **Succoury**, *adj.* sheltered.

(1) **nw.Dev.**$^1$ A desolate region is commonly described as having 'neither a house nor a succour bush.' (2) **Shr.**$^1$ A man who was advised to take up a hedge which occupied much ground, objected to do so, on the plea that it was 'mighty succourful' for the cattle lying out in the winter. Another man riding through the southern part of Shropshire, observed in reference to its undulating character, that it was 'a mighty succourful county.' (3) **n.Wil.** Thuck there carner's main succoury o' vrosty nights (G.E.D.).

[1. OFr. *socorre*, to run under (Hatzfeld).]

**SUCCOUR**, see Sucker, *sb.*$^1$

**SUCCOURLESS**, *adj.* Yks. [su·kələs.] Comfortless. w.Yks. (S.P.U.)

**SUCH**, *adj.*, *pron.* and *adv.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [sitʃ; sik, sek, saik.] **I.** Dial. forms. *adj.* and *pron.* (1) **Sech**, (2) **Sec(k** or **Sek**, (3) **Seek**, (4) **Shut**, (5) **Sich(e** or **Sitch**, (6) **Sic(k**, (7) **Sik**, (8) **Sike** or **Syke**, (9) **Sish**, (10) **Sudge**, (11) **Swich**, (12) **Zich** or **Zitch**, (13) **Zuch**.

(1) **s.Oxf.** It's sech a fine life, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 112. **Nrf.** Sech a pace, Mann *Dulditch* (1902) 115. [**Amer.** I hain't had sech a turn in I dunno when, Harris *Tales*, 266.] (2) **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783). **Nhb.** Yes, yeh feul ye (wi' sec a glower), Bewick *Tales* (1850) 15; **Nhb.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^3$ I dudn't ken what to mak o sec a customer as t'is, 3. **Wm.** Aa caan't abide sek wark, Ward *Robert Elsmere* (1888) bk. I. ii. (3) **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783). (4) **s.Stf.** I never seed shut a dirty hole, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). (5) **Ir.** An' sorra the Queen wid her sceptre in sich an illigant han', Tennyson *To-morrow* (1885) st. 4. **Nhb.** He said sich things, Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 76. **n.Yks.**$^4$, **w.Yks.**$^{123}$ **Lan.** Brierley *Layrock* (1864) iv; **Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^{123}$ **s.Stf.** He was sich an ode tongue-waggin' elf, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895) 12. **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Lin.** Wa boäth was i' sich a clat, Tennyson *Spinster's Sweet-arts* (1885) st. 6. **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^2$, **se.Wor.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^1$, **Hrf.**$^1$ **Glo.** Lewis *Gl.* (1839). **e.An.**$^1$ **Suf.**$^1$ Sich a sight on em! **Ess.**$^1$ **Sur.**$^1$ It's sich a while agoo. **Dor.** Tellin' sich a pack o' lies, Francis *Pastorals* (1901) 32. **w.Som.**$^1$ Very com. form, although 'jitch,' 'jis,' and 'jish' are the most usual, unless when used alone or at the end of a clause. The lit. 'such' is unknown. **Cor.** 'Tes sitch a cheeld, Daniel *Mary Ann's Christening*, 4; **Cor.**$^2$ (6) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Sh.I.** Fir sic a yell, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 256. **e.Sc.** Did ye ever see sic inquisitiveness? Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 185. **Abd.** Sic a weary wardle, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) ii. **Dmb.** I trow there's few sic folk, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 13. **Lnk.** I'll strive to seem like a' the rest, But sic I mayna be, Lemon *St. Mungo* (1844) 7. **Bwk.** We've sic a store, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) *Dedic.* 8. **Gall.** Wi' sic a soun my lugs were stouned, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 65, ed. 1897. **N.I.**$^1$ **Nhb.** Sic a thing! Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 315. **Dur.**$^1$, **w.Dur.**$^1$, **Cum.** (E.W.P.) **s.Wm.** We ha sick a plague with them, Hutton *Dial. Storth and Arnside* (1760) l. 22. **n.Yks.**$^2$, **w.Yks.**$^3$, **Lan.**$^1$ **n.Lan.** Sic a thing! *Lonsdale Mag.* (July 1866) 7; **n.Lan.**$^1$ For t'time flang by at sic a reate. **ne.Lan.**$^1$ (7) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Bch.** For they had gi'en him sik a fleg, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 8. **n.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ (8) **n.Cy.** (K.) **Nhb.** Put all the feasters in sike a fear, Ritson *Garl.* (1810); **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$ **Cum.**$^3$ I set on an' geh them o' sike a blackin' as they willn't seun forgit, 87. **n.Yks.**$^{1234}$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ There nivver was sike deed afoor. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^1$ I cud not thoal him at onny sike figure, ii. 289. **nw.Der.**$^1$ (9) **Hrf.**$^1$ (10) **Ken.** Sal and I was mighty glad To hear sudge news as dat, Masters *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 18. (11) **Glo.**$^{12}$ (12) **Wxf.**$^1$ **Glo.** My dog has gotten zitch a trick, Gibbs *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 87. **I.W.**$^1$ **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Dor.** I dunno why us be all in zich a tare, Hare *Vill. Street* (1895) 203. **Som.** He do . . . holler hiszelf into zitch a tare, you'd think the clouds must vall, Raymond *Gent. Upcott* (1893) vi. (13) **Dev.** White *C'yman's Conductor* (1701) 128.

**II.** Dial. uses. **1.** *adj.* In *comp.* (1) **Such-alike**, similar. w.Yks.$^5$; (2) **-time**, the time when. e.An.$^1$ **2.** Phr. (1) *a such a*, such a; (2) *no such a thing*, no such thing; (3) *such a like thing*, such a thing; (4) *— a man, such a master*, like master, like man; (5) *— and so*, of doubtful character; 'so-so'; (6) *— and such like*, (*a*) 'so and so'; (*b*) much of a muchness; of a similar kind; used in disparagement; (7) *— wark*, an exclamation made at a slight accident or disturbance.

(1) **Lei.**$^1$ A wur a soocha man to sweer. (2) **Sc.** (A.W.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Suf.** I never said no such a thing, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). (3) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (4) **w.Yks.** *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887). (5) **Nhb.**$^1$ She's oney such-an'-so. (6, *a*) **n.Yks.**$^2$ Sike an Sike-like were there. (*b*) **Sc.** They're just sic an' sicklike; there's no ane o' them to mend anither (Jam.). **Dmf.** I ken the kind. They're all sic and sic-like, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 117. **Lakel.**$^2$, **n.Yks.**$^{12}$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lan.** I could tell ye a hundred stoaries sick an sick like, *Lonsdale Mag.* (Jan. 1867) 270; **n.Lan.**$^1$ (7) **Cum.** (J.Ar.)

**3.** *pron.* A similar person or thing; *gen.* in *pl.*

**Lnk.** Ilk sic was waur aff than his neighbour, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 47. **Nhb.** Dicky's corf was filled wi' sic, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 27; **Nhb.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** There was turnups an' carrits an' sich in it (J.T.F.). **Not.** The boys run after him and calls him and such (L.C.M.). **Nhp.**$^2$ Pole-cats, wizzles, stoats, and such. **Nrf.** The corn about pays the landlord and sich, Jessopp *Arcady* (1887) i.

**4.** Phr. (1) *and such*, an expletive; (2) *as such*, as if this were the case.

(1) **Not.**$^1$ **Lei.** If you won't give me my price, loike, I won't stay here haggling all day and such (Hall.); **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$ (2) **Sur.** 'Do you think Overpast has kept some of this money?' . . . 'It do appear as such. . . It do look of a someness to it,' Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) III. vi.

**5.** *adv.* *Obs.* So.

**Abd.** Sic fares the fool, like me, who tries to wade throw drift, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 6, ed. 1873.

**SUCHAN**, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. Dev. Also written **suchen** n.Lin.$^1$; and in forms **seccan** Cum.$^{14}$ Wm.; **seckan** Cum.$^3$; **seckin** Nhb.$^1$; **seken** Cum.; **sican** Dwn. Nhb.$^1$; **siccan** Sc. N.I.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ Cum.$^{14}$ Lan.; **sicen** Sc.; **sichin** Chs.$^3$; **sichun** s.Lan.$^1$ Not. Dev.; **sicin** Sc. Nhb.; **sicken** Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Dur.; **siecan** Sc.; **sikan** n.Yks.$^{14}$ ne.Yks.$^1$; **sike-an** ne.Yks.$^1$; **siken** e.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks.$^5$; **sike-un** n.Yks.; **sikkan** Sh.I.; **sikken** Sc.; **sitchen** Lan.; **sitchun** s.Lan.$^1$ [si·tʃən; si·kən, se·kən.] **1.** *adj.* Such a; such.

**Sc.** Wha ever heard in ony times, Sicken an outlaw . . . Sic favour get, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) I. 391, ed. 1848; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Sh.I.** Du raise again wi sikkan a spring, Junda *Klingrahool* (1898) 8. **Elg.** An honest footstep soon may fail On sikken ground, Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 14. **Bnff.** Sicken a muckle faimely, Gordon *Keith* (1880) 71. **Abd.** I've gotten siccan fun, Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 245. **w.Sc.** Siccan a mither, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 87. **s.Sc.** Nae siccan sorrows cauld water will bring, Watson *Bards* (1859) 167. **Edb.** The least ill luck gies to thae sicen grief, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 303. **Peb.** We've just sicin people as priest, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 51. **N.I.**$^1$ Siccan a heap o' coos. Such an' a fine day. **Uls.** Suchan a dog! Hamilton *Bog* (1896) 3. **Dwn.** Sic'an a craytur as he, Savage-Armstrong *Ballads* (1901) 60. **Don.** There can't be no suchan a thing, Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 2. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.** Sic in a chep as Bob Cranky, *N. Minstrel* (1806–7) pt. iv. 76; Did Ah iver give ye call to say sichen a thing? Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) II. 31; **Nhb.**$^1$ Seckin a stoor thor wis on. **Dur.** To play them sicken a part, *Bishoprick Garl.* (1784) 20, ed. 1834. **Cum.** Seken toak, nin kent what 'twas about, Graham *Gwordy* (1778) l. 102; **Cum.**$^{134}$ **Wm.** I'll brong thee seccan a dander, Ollivant *Owd Bob* (1898) 15. **n.Yks.** Sike un a yan. Neea sike na thing (I.W.); **n.Yks.**$^{14}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** Sikener misadventure to your leg, Flit & Ko *Reel of No. 8*, 142; **e.Yks.**$^1$ Wheeă wad live ĭ siken a hoos? **w.Yks.**$^1$ Such an a thing, i. 7. **Lan.** He had siccan a soft voice, Fothergill *Probation* (1879) xii; Aw shouldn't loike fur . . . ta mention sitchen a thing, Ackworth *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 354. **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^3$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ I niver heärd suchen a storier as thoo is e' all my life, Eliza. Suchen a spree as that nobbut cums once or twice i' a man's life-time. **Dev.** I never had sichuna day i' ma loife, Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. I. iv.

Hence (1) **Siccan-like**, (*a*) *adj.* similar, 'such-like'; (*b*) *pron.* similar things; (2) **Siccan-so**, *adj.* similar, identical.

(1, *a*) **Nhb.**$^1$ He wis far ower fond o' gannin' wi' boozy Bob an' siccanlike raff. (*b*) **Nhb.** Hoo's that for yor jology an' siccan like? Haldane *Geordy's Last* (1878) 5. (2) **Nhb.**$^1$

**2.** Phr. *siccan a tale to tell*, an exclamation either of sympathy or of incredulous astonishment. Cum. (J.Ar.)

**3.** *sb.* Such a person.

**s.Not.** 'E's a sich un, and a sich un as isn't always wanted (J.P.K.).

[Cp. Dan. *sikken*, such a (Larsen).]

**SUCHEY**, *adj.* Dev. Cor. Also in form **zuchy** Dev. Similar, 'such-like,' such a.

**Dev.** WHITE *Cyman's Conductor* (1701) 128. **Cor.** Sichey roag, sichey vellan es nat to be found, TRENHAILE *Dolly Pentreath*, 43.

**SUCH-LIKE**, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Brks. Nrf. Amer. Also in forms **sec-** Cum.$^{13}$; **sech-** Nrf. Amer.; **sich-** w.Yks.$^{2}$ Lan.$^{1}$ Brks.; **sich-loike** s.Lan.$^{1}$; **sick-like** Sc. Wm.; **sic-leyke** Nhb.; **sic-like** Sc. Nhb.$^{1}$ Dur.$^{1}$ n.Yks.$^{2}$ ne.Lan.$^{1}$; **sike-** n.Yks.$^{234}$ ne.Yks.$^{1}$ e.Yks.$^{1}$ w.Yks.$^{1}$ nw.Der.$^{1}$; **sik-lek** Cai.$^{1}$; **sik-like** Sc. n.Yks.$^{1}$ w.Yks.$^{1}$; **sitch-loike** s.Lan.$^{1}$; **syke-like** Dur.$^{1}$ n.Yks.$^{3}$ **1.** *adj.* Such; similar, of the same kind; also used *subst.*

**Sc.** The folks hereabout are a' Armstrongs and Elliots and sic like, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xxvi. **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Abd.** Flingin' crackers at ither, or some siclike wark, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 9. **Per.** Ye 'ill manage his keep and sic like, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 14. **Lnk.** This nicht . . . o' weet an' win, Sic like I ance was wander'd in, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 10. **Edb.** These and many other sicklike thoughts struck in upon me, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 78. **Nhb.** Sum mare sic leyke fwoak, BEWICK *Tales* (1850) 11; **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Dur.**$^{1}$ **Cum.**$^{1}$; **Cum.**$^{3}$ Markets, an' seàles an' sec like, 28. **Wm.** Warm t'cofe milk, an' sick like, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 3. **n.Yks.**$^{12}$; **n.Yks.**$^{3}$ Potter Robin an mar syke-like chaps, 4; **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ Ah had ti muck oot t'pigs, an' fodther t'hosses, and leeak eftther t'beeos, an' seyke-leyke. **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{12}$ **Lan.** New-fangled machinery; and sich-like, WESTALL *Birch Dene* (1889) III. 26; **Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ Generally said in comparing one person to another, in a depreciative sense. **Brks.** They . . . gin we free schooldin' fur the childern, and County Councils, an' sich-like, HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 53. **Nrf.** Writin', figgerin' and sech-like, MANN *Dulditch* (1902) 305. [**Amer.** He's havin' dreams 'n' sech-like now, FOX *Vendetta* (1900) 71.]

**2.** In the same state.

**n.Lin.**$^{1}$ 'How's Mary?' 'Oh, she's such like; I can't see noä difference sin' you seed her last.'

**3.** *adv.* *Obs.* In the same way, similarly.

**Sc.** (JAM.); And siclike I witness and testify my abhorrence and detestation of that abominable and blasphemous Test, THOMSON *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 281, ed. 1871. **Lnk.** The said Mr. John Blackader has ofttimes convened great numbers of the parish. . . And siklike, the said Mr. Robert Archbald does frequently keep conventicles, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 5, ed. 1828.

**SUCHWAYS**, *adv.* Dev. In such a way.

I dawn't mind ez 'er was wropped up such-ways in ort avore-time, *Longman's Mag.* (Sept. 1901) 443.

**SUCK**, *v.*, *sb.* and *int.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **sark** w.Yks.; **seauk**, **seawk** s.Lan.$^{1}$; **sook** Sc. e.Yks. s.Pem.; **souk** Sc. Yks. ne.Lan.$^{1}$; **suk** Sh.I.; **zuck** Wil.$^{1}$ [**suk**, **sɐk**, Sc. n.Cy. **sūk**, w.Yks. **sāk**, Lan. **sēk**.] **1.** *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Suck-a-buss**, an overgrown child who still wants the breast; (2) **-apple**, a favourite red-coloured eating apple; a 'quarrener'; (3) **-blood**, the common leech, *Hirudo medicinalis*; (4) **-bottle**, the white dead-nettle, *Lamium album*; (5) **-bottles**, the flowers of the red clover, *Trifolium pratense*; (6) **-cauve**, a child's name for a calf; (7) **-egg**, the cuckoo, *Cuculus canorus*; (8) **-hole**, (*a*) to deceive, cheat; (*b*) one who deceives or cheats; (9) **-lamb**, a lamb brought up by hand; cf. **sock-lamb**, s.v. **Sock**, *sb.*$^{3}$ (2).

(1) **Cor.**$^{3}$ (2) **w.Som.**$^{1}$ (3) **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**$^{1}$ (4) **Nhp.**$^{2}$ (5) **Nhp.**$^{1}$ (6) **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ (7) **Nhp.**$^{2}$ (8 *a*, *b*) **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ (9) **Som.** (W.F.R.)

**2.** Phr. (1) *like a lamb's tail sucking*, moving quickly; a comparison for a 'wagging' tongue; (2) *to suck a bead*, to have a drink; (3) — *daisy-roots*, to be buried; (4) — *in with a person*, to fawn upon him; (5) — *it in*, to take in earnest what is meant ironically or hyperbolically; (6) — *the hammer(-head*, to suffer the consequences of one's follies or misdeeds; to be beaten and forced to give in.

(1) **Yks.** Yon lass 'as a tungue 'at goäs like a lamb's taïl soukin'! (F.P.T.) **w.Yks.** Yan's tongue's like a lamb's tail when it's souking: it will be wagging, *Jabez Oliphant* (1870) bk. I. v. (2) **Bnff.** I'll come an' meet wi' thee, my Lathie, An' suck a bead, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 172. (3) **Der.** Yo'll hev another [paralytic shock], sure enow; bu' et'll be th' third as'll set yo' a-suckin' daisy-roots, GILCHRIST *Rue Bargain* (1898) 138. (4) **Gall.** Suck in with the Maister!—We'll warm ye when we get ye oot, CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* (1899) xi. (5) **Nhp.**$^{1}$ He sucked it all in. (6) **n.Cy.** He's hed ta suck t'hammer fer his craft (B.K.). **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ 'He wodn't tak my advice an' goa yonder, an' now he hes to suck t'hammer.' A mother tells her 'prodigal' that, he'll 'ha' to suck t'hammer some dāay as süre as God's aboon, fur what he's done tul her.'

**3.** To pull at a pipe.

**Sh.I.** He never artid dem, an' sookit awa' wi' a soond laek a sax'rn's pump, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 72. **Lnk.** Sookin' in the greasy lowe [He] Soon made his dottle ripe, ORR *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 37. **e.Yks.** An young Buckie Sykes, That was sookin away at a pipe iv his wikes, NICHOLSON *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 39. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

**4.** To drink leisurely.

**Sc.** Sookin' at a gill at the Sign o' the Craw, OUTRAM *Lyrics* (1887) 133. **Lth.** Daidlin' bodies sat an' souket Hale puncheons up, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 10. **Lan.** I wish thae'd a quart o' th' best ale . . . for tho to seawk at it, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 29.

**5.** To absorb; to dry up by the action of wind.

**Sh.I.** If hit [wind] wis bit ta sook up da ert a corne, fil we could get you twa onns o' tatties oot o' da grund, *Sh. News* (Oct. 29, 1898); **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$, **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Hdg.** As drench'd an' droukit As gif they Noah's flude had sookit, LUMSDEN *Poems* (1896) 12. **n.Yks.** T'land's varra dry; it's souked all t'rain up (W.H.). **w.Yks.**, **Lan.** I puts plaster o' Paris on, an' it souks up aw (A.C.).

**6.** To drain, exhaust, esp. of land which has been over-cropped; also used *fig.* and with *away*.

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ That fairm's gey sair suckit. **Ayr.** The strength and wealth o' the gentry is just sooket awa wi' ae fine after anither, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xix. **Edb.** O' three shillings Scottish souk him, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 178, ed. 1785. **Gall.** The plants 'll sook the strenth oot o't, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1871) 94.

**7.** To deceive, hoax, disappoint; to cheat, swindle; *gen.* with *in*.

**Lakel.**$^{2}$ A famish preacher was exhorting his congregation ta come noo, come at yance, he says, er—er—er—ye'll be suckt. **w.Yks.** But tha can't suck me, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Feb. 29, 1896); A wə sukt in wi ðat (J.W.). **m.Lan.**$^{1}$ **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ Tha were fairly suck't-in o'er that job. **se.Lin.** He was sucked in nicely (J.T.B.). **Oxf.** (G.O.), **Hmp.** (H.R.)

**8.** With *in*: to flow in slowly and silently.

**Sc.** The beestie's instinct made her take refuge on the highest thing in the house when the water first came sooking in under the door, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 138, ed. 1894.

**9.** *sb.* In phr. *to have a suck at the brown cow*, to drink heavily. s.Lan.$^{1}$ 25. **10.** A pull at a pipe.

**ne.Sc.** GREEN *Gordonhaven* (1887) 81. **e.Fif.** Takin' a quiet sook o' his cutty pipe, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii.

**11.** A lollipop; sweet-stuff.

**Not.** When they are very good, and work hard, they sometimes get a 'knob o' suck' on Saturday, *Good Wds.* (1865) 125; **Not.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{23}$.

Hence **Suck-shop**, *sb.* a sweet-shop. War.$^{2}$ **12.** A sip; a drink.

**Sc.** Tak' a sook o' that, cousin, ye'll find it's gude, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 135. **Ayr.** There sat a bottle in a bole, . . And ay she took the tither souk, BURNS *Pund o' Tow*, st. 2. **Gall.** Here, hae a sook mair o' the tea an' leemon, CROCKETT *Bonnet of Blue* (1902) xxxv. **w.Yks.** Let's hev a sark at thi bottle o' poppololl (Æ.B.).

**13.** Any watery drink, esp. small beer.

**Lan.** It's takken moore nor Limerick rowl an' Wardle seauk to put that together, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895). **Nhp.**$^{2}$

**14.** A whirlpool.

**Gall.** The fools let her sink plumb down in the Suck of Sulis-canna, CROCKETT *Lochinvar* (1897) 250; The smooth and treacherous swirls of the Suck, *ib.* 254.

**15.** Wet, boggy ground.

**S. & Ork.**$^{1}$ **e.Sc.** The peat-moss maun be just a bottomless souk, fit to swallow doon the very steppin'-stones, STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 103.

**16.** Loose straw rubbish.

**Sh.I.** A louwin taand Ta swee da suk, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 122. **Or.I.** (S.A.S.), **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$

**17.** A rapid drying of the ground or atmosphere; a time of dry weather, drought.

**Sc.** (JAM.) **Sh.I.** Anything wet, as ground, &c., dries very quickly in certain conditions of the atmosphere. We then remark that 'he's makin' a gude suck' (J.S.); 'Dis is a proper suck inunder snaw if iver I saw ane.'. . . 'Yiss, man, da grund is as dry as if he'd been da middle o' simmer,' *Sh. News* (Feb. 16, 1901); He's [it's] been a merciful sook dis twartree days, if hit wid bit last, *ib.* (Oct. 22, 1898); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**18.** The cuckoo, *Cuculus canorus.* Nhp.$^2$ **19.** A 'muff'; a 'duffer'; a stupid fellow.

**Sc.** Montgomerie-Fleming *Notes on Jam.* (1899) (s.v. Suckered). **Nhp.**$^2$

**20.** *pl.* The flowers of the red clover, *Trifolium pratense.* See **Sucker,** *sb.*$^1$ **9.**

**Sc.** [So called] From being sucked by children because of their sweetness (Jam.).

**21.** *int.* A call-word for calves, pigs, or sheep; see **Sucky, 6.**

**N.I.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **Wm.** (B.K.), **w.Yks.**$^2$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^2$ **s.Pem.** Sook, sook, sook! (M.S.C.) **w.Som.**$^1$, **nw.Dev.**$^1$

**SUCK,** see **Sock,** *sb.*$^1$

**SUCKALEG,** *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **succaleg** S. & Ork.$^1$; **sukkaleg.** [sɐ·kəleg.] A footless stocking.

(*Coll.* L.L.B.); Shü pood up da leg o' her grey sukkaleg an' pat da gertin' doon ower him, *Sh. News* (Sept. 3, 1898); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**SUCKAN,** see **Sucken,** *adj.*$^2$

**SUCKED,** *ppl. adj.* Sc. Cor. Also in forms **sooked** Cai.$^1$; **sookit** S. & Ork.$^1$; **souked** Sh.I.; **soukit** Sc. (Jam.) **1.** In *comb.* **Sucked-stone,** a honeycombed porous stone. Cor.$^2$ **2.** Of fish: partially dried; in a semi-putrescent condition.

**Sh.I.** We can hae twa [a few] young tatties wi' yon . . . sookit pilticks ta da supper, *Sh. News* (Sept. 4, 1897); The love for fish in a semi-putrescent state named sour fish, or souked fish, still prevails, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 207, ed. 1891; **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Cai.**$^1$ A sookëd fish.

**3.** Fatigued, exhausted. Fif. (Jam.)

**SUCKEN,** *sb.*$^1$, *adj.*$^1$ and *v.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. n.Cy. **1.** *sb.* A territory, subjected to a certain jurisdiction. Cf. **soke,** *sb.* **1.**

**S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Or.I.** A Bailiffrie, so much ground as is under the Bailiff's jurisdiction, Wallace *Descr. Ork.* (1693) 111, ed. 1883.

**2.** The exclusive privilege of grinding corn within a certain district; the miller's due for grinding; the district in which one carries on any business; the people forced to employ a particular miller, or occas. a particular blacksmith.

**Sc.** Ilka body grinds their ain nievefu' o' meal in this country without plaguing themsells about . . . sucken and the like, Scott *Pirate* (1821) xi. **Bnff.** Family querns were necessarily dispensed with, when the statutory multures must be paid at the mill of the tenant's sucken. In feudal times, one of the oldest adjuncts was the mill attached to each lairdship—the tenants of which were bound or 'thirled' to have their corn ground at the said mill and none other, joining the sucken or perquisites, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 148. **Abd.** Beyond the limits of his father's sucken, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xix. **Rnf.** The miln of Sacerhill, with the miln lands and sucken, Hector *Judic. Rec.* (1876) 137. **N.Cy.**$^1$ The word is still retained in leases from the Bishop of Durham.

Hence **Suckener,** *sb.* one who is bound to grind his grain at a certain mill.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Bnff.** A half dozen horses, with the double complement of 'suckeners,' turned out upon this great occasion [of bringing home the mill-stone], Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 148.

**3.** *adj.* Legally bound to have one's corn ground at a certain mill; hence bound in relation to any tradesman, shopkeeper, &c. Cf. **bond-sucken.**

**Sc.** We're no sucken to ane by anither (Jam.).

**4.** *v.* *Obs.* To astrict the grinding of corn.

**Abd.** The stuff or corn is suknit or thrallit to ane uther milne, Stuart *Eccl. Rec. Abd.* (1846) 199.

**SUCKEN,** *adj.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Cum. Also written **suckan** Cum.$^4$; **sukken.** [sū·kən.] **1.** *adj.* Wet. Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 312. Cf. **sock,** *sb.*$^2$ **2.** *sb.* Moisture; the liquid which drains from a dung-hill. Cum.$^{14}$

**SUCKENS,** *sb. pl.* Bnff.$^1$ [sɐ·kənz.] **1.** A small grapple used by fishermen when searching for lost lines. **2.** Phr. *to gang to the suckens,* to search for lost lines.

**SUCKENY-LAND,** *sb.* Cum.$^{14}$ [sū·kəni-land.] Moist land of good quality. Cf. **sucken,** *adj.*$^2$

**SUCKER,** *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Nhb. Yks. Nhp. Shr. Hrt. e.An. Wil. Dor. Som. Also in forms **sooker** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.$^1$ n.Yks.$^2$; **succour** w.Yks.$^5$ **1.** A young foal just ready to sell away from its mother.

**Dor.** (G.M.M.) **w.Som.**$^1$ 'Where did you get that horse?' 'Why, I've a-'ad'n ever since a was a zucker [zèo·kur], I bought'n to Winsford fair o' th' old Farmer Baker.'

**2.** A horse-leech; a parasitic insect.

**Lth.** (Jam.) **Nrf.** [Fish] getting covered with parasites or 'suckers,' as the Broadsmen call them, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 374.

**3.** The young of the cod, *Morrhua vulgaris,* and other fish.

**Sc.** 'It will be just ain o' the pickers.'. . 'Or maybe a sooker.'. . Pickers or suckers is really only the local name for young codlings, lythe, or cuddies, Steel *Rowans* (1895) 152.

**4.** A shoot from the root of a cut or fallen tree. Nhb.$^1$, Yks. (C.C.R.), m.Yks.$^1$ **5.** A ray of sunshine as sometimes seen in showery weather. Cf. **sun-suckers,** s.v. **Sun, 1** (34).

**Shr.**$^1$ Popularly believed to suck up the water from the earth into the sun, there to be converted into rain; and held to be a sign of coming showers. 'We sha'n a more rain, the sun's got 'is suckers down.'

**6.** A spout from the roof. Wil.$^1$ **7.** A brick-hood projecting over the fireplace; see below.

**n.Yks.** T'sooker's smeakt (I.W.); **n.Yks.**$^2$ In old dwellings, a brick hood or canopy on stone brackets, projecting over the fire for focalizing the air current, and thus drawing the smoke more directly up the chimney.

**8.** A sweet, lollipop; a mixture of treacle, sugar, &c.

**w.Yks.**$^5$ A compound of treacle, sugar, vinegar, and butter, boiled, and spread out in 'pudding-tins,' till cool, when it is broken up and is ready for use. On the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot, the boiling of 'succour' is very general, even amongst the better class of tradespeople. **Hrt.** Cussans *Hrt.* (1879–81) III. 321. **Suf.**$^1$ A longish sort of sweety. **Ess.** (H.H.M.); I've brought you some suckers, mate, Burmester *John Lott* (1901) 29.

**9.** *pl.* The flowers of the red clover, *Trifolium pratense.* Nhp.$^1$ See **Suck, 20.** **10.** A boy's toy. See **Sucky-leather,** s.v. **Sucky, 1** (2).

**Frf.** Suckers were discs of soft leather with a string through the centre. The leather when wetted and pressed against stones adhered to them so that the stone could be carried about at the end of the string. That boy was most successful whose sucker lifted the largest stone (J.M.B.); Monypenny was willing to let him join in . . . suckers, pilly, or whatever game was in season, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) xiv. **Slg.** His breeks stack to his legs like sookers, Buchanan *Poems* (1901) 175.

**11.** Anything enormously large.

**se.Lin.** That's a sooker (J.T.B.).

**SUCKER,** *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Also written **succar** Sc.; **succre** Sc. (Jam.); **suckar** Abd. [sɐ·kər.] The Fr. word *sucre,* sugar.

**Sc.** (Jam.); I ne'er set on the succar pan, But he got aye a lick o't, Sharpe *Ballad Bk.* (1823) 112, ed. 1868. **Abd.** Sick lux'ries, Sir, as suckar an' tea I can't afford, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 28. **Rnf.** Neeps, like sucker, wha'll buy neeps? Fraser *Chimes* (1853) 65. **Ayr.** An' just a wee drap sp'ritual burn in, An' gusty sucker, Burns *Sc. Drink* (1786) st. 9.

Hence (1) **Succar-bowl,** *sb.* a sugar-basin; (2) **Sucre-ali,** *sb.* liquorice; (3) **Suckered,** *ppl. adj.* pampered, spoilt.

(1) **Ayr.** Cadging about the track-pats, pouries an' succar-bowls, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 148. (2) **Sc.** (Jam.) (3) **Ayr.** He was an only wean, a suckered gaste, and spoiled from the first, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 25.

**SUCKET(T,** *sb.* Lei. Shr. Dev. Also in form **sockett** Dev. [sɐ·kit.] A kind of sweetmeat; a 'goody.'

**Lei.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^2$ **s.Dev.** Slices of Pompions candied and preserved as sweetmeats, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 417.

[*Sucket,* spice, Levins *Manip.* (1570).]

**SUCK-HOBBA,** *sb.* Cor. [sɐ·k-obə.] A fool, idiot; a moonstruck person.

Eh was allez a thickhead, suck-hobba cheel, Henwood *Dial.*

**SUCKING,** *ppl. adj.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Der. Also in forms **saakin** w.Yks.; **sookin(g** Sc. Nhb.$^1$; **soukin** Sc. In *comb.* (1) **Sucking-bairn,** a suckling; (2) **-bottle,** a baby's feeding-bottle; (3) **-duck,** (4) **-gander,** a term applied to a very foolish person; (5) **-stirk,** an unweaned steer; used *fig.* of one who depends upon others longer than is necessary; (6) **·turkey(·cock,** a term of contempt for a simpleton, or for a childish, peevish person; (7) **·wean,** see (1).

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.); He was a sookin' bairn at the time, Reid *Howetoon*, 99. **Per.** It wadna harm a sookin' bairn, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 107, ed. 1887. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (2) **Sc.** Haudin' a sookin' bottle to its mouth, Smith *Archie and Bess* (1876) 19. **Slk.** There was nae less than a sookin' bottle rowed in the shawl wi't, Thomson *Drummeldale* (1901) 18. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Der.** I hed med her a by-word an' I werena fit for owt but a suckin'-bottle, Gilchrist *Peakland* (1897) 164. (3) **w.Yks.** As simple as a saakin' duck, *Brighouse News* (Aug. 10, 1889); **w.Yks.**$^5$ (4) **Chs.**$^1$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Dhaa)z nŭ móoŭr sens til ŭ sùk·in gon·dŭr. (5) **Dmb.** I like nae sookin' stirks—'specially when they begin to kick and grow strong i' the head and camstrary, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xx. (6) **Abd.** He's as innocent as a sookin' turkey o' the wyles o' siccan sly young hizzies, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Oct. 20, 1900). **Per.** You have no more sense than a sookin' turkey, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 198, ed. 1887. **Rxb.** And who's to track us, ye great sooking turkey? Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 197. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 83, ed. 1876. **Nhb.**$^1$ (7) **Rnf.** Harmless as the soukin' wean, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 8.

**SUCKLE-BUSH,** *sb.* Nrf. The honeysuckle, *Lonicera Periclymenum.* (B. & H.)

**SUCKLER,** *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Nhp. Hrt. Sur. Hmp. Dor. [**sɐ·klə(r, su·klə(r.**] **1.** An unweaned calf or lamb; also used *attrib.*; a lamb brought up by hand.

**Edb.** This day we hae our suckler lambs to spane, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 269. **Hmp.** (H.R.) **Dor.** Fat and suckler calves, *w.Gazette* (1895) *Advt.*

**2.** A farm-servant who brings up young calves or lambs.

**Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. 116. **Sur.** 'What is your husband, Mrs. C.?' 'He's a suckler, sir,' *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 222.

**3.** *Obs.* A slip of willow, &c. used for planting. Nhp.$^2$

**4.** *pl.* The flowers of clover; esp. the white clover, *Trifolium repens.* See **Sucker,** *sb.*$^1$ **9.**

**Nhb.**$^1$ Sucked by children for their sweet taste. **Nhp.** (B. & H.)

**SUCKLING,** *sb.* Shr. e.An. [**sɐ·klin.**] **1.** A sapling. Suf. (C.T.) **2.** The flower of the honeysuckle, *Lonicera Periclymenum.* Also used *attrib.*

**e.An.**$^1$ 'What she did admire, that was the suckling-room,' i.e. the honeysuckle-papered room. **Nrf.** Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 241. **Suf.**$^1$

**3.** The white clover, *Trifolium repens.*

**Shr.** (B. & H.) **Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Suf.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Suf.**$^1$

**4.** The purple clover, *T. pratense.* e.An.$^1$

**SUCKREL,** *sb.* *Obs.* Suf.$^1$ A sucking colt.

**SUCKY,** *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Pem. Also in forms **sooky** Sc. Nhb.$^1$ Cum.$^4$ s.Pem.; **souky** ne.Lan.$^1$ [Sc. and n.Cy. **sū·ki.**]

**1.** *adj.* (1) **Sucky-calf,** a young calf; (2) **·leather,** a leather sucker used by children for lifting stones; see **Sucker,** *sb.*$^1$ **10**; (3) **·soo,** the flower of the red clover, *Trifolium pratense.*

(1) **w.Yks.** Leuk at t'little sucky-cauf, doy, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 6, 1898); (J.W.) (2) **Cum.**$^4$ (3) **Sc.** (Jam.); Threading daisy chains and plucking suckie-soos in the fields, Hunter *J. Armiger* (1897) viii. **Bnff.**$^1$

**2.** Spongy; oozy.

**Sh.I.** Da boddom wis a dungeon o' saft moor, as sooky as wrought clay, *Sh. News* (Jan. 21, 1899).

**3.** Untidy. Or.I. (S.A.S.), S. & Ork.$^1$ **4.** *sb.* In *comb.* **Sucky-blood,** a red beetle, *Telephorus lividus.*

**Cum.**$^4$ The red colour of this insect, and its active habits, have given rise to the local belief that it lives by sucking the blood of cattle; school children have a dread of it, and will never touch it. It will seek to suck blood from any part where the skin is broken.

**5.** Clover; esp. the flower of the red clover, *Trifolium pratense.*

**Sc.** From being sucked by children because of their sweetness (Jam.). **Fif.** Pet rabbits claimed the sookies, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 11. **Nhb.**$^1$

**6.** A call-word for a calf, occas. also for a sheep or pig; hence a pet name for a calf. Per. (G.W.), N.I.$^1$, Wm. (B.K.), ne.Lan.$^1$, Chs.$^{18}$, nw.Der.$^1$, s.Pem. (M.S.C.) See **Suck, 21.**

**SUCTION,** *sb.* Nhb. Wm. Lan. Lin. Brks. Also written **suckshen** Nhb.; and in form **zuction** Brks.$^1$ [**su·kʃən.**] **1.** Liquid; drink.

**Nhb.** For suckshen a'ways glymin', Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 82. **Wm.** Good littery muck we plenty o' suction in't, Gibson *Leg. and Notes* (1877) 68. **s.Lan.**$^1$ **n.Lin.** Tea is the very worst suction a man can take, Peacock *M. Heron* (1872) III. 12. **Brks.**$^1$ I veels as I wants zome zuction an' be a-gwaain to get I a glass o' beer.

**2.** Deception. See **Suck, 7.**

**Lin.** 'No suction,' a schoolboy's phrase (J.T.B.).

**SUD,** *sb.* and *v.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. Wor. Oxf. w.Cy. [**sud, sɐd.**] **1.** *sb.* Flood-water; water mixed with sand and mud; esp. used of the waters of the fens.

**w.Yks.** His little niece . . . fell into t'sud pawnd, *Yksman.* (1875) 24, col. 1. **Nhp.**$^2$

**2.** Phr. (1) *in the suds,* (*a*) in the sulks; in the 'dumps'; (*b*) in trouble, in a difficulty; (2) *to drop into the suds,* to get punished.

(1, *a*) **Cum.** Unax'd, others sat i' the suds, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 169; **Cum.**$^4$, **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.** Thornber *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 110. (*b*) **n.Lin.**$^1$, **s.Wor.** (H.K.) (2) **w.Yks.**$^5$ 'Thad drop intul suds, then!' 'Naa, I didn't,' 6.

**3.** *v.* *Obs.* To cover with drift sand left by the floods.

**w.Cy.** The meadows are sudded, Grose (1790).

**4.** With *out*: to take clothes from the copper. Oxf.$^1$

**SUD,** see **Seed, Shall,** *v.*$^1$

**SUDART, SUDDARD,** see **Souldart, Southart.**

**SUDDART,** see **Souldart, Southart.**

**SUDDEN,** *adj.*, *adv.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **siddent** Dev.; **suddent** Sc. Ir. Cum. War.$^{24}$ s.War.$^1$ Brks. e.An. Sus.$^1$ Wil. Dor. w.Som.$^1$ Dev. Cor. Amer.; **suddint** Ir. Nrf. Ken. Cor. [**su·dən(t, sɐ·dən(t.**] **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Sudden-call,** a sudden death; (2) **·like,** suddenly.

(1) **n.Lin.**$^1$ He'd a sudden call, well at dinner-time, an' deäd afoore teä. (2) **Sc.** It cam' upon them sae suddent like, Reid *Howetoon*, 96. **Abd.** I cam' upo' Jock suddent-like at the back o' Kinnulty's Plantin', *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Oct. 20, 1900). **Dmb.** This saïr throat has come on kind o' suddent-like, Strang *Lass of Lennox* (1899) 195. **Nhb.** Bein ta'en sae sudden-like, an' him but a fortnight marrit, Pease *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 25. **w.Yks.** He lowped up soa sudden-like, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 6, 1898). **ne.Lan.** I wakened up sudden-like, Mather *Idylls* (1895) 66. **Der.** He weere took so sudden-like, Gilchrist *Milton* (1902) 128. **Ken.** I wouldn't have let it go—if the coughin' hadn't come—suddint like, *Cornh. Mag.* (Jan. 1894) 61. **Dor.** Her was tookt sudden loike, Hare *Broken Arcs* (1898) 23. **Dev.** Theer was a young man as died suddent-like, Ford *Postle Farm* (1899) 51. **Cor.** 'Twas hearin' so suddint like as made me come over fainty, Phillpotts *Prophets* (1897) 184.

**2.** Abrupt. s.Cy. (Hall.) **3.** *adv.* Suddenly.

**Cai.** It's com' gey suddent upon me, McLennan *Peas. Life* (1871) 1st S. 111. **Abd.** Suddent there cam a dirlin' at the sneck, Macdonald *Warlock* (1882) xiii. **Ir.** He got the bad could that took him off suddint at the end, Barlow *East unto West* (1893) 319. **Nhb.** I've seen big men like you . . . drop off unco sudden, Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 67. **w.Yks.** He gat up that sudden, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 6, 1888). **War.**$^{24}$, **s.War.**$^1$ **Brks.** They sort o' folks sometimes breaks out suddent, Hayden *Thatched Cottage* (1902) 77. **e.An.** I turned roun' suddent, Harris *East-Ho* (1902) 15. **Sus.**$^1$ **Dor.** Sometimes the end comes so suddent, Francis *Pastorals* (1901) 254. **Dev.** While spring'd up siddent dru th' night In sheep eyte fiels es mush'rums white, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 51. **Cor.** 'Twas a murnful thing, Polly Trelill being tuk so suddent laast year, Lee *Widow Woman* (1899) 56. [**Amer.** The thing took Jeff so suddent that he was speechless, Johnston *Old Times* (1897) 65.]

**4.** Phr. (1) *as sudden as* (*a*) *gunshot,* very suddenly; (2) *as sudden as I sit here,* an asseveration; (3) *as sudden as lightning,* see (1).

(1) **s.Lan.**$^1$ 4. **Dev.** 'Bout two months later falled the tag-end of the history, so sudden as a gunshot, Phillpotts *Striking Hours* (1901) 59. (2) **Wil.** A habit of emphasising her conversation with the words, 'As sudden as I sit here,' Tennant *Vill. Notes* (1900) 91. (3) **s.Lan.**$^1$ 4.

**5.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *all*) *on a* or *the sudden,* (2) *all to a sudden,* suddenly, all of a sudden; (3) *of a sudden,* (*a*) see (2); (*b*) hastily, on the spur of the moment; without due consideration; (4) *of such a sudden*, (5) *with a sudden*, see (2).

(1) **Gall.** On a suddent he minded yt it was Sunday, *Gallovidian* (1901) III. 71. **Ir.** On a suddint, I couldn't say how, but I knew he was dead, Barlow *Ghost-bereft* (1901) 46. **Cum.** Aw on a suddent . . . he com ding agean a steane, *w.Cum. Times Xmas.* (1894) 7, col. 2. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **I.Ma.** Tuk on the sudden, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 2. **n.Wil.** It com' on aāl on a suddent (E.H.G.). (2) **w.Som.**$^1$ The tree valled all to a suddent, and 'twas just a-come maister had'n a-bin in under'n. **s.Dev.** Awl tu a suddent my blood rinned in cold shivers down my back, *Longman's Mag.* (1901) 37. (3, *a*) **Abd.** He cheenged a'thegither o' a suddent, Macdonald *Warlock* (1882) xxix. **w.Ir.** The king fell sick of a suddent, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 101. **Dor.** Keeper he came ov' a suddent vrom t'other zide o' the hedge, Hare *Broken Arcs* (1898) 97. (*b*) **e.Yks.**$^1$ Ah saan't gan ageean of a sudden. **w.Yks.** Ah weant go to Morecambe agean of a sudden (S.K.C.). **Nrf.** May be she weren't gone so much 'f a suddint, Mann *Dulditch* (1902) 54. (4) **Cum.** Me gentleman leuckt a kind eh hofe sooar-like an beean stopt eh sec a suddent eh t'middle of his stwory, Sargisson *J. Scoap* (1881) 87. (5) **Frf.** Awa' to the well wi' a sudden, Johnston *Poems* (1869) 175.

**SUDDEN**, see **Suddy**.

**SUDDENTY**, *sb.* Sc. Yks. [**su·d-, sɐ·dənti.**] In phr. (1) *in*, *of*, *on*, or *upon a suddenty*, suddenly, all of a sudden; (2) *on a great suddenty*, very suddenly.

(1) **Sc.** My father's tongue was loosed of a suddenty, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xi; Upon a suddenty . . . Tod sprang up, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xv. **Abd.** You maun hae thocht me an ill-gaitit scamp, Jean, to brak aff in sic a suddenty, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Jan. 18, 1902). **n.Yks.**$^2$ It cam doon amang us all on a suddenty. (2) **Ayr.** I forgathered on a great suddenty wi' Pate Glunch, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 245.

[OFr. *sodeineté* (Mod. *soudaineté*), suddenness (Hatzfeld).]

**SUDDLE**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Also written **suddil** Bnff.$^1$ [**su·dl, sɐ·dl.**] **1.** *v.* To soil, defile.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Wi' . . . Sair suddled sark, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 71. **Lnk.** Ramsay *Poems* (1721) *Gl.* **Edb.** He tumbl'd in a bed o' leeks, An' suddl'd a' his buckskin breeks, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 63. **Slk.** His gravet was suddled, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 279. **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$

**2.** *sb.* A stain.

**Dmf.** Nature's touch sae pure an' bricht, But blemish, flaw, or suddle, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 239.

**3.** Any article of dress that is much worn.

**Bnff.**$^1$ She hid on sod suddils o' sheen.

[**1.** And in the dusty puldyr heyr and thair Suddil and fyle hys crysp and ȝallow hayr, Douglas *Eneados* (1513) ed. 1874, IV. 99.]

**SUDDY**, *adj.* Wor. Also in form **sudden.** Of potatoes: tough, limp, wrinkled-looking.

Lots o' the taties be suddy and sa-aft. I wish 't yud [it would] rain for a wik (H.K.). **n.Wor.** (R.M.E.)

**SUDE**, see **Seed**, **Shall**, *v.*$^1$

**SUDEREYS**, *sb. pl. Obs.* Sc. The Southern Hebrides.

During the time that the Norwegians were in possession of the isles, they divided them into two parts: the northern, which comprehended all that lay to the North . . . were called the Nordereys. . . . And the Sudereys took in those that lay to the South of that promontory, Pennant *Voyage Heb.* 294 (Jam.).

**SUDGE**, *sb.* e.Yks.$^1$ [**sudȝ.**] A gust of wind; *gen.* in *pl.*

Wind com ĭ sike sudges Ah thowt it wad hĕ blawn all thack offa reeaf, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

**SUDGE**, *v.* ? *Obs.* Nhp.$^2$ To soak.

He got well sudged in the storm.

**SUDGE**, *adj.* Sh.I. [**sɐdȝ.**] Subject to; ? a dial. form of Fr. *sujet.* S. & Ork.$^1$

**SUDGES**, *sb. pl.* ? *Obs.* e.An.$^{12}$ Soapsuds.

**SUDLES-EEL**, *sb.* Cor.$^1$ ? A fish of the order *Petromyzontidae*; a 'lumping-eel.'

**SUDSICK**, *sb.* Sus. [**sɐ·dsik.**] A hang-nail. (R.P.C.)

**SUE**, *v.* Yks. **1.** *Obs.* To pursue; to follow. n.Yks.$^2$, w.Yks.$^1$ **2.** With *to*: to set to work vigorously; to perform with might and main. w.Yks.$^1$

[**1.** Synne suweth vs euere, *P. Plowman* (B.) xiv. 323. OFr. *sivre*, to follow.]

**SUE**, see **Sew**, *v.*$^2$, *adj.*, **So**, *int.*, **Sough**, *sb.*$^1$

**SUECUTRET**, *sb.* e.An.$^1$ [Not known to our correspondents.] Disappointment.

**SUEL**, **SUENT**, **SUFF**, see **Sull**, *sb.*, **Suant**, **Sough**, *sb.*$^{12}$

**SUFFER**, *v.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Wor. Sur. I.W. Wil. Cor. Also in form **siffer** Sh.I. [**su·fə(r, sɐ·fə(r.**] **1.** To bear, endure; to tolerate, allow.

**Sh.I.** Man hit's sweein' [smarting] fil I can har'ly siffer, *Sh. News* (Feb. 18, 1899). **s.Wor.** They tram-lines is terrible ba-ad for the carriage-wheels, a can't suffer 'em i' the town (H.K.). **Sur.**$^1$ They could get plenty of water out of the other spring; I don't know whether they would suffer it or no. **Cor.**$^3$ So painful I can't suffer.

**2.** To die from want, cold, or inclemency of the weather.

**n.Yks.**$^1$ A desper't lang storm. It's doubtful a vast o' t'moor-bo'ds 'll suffer. A deal o' t'young pa'tridges would suffer i' that heavy downfa' i' t'foreend o' July. Yan o' thy yows has suffered, James. Ah seen it ligging i' t'cleugh.

**3.** To suffer capital punishment.

**Sc.** 'What did they suffer for?' . . 'Ou, just for the guid cause, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) iii. **Ir.** (M.B.-S.)

**4.** To punish.

**I.W.**$^1$ I'll suffer thee vur dwine o' that. **Wil.**$^1$ I'll suffer you, you young rascal!

**SUFFERABLE**, *adj.* Hrf.$^2$ [**sɐ·fərəbl.**] Painful.

**SUFFERMENT**, *sb.* Wor. Suffering. s.Wor. Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 17.

**SUFFIN(G**, *sb.* Nrf. Ess. Also in form **su'thin** Nrf. A dial. corruption of 'something.'

**Nrf.** She . . . kep' a callin' su'thin' acrost the swaths o' hay, Mann *Dulditch* (1902) 295; We must git suffin somehow to put inter our insides ter-night, *ib.* 300. **Ess.** (Hall.)

**SUFFIT**, *v.* w.Yks.$^2$ [**su·fit.**] To beat.

I see tha'rt in for a suffiting.

[Buffetyn', or suffetyn', *alapizo*, *alapo* (*Prompt.*).]

**SUFFLE**, *v. Obs.* Dev. To puff, blow; also to sob, sigh. n.Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 418.

**SUFFLET**, see **Souflet**.

**SUFFOLK**, *sb.* Suf. In *comb.* (1) **Suffolk dumpling**, a dumpling made of flour and water; (2) — **thump**, a cheese made of milk several times skimmed; 'bang.'

(1) Suffolk is made of flour and water, Norfolk with yeast, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). (2) Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 288, ed. 1849.

**SUG**, see **Sog**, *v.*$^{23}$

**SUGAR**, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

**1.** In *comb.* (1) **Sugar-and-water day**, Ascension Day; see below; (2) **-barley**, barley-sugar; (3) **-bool**, a round sugar-plum; (4) **-bows**, sugar-tongs; (5) — **butter-cake**, a slice of bread buttered and sprinkled with sugar; (6) **-butty**, a slice of bread, with or without butter, sprinkled with sugar; (7) **-candy stone**, yellow crystals of sulphate of barytes; (8) **-codlins**, the great hairy willow-herb, *Epilobium hirsutum*; (9) **-cupping**, an Easter custom; see below; (10) **-pap**, moist sugar tied up in a rag and given to an infant to suck; (11) **-piece**, see (5); (12) **-plum land**, land having a thin, short, chalky surface; (13) **-plums**, the purple clover, *Trifolium pratense*; (14) — **Scot**, butterscotch; (15) **-stone**, (*a*) a kind of ironstone; (*b*) a kind of soft, clayey schist; (16) **-tap**, a kind of sweet.

(1) **Gmg.** It was the custom on Ascension Day some years ago in the town of Cowbridge, . . for children to form parties to take sugar and water at one of the neighbouring wells. . . Each child went provided with sugar and a cup. The day was usually designated 'Sugar-and-Water-Day,' *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 447; There was a superstition that all who drank sugar-and-water there [Bowman's Well] on that day would be protected from evil spirits for twelve months, *ib.* 523. (2) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **e.An.**$^1$ (3) **Abd.** In her pouch she carried sugar bools, As sweet persuasives, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 26. **Frf.** Pennies . . . which are promptly spent in candy rock an' sugar-bools, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 2, ed. 1889. (4) **n.Yks.** *Obs.* or *obsol.* (R.H.H.) (5) **Lan.** (S.W.) (6) **Lan.** (*ib.*), **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.** (H.R.) (7) **Dor.** Woodward *Geol. Eng. and Wal.* (1876) 204. (8) **Wil.**$^1$ (9) **Der.** On Easter-day children melt sugar in a cup of water from the Dropping Tor, and drink it (Hall.); **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ (10) **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **nw.Der.**$^1$ (11) **Gall.** Smilin' bonnily as if she had gotten oot o' the kirk, or somebody had gi'en her a sugar piece, Crockett *Kit Kennedy* (1899) iii. (12) **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. ii. 19. (13) **Bck.** (B. & H.) (14) **n.Yks.**$^1$ (15, *a*)

**Nrf.** So named because of its rich brown colour (W.W.S.). (*b*) **Cor.** (Hall.) (16) **Ayr.** Nancy Blackmann's shop, fu' o' aipples and tablet, sugar-taps and riches uncountable, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 14.

**2.** Phr. (1) *to be neither sugar nor salt*, of a person: not likely to be injured by a wetting; (2) *to have one and sugar*, to be the worse for drink.

(1) **Ir.** What harm would it do him? Sure he's neither sugar nor salt, that he'd melt, Lover *Handy Andy* (1842) i. **N.I.**$^{1}$ You're neither sugar nor salt that you'd melt. **w.Som.**$^{1}$ You baint afeard o' a drap o' clain water, be'ee? why you baint sugar nor eet zalt. (2) **Ayr.** Whenever he had one and sugar, . . and that was owre aften for himsel', Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 41.

**SUGAR-ALLY**, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **sugarelly.**

**1.** Liquorice. Also used *attrib.*

**Sc.** The stock of candy and liquorice (known in that countryside by the name of sugar-ally), Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 53, ed. 1894. **Frf.** Bairns . . . shook up their bottles of sugarelly water into a froth, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) xxii.

**2.** *Comb.* **Sugarelly-button,** a sweetmeat made of liquorice.

**Frf.** Havin' discovered that Flossie had a weakness for sugarellie buttons, Simpson had made it a habit to hae ane or twa o' thae sweetmeats in his pouch on courtin' nights, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 148, ed. 1889.

**3.** A policeman.

**Lnk.** The term 'sugar-ally' was applied to the 'Peeler' from his tall hat having strips of metal up the sides not unlike sticks of black sugar, *Glasgow Herald* (Dec. 23, 1899).

**SUGARY**, *adj.* Cor. In *comb.* (1) **Sugary-candy,** sugar-candy; in phr. *to have sugary-candy in them*, of boots or shoes: to creak; (2) **-maw,** bread, butter, and sugar, esp. when tied up in a rag for infants to suck; (3) **-quartz,** friable quartz, resembling loaf-sugar; (4) **-wad,** see (2). (1) **Cor.**$^{2}$ (2, 3) **Cor.**$^{12}$ (4) **Cor.**$^{2}$ (s.v. Wad).

**SUG(G**, *sb.*, *v.* and *int.* Sc. Yks. Nrf. Hmp. [**sɐg, sug.**]

**1.** *sb.* A sow. n.Sc. (Jam.), m.Yks.$^{1}$ Cf. **chug,** *int.*

**2.** A stout person; a person, esp. a woman or child, of an easygoing disposition.

**n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Bnff.**$^{1}$ Sic a gueede sugg o' a bairn.

**3.** *v.* To move heavily, as a corpulent person; to move in a rocking fashion. Sc. (Jam.) **4.** *int.* A call-word to a pig. w.Yks.$^{5}$ Nrf. Grose (1790). Hmp.$^{1}$

[OE. *sugu*, a sow (B.T.).]

**SUG(G**, see **Sog,** *v.*$^{2}$

**SUGG**, *v.* Lin. [**sug.**] To deceive; to 'suck.' Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 368. n.Lin.$^{1}$

[Cp. OE. *sūgan*, to suck (B.T.).]

**SUGGAN**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. I.Ma. Also in forms **soogan** N.I.$^{1}$; **soogaun, sougan** Ir.; **suggane** I.Ma.; **suggaun, suggawn, suggen** Ir. [**sɐ·gən; sū·gən.**] **1.** A straw rope; a straw collar put round a dunce's neck.

**Ir.** You had to take your two hands to a one of them, like as if you were twisting a big suggawn, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 89; (S.A.S.); Come back till we put the soogaun about your neck, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) 240. **I.Ma.** Caesar was making sugganes for him with a twister, Caine *Manxman* (1894) pt. ii. x.

Hence **Suggaun-chair,** *sb.* a chair made of twisted straw rope.

**Ir.** She lulls them to rest in the low suggaun chair, Yeats *Flk. Tales* (1888) 133.

**2.** A saddle of straw or rushes; a thick bed coverlet.

**Gall.** The saddle a goatskin, by way of 'suggan,' Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 46, ed. 1876. **Ir.** You might see the men fixing themselves on their suggawns, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1881) 63. **N.I.**$^{1}$ **Ant.** A thick wreath made of straw-rope twisted together like a double bolster, which is applied along a horse's back by way of pad, to keep it from being hurt by carrying sacks filled with peat or bog fir, which are commonly brought to market in this way, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

[Gael. *sùgan*, a rope of twisted straw; Ir. *súgán*, straw or hay rope (Macbain).]

**SUGGLE**, *v.* ? *Obs.* Nhp.$^{2}$ To cuddle.

**SUGH**, see **Seugh, Sough,** *sb.*$^{1}$

**SUGLEY**, *adj.* Irel. Shaky, unsteady.

**Ant.** That article is sugley (S.A.B.).

**SUGS**, *int.* *Obs.* Dev. A quasi-oath. Cf. **zuggers.**

**n.Dev.** But sugs! es trem'd en, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 331.

**SUH**, *int.* Sc. A call to dogs to seek. Cf. **sue,** *v.* **1.**

**Dmb.** Suh, Trusty, Jessac, faithfu' dogs; suh, whoick, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 51.

**SUILK**, *v.* Sh.I. To suck, drink, swallow; to make a sucking noise with the mouth.

'Noo, is doo suilkid hit up?' Sibbie said, as shü rubbid her haand i' da calf's back, *Sh. News* (July 22, 1899); (J.S.)

**SUILLAGE**, see **Sullage.**

**SUIN**, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Hrf. Young salmon. See **Sewin.**

The botcher resembles the suin taken in the Welsh rivers, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 301.

**SUINDIE**, see **Soind.**

**SUIRT**, *v.* Nhb. To break off the sharp edge of a hewn stone. (Hall.)

**SUISILK**, *sb.* Not. The quaking-grass, *Briza media.* (B. & H.)

**SUIT**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Lei. Shr. Nrf. Dor. Also in forms **soot** Lan.; **sute** w.Yks. [**siut, sūt.**] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Suit of water,** a change of water; (2) **-silver,** *obs.*, a rent paid by freeholders to excuse them from appearance at the Courts Baron.

(1) **Nrf.** Yes, you'll have to wash 'em in t'ree or four different suits of water, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 293. (2) **Shr.** Bailey (1721).

**2.** A shroud; a coffin.

**w.Yks.** I want ye to mak a sute for our Jacky, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 211. **Lan.** Yo' ha' no' named th' suit. . . Ellen . . . has promised to make it for nowt, an' find th' stuff, Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) 81.

**3.** *v.* In phr. *to suit oneself with*, to provide oneself with; to marry.

**Per.** I will not consider that you have given me notice to suit myself with a new maid until you say it again, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 263, ed. 1887. **Uls.** Eccles would have done better to suit himself with some decent wee girl hereabout, Hamilton *Bog* (1896) 11. **Cum.** Aw ah've to deä now is ta suit mysell wid another, Rigby *Midsummer* (1891) xiii.

**4.** To fit close.

**Per.** His claes, sae weel wi' weet they suit him, They're like a second skin aboot him, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 22.

**5.** To adjoin, abut, fit on to. Lei.$^{1}$ **6.** To please, satisfy; to amuse. *Gen.* in *pp.*

**w.Cum.** Ah confess ah wasn't hoaf suitit, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1876) 83. **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ Ah war neean seea suited at what sha sed, 229. **w.Yks.** Shoo wor suited te think at somdy thowt summat on her, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1889) 51. **Lan.** Th' childer wur rare an' sooted, Ferguson *Preston Eggsibishun* (1865) viii. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ Oor Bill's just suited noo he's getten into th' quere wi' a white surplice on. Maaster was n't suited by a long waay upo' accoont o' dinner bein late.

Hence **Suiter,** *sb.* something which pleases or satisfies.

**w.Yks.** 'Will that do for you?' 'Aye, that's a suiter' (C.C.R.).

**7.** *Obs.* To court a lady.

**Dor.** Haynes *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 45.

**8.** To recompense.

**w.Yks.** He never suited me for what I did for him (C.C.R.).

**SUITEL**, *sb.* *Obs.* Nhp.$^{1}$ The flat board laid over a newly-made cheese whilst in the press. Cf. **shooter, 6.**

**SUITER**, *v.* Som. Dev. Also in form **sooter** Dev. [**sœ·tə(r).**] To come courting. w.Som.$^{1}$, Dev. (Hall.)

**SUITER**, see **Shooter.**

**SUITY**, *adj.* Lei. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Wil. [**siu·ti, sū·ti; ʃū·ti.**] **1.** Suitable, likely to suit; well suited.

**Lei.**$^{1}$ She's very suity for a nursery. I think she's suity. **Hrf.** Duncumb *Hist. Hrf.* (1804–1812).

**2.** Even, level, uniform; of regular habits. Cf. **shooty,** s.v. **Shoot,** *v.* **15.**

**w.Wor.**$^{1}$, **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.**$^{1}$ The w'eät dunna come up very suity, be'appen the sid wunna good. **Hrf.** That's a suity litter [the pigs are much the same size] (C.J.R.); **Hrf.**$^{1}$; **Hrf.**$^{2}$ A suity crop of potatoes. **Glo.**$^{1}$, **Wil.**$^{1}$

[**1.** In loue, in care, in diligence and dutie, Be thou her sonne, sith this to sonnes is sutie, Davies *Holy Roode*, 18 (Davies).]

**SUITY-BOARD**, *sb.* Glo. A board placed between cheeses. Cf. **shooter, 6.**

Round boards, called 'suity boards,' made of elm, of the diameter of the cheese-vats, and thicker in the middle than at the edges, are occasionally necessary to place on the cheeses, when in the press, if the vats are not quite full, Morton *Farm* (1832) 30.

**SUK, SUK(E**, see **Suck, Sukey.**

**SUKEY**, *sb.* Yks. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Pem. Oxf. Hrt. e.An. Also written **suky** n.Lin.$^{1}$; and in forms **shoocky** Oxf.; **shookey** se.Wor.$^{1}$; **shuk, shuky** War.$^{2}$; **suckey** n.Yks.; **suk** War.$^{2}$; **suke** Pem. [**siu·ki, sū·ki; ʃū·ki.**] A tea-kettle.

**n.Yks.** Suckey was bolin' a good un when we gat there, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 40. **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ Come, Mary, put t'sukey on, an' let's make some tay. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ **Nhp.**$^{1}$ 'Sukey sings' just before the water boils. **War.**$^{23}$, **se.Wor.**$^{1}$ **Shr., Hrf.** Put Sukey on the fire, Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **s.Pem.** (W.M.M.) **Oxf.** (G.O.); **Oxf.**$^{1}$ Shoocky biles. **Hrt.** Forby *Vocab.* (1830) ed. 1895. **e.An.**$^{1}$

**SUKKATOO**, *sb.* Sh.I. **1.** Coarse worsted, coarse yarn for socks. (J.S.) **2.** Wet clothing; a wet, soaking condition.

I fan dem [breeches] lyin' inunder da mill in sukkatoo. A'm no tinkin' bit what dey're half ruin'd, *Sh. News* (Oct. 9, 1897); (J.S.)

**SUKKEN**, *pp.* Sh.I. Yks. [**su·kən.**] Sunk.

Whaar thoosands o' ships might, ean by ean, Be sukken an never mair be seen, Junda *Klingrahool* (1898) 9; **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 134.

[Cp. ON. *sokenn*, *pp.* sunk.]

**SUKKER**, *sb.* S. & Ork.$^{1}$ Sugar; used also as a term of endearment. *MS. add.* Cf. **sucker**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**SUKKRABURD**, *sb.* Sh.I. A term of endearment; lit. 'sweet child.' S. & Ork.$^{1}$ See **Sukker.**

**SUL**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Sh.I. [**sul.**] The basking-shark, *Squalus maximus.* S. & Ork.$^{1}$

**SUL**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Sh.I. [**sūl.**] Heat, the influence of the sun. S. & Ork.$^{1}$ Cf. **soolen.**

**SUL**, see **Shall**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Sull**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**SULCH, SULD**, see **Sulsh, Shall**, *v.*$^{1}$

**SULE**, *sb.* n.Sc. (Jam.) A ring with a swivel. Cf. **soule.**

**SULE**, *v.*$^{1}$ Dev. [**sül.**] To loll.

Düee, düee git up an' not süle about zo. Yü be alwes a-lenging agin zomtheng, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

**SULE**, *v.*$^{2}$ *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) To soil, sully.

**SULE**, see **Sull**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**SULFITCH**, *adj.* *Obs.* Ags. (Jam.) Of a smell: suffocating.

**SULK**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Brks. Also in form **zulk** Brks.$^{1}$ [**sulk, sɐlk.**] **1.** *v.* With *down*: to fall or droop sulkily.

**Rnf.** His brows sulkit doon ower his big lauchin' een, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 110.

**2.** *Comp.* **Sulk-pouch**, a pouting, sulky-looking mouth.

**w.Yks.**$^{5}$ He wur thick-lipped, an' decidedly baggy about the mouth, giving the idea of a sulk-pooch, 144.

**3.** *sb.* A term applied to a horse that will not try to do what is required of him. Brks.$^{1}$

**SULKY**, *adj.* Chs. [**su·lki.**] Heavy, difficult, hard to work.

**Chs.**$^{1}$ Applied to inanimate objects, as rock which has no cleavage and is difficult to quarry, very cross-grained timber, &c. **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ The wheils runnen despert sulky; they wanten grease.

**SULL**, *sb.*$^{1}$ n.Cy. Wm. Chs. Gmg. Glo. e.Cy. Ken. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **sul** Wm. Gmg. e.Cy. s.Cy. Ken.$^{1}$ Wil.$^{1}$; and in forms **sewl** w.Dev.; **sillow** Wil.$^{1}$; **sole** Ken.$^{1}$; **sowl** Chs.$^{3}$ Dev.$^{1}$; **suel** Dev.; **sule** w.Dev.; **sullow** Glo. Wil.$^{1}$; **swill-** Ken.$^{1}$; **sylla** Wil.$^{1}$; **zarl** Hmp.$^{1}$; **zill** Som.; **zilla** Wil.$^{1}$; **zole** nw.Dev.$^{1}$; **zool** w.Som.$^{1}$ Dev.; **zowl** Dev.$^{1}$; **zul** Gmg.; **zull** I.W.$^{12}$ Dor.$^{1}$ Som.; **zullough, zullow** Glo. [w.Cy. **zəl, zōl, zūəl.**]

**1.** A plough.

**n.Cy.** Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695). **Wm.** Ferguson *Northmen* (1856) 222. **Chs.**$^{3}$ **Gmg.** Collins *Gow. Dial.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848–50) IV. 223. **Glo.** (K.); *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 418. **e. & s.Cy.** Ray (1691). **Hmp.**$^{1}$, **I.W.**$^{12}$ **w.Cy.** The two wheel great west country sull, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. i. 18. **Wil.**$^{1}$ *Obs.* Used at Bratton within the memory of persons still living. **Dor.**$^{1}$ 'Tis wrong var women's han's to clips The zull an' reap-hook, 138. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXX. 314. **w.Som.**$^{1}$ The word without qualification is taken to mean the ordinary implement which turns the furrow over on the right side. There are many varieties of the plough, as nanny-sull, combing-sull, or taty-sull, one-way-sull. **Dev.** They there suēls shüde be a-tüked in, ef they bides out in tha wet much longer they'll vāl awl abroad, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$ The old timbern zole is now nearly *obs.* **w.Dev.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796).

Hence (1) **Sulling, Suling, Solin,** or **Swilling,** *sb., obs.,* a measure of land; (2) **Swilling-land,** *sb.* a plough-land.

(1) **Ken.**$^{1}$ A Domesday measure of land which occurs only in that part of the *Domesday Record* which relates to Kent... This is as much land as may be tilled and laboured with one plough, and the beasts belonging thereto, in a year; having meadow, pasture and houses for the householders and cattle belonging to it. 'The Archbishop himself holds Eastry. It was taxed at seven sulings,' *Domesday Book*; **Ken.**$^{2}$ (2) **Ken.**$^{1}$

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Sull-foot,** a guiding piece of wood alongside of the share; (2) **-paddle,** a tool to clean the plough from the clods of earth; (3) **-plate,** part of a ploughshare.

(1) **Wil.**$^{1}$ (2) **n.Cy.** Holloway. **e. & s.Cy.** Ray (1691). **w.Cy.** Bailey (1721). [Worlidge *Dict.* (1681).] (3) **Chs.** (C.J.B.)

**3.** A ploughshare, the sole of a plough. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Dev.$^{1}$

[OE. *sulh, sūl,* a plough (B.T.).]

**SULL**, *sb.*$^{2}$ e.An. A very large mackerel. e.An.$^{1}$ Nrf. *N. & Q.* (1858) 2nd S. v. 116; *ib.* vi. 382.

**SULLAGE**, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Hrt. Lon. Ken. Sur. Sus. Also written **sullidge** Hrt.; **sullige** Sc.; and in form **suillage** Ken.$^{12}$ [**su·l-, sɐ·lidʒ.**] Drainage, sewerage, dirty water; mud, dung; any sediment or refuse.

**Sc.** So the earth, dirt and sullige, conveyed by the water, must have remained among the fallen wood, Maxwell *Trans.* (1743) 65 (Jam.). **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ **Hrt.** If lime, pond, and highway sullidge and dung are mixed together, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. i. 39. **Ken.** (H.K.); **Ken.**$^{1}$ 1630.—To the Prior and his sonne for caryinge out the duste and sullage out of Sr. Pett's house, *MS. Accts. St. John's Hospital, Canterbury.* **Sur.**$^{1}$ The muck or dung-water which runs out of a farm-yard. **Sus.**$^{1}$

Hence **Sullage-water,** *sb.* muddy water from the streets or gutters. Lon. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 418.

**SULLER'T**, *ppl. adj.* Cum.$^{14}$ [**su·lərt.**] Stuffed or choked up with a cold.

**SULLINGE**, *sb.* and *v.* Wor. Shr. Ken. [**su·l-, sɐ·lin(d)ʒ.**] A dial. form of 'syringe.'

**s.Wor.** Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 17; **s.Wor.**$^{1}$ 6. **Shr.**$^{1}$ 'Er's gweïn to the Doctor to get 'er ears sullinged. **Ken.** (E.L.)

**SULLOW**, see **Sull**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**SULP**, *sb.* and *v.* Sh.I. Also written **soolp**; and in forms **sjulp, soolpa.** [**sūlp.**] **1.** *sb.* A wet state, a wet state of ground; a marsh.

It's lyin' dere i'till a soolp, Nicolson *Aithstin' Hedder* (1898) 6; Man, der some o' da tatties in soolpa, *Sh. News* (Oct. 7, 1899); After sic a daagin o' rain da grund is in a sjulp (J.S.); **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$

**2.** *v.* To bring cut grass from a swampy meadow. S. & Ork.$^{1}$

**SULPHURY**, *adj.* Nhb. Dur. Also in form **sulphry** Nhb.$^{1}$ **1.** In mining: mixed with iron pyrites. Nhb.$^{1}$ Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **2.** Sultry.

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ A misapprehension for 'sultry,' from a notion that, in hot sultry weather, with thunderstorm, there is a smell of sulphur in the atmosphere, *Embleton MS.*

**SULSH**, *v.* and *sb.* Hrf. Som. Also in forms **silch, sulch** Som. [**sɐlʃ.**] **1.** *v.* To soil, daub, dirty; to spot, stain.

**Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**2.** *sb.* A spot, stain. Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

**SULT**, *v.* s.Cy. I.W. Dor. Dev. [**sɐlt.**] An aphetic form of 'insult.'

**s.Cy.** (Hall.), **I.W.**$^{1}$ **Dor.** Thee 'sulted he to his face, Agnus *Jan Oxber* (1900) 32. **e.Dev.** I bain't come here to be 'sulted, Jane *Lordship* (1897) 116.

**SULTEDGE**, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Wil.$^{1}$ Also in form **sultredge.** **1.** A kind of coarse sheeting. Cf. **soutage.** **2.** A coarse apron worn by poor women; also in *comp.* **Sultedge-apron.**

**SUM**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.* Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Glo. Brks. Hnt. e.An. Ken. Som. Dev. Also in form **zum** Brks.$^1$ [sum, sɐm.] **1.** *sb. pl.* Arithmetic.

**w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.**$^1$ He's larnin' readin' an' writin', but he's not getten into sums yet. **s.Lan.**$^1$

**2.** *v.* To do arithmetic; to cast up accounts.

**w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 12, 1898). **s.Lan.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$ **War.**$^3$ I can read and write but can't sum. **Glo.** 'Er darter wur a skollard as 'ad done redy, writy, an' summey, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 77. **Brks.**$^1$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**$^1$ **Cmb.**$^1$ I'm no hand at summing. **Ken.**$^{12}$ **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**$^1$ My Bob's a capical bwoy vor to summy. **Dev.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Summer**, *sb.* an arithmetician; (2) **Summing-book**, *sb.* an arithmetic-book.

(1) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Aw'm but a bad summer at th' best o' toimes, Staton *Rays Loominary* (1863–5) 68. (2) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **e.An.**$^1$

**SUM**, *sb.*$^2$ Irel. [sɐm.] A certain number of cattle; see below.

**N.I.**$^1$ 'A sum of cattle in these parts is what they call a collop in other parts of Ireland, consisting of one full-grown cow or bullock, of three years old, or a horse of that age; though in some places a horse is reckoned a sum and a half. Eight sheep make a sum,' Harris *Hist. Dwn.* (1744). In some places six ewes and six lambs make a sum. **Uls.** (M.B.-S.)

**SUMATS**, see **Somewhat.**

**SUMMER**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **somer** Ken.; **sommer** Shr.$^2$; and in forms **simmer** Sc. Bnff.$^1$; **zummer** Dor.$^1$; **zummur** I.W.$^1$ [su·mə(r, sɐ·mə(r.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Summer-balmed** or **-barmed**, see below; (2) **-bink(s**, a garden alcove or summer-house, fitted with seats; a shaded garden-seat; (3) **-bird**, the wryneck, *Jynx torquilla*; (4) **-blink**, a transient gleam of sunshine; (5) **-blossom**, the primrose, *Primula acaulis*; (6) **-boys**, a mirage; (7) **-cloks**, the sunbeams dancing in the atmosphere during a fine summer's day; (8) **-cock**, a young salmon, *Salmo salar*; (9) **-colt**, (*a*) the quivering appearance in the atmosphere on a warm day; (*b*) a swarm of gnats dancing in the air; (*c*) a lively young fellow; (10) **-dim**, the twilight of a summer night; (11) **-eat**, (*a*) to use land as summer pasture; (*b*) summer pasturage; (12) **-edgins**, a kind of apple; (13) **-('s farewell**, (*a*) a variety of Michaelmas daisy, *Aster Tripolium*; (*b*) the ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea*; (14) **-fens**, freckles; (15) **-field**, see below; (16) **-flaws**, see (9 *a*, *b*); (17) **-folds**, see (14); (18) **-freckled**, freckled; (19) **-gangs**, country retreats in fine weather; (20) **-gate**, see (11, *b*); (21) **-gauze**, (22) **-goose** or **-'s geese**, (*a*) see (9, *a*); (*b*) gossamer; (23) **-ground**, see (11, *b*); (24) **-growth**, var. species of *Sertulariae, Flustrae*, &c. which are attached to small stones or shells; (25) **-haar**, see below; (26) **-house**, see below; (27) **-lamb**, the common snipe, *Scolopax gallinago*; (28) **-land**, (*a*) ploughed land which lies fallow during the summer; (*b*) to lay fallow in preparation for next year's crop; (29) **-lay**, **-lea**, or **-ly**, (*a*) a turnip fallow; see below; (*b*) see (28, *a*); (*c*) see (11, *b*); (*d*) see (28, *b*); (30) **-lift**, the summer sky; (31) **-lilac**, the dame's violet, *Hesperis matronalis*; (32) **-lites**, see below; (33) **-locks**, a variety of oxlip, *Primula elatior*; (34) **-lodge**, a fisherman's hut; see below; (35) **-mil**, the first day of summer; (36) **-muold**, see (14); (37) **-playing**, see (9, *a*); (38) **-preachings**, the yearly communion service; *gen.* held in the summer; (39) **-rick**, a large hay-cock made in the field, to remain there for some time; (40) **-rose**, a species of *Kerria japonica, Corchorus japonicus*; (41) **-rotting**, see below; (42) **-'s run**, pasturage during summer; (43) **-scale**, (*a*) *pl.* one of the scales which rise on the top of beer when beginning to grow sour; (*b*) of beer: to cast up 'summer-scales'; (44) **-snipe**, (*a*) the common sandpiper, *Tringa hypoleucus*; (*b*) the green sandpiper, *Helodromas ochropus*; (*c*) the sanderling, *Charadrius calidris*; (45) **-snowdrop**, the summer snowflake, *Leucojum aestivum*; (46) **-sob**, a summer storm; (47) **-stir**, see (28, *b*); (48) **-teal**, the garganey, *Anas querquedula*; (49) **-till**, (*a*) see (48, *b*); (*b*) see (28, *a*); (50) **-violet**, (*a*) the dog violet, *Viola canina*; (*b*) the wood violet, *Viola sylvatica*; (51) **-voy**, see (14); (52) **-wagtail**, the yellow wagtail, *Motacilla flava*; (53) **-work**, (*a*) see (28, *b*); (*b*) see (28, *a*); (54) **-working**, see (28, *a*).

(1) **w.Yks.**$^1$ When malt liquor begins to ferment, in warm weather, before the application of the barm, it is said to be summer-barm'd. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Not.**$^3$ (2) **n.Yks.**$^{124}$ (3) **Nhb.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 103. (4) **Sc.** (Jam.) (5) **s.Pem.** (W.M.M.); Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. (6) **Wil.** Kennard *Diogenes' Sandals* (1893) vi. (7) **S. & Ork.**$^1$ (8) **Yks.** Grose (1790) *Suppl.* [Satchell (1879).] (9, *a*) **n.Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^{124}$ **e.Yks.** When the air is seen in a calm hot day to undulate, near the surface of the ground, and appears to rise, as from hot embers, the phenomenon is expressed by saying 'the summer-colt rides,' Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 349; **e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) (*b*) **Sc.** Mackay. **Lnk.** (Jam.) (*c*) **Lnk.** He's a perfect simmer-cout (Jam.). (10) **Sh.I.** The Northern Isles lie silent and expectant in the mysterious simmer-dim which takes the place of night, Clark *N. Gleams* (1898) 30. (11, *a*) **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ Mr. B's going to summer-eat it again. **Nrf.** (Hall.) [Misprinted 'Summer-laten.'] (*b*) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (12) **Som.** Said to be a corruption of 'Summer Regents' (W.F.R.). (13, *a*) **Dor.** Flower roots of several varieties, . . . summer's-farewell, meadow-saffron and others, for the later season of the year, Hardy *Madding Crowd* (1874) xlv; (C.V.G.) **Som.** (B. & H.), **w.Som.**$^1$ (*b*) **Dev.** *Science Gossip* (1873) 235. (14) **Glo.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) (15) **Wil.** In the four-field system, where the clover is sown the second year, and mowed the third, the field becomes in the fourth year what is called 'a summer field,' Davis *Gen. View Agric.* (1811) vii; **Wil.**$^1$ (16) **Ags.** (Jam.) (17) **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 418; **Glo.**$^1$, **Wil.**$^1$ (18) **I.W.**$^1$ (19) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (20) **Cum.**$^{14}$ (21, *a*) **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.) (*b*) **n.Yks.**$^2$ Quantities blown from the land to the sea, adheres to the rigging of ships, like so much white lawn hung up to dry. (22, *a*) **w.Yks.**$^1$ An exhalation from the marshes. 'T'summer goose flackered at naya lile rate,' ii. 285; **w.Yks.**$^2$, **e.Lan.**$^1$ (*b*) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **N.Cy.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^2$ (23) **Wil.**$^1$ A custom upon two farms . . . of feeding six oxen through the full range of all the summer ground belonging to the hither Beversbrook . . . being the Home Close, the Middle Marsh, the Course Marsh, the Upper Lease, and Brewer's Lease; through the full range likewise of such summer grounds as belong to the yonder Beversbrook to be put in at Mortimers Gate and to feed to Burfurlong Corner, through all the afore mentioned grounds from the third of May to Michaelmas, *Hilmarton Terrier* (1704), in *Wil. Arch. Mag.* XXIV. 126. (24) **Sc.** (Jam.) (25) **Sc.** A slight breeze from the east, which often rises after the sun has passed the meridian. It receives this name from the fishers of Newhaven, though not accompanied by any fog (*ib.*). (26) **w.Yks.**$^2$ A small building usually consisting of not more than two rooms; a kind of banquetting house or pleasure house subordinate to the residence of some opulent person. (27) **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** 'Summer lambs' the fenmen call them, on account of these strange bleatings, noises always uttered by the cock-bird, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 285. (28, *a*) **Nrf.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 300, ed. 1849; **Suf.**$^1$ **Ken.** Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); (K.); **Ken.**$^{12}$, **Sus.** (K.) (*b*) **e.An.**$^1$ **Suf.** Ray (1691). **Ken.** They are forced to somerland, or lay-fallow, their ground, Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXVII. 517. **Sus.** (K.) (29, *a*) **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Wheat stubbles once ploughed, which are 'wharted' in spring before turnips are sown. (Formerly lands which were 'summertilled,' or 'balked.') A survival of the system of fallow farming now almost extinct, *Arch.* (1879) III. 174. (*b*) **Nrf.** (M.C.H.B.), **Suf.**$^1$ (*c*) **Dor.** A field stocked through the summer, not 'laid up' (C.W.); **Dor.**$^1$ Green meads an' zummerleäzes brown, 130. **w.Som.**$^1$ (*d*) **Suf.** Raven *Hist. Suf.* (1895) 263. (30) **Rnf.** An' if the simmer-lift hauds clear, Gin July I'se be wi' you, Picken *Poems* (1788) 87 (Jam.). (31) **Som.** (B. & H.) (32) **n.Yks.**$^2$ Those things which attend us in the shine of prosperity. (33) **n.Yks.** (B. & H.) (34) **Sh.I.** These . . . are constructed of rude stones, without any cement, being made no larger than is sufficient to contain a six-oared boat's crew. The men form the roof of thin pieces of wood on which they lay turf; they then throw a little straw up on the ground, and snatch from their severe labours a short repose. . . A number of these savage huts named summer lodges, and in the centre of them a substantial booth, used by a factor for curing fish, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 221, ed. 1891. (35) **Sh.I.** The 14th April, Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 42. (36) **Dor.**$^1$ (37) **nw.Dev.**$^1$ Do ee zee the zummer-playin'? (38) **Sc.** The Fast days and other preaching days connected with the administration of the Lord's Supper.

Formerly that took place once a year and *gen.* in summer. In the rural districts the Communion was administered only yearly: in towns it was usually twice a year. Now in towns and in some country districts it is quarterly. In most country places it is half-yearly (A.W.). **w.Sc.** Ae Sabbath morning at the summer preachings, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 132. (39) **Wil.**$^1$ (40) **Dev.**$^4$ (41) **nw.Dev.**$^1$ The treatment of land by ploughing and working it, and then leaving it untilled or fallow. (42) **w.Yks.**$^1$ If a horse has been at grass during the summer, he is said to have a summer's-run. (43 *a*, *b*) **Sc.** (Jam.) (44, *a*) **Sc.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 196. **Cum.** Watson *Nature Wdcraft.* (1890) i. **n.Lan.** (R.H.H.) **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 47. **Sur.** Son of Marshes *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 241. **Wil.**$^1$, **w.Som.**$^1$ (*b*) **Nrf.** Swainson *ib.* 197. (*c*) **Chs.** *Pall Mall Mag.* (Sept. 1901) 140. (45) **War.** (B. & H.) (46) **Abd.** Yon summer-sob is out; This night bodes well, spy, 'oman round about, The morn will better prove, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 81, ed. 1817; Frequent slight rains in summer (Jam.). **Ags.** (*ib.*) (47) **w.Yks.** Wright. [Worlidge *Dict. Rust.* (1681).] (48) **Nrf.** Swainson *ib.* 158; Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 47. **Wil.** Smith *Birds* (1887) 481. **Som.** Swainson *ib.* (49, *a*) **e.Yks.**$^1$ We mun summertil this clooas next year. **n.Lin.**$^1$, **sw.Lin.**$^1$ (*b*) **e.Yks.**$^1$ (50, *a*) **War.** (B. & H.) (*b*) *ib.*, **War.**$^3$ (51) **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**$^1$ (52) **n.Cy.** Swainson *ib.* 45. (53 *a*, *b*) **Chs.**$^1$ (54) **Lan.** Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XX. 124.

**2.** Phr. *the little summer*, see below.

**e.Lin.** The St. Luke's summer, or the few fine days *gen.* occurring about Oct. 18 (G.G.W.).

**3.** *v. Fig.* To bask; to enjoy the warmth and brightness of summer.

**Lnk.** Ilka flow'ret in the garden Simmer'd in her bonnie smiles, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 33.

**4.** Phr. *to summer and winter*, (1) to needlessly 'spin out' a narrative, &c.; to enter into unnecessary details; to ponder for a long time; to delay; (2) to know a person for a sufficient length of time and intimately enough to have become thoroughly acquainted with his character.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Elg.** Summering and wintering it, whether I am quite justifiable in allowing him to speak, Couper *Tourifications* (1803) I. 174. **Bnff.**$^1$ **Ayr.** I'm no for summering and wintering about the matter, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xcviii. **Rxb.** Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 167. **Nhb.** Man, I've simmered it and wintered it till my heid was sair, Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 198. (2) **Chs.**$^1$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Ahy)v sùm·ürd ŭn win·tŭrd· im, ŭn ahy noa· ée)z jon·uk. **Der.** We've summered and wintered each other, Gilchrist *Nicholas* (1899) 32. **Suf.** I've summer'd and winter'd you, old Bart, and I know what you're at, Betham-Edwards *Mock Beggars' Hall* (1902) 312. **Sus.** 'I can't tell till I've summer'd and winter'd him.' Said by a parishioner of Edburton of a new Rector (A.L.M.); **Sus.**$^1$

**5.** To pasture cattle in the open during the summer. Also with *out*.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^1$ **Gall.** A double score of lambs which had just been brought from a neighbouring lowland farm to summer upon our scanty upland pastures, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 6. **Nhb.**$^1$ **Cum.**$^1$ Our why was summer't on t'fell; **Cum.**$^4$ **n.Yks.** One or two-year-old cattle are summered in pastures of an inferior quality, Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 256. **w.Yks.** (W.A.S.); **w.Yks.**$^1$ I wanted him to drive me some beeos an sheep to Girston, to summer theear, ii. 289. **nw.Der.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ I've hed to sell eleven yung beäs'; th' pasters is soä laate ta year I could n't summer 'em. **sw.Lin.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ That 'eifer looks fresh, I spect 'er's bin summered pretty well. **w.Som.**$^1$ I should like to take some o' they hams, vor to zummer my young bëas. **nw.Dev.**$^1$, **Cor.**$^1$

**6.** To take charge of animals during the summer.

**War.**$^3$ A bill for summering her horses, *B'ham Dy. Post* (Dec. 16, 1899).

**7.** To become tart, or slightly sour from the effects of hot weather; to 'turn'; *gen.* used of beer.

**War.**$^2$; **War.**$^3$ Milk is said to be summered if it is slightly sour. 'The thunder has summered the ale.' **Shr.**$^{12}$ **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Glo.**$^1$

Hence **Summery**, *adj.* beginning to go sour, tart, 'summered.'

**War.**$^2$ **Wor.** Said of bacon (H.K.). **Hrf.** (W.W.S.), **Glo.**$^1$

**SUMMER**, *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Stf. Lei. Nhp. Wor. Bck. Bdf. Hrt. Hnt. Nrf. Sus. Wil. Som. Dev. Also written **somer** Lan. Hrt.; and in form **simmer** Sc. **1.** A horizontal beam; the main beam of a building on which brickwork rests.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Nhb.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703). **Stf.** Ray (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) **Lei.**$^1$, **se.Wor.**$^1$ **Nrf.** The summers o' our house are cedarn, and our balks o' dale, Gillett *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 17. **Som.** (W.F.R.), **w.Som.**$^1$

Hence **Summer-tree**, *sb.* a large beam reaching across a building. w.Yks.$^1$, ne.Lan.$^1$ **2.** The beam which supports the body of a wagon; one of the principal timbers of the sides and bottom.

**Sus.**$^1$, **Wil.**$^1$, **Som.** (W.F.R.) **w.Som.**$^1$ The bottom o' un's a-ratted, and so be two o' the zummers.

Hence **Summer-pieces**, *sb. pl.* the longitudinal pieces in a cart mortised into the 'bolsters' to support the bottom. nw.Dev.$^1$ **3.** *pl.* The rails of a wagon; a movable frame projecting over the shafts and sides.

**Lan.** (S.W.), **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.** (J.W.B.), **Nhp.**$^1$, **Bck.**, **n.Bdf.** (J.W.B.) **Hrt.** Beechwood is employed for somers and joysts, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VII. i. 34. **Hnt.** (J.W.B.)

**4.** The large beam on the top of a cider-press which sustains all the pressure. w.Som.$^1$ **5.** One of the supports laid across a kiln.

**Lth.** Formerly made of wood, now *gen.* of iron, with notches in them for receiving the ribs on which the grain is spread in order to be dried; a hair cloth, or fine covering of wire, being interposed between the ribs and the grain (Jam.).

[The same word as OFr. *somier*, *sommier*, a pack-horse (Hatzfeld).]

**SUMMERING**, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lin. Rut. Oxf. e.An. Som. Dev. Also written **somering** n.Lin.$^1$; **sommering** Nhb.$^1$ [su·m-, sɐ·mərin.] **1.** *Obs.* or *obsol.* An annual feast, a 'rushbearing.'

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Nhb., Dur.** Kept in commemoration of the dedication of the parish church, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 3. **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781).

**2.** A riot or scolding match.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781).

**3.** The summer growth; a summer pasture. Nhb.$^1$, e.An.$^1$ Hence **Summering-ground**, *sb.* pasture kept for summer feeding. w.Som.$^1$, nw.Dev.$^1$ **4.** *pl. Obs.* Cattle of a year old.

**Sc.** *Farm. Jrn.* (June 9, 1828). **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **n.Nhb.** (R.O.H.)

**5.** A kind of apple that ripens early; a Quarrenden apple. n.Lin.$^1$, Rut.$^1$, Oxf.$^1$ *MS. add.*

**SUMMONS**, *v.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Not. Dev. Colloq. Also written **sommons** Sc. [su·mənz, sɐ·mənz.] To summon, esp. to serve a summons to appear in a court of law.

**Sc.** He sent timeous notice to his brother Agamemnon; who summonsed all the neighbouring princes to a conference, *Scoticisms* (1787) 79, 116. **Sh.I.** Dey'll summons, an' prison, an' fine a puir body for shuttin' a corby at's killin' his tings o' lambs, *Sh. News* (Apr. 2, 1898). **Kcb.** Davie . . . summons't the laird for the price o' the hooses, Trotter *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 236. **Uls.** (M.B.-S.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Not.** She's summonsed 'im, an' he'll coom, Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 322. **Dev.** They tell me 'tis safe to be a trifle breezy. Shouldn't wonder misself if it doan't end in a summonsing rig 'tween some of 'em before they've finished, Stooke *Not Exactly*, v. **Colloq.** Perhaps one of the forms of error most commonly in use is 'I will summons him,' *N. & Q.* (1889) 7th S. vii. 310.

Hence **Summonser**, *sb.* a server of a summons.

**Dmf.** The sommonser's ca' Wad sound through the grand rooms o' Corby Ha', Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 31.

**SUMNER**, *sb.* I.Ma. [su·mnə(r).] An officer of the Ecclesiastical Court; lit. 'summoner.'

Pazons, churchwardens, sumners, and them, Brown *Yarns* (1881) 209, ed. 1889; The gaoler was the parish sumner, Caine *Deemster* (1887) 201, ed. 1889.

**SUMP**, *sb.*$^1$, *v.*$^1$ and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. War. Shr. Cdg. e.An. Ken. Cor. Also in forms **sumph** N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ Lakel.$^1$ n.Yks.$^{12}$ m.Yks.$^1$ Cor.$^2$; **swump** w.Yks.$^3$ [sump, sɐmp.] **1.** *sb.* A hole containing water; a dirty pool or puddle; a bog.

**N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ A bathing pool in the river Aln below Alnwick is called 'the Sumph.' **Dur.**$^1$ **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851); (M.P.); **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.**$^{1234}$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ As wet as sump. **e.Yks.** Thompson *Hist. Welton* (1869) 171. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

Hence (1) **Sump-hole**, *sb.* a bog-hole; (2) **Sumpy**, *adj.* wet, marshy, boggy.

(1) **w.Yks.** T'beeast wor lost in a sumphole, Eccles *Leeds Alm.* (1873) 8. (2) **Nhb.** Five miles, largely of soft sumpy sand, were

covered in order to reach the nearest point to the wreck, *Newcastle Dy. Jrn.* (Mar. 28, 1888) 5, col. 5; **Nhb.**$^1$ It's a varra sumpy road. **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **n.Yks.**$^4$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Yon's a varry sumpy spot. **w.Yks.**$^1$ T'wham, boon t'gill heead, is seea mortal sumpy an soft, ii. 286. **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**2.** A small cove; a muddy shallow.

**Ken.** (G.B.); **Ken.**$^1$ The Upper and Lower Sump in Faversham Creek, are small coves near its mouth where fishing vessels can anchor.

**3.** Drainage from a midden-heap; a sink, drain; dirt, mud. Also used *fig.*

**Ayr.** (F.J.C.), **Lakel.**$^{12}$ **Cum.** She had a guid name at naeboddy could fling sump at, Dalby *Mayroyd* (1880) III. 99; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** Nasty as a sump (B.K.). **n.Yks.** (W.H.), **n.Yks.**$^{13}$, **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.)

Hence (1) **Sump-hole**, *sb.* a cesspool; (2) **Sump-stone**, *sb.* a 'sink-stone'; (3) **Sumpy**, *adj.* dirty.

(1) **n.Yks.** (W.H.) **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Ah flang it inti t'sump-hooal. **w.Yks.**$^3$ A place into which the refuse of dye runs; *ib.* (s.v. Soak). (2) **w.Yks.** An' t'sumpstun stopt up till it stinks, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1873) 51. (3) **N.Cy.**$^1$

**4.** A sudden, heavy fall of rain.

**s.Sc.** Aye, aye! we shall have a thick and heavy hoar frost, or a sounding sump o' rain, I wot nae whilk, *Blackw. Mag.* (Nov. 1820) 146 (Jam.). **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**5.** A dirty person. N.Cy.$^1$ **6.** A mining term: a well or portion of the shaft below the working level, where water collects before being pumped to the surface.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb., Dur.** Also, a small reservoir, cut by the side of a dip and wet place, into which the water from the face of the place is conveyed, by means of levels or by baling, and afterwards led or pumped, by a hand or horse pump, to some point whence it will flow to the shaft, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **Dur., Yks.** (J.J.B.), **w.Yks.**$^2$, **n.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.** Tumble down into th' sump, an' get dreawned, *Owd Peter*, ix. **Stf.** (J.T.) **Der.** Manlove *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 159. **Shr.**$^{12}$, **Cor.**$^2$

**7.** A pit sunk below the level in a mine for the circulation of air, or the division of the ground.

**Ayr.** Pate Brogildy, marvellous to say, got aff with a few scarts and a drookin' in the sump, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 139. **w.Yks.**$^1$

**8.** A mining term: see below.

**Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb., Dur.** In driving a stone drift, or in sinking a pit, that portion kept a yard or more in advance of the drift or pit, to enable the gunpowder to act to greater advantage upon the parts left, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

Hence (1) **Sumper**, *sb.* a large tool used in drilling holes in quarries; (2) **Sumping-shot** or **Sump-shot**, *sb.*, see below.

(1) **Nhb.**$^1$ (s.v. Sump). (2) **Nhb.**$^1$ A charge of powder for bringing down the 'sump' or for blowing the stone up in a sinking pit. The hole for this shot is drilled at an angle more or less acute, so that on a vertical face of wall its explosion blows out the lower portion of the face, making a cavernous recess below, and rendering the bringing down of the top comparatively easy. In sinking a shaft a 'sumping-shot' is used, the hole being drilled at an angle less than a right angle, and the explosion blows a portion of the stone upward. **Nhb., Dur.** A shot put in to form a sump, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

**9.** A secondary shaft in a mine.

**N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ **Der.** To plumb sumps or take a cope, Furness *Medicus* (1836) 16.

**10.** The bottom of a shaft; the deepest shaft in a mine. Cor.$^{123}$ Hence **Sumpman**, *sb.* a pitman, a man employed in sinking shafts. Cor.$^{123}$ **11.** A well sunk below water level to drain land in which deep foundations, &c. are being laid. War.$^3$ **12.** *Obs.* A silver-smelting term: see below.

**Cdg.** At the silver mills . . . there is a round pit of stone, covered over with clay within, called the Sump, into which the mine when melted runs down, and is thence laded out and cast into long square barrs, Ray (1691); (K.)

**13.** A fly resembling a wasp in appearance, but of smaller size.

**Cum.**$^4$ Often seen on the edge of water in a ditch.

**14.** Wood almost fossilized by the action of water.

**Nrf.** Not petrified; it will burn if properly managed, *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 37.

Hence **Sumpy**, *adj.* saturated with water, as wreck timber. e.An.$^1$ **15.** A fish-box to keep fish alive in water. e.An.$^1$ **16.** *v.* To be wet; to soak, drench.

**Gall.** On this blood sumped field—Waterloo, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 442, ed. 1876; Blude sumping mony a plain, *ib.*

**17.** *adj.* Saturated with moisture, wet through; *gen.* in phr. *sump wet.* **Nhb.**$^1$ He cam in sump wet. **e.Dur.**$^1$

[**1.** The same word as Dan. *sump*, swamp, fen, pool (Larsen).]

**SUMP**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ Hrf. Gmg. e.An. [**sɐmp.**] **1.** *sb.* Any bulk that is carried; a dead weight.

**Gmg.** Collins *Gow. Dial.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848-50) IV. 223. **e.An.**$^1$

Hence **Sumpy**, *adj.* heavy, lumpish.

**e.An.**$^1$ Often applied to bread not sufficiently baked. **Nrf.** If dumplings are heavy they are mastrous sumpy, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 37.

**2.** *Fig.* A blockhead. e.An.$^1$ Cf. **sumph.** Hence **Sumpy**, *adj.* sullen. *ib.* **3.** *v.* To push along a heavy weight. Hrf.$^2$ **4.** Of wood: to lie unconsumed upon the fire. e.An.$^2$

**SUMPH**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Lan. Also written **sumf** Sc. N.Cy.$^1$; **sumff** Sc. [**sumf, sɐmf.**]

**1.** *sb.* A stupid person; a simpleton, blockhead, fool. Cf. **sump**, *sb.*$^2$

**Sc.** Better thole a grumph than a sumph, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 71, ed. 1881; The ungracious sumph, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xi. **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** Ye muckle useless sumph! *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Jan. 18, 1902). **Fif.** In a word he was a 'sumph,' Meldrum *Grey Mantle* (1896) 272. **Ayr.** Ye surly sumphs, Burns *Guidwife of Wauchope House* (1787) st. 4. **Kcb.** A percel o' meeserable sumfs, Trotter *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 176. **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ **Cum.** I sit like a sumph, nae mair mysel, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 5; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** Parfet sumphs, to be sure, them Londoners, Ollivant *Owd Bob* (1898) 111. **Lan.**$^1$, **n.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Sumphie**, (2) **Sumphish**, *adj.* stupid, foolish.

(1) **Lnk.** Mind an' haud the bairn weel up, And no look dowff an' sumphie, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 51. (2) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Rnf.** Tho' bigotry abuse him Wi' sour and sumphish sighing, A' learned folk allows him Maist wisdom in the clachan, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 10.

**2.** A surly, sulky person.

**Sc.** A sumph is essentially an ill-conditioned fellow. Surliness is part of the character of a sumph. . . A simpleton can't help himself; a sumph is wilfully disagreeable, Montgomerie-Fleming *Notes on Jam.* (1899). **Cld.** (Jam.)

Hence (1) **Sumphish**, (2) **Sumphy**, *adj.* sulky, sullen.

(1) **Cld.** (Jam.) (2) **Lth.** While sumphy dour grumphy Gies aye the ither squeel, Smith *Bridal* (1866) 17.

**3.** *v.* To be stupid and doltish; to remain in a stupor.

**Sc.** I will affirm they're skant of wit, Who in a supreme court like that, Will sumph and vote they wot not what, Cleland *Poems* (1697) 113 (Jam.). **Frf.** He sumphs through the warld, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 102, ed. 1889.

**4.** To be of a sullen, sulky temper; to look sullen.

**Bnff.**$^1$, **Cld.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** He glumphs and sumphs, and growls aboot no ae broon bawbee gainin', Aitken *Lays* (1883) 138.

**SUMPH**, see **Sump**, *sb.*$^1$

**SUMPHION**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A musical instrument; a kind of drum. (Jam.)

**SUMPLE**, *adj.*, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Hmp. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **sumpel** Dor. [**sɐ·mpl.**] **1.** *adj.* Supple, pliant.

**Sc.** (A.W.), **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.) **Dor.** Her skin is as sumple as a duchess's, Hardy *Tess* (1891) iv; **Dor.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ There idn nort'll beat curriers' dubbin vor to make boots sumple. **nw.Dev.**$^1$

**2.** *Fig.* Moist with perspiration.

**Som.** He kept I sumple al' the while—he was so quick at tying [beans] (W.F.R.).

**3.** *v.* To make supple; to oil.

**w.Som.**$^1$ I likes neat's-foot oil vor to sumple my leather way. **nw.Dev.**$^1$

**4.** *sb.* Land which can be easily broken up. n.Dor. (S.S.B.)

**SUN**, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. Amer. and Aus. Also in forms **sin** Sc.; **zun** I.W.$^1$ [**sun, sɐn.**]

**1.** In *comb.* (1) **Sun-beam**, a long light cobweb floating in the air; gossamer; (2) **-blast**, the sudden appearance of the sun, as on an April day; (3) **-blasty**, applied to a day on which the sun shines brightly during short intervals; (4) **-blink**, a gleam of sunlight, a sunbeam; (5) **-break**, sunrise; (6) **-broch**, a halo round the sun; (7) **-burnt**, *fig.* deep-dyed; palpable; (8) **-cakes**, cattle droppings; (9) **-cheek**, the south face of a lead-mine; (10) **-daisy**, the dwarf cistus or rock rose, *Helianthemum vulgare*; (11) **-dance**, a superstition connected with Easter Sunday; see below; see **Dance, 1** (8); (12) **-dawn**, the rising sun; (13) **-dog**, (*a*) a false sun, a spot in the sky, *gen.* of prismatic colours; (*b*) a halo round the sun; (14) **-down**, sunset; (15) **-fish**, the basking shark, *Squalus maximus*; (16) **-flaucht**, see (4); (17) **-flower**, (*a*) the corn-marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*; (*b*) the scarlet pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*; (*c*) the common star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*; (18) **-flower wheels**, a coal-mining term: see below; (19) **-gate**, see (14); (20) **-gates**, with the sun, from east to west; (21) **-glint**, see (4); (22) **-go-down**, see (14); (23) **-hole**, a round window; (24) **-hound**, see (13, *b*); (25) **-kep**, a sunbonnet; (26) **-salt**, salt manufactured from salt water; (27) **-setting**, see (14); (28) **-shade**, see (25); (29) **-side**, the sunny side of anything, the south; also used *fig.*; (30) **-singed**, sunburnt; (31) **-sittin**, of eggs: injured by the heat of the sun; (32) **-speckles**, freckles; (33) **-star**, a kind of star-fish, *Solaster papposa*; (34) **-suckers**, see below; (35) **-tore**, cracked or otherwise injured by the sun; (36) **-up**, see (5); (37) **-ways**, see (20); (38) **-winder**, see below; (39) **-wise**, see (20).

(1) **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **n.Nhb.** (R.O.H.), **Cor.**$^{12}$ (2, 3) **Som.** (W.F.R.) (4) **Per.** The sunblinks that brichten the brae, Ford *Harp* (1893) 369. **Lnk.** We may get sun-blinks noo an' then, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 76. (5) **Der.** Every morn I went out at sunbreak, Gilchrist *Peakland* (1897) 21. (6) **Sh.I.** Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 115. (7) **Lan.** It's a sun-brunt lie fro' end to end, Waugh *Tufts* (ed. Milner) II. 36. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ He's a sun-brunt foo'. (8) **w.Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. vii. 200. (9) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ (10) **Lin.** (B. & H.) (11) **Dur.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Dev.** Then was manifested that heliacal phenomenon they had come to see. A play of light, proper to the sun at ascension, ran and raced twinkling round his disc; and, like an empyreal wheel, the blazing star appeared to revolve and spin upon its upward way. 'He be dancin'! He be dancin' now!' declared Mr. Ash. . . 'He knaws as the Lard o' Hosts leapt forth from the tomb to the biddin' of cherub angels 'pon this glad marnin'. . . An' for all his size, he'm as giddy an' gay an' frolicsome by reason of it, as the high hills what hop in the Psalms o' David,' Phillpotts *Sons of Morning* (1900) 150. (12) **Don.** Where did ye get that head of hair? It was the rays stolen by your people from the sun-dawn, Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 186. (13, *a*) **Ir.** There's a sun-dog over yonder agin that black cloud, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 202. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ Usually seen well up in the northern parts of the sky. It is considered by the fishermen of the north-east coast as a sign of approaching storm. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ I think we shall hev moore raain; I've been seein' sundogs all daay. **s.Wor.**$^{1}$ Like a small fragment of a rainbow. **Nrf.** The sun-dog consists of two black spots which at times can be seen by some with the naked eye, though it tries the eyes to look at them. It is a local saying at Irstead, that, 'When a sun-dog comes on the south side of the sun, there will be fair weather; when on the north side, there will be foul. The sun then fares to be right muddled and crammed down by the dog,' *Arch.* II. 297. (*b*) **e.An.**$^{1}$, **Ken.**$^{1}$ (14) **Abd.** Afore sindoon, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) i. **Rxb.** Meet me at Briary Scaur to-morrow at sundown, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 93. **Gall.** It was not yet sundown, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 196. **Ir.** Well, wan night, comin' home agin sundown, I met wid some girls at the gate, Barlow *Bogland* (1892) 122, ed. 1893. **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$, **Wor.** (E.S.) **Glo.** An hour after sundown, *Evesham Jrn.* (Dec. 5, 1896). **Nrf.** Tom Field's a missin' sin' yesterday sundown, Orton *Beeston Ghost* (1884) 13. **Som.** The whole country would be up, and he driven to earth before another sundown, Raymond *No Soul* (1899) 233. **Dev.** Phillpotts *Sons of Morning* (1900) 18. [**Amer.** It come sundown, an' ez I had to hustle to git supper I dragged meself together an' moved on, Lloyd *Chronic Loafer* (1901) 76. **Aus.** I expect the chief will be back about sundown, Nisbet *Bail up!* (1890) ix.] (15) **Sc.** (Jam.) [Satchell (1879).] (16) **Lnk.** A sweet vision, like a sun-flaucht, For a moment o'er me came, Murdoch *Lyre* (1873) 17. (17, *a*) **Nhp.** (B. & H.), **Nhp.**$^{1}$ (*b*) **sw.Cum.** (*c*) **Dev.**, **Dev.**$^{4}$ (18) **w.Yks.** Suspend endless rope to roof (J.P.). (19) **Yks.** I fear he hath the rheum again, overheating of himself after sungate, Blackmore *Mary Anerley* (1879) viii. (20) **Sh.I.** Girzie took a brunt braand i' da tengs an' guid tree times sun-gaets aboot da kirn, *Sh. News* (May 13, 1899). **Ayr.** Anither kimmer would say her dochter was in bairn-bed, and she was tell't to tak her withershins nine times through a heap o' unwatered yarn, to tak the cat through't sungates aboot as mony times again, and baudrons would hae the pains, Service *Notandums* (1890) 100. (21) **Frf.** Oor sun-glints o' glory are followed by gloom, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 85. **Dmf.** Like a sun-glint ever in the gloom Lightening my lot, Reid *Poems* (1894) 102. (22) **Edb.** Our sight grows dim by sun go down, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 329, ed. 1815. **nw.Der.**$^{1}$ (23) **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ The round windows in the Norman tower of Winterton Church are called sunholes, probably from their shape, as we speak of a rose-window or a wheel-window. (24) **s.Cy.** (Hall.), **Ken.**$^{1}$, **I.W.**$^{1}$, **Dor.** (C.W.B.) (25) **Sc.** Tearing the strings aff my gude new sunkep, Ochiltree *Redburn* (1895) iv. (26) **Kcb.** They ey cairry't a wee pickle sun-saut wi' them—saut yt they had made oot o' saut-water theirsels: an' as sune as ever the wean wus born, they stappit o't inta its mooth, an than the fairies wusna able to cheinge't, Trotter *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 131. (27) **Ir.** I streeled out at sunsettin', round to the field, Barlow *Ghost-bereft* (1901) 46; At the end of a sunsetting shower, *ib.* 150. (28) **Cum.**$^{4}$ (29) **Per.** Could ye, by some art, Get to the sun-side o' his heart, Stewart *Character* (1857) 198. **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*; He had a pew on t'sunside o' Giggleswick Church (A.C.). (30) **Sc.** I'm angry yet that I didna break every bane in his sun-singit, ill-shapen body, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 159. (31) **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$ (32) **Shr.**$^{1}$ (33) **Dev.** The first thing that strikes attention, from its size and brilliant colours, is a great sun-star, . . a noble example of the Star-fish family, *Good Wds.* (1864) 739. (34) **Chs.**$^{1}$ Streaks of light which are often seen radiating from the sun behind a cloud, or which stretch across the sky before sunrise or after sunset. **Shr.**$^{1}$ Popularly believed to suck up the water from the earth into the sun, there to be converted into rain; and held to be a sign of coming showers. (35) **Shr.** (Hall.); **Shr.**$^{2}$ Of wood. (36) **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.* [**Amer.** We got the wagons a-goin' afore sun-up, Lloyd *Chronic Loafer* (1901) 10.] (37) **Arg.** All of them made the wessil,—going round the well sun-ways, the priest leading them, Andrews *Bygone Ch. Life* (1899) 50. (38) **War.**$^{3}$ One anxious for the hour for leaving work, or who would like to be able to 'wind the sun down.' Applied to men who have everything in readiness to be off the premises at the first stroke of the hour. (39) **Cor.** Polly walked around him three times sunwise to bring him good luck, Harris *Our Cove* (1900) 84.

**2.** Phr. (1) *the sun draws wet*, see below; (2) *the sun has been too hot to-day*, (3) *to have been in the sun*, used with reference to a person intoxicated, or rendered lively with drinking.

(1) **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ When sunsuckers are observed, one often hears the remark, 'Lóok, wi)sn aa ree·n—dhŭ sùn drau·z wet.' (2) **Stf.** *Monthly Mag.* (1816) I. 494. (3) **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ Theaw's bin i' th' sun a bit, 26. **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Lin.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **Oxf.** (G.O.)

**SUN**, see **Sin**, *adv.*, **Son.**

**SUNCATE**, *sb.* and *v.* *Obs.* e.An. Also written **sunket** e.An.$^{1}$ Suf.$^{1}$ **1.** *sb.* A dainty, tit-bit; a delicacy. e.An.$^{1}$ Suf. Grose (1790); (P.H.E.) **2.** A weak, sickly child. Suf.$^{1}$ **3.** A silly fellow. e.An.$^{1}$ **4.** *v.* To pamper, feed with dainties. *ib.* Hence **Sunketing**, *ppl. adj.* unpromising. **Suf.**$^{1}$ Ah! 'tis a poor sunketing thing.

**SUNDAY**, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

**1.** In *comb.* (1) **Sunday black(s**, Sunday clothes, best clothes; (2) **-'s face**, a solemn, serious look; (3) **-getten**, earned on Sunday; (4) — **go-best**, see (1); (5) **-going**, of clothes: best, smartest; (6) — **halfpenny**, a halfpenny given to a child every Sunday as pocket-money; (7) — **heart**, *fig.* the best side of a person's nature; (8) — **man**, a man who is only free from bailiffs on Sunday; see below; (9) **-('s moon**, a new moon occurring on a Sunday; (10) **-('s morning**, Sunday morning; (11) — **name**, a full baptismal name; (12) — **salt**, a salt-manufacturing term: the salt which crystallizes between Saturday and Monday when the fires are slackened; (13) — **sark**, a clean or finer shirt; (14) — **stone**, see below.

(1) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Dev.** I seed a long man in Sunday black leanin' awver a gate, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Apr. 1900) 441. (2) **Lnk.** Put on a Sunday's face, and sigh as ye were a saint, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 51. (3) **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ Aw never know'd Sunday-getten brass do nob'dy no good, 12. (4) **Dev.** Thyself thou must dress in thy

Sunday-go-best, Baring-Gould & Sheppard *Sngs. West* (1889) pt. ii. 13. (5) **Der.**$^2$ All figged out in her Sunday-going clothes (s.v. Figged). (6) **s.Lan.**$^1$ (7) **Dev.** There's es Sunday heart. That's the wan a uses when a goes promishin' fair things to ev'ry maid a sees, Norway *Parson Peter* (1900) 59. (8) **Ir.** Corrigan O'Rourke was a 'Sunday man.' It is not to be assumed from this that he was a person of exceptionally devotional character. But Sunday was to him, in a special manner, a day of rest—of rest from the Queen's writ and the sheriff's officer. . . The law sat down in front of the Castle and steadily blockaded it. Only on Sunday the besieged could make a sally. Therefore . . . Corry O'Rourke was a Sunday man, Bodkin *Shillelagh* (1902) 113; Costigan is a Sunday man. . . Sunday is his day of rest, don't you see? All the other days the bailiffs are after him, *ib.* 213. (9) **Nhp.**$^2$ There is a pretty generally received idea that a new moon on a Sunday will bring a flood before it is out. Thus the proverb—'Sunday's moon floods 'for 'ts out.' (10) **Sc.** On Sunday's morning, *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 437. (11) **Lnk.** It was an awfu' mistak', ye ken, Robin, but it wis Kirsty's Sunday name that did it, Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 18. (12) **Chs.**$^1$ The large grained flaky salt is made with an evaporation conducted at the heat of 130 or 140 degrees. . . Somewhat harder than common salt. . . As salt of this grain is often made by slackening the fires betwixt Saturday and Monday, and allowing the crystallization to proceed more slowly on the intermediate day, it has got the name of Sunday Salt, Holland *View Agric. Chs.* (1808) 55. (13) **Sc.** Among the poorest classes it means a clean shirt; but among the more provident, a shirt of finer texture reserved for Sabbath wear (Jam.). **Ayr.** I'll get my Sunday sark on, Burns *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 6. (14) **Nhb.**$^1$ Banded deposits of sulphate of barium, etc., found in certain colliery water pipes. The coal dust produced during the daily working of the mine causes a discolouration in the deposit in course of formation. But on Sunday this cause is in abeyance. Hence a polished section of the materials exhibits the deposits separated by distinctive bands which indicate the days of rest and give the name Sunday-stone to the material.

**2.** Phr. (1) *all ways for Sunday*, in every direction; (2) *a month*, *week*, or *year of Sundays*, a very long time; (3) *come day, go day, God send Sunday*, see below; (4) *good Sunday as it were*, even though it was Sunday; (5) *some Sunday in the middle of next week*, never; (6) *Sunday saint and Monday devil* or *sinner*, or *— saint and every day sinner*, a pseudo-religious person; a hypocrite; (7) *Sundays and better days*, non-working days; (8) *— and wicked days*, (9) *— and work-a-days* or *worky-days*, all the week round, always; (10) *to look both ways for Sundays*, (*a*) to squint; (*b*) to gaze in a vacant, foolish manner without paying attention to what is said; (11) *— nine ways for Sundays*, see (10, *b*); (12) *to make a person look twenty ways for Sunday and then find it in the middle of the week*, to put a person to his wits' end; (13) *— a person look two roads for Sunday*, used as a threat; see below; (14) *when two Sundays come together* or *meet*, (15) *when we have a month of Sundays*, used to express impossibilities.

(1) **w.Yks.** His hair wor liggin all ways for Sunda (J.R.); (B.K.) (2) **N.I.**$^1$ I won't go back there for a month of Sundays. **Don.** That should keep Manis's mouth shut for a month of Sundays, anyhow, Macmanus *Chim. Corners* (1899) 201. **Der.** It seems a year o' Sundays sin' yo' went away, Gilchrist *Peakland* (1897) 102. **w.Cy.** No, not in a week o' Sundays, Hare *Broken Arcs* (1898) 13. **w.Som.**$^1$ Well! let thee alone, thee wit'n finish in a month o' Zundays. **Dev.** I'll give un the darndest dressin' down as ever kept a man oneasy in his paarts for a month o' Sundays, Phillpotts *Sons of Morning* (1900) 429. (3) **s.Yks.** Usually applied to a family of negligent and careless habits who regards present duties and future prospects with indifference, *N. & Q.* (1861) 2nd S. xii. 380. **s.Lan.**$^1$ 7. (4) **s.Lan.**$^1$ 'Aw did it, good Sunday as it were,' said of Sunday work, 12. (5) **n.Lin.**$^1$ To tell a person that you will do this or that some Sunday in the middle of next week, means that you will never do it at all. (6) **s.Lan.**$^1$ 35, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Suf.** Moor *MS.* (Hall.) (7) **n.Cy.** Days on which we do not work and are dressed up. 'Ah've a good suit for Sundays and better days' (B.K.). (8) **w.Som.**$^1$ I be fo'ced to work all the year round, Zindays and wicked days, 'tis all of a piece way me. (9) **Ken.**$^1$ Used when a man's whole time is taken up by any necessary duties. 'Sundays or worky-days is all one to him.' **Sur.**$^1$ He's at it Sundays and work-a-days. (10, *a*) **w.Yks.**$^1$ He was born in the middle of the week, and looked baath ways for Sunday. **Nhp.**$^1$ (*b*) **n.Lin.**$^1$ (11) *ib.* (12) **s.Lan.**$^1$ 17. (13) **s.Chs.**$^1$ A threat of an indefinite character, roughly equivalent to 'I'll open his eyes for him.' (14) **w.Yks.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$ (15) *ib.*

**SUNDER**, *v.*$^1$ n.Cy. Yks. [suˑndə(r.] To dry in the sun; to air by exposure to the sun and wind.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **n.Yks.**$^1$ Lay them claithes oot to sunder a bit; **n.Yks.**$^{24}$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**$^1$

**SUNDER**, *v.*$^2$ ? *Obs.* Sc. With *with*: to part from or with.

**Per.** We could sunder wi' oor wealth, But neither wi' oor dear auld wife, Ford *Harp* (1893) 317.

**SUNDERLAND-FITTER**, *sb.* N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ A jocular term for the knave of clubs.

**SUNDRY**, *adj.* Sc. [sɐˑndri.] Separate, distinct; also used *advb.*

**Sc.** I canna see hoo your way can keep the twa courts sundry, *Cracks about Kirk* (1843) I. 10. **Edb.** Ilk ane ran a sundry gait, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 387, ed. 1815.

**SUNE, SUNG**, see **Soon**, *adv.*, **Singe**, *v.*$^1$, **Song**.

**SUNGIE, SUNGLE, SUNGREEN**, see **Songie**, **Single**, *adj.*, **Singreen**.

**SUNIE**, *sb.* Sh.I. A term of reproach. S. & Ork.$^1$

**SUNK**, *sb.* Nrf. [sɐŋk.] Ill-cooked food.

Here's a sunk to sit doon to, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 56.

**SUNK**, see **Sonk**, *sb.*, *v.*

**SUNKAN**, *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Sour, ill-natured, splenetic.

**Sc.** Picken *Poems* (1788) *Gl.* (Jam.); Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Lnk.** Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1733) *Gl.*

**SUNK(EN**, *ppl. adj.* Lan. In phr. *I'll be sunk(en*, used as an oath.

I'll be sunken if I'm gooin' meawldy, Waugh *Tufts* (ed. Milner) I. 16. **s.Lan.**$^1$ Aw'll be sunk iv aw winno' drink mi-sel to deeoth! 32.

**SUNKEN-KIRK**, *sb.* Lakel. Cum. A circle formed of huge stones, supposed to be the remains of Druidical times; a 'Currick.'

**Lakel.**$^1$ **Cum.** The neighbouring people call those places by the emphatical names of Sunken Kirks, Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 529; **Cum.**$^4$

**SUNKET**, *sb.*$^1$ and *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. e.An. Also written **suncket** Nhb.$^1$; **sunkit** Sc.; and in forms **sunckat** Nhb.$^1$ [suˑn-, sɐˑnkit.] **1.** *sb.* Provisions of whatever kind; victuals; *gen.* in *pl.*

**Sc.** Bread and water and siclike sunkets, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xviii; Syne I cam unco' bravely hame, When I got sunkets in my wame, Pennecuik *Coll.* (1787) 17; Hame he never came without a kind kiss and sunket for me, *Blackw. Mag.* (May 1820) 159 (Jam.). **Cum.** 'Twas mete that sunkets they devised This pestment to destroy, Stagg *Minst. of N.* (1810) *Panic*, st. 21; **Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^4$ *Obs.*

**2.** *Obs.* A supper. Cum. *Gl.* (1851). **3.** *Comb.* **Sunket-time**, meal-time.

**Dmf.** A green petticoat . . . came to my hand at sunkit-time, *Blackw. Mag.* (Dec. 1820) 321 (Jam.).

**4.** A small number or quantity.

**Nhb.**$^1$ Ducks, turkeys, and pigeons in sunkets are seen. **e.An.**$^1$ A small quantity of food or drink, especially if given grudgingly. **Nrf.** Small drop of water in a pail (C.W.B.N.).

**5.** *adv.* *Obs.* Somewhat, slightly.

**Ayr.** An hour, I trow, an' sunket mair, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 73. **Nhb.**$^1$ I's sunckat beuk-learn'd, Stuart *Joco-Serious Disc.* (1686); Now ye leuk sunckat like your sel', *ib.* 50.

**SUNKET**, *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) A lazy fellow.

**SUNNA**, see **Shall**, *v.*$^1$

**SUNNY**, *adj.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Der. [suˑni.] In *comp.* (1) **Sunny-half**, the south side of anything, land with a southern exposure; (2) **-side**, (*a*) see (1); (*b*) in phr. *the sunny-side of an animal*, see below.

(1) **Sc.** Mackay (s.v. Shadow-half). (2, *a*) **Sc.** Very common in law deeds (Jam.). **Cum.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ (*b*) **Cum.**$^1$ When Hugh Hird, the Troutbeck giant, went on the king's summons to London, and was asked what he would like for dinner, he replied, 'the sunnyside of a wedder.' . . No one knowing the sunnyside of an animal, the king ordered a sheep to be roasted, and Hugh ate the whole flesh at the meal. **w.Yks.** Chiefly and commonly used to signify an extraordinary appetite. 'Ah felt as if Ah could polish t'sunny-side of a jackass' (B.K.).

**SUNSHINE**, *sb.* Stf. Nhp. War. In phr. *to have been in the sunshine*, to be drunk.

**Stf.** *Monthly Mag.* (1816) I. 494. **s.Stf.** We guessed by his rackle as he'd bin i the sunshine, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Nhp.**$^1$ (s.v. Sun), **War.**$^3$

**SUNTAG**, see **Soyndick.**

**SUNYIE**, *sb.* Sc. Also written **sunzie.** [sɐ·nji.] An excuse, objection.

**Rxb.** Ye mak aye sae mony sunyies (JAM.). **Dmf.** Are you content with that, or have ye any mair sunyies to make? HAMILTON *Mawkin* (1898) 253.

[I sall it mak ȝow cleir, But ony circumstance or sonȝie, DUNBAR *Poems* (c. 1510), ed. Small, II. 255.]

**SUP**, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **soop** Yks. ne.Lan.$^1$ Chs.$^3$ Not.$^1$ Lei.$^1$ Nhp.$^2$ War.$^3$ Wor. e.An.$^2$; **soup** Sc. Cum. Wm. Nhp.$^1$ Hnt. e.An.$^1$ Cor.; **sowp** Sc. Lan.; **zoop** Brks.$^1$ Dev.; **zup** I.W.$^1$ Som. [sup, sɐp; sūp.] **1.** *v.* To sip; to drink a small quantity. Cf. sope, *sb.*$^1$

**e.Dur.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** I'd just gitten in, en' wez suppin' sum gin, BLEZARD *Sngs.* (1848) 33, ed. 1868. **n.Yks.**$^{14}$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Not.** (J.H.B.), **se.Wor.**$^1$ **Suf.** Sup round, boys, that'll revive you till more comes, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Nov. 1900) 398. **I.W.**$^1$ Come, sup up that little what's left. **Som.** Take the cup, I tell ee, an' zup, an' han' un to the gen'leman, RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 13. **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 419.

**2.** To drink, not necessarily in small mouthfuls; to swallow; to take long sips.

**Gall.** Hoo mony, ilk year, doun to poverty sink, Juist wi' dabblin' an' suppin' this terrible drink, SCOTT *Gleanings* (1881) 26. **Don.** There wasn't a man ever supped from a noggin in Corradooey he couldn't sweep the floor with! MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 94. **e.Dur.**$^1$ Give them [cats] clean milk to sup. **w.Cum.** Aw t'ceàk 'll be eaten, an' t'whiskey sup't, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1876) 51. **Cum.**$^4$, **Wm.** (B.K.) **ne.Yks.**$^1$ There was nowt ti sup. **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^{23}$; **w.Yks.**$^5$ Ye'll hev a sup o' summut to sup, 19. **Lan.** Ye were supping it as ye coom along, FRANCIS *Daughter of Soil* (1895) 31. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$, **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **sw.Lin.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ 'Sup, Simon! it's excellent broth.' A common ironical recommendation to any one taking medicine or anything nauseous or disagreeable. **War.**$^3$ **w.Wor.**$^1$ Sup up the physick, child, an' dunna 'ivver-'ovver over it like that! **Shr.**$^1$ Mak' 'aste an' sup that up; **Shr.**$^2$, **Hrf.**$^2$, **Brks.**$^1$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**$^2$ **Dev.** Wen Varmer Jan Vaggis, an vrends, wis a zot A zmoakin thare backy, an zoopin thare pot, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 47, ed. 1865; I niver did zee innybody zoop-zoop up their gin-and-watter like 'e dü, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

Hence (1) **Supper**, *sb.* a drinker, drunkard; (2) **Supping(s**, *sb.* (*pl.* (*a*) liquids for drinking; (*b*) refuse milk, &c. used for feeding animals; (3) **Supping-stuff**, *sb.* anything to drink, esp. intoxicating liquor; (4) **Supping-water**, *sb.* drinking water.

(1) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** 'Can he hold as much beer as a brewer's vat?' 'Nay, he isn't a supper, isn't Bill,' WESTALL *Birch Dene* (1889) II. 8. (2, *a*) **n.Yks.**$^1$ Usually with the implied idea of to be taken a little at a time. **n.Yks.**$^2$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^2$ (*b*) **Chs.**$^{23}$, **s.Chs.**$^1$ **Shr.** The farmer's wife mixing some supping for the calves, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) xiii; **Shr.**$^1$ Food that they can suck up, made with linseed either crushed or whole, .. in milk and water or such like; **Shr.**$^2$ (3) **w.Yks.** Sleek's pockets had been plumbed to pay for supping stuff, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) xii. **s.Lan.**$^1$ (4) **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Doan't taste o' that; it isn't suppin'-water, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 12, 1898).

**3.** With *off*: to drain one's glass, drink up.

**n.Yks.**$^4$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Noo then; sup off. **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865).

**4.** To eat (liquid) food from a spoon.

**Sc.** (JAM.) **w.Sc.** At dinner-time, tak aye plenty o' kail, they're aye sure to be there; for gin they be gude, they're aye worth the supping, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 83. **Dwn.** KNOX *Hist. Dwn.* (1875). **n.Cy.** When t'wind's in t'north We ha' to sup het scalding broth, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 23. **Cum.** I caw'd to sup cruds wi' Dick Miller, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 17; **Cum.**$^{14}$, **Wm.** (M.P.), **n.Yks.**$^{14}$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**$^1$ Sup that broth up, an' then I'll gie you sum puddin'. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ They sat down to sup a sup of broth.

Hence (1) **Suppable**, *adj.* agreeable to eat; (2) **Supping(s**, *sb.* (*pl.* (*a*) spoon-meat of any kind; (*b*) see below; (3) **Supping-sowens**, *sb. pl.* flummery to be eaten with a spoon.

(1) **Sc.** Thai kail ar sae saut, they're no suppable (JAM.); The minister's very pinted about his parritch, .. an' deed, ye ken yersel', dominie, they're no suppable when they're cauld, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 45. (2, *a*) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **n.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^1$ (*b*) **Chs.** Buttermilk or whey, but not milk (unless well skimmed), which is given to those labourers on a Chs. farm who, living at some considerable distance, bring their meals with them, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815); **Chs.**$^1$ In w.Chs. breakfast and supper of bread-and-milk are given to the Irish labourers, and are called 'suppings.' **s.Chs.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ Maister, our new cowman's a rar' cratcher, whad'n'ee think 'e pŭt out o' sight this mornin'?—first 'e ete a cantle o' suppin', then a 'eeler o' bread an' cheese, an' after that a apple-fŭt, rump an' stump! (3) **Sc.** (JAM.)

**5.** Phr. *to sup sorrow*, to repent, taste affliction.

**Ir.** You'd make him sup sorrow for his harshness, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (ed. 1848) xvi. **N.I.**$^1$ Sup sorra wi' the spoon o' grief. **Cum.** (M.P.) **n.Yks.**$^2$ Supped sorrow by dishfuls. **Nhp.**$^1$ **War.**$^2$ Ah! if she marries that fellow, she'll sup sorrow by spoonfuls. **Shr.**$^2$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.**$^1$ I will make him sup sorrow by the ladleful; **e.An.**$^2$ That boy of yars'll make yeow soop sorrow by spunfuls, if yeow don't mind. **Ess.** She sups sorrow by the ladle (W.P.M.).

**6.** With *up*: to soak up. Not.$^1$, Lei.$^1$, War.$^3$ **7.** To feed and 'bed-down' animals for the night; *gen.* with *up.*

**Abd.** In came her Dad, in quest o' fother, To sup his naigies, COCK *Strains* (1810) I. 120. **s.Chs.**$^1$ Gy'i)mi dhŭ laan·tŭrn, ŭn ahy)l goa· ŭn sùp ùp, ŭz wi)kn bi of tŭ bed, fŭr it)s gy'et·in lee·t. **Der.**$^2$, **Not.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ Ha' you supped up the 'osses? **Nhp.**$^1$ (s.v. Rack-up), **War.**$^{23}$, **w.Wor.**$^1$ **se.Wor.**$^1$ Jim went out last night to sup the 'osses. **Shr.**$^{12}$, **Hrf.**$^2$

**8.** *sb.* A sip, mouthful; a small quantity of liquid; a drop.

**Sc.** (JAM.) **Rnf.** There's bitterness craftily mix't in ilk soup, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 113. **Kcb.** Put in a sowp mair water, *Gallovidian* (1902) IV. 43. **Wgt.** Cud ee spare me a wee sowp o' milk for an unweel wean? FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 355. **Ir.** Is it stoppin' there you'd be till every sup of the say's dhrained out on us, BARLOW *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 95. **N.I.**$^1$, **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **e.Dur.**$^1$ A sup rain. He likes a sup [fond of a drop too much]. **Cum.**, **Wm.** (M.P.) **n.Yks.**$^1$ A lahtle soop o' brandy; **n.Yks.**$^4$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^{25}$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Stf.** A sup more water on for bile, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 477. **Der.**$^1$ **Not.** A few soops of rain (L.C.M.). **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **n.Lin.**$^1$ Muther . . . hes sent to see if you'll gi'e her a deary sup o' brandy. **sw.Lin.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^{12}$, **War.**$^2$ **Wor.** I'll 'ave another sup, Jarge (H.K.). **w.Wor.**$^1$, **se.Wor.**$^1$, **Hrf.**$^2$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

**9.** An indefinite quantity of liquid; a drink.

**Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** There had been a good sup rain the nicht afore, MICHIE *Deeside Tales* (1872) 150. **Per.** For whisky—an' he took a sowp o't—Through a' restraints he fearless loupit, STEWART *Character* (1857) 74. **Ayr.** Gore! doctor, but you're bitter the day. Man, tak a sowp an' syne't a' awa, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 96. **Kcb.** Whuther he took ower mony sups o' toddy or no, wha kens, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 73. **N.I.**$^1$ A good sup of rain fell last night. **Nhb.** Bade me come in and have a 'sup o' tea' and a crack, PEASE *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 85. **e.Dur.**$^1$ Ha'e a sup milk, will tha? **Cum.**$^{14}$, **Wm.** (M.P.) **n.Yks.**$^1$ He lahks 's soops, t' au'd man diz; **n.Yks.**$^2$ 'Drops o' sup,' portions of liquid. **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ There's been a good sup o' rain las neet. **w.Yks.** It's comed a good sup last night too, BRONTË *Agnes Grey* (1847) i; **w.Yks.**$^{235}$ **Lan.** He were a reg'lar brick for a sowp o' drink, STANDING *Echoes* (1885) 22. **I.Ma.** He could navar pass a pub without goin in for a sup. His wife is gone tarrible bad for the sup (S.M.). **Chs.**$^3$ A good soop of rain. **Not.**$^1$ **s.Not.** There was a good sup of rain in the night (J.P.K.). **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ I got a sup wi' sattling for my pig. **Lei.**$^1$ A good sup of beer. **Nhp.**$^{12}$, **War.**$^{23}$, **w.Wor.**$^1$, **se.Wor.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^{12}$, **Hrf.**$^2$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Ken.** We thoft we'd goo in dare An have a sup a beer ar two Afore we went ta fair, MASTERS *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 64. **w.Som.**$^1$ **Dev.** Zo ha had another zoop a ale, Avaur kintinnying es tale, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 74, ed. 1858.

Hence *bit* or *bite and sup*, *phr.* a small portion of food and drink, a slight repast; also used *fig.*

**Sc.** There's maybe others would grudge you your bite and sup, KEITH *Lisbeth* (1894) ii. **Abd.** Ye'se get yer bite an' sup aye here, WILLIAMS *Fairmer's Tint Laddies* (1900) st. 2. **Dmf.** Gie a bit an' a sup an' a bed, PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 196. **Wgt.** I wud aye get a bite an' sowp, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 34. **Ir.** He'd contrive for the creature's bit and sup, BARLOW *Ghost-bereft* (1901) 105. **Ker.** They'll take the boite an' sup out of my mouth before many years are over me, BARTRAM *Whiteheaded Boy* (1898) 25. **Nhb.** She's routin' away up amang the fodder there as if she hadn't had bite or sup the day, Jones *Nhb.* (1871) 109. **Cum., Wm.** (M.P.) **w.Yks.** 'Tis long since I had bite or sup, Sutcliffe *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 275. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ I never had bit nor sup in the house. **w.Som.**$^1$ I 'ant a-taste bit nor zup zinze yis'day mornin, Mrs. Dark gid me a basin o' broth.

**10.** Of spoon-meat: a spoonful, a small portion.

**Sc.** Although our parritch-cap be sma', To him who needs it yet we'll spare a sup, Nicoll *Poems* (ed. 1843) 160. **s.Sc.** May be I'm . . . ower prone tae ma sup o' parritch an' ma toothfu' o' whusky, Snaith *Fierceheart* (1897) 52. **Ir.** Sure there's nothin' more delightful of a perishin' night than a sup of oatmale gruel wid a taste o' sour milk through it, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 27. **Cum., Wm.** (M.P.)

**11.** *Fig.* A small portion of anything.

**Tip.** It's not me they're afther, but father's sup av money, *Longman's Mag.* (Aug. 1899) 333. **Chs.** This sup o advise aw sholl awlis pur in, *Roid i'th Sixpenny Go* (1840) st. 17, in *Chs. N. & Q.* (Nov. 1881) I. 183.

**SUPE**, see **Sweep**, *v.*

**SUPER**, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Glo. Sus. Som. Dev. Cor. **[siu·pə(r, sū·pə(r.]** **1.** A shortened form of 'superintendent.'

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Elg.** Mac, ye ken, is Super noo, An' Jamie T——'s a sergean', Tester *Poems* (1865) 130. **Glo.** As I comed back in train that thur night the perleece-super told some on us as they'd a fine laugh 'bout we an' our verdick, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) iv. **w.Sus.** If the matter gets to the ears of the 'Super' I shall be dismissed from the force, Gordon *Vill. and Doctor* (1897) 43. **w.Som.**$^1$ They [the police constables] was bound vor to let their super [sèo·pur] know'd it. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 17. **m.Cor.** The super., what will he think? Penberthy *Warp and Woof*, 39.

**2.** A woollen-trade term: a superior quality of blanket, &c. w.Yks. (J.M.)

**SUPERIOR**, *sb.* Sc. A landlord to whom feu-duties are payable.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Sh.I.** To his immediate, or to his superior, he owes scatt, land-tax, land-maills, wattle, ox-money and sheep-money, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 228, ed. 1891.

Hence **Superiority**, *sb.* an ownership of land, &c., let on 'feu'; the ground-rents, &c. accruing from such 'feus.' Sc. (A.W.)

**SUPERPLUS**, *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. A surplus, balance.

**Sc.** Mitchell *Scotticisms* (1799) 75; *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 438. **Sh.I.** For managing and retailing out the superplus of wood, *Sh. News* (May 29, 1897). **Abd.** The superplus of the king's ordinar taxatioun, Stuart *Eccl. Rec. Abd.* (1846) 104. **Ayr.** The superplus of the proclamation money, Edgar *Old Ch. Life* (1886) 2nd S. 107.

**SUPERSALT**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **supersault.** A somersalt.

**Sc.** Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 404. **Fif.** The freir i' th' ether whummlet, In super-sault, than erthlins tummlet, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 150.

**SUPERSCRIPTION**, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **supper-scription.** A dial. corruption of 'subscription.'

**Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** Hints were thrown out vaguely about a 'supper-scription' for a silver-mounted snuff mull, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 139. **Edb.** So we made a superscription for the poor man, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xiv. **Gall.** (A.W.)

**SUPM**, *sb.* Ken. **[sɐ·pəm.]** A dial. form of 'something.'

I sed to her 'What books dare be Dare's supm ta be sin,' Master *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 55; (G.B.); **Ken.**$^1$

**SUPPER**, *sb.* and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Nhp. Wor. Glo. Also in forms **sipper** Sc.; **sooper** Rut.$^1$ **[su·pə(r, sɐ·pə(r.]** **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Supper-bell**, see below; (2) **-meal**, supper.

(1) **Cum.**$^4$ So called in the Cockermouth Church-wardens' books; [it] was rung at 7 o'clock from October to Christmas since I remember. (2) **Dmf.** Lang Neddy . . . Wha borrowed his sipper-meal late here yestreen, Johnstone *Poems* (1820) 130.

**2.** Phr. *to set one his supper*, to do a feat which another cannot or dare not do.

**n.Yks.** Ah'll set thee thy supper; dea like me (I.W.). **w.Yks.**$^1$

**3.** *v.* To provide a person with supper.

**Lnk.** After he was weel suppered he gaed to his bed, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xiii. **n.Yks.** (T.S.) **Lan.** We intend to dinner him and supper him round, and by degrees make him our own, Byrom in *Cheth. Soc.* XXXII. 29.

Hence **Suppering**, *sb.* a public supper.

**s.Lan.**$^1$ Old Peter attended a 'suppering,' and upon being remonstrated with for taking more ale after he had obviously had enough, he replied, 'Aw'll chonce it,' 13.

**4.** To give farm-stock their food for the night; *gen.* with *up*.

**Sc.** (A.W.) **Ayr.** Aboot lowsin'-time when the horses were suppered, Service *Notandums* (1890) 110. **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **n.Yks.**$^2$, **e.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.** Os soon as aw'd suppert mi ceaws, Harland *Lyrics* (1866) 137. **Der.** Ye hanna suppered up thae five new heifers, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) viii. **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Not.**$^2$ Have you suppered up? **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **n.Lin.**$^1$ On Saturday night when I was suppering up my pony, *Stamford Merc.* (Oct. 20, 1876). **sw.Lin.**$^1$ **Rut.**$^1$ Coom and help me to sooper up. **Nhp.** The motley group Anxious claim their suppering-up, Clare *Poems* (1820) 134. **s.Wor.**$^1$, **Glo.**$^1$

**5.** *Fig.* With *up*: to 'settle' a person, to 'give one enough.'

**s.Not.** A knew when a begun on 'im, A should supper him up. A'm completely suppered up; a shan't want to go theer no more (J.P.K.).

**SUPPER**, *v.*$^2$ Rut.$^1$ ? To cause to suppurate.

My leg's very bad. I fancy I want something to sooper it more.

**SUPPIE-MAE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A pet sheep. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**SUPPLE**, *adj.* and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Mid. Hnt. Also in forms **soople** Sc. N.I.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ Cum.$^{14}$ n.Lan.$^1$ s.Chs.$^1$ Not.$^1$ Lei.$^1$ War.$^{23}$ Wor. Shr.$^1$; **souble** Yks.; **souple** Sc. Ir. N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ Cum. ne.Lan.$^1$ Stf. Nhp.$^1$ Hnt. **[su·pl, sɐ·pl; sū·pl.]** **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* **Supple-jack**, a pliant switch; a cane.

**N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.**$^1$ In the game of trippet and quoit a sooplejack was spliced to a 'buck' or wooden head. **Cum.**$^{14}$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Mid.** I will come after you, with my supple-jack, unless you give me your word on this, Blackmore *Kit* (1890) II. xix.

**2.** Limp, soft, yielding.

**Sc.** The roads are mair souple the day, Montgomerie-Fleming *Notes on Jam.* (1899). **Ayr.** On thee aft Scotland chows her cood, In souple scones, the wale o' food! Burns *Sc. Drink* (1786) st. 4.

**3.** Quick, nimble, agile; glib.

**Sh.I.** Dey wir awfully soople, an' whin dey danced it wis just like as mony wind baa's jumpin' fae da ert, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 89. **Abd.** John was gey souple for me, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. **Ayr.** A long soople laddie, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xlii. **Edb.** Young wits are ay sooplest, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 251. **Wgt.** Ye had begun to put a souple gab afore a grey pow, Fraser *Wgt.* (1877) 184. **N.I.**$^1$ **Uls.** A soople mother makes a lazy chile, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–62) II. 127. **Ant.** He's as souple as a hare, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Dwn.** Lyttle *Robin Gordon*, 79. **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Cum.** At last some lish young souple lads Their naigs frae th' buoses brought, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 133.

Hence (1) **Suppleness**, *sb.* nimbleness; (2) **Supple-Tom**, *sb.* a child's toy; see below.

(1) **Lth.** A man ance to the huntin' went, Wi' dogs whase soupleness was kent, Thomson *Poems* (1819) 129. (2) **Sc.** Being pulled by a string, shakes and seems to dance (Jam.); A top (G.W.); And ye'll get a coatie, And a pair of breekies—Ye'll get a whippie and a supple Tam, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 18. **Abd.** Ye'll get a fishy in a little dishy, An' a furly-giggy, an' a souple Tam, Paul *Abd.* (1881) 129.

**4.** Swaying from side to side, as with drink.

**Sh.I.** We saw da boat comin' doon da voe, . . an Erty . . . maistly ower soople ta sit, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 86. **Ayr.** Leezock, they said, thrashed him whenever she got him soople wi' the drink, and that was aften enough I's warrant, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 223.

**5.** *Fig.* Easy to persuade, tractable, agreeable.

**Frf.** Rab, when he liked, cud be souple enough, An' wi' oor young lasses he bantered an' leugh, Watt *Sketches* (1880) 26. **n.Yks.**$^2$

**6.** *Fig.* Clever, cunning, 'slippery.'

**Sc.** It's Gil Hobson, the souple tailor frae Burgh, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xii. **Cai.**$^1$ **Dmb.** Odd, Mr. M'Cheatrie, ye're weel named; ye're a souple ane, or I'm mista'en, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xviii. **Ayr.** The jauds hae played me mony a soople trick in their time, Service *Notandums* (1890) 108.

Hence **Suppleness**, *sb.* craftiness, cunning.

**Sc.** Poor Peter had a trial of this soupleness, but God made Paul an instrument to take him by the neck and shake it from him: and O that God would take us by the neck, and shake our soupleness from us! Kirkton *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 272.

**7.** *v.* To make supple; to soften; to become pliant; also used *fig.*

**Sc.** (Jam.); Ye'll have to soople your back-bone, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) vii. **s.Sc.** My fields are brisselt bare, Sae it s'all be a sooplin teem a' rain, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 366. **Nhb.** That'll make some broth to soople your awd legs, Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 152. **n.Yks.**$^2$ 'Supple our hard hearts by thy grace.' Old prayer. **n.Lan.**$^1$ I'll soople thi hide for tha. **s.Chs.**$^1$ To reduce inflammation by external applications. 'Yoa· mŭn sóo·pl dhŭ jeynt wi ahyl, ŭn yoa·)n fahynd it)l swai·j dhŭ swel·in, ŭn yoa·)n bey ŭz reyt ŭz ŭ rib·in i nóo tahym.' **s.Stf.** Rub some geuse 'ile on to souple it, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Not.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ Ah'll soople ye, ye little stiff-necked baggar. **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^{23}$ **Wor.** I soopled 'er well with paraffin oil to kill the lice on 'er [i.e. plied her, rubbed her, a cow] (H.K.). **Shr.**$^1$ It's a despert bad sprain, but if yo'n get some o' owd Lewis's iles, they bin capital to soople the jīnt an' swage the swellin'. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

**SUPPLE**, *v.*$^2$ Lin. [Not known to our other correspondents.] [**su·pl.**] To supplicate.

**n.Lin.** Mr. Thomas supples for us again to-morrow (E.P.).

**SUPPLE**, see **Swipple**, *sb.*$^1$

**SUPPLEMENT**, *sb.* Chs.$^1$ A corruption of 'sublimate.'

**SUPPLE-TREE**, *sb.* Wor. Also written **soople-se.**Wor.$^1$ A bar of wood or iron by which the traces of a horse are connected with a plough, &c.; *gen.* in *pl.*

**s.Wor.** Sometimes people will call the 'gampuss' the 'suppletrees,' but generally 'supple-trees' are merely a better sort of 'spreaders,' having tips and hooks of iron at the ends and a hook in the middle, but also they are sometimes made altogether of iron (H.K.). **se.Wor.**$^1$

**SUPPLICANT**, *sb.* Bnff.$^1$ A person in deep distress; one who is an object of pity.

**SUPPLY**, *sb.* Sc. A substitute for a minister in the pulpit, a 'locum tenens'; also in *comp.* **Pulpit-supply.**

**Sc.** Miss Jennet was . . . a very rare attender at the kirk except when there was supply, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 12; (A.W.) **ne.Sc.** Instead o' acceptin' the supply that wud hae been provided by his brethren, Dr. Drubber thocht weel to invite a frien' o' his ane, a new-fledged preacher, to tak' his place, Grant *Keckleton*, 142. **w.Sc.** I want ye tae preech in oor ain kirk the morn; they've got nae supply, ye ken, an' it'll be a gran' chance for ye, Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 20, ed. 1877.

**SUPPORT**, *sb.* Yks. [**səpoə·t.**] Nourishment.

**w.Yks.** Sam complained abaght being poorly. 'It's for want o' some gooid support, mun,' said his wife; 'get some o' that malt into thi,' Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1868) 47, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 12, 1898).

**SUPPOSE**, *v.*$^1$ and *conj.* Sc. Yks. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. War. Shr. Hrf. Sus. [**səpō·z, səpoə·z.**] **1.** *v.* In phr. *I suppose, I suppose so*, used to express certainty: I understand, believe, or know.

**w.Yks.** 'I suppose so and so has left here,'.. used when the party using it knew what he 'supposed' actually to be a positive fact, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 20, 1890). **Not.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ I suppoäse he's deäd, for I was at th' funeral. **Rut.**$^1$ I suppose Lord C—— coom back a-Friday (the speaker having spoken to his lordship on the day named). **Lei.**$^1$ Sometimes they mean, 'very possibly,' 'most likely,' and occasionally they imply a doubt, 'that may be so.' **War.**$^{34}$ **s.War.**$^1$ So John Harris is a going to New Zealand, I suppose. **Shr.**$^1$ I suppose the days ŏŏnna be much lunger now, we bin clos' on Midsummer, an' it's as coud as March. **Hrf.**$^2$ 'What is your name?' 'John Price, I suppose.' **Sus.**$^1$

**2.** *conj.* *Obs.* Although.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** John o' pipe-skill was na scant, Suppose I say't, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 213. **nw.Abd.** I wyte her squeelin's nae been hain't Suppose I say't mysel, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 13. **Per.** He giveth the name of the light to John, suppose the light John had, he had it from Christ, who was the light of the world, Wodrow Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845-7) I. 124.

**SUPPOSE**, *v.*$^2$ Wor. With *on*: to come in contact with, to cause to be exposed.

The potatoes are covered with litter so that the air don't suppose on them (W.A.S.); Not uncommon (H.K.).

**SURANCE**, *sb.* n.Yks.$^4$ [**siu·rəns.**] Surety; security.

**SURAT**, *sb.* Lan. Also in form **shurat** s.Lan.$^1$ An inferior quality of cotton imported from Surat; hence a name given to anything bad, esp. to bad ale.

**m.Lan.**$^1$ Aw've often wish'd Owd Scrat Ud fotch o t'bag-o-tricks an' lorry To H—— wi' o t'Surat. **s.Lan.**$^1$

**SURBATED**, *ppl. adj.* Hrf.$^2$ [**sə̄bē·tid.**] Footsore. Cf. **surfeited.**

As a woman said of her daughter who had walked 30 miles to see her: 'When her came her was fine surbated.'

**SURCE**, see **Sirs.**

**SURCOAT**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. An under-waistcoat.

**Sc.** (Jam.); In the days they ca' yore gin auld fouks had but won To a surcoat hough-syde, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) I. 223.

**SURE**, *adj.*, *adv.* and *v.*$^1$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **sear** m.Yks.$^1$; **seear** ne.Yks.$^1$ e.Yks.$^1$; **seer** Cum.; **seur(e** w.Yks.; **sewer** Wm. w.Yks. Lan. Not.; **shair** Ir.; **shoor** Dev. Cor.; **shore** Dev.; **shuir** Slk.; **shure** Dmf. Ir.; **suar** e.Yks. w.Yks.; **suer** Cum.$^{134}$; **zure** Dor. [**ʃō·ə(r, ʃū·ə(r; siu·ə(r, sī·ə(r.**] **1.** *adj.* and *adv.* Used in var. asseverations and confirmative expletives; see below.

**ne.Sc.** No testimony in his judgment was worthy unless it were clinched with an emphatic . . . 'Ay, ay, sure as death,' Gordon *Northward Ho* (1894) 214. **Slk.** As shuir as I'm leevin', that's a bit nice bairn, Thomson *Drummeldale* (1901) 8. **Dmf.** As shure as deith, ma ain hert was a' broken intill a hunder bits, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 157. **Gall.** Sure as ocht, Were fleein', Scott *Gleanings* (1881). **Ir.** Sure as a gun was iron he'd speak the word, Bullock *Pastorals* (1901) 34. **n.Ir.** A'll gang an' 'list; a wull as shair as daith! Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 17. **Cum.** Quo' th' lyave, as seer as dead She ne'er was bworn a' Banton, Gilpin *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 71. **w.Yks.** As suar as dogs isn't horses, *Yksman's Comic Ann.* (1889) 31, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 24, 1897). **s.Lan.**$^1$ As sure as God made Moses. As sure as God's i' th' orchut. As sure as nails. **Not.** They'll heng yon Dick, as sewer as he's born, Fletcher *Harvesters* (1900) 251. **Dev.** Till he's brort hoam limp an' drownded, as a will be, sure as I'm alive, Norway *Parson Peter* (1900) 162. **Cor.** That tha'dst find out tha odds . . . so shoor as a gun, Trenhaile *Dolly Pentreath*, 44.

**2.** Phr. (1) *be sure*, to be sure; certainly; (2) *for sure*, of a certainty, surely; see also **For, 1** (26); (3) *for sure case*, an exclamatory phrase; certainly; see also **Case**, *sb.*$^2$ (6); (4) *I am sure*, (*a*) indeed! really! (*b*) used as a negative; see below; (5) *sure and certain*, (*a*) quite sure; (*b*) safe, secure; (6) *— and double sure* or *— and sure*, a strong asseveration; (7) *— certain* or *— for certain*, see (5, *a*); (8) *— to*, sure to be; (9) *to be sure*, of course; (10) *to make sure*, to assure; (11) *you are sure*, an exclamatory phrase: you may accept this as certain.

(1) **w.Som.**$^1$ B-ee gwai·n t-ab-m?—Bee shoa·ur aay bee· [Are you going to have it?—Certainly I am]. **Cor.** For why That beshoor, that tha knowds't 'en mooch better than ey, Trenhaile *Dolly Pentreath*, 45. (2) **Ir.** I thought by now for sure the sun was down, Barlow *Ghost-bereft* (1901) 2. **n.Cy.** Well I'se blessed! well I is fer sure, Wilson *Bacca Queen* (1901). **Dur.** I winnet venture to say he will for sure, Guthrie *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 237. **Cum.**$^{14}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** My heart jump't soo for joy ha thowt for suar it had a sent all't buttons off a mie westcoat, Ruddleputty *Farm Servant's Lett.* (1840). **w.Yks.** 'Is it a Sunday?' 'Ay, for sure,' Sutcliffe *Moor and Fell* (1899) 33. **Lan.** Hoo wur Rossela Darlow fur sure, Antrobus *Wildersmoor* (1901) 289. **Not.** To go to t'trial, for sewer, Fletcher *Harvesters* (1900) 251; **Not.**$^1$, **Rut.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ 'Where were his legs?' 'Well, the' wasn't not fur off on 'im, for sure.' **Hrf.**$^2$ (s.v. For). **Dor.** You . . . be a big lass vor zure! Hare *Dinah Kellow* (1901) 225. **w.Som.**$^1$ I b'lieve 'twas he, but I widn zay, vor sure. **Dev.**$^3$ **Cor.** She . . . can clunk sparrowbill pie, for sure 'r can, Harris *Wheal Veor* (1901) 171. (3) **w.Yks.** Well, for sure case, I knawn't how they can understand t'one t'other, Brontë *J. Eyre* (1847) xxviii; Yet common enough, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 24, 1897). (4, *a*) **Sc.** (A.W.), **N.I.**$^1$ (*b*) **Not.**$^1$ **Lei.**$^1$ 'Won't this grow here?' 'Ah'm sheu-a' (*pron.* with the accent strongly marked on 'Ah'm'), i.e. quite certain it will not. (5, *a*) **Wm.** Thoo wes sewer and sartan a gittan a job amang em, *Gooardy Jenkins.* **w.Yks.** Awm sewer an sartin yo'll say 'at he wer sarved noa war nor he deserved, Hartley *Tales*, 2nd S. 141. (*b*) **n.Dev.** Jim, zee all shore an' sartin, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 46. (6) **Dev.**$^1$ Iv thee disn't zay thee wid ha me, bevore thicca cloud hath heal'd every sheen o' the moon, zure and double-zure I'll ne'er ax thee agen, 22; *ib.* 'To-morrow morning

at milking time I woll.' 'Sure?' 'Sure and sure,' 23. **n.Dev.** Shoor and shoor tha dedst but make wise, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 12. (7) **Yks.** 'Sure sartain,' said Mrs. Dewis, Baring-Gould *Pennyqks.* (1890) 142. **Cor.** Many of our old women are 'sure for sartin' that the piskies were attached to their households in their young days, Harris *Wheal Veor* (1901) 236. (8) **Hrf.**$^2$ (9) **n.Dev.** And to be sure mazed Tom—for he must needs go where the master went, Chanter *Witch* (1896) 5. (10) **Cum.**$^3$ Thoo ma' mak thysel' suer while it bides it'll burn, 163. **w.Cum.** Theear was sum snurtin' an' laffin', ah'll mak ye shure, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1876) 52. (11) **Not.**$^1$, **Rut.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$

**3.** *adv.* Surely, certainly, really, indeed.

**Ayr.** But sure her soul is not in hell, Burns *Joyful Widower*, st. 3. **Lth.** Tho' warl's gear may fast tak wing, Sure ye'll no lea'e me, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 33. **Ir.** Shure whin three av the childhre died, Blackburne *Stories*, 8. **Ker.** Shure, he was lavin' here afther the furst noight, Bartram *Whiteheaded Boy* (1898) 74. **Cum.** A finer hay-day seer was never seen, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1747) 9. **w.Yks.** Ye're favoured seur, to lose yer life Bith Quality! Howson *Cur. Craven* (1850) 117. **Lan.** Why, it never is, sewer! Waugh *Rambles Lake Cy.* (1861) 95. **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Ken.** Terr'ble hot, sure (G.B.). **Sus.** (F.E.S.) **Wil.** Hiss, sure, mum, Britton *Beauties* (1825). **Dor.** Ah, 'tis hard, 'tis hard, sure, *Cornh. Mag.* (Sept. 1900) 311. **w.Som.**$^1$ Tidn a bit o' good to try it, tid'n sure. **n.Dev.** And sure when at last he came back he brought his lady along with him, Chanter *Witch* (1896) 2. **Cor.** Aw, iss sure, Forfar *Pentowan* (1859) i.

**4.** *v.* To be sure; to be positive.

**Cum.** I suèr for owt I care, Will Gray may gang to France, Gwordie Greenup *Yance a Year* (1873) 6. **e.Yks.**$^1$ Ah seear [I am sure]. Thoo seears [you are certain]. He seear'd [he was positive]. It's neeah use seearing aboot it, 'cause it's a lee altigither. Thoo seear's thoo saw it? **m.Yks.**$^1$

**SURE,** *v.*$^2$ n.Cy. Yks. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **sear** m.Yks.$^1$; **seer** n.Cy. Yks.; **zure** Dev. An aphetic form of 'assure.'

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **e.Yks.** Aa weant, aa seer tha', Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**$^1$ I sêar'd him it was true. **Dev.** 'Tis a whisht, nasty old place at times, I 'zure thee, Mortimer *W. Moors* (1895) 288. **Cor.** Us takes it mighty favourable to see your butival flags a hangin' out—mighty favourable, I 'sure 'e, Phillpotts *Prophets* (1897) 94.

**SURE-CROP,** *sb.* Dor. [Not known to our correspondents.] A shrew-mouse. (Hall.) See **Shocrop.**

**SURELINS,** *adv.* Yks. Lin. In forms **seearlins** e.Yks.$^1$; **sewerlins** n.Lin.$^1$ [siə·lin(z, siu·əlin(z.] Surely.

**e.Yks.**$^1$ Thoo seearlins dizn't say seeah, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **n.Lin.**$^1$ He'll be hoäme to neet sewerlins.

**SURELY,** *adv.* and *sb.* Sc. Ir. Cum. Yks. Lin. Ken. Sur. Sus. Also in forms **sewer-loy** Lin.; **sewerly** w.Yks.; **suerlye** Cum.$^3$; **surelye** Ken.$^1$ Sur.$^1$ Sus.$^1$; **surly** Sc. [siuə(r)lī·, ·lai·, ·loi·.] **1.** *adv.* In phr. (1) *all to be surely*, quite certain; (2) *surely to goodness*, (3) — *to man*, an emphatic form of 'surely.'

(1) **Ayr.** Folk begood to see that mony things I had said were a' to-be-surely and had come to pass, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 127. (2) **Elg.** Foof! surely to goodness, ye ken Willie La, Tester *Poems* (1865) *Pref.* 5. **N.I.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Sewerly to gooidness they'll find a chap a bit ov a bed, Hartley *Grimes' Trip* (1877) 19. (3) **Cum.**$^3$ An suerlye to man ye'll niver be sa consaitit as to say ye can breck steans better nor oald Aberram, 13. **w.Yks.** You'r never going to do that, surely to man (S.K.C.).

**2.** Added to the end of a sentence to give emphasis.

**Sc.** (A.W.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lin.** Says to thersen naw doubt 'what a man a beä sewer-loy,' Tennyson *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 14. **Ken.**$^1$ Well, that ain't you, is it? Surelye! **Sur.** Your welcome to thaät, sure-ly, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. i; **Sur.**$^1$, **Sus.**$^1$

**3.** *sb.* Certainty; truth.

**Ayr.** The stories . . . already told . . . are doubtless true, and it may be . . . some of the uncos I am now trying to recall may be surlies too, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 243.

**SURENESS,** *sb.* Yks. Not. Lin. [siu·ənəs.] In phr. *for sureness*, for certain.

**w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Not.** A know it for sureness (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**$^1$ I believe it was him, bud I could n't saay for sewerness; he was oher far off. **sw.Lin.**$^1$ I knowed that for sureness, for I seed it my-sen. She didn't know, not for sureness, as they were coming.

**SURETY,** *sb.* Yks. [siu·əti.] A sponsor. w.Yks. (C.C.R.)

**SURF,** *sb.* *Obs.* Nhb.$^1$ An adit or horizontal tunnel for draining a mine. Cf. **sough,** *sb.*$^2$ **3.**

**SURFACE-MAN,** *sb.* Sc. A labourer in charge of roads. (A.W.)

**SURF-DUCK,** *sb.* Sc. The common scoter, *Aedemia nigra.*

[So called] from its habit of diving for shell-fish among the breakers, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 163.

**SURFEIT,** *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also written **surfet** Nhb.$^1$; **surfit** w.Yks. e.Lan.$^1$; and in form **surfeid** Sc. [sə·rfit, sə̄·fit.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* **Surfeit-of-cold,** a severe cold.

(1) **Cum.**$^4$ A cold that is difficult to get rid of; a cold which shows itself by outward signs, as cracked lips, &c. **n.Yks.**$^4$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** He's a surf'it o' cowd on him, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 20, 1898). **Chs.**$^1$ He's getten a surfeit o' cowd.

**2.** Repletion and indigestion in cattle after eating heartily of fresh grass or turnips. n.Yks.$^2$ **3.** A disorder, esp. a severe cold or cough.

**w.Yks.**$^1$ Hee's niver warish'd o' t'surfeit he gat last Kersmas, ii. 286. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^1$ He's getten a surfeit.

**4.** A mining term: explosive gas; gases resulting from an explosion; choke-damp; the pressure exercised by pent-up gas.

**Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb., Dur.** The pressure exercised by pent up gas of any kind easing itself off with some force, frequently rending the roof, sides, or floor of the seam; this often takes place without any sudden outburst of gas, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888); He by his ignorance may be burnt to death by the surfeit, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 7.

**5.** *adj.* Excessively cruel.

**Dmf.** When a parent cowhides his child it is surfeit, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 354.

**6.** Arrogant.

**Gall.** 'A surfeit bodie,' one who had something over and above an ordinary human nature which caused him to speak ungraciously to those dependent on him (J.M.).

**SURFEITED,** *ppl. adj.* s.Chs.$^1$ [sə̄·fitid.] 'Overdone'; unwell.

A cow is said to be surfeited when her appetite is gone. No idea of the ordinary meaning of surfeited is apparent. A person's feet are often said to be surfeited when they are hot and tired.

**SURFLE,** *v.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Also written **surfel.** **1.** *v.* To overcast; to gather or spread a wider edge over a narrower one; to ornament with edging, embroidery, &c. **2.** *sb.* An overcast; a trimming; an edging, embroidery; a border of fur, &c.; the hem of a gown.

**SURFY,** *v.* Sc. To satisfy; to avail.

**Abd.** O, what surfies the pickle gowd If kindness hings ahin'? Shelley *Flowers* (1868) 109.

**SURGE,** *v.* and *sb.* s.Cy. I.W. Som. [sə̄dʒ.] **1.** *v.* To bear heavily on. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **2.** *sb.* A quick motion; impetuous force.

**s.Cy.** (Hall.) **I.W.**$^1$; **I.W.**$^2$ I zees the hoss and trap comen down the road stretch gallop; and they come wi' sich a surge up agen the corner o' the wall, that it knocked one o' the wheels clean off. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**3.** In phr. *to fall down all in a surge*, to fall with force and suddenness.

**Som.** 'I fell down all in a surge,' said by an old woman in describing how her chair had slipped, and she had fallen backwards (W.F.R.).

**SURGEON'S-TOW,** *sb.* *Obs.* Hrf. Cotton-wool.

Leaving a vacancy at the top and bottom of the wound sufficiently wide to introduce a tent of surgeon's tow, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 296.

**SURLY,** *adj.* Sc. (Jam.) Rough, boisterous; stormy.

**SURPLICE,** *sb.* Hmp. [sə̄·plis.] **1.** A labourer's smock-frock. Hmp.$^1$ **2.** A canvas sheet into which hops are turned from the binns and carried off the field. (W.M.E.F.)

**SURPRISE,** *v.* Abd. (Jam.) To be surprised; to wonder.

**SURR,** *v.* Der.$^2$ [sə̄(r).] To butt as a ram.

**SURRAH**, see **Sirrah.**

**SURREE**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. A social gathering; a subscription dance; a corruption of 'soirée.'

**Sc.** A social gathering, where tea, &c., and speeches are given, a sort of homely conversazione; often in connexion with churches, Sunday schools, &c. (A.W.) **Ir.** Fine apparel on ordinary days generally betokens some social gathering, a ceilidh or a surree for which the 'word has gone round,' *The Pilot* (June 21, 1902) 649; A surree, which has with quaint effect borrowed its name from polite French, is a sort of subscription dance, little more elaborate in its arrangements than are the kaleys or conversazioni, Barlow *Creel Ir. Stories.*

**SURREE**, see **Sirrah.**

**SURRENDER**, *sb.* Sc. [səre·ndər.] Speed, haste; a great rate.

**Bnff.** He drove his gig down hill at an awfu' surrender (G.W.).

**SURRILY, SURROCK**, see **Sorrily, Sourock.**

**SURRY, SURS**, see **Sirrah, Sorry, Sirs.**

**SUR-SUPP**, *sb.* Irel. A masquerader; see below.

**Ker.** It was a custom in Kerry . . . to celebrate the festival of St. Bridogue by a peculiar masquerade. Shortly before the festival a number of young fellows would secretly arrange matters, and on St. Bridogue's Eve they would muster after dark, rigged out as the Sur-Supps. They would all be masked with the skins of animals and clothed with straw and rushes—even the cudgels they carried would be wrapped in plaited straw, Bartram *Whiteheaded Boy* (1898) 138.

**SURVENDIBLE**, see **Sevendible.**

**SURVEY**, *sb.* Som. Dev. Cor. [sə̄·vai.] **1.** A sale by auction.

**w.Som.**$^{1}$ They zess how the bailies be up 'long way Farmer White, and how there's bound to be a survey [suur·vai] vor to pay the rent. **Dev.** Take notis . . . that a survey will be held on Wensday vur sellin varmer Hoak's grass up to Mickelmas, *n.Dev. Jrn.* (Aug. 13, 1885) 3, col. 1. **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$ **n.Dev.** At Varmer Voss, ta Comb's gurt survey, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 106. **n.Dev.** The disposal of farms for three lives is generally by surveys, a species of auction, at which candidates bid for priority of refusal rather than for the thing itself, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) I. 71. **Cor.** They find means by a survey, to defray any extraordinarie charge, Pengelly *Verbal Pron.* (1875) 149; **Cor.**$^{12}$

**2.** The letting of work in a mine. Cor.$^{2}$ Hence **Survey-day**, *sb.* the day on which the underground workings of a mine are let. Cor.$^{1}$

**SUS**, see **Soss**, *sb.*$^{1}$, *v.*$^{3}$

**SUSAN**, *sb.* Lan. Gmg. **1.** Used as a common name for a hare.

**n.Lan.** 'I want to find Susan,' said by any one looking for a hare with a gun (R.H.H.).

**2.** A brown earthenware pitcher. Gmg. Collins *Gow. Dial. Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848–50) IV. 223.

**SUSANCIDE**, *sb.* Brks. A dial. corruption of 'suicide.'

I dwun't hold wi' all them fires an' murders an' susancides as you reads on in t'other places, Hayden *Thatched Cottage* (1902) 130.

**SUSE**, *num. adj.* Lan. Also written **suze.** [siuz.] Six. Cf. **size**, *num. adj.*

Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1854); (J.A.P.); **s.Lan.**$^{1}$

Hence **Susepence**, *sb.* sixpence.

For me measter moot ha had seignteen shillings on susepence for't th' yeandurth ofore, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 18; **s.Lan.**$^{1}$

**SUSH**, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) [sɐʃ.] Of the wind: a rushing sound. See **Sushing.**

**SUSH**, *adj.* Sus. [sɐʃ.] In phr. *as sush as sushy*, very dry, in want of water.

*Monthly Pkt.* (1874) 178; **Sus.**$^{1}$ I never knowed such a dry time; we're as sush as sushy.

**SUSH**, see **Sosh**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Soosh.**

**SUSHIE**, *v.* *Obs.* w.Lth. (Jam.) To shrink.

**SUSHING**, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) Of the wind: a rushing sound. See **Sush**, *sb.*

**SUSHOW**, *adv.* Lan. Also in orm **suzhaw.** Anyhow, in any case; 'choose how'; see **Choose, 4** (1). Cf. **shus.**

We mun allus give a month's [notice] sushow, Westall *Old Factory*, ii; Suzhaw they're ill enough off now, *ib.* iv.

**SUSKIT**, *ppl. adj.* n.Sc. (Jam.) [sɐ·skit.] Of clothes: much worn, threadbare.

**SUSPACK**, *v.* e.Yks.$^{1}$ [suspa·k.] To suspect, conjecture; a dial. form of 'suspect.'

Ah suspack he'll be gyin tĭ Hedow next week.

**SUSPENDER**, *sb.* Sc. A law term: one who brings in a suit of 'suspension' (q.v.).

The suspender was bothered to such a degree, That he went and suspended himself from a tree, Outram *Lyrics* (1887) 60.

**SUSPENSION**, *sb.* Sc. Yks. **1.** A legal term: see below.

**Sc.** A 'suspension' . . . is a suit seeking a stay of execution of a judgment or a charge, Outram *Lyrics* (1887) 206.

**2.** *Comp.* **Suspension-links**, see below.

**w.Yks.** These were flexible pieces of timber from the top-tree (i.e. the highest cross beam of the loom) to suspend the sley (J.T.).

**SUSPICION**, *v.* Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Dev. Amer. [səspi·ʃən.] To suspect.

**e.Yks.**$^{1}$ Ah rayther suspicioned him, Ah mun say. **w.Yks.** But aw've allus suspicioned Rachel, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1896) 40. **Chs.**$^{1}$ **Not.** I've suspicioned him a long time (L.C.M.). **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ My faather alus suspicion'd him o' steālin' his baacon. **Dev.** I suspicioned ez much from the vust, Zack *On Trial* (1899) 213. [**Amer.** Didn't ye suspicion nuthin' when he took ye up like that? Westcott *David Harum* (1900) i.]

**SUS(S**, *sb.* Lan. Ken. I.W. Cor. Also in form **zess** Cor.$^{2}$ [sus, sɐs.] **1.** A sow. Ken.$^{1}$ *MS. add.* (W.G.P.)

Hence **Suskin**, *sb.* a large, fat pig, *gen.* a sow.

**I.W.**$^{2}$ Hav'ee killed that 'ere gret suskin o' yourn it?

**2.** *Fig.* A great fat woman.

**Lan.** A fat sus of a woman (F.R.C.). **Cor.** A great nasty suss of a woman, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 105, ed. 1896; **Cor.**$^{1}$ I never seed such a suss in my born days; **Cor.**$^{2}$

**SUSS**, *sb.* I.W. [sɐs.] A dog-fish. I.W.$^{1}$ [Satchell (1879).]

**SUSS**, see **Soss**, *sb.*$^{1}$, *v.*$^{3}$

**SUSSACK**, *sb.* Suf. [Not known to our correspondents.] A fall; a blow. (Hall.) Cf. **soss**, *v.*$^{3}$

**SUSSEL**, *sb.* *Obs.* Ken. Sus. Also written **sussle** Ken. A noise, disturbance; an impertinent meddling with the affairs of other people. Ken. (K.), Sus.$^{1}$ Hence *to keep a sussel, phr.*, see below.

**Ken.** Busy pragmatical people are said 'to keep a sussle' (K.).

**SUSSEX**, *sb.* Sus. Hmp. In *comp.* (1) **Sussex-dumpling**, a dumpling made of boiled flour and water; (2) **-mile-stones**, (3) **-moon**, see below; (4) **-pudding**, see (1).

(1) **Hmp.**$^{1}$ (2) **Sus.**$^{1}$ The churches in the Downs are called Sussex mile-stones. (3) **Sus.** A coachman and footman on the box and a Sussex moon—that is a man on horseback with a lantern strapped to his back—leading the way, Egerton *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 61; **Sus.**$^{1}$ (4) **Sus.**$^{12}$

**SUSSIE, SUSSLE**, see **Sussy, Sussel.**

**SUSSLIN**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sh.I. A small Danish coin once current in Sh.I. S. & Ork.$^{1}$

**SUSSNIN**, *sb.* Bnff.$^{1}$ [sɐ·snin.] A very small quantity.

**SUSSY**, *sb.*, *v.* and *adj.* Sc. Also written **sussie.** [sɐ·si.] **1.** *sb.* *Obs.* Hesitation.

**Abd.** An' but ony sussie the spinning I'll try, An' ye's a' hear o' the beginning o't, Ross *Rock and Wee Pickle Tow* (Jam.).

**2.** *v.* To hesitate.

**Sh.I.** William—he güde in 'ithoot sussyin'—makin' maen for hir, *Sh. News* (Aug. 28, 1897).

**3.** To be careful; to care; to trouble.

**n.Sc.** I sussy not, Ruddiman *Introd.* (1773) (Jam.). **Abd.** I wadna sussie mysell (Jam.). **Lth.** If not still retained was in use not long ago (*ib.*).

**4.** *adj.* Careful, attentive to. Sc. (*ib.*)

**SUSTAIN**, *v.* Sc. To admit as valid; to approve of.

I did not sustain his excuse, *Scoticisms* (1787) 81; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); An ecclesiastical word used in connexion with a theological student's 'trials' or examination for licence to preach and a preacher's 'trials' for ordination. If these are satisfactory and approved of they are said to be 'sustained.' A reference or an appeal from an inferior to a superior ecclesiastical court is sustained when it is not dismissed or rejected (A.W.).

**SUSTAINMENT**, *sb.* Sc. Sustenance, nourishment.

**Abd.** Grief is dry, and folks canna sustain the body without nirishment or sustainment, Ruddiman *Parish* (1828) 108, ed. 1889.

**SUSY**, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **shusy.** A dead body taken from the grave.

**s.Sc.** ‘How muckle wad they gie for them?’ ‘Five poun—that is I fancy for a guid shusy—no ane o’ thae kists o’ dry banes we sometimes get,’ Wilson *Tales* (1836) IV. 219. **Dmf.** Some chiel richt slee wi’ tentie e’e, Eyed him as out he pou’d her, And gart him fa’, preserve us a’, Wi’ Susy on’s left shouther, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 187.

Hence **Susy-lifter**, *sb.*, *obs.*, see below.

Those who raised corpses in the days of Burke and Hare were denominated Susy lifters or Resurrection men, *ib. note.*

**SUT, SUTE**, see **Sot**, *adv.*, **Shoot**, *v.*, **Suit.**

**SUTH, SUTHA**, see **Sooth**, *adj.*, **Sithee.**

**SUTHAD, SUTHARD**, see **Southart.**

**SUTHER**, *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.* Yks. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. [su·ðə(r).] **1.** *v.* To sigh, esp. used of the wind among trees; to ‘sough.’

**e.Yks.** Previous to a storm, the sea comes ‘suthering’ up to the beach, Nicholson *Flk-Lore* (1890) 52. **Lin.** (J.C.W.), **Lei.**$^{1}$ **Nhp.** No noise is heard save sutherings thro’ the trees, Clare *Village Minst.* (1821) II. 105; **Nhp.**$^{12}$ **War.**$^{3}$ Now the wind suthers in the trees.

**2.** Of an organ: to make a blowing noise.

**Lei.**$^{1}$ ‘A’s ollus a-sootherin o’ the horgins,’ i.e. working the bellows and making a blowing noise when the organist is not playing. **War.**$^{3}$ The service was quite upset this morning by the suthering of the organ.

**3.** *sb.* A deep sigh; the noise of wind among trees.

**Lei.**$^{1}$ **Nhp.**$^{1}$; **Nhp.**$^{2}$ She geunne such a suther an then siled on the floor.

**SUTHER**, *v.*$^{2}$ Hnt. [sɐ·ðə(r).] To lounge about, to saunter.

As I was suthering along by the side of the plantation to look at my yoes and lambs, *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. i. 314; *ib.* 399.

**SUTHER**, *v.*$^{3}$ Yks. Lin. [su·ðə(r).] **1.** To simmer.

**n.Lin.**$^{1}$ I got a sup o’ vinegar an’ a bit o’ sugar, an’ suther’d it e’ th’ uven, an’ it cured my cough, or nearly.

**2.** To seethe. m.Yks.$^{1}$

**SUTHER, SUTHO, SUTOR**, see **Sithee, Souter**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**SUTSHKIN**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **sotskins.** A near relative; all the brothers and sisters of a family. Jakobsen *Norsk in Sh.* (1897) 123; S. & Ork.$^{1}$

[ON. *systkin*, a brother and sister, brothers and sisters (Vigfusson).]

**SUTTENWOOD**, *sb.* Ess. [sɐ·tənwud.] A corruption of ‘southernwood.’ (S.P.H.)

**SUTTER**, *sb.* Chs. Stf. [su·tə(r).] A severe blow.

**Chs.** I’ll fatch thee a good sutter, *Sheaf* (1878) I. 76; **Chs.**$^{1}$ Of such a character as would be likely to send a person staggering. **Stf.**$^{1}$

**SUTTER, SUTTIE**, see **Souter**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Sooty.**

**SUTTLE**, *sb.* Nrf. [sɐ·tl.] A circle with a cross in the centre.

We drawed a five-foot ring in the road, and marked a suttle in the middle to lay our marbles in, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 7.

**SUTTLE**, *v.*$^{1}$ ? *Obs.* N.Cy.$^{1}$ Nhb.$^{1}$ To soil, tarnish, sully. Cf. **suddle.**

**SUTTLE**, *v.*$^{2}$ Sh.I. e.An. Also in forms **sjutle, sutjle** Sh.I. **1.** To drink, to make a noise with the mouth in drinking.

**Sh.I.** ‘A’m gaein ta try da savaage [a young pig] wi’ dis. I widna care if he wid wance begin ta suttle i’ da pan,’ Sibbie said, as shü steered i’ da mylk wi’ her finger, *Sh. News* (May 13, 1899); To teach the young pig to sutjle in the pan (J.S.).

**2.** To tipple, to drink heavily for a long time. e.An.$^{1}$ Cf. **swattle**, *v.*$^{1}$

**SUZHAW, SUZZLE**, see **Sushow, Sossle.**

**SWA, SWAADGE**, see **So**, *int.*, **Swage**, *v.*$^{2}$

**SWAAM**, *sb.* Sh.I. A hollow in a field.

‘I dell’d below da muckle kierv ’at doo cuttid yunder whaur da watter set up in voar—.’ ‘O dere i’ da swaam?’ *Sh. News* (Oct. 7, 1899); (J.S.)

**SWAAR**, see **Swear**, *adj.*

**SWAB**, *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lin. Shr. Hrf. e.An. Wil. Also written **swabb** Sh.I.; and in form **swob** e.An.$^{1}$ [swab, swob.] **1.** *v.* To wipe.

**Frf.** He hirsled aboot on his seat, an’ swabbit the sweat o’ terror aff his forehead, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 69, ed. 1889.

**2.** To soak, flood, swamp.

**Wil.** We be pretty nigh swabbed wi’ rain, Tennant *Vill. Notes* (1900) 83.

**3.** To spill a liquid over the sides of a vessel. See **Squab**, *v.*$^{2}$

**w.Yks.** When tha fotches wotter agean, doan’t go swab it all t’way, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 20, 1898); **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ **e.An.**$^{1}$ If you stir it, it will swob over.

Hence **Swobfull**, *adj.* brimfull. e.An.$^{1}$ **4.** To drink.

**n.Yks.**$^{2}$ Get it swabb’d up [drink it off]. **e.Yks.**$^{1}$

**5.** To go about in a loose, idle fashion. Bnff.$^{1}$ **6.** *sb.* Anything spilt; anything over or beyond.

**w.Yks.**$^{3}$ Two spoonfuls and a swab.

**7.** Phr. *like a swab in a maelstrom*, applied to anything small and futile.

**Dev.** In it one tiny whortleberry was like a mere swab in the maelstrom, Baring-Gould *Dartmoor* (1896) 246; **Dev.**$^{3}$

**8.** A term of contempt, esp. used of a drunkard; an idle, worthless fellow; an awkward, unmannerly fellow; a country swain.

**Sc.** Come! off, ye swab! if you wish to shy, Outram *Lyrics* (1887) 71. **Sh.I.** (J.S.), **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Slg.** Roarin’ fu’—the swabs got that way, Taylor *Poems* (1862) 17. **Rxb.** ‘What a puir swab of a thing it is!’ said Francis, cocking his head on one side, and eyeing me as a man eyes a sheep at market, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 19. **N.I.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) **Wm.** Drunk, the lil swab! Ollivant *Owd Bob* (1898) 217. **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **Lin.**$^{1}$ **Shr.**, **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **e.An.**$^{1}$, **Nrf.** (Hall.) [Smollett *Rod. Random* (1748) iii.]

Hence (1) **Swabbish**, *adj.* mean, contemptible; (2) **Swabby**, *adj.* intoxicated; having a propensity to drunkenness.

(1) **Elg.** Having been thrashed on the quay by a sailor for his mean swabbish behaviour, Couper *Tourifications* (1803) II. 65. (2) **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ *MS. add.* (T.H.)

**9.** An errand boy. **N.I.**$^{1}$ A butcher’s swab.

**SWAB**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Sc. Yks. [swab.] The pod of a pea or bean. Cf. **swad**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **swap**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**Dmf.** Pease swabs (Jam.). **n.Yks.**$^{4}$

**SWAB**, *v.*$^{2}$ Suf. Ken. [swob.] To reap peas or beans with a cutting movement away from oneself. Suf. (C.G.B.), Ken.$^{2}$

**SWAB**, see **Squab**, *sb.*$^{13}$, **Sweb, Swob.**

**SWABBER**, *sb.* *Obs.* Hmp.$^{1}$ The blower in a malthouse.

**SWABBLE**, *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.*$^{1}$ e.An. Also written **swobble** e.An.$^{1}$ [swo·bl.] **1.** *v.* To quarrel, to dispute noisily; to talk in a blustering fashion; a dial. form of ‘squabble.’ e.An.$^{1}$, Suf. (C.T.), Suf.$^{1}$, Ess.$^{1}$ **2.** *sb.* A quarrel; loud talking.

**Ess.** A precious swabble, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 145; **Ess.**$^{1}$

**SWABBLE**, *v.*$^{2}$ and *sb.*$^{2}$ Sc. Also written **swable** (Jam.). [swa·bl.] **1.** *v.* To beat, esp. with a long, supple stick.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **e.Fif.** Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xi. **w.Sc.**, **Twd.** (Jam.) **Rxb.** He tuik his muckle plow-staff than, And cam’ and swabbled mei, Murray *Hawick Sngs.* (1892) 17.

Hence **Swabbling-stick**, *sb.* a cudgel.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Rxb.** Herds exert their muirland lore Wi’ swablin’ sticks an’ sweatin’, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 80.

**2.** *sb.* A supple rod; *fig.* a tall, thin, overgrown person.

**Cld.** (Jam.) **Slk.** Take care o’ that lang swabble Charlie, and keep by his side, Hogg *Perils of Man* (1822) II. 243 (*ib.*).

**SWABBLE**, *v.*$^{3}$ Yks. Lei. [swa·bl, swo·bl.] **1.** To make a noise like a liquid when shaken.

**Lei.**$^{1}$ Ah heerd the water swabble in her chest.

**2.** To reel about. n.Yks.$^{2}$

[Swablynge, or swaggynge (*Prompt.*).]

**SWABIE**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **swaabie**; and in forms **swabbie, swarbie.** The greater black-backed gull, *Larus marinus*; a shortened form of ‘swartback.’ See **Swart, 2** (1).

(J.S.); Screecghin laek a swaabie, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 51; Swainson *Birds* (1885) 208; Der nane blieder o’ a swabbie’s egg is doo dysel, *Sh. News* (May 19, 1900) **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$

**SWABING,** *sb.* Sc. A beating. Cf. **swabble,** *v.*$^2$

**Lnk.** Poor John underwent a dreadful swabing for this, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 215.

**SWABS,** *sb. pl. Obsol.* Glo. Cor. A card-playing term: stakes; certain cards the holders of which are entitled to part of the stakes; honours at whist. See **Whisk-and-swabbers.**

**Glo.**$^1$ **Cor.** Whist . . . with 'swabbers.' This game . . . is like . . . whist; but each player . . . puts into the pool a fixed sum for 'swabs,' *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 125; **Cor.**$^1$ 'I never cared for whisk since swabs went out of fashion.' The swabs are ace and deuce of trumps, ace of hearts, knave of clubs. The four cards are of equal value, but should hearts be trumps the ace would count double.

Hence (1) **Swabbers,** *sb. pl.* (*a*) certain cards at whist, the holders of which are entitled to part of the stakes; (*b*) honours at whist; (2) **Swab-cards,** *sb. pl.*, see (1, *a*).

(1, *a*) **Cor.** *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 125; **Cor.**$^1$ (*b*) **Glo.**$^1$ (2) **Cor.** *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 125.

**SWABSON,** see **Squobson.**

**SWAB-STICK,** *sb.* Cor.$^{12}$ [**swo·b-stik.**] A mining term: a wooden rod with the fibres frayed at one end.

**SWACHE,** see **Swatch,** *v.*$^1$

**SWACK,** *sb.*$^1$, *v.*$^1$ and *adv.* Sc. Yks. Der. Nhp. Pem. Brks. e.An. Ken. Sus. I.W. Also written **swak** Sc. (Jam.); **swhack** Ken.; and in forms **swauk** Sc.; **zwack** Brks.$^1$ I.W.$^1$ [**swak, swæk.**] **1.** *sb.* A hard blow; a violent fall; the sound of such a blow or fall. Cf. **swacken,** *v.*$^1$

**Sc.** The fell auld lord took the Whig such a swauk wi' his broad-sword, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxiv. **Cai.**$^1$ **Fif.** By-and-bye, on side and back He devell'd wi' a deadly swack, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 179. **Cld.** (Jam.) **w.Yks.** Daan ah went, flat a me back upa t'ice, we sichan a swack, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1857) 33; **w.Yks.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Brks.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^1$ **Suf.**$^1$ I'll gi ye a swack i' the chops. **Sus.** (F.E.), **I.W.**$^1$

**2.** Phr. *a swack of the hand*, a shake of the hand.

**Suf.**$^1$ Ah! give us a swack a' your hand.

**3.** A sudden gust or blast of wind. Slk. (Jam.) **4.** *v.* To strike violently; to throw or fall with force; to scatter about; to thresh. Cf. **whack.**

**Sc.** They swakked their swords, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) I. 359, ed. 1848. **Fif.** Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 147. **e.Lth.** Syne swacked they swords in deidly wroth, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 88. **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ He swack'd the wood in his face. **s.Pem.** (W.M.M.), **e.An.**$^1$ **Suf.** Don't swack those things about so (H.O.H.). **Ess.** Upon the groun' it swack'd, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 143; **Ess.**$^1$ **Sus.** I'll harrar an plow, Swack out all de barley, Lower *Tom Cladpole* (1831) 33, ed. 1872.

Hence **Swacker,** *sb.* a cudgel.

**Suf.** They each on 'em flourished out a good tough elmen swacker from under their cloaks, Strickland *Old Friends* (1864) 245.

**5.** Of wind: to blow suddenly and violently. Sc. (Jam.)

**6.** *adv.* Heavily, 'plump,' with full force; esp. in phr. *to fall down swack.*

**s.Pem.** (W.M.M.) **e.An.**$^1$ I fell down swack. **Suf.**$^1$ The baw Sparrak shuvv'd the mawther Sal swack down off 'a the stole. **Ken.** (D.W.L.)

[**4.** Cp. Icel. *svakka*, to riot, be disorderly (Vigfusson).]

**SWACK,** *sb.*$^2$, *v.*$^2$ and *adj.*$^1$ *Obs.* Sc. [**swak.**] **1.** *sb.* A large quantity, a collection, share; a deep draught of liquor.

**Sc., Bnff.** (Jam.) **Edb.** A' the langboard now does grane Wi' swacks o' kale, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 42, ed. 1801.

**2.** *v.* To drink deeply, greedily, or hastily; to swill.

**Rnf.** (Jam.); At swackin' owre the liquid brawn, Picken *Poems* (1788) 15.

**3.** *adj.* Abundant and good. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**SWACK,** *adj.*$^2$ Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Also written **swak** Abd. Cum.$^4$ [**swak.**] **1.** Supple, limber, pliant; nimble; active, clever; treacherous, slippery.

**Sc.** (Jam.); That 'ill be the gate the deil's sae awfu swack, Donald *Poems* (1867) 17. **Cai.**$^1$ **Elg.** The young gudeman, sae swack an' willin', Tester *Poems* (1865) 165. **Abd.** Twa Fiersdays back she seem'd baith swak an' strang, Murray *Hamewith* (1900) 21. **Frf.** He wis a swack man, the minister, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 74. **Dmf.** Drink makes the auldest swack and strappen, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 16. **Cum.** As swak as an eel, *e.Cum. News* (Feb. 18, 1888) 8; **Cum.**$^4$

**2.** Elastic.

**Abd.** A good slice of swack cheese, Macdonald *R. Falconer* (1868) 137.

**3.** Weak, slender, fragile.

**Lth.** As a slight bar of iron or piece of wood (Jam.). **Hdg.** His rigid neck was lang and swack, Lumsden *Poems* (1896) 14.

**4.** Stately; jolly. [Not known to our correspondents.] n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

[**3.** Cp. And helde gede on ysaac, Wurȝede sighteles and elde swac, *Gen. & Ex.* (c. 1250) 1528.]

**SWACKEN,** *v.*$^1$ Bnff.$^1$ [**swa·kən.**] To beat with great severity. Cf. **swack,** *sb.*$^1$

He swackent's back weel till 'im.

**SWACKEN,** *v.*$^2$ Sc. [**swa·kən.**] To make, or become, supple and pliant. See **Swack,** *adj.*$^2$

**Cai.**$^1$, **Bnff.**$^1$ **Abd.** Th' white-wash brush 'll swacken yer jints jist as gweed's a gowf-stick, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 7, 1902). **Abd., Kcd.** (Jam.) **Frf.** Her joints began to swacken, Beattie *Arnha'* (c. 1820) 23, ed. 1882.

**SWACKER,** *sb.* Der. e.An. [**swa·kə(r), swæ·kə(r).**] A bulky, robust person; anything large of its kind; *fig.* a great lie. Cf. **whacker.**

**nw.Der.**$^1$ **e.An.**$^1$ That's a swacker.

**SWACKING,** *ppl. adj.* Sc. Yks. Der. Nhp. Hnt. e.An. [**swa·kin, swæ·kin.**] **1.** Large; robust; jolly; also used *fig.* Cf. **whacking.**

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Cai.**$^1$ A swackan chiel. **Gall.** Swacking nowt, fat large animals, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 442, ed. 1876. **w.Yks.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**$^1$ **Cmb.**$^1$ Only a little while ago he used to wear a slop; and now he's a swacking great feller. **Nrf.** If boys or girls are large or jolly they are called swacken, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 5. **Suf.**$^1$ A swacken gal.

**2.** Clever, active. Dmf. (Jam.)

**SWAD,** *sb.*$^1$ Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Also written **swadd** Yks. Lin.; and in form **swod** n.Lin.$^1$ [**swad, swod.**] The pod or outer shell of a pea or bean; occas. used of the outer covering of a hazel-nut. Cf. **swab,** *sb.*$^2$, **swap,** *sb.*$^2$

**N.Cy.**$^{12}$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.** She's like Sarah Scon as two pes i' ya swad, Gwordie Greenup *Yance a Year* (1873) 24; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** Tak this bucketful o' pes swads fer t'swine (B.K.). **n.Yks.**$^{123}$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Ah gi'es 'em t'peea swads, bud they nivver eeats 'em. **e.Yks.** Rub [warts] with a 'bean-swad,' then throw the pod away, and as it decays so will your wart, *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. vi. 312; **e.Yks.**$^1$ Thoo's my lad, an Ah's thy dad; Ah got thă oot of a peas-cod swad, *Holderness Sng.* **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^{12345}$ **Lan.** Like peighs i' one swad, Waugh *Besom Ben* (1865) 24; **Lan.**$^1$, **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Lan.**$^1$ As full as a pay-swad, 2. **Chs.**$^1$, **Der.**$^{12}$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.**$^{13}$ **s.Not.** Holl them pea-swads to the pigs (J.P.K.). **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **ne.Lin.** (E.S.) **sw.Lin.**$^1$ There's some peas has purple swads. **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$

Hence **Swaddy,** *adj.* full of husks or pods. ne.Lan.$^1$

**SWAD,** *sb.*$^2$ Nhb. Dur. Also in form **swod** Nhb.$^1$ [**swad, swod.**] Coarse coal or blackstone at the bottom of a seam; impure, shaly, or soft, inferior coal.

**Nhb.**$^1$ **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888); Bored into swad, *Borings* (1881) II. 253.

Hence **Swaddy,** *adj.* of coal: soft, inferior. *ib.*

**SWAD,** *sb.*$^3$ n.Cy. Yks. Also in form **swaddy** w.Yks.$^2$ [**swad.**] A shallow-headed, stupid fellow. n.Cy. Blount (P.R.), w.Yks.$^2$

[I'll warrant, that was devised by some country swad, Lyly *Midas* (1592) iv. 3 (Nares).]

**SWAD,** *sb.*$^4$ Lin. e.An. Also written **swod** n.Lin.$^1$ [**swod, swād.**] A dial. form of 'sword.'

**n.Lin.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Every each man have his swâd on his thigh, Gillett *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iii. 8. **Suf.** *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. x. 76; **Suf.**$^1$ There 'a go, with a's swad by a's side!

**SWAD,** *sb.*$^5$ Sc. [**swad.**] A soldier, 'swaddy.'

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Bnff.** For a swad or sailor sell you In time o' weir, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 170. **Slg.** D—e swads are pale ghastly grim troops, Galloway *Poems* (1806) 24. **Lth.** Ilk struttin' swad, ilk reelin' sailor, Ilk rosin't snab, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 68. **Edb.** Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.*

**SWAD,** *sb.*$^6$ Chs.$^1$ [**swod.**] A boys' game resembling 'duckstone.'

**SWAD**, *sb.*$^{7}$ *Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. A tall, slender person.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^{2}$ **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ A mere swad of a fellow.

**SWAD**, *sb.*$^{8}$ War. **[swod.]** A forkful of peas in the field. (J.R.W.)

**SWAD**, *sb.*$^{9}$ Sus.$^{12}$ Also written **swod** Sus.$^{2}$ **[swod.]** A bushel basket; esp. used in selling fish.

**SWAD**, *sb.*$^{10}$ Yks. and Amer. **[swad, swod.]** A portion, measure, quantity; esp. used of liquids. Cf. **swat**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ Wilt ta tak anuther swad? [**Amer.** You'll put off a proper swad of goods next year, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xvii.]

**SWAD**, *sb.*$^{11}$ Irel. Also written **swod.** **[swod.]** A wet bandage. Uls. (M.B.-S.)

**SWAD**, see **Sward**, *sb.*$^{12}$

**SWADDEN**, *v.* Yks. **[swa·dən.]** To press anything down very closely in a box, sack, or hamper. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 29, 1884) 8.

**SWADDER**, *v.* Cum. **[swa·dər.]** To dabble in water or mud. Cf. **swadle.**

Swadder in t'muck, Dickinson *Lit. Rem.* (1888) 239; **Cum.**$^{1}$ Swadderan like a duck in a puddle; **Cum.**$^{4}$

**SWADDERMENT**, *sb.* Cum.$^{14}$ **[swa·dðərmənt.]** Drink.

**SWADDIE**, *sb.* Cai.$^{1}$ **[swa·di.]** The Swedish turnip, *Brassica campestris*, var. *Rutabaga.*

**SWADDLE**, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *v.*$^{1}$ Irel. Cum. Yks. I.Ma. Chs. Shr. Ken. Also written **swadle** Ir.; and in forms **sweddle** e.Yks.$^{1}$ s.Chs.$^{1}$; **swedle** Shr.$^{1}$ **[swa·dl, swo·dl; swe·dl.]** **1.** *sb.* A child's swaddling-band; *gen.* in *pl.*

**e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ Hanna yo' lef' off the child's swedless yit?

**2.** *v.* In phr. *to swaddle a person's sides, obs.*, to beat him soundly. Ken. Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695). (s.v. Swatha.)

**3.** To ride about as a Wesleyan preacher; see below, s.v. **Swaddler.**

**Ir.** I have often heard respectable Protestant neighbours . . . when mounted for the field, or going to market or fair, say—'Well, I am not going to swaddle to-day,' at the same time pointing to the hind part of the saddle to show there was no bag there, *N. & Q.* (1868) 5th S. i. 377.

Hence (1) **Swaddler**, *sb.* a Wesleyan preacher; a hypocrite; (2) **Swaddling**, *ppl. adj.* hypocritical.

(1) **Ir.** The term . . . is said to have originated with an ignorant Romanist . . . who, hearing one of . . . Wesley's preachers mention the swaddling clothes of the Holy Infant, in a sermon, . . . shouted out in derision 'A swaddler! a swaddler!' as if the whole story were the preacher's invention, Southey *Wesley* (1820) II. 109, in *N. & Q. ib.* 271; When the [Wesleyan] doctrines . . . were introduced into Ireland . . . the preachers proceeded from town to town . . . on horses. A long round leather bag, fastened to the hind part of the saddle, contained the preacher's clothes and whatever other effects he might possess; and the traveller was called a 'swaddler,' as it was said the clothes in the bag were 'swaddling-clothes,' *N. & Q. ib.* 377; Ned Doran . . . ordered all his children . . . neither to curse nor swear, . . and the consequence was, the people all said they were going to turn swadlers, Barrington *Sketches* (1830) III. ix. **Wxf.** Sorrow go with the swaddler, we'll let open his mouth, Kennedy *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 288. **Cum.**$^{14}$ **I.Ma.** The men went on with stories of the week's fishing, stories of the Swaddlers, Caine *Manxman* (1894) pt. II. xv. (2) **Cum.**$^{3}$ Or a swaddlin' oald sneek, wid a snọwk an' a snivel, 'At kests up his e'en when he hears a ruff jwoke, 55; **Cum.**$^{4}$

[1. OE. *swæðel, sweðel*, a swaddling-band, bandage (Hall).]

**SWADDLE**, *v.*$^{2}$ and *sb.*$^{2}$ Sc. Yks. Chs. Stf. War. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **swaidle** Stf.; **swaydle** War.$^{3}$ **[swa·dl, swo·dl.]** **1.** *v.* To twist about; to swing; to sway from side to side as a ship at sea, or a liquid in a vessel. Cf. **swaggle, waddle.**

**Sc.** While hips excoriate made him swaddle Through all the corners of the saddle, Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (ed. 1796) II. 191. **n.Yks.** Fish swaddle down t'beck (I.W.); **n.Yks.**$^{2}$, **s.Chs.**$^{1}$, **s.Stf.** (T.P.) **War.**$^{3}$ He had tried the effect of suspending rows of thread over his planted peas to keep small birds from feeding on the seeds, but getting up early to see the result had 'found the little beggars a swaydling on them.'

**2.** With *over*: to spill. **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Yoa)n swaad·l dhaat· mil·k oa·r.

**3.** To waddle; to step heavily and lazily.

**Dev.** Them wicked creeturs [i.e the peacocks] hev been a swaddling in my garden, *Reports Provinc.* (1889); **Dev.**$^{3}$ Women are said to swaddle along when aimlessly walking about; ducks are said to swaddle when coming from the pond in Indian file.

**4.** *sb.* A roll or lurch of a boat.

**w.Cor.** She gan a bit of a swaddle and disappeared altogether (M.A.C.).

Hence **Swaddly**, *adj.* staggering like a drunken man. n.Yks.$^{2}$ **5.** A swing.

**s.Stf.** Gie the kid a ride on the swaidle (T.P.).

**SWADDLEDIDAFF**, *sb.* Chs.$^{13}$ **[swo·dldidaf.]** A term of endearment; 'sweetheart.'

**SWADDLINS**, *sb. pl.* Lan.$^{1}$ s.Lan.$^{1}$ **[swa·dlinz.]** Long-clothes; baby-linen.

**SWADDY**, *sb.* Irel. **[swa·di, swo·di.]** A fat and healthy-looking person or animal.

**Ir.** Presenting him the infant, . . 'That I may never, if a finer swaddy ever crossed my hands,' Carleton *Fardorougha* (ed. 1848) i. **Uls.** She's a fine swaddy, a real good wee worker, and not a lazy bone in her body, Hamilton *Bog* (1896) 11. **Ant.** A fine swaddie o' a wee pig. A fine big swaddie o' a lass, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

**SWADDY**, *adj.* Sus. **[swo·di.]** Heavy. (S.P.H.)

**SWADDY**, see **Swad**, *sb.*$^{8}$

**SWADE**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Nhp. Bdf. Hnt. **[swēd.]** Grass-land; old pasture; the same word as lit. Eng. 'swath.'

**Nhp.**$^{1}$ **Bdf.** It's poor swade (J.W.B.). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

**SWADE**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Sus.$^{1}$ **[swēd.]** The leather strap of a spinning-wheel.

**SWADE, SWADGE**, see **Suade, Swage**, *v.*$^{2}$

**SWADING-IRON**, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sus.$^{1}$ An instrument used in a blacksmith's forge.

**SWADLE**, *v.* Cum.$^{4}$ To dabble in water. (s.v. Swadder.)

**SWADS**, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* e.Cy. s.Cy. A low, hollow place in any part of a field. Ray (1691).

**SWAF**, *sb.* Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Also in form **swaif.** A gust, blast, swirl. 'It was thrown owre wi' a swaf o' wind.'

**SWAFT**, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Wil. Thirst. (Hall.), Wil.$^{1}$

**SWAG**, *v.* and *sb.*$^{1}$ In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Eng. Amer. and Aus. Also in forms **swaag** S. & Ork.$^{1}$; **zwag** I.W.$^{1}$ **[swag, swæg.]** **1.** *v.* To sway from side to side, as an over-loaded vehicle; to swing backwards and forwards; to jog up and down; to hang down heavily and unevenly. Cf. **swaggle, swig**, *v.*$^{2}$

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Gall.** Apples hinging swagging on them like warping clues, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 307, ed. 1876. **w.Dur.**$^{1}$ **Wm.** Ah nooatice he swags rarely (B.K.). **n.Yks.**$^{14}$ **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ Deean't swag t'booat seea. **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** An' laff till his belly swagg'd agean, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) xii. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Dunna swag upo' that bicycle-spring. **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Not.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.** I mun set waaight doon steady upo' taable, soä as it weant swag, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 98. **Lei.**$^{1}$, **se.Wor.**$^{1}$, **s.Wor.**$^{1}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ See, Surrey, 'ow that loäd swags, it ŏŏnna oud wham, an' we sha'n lose our 'arrŏost go'se. **Glo.**$^{12}$ **Suf.**$^{1}$ Don't swag the gate. **Sus.** Holloway.

Hence (1) **Swag-belly**, *sb.* a pendulous abdomen; a person having a pendulous abdomen; (2) **Swag-bellied**, *adj.* corpulent; having the lower part of the abdomen enlarged; (3) **Swagged**, *ppl. adj.* waved, embossed, as a pattern on a silver surface; (4) **Swaggie**, *sb.* the act of swinging; (5) **Swagging**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) bulging, pendulous; (*b*) fluttering as a bird's wing; wavering; (6) **Swagment**, *sb.* the pendulum of a clock.

(1) **Not.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **I.W.**$^{1}$ (2) **Cum.**$^{14}$, **Hrf.**$^{1}$ (3) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ (4) **Rxb.** (Jam.) (5, *a*) **Edb.** Her swaging womb comes begging to the shoar, While she receives her alms, she begs for more, Pennecuik *Helicon* (1720) 174. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$ I like a sheep wi' a good swaggin' belly. (*b*) **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$ (6) **n.Yks.**$^{2}$

**2.** To bend down in the middle as from overweight; to weigh down; to sink down; to warp. Cf. **sag**, *v.*$^{2}$

**Dur.**$^{1}$, **w.Dur.**$^{1}$ **Lakel.**$^{2}$ Thoo fair maks t'booards swag. **Cum.**$^{1}$ **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ 'It swagg'd wi' wet,' said of a plant. **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ A floor is said to swag when it bends under the feet. **Lan.** Some swaggin at th' knees, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 403. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{13}$ **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ A beam which is bent in the middle is said to be swagged. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ We mun hev yon roäpe draw'd a bit tighter; it swags a deäl. **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{1}$ (s.v. Sag), **se.Wor.**$^{1}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ This basket's a despert 'eft to lug all the way to Dorri'ton, it fairly swags me down.

**3.** To bulge out.

**w.Yks.**$^2$ His pockets were swagged out wi' marbles. **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$

**4.** *sb.* An inclination to one side or the other; a lurch; a swaying gait; a swinging motion, as of a pendulum; also used *fig.*

**Sc.** A swag in politics (Jam.). **Ayr.** Auld Time frae his nag swung his lang willie wag Wi' a slow steady swag, Aitken *Lays* (1883) 125. **Lnk.** Wha gaed past me wi' a swag, McLachlan *Thoughts* (1884) 69. **Rxb., Gall.** (Jam.), **e.Yks.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ I like the owd Missis to sarve me, 'er gies a good swag to the scales. **Suf.**$^1$ K'there—what a swag 'a cut.

**5.** A heavy fall; the impetus of a descending body.

**e.Yks.**$^1$ He com doon wi' sike a swag. **s.Chs.**$^1$ Thus one comes down with a swag upon the spring of a bicycle, or upon a haystack, or boggy ground. **Ken.** One that falls down with some violence and noise, is said to come down with a swag (K.).

**6.** A depression in the ground; a sunken place.

**Ayr.** (H.M.) **Stf.** A depression in the ground caused by mining, and which surface drainage has filled with water, *Chronicle* (Aug. 23, 1901). **s.Stf.** Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 394.]

**7.** A bag, wallet; a burden; the contents of a beggar's wallet or of a money-bag.

**Edb.** A large leathren swag, to hold the gelt, Pennecuik *Helicon* (1720) 65. **Lakel.**$^2$ **Lin.**$^1$ He had such a swag, he ommost siled away. **Wil.** *Gl.* (1892). [**Aus.** The new-comer carried, like himself, a species of pack strapped to his shoulders, but it was rolled up after the country fashion, in a form commonly known as a 'swag,' Boldrewood *Colon. Reformer* (1890) I. ix.]

**8.** A festoon used for an ornament to beds, &c. Lth. (Jam.) **9.** *Comp.* **Swag-basket,** a pedlar's basket containing various kinds of hardware. Chs.$^1$

[1. Norw. dial. *svaga*, to sway, swing, reel, stagger (Aasen).]

**SWAG,** *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* Sc. A large draught of any liquid. Cf. **swig,** *sb.*$^1$

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Lnk.** What swags o' beer I've drunken, McIndoe *Poems* (1805) 12.

**SWAG, SWAGAR,** see **Swage,** *v.*$^2$, **Swager.**

**SWAGE,** *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Yks. Nhp. [swēdʒ.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Swage-anvil,** the anvil on which iron is worked into any particular form, esp. used in making agricultural implements. Nhp.$^1$ **2.** A bevel.

**w.Yks.** Swages glazed, ant backs, iv ther tubbe pollisht, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1834) 62; **w.Yks.**$^2$

**3.** *v.* To level or make round the back of a knife. w.Yks.$^2$

**SWAGE,** *sb.*$^2$ Nhb.$^1$ [swēdʒ.] The excrement of the otter.

**SWAGE,** *v.*$^2$ Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Shr. Ken. I.W. and Amer. Also written **suage** Lan.$^1$ Ken.; **swadge** Sc. (Jam.); **swaige** I.W.$^1$; and in forms **swaadge** Sc. S. & Ork.$^1$; **swag** Der.$^2$ [swēdʒ, sweədʒ.] **1.** An aphetic form of 'assuage.'

**Sc.** (Jam.), **S. & Ork.**$^1$, **Cai.**$^1$ **Ayr.** Bide aback frae ford or track, They'll 'swage ere Beltane-tide, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 237. **Dmf.** Through some rattan-houkit hole The sooty waters 'swaging roll, Johnstone *Poems* (1820) 25. **n.Yks.**$^4$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Der.**$^2$, **Not.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ I gev him a drop o' lodlum to 'swaage his paain. **War.** (J.R.W.) **Ken.** Can't you suage it away, Doctor? (H.W.) **I.W.**$^1$ [**Amer.** She'd swage down and come reason'ble, Johnston *Old Times* (1897) 121.]

**2.** To reduce a swelling, &c. by external applications; to disperse, as of milk in the mammae; *gen.* with *away.* Cf. **sway,** *v.*$^3$

**Lan.**$^1$ He'll suage it away wi' camomile an' poppy-heads. **Chs.**$^{13}$, **s.Chs.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ Yedart's ancler wuz swelled oncommon bad, but I pŭt some pultis to it, an' it swaged it away. Rub the elder well ŏŏth gŏoze-ile to swage the milk away.

**3.** To cool, as hot iron in water. Lei.$^1$ Hence **Swaging-trough,** *sb.* the trough in which a smith cools his iron. Lei.$^1$, War.$^3$ **4.** Of the stomach: to digest or retain food.

**Cai.**$^1$ To swaadge a fill. **Abd.** Her stammack cud na sic raw vittals swage, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 60, ed. 1812.

[1. The wegh at hir wordes wrathit a litill, And swiftly to þat swete swagit his yre, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 579.]

**SWAGE,** *v.*$^3$ Lin. War. [swēdʒ.] **1.** To sway; to move anything about. Lin. (Hall.), War. (J.R.W.) Cf. swag, *v.* **2.** To bulge. War. (J.R.W.)

**SWAGE,** *v.*$^4$ Sur.$^1$ [swēdʒ.] Of water: to leak out; to bubble up.

**SWAGER,** *sb.* ?*Obs.* Sh.I. Dur. Also written **swagar** Dur. A brother-in-law; *pl.* men married to sisters. S. & Ork.$^1$, Dur. (K.)

[Cp. OE. *sweger*, mother-in-law (Hall).]

**SWAGGER,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. War. Brks. Also in form **swauger** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.$^1$ [swa·gər.] **1.** *v.* To stagger, reel; to feel as if intoxicated.

**Mry.** (Jam.) **Bnff.**$^1$ Commonly used of very tall persons.

**2.** To satisfy.

**War.**$^{24}$ **s.War.**$^1$ You was wantin' to see some big dahlias; now if you'll come into my garden, I'll swagger ye. **Brks.** (W.H.Y.)

**3.** With *over*: to insult. w.Yks.$^4$ **4.** *sb.* An inclination to one side; a stagger.

**Bnff.**$^1$ He ga' a swagger or twa, an' syne fell our. **Nhb.** Two men loading timber on a cart found a log awkward to fit on to the pile, when one called to the other, 'Gi'd a bit swagger, Jack' (R.O.H.).

**5.** A pennon; a flag, esp. a ship's flag; a vane. n.Yks.$^{12}$

**6.** Phr. *to carry a tight swagger on a rotten mast*, to make a great show on insufficient means. n.Yks.$^2$

**SWAGGERGOG,** *sb.* Nhp.$^1$ [swa·gəgog.] A bog; a quagmire.

**SWAGGERING,** *ppl. adj.* Lan. [swa·gərin.] In *comp.* (1) **Swaggering-dick,** a sweetmeat; see below; (2) **-duck,** a saveloy; (3) **-grass,** the quaking-grass, *Briza media.*

(1) Havin byetten him reetly when he wur a lad for havin stoun a stick o' swaggerin-dick, Staton *B. Shuttle Manch.* 43. **s.Lan.**$^1$ A certain sort of toffee made in thick round sticks in such a manner that wherever it is broken off a word appears in the circle. (2) **s.Lan.**$^1$ (3) (B. & H.)

**SWAGGERMENT,** *sb.* e.Yks.$^1$ [swa·gəment.] Bombast, brag, 'bounce.'

**SWAGGLE,** *v.* and *sb.* Cum. Chs. War. Shr. Glo. e.An. Also written **swagle** Shr.$^2$; and in form **swaygle** Cum.$^4$ War.$^3$ [swa·gl, swæ·gl.] **1.** *v.* To swing; to sway to and fro, as a liquid in a vessel; to reel and stagger as a drunken man. Cf. **swaddle,** *v.*$^2$, **swag,** *v.*

**Cum.**$^4$ (s.v. Swayvel), **s.Chs.**$^1$ **War.**$^3$ What are you swaygling on that gate for? **Shr.**$^2$, **Glo.**$^{12}$, **e.An.**$^1$

**2.** *sb.* A swing. Shr.$^2$

**SWAG-SHOP,** *sb.* *Obs.* w.Yks.$^2$ A shop in which cutlers sold their wares at a great loss.

**SWAIDLE, SWAIF,** see **Swaddle,** *v.*$^2$, **Swaf, Swarf,** *v.*

**SWAIK,** see **Swyke.**

**SWAIL,** *v.* and *sb.* War. Shr. Hrf. Glo. e.An. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Also in forms **swaail** I.W.$^{12}$; **zwail** Glo.$^1$ w.Cy. Wil.$^1$ Dor. Som. [swēl.] **1.** *v.* To swing the arms in walking; to walk with a rolling, lazy gait; to go from side to side; to shake about. Cf. **squail,** *v.*$^1$ 4.

**War.** (J.R.W.), **Glo.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^1$ **I.W.**$^1$; **I.W.**$^2$ Here comes wold Bung Russel, swaailen along as if a was gwyne to vall to pieces. **w.Cy.** (Hall.), **Wil.**$^1$ **Dor.** Zwailing along in such a gawkhammer way, Hardy *Mayor Casterbridge* (1886) 230, ed. 1895. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**2.** *sb.* A lounging, careless gait from side to side. Shr., Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876).

**SWAIL,** see **Swale,** *sb.*$^{12}$, *v.*$^{12}$, **Squail,** *v.*$^1$

**SWAILE,** see **Swale,** *v.*$^1$, **Squail,** *v.*$^1$

**SWAILSH,** *sb.* Slk. (Jam.) [swēlʃ.] A part of a mountain or hill which slopes more than the rest.

**SWAIMISH,** see **Sweamish.**

**SWAIMOUS,** *adj.* n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **swaimus** Cum.; **swaymous** w.Yks.$^5$; and in forms **samus** w.Yks.; **swamas** Wm.; **swamous** n.Yks.$^3$ w.Yks.$^{13}$ [swē·məs.] Bashful, shy, hesitating, diffident. Cf. **sweamish,** 2.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Cum.** (Hall.) **Wm.** Ise na way swamas, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 38. **n.Yks.**$^{13}$ **w.Yks.** Sally is a samous body; shoo colours up at nowght, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 9, 1897); **w.Yks.**$^1$ Poor Williams is a swamous, cowardly chap, ii. 307; **w.Yks.**$^{35}$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$

Hence **Swamousness**, *sb.* shyness.

**w.Yks.** I knew not how to begin for swamousness, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) xv.

[Sweymous, or skeymowse, *abhominativus* (*Prompt.*).]

**SWAIP**, *v.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Also written **swape** Lakel. [swēp.] **1.** *v.* *Obsol.* To walk proudly.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$

**2.** *sb.* A swinging, 'swaggering' gait.

**Lakel.**$^{2}$ He gahs wi' a ter'ble swape, an' maks a gurt spreed.

[OE. *swāpan*, to sweep, drive, swing (Hall).]

**SWAIP**, see **Swape**, *v.*$^{2}$

**SWAIPELT**, *sb.* *Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) A piece of wood like the head of a crosier put loosely round the fore fetlock of a horse to impede its progress.

**SWAIR, SWAIRF**, see **Swire**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Swarf**, *v.*

**SWAISE**, *v.* Cor. [swēz.] To swing the arms; to wring the hands. Cf. **whaze.**

**Cor.**$^{1}$ He went down street swaising his arms; **Cor.**$^{2}$

**SWAISH, SWAIT**, see **Swesh**, **Swat**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**SWAITCH**, *sb.* n.Yks.$^{12}$ [swētʃ.] A piece of wickerwork like a basket bottom on which the coiled and baited fish-lines are carried to the boats, and the wet lines brought home.

**SWAITH(E**, see **Swarth**, *sb.*$^{2}$, **Swath(e**, *sb.*, **Swathe.**

**SWAKE**, *sb.* e.An. Also in form **swike** e.An.$^{1}$ [swēk.] The handle of a pump. **e.An.**$^{1}$ **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 300, ed. 1849; **Suf.**$^{1}$

**SWAL**, see **Swell**, *v.*

**SWALE**, *sb.*$^{1}$ and *adj.* n.Cy. Lin. Lei. Nhp. e.An. Also written **swail** Lin. Nhp. [swēl.] **1.** *sb.* Shade; a shady place. Cf. **swill**, *sb.*$^{3}$

**Lin.** Violets hid in the swail away from the sun (J.C.W.). **Nhp.** Left in the swail and little cheered by sun, Clare *Village Minst.* (1821) II. 155; **Nhp.**$^{12}$ **e.An.**$^{1}$ Let us walk, or sit, in the swale. **Nrf.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 37. **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

Hence **Swaly**, *adj.* shady, cool.

**n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Nhp.** Shepherds, with their panting sheep, In the swaliest corner creep, Clare *Poems* (1820) 70; **Nhp.**$^{1}$; **Nhp.**$^{2}$ A swaly bank.

**2.** *Obs.* Cold, bleak air.

**n.Cy.** (K.) **Lei.** To lie in the swale (*ib.*).

**3.** *adj.* *Obs.* Windy, bleak, cold. n.Cy. Bailey (1721); N.Cy.$^{2}$

[**1.** Swale (or shadowe, P.), *umbra, umbraculum* (*Prompt.*); cp. ON. *svala*, to chill, cool (Vigfusson). **2.** Icel. *sval*, a cool breeze (*ib.*).]

**SWALE**, *sb.*$^{2}$ Sc. Nhp. e.An. and Amer. Also written **swail** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) [swēl.] A gentle rising in the ground with a corresponding declivity; a slight dip or depression in the surface of the ground; a hollow between two banks or ridges.

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*), **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **e.An.**$^{1}$ **Suf.** Generally the site of a filled-up pond or ditch (C.T.); **Suf.**$^{1}$ [**Amer.** Low land between sand ridges on the coast beaches, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 334.]

**SWALE**, *sb.*$^{3}$ Shr.$^{2}$ [swēl.] A piece of wood going from an upright shaft in an oatmeal mill to one of the wheels.

**SWALE**, *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.*$^{4}$ n.Cy. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. e.An. Hmp. Dev. Cor. Also written **swail** Nhp.$^{1}$ Cor.$^{12}$; **swaile** Yks.; and in forms **zwail** Cor.$^{1}$; **zwayle** Dev. [swēl.] **1.** *v.* To burn, blaze; to scorch; to kindle; esp. used of setting fire to gorse, heath, &c., or to soot in a chimney. Cf. **sweal**, *v.*$^{1}$

**n.Cy.** (P.R.), **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Wm.** The yellow flame swaling in the night, Ollivant *Owd Bob* (1898) iii. **Lan.** (K.), **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **m.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Not.** Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 62. **s.Wor.**$^{1}$ **Hmp.** At common-fire there were hundreds o' rabbits an' vipers lyin' swaled to death (W.M.E.F.). **Dev.** Early in the spring of the year the custom locally called swaling, or burning the moor, is put in practice. This is generally done about the month of March; and if the weather be dry, the fire spreads among the withered heath and rushes with wonderful rapidity, Evans *Home Scenes* (1875) 169; (J.D.P.) **Cor.**$^{13}$

**2.** To singe, esp. to singe the hair off a pig's carcase.

**n.Cy.** (P.R.), **N.Cy.**$^{2}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **se.Wor.**$^{1}$, **s.Wor.**$^{1}$, **Glo.**$^{12}$

**3.** To dry or wither in the sun.

**Der.**$^{2}$, **Not.**$^{1}$ **Lei.**$^{1}$ It [hay] is swaled enow, an' way 'll hack it in. **War.** (Hall.)

**4.** To consume or waste away; to melt or gutter as a candle in a draught; also used *fig.*

**N.Cy.**$^{2}$, **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ **Lan.** It swales these candles so, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 17. **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{13}$ **s.Not.** Oh, he's unaccountable then considerin' it's such a little while sin 'e begun to swale (J.P.K.). **Lin.**$^{1}$ (s.v. Sweal), **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{12}$, **Glo.**$^{2}$ **e.An.**$^{1}$ The candle swales. **Cmb.**$^{1}$ Shet that there winder; the candle's swaling. **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 59. **Dev.** The candle was short, it had swaled down into the tray, Baring-Gould *Urith* (1891) III. xliii.

**5.** *sb.* *Obs.* A flame. n.Cy. Grose (1790). w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781).

[**1.** Heo heom letten swalen inne swærte fure, Laȝamon (c. 1205) 10188. **3.** But whanne the sonne was risun, thei swaliden, Wyclif *Matt.* xiii. 6.]

**SWALE**, *v.*$^{2}$ Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lei. Also written **swail** Lan.$^{1}$ Der.$^{12}$ nw.Der.$^{1}$; and in form **sweel** s.Chs.$^{1}$ [swēl.] To deal in corn.

**Chs.**$^{1}$ There is an old Cheshire proverb, 'Let every one swale his own wuts.'

Hence **Swailer**, *sb.* a wholesale corn or provision dealer.

**Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Chs.**$^{1}$; **Chs.**$^{2}$ One who buys corn and converts it into meal before he sells it again; **Chs.**$^{3}$, **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ **Stf.** Paid for writing warrants for badgers and swalers to take licenses, £00. 00. 06, *Alstonfield Par. Constable Acc.* (1743-4). **Der.**$^{12}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$

**SWALE**, *v.*$^{3}$ Hrf. [swēl.] To split, cleave, sever asunder.

Bound *Provinc.* (1876); **Hrf.**$^{1}$ In sawing a bough you must take care lest the weight should make it swale down the tree.

**SWALE**, see **Squail**, *v.*$^{1}$

**SWALL**, *v.* Sc. To devour, swallow; used in imprecations; a dial. form of 'swallow.'

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Sh.I.** Deil swall dis midgies, *Sh. News* (July 29, 1899). **Bwk.** Swall ye, for a b——! Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 48.

**SWALL**, see **Swaul**, **Swell**, *v.*

**SWALLACK**, *v.* Yks. [swa·lək.] To dangle, swing.

**w.Yks.** Donned up in a black silk gaan, an a goold chain swallackin abaat ith' front on her, Hartley *Grimes' Visit* (1892) v.

**SWALLACK**, see **Swallock.**

**SWALLET**, *sb.* Som. Cor. Also written **swallett** Som. [swo·lit.] A gulf; a chasm; a hole in a mountain limestone district into which a stream disappears; a 'pot.' Also in *comp.* **Swallet-hole.**

**Som.** Mr. Lilley replied that although the water might not come direct from the workings, yet he understood the water from the mines was let into a 'swallett' some distance off, *Weston Merc.* (Mar. 4, 1876); Woodward *Geol. Eng. and Wales* (1876) 345. **Cor.**$^{2}$ [Water breaking in upon the tin miners at their work, Bailey (1721).]

**SWALLOCK**, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Lan. Also in form **swallack** w.Yks.$^{5}$ [swa·lək.] **1.** *v.* To swallow; to drink hurriedly.

**Lan.** Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 357. **e.Lan.** *Burnley Express* (June 1, 1901).

**2.** *sb.* Drink. **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ Gi'e him thrippence fur swallack.

**SWALLOCKY**, *adj.* e.Cy. Sus. [swo·ləki.] See below.

**e.Cy.** (Hall.) **Sus.**$^{1}$ A term applied to the appearance of clouds in hot weather, before a thunderstorm.

**SWALLOP**, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. e.An. [swa·ləp, swo·ləp.]

**1.** *v.* To move about in a sprightly manner; see below.

**e.Yks.**$^{1}$ 'Shă com swallopin past mă.' Used only in reference to females, whose dresses are said to swallop about as they skip along or turn round suddenly, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

**2.** *sb.* A rolling, heavy, lounging walk. e.An.$^{1}$, Nrf. (Hall.)

**SWALLOPING**, *ppl. adj.* e.Yks.$^{1}$ [swa·ləpin.] Tall. Cf. **walloping.**

Jack's getten a great swallopin chap, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

**SWALLOW**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. Nhb. Yks. Der. [swa·lə.]

**1.** In *comb.* (1) **Swallow-storms**, spring and autumn storms which occur about the time of the arrival and the departure of the swallows. e.Yks.$^1$; (2) **-tailed sheldrake,** the long-tailed duck, *Harelda glacialis.* Nhb.$^1$ **2.** The martin, *Chelidon urbica.* Rxb., w.Yks. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 56. Der.$^1$ **3.** The stormy petrel, *Procellaria pelagica.* Sh.I. Swainson *ib.* 211.

**SWALLOW,** *v.* and *sb.*$^2$ Yks. Chs. Der. Rut. Dor. Som. [**swa·lə, swo·lə.**] **1.** *v.* In *comp.* (1) **Swallow-mass,** a glutton; (2) **-pear,** the fruit of the wild service, *Pyrus torminalis*; (3) **-pit,** a swallow-hole.

(1) **Chs.**$^{13}$ (2) **Dor.** So called because it can be taken whole at a swallow, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 45. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ (3) **Rut.**$^1$ He got into a swallow-pit in Harringworth river and was drownded, poor thing!

**2.** *sb.* The exit of a lake or reservoir.

**w.Yks.** Kept at one level by a swallow, Grainge *Nidderdale* (1863) 63. [The inner portion of the culvert, or the 'shroat' which leads from the inner side of the reservoir to the 'shuttle,' *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 250.]

**3.** A spring which bursts out in a wet season. Der. (J.R.W.)

**SWALLOW-GRUNDY,** *sb.* n.Cy. [**swa·lə-grundi.**] The common groundsel, *Senecio vulgaris.* (R.H.H.)

**SWALLUP,** *v.* Lakel. Wm. Also written **swallop** Lakel.$^2$ [**swa·ləp.**] To swallow at a gulp without tasting.

**Lakel.**$^2$ When ye've a dose o' salts ta git doon, t' best way's ta swallop it off at yah drawt. **Wm.** (B.K.)

**SWALLY,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Cum. Yks. War. Glo. Brks. I.W. Also written **swalley** Nhb.$^1$ e.Dur.$^1$; and in forms **swelly** Nhb. Dur. Cum.$^{14}$; **swilley** w.Yks. War.$^3$ Glo.; **swilly** Lakel.$^2$ Cum.$^4$ w.Yks.$^2$; **swolly** Ir. Cum.$^1$; **zwalley** I.W.$^2$; **zwilly** Brks.$^1$ [**swa·li, swo·li.**] **1.** *v.* A dial. form of 'swallow.'

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Sh.I.** I tink I couldna swally hunny if doo hed it, *Sh. News* (June 17, 1899). **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** As gweed hens as ever swally't black dist, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xii. **Edb.** It was an awfu' job to swally, Campbell *Deilie Jock* (1897) 77. **Rxb.** Hawick Moss, 'Twas like to swally me, Murray *Hawick Sngs.* (1892) 16. **Ir.** Bad scran to the bogs whin they swallies the man intire! Tennyson *Tomorrow* (1885) st. 9; I've had a lot to swolly since, Macdonagh *Ir. Life* (1898) 220. **n.Ir.** They'd swallied a bowlful ov tay, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 20. **Cum.**$^1$ **I.W.**$^2$ I hears a tarnel deal o' talk . . . but I don't zwalley it all.

**2.** *Comp.* **Swally-hole,** a swallow-hole.

**Nhb.**$^1$ Swalley-holes frequently extend over and follow the out-crop of a stratum of limestone on the moors. **Lakel.**$^2$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **Brks.**$^1$

**3.** The throat; the cavity of the throat and gullet.

**Sh.I.** A swally laek da neck o' a vial, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 79. **e.Dur.**$^1$ My throat is sore just in the swalley.

**4.** A hollow place; an undulation in a coal stratum, generally holding water; a gutter washed out of the soil.

**Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **e.Dur.**$^1$ The village lies right in a swalley. **w.Yks.** (S.J.C.), **w.Yks.**$^2$, **War.**$^3$ **Glo.** The drainage was what was locally known as discharging into 'swilleys,' *Evesham Jrn.* (Mar. 25, 1899).

**5.** A swallow-hole. Cum.$^4$

**SWALLY, SWALTER,** see **Swelly, Swelter,** *v.*

**SWAM,** *sb.* Cld. (Jam.) [**swam.**] A large quantity.

A swam o' claise.

**SWAM, SWAMAS,** see **Swim,** *sb.*$^2$, **Swaimous.**

**SWAMBLE,** *sb.* Sh.I. [**swa·ml.**] A disagreement; a wordy quarrel. S. & Ork.$^1$

**SWAMBLE,** *v.* Nhp.$^1$ [**swa·m(b)l.**] To swoon away.

**SWAMISH, SWAMMEL,** see **Sweamish, Swarmle.**

**SWAMMOCKS,** *sb.* e.An.$^2$ [**swæ·məks.**] A slatternly girl. 'As dirty as a moll-swammocks.'

Hence **Swammocky,** *adj.* slatternly.

**SWAMOUS,** see **Swaimous.**

**SWAMP,** *sb.* e.An. s.Cy. [**swomp.**] **1.** In *comp.* **Swamp-mash,** grass-land holding water.

**Nrf.** We met him at the mash, that warn't no swamp mash, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 197.

**2.** *Obs.* A low hollow place in any part of a field. e.Cy., s.Cy. Ray (1691).

**SWAMP,** *adj.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Lin. [**swamp.**] **1.** *adj.* Thin, slender; hollow, empty.

**Sc.** The belly is said to be swamp after long fasting (Jam.). **Ayr.** The mortclaith-like goons she puts on gie her a swamp, cauldrife, full-m'unted appearance, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 159. **Lnk.** Ae bonnie mare, baith swamp an' trim, Perfection stamp'd on every limb, Hunter *Poems* (1884) 33. **n.Cy.** (K.), **Nhb.**$^1$ **n.Yks.** Her ewr's but swampe, shee's nut for milk, I trow, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 30. **ne.Lan.**$^1$

Hence **Swampie,** *sb.* a tall, thin fellow. Dmf. (Jam.)

**2.** *v.* To become thin; to subside in bulk.

**Gall.** An animal is said to be swamped when it seems clung, or clinkit, or thin in the belly, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **sw.Lin.**$^1$ As of a dropsical person's body, 'It used to swamp of nights.'

**SWAMPED,** *ppl. adj.* s.Sc. (Jam.) A slang word for 'imprisoned.'

**SWAMY,** see **Swimy.**

**SWAN,** *sb.* Yks. Lan. Lin. s.Midl. [**swan, swon.**] In *comp.* (1) **Swan-mark,** the mark of ownership put on the bill of a swan; (2) **-neck,** (*a*) a goître; (*b*) a weaving term: see below; (3) **-upper** or **-hopper,** a person whose business it is to mark the swans in the Thames; (4) **-upping** or **-hopping,** the practice of marking the Thames swans with the marks of ownership.

(1) **n.Lin.**$^1$ (2, *a*) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (*b*) **Lan.** A cast-iron piece fixed to a power-loom, resembling the swan's neck in shape. Generally fixed in the top of the loom (O.S.H.). (3) **s.Midl.** (W.F.R.) (4) **s.Midl.** Brewer (ed. 1895); (W.F.R.)

**SWAN, SWANDER,** see **Swang,** *sb.*$^1$, **Swaunder.**

**SWANE,** *v.* Shr.$^2$ [**swēn.**] Of a swelling: to soften, absorb.

**SWANG,** *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Chs. Stf.; also Ess. Also in forms **swan** n.Cy.; **swange** Lakel.$^1$ Cum.$^4$ Ess. [**swaŋ.**] **1.** *sb.* Flat, grassy land lying at the foot of a declivity and liable to be flooded; a wet hollow; a swamp. Cf. **wang.**

**n.Cy.** (J.H.) **Nhb.**$^1$ 'The Swang' at Sheriff Hill was a grassy flat lying between two slopes; a favourite resort for bowlers before the enclosure of the common. **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.** Hotchan through swang and through syke, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 246; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** A strip of swang runs through the meadow (B.K.). **n.Yks.**$^{1234}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811).

Hence **Swangy,** *adj.* wet, boggy, miry.

**Lakel.**$^2$ A wet swangy spot in a field is t'spot ta late snipes. **Cum.** (E.W.P.) **n.Yks.**$^2$ A swangy sort of a pasture; **n.Yks.**$^4$

**2.** A piece of green swarth lying between balks of ploughed or barren land; the hollow between two ridges of rolled hay; a windrow of hay. Cf. **seang.**

**N.Cy.**$^2$, **Lakel.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^4$ **e.Yks.** Best *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 40. **Stf.** (K.)

**3.** A small breadth of some second kind of crop in a field.

**Chs.**$^1$ 'What is there in the four-acre?' 'Well, mostly pratoes, but there's a swang o' turmits.'

**4.** *v.* To mow the tufts of long grass left in a pasture-field. Ess. *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 187.

**SWANG,** *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ e.An. Wil. Dor. Som. Also in forms **zwaing** Wil.; **zwang** Dor.$^1$ Som. [**swæŋ.**] **1.** *v.* To sway to and fro; to swing, esp. to swing violently.

**e.An.**$^1$ To swang the door. **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Dor.**$^1$ The hosses . . . Did froth, an' zwang vrom zide to zide, 158. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

Hence **Swang-ways,** *adv.* obliquely, aside. e.An.$^1$, Nrf. (Hall.) **2.** With *on*: to hit hard; to 'smack.'

**e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Swang on to him, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 91.

**3.** *sb.* A swing. Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

**4.** A swinging manner of walking.

**Som.** I knowed his swang (W.F.R.).

**5.** Phr. *to give a person his swang,* to allow a person full scope; to give him a fair chance.

**Som.** Yes, I did volly on wi' all that Doctor he did zay, so as I'd gi' him hus swang—whichever way 'twere gwine to be (W.F.R.).

**SWANGE,** see **Swang,** *sb.*$^1$

**SWANK,** *sb.*$^1$, *v.*$^1$ and *adj.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. Glo. e.An. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Dev. Also written **zwank** I.W.$^1$ [**swaŋk, swæŋk.**] **1.** *sb.* A depression in the ground; a dell; a damp hollow; a bog. Nrf. (G.E.D.), Sus.$^{12}$, Hmp. (H.C.M.B.) Hence **Swanky,** *adj.* swampy. I.W.$^1$

**2.** A hollow in a roof caused by age or bad workmanship.

Sus. (G.A.W.) **3.** A tall, thin man. N.I.$^1$ Cf. **swanking,** *ppl. adj.*$^2$ Hence **Swanky,** *adj.* tall and thin; loosely put together; flabby, hungry; also used *subst.*

**Fif.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** I had a grand pair o' breeks; . . unco decent breeks they were, . . lang and swankie like a ploughman, Douglas *Green Shutters* (1901) 221. **Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^4$ Meat when lean and flabby is said to be swanky. **e.Yks.**$^1$

**4.** *v.* To sink in the middle; to subside, as of a swelling; to hang loose, as the skin of the belly. Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 419. e.An.$^1$, Dev. (Hall.) **5.** *adj.* Thin, slender.

**Sc.** It particularly denotes one who is thin in the belly as opposed to a corpulent person (Jam.).

**SWANK,** *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Brks. Bdf. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Also in form **zwank** Brks.$^1$ Som. [**swaŋk, swæŋk.**] **1.** *v.* To strut consequentially; to 'swagger.'

**Der.**$^2$, **Not.**$^1$ **s.Not.** He come swankin up the lane as if he'd a very good opinion of hisself (J.P.K.) **Lei.**$^1$ Ah met im swanking along the road ivver so ginteel. **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 144. **Wil.** I zeed un swankin' down street (G.E.D.). **Som.** Why so much as ever you'd a-had time to zwank round like, and show one another your new vrocks, Raymond *Charity Chance* (1891) iii. **nw.Dev.**$^1$

**2.** To work in a slow, lazy fashion; to idle.

**Wil.**$^1$ Her bain't no good for your place, ma'am, her do go swanking about so over her work.

**3.** *sb.* An ostentatious air; a 'swagger.'

**Nhp.**$^1$ What a swank he cuts!' **nw.Dev.**$^1$

Hence **Swanky,** *adj.* self-satisfied, strutting, 'swaggering'; boisterous.

**Brks.**$^1$ That chap be got zo zwanky laaytely a wants to be vetched down a peg. **Hmp.**$^1$, **Wil.**$^1$

**SWANK,** *v.*$^3$ Yks. [**swaŋk.**] To support; to lend strength to; to back up; *fig.* to supply with food; to eat heartily.

**n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ He can now swank his navel with a good beef steak. **m.Yks.**$^1$

Hence (1) *swanked out, phr.* distended with food. n.Yks.$^2$; (2) **Swanker,** *sb.* a hearty eater. *ib.*

**SWANK,** *v.*$^4$ and *sb.*$^3$ Shr. Hrf. Ess. [**swæŋk.**] **1.** *v.* To drink to excess. Shr., Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **2.** *sb. Obs.* The remainder of liquor at the bottom of a tankard; see below. Cf. **swanky,** *sb.*$^2$

**Ess.** Just sufficient for one draught; which is not accounted good manners to divide with the left hand man, and according to the quantity is called either a large or little swank, Bailey (1721); **Ess.**$^1$

**SWANK,** *adj.*$^2$, *sb.*$^4$ and *v.*$^5$ Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. [**swaŋk.**] **1.** *adj.* Supple, pliant; agile, active; stately; jolly. See **Swanker, Swanking,** *ppl. adj.*$^1$

**Sc.** (Jam.); Swank as a roe, Donald *Poems* (1867) 264. **Per.** Few within the land there war Sae souple-kneed, or swanker, Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 23. **w.Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Lnk.** Sae swank and stark, Johnstone *Soldier's Thoughts* (1870) 72. **Edb.** Crawford *Poems* (1798) 51. **Kcb.** There was a great lang swank falla leev't aboot Borgue, Trotter *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 433. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.** Had I dreamt of this, I'd had a few swank young men for a gaird, Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 293.

**2.** *sb.* An active, clever young fellow. Cf. **swanky,** *sb.*$^1$

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** His cousin was a bierly swank, A derf young man, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 46.

**3.** *v.* To be supple. Sc. (A.W.)

[Cp. OE. *swancor*, pliant, supple, agile (Sweet). MHG. *swanc*, pliant (Lexer).]

**SWANK,** *sb.*$^5$ Sus. sw.Cy. A youngster, 'nipper.'

**Sus.** I ses to de nipper: 'Wal, liddle man, an whoäs little man be ya?' 'Fëather's,' ses de swank hem peert, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 432. **sw.Cy.** (F.W.L.)

**SWANKER,** *sb.* Yks. [**swa·ŋkər.**] **1.** A strapping young man. w.Yks. Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **2.** Anything large of its kind; esp. used of a large, well-built building. n.Yks. (I.W.), m.Yks.$^1$

**SWANKING,** *ppl. adj.*$^1$ Sc. Yks. Lan. [**swa·ŋkin.**] **1.** Supple, active, agile; quickly-moving. See **Swank,** *adj.*$^2$, **Swanker.**

**Sc.** I lived on his land when I was a swanking young chield, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxiv. **s.Sc.** (Jam.) **Lth.** Free swankin' blades . . . cheery an' hamely like mysel', Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 207. **Edb.** Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.*

**2.** Large of its kind; stout and healthy-looking.

**Edb.** Ballantine *ib.* **n.Yks.**$^{14}$, **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$, **Lan.**$^1$, **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**3.** Of a blow: heavy, 'thumping.'

**Lnk.** I wad hae poothert the birkie's pow wi' some swankin' blows, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) pt. i. 128.

**SWANKING,** *ppl. adj.*$^2$ e.Yks.$^1$ [**swa·ŋkin.**] Tall and lanky. See **Swank,** *sb.*$^1$ **3.**

**SWANKING,** *vbl. sb.* Stf. Pretence, shamming, fooling.

Smith picked up a piece of paper and attempted to light it, but did not do so. The deceased said, 'None of your swanking, Smith, you can light it well enough,' *Manch. Guardian* (Dec. 5, 1900) 3, col. 8.

**SWANKLE,** *v.* and *sb.* Sh.I. [**swa·ŋkl.**] **1.** *v.* To sound as a liquid in a half-filled receptacle. Cf. **swinkle.**

(*Coll.* L.L.B.); Alto' we hae a air o' blaand, yet, whin a body fills der stammik till he swankles agen, hits enough ta pit dem frae wark, *Sh. News* (Oct. 2, 1897).

**2.** *sb.* The sound made by a liquid in a partially-filled cask, &c. (J.S.), S. & Ork.$^1$

**SWANKUM,** *sb. Obs.* Ess. The last of the three draughts into which a jug of beer is divided. *Monthly Mag.* (1814) pt. i. 498; Ess.$^1$ See **Neckum, Sinkum**; cf. **swank,** *v.*$^4$

**SWANKUM,** *v. Obs.* Som. To walk to and fro in an idle, careless manner. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

**SWANKY,** *sb.*$^1$ and *adj.*$^1$ Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. [**swa·ŋki.**] **1.** *sb.* A smart, active, strapping young fellow; occas. used of a girl. See **Swank,** *adj.*$^2$ **2.**

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Elg.** Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 81. **Abd.** The swankies like to teaze Him wi' their mocks, Keith *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 12. **w.Sc.** I was sax feet three, an' a weel proportioned swankie in every other respect, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 161. **s.Sc.** A braw young swanky like that, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 127. **Dmf.** Where halflin swankies blithely turn, Tae sport, Reid *Poems* (1894) 57. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 305, ed. 1876. **Kcb.** Nae mair behadden to sic swankies As deil or witches, for their prankies, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 41. **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811).

**2.** Anything large of its kind.

**Gall.** I saw gran swankies o' nowt on't feeding on rough claver fiels, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 307, ed. 1876.

**3.** *adj.* Supple; active, agile. Also used *advb.*

**Arg.** A score of Airlie's troopers, swanky, blaspheming persons, Munro *J. Splendid* (1898) 188. **Ayr.** All Gourlay's swankie chaps had gone with the going of his trade, Douglas *Green Shutters* (1901) 231. **Edb.** I had gone to rest swankie, but I waked as stiff as an auld man, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 113. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 113, ed. 1876. **Nhb.** A swankie blade, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 338.

Hence **Swankie-like,** *adj.* active-looking.

**Edb.** Chalmers . . . bade them, as I was a swankie-like blade, to raip my heels thegither, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 282.

**4.** Large and strong of its kind.

**n.Yks.**$^4$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Your Tom's a lang swanky chap gotten.

**SWANKY,** *sb.*$^2$ In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. Also written **swankey** e.Yks.$^1$ Lin. Nhp.$^2$ War.$^3$ Ess.$^1$ Wil. [**swa·ŋki, swæ·ŋki.**] Small beer; poor, weak ale or cider. Cf. **swank,** *v.*$^4$

**n.Cy.** (J.W.), **Nhb.**$^1$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.** (G.H.), **n.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **e.Lin.** Made as a kind of second brewing from the already once used malt and hops (G.G.W.). **Nhp.**$^2$, **War.**$^3$, **se.Wor.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^{12}$, **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.*, **Ess.**$^1$, **Sur.**$^1$, **Sus.**$^1$, **Hmp.** (H.R.), **w.Cy.** (Hall.) **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**$^1$

**SWANKY,** *adj.*$^2$ Wor. [**swæ·ŋki.**] Hanging unevenly on a nail, &c. ne.Wor. (J.W.P.)

**SWANT,** see **Suant.**

**SWAP,** *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Also written **swapp** Sh.I.; and in form **swaup** Sc. (Jam.) [**swap.**] **1.** *sb.* The cast of a countenance; the general appearance. Cf. **swip,** *sb.*

**Sc.** The swaup of his face [the general cast of his face] (Jam.). **Sh.I.** I tink hit's da swapp o' ane o' da Aandersons, bit we'll shüne ken, *Sh. News* (Nov. 11, 1899). **Fif.** Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 76.

**2.** Phr. *to be a swap of a person*, to resemble him closely.

**Sc.** She is . . . very like her mither, but yet a great swap o' auld uncle Binky, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) I. 163 (Jam.).

**3.** *v.* To resemble in appearance or temperament.

**Ayr.** I'm glad he swaps so little o' the deddy, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 149. **Gall.** A silly, thrawart bairn . . . That seemed to swap some face she knew, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 69, ed. 1897.

**4.** Of a young growing animal: to form or shape. Sc. (Jam.)

**SWAP,** *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ Sc. Nhb. Also in form **swaup** Sc. (Jam.) [**swap.**] **1.** *sb.* An immature and partially-filled pod. Cf. **swab,** *sb.*$^2$

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Nhb.**$^1$ 'Swaps is sweet'—a common saying.

**2.** *v. Obs.* Of peas, &c.: to form into pods.

**Sc.** Sow it with pease, which, beginning to swap, or to have pods, plow down, Maxwell *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 13 (Jam.).

**SWAP,** *sb.*$^3$ Cor. [**swop.**] **1.** A wasp. Bottrell *Trad.* 3rd S. *Gl.*; (M.A.C.) **2.** A gadfly.

**Cor.**$^{12}$; **Cor.**$^3$ The 'oss is bad. He've been stinged in the nuddick wi' a swap or a wops or something.

**SWAP,** *v.*$^3$ and *sb.*$^4$ In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **soap** w.Yks.$^1$; **swaup** Sc.; **sweap** n.Cy.; **swoap** w.Yks.; **swop** Ir. Nhb. Cum.$^4$ n.Yks.$^2$ w.Yks.$^{25}$ Lan.$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$ Chs.$^1$ s.Chs.$^1$ Der.$^2$ Not.$^{12}$ Lin.$^1$ Lei.$^1$ War.$^3$ se.Wor.$^1$ Glo.$^2$ Oxf.$^1$ Hrt. Lon. Hnt. e.An.$^{12}$ Suf.$^1$ Ken. Wil. Dev. Cor.$^{13}$; **zwop** Brks.$^1$ I.W.$^1$ [**swap, swop.**] **1.** *v.* To change, exchange; to barter one thing for another. Cf. **swoppery, swopple.**

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^1$, **Abd.** (A.W.) **Frf.** She had swappit the hats, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) xiv. **Fif.** Swauping the cleckin for knives, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 14. **Dmb.** Swaup it, sell't or gie't, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 103. **Bwk.** Calder *Poems* (1897) 159. **Kcb.** Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 142. **n.Ir.** Not 'll be sellin', Or givin', or swappin' her houldin' av lan', *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 46. **Uls.** (M.B.-S.), **Dwn.** (C.H.W.) **Qco.** Who are willing to swap your lives for the victory? Barrington *Sketches* (1827-32) I. ii. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.** Offered to swop his spavined nag for Simon's fast and steady cob, Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 100. **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **Dur.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 43. **n.Yks.**$^4$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** (J.W.); **w.Yks.**$^1$ I wad be waa to soap it for aw t'French freedom, ii. 306; **w.Yks.**$^{245}$, **Lan.**$^1$, **n.Lan.**$^1$, **m.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$, **Der.**$^2$, **Not.**$^{12}$, **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ They got agate a-swapping. **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **se.Wor.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^2$ **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Glo.**$^2$, **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.*, **Brks.**$^1$ **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. i. 127. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**$^{12}$, **Suf.**$^1$ **Ken.** I swopped it away to him (D.W.L.). **Sus.**$^2$, **Hmp.** (H.R.), **I.W.**$^1$ **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825). **w.Som.**$^1$ **Dev.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Cor.**$^{13}$ [**Amer.** You've spent enough time droolin' round here swapping lies, Westcott *David Harum* (1900) xii.]

Hence (1) **Swapped,** *ppl. adj.* mistaken, cheated in one's expectations; (2) **Swapped-beast,** *sb.* an animal got in exchange for its predecessor; (3) **Swapper,** *sb.* the person with whom an exchange is made; one who exchanges.

(1) **Lan.** Thou'rt oather lyin' or I'm swapped, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 167, ed. 1879; **Lan.**$^1$ (2) **Ayr.** She was what was called 'a swappet beast'—that is, he had exchanged his previous one for her, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 77. (3) 'I swappet the racer at Fenwick, and this is what I've got in her place.'. . 'Wha was the swapper?' *ib.* 78. **s.Lan.**$^1$ He swear't like a hawse-swapper, 5.

**2.** Phr. (1) *to swap a bargain,* to strike a bargain; (2) — *and swarve,* (3) — *and swinge,* to exchange in a capricious manner; to be constantly changing; (4) — *a prayer with a person,* to make an arrangement with another person that each shall offer up a prayer for the other; (5) — *even hands,* to make a bargain on equal terms.

(1) **Sc.** I must know what you can do, ere I swap a bargain, Pitcairn *Assembly* (1766) 41. (2) **Chs.**$^1$ He's ne'er reet; he's allus swoppin an' swarvin. (3) **m.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Ée nev·ŭr stik·s tŭ uwt lùngg·; ée)z au·vi swop·in ŭn swin·jin. (4) **Ir.** I'll swap a prayer wid you this blessed minute, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 265. (5) **w.Yks.** I'll swop even hands if ta will, *Bingley Herald* (1887) *N. & Q.*

**3.** To part with; to lose.

**Ayr.** We wet oor wizens wi' a drap, Withoot a prig; But self control we ne'er did swap, White *Jottings* (1879) 191. **w.Yks.** Ah wor noan sa fond on it az to swap me brass that way, Tom Treddlehoyle *Thowts, &c.* (1845) 14.

**4.** To excel, out-value.

**Gall.** I' the eerie field o' Preston yere swords ye wadna draw, O he lies i' cauld iron wha wad swappit ye a', Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 427.

**5.** To vouch.

**Dmf.** I'll swap that's true, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 354.

**6.** *sb.* An exchange; barter; freq. in *pl.*

**Sc.** (Jam.) **ne.Sc.** The youngsters must trock totums . . . sometimes . . . making a fair swap, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 163. **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** Buyin' or sellin', lat aleean a fair swap, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 121. **Ayr.** Hae a swap o' rhymin-ware Wi' ane anither, Burns *J. Lapraik* (Apr. 1, 1785) st. 18. **Cum.**$^4$, **n.Yks.**$^4$ 10, **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.** Nokin . . . laft mi a second-hondut owd kurrier for swaps, Brierley *Old Radicals,* 9. **s.Chs.**$^1$ Wut make a swop? **Not.** No swaps (J.H.B.). **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **Shr.**$^2$ **Glo.** Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xvi. **Lon.** From ten to fifteen years ago the vendors of spars 'did well in swop' (as street-sellers always call barters), Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 370. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Cor.** No loan at all, but fair swap for our Grey Robin, 'Q.' *Splendid Spur* (ed. 1893) 190.

**SWAP,** *v.*$^4$, *sb.*$^5$ and *adv.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **swapp** n.Cy. Glo.; **swappe** Glo. Dev.; and in forms **swop** s.Chs.$^1$ Not.$^1$ Lei.$^1$ Nhp.$^1$ Shr. Hrf. e.An.$^2$ Ken. Wil. Dor.$^1$; **zwap** Dev.; **zwop** w.Som.$^1$ Dev. [**swap, swop.**] **1.** *v. Obsol.* To strike violently; to thrash soundly; to set down with a bang; to slam.

**Sh.I.** He swappid da kettle apo' da flör fil da lippers o' watter swash'd apo' Sly, *Sh. News* (June 16, 1900). **Fif.** At cheeks and noses ithers swappit, Sae that the dreidfu' blude down drappit, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 154. **Nhb.**$^1$ To swap the door, in common language, is as much as to say, shut it violently, Mackenzie *Hist. Nhb.* (1825) I. 149. **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 419. **Ken.** (K.)

**2.** To pounce, as a bird on its prey.

**n.Cy.** A kite is said to swapp at a chicken (K.). **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$

**3.** To throw with a sudden, swinging motion.

**Sh.I.** I swappid him apo' me shooder an' aff I set, *Sh. News* (May 4, 1901).

**4.** To cast a fishing-line; *gen.* with *out.*

**Sh.I.** I baitid da skülemaister's huik mysel, an' tell'd him ta swap oot as far as he could, *Sh. News* (June 25, 1898).

**5.** To reap corn or beans in a peculiar chopping fashion. Ken.$^1$, Sur.$^1$, Sus.$^{12}$ Hence **Swapper,** *sb.* a reaper.

**Sus.**$^1$ A swath is laid on the ground by mowers or swappers (s.v. Swath).

**6.** To yield to pressure of the hand, &c.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ A ripe gooseberry is said to swop in the hand.

**7.** With *off*: to knock off; to dispose of.

**Lnk.** A needfu' weeock's leisure, To swap the uncos aff in style, An' catch a blink o' pleasure, Watson *Poems* (1853) 68.

**8.** Phr. *swop my bob,* an asseveration.

**Oxf.** (G.O.) **Nrf.** Thar's tew men I would kill—swop my bob I would ef I could get 'em, Emerson *Wild Life* (1890) 46.

**9.** *sb.* A heavy blow; a sudden stroke; a slap.

**Cai.**$^1$ **Fif.** Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 194. **Slk.** A paik, that's a swap or skelp, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 22, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** (Jam.) **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **n.Wil.** Shouldn't I like to fetch one of them waiter chaps a swop on the nose, Jefferies *Amaryllis* (1887) 131. **Dor.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ Zee whe'er I don't gi' thee a zwop under the year, s'hear me, nif I catch thee agee-an. **n.Dev.** Gi' me a zwop, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 100.

**10.** A swoop; a sudden motion; a heavy fall. Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 420. e.An.$^2$ **11.** An implement used for reaping peas, consisting of part of a scythe fastened to the end of a long handle; also in *comp.* **Swap-hook.** Ken.$^1$, Sus.$^1$ **12.** *Obs.* A sounding, stolen kiss. n.Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 420. **13.** *adv.* With sudden force, 'plump'; quickly, smartly; esp. in phr. *to fall down swap*; also used as an exclamation.

**Fif.** 'Sanct Andrew shaw the recht! Now, aff, ye deevils, to the fecht!' And at it, swap! Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 143. **Wm.** Ferguson *Northmen* (1856) 200. **Nhp.**$^1$ He came down full swap. **War.**$^3$ **Shr.**$^2$ Come down on the ground swap. **Shr., Hrf.** I came down on him swop, Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Nrf.** I fell down swop, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 26. **w.Cy.** (Hall.) **Dev.** Down a tumbleth zwap, Peter Pindar *Wks.* (1816) IV. 216. **n.Dev.** Swop! he kisses and smuggles her, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 324.

[**1.** He swapt at him swyth with a sword fell, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 6921. **9.** Swap, or stroke, *ictus* (*Prompt.*).]

**SWAP**, *v.*$^{5}$ and *sb.*$^{6}$ Sc. [swap.] **1.** *v.* To roll tightly round; to gird; to twist over.

**Bnff.** (Jam.) **Abd.** A woman was applying the roller bandage to a leg. (The ordinary manipulation of the bandage is the 'turning' or 'reversing,' so that the bandage be turned over on itself.) Another woman directed this to be done by saying 'swap it' (G.W.). **Cld.** Noo swap the string hard, an' the splice 'll haud (Jam.).

**2.** To put straw ropes over a stack or house by throwing a 'clew.' Bnff.$^{1}$ **3.** *sb.* A twist, turn.

**Abd.** Put that ribbon roun' my hat, and gie 't a swap (G.W.).

**SWAPE**, *sb.* and *v.*$^{1}$ Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lin. Nhp. e.An. [swēp.] **1.** *sb.* A lever, swivel; a long pole working on a fulcrum; a pump-handle; see below. Cf. **swipe**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**n.Cy.** Used in drawing water out of a well, Grose (1790). **Lakel.**$^{2}$ **Cum.**$^{1}$; **Cum.**$^{4}$ A swape for the font. **n.Yks.**$^{1}$ A spring, or beam suspended on such a principle that the inequality of the counterpoise may assist in the lifting of weights; as of the heavy pestle in pounding, of the grocer's knife in cutting sugar, and so on; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ A flexible projection fixed over-head to lighten the labor of pounding in a mortar. From the end of the swape, a string descends to the pestle which the operator grasps and works up and down in the ordinary way, his labor being relieved by the pliable action of the swape. In farm-houses, this plan applies to the working of the upright butter-churn; **n.Yks.**$^{4}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ **e.Yks.**$^{1}$ The handle or lever of a machine, which sweeps the segment of a circle when in motion. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.**$^{1}$; **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ Strictly speaking, it is a loose wooden handle, having an iron one within; the top handle, roller, or 'swape,' to turn with the hand-movement, so as to prevent soreness by friction. 'Tak t'swāap off o' that hannel, it's so clogg'd wi' muck wal it wean't turn.' **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 368. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ The pole by which post-mills are turned to the wind. The handle to organ bellows. **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **e.An.**$^{12}$, **Nrf.** (Hall.) **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 300, ed. 1849.

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Swape-churn**, *obs.*, an old-fashioned upright churn, which was wrought by a lever and a half-revolving axle; (2) **-handle**, the handle of a grindstone, windlass, &c.; (3) **-mill**, a post-mill which is turned to the wind by a pole; (4) **-well**, a well from which the water is raised by aid of a loaded lever.

(1) **Nhb.**$^{1}$ (2) **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). (3) **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ (4) *ib.* **e.Cy.** Dwellers in the Eastern Counties may be credited with knowing what a swape-well is, though most of them have now given way to the prosaic, but far more useful, pump. . . Such were once very common all over England, and are still employed in brickfields near London, *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. x. 240.

**3.** A long oar of peculiar shape, esp. used at the stern of a Tyne 'keel.'

**N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.**$^{1}$ The keel was rowed by a single oar at the bow, which was worked by two 'bullies' and the 'peedee' usually upon the port side of the vessel; whilst the swape was worked by the skipper at the stern to steer the course required. The swape was thus the stroke oar. **n.Yks.**$^{4}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ **Lin.** A large oar for propelling vessels in a calm, Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 368. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$

**4.** A wooden fork used in spreading manure. N.Cy.$^{1}$, Nhb.$^{1}$, Lakel.$^{2}$ **5.** A curved plate used for laying the railway in a mine at a sharp turn. Nhb.$^{1}$ Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). Cf. **sweep-plate**, s.v. **Sweep**, *v.*$^{1}$ **II. 1** (3). **6.** A toy-boat, shaped from a flat piece of wood without being hollowed. n.Yks.$^{2}$ **7.** A rope laid transversely to prevent the ropes extending from the top of a stack to the eaves from having their position altered by the wind. Nhb.$^{1}$ **8.** *v.* To impel a boat by means of a 'swape.'

**ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ Noo, my lad; swaap her roond.

**SWAPE**, *v.*$^{2}$ and *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Also written **swaip** Sc. (Jam.) [swēp.] **1.** *v.* To place aslant. n.Cy. (Hall.) **2.** *adj.* Slanting. Slk. (Jam.) See **Aswaip.**

**SWAPER**, *sb.* and *adj.* e.An. **1.** *sb.* A switch. e.An.$^{1}$ **2.** *adj.* Of a stick or twig: pliant, limber. e.An.$^{2}$

**SWAP-HATS**, *sb. pl.* w.Som.$^{1}$ [swo·p-æts.] The guinea-fowl.

[So called] from its peculiar cry, which is said to be 'swaup-aa·ts! swaup-aa·ts! swaup-aa·ts!'

**SWAPPER**, *sb.* *Obs.* Ken. A great falsehood. (K.) Cf. **swapping.**

**SWAPPING**, *ppl. adj.* Oxf. Ken. Som. Dev. Also written **swopping** Ken. [swo·pin.] Big; stout and strong; unwieldy. Cf. **swapper, wapping.**

**Oxf.** The Swapping Mallard, an old song well known at All Souls College, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 419. **Ken.** A swopping child (K.). **w.Cy.** (Hall.) **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Used always with 'big' or 'great.' 'A zwappin gurt rat.' **Dev.**$^{1}$ **n.Dev.** Ya gurt . . . swapping . . . blouze, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 16. **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$

**SWAPPLE**, *adj.* n.Lin.$^{1}$ [swa·pl.] Brittle.

Poplars doän't mak noht like such good thack-pregs as willa's, thaay're oher swapple.

**SWAPPY**, *adj.* n.Yks.$^{4}$ [swa·pi.] Plump. Cf. **squabby**, s.v. **Squab**, *sb.*$^{3}$ **1.**

**SWAPSON**, *sb.* War. Shr. Hrf. [swo·psən.] **1.** A great coarse woman; a sloven, slut; a bad woman. War. Holloway; War.$^{2}$, Shr.$^{1}$, Hrf.$^{2}$ Cf. **squobson.**

**2.** Anything large and sprawling.

**Hrf.**$^{2}$ A great wide swapson of a rick.

**SWAPSY**, *adj.* War.$^{2}$ [swo·psi.] Bulky, huge.

**SWAR**, *sb.* Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **swarr** Cor.$^{12}$; and in forms **swaur** Dev.$^{1}$; **sworr** Dev.; **zwar** w.Som.$^{1}$ nw.Dev.$^{1}$; *pl.* **swarze, swarzes** Dev. [swǭ(r), zwǭ(r).] **1.** A swath; the row or ridge in which corn or hay falls when cut; also used *fig.* See **Swarth**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**w.Som.**$^{1}$ The hay idn a-drow'd abroad not eet, there 'tis now all in zwars. **Dev.** *MS. Prov.*; Us 'ave alayved tha 'ay in swarzes vur tü-night, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**$^{1}$ **n.Dev.** Jist now voaks lie in swars, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 100. **Cor.**$^{1}$

**2.** A crop of grass to be mown for hay.

**w.Som.**$^{1}$ That there's a capical zwar o' grass in the Church field, I'll warn is two ton an acre. **nw.Dev.**$^{1}$ **Cor.**$^{2}$ A good swarr of hay.

**SWAR, SWARBIE**, see **Swear**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Swabie.**

**SWARBLE**, *v.*$^{1}$ n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Also written **swahble** n.Yks. [swa·rbl.] **1.** To swarm; to climb with the help of the hands and knees alone.

**N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **n.Yks.**$^{3}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** To swarble up t'trees an late birds' nests, Blackah *Poems* (1867) 38.

Hence **Swarbler**, *sb.* a climber.

**n.Yks.** He's a rare swahbler, he can swahble a maypowl (W.H.).

**2.** To swing, sway about.

**ne.Yks.** Lang booards swarbles about when carried ower yan's shoulder (I.W.).

**SWARBLE**, *v.*$^{2}$ Glo. To quarrel. (H.S.H.)

**SWARCH**, see **Swargh.**

**SWARD**, *sb.*$^{1}$ Dur. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. e.An. Hmp. Also in forms **schwad** Nrf.; **soard** s.Chs.$^{1}$ se.Wor.$^{1}$; **soid** Wor.; **sooart** w.Yks. s.Lan.$^{1}$; **soord** e.Lan.$^{1}$ Not.$^{1}$ Lei.$^{1}$ War.$^{3}$; **soort** Der.$^{2}$; **sord** Der. Not. w.Wor.$^{1}$; **sort** Chs.$^{1}$ nw.Der.$^{1}$; **swad** Cum.$^{4}$ n.Lin.$^{1}$ e.An.$^{1}$; **swarf** w.Yks.; **swarth** Cum.$^{14}$ n.Yks.$^{14}$ ne.Yks.$^{1}$ m.Yks.$^{1}$ w.Yks.$^{134}$ ne.Lan.$^{1}$ Lin.$^{1}$ n.Lin.$^{1}$; **swat** Cum.$^{4}$; **swath** Dur.$^{1}$ Lakel.$^{2}$ n.Yks.$^{234}$ e.Yks.$^{1}$ w.Yks.$^{5}$ Lin.$^{1}$ n.Lin.$^{1}$; **swerd** Shr.$^{12}$ e.An.$^{1}$; **swod** n.Lin.$^{1}$; **sword** w.Yks.$^{23}$ Lan.$^{1}$ Not. Nhp.$^{1}$ War.$^{123}$ Shr.$^{1}$ Hrf. [sward, swād; soəd; swarþ, swāþ.] **1.** The hard, outer rind of bacon, &c.; the outer skin of anything: the 'crackling' of pork; also used *fig.* See **Bacon-sword.**

**Dur.**$^{1}$, **Lakel.**$^{2}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **n.Yks.** Yo'd better cut t'swath off, yo' caht yet it, it's ower teuf (W.H.); **n.Yks.**$^{1234}$ **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ Give t'bairn a bit o' bacon swath ti suck. **e.Yks.** Bacon swarth was all cothered up, an as hahd as a steean, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 95; **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** His bacon has a thick sooart on (D.L.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 3, 1898); **w.Yks.**$^{12345}$, **Lan.**$^{1}$, **n.Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{1}$, **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ **Der.** 'What's this tough stuff?' 'It's the sord o't bacon' (H.R.); **Der.**$^{2}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **Not.**$^{1}$, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1756) 726; **Lin.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{123}$, **w.Wor.**$^{1}$, **se.Wor.**$^{1}$, **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**$^{1}$, **Shr.**$^{12}$ **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Hmp.** White *Selborne* (1788) 150, ed. 1853.

Hence **Swardy**, *adj.* of bacon: having a thick rind.

**Yks.** It is swarthy bacon, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 10, 1898). **s.Wor.** Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 17; **s.Wor.**$^{1}$

**2.** *Comp.* **Sward-pork**, bacon cured in large flitches. e.An.$^{1}$

**3.** A kind of brawn; 'pork-cheese.'

**e.An.**$^1$ A Norfolk dish composed of the rind of pork, seasoned, rolled up tight, boiled and eaten in slices. **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 55.

[1. OE. *sweard, swearþ*, skin, rind (of bacon) (Sweet).]

**SWARD**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Lin. Brks. Dev. Also in forms **sade, said** Sc. (Jam.); **swad** Cum.$^4$; **zwad** Brks.$^1$; **zward** Dev. [**sward, swād.**] **1.** *sb.* A sod; a piece of turf. Cf. **swarth**, *sb.*$^1$

**Lnk., Lth., Bwk.** A sod for burning, a thicker kind of turf, consisting not merely of the surface, but of a considerable part of the soil which lies above the peats (Jam.). **Dev.** Us zot down upon wan ov the zwards, to finish up our zider, Burnett *Stable Boy* (1888) xxvii.

**2.** The aftermath. Cum.$^4$ **3.** A layer of hay just cut. N.I.$^1$, Brks.$^1$ **4.** *v.* To cover with grass; to lay down to grass.

**Lnk.** With pleasure I ploughed up the weel swarded lea rig, Parker *Misc. Poems* (1859) 20. **n.Lin.**$^1$ That gardin, ther' ewsed to be at th' bank end, is swarded doon real well, an' I'm sartan noä seeds was niver sawn on it.

**SWARE**, see **Swire**, *sb.*$^1$

**SWAREY**, *adj.* *Obs.* N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ Also written **swary** n.Cy. Useless, worthless.

**SWAREY**, see **Swarra.**

**SWARF**, *sb.*$^1$ Yks. Midl. Stf. Der. War. Also in form **swauf** Midl. [**swāf, swǭf.**] Grease mixed with grit which exudes from the axle of a wheel or from a grindstone; small metal turnings from a lathe. Cf. **swarth**, *sb.*$^3$, **swarve**, *v.*$^1$

**Yks.** Wright. **w.Yks.**$^2$ Bil get a handful a swarf. **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **s.Stf.** Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$

[ON. *svarf*, file-dust (Vigfusson). Cp. OE. *gesweorf, geswyrf*, filings (Sweet).]

**SWARF**, *v.* and *sb.*$^2$ Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Cum. Nhp. Also written **swaarf** Sh.I.; **swarfe** N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$; **swarff** Sc.; and in forms **swaif, swairf** Sc.; **swarth** Ags. (Jam.); **swarve** Sc.; **swauve, swave** Nhp.$^1$; **swerf, swerve** Sc. [**swarf**, Nhp. **swēv.**] **1.** *v.* To faint, swoon.

**Sc.** (Jam.); I thought he wad hae swarv't a'thegither, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxvii. **Sh.I.** I canna baer ta luik apo' bluid ony time, an' I nearly swaarf'd, *Sh. News* (Dec. 30, 1899). **Ags.** (Jam.) **Fif.** A man, up at the Milton-dam, Swaif't, and fell down intill a dwam, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 157. **s.Sc.** I maist swarfed wi' fear, Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 378. **Ayr.** For fear amaist did swarf, Burns *Sheriffmuir*, st. 4. **Lnk.** I thocht I wud hae swarf'd awa', Wi' doonricht deid amaze, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 41. **Edb.** He thought he'd swerve, Hell's horrors seiz'd each vein and nerve, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 168. **Slk.** The night is that muth an' breathless, I'm like to swairf, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 211, ed. 1868. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 386, ed. 1876. **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **Nhp.**$^1$

**2.** Of the breath: to stop as in a swoon.

**Per.** My rod it bent double, An' my breath it swarf'd clean awa, Ford *Harp* (1893) 333.

**3.** To cause to swoon; to exhaust; to stupefy.

**Sc.** Allan *Lilts* (1874) 119. **Rnf.** A sight that near-haun swarf'd the callan, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 120. **Gall.** The scene dumfounder'd the wretch, and swarf'd him so, that he could not utter a word, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 325, ed. 1876. **Lakel.** Ah rowt at hay tell Ah was gayly near swarft (B.K.).

**4.** *sb.* A swoon; a feeling of faintness.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Sh.I.** I wis ta da Loard shü maunna fa' in a swarf, *Sh. News* (Aug. 28, 1897). **Abd.** I . . . was just on the eve o' a swarf or a swoon, Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 215. **Per.** She in a swarff fell cheek-aside, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 49. **Ags.** (Jam.) **s.Sc.** Three times have I warded aff a swarf, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 70. **Dmf.** The goodwife fa's doon in a swerf behint the knockin'-stane, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 74. **Cum.** (E.W.P.)

**SWARF**, see **Sward**, *sb.*$^1$, **Swarth**, *sb.*$^1$

**SWARFFY**, *adj.* *Obs.* Lan. A dial. form of 'swarthy.' (Hall.), s.Lan.$^1$

**SWARFISH**, *sb.* Sh. & Or.I. [**swaˑrfiʃ.**] The spotted blenny, *Blennius gunnellus.* Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.$^1$ Lit. 'blackfish,' see **Swart.**

**SWARGH**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **swarch.** A rabble, crowd; a tumultuous assembly. Cf. **swarrach.**

**n.Sc.** A swargh o' gladsome neibour fock, That glomin did forgather About the town, to sport, an' joke, An' rant wi' ane anither, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 63 (Jam.).

**SWARL**, see **Swirl.**

**SWARLY**, *adj.* Sus. [**swāˑli.**] Ill-tempered, esp. used of animals. *Monthly Pkt.* (1874) 180; Sus.$^1$

**SWARM**, *sb.* and *v.*$^1$ Yks. Lan. Midl. Sur. [**swarm, swām, swǭm.**] **1.** *sb.* The first migration in the season of bees from the parent hive, in contradistinction to the later migrations. Midl. *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. viii. 575. Sur. *ib.* 440. Cf. **plum-swarm**, s.v. **Plum**, *sb.*$^1$ **2** (15).

**2.** *v.* In phr. *to be swarmed with*, to be covered with.

**w.Yks.** Thow'll be swarmed wi' lops from t'fowls (W.F.).

**3.** To burn or destroy a wasp's nest; to smother the wasps with brimstone fumes. s.Lan.$^1$

**SWARM**, *v.*$^2$ Not. Lei. War. Suf. [**swām, swǭm.**]

**1.** To mount, ascend.

**s.Not.** I'm not going to swaam all up them stairs again, Prior *Renie* (1895) 86. **Lei.**$^1$ A hoss cain't swarm the hills so well wi' a beerin' reen. **War.**$^3$

**2.** With *over*: to leap over a gate, rail, &c., assisted only by a slight touch of the hand. Suf.$^1$

[He swarmed up into a tree, Whyle eyther of them might other se, *Syr Isenbras*, 351 (Hall.).]

**SWARM**, *v.*$^3$ s.Cy. I.W. Also in form **zwarm** I.W.$^{12}$ [**swǭm; zwǭm.**] To beat; to thrash; esp. in phr. *to swarm into a person.*

**s.Cy.** (Hall.) **I.W.**$^1$ I'll zwarm into thee in noo time; **I.W.**$^2$ If thee doesn't shet up thy mouth, I'll zwarm into thee in a minute or two.

**SWARM**, *v.*$^4$ Sh.I. To move the contents of a vessel in cooking so as to prevent them from burning, to give each part an equal degree of heat. Also with *upon.*

Swarm apo' da kettle, Sibbie. Is doo skoom'd him [it]? *Sh. News* (May 28, 1898); Shü swarm'd da kettle, an' dan grippid up da tengs ta luik til anidder tattie, *ib.* (Feb. 23, 1901); (J.S.)

**SWARMING WICK**, *phr.* Yks. Overrun with vermin. n.Yks.$^2$, e.Yks.$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) See **Quick**, *adj.*$^1$

**SWARMLE**, *v.* n.Cy. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also written **swarmel** Cum.$^{14}$; and in form **swammel** Lan.$^1$ n.Lan.$^1$ [**swaˑr-ml, swaˑml.**] To climb a pole or tree; to creep along a pole; to swarm.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Lakel.** 'Hoo dudta mannish ta gah up wi' neea stee?' 'Ah swarm'lt it.' 'Than thoo mun swarm'l doon again' (B.K.). **Cum.** The boy took him to a pole hung across the stream; and, on the reverend gentleman not approving of such an unsteady bridge, the boy said, 'Wy, my fadder swarmelt it, and I swarmelt it, and càant thaww swarmel't tu?' Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 173; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **Lan.**$^1$, **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**SWARMS**, *sb.* Yks. The garlick mustard, *Alliaria officinalis.* e.Yks. (B. & H.)

**SWARMY**, see **Swimy.**

**SWARRA**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **swarey.** [**swaˑrə.**] Thick, soft worsted, esp. used for underclothing; coarse knitted woollen cloth; a knitted woollen under-jacket.

(*Coll.* L.L.B.); Shü wand a hesp o' black swarra 'at Johnnie Cogle wis haddin' til her, *Sh. News* (Nov. 25, 1899); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

Hence **Swarra-wire**, *sb.* a coarse knitting-pin.

Shü knuckl'd a slip 'at shü wis wirkin apo' awfil tick swarra wares, ta Gibbie, *Sh. News* (July 23, 1898); Shü clew her i' da head wi' da end o' her swarey waer, a kind o' perplex'd laek, *ib.* (Dec. 1, 1900).

**SWARRACH**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also in forms **swarrack** S. & Ork.$^1$; **swarrich** Bnff.$^1$; **swarrig** S. & Ork.$^1$ [**swaˑrəχ.**] **1.** *sb.* A large untidy heap; an entangled mass; a quantity, esp. of liquid; a closely-packed crowd. Cf. **swargh.**

**Sh.I.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$ A great swarrack. **Bnff.**$^1$, **Ags.** (Jam.)

**2.** *v.* To crowd together in confusion. Bnff.$^1$ Hence **Swarricking**, *sb.* a confused crowd. *ib.*

**SWARRIG**, see **Swarrach.**

**SWART**, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Ken. Dev. [**swart, swāt.**] **1.** Black, dark, dark-complexioned. Cf. **swarth**, *adj.*

**Sh.I.** (Jam.) **Gall.** A swart, fierce-eyed, gipsy-looking youth, CROCKETT *Dark o' Moon* (1902) 54. **Ir.** Swart sail of thunder Drift with the hid fraughting fire, BARLOW *Ghost-bereft* (1901) 157. **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ 'Swart and proud,' the remark that a brown complexion denotes conceit; **n.Yks.**$^4$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Ken.** LEWIS *I. Tenet* (1736); **Ken.**$^{12}$

Hence (1) **Swartish**, (2) **Swarty**, *adj.* dark, dark-complexioned. n.Yks.$^2$ **2.** *Comp.* (1) **Swart-back**, the greater black-backed gull, *Larus marinus*; (2) **-head**, the edible part of the head of the large tangle; (3) **-tangle**, the large red tangle, *Laminaria digitata.*

(1) **Sh.I.** JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 36; **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Or.I.** The great black and white gull, our black-backed mew, or as it is sometimes called, swartback, BARRY *Orkney* (1805) 304 (JAM.); SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 208. (2, 3) **Cai.**$^1$

**3.** *Fig.* Sharp-tempered, disagreeable.

**Dev.** A poor woman, speaking of a former mistress, said, 'I don't like her, her's so swart,' *Reports Provinc.* (1897).

[OE. *sweart*, black, dark (SWEET).]

**SWART**, see Swarth, *sb.*$^3$

**SWARTATEE**, *int.* Sh.I. In black time; used as an oath and also as an expression of contempt, surprise, &c. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 36; S. & Ork.$^1$

**SWARTH**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Bdf. e.An. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Also written **swarthe** sw.Lin.$^1$ Glo.; and in form **swarf** Bdf. [swarþ, swāþ.] **1.** *sb.* Sward; the surface of the ground; the hay crop; the row of mown grass as it falls from the scythe. Cf. **sward**, *sb.*$^2$, **swath(e.**

**Edb.** The belted garth That skirts the wood—oft stretched upon slooping swarth, AIKMAN *Poems* (1816) 235. **n.Cy.** From the leanness and toughness of the swarth I could not get it into proper order, HUNTER *Georgical Essays* (1803) I. 461. **Nhb.**$^1$ **Cum.** The farmers spread their lime mostly upon the swarth, and plough it in next year, HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) II. 99; **Cum.**$^4$, **n.Yks.** (W.H.), **n.Yks.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^2$ (s.v. Swath). **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Oor swath's gitten sadly bo'nt up. **e.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 20, 1890). **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^1$ Thus we speak of a heavy crop being 'a good swarth,' even before it is cut; **Chs.**$^3$ **Not.**$^2$ That is a good field of swarth. **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 726. **n.Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ They're ploughing swarthe. We put them in a swarthe piece. **War.** (J.R.W.), **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.**, **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 420. **Bdf.** Without that preparatory cleaning, so requisite to ensure a good swarf, BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 247. **e.An.**$^1$, **Ken.**$^1$ **Sus.**, **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY.

**2.** *Comp.* **Swarth-balk**, the end portion of a field, left unploughed for a cart-way. m.Yks.$^1$ **3.** A mining term: the surface of the ground or of the alluvial deposits.

**Nhb.**$^1$ In sinking a pit, the stonehead, or stratified rock, is said to be so much below the swarth. **Nhb.**, **Dur.** Outlay from the swarth, *Borings* (1881) II. 79.

**4.** *v.* To cover with grass; to convert arable land into pasture.

**sw.Lin.**$^1$ It won't swarthe itself. It was ploughed, but they've swarthed it down.

Hence **Swarthing**, *sb.* grass-land. n.Yks.$^2$ (s.v. Swath). **5.** Phr. *to swarth a mower*, to encumber him with the next cut of grass.

**Chs.**$^1$ Now and then it is done in the hayfield as a practical joke, or to show off the prowess of the leading mower. When two men are mowing together the strongest man generally leads, and occasionally, to show his strength, he will push on faster than his mate can follow, and having come to the end of his cut, he will return and follow up the other till he catches him, and throws his swarth in his way. This is called swarthing him, and it is an indignity which is seldom forgiven.

**SWARTH**, *sb.*$^2$ n.Cy. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Also in forms **swaith** Cum.$^{24}$; **swaithe** n.Cy.; **swath** N.Cy.$^1$; **sworth** Cum. [swarþ; swēþ.] **1.** The apparition of a person at the moment of his death; the apparition of a living person. Cf. **waff.**

**n.Cy.** *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 78; **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Cum.** RAY (1691); DYER *Dial.* (1891) 56; **Cum.**$^{12}$; **Cum.**$^4$ Ah saw 'is swarth gang by. **w.Yks.** *Tour to Caves* (1781).

**2.** A person rendered thin and 'ghost-like' by disease.

**Lakel.**$^2$ A body at's bin badly an' it's gian hard wi' them an' they come oot thin an' ghost-like is said to be a swarth.

**SWARTH**, *sb.*$^3$ and *v.*$^2$ Yks. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Also written **swart** Lei.$^1$ [swāþ, swǭþ.] **1.** *sb.* The mixture of grit and grease which exudes from the axle of a wheel; the incrustation on a kettle, &c. Cf. **swarf**, *sb.*$^1$

**w.Yks.**$^2$, **Der.**$^2$ **s.Not.** This wheel's reg'lar clogged up wi' swarth (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**$^1$ They're mucked up with swarth and dirt. **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$

Hence **Swarthy**, *adj.* fouled with grease and dirt; causing grease and dirt.

**s.Not.** The driving chain's all swarthy. Some blacking's a deal swarthier than others (J.P.K.).

**2.** *v.* To clog or foul with grit and grease.

**s.Not.** Grease it wi' paraffin; good paraffin don't swarth much. This machine's all swarthed up (J.P.K.).

**SWARTH**, *sb.*$^4$ Sc. [swarþ.] In phr. *in swarth of*, in exchange for.

**Rxb.** (JAM.); Here's young Gavin just wild to get half a score or so o' your cattle i' swarth of some o' thae braxie hogrels, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 5.

**SWARTH**, *adj.* and *v.*$^3$ Sc. Ken. [swarþ, swǭþ.] **1.** *adj.* Of a dark colour; swarthy. Cf. **swart.** Also used *advb.*

**Lnk.** Strone Brae, Whause charms mak' swarth Ben Dhu look gay, YOUNG *Lochlomond* (1872) 57. **Ken.** The wheat looks very swarth, LEWIS *I. Tenet* (1736); **Ken.**$^{12}$

Hence **Swarth-browed**, *ppl. adj.* black-browed.

**Lnk.** Swarth-broo'd Ben Dhu keeps sleepless guard, YOUNG *Lochlomond* (1872) 57.

**2.** *v.* To darken.

**Rnf.** The heat o' saxty summers roun' Had swarth'd his cheeks, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 146.

**SWARTH**, see **Sward**, *sb.*$^1$, **Swarf**, *v.*

**SWARTLE**, *v.* Wor. [swǭ·tl.] To quarrel; to use bad language; to scold, nag.

**s.Wor.** (H.K.); I have promised to go, and shall go, so you needn't swartle so (E.S.).

**SWARTLINS**, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. [swa·rtlinz.] Black, moory ground. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 36. See **Swart.**

**SWARVE**, *v.*$^1$ s.Cy. Ken. Sus. To fill; to be choked with sediment. Cf. **swarf**, *sb.*$^1$

**s.Cy.** (HALL.), **Ken.**$^1$ **Ken.**, **Sus.** When the channel of a river or ditch becomes choked up with any sediment, deposited by the water running into it, it is said to swarve up, HOLLOWAY. **Sus.**$^1$ Our ditch is quite swarved up; **Sus.**$^2$

**SWARVE**, *v.*$^2$ *Obs.* Nhb. Yks. Bdf. Also written **sworve** Bdf. To climb, swarm up.

**Nhb.** Now leaping, now swarving the slipp'ry steep, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 393. **Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Oct. 6, 1883) 7. **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 142.

**SWARVE, SWARVER**, see **Swarf**, *v.*, **Swaver.**

**SWARY, SWARZE**, see **Squary, Swar.**

**SWASH**, *v.*, *sb.*, *adj.* and *adv.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also written **swashe** Nhp.$^2$; and in form **swosh** Wil.$^1$ [swaʃ, swoʃ.] **1.** *v.* To splash; to throw anything liquid; to swill; to spill; also with *over.* Cf. **squash**, *v.*$^1$, **swish**, *v.*

**Sh.I.** He swappid da kettle apo' da flör fil da lippers o' watter swash'd apo' Sly, an' nearly skaadid him, *Sh. News* (June 16, 1900); **S. & Ork.**$^1$, **Cai.**$^1$ **Ayr.** The horse quivered as the cold water swashed about its legs, DOUGLAS *Green Shutters* (1901) 14. **Edb.** Having a bucket . . . I swashed down such showers on the top of the flame, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xix. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 112, ed. 1876. **n.Yks.**$^{124}$ **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Ess.** I'd like to see another tide come swashing over his old wall, BURMESTER *John Lott* (1901) 193. **e.Sus.** HOLLOWAY. **Wil.**$^1$ I've been swoshing out the back-kitchin. **Cor.**$^3$ [**Amer.** All the blood in my body was swashed into my head, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xx.]

Hence **Swash-bucket**, *sb.*, *fig.*, a farm-house slattern.

**n.Dev.** Whan a had a had a rubbacrock . . . swashbucket, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 57; A careless hussey, that carries her bucket so, that the milk or pig's wash and such like, is always flapping or flashing over, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 420.

**2.** To beat; to dash violently; to slash.

**Bnff.**$^1$, **Cld.** (JAM.) **Dmf.** I swashed ma gully knife across the rape, PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 99. **Cum.**$^4$

**3.** Of a tail: to swish.

**Gall.** His cowt grew reezy, its lang tail 'Twad swash, and lugs wad birr up, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 499, ed. 1876.

**4.** To swell. Sc. (Jam.) **5.** To walk with a haughty air; to 'swagger'; to bounce, boast.

**Bnff.** (Jam.), **Bnff.**$^1$ **Edb.** Ye will be swashing it next in slashed doublet and feathered cap in the High Gate, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 156. **e.An.**$^1$, **Suf.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Swasher,** *sb.* (*a*) a person of tall stature and ostentatious manners; a 'swaggerer'; (*b*) anything large and showy; (2) **Swashing,** *ppl. adj.* striking, startling.

(1 *a*, *b*) **Bnff.**$^1$, **Cld.** (Jam.) (2) **Ayr.** M' yes, but that's a swashing way of putting it, Douglas *Green Shutters* (1901) 179.

**6.** *sb.* A splash; a dash or rush of water; a rush of wind.

**Sh.I.** Whin a grit swash o' watter shö töm'd ower da mael, Nicolson *Aithstin' Hedder* (1898) 35; **S. & Ork.**$^1$, **Cai.**$^1$, **Cld.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 119. **Gall.** Ye dinna hear my swashes, For blue seag-roots and rashes, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 228, ed. 1876. **Kcb.** Forthwith amain he plunges on his prey, Wi' eager swash, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 31 (Jam.). **m.Yks.**$^1$, **Wil.**$^1$

**7.** Wet stuff; watery food; drink; pigs' wash.

**Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** Wi' t'lowest sot 'at ivver drank O' poison swash a skinful, Sewart *Rhymes*, 22. **n.Lan.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^2$, **Dev.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Swash-bucket,** *sb.* the common receptacle for the washings of the scullery; (2) **Swashy,** *adj.* soft, squashy, watery, as over-ripe fruit; moist, damp; of a beverage: weak, insipid.

(1) **Dev.**$^1$ (2) **s.Sc.** Throwe pule an' swashy myre, Watson *Bards* (1859) 109. **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Cum.** Coffee an' thin swashy tea, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 56; **Cum.**$^4$ **n.Yks.**$^2$ Swashy stuff. **w.Yks.**$^2$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$

**8.** A heavy blow or lash; a dash; a fall; the noise made by such a blow, &c.

**Bnff.**$^1$, **Cld.** (Jam.) **Dmf.** Ye'll get a swash o' this heezel rung that'll teach ye mense, if no morals! Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 49. **n.Lin.**$^1$

**9.** A large quantity.

**Sc.** A swash of siller (Jam.). **Frf.** Ye see there's a michty swash o' eggs comin' intae the market i' the noo, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 135. **Ayr.** Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 124. **Bwk.** (Jam.)

**10.** *Obs.* A broadly-made, corpulent person.

**Sc.** The t'ither a great gormandizing swash, Ferrier *Inheritance* (1824) I. 200 (Jam.).

**11.** Ostentation, display; the act of walking with a haughty, swaggering air.

**Bnff.**$^1$, **Cld.** (Jam.) **Nhp.**$^1$ What a swash he cuts!

Hence **Swashy,** *adj.* showy, gaudy; 'swaggering'; soft-spoken. Bnff. (Jam.), Der.$^2$, e.An.$^1$ **12.** A foolish dandy; a swaggerer. Bnff.$^1$ **13.** *adj.* Soft, squashy, as over-ripe fruit, unripe peas, &c.

**Wm.** If ye it 'em [peas] when they're swash They'll fill yer belly full o' trash, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1820) I. 512. **w.Yks.**$^2$, **Der.**$^2$

**14.** *Obs.* Half intoxicated, fuddled.

**Sc.** Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Lnk.** Fou closs we us'd to drink and rant Until we did baith glowre and gaunt Right swash, I true, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 18.

**15.** Of a broad make, squat; corpulent. n.Sc. (Jam.) Lnk. Ramsay *Poems* (1721) *Gl.* **16.** Showy, gaudy; ostentatious.

**Bnff.**$^1$ He's gotten a swash new hat. He's a swash chap, the new doctor. **e.Yks.**$^1$

**17.** *adv.* With a sudden, splashing fall, as in something soft and moist.

**Yks.** If a hadn't been too quick for her, it would a' gone swash down i' t'litter, Gaskell *Sylvia* (1863) II. i.

**18.** In phr. *to stand swash,* to stand out of the way; to stand aside.

**Wm.** T'nag ran away an' we'd ta stand swash mair sharp (B.K.). **m.Yks.**$^1$ Stand swash, lads! He stood swash of them (s.v. Flowt).

[1. Cp. Swed. dial. *svasska,* to make a 'swashing' noise, as when one walks with water in his shoes (Rietz).]

**SWASHLE,** *v.* Sus. [swoˑʃl.] With *about*: to slop or spill water about; to dabble in water so as to make a mess. Holloway. Cf. **squashle, swash.**

**SWAT,** *sb.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Wm. Yks. Lin. Also written **swatt** Sh.I.; and in forms **swaat** Cai.$^1$; **swait** Sc. (Jam.) [swat.] **1.** A small quantity, esp. of liquid; a drop; a trifle.

**n.Yks.**$^{12}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ (s.v. Swad). **e.Yks.**$^1$ What a lahtle [little] swat o' milk yan gets noo for a haupn'y. **w.Yks.** Of a cow that is almost dry, it will be said, 'Shoo gie's nowght but bits o' swats,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 10, 1898). **Lin.** (Hall.), **Lin.**$^1$

**2.** A knot or speck in wool, the result of imperfect scribbling and carding. w.Yks. (W.T.) Hence **Swatty,** *adj.* of woollen material: having specks or knots left in. *ib.* **3.** The excrement of birds or cattle. s.Wm. (J.A.B.), ne.Lan.$^1$ **4.** Drink, esp. new-brewed ale; *gen.* in *pl.*

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** By a warm ingle wi' a cup o' swats in his hand, Cobban *Angel* (1898) 3. **Per.** Here's to them a' in reaming swat, Spence *Poems* (1898) 69. **Ayr.** Reaming swats that drank divinely, Burns *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) l. 40. **Lnk.** Random drinks of sma' beer and copious libations of treacle swats, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) III. 58. **Edb.** The matter is . . . not to be disposed of as ye would a glass of swats, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 230. **Ant.** A wie drap of swats, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

**5.** *pl.* The thin part of sowens, forming a kind of small beer; see below.

**Sh.I.** A kind of weak beer obtained by fermenting meal and 'sids,' or husks, the liquid being 'swats'; and the solid matter which settles at the bottom of the vessel after the husks have been removed by the straining is 'sowans,' Stewart *Tales* (1892) 43; (J.S.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$, **Cai.**$^1$

Hence **Swatsi-swaarik,** *sb.* a drink prepared from 'swats' with the addition of a little meal.

**Sh.I.** The blaandie kaulik and the swatsi-swaarik did duty instead of the golden tips of Ceylon, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 177.

**SWAT,** *sb.*$^2$ Yks. [swat.] A pattern of material. w.Yks. (J.M.) Cf. **swatch,** *v.*$^1$ **6.**

**SWAT,** *v.*$^1$ *Obs.* Lan. To swoon. (Hall.), s.Lan.$^1$

**SWAT,** *v.*$^2$ Cum.$^4$ [swat.] To squander, waste. Cf. **squat,** *v.*$^2$, **swatter,** *v.* **5.**

He swatted it all except 5*s.*, *Carlisle Patriot* (July 7, 1899) 3, col. 5.

**SWAT,** see **Squat,** *v.*$^{12}$, **Sward,** *sb.*$^1$, **Sweat.**

**SWAT-A-DAY,** *int.* Sc. An exclamation.

'Swat-a-day, aye,' quo' Nelly Paton, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 389.

**SWATCH,** *sb.*$^1$ Lin. e.An. Ken. [swatʃ, swotʃ.] A narrow channel through a shoal; a depression, esp. in the sea-shore where water stands at low tide; also in *comp.* **Swatch-way.** Cf. **squatch,** *sb.*$^1$

**Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 368. **e.An.**$^1$ **Ken.** (H.M.); The Goodwin sand . . . is divided into two parts by a narrow channel called the swatch, navigable by small boats, *Cycl. Brit. Empire* (s.v. Kent); **Ken.**$^1$

**SWATCH,** *sb.*$^2$ Ken.$^1$ [swotʃ.] A wand. Cf. **swatchel,** *v.*

**SWATCH,** *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^3$ Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **swache** N.Cy.$^2$ [swatʃ.] **1.** *v.* To cut off; to separate; to clip.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$

Hence **Swatcher,** *sb.* a bill-hook; also used *attrib.*

**Cum.**$^4$ If joiner's work be badly done, it is said to be 'nobbut swatcher wark.' 'Met a man coming out with a swatcher in his hand,' *w.Cum. Times* (Apr. 23, 1898) 6, col. 1.

**2.** To match; to make or supply according to pattern.

**Sc.** To swatch worsted (Jam.). **Lnk.** The workman, too, whose ready ken Does the embossment ply, To swatch and match at every stem, Parker *Misc. Poems* (1859) 37.

**3.** *sb.* A bill-hook.

**Cum.** Dykin' mittens and swatch, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1875) 220; **Cum.**$^{14}$

**4.** A single row of grass cut by a mower. s.Lan.$^1$

**5.** *Obs.* A dyer's tally; see below.

**N.Cy.**$^{12}$ **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ A wooden tally affixed to a piece of cloth before it is put with others into the dye-kettle. A portion of wood is cut out and given to the owner of the cloth, who, upon its fitting the gap, recognizes his own dyed piece. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

**6.** A remnant; a shred; a patch; a piece cut off to serve as a pattern; a sample, specimen; also used *fig.*

**Sc.** (Jam.); When they give a sample it's a swatch, Leighton *Wds.* (1869) 5. **Cai.**$^1$ **Slg.** To spread on my shou'ders a swatch o' its woo', Muir *Poems* (1818) 95. **Ayr.** There comes a swatch o' clashin tinkler hizzies, Service *Notandums* (1890) 74. **Lth.** I ken the stuff by the swatch, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 92. **Dmf.**

That's but a swatch o' the plaiks that they play, Reid *Poems* (1894) 48. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 401, ed. 1876. **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.** Ah thowt a green country gowk of his swatch wad a mannisht, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 11; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^{125}$ **Lan.** The swatch o Fawthrop's sole lether ut aw gav im, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1837) 7. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881). **sw.Lin.**$^1$

7. The exact fit or size.

**n.Yks.**$^4$ This yan'll deea, it's just mah swatch.

8. A set of people having the same principles, &c.

**w.Yks.**$^1$ Thinks au bud his awn swatch are gangin to t'Dule, ii. 338.

9. A slight attack of illness.

**w.Yks.** I've had a swatch of bronchitis (H.L.); A swatch at colic, Eccles *Leeds Olm.* (1879) 21.

10. Phr. (1) *all of a swatch*, all alike; (2) *an ill swatch of a person*, a bad mark of his character; (3) *both of a swatch*, both alike; (4) *to keep a swatch on a person*, to keep an eye on him; used only of untrustworthy people; (5) *to take a person's swatch*, to take his portrait; (6) *to take a swatch of all things*, to notice everything carefully; (7) *to take the swatch*, (*a*) to take the measure of, esp. used in contempt; to estimate; (*b*) to work so as to equal; to mar or defeat a plan.

(1) **Cum.**$^{14}$ (2) **Sc.** (Jam.) (3) **Cum.** What's the odds which . . . father and son, they were both of a swatch, Caine *Shad. Crime* (1885) 116. (4) **ne.Yks.**$^1$ This language is figurative, and has reference to a custom in use at the time when home-spun cloth was sent to the dyers; on these occasions, a 'swatch' or wooden tally was given, so that when the cloth was sent for after dyeing it might be at once recognised. (5) **n.Yks.**$^2$ They took a swatch o' me. (6) **Sc.** Makin' his wye doon to Howetoon, takin' a swatch o' a' thing as he gaed alang, Reid *Howetoon*, 127. (7, *a*) **Bnff.**$^1$ A'll tack a swatch o' ye. **Cld.** (Jam.) (*b*) **Cld.** (*ib.*)

**SWATCH,** *v.*$^2$ N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ [swatʃ] To swathe, swaddle.

**SWATCHED,** *ppl. adj.* War.$^1$ [swotʃt.] Of a woman: untidily dressed. Cf. **swatchel,** *sb.*

Wally swatched or daggled dirty.

**SWATCHEL,** *sb.* War.$^{12}$ [swoˑtʃl.] A coarse, fat, or untidily-dressed woman.

**SWATCHEL,** *v.* Ken. [swoˑtʃl.] To beat with a wand. (Hall.), Ken.$^1$ See **Swatch,** *sb.*$^2$

**SWATCHELLED,** *ppl. adj.* War. Hrf. Wet and dirty through walking in the mud; oppressed from walking or over-exertion.

**War.**$^1$ I was welly swatchelled to death; **War.**$^2$ **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876).

**SWATE,** see **Sweat.**

**SWATH,** see **Sward,** *sb.*$^1$, **Swarth,** *sb.*$^2$

**SWATH(E,** *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Eng. Also in forms **swaith** Cum.$^4$ e.Yks. w.Yks. s.Lan.$^1$; **swaythe** Cum.$^{14}$; **sweeathe** n.Yks.$^2$; **swiathe** Lakel.$^2$ [swaþ, swoþ, swǝ̄þ, swiǝþ.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Swath(e-balk, -bauk,** or **-boke,** (*a*) the ridge left between the sweeps of the scythe; (*b*) a row of newly-mown grass or corn; (*c*) to leave grass uncut or too long between the sweeps of the scythe; (*d*) in phr. *laid of the swath(e-bauk*, spread abroad; (2) **-land,** grass-land; (3) **-of-grass,** the quantity of grass falling at one sweep of the scythe; (4) **-rake,** a wooden rake the breadth of the 'swath(e,' used to collect the scattered hay or corn; (5) **-raking,** the operation of raking between the swath(e)s to collect the scattered stalks or ears.

(1, *a*) **Lakel.**$^2$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **Wm.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** You shall scarce perceiue his swaith-balke, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 32. **m.Yks.**$^1$ (s.v. Balk). **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ (*b*) **N.Cy.**$^2$ (*c*) **Lan.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Not.**$^2$ Yon cloas is badly mown; it's swathe-balked. (*d*) **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703). (2) **n.Yks.** Thar's aboot 30 eākǝr a swath land an' t'other's under t'plew (W.H.). (3) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (4) **Yks.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **e.Yks.**$^1$, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ A wooden rake with wooden teeth and a long head. It is pulled by both hands. (5) **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 300, ed. 1849; **Suf.**$^1$

**2.** Phr. (1) *land in swath(e)s*, land covered with fresh-mown grass; (2) *to be always in the lowest swath(e*, to be always behindhand; (3) *to be always in the wrong swath(e*, to be always grumbling and dissatisfied; (4) *to be fit to rive swath(e*, to be in a state of rage and vexation, as an enraged animal tears up the grass with its feet; (5) *to get into the wrong swath(e*, to go the wrong way to work to accomplish an object.

(1) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (2) **Lei.**$^1$ When two or more mowers are employed, each cuts his own swath from side to side in the field or furlong, so that one is always working a little behind, and to one side of the other. Hence, 'A's ollus i' the looest swath,' means, 'he is always behind the rest.' (3) **Nhp.**$^1$ (4) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (5) **Nhp.**$^1$

3. A crop, esp. of hay; land laid down in grass. Cf. **swarth,** *sb.*$^1$

**Cum.**$^4$ **n.Yks.** It's good swath (W.H.); **n.Yks.**$^2$, **e.Yks.**$^1$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ A heavy crop is spoken of as 'a good swath.' **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**$^1$ **Som.** There's a vine swath to year, a wondervul vine swath—in zome parts, Raymond *Gent. Upcott* (1893) xi.

Hence **Swather,** *sb.* a pasture-fed sheep, in contradistinction to those fed on the moor. n.Yks.$^2$ Cf. **swath-sheep.**

4. *Obs.* A measure of grass-land in open pasture.

**w.Yks.**$^2$ All those foure swathes of land lying and being in Crigleston, *Deed* (1625). **n.Lin.**$^1$ Such a piece is commonly 6½ feet wide. 'All the grass land in the Ings are laid out in Gads or swarths,' *Surv. Kirton-in-Lindsey* (1787).

5. A row; the entire length of a sea-wave.

**Cum.** Here and there a swathe of faded leaves, *w.Cum. Times* (Oct. 20, 1900) 3, col. 1. **w.Yks.**$^5$

6. *v.* To lay down in grass.

**w.Yks.** The dale north of Pately Bridge has been swathed, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 5.

Hence **Swathing,** *sb.* land that has been long in grass. Dur.$^1$, w.Dur.$^1$ **7.** To yield a good crop.

**n.Yks.**$^2$ T'gess weeant sweeathe.

8. To encumber another mower by throwing one's cut grass in his way. s.Chs.$^1$

**SWATHE,** *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Cum. Lin. Oxf. Also written **swaythe** and in form **swaith** Sc. [swēð; swēþ.] **1.** *sb.* A baby's binder.

**n.Lin.**$^1$ **Oxf.**$^1$ Roll up 'is swathe, Jenny, *MS. add.*

2. A wreath of mist.

**Abd.** The swaithes of sea-mist whirled in by the wind became fewer and fainter, Bram Stoker *Watter's Mou'* (1895) 32. **Slk.** Naething there but the swathes o' mist, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 7, ed. 1866.

3. A lock of hair.

**Dmf.** A bonnie lass, . . wi' lang swaiths o' gowden hair draiglin' aboot her een, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 100.

4. *Comp.* **Swaythe-bawk,** a pad or cushion which protects a beam from the friction of a rope thrown over it when hauling up the carcases of slaughtered beasts. Cum.$^4$ **5.** *v.* To put a binder round a baby.

**Oxf.**$^1$ Av ee swathed the baby? *MS. add.*

[5. Swathyn' chyldyr, *fascio* (*Prompt.*).]

**SWATHE,** *adj.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Calm, smooth. (K.), N.Cy.$^2$

**SWATHEL,** *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. A strong man; a hero.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Lnk.** But noo oor gleg swankies an' swathels an' a' Hae new-fashioned capers, Edwards *Mod. Poets*, 13th S. 99.

**SWATHELINS,** *sb. pl.* Lan.$^1$ [swēˑþlinz.] Wrappers for children; swaddling-bands. Cf. **swathe,** *sb.*

**SWATHER,** *v.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Dor. Som. Also written **swother** Som. **1.** *v.* To slumber; to sleep uneasily. Dor. (W.C. 1750). **2.** To faint. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **3.** *sb.* A slumber. Dor. Haynes *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 45.

[1. OE. *swaðrian*, to sink to rest, grow calm (Hall).]

**SWATHER,** see **Swatter,** *v.*

**SWATH-SHEEP,** *sb.* n.Yks.$^{12}$ The Leicester breed of sheep. Cf. **swather,** s.v. **Swath(e, 3.**

**SWATISH,** *adj.* Nhb. Also in form **sweetish.** Squat, low.

**Nhb.**$^1$ A round hill, probably natural, as some of the ground below is thrown into undulations of a sweetish form, Hodgson *Minutes Journey* (1814).

**SWATROCH,** *sb.* Sc. Also written **swaṭtroch** Gall. [swaˑtrǝχ.] Strong, substantial food or drink.

**Gall.** Milk-porritch, sowings, and sic like glorious belly-timmer—famous swatroch, man, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 27, ed. 1876;

*ib.* 442; Siccan reaming swatrochs of Hollands an' French brandy, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 118.

**SWATTER,** *v.* and *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. Irel. Dur. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **swather** Sc. e.Yks.$^{1}$; **swatther** N.I.$^{1}$ [swa·tə(r; swa·þə(r.] **1.** *v.* To flutter and splash in water, as a duck; to splash water about. Also used *fig.* Cf. **squatter,** *v.*$^{1}$ **2.**

**Sc.** (Jam.); I swattered hard for my life, Scott *Pirate* (1821) xxx. **Lnk.** They swather Like ducks pursuin' eels amang the water, Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 4. **Slk.** Cod and haddocks brave Ran swattering right ashore, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 311. **Gall.** [He] syne leaves his countra, where he got her—Mang wants and woes and war to swatter, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 97, ed. 1897. **N.I.**$^{1}$ (s.v. Sluttherin'). **Uls.** We formed our body at the ford, And down the brae did swatter, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1854) II. 14. **Cum.** (E.W.P.), **n.Yks.**$^{14}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$

**2.** *Obs.* To move quickly and awkwardly.

**Sc.** I shall remove . . . as fast as I can swatter, Watson *Coll.* (1706) I. 43 (Jam.).

**3.** To bespray the floor with water. e.Yks. (W.W.S.)

**4.** Of children: to urinate.

**w.Yks.** Nay, barn, tha'rt allus swatterin'. Tha's swattered my britches reight threugh, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 10, 1898).

Hence **Swatter-tail,** *sb.* a baby that frequently urinates. Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 10, 1898). **5.** To squander, waste.

**n.Cy.** He swattered away all his money, Grose (1790). **Dur.**$^{1}$, **w.Dur.**$^{1}$ **Lakel.**$^{2}$ He'd a conny bit o' brass frae an auld aunt, but he swatter'd through 't. **Cum.**$^{4}$ **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ They swatter'd their money away like dike-water; **n.Yks.**$^{4}$ **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ He'll varry seean swatter his bit o' brass awaay. **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$

**6.** To indulge in drink; to hang about in the hopes of getting free drinks.

**Cum.** Royster and swatter like ought, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1875) 216; **Cum.**$^{24}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$

**7.** To sweat down; also used *fig.* m.Yks.$^{1}$ **8.** With *about*: to idle about.

**Lakel.**$^{2}$ He'd swatter aboot an' nivver buckle teea as he owt.

**9.** *sb.* Drink, liquor. Cum.$^{4}$

[**1.** Cp. MDu. *swadderen in't water*, to dabble or to wash in the water, as a goose or duck (Hexham). **2.** Cp. Quhair dragouns, lessertis, askis, edders swatterit, Douglas *Pal. Hon.* (1501) ed. 1874, I. 15.]

**SWATTER,** *sb.*$^{2}$ Ayr. Lth. (Jam.) [swa·tər.] A large collection, esp. of small objects. Cf. **squatter,** *sb.*$^{2}$

A swatter of bairns.

**SWATTERING,** *sb.* n.Yks.$^{2}$ e.Yks.$^{1}$ Also in form **swatherin** e.Yks.$^{1}$ [swa·trin.] A driblet, a small quantity.

**SWATTERMENT,** *sb.* Yks. [swa·tə(r)ment.] A driblet; a small quantity, esp. of liquid. n.Yks.$^{1}$, n.Yks.$^{2}$ (s.v. Swatterings), m.Yks.$^{1}$

**SWATTLE,** *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. e.An. Also written **swatle** Sc. [swa·tl.] **1.** *v.* To swallow greedily and noisily; to drink; to tipple, guzzle. Cf. **squattle,** *v.*$^{2}$

**Cld.** (Jam.) **Slg.** He gruntling stood, an' swattl'd at it, Muir *Poems* (1818) 16. **Kcb.** Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 215. **n.Cy.** To drink as ducks do water (K.). **Nhb.** To swattle some yell, Gilchrist *Sngs.* (1824) 11; **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** Tipples and swattles, and idles fra morning to neet, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 459. **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.An.**$^{1}$

Hence **Swattler,** *sb.* a guzzler; a drunkard.

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ Thou sweet tongued swattler, Kelly *Teetotallers* (1854).

**2.** To waste; to consume gradually; to squander; also with *away*.

**N.Cy.**$^{12}$, **Lakel.**$^{2}$ **Cum.** A drinking man swattles through his estate (E.W.P.); **Cum.**$^{14}$ **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ If thou'd taken it by the lump thou'd ha' been frightened to begin with; but thou'd no sense to look at it in that light, till thou'd swattled it clean away, by bit and bit. **w.Yks.**$^{1}$ It will . . . swattle away a seet o' silver, ii. 305; **w.Yks.**$^{3}$ **Lan.** One o that sooart o bodys ut tayn care ut o eends un dunnah swattle mich, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 8. **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$

**3.** *sb.* The act of swallowing with avidity. Slg. (Jam.)

**4.** Thin soup or other liquid. S. & Ork.$^{1}$, Cld. (Jam.) Cf. **swittle,** *v.*$^{2}$ **3.**

**SWATTLE,** *v.*$^{2}$ Abd. (Jam.) [swa·tl.] To beat soundly with a stick or wand.

**SWATTOCK,** *sb.* and *adv.* e.An. [swo·tək.] **1.** *sb.* A severe fall. Nrf. (Hall.) **2.** *adv.* In phr. *to fall swattock*, to fall heavily.

**e.An.**$^{1}$ I fell down swattock, and there I lay gulsh.

**SWATTYCK, SWAUF,** see **Switik, Swarf,** *sb.*$^{1}$

**SWAUGER,** *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A deep draught.

**Bnff.** (Jam.); Than we took a swauger O' whiskie, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 143.

**SWAUGER, SWAUK,** see **Swagger, Swack,** *sb.*$^{1}$

**SWAUL,** *v.* Lin. Also written **swall** Lin.$^{1}$; and in form **swoll.** [swǭl.] To deluge with water; to wash down; to drink hard.

Have you swolled the causey [causeway] yet? (W.W.S.); Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 368; **Lin.**$^{1}$ **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ (s.v. Swill). **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ There's not a deal of yard swauling.

[Icel. *svalla*, to drink hard, swill (Vigfusson).]

**SWAUL,** see **Swell,** *v.*

**SWAULING,** *ppl. adj.* Nhp.$^{1}$ Large, loose; a dial. form of 'swelling.'

Your gown is so swauling it looks quite a fright.

**SWAULS,** *sb. pl.* Yks. [swǫəlz.] The outside bars in the frame of the bottom of a cart. w.Yks. (J.J.B.)

**SWAULTIE,** *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A fat animal. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 442, ed. 1876.

**SWAUNDER,** *v.* and *sb.* Fif. (Jam.) Also in form **swander.** **1.** *v.* To be seized with giddiness; to fall into a wavering or insensible state; to be wanting in resolution or determination. **2.** *sb.* A fit of giddiness which comes on at a sudden emergency or surprise.

**SWAUP,** *v.* Sc. (Jam.) To cool a spoonful of food by putting it into one's own mouth before giving it to a child.

**SWAUP,** *adj.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] Strapping.

**Slk.** Wi' that a swaup fellow came puffin' an' blawin', Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 71.

**SWAUP, SWAUR,** see **Swap,** *sb.*$^{12}$, *v.*$^{3}$, **Swar.**

**SWAUVE,** *v.* s.Chs.$^{1}$ [swǭv.] **1.** With *over*: to lean or hang over; ? lit. to 'swerve.' Cf. **swauver, wauve.**

Kùm, gy'i)mi el·bŭ-ruwm; dù)nŭ kùm swau·vin oa·r mi.

**2.** With *off*: of a load of hay: to topple over.

**SWAUVE,** see **Swarf,** *v.*

**SWAUVER,** *v.* s.Chs.$^{1}$ [swǫ·və(r).] With *over*: to lean or hang over. Cf. **swauve.**

**SWAVE,** *v.* Cum. Also written **swayve** Cum.$^{4}$ [swēv.] To cause to swing round; to wave.

Tua an' fra, his neckleth he wad swave, Gilpin *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 20; **Cum.**$^{4}$

[Norw. dial. *sveiva*, to swing, turn round (Aasen).]

**SWAVE,** see **Swarf,** *v.*

**SWAVEL,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Cum. Also written **swavl** Sh.I.; **swayvel** Cum.$^{14}$; and in forms **sweevel** Cum.$^{4}$; **sweevil** Sc.; **swivvle** S. & Ork.$^{1}$ [swē·vl, swī·vl.] **1.** *v.* To reel and stagger like a drunken man; to sway about.

**Cum.** Swavels as he gangs, Graham *Gwordy* (1878) l. 96; **Cum.**$^{14}$

Hence **Swavling,** *sb.* a loose-jointed, awkward person; *fig.* an unreliable fellow. Cum.$^{14}$ **2.** *sb.* A swirl; an eddying movement.

**Sh.I.** Da swavl at da corner o' da hoos drave me faster, *Sh. News* (Apr. 1, 1899); **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$ Swivvle of wind. **Abd.** The snaw rins roon upo' sweevils, Macdonald *Warlock* (1882) xx.

[Cp. ON. *sveifla*, to swing or spin in a circle like a top (Vigfusson).]

**SWAVER,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Also in form **swarver** n.Yks.$^{2}$ [swē·vər.] **1.** *v.* To stagger, totter, walk feebly.

**n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Bnff.**$^{1}$ He swavert o' the edge o' the rock, an' syne fell our. **Abd.** She wins to foot and swavering makes to gang, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 25, ed. 1812.

**2.** To hesitate; to be in a state of indecision.

**Abd.** Nor need you on the barter swaver, For sure it must be in your favour, Shirrefs *Sale Catal.* (1795) 19. **n.Yks.**$^{2}$

**3.** *sb.* A stagger; an inclination to one side. Bnff. (Jam.), Bnff.$^{1}$

**SWAW**, *v.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. **1.** *v.* To produce waves; to ruffle the surface of the water, as by the movements of a fish. Sc. (Jam.) Hence *swawing of the water*, *phr.* the rolling of a body of water under the impression of the wind. *ib.* **2.** To swing.

**Slk.** She swaws wi' the dew to heaven again, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 374.

**3.** *sb.* A wave; an undulation of the water, caused by the movements of a fish, or by anything being thrown in. Sc. (Jam.)

[**2.** Cp. Norw. dial. *svaga*, to sway, swing (Aasen).]

**SWAY**, *v.*$^1$, *sb.*$^1$ and *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **sweigh** Sc. Nhb.$^1$ Dur.$^1$ Wm. n.Yks. w.Yks.$^4$ ne.Lan.$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$ Chs.$^1$ nw.Der.$^1$ n.Lin.$^1$; **swey** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.$^1$ Lakel.$^{12}$ Cum.$^1$ Wm. e.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks.$^{15}$ s.Lan.$^1$ s.Chs.$^1$ Shr.$^2$; and in forms **swee** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.$^1$ Chs.$^{13}$; **swy** S. & Ork.$^1$; **swye** Sc. [**swei, swē, sweə; swī.**]

**1.** *v.* In *comp.* (1) **Sway-bed**, (*a*) a loose, wet bog upon which the cranberry grows; (*b*) a block of ice about a yard square cut from the surface of a pond and left floating; (2) **-boat**, (*a*) a swing-boat; (*b*) see (1, *b*); (3) **-chain**, a swinging chain; (4) **-cleek**, a bar from which to hang pots over the fire; (5) **-cord**, a weaving term: the cord used to connect the 'healds' on the underside with the 'lambs'; (6) **-crook**, *obs.*, see (4); (7) **-gay**, a swing; (8) **-knife**, a knife with a long handle; see below; (9) **-pole**, (*a*) see (4); (*b*) a long pole swinging on its centre, used to raise water from a well, coals from a pit, &c.; (*c*) a see-saw; (10) **-swaw** or **-sway**, a state of suspense or indecision; (11) **-tree**, a swingle-tree.

(1, *a*) **Chs.**$^1$ (*b*) *ib.* It is a common amusement for boys to cut a number of these swee-beds, and then dare each other to run along the floating pieces. (2, *a*) **Fif.** I aye got sick in a sway-boat, Setoun *Skipper of Barncraig* (1901) 82. **s.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$ (*b*) **s.Chs.**$^1$ (3) **Arg.** Had her griddle, say, been higher on the swee-chain by a link or two, Munro *Shoes of Fort.* (1901) 10. (4) **Nhb.** And shouthers thrawn like a swee cleek, Strang *Earth Fiend* (1892) pt. i. st. 14. (5) **w.Yks.** (D.L.) (6) **Fif.** The ragin lowes gae up its [a pot's] sides, Garrin' plish-plash the internal tides, As to the swey-crook Vulcan rides, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 38. (7) **Nhp.**$^1$ (8) **w.Yks.**$^2$ The handle being used as a lever, and the end of the knife fixed upon a pivot. (9, *a*) **Chs.** I'm up the chimbley; I'm on the swee-pow! *Sheaf* (1879) I. 322; **Chs.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^1$ **Hrf.** An 'ang th' pot on the sway pole in the chimbley (*Coll.* L.L.B.). (*b*) **Chs.** (K.), **Nhp.**$^1$, **Suf.**$^1$ (*c*) **w.Yks.**$^5$ (10) **Lth.** (Jam.) (11) **Nhp.**$^1$

**2.** To swing.

**Sc.** Why didn't you hinder these boys from sweein the gate off its hinges? Ferrier *Marriage* (1818) I. xxxiv. **S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Lnk.** The aud white yett ahint him swees, Thomson *Leddy May* (1883) 11. **Edb.** The cat, . . with her tail sweeing behind her like a ramrod, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) iii. **Lakel.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^1$, **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.), **Lan.** (S.W.), **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Come an' swey me. **nw.Der.**$^1$, **War.** (J.R.W.)

**3.** To play at see-saw.

**Nhb.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$ **ne.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 358. **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781).

**4.** To lever; to move up and down by mechanical means. Yks. (C.C.R.), w.Yks.$^5$ **5.** To weigh or press down; to lean heavily upon; also used *fig.*

**Gall.** Hinnie swey'd down the whiteclaver, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 116, ed. 1876. **Dur.**$^1$ **n.Yks.** Deean't sweigh on that teeable leeaf (I.W.). **e.Yks.**$^1$ Swey shafts doon. **w.Yks.** A man at's sweyd dahn wi brass, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1863) 32; **w.Yks.**$^{12345}$ **Lan.** Yon oppressin' judge may goo his road wi' cruel peawer to sweigh us deawn, Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) 182. **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 369. **n.Lin.**$^1$ Sweigh upo' my shouther, sir, I shan't fall.

**6.** To be irresolute. Sc. (Jam.) **7.** *Obs.* With *off*: to turn aside.

**s.Sc.** (Jam.) **Slk.** I saw the gate as I was gaun but I couldna swee him aff, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 153, ed. 1866.

**8.** With *over*: to upset, overbalance.

**w.Yks.** Mind what ta'st duin' or else tha'll swey it ower, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 10, 1898); (J.W.)

**9.** With *up*: to raise by leverage. e.Yks.$^1$ **10.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *on the sway*, reeling about, as a person under the influence of drink; (2) *to carry the sway*, to excel in anything; to gain the victory; (3) *to have a sway over a person*, to influence him; (4) *to lose one's sway*, to lose one's balance.

(1) **Lnk.** Ilk ane reelin an' clean on the swee, Coghill *Poems* (1890) 110. (2) **Ken.** Don't ye be in such a hurry to carry the sway, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 138; **Ken.**$^1$ No matter what 'twas, mowin', or rippin', or crickut, or anything, 'twas all the same, I always carried the sway, time I was a young chap. (3) **Abd.** That wife o' his has sic a swye owre 'im, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxx. (4) **s.Wor.** One gentleman . . . lost his sway over a hurdle, Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875).

**11.** A swing; a swinging motion.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **S. & Ork.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **Wm.** (B.K.), **Lan.** (S.W.), **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^1$; **Chs.**$^3$ Gie us a good swee on yander swing. **s.Chs.**$^1$, **War.** (J.R.W.)

**12.** A see-saw. **Nhb.**$^1$ **Wm.** Let's mak a swey (B.K.).

**13.** *Obs.* A side movement; an inclination to one side; also used *fig.*

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Edb.** Sic is Britain's present state. A sweigh will coup her ony gate, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 32. **Slk.** The wind often taks a swee away round, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 23, ed. 1866.

**14.** A balance; a lever; a crane; the handle of a pump.

**Ags.** A long crow for raising stones (Jam.). **Edb.** A lever applied to the end of the churn-staff, Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXI. 621. **n.Yks.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$, **Shr.**$^2$, **Suf.**$^1$

**15.** A flat iron rod, generally working on a pivot, suspended in the chimney, on which pots and kettles are hung.

**Sc.** (Jam.); The pot . . . was raised by means of the black crook-shell to a higher link of the kitchen swey, or crane, Haliburton *Fields* (1890) 131. **S. & Ork.**$^1$, **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** Lighting the rush wick in the little black lamp that hung on the shoulder of the 'swye' from which the crook depended, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 215. **Ayr.** Willie's lum was one of an old-fashioned wideness, with a rungiltree instead of a swee, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 257. **Dmf.** Ye'll fin' a kettle boilin' on the swey, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 197. **Nhb.** The kettle that hung from an old-fashioned 'swey,' Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 130. **War.**$^3$

**16.** The greater part; the majority.

**w.Yks.** I go wi 't sway (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**$^3$ T'sway on it will go into his pocket.

**17.** A big affair. s.Pem. (W.M.M.) **18.** A rumour. *ib.* **19.** *adj.* Out of the perpendicular. Nhb. (Hall.), Nhb.$^1$

**SWAY**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ n.Cy. Der. Lei. Also in form **swee** n.Cy. [**swei; swī.**] **1.** *v.* To feel giddy; to faint. Cf. **sweb.**

**Der.** Addy *Gl.* (1888). **Lei.**$^1$ His head sways so. Ah've got a sooch a sweein' i' my yead as meks me fale soidlin' daown loike.

**2.** *sb.* Giddiness, vertigo; a swoon.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **Der.** I thowt it might be good for them sways i' th' head as troubles thee, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) ii.

**SWAY**, *v.*$^3$ Shr.$^1$ [**swē; swī.**] To reduce a swelling, &c. by external applications; to disperse, as of milk in the mammae. Cf. **swage**, *v.*$^2$ **2.**

Yo' maun try an' swee away that swellin' o' the cow's side wuth butter-milk an' gŏŏze-ile.

**SWAY**, *sb.*$^3$ *Obs.* or *obsol.* e.An. **1.** A small, pliable twig or rod; a switch.

**e.An.** A switch used by thatchers to bind their work (Hall.); **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Grose (1790). **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

**2.** A carpenter's tool for boring. Nrf. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 37.

[ON. *sveigr*, a switch (Vigfusson).]

**SWAY**, *sb.*$^4$ Sc. (Jam.) Cum.$^4$ Also in form **swee** Sc. (Jam.) The line of grass as it falls from the scythe or mowing-machine.

**SWAYDLE**, see **Swaddle**, *v.*$^2$

**SWAYED**, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Irel. **1.** Of a wall: leaning to one side. N.I.$^1$ **2.** Of growing grass or corn: waved by the wind. Sc. (Jam.)

**SWAYGLE, SWAYL**, see **Swaggle, Sweel**, *v.*$^1$

**SWAYL-POLE**, *sb.* Shr.$^1$ An iron bar over the fire from which the pots are suspended. Cf. **sway-pole**, s.v. **Sway**, *v.*$^1$ **1** (9, *a*).

Wha'n'ee think 'er's done? . . W'y pŭt gorst o' the fire, an' burnt the swaȳl-pul [sweil· *corr.* swaayl· pul] down.

**SWAYMISH**, see **Sweamish.**

**SWAYMOUS**, *adj.* Lan. Also written **swaymus.** [**swē·məs.**] Easily swayed. *Manch. Cy. News* (Dec. 22, 1900); *ib.* (Dec. 29).

**SWAYTHE**, see **Swath(e**, *sb.*

**SWAZZ**, *v.* Lin.$^{1}$ [Not known to our correspondents.] To swagger.

**SWEAD**, *sb.* *Obs.* Yks. Part of a handloom; see below.

**w.Yks.** A broad piece of wood which in handlooms connected the 'going part' with the 'galla balk.' Really they were pendulums upon which the shuttle-race, reed, &c. swung to and fro to effect the weaving (W.T.); (S.P.U.)

**SWEAK**, *sb.* Chs. Stf. [**swīk.**] A swing-bar attached to the 'chimney-back,' from which to suspend a pot or kettle over the fire. s.Chs.$^{1}$, Stf. (G.H.H.)

**SWEAL**, *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **sweale** n.Cy. Sus.$^{2}$ Hmp. Dor.; **sweel** Nhb.$^{1}$ e.Dur.$^{1}$ Lakel.$^{1}$ Cum.$^{24}$ ne.Yks.$^{1}$ w.Yks. Lan.$^{1}$ s.Chs.$^{1}$ Brks. Suf. Hmp. I.W. Dev. Cor.$^{1}$; **swele** Hmp.$^{1}$; and in forms **sweeal** n.Yks.$^{234}$ e.Yks.$^{1}$ Lan.; **swell** Brks. Hmp.; **swewel** ne.Lan.$^{1}$; **zweal** Wxf.$^{1}$ I.W.$^{1}$ Dor.$^{1}$ Cor.$^{2}$; **zweel** Brks.$^{1}$; **zwele** Dor. Cor.$^{1}$ [**swīl, swiəl.**] **1.** *v.* To burn, blaze; to scorch; to kindle, esp. to set fire to heather or furze. Cf. **swale**, *v.*$^{1}$

**N.Cy.**$^{2}$ (s.v. Swale). **Nhb.** While his turbot-head sweel'd like a smoking hot dish, Robson *Sngs. Tyne* (1849) 229. **Cum.** Swift the sweelin' heather flies, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 24. **w.Yks.** (D.L.), **w.Yks.**$^{3}$ **Lan.** We'n sweel th' thatch off, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) xiv; **Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **nw.Der.**$^{1}$, **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**$^{1}$ **Brks.** A woman ironing clothes said, 'I've swelled it' (W.H.E.). **Sus.** (G.A.W.), **Hmp.** (W.H.E.), **Hmp.**$^{1}$, **I.W.** (J.D.R.), **I.W.**$^{1}$ **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863); (C.W.) **Dev.** They have been sweeling here, *Reports Provinc.* (1884). **Cor.**$^{12}$

**2.** Phr. *to sweal a chimney*, to clear a chimney of smoke by sending a lighted paper, &c. up it.

**w.Yks.** Sweel th' chimley daan, *Hlfx. Courier* (June 19, 1897). **Lan.** Th' fust newspapper I con get howd on I'll sweel someb'dy's chimdy with it, Brierley *Waverlow* (1863) 252, ed. 1884.

**3.** To singe, esp. to singe the hairs off a pig's carcase or the quills off a plucked fowl.

**N.Cy.**$^{2}$ (s.v. Swale). **Lan.** *Manch. Cy. News* (July 26, 1902); **Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Wor.**$^{1}$ (s.v. Swale), **Brks.**$^{1}$, **Ken.**$^{1}$, **Sur.**$^{1}$ **Sus.** A swealed pig, Ray (1691); **Sus.**$^{12}$, **Hmp.**$^{1}$ **I.W.**$^{1}$; **I.W.**$^{2}$ Be ee gwyne to scald yer pigs or sweal 'em? **Dor.**$^{1}$ 'E didden even zweal the crown, 187. **Cor.** A cloth is said to be zweled when it is simply singed from the first effect of fire, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 479; **Cor.**$^{1}$

**4.** To dry or wither in the sun. Not.$^{1}$ **5.** To scald. Hmp. (H.R.) **6.** To smoulder; to consume away; to melt, esp. of a candle flaring and guttering in a draught; also *fig.* to squander; to waste away.

**Sc.** Mind ye dinna let the candle sweal as ye gang alang the wainscot parlour, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) v; Ye're swealin' a' the candle (Jam.). **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **N.Cy.**$^{2}$ (s.v. Swale). **Nhb.** Dimly in their sockets sweeling, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 22; **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Dur.** If on sticking in the pin 'swealing' began in the candle the lover was sure not to come that night, Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) v; **Dur.**$^{1}$, **Lakel.**$^{12}$, **Cum.**$^{24}$, **n.Yks.**$^{234}$ **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ T'cann'l sweels sadly. **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.**$^{1}$; **w.Yks.**$^{2}$ A consumptive man is said to sweal away; **w.Yks.**$^{35}$ **Lan.** A thief i' t'can'le hed med it sweeal and burn into t'socket o' t'can'lestick, Eavesdropper *Vill. Life* (1869) 19; **Lan.**$^{1}$, **n.Lan.**$^{1}$, **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Chs.** *Sheaf* (1879) I. 336; **Chs.**$^{13}$, **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ **Der.** *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 258; **Der.**$^{1}$ **Not.** The bacon's all swealed away (L.C.M.); **Not.**$^{1}$, **Lin.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ **sw.Lin.**$^{1}$ He somehow got poison, and seemed to sweal away. The rabbits swealed away and died in a few days after I'd g'en it them. **Lei.**$^{1}$ 'There was plenty o' matches i' the house, an' shay knowed it, which shay blamed the b'y for swealin the can'le,' i.e. lighting the candle at the fire and making the tallow run down (s.v. Swale). **Nhp.**$^{1}$ (s.v. Swale), **Hrf.**$^{12}$, **Suf.** (H.O.H.), **I.W.** (J.D.R.)

Hence **Swealer**, *sb.* a speck of foreign matter in the grease in a candle which causes it to 'sweal.' n.Lin.$^{1}$

**7.** To reduce a swelling; to disperse the milk in the mammae.

**Chs.** Any lump or swelling in the flesh of a person is said to be swealed away when, under the influence of rubbing with some paste or liquid, it gradually disappears, *Sheaf* (1879) I. 336; **Chs.**$^{1}$ **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Wi mŭn sée iv wi kon)ŭ swee·l ŭwee· dhaat· lùmp i)dh os·iz leg wi sùm ŭ dhaat gree·s ŭz mes·tŭr bruwt thrŭm Mau·pŭs. Dhis póoŭr ky'aat·)s in auf·ŭl pee·n; dhi draaynt au· ŭr ky'it·linz of ŭr; . . wi shŭn aav· gy'et sŭm ahyl ŭn swee·l dhŭ mil·k ŭwee·.

**8.** Of the wind: to check the growth of grass by cutting off and consuming the blade. Der.$^{1}$ **9.** To sweat; to steam.

**Wxf.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.** His turbit head sweel'd like a smoking het dish, Marshall *Sngs.* (1829) 15. **Der.** *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 258.

**10.** To tarnish or blacken by exposure to smoke. See **Kiln-swealed**, s.v. **Kiln**, *sb.*$^{1}$ **1** (29).

**Lan.** Don't sweel t'ceiling (S.W.). **Chs.**$^{1}$ If a bright copper kettle were put on the fire and it became blackened and tarnished, it would be said to be swealed.

Hence **Sweeler**, *sb.* an exposed timber in a ceiling or roof.

**Lan.** (S.W.); After I'd gawmt un start ut th' sweelers o' bit, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 15.

**11.** *sb.* A flame; a great blaze.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790) (s.v. Swale); **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Wm.** By this sweal I beheld this family's poverty, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 385. **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **Lan.**$^{1}$

**12.** A candle wasted by wind or a bad wick; the guttering of a candle. w.Yks. (S.P.U.), Stf.$^{1}$ **13.** Green wood that exudes moisture and will not burn. se.Lin. (J.T.B.)

**14.** *pl.* The swollen parts of a stream which overflow the road. n.Yks.$^{2}$

[**1.** OE. *swǣlan*, to burn (Hall).]

**SWEAL**, *v.*$^{2}$ Hmp.$^{1}$ Also written **swele.** [**swīl.**] A marble-playing term: see below.

Used by schoolboys to signify the intention of moving the taw from a distant spot into a hole, or one of two holes, made immediately without the ring. The utterance of the word claims the right to do this; but should another boy cry 'Fen sweal' before the word is pronounced, the intention is thereby defeated.

**SWEAL**, see **Sweel**, *v.*$^{12}$, **Swill**, *v.*$^{1}$

**SWEALT, SWEALTH**, see **Swelt**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Swelth.**

**SWEAMISH**, *adj.* n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Hrf. Dor. Som. Also in forms **swaimish** n.Yks.$^{124}$ ne.Yks.$^{1}$ e.Yks. m.Yks.$^{1}$; **swamish** N.Cy.$^{1}$ Lakel.$^{2}$ Cum.$^{14}$ n.Yks.$^{3}$; **swaymish** Wm.; **sweemish** Cum.$^{14}$ Dor. Som.; **swimish** Hrf. [**swī·miʃ, swē·miʃ.**] **1.** Sick, giddy, faint, squeamish. Cf. **skeemish, 2, swim**, *sb.*$^{2}$

**s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Hrf.** Ray (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) **Dor.** I was rather sweemish yesterday (W.B.). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**2.** Modest, diffident, bashful, awkwardly shy. Cf. **swaimous.**

**N.Cy.**$^{12}$ **Lakel.**$^{2}$ A gurt swamish lad. **Cum.**$^{14}$ **n.Yks.**$^{1}$; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ I felt swaimish at asking; **n.Yks.**$^{34}$ **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$ Thoo maun't be ower swaamish. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{1}$

Hence **Swaymishly**, *adv.* shyly.

**Wm.** Leakin' swaymishly doon, as if rayderly shy, Bowness *Studies* (1868) 21.

**3.** Saucy. s.Lan.$^{1}$ Cf. **skymous**, s.v. **Skime**, *v.*$^{2}$ **1**, **squemous.**

**SWEAP**, see **Swap**, *v.*$^{3}$, **Sweep**, *v.*$^{2}$

**SWEAR**, *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.*$^{1}$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [**swiə(r.**] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense*: (1) **Swar**, (2) **Sweear**, (3) **Sweer**, (4) **Sweir**, (5) **Swer**, (6) **Zwear**, (7) **Zwur.** [For further examples see **II** below.]

(1) **Yks.** I'se swar to't! Dyke *Craiktrees* (1897) 88. **Shr.**$^{1}$ 'E'll swar like a trooper. **Oxf.**$^{1}$ [**Amer.** I didn't kill him. I sw'ar it! Fox *Vendetta* (1900) 174.] (2) **w.Yks.** Tha mun curse and sweear, Preston *Poems* (1864) 9. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ (3) **Abd.** Wid ye sweer to that? Greig *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 214. **Ayr.** Used to sweer tremendous, Douglas *Green Shutters* (1901) 225. **Twd.** He would sweer white was black, Buchan *Grey Weather* (1899) 40. **Dwn.** The sarvants 'ull bluster an' sweer, Savage-Armstrong *Ballads* (1901) 134. **Dur.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{3}$ 25. **n.Yks.** Castillo *Poems* (1878) 42. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Der.** Ef yo'll sweer none to let aat to onybody, Gilchrist *Peakland* (1897) 75. **Not.** Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 27. (4) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 208. **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Abd.** A rouch-spoken, sweirin' auld sinner, Macdonald *Warlock* (1882) xxix. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ *Introd.* 41. **w.Yks.** *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 35. (5) **Brks.** What do it matter if a do swe'r now an' agen? Hayden *Round our Vill.* (1901) 170. (6) **Dor.** Thee zwears zo ovten, *Windsor Mag.* (Mar. 1900) 420. (7) **Glo.** But th' leddiz! Thaay dwoant zwur, do um? *Cheltenham Exam.* (Feb. 12, 1896) 8.

**2.** *Preterite*: (1) **Soor,** (2) **Sore,** (3) **Swaared,** (4) **Swar,** (5) **Sware,** (6) **Swared,** (7) **Swear,** (8) **Sweared** or **Swear't,** (9) **Sweer,** (10) **Sweered,** (11) **Swoor,** (12) **Swuir** or **Swure,** (13) **Zwaayred.**

(1) **Sus.**[1] He jumped up and soor that dreadful that I was all of a shake. (2) **N.I.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] He sore awful. (3) **Oxf.**[1] (4) **ne.Yks.**[1] (5) **n.Yks.**[2], **ne.Yks.**[1] 34. **w.Yks.** Ah sware A woddunt ha't it haase, Preston *Poems* (1864) 9; **w.Yks.**[5] (s.v. Shotten). (6) **Cor.** To hear how Sampy swared, Daniel *Muse*, 37. (7) **Cum.** I gat drunk an' sweàr, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 77. (8) **ne.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.**[1] He swear't like a hawse-swapper, 5. **s.Oxf.** The sergeant sweared at him dreadful, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 121. **Dev.** She sweared she was so innocent of any wickedness as the dumb flowers in the hedge, Phillpotts *Striking Hours* (1901) 167. **Cor.** A vow'd and a swear'd, Trenhaile *Dolly Pentreath*, 46. (9) **Cai.**[1] **Cum.** He stampéd an' he sweer, Gwordie Greenup *Yance a Year* (1873) 26. (10) **Slk.** If 'e sweered again, Thomson *Drummeldale* (1901) 47. (11) **Ayr.** Swoor fu' rude, Burns *Guildford Good*, st. 9. **Edb.** The cornet . . . abused the vet and swoor, Campbell *Deilie Jock* (1897) 70. (12) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 208. **Ayr.** He swure he wad mak fiddle-strings o' their moniplies, Service *Notandums* (1890) 119. **Kcb.** She . . . swure like twunty drunk Englishmen, Trotter *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 63. **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 41. (13) **Brks.**[1]

**3.** *Pp.*: (1) **Swaared,** (2) **Sweared,** (3) **Swooan,** (4) **Swoor(e,** (5) **Swoorn,** (6) **Swore,** (7) **Swuorn,** (8) **Swurn.**

(1) **Oxf.**[1] (2) **e.Yks.**[1] **Dev.** I've sweared so to do, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Feb. 1900) 158. (3) **n.Yks.** Swooan te protect, Castillo *Poems* (1878) 55. (4) **se.Sc.** I've swoor I'll visit first, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 15. **n.Lin.**[1] (5) **Edb.** The polis havin' swoorn so positeevely, Campbell *Deilie Jock* (1897) 57. (6) **s.Stf.** Many a man's life has been swore away, Murray *Church of Humanity* (1901) 24. **Not.** He withcalls all he's swore, Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 286. **s.Oxf.** To pay 'im for bein' swore at, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 78. **Brks.** What you've swore to do, Hayden *Thatched Cottage* (1902) 137. **Ess.** I hain't struck you, nor swore at you, Burmester *John Lott* (1901) 179. **Dor.** He've a swore as I mun break stoans on the road, Hare *Dinah Kellow* (1901) 11. [**Amer.** He needn't have swore at all, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. vi.] (7) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 208. (8) **Sc.** Murray *ib.* **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 41.

**II.** Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* In phr. (1) *to swear a bonny stick*, to swear a great deal; (2) — *a person down*, to overrule a person's pleas or objections by repeated asseverations; (3) — *at one another*, to take mutual vows, as in the marriage service; (4) — *off*, to swear abstinence from; to forswear; (5) — *one's life against a person*, to swear that he has intended to kill one; (6) — *the cross off a jackass's back*, to swear tremendously; (7) — *the peace on one*, to claim protection on oath against threatened assault.

(1) **Cum.** The parson swears a bonny stick Amang our sackless asses, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 79. (2) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] Generally used in a bad sense. 'He swoore me doon as he'd paaid all as he aw'd 'em. Well, God 'll reward him fer cheätin' th' wida' an' feytherless.' 'You neäd n't begin to try to sweär me doon wi' lees like them, becos I knaw better.' (3) **w.Cy.** He put the ring to my finger, and us sweared at each other as was our dooty to, *Cornh. Mag.* (Dec. 1900) 746. (4) **s.Stf.** You won't catch me a-swearing off a harmless glass of liquor, Murray *Church of Humanity* (1901) 24. (5) **n.Ir.** He haes maist killed me, an' a'll sweer my life agen him, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 30. (6) **Chs.**[3] (7) **Kcb.** Do you dare to threaten me? I'll swear the peace on you, Trotter *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 424.

**2.** To put on oath.

**Frf.** To keep the peace gaur some ane swear me, Sands *Poems* (1833) 52. **n.Ir.** What dae ye want tae sweer us fur? Dae ye think a'll no tell ye the truth! Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 59. **Nhb.** Adam swore us a' to be quiet, Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 248. **Not.** 'We've took the oath, we've sworn to be true.' 'Yo' may talk o' sweering blackamoors to be white,' Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 27.

**3.** To scold. Ken. (W.F.S.) **4.** Of a dog or cat: to make a snarling, hissing noise when enraged; occas. used of a cat: to purr.

**w.Yks.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **Oxf.** What is the cat swearing about, I wonder? (G.O.); **Oxf.**[1], **Brks.**[1], **Ken.** (K.)

**5.** *sb.* An oath.

**Edb.** The Secretar had given a last dirl at the pin, and a gude swear to help it, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 72. **Slk.** 'I'll lairn 'e a new sweer if 'e come, Eily.' 'I dinna want to lairn ony sweers,' Thomson *Drummeldale* (1901) 46. **Dmf.** Sayin' a sweir, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 85. **s.Wal.** You're killing your mother with your foolish swears, Raine *Berwen Banks* (1899) 178.

**6.** Phr. (1) *to fetch a big swear*, to rap out a sounding oath; (2) *to take a swear*, to take an oath.

(1) **Cum.** (J.Ar.) (2) **Nhb.** Aw'll tyek my honest sweer, Oliver *Local Sngs.* (1824) 7.

**SWEAR,** *adj.*, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Also written **sweer** Sc. (Jam.) N.I.[1] N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum.[4]; **sweere** Sc.; **sweir** Sc. (Jam.) Ir. Nhb.[1]; **swere** Sc. (Jam.) Dur.; and in form **swaar** S. & Ork.[1] [swīr, swiər.]

**1.** *adj.* Heavy; top-heavy; too high. S. & Ork.[1] **2.** Dull, heavy; lazy; slow; reluctant; unwilling. See **Dead-sweer(s**, s.v. **Dead**, *adj.* **12** (5); cf. **sweart**.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Or.I.** He was unco sweer . . . to shut his eyes for ever on the glorious Highland scenery around him, Vedder *Sketches* (1832) 34. **n.Sc.** He's raal sweer, . . the laziest man in all the parish, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 170. **ne.Sc.** Rise up, gueede wife, an dinna be sweer, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 161. **Cai.**[1] **e.Sc.** We'll be sweir to gang hame, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 10. **Per.** She is related to have been sweer, sweer, to dee, Monteath *Dunblane* (1835) 93, ed. 1887. **Ayr.** I'se no' be sweer to tell you't a', Sillar *Poems* (1789) 104. **Bwk.** Sae sweir to start oot, Calder *Poems* (1897) 171. **Slk.** My father will maybe be a bit sweer to take you in, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 654, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** Certies the lady was swear o' writing, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 30. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 413, ed. 1876. **N.I.**[1] **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1855–62) II. 127. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] He's sweer ti pairt win his money. **Dur.** A swere fellow (K.). **Cum.** But faith, to glump ye I'd be sweer, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 139; **Cum.**[4]

Hence (1) **Swearness,** *sb.*, *obs.*, laziness; (2) **Sweerock,** *sb.* a nickname given to a lazy girl; (3) **Sweery,** *adj.* lazy, slow, reluctant.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.); Pride an' sweerness take meikle uphadding, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 695. (2) **Sc.** Katie Sweerock (sweer lassie), frae whare she sat, Cries, 'Reik me this'—and 'Reik me that,' Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 39, ed. 1881. (3) **Sh.I.** We werna sweery ta consent, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 64. **Or.I.** (S.A.S.)

**3.** *Comb.* (1) **Swear-arse** or **-erce,** (2) **-drauchts,** a game: see below; (3) **-drawn,** reluctant; (4) **-Jinny,** (5) **-Kitty,** an instrument for winding yarn; (6) **-man's lift,** (7) **-man's load,** an undue burden taken by a lazy person in order to avoid a double journey; hence, more than one can accomplish; (8) **-out,** (*a*) unwilling to turn out; (*b*) hard to draw; (9) **-tree,** (*a*) see (5); (*b*) a game; see below; also the stick used in the game; (10) **-up,** reluctant to get up; (11) **-will,** in phr. *to do anything with a swear-will*, to do it reluctantly.

(1) **Sc.** A sport among . . . children, in which two of them are seated on the ground, and, holding a stick between them, endeavour each of them to draw the other up from the sitting posture. The heaviest in the posterior wins the game, Mackay. **Ant.** Get up, some o' you twa, an' feed the kye. You wud think you wur drawin' sweererce, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (2) **Twd.** (Jam.) (3) **Rxb.** (Jam.); Chris and Archie was sweir-drawn at first to do mair nor just put you down, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 126. (4, 5) **Sc.** So called from its affording an easier mode of working than had formerly been known (Jam.). (6, 7) **Sc.** (*ib.*) (8, *a*) **Sc.** (*ib. Suppl.*) (*b*) **Peb.** Ane sword sweir-out and rusty for the rain, *Priest of Peebles* (*ib.*). (9, *a*) **Rxb.** (Jam.) (*b*) **Sc.** To jump over the 'studdy,' stannin', is a favourite feat with some; the 'sweir-tree' is preferred by others, Reid *Howetoon*, 172. **n.Sc.** The young men . . . were amusing themselves in such trials of strength as could be made indoors—as 'drawing the sweer-tree,' Gregor *Olden Time*, 29. **Cai.**[1] Two persons seat themselves on the ground; each places his feet against those of the other. They each grasp a short strong stick placed crosswise above their feet, and pull till the one raises the other from his sitting posture. **Abd.** To tak' a turn o' the sweertree on the loan just to see wha was strongest, Michie *Deeside Tales* (1872) 118. **Fif.**, **s.Sc.** (Jam.) **Gall.** I hae seen the day I wad hae pulled ony o'm aff their doups at the sweertree, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 26, ed. 1876. (10) **Sc.** Sweet i' the bed and swear up i' the morning, is no the best house-wife, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 770. (11) **Sc.** (Jam.)

**4.** Niggardly.

**Per.** If my pen shall turn as sweir 's their purse, Smith *Poems* (1714) 61, ed. 1853. **w.Sc.** (Jam.)

**5.** *sb.* A lazy time; a short rest during working hours, esp. in field labour. Frf. (Jam. *Suppl.*) **6.** Darkness. Sh.I. (Jam.) **7.** Phr. *the swaar of* (*the*) *dim*, midnight.

**Sh.I.** Jöst aboot da swaar o' dim I waukens oot o' a dwaam an' looks i' da door, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 239; **S. & Ork.$^1$** **Or.I.** Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 167.

**8.** *v.* To be lazy; to rest for a short time during working hours. **s.Sc.** Come, let's sweer now (Jam. *Suppl.*).

[1. OE. *swǣr*, heavy, sluggish, weak (Sweet).]

**SWEARING,** *ppl. adj.* Irel. In *comp.* (1) **Swearing-book,** the Bible used to administer oaths; (2) **-scholar,** a scholar chosen to take an oath because able to read and write.

(1) **Con.** The barrister, who had charge of the swearin'-book, Bodkin *Shillelagh* (1902) 79. (2) **Qco.** There's plenty of swearing scholars here any how, Barrington *Sketches* (1830) III. iv.

**SWEARLE,** *sb.* N.Cy.$^1$ An eye with a particular cast.

**SWEART,** *adj.* Sc. Yks. Also written **sweert** Sc. (Jam.) Yks.; **sweirt** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); and in forms **sweerd, sweered, sweired** Sc. [swīrt.] **1.** Reluctant, unwilling; slow, lazy. Cf. **swear,** *adj.*

**Sc.** He's very sweerd to tak the things the doctor sends him, Ferrier *Inheritance* (1824) I. iv; (Jam. *Suppl.*) **e.Sc.** She's slaik, an' she's sweerd, Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 11. **Fif.** I would be sweered to fetch and carry for any man, Buchan *Lost Lady* (1901) 40. **Per.** Mair weirdless, sweirt, an' duddy, Stewart *Character* (1857) 74. **w.Sc.** (Jam.) **Arg.** She was swear't to turn heel on a place so cosy, Munro *Lost Pibroch* (1896) 99. **s.Sc.** I'm unco sweert to part wi't, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 268. **Ayr.** He was nane sweer't, and we fell to the crack owre a gill, Service *Notandums* (1890) 79. **Edb.** A charge I was right sweired to make, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 57. **Peb.** Sweered, yet willing, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 167, ed. 1817. **Twd.** I was sweired . . . to gang oot o' the warm place, Buchan *Grey Weather* (1899) 183.

**2.** Timid, afraid. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 10, 1898).

**SWEAT,** *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **swet** Nhb.; and in forms **swat** Nhp.$^2$; **sweeat** Wm. [swīt, swiət; swet, swat.] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense*: (1) **Swat,** (2) **Swate,** (3) **Sweeat,** (4) **Sweeȯt,** (5) **Sweet,** (6) **Sweit,** (7) **Swet,** (8) **Swite,** (9) **Swyte,** (10) **Zweath.**

(1) **Per.** Swatting at their sums, *Windsor Mag.* (Oct. 1900) 493. **Uls.** It'll be lang afore that mon makes the deil swat, Macdonagh *Ir. Life* (1898) 293. **s.Lan.$^1$** I'll ma'e thee t'swat. **Chs.$^1$, s.Chs.$^1$, Stf.$^1$, Lei.$^1$, Nhp.$^2$** **Nrf.** 'Bor,' I say, 'how you do swat,' Mann *Dulditch* (1902) 295. (2) **Abd.** I'll gar 'im swate for 't, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xlix. (3) **n.Yks.** If 't be warm thou's seer te sweeat, Castillo *Poems* (1878) 23. **w.Yks.$^1$** (4) **s.Lan.$^1$** (5) **Gall.** Quentin an' Jean sweetin' like twa brocks, *Gallovidian* (1901) III. 73. **Cum.** See ye how's I's sweetan o' riddy, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1875) 87. **s.Chs.$^1$** (6) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 208. **Cai.$^1$** (7) **Suf.$^1$** (8) **Abd.** Puffin' an' switein', *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Sept. 15, 1900). **m.Yks.$^1$** *Introd.* 41. (9) **Sc.** I was swytin' an' freezin' time aboot, Reid *Howetoon*, 114. (10) **Wxf.$^1$**

**2.** *Preterite*: (1) **Swat,** (2) **Swate,** (3) **Swatted,** (4) **Sweat,** (5) **Sweeat,** (6) **Sweited,** (7) **Swet,** (8) **Swot.**

(1) **Sc.** [Swæt], Murray *Dial.* (1873) 208. **Per.** She toil'd an' she swat for a mouthfu', Ford *Harp* (1893) 190. **Ayr.** An aye she win't, an' aye she swat, Burns *Halloween* (1785) st. 12. **Bwk.** There he swat, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 56. **Dmf.** Mony a haggis that reeked an' swat, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 39. **Cum.** Not a body theer but swat, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 277; **Cum.$^1$** **m.Yks.$^1$** *Introd.* 41. **w.Yks.** Ah swat like a bull coomin' oop (F.P.T.); **w.Yks.$^5$** **Lan.** I swat wur than if I'd bin in a hay meadow, Brierley *Ab-o'th'-Yate Yankeeland* (1885) iv. **e.Lan.$^1$, s.Lan.$^1$, Chs.$^2$, s.Chs.$^1$, nw.Der.$^1$** **Shr.$^1$** 'E swat o'er that job. (2) **Lnk.** Then came three lusty fiends that swate, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 44. (3) **Glo.** 'Twur a smortish potch to do, but I bockled to the jub, an' swatted thur a rum 'un at the wourruk, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xiii. (4) **w.Yks.** Ah sweat like a brock afore Ah gat to t'far end, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 10, 1898). (5) **w.Yks.** He turned 'im abaht among t'drippin wal he fair sweeat, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 26. (6) **Cai.$^1$** (7) **Cum.** Peer sarvants, an shearers, danc't reels 'till they swet, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 95; **Cum.$^1$** **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 141. (8) **m.Yks.$^1$** *Introd.* 41.

**3.** *Pp.*: (1) **Swäeted,** (2) **Swat,** (3) **Sweat,** (4) **Sweeaten,** (5) **Sweet,** (6) **Sweited,** (7) **Sweten,** (8) **Switen,** (9) **Swuten,** (10) **Swutten.**

(1) **Sur.** I'd a swäeted till folk could track 'e along the road afore I'd take an' ask they as hanna enou' for theysen, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. i. (2) **Sc.** [Swæt], Murray *Dial.* (1873) 208. **Lnk.** The trouble maun be swat oot o' ye, . . at ony cost, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) I. 98. **s.Chs.$^1$** (3) **Som.** After he had a-sweat like a bull all day, Raymond *No Soul* (1899) 171. (4) **e.Yks.$^1$** (5) **Cum.** Thoo's sweet varra hard to-day, *w.Cum. Times Xmas.* 5, col. 2. (6) **Cai.$^1$** (7) **m.Yks.$^1$** *Introd.* 41. **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 141. (8, 9) **m.Yks.$^1$** *Introd.* 41. (10) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 208.

**II.** Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* Of cheese: to ferment in the process of ripening.

**Ayr.** A' my last year's cheese lying in the laft sweating themselves awa' to mere skeletons, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 80. **Gall.** (A.W.) **Chs.** Sweating of cheese is undowtedly a fermentation, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 61; **Chs.$^1$, s.Chs.$^1$**

**2.** Of hay: to heat and ferment in the stack.

**Dur.$^1$** The hay in the stack generally sweats, and the top of the stack is opened and laid out (s.v. Haymaking). **n.Yks.** T'hay sweeats in t'stack (I.W.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Chs.$^1$, s.Chs.$^1$** **Oxf.$^1$** Said of hay that has been carried before it is properly made, *MS. add.*

**3.** Of a boat: to leak above the water-line. Ken. (A.E.C.)

**4.** To melt.

**Lin.$^1$** **n.Lin.$^1$** That rock-salt I put oot fer th' sheäp hes sweated itsen all awaay.

**5.** To beat. e.Cy. (Hall.), Suf.$^1$ **6.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Sweat-cloth,** a handkerchief. N.Cy.$^1$ **7.** Phr. *in a sweat*, in a hurry; in a state of excitement or anxiety.

**Edb.** He was in a sheugh, one that he was in a sweat to be out of, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 66. **Nhb.** Thus they fund oot the ship, cast the coals iv a swet, Allan *Sngs.* (1891) 187. **Wm.** T'aald fella gat intul a sweeat, Robison *Aald Taales* (1882) 3. **m.Lan.$^1$** [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 400.]

**8.** The fermentation of corn in the stack. Nhp.$^2$

**9.** A fit of ill-temper. w.Yks.$^2$

**SWEATER,** *sb.* Not. Nhp. Hnt. [swe·tə(r).] **1.** A hard or troublesome job.

**Not.** That warn't much of a sweater, Bill, for five men, Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 68. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

**2.** Phr. *to give a thing a sweater*, to begin it in right earnest. Nhp.$^1$

**SWEATH,** *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. e.An. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Also written **sweeth** Nhb.$^1$ Cum.$^{14}$ e.Yks.$^1$; **sweethe** e.Yks.$^1$; **swethe** Dur.$^1$ w.Dur.$^1$; and in forms **swede** N.Cy.$^1$; **sweed** Nhb.$^1$ Ken.; **sweth** Nrf. [swīþ; swīd.] **1.** A row of corn or grass as it falls from the scythe. Cf. **swarth,** *sb.*$^1$, **swath(e.**

**N.Cy.$^1$, Nhb.$^1$, Dur.$^1$, w.Dur.$^1$, Cum.$^{14}$, e.An.$^2$** **Nrf.** The hay lay in sweths (J.H.). **Suf.** (C.T.) **Ken.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Ken.$^1$** (s.v. Swath). **Sus., Hmp.** Holloway (s.v. Swarth).

**2.** The sweep of a scythe in mowing. e.Yks.$^1$ **3.** *Comp.* (1) **Sweath-bauk,** the edge of a row of mown grass; (2) **-rake,** a large rake the breadth of the 'sweath,' used to collect the scattered hay or corn.

(1) **e.Yks.$^1$** (2) **e.Yks.** To trayle the sweathrake, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 43; **e.Yks.$^1$**

**SWEATREE,** *sb.* *Obs.* Nhb. A contrivance formerly used for moving stones.

**Nhb.$^1$** One sweatree with two rollers, for taking and laying down lair-stones, Welford *Hist. Newcastle*, III. 298.

**SWEATY,** *adj.* Hmp.$^1$ [swe·ti.] Mean, valueless.

A sweaty thing. A sweaty horse.

**SWEB,** *v.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Der. Also in form **swab** w.Yks.$^3$ s.Lan.$^1$ [sweb.] **1.** *v.* To swoon. N.Cy.$^2$, w.Yks.$^{128}$, s.Lan.$^1$, Der.$^1$ *Obs.* **2.** *sb.* A swoon.

**m.Yks.$^1$** **w.Yks.$^1$** Shoe maddles an taums ower in a sweb, ii. 291.

Hence **Swebby,** *adj.* faint. m.Yks.$^1$

[OE. *swebban*, to put or lull to sleep (Sweet).]

**SWECH,** *v.* *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) To make the sound of rushing water. **Sc.** The swechan' lin, *Edb. Mag.* (May 1820).

Hence **Swechynge,** *sb.* a rushing sound as of the wind or of water falling over a precipice. s.Sc.

[Cp. OE. *swēgan*, to sound, resound (Sweet).]

**SWECHT,** *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. n.Cy. Dur. **1.** The force of a body in motion; violence.

**Sc.** (Jam.); Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Fif.** Round him they rush't, and push't, and pech't, To overturn him wi' their swecht, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 173. **Lnk.** Ramsay *Poems* (1721) *Gl.* **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **Dur.** (K.)

**2.** A multitude; a great number or quantity. Bwk. (Jam.)

**SWEDDLE,** *v.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. To swell; to puff out. N.Cy.$^{1}$ w.Yks. Willan *List Wds.* (1811).

**SWEDDLE, SWEDE,** see **Swaddle,** *v.*$^{1}$, **Sweath.**

**SWEDGE,** *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.* Sc. [swedʒ.] **1.** *v.* To make a groove in a horse-shoe, iron clog, &c., for receiving nails.

**Rxb.** (Jam.) **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 354.

**2.** *sb.* An iron chisel with a bevelled edge, used to make the grove round the edge of a horse-shoe, &c. Rxb. (Jam.)

**SWEDGE,** *v.*$^{2}$ Lin.$^{1}$ [swedʒ.] To swallow, gulp down.

**SWEDGEL,** *sb.* s.Chs.$^{1}$ [swe·dʒil.] A fat person.

Ŭ bau·sn swej·il ŭv ŭ wŭm·ŭn.

**SWEDGE-LAND,** *sb.* Ess. Meadow land on which the grass is easily pulled up.

'Swedge' land was the best for keeping geese on, *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xii. 45; **Ess.**$^{1}$

**SWEDLE,** see **Swaddle,** *sb.*$^{1}$

**SWEE,** *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.* Sh. & Or.I. Also in form **swey** Or.I. [swī.] **1.** *v.* To burn; to scorch; to singe; to make a hissing noise in the fire.

**Sh.I.** O da devil's witch dat shü is, I hoop shü'll swee i' his kettle o' brunstane yet, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 43; **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$ **Or.I.** Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 795.

Hence (1) **Sweed-head,** *sb.* a sheep's head singed; (2) **Sweying,** *sb.* the pain caused by a scald or burn.

(1) **Sh.I.** Lat's get dis swee'd head an' feet oot o' da rod, *Sh. News* (Oct. 1, 1898); **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$, **Or.I.** (Jam.) (2) **Or.I.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 221.

**2.** To bore with a red-hot iron.

**Sh.I.** I wis tryin' ta swee on a heel hole apon a spade heft, *Sh. News* (Apr. 6, 1901); (J.S.)

Hence **Sweeing-iron,** *sb.* a red-hot iron for boring.

**Sh.I.** I begood ta clean da gless o' da lamp wi' a bit o' auld cloot apo' da end o' da sweein irn, *Sh. News* (Dec. 3, 1898); (J.S.)

**3.** To smart; to throb with pain. Cf. **swid.**

**Sh.I.** I rubbid da back o' me haand, whaur da drap o' gree strak. Hit wis sweein' awfil, bit I widna leet, *Sh. News* (July 1, 1899); **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$, **Or.I.** (S.A.S.)

**4.** *sb.* The pain occasioned by a burn or scald. Or.I. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 221.

[**1.** Cp. Dan. *svide, svie,* to singe, scorch (Larsen). **3.** Swed. *svida,* to smart (Widegren).]

**SWEE,** *int.* and *v.*$^{2}$ Sc. Cor. [swī.] **1.** *int.* The sound made by a young bird.

**Cor.** When a person has a little 'chick' that is likely to die, [he] puts it into a stocking, and lays it by the fire, . . it is not long before it says, 'Swee, swee,' Bourne *Billy Bray* (ed. 1899) 135.

**2.** *v.* In *comp.* **Swee-swee,** to make a chirping noise.

**Edb.** Where the swallows swee-sweed as they darted thro' the open windows, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxii.

**SWEE,** see **Sway,** *v.*$^{12}$, *sb.*$^{4}$

**SWEEAL,** *v.* n.Yks.$^{2}$ To throw, fling; to pelt. Cf. **squail,** *v.*$^{1}$

Sweeal a steean at it. Thou should hae sweeal'd him wi' moulds.

**SWEEAL, SWEED,** see **Squeal,** *v.*, **Sweath.**

**SWEEBLE,** *sb.* Yks. A swivel.

**n.Yks.** There's a sweeble i' that chean (I.W.).

**SWEEG,** *v.* Sh.I. [swīg.] **1.** Of a boat: to settle to leeward; to drift slowly; to lose ground; to swerve. S. & Ork.$^{1}$ Cf. **swig,** *v.*$^{2}$ **2.** To pull an oar unfairly. (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

[**1.** Cp. Swed. *sviga,* to yield, give way (Öman).]

**SWEEG, SWEEGE, SWEEK,** see **Sweig, Swidge,** *sb.*$^{1}$, **Swick.**

**SWEEL,** *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. Irel. Also written **sweal** Sc. (Jam.); and in forms **swayl** Abd.; **swill** Sc. (Jam.); **swyl** Sc. [swīl.] **1.** *v.* To swaddle, wrap round; to put the winding-sheet on a corpse.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Gin it hae mony marrows I'm beguiled 'Twas never out of fauld syn she was swayl'd, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 125, ed. 1812. **w.Sc.** The bairnie she swyl'd in linen so fine, Napier *Flk-Lore* (1879) 34. **Ayr.** Them that were hurt they sweeled in a barrie o' dirty linen and buried in the moss, Service *Notandums* (1890) 101. **Edb.** Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.* **Don.** Ther fren's would a'most have to sweel Some of them with ropes, for feared they'd bust, MacManus *Chim. Corners* (1899) 208.

Hence **Sweeler,** *sb.* a swaddling-band; a bandage.

**Knr.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** Mair than ance have I had to . . . not only wash the wean mysel', but put on the bit sweeler, and wyliecoat o't as weel! Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 157.

**2.** *sb.* The act of swathing.

**Cld.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** [I] wrappit her and happit her Wi' carefu' swath an' sweel, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 339.

**3.** As much cloth as will go round a person's body. Cld. (Jam.)

**SWEEL,** *v.*$^{2}$ and *sb.*$^{2}$ Sc. Irel. Nhb.; also I.W. Also written **sweal** Sc. (Jam.) I.W.$^{2}$; **sweil(l, swiel** Sc.; and in form **swill** Sh.I. [swīl.] **1.** *v.* To whirl round; to swing anything about with the hands; to turn suddenly, esp. used of the eddying motion of water.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Sh.I.** Shü swill'd da hidmist o' her cup o' tae aroond to get da shuggar a' meltid, *Sh. News* (June 17, 1899). **Bnff.**$^{1}$ The stick geed sweelin' roon an' roon i' the muckle pot i' the burn. **Lth.** Oh! never wi' as fond tide Did river round a shore swiel, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 18. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 399, ed. 1876; Whaur the tide sweels black aneath the brig, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 176. **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **I.W.**$^{2}$ The bwoy made the wold mare to sweal round.

**2.** *sb.* A circular motion; the act of turning round with rapidity; anything that has a circular motion.

**Sc.** Often applied to the quick motion of a fish with its tail (Jam.). **Bnff.**$^{1}$ **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

**3.** A gust of wind.

**Nhb.**$^{1}$ The wind cam wi' sic a sweel roond the corner.

**4.** The rippling noise made by a small stream.

**Sh.I.** The roar o' the burn, an' the swill o' the stripe, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 14; (J.S.)

**SWEEL,** *sb.*$^{3}$ and *v.*$^{3}$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also written **sweil** Sc.; and in form **swill** S. & Ork.$^{1}$ [swīl.] **1.** *sb.* A contracted form of 'swivel'; esp. used of the swivel of a tether. Cf. **soule, sule,** *sb.*

**Sc.** She went in to the miller's house, and asked for the sweil of a tether, *Murder by J. Smith* (1727) (Jam.). **Sh.I.** Shü gae Arty's ox da weight o' da tedder an' swill ower his nears, *Sh. News* (May 27, 1899); **S. & Ork.**$^{1}$, **N.I.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.** A nut made to turn in the centre of a chair (Hall.); **Nhb.**$^{1}$

**2.** *v.* To join with rings having a swivel.

**Ant.** A pair o' sweeled sheep, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

**SWEEL,** *v.*$^{4}$ Glo.$^{1}$ [swīl.] To choke with mud, slush, &c. 'The pool was sweeled chock-full o' mud.'

**SWEEL,** see **Squeal,** *v.*, **Sweal,** *v.*$^{1}$, **Swill,** *v.*$^{1}$, *sb.*$^{2}$

**SWEEM,** see **Swim,** *v.*$^{1}$, *sb.*$^{2}$

**SWEEMISH, SWEEMY,** see **Sweamish, Swimy.**

**SWEEN,** *v.* Shr.$^{1}$ [swīn.] To reduce a swelling by means of external applications. Cf. **sway,** *v.*$^{3}$

**SWEEN,** see **Sowen.**

**SWEEP,** *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.*$^{1}$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [swīp, swēp.] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense*: (1) **Soop,** (2) **Soup,** (3) **Supe,** (4) **Swaip,** (5) **Swape,** (6) **Sweeop,** (7) **Swip,** (8) **Swipe,** (9) **Swoop,** (10) **Swŏp,** (11) **Swüp,** (12) **Swype,** (13) **Zwaip.** [For further examples see **II** below.]

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.); Let ilka ane soop before their ain door, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 7, ed. 1881. **Ayr.** She one frosty morning neglected to soop her flags, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxvii. **Slg.** To soop a rink or stane, Buchanan *Poems* (1901) 53. **N.I.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.** And cobwebs to soop frae the sky, *Tyneside Sngstr.* (ed. 1889) 46. **Lakel.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ (2) **Fif.** (Jam.), **Cum.**$^{1}$ (3) **Lnk.** McIndoe *Poems* (1805) 56. (4) **Ayr.** The muckle Deil, swaipin' through the lift, Service *Notandums* (1890) 105. (5) **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Brks.** A noo broom swapes clane, Hayden *Round our Vill.* (1901) 97. (6) **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ (7) **Ken.** (G.B.) **Cor.** Sum ov mun [dresses] do swip the ground, Daniel *Muse*, 43. (8) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** They swipe up their banes, Macdonald *Warlock* (1882) lix. (9) **Fif.** The whirlwind's blast, That . . . swoops the hay cocks aff the lea, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 6. **Edb.** Doctors, wi' hocus-pocus faith Gie poison, an' swoop aff your waith, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 180. **Peb.** Swoop dirt pulverized Ilk morning gray, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 165, ed. 1817. (10) **Sh.I.** At my time o' life I dŏ no sae ill ta swŏp da hoos an' klair da maet, *Sh. News* (May 4, 1901). (11) **Sh.I.** Swüp it oot among da ase, Stewart

*Tales* (1892) 89. (12) **Bnff.**$^1$ (13) **n.Dev.** Go zwaip the zand away, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 24.

**2.** *Preterite*: (1) **Soopit**, (2) **Soupit**, (3) **Swap**, (4) **Swape**, (5) **Sweeped** or **Sweept**, (6) **Swep**, (7) **Swip**, (8) **Swoop**, (9) **Swüped**, (10) **Zup'd**.

(1) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 208. **Cum.**$^1$ (2) **Abd.** For snuff I soupit the poupit, Ramsay *Remin.* (ed. 1872) 67. **e.Lth.** Soupit oot her hoose, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 21. (3) **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 42. **w.Yks.**$^5$ Swap it off wi' his arm. (4) **e.Yks.**$^1$ (5) **Cai.** Did ye submit till 'e doins o' Providence fan He sweept 'e hair aff yer head? Horne *Countryside* (1896) 64; **Cai.**$^1$ **Gall.** There came a sea ow're the whurrie's quarters, and sweeped his hat and wig wi't, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 42, ed. 1876. **Dwn.** Peggy . . . sweepit up the hearth, Lyttle *Robin Gordon*, 48. **Cum.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 143. (6) **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 42. **Chs.**$^1$ **War.**$^2$ I swep the kitchen. **Shr.**$^1$ *Introd.* 54. **Brks.** Our sergeants went out . . an' swep' in the men, Hayden *Round our Vill.* (1901) 200. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 238.] (7) **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 42. (8) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *Suppl.* (9) **Sh.I.** Dey swüped dis eemage oot amang da ase, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 90. (10) **Dev.** Zup'd tha bothe awmin inta tha vi-er, N. Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1866) 2nd S. 6.

**3.** *Pp.*: (1) **Soopit**, (2) **Swapen**, (3) **Sweeped** or **Sweept**, (4) **Swep**, (5) **Swepen**, (6) **Swöppid**.

(1) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 208. (2) **e.Yks.**$^1$ (3) **Cai.** McLennan *Peasant Life* (1871) 2nd S. 146; **Cai.**$^1$ **Slg.** It was sweep'd wi' a Scotch broom, Galloway *Poems* (1802) 67. **Gall.** I cud hae sweeped it down, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 26, ed. 1876. **w.Cum.** T'hoose was cleen sweep't oot, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1876) 41. **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 143. (4) **Ir.** There was no tellin' where he might be swep' up, Barlow *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 56. **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 42. **War.**$^2$ **Shr.**$^1$ *Introd.* 54. **Brks.** The good things what they larned in school be swep' out on 'um by their mothers, Hayden *Round our Vill.* (1901) 165. [**Amer.** The path is swep, Westcott *David Harum* (1900) xx.] (5) **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 42. **Shr.**$^1$ *Introd.* 54. (6) **Sh.I.** Doo's ruin'd da flore 'at I wis juist swöppid, *Sh. News* (Mar. 16, 1901).

**II.** Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Sweep-chimney**, a chimney-sweep; (2) **-night**, New Year's Eve; see below; (3) **-plate**, a curved plate used in laying a barrow-way round a turn; (4) **-row**, the row of hay ready for sweeping or drawing into a heap; (5) **-stone**, the stone tied to the corner of a herring-net to sink it; (6) **-the-causey**, see below.

(1) **Brks.** Amongst 'em a sweep chimley and a millurd, Hughes *Scour. White Horse* (1859) v. **Suf.** (Hall.) **n.Wil.** He's a sweep chimley (E.H.G.). (2) **w.Yks.** To luk forrard ta sweep-neet wi' glee, Bickerdike *Beacon Alm.* (1875); Little parties come round to sweep the old year out (C.C.). (3) **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). (4) **Cum.**$^4$ (5) **Bnff.**$^1$ (6) **Fif.** A scrub, one who would do the meanest thing for money (Jam.).

**2.** Phr. (1) *deil soopit*, thoroughly cleaned out; (2) *to sweep one out at the door*, see below; (3) — *the floor with*, to overcome completely; (4) — *up one's own doorstep*, to pay attention to one's own faults.

(1) **Gall.** 'The deil soopet's there,' there is nothing there, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (2) **Elg.** If one was leaving a house and did not wish the new tenant to be comfortable and remain long in the house, the house had to be swept clean, out at the door, and the besom left outside the door. The phrase is 'to swype ane oot at the door' (W.G.). (3) **Don.** There wasn't a man ever supped from a noggin in Corradooey he couldn't sweep the floor with! Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 94. (4) **s.Lan.**$^1$ 22.

**3.** To trail hay to the stack or barn.

**Dur.**$^1$ The winrows are made and sweeping follows. If the hay be sufficiently dry it is at once stacked; if not, it is first made into pikes and subsequently into stacks (s.v. Haymaking). **Lakel.**$^2$

**4.** A curling term: see below.

**Sc.** Quicken the speed of a curling stone on ice by sweeping its path clear in front of it (A.W.). **Ayr.** The second and third players were sooping up or giving heels to laggard stones, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 110. **Lnk.** Supe, supe him up, McIndoe *Poems* (1805) 56. **Wgt.** We'll soop up the stanes wi' the greatest o' pains, Fraser *Poems* (1885) 210.

**5.** To work or walk briskly and energetically. **Bnff.**$^1$

**6.** To drink off. **w.Yks.**$^1$ **7.** With *down*: to mow. **ne.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 153.

**8.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Sweep's-brushes**, (*a*) the wild teasel, *Dipsacus sylvestris*; (*b*) the field woodrush, *Luzula sylvatica*; (2) **-of-the-scythe**, the right of cutting grass on another's land; (3) **-'s trot**, see below.

(1, *a*) **Dev.** (B. & H.) (*b*) **Shr.**$^1$ (2) **n.Lin.**$^1$ Mr. William Watson offered for sale the sweep of the scythe of 15 acres of grass, growing in front of Scawby Grove, *Hull and Lin. Times* (July 13, 1878). (3) **Ir.** Andy . . . started on his errand in that peculiar pace which is elegantly called a 'sweep's trot,' Lover *Handy Andy* (1842) i.

**9.** The sweep of a scythe. Lin. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 368. n.Lin.$^1$, Suf.$^1$ **10.** *Obs.* The right of mowing grass for hay. n.Lin.$^1$ **11.** A machine for collecting hay and drawing it to the stack or barn.

**Dur.**$^1$ **Lakel.** A sweep consists of a long piece of wood to each end of which the traces are fastened. It is put across the end of the win-row, and the horse started off at a sharp pace. When sufficient hay has been gathered together, a man places his feet on the pole and with his arms and body contrives to keep it together till the stack is reached (B.K.).

**12.** The hinder end of the parallelogram of timbers which is fixed on the fore-axle of a wagon to take the shafts. Dor. Barnes *Gl.* (1863) (s.v. Waggon). **13.** The piece of rope by which stones are tied to the corners of a herring-net. Bnff.$^1$ **14.** A stretch of land.

**Abd.** There wud 'a been richt scouth for the sax shift gin we hed hed a swipe across a' the braes, an' doon to the burn side, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxvii.

**15.** Sweepings, refuse.

**Sh.I.** (J.S.); Shü hüv'd da swöp aff o' da caird back i' da fire, *Sh. News* (July 28, 1900).

**16.** A term of contempt for a wild, good-for-nothing, or treacherous person.

**Sh.I.** A drunken sweep, a tirrin sweep (J.S.). **Nhb.** Accident! thoo hulking sweep! Accident thoo calls it, thoo miserable liar! Pease *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 77. **w.Yks.**$^2$

**17.** The red garden variety of the common daisy, *Bellis perennis*. n.Yks. (B. & H.) **18.** An oar used on board a keel. Nhb., Dur. *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **19.** *pl.* The sails of a windmill. Ken. (G.B.), Ken.$^1$ **20.** The black knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*. Der. (B. & H.), War.$^3$ See **Chimney-sweep**, s.v. **Chimney**, 1 (22). **21.** The field woodrush, *Luzula campestris*. w.Yks.$^2$, Shr.$^1$ **22.** The large-flowered St. John's wort, *Hypericum calycinum*. Wil.$^1$

**SWEEP**, *v.*$^2$ Sc. Also written **sweap** (Jam.). [swīp.] To strike with a whip or club; to scourge. Sc. (Jam.), Cai.$^1$ [Cp. ON. *svipa*, to whip, horsewhip (Vigfusson).]

**SWEEP**, *sb.*$^2$ Nhp.$^1$ The handle of a pump. Cf. **swape**, *sb.*, **swipe**, *sb.*$^2$

**SWEEPAGE**, *sb.* e.An.$^1$ [swī·pidʒ.] The right of cutting faggots, grass, &c. on a several or common allotment.

**SWEEPER**, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Also in form **sooper**, **swooper** Sc. **1.** A mill term: a young girl employed to sweep up the fluff and the waste thrown off in spinning; also called **Sweeper out**. w.Yks. (F.R.) **2.** A bunch of feathers used for sweeping.

**Gall.** In the heigh aumbry faurls o' bread, . . also the basie, the feather swooper, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 34, ed. 1876; A goose wing, for sweeping the baking-board (J.M.).

**3.** A curling term: one who sweeps the ice before a curling-stone to accelerate its speed.

**Lnk.** Station't an' steady the soopers are ready To keep baith the howe an' the head-ice in trim, Watson *Poems* (1853) 72.

**SWEEPLESS**, *sb.* Cum. [swī·pləs.] An ignoramus.

Thou's warce then Ralf, that garrac gammerstang, A parfet sweepless, Graham *Gwordy* (1778) l. 93; **Cum.**$^4$

**SWEER, SWEERD**, see **Swear**, *v.*$^1$, *adj.*, **Sweart**.

**SWEERE, SWEERED**, see **Swear**, *adj.*, **Sweart**.

**SWEERIE**, *sb.* Sh.I. [swī·ri.] **1.** An instrument for winding yarn; see below. Cf. **swear-jinny**, s.v. **Swear**, *adj.* 3 (4).

The whole apparatus now used for spinning are the sweery, the spinning wheel, and the reel. The sweery is a frame with a moveable wire fixed in it, on which are run all the pirns, empty and full—not in use on the wheel. When the pirn on the wheel is full it is taken off the 'flee,' placed in the sweery, and an empty one taken off and placed on the 'flee' again. When this is also full it is put back in the sweery, and the contents of both pirns are then twisted together on a third pirn which has been placed in the 'flee,' the rim of the wheel being turned in the direction contrary to that by which the strands . . . are spun, *Sh. News* (July 2, 1898); SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 196.

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Sweerie-box**, a box for holding the 'pirns' of wool while 'twinning'; (2) **-pin**, an attachment to a spinning-wheel on which a pirn is placed while 'twinning.'

(1) **Sh.I.** (J.S.) (2) *ib.* Shü took da whaarles aff i' da flicht an' pat a foo pirn apo' da sweerie pin, *Sh. News* (Dec. 16, 1899).

**SWEERT, SWEERTA**, see **Sweart, Sweirtie.**

**SWEESH**, see **Swish**, *v.*

**SWEET**, *adj.*, *adv.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **swet** Cor.; **zwate** Dev.; **zweet** Brks.$^1$ Som. [**swīt.**] **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Sweet-best**, the one the most beloved; (2) **-billy**, the willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*; (3) **-bones**, a griskin of pork; (4) **-briar**, the sweetbread of an animal; (5) **-broth**, see below; (6) **-butter**, a mixture of butter and sugar, to which rum is generally added; esp. served at confinements; (7) **-butter-do**, a confinement; (8) **-cake**, see below; (9) **-hay**, in phr. *to make sweet-hay*, to twist a loop of hay round a girl's neck during hay-making and then kiss her; (10) **-heart**, (*a*) a thin jam-tart, cut into squares or strips; (*b*) a bramble or burr which fastens on to a woman's dress and drags along after her; (*c*) to court; to act the part of a lover; (*d*) to publish the banns of marriage; (11) **-heart-high**, of the age to have a sweetheart; (12) **-hearting-day**, courting time; (13) **-itch**, a skin disease of horses; (14) **-lippet**, fond of sweet things; (15) **-liquor**, wort in brewing before the hops are added; (16) **-look**, a pretty creature; freq. used as an exclamation; (17) **-mart**, the pine-marten, *Mustela martes*; (18) **-milk**, (*a*) fresh, skimmed milk; (*b*) *fig.* pleasure; (19) **-milk cheese**, cheese made from unskimmed milk; (20) **-milker**, the day on which cheese is made; (21) **-oil**, train oil; oil used in wool-combing; (22) **-pepper**, all-spice; (23) **-pie**, see below; (24) **-sarra**, in phr. *sweet-sarra to a person* or *thing*, an imprecation; (25) **-scot**, butter-scotch; (26) **-soap**, the soft soap used by wool-combers; (27) **-tooth**, (*a*) the uncut tooth at the extremity of the jaw of a calf; (*b*) a person fond of sweet things; (28) **-water**, *obs.*, see below; (29) **-William**, the common tope, *Galeus vulgaris*; (30) **-wort**, (*a*) see (15); (*b*) cider from the press.

(1) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (2) **Not.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 27. (3) **Nhp.**$^1$ (4) **Chs.**$^1$ (5) **Cum.**$^4$ In Borrowdale it was formerly customary at clipping time to make sweetbroth as follows: sheep's head and veal were thoroughly boiled, and then bruised down in the liquor to which boiling milk and abundance of cream was added; the whole thickened with oatmeal, sugar, raisins and currants was served hot in bowls. (6) **Lakel.** Prepared for christenings, birthdays, weddings and similar rejoicings (B.K.). **Cum.**$^4$ An extra dash of rum was always added to the parson's share of 'sweet' or rum butter, LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1866) 24. **Wm.** A compound of sugar and butter boiled together, and seasoned with spices and cheese, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1822) III. 377. **w.Yks.** HOWITT *Rural Life* (1838) I. 306. (7) **n.Wm.** You will be in at sweet butter doos (B.K.). (8) **Chs.**$^1$ A sort of crumpet, but without the holes, toasted and buttered. The old-fashioned formula for toasting it was to turn it nine times. (9) **Dev.** BARING-GOULD *Spider* (1887) II. 49. (10, *a*) **w.Yks.**$^2$ (*b*) **e.Yks.** The burr is the round seed of the hairiff or goose-grass; and children, in play, often take a long spray of it and lay it on the dress of a companion, where it will adhere closely. They call it 'having a sweetheart,' NICHOLSON *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 22. **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Oxf.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (*c*) **Fif.** He sweethearts ane o' the Rathillet maids, MELDRUM *Grey Mantle* (1896) 61. **Gall.** Who learn the rules of affection, who sweethearts with warmness seemingly, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 444, ed. 1876. **N.Cy.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **War.** (J.R.W.) **s.Oxf.** Folks are a-sayin' as you be sweetheartin', ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 144. **Brks.** Six on 'um in the wagglenet—them two a-sweet-heartin' on the box, HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 92. **e.An.** I sweethearted a young woman at Staithe, HARRIS *East Ho* (1902) 93. **Ess.** You're never sweethearting with Miss Field still? BURMESTER *John Lott* (1901) 165. **Dor.** I never saw anything in the way o' sweetheartin' to her, FRANCIS *Pastorals* (1901) 292. **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**$^1$ Let 'em zweet-hearty hon they be young. **Dev.**$^1$ **Cor.** Friendship, aha! better'n all the swettardin' in the world, LEE *Paul Carah* (1898) 188. (*d*) **Cum.**$^1$ 'He sweetheartit me:' said by a woman of the clergyman who published her banns. (11) **Som.** Married! Bless my heart! she's a babe, that doesn't know she's sweetheart high yet, RAYMOND *Good Souls* (1901) 315. **Cor.** 'Zekiel . . . seemed to have grown from slings, and surreptitious games of span-farthing, to be sweetheart-high, QUILLER-COUCH *Spanish Maid* (1898) 69. (12) **Dmf.** We saw them on that early sweethearting day, PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 68. (13) **Som.** She's got the thrush—and the sweet-itch, RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 64. (14) **Abd.** He niffered his shoon For rock—sae sweet-lippit was Jonathan Broon, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 52. (15) **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Ken.**$^{12}$ (16) **n.Yks.**$^2$ **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 17, 1898). (17) **n.Cy.** (J.H.) **Cum.** The Pine Marten he calls 'sweet-mart,' in contradistinction to the Polecat, which is the 'foumart,' or 'foul mart,' WATSON *Nature Wdcraft.* (1890) viii; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **n.Yks.** I believe it is a sweet-mart or beech marten, ATKINSON *Lost* (1870) cxxii. **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **ne.Lan.**$^1$ (18, *a*) **Lan.** (M.B.) **e.Lan.**$^1$ In contradistinction to Butter-milk, which is sour. **s.Lan.**$^1$ (*b*) **Lakel.**$^2$ Noo it izzant o sweet milk fer fooak 'at's plenty o' brass. (19) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Per.** Sweet-milk cheese, i.e. cheese made of the whole milk without abstracting the cream, is not made for sale in this county; but only for private family use, *Agric. Surv.* 83 (*ib.*). **Ayr.** Wi' sweet-milk cheese, in monie a whang, BURNS *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 7. (20) **Gall.** The day in which the cheese is made, termed the sweet-milker, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 443, ed. 1876. (21) **w.Yks.** Truth an' sweet oil allus come to t'top, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887); (J.T.) (22) **n.Lin.**$^1$ (23) **Cum.** At Christmas he always has a sheep killed to make sweet pies, part of which he superstitiously keeps till Candlemas, HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 551. **Nhp.**$^1$ A country substitute for mince-pie; made of the lights, &c. of a pig, chopped fine, with apples, currants, sugar and spice. (24) **Don.** Sweet sarra to the goat if ony where else would do it to cross but through the hedge, *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1900) 606. (25) **n.Yks.**$^{12}$ (26) **w.Yks.** (J.T.) (27, *a*) **Nhp.**$^1$ (*b*) **w.Yks.** Jim wor allus a bit ov a sweet-tooith, an' he mixed t'different brands ov cake, *Yks. Comic Ann.* (1890) 39, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 17, 1898); **w.Yks.**$^1$, **War.**$^2$ (28) **Chs.**$^1$ At Chester the very lowest class of the people drink a kind of fermented liquor. At our sugar-houses, the molds in which the sugar is refined are immersed in water to dissolve what adheres to them after the loaf is taken out. The water, having served this purpose for a week, becomes impregnated with sugar, and is sold under the denomination of sweet water, at the rate of six gallons for a penny; so that the very poorest may purchase it. This liquor, fermented with yeast, is drunk as small beer; and 844 gallons are consumed every week. It is not so pleasant, however, but that many prefer milk or even water, *Commentary on Fixed Air* (1779) in *Chs. Sheaf*, I. 27. (29) **Bwk.** (T.S.) **e.An.**$^1$ Some salt-water fish. (Species I could not determine.) (30) **n.Lin.**$^1$, **se.Wor.**$^1$, **Oxf.**$^1$, **Brks.**$^1$, **s.Cy.** (HALL.), **Ken.**$^1$, **I.W.**$^{12}$ (*b*) **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892).

**2.** *Comb.* in the names of plants: (1) **Sweet-Alice**, (*a*) the white allison, *Arabis alpina*; (*b*) the sweet allison, *Alyssum maritimum*; (2) **-amber**, the large-flowered St. John's wort, *Hypericum Androsaemum*; (3) **-ash**, the wild beaked parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris*; (4) **-Betsies**, (*a*) the double white saxifrage, *Saxifraga hypnoides*; (*b*) the seal-flower, *Dicentra spectabilis*; (5) **-Betsy**, the red spur valerian, *Centranthus ruber*; (6) **-biller**, the common cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium*; (7) **-bracken**, the great chervil, *Myrrhis odorata*; (8) **-brat**, an old variety of apple; (9) **-breath**, (*a*) the sweet-briar, *Rosa rubiginosa*; (*b*) a new shoot of the wild rose, *R. canina*; (10) **-briar**, a young sucker of any rose, peeled and eaten by children; (11) **-Cicely**, (12) **-Cis** or **Sweetsies**, (13) **-fern**, see (7); (14) **-flag**, the sweet sedge, *Acorus Calamus*; (15) **-gabies**, lady's pincushion, ? the sea-pink, *Ameria maritima*; (16) **-gale**, the bog-myrtle, *Myrica Gale*; (17) **-Gillivor**, the gillyflower, *Dianthus Caryophyllus*; (18) **-grass**, the grass-wrack, *Zostera marina*; (19) **-hairhoof**, the sweet woodruff, *Asperula odorata*; (20) **-hay**, the meadow-sweet, *Spiraea Ulmaria*; (21) **-hearts**, the goose-grass, *Galium Aparine*; (22) **-humlick**, see (7); (23) **-leaf**, see (2); (24) **-mace**, the serrate-leaved yarrow, *Achillea serrata*; (25) **-Mary**, (*a*) the rosemary, *Rosmarinus officinalis*; (*b*) see (5); (26) **-Nancy**, the pheasant-eyed narcissus, *Narcissus poeticus*, esp. the double variety; (27) **-rush**, (28) **-seg**, see (14); (29) **-William**, the wallflower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri*; (30) **-willow**, see (16); (31) **-Willy**, (*a*) the bay-leaved willow, *Salix pentandra*; (*b*) the Sweet-William, *Dianthus barbatus*; (32) **-withy**, see (16).

(1, *a*) **Dev.** (*b*) **Dev.**$^4$ (2) **Sus.** (3) **Glo.**$^1$ (4 *a*, *b*) **w.Som.**$^1$ (5) **Ken.** (6) **Dev.** (7) **Cum.**$^{14}$ (8) **Chs.**$^1$ (9 *a*, *b*) **e.Lan.**$^1$ (10) **Wil.**$^1$ (11) **Edb.** Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 133, ed. 1815. **n.Yks.** (12) **w.Yks.**$^1$ (13) **Ess.** (14) **Chs.**$^1$ (15) **Ken.** (W.F.S.) (16) **Rnf.** Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 299. **n.Lin.**$^1$ (17) **Yks.**, **Stf.** *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 375. (18) **Don.** (19) **n.Yks.**, **e.Yks.** (20) **Sus.** (21) **e.Yks.** **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Wil.**$^1$ [So called] because its burs have such an affectionate way of clinging to one. **Dev.**$^4$ (22) **Nhb.**$^1$ (s.v. Humlick). (23) **Dev.**$^4$ (24) **Not.** (25, *a*) **Ayr.** There's the piona rose, sutherwood, thyme, sweetmary, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 155. **Lin.** (I.W.) (*b*) **Bck.** (26) **Lan.** A bunch of the white pheasant-eyed narcissus, known in Lancashire as the 'Sweet Nancy,' Matheson *Religion of Humanity* (1890) 110. **Chs.**$^{18}$, **Nrf.**, **Hmp.** (27) **War.**$^3$ (28) **s.Cy.** (Hall.) (29) **e.Lin.** (30) **Sus.** (31, *a*) **Cum.** [So called] from its pleasant, aromatic smell; **Cum.**$^{14}$ (*b*) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Ken.** Roses, jassermine, an' sweet willies, an' wall-flowers, *Longman's Mag.* (July 1891) 266. (32) **I.W.**

**3.** Fresh, esp. used of butter; wholesome, sound, clean.

**Sc.** Salt butter is sweet, if well cured, and in good preservation, *Scoticisms* (1787) 80. **e.Yks.** Manure, or land, in good condition, is said to be sweet, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 21. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **w.Som.**$^1$ A freshly-washed cask would be described as 'zu zweet·-s u nút.' 'Thick there vowl's house stink'd aloud, but now I've a-clain un out, he's so sweet's a nut.' In this sense a nut is always the climax of comparison.

**4.** Of milk: unskimmed.

**Lnk.** Drinks o' milk yer only meat—Ae half skim, the ither sweet, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 85.

**5.** *adv.* Sweetly, pleasantly; beautifully; well.

**s.Wor.** It wants a scythe as cuts sweet to cut this grass (H.K.). **Brks.** Ate up his vittels sa sweet, Hayden *Round our Vill.* (1901) 137. **Dev.** Cureit lüked upon the maidens An' tha widders, ca'm an' zwate, Salmon *Ballads* (1899) 75.

**6.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Sweet-standing**, a sweet-stall.

**Cor.** Booths and caravans, sweet-standings and shooting-galleries, lined the main street, 'Q.' *Ship of Stars* (1899) 4.

**7.** Phr. (1) *sweet be here* or *with one*, an exclamation; (2) *sweet of the year*, summer, spring.

(1) **Lnk.** Sweet be wi' us, we sudna speak o' the ill thief in the kirk, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 26; A sweet be here, mither, . . do you think that I'm a witch? *ib.* 102. (2) **Dor.** Downy catkins on many a willow bough gave further promise of the rapid approach of the 'Sweet o' the year,' *Cornh. Mag.* (Sept. 1900) 312.

**8.** *pl.* Sweetness.

**Lth.** Nae ferlie that I lo'e your wean, An' o' his sweets envy ye, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 74.

**9.** The sweet-gale, *Myrica Gale*. n.Cy., w.Yks. (B. & H.)

**10.** The great chervil, *Myrrhis odorata*. n.Cy. (Hall.)

**SWEET**, see **Sweat**.

**SWEETEN**, *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Lakel. Yks. Chs. Wil. Also in form **sweiten** s.Chs.$^1$ [**swī·tən.**] **1.** In *comb.* **Sweeten-to-your-liking**, tea; coffee.

**Lakel.**$^2$ He'd hed some sweeten-ta-yer-likin', an' supt thirteen laal potfuls on't.

**2.** *Obs.* Of land: see below.

**Wil.** Chalk is well known as a corrector of land that has acidity in it, or such, as the Wiltshire farmers express it, 'wants to be sweetened' to make it bear barley, *Agric.* (1793–1813) 63; **Wil.**$^1$ Some land requires sweetening, or chalking, to take out the acidity, before it will bear barley.

**3.** To bribe.

**Gall.** Now-a-days ane canna' phraise, An' sooth, an' lie, an' sweeten, An' palm, an' sconse, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 84. **Wgt.** An attempt to sweeten the minister, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 313. **n.Cy.** Thoo mun sweeten her wi a new hat (B.K.). **w.Yks.** He's a man that can be sweetened (S.J.C.).

**4.** To bid at an auction with the sole intention of raising the prices. Chs.$^{13}$, s.Chs.$^1$

**SWEETENING-DAY**, *sb.* Glo.$^1$ St. Swithin's Day.

To-day's sweetenin-day, the christenin' o' the happles.

**SWEETFUL**, *adj.* e.An. [**swī·tfl.**] Pleasant, delightful, charming; full of sweets.

**e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Yow are feer, my beloved: ah, and sweetful, Gillett *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 16.

Hence **Sweetfully**, *adv.* sweetly, pleasantly.

And the ruff o' yar mouth liken onto the best wine for my beloved, as go down sweetfully, Gillett *ib.* vii. 9.

**SWEETH(E**, see **Sweath**.

**SWEETING**, *sb.* Yks. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Dev. [**swī·tin.**] **1.** A small, sweet, early apple. w.Yks.$^2$, n.Lin.$^1$, Lei.$^1$, Nhp.$^1$, War. (J.R.W.) **2.** A term of endearment.

**Dev.**$^1$ Dist think, my sweeting, I shall e'er be maz'd anew to claw out my own eyes? 22.

[1. Swetynge, appulle, *malomellum* (*Prompt.*).]

**SWEETING**, *ppl.adj.* Shr.$^1$ [**swī·tin.**] Willing to work.

That's as sweetin' lickle cowt as ever wuz pŭt in skin.

**SWEETISH**, see **Swatish**.

**SWEETLY**, *adv.* Yks. Hrf. e.An. [**swī·tli.**] **1.** Well.

**Hrf.**$^2$ When a knife has been sharpened, it cuts sweetly.

**2.** Thoroughly, excessively.

**w.Yks.** I'll lace tha reight sweetly (J.R.). **e.An.**$^2$ 'How sweetly cold it is.' 'Yes, 'tis bitterly cold indeed.' **Suf.** Sweetly hot [of food or drink] (S.J.).

**SWEETNER**, *sb.* Hrf. [**swī·tnə(r).**] A term of contempt for a cheat or sly person. Bound *Provinc.* (1876).

**SWEETY**, *sb.* and *adj.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. [**swī·ti.**] **1.** *sb.* A sweet; a goody; in *gen.* colloq. use.

**Sc.** (Jam.); You'll just give me a sweetie to suck, Keith *Lisbeth* (1894) vi. **Sh.I.** Here's dee a sweetie, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 43. **ne.Sc.** There was generally present [at a rustic ball] a woman to sell sweeties, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 158. **Cai.**$^1$ **Per.** A penny tae buy some sweeties, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 161. **Ayr.** The sweeties and corianders were of all sizes and colours, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) iv. **Dmf.** The shortbread and the gingerbread and the sweeties, Paton *Castlebraes* (1893) 62. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.** To buy sweeties for the children, Pease *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 56. **Lan.** Thou can buy sweeties wi' thot, *Longman's Mag.* (July 1896) 261. **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **Shr.**, **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Lon.** Gibraltar rock and Wellington pillars used to be flavoured with ginger, but these 'sweeties' are exploded, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 203. **Ken.** P'r'aps you've got some sweeties for me, *Cornh. Mag.* (Jan. 1894) 63. **Cor.** Waste my new haelf-crown 'pon sweeties for maids! Lee *Widow Woman* (1899) 84.

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Sweety-bench**, a sweet-stall; (2) **-bun**, a cake baked with sweetmeats or raisins; (3) **-cook** or **-kuk**, a sweetmeat; a bun coated with sugar, &c.; (4) **-loaf**, see (2); (5) **-man**, a confectioner; a man who sells sweets at a fair; (6) **-scon**, see (2); (7) **-shop**, a sweet-shop; (8) **-stand**, see (1); (9) **-vendor**, a seller of sweets; (10) **-wife**, a woman who sells sweets; (11) **-wiggy**, a dainty of some kind [not known to our correspondents].

(1) **Frf.** Tak' them to a sweety bench Where a' thing's fit for eatin', Morison *Poems* (1790) 18. (2) **Sc.** (Jam.); The bride's sweetie-bun, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 296. (3) **Sh.I.** I wiss I hed minded ta ax him for sweeticooks; I tink he wid a gean wis some, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 154; (J.S.) (4) **Sc.** (Jam.) (5) **Sc.** (*ib.*); Cheap Johns, photographers, and 'sweetie men,' Reid *Howetoon*, 160. **Kcd.** The sweety-men, or confectioners, take up their station here, and reap a rich harvest, *Agric. Surv.* 406 (Jam.). **e.Lth.** Ye're juist like a wheen bairns, stan'in afore the sweetyman's windy, lickin' your mou's, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 90. (6) **Sc.** (Jam.) (7) **Ayr.** His grannie keepit a sweetie-shop in Strathbungo, Douglas *Green Shutters* (1901) 42. **Edb.** In they a' stumble into a dim and dingy sweety shop, Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 9. (8) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Bnff.** Opposite the sweety stand of Mary Fullarton, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 73. **Ayr.** The promiscuous multitude of nut barrows and sweetie-stands, Mackie *Vill. Sketches* (1896) 21. **Wgt.** The numerous sweetie-stands that adorned High Street, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 276. (9) **Lth.** Sweety venders, gingebread huxters, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 301. (10) **Sc.** The sweety wife awaits with apron'd hands, *Blackw. Mag.* (Jan. 1821) 423 (Jam.). **Per.** Like bairns round sweetie-wives fleechin' for fairin', Spence *Poems* (1898) 77. **Ayr.** A long rank of sweety-wives and their stands occupied the sunny side of the High Street, Galt *Provost* (1822) I. xviii. **Wgt.** The sweetie-wives stan's May be seen on a' han's, Fraser *Poems* (1885) 51. (11) **Abd.** Ye'll get a slicy o' a dishy nicey, An' a sweety wiggy an' a mutton ham, Paul *Abd.* (1881) 128.

**3.** A sweetheart; a term of endearment.

**Lnk.** Eh, ye sly auld sweetie; ye're tryin' to fish anither compliment frae me! Murdoch *Readings* (1895) pt. i. 16. **Kcb.** 'Let me tak ye in my airms an' kiss that bonnie mou'.' 'O do, Johnie, sweetie!' Trotter *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 50. **n.Lin.**$^1$

4. *adj.* Sweet, good, pleasant; also used *advb.*

**Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ It's a sweety fine mornin'. This is sweety haay weather.

**SWEEVEL, SWEG**, see **Swavel, Swig**, *sb.*$^1$, *v.*$^2$

**SWEIG**, *sb.* *Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) Also in form **sweeg.** A very poor, home-made candle.

**SWEIG, SWEIGH**, see **Swig**, *sb.*$^1$, **Sway**, *v.*$^1$

**SWEIGHT**, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. The greater part of anything; esp. in phr. *main sweight.* n.Cy. Grose (1790) *Suppl.* w.Yks.$^1$

**SWEIL, SWEILL**, see **Sweel**, *v.*$^2$, *sb.*$^3$, **Sweel**, *v.*$^2$

**SWEIR, SWEIRT**, see **Swear**, *v.*$^1$, *adj.*, **Sweart.**

**SWEIRTIE**, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **sweerta, sweirta** Sc. (Jam.) [swī·rti, -ə.] Laziness, sloth. See **Swear,** *adj.*

**Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** I marvel much that sweerta lute ye speak, Beattie *Tales* (1813) 49 (Jam.).

**SWEIT, SWEITEN**, see **Sweat, Sweeten.**

**SWELCH,** *sb.* and *adv.* Chs. Shr. w.Cy. Also written **swelsh** Shr.$^2$ w.Cy. [swelʃ.] **1.** *sb.* A blow. Cf. **squelch,** *v.*$^1$ **Shr.**$^2$ A swelsh in the guts.

2. A heavy fall.

**s.Chs.**$^1$ Ey went ŭ praat·i swelsh. **w.Cy.** (Hall.)

3. *adv.* In phr. *to come down swelsh*, to fall heavily. Shr.$^2$

**SWELCH,** *v.* s.Chs.$^1$ [swelʃ.] Of liquids in a vessel: to sway from side to side; to spill. Cf. **swilk,** *v.*$^1$, **swilker.**

**SWELCHER,** *sb.* s.Chs.$^1$ [swe·lʃə(r).] Anything unusually large or overgrown. Cf. **squelching,** *ppl. adj.*$^1$

A stack of more than usual dimensions was called a 'pratty swelcher.'

**SWELCHIE,** *sb.*$^1$ *Obs.* or *obsol.* Or.I. Also written **swelchee.** A whirlpool.

**S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Or.I.** On the north side of this isle, is a part of the Firth called the Swelchee of Stroma . . . very dangerous, Wallace *Descr. Ork.* (1693) 5, ed. 1883; Did we credit the tales of former times, wells and swelchies, gulphs and whirlpools, are constantly surrounding this island, Barry *Ork.* (1805) 44 (Jam.).

[Cp. ON. *svelgr*, a swirl, whirlpool (Vigfusson).]

**SWELCHIE,** *sb.*$^2$ ? *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) A seal. Cf. **sealch,** *sb.*$^1$ **1.**

**SWELDERSOME, SWELE,** see **Sweltersome, Sweal,** *v.*$^2$

**SWELK,** *sb.* Wor. [swelk.] A swelling.

**s.Wor.** The swelk doant go down not in no form, and a shifts about and a kips powltisin' it uv linsid meal powltices (H.K.).

**SWELK,** *v.* Lei. Nhp. War. e.An. Ken. [swelk.] To be very hot. e.An.$^2$ Cf. **swelker, swelt,** *v.*$^1$ **3.**

Hence (1) **Swelked,** *ppl. adj.* perspiring with heat; overcome with excessive heat; (2) **Swelking,** *ppl. adj.* of the weather: sultry, hot.

(1) **Ken.** Adding . . . that for the moment he was 'swelked,' Keeling *Return to Nature* (1897) ix; **Ken.**$^1$ (2) **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ It is a swelking hot day. **War.**$^3$ It's a swelking day. **e.An.**$^1$, **Nrf.** (Hall.)

**SWELK,** see **Swilk,** *v.*$^1$

**SWELKER,** *v.* Not. [swe·lkə(r).] **1.** To feel great heat; to perspire freely. See **Swelk,** *v.*

**s.Not.** Fat folk feel so swelkered this hot weather (J.P.K.).

2. Of butter: to become too soft, either through the heat of the weather or too rapid churning. Cf. **swelter,** *v.* **4.**

You'll swelker the butter churnin' so fast (*ib.*).

**SWELKER,** see **Swilker.**

**SWELKY,** *adj.* Yks. [swe·lki.] Of land: wet, boggy. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 17, 1898). Cf. **swilk,** *v.*$^1$

**SWELL,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Shr. Sus. Som. and Amer. [swel, Sc. swal.] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms.

1. *Present Tense*: (1) **Swal(l,** (2) **Swaul,** (3) **Zwell.**

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^1$ **Edb.** Something in the bosom swallin, Aikman *Poems* (1816) 202. (2) **Gall.** [They] did swaul i' the wame, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 79, ed. 1876; (J.M.) (3) **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

2. *Preterite*: (1) **Swald, Swalled,** or **Swall't,** (2) **Swauled,** (3) **Swole,** (4) **Swollen.**

(1) **Sc.** John swalled himsel' oot juist for a' the warld like a habble-jock, Reid *Howetoon*, 171. **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** Swall't the creatur's heid, till he was as prood's oor aul' turkey cock, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xix. **se.Sc.** Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 194. **Edb.** He cockit his heid and swalled oot his weskit, Campbell *Deilie Jock* (1897) 86. (2) **Gall.** How Archy swaul'd, and roun' did loup! Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 96, ed. 1876; (J.M.) (3) **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **w.Yks.** I swole that big (A.L.K.). [**Amer.** The han'le o' my pitch-fork swole up tell it was thick ez my arm, Lloyd *Chronic Loafer* (1901) 56.] (4) **Shr.**$^1$ *Introd.* 54.

3. *Pp.*: (1) **Swald, Swalled,** or **Swalt,** (2) **Swallen,** (3) **Swellen,** (4) **Swole,** (5) **Swown,** (6) **Swullen.**

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^1$ **Slg.** Mony a swall'd blue e'e, Galloway *Poems* (1804) 67. **Ayr.** Their weel-swall'd kytes, Burns *Haggis*, st. 4. **Lnk.** He's swalt a bit, an' wants lettin oot, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) pt. iii. 117. (2) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 208. **Cai.**$^1$ **Lnk.** Wi' pride an' greed o'er swallen, Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 55. (3) **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 42. (4) **Inv.** (H.E.F.) [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 376.] (5) **e.Yks.**$^1$ (6) **s.Chs.**$^1$ 84.

**II.** Dial. uses. **1.** *v. Fig.* To swagger; to play the swell.

**Ayr.** To think on the coofs that stout and swell, Bien and braw, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 78. **Lan.** The Maysther Tailors ull come swellin' on th' next, wi' Mr. Warein' th' fashionable hatther, i' th' front, weearin' one ov his 20-shillin' cooats, spangl'd wi' tin medal buttons, *Accrington Times* (May 16, 1868). **Sus.** Lower *Tom Cladpole*, st. 138. [**Amer.** You ought to have heard the Colonel swelling at supper, *Cent. Mag.* (Jan. 1885) 375.]

2. *sb.* In phr. *to cast a swell*, to create a sensation; to cut a figure.

**Lnk.** Thou may shortly cast a swell Amang the lave, Watson *Poems* (1853) 29.

3. A bog; a miry place. Sc. (Jam.) Cf. **swile.**

**SWELL,** see **Sweal,** *v.*$^1$, **Swill,** *v.*$^1$

**SWELLACK,** *sb.* Cor. [swe·lək.] **1.** The redwing, *Turdus iliacus.* Cor.$^{12}$ **2.** Phr. *a poor swellack*, a person whose self-esteem has been extinguished. Cor.$^1$

**SWELLED,** *ppl. adj.* Sc. n.Cy. In *comp.* (1) **Swelled-kye,** cattle swollen by flatulency; (2) **-nose,** in phr. *to have a swelled-nose*, to be in an ill-humour.

(1) **Dmb.** Tryin' my han' at bluidin' horses, stickin' swelled kye, or killin' swine, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xi. (2) **n.Cy.** (Hall.)

**SWELL-TREE,** *sb.* Bdf. [swe·l-trī.] The bar by which a third horse is attached to a plough. (B.K.)

**SWELLY,** *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Also in form **swally** Nhb.$^1$ Dur. [swe·li, swa·li.] A coal-mining term: a local thickening of coal; a roll in the strata.

**Nhb.**$^1$ A gradual depression or 'dish' in a stratum by which it is swelled or thickened out over a limited area. A small basin or arch in the strata produced by undulation. **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **Dur.** (J.J.B.)

**SWELLY,** see **Swally.**

**SWELPING-TOP,** *sb.* Nrf. A whipping-top.

As big as . . . a swelping-top, Larwood *Dial.* (1800) l. 101.

**SWELSH,** *sb.* Shr. Hrf. [swelʃ.] Dirt, pollution, spots of mud. Bound *Provinc.* (1876).

**SWELSH,** see **Swelch,** *sb.*

**SWELT,** *v.*$^1$ and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Sur. Sus. Also in form **swealt** s.Lan.$^1$ [swelt.] **1.** *v.* To die; to cause to die. Cf. **swelter.**

**Cum.** (E.W.P.) **e.Cum.** Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 220. **n.Yks.** If we sud swelt our hearts, it will nut deau, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 525. **w.Yks.** He'll swelt or do it, *Hlfx. Courier* (June 19, 1897). **Lan.** (K.)

Hence (1) **Swelting,** *sb.*, *obs.*, a death feast; see below; (2) **Swelting-cod,** *sb.* a cod in poor condition.

(1) **Cum.** A kind of wake, or tea feast, held at the house of the dead previous to the burial day, when a collection was made for the funeral charges; the neighbours sat up all night and burned candles in the death chamber, *w.Cum. Times* (Apr. 26, 1902) 3, col. 3. (2) **S. & Ork.**$^1$

2. To faint, swoon; to fall into a state of syncope.

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^{12}$ **Nhb.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 420. **Cum.**$^{14}$ **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ She tawm'd ower and swelted; **n.Yks.**$^4$, **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Shoo saw two men standin wi a coffin on ther shoolders an shoo nearly swelted away, *Pudsey Olm.* (May 1881). **Der.**$^2$

3. To melt; to broil; to suffocate; to overcome with heat; to cause to perspire profusely; also used *fig.* Cf. **swelk,** *v.*

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** With faut and heat, I just was like to swelt, And in a very blob of sweat to melt, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 96, ed.

1812. **Lnk.** Ramsay *Poems* (1721) *Gl.* **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Cum.**$^1$ Grass swelts from want of rain; **Cum.**$^4$, **n.Yks.**$^{14}$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ This weather's aneeaf tĭ swelt onnybody. **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^1$ I war seea swelted, at I sweeat like a brock, ii. 295; **w.Yks.**$^{25}$ **Lan.** When he is over-heated he says he is 'welly swelted,' Gaskell *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 17; **Lan.**$^1$ **s.Lan.**$^1$ Peas and other vegetables are said to be 'swelted' when withered by exposure to the sun. **Chs.**$^{13}$, **s.Chs.**$^1$ **Stf.** Ray (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ It was fit to swelt the poor bairn to deäd. **Lei.**$^1$ It's so warm, and Maria's very swelted. **Nhp.**$^2$, **War.**$^3$, **Sur.**$^1$ **Sus.**$^1$ Like a swelt cat, better than it looks.

Hence **Swelty**, *adj.* sultry, close and hot.

**sw.Lin.**$^1$ It's so swelty.

**4.** Of a soft or liquid body: to spoil with heat; esp. used of butter made soft by too rapid churning.

**w.Yks.**$^2$ Don't churn so fast or you'll swelt that butter. **e.Lan.**$^1$

**5.** To consume without flame. Nhp.$^2$ **6.** To swell through exposure to heat; esp. used of rice or wheat.

**w.Yks.** Used in . . . reference to the overheating and consequent swelling of the piston-rod of an engine, caused in some cases . . . from a lack of lubricants, and in others from a lack of a plentiful supply of cold water to those parts. The result of this swelling is a temporary stoppage of the engine. 'T'engine's swelted agean, behenged!' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 17, 1898). **Lan.** (Hall.) **Chs.**$^1$ Rice is swelted by being laid in milk and subjected to heat before the eggs and sugar are added to it for a pudding. Wheat also is swelted before being made into furmetry. **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$

**7.** *sb.* Sweat, perspiration.

**w.Yks.** Ah'm all of a swelt, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 17, 1898).

[1. OE. *sweltan*, to die, perish (B.T.).]

**SWELT**, *v.*$^2$ Sc. To swallow; to suck in greedily, as a hungry fish does a bait. Sc. (Jam.), S. & Ork.$^1$ Cf. **swert.**

**SWELTER**, *v.* and *sb.* Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. War. Shr. Glo. I.W. Wil. Dev. Also in forms **swalter** Cum.$^4$; **swilter** ne.Lan.$^1$ Glo.$^1$ w.Cy. Wil.$^1$; **zweltur** I.W.$^1$ [swe·ltə(r.] **1.** *v. Obs.* To die. Dur., Lan. (K.) Cf. **swelt**, *v.*$^1$ **2.** To perspire with pain. I.W.$^1$ **3.** To waste away slowly; to smoulder to ashes.

**ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Glo.**$^1$, **w.Cy.** (Hall.) **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**$^1$ **n.Wil.** Let the fire bide, he'll swilter on now (E.H.G.).

**4.** Of butter: to become too soft through excessive heat or too rapid churning. Cf. **swelker, 2.**

**s.Not.** This butter's sweltered; it won't sell for much (J.P.K.).

**5.** To swell through exposure to heat; esp. used of rice.

**w.Yks.** He groaned an' moaned like a fifty horse paar engine 'at wor swelterin', Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1893) 58, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 17, 1898); **Chs.**$^1$

**6.** To be excessively brisk and energetic; to show off; to 'swagger.'

**Cum.**$^4$ Abe went swalteran aboot t'seals far an' nar or idling away his time, *w.Cum. Times Holiday* (1893) 10, col. 1. **w.Yks.** I heard th' Squire go sweltering by as if all hell war after him, Sutcliffe *Barbara Cunliffe* (1901) 7.

**7.** *sb.* A state of extreme heat; a profuse perspiration.

**Cum.**$^1$ O' in a swelter; **Cum.**$^4$, **n.Yks.**$^3$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **War.**$^3$ He was all in a swelter. **Shr.**$^1$ I churned three 'ours an' a 'afe this mornin', an' it pŭt me in a fine swelter I can tell yo'. **Dev.** Bowring *Lang.* (1866) I. pt. v. 27.

**SWELTERER**, *sb.* Nhp. A heavy blow. Cf. **sweltry**, *sb.*

The driver of a team . . . was knocked down by a 'swelterer,' *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 597; (W.D.S.)

**SWELTERSOME**, *adj.* e.An. and Amer. Also in form **sweldersome** e.An.$^1$ [swe·ltəsəm.] Overpoweringly hot. e.An.$^1$ [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 374.]

**SWELTH**, *sb.* War. Wor. Pem. Cor. Also in form **swealth** Wor. [swelþ.] A swelling; a tumour.

**War.**$^3$, **Wor.** (W.C.B.) **ne.Wor.** The swelth is all gone out o' my legs (J.W.P.). **w.Wor.**$^1$, **se.Wor.**$^1$, **s.Wor.**$^1$ **s.Pem.** There's a tremendews swelth in my hand (W.M.M.). **w.Cor.** The swelth in my face has not gone down (M.A.C.).

**SWELTRY**, *adj.* Sc. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Not. Lei. War. Shr. Ken. Som. Also in form **sweltery** Not.$^1$ Lei.$^1$ War.$^3$ w.Som.$^1$ [swe·lt(ə)ri.] Oppressively hot; sultry. See **Swelter, 7.**

**Ayr.** One sweltry summer day, Ramsay *Woodnotes* (1868) 257. **e.Lth.** On thro' sweltry, scorching summer, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 203. **Edb.** Sweltry days, *Carlop Green* (1793) 172, ed. 1817. **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.** It was parlish sweltry, Dickinson *Lamplugh* (1856) 3. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ **Shr.**$^1$ We sha'n be 'ăvin' thunder I spect, it's despert sweltry. **Ken.**$^1$, **w.Som.**$^1$

**SWELTRY**, *sb.* Nhp. [swe·ltri.] A weapon of assault; ? a cudgel. *Nhp. Merc.* (Aug. 7, 1869) in *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iv. 206. Cf. **swelterer.**

**SWELTY**, *sb.* Lan. [swe·lti.] A silly fellow.

Theaw art n't a bigger swelty than aw thowt, Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 89. **s.Lan.**$^1$

**SWEMMLE, SWENGLE**, see **Swimmle, Swingle**, *v.*$^1$

**SWENNT, SWEPPLE**, see **Swint, Swipple**, *sb.*$^1$

**SWER, SWERD**, see **Swear**, *v.*$^1$, **Sward**, *sb.*$^1$

**SWERE, SWERF**, see **Swear**, *adj.*, **Swarf**, *v.*

**SWERILL, SWERLE**, see **Swirrel, Swirl.**

**SWERT**, *v.* Sh.I. [swert.] To suck in and swallow greedily, as a hungry fish does a bait. S. & Ork.$^1$ Cf. **swelt**, *v.*$^2$

**SWERVE**, see **Swarf**, *v.*

**SWESH**, *adj. Obs.* s.Sc. (Jam.) Also in form **swaish.** Of the face: full, and having an expression of suavity and benignity.

**SWET, SWETH(E**, see **Sweat, Sweet, Sweath.**

**SWETHER, SWETHUN**, see **Swither**, *v.*$^3$, **Swithen.**

**SWETTINED**, *ppl. adj.* Nhb. Soaked in sweat.

[A paper collar] Leukin varry nice and slick but when swettined shoor ti brick, *Keelmen's Ann.* (1869).

**SWEVIL, SWEWEL**, see **Swivel**, *sb.*, **Sweal**, *v.*$^1$

**SWEY**, see **Sway**, *v.*$^1$, **Swee**, *v.*$^1$

**SWEYNT**, *sb.* Sh.I. A quick, active movement. S. & Ork.$^1$

**SWEZES**, *sb. pl.* Yks. [swī·zəz.] A mining term: gas and water escaping from the face of coal. w.Yks. (B.K.)

**SWHACK, SWIATHE**, see **Swack**, *sb.*$^1$, **Swath(e**, *sb.*

**SWIBER**, *sb.* w.Yks.$^2$ [swai·bə(r).] A blacksmith's tool resembling a blunt hatchet.

**SWICH**, see **Such.**

**SWICK**, *v.*, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Also in form **sweek** (Jam.). [swik.] **1.** *v.* To cheat; to get by cheating; to deceive, illude. Cf. **swyke.**

**Sc.** Mackay. **Per.** My heaviest care was the loss o' a bool, When 'twa's stown or 'swicket' at Auld Jenny's schule, Edwards *Strathearn Lyrics* (1889) 33. **Fif.** (Jam.)

Hence **Swicker**, *sb.* a deceiver. Fif. (Jam.) **2.** To blame, censure. Ags. (*ib.*) **3.** *sb.* Fraud, deceit; any kind of trick.

**Sc.** Mackay. **n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Fif.** He played them a swick (*ib.*).

Hence (1) **Swickful**, *adj.* deceitful. Sc. Mackay; (2) **Swicky**, *adj.* (*a*) see (1). *ib.*, Ags. (Jam.); (*b*) tricky, roguish; given to innocent sport. Ags. (Jam.) **4.** A cheat.

**Abd.** I expec'it a gowd watch, nae less. Sic a swick! *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Nov. 8, 1902). **Per.** Be seen with men of mense, but turn aside From swicks and sweeps, the silly and the low, Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 31.

**5.** The art or knack of doing anything properly; knowledge, ability. Cf. **swig**, *sb.*$^2$

**n.Sc.** He has nae the sweek o't (Jam.). **Bnff.**$^1$ He hiz a gey gueede swick o's wark.

**6.** Approbation; good opinion.

**Bnff.**$^1$ A've nae swick o' sic on-gaans.

**7.** Phr. *the swick of anything*, the responsibility of it, always used with a sense of blameworthiness.

**n.Sc.** I had nae swick o't (Jam.); Ye'll relieve my merry young men For they've nane o' the swick o' me, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 223, ed. 1875. **Abd.** The swick o' makin' the place a desolation, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xlv.

**8.** *adj.* Clear of. Bnff. (Jam.)

[1. OE. *swician*, to deceive. 3. *swic*, deception (Sweet).]

**SWID**, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. [swid.] **1.** *v.* To tingle or smart, as a wound or burn. Cf. **swee**, *v.*$^1$, **swither**, *v.*$^3$ **4.**

**n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ My hand swidded.

**2.** *sb. pl.* Smarting pains. n.Yks.$^2$

[1. Swed. *svida*, to smart (Widegren).]

**SWIDDEN**, *v.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Lei. Also in form **swithen** n.Yks.$^4$ w.Yks.$^1$ Lei.$^1$ **1.** *v.* To burn superficially, as heather, wool, &c.; to singe, scorch. Cf. **swid.**

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^1$ **n.Yks.** Thou's swiddened thĭ slip (T.K.); **n.Yks.**$^{1234}$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$

2. To shrivel up.

**Lei.**$^1$ If yo' gather them cat's-head apples to sune the'll goo all swithened.

3. *sb.* A place on a moor which has been cleared by burning, or which still shows signs of burning. n.Yks.$^{14}$ Cf. **swivven.**

[1. Cp. Dan. *svidning*, a singeing (Larsen).]

**SWIDDER**, see Swither, *v.*$^{18}$

**SWIDDLE**, *v.* Yks. To strike; to cut down with a scythe. Cf. **swittle**, *v.*$^3$

**n.Yks.** The cricketer swiddles the ball away. The mower swiddles the oats down (I.W.).

**SWIDGE**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Sh.I. e.An. Also written **swidje, swij** Suf.$^1$; and in forms **sweage** Sh.I.; **sweege** S. & Ork.$^1$ [swidʒ; swīdʒ.] **1.** *sb.* A puddle; a small pool; shallow water; any liquid spilt or running on the ground. Cf. **swudge.**

**e.An.** *N. & Q.* (1894) 8th S. v. 158; **e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 6. **Suf.**$^1$ (s.v. Swig).

2. Phr. *all of a swidge*, see below.

**Suf.**$^1$ The roof leaking, a room will be said to be all of a swidje. If a beer-barrel leaks, 'The siller is all of a swidje' (s.v. Swig).

3. *v.* To leak; to ooze out between the staves of a tub, &c.

**Sh.I.** 'Is da kirn laikin?' 'Yes, shü's laikin—sweagin' nearly atween ivery staff,' *Sh. News* (May 7, 1898); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**SWIDGE**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ n.Cy. Lakel. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **swij** Wm.; **swije** Lakel.$^2$ [swidʒ.] **1.** *v.* To smart violently; to tingle, throb with pain; esp. used of a burn. Cf. **swid.**

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Lakel.**$^2$ A chap wi' a sair ee said it kittled, an' it swij'd, an' he'd rub'd it tell he'd frig'd o t'skin off. **Wm.** I swij'd mi fingers wi' t'het poker (B.K.). **n.Yks.**$^{124}$ **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Mah finger swidges an' smarts weeantly. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Eh! ma fingers doos swidge; ah've been amoong t'nettles (F.P.T.); **w.Yks.**$^{15}$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$

2. *sb.* A burning, tingling pain; a smart momentary pain; a slight burn.

**Wm.** (B.K.) **n.Yks.**$^2$ My leg is all of a swidge and a burn. **e.Yks.**$^1$ Mah teeath-wahk com ĭ sike swidges, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**$^1$

**SWIEL, SWIETH**, see **Sweel**, *v.*$^2$, **Swith.**

**SWIFF**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc.; also Glo. Also written **swiffe** Glo. **1.** *sb.* Rapid motion producing a whizzing or whirring sound; a soughing sound. Cf. **sough**, *sb.*$^1$ **8**, **swuff.**

**Sc.** The sound of an object passing rapidly by as of an arrow or bullet in its flight, Mackay. **Fif.** It past by me wi' a swiff (Jam.). **Lth.** The swiff of a mill (*ib.*). **Glo.** (W.W.S.)

2. A whiff, breath; a passing odour; a puff of smoke. Sc. Mackay. **3.** A short interval, a 'snatch.'

**Sc.** A swiff of sleep amid pain, Mackay. **Dmf.** Now, sirs, I'm for a swiff of sleep, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 254.

4. *v.* To move with a rushing sound; to whizz, whirr. Cf. **sough**, *sb.*$^1$ **11.**

**Fif.** On it swiff'd and swirl'd mair near, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 57. **Bwk., Rxb.** (Jam.)

5. Phr. (1) *to swiff a sleep*, to have a short, restless sleep; (2) — *away*, to faint, swoon.

(1) **s.Sc.** (Jam.) (2) **s.Sc.** When she had read it, I thought she was gaun to swiff awa, for she turned as white in the gills as a haddock, *St. Johnstoun*, II. 201 (*ib.*).

**SWIFT**, *adj.* and *sb.*$^1$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [swift.] **1.** *adj.* In phr. *dull swift*, slow, dawdling. Also used *advb.*

**Wor.** Her's a bit of a dull swift un, that 'ooman. Yer goes very dull swift this morning (R.M.E.).

2. Of a clock: fast.

**Cum.**$^4$ The Telfer's clock was swift, Clare *Rise of River* (1897) 348.

3. Rapidly consuming; esp. used of quick-burning coal.

**w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Not.**$^1$ It's nist cheese but it's very swift. **s.Not.** His coal's so swift it's burnt out in no time (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**$^1$ Oor last coăls was as swift as sticks. **Lei.**$^1$ The Snibston cool's very swift. **War.**$^3$

4. *sb.* A newt; a small lizard.

**ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$ **Not.** Frequent in heaths, hedge-banks, and dry places. Local name 'swift,' Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) xii. **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. ii. 81. **e.An.**$^1$ **Suf.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 215. **Ess.** (H.H.M.)

5. *Obs.* A reeling-machine; see below; *gen.* in *pl.*

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–62). **Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^4$ Two wheels were supported on a vertical bar about five feet high, and on these reels was put the hank of yarn to be wound on to the pirn or bobbin; the wheels were movable up and down the upright, and kept in their proper position by thumb-screws. The end of the thread of yarn was led to and wound on to the pirn which was attached to a spindle, and this spindle was caused to rotate rapidly by means of a band which passed round a large wheel driven by the hand of the bobbin-winder, who was generally the handloom-weaver's wife. **w.Yks.** A large cylinder, part of the scribbling machine (J.M.); **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Chs.**$^1$ The one large barrel upon which the hank of weft is put in order to wind it on the bobbins. **Shr.**$^1$ The form of the swifts was that of an upright gallows-shaped frame, standing about five feet from the ground, and having two reels, one at the top and the other at the bottom: these reels—for the sake of lightness—were made of spokes inserted into circular ends, they rotated upon long iron spindles, which could be withdrawn to admit of them being taken out of the frame for the yarn to be put on them. At the base of the machine was a box for holding the balls when wound. Swifts superseded 'yarewinds,' and in taking their place, received their name in a translated form, 'yare,' quick, becoming swift. **Glo.** A light wheel, .. either for the spool or weaver's quill, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 421.

6. *pl.* The sails of a windmill. Ken. (G.B.), Ken.$^1$

**SWIFT**, *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* Oxf. A stupid fellow. (Hall.)

**SWIFTER**, *sb.* s.Cy. I.W. Also in forms **zwifter** I.W.$^2$; **zwiftur** I.W.$^1$ [swi·ftə(r).] Part of the tackling that fastens a load of wood to the wagon. s.Cy. (Hall.), I.W.$^{12}$

**SWIG**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **sweg** Sc. (Jam.) Lakel.$^2$ Cum.$^1$; **sweig** Sc. (Jam.); **zwig** Brks.$^1$ I.W.$^1$ [swig.] **1.** *sb.* A copious draught; a 'pull'; drink, esp. intoxicating drink.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Sh.I.** Tak' du a guid swig for my sake, Nicolson *Aithstin' Hedder* (1898) 15. **Slk.** Tak a swig, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 65. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.** Swig of beer, Robson *Sngs. of Tyne* (1849) 107. **Cum.**$^1$ **Wm.** *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 47. **n.Yks.**$^2$ Tak a good swig on't. **e.Yks.**$^1$ He's ower fond o' swig. **w.Yks.**$^1$; **w.Yks.**$^5$ Al just hev an odd swig. **m.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ That's good swig Joă's getten. **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ **se.Wor.**$^1$ Ave a swig at my bwuttle uf thŭ bist adry. **Shr.**$^2$, **Brks.**$^1$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Suf.**$^1$ **Ess.** I'm going to have many a swig out o' that old tub afore I'm done wi' he, Burmester *John Lott* (1901) 203. **Ken.**$^2$ **Dev.**$^3$ Yü 'ave a tücked a brave güde swig out o' my verkin.

2. Phr. *swig and pull*, a particularly long drink. Nhp.$^1$

3. Spiced ale and toast.

**n.Cy.** Holloway. **w.Yks.**$^1$ **Lan.** Gaskell *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 29. **s.Chs.**$^1$ **Der.**$^2$ A mixture of ale, nutmeg, &c. **Nhp.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ A slice of 'red hot' toast is put into the swig-bowl, ginger and nutmeg are grated over it, sugar is added, and the bowl is filled up with cold ale. The toast—served on plates—is eaten with toasted cheese, a dish of which always accompanies the swig-bowl. The bowl is passed round, and each draught of ale is called a swig; **Shr.**$^2$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

Hence **Swig-bowl**, *sb.* the large bowl in which 'swig' is served. Shr.$^1$ **4.** *Obs.* A drink made of whey and herbs. n.Cy. Grose (1790). w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **5.** The liquid which drains away from a stable or dung-heap. Som. (W.F.R.) **6.** A little liquid spilt or leaking on the floor. Suf.$^1$ **7.** A quantity; a considerable number. Lth. (Jam.) **8.** *v.* To drink; esp. to drink copiously; to swallow down at a draught.

**Abd.** Swig thy wine, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 22. **Rnf.** We swig the can, Allan *Poems* (1836) 116. **Edb.** The laddie swigging ale out of a bicker, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) x. **Gall.** Harper *Bards* (1889) 102. **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.** Swig his fill, *Coronation Sngs.* (1822) 6. **Lakel.**$^2$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.**$^{24}$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^{25}$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **m.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Not.** (L.C.M.), **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^2$, **Shr.**$^2$, **Glo.**$^2$ **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **e.An.**$^2$, **Suf.**$^1$ **Ken.** Now then, swig away (D.W.L.). **I.W.**$^1$ **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892).

**Dor.** Swigg'd it wi' sich hearty glutches, Barnes *Poems* (ed. 1879) 39. **w.Som.**$^1$ Aay-v u-noa·d-n zwig daew·n tùe· kwau·rt tu wau·n túp·. **Dev.**$^3$

**9.** To suck. Hmp.$^1$ Wil. Britton *Beauties* (1825).

**10.** To leak out. Suf. (Hall.)

**SWIG,** *sb.*$^2$ Sc. [**swig.**] Art; skill; knowledge; manner. Bnff.$^1$, Cld. (Jam.) Cf. **swick, 5.**

**SWIG,** *sb.*$^3$ *Obs.* n.Cy. A game at cards in which all the players have to remain silent. (K.)

[Cp. OE. *swīgian*, to be silent (Sweet).]

**SWIG,** *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^4$ Sc. Nhb. Cum. Not. Lin. Nhp. Wor. Ken. Also in form **sweg** Cum. Not. Lin. Nhp.$^2$ [**swig; sweg.**] **1.** *v.* To sway; to move from side to side; to walk with a rocking motion. Cf. **swag,** *v.*

**n.Sc.** He through the glen gaed canty swigging As trim's a bead, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 141 (Jam.). **Lnk.** Roun' an roun' the wheel o' life Gangs swiggin' thro' the year, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 76. **Nhb.** (M.H.D.), **Cum.** (E.W.P.), **Lin.** (Hall.), **Nhp.**$^2$ **w.Wor.**$^1$ Them trees did swig about i' the wind.

Hence (1) **Swiggy,** *sb.* a swing; (2) **Swig-swag,** (*a*) *sb.* a pendulum; (*b*) *adj.* zig-zag, winding.

(1) **Nhb.**$^1$ (2, *a*) **Cum.**$^{14}$ (*b*) **s.Wor.**$^1$ A 'swig-swag' garden-path appeared to wind with a stately sweep, which could never be described by the ordinary and angular sound of 'zig-zag,' 35.

**2.** To hang down heavily; to bulge.

**s.Not.** What meks yer pocket sweg out so? (J.P.K.) **Ken.** (D.W.L.)

**3.** To walk quickly; to work energetically. Bnff.$^1$

**4.** To turn suddenly. s.Sc. (Jam.) **5.** *sb.* The act of turning suddenly. Sc. (*ib.*)

[**1.** Cp. ON. *sveggja*, to make to sway or swag (Vigfusson).]

**SWIG,** *v.*$^3$ Wor. [**swig.**] To make the noise of liquid moving in a partially-filled vessel; to shake a vessel so as to produce this noise. Cf. **swiggle,** *v.*$^1$

He couldn't hear the beer swig in the barrel, because he was full. Don't swig that bottle. I could hear something swig in the bottle (H.K.).

**SWIG,** *v.*$^4$ *Obs.* or *obsol.* Dor. To castrate, as a ram, by binding the testicles tight with a string so that they slough off. Lisle *Husb.* (1757) 370.

**SWIGGLE,** *v.*$^1$ e.An. [**swi·gl.**] To shake liquor in an enclosed vessel; to shake about in a liquid. Cf. **swig,** *v.*$^3$, **swuggle,** *v.*$^1$

**e.An.**$^1$ **Suf.** After linen has been washed it is necessary to move it to and fro in clean water to get the soap out. To this operation the word is applied. 'That's right, swiggle em right well' (Hall.).

**SWIGGLE,** *v.*$^2$ Lei. War. Suf. [**swi·gl.**] To drink freely. Lei.$^1$, War.$^3$, Suf. (Hall.) See **Swig,** *sb.*$^1$, **Swuggle,** *v.*$^2$

**SWIKE,** *sb.* Cor. [**swaik.**] **1.** A twig of heath. Cor.$^{12}$ **2.** *Comp.* **Swike-broom,** a broom made of heath twigs. Cor.$^1$

**SWIKE,** see **Swake.**

**SWIKER,** *sb.* Not.$^3$ [Not known to our correspondents.] [**swai·kə(r).**] A rush; a drive.

**SWILE,** *sb.* Sc. I.W.$^2$ Also written **swyle** Sc. Bnff.$^1$ [**swail.**] A bog; a mire; mud, filth.

**Bnff.**$^1$ **Abd.** Macdonald *Place Names* (1899) 312. **I.W.**$^2$ They there pigs are up to their bellies in swile.

Hence **Swylie,** *adj.* full of bogs. Bnff.$^1$

**SWILK,** *v.*$^1$ and *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. e.Cy. Also in form **swelk** e.Cy. [**swilk.**] **1.** *v.* To splash about; to make the noise of liquid in a partially-filled vessel. Cf. **swelch,** *v.*, **swilker.**

**m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^2$ The ale swilked in the barrel. **Lan.** He's fairly made 'em swilk, Waugh *Sngs.* (ed. Milner) 105. **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Chs.**$^1$

**2.** To drink greedily.

**w.Yks.** Neaw mon, dunnut swilk it deawn loike that (D.L.).

**3.** *sb.* The noise made by liquid moving in a partially-filled vessel, or in a revolving churn at the moment the butter separates from the milk. e.Cy. (Hall.), m.Yks.$^1$

**SWILK,** *v.*$^2$ Chs.$^1$ [**swilk.**] To sweep off; to scatter. Mind what you'r doin, . . or you'll swilk them mugs off.

**SWILKER,** *v.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Also written **swillker** n.Cy.; and in form **swelker** n.Cy. Lei.$^1$ War. [**swi·lkə(r.]** **1.** *v.* Of liquid carried in a vessel: to splash about; to sway from side to side; to dash over; to spill; freq. with *over.* Cf. **swilter.**

**N.Cy.**$^2$, **w.Yks.**$^2$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Chs.**$^1$ Ky'aar·i dhaat· pon ŭ milk in, ŭn sée ŭz yŭ dŭn)ŭ swil·kŭr it. **s.Stf.** Her allays swilkers the milk when her gos to the door, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.**$^{12}$, **s.Wor.** (H.K.). **Shr.**$^1$ The wench has swilkered nearly all the milk out'n the paīl; **Shr.**$^2$

**2.** To make a rippling noise, as liquid in a partially-filled vessel. Cf. **squilker, swilk,** *v.*$^1$

**n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Not.**$^3$, **Lei.**$^1$ **War.**$^3$ 'The barrel isn't empty—hear it swilker.' An old toper . . . exclaimed to his friends as they lifted him up to carry him home: 'Take care, don't swilker me.' **s.Wor.** The barrel ought to be filled up so as it won't swilker (H.K.).

**3.** *sb.* The motion of liquid in a partially-filled vessel. Chs. *Sheaf* (1880) II. 27; Chs.$^1$, War. (J.R.W.)

**SWILKIE,** *sb.* Cai.$^1$ [**swi·lki.**] A large whirlpool in the sea. Cf. **swelchie,** *sb.*$^1$

**SWILL,** *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **sweal** Sc. (Jam.); **sweel** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.$^1$ n.Cy. w.Som.$^1$; **swell, zwell** Som.; **zwill** Brks.$^1$ I.W.$^1$ [**swil.**] **1.** *v.* To cleanse by throwing water; to rinse, wash out; to flood with water, to souse.

**S. & Ork.**$^1$ **Abd.** Our throats we's sweel; And drink till my poetic brain Begin to reel, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 129. **Frf.** Tie him in a tow an' sweel him i' the kelpie's pool, Mackenzie *N. Pine* (1897) 280. **Cld.** (Jam.), **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^4$, **n.Yks.**$^{14}$, **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^2$; **w.Yks.**$^5$ Get t'watter ready fur swilling t'doorstans. **n.Lan.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Lan.**$^1$ Come an' swill th' dust eawt o' thi neck, 25. **Chs.**$^1$ **s.Stf.** We do' clane our floors wi' flannens, we allays swillin', Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.**$^{12}$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ Swill the settlings out of that basin. **se.Wor.**$^1$ **s.Wor.**$^1$ A child in a school, being asked what the Almighty did to the world in Noah's days, graphically replied, 'A swilled un.' **Shr.** Women who went to swill their clothes there, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883–6) xi; **Shr.**$^2$, **Hrf.**$^{12}$, **Glo.**$^2$ **Bdf.** I've just done swilling the floor (J.W.B.). **Hrt.** (F.M.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

Hence (1) **Swiller,** *sb.* (*a*) that part of a washing 'dolly' which puts the clothes in motion in the water; (*b*) a wash-tub in which the 'dolly' is worked; (2) **Swiller-foot,** *sb.* the leg of a 'dolly'; see below; (3) **-key,** *sb.* a key for turning a bolt; see below; (4) **Swillings** or **Swillinks,** *sb. pl.* liquid or semi-liquid refuse; pigs'-wash; (5) **Swilling-tub,** *sb.* (*a*) the receptacle for pigs'-wash; (*b*) a great drinker; (6) **Swilly,** *adj.* wet, watery.

(1, *a*) **w.Yks.** (B.K.) (*b*) **w.Yks.**$^3$ (2) **w.Yks.** The swiller consisted of five feet inserted in a circular formed block; into this block was fixed a short stump, and this in turn had the handle crosswise a few inches from the top. The 'feet' were so arranged as to stand out considerably further at the bottom than at the point where they were fixed, and hence the common saying 'His een stood aht like swiller feet' (B.K.). (3) A key for turning a bolt and which fits on the head by means of a suitable opening in the end, and which is turned round and round by a handle fixed crosswise after the manner of a 'swiller' (*ib.*). (4) **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^{1245}$ **Lan.** Ghreyt tub fo' o' owd stinkink swillinks, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 16. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^1$, **Der.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **War.** (J.R.W.) (5, *a*) **w.Yks.** He fell t'head furst intat swillin-tub, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1843) 10; **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **e.Lan.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Lin.** The coarse swillings of bad fermented liquor, Cobbe *Luton Church* (1899) 495. (*b*) **w.Yks.**$^1$ (6) **War.** Down this gravelly, swilly lane, Mordaunt & Verney *War. Hunt* (1896) I. 295.

**2.** *Comb.* with *prep.* and *adv.*: (1) **Swill away,** to wash away; to wash down; (2) **— down,** to wash down; (3) **— off of,** to wash, cleanse with water; (4) **— out** or **out of,** to wash out; to rinse; (5) **— round,** to wash round hastily; to stir round; (6) **— up,** to wash up; to clean thoroughly.

(1) **Abd.** He sweels their monyfaulds awa Wi' wauchts fae gory quaicks, Murray *Hamewith* (1900) 50. **Kcd.** The eelie pigs an' woo' Were ruint, smasht, or sweelt awa', Grant *Lays* (1884) 8. (2) **Bch.** To get clear Of it [money], I sweel'd it down my throat In ale or beer, Forbes *Dominie* (1785) 26. **Rnf.** To sweel down their brose, Motherwell *Harp* (1819) 81. **w.Yks.** All th' gin an' watter he's been able to get has niver swilled it dahn, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1896) 32. **War.**$^3$ **Shr.**$^1$ Get plenty o' waiter now, an' swill the causey down; **Shr.**$^2$ **Dor.** Busy . . . with scrubbing-brush and pail,

'swilling down' the shelves, *Longman's Mag.* (Sept. 1900) 447. **w.Som.**$^{1}$ I've a-zweel down the closet way more'n twenty buckets o' water. (3) **Sh.I.** Tak' aff dy socks, Sibbie, an' swill aff o' dy feet i' dis aire o' saep blots, *Sh. News* (June 9, 1900). (4) **Sh.I.** Shü swill'd oot o' da taecups wi' lue watter, *ib.* (Dec. 15, 1900). **w.Yks.** He swilled his love cleon eawt, *Warty Rhymes* (1894) 26. **Lan.** One owt have a bit of a swillin' eawt, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) iii. **Chs.**$^{1}$ **Der.**$^{2}$ Swill it out. **War.**$^{34}$ **s.War.**$^{1}$ I was a going to swill out my places. **Shr.**$^{1}$ Jest swill the men's bottles out, they wun all well scauded isterd'y; **Shr.**$^{2}$ **n.Wil.** The Dairy, which has to be constantly 'swilled' out and mopped clean, JEFFERIES *Wild Life* (1879) 69. **w.Som.**$^{1}$ Be sure'n zweel out the pan well. (5) **Cmb.**$^{1}$ Wring out the dwile and swill round the pail. **Ess.**$^{1}$ (6) **Sh.I.** I' da laem plate 'at Girzzie wis been swillin up da tae cups intil, *Sh. News* (Aug. 10, 1901). **Lan.** I hope they'n swilled up, WAUGH *Hermit Cobbler*, ii.

**3.** *Comp.* (1) **Swill-belly.** I.W.$^{1}$; (2) **-kite,** a drunkard; a sot. e.Yks.$^{1}$ **4.** Phr. *to swill the moon*, to wash one's face. **w.Yks.** Howd on a minnit, Ah'm swillin'-t-mooin (B.K.).

**5.** To swallow, esp. to swallow liquid food; to drink greedily and to excess.

**Sc.** (JAM.) **Edb.** Wi' greed to sweel hail bickers down, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 175, ed. 1785. **Dmf.** Cauld whisky-punch He gart her sweel, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 64 (JAM.). **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Lakel.**$^{2}$ **e.Yks.** An immoderate drinker is said to 'swill it intiv him' (R.S.); **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{12}$ **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ He doesno' care heaw mich drink he swills. **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Wor.** (HALL.) **Brks.**$^{1}$ A zwills like a vish. **Suf.**$^{1}$, **I.W.**$^{1}$ **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

**6.** To clean out an oven, &c. with a long-handled mop. I.W. (J.D.R.) **7.** *sb.* A washing; a rinse.

**Bnff.**$^{1}$ Gee the saick a sweel through the mill-dam. **Abd.** Twa bolsters that wou'd need a sweel, ANDERSON *Poems* (ed. 1826) 28. **Cld.** (JAM.), **n.Cy.**, **Yks.** (J.W.), **War.**$^{3}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ Theer's so much knee-work now-a-days, w'en a scrub ŏŏth a besom an' a good swill ŏŏd do as well.

**8.** A long draught; a large quantity of any liquid; drink, alcohol.

**Cld.** (JAM.) **Edb.** I . . . sent them . . . some yell, To tak on New Year's morn a hearty sweel, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 193. **Slk.** We'll drink in ane—an awfu' swill, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 399. **w.Yks.** Thah't awlis ravin after swill, BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 62, ed. 1877; **w.Yks.**$^{2}$, **Not.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$

**9.** Pigs'-wash; any kind of semi-liquid waste from the dairy or kitchen.

**Sc.** (A.W.), **Lakel.**$^{2}$, **Cum.**, **Wm.** (M.P.), **n.Yks.**$^{24}$, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{25}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{1}$, **Not.**$^{1}$, **Lin.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$ **Shr.**$^{1}$ Dunna gie the pig so much swill, let 'im a some good mate to stodge 'im up. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**$^{1}$, **Cmb.**$^{1}$ **Nrf.** A tub of swill, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 111. **Suf.**$^{1}$, **Ess.**$^{1}$

**10.** A species of long-handled mop used in farm-houses to clean out the oven. I.W.$^{1}$ **11.** *Obs.* A shallow, three-legged wash-tub.

**N.Cy.**$^{2}$ **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **s.Cy.** BAILEY (1721).

**12.** *Comp.* (1) **Swill-jet,** a gigantic ladle used for feeding pigs; (2) **-shifter,** a heavy drinker; (3) **-swal,** drink; (4) **-tub,** (*a*) the receptacle for pigs'-wash; (*b*) see (2).

(1) **Suf.** (M.E.R.) (2) **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ (3) **e.Lan.**$^{1}$ (4, *a*) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.**$^{2}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **Chs.**$^{13}$, **Not.**$^{1}$, **n.Lin.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Nhp.**$^{1}$, **War.**$^{3}$, **Shr.**$^{1}$, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Cmb.**$^{1}$ Throw these-here taty peelings in the swill-tub. **Suf.**$^{1}$ (*b*) **e.Yks.**$^{1}$

[1. OE. *swillan* or *swilian*, to wash (SWEET).]

**SWILL,** *sb.*$^{2}$ and *v.*$^{2}$ Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. e.An. Also in forms **sweel, swull** Nhb.$^{1}$ **1.** *sb.* A roughly-made, large, shallow basket; see below.

**n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783); **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Dur.**$^{1}$, **Lakel.**$^{2}$ **Cum.** Generally home-made, of unpeeled willows. Without a handle, but with two spaces left upon the frame by which it can be held, requiring a hand at each (J.Ar.); **Cum.**$^{4}$ **Wm.**$^{1}$ A large shallow basket, round or oval, or formed with one nearly straight side, made of thin strips of oak about an inch wide firmly plaited together. **n.Yks.**$^{1}$; **n.Yks.**$^{2}$ The roof's as leaky as a swill; **n.Yks.**$^{3}$, **ne.Yks.**$^{1}$, **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811). **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **n.Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.An.**$^{1}$ **Nrf.** At Yarmouth the fish are landed in quaintly-shaped baskets called 'swills.' Twenty swills make a last; each swill holds five hundred herrings, *Household Wds.* (1853) VI. 425, col. 2. **Suf.** A swill was the large ped or basket into which the herrings were first put when the fish were formerly delivered from the boats to the salesmen on the beach, *e.An. N. & Q.* (1866) II. 346.

Hence (1) **Swiller,** *sb.* a maker of 'swills'; (2) **Swillful,** *sb.* a basketful.

(1) **Cum.**$^{14}$ **n.Lan.** BARDSLEY *Dict. Surnames* (1901) (s.v. Maunder); **n.Lan.**$^{1}$ (2) **Cum.** Ah'll send tha a swillful (of potatoes) in t'mornin', RIGBY *Midsummer* (1891) x. **Wm.** A tack a swilful a apples an teem em doon it hooal, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 10.

**2.** Phr. *like whelps in a swill*, in a mixed-up condition. Nhb.$^{1}$ **3.** *v.* To lift in a basket. Cum., Wm. (M.P.)

**SWILL,** *sb.*$^{3}$ *Obs.* n.Cy. s.Cy. A shade, shadow. n.Cy. WORLIDGE (1681). s.Cy. BAILEY (1721). Cf. **swale,** *sb.*$^{1}$

**SWILL,** *sb.*$^{4}$ Shr.$^{2}$ **[swil.]** A vesicle in a fish's stomach.

**SWILL,** see **Sull,** *sb.*$^{1}$, **Sweel,** *v.*$^{12}$, *sb.*$^{3}$

**SWILLACKER,** *sb.* Yks. **[swi·ləkə(r).]** A smart blow, esp. with something wet, as a dish-cloth.

**w.Yks.** An' suddenly snigged t'thible aht to give sum on us a swillacker on t'side o' t'faace, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 13; *Yks. Wkly. Post* (July 10, 1897).

**SWILLET,** *sb.* *Obs.* Dev. Growing turf, or standing furze, set on fire in order to manure the land. n.Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 420; GROSE (1790). See **Sweal,** *v.*$^{1}$

**SWILLIKING,** *ppl. adj.* Lan. **[swi·likin.]** Guzzling; drunken. Cf. **swilk,** *v.*$^{1}$ **2, swillocks.**

Idle, swillikin' slotch that he is, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 260. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$

**SWILLOCK,** *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Wor. **[swi·lək.]** **1.** *v.* To shake a vessel so as to spill the liquid contained in it; to splash from side to side as liquid in a partially-filled vessel. Cf. **swilk,** *v.*$^{1}$, **swilker.**

**w.Yks.** Bi careful or theaw'll swillock it eawt (D.L.); **w.Yks.**$^{2}$

**2.** *sb.* A great rush of water.

**Wor.** 'Now, this 'ere was caused by the Flood.' 'Lor! what a swillock there must 'a bin!' (J.W.P.)

**SWILLOCKS,** *sb.* s.Lan.$^{1}$ **[swi·ləks.]** A person of drunken habits. Cf. **swilliking.**

**SWILLOCKY,** *adj.* w.Yks.$^{3}$ **[swi·ləki.]** Shaking about, as jelly.

**SWILLY,** see **Swally.**

**SWILTER,** *v.* Or.I. Der. **[swi·ltə(r.]** To agitate water, or any liquid; to undulate in a pail, &c. Or.I. (S.A.S.), Der.$^{1}$ Cf. **swilker.**

**SWILTER,** see **Swelter,** *v.*

**SWIM,** *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.*$^{1}$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. **[swim.]** **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense*: (1) **Soom,** (2) **Soum,** (3) **Sowm,** (4) **Sweem,** (5) **Swoom,** (6) **Swum,** (7) **Zwum.**

(1) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 208. **Sh.I.** Did du soom or did du flee? JUNDA *Klingrahool* (1898) 9. **w.Sc.** A hole there whaur the troots soom in, WOOD *Farden Ha'* (1902) 44. **Slk.** Niffer plates at ance—though yours is clean and mine soomin wi' sappy shavins aff the bonny bosom o' the best bird that ever waddled, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 172. **Rxb.** No as meikle water in't as wad soom a baggie, MURRAY *Hawick Characters* (1901) 86. **Wgt.** Though A sink she'll soom, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 375. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.** Where mawks and caterpillars soom! WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 10; **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ (2) **Sc.** And saw the fair maid soummin in, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 53. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ (3) **n.Sc.** Learn how to sowm, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 140, ed. 1875. (4) **Or.I.** Herring sweems through these Isles, WALLACE *Desc. Ork.* (1693) 18, ed. 1883. **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Lnk.** He found some ducks sweeming, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 214. **Dmf.** QUINN *Heather* (1863) 49. (5) **Slk.** HOGG *Tales* (1838) 44, ed. 1866. **Cum.** In the water swoom her, RAYSON *Poems* (1839) 15. (6) **Cum.**$^{1}$ Can ta swum any? (7) **w.Som.** ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 47.

**2.** *Preterite*: (1) **Soomed,** (2) **Swimmed,** (3) **Swom,** (4) **Zwummed.**

(1) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 208. (2) **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ Tom Shig once swimm'd his poäny oher th' Trent at Butterwick. **Brks.**$^{1}$ 12. **e.An.** That cat swimmed up the river, HARRIS *East-ho* (1902) 138. **Dev.** The moon swimmed out upon the silver of the fallen snaw, PHILLPOTTS *Striking Hours* (1901) 84. **Cor.** The feesh . . . swimmed around, *ib.* *Prophets* (1897) 67. (3) **Cum.**$^{3}$ She swom a lāl bit, 159. **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ *Introd.* 42. **w.Yks.** WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 132. (4) **w.Som.** ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 47.

3. *Pp.*: (1) **Shwam,** (2) **Soomed,** (3) **Sweemed,** (4) **Swimmed,** (5) **Swimmen,** (6) **Zwummed.**

(1) **Ker.** I . . . could have shwam in the besht o' iverything, Bartram *Whiteheaded Boy* (1898) 127. (2) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 208. (3) **Cai.**$^1$ (4) **Slg.** I've swimm'd and div'd the bottom of the Forth, Galloway *Poems* (1806) 21. **Brks.**$^1$ 12. (5) **e.Yks.**$^1$ (6) **w.Som.** Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 47.

**II.** Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* In phr. (1) *swimming full*, abundantly filled, well-stocked; (2) *to be swum out*, to be flooded out; (3) *to swim for a wizard*, to duck a person to see whether he is a wizard or not; (4) *will a duck swim?* used to express a ready acceptance of an offer.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) (2) **e.Yks.**$^1$ We'd a tahl [tile] off a hoose, an it com a heavy rain, an we wer ommast swum oot, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (3) **Lan.** So late as 1863, an old man was flung into a mill-stream, . . being what is called 'swimming for a wizard,' Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 87. (4) **Ir.** 'Will you dine with me?' 'Will a duck swim?' Lover *Handy Andy* (1842) iv. **s.Lan.**$^1$ Will aw have a drink? Will a duck swim? 27.

**2.** To float; to cause to float.

**Lnk.** The water that sooms a' the ships on the sea, Miller *Willie Winkie* (1863) 5, ed. 1902. **Slk.** I wad fain grip at something, if it were but a swoomin strae, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 44, ed. 1866.

**3.** With *with*: to follow suit; to agree with.

**n.Lin.**$^1$ Oor Arabella swims wi' your Mary e' ivery thing she says an' duz.

**4.** *sb.* A state of great wetness; a flooding, overflowing, esp. in phr. *all of a swim*; a pool of spilt water.

**Sh.I.** Da ert is in a sweem o' weet, *Sh. News* (Aug. 12, 1899). **Bnff.**$^1$ The neep laan's in a perfit sweem. **nw.Abd.** The loan's a' in a soom: the watter's jerkin i' my sheen, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 17. **Kcd.** He was in a soom o' sweat, Burness *Garron Ha'* (c. 1820) l. 143. **Frf.** O'er her nose the sweat in sooms In pours began to tremble, Morison *Poems* (1790) 23. **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**$^1$ What a swim you've maade wi' tipein' that theäre bucket oher. It siled doon all neet, an' when I got up oor gravil was all of a swim.

**SWIM,** *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ Sc. Lan. Cmb. Som. Also in forms **soom** Sc.; **swam** S. & Ork.$^1$; **sweem** Cmb. Som.; **swoom** s.Lan.$^1$ **1.** *sb.* A swoon, faint; a state of giddiness or faintness. See **Sweamish, Swimy.**

**S. & Ork.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ My 'ead's all of a swim.

**2.** *v.* To swoon; to faint; to turn giddy.

**Sc.** (A.W.), **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **Som.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 174. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ Poor blid! zoon's her yeard o' it, her riglur zwim'd right away.

Hence **Sweeming,** *ppl. adj.* causing one to feel sick and giddy. **Cmb.** I have a sweeming headache (W.W.S.).

**3.** To spin, as a top; to cause to spin quickly. Cf. **sound,** *v.*$^2$ **4.**

**Ayr.** Sooming my peerie on the Dyster's Loan, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 185.

[1. Cp. OE. *swīma*, a swoon; dizziness, giddiness (Sweet).]

**SWIMER,** *sb.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] A hard blow. (Hall.)

**SWIMISH,** see **Sweamish.**

**SWIMMER,** *sb.* Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. e.An. I.W. Som. Also in forms **zwimmer** I.W.$^2$; **zwimmur** I.W.$^1$ [swi·mə(r).] **1.** The air-bladder of a fish. w.Som.$^1$

**2.** A flat piece of wood put in a pail to prevent the liquid from easily splashing over when carried. n.Lin.$^1$, Rut.$^1$, Lei.$^1$, Nhp.$^1$, War.$^3$ **3.** A light dumpling; a thin, circular pudding; see below; also in *comp.* **Swimmer-pudding.**

**e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 12. **I.W.**$^1$; **I.W.**$^2$ A thin, circular pudding, made of flour and water, put into the pot while the other contents are cooking, and being soon ready, is taken out, cut open, buttered, and eaten for lunch. ''Twun't be dinner time avore one o'clock, and I sims terbul leer; zo let's hay a zwimmer, missus.'

**SWIMMING-STONE,** *sb.* Cor.$^2$ A kind of stone; see below.

A stone formerly found at Nancothan copper mine, near Redruth, consisting of laminae as thin as paper, intersecting each other in all directions. It is thus so cellular that it will float on water. It is of a yellow gossan colour, and seems like a light kind of *lapis calaminaris*, Borlase *Nat. Hist.*

**SWIMMLE,** *adj.* e.Yks.$^1$ Also in form **swemmle.** [swi·ml.] Crooked, awry, distorted.

Thoo mud as weel set it straight, an nat swimmle like that.

**SWIMMY,** see **Swimy.**

**SWIMP,** *sb.*$^1$ Ken. [swimp.] A corruption of 'shrimp.' (W.F.S.), (G.B.)

**SWIMP,** *sb.*$^2$ Sh.I. [swimp.] A dash, bang.

Afore I kent, Sibbie was butt agen wi' a swimp, *Sh. News* (Jan. 22, 1898).

**SWIMY,** *adj.* Yks. Lan. War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **swimey** Sus.; **swymy** Sus.$^1$; and in forms **swamy** Glo.$^1$; **swarmy** n.Yks.$^2$; **sweemy** Dor. Som.; **swimmy** ne.Lan.$^1$ Brks. Ken.$^1$ Hmp.$^1$ w.Som.$^1$; **zweamy** Dor.; **zwimmy** Som. [swai·mi; swi·mi.] Faint, giddy, dizzy; having a swimming in the head; also in *comp.* **Swimy-headed.** Cf. **swim,** *sb.*$^2$, **sweamish.**

**n.Yks.**$^2$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **War.**$^4$ It be the weather, I 'spects; I came all over quite swimy like this arternoon. **Wor.** 'I cannot think how your daughter came to fall out of this punt.' 'Nor can I, sir, unless she wor swy-me' (E.S.). **ne.Wor.** (J.W.P.), **s.Wor.**$^1$, **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**$^1$ (s.v. Swiny), **Oxf.**$^1$ **Brks.** My head is clear too, not swimmy like it is sometimes, Hayden *Thatched Cottage* (1902) 82. **Ken.**$^1$ I kep' on a lookin' at de swifts a gooin' raöund and raöund till it made me feel quite swimy, it did. **Sur.**$^1$ I come over so swimy, otherwhile. **Sus.** (J.L.A.); **Sus.**$^1$ I felt so swymy that I was obliged to get up and go out of church; **Sus.**$^2$, **Hmp.**$^1$ **Dor.** I was sweemy all day, yesterday (W.B.); Till she got zweamy in her head, Young *Rabin Hill* (1867) 1. **Som.** As tho' I was still at zea, zick and zwimmy, Leith *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 130. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**$^1$ I do veel ter'ble zwimmy like, I zim. **Dev.**$^3$

**SWIN,** *v.* and *adv.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also in form **swun** Nhb.$^1$ [swin.] **1.** *v.* To cut aslant; to traverse diagonally. Cf. **swint, 3.**

**n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Nhb.** Keep ti the left o' the cottage; gan through the yet, an' swin the field wi' the beass' in't (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**$^1$ 'Are ye swinnin the end?' is an enquiry made of a dressmaker as she cuts her stuff to an angle to make the gore. **n.Yks.**$^2$, **e.Lan.**$^1$

Hence **Swin-way(s,** *adv.* in a diagonal direction.

**Lakel.**$^2$ We'll tak this bit swinwas. **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.)

**2.** In phr. *to swin one's way*, to traverse diagonally; to go from corner to corner.

**Wm.** Naarly whaar ya swin yer wae up ta ga tel kirk, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 5.

**3.** *adv.* Aslant, off the perpendicular. Nhb.$^1$, Cum. (E.W.P.) Cf. **aswint.**

**SWIN,** see **Sowen, Swine.**

**SWIND, SWINDGEL(L,** see **Swint, Swingle,** *v.*$^1$

**SWINDLE,** *sb.* and *v.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Oxf. **1.** *sb.* A spindle. n.Cy. (Hall.) **2.** *v.* To spin.

**Oxf.** Two swindling women, 4*s.*, *Kidlington Overseers' Bks.* (1800) in Stapleton *Three Oxf. Parishes* (1893) 164.

**SWINE,** *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **swarn** n.Yks.$^2$; **sweyne** Cum.$^1$; **swin** N.Cy.$^2$ Wor. [swain, Midl. swoin.] **1.** *sb.* A pig; used both for *sing.* and *pl.*

**Sc.** *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 237. **Gall.** It's a sonsy bit swine, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 212. **Cum.** Givin' them eneüf o' nasty physic to puzzen a swine, Richardson *Talk*, 2nd S. (1876) 73; **Cum.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^2$, **Der.**$^1$

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Swine-bellied,** of a horse: loose and low in the belly; (2) **-bow,** (3) **-branks,** a bow or arrangement of sticks fastened on to the neck of a pig to prevent it creeping through hedges; (4) **-coat** or **-cote,** (5) **-cree,** (6) **-creeve** or **-crief,** (7) **-crew** or **-crue,** a pig-sty; (8) **-feast,** an entertainment given after killing a pig; (9) **-fish,** the wolf-fish, *Anarrhicas lupus*; (10) **-fry,** portions of the inside of a pig, excluding the liver; (11) **-gelder,** a coat resembling a butcher's linen overcoat; (12) **-gotten,** an opprobrious epithet; (13) **-(s'-grease,** lard; (14) **-greun,** a pig's snout; (15) **-griun'd,** having the upper jaw projecting past the lower, 'pig-chafted'; (16) **-hull,** see (7); (17) **-hull door,** the door of a pig-sty; (18) **-kimmel,** a tub in which to scald a pig; (19) **-meat,** pigs'-wash; (20) **-pig,** a pig; (21)

**-pot**, a large metal pot in which food for pigs is boiled; (22) **-ree**, a yard, field, or enclosure where pigs are reared; a pig-sty in such an enclosure; (23) **-ring**, an iron ring put in a pig's snout to prevent it routing up the ground; (24) **-ringer**, *obs.*, an official appointed by the Lord of the Manor; see below; (25) **-('s-saim**, see (13); see **Saim, 1**; (26) **-shott**, a young pig; see **Shot**, *sb.*$^4$ **14**; (27) **-skeil**, the receptacle for pigs'-wash; (28) **-stone**, a mineral; see below; (29) **-stuff**, see (19); (30) **-sty**, see (7); (31) **-swill**, see (19); (32) **-trough**, an opprobrious epithet; (33) **-tub**, see (27).

(1) **Wm.** Kirkby *Granite Chips* (1900) 127. (2) **Cum.**$^4$ (3) **Nhb.**$^1$ (4) **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703). **Lan.** Spent the day at home in repairing our swine cote side, and painting it, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 117. **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ (5) **Chs.** (K.) (6) **Nhb.**$^1$ (7) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**$^2$ **Cum.**$^1$ Her house is na better ner a swine creuh; **Cum.**$^4$, **w.Yks.**$^2$, **Der.**$^1$ *obs.*, **nw.Der.**$^1$ (8) **Cum.**$^{14}$ (9) **Or.I.** The wolf-fish, here the swine-fish, an ugly animal, is often found in our seas, Barry *Ork.* (1805) 294 (Jam.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$ (10) **Wm.** Usually cooked by frying and served as entertainment for the 'butchers' after slaughtering. 'It izzant swine fry that, thoo gurt silly gowk, it's liver' (B.K.). (11) Ah'd mi swine-gelder on, but Ah shamm'd wi mi awn shadda (*ib.*). (12) **Rxb.** Just as I was sae bonnily banging that swine-gotten rag-a-busses, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 159. (13) **w.Yks.**$^3$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ (14) **n.Cy.** (K.), **N.Cy.**$^2$ (15) **Lakel.**$^2$ (16) **n.Cy.** (K.), **N.Cy.**$^2$, **Cum.**$^1$ **w.Cum.** T'kipper watchers fand a sammen in Tom's swine-hull, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1876) 20. **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Der.**$^1$ *obs.* (17) **Cum.**$^3$ While clwose t'swine-hull dooar we com, 66. (18) **Der.**$^2$ (19) **Kcb.** He . . . use't it for a kin' o' laidle tae serve the swine-meat wi', Trotter *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 286. (20) **Wgt.** He had wee blue een set deep in his head like a swine-pig, Saxon *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 258. (21) **Gall.** (W.G.) (22) **Cld.** (Jam., s.v. Ree). **Gall.** I' the t'ither end o' the swine-ree, whaur the auld sow died oot o', Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 212. (23) **Cum.**$^1$ (24) **Cum.**$^1$ The following extract defines his duty. 'Meat (or fat) swine. We order that all swine within Priestgate and Workington shall be double rung and bowed before the 1st day of November next.' (25) **Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^1$ **Lnk.** *Glasgow Herald* (Dec. 23, 1889). **Edb.** All buttered over with swine's seam, and half roasted, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xx. **Wgt.** Taking a small piece of swine-saem or lard . . . rubbing it up among the dry meal, Saxon *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 202. **Nhb.**$^1$, **n.Yks.**$^{12}$, **w.Yks.**$^1$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ (26) **Kcb.** Stots, an hoggs, an swine-shotts, an things o' that kin', Trotter *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 332. (27) **n.Yks.**$^2$ (28) **Cum.** Swine stone—lapis suillus—almost black, of fine scaly texture, coal mine Warvel-fell, Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. App. 44. (29) **Cum.**$^1$ (30) **Kcb.** Their hooses is keepit warse nor swinesties, Trotter *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 204. **ne.Lan.**$^1$ (31) **n.Yks.**$^{12}$ (32) **Cum.** 'Ye're a swine-trough,' i.e. beneath a swine—only fit to be the vessel out of which the unclean beasts feed (J.Ar.). (33) **Wor.** (W.C.B.)

**3.** *Comb.* in the names of plants: (1) **Swine-arnot**, the marsh betony, *Stachys palustris*; (2) **-arnuts**, the tuberous roots of the tall oat grass, *Avena elatior*; (3) **-bread**, *Bunium flexuosum*; (4) **-'s-cress(es**, the fool's cress, *Helosciadium nodiflorum*; (5) **-'s maskert** or **mosscorts**, see (1); (6) **-'s murricks**, see (2); (7) **-thistle**, (*a*) the sow-thistle, *Sonchus oleraceus*; (*b*) the corn sow-thistle, *S. arvensis*; (8) **-weed**, (*a*) the common cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium*; (*b*) see (7, *a*).

(1) **Bnff.** *Agric. Surv.* App. 38 (Jam.). (2) **Sc.** (Jam.) (3) **Inv.** Addy *Gl.* (1888). (4) **Or.I.** Wallace *Descr. Ork.* (1693) 169, ed. 1883. **n.Yks.** (R.H.H.) (5) **Sc.** (Jam.) (6) **S. & Ork.**$^1$ (7, *a*) **Sc.** *Garden Wk.* (1896) 156. **Gall.** There are five kinds of thistles common in Scotland—the burr or horse thristle; the corn thristle; the moss thristle; the swine thristle; and the Scotch thristle, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 104, ed. 1876. **Nhb.**$^1$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **n.Yks.** (B. & H.), **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^1$, **e.Cy.** (B. & H.) (*b*) **sw.Cum.** (B. & H.), **n.Yks.**$^1$ (8, *a*) **Nhp.** (B. & H.) (*b*) **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**4.** Phr. (1) *the swine has gone through it* or *— through the kail*, an undertaking has come to nought, esp. used of a marriage; (2) *to drive a swine through anything*, to bring a project or undertaking to nought.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.); Spoken when an intended marriage is gone back, out of a superstitious conceit, that if a swine come between a man and his mistress, they will never be married, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 330. **ne.Sc.** Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 130. (2) **Ayr.** You should sift Jamie's tender passion . . . and if it's within the compass o' a possibility, get the swine driven through 't, Galt *Entail* (1823) lxvi.

**5.** *v.* In phr. *to swine through anything*, to use it wastefully and extravagantly.

**Lakel.**$^2$ It's fair shamful hoo some fooak 'll swine-through ther stuff. **Wm.** He swined through his bit o' brass (B.K.).

**6.** With *away*: to work hard, esp. in a dirty, untidy fashion.

**Cum.**$^4$ Let them swine away amang ther muck an' durt, Sargisson *J. Scoap* (1881) 192.

**7.** With *up*: to drink hurriedly; to empty one's glass so as to be ready for a fresh supply; to remove hastily; to make a clean sweep.

**Cum.** Come! come! swine up tha' liquor, it's far owre late to be dawdlin' on here (J.Ar.); **Cum.**$^4$

**SWINEY**, *sb.* e.Dur.$^1$ [swai·ni.] The common sow-thistle, *Sonchus oleraceus*. Cf. **swine-thistle**, s.v. **Swine, 3** (7, *a*).

**SWINFUL**, *adj. Obs.* Suf.$^1$ Sorrowful, wistful, longing. Poor thing—ta looked so swinful aata me.

**SWING**, *v.*, *sb.* and *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [swiŋ.] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Preterite*: (1) **Swang**, (2) **Sweng**, (3) **Swinged**, (4) **Zwinged.**

(1) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 208. **Sh.I.** Da aald door swang back neestering, Ollason *Mareel* (1901) 78. **Lnk.** Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 26. **Cum.** He lowpt on't coonter backerts an swang his legs roond, Sargisson *J. Scoap* (1881) 13. **Wm.** T'cungerer up wi' his sord, en swang it roond his yed, Robison *Aald Taales* (1882) 15. **n.Yks.**$^2$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ *Introd.* 42, **w.Yks.**$^{23}$, **w.Yks.**$^5$ (s.v. Shotten). [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 425.] (2) **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 132. (3) **Abd.** He's arch a knave, I know, On high as ever on a tow Swing'd in a widdie, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 80. **Dev.** A—stood up in the sterrups and swinged es huntin' crop, Norway *Parson Peter* (1900) 267. (4) **w.Som.** Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 47.

**2.** *Pp.*: (1) **Swingen**, (2) **Swungen**, (3) **Zwinged**, (4) **Zwung.**

(1) **e.Yks.**$^1$ (2) **s.Chs.**$^1$ 85. (3) **w.Som.** Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 47. (4) **Som.** 'Twas four lives as that yoong villain should ha' zwung for, Leith *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 108.

**II.** Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* In *comp.* (1) **Swing-devil**, the swift, *Cypselus apus*; (2) **-gate**, a gate which catches on a fastener within the post, and consequently opens either way; (3) **-plough**, a kind of plough; (4) **-road**, a road with a ditch on one side only, towards which it slopes; (5) **-swang** or **-swong**, (*a*) oscillating; swinging backwards and forwards; (*b*) drawling; (*c*) to oscillate; (*d*) a state of oscillation; (*e*) a swing at a fair; (6) **-tail gown**, a long gown with a train; (7) **-tree**, the swingle-tree of a plough.

(1) **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Nhb.** [The name is given] from its impetuous flight and its dark colour, which give it an uncanny appearance, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 95. (2) **n.Lin.**$^1$ (3) **n.Yks.** It's nobbut a wood swing pleeaf (I.W.). **Bck.** Loose handle swing ploughs drawn by five and sometimes six horses, and low wheel ploughs, both of them heavy and clumsy, Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 503. **Suf.** The Norfolk wheel plough and the little light swing-plough of Suffolk are the common implements, *ib.* (1811) 432. (4) **Lan.**$^1$ (5, *a*) **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **e.Yks.**$^1$ (*b*) **n.Cy.** (Hall.) (*c*) **e.An.**$^2$ (*d*) **w.Som.**$^1$ Lor! he never idn gwain to stan 'pon thick there rope! why he's all to a zwing-zwang! (*e*) **Ir.** What the advertisement described as Aërial Cars, but what they called unceremoniously 'swing-swongs,' Barlow *Land of Shamrock* (1901) 261. **s.Cy.** Robinson *Whitby Gl.* (1876) (s.v. Shuggyshaw). (6) **Cor.** Beating her step-daughter . . . about the head with the skirt of her swing-tail gown, in which she had been carrying out the ashes, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 240, ed. 1896. (7) **Frf.** Horses are yoked to the plough by means of a set of levers named swing-trees, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 151.

**2.** Phr. *to be swung in the back*, of a horse: to have the back lamed by over-straining. w.Yks.$^2$ **3.** To set up sheaves of 'line' on the ground. ne.Yks.$^1$ **4.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *a swing by the back*, a wrestle; (2) *the swing of the pick*, a mining term: the curve described by the head of the pick when used in kerving; (3) *to let things take their swing*, to let things take their own course.

(1) **Don.** How will I kill you? Will it be by a swing by the back, a cut of the sword, or a square round of boxing? Macmanus

*Chim. Corners* (1899) 8. (2) **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (3) **Dmf.** Yield yersel tae the fun, Laird, an' let things tak' their swing, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 92.

**5.** A contrivance for moving a child up and down; see below.

**War.**$^3$ Formed of a hoop, which can be opened, closed round the waist of the infant, and locked; the hoop is attached to a stout upright rod the upper end of which is thrust into a circular hole in a piece of wood attached to a beam of the ceiling, until the lower end can be brought into position over, and dropped into, a corresponding hole in the floor; the whole apparatus then revolves on the axes of the rod when the child moves. **Wor.** (E.S.)

**6.** The hawser of a fishing-boat.

**Sc.** Miller *Scenes and Leg.* (ed. 1853) xii. **Nhb.**$^1$ A long and strong rope by which a fishing-boat rides attached to the fleet of herring nets when let out at sea.

**7.** A cloth-making term: a machine to extract water from cloth after dyeing. w.Yks. (J.J.) **8.** *adj.* Sloping. Lan.$^1$

**SWINGE,** *v.*$^1$, *sb.* and *adv.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. *pret.* **swunged** Sc. [swin(d)ʒ.] **1.** *v.* To beat, thrash.

**Ayr.** Swinge them to the labour, Burns *Add. of Beelzebub* (1786) l. 41. **Edb.** Some master-man Was soundly swing'd, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 38, ed. 1801. **Gall.** He wha found the bead swunged monniest, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 8, ed. 1876. **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.**$^{245}$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **nw.Der.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^{12}$, **War.**$^3$ **Sus.**$^1$ I will swinge him well when I catches him. **Hmp.**$^1$ **w.Som.**$^1$ I'll zwinge thy backzide vor thee, s'hear me!

**2.** To cut nettles, &c. away from hedges. Nhp.$^1$ **3.** To swing. Lei.$^1$ **4.** To walk with a heavy swinging gait. Bnff.$^1$ **5.** To feel pain.

**Lan.** He fair made me swinge (S.W.).

**6.** *sb.* A stroke; a blow.

**Slk.** He gave the karlin sic a swinge, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 279. **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 29. **Suf.**$^1$

**7.** A heavy, swinging gait.

**Bnff.**$^1$ He cam up the rod wee a gey swinge.

**8.** A leash or couple by which hounds are led. e.An.$^1$

**9.** *adv.* With a heavy, swinging gait. Bnff.$^1$

[**1.** OE. *swengan*, to rush, fly out. **6.** *sweng*, a stroke, blow (Hall).]

**SWINGE,** *v.*$^2$ Irel. n.Cy. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Som. and Amer. Also written **swinje** Cum.$^1$; and in form **swunge** Ant. [swin(d)ʒ.] To singe, scorch; to burn the down off a plucked fowl, &c.

**N.I.**$^1$ **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Wxf.**$^1$ **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Lakel.** Swingen nags is of frequent occurrence to lighten their coats (B.K.); **Lakel.**$^2$, **Cum.**$^1$, **n.Yks.** (W.H.), **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^{125}$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Not.** Ah threw the rot i' the fire, An' swinged 'is cooät for 'im (J.P.K.). **Lin.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ **Nhp.**$^1$ Shall you swinge or scald your pig? **Nhp.**$^2$ **War.**$^2$; **War.**$^4$ Let us see them swinge Master Bates's big pig. **se.Wor.**$^1$, **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ Mind yo' dunna swinge that shirt-front, the irons bin very sharp; **Shr.**$^2$, **Hrf.**$^2$, **Glo.**$^1$, **Som.** (H.C.M.) [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 376. **Nfld.** (G.P.)]

[The scorching flame sore swinged all his face, Spenser *F. Q.* bk. I. xi. 26.]

**SWINGEING,** *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also written **swindgeing** Not.; **swindgin** Dev.; **swinging** Sc. Nhb. e.Yks.$^1$ w.Yks.$^3$ Lan.$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$ Chs.$^1$ Lin.$^1$ Nhp.$^1$ War.$^3$ Shr.$^1$ Hrf. Hnt. Dev. Amer.; **swinjin** Suf.$^1$; and in forms **zwingin** Brks.$^1$; **zwinjun** I.W.$^1$ [swi·n(d)ʒin.] **1.** *ppl. adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Swinging-rod,** (2) **-stick,** a rod or stick for beating and opening wool.

(1) **w.Yks.**$^3$ (2) **Lan.** Lung kibboes like swinging sticks or raddlings, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 20; **Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$

**2.** Of motion: hasty, rapid.

**Nhp.**$^1$ He went at a swinging pace. **Shr.**$^1$ *Obsol.* The men comen alung at a swingin' [swinj·in] rate. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

**3.** Large of its kind, 'thumping,' 'whacking'; excellent; also used *advb.* as an intensitive.

**Per.** Lest he should fail To bring a swinging pot of ale, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 61. **Fif.** Each rider whirls his whip with swingeing might, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 58, ed. 1871. **Nhb.** A large, swinging person, *Gent. Mag.* (1794) 15, ed. 1884. **e.Yks.**$^1$ A swingin good day's waak. **w.Yks.** Where there wor a nice fire an' a swingeing gooid tea ready, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 28. **Lan.**$^1$ **s.Lan.**$^1$ We'n had a swingein' looad o' coal in to-day. **Chs.**$^1$ A swinging lot. **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Not.** A swindgeing blow (J.H.B.). **Lin.**$^1$ That's a swinging load. **n.Lin.**$^1$ Them's swingein' big taaters. I've hitten mysen a swingein' big nawp oher th' heäd. **War.**$^3$, **Shr.**$^2$ **Hrf.** A swinging frost. Also used for a blow (R.M.E.). **Glo.**$^1$ **Brks.**$^1$ I hev done a zwingin' good daay's work to-daay. **Suf.**$^1$ A swinjin gal. **Hmp.**$^1$ A swindgein price. **I.W.**$^1$ That's a zwinjun looad. **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825). **Som.** A swingeing box on the ear (W.F.R.). **w.Som.**$^1$ I've a catched a swingeing gurt rat s'mornin'. **Dev.** What a swindgin vrost! Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 146, ed. 1871; **Dev.**$^1$ **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). [**Amer.** The sum total is a'most a swingin large one, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 2nd S. xiii.]

**4.** *sb.* A beating, thrashing.

**Nhp.**$^1$ They gave him a good swingeing. **War.**$^3$ I'll give you such a swingeing for this. **e.An.**$^2$ **w.Som.**$^1$ A downright good swingein would do un a power o' good.

**5.** An instrument for beating and opening wool. w.Yks.$^3$

**SWINGEL, SWINGEOUR,** see **Swingle,** *v.*$^1$, **Swinger,** *sb.*$^3$

**SWINGER,** *sb.*$^1$ Irel. Cum. Lan. Der. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Hrf. Ken. Som. Also written **swinjer** Cum.$^{14}$; and in form **swunger** Ant. [swi·n(d)ʒə(r.] Anything large of its kind, esp. a great lie; an astounding assertion.

**N.I.**$^1$ That conger eel 's a swinger. **Ant.** He swore that great swunger, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Cum.**$^1$; **Cum.**$^4$ 'First rate!' 'A topper!' 'A swinjer,' Sargisson *J. Scoap* (1881) 183. **n.Lan.**$^1$, **Der.**$^2$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ **Shr.**$^2$ Gie him a swinger. **Hrf.** [Of a post] By gor, Nance, we had a swinger last night (R.M.E.); A regular swinger (H.C.M.). **Ken.** (K.), **Som.** (H.C.M.)

**SWINGER,** *sb.*$^2$ *Obs.* Lan. A broad-lapped coat; called also **Cheadle swinger.**

The latter class . . . would don a broad-lapped 'swinger' or a swallow-tailed coat with equal indifference, Brierley *Waverlow* (1863) 7, ed. 1884; *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 226. **e.Lan.**$^1$ A large square-lapped coat worn by men about 1840. **s.Lan.**$^1$ A short-cut coat, with rounded tails and two outside pockets; a species of shooting-jacket. Sometimes made in velveteen.

**SWINGER,** *sb.*$^3$ Sc. Also written **swingeour, swinjer.** [swi·n(d)ʒər.] A drone, sluggard; a rogue, scoundrel.

**Sc.** Thou swingeour, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 17. **Sh.I.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.), **Cai.**$^1$ **Per.** If some auld swinger snap to speak Of pink-ey'd queans, he gives a squeek, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 19.

**SWINGER,** *sb.*$^4$ Nrf. [swi·n(d)ʒə(r).] A capstan-man.

The four swingers lower the mizzen top-sail, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 60; I went as swinger in the Alert, *ib.* 80.

**SWINGING,** *ppl. adj.* Cum. Wm. [swi·ŋin.] In phr. *a swinging hipe*, a wrestling term; see below. See **Hipe,** *sb.*$^1$

**Cum.** Here's a parlish good pleeace for swinging hipe, Sargisson *J. Scoap* (1881) 21; **Cum.**$^4$ There are two forms of the hype, the 'standing' and the 'swinging'; this last consists of a quick swing off the breast once round or nearly so, and then a turn over the knee inside the thigh, *Wrestling*, 178 (s.v. Hipe). **Wm.** Wha's match fur his swinging hype? *Pall Mall Mag.* (Sept. 1902) 54.

**SWINGING-TREE,** *sb.* Sc. Cum. **1.** The swingle-tree of a plough. See **Swing, II. 1** (7).

**Cum.**$^4$ The tug was oft a piece of rope, The swinging tree, a bough, *Carlisle Patriot* (May 13, 1870).

**2.** A flail.

**w.Sc.** Haliburton *Furth in Field* (1894) 107. **Gall.** Thae chiefs [brownies] he did see, o' the swingin tree, In ane strange auld chaumer there, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 121, ed. 1876.

**SWINGLE,** *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **swingel** N.Cy.$^1$ e.Yks.$^1$ Nhp.$^{12}$ War.$^3$ Shr. Hrf. e.An.$^{12}$ Suf.$^1$ Ken.$^1$ Sus.$^{12}$ Hmp.$^1$ w.Cy.; and in forms **swengle** Chs.$^{13}$; **swindgel** Dor.; **swindgell** Wil.; **zwingel** Brks.$^1$ I.W.$^{12}$ [swi·ŋgl, swi·ŋl; swi·n(d)ʒl.]

**1.** *v.* To beat flax or hemp so as to separate it from the stalk or pith; to separate flax after it has been beaten. Cf. **single,** *adj.* **17.**

**Sc.** (Jam.) **s.Sc.** At swinglin' lint she tried her han', Watson *Bards* (1859) 10. **Bwk.** Darning a stocking, carding wool, or swingling lint, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 76. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Nhb.** A small flax mill . . . for the purpose of swingling the flax, Marshall *Review* (1808) I. 64. **n.Yks.**$^{12}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**$^1$, **Chs.**$^{13}$, **n.Lin.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^1$ **Hmp.** Holloway.

Hence (1) **Swingler**, *sb.* the instrument used for beating flax; (2) **Swingling-hand**, *sb.* a wooden lath or sword for dressing flax; (3) **Swingling-post**, (4) **-stock**, *sb.*, see below.

(1) **Dmf.** (Jam.) (2) **Rxb.** (*ib.*) (3) **s.Sc.** In some cases a swingling-post sloping slightly was firmly fixed in the barn floor. The lint was held over it in the left hand, while with the right hand a sharp sword-shaped stick was brought down rapidly over the hanging stalks. When the swingling [of lint] was done in the garret of the ploughman, an ordinary 'clog' took the place of the swingling-post, *Scotsman* (Oct. 23, 1900). (4) **Rxb.** An upright board, about three feet in height, morticed into a foot or stick, over which flax is held while it is beaten by the swingling-hand (Jam.).

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Swingle-tree**, (*a*) the stock over which flax is scutched; (*b*) the movable part of a flail which strikes the grain; (2) **-wand**, the instrument used for beating flax.

(1, *a*) **Dmf.** (Jam.) (*b*) **Sc.** (*ib.*) **Abd.** In thrashing oats, a swingle-tree and hand-staff joined make the flail (G.W.). (2) **n.Sc.** (Jam.)

**3.** To flog with a whip or anything pliable. e.Yks.$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **4.** To cut off the heads of weeds without rooting up the plants. e.An.$^1$ **5.** *sb.* A wooden, sword-shaped instrument for beating flax or hemp. Yks. (K.), m.Yks.$^1$, Shr.$^1$ **6.** That part of a flail which strikes the corn.

**Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*), **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$ (s.v. Swipple). **Lin.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^{12}$, **War.**$^3$ **Shr.**, **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Glo.** (E.S.), **Brks.**$^1$, **e.An.**$^{12}$ **Nrf.** Holloway. **Suf.**$^1$, **Ken.**$^1$, **Sur.**$^1$, **Sus.**$^{12}$, **Hmp.**$^1$, **I.W.**$^{12}$

**7.** A kind of cudgel jointed in the middle and resembling a flail.

**Hmp.** The foresters had fierce fights with the coastguard, defending their ill-gotten booty with swingels, Heath *Eng. Peas.* (1893) 135. **w.Cy.** The poachers armed themselves with swingels, a species of flail, a weapon of terrible effect in the open, *Cornh. Mag.* (Oct. 1892) 377. **Wil.** The deer-stealers . . . had also a formidable hand-weapon, a kind of bludgeon called a 'swindgell' like a short threshing flail, the striking arm of which was made of iron, *Wil. Arch. Mag.* XXII. 165. **Dor.** Hone *Table-bk.* (1827) I. 32.

**8.** A blow with a whip or any pliable thing. e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 29.

[1. I bete and swingile flex, *Rel. Ant.* II. 197. **5.** Swengyl, for flax or hempe, *excudium* (*Prompt.*).]

**SWINGLE**, *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Nhb. Dur. Cum. Lan. Wor. Shr. Mon. Nrf. w.Cy. [swi·ŋ(g)l.] **1.** *v.* To swing.

**w.Wor.**$^1$ **Shr.**$^1$ 'May me an' Sally gŏŏ an' swingle?' 'W'eer?' 'I' the orchut—Ben's pŭt us a swingle theer.'

Hence (1) **Swingler**, *sb.* (*a*) a draught-bar in horse-gear; (*b*) a coal-trade term: an arrangement for connecting the limmers to a tub; see below; (2) **Swingling**, *sb.*, see (1, *a*).

(1, *a*) **Nhb.**$^1$ (s.v. Swingle-tree). (*b*) **Nhb., Dur.** It is an iron bar with a bolt in the middle and a hook at each end. The bolt passes through a hole in the bend of the limmers, to which it is secured by a cotril, and the hooks are passed through two rings about half way up the end of the tub, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (2) **Cum.**$^{14}$ (s.v. Swingle-tree).

**2.** *sb.* A swing. w.Wor.$^1$, Shr.$^{12}$, w.Cy. (Hall.) **3.** The swingle-tree of a plough; a stretcher to a plough.

**Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1854). **Shr.**$^1$ Bend and traces, and 2 swingles, *Auctioneer's Catalogue* (1870).

**4.** *Obs.* A crank; a spoke of wood fastened to the barrel or machine in a wire-work mill.

**Mon.** A spoke of wood, which they call a swingle, which is drawn a good way back by the culms or cogs in the axis of the wheel, and draws back the barrel, which falls to again by its own weight, Ray (1674) 133. **Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

**SWINGLE**, *sb.*$^3$ Shr.$^1$ [swi·ŋl.] A handful of gleaned corn. Cf. **single**, *adj.* **8**, **songle**.

**SWINGLE-TAIL**, *sb.* Cum.$^{14}$ A swallow-tail dress-coat.

**SWINGLE-TREE**, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Nhp. [swi·ŋl-trī.] **1.** A coal-trade term: see below.

**Nhb., Dur.** An arrangement for connecting the limmers to a tub. It is an iron bar with a bolt in the middle and a hook at each end. The bolt passes through a hole in the bend of the limmers, to which it is secured by a cotril, and the hooks are passed through two rings about half way up the end of the tub, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888) (s.v. Swingler).

**2.** A piece of timber hung as a partition in a stall. Nhp.$^1$

**SWING-LINT**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **-lind**. An instrument for breaking flax.

**Sc.** They laid sae fast upon the boards, The swinglinds gaed like horseman's swords, J. Hogg *Poems* (1806) 72 (Jam.). **Rxb.** (Jam.)

**SWINK**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ Sc. n.Cy. Yks. War. Hrf. Ken. *pret.* **swankit** Sc. **1.** *v.* To work hard; to labour, toil.

**Or.I.** Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 171. **Gall.** Doon the kirk road he linkit wi' strides that were near sax foot frae tae to heel. Lord, but he swankit it that day! Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 121. **e.Yks.**$^1$

Hence **Swinked**, *ppl. adj.* oppressed, tired. N.Cy.$^1$

**2.** Phr. *to swink it away*, *obs.*, to work hard at any task. Ken. (K.) **3.** To walk vigorously or fast.

**War.**$^3$ He could swink along. He went at a swinking pace.

**4.** *sb.* Work, labour, toil.

**Per.** Wi' swink o' brain or sweat o' brow, Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 12. **Fif.** The plewman frae his day-lang swink Lay restin' on the kitchen-bink, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 112. **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876).

[1. OE. *swincan*, to labour (Sweet).]

**SWINK**, *sb.*$^2$ Glo. [**swiŋk.**] The chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs.* (W.W.S.)

**SWINK**, *v.*$^2$ Yks. To scorch, singe. e.Yks. (W.W.S.) Cf. **swinge**, *v.*$^2$

**SWINKLE**, *v.* Sh.I. To sound as a liquid in a half-filled receptacle. (J.S.) Cf. **swankle**. Hence **Swinkling**, *ppl. adj.* intoxicated, nearly 'fou.'

He came hame swinklin', Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 86.

**SWINKUM-SWANKUM**, *adj.* Dev. Careless; 'swaggering.'

**n.Dev.** 'Es swinkum swankum waâlk, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 86.

**SWINKY**, *adj.* *Obs.* Dev.$^1$ Pliant, esp. used of a soft brush or very flexible rod.

**SWINNEY**, *sb.* *Obs.* Nhb. Small beer. (Hall.)

**SWINNLE-TREE**, *sb.* Cum.$^{14}$ [swi·nl-trī.] A dial. form of 'swingle-tree.'

**SWINNY**, *sb.* e.An. [swi·ni.] A small crab.

**e.An.**$^1$ **Nrf.** Common on the Nrf. coast, *Nrf. Arch.* (1879) VIII. 174.

**SWINNY**, *adj.* and *v.* n.Cy. Nhp. Shr. Glo. Sus. Also written **swinney** Shr.$^1$; **swynny** Sus.; and in form **swiny** Glo.$^1$ [swi·ni.] **1.** *adj.* Giddy, dizzy. Also used *advb.*

**Shr.**$^1$ I'd sich a swinney feelin' i' my yed this mornin', I'd like to a fell throm the top o' the stars to the bottom. **Glo.**$^1$ **Sus.** They would throw their short libbets and knock the squirrels 'swynny' (F.W.L.).

**2.** *v.* Of the head: to swim; to have a feeling of faintness or giddiness. **Nhp.**$^1$ How my head swinnies.

Hence **Swinnying**, *sb.* a dizziness or swimming in the head. n.Cy. (Hall.), Nhp.$^1$, Shr.$^2$

**SWINT**, *v.* and *adj.* Sh.I. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **swennt** Cum.$^{14}$; **swind** Wm. n.Lan.$^1$ [**swint.**] **1.** *v.* A dial. form of 'squint.' S. & Ork.$^1$, Cum.$^4$ **2.** To thatch ricks in an ornamental manner by putting on the 'seymes' crosswise.

**Cum.** Swint t'seymes on that stack (E.W.P.); **Cum.**$^4$

**3.** Phr. *to swind one's ways*, to go from corner to corner. Cf. **squint**, *v.*$^1$ **3**, **swin**.

**Wm.** A swind mi ways t'banest-geeat ower t'fell inta steddle, *Spec. Dial.* (1865) 9.

**4.** *adj.* Awry; twisted; warped; out of the perpendicular. Cum.$^{14}$, n.Lan.$^1$, ne.Lan.$^1$ Cf. **aswint**. Hence **Swint-ways**, *adv.* aslant, obliquely.

**e.Yks.** Harrow that field swint-ways (Miss A.).

**SWINTERS**, *sb. pl.* s.Chs.$^1$ [**swi·ntəz.**] Fragments, splinters.

**SWINTREE**, *sb.* I.Ma. [Not known to our other correspondents.] The quinsy. (R.H.H.)

**SWINY**, see **Swinny**, *adj.*

**SWINYERD**, *sb.* Lan. Chs. Der. Also in forms **swinyard** nw.Der.$^1$; **swinyert** Chs.$^1$ [**swi·njəd.**] **1.** A dial. form of 'swine-herd'; also in *comp.* **Swinyerd-drover**.

**s.Lan.** That man is a swinyerd drover (E.F.). **nw.Der.**$^1$

**2.** A dealer in pigs. Chs.$^1$

**SWINZE**, *v.* n.Lin.$^1$ [**swinz.**] To thaw by artificial means.

If taaties gets well froz you can't swinze it off on 'em ageän, do what you will.

**SWIP**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Also in form **swype** Bnff.$^1$ [**swip.**] **1.** *sb.* The exact image or likeness. Cf. swap, *sb.*$^1$

**Bnff.**$^1$ That loon hiz a richt swype o's father. **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ The varry swip of his father.

**2.** *v.* To resemble closely.

**n.Yks.**$^2$ They swip yan another varry mitch.

[**1.** ON. *svipr*, a likeness (Vigfusson).]

**SWIP**, *adj.* n.Yks.$^2$ [**swip.**] Pliant. Cf. swipper.

**SWIP**, see Sweep, *v.*$^1$

**SWIPE**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Not. Lei. War. Hrf. and Amer. Also written **swype** Sc. Lakel.$^2$; and in form **swoipe** Not.$^1$ Lei.$^1$ [**swaip.**] **1.** *sb.* A heavy blow with a stick, &c.; a sharp rap with the open hand.

**Bnff.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Drew a swinging swype, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 42. **Ant.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 29. **w.Yks.** Jim catched me a swipe o' my mug, he did (W.F.). **s.Lan.** (F.R.C.), **Not.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$ **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). [**Amer.** He fetched me swipe with a seasoned hickory, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 66.]

**2.** A golf or curling term: a heavy driving stroke.

**Sc.** *Golfer's Hnd-bk. Gl.* (Jam. *Suppl.*); They boast o' games they've won wi' puts And lang swipes aff the tee, *Caled. Curling Club Ann.* (1886–7) 353.

**3.** *Obs.* An instrument with which to cut peas. Hrt. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. iii. 41. **4.** A sudden flash.

**Ir.** Thin wanst clane across wid a swipe Wint the lightnin', Barlow *Bogland* (1892) 85, ed. 1893.

**5.** *pl.* A game resembling skittles. Lakel.$^2$ **6.** *v.* To hit hard; to give a swinging blow.

**w.Yks.**$^2$, **s.Lan.** (F.R.C.), **Lei.**$^1$, **War.**$^3$

**7.** To remove hastily; to gather into one's possession.

**Cum.** Ferguson *Northmen* (1856) 223. **e.Yks.**$^1$ When awd man deed, Bob swipet all bit o' brass he had, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** He swiped a handful o' sweeat off his face on to t'floor, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1877) 9.

**SWIPE**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ e.An. [**swaip.**] **1.** *sb.* The handle of a pump. e.An.$^{12}$ Suf. Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 300, ed. 1849. Cf. swape, *sb.* **2.** *v.* To raise old anchors for an Admiralty reward. Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 77.

**SWIPE**, *v.*$^3$ and *sb.*$^3$ Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Nhp. Also written **swype** Bnff.$^1$ Lakel.$^2$ [**swaip.**] **1.** *v.* To drink hastily and greedily; to drink off at a gulp; *gen.* with *off* or *up*.

**Bnff.**$^1$ **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783), **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^{12}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$, **Wm.** (B.K.) **n.Yks.**$^2$ Swipe it off. **e.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^5$ Swipe that off lad wal t'owd cock's noaze is turned. **Lan.** (S.W.), **s.Lan.**$^1$ **I.Ma.** He fits for nothing, but sitting in the public-houses to swipe (S.M.). **Nhp.**$^1$

Hence **Swiper**, *sb.* a hard drinker. Cum.$^{14}$ **2.** *sb.* A drink; a copious draught.

**Bnff.**$^1$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **s.Lan.**$^1$ **I.Ma.** Give me the can, I'll just take a swipe, Brown *Yarns* (1881) 24, ed. 1889.

**3.** A hard drinker. Lakel.$^2$

**SWIPE, SWIPPA**, see Sweep, *v.*$^1$, Swipple, *v.*$^1$

**SWIPPER**, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. n.Cy. Lan. Also in forms **swippert** Sc. (Jam.); **swyppirt** Sc. [**swi·pə(r.**] **1.** *adj.* Quick, nimble; active, lithe, supple; sudden; hasty; tart.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Of my claise he took a swippert claught, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 97, ed. 1812. **Fif.** Swift and swipper was the deed, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 179. **N.Cy.**$^{12}$ **Lan.** Thou art the starkest, swipper'st lad That ever I did see, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 166, ed. 1879; **Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$

Hence (1) **Swipper(t)ly**, *adv.*, *obs.*, swiftly, suddenly; (2) *to speak swippert-like*, *phr.* to speak hastily and ill-temperedly.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.); Then swippertly started up a cart, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 303. **n.Cy.** (K.) (2) **Sc.** (Jam.)

**2.** *adv.* Suddenly, quickly; actively.

**Abd.** He turn't rael swyppirt, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xlix. **s.Lan.**$^1$

[**1.** Swypyr, or delyvyr, *agilis* (*Prompt.*).]

**SWIPPLE**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Mtg. Hrf. Also written **swippal** Chs.; and in forms **soople** Sc. S. & Ork.$^1$ Bnff.$^1$ N.I.$^1$ N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ Lakel.$^2$ Cum.$^{14}$ Wm. ne.Lan.$^1$; **souple** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ Cum. w.Yks.; **supple** Sc. Ir. w.Yks.; **sweeple** Nhb.$^1$; **swepple** Shr.$^2$; **swippa** Chs.$^1$ s.Chs.$^1$; **swipper** Chs.; **swippo** Chs.$^{13}$ nw.Der.$^1$; **swoople** Sc. Dur.$^1$; **swople** n.Cy.; **swouple** n.Yks.; **swupple** N.Cy.$^1$ Nhb.$^1$ [**swi·pl.**] **1.** *sb.* The striking part of a flail.

**Sc.** The hollin souples, that were sae snell, His back they loundert mell for mell, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) II. 238. **S. & Ork.**$^1$ *MS. add.* **Cai.**$^1$ **Abd.** The lusty ploughmen yoke to wark wi' ease, An' roun' their heads the whirlin' supple flees, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 455. **Ayr.** An I were at him wi' the souple o' a flail, I'd gar his hide stoun', Ochiltree *Out of Shroud* (1897) 171. **Lnk.** He gets an auld flail, and rives away the supple, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 16. **Gall.** The swoople on the end of the handstaff being whirled round on the barn-floor by the barn-man, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 49, ed. 1876. **N.I.**$^1$ **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **n.Cy.** (K.), **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$, **Dur.**$^1$, **Lakel.**$^2$ **Cum.** A lang flail souple full'd his neif [fist], Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 14; **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** I splitten mi soople (B.K.). **n.Yks.** (W.H.), **n.Yks.**$^{12}$, **ne.Yks.**$^1$ **e.Yks.**$^1$ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.** (J.T.), **w.Yks.**$^{12}$, **ne.Lan.**$^1$, **Chs.** (C.J.B.), **Chs.**$^{13}$, **s.Chs.**$^1$, **Der.**$^2$, **nw.Der.**$^1$ **Not.** With his lean arms he swung his flail over his head and banged the swipple down thud, Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 281. **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 369. **n.Lin.**$^1$, **Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^2$ **War.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Shr.**$^{12}$, **Mtg.** (E.R.M.) **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876).

Hence **Soupled**, *ppl. adj.* furnished with the striking part of a flail.

**Gall.** An airn-soupled Galloway flail, Harper *Bards* (ed. 1889) 50.

**2.** A cudgel.

**Sc.** If I tak my souple t'ye I'll gar ye find the road faster than ye wad like, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxxiv. **Nhb.**$^1$

**3.** *v.* To beat severely.

**Bnff.**$^1$ Gehn ye dinna haud yir ill-hung tung a'll soople the back o' ye. **Cld.** (Jam.)

**SWIPPLE**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ Lan. [**swi·pl.**] **1.** *sb.* Drink of any kind; a drink.

Come, have a swipple o' brandy, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) iii. **s.Lan.**$^1$

**2.** *v.* To drink, tipple. s.Lan.$^1$

**SWIPPLE**, *sb.*$^3$ Yks. Lei. [**swi·pl.**] A swivel. w.Yks. (J.J.B.), Lei.$^1$

**SWIPPLE**, *v.*$^3$ and *adj.* Chs. Der. Also in forms **swippo** Chs.$^{123}$; **swippow** Chs.$^{12}$ [**swi·pl**, Chs. **swi·pō.**] **1.** *v.* To run quickly. Der.$^2$, nw.Der.$^1$ **2.** *adj.* Supple; nimble. Chs.$^{123}$

[**2.** Cp. ON. *svipall*, *svipull*, shifty, changeable (Vigfusson).]

**SWIPPLE**, *v.*$^4$ n.Yks.$^2$ [**swi·pl.**] With *off*: to brush off.

'She swipples 'em off,' as the cow with her tail lashes the flies away.

**SWIPPLER**, *sb.* n.Lin.$^1$ [**swi·plə(r).**] A heavy blow which makes a person stagger.

**SWIPPO, SWIPPO(W**, see Swipple, *sb.*$^1$, *v.*$^3$

**SWIR**, *v.* and *sb.* Som. Dev. Also in forms **zwer** w.Som.$^1$ nw.Dev.$^1$; **zwir** Dev. [**swə̄(r), zwə̄(r).**] **1.** *v.* To spin round; to whirl about so fast as to make a whizzing noise. Cf. squir(r, 2.

**w.Som.**$^1$ Lor! he no zoonder catch-n by the collar-n he made-n zwer round same's a pug tap. **Dev.** (Hall.) **n.Dev.** Zwer thy torn, or else tha tedst net carry whome thy pad, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 112.

**2.** *sb.* A whizzing noise, as of the sudden rise of a covey of partridges. w.Som.$^1$, nw.Dev.$^1$

**SWIRE**, *sb.*$^1$ *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Also written **swyre** Sc. N.Cy.$^1$; and in forms **swair** N.Cy.$^1$; **sware** Sc. (Jam.) A level spot, or steep pass between mountains; the descent of a hill; a declivity near the summit of a hill; a hill-road.

**Sc.** Sibbald *Gl.* (1812) (Jam.); Little kens the wife that sits by the fire, how the wind blaws on hurly burly swire, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 608. **Lth.** (Jam.) **Slk.** Impossible I could ever have come up that strait swire before, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 69, ed. 1866; Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 353. **N.Cy.**$^1$, **Nhb.**$^1$

[The same word as ON. *svīri*, the neck, esp. of an ox or beast of burden (Vigfusson).]

**SWIRE**, *sb.*$^2$ Nhb. A dial. form of 'squire.'

They leuked better than the Swire's baynes, Bewick *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 11.

**SWIREL**, see **Swirl**.

**SWIRK**, *sb.* *Obs.* Suf.$^{1}$ A jerk; a blow.

**SWIRL**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Nhp. e.An. Hmp. Som. Dev. Also written **swerle** N.Cy.$^{1}$ Nhb.$^{1}$; **swirle** N.Cy.$^{1}$ Nhb.; **swurl** Sc. N.I.$^{1}$ Cum.$^{14}$; and in forms **swarl** Sc. Nhb.$^{1}$; **swirel** Sc.; **swirrel** ne.Lan.$^{1}$; **sworl** Nhb.; **zwurl** Som. [**swərl, swə̄l.**] **1.** *v.* To whirl as in a vortex; to eddy.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Sh.I.** Clark *N. Gleams* (1898) 12. **n.Sc.** Black swirling pools of excessive depth, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 94. **Cai.**$^{1}$ **e.Sc.** The haar swirled aboot me, Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 285. **Slg.** October leaves are swarling lifeless through the air, Buchanan *Poems* (1901) 95. **s.Sc.** Snaws on flichtering blasts are swirl'd, Allan *Poems* (1887) 8. **Ir.** Barlow *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 44. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.** This spell That swirles ye on just like a strae Caught i' the wind, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 47. **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Wm.** The storm was swirling in white snow-wraiths, Ollivant *Owd Bob* (1898) ii. **n.Yks.** She sat down on a stone by the side of the dark swirling water, Simpson *Jeanie o' Biggersdale* (1893) 169. **Lan.** An owd crow coome swirlin reaund, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 11. **Nhp.**$^{1}$ **n.Dev.** A blast o' wind swirled round the bare room and out again, Zack *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 279.

Hence *to play swirl*, *phr.* to eddy, move spirally.

**Dmf.** The win' sae lown Can scrimply gar the stey peat-reek play swirl, Reid *Poems* (1894) 29.

**2.** *Comp.* **Swirl-hole**, *sb.* a bend in a stream where the water is usually deep. w.Yks.$^{2}$ **3.** To turn round; to roll from side to side in walking; to meander as a small stream; to glide as a snake.

**Ayr.** Mony's the braw lass was swurled roun at the Cross, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 56. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Cum.** Bessy swurlt an' skew't about, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 277. **Hmp.** The hounds in hunting are said to 'swirl round' when they come round in running (H.C.M.B.).

Hence **Swirlin'** or **Swirlon**, *ppl. adj.* distorted.

**Rnf.** Auld swirlon, slaethorn, camsheugh, crooked wight, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 29 (Jam.).

**4.** To unroll; also used *fig.*

**Per.** The hoddin web was swirl'd out o' its fauld, Stewart *Character* (1857) 175. **Rnf.** He swirls awa without a swither His rhyming ware, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 107.

**5.** To brandish.

**Ayr.** Let him swurl his glaive wi' a' his micht, Service *Notandums* (1890) 125. **Lth.** Ruin's sword O'er oor heids by factors swirl'd, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 161. **Nhb.** Jones *Nhb.* (1871) 35.

**6.** *Obs.* To be seized with giddiness.

**Slk.** We'll never mair scar at the poolly-wolly of the whaup, nor swirl at the gelloch of the ern, Hogg *Brownie of Bodsbeck* (1818) I. 288 (Jam.).

Hence **Swirling**, *sb.* giddiness, vertigo. Sc. (Jam.)

**7.** *sb.* An eddy, whirlpool; a place among mountains where the wind or snow eddies; a whirling gust of wind; a whirling circular movement; a wave of the hand; also used *fig.*

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^{1}$ **e.Sc.** The solid world gied a swirl wi' me at that word, Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 26. **Per.** She fends frae the swirls o' poverty's shock, Stewart *Characters* (1857) 19. **Ayr.** A swirl of the crowd tore them asunder, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) xi. **Slk.** Roasted afore a clear fire to the swirl o' a worsted string, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 82. **Gall.** She took her light plaid over her arm with a saucyish swirl, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 199. **N.I.**$^{1}$ Swurl o' wun. **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **Lan.** There was a rush and a swirl along the surface of the stream (S.W.). **ne.Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Cy.** (Hall.), **Suf.**$^{1}$

**8.** A contortion of the face.

**Sc.** A monstrous 'swirel' . . . betwixt his eyes rendered his visage horrible. The horse-shoe of Redgauntlet is borrowed from his countenance, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 363.

**9.** A twist or contortion in the grain of wood; a flaw in the 'bedding' of sandstone.

**Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Nhb.** In dressing the sandstone for grindstones the bedding of the stone is sometimes found to be traversed by a 'sworl' which spoils the stone (R.O.H.).

**10.** A twist; a curl. Cf. **squirl**, *sb.*

**Ayr.** His gawcie tail, wi' upward curl, Hung owre his hurdies wi' a swirl, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 36. **Bwk.** His stack has sic a swirl, 'Twill coup the first bit win', Calder *Poems* (1897) 96. **Slk.** Ae ringlet lettin itsel' doun alang her neck, wi' sic a natural swirl, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 333. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$

**11.** A tuft of hair on the forehead which refuses to lie flat; a 'cowlick.' Cld. (Jam.) **12.** *Fig.* A state of confusion.

**Edb.** The tricks o' ilka ill gi'en churle, He brawlie tells, An' a' their deeds winds to a swirl Wi' logic spells, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 51. **Som.** Hatchvord town wur all in a zwurl an' hubbub, Raymond *Misterton's Mistake* (1888) xii.

[**1.** Norw. dial. *svirla*, to wave round, swing, whirl (Aasen).]

**SWIRL**, see **Swirrel**.

**SWIRLY**, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. [**swə·rli.**] **1.** *adj.* Curly. See **Swirl, 10.**

**e.Lth.** Cockit luggies, curly Langtail, an' swirly [of a squirrel], Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 31.

**2.** Of a tree or wood: full of knots, gnarled, twisted, contorted.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **se.Sc.** Wi' swirlie stick, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 13. **Ayr.** He taks a swirlie, auld moss-oak, Burns *Halloween* (1785) st. 23.

**3.** Entangled; esp. used of grass which lies in various positions so that it cannot be easily cut.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Lth.** Thae la'yers' screeds are unco swirlie, an' ye canna gae straucht at the meanin o' them, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 156.

**4.** *Fig.* Inconstant; in a state of fluctuation.

**Rxb.** (Jam.); Then, swirly fortune, frown an' fight, Ruickbie *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 187.

**5.** *sb.* A quarryman's term: a large ammonite. N.I.$^{1}$

**SWIRREL**, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Also in forms **swerill** n.Yks.$^{2}$; **swirl** Cum. [**swə·ril.**] A dial. form of 'squirrel.'

**Cum.** Clark *Surv. Lakes* (1787) 117. **n.Yks.**$^{124}$, **w.Yks.**$^{13}$

**SWIRREL**, see **Swirl**.

**SWIRRIL**, *sb.* n.Yks.$^{2}$ [**swə·ril.**] A rill falling steeply down a hillside. Cf. **swirl, 7.**

**SWIRT**, *v.* Nhb.$^{1}$ [**swərt.**] To squat, as a hare.

**SWIRT**, see **Squirt**.

**SWIRTLE**, *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Nhp. Also written **swurtle** Cum.$^{1}$ [**swə·rtl, swə̄·tl.**] To move quickly and tortuously, as an eel or small fish; to dodge about in order to escape capture. Cf. **squirtle.**

**N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$ **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **Nhp.**$^{1}$ You can't catch him, he swirtles about so.

**SWISH**, *v.*, *sb.* and *int.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **sweesh**, **swush** Sc.; **zwish** Brks.$^{1}$ [**swiʃ.**] **1.** *v.* Of water: to rush noisily; of the wind: to blow loudly and fiercely. Cf. **squish, swash.**

**Frf.** It's only when the heavy gales are sweeshin' to landward that a vessel may be driven into oor quarter, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 184, ed. 1889. **Rxb.** The wind and rain howl and swish around us, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 49. **Wm.** Down t'road poured the water, ragin' and tossin', swishin' through the branches of the plane-trees, Jackson *Moor and Mead*, 18. **w.Yks.** Th' tub swishin' down wi' him, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) xii. **Glo.**$^{1}$, **w.Cy.** (Hall.)

Hence *to play swish*, *phr.* to rush noisily; to make a swishing sound.

**Per.** When the sleet played swish on the glass, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 26.

**2.** To move with great quickness; to hurry; *gen.* with *along.*

**Nhp.**$^{1}$ **Oxf.** 'Ah, you've been swishing,' said one boy to another, meaning that he had hurried to his work, instead of loitering about (G.O.). **Ken.**$^{1}$ **Sus.**, **Hmp.** Holloway.

**3.** Phr. *to swish a rasper*, a hunting term: to brush over a big fence, making the twigs at the top bend. War.$^{3}$ See **Rasper, 3.** **4.** *sb.* A dash or rush of water; the sound caused by such a dash; a slight fall, esp. of water.

**Cai.**$^{1}$ **Ayr.** I'll gie ye the peppermint water—gie a bit swish aboot ye wi't noo and then, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 70. **Dmf.** Ma faither could na get sleepin' for the michty swush an' blatterin' an' plungin' o' the watters, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 100. **Cum.**$^{4}$

**5.** A sudden, quick movement.

**Nhp.**$^{1}$ Give it a good swish and shake the wet off. **Shr.**, **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876).

**6.** A pool of water. e.An.$^{1}$ Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 25. **7.** A switch; a twig.

**Not.**$^{1}$, **Lei.**$^{1}$, **Brks.**$^{1}$, **Ken.** (G.B.), **Hmp.** (H.R.), **I.W.**$^{1}$

8. Phr. *to have a swish on*, to work with quick, rapid motions. **Oxf.** My eye, you have got a swish on to-day (G.O.).

9. *int.* An exclamation imitative of the sound of a sudden, swift stroke. Sc. (A.W.), Nhb.$^1$ (s.v. Swith.)

**SWISH**, *adv.* and *adj.*$^1$ Not. Lin. [swi·ʃ.] **1.** *adv.* Obliquely; diagonally; awry.

**s.Not.** They took the sough swish across the roäd (J.P.K.). **Lin.** (W.W.S.)

2. *adj.* In *comp.* **Swishways**, obliquely.

**s.Not.** He stood swishways to the wicket (J.P.K.).

**SWISH**, *adj.*$^2$ Dev. [swiʃ.] Smart.

Bain't you swish? *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 116.

**SWISH-SWASH**, *sb.* and *adv.* Cum. Yks. War. Shr. Ess. [swi·ʃ-swaʃ, -swoʃ.] **1.** *sb.* Any weak liquid; slops; also used *attrib.*

**Cum.** It was sad swish-swash stuff, an nut hoaf boilt, Sargisson *J. Scoap* (1881) 49. **w.Yks.**$^5$ What's tuh geen muh this swish-swash for—I can noan sup it! **Ess.**$^1$ There is a kind of swish-swash made also in Essex, and divers other places, with honicombs and water, which the homelie country wives, putting some pepper and a little other spice among, call mead, verie good in mine opinion for such as love to be loose-bodied at large, or a little eased of the cough; otherwise it differeth so much from the true metheglin as chalke from cheese, Harrison *Eng.* 170.

2. *adv.* Shaking from side to side.

**War.**$^3$ The motion caused on a river by a passing launch is said to bring the water 'swish-swash' against a moored boat or punt. **Shr.**$^1$ Dunna gie the mar' too much waiter—'er'll gŏŏ alung swish-swash like buttermilk in a churn.

**SWISH-TAIL**, *sb.* e.An. Som. The flowing, uncut tail of a horse. Cf. **switch-tail**, s.v. **Switch**, *sb.*$^1$ **5**.

**e.An.**$^1$ **Som.** A silver-maned chestnut, with a beautiful long swish tail that had never been docked, Raymond *No Soul* (1899) 308.

**SWISK**, *sb.* Sh.I. [swisk.] A whisk; a small broom. S. & Ork.$^1$

**SWISSOP**, *sb.* w.Yks.$^3$ [swi·səp.] A rap on the side of the head.

**SWITCH**, *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **swich** Sus.; and in form **zwitch** Dev. [switʃ.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Switch-keeper**, a coal-mining term: a boy employed to attend to the switch of the rails; (2) **-stick**, a light, supple twig.

(1) **Nhb.**, **Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (2) **Dur.**$^1$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

2. A slight blow, as with a thin, pliant stick; a fillip.

**se.Sc.** I'll gie ye still anither switch, Or a' be done, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 199. **e.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

3. A wisp.

**Uls.** The rock of an old spinning wheel, and a switch or two of lint, grown yellow with age, M$^c$Ilroy *Craiglinnie* (1901) 33.

4. See below.

**Dev.** The miners . . . regard it as unlucky to work either on Midsummer, or New Year's day. . . On these occasions they also affix to the top of the principal engine, or building, a flag, or bush, which they call a switch, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) III. Lett. xxxix.

5. *v.* In *comp.* **Switch-tail**, the long, uncut tail of a horse.

**e.An.**$^1$ (s.v. Swish-tail), **Suf.**$^1$ **Som.** He ha'n't a-got a switch-tail, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 34.

6. To thresh with a thin stick.

**Heb.** The barley heads were taken, and the grain 'switched' out of them, Smith *Lewsiana* (1875) 75.

7. To cut down or off; to trim a hedge.

**w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**$^1$ **s.Lan.**$^1$ He sarves o alike, for he switches 'em deawn.

8. To fling or throw with force; to jerk suddenly. Cf. **squitch**, *v.*$^2$

**n.Yks.**$^4$ Sha teeak t'pail . . . an' switched t'lot all ower ma. **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Sha . . . switch'd a pail o' mucky watther reet inti t'hoos. **w.Yks.** If it's blawin hard, an yov a umbrella up at's raither cranky, lower it top-sail before yo turn a bleak corner; if not, it may switch it aht a yer hand, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1861) 10. **Dev.** Ha pitch'd tha tub-vul rite owt dru, An way zich foce ez arm ha zwitch'd Thit aul aw't tap tha spurrit pitch'd, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1866) 2nd S. 48.

9. To move quickly; to walk with a light, quick step.

**N.Cy.**$^1$ He switched by. **Nhb.**$^1$ He switched past like a shot. **w.Yks.** Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 120. **ne.Lan.**$^1$ **s.Not.** The current switched the boat down stream (J.P.K.). **Sus.** Or loike a burd, swich thro' de sky, Lower *Jan Cladpole* (1872) st. 77. **n.Dev.** The swallows and swifts were switching across the water, Zack *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 140.

10. With *round*: to turn round suddenly.

**s.Not.** The spring gun switched round on a swivel and went off (J.P.K.).

11. With *into*: to attack quickly.

**w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); A wife might set some tempting food before her husband and tell him to 'switch into 't,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 8, 1898).

12. *Fig.* To outdo; to excel. **w.Yks.**$^5$ That switches yowers!

13. To cheat.

**Lin.** (Hall.) **n.Lin.** A.F. switched J.B. out o' between two an' three thousand pound. Rare (E.P.).

**SWITCH**, *sb.*$^2$ and *v.*$^2$ Yks. Lan. Oxf. Brks. [switʃ.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Switch-grass**, the couch-grass, *Triticum repens.* w.Yks. (S.K.C.) Cf. **squitch**, *sb.*$^1$ 1. **2.** Weeds, dead leaves, &c. burnt in a bonfire. Oxf. (A.B.C.) **3.** The sweet cicely, *Myrrhis odorata.* ne.Lan.$^1$ **4.** *v.* To gather grass or weeds. Brks. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

**SWITCH**, *v.*$^3$ Yks. [switʃ.] To make drunk. m.Yks.$^1$ Hence **Switched**, *ppl. adj.* drunk, intoxicated. n.Yks.$^{124}$

**SWITCH**, *v.*$^4$ Irel. [switʃ.] In phr. *to switch the primer*, to take an oath by kissing the Bible; *gen.* used of false swearing.

**Ir.** He switched the primer himself that he was innocent, Carleton *Fardorougha* (1836) xvi. **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

**SWITCH-CLOG**, *sb.* Chs.$^{13}$ A black-beetle.

**SWITCHED**, *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* N.Cy.$^1$ Hard pressed.

**SWITCHEL**, *sb.* e.Lan.$^1$ s.Lan.$^1$ [swi·tʃl.] A long flexible hedge-twig often used as a riding-whip.

**SWITCH-ELM**, *sb.* Yks. The witch-elm, *Ulmus montana.* w.Yks. (S.K.C.)

**SWITCHER**, *sb.* and *v.* Lakel. Cum. Yks. Der. Lin. Nhp. [swi·tʃə(r.] **1.** *sb.* A small pliant twig or stick; a switch.

**w.Yks.** An thar we'y lang switchers we slang 'taty crabs, Blackah *Poems* (1867) 38; **w.Yks.**$^{12}$

2. A master who does not show any favours to his workmen beyond the simple payment of wages. Nhp.$^1$

3. Anything especially large or good of its kind.

**n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ Now that is a switcher; **n.Yks.**$^4$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.**$^5$ An audacious lie is pronounced 'a switcher' (s.v. Switching). **nw.Der.**$^1$ That tit's a switcher. **n.Lin.**$^1$ Well, that bull fra Glo'stersheer is a switcher; ther's been noht like him e' theäse parts afoore.

4. A fast-going animal or thing; a small, lively child or animal; a stylish, active woman. Lakel.$^2$, Cum.$^{14}$, se.Lin. (J.T.B.) **5.** A state of fierce energy.

**se.Lin.** He went in a switcher (J.T.B.).

6. *v.* To strike blindfold at birds' eggs with a switch; an amusement especially kept for Whit Monday. w.Yks.$^3$

7. To walk quickly.

**nw.Der.**$^1$ When any one walked very quickly, he observed, 'That does switcher.'

**SWITCHES**, *sb. pl.* ne.Lan.$^1$ [swi·tʃəz.] Sweets.

**SWITCHING**, *sb.* and *ppl. adj.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lin. [swi·tʃin.] **1.** *sb.* One of the processes of dressing flax by hand. Cum.$^{14}$ **2.** *ppl. adj.* Great of its kind; extensive; superlatively good; noted; fast.

**Nhb.**$^1$ He wis gan at a switchin rate. **Dur.**$^1$ A 'switching fellow' [a dashing, bragging person]. **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ A switching place. A switching speaker; **n.Yks.**$^4$, **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** Maunted upa great switchin horses, Tom Treddlehoyle *Doins e Barnsla* (1838) 7; **w.Yks.**$^5$ 'Is it a big house then?' 'Switching, lad.' **Lin.**$^1$ **n.Lin.**$^1$ He went at a switchin' paace thrif Corringham toon streät.

**SWITCHY**, *adj.* Yks. [swi·tʃi.] Pliant, flexible, like a switch. **n.Yks.** He had a switchy stick (I.W.).

**SWITE**, *v.*$^1$ and *sb.* War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. w.Cy. Also in forms **swit** Wor.; **zwite** Glo. [swait.] **1.** *v.* To cut, hack; to shave a stick, &c. Cf. **swittle**, *v.*$^3$, **thwite**.

**War.**$^3$, **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.**$^1$ In a murder case tried in Shrewsbury—March 13th, 1813—it was given in evidence against the prisoner, Rowland Preston, that he had been seen 'switing a stick'; **Shr.**$^{2}$ Switing pea stickings. **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 421; **Glo.**$^{1}$, **w.Cy.** (Hall.)

2. *Obs.* To thrash soundly.

**Glo.** I'll zwite thee, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 421.

3. *sb.* A blow.

**Hrf.** Giv him a swite with the spittal, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 74. **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **se.Wor.**$^{1}$

4. A clumsy slice of bread, cheese, &c. se.Wor.$^{1}$

**SWITE**, *v.*$^{2}$ Sh.I. To pour out water in a splashing way. Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 28. See **Switik.**

**SWITE**, see **Sweat.**

**SWITH**, *adv.*, *adj.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Wm. Also in forms **swieth, swithe, swyth(e** Sc. [**swiþ.**] **1.** *adv.* Quickly, suddenly; also used as an *int.*: be off!

**Sc.** (Jam.); A sonsy rede swythe rede to me, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 210. **Abd.** Swithe awa to Robin's Jean, Big, big, an' bonnie O, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 181. **Per.** Swith, within the twinkling of an ee, Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 77. **s.Sc.** Swith build it up, Allan *Poems* (1887) 93. **Ayr.** Whenever the cock crew, Swith! Nanny was back in the bed o' her, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 218. **Lnk.** Swieth, Maggy, gae mak me a cogfu' o' milk brose, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 38. **Edb.** Swyth, man! fling a' your sleepy springs awa', Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 111, ed. 1785. **Slk.** Swith, Herone! swith, Herone! hyde yer heide, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 119, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** He ance gaed swith across the sea, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 146. **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Wm.** Pray thee . . . tell me swith and soone, Brathwait *Mushrome* (1615) 129.

Hence **Swithly**, *adv.* swiftly, eagerly.

**Lth.** Gentles draw in Grange an' Ha' To swithly join their plays, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 47.

2. *adj.* Swift, instant.

**Hdg.** Mak' our swith retreat secure, Lumsden *Poems* (1896) 2.

3. *v.* To hasten, get away.

**Sc.** I'll swithe me o'er the sea, Thom *Rhymes, &c.* (1844) 54. **Abd.** It swithed sae lightsome ower the yird, Shelley *Flowers* (1868) 56. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

[1. This messager . . . Un-to the kinges moder rydeth swythe, Chaucer *C. T.* B. 730. OE. *swīðe*, strongly, exceedingly, very much.]

**SWITHEN**, *ppl. adj.* Yks. Lan. [**swi·ðən.**] Crooked, warped. w.Yks. (D.L.), Lan.$^{1}$

**SWITHEN**, see **Swidden.**

**SWITHER**, *v.*$^{1}$ and *sb.*$^{1}$ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Nhp. Also in forms **swidder** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.$^{1}$ Nhb.$^{1}$ Cum.$^{4}$ Yks.; **swuther** Sc. Nhb.$^{1}$ Cum.$^{4}$ [**swi·ðə(r; swi·də(r.**] **1.** *v.* To doubt, hesitate; to be in a state of perplexity.

**Sc.** (Jam.); She's a lamb, laddie, an' her heart's never swithered an inch frae him, Swan *Gates of Eden* (1895) xxi. **Or.I.** (S.A.S.), **Cai.**$^{1}$, **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Abd.** There's nae time to swidder 'bout the thing, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 102, ed. 1812. **Per.** Your gen'rous bosom didna 'swither' To gie them, Stewart *Character* (1857) 197. **Fif.** I'm jist switherin' whether I should gang or no, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 88. **Ayr.** He stoppit, and swither't, and turned round, and was blate to come, Galt *Lairds* (1826) iv. **Slk.** Swutheryng what it avysat me neiste to doo, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 109, ed. 1866. **Gall.** Neither whinge nor swither, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 80, ed. 1876. **N.I.**$^{1}$ I'm switherin' whether to go or not. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Don.** I was long switherin' to go an' larn the thrade properly anyhow, Macmanus *Chim. Corners* (1899) 211. **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{4}$, **Yks.** (Hall.)

2. To cause to be in doubt; to shake one's resolution; to subject to apprehensions. Sc. (Jam.) **3.** To shiver with cold. Cum.$^{14}$ **4.** To turn the stomach. Cum.$^{4}$

5. *sb.* Doubt, hesitation; a dilemma, quandary; often in *pl.*

**Sc.** (Jam.); She didna ken whether it was better to go on or to turn back. She was in an awful swither, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 210, ed. 1894. **Cai.**$^{1}$ **Bch.** There's nae scouth To be in ony swidders, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 5. **w.Sc.** I was in a kind of swither whether to march forrit to the head of the room, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 278. **s.Sc.** They, without swither, Mainteen'd it was Peg, Allan *Poems* (1887) 14. **w.Ir.** 'Twis a swither with some av the bouldest, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 57. **N.I.**$^{1}$ I'm in the swithers what to do. **Uls.** (M.B.-S.), **N.Cy.**$^{1}$, **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{4}$

6. A flurry, excitement; a state of panic or apprehension.

**Sc.** What signifies keeping the poor lassie in a swither? Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xx. **Sh.I.** Da bit lass hed fairly pitten you in a swidder, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 11. **Bnff.**$^{1}$ He geed intil an unco swither fin he fan it he hid tint's purse. **Ayr.** I there wi' Something did forgather, That pat me in an eerie swither, Burns *Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 6. **Slk.** Wi' eerie swither lour'd awhile, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 276. **Gall.** Speaking vaguely as one in a swither, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxxv. **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Nhb.** It set ma heart a pitty-pat, And put me in a fearful swuther, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 44; **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Cum.**$^{4}$ A man in a fair swidder at the expectation of bad news, or from any sudden fright, might break out into a cold sweat. A nervous horse would be startled into a state of swidder, and purging would naturally follow. **Lan.** Floo flew up in a deuce of a swither an' span th' dressin'-brush at mi, Brierley *Treadlepin Fold*, vi. **s.Lan.**$^{1}$

7. A swoon; a faint.

**Nhb.** A dandy yung buck got a rap on the scaup, An' one went reet off in a swuther, Allan *Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 487; **Nhb.**$^{1}$ **Lan.**$^{1}$ Lorjus, heaw I swat! I felt as if I're gooin' off in a swither, Brierley *Ab in London* (1869) 93. **Nhp.**$^{1}$ I thought I was going to drop dead in a swither, Clare *MS. Poems.*

8. A shiver. **Cum.**$^{1}$ Oa in a swidder.

[1. Cp. OE. *sweðrian, swiðrian*, to retire, disappear, diminish, subside (Hall).]

**SWITHER**, *v.*$^{2}$ and *sb.*$^{2}$ Sc. n.Cy. Lakel. Wm. Yks. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. [**swi·ðə(r.**] **1.** *v.* To throw forcibly; to cause to fall; to overpower; to be overpowered.

**Twd.** (Jam.) **s.Sc.** Flesh an' bluid canna endure that—it wad gar a horse swither, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 95. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **w.Yks.**$^{2}$, **Not.** (J.H.B.) **s.Not.** I'll swither this boot in your face (J.P.K.).

2. To walk or move quickly; to rush; to whiz.

**Edb.** A darksome dell Whaur wud the switherin' torrents fell, Reid *Heatherland* (1894) 79. **Slk.** Came by me with a swithering noise like that made by a black-cock on the wing at full flight, Hogg *Winter Tales* (1820) I. 240 (Jam.). **e.Yks.** They swither'd aboot like mad things, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 35; **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **Der.**$^{2}$ **Not.**$^{2}$ A flock of plover swithered across my view. **s.Not.** The sledge went swithering down the hill (J.P.K.). **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.)

3. *Obs.* To exert oneself to the utmost.

**Rxb.** To wark they fell, what they could swither, The lint flew fast frae ane anither, Jo. Hogg *Poems* (1806) 71 (Jam.).

4. To assert oneself; to 'swagger'; to hector. s.Sc., Rxb. (Jam.) **5.** To dissipate by slow degrees.

**n.Yks.**$^{4}$ He'll swither all t'brass he hez awaay.

6. *sb.* A quick, rushing movement; a commotion, disturbance.

**w.Yks.** Thear wor summat at went up we a bonny swither as sooin az t'gun crack't, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1855) 26. **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Sùm·ŭt kùm paas·t mi wi ŭ praat·i swidh·ŭr. Generally used of horizontal motion through the air. **Not.** He came in with such a swither (W.H.S.); **Not.**$^{2}$ The stone came with a swither across the ice. **s.Not.** The bicycle came such a swither (or, with such a swither) past me, it made me jump (J.P.K.).

7. The act of throwing down or over; a rough blow; a switch.

**Sc.** (Jam.) **Lakel.**$^{2}$ He swang his arm aroond an' catcht me seck a swither ower t'heed. **Wm.** Ah gat a swither across t'mooth fer tellin t'trewth (B.K.). **w.Yks.**$^{23}$

8. *Obs.* A trial of strength.

**Rxb.** (Jam.); Nor wi' the kirk need risk a swither On cutty-stool, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 64.

9. Phr. *to cut a swither*, 'to cut a figure.'

**s.Chs.**$^{1}$ Yo'n cut a fine swither when yo getten that shalligonaket thing o' yur back (s.v. Shalligonaket).

**SWITHER**, *v.*$^{3}$ Sc. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. War. Wor. Glo. Also in forms **swether** Glo.$^{1}$; **swidder** Lakel.$^{2}$; **swuther** w.Yks. e.Lan.$^{1}$ s.Lan.$^{1}$ [**swi·ðə(r.**] **1.** *v.* To burn, blaze; to scorch, singe; esp. used of the hair.

**Lakel.**$^{2}$ (s.v. Swinge). **n.Yks.** To swither a horse is to burn the long hairs off with a lamp for the purpose (W.H.). **m.Yks.**$^{1}$ (s.v. Swidge). **w.Yks.** My hair gat afire an' afore ah could help misen my toppin' wor swuther'd off (Æ.B.); **w.Yks.**$^{3}$ They swither the hairs off a fowl after it has been plucked; **w.Yks.**$^{5}$ **Lan.** Let it swither away like match-wood, Brierley *Irkdale* (1868) 111, ed. 1868; **Lan.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$

Hence **Swither't**, *ppl. adj.* overheated. s.Lan.$^{1}$ **2.** To dry up, wither; to parch with heat.

**Gall.** That day of swithering heat, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxvi. **Lan.**$^1$, **s.Lan.**$^1$ **se.Lin.** It's a reg'lar switherin' heat (J.T.B.). **sw.Lin.**$^1$ It's such a swithering day. The plants are quite swithered up.

**3.** To melt as a candle; to 'sweal.'

**w.Yks.** That thëear can'le's switherin' i' t'stick (J.T.F.). **Lin.** (Hall.), **Lin.**$^1$

**4.** To smart; to ache; to tingle. Cf. **swid.**

**n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ A sair swithering an warking; **n.Yks.**$^4$, **m.Yks.**$^1$

**5.** *sb.* A scorching, singeing; a great heat.

**w.Yks.** O, Lord, tak ahr Jack an' shak' 'im ower hell fire till his clogs drop off. But dunnot hurt im, Lord, nobbut gi'e im a bit ov a swither (S.J.C.). **Lan.**$^1$

**6.** A perspiration. s.Lan.$^1$, War.$^3$, w.Wor.$^1$, s.Wor.$^1$, Glo.$^1$

[**1.** ON. *sviðra*, to burn, singe (Vigfusson).]

**SWITHER,** *sb.*$^3$ War. [Not known to our correspondents.] A number, quantity. (Hall.)

**SWITHERS,** *sb. pl.* s.Chs.$^1$ [swi·ðəz.] Fragments.

**SWITIK,** *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **swattyek.** A boat-scoop. Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 28. See **Swite,** *v.*$^2$

**SWITTER,** *sb.* and *v.* Sc. [swi·tər.] **1.** *sb.* A state of entanglement or confusion; the act of doing work in a confused manner. Cf. **swither,** *v.*$^1$

**Bnff.**$^1$ The coo's tether's a' in a switter.

**2.** Excitement, fluster, panic.

**Abd.** He's aye in a constant swite an' switter aboot evils, an' they tell me his constant fear is that he'll die poor, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Apr. 27, 1901).

**3.** A person who works in a confused manner. Bnff.$^1$

**4.** *v.* To work in a confused manner. *ib.*

**SWITTERED,** *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* N.Cy.$^1$ Flooded.

**SWITTLE,** *sb.*$^1$ and *v.*$^1$ Yks. [swi·tl.] **1.** *sb.* A wire or cylindrical rod of iron heated to bore holes in wood; a gimlet. Cf. **swidden.**

**n.Yks.**$^1$ This word seems not to be applied otherwise than in connection with the idea of being heated, that is to say, that a wire adapted for use as a swittle would not be termed a swittle unless actually used for the purpose of being heated to bore holes with. 'A reed-yat swittle'; **n.Yks.**$^{24}$

**2.** *v.* To twirl like an implement in boring a hole. n.Yks.$^2$ **3.** *Fig.* With *on*: to work one's way through anything. *ib.*

**SWITTLE,** *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ Sh.I. [swi·tl.] **1.** *v.* To wash or lave gently; to dabble in water.

(J.S.); Dy wishin-say [wash-tub] whaar du's for ever swittlin, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 107; Dey swittle an lap i da fardest caves, Junda *Klingrahool* (1898) 14.

**2.** *sb.* A murmuring sound made by a stream. (J.S.) **3.** Thin soup or other liquid. S. & Ork.$^1$

**SWITTLE,** *v.*$^3$ Cum. Wor. Hmp. Wil. Also written **switle** Wor. [swi·tl.] **1.** To cut; to whittle a stick and leave the pieces lying about. s.Wor. (H.K.), Hmp.$^1$ Wil. Britton *Beauties* (1825); Wil.$^1$ Cf. **swiddle, swite,** *v.*$^1$

**2.** To use little by little.

**Cum.**$^4$ It's all swittled and swattled away.

**SWIVE,** *v.* *Obsol.* Shr. e.An. To cut grain or beans with a broad hook; to mow with a reaping-hook. Shr.$^{12}$, e.An.$^1$ Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 37. Hence (1) **Swiver,** *sb.* a reaper who 'swives' the grain; (2) **Swiving-hook,** *sb.* a broad reaping-hook having a smooth, keen edge.

(1) **Shr.**$^1$ The *modus operandi* of the swivers is to make a hit at the crop, and so keep cutting in a half circle, gathering the corn as it falls under the hook with foot and knee until they have enough to form a sheaf. They leave a much shorter stubble than the 'shearers' who reaped with a sickle. The swivers, who are for the most part Welshmen, go—at harvest-time—in gangs to the farm-houses to be hired for reaping; **Shr.**$^2$ (2) *ib.*

[OE. *swīfan*, to move, sweep (Sweet).]

**SWIVEL,** *sb.* and *v.* Nhb. Dur. Lan. Lin. Lei. War. Shr. Hrf. Bdf. Also written **swivvel** s.Lan.$^1$; **swevil** Shr. Hrf. [swi·vl.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Swivel-tappet,** a piece of machinery fixed to a loom to guide the woven fabric; (2) **-tree,** *obs.*, a swingle-tree.

(1) **s.Lan.**$^1$ (2) **Bdf.** The mode of drawing the harrows in by double swivel-trees, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 177.

**2.** An attachment to a rope or chain to prevent twisting or kinking. Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

**3.** The striking part of a flail.

**Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 369. **n.Lin.**$^1$ (s.v. Swipple). **sw.Lin.**$^1$ It's a swivel of a flail as belonged my husband. **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876).

**4.** *v.* To go off askew.

**Lei.**$^1$ The 'oss swivelled off o' the rood. **War.**$^3$

**SWIVEL,** *adj.* and *adv.* I.Ma. [swi·vl.] **1.** *adj.* Swift.

As swivel on fut as a hare, Rydings *Tales* (1895) 28.

**2.** *adv.* Swiftly.

Couldn ha' done it, slow or swivel, Brown *Witch* (1889) 161.

**SWIVELLED,** *ppl. adj.* Nhp.$^1$ [swi·vld.] Withered, shrivelled.

**SWIVELLY,** *adj.* I.W. Giddy. (Hall.) A misprint for 'swivetty' (q.v.).

**SWIVER,** *v.* Nhp. War. [swi·və(r).] To quiver, flutter.

**Nhp.**$^1$ Where white cawdymaudies slow swiver and sail, Clare *MS. Poems.* **War.**$^3$

**SWIVET,** *sb.* Glo. Oxf. and Amer. Also written **swivit** Oxf.$^1$ [swi·vit.] Haste, hurry; a passion.

**Glo.** (H.S.H.) **Oxf.**$^1$ What a swivit ee's in, *MS. add.* [**Amer.** Don't be in such a swivet, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 232.]

**SWIVETTY,** *adj.* Hmp. I.W. Also written **swivity** Hmp.$^1$; and in forms **zwivetty** I.W.$^2$; **zwivvety** I.W.$^1$ [swi·vəti.] Giddy, dizzy.

**Hmp.**$^1$ My head's all swivity. **I.W.**$^{12}$

**SWIVVEN,** *sb.* n.Yks.$^1$ [swi·vən.] Any place on a moor from which the herbage has been burnt away, and which still shows signs of burning. Cf. **swidden, 3.**

**SWIVVER,** *sb.* Not. [swi·və(r).] A quick, rushing movement.

**s.Not.** He drove such a swivver round the corner (J.P.K.).

**SWIZ,** *v.*$^1$ and *sb.*$^1$ Sh.I. Lin. [swiz.] **1.** *v.* To whiz, buzz; to whine. S. & Ork.$^1$, Lin.$^1$ **2.** *sb.* A whizzing noise. S. & Ork.$^1$ **3.** Force, rush, impetus. Lin.$^1$

**SWIZ,** *v.*$^2$ and *sb.*$^2$ m.Yks.$^1$ [swiz.] **1.** *v.* To singe. **2.** *sb.* A singe.

**SWIZE,** *v.* Shr.$^1$ To lift up and shake for the purpose of clearing.

A term applied to 'twins.' 'Them twins cloggen.' 'Aye, they wanten somebody be'ind 'em to swize [swei·z] 'em up a bit.'

**SWIZZEN,** *v.*$^1$ n.Cy. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Lin. Lei. [swi·zən.] **1.** To singe, scorch. Cf. **sizzen,** *v.*$^1$

**N.Cy.**$^2$, **Lakel.**$^2$ (s.v. Swinge). **n.Yks.**$^{12}$; **n.Yks.**$^4$ It'll swizzen t'clothes, t'iron's ti hot. **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Be sharp, Polly, them cleeas is swizzenin. **e.Yks.**$^1$, **m.Yks.**$^1$, **w.Yks.**$^{15}$, **n.Lan.** (S.W.), **ne.Lan.**$^1$

**2.** To wither, shrivel up. See **Wizzen.**

**Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 154, 369. **n.Lin.**$^1$ **sw.Lin.**$^1$ We none on us looks when we're old, as we do when we're young; we gets to look swizzened. **Lei.**$^1$ The pears had better goo i' the cellar or the'll get all swizzened else. They swizzen oop to nothink a'most.

**SWIZZEN,** *v.*$^2$ Lan. [swi·zən.] To cut askew. *Manch. Cy. News* (Jan. 20, 1900).

**SWIZZLE,** *v.* Not. [swi·zl.] To shrivel.

**s.Not.** The rose-trees is all swizzled wi' the frost (J.P.K.).

**SWIZZLEMENT,** *sb.* n.Yks.$^{12}$ m.Yks.$^1$ [swi·zlment.] Any kind of drink.

**SWIZZLER,** *sb.* n.Yks.$^2$ [swi·zlər.] A drunkard.

**SWOAP,** see **Sope,** *sb.*$^1$, **Swap,** *v.*$^3$

**SWOB,** *v.* and *sb.* Chs. Lei. Nhp. War. Hrt. Also in form **swab** Lei.$^1$ War.$^3$ Hrt. [swob.] **1.** *v.* Of a bough, &c.: to sway and vibrate with the wind.

**Lei.**$^1$, **Nhp.**$^1$ **War.**$^3$ How those boughs swob in the wind.

**2.** To incline to one side; to shake, joggle.

**War.**$^3$ That [loaded] wagon will be over if they are not careful—see how it swabs. **Hrt.** Ho'd the ladder to keep it from swabbing, Cussans *Hist. Hrt.* (1879–1881) III. 321.

**3.** Of marshy ground: to quiver beneath the feet. s.Chs.$^1$ Cf. **wob.** Hence **Swobby,** *adj.* of ground: wabbly; unfirm. *ib.* **4.** *sb.* In phr. *all of a swob*, of marshy ground: quaking beneath the feet. *ib.*

**SWOB,** see **Swab,** *v.*$^1$

**SWOBBER,** *v.* e.An.$^1$ [swo·bə(r).] To oscillate water, &c.

**SWOBBLE,** see **Swabble,** *v.*$^1$

**SWOBBLE-CART**, *sb.* e.An.$^1$ A cart that goes more on other people's business than on its owner's.

**SWOD**, see **Swad**, *sb.*$^{1\,2\,4\,9\,11}$, **Sward**, *sb.*$^1$

**SWOGGLE**, *v.* Shr.$^1$ [**swo·gl.**] A wooden implement for striking off an even measure of corn.

**SWOIL, SWOL(E**, see **Soil**, *sb.*$^3$, **Sole**, *sb.*$^2$

**SWOLK**, *v.* Sus.$^{1\,2}$ Also written **swork** Sus.$^1$ [**swolk.**] To be angry and surly; ? a dial. form of 'sulk.'

**SWOLL, SWOLLY, SWOOM**, see **Swaul**, **Swally**, **Swim**, *v.*$^1$

**SWOON**, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Sc. (Jam.) In phr. *in the swoon*, of corn: having the strength of the seed exhausted before the plant has fairly struck root.

**SWOOND**, see **Swound.**

**SWOOP**, *sb.* Glo. A gulp, a large draught. Cf. **swipe**, *v.*$^3$ **2.**

The tea was poured into the saucer and a great 'swoop' taken from it, Gissing *Vill. Hampden* (1890) II. iii.

**SWOOP, SWOOPLE**, see **Sweep**, *v.*$^1$, **Swipple**, *sb.*$^1$

**SWOOR(E, SWOORLE**, see **Swear**, *v.*$^1$, **Sworle.**

**SWOOTH**, *sb.* Lei. [Not known to our correspondents.] A fright. (Hall.)

**SWOP**, *v.* I.W. [**swop.**] To dab up with a cloth; a dial. form of 'sop.' (J.D.R.), I.W.$^1$

**SWOP**, see **Sope**, *sb.*$^1$, **Swap**, *v.*$^{3\,4}$

**SWÖP, SWOPE, SWOPLE**, see **Sweep**, *v.*$^1$, **Sope**, *sb.*$^1$, **Swipple**, *sb.*$^1$

**SWOPPERY**, *sb.* Chs. [**swo·pəri.**] Exchange. See **Swap**, *v.*$^3$ **Chs.**$^1$ Swoppery's no robbery. **s.Chs.**$^1$

**SWOPPLE**, *adj.* n.Yks.$^2$ [**swo·pl.**] Inclined to barter. Cf. **swap**, *v.*$^3$ 'Are you swopple?'

**SWORD**, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **sord** Sc. Chs.$^1$; **sweord** Nhb.$^1$; **swerd** Shr.$^1$; **swird** S. & Ork.$^1$ [**soərd, soəd; swəd.**] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Sword-dance** or **-dancing**, see below; (2) **-dancer**, a person who takes part in a 'sword-dance'; (3) **-grass**, (*a*) a name given to various species of grass or flags growing near water, esp. the reed canary-grass, *Phalaris arundinacea*; (*b*) a kind of coarse sedge; (4) **-slipings**, in phr. *to be at sword-slipings*, to be at daggers drawn; (5) **-slipper**, (*a*) *obs.*, a sword-cutler; (*b*) a hot-tempered person.

(1) **Sc.** The Sword-dance can be performed in three ways. The first is the 'grand dance,' used only on specially solemn occasions; the second is a test of skill and agility between two or more dancers, and the third or present day method is an exhibition of dancing by one person alone. This form of the dance is divided into nine distinct 'figures,' there being several 'sets' or varieties of the modern Sword-dance. First of all, the claymores, or Highland broadswords, are laid crosswise on the ground, and the dancer stands between the points facing the centre and in the first position, namely, the right heel against the ball of the left toe; he holds himself erect and perfectly free, so that he can always look down with ease at the centre of the crossed swords... In this first 'figure' there are four bars, equal to eight beats; in the first bar you advance the right foot about six inches to the right in two beats of the music, next place the heel of the left foot against the ball of the right toe in one beat, slightly bending the right knee, then raise the right foot; now place the right foot down again in the same position in one beat, and half a bar is completed, to be followed by the left foot advancing instead of the right. In the second bar the same steps are repeated; .. the third bar is exactly the same as the second; the dancer having completed this in twenty-four beats is ready for the fourth and final bar, *Windsor Mag.* (May 1900) 747. **S. & Ork.**$^1$ A dramatic martial dance performed by seven men in armour, representing the seven champions of Europe. **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783), **N.Cy.**$^1$ **Nhb., Dur.** There is a very singular custom, called sword-dancing, prevalent . . . during the Christmas holidays... Two conspicuous characters [are] invariably attached to the company, and denominated . . . the Tommy (or fool) and the Bessy, .. the former being usually clad in the skin of some wild animal, and the latter in petticoats and the costume of an old woman. . . A fiddler also is an indispensable attaché. . . They sometimes [go] round amongst the towns and hamlets, exhibiting their dance before the inhabitants... This . . . bears some resemblance to an ordinary quadrille dance, with this difference, that the sword dancers are each furnished with long steel wands which they call swords, and which they employ with a very peculiar and beautiful effect during the dance. The dance is sometimes accompanied with a song, and a fragment of dramatic action. [The characters are introduced by the singer] and then the sword-dance takes place, in which one of them is killed. . . The doctor is introduced, and a dialogue of some length takes place, which terminates in his restoring the dead man to life (Hall.). **Dur.**$^1$ **Cum.**$^4$ When the sword dance com' on They lockt an' meade a bummel, Lonsdale *Upshot*, st. 27. **n.Yks.** The Sword dance is performed from St. Stephen's Day till New Year's Day. The dancers usually consist of six youths dressed in white with ribands, attended by a fiddler, a youth with the name of 'Bessy,' and also by one who personates a doctor. They travel from village to village. One of the six youths acts the part of king in a kind of farce, which consists chiefly of singing and dancing, when the Bessy interferes while they are making a hexagon with their swords and is killed, Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) I. 401; **n.Yks.**$^1$ **w.Yks.** The graceful and martial sword dance is yet practised at Christmas tide by the young men of the Dale, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 45. (2) **Nhb.** Alexander the Great—him that the sword-dancers sing aboot, Pease *Tales* (1899) 88; **Nhb.**$^1$ They are armed with 'wafters,' which are held aloft and woven into intricate forms in the dance. **Nhb., Dur.** The sword-dancers are men entirely or chiefly composed of miners or pitmen, .. who, during the week intervening between Christmas and New Year's Day, perambulate the country in parties, consisting of from twelve to twenty. . . On these occasions they are habited in a peculiarly gaudy dress... Instead of their ordinary jackets they wear others, composed of a kind of variegated patchwork, which, with their hats, are profusely decorated with ribands (Hall.). **Dur.**$^1$ **n.Yks.**$^1$ A party of performers consisting of six dancers, a king, one clown or perhaps two, called Bessy, Madge, or Madgipeg, a musician, and possibly other actors, who together practise the sword-dance; **n.Yks.**$^4$ It may be the sword-dancers are announced; if so, their quaint performance is gone through, they are served with 'summat to keep 'em warm,' and a few coppers, 69. **ne.Yks.**$^1$ Seldom seen now except about Plough Monday. **w.Yks.**$^1$ (3, *a*) **Cum.** (B. & H.), **Chs.**$^1$, **n.Lin.**$^1$ (*b*) **Lin.** Large ant-hills, producing sour, coarse, husky sedge, or sword-grass, *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 74. (4) **n.Yks.**$^1$; **n.Yks.**$^2$ They're always at sword-slipings. **m.Yks.**$^1$ (5, *a*) **Sc.** Hector Dauidsone, sword-slipper in Edinburgh, Pitcairn *Trials* (1829) pt. iv. 357. **n.Cy.** Blount (1681). **Nhb.** Formerly one of the fellowships or gilds of Newcastle-upon-Tyne (R.O.H.); In St. Nicholas register, July, 1576, William Browne, sword-slipper; also March, 1586, Robert Heslop, sword-slipper, Brand *Hist. Newc.* (1789) II. 360. **n.Yks.**$^2$ (*b*) **n.Yks.**$^2$

**2.** The stalk or leaf of the yellow iris, *Iris Pseudacorus.* Sc. (A.W.), Nhb.$^1$, s.Wil. (G.E.D.) **3.** A connecting rod, used in various pieces of machinery. See **Bucket-sword**, s.v. **Bucket, 5** (4).

**se.Sc.** My slaeboards, man, wi' ilk new sword, Gae unco weel, upo' my word, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 95. **Nhb.** The connecting rod at the end of the rock-staff in a pair of blacksmith's bellows, by which the lever is attached to the lower sole of the bellows for the purpose of inflating and discharging them by its up and down movement (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**$^1$ The connecting rod between the treadle and the crank of a spinning-wheel. The iron rod, in a mine pump, which connects the spears with the bucket. **w.Yks.** A flexible piece of timber from the top-tree (i.e. the highest cross-beam of the loom) (J.T.).

**4.** A cross-bar in a door or gate.

**Gall.** The long bar which crosses the others obliquely is the sord, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 316, ed. 1876. **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) **e.Yks.** To a barre . . . the next thinge is swords, which are two, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 15. **Chs.**$^1$

**5.** A thin wooden or iron cross-bar, connecting the 'larras' of a pair of 'drags.' nw.Dev.$^1$ **6.** An upright perforated piece of wood or iron fixed in the front of a cart.

**n.Yks.** T'cart's skell'd up wiv a sword (I.W.). **Chs.**$^1$ It works through a slot in the front of the cart, or rather the cart when tipped slides up the sord. The sord has holes in it and a peg to fix the tilted cart at any angle. **s.Chs.**$^1$, **se.Wor.**$^1$, **Shr.**$^1$, **Dor.**$^1$, **w.Som.**$^1$

**7.** The coulter of a plough. w.Som.$^1$

**SWORD**, see **Sward**, *sb.*$^1$

**SWORDICK**, *sb.* Or.I. The spotted blenny, *Blennius gunnellus.*

The Spotted Blenny, which, from the form of its body, has here got the name of swordick, Barry *Ork.* (1805) 292 (Jam.); **S. & Ork.**$^1$

**SWORIED,** *ppl. adj.* e.Yks.$^1$ [swō·rid.] Bent down by wind or rain.

**SWORK, SWORL,** see **Swolk, Swirl.**

**SWORLE,** *v.* s.Cy. Sus. Hmp. Also written **sworl** Sus. Hmp.$^1$; and in form **swoorle** Sus. [swoəl.] To snarl as a dog.

s.Cy. Grose (1790). Sus. Ray (1691); Ya needn't swoorle an soor surelye, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 289; Sus.$^{12}$, Hmp.$^1$

**SWORME,** *v.* Yks. To swoon. Cf. **swimy.**

w.Yks. *Hlfx. Courier* (June 19, 1897).

**SWORN-MAN,** *sb.* Lin. A man addicted to swearing.

n.Lin. He was a very sworn man then (M.P.).

**SWORR, SWORRY, SWORT,** see **Swar, Sorry, Sort,** *sb.*$^1$

**SWORTH, SWORVE,** see **Swarth,** *sb.*$^2$, **Swarve,** *v.*$^2$

**SWOSH,** *sb.* Suf. [swoʃ.] A sash. (Hall.), (F.H.)

**SWOSH,** see **Swash.**

**SWOT,** *v.* War. [swot.] To throw. (Hall.), War.$^4$

**SWOT,** see **Sweat.**

**SWOTCHEL,** *v.* Oxf. I.W. Also written **swotchul** Oxf.$^1$ [swo·tʃl.] To walk lazily; to roll in walking.

Oxf.$^1$ I.W.$^1$; I.W.$^2$ Wold Jack swotchels along the road as if a dedn't keer where a vell down or kept upright.

**SWOTCHULTING,** *ppl. adj.* Oxf.$^1$ [swo·tʃltin.] Loose; hanging about.

**SWOTHER,** see **Swather.**

**SWOTHERED,** *ppl. adj. Obs.* Yks. Stifled. w.Yks. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 400.

**SWOTTLING,** *ppl. adj.* e.An.$^1$ [swo·tlin.] Corpulent; greasy and perspiring.

**SWOUND,** *v.* and *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **swoond** Nhb. w.Yks.$^1$ Nrf.; and in form **zwound** Som. [swūnd.] **1.** *v.* To swoon, faint. Cf. **sound,** *v.*$^2$ **1.**

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Edb. But for a sounding buffet on the lug I could have swounded, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 165. Dur. You've swounded clean away! *Longman's Mag.* (July 1897) 265. n.Yks. Munby *Verses* (1865) 60. w.Yks.$^1$ Midl. I swounded roight away, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 58. n.Lin.$^1$ He swounded awaay fra loss o' blood. Lei.$^1$, Nhp.$^1$ War.$^3$; War.$^4$ Our poor Bess fell down, and swounded. Hnt. (T.P.F.) e.An.$^1$ Nrf. Then I think I must have swoonded, Forbes *Odd Fish* (1901) 61. Suf.$^1$ e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Cor.$^2$ 100.

**2.** *sb.* A swoon; a fainting-fit.

Sc. A few days after espying the bloody scaffold not yet removed out of the place [he] fell into a swound, Maidment *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844–5) I. 9. Edb. I had come out of my swound, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 292. Nhb. He fell on the floor, as ane in a swoond, Pease *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 144. w.Yks.$^1$ Lan. He's nobbut eawt a' one swound into another, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) I. 86. Der. He sits all the time like an old woman in a swound, Le Fanu *Uncle Silas* (1865) I. 315. n.Lin.$^1$ She fell e' a deäd swound into th' panchion o' paaste that was lightenin' afoore th' kitchen fire. Lei.$^1$, Nhp.$^1$, Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.An.$^1$, Suf. (C.T.), Cor.$^2$ 100.

**SWOUPLE,** see **Swipple,** *sb.*$^1$

**SWOW,** *sb.* and *v.* Sc. **1.** *sb.* A heavy, murmuring sound; see below. Cf. **sough,** *sb.*$^1$

Cld. The dull and heavy sound produced by the regurgitation of the dashing waves of a river in flood, or of the sea in a storm (Jam.); Wi' swash and swow, the angry jow Cam lashan' down the braes, *Edb. Mag.* (May 1820) 423 (*ib.*).

**2.** *v.* To emit a heavy, murmuring sound. Cld. *Edb. Mag. ib.* 452.

**SWUDGE,** *sb.* e.An.$^1$ [swudʒ.] A large puddle or pool. Cf. **swidge,** *sb.*$^1$

**SWUFF,** *v.* and *sb. Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Also in form **swoof** (Jam.). **1.** *v.* To move with a whizzing sound; to swoop. Cf. **sough,** *sb.*$^1$ **11, swiff.**

Bwk. To swoof thro' the air wi' an eerie soon', Chisholm *Poems* (1879) 19. Slk. (Jam.)

**2.** To breathe loudly when sleeping.

Slk. Will he was swuffing and sleeping, Hogg *Perils of Man* (1822) II. 256 (Jam.).

**3.** To whistle or hum in a low key or under the breath.

Slk. With a holy psalm sung ower mine head, And swoofit with my last breath, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 308; (Jam.)

**4.** To faint, swoon. Slk. (Jam., s.v. Swiff). **5.** *sb.* The act of whizzing. Slk. (Jam.)

**SWUGGLE,** *v.*$^1$ e.An. [swu·gl.] To shake liquor in a vessel or tub, esp. when rinsing it. Cf. **swiggle,** *v.*$^1$

e.An.$^1$; e.An.$^2$ You'll spile that beer if you swuggle it.

**SWUGGLE,** *v.*$^2$ e.An.$^{12}$ [swu·gl.] To drink eagerly. Cf. **swiggle,** *v.*$^2$

**SWULK,** *sb.* and *v.* e.An. [swulk.] **1.** *sb.* The quantity of drink taken at a gulp. e.An.$^{12}$ Cf. **scalch, squolk.** **2.** *v.* To drink heavily. e.An.$^2$ Cf. **swilk,** *v.*$^1$ **2.**

**SWULL,** see **Swill,** *sb.*$^2$

**SWULLOCK,** *v. Obs.* e.An. To broil with heat. (Hall.) Hence **Swullocking,** *ppl. adj.* very sultry. e.An.$^1$

**SWUMP, SWUN,** see **Sump,** *sb.*$^1$, **Swin.**

**SWUNGE, SWUNGED,** see **Swinge,** *v.*$^2$, **Swinge,** *v.*$^1$

**SWUNGER, SWŬP,** see **Swinger,** *sb.*$^1$, **Sweep,** *v.*$^1$

**SWUPPLE, SWURL,** see **Swipple,** *sb.*$^1$, **Swirl.**

**SWURTED,** *ppl. adj.* se.Wor.$^1$ [swə̄·tid.] Of a particular kind or breed; lit. 'sorted.'

Them be good swurted taters, byunt 'um, Willum?

**SWURTLE, SWUSH, SWUTHER,** see **Swirtle, Swish,** *v.*, **Swither,** *v.*$^{13}$

**SWUTHERING,** *ppl. adj.* Nhb.$^1$ [swu·ðərin.] Strong.

A swutherin fellow.

**SWY(E,** see **Sway,** *v.*$^1$

**SWYKE,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Cum. Also in form **swaik** Cum.$^4$ [swaik.] **1.** *v.* To deceive. Sc. Mackay (s.v. Swick). Cf. **swick.** **2.** *sb.* A trick, fraud, deception. *ib.* **3.** A deceitful fellow; a worthless person.

Cum. Thoo's nobbut a cantankerous aald swyke (E.W.P.); Cum.$^{14}$

**4.** A thinly-made, miserable animal. Cum.$^{14}$

[1. OE. *swīcan*, to deceive (Hall).]

**SWYL, SWYMY,** see **Sweel,** *v.*$^1$, **Swimy.**

**SWYPE,** *sb.* Bnff.$^1$ Knowledge, skill.

**SWYPE,** see **Sweep,** *v.*$^1$, **Swip,** *sb.*, **Swipe,** *sb.*$^1$, *v.*$^3$

**SWYPPERT, SWYTE,** see **Swipper, Sweat.**

**SWYTH(E, SY,** see **Swith, Sey,** *sb.*$^1$, **Sigh,** *v.*$^1$

**SYBBRIT,** see **Sibberidge.**

**SYBO,** *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **seibow** Sc. (Jam.); **sibow** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **syboe** Sc.; **sybow** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); and in forms **saybee** Nhb.$^1$; **sebow** Sc. (Jam.); **seybie, seybo, seybow, sibba** Sc. [sai·bō.] **1.** A young onion; the shallot, *Allium Ascalonicum.* Cf. **chibbole.**

Sc. (Jam.); (*ib. Suppl.*); Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* Abd. Shaving every labouring man As clean 's a sybo, Milne *Sngs.* (1871) 49. Frf. To dine On salmon fresh and syboes fine, Sands *Poems* (1833) 70. Fif. Sebows and leeks dance up and round, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 39. Rnf. He saw a seybo synd't doon the syvor, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 11. Lnk. He'd a hoose, an' a kail yaird, Wi' sibba beds, an' apple-trees, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 61. e.Lth. Muslin brose, lee-dyke sides, seybies, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 103. Slk. The seybos an' the leeks, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 363. Nhb.$^1$ Ingins and saybees.

**2.** *Comb.* (1) **Sybo-short,** short in temper; (2) **-tail,** the stalk of an onion.

(1) Dmb. Hoots, kimmer, but your syboe short the day, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 26. (2) Ayr. A sybow-tail, And barley-scone shall cheer me, Burns *To M'Adam*, st. 5.

[Fr. *ciboule*, a chibol, or hollow leek (Cotgr.).]

**SYCOCK,** *sb.* Der. Not. [sai·kok.] The missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus.* Cf. **set-cock.**

Der. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 2. s.Not. The sycock is singing a'ready (J.P.K.).

**SYDE, SYDLE,** see **Side,** *adj.*$^2$, **Sidle.**

**SY(E,** *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Dev. Cor. Also written **scy** Cum.; **scye** Sh.I.; and in forms **zie** nw.Dev.$^1$; **zigh** Dev.; **zye** Dev.$^3$ Cor.$^{12}$ [sai.] **1.** A scythe.

Sc. (A.W.) Sh.I. Cut doon like a daisy afore a mawin' sye, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 64; I raise fra glaanin' me bit o' scye, *Sh. News* (July 29, 1899). Cum. It's hard aw day the heavy scy' to swing, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1747) 14; *Gl.* (1851); Cum.$^{14}$, w.Yks. (J.W.) Dev. I could handle a zigh with enny man, Burnett *Stable Boy* (1888) xxvii; Dev.$^3$, nw.Dev.$^1$, Cor.$^{12}$

**2.** *Comp.* (1) **Sy(e-heel,** the crooked part of the scythe-blade let into the shaft; (2) **-nail,** the short bar of iron which fastens the scythe-blade to the handle; (3) **-need,**

the handle of a scythe; (4) **-nog**, one of the pairs of small projecting handles on the scythe-shaft.

(1, 2) **Cum.**$^{14}$ (3) **Dev.** This here is the sy-need, *Reports Provinc.* (1884). (4) **Cum.**$^{1}$

**SYE**, *sb.* Sc. [sai.] The small wild onion, *Allium Schoenoprasum*; *gen.* in *pl.* Sc. (JAM.), Cai.$^{1}$ Cf. **sives**.

**SYE**, see **Sea**, **Sey**, *sb.*$^{2}$, **Sigh**, *v.*$^{1}$

**SYELLE**, **SYETY**, see **Sile**, *sb.*$^{1}$, **Sooty**.

**SYGE**, **SYGH**, see **Sie**, *v.*

**SYKE**, *sb.* War.$^{2}$ [Not known to our correspondents.] [saik.] Bacon.

**SYKE**, **SYKER**, see **Sike**, *sb.*$^{1}$, *v.*$^{2}$, **Such**, **Siker**.

**SYLE**, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To betray; to circumvent.

Thus syled, beguiled, AYTOUN *Ballads* (ed. 1861) II. 224; Terrour to constraine zow To syle the suith, ROGERS *Reformers* (1874) 93.

**SYLE**, see **Sile**, *sb.*$^{12}$, *v.*$^{12}$

**SYLEHAM-LAMP**, *sb.* *Obs.* Suf. Also written **Sylham-**. A Will-o'-the-wisp.

*N. & Q.* (1855) 1st S. xii. 290; In the low grounds at Sylham . . . are the *Ignes fatui*, commonly called Sylham Lamps, GOUGH *Camden's Britannia* (1789) II. 90, in BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) II. 678.

**SYLER**, *sb.* m.Yks.$^{1}$ [sai·lə(r).] The fresh-water shrimp, *Gammarus pulex*.

**SYLIBEWK**, **SYLLA**, see **Sillibauk**, **Sull**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**SYLLAB**, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **sylib**; and in form **syllup**. **1.** *sb.* A syllable.

**Frf.** There hasna been a syllup aboot it, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) xix; He hasna heard a sylib, *ib. Minister* (1891) xxv.

**2.** *v.* To divide into syllables. Sc. (JAM.)

**SYLUM**, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Brks. Dor. Dev. and Amer. Also written **'silem** Cum. [sai·ləm.] An aphetic form of 'asylum.'

**Cum.** Afooar he went till . . . t' 'silem, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1876) 125. **e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** There's no 'sylums for some folk, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 27. **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$ **Der.** GILCHRIST *Milton* (1902) 68. **s.Not.** They've took 'er to the sylum (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**$^{1}$ Foäks that end [*sic*] the'r munny e' that how want sendin' to th' 'sylum. **Brks.** A cousin what died in the 'sylum, HAYDEN *Thatched Cottage* (1902) 76. **Dor.** When I try another I shall be that minute vit vor the 'sylum, *Windsor Mag.* (June 1900) 67. **Dev.** I wish to God the law would give me power to lock auld man up in the 'sylum, PHILLPOTTS *Striking Hours* (1901) 252. [**Amer.** Didn't they hev no suylums in them days? LLOYD *Chronic Loafer* (1901) 90.]

**SYMAR**, **SYME**, see **Seymar**, **Sime**.

**SYMETAR**, *sb.* Yks. A knife curved like a Turkish scimitar; *fig.* a bent leg.

**w.Yks.** My father donc'd all rahnd t'hawse wi them legs—for they wor symetar an' pruner—nay, nobody could stop him, HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) ii; (J.S.)

**SYMION-BRODIE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A toy for children; a cross-stick. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

**SYNAVUG**, *sb.* N.I.$^{1}$ A soft crab.

**SYNDICK**, see **Soyndick**.

**SYNE**, *sb.* Sc. *Obs.* A small quantity of anything. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 436, ed. 1876.

**SYNE**, see **Sind**, **Sine**, *v.*, *adv.*

**SYNETEEN**, *num. adj.* n.Sc. (JAM.) Seventeen.

**SYNING-GLASS**, *sb.* *Obs.* Rxb. (JAM.) A looking-glass; a mirror. Cf. **seening-glass**.

**SYNLE**, **SYNN**, see **Seenil**, **Sind**.

**SYNNABLE**, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Shr. Suf. Ken. Also written **sinable** e.Lan.$^{1}$ s.Lan.$^{1}$; **sinnable** Suf.$^{1}$ [si·nəbl.] A syllable.

**e.Yks.**$^{1}$, **e.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Lan.**$^{1}$, **s.Chs.**$^{1}$ **s.Stf.** I ain't a-going to breathe a synnable, MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* (1886) 89. **Shr.**$^{1}$ **Suf.**$^{1}$ Wahds 'a tew sinnables. **Ken.** (G.B.), **Ken.**$^{1}$

**SYNNER**, **SYP**, **SYPE**, see **Sinder**, **Sip**, **Sipe**.

**SYPHELT**, *sb.* Cum. [sai·felt.] The house-leek, *Sempervivum tectorum*. (B. & H.), Cum.$^{4}$ Cf. **cyphel**.

**SYPLE**, *sb.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] A saucy, big-bellied person. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

**SYRE**, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also written **sire** Frf. Nhb.$^{1}$ [sair.] A sewer, gutter, vennel. Cf. **siver**, *sb.*

**Sc.** He and I lap o're many a syre, WATSON *Coll. Sngs.* (1706) I. 12 (JAM.). **Frf.** Singer Davie catching the porter in a pan as it ran down the sire, BARRIE *Licht* (1888) ix. **Dmf.** When Paisley folk say 'gots' Thornhill say 'syres,' WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 339. **Kcb.** We set them in the bits o' stran's, and on the wat in the syres, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 132. **Nhb.**$^{1}$, **Cum.**$^{14}$

**SYSTEM**, *sb.* Yks. [si·stəm.] **1.** A plan; an action; a way of doing anything.

**w.Yks.**$^{3}$ A lad seeing a windmill for the first time, exclaimed 'Does ta see that system?' 'Drop that system!' [a command to some boys to leave off jumping over forms].

**2.** A course or bout of drinking.

**nw.Yks.** He wer off on t'beer system. It's aw this beer system (A.C.).

**3.** A company, an assemblage.

**w.Yks.**$^{3}$ The whole system [all the boys of a school].

**SYTCHE**, **SYTE**, **SYTER**, see **Sich(e**, **Sight**, **Setter**, *sb.*$^{1}$

**SYTH**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in forms **site**, **syte**. Satisfaction, compensation, atonement; an aphetic form of 'assyth' (q.v.).

**Sc.** I have gotten my heart's site on him, my heart's desire on him, or all the evil I wished him, RUDDIMAN *Introd.* (1773). **Elg.** The said John wes suire he wold get his heart syth of everie one that wronged him, CRAMOND *Kirk Session Rec.* (1897) 295. **Abd.** We'll a' be missing, I'll get a' the wyte, And me my lane be maid to bear the syte, ROSS *Helenore* (ed. 1768) 50; To dree the syte, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Gl.*

Hence **Sythment**, *sb.* compensation, 'damages.'

**Bnff.** £20 to be peyt to the toune for . . . disturbing the peace thereoff with £12 of sythment to the partie wronged, CRAMOND *Ann. Cullen* (1885) 51.

**SYTH(E**, **SYTHE**, see **Sithe**, *v.*$^{1}$, **Scythe**, **Sithe**, *v.*$^{2}$

**SYUNDIK**, **SYVER**, **SYZ**, see **Soyndick**, **Siver**, *sb.*, **Siss**, *v.*

**SYZZIE**, *v.* Sc. To shake.

**Gall.** He never syzzied me. The deil e'en couldna syzzie me, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824); (J.M.)

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